

ATILIM UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION
TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION MASTER’S PROGRAMME

**ACCEPTABILITY AND ADEQUACY IN THE TRANSLATION
OF ECONOMIC TERMS FROM ENGLISH TO TURKISH AND
FROM TURKISH TO ENGLISH: A CASE STUDY**

Master’s Thesis

Mehmet Ali Dinç

Ankara-2020

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KABUL VE ONAY

Mehmet Ali DİNÇ tarafından hazırlanan “ACCEPTABILITY AND ADEQUACY IN THE TRANSLATION OF ECONOMIC TERMS FROM ENGLISH TO TURKISH AND FROM TURKISH TO ENGLISH: A CASE STUDY” başlıklı bu çalışma, 21.07.2020 tarihinde yapılan savunma sınavı sonucunda başarılı bulunarak jürimiz tarafından Mütercim Tercümanlık Ana Bilim Dalında Yüksek Lisans Tezi olarak oy birliği ile kabul edilmiştir.

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ETHICS DECLARATION

I hereby declare that:

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19.08.2020

Mehmet Ali DİNÇ

ÖZET

DİNÇ, Mehmet Ali. “Ekonomik Terimlerin İngilizce’den Türkçe’ye ve Türkçe’den İngilizce’ye Tercümesinde Kabul Edilebilirlik ve Yeterlilik: Bir Vaka Çalışması” Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Ankara, 2020

Bu çalışmanın amacı kaynak dili Türkçe ve İngilizce olan ekonomi kurum ve kuruluşlarının yayınladıkları dokümanlarda ekonomi terimlerinin İngilizce’den Türkçe’ye ve Türkçe’den İngilizce’ye çevrilmesinde Vinay-Darbelnet’in çeviri metotlarından en çok hangisinin kullanıldığını tespit eden karşılaştırmalı bir analizdir. Kaynak dili Türkçe olan ekonomi alanında yayın yapan kurumlar ve kaynak dili İngilizce olan ve ekonomi alanında yayın yapan kurumlar olmak üzere toplam iki kısımdan oluşmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın en önemli saiki ekonomi kurumlarının veya ekonomi ile ilgili yayın yapan kurumların birbirlerinin yayınlarını daha iyi anlayacağı düşüncesi yer almaktadır. Çalışmanın kapsamı, Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığı, Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu, Strateji Bütçe Başkanlığı, Uluslararası Para Fonu (International Monetary Fund), Dünya Bankası (World Bank) ve Avrupa Komisyonunun (European Union) 2010 yılından sonra yayınladıkları dokümanlarla sınırlıdır.

Yukarıda belirtilen kurumların 2010 yılı sonrası yayınlarında yer alan sözcüklerin ve söz öbeklerinin çevirisi sözcüksel açıdan sınırlandırılmıştır. Analizin sonuçlarından elde edilen bilgiye dayanarak sözcüklerin ve söz öbeklerinin çevirilerinin Gideon Toury yaklaşımına göre yeterli mi yoksa kabul edilebilir mi olup olmadıkları analiz edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekonomi Dokümanları, Ekonomi İle İlgili Yayın Yapan Kurumlar, Giden Toury Yaklaşımı, Ekonomi Metinleri Çevirisi, Vinay-Darbelnet Çeviri Metodları

ABSTRACT

DİNÇ, Mehmet Ali. “Acceptability and Adequacy in the Translation of Economic Terms from English to Turkish and from Turkish to English: A Case Study” M.A. Thesis, Ankara, 2020.

This study aims to offer a comparative analysis to find out which translation methods of Vinay-Darbelnet is mostly used in translating texts on the economy from English into Turkish and from Turkish into English. The texts have been chosen from among documents published by institutions and organizations of economy, whose source language is Turkish and English. Firstly, publications whose source language is Turkish are brought into the analysis. Secondly, publications of institutions -whose source language is English- are highlighted and analyzed. The essential motive of this study is thought to be the documents on economy issued by institutions or organizations of economy whose language use in publications is similar. The scope of this study remains limited to documents released after 2010 and published by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Turkish Statistical Institute, Presidency of Strategy and Budget, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and European Commission.

The publications, released after 2010 by the institutions and organizations mentioned above, are highlighted with the words and phrases translated in view of lexical items. Based on the analysis results of this study, the translations of words and phrases are analyzed in terms of adequacy and acceptability by adopting the Approach of Gideon Toury.

Key Words: Documents on Economy, Institutions Publishing about Documents on Economy, The Approach of Gideon Toury, Translation of the Texts on Economy, Translation Methods of Vinay-Darbelnet

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBRT: Central Bank of Republic of Turkey

EC: European Commission

EEC: European Economic Community

EU: European Union

IMF: International Monetary Fund

IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

IDA: International Development Association

IFC: International Finance Corporation

ICSID: International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes

MIGA: Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

MTF: Ministry of Treasury and Finance

PSB: Presidency of Strategy and Budget

USA: United State of America

ST: Source Text

SL: Source Language

TT: Target Text

TL: Target Language

TURKSTAT: Turkish Statistical Institute

WWII: World War II

WB: World Bank

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INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

With the transition of human beings to settled life, the economy and related institutions and organizations started to emerge gradually. In very old times, economic trade was based on barter. As time passed and human beings accumulated knowledge and experience, the barter system gradually changed, and commerce then sprang up in the modern sense. This transition in the economic system took hundreds of years. Nevertheless, the real change and transformation in economy and economics science coincided with the Industrial Revolution. As a result of the discovery of steam machines, humanity entered a new era - the Industrial Revolution. Before the industrial revolution, the countries were trading with each other, but this trade was limited. However, with the search of new markets and colonies after the industrial revolution, states began to come in contact with each other more often and realized economic transactions higher in number.

After the collapse of the Bretton Woods system, which was set up after World War II, capital movements began to liberalize all over the world in the 1970s. Moreover, as the capital movements became liberalized and banks were integrated into new financial instruments, the economic exchanges between countries expanded and became closely knitted like a spider web.

As a consequence of the economic integration among countries, the number of the texts on economy published has skyrocketed. Therefore, the meaning of words and phrases of each text published by institutions of economy have gained more dimension. The translations of the texts on economy have become more significant than those done in other periods. Nevertheless, there was no lexical unity. Given these developments, semantic and syntactic problems started to appear more in the process of translation of the texts on economy.

Based on the developments as mentioned above, this thesis analyzes the texts on economy have been translated from Turkish into English and vice versa in the light of the translation methods of Vinay-Darbelnet.

Later, the translation methods of Vinay-Darbелnet used will be identified. According to the results, the adequacy and acceptability are to be analyzed by considering the approach of Gideon Toury.

1.2. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to explore the essence of documents on economy and to carry out a comparative analysis of the English-Turkish and Turkish-English translations to find out which translation method of Vinay and Darbelnet is preferably used. The study will be limited to economic terms and lexical items. The focus may vary from one word to a group of words.

1.3. Theoretical Framework

This study solely includes the analysis of the translation of terms in 30 texts in light of Jean-Paul Vinay and Darbelnet's translation methods. It later ascertains the translation type used more frequently. Also, the comparative analytical approach is highlighted while studying the translations between these two languages. The examples are taken from the texts of the Turkish State Institutions as well as international institutions and organizations. The seven methods of Vinay and Darbelnet are as follows: adaptation, transportation, equivalence, literal translation, modulation, calque, borrowing, which are used to analyze the translation of the documents on economy.

In this thesis, the language pair being analyzed is English and Turkish. The categories of Vinay and Darbelnet are chosen for analysis since it is thought that the most critical and direct methods be used in studying texts on economics.

There are 60 examples taken from documents that have been issued after 2010 by the Turkish State Institutions, such as the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT), and Turkish Presidency of Strategy and Budget. These examples all are analyzed. Also, there are another fifteen documents on economy of three other institutions being analyzed. Moreover, there are some other 60 examples taken from the documents that have been released after 2010 by international institutions and organizations such as the

International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB), and European Commission. These all are studied at once.

According to the results from the one hundred twenty samples being analyzed, the adequacy and acceptability of translations are highlighted, according to Toury's approach. The results of the analysis are separately discussed. Toury suggests that "if the source culture prevails towards the source text (ST), then the target text (TT) will be adequate; or if the target culture prevails, then the TT will be acceptable. The poles of adequacy and acceptability are on a continuum as no translation is adequate or acceptable" (Toury, 2012). Figures and tables are also available for a visual explanation.

1.4. Research Questions

- 1- Which translation methods of Vinay and Darbelnet are the most used in the translation of the texts on economy published after 2010?
- 2- Can the strategies pursued in the Turkish translations of the texts on economy published by certain institutions, namely Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Presidency of Strategy and Budget, Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB), European Commission (EC), give rise to adequate or acceptable translations in light of Gideon Toury's norms?

1.5. Hypothesis

This thesis hypothesises that the translation of the texts on economy can be conducted by using specific methods of translation, and the literal translation method is the most commonly used in translating this type of texts. It is thought that Turkish Economics terminology is heavily imported from European sources due to the impacts of globalization and the domination of English language in the field of social sciences. Therefore, it is assumed that the texts on economy are translated by non-professionals literally in order to avoid ambiguity in meaning. The results of this study will bring under focus whether the translations produced are acceptable or adequate in light of Toury's approach.

1.6. Limitation and Assumption of the Study

This thesis surveys how the texts of institutions and organizations operating in the field of economy are translated from English into Turkish and vice versa through the use of the translation methods by Vinay and Darbelnet. The documents published by six institutions are analyzed. For the first part of the analysis, three institutions whose source language is Turkish are selected. The reason why these three institutions are chosen is that they are operating in the field of economy and have regularly published documents in Turkish and English languages. These institutions are the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Presidency of Strategy and Budget and the Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT), respectively. Also, three other institutions whose tasks are directly related to the economy are selected from the international platform. These institutions are the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB), and the European Commission (EC), respectively. The main reason why these institutions have been chosen is that they release every year many publications in the field of the economy reaching almost every part of the world.

The translation methods of Vinay-Darbelnet have been used to analyze the translation process taken for English-Turkish and Turkish-English texts. Documents released by institutions and organizations after 2010 are taken into consideration. For each institution and organization, five texts are discussed, and four samples are taken from each text. Therefore, a total of 120 sample cases are put into analysis. There are 60 examples taken from passages in the Turkish language. Similarly, another 60 examples obtained from the texts in the English language are studied.

All examples are analyzed from a lexical point of view, and the frequently-used translation methods of Vinay-Darbelnet are highlighted. Later, in light of the information extracted from the analyzed documents, the one that is close to being adequate and acceptable, as Toury explained, will be found out.

2. HISTORY OF INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

In this part of the study, there is brief information about the history of the institutions that release documents on economy. These institutions are the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Turkish Statistical Institute, The Presidency of Strategy and Budget, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and European Commission. Firstly, how these institutions are formed is explained and in particular, the changes that these institutions have undergone have been addressed in progress of time. Finally, the duties and responsibilities of these institutions are mentioned.

2.1. Republic of Turkey Ministry of Treasury and Finance

According to the Turkish Language Association¹, the treasury is defined as gold, silver, jewellery, a pile of valuable items. However, according to the definition of treasure in the modern sense, the treasury is the authority responsible for regulating foreign exchange, bills, and cash transactions together with finance authority and other related authority through the market channel. Throughout history, treasury and treasury-linked institutions have always carried paramount importance. However, the first emergence of the treasury with its units as an institution dates back to the Roman Empire. The Roman Empire built a highly developed treasury system during its reign with the knowledge accumulated over time. For Turks, the treasury system became significant with the establishment of the state. There was a similar situation in the Islamic world. There was no treasury system or institution established by the Roman Empire. Until 642 BC, the Islamic treasury was ruled by Mohammad the Prophet (Peace be upon him). After him, the treasure of Islam started to be administered by Abu-Bakr. Then, a court was established to manage the treasury. Though being changed over time, this system was long implemented.

The Ottoman Empire was entirely ruled according to Islamic traditions and customs. As the empire borders expanded and the population rose, the need for an institution engaging in the treasury was felt. The treasury system in the modern sense was established by Mehmet the Conqueror.

¹ Turkish Language Association

The treasury of the Ottoman Empire was called Beytülmal, and anything within the empire borders belonged to Beytülmal.² Mehmet the Conqueror understood that he would not be able to manage the treasury with Islamic traditions and customs. As the borders expanded, he realized that both the treasure and the country would not be handled through classical and old methods. Accordingly, he initiated comprehensive reform studies. Mehmet the Conqueror aimed to guarantee the continuity of the state by framing the empire within an institutional structure.

Therefore, Mehmet the Conqueror re-designed the Ottoman Treasury and the law system of the empire. First, the sultan's treasury and state treasury were separated. He also made significant changes to the Ottoman legal system by amending many laws, resolutions, and other legislation. He appointed Başdefterdar, the Minister of Treasury of that time. Başdefterdar was a critical position responsible for the treasury. The primary sources of the Ottoman revenue were the tax imposed on non-Muslims called “cizye”, the annual tax taken from the countries seized, and the tax obtained from some other states. Most expenditures resulted from the salaries of the janissaries and civil servants and also from the spendings made by the central government.

Besides the state treasury, the Sultan had his treasure. The Ottoman Sultan himself was using it. Under certain circumstances, the Sultan made use of this treasury for the interests of the empire. The Sultan's treasury was made up of goods, gold coins, and gifts received from other countries in wars.

The Ottoman Empire Treasury began to shrink with the decline of the Ottoman Empire. In different times, Ottoman Treasury was restructured, but these efforts failed. The most important reason here is that the Ottoman Empire reached natural borders and nationalism movements came up in the European continent. Another important reason is the janissaries' riots. After each change in the reign, the janissaries asked for money called cülus that was given by the Sultan. The janissaries began to take advantage of it. To get more money from the Sultan, the janissaries and their counterparts revolted and forced the Sultan to distribute money to stop revolting. The Ottoman Treasury grew unable to manage itself in the period its collapse was taking place. Due to this, Duyunu Umumiye, which means to be the

² Mahfi Eğilmez

collapse of the Ottoman Treasury, was set up. The establishment of the Duyunu Umumiye showed the Ottoman Empire going bankrupt. In other words, the Ottoman Empire was no longer independent financially.

In the Republican period, there was no organizational structure for the Treasury in the modern sense. The Treasury was linked to the Ministry of Finance. Until 1983, the Treasury continued its activities as a General Directorate under various names. On December 13, 1983, it started to continue its duties and activities under the name of "Undersecretariat of Treasury and Foreign Trade".

The organizational structure of the Treasury has changed many times. Undersecretariat of Treasury and Foreign Trade was operating under the Turkish Prime Ministry for a definite period. Then, the two undersecretaries were separated, and the Undersecretariat of Treasury continued to serve under the Prime Ministry. With the recent system change, the Undersecretariat of Treasury and the Ministry of Finance merged to operate under the name of "Ministry of Treasury and Finance". This change also means that the unit that collects tax revenues and the unit that borrows have come together under the same roof.

The primary duties of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance are cash management, debt management, coin and mint printing, collection of state revenues, financial management of state-owned enterprises, tax audit and so on. Besides, an essential point here is the issue of money coining. The only competent authority in Turkey for printing banknotes is the Central Bank of Republic Turkey (CBRT). Furthermore, the authority in Turkey to issue coin is the General Directorate of Minting and Printing, an affiliate of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance. Ministry of Treasury and Finance not only manages the cash flow and debt of the state but also makes the necessary arrangements on insurance and the public economic enterprise. Tax revenues are collected and effectively audited with new regulation laws.

The Ministry of Treasury and Finance collects taxes from the Turkish citizens. Therefore, the Turkish Court of Accounts audits Ministry of Treasury and Finance as part of the relevant law provisions.

2.2. Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT)

Statistics can be defined as the applied science of mathematics, which is based on the evaluation of the available data in graphical and numerical form by taking its principles from probability theories.³ Statistics has been vital for managers or decision-makers throughout history. The importance of statistics rose in almost every segment of society with the transition to settled life. Statistics is used in virtually any field and discipline. For example, it is being used from military to economic politics. It was not easy to develop and maintain the modern science of statistics. While some countries attach great importance to the science and institution of statistics, some still don't pay much attention to it. As a matter of fact, the importance given to statistics is directly related to the development level of countries.

However, some countries are placing great importance to data gathering and analyzing data, but these countries are few. For example, the Netherlands is one of the wealthiest countries when it comes to data sources. The country's data set comes from the 1800s. What is more, the most of these data are publicly available.

When the Ottoman Empire started to develop, it realized the importance of the data source and took necessary measures accordingly. The essential data were recorded until the 14th century. Later, land and population censuses were conducted to collect data on agriculture and land⁴. The first successful population census was completed in 1891; the then-known Babı Ali was also attached to a law on statistical services. The first census after the foundation of the Turkish Republic was held in 1927, and the law on numbering buildings and naming streets went into effect. The name of the statistical unit, which continued its activities under various names until World War II (WWII), changed into the General Directorate of Statistics in 1945. Until 2012, the statistical institution operating under multiple names was reorganized. After 2012, it started meeting the requirements of the modern era, and it was designated as the Turkish Statistical Institute that still works under the same name. (Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu, 2020)

The main task of the TURKSTAT is to compile, produce, publish and distribute necessary statistics and data needed. TURKSTAT collects essential data in

³ TURKSTAT

various ways. To illustrate, it collects data from individuals, households, workplaces through surveys and censuses. These raw data are analyzed, and the necessary transformations are made for decision-makers. This statistical information provides reliable guidance in decision-making across all segments of society. TURKSTAT uses statistical methods adopted all over the world and manages to collect statistical data for people and decision-makers.

TURKSTAT is authorized by law to collect necessary data. For example, any public or private institution as part of the official statistics program is under obligation to provide data set to TURKSAT. Otherwise, pre-determined sanctions would be imposed. TURKSTAT can also publish formal statistics program. This program covers all relevant public or private organizations. Turkish Statistical Institute is subject to inspections on regular intervals by an international organization like Eurostat. Particularly in the aftermath of the Second World War, international organizations such as the IMF and Eurostat set specific standards for data collection and analysis to compare the data of countries in a rapidly globalizing world.

In short, the Turkish Statistical Institute is audited by international institutions at regular intervals. TURKSTAT is also highly rated in data collection, data analysis, and statistical methods.

TURKSTAT does not only collect and publish data using various methods and tools but also gives seminars and training to numerous public and private organizations, depending on their needs and demands. The primary purpose of TURKSTAT is to create social and institutional awareness of statistics.

Besides, TURKSTAT organizes and monitors data to reveal under the official statistics program or data that would be disclosed by the relevant institution. By conducting these studies, TURKSTAT provides both nationally qualified and internationally comparable data.

To sum up, TURKSTAT is Turkey's official statistics agency. Therefore, its most important task is to help managers, decision-makers, individuals and communities take the right decision by providing accurate, qualified and understandable information.

2.3. The Presidency of Strategy and Budget (PSB)

At the beginning of the 20th century, the Ottoman Empire seemed to be declining because of nationalist movements and capitalism's search for new markets. The Ottoman Empire could not protect itself during this period, and as a result, it fell apart. The great leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and his comrades fought against many states and founded the Republic of Turkey. Turkey had lost nearly all its resources in the war. Besides, the Treasury of the Ottoman Empire collapsed, and the Düyunu Umumiye Daire was established. Therefore, there was no accumulation of capital at that time.

In the early years of its foundation, the Republic of Turkey held its first Izmir Economy Congress and announced that it would implement liberal policies. However, due to insufficient capital and the Great Depression in 1929, the mixed economy model came and has remained on the agenda since 1930. As a result of the low capital initiative and the crisis in 1929 that impacted the whole world, Atatürk stated that he would implement liberal policies. However, owing to insufficient private capital, it was noted that the state would be investing in areas where private capital did not invest. The crisis in 1929 led people to question the liberal economic policies being implemented across the globe. Countries came to realize that liberal economic policies grew insufficient. In the same period, the whole world started to recognize Keynes' new mixed-economy model.

As a result of these developments, the first five-year development plan was prepared—this plan aimed to ensure the growth of the state. The institution, formerly known as the State Planning Organization, sprang out of these developments. After the first development plan, the other five-year development plans were brought up. With the new Constitution of 1960, the economic system planned was involved in the Constitution. In short, on September 30, 1960, the State Planning Organization became affiliated to the Prime Ministry. With the Constitution of 1961, the Development Plans were ascertained to implement the economic, social and cultural developments democratically. Development plans continued to be designed between 1960 and 1980. An import substitution economy policy was established as the development plans were designated because the import substitution policy was prevailing among the developing economies at that time.

After 1980, with the global capital going beyond the borders of the countries and the rapid spread of globalization, the import substitution policy was abandoned and the export-oriented economic policy, which was more liberal, gained importance. Although development plans continued to get prepared after 1980, they lost their relevance. Nevertheless, the institution still develops Development Plans and Annual Programs and announces them to the public.

The name of the State Planning Agency changed over time and turned into the Ministry of Development. With the system change made recently, the name of the institution changed into The Presidency of Strategy and Budget. The Presidency of Strategy and Budget is currently preparing development plans, public investment programs, and medium-term programmes.

Besides, depending on the prior experience of the relevant institution, the institution has specialized sectorally. Detailed sectoral reports have also been published.

2.4. World Bank (WB)

After World War II (WWII), many countries were economically and socially destroyed. The nations that came relatively victorious out of WWII supposedly gathered in the Bretton Woods town of the USA to prevent another world war and restore the economically destroyed countries. These countries mentioned here were the European countries.

It is not clear why the World Bank was established without understanding the Bretton Woods system. The Bretton Woods sets the rules for commercial and financial transactions made between the most developed states. This system was practised for the first time in world history after independent nation-states agreed on a conventional monetary system. However, this system collapsed after about 26 years. With the foundation of the Bretton Woods system, all currencies were thought to become indexed to the US dollar.

That all currencies are indexed to the US dollar created tension in the markets over time, and the system collapsed when the USA gave up indexing under the US dollar in 1971. The most important reason for this crisis is the increase in the amount

of dollars in countries other than the USA, and therefore the value of the dollar decreased.

The World Bank Group is the roof of five different institutions: (1) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). This institution gives credit to the governments of low and middle-income countries for development and expansion. One hundred eighty-nine countries are members of this institution. (2) The International Development Association (IDA), which gives interest-free loans to the governments of these countries to support the development of the lowest-income countries. One hundred seventy-three countries are the shareholders of this association. International Finance Corporation (IFC), a development institution that provides project credit and consultancy services to the developing private sector institutions to make their investments possible. It has 184 members. The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), which is a guarantee institution that ensures investments for developing countries against political risks the investors and lenders face. It has 181 members, 156 of which are developing countries and the others are developed countries. The International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) is an arbitral institution established to resolve conflicts and disputes that may arise from international investments before they come to court. There are 162 member countries. These five institutions refer to as the World Bank Group, but only the World Bank refers to IBRD and IDA. (EĞİLMEZ, 2020).

The World Bank has two relevant bodies: (1) Shareholder Board (Board of Governors), which meets twice a year with the participation of representatives of the member countries and determines the general policy of the World Bank. (2) Executive Board of Directors, which has 25 members, serves as the executive body of the World Bank and usually meets twice a week to approve loans and guarantees. Five of these board members are appointed by the member countries with the majority vote. The other 20 members are selected by the designation of a director from among the groups they form. The President of the World Bank is the chairman of the Board of Executive Directors. Turkey received great support from the World Bank in the past. The first loan was secured by the end of the year 1950. The World Bank has given Turkey as many as 250 loans for realization of projects. (EĞİLMEZ, 2020)

The World Bank has two primary objectives: poverty reduction and shared prosperity in developing countries. Perhaps the most important is to contribute to sustainable growth. The World Bank currently has 189 members, with employees from more than 170 different countries and offices in over 130 countries. The World Bank provides the member countries with funds for their infrastructure systems, power lines, agriculture and environmental & natural resources management. The World Bank also provides funds for the member countries within reasonable limits and monitors them.

In addition to providing funding for developing countries, the World Bank reports on how global growth progresses and advises member countries to devise a road to fix their economies. Therefore, it cooperates with member countries economically.

Given these, the current structure of the World Bank started to be questioned, as it is thought to be guided by the US, and it often comes up with subjective opinions and suggestions.

2.5. International Monetary Fund

As described on its official website, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organization constituted by 189 countries working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world. (IMF, 2020)

The IMF and the World Bank were established for the same reason: The IMF, which initially had 44 members, now has more member countries and possesses an international organizational structure in the global sense. Another important goal of the nations, led by the United States of America (USA) in Bretton Woods in 1944, was to reshape the world after the Second World War and not to face such great destruction as WWII. To reach these goals, countries attending the meeting created the IMF to promote international monetary cooperation. IMF has played a vital role in maintaining global economic stability and ensuring shared prosperity widely.

Therefore, as the statement above mentions, the primary purpose of the IMF is to provide monetary stability among the member countries. Both WB and the IMF

are considered to be the outcome of the United States' policy of reshaping the world after the Second World War.

After the industrial revolution, Britain became one of the countries that adopted the idea of seeking a global market and discovering and controlling new colonial sites. The developing countries were in a race to find an alternative market before the First World War. The reason for the outbreak of the First World War is the colonization activities of the countries, including Britain, the USA, and France. Countries that were defeated in the First World War came face to face with severe sanctions, and empires were destroyed. The countries beaten in the First World War did not accept this defeat, and the Second World War broke out owing to the many sanctions to which they were subject. After the Second World War, the United Kingdom lost its power. The United States of America, which turned out to be victorious in and profitable from the war, began to act like the boss of the world.

The USA formed the IMF and the World Bank to shape the world as part of its interests and had many countries adopt this new structure. Thus, both are stated to have been founded for the same purpose. In literature, however, both groups are severely criticized. The most important reason for this situation was the Soviet threat, but this situation changed over time. The world economic order changed, and so did the primary goals of the IMF. It was true that the Soviet threat existed, but with the collapse of communism, this threat nearly vanished, and the priorities of the IMF have shifted.

The World Bank was established to ensure the reconstruction of the European states, eliminate the internal imbalances in the balance sheets through long-term investment loans and prevent the international trade from shrinking with loans and provided to short term payment difficulties which may stem from European balance of payments. In short, the World Bank and the IMF can be recognized as two international institutions having been established for the same purpose.

The primary goal of the IMF is to help member countries solve the difficulties in their balance of payments. The IMF aims to fix the countries' balance of payments by providing them with loans with a low-interest rate. Another essential mission of the IMF is to ensure the stability of the international monetary system. The IMF fulfils its purpose in three ways: to follow the global economy, to solve the

problem in the balance of payments and to help the member countries be equipped with both financial and technical knowledge.

There are currently 189 member countries in the IMF. If they fall into default, the IMF offers low-interest loans and tries to establish economic trust among nations.

The IMF also made efforts to expand the technical knowledge of the developing and underdeveloped member states.

To summarize, after the Second World War, the IMF and the WB were founded to reshape the world under the auspices of the USA. Therefore, especially in literature, both organizations face harsh criticism.

2.6. European Commission

The history of the European Union will briefly be discussed before detailing the structure of the European Commission. The reason to establish the European Union was because there were no economic barriers among the member countries, and every country would be able to benefit from such organization. It was first formed in 1958 as the European Economic Community.

The EU had more members over time, even though the UK has abandoned the union. The European Economic Community (EEC) was named the European Union in 1993. Today, it has 28 member states.

The main goal of the European Union is the win-win strategy, removing trade barriers between member countries. Besides, it was decided that other countries would help the one experiencing economic difficulties. In the global crisis of 2008, the European Union helped Greece, but this process proved to be painful. During the recent coronavirus pandemic, member states have not helped each other. Both cases have brought its status-quo under question. Therefore, rumours fly around about the EU breaking down.

The European Commission is responsible for the budget of European Union (EU), the implementation of the economic program and the *acquis communautaire*. As the union's executive body, the European Commission consists of 28 members, with one member from each member state elected for five years. Each member is called "commissioner". They are responsible for implementing one or more EU policies.

The Commission's president is elected during the European Union Summit and appointed after the approval of the European Parliament. Commission members are selected from among candidates nominated. The commissioners serve for 5 years, and this term can be extended with elections. The Commission works independently during its tenure and cannot be dismissed by member states. The headquarters of the Commission is in Brussels.

In a nutshell, the Commission, which is independent of the European Union member states, is the Union's executive body. In this direction, the Commission, which implements the budget and policies of the European Union, has also undertaken the task of administering EU law in administrative terms (Ministry of Foreign Affairs History of EU, 2020).

3. GENERAL FEATURES OF LANGUAGE OF THE TEXTS ON ECONOMY AND TECHNICAL TRANSLATION

3.1. General Features of Language of the Texts on Economy

The language of the texts on economy is a specific one. The most important feature is the economy being a science. Hence, the language used in documents on economy is different daily language. Marginal propensity to consume, Lorenz curve, Phillips curve, Gini coefficient. etc. can be given as examples.

The language used here has a complex structure. As can be seen from the quotation below, language use is sophisticated, and it is difficult for people who have not studied economics to understand these structures.

Graham (2003): For industrial companies, current assets should be at least twice current liabilities- a so-called two-to-one current ratio. Also, long-term debt should not exceed the current assets (or “working capital”). For public utilities, the debt should not exceed twice the stock equity (at book value). (Graham, 2003, s. 348)

Besides, the language used in these texts has specific collocations. Part-time work, semi-skilled work can be given as examples for these collocations. Also, one of the most critical features of the language herein is the use of metaphors. Metaphor use affects the imagination of the audience. White knight, golden parachute, and poison pill are the most common examples for it. A white knight is often used to name a friendly acquirer in a takeover setting; a golden parachute is another well-known metaphor designating lucrative benefits given to executives when their employments are terminated; finally, the poison pill is a metaphor used to designate the strategy used by corporations to make their stock less attractive to defend themselves from hostile takeovers (Marita Kristiansen, Ingrid Simmonnes, 2018). In some cases, these texts use formal and official styles like in legal language. For example, BASEL-III, the regulation rules in banking, is an official document written depending on specific rules. All in all, the language of documents on economy is specific and uses particular collocations and metaphors.

3.2. General Features of Technical Translation

Technical translation can be regarded as the translation of the texts in fields other than literature. (AKSOY, 1998) In other words, all translations except for literary ones can be added to the scope of technical translation. Technical translation emerged after particular historical processes, as in other translation fields. The crucial point is that other societies want to learn the language in which science has developed.

It is necessary to examine the developments of science in the process of time for a better understanding of the importance of technical translation. Henry Fischbach defines science as information that is accepted and adopted by the shaping and regulation of general facts and general laws and classifies them as follows. (Fiscbbacb, 1993)

a) Abstract Sciences: Numbers, thoughts that cannot be handled. For example metaphysics, logic, and math.

b) Natural Sciences: Stones, stars, plants, animals (e.g. physics, chemistry) or science related to ourselves (for example, medicine) that contain living and inanimate objects, other than ourselves.

c) Humanities: Our way of thinking alone or in conjunction with others, our soul, our behavior. (For example, psychology, economics, and sociology)

These processes developed over time. That human beings especially make use of science has accelerated this process. Therefore, the more societies benefit from science, the longer the technical translation process.

Technical translation is based on three fundamentals: clarity, concision and accuracy. The translator has to know the source and target languages very well and should have vast knowledge about the culture and word structures of both languages.

Otherwise, the work done by the translator may turn to be futile and a waste of time. Moreover, the information would not be adequately conveyed to the target language. Translators should not be a word crowd. Also, the translator must have full command of the translated text and should never leave the idea of the translated text. A translator has to use a dictionary, encyclopedia, and computer hardware in the translation process if necessary.

In technical translation, style, cross-section, structure, and punctuation may depend on the choice of the translator. However, while making this choice, the translator has to determine very well the purpose of the translation and what kind of reader it will address. The technical translator must know his goals well before determining his methods. The message in the texts is the main element for the technical translator and must be translated completely. The message must be transmitted to the target language precisely, with no misunderstandings, along with all its legends and nuances. According to Herman, a clear, concise, and accurate translation appears only at that time. (HERMAN, 1993)

In an excellent translation, picking the message to explain it to the reader of the target language is essential. Therefore, vocabulary and phrases play a significant role in technical translations.

In short, the translator is required to command the source and target languages. The translator must also analyze the subject of the source text very well, and should have access to the necessary equipment.



4. GENRES OF THE TEXTS ON ECONOMY

With the establishment of states in the modern sense, the science of economics began to emerge. Very earlier, commercial activities were carried out with barter only. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, barter is exchange goods for other things rather than for money. (Dictionary, 2020)

With gradual advancement in technology and expansion of knowledge, trade grew inadequate. This problem was solved with the invention of money. In light of the current information, one of the most arguable issues in the literature of economics is about the emergence of money. It hasn't been shown clearly yet. However, the common belief is that money emerged by chance. After all, as accepted in literature, the development of economics in the modern sense began with "The Wealth of Nations" authored by Adam Smith. Adam Smith is considered the founding father of economics since a comprehensive book was not published in economics science until Adam Smith. After him, articles, books, and magazines on economics started to grow in number. In the 20th century, the American Economic Review and Econometrica came to life. The texts on economics are divided into two: empirical papers and theoretical ones.

However, the texts on economics can be produced under several head titles. In a research conducted by one working in the Duke University, studies in the field of economics were grouped under nine head titles, which are empirical papers, theoretical papers, economic history papers, history-of-thought papers, literature papers, handbook and encyclopedia entries, book reviews, Freakonomics and the Like, and textbooks. (Dudenhefer, 2009)

4.1. Empirical Papers

Econometrics has emerged due to the unification of economics, statistics, and mathematics starting from the second half of the 20th century. It has begun to develop rapidly after the development of economics. Especially the development of computer and software technology has contributed to the development of econometric package programs and has made it easier for researchers to create foresight within certain confidence intervals.

The most important criterion of empirical analysis is that it is based on a particular set of data. Researchers obtain specific results by converting research data into mathematical notation and using the appropriate and necessary research method.

Empirical papers also contain a data set and specific assumptions. The researcher tries to establish some models to predict the future with the data obtained from the previous periods. The most critical point in empirical papers is that the created models contain certain assumptions. If one of the assumptions is faulty, the model may not give accurate results..

Besides, researchers need a data set in the framework of the topic they are researching. To offer an international comparison within this context, the relevant data set is generally created by the official statistical institutions of the relevant country. International organizations such as Eurostat, IMF, and World Bank are among the leading institutions in data production and source. Moreover, TURKSTAT is the official institution that prepares data sets in Turkey.

Empirical analysis consists of six sections. Generally, these are introduction, data, model, estimation technique, findings, and conclusion. As covered by an academic study, empirical analysis is included in the literature research to increase the knowledge of the reader or the target group. Findings from the empirical research are based on coefficients from an econometric model and results from their interpretation.

4.2. Theoretical Papers

Theoretical Papers do not use real data and actual experiences, unlike empirical papers. In other words, Theoretical Papers do not contain values with the observed data set. Instead, there are theorems, lemma, proofs in the theoretical writings.

Economic assumptions and inferences derived from these developments gain more importance than theoretical studies that include data sets for the empirical analysis. Lack of data sets in theoretical explanations does not make it less critical than empirical studies. On the contrary, the origin of most studies in economics comes from Theoretical Papers. Hence among the researchers, economists, or people interested in these subjects, the conceptual framework should be known first. When

the history of economics is examined, it is thought that all econometric models that shed light on history came from Theoretical Papers.

4.3. Economic History Papers

Economic History Papers analyzes the change of institutions focusing on economy over time, the policies of economic institutions, and the transformation of decision-makers in the long run. Studies on the history of economics examine how the economic policies implemented by institutions have evolved, how they have changed, and how they affect the overall economy and collective well-being.

The aim is to improve the perspective of the problems that will arise in the future by better understanding the cause and through the result of applied economic policies. Knowing the economic history papers detailedly makes it possible to create a reference source in the face of the troubles that may also emerge in the future.

4.4. History-of-Thought Papers

History-of-economic-thought papers assess the evolution of economics as a discipline and the origin and development of economic ideas. (Dudenhefer, 2009) For example, in the crisis of 1929, liberal policies failed to revive the economy and caused considerable losses to the whole economy. Later, the famous economist Keynes argued that the marketplace alone could not survive the crisis with liberal policies and published "The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money. In this book, Keynes first introduced and defended the mixed economy model. Keynes stated that the government should intervene in times when the economies are particularly bad. Keynes brought the concept of pump-priming to the economy. The idea of pump-priming is a metaphor. He said that the state would put the first water into the water pump, then the water itself will flow. In short, History-of-Thought Papers deals with concepts such as pump priming.

There is a nuance between History-of-Thought Papers and economic history papers. History-of-Thought Papers examines how the economy emerged and its evolution while studying economic history papers studies the impact of applied economic policies. History-of-Thought Papers examines the thought system of leading figures in economics such as Adam Smith and Keynes. Gaining an insight

into the History-of-Thought Papers helps determine the milestones of the economy and world history. These studies reveal how the world has passed through these periods, which economic tools it has used, and what contributed to the newly formed economics science.

4.5. Literature Reviews

The primary purpose of the literature reviews is to inform the audience about the subject by presenting past studies. The literature review is essential in increasing the level of knowledge by giving information to the reader studying an article on economics or any other disciplines and indicating what contributed to the literature. The same results do not necessarily apply to the literature review. Therefore, the researcher, who conducts any study about the economy, tries to create the perception that the reader may have different results by expressing different opinions. Therefore, the literature review is like a summary of past studies.

4.6. Handbook and Encyclopedia Entries

The primary purpose of handbooks published in economics is to show some way to the ones working in the field of economics and shed light on the subject they are researching. Therefore, it is challenging for non-experts to understand the manuals published in economics and make correct inferences. In the encyclopedia sources, the opposite is true. Encyclopedia sources are mostly a pile of knowledge that appeals to the general audience and contain detailed information in related fields. In short, while the encyclopedia appeals to the broad audience, handbooks and encyclopedia entries are mostly aimed at people who are educated or trained in economics. Handbook and Encyclopedia Entries help people not professionally interested in economics and help to identify economy policy tools used in economics in the past and later changed.

4.7. Book Reviews

The study of books on economy is beneficial, especially for students studying economics. The reviews of books on economy are shorter than the book summaries and can be grasped by the readers faster. That means, less effort and less time are

needed for a comprehensive insight into the book. The book reviews provide more time and space especially for people just starting to work in the field of economics.

4.8. Freakonomics and the Like

Freakonomics and the Like are documents prepared for people who have not studied economics. The economy concerns everyone because people have to buy certain goods and services to sustain their daily lives. However, due to the nature of the economy, it is not easy to understand and interpret it. Also, Freakonomics has been increasingly loved and read by many people. Freakonomics tries to explain the causal relation between events without using mathematics, economics, econometrics, statistics, and various books that have been published to this aim.

Those who figure out that even daily life is built on the foundations of the economy become more interested in this discipline. For example, Freakonomics explains that the economy is playing a role in marriages, too. Therefore, Freakonomics describes how the economy affects every walk of life by establishing a causal relation.

4.9. Textbooks

Textbooks can be written in any field. The purpose of writing textbooks can vary based on the audience's level of knowledge and understanding. Like any science, economics, which is a social science, has its textbooks. Textbooks on the economy may also vary. For example, the most significant contribution of the textbooks to economics is to draw a regular roadmap for students and teachers.

In addition to pulling textbooks into the field of economics for students and in education, new emerging theorems, hypotheses, etc. can be suggested in economics. In addition to guiding the reader, textbooks aim at people well-trained and specialized in economics. Therefore, books on the economy are not written for a purpose only, and they vary a lot based on the desired goal or general purpose.



5. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEXTS ON ECONOMY

Economics is a branch of science that tries to meet unlimited demand backed by purchasing power within limited sources. The science of economics, which started with Adam Smith in modern terms, has evolved and acquired unique features over time. Four basic features distinguish the texts on economy from other disciplines. The terminology of documents on economy is specific; also, the sentence structure is long and contains tables and figures. Besides, the texts on economy are specialized texts. Four features are listed below.

5.1. Terminology

There is a lot of terminology or technical words with specific meanings in the texts. These words and expressions loaded with special meanings are fixed and mainly used in the texts on economy. (Jianjun Wang, Yize Fan, 2014) Turkish Lira Overnight Swap Rate, Devaluation, Eurobond, Spread can be given as examples.

In other words, as in other sciences, economics has developed a unique terminology. Some words and phrases can easily be perceived by people who are not engaged in economics, and vice versa. Also, words and phrases used in the texts on economy may ultimately differ from those of daily use.

Two examples will be given to provide a better explanation of this issue. The first word as an example is the word "proletariat" introduced to the literature of economics by Karl Marx. This word is now used to describe the working class. In reality, the term "proletariat" means people who give milk. In Russia, socialism was widespread and later dissolved. They could not even manage the most straightforward production processes. Because most working people are interested in animal husbandry and agriculture, Karl Marx's thoughts are directed towards the proletariat, that is, the milk-giving people. However, today this term has changed dramatically because the milk-producing group forms the working class. Still, even people who give milk constitute a tiny proportion of the whole working class. Therefore, this word has evolved and become a more inclusive term. Consequently, it is challenging for one not interested in economics to understand this profound meaning.

The second example is "surplus". The word "surplus" as used today means surplus or surplus production. However, the meaning and inclusiveness of this word have changed over time. The original meaning of this word is the time left after ancient people filled their stomach with food and led their lives. The original meaning also refers to as the time left by the very same people to devote to themselves.

Therefore, when both examples are considered, it is thought that it is impossible for people who are not interested in economics to understand these words quickly.

5.2. Long Sentences

There are many long sentences in the texts on economy. It is easy to find that in these texts, one sentence may consist of several short pieces.

Quoted from *The Intelligent Investor* which was written by Benjamin Graham below; there is also a fairly wide group of "special situation," which over many years could be counted on to bring a nice annual return of 20 % or better, with a minimum of overall risk to those who knew their way around in this field. (Graham, 2003)

As seen in the example sentence above, there is more than one adjective clause, multiple markers, etc. For such reasons, it makes the sentence difficult to understand.

In other words, it isn't straightforward in form but simple in content. This kind of long sentence has a relatively complex structure consisting of several adverbial and adjective clauses or statements with lots of modifiers and definitive. In the meantime, one paragraph is sometimes just formed by one or two sentences. Thus, it makes the whole sentence look complicated and hard to understand.

5.3. Figures and Tables

Tables and figures are tools frequently used by economists. The most important reason for this is that it is much easier to explain the information transferred in just one or two tables or figures without the reader having to read all pages. Therefore, charts and tables are an indispensable part of the texts on economy

since the information that can be explained through pages can easily be described with minimal knowledge.

A figure is a graphical representation of a given coordinate system that is quantitative and qualitative data. It has horizontal and vertical positions since it is located in a specified coordinate system. Numbers and curves are included in these coordinate systems. The bar chart, histogram chart, pie chart are the best-known figures. The table is entirely different from the figure and displays data in a space surrounded by rows and columns. Even though tables consist of both numbers and non-numeric data, the tables used in economics mostly contain numbers.

To sum up, the texts on economy are within social science and have terminology, words, and phrases. These texts are a field with complex long sentences, particular words with a hard-to-understand grammar structure.

5.4. Specialized Text

Texts on economics are specialized as well as technical. The crucial feature of specialized documents is that they have very different meanings and qualities from those in daily use. For example, the term "zombie banks" are among the frequently used expressions in the text. As mentioned here, the meaning indicates that the assets of banks remain well below their liabilities. In other words, if the economy deteriorates, it means these banks will go bankrupt.

As mentioned in the example above, the texts on economy are specialized documents and use many metaphors. Another example is the non-real growth phrase that has been used a lot recently. Some of these texts are also used to describe artificial growth. The meaning indicates that the economy does not grow healthy; in other words, the economy does not grow through production. It grows with the spendings of consumers who borrow to no small extent.

Another example is the expression of the inflation monster, which is used as a metaphor. There are pictures and even cartoons about it. It indicates that people will buy a product at a much higher price due to the inflation rise that stems from the weakening of the purchasing power of money.



6. TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF VINAY-DARBELNET

Societies and states have been in constant communication with each other throughout human history. Communities and countries have always wanted to understand each other's language and speech, whether at war or peace. Hence, translation has always been a crucial area. The translation and translator gained an institutional identity that came with the birth of states. Also, the importance given to translation and translator was not the same in every society and nation.

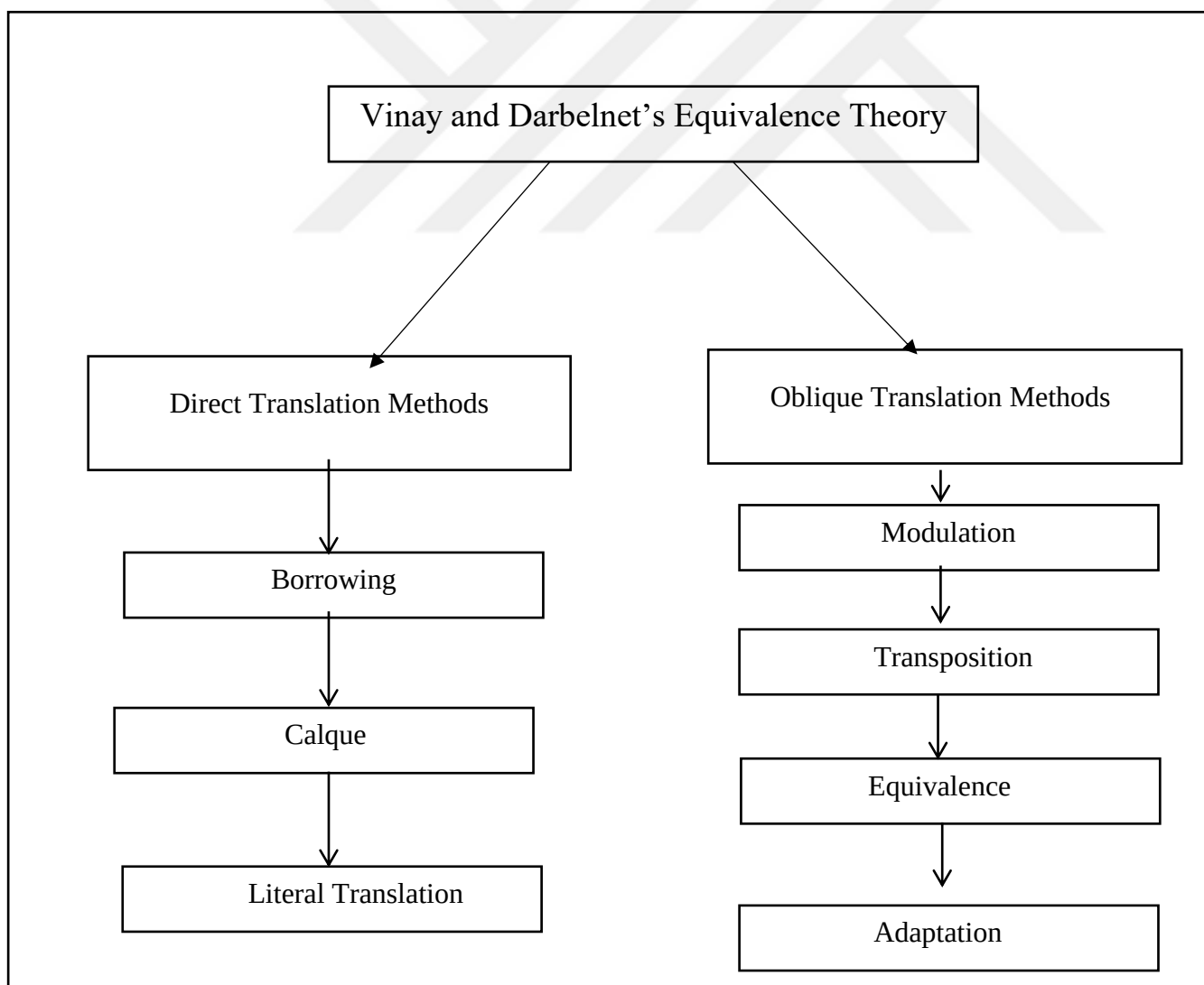
The importance of translation and the translator goes back to Egyptians records focusing on the historical events under a certain standard. Especially in the eastern culture, namely in the Hittite and Egyptian civilizations, it was during the researches conducted by archaeologists that some texts were translated into two or three other languages. On the first days of translation, it was used to give superiority to each other, and thus it prevailed at wars. Later, due to human transition to stationary order, translations in economics have grown considerably.

In the west, Roman and Greek civilizations also gave special attention to translations. People who discovered new places along with geographies began to train translators corporately to understand the languages and communities. Portugal and Spain, which were among the leading countries in geographical discoveries, are the countries that progressed in this field. The French opened the Language Boys School in Istanbul in 1669 and systematically carried out these studies. After the industrial revolution, the importance has increased, and this occupation has turned into a corporate and systematic structure. From the 20th century, discussions on how to translate more appropriately and systematically started. For example, there are words and phrases in Turkish with no equivalents in some other languages. When someone dies, the English people say, "let God bless you." However, it is possible to express it in several different ways, and the culture explained through phrases proves to be different. These Turkish phrases are "Allah gani gani rahmet eylesin", "ışıklar içinde uyusun", "Allah taksiratını affetsin" etc.

Therefore, the subject of how to translate from the source language to the target language has been put on the agenda. This study highlights the translation methods by Vinay and Darbelnet. These two have introduced these methods to support the translator to find solutions to the problems seen during translation.

According to Vinay and Darbelnet, equivalence theory consists of 7 parts. Vinay and Darbelnet have divided these directly and indirectly into two and classified them within themselves. Direct translation methods are divided into three: borrowing, calque, and literal translation. Oblique translation methods consist of modulation, transposition, equivalence, adaptation. The famous work of Vinay and Darbelnet was published in France under "Stylistique comparée du français et de l'anglais" in 1958 and then published in English titled "Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Methodology for Translation". This work of Vinay and Darbelnet aims a comparative formal classification between French and English. Therefore, this thesis leans on this classification. A figure on this subject is prepared as below.

Table 1: Translation Techniques of Vinay-Darbelnet



6.1. Direct Translation Methods

It is the translation method for transferring the message from the source language to the target language, using similar concepts and linguistic structures of the source language. The direct translation method has three sub-methods: borrowing, calque, and literal translation. In other words, in direct translation methods, the translator conducts the translation process by remaining faithful to the source text and translates the source text items directly to the target language.

6.1.1. Borrowing

Borrowing is accepted as the easiest translation method among Vinay-Darbelenet translation methods. The most important reason is that the translator does not create a new word or phrase when the texts, words, or phrases are translated from the source language to the target language. The source language word is transferred to the target language straightly. All the translator does during the translation process is to move words or phrases from the source language directly to the target language. For example, the word peak used in English is also used as a peak in Turkish. Another example is the word dollars.

In other words, in this translation method, the word used in the source language is preserved and carried to the target language. Hence, the translator does not change it or add anything to the translation process. Therefore, it is regarded as the easiest method.

6.1.2. Calque

Calque is slightly different from borrowing, but there are some differences in its use. The most crucial distinction between calque and borrowing is that not only the words of the texts translated from the source language are preserved, but also the expressions are conserved. In other words, when a calque technique is used, a new term is derived in the target language. For example, the English word "weekend"

means "hafta sonu" in Turkish, though it gets into Turkish as a template. Weekend in Turkish is seen as hafta sonu tatili, iyi hafta sonları, hafta sonu programı, etc.

According to Vinay-Drbelnet, the calque translation method is divided into two as lexical calque and a structural calque. A lexical calque is a calque translation method which respects the syntactic structure of the TL, whilst introducing a new mode of expression and a structural calque introduces a new construction into the language (Jean-Paul Vinay, 1995).

6.1.3. Literal translation

The basic strategy here does not disturb the structural order of the words in the source language. The essential condition of using this method is that the grammatical structure of the source language and the grammatical structure of the target language should be similar. Besides, the source and target languages must be from the same language family and should share similar cultures. Otherwise, there occurs an incomplete and incorrect translation.

Besides, this method is primarily used in translating scientific articles. For example, this method is widely used in texts translated into medicine. An example is provided below.

English:

Development of the nervous system in the embryo begins with a series of divisions of undifferentiated precursor cells (stem cells) that can develop into neurons or glia” (Odacıoğlu, 2017)

Turkish:

“Dölütte (embriyo) sinir sisteminin gelişmesi, sonradan nöronlar veya glia hücrelerine gelişebilecek farklılaşmamış öncül hücrelerin (kök hücreleri) bir dizi bölünmeye uğraması ile başlar.” (Odacıoğlu, 2017)

As can be seen, when the example above is analyzed, it is understood that the translator adopted the word-for-word translation method in translating the text from English into Turkish and did not cause any structural and semantic loss.

According to Vinay and Darblenet, literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of an SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators' task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. (Jean-Paul Vinay, 1995)

6.2. Oblique Translation Methods

According to Vinay and Darbelnet, some texts, reports, etc. cannot be translated from source language to target language with direct methods. The most important reason for this is that the source language and the target language belong to different language families and have different cultural characteristics. In other words, the concepts and linguistic structures in the source language are not the same as in the target language. Vinay and Darbelnet list the reasons as to why there are texts that cannot be translated from the source language to the target language, which are as follows: (Jean-Paul Vinay, 1995)

- gives another meaning,
- has no meaning, or,
- is structurally impossible, or
- does not have a corresponding expression within the metalinguistic experience of the TL, or
- It has a corresponding expression, but not within the same register.

In such a case, the translator should use indirect methods as well as direct methods. Oblique Translation Methods are divided into four: transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.

6.2.1. Transposition

Transposition is the stage of re-creation in the source language based on the knowledge power of the translator. In other words, the translator recreates a word or

phrase in the source language without changing its meaning. In this method, the word type is replaced by another, but the meaning remains the same. Words that are adjectives in the source language may change in the translation process and become a noun or vice versa.

6.2.2. Modulation

Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. This change can be justified when, although a literal, or even transposed, translation results in a grammatically correct utterance, it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic, or awkward in the TL. (Jean-Paul Vinay, 1995)

In other words, as in all other methods, although the meaning remains the same in this method, the way of expression changes. The most important indication is that the form of expression changes the transformation of the texts during translating from the source language to the target language and from the active structure to the passive structure or vice versa.

6.2.3. Equivalence

The equivalence translation method is often used to translate proverbs and idioms etc. Societies go through various stages and various experiences. Therefore, a nation may not be able to experience the event in the way another community experiences. For example, American society may not have experienced an incident that took place in European cultures. One of the most notable examples of this situation is seen among people travelling from Europe to America to discover new geographies. Those who go from Europe to America defeated the indigenous people in the war quickly. The most important reason for this situation is that European society was superior to the nation of the American continent in terms of technology. Therefore, the processes experienced by the community in Europe are almost entirely different from the society residing in the American continent. European society's proverbs and idioms are different from those used in American culture. Proverbs, idioms, etc. of nations are different from each other. When proverbs, idioms, etc. of

the source language are translated into the target language, the translator may have to create a new phrase without changing meaning.

6.2.4. Adaptation

Adaptation is a slightly different form of equivalence. Vinay and Darbelnet explain this method as the extreme limit of the translation. The adaptation method is applied in case the situation represented by the expression in the source language is not known by the target culture or if the target culture is foreign to this concept. In other words, the adaptation method can be defined as a different way of the equivalence method.

For example, the name of the famous food in America "Hot Dog" is not commonly used in Turkey. In this case, the translator may have to invent a functional word in the target language as the equivalent of this word. Hence, by adaptation, the translator may favour the term "köfte ekmek". (Odacıoğlu, 2017)

The crucial factor is the knowledge of the translator. If the translator uses this method, she/he will have chosen a much more difficult path than the other six methods and will create an entirely new expression. Therefore, the translator must thoroughly master the culture and language of the source language and the target language.

6.3. Approach of Gideon Toury

Contemporary translation theories have been discussed since the 1980s. Gideon Toury proposes the target-oriented approach. Gideon Toury has revealed two concepts. These are adequacy and acceptability. (Zeytinkaya, 2016)

The most important contribution of Gideon Toury to translation studies is that it is target-oriented and contains certain norms limiting the translator during the translation process. Gideon Toury states three different norms in the translation process. The approach of Gideon Toury is built on three pillars: preliminary norms, operational norms, and initial norms. Norms can be defined as pre-determined rules. The strategy of Gideon Toury will be explained in this respect.

6.3.1. Initial norms

Decisions made during the translation process play a vital role in determining the initial norms. Toury suggests that “if the source culture prevails towards the ST, then the TT will be adequate; or if the target culture prevails, then the TT will be acceptable. (Toury, 2012) The evaluations made within the scope of preliminary norms and operational norms are of paramount importance in determining the initial norms.

6.3.2. Preliminary norms

Translation policy and directness of translation are added to the scope of preliminary norms, including the decisions taken by the translator before starting the translation (Toury, 2012). Translation policy highlights which text is being addressed and how to translate it. The reason why the translator chooses this text is significant for the translation policy.

The directness of translation is essential to the language from which the translation will be performed. These are the norms as to whether the translation is made directly from the original language or the intermediate language. (Zeytinkaya, 2016)

6.3.3. Operational norms

Operational norms consist of matricial norms and textual-linguistic norms. Matricial norms are also important for footnotes, sentence patterns, and phrases. In other words, in the context of matrix norms, footnotes, formal preferences, sentence structures are taken into account. It is decided on how to create the target texts with such translation strategies as adding and removing. Translation strategies such as linguistic use, stylistic preferences, linguistic and grammatical decisions, equivalence, adaptation, displacement, emulation are considered within the context of Textual-Linguistic Norms. Accordingly, it is decided on how to create the target texts. These are the norms that prevail in the translation language (Zeytinkaya, 2016).

In another saying, what matrix norms concern is the completeness of the target text. Also, it is important in the macrostructure of the text. Footnotes, idioms, etc. are vital as to whether or not it is used and translated into the target language. For example, if the expression described in ten lines in the source language, it is explained in ten lines in the target language, which is considered adequate for the translation, according to Gideon Toury.

6.4. Documents Used in This Thesis

The next section is the analysis of the documents published by the institutions. These institutions are the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, TURKSTAT, Presidency of Strategy and Budget, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and European Commission. Documents published by these institutions will be explained in this thesis. Firstly, Publications of institutions whose source language is Turkish will be clarified. Later, publications of institutions whose source language is English will be explained. The institutions whose source language is Turkish are Ministry of Treasury and Finance, TURKSTAT, Presidency of Strategy and Budget.

The first institution is the Ministry of Treasury and Finance. The most important reason for choosing the Ministry of Treasury and Finance is that it is one of the most fundamental institutions of the country's economy, as in the rest of the world. Five different texts published by this institution are analyzed. Since the most basic publication of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance is Public Debt Management, these publications are used in the analysis. Four different samples are taken from each publication, which makes 20 samples to analyze. This institution publishes debt management reports in English and Turkish every year, within the framework of the principle of accountability for both domestic investors, foreign investors, and the public and parties interested in economics, academics, investors, public institutions, and the people in general. Ministry of Treasury and Finance borrows domestic investors and international investors weekly, monthly, and annually. Therefore, the Ministry of Treasury and Finance can view both domestic and foreign markets. The Ministry of Treasury and Finance publishes these reports to inform investors and other parties interested in the Turkish economy.

The other institution -whose source language is Turkish- is TURKSTAT. The reason for analyzing the publication of this institution is that TURKSTAT is the official statistical institute for Turkey. Therefore, TURKSTAT conducts a wide range of research on many topics and issue many data. Besides, decision-makers take decisions based on these data. Five different texts published by this institution are analyzed, and four different samples are handled from each publication, so 20 samples are brought under focus. Most documents used in this study are published annually. Some are released when the data set is changed or revised. For example, "Statistics on the Report on Turkey" is published every year. However, some documents are released when the data set or calculation method change. For example, the Questions and Answers on Main Revision and Implementation of the ESA-2010 report were published when GDP's calculation method changed in 2016. These reports are published in Turkish and English languages to explain why the calculation method has changed so that international statistics may be compared as part of the international agreements. The primary goal of TURKSTAT is to raise global confidence in the Turkish economy. TURKSTAT tries to draw more direct investment from the world market with trust.

The third institution - whose source language is Turkish- is Presidency of Strategy and Budget. The most important reason for choosing the Presidency of Strategy and Budget institution is that this institution publish documents which contain short, medium, and long term road map for the Turkish economy. Short and long term documents are Medium Term Programme and Annual Programme, respectively. Five different texts published by this institution are analyzed, and four different samples are handled from each publication, so 20 samples are analyzed. Medium-Term Programme reports used in this thesis are published both in Turkish and English every year. Medium-Term Programme (MTP) reports are a legal requirement for the Presidency of Strategy and Budget. Under Article 16 of the Law No. 5018, the MTP begins with the multi-year budget preparation process by the Council of Ministers, including macro policies, principles, and critical economic figures. The Medium-Term Programme initiates the budget process, shaping public policies and practices based on strategic objectives, and directing the resource allocation in this framework. At the same time, MTP, which is a road map used to

increase predictability for the public and the private sector, contributes to confidence and stability by sustaining the developments in social and economic fields. MTP is renewed every year, taking into account the results of annual practices and changes in general conditions.

Therefore, the purpose of MTP is to draw a road map explaining what the current government is waiting for and what will be done in the coming period, both to domestic and foreign investors, economists, and people focusing on the Turkish economy.

Later, publications of institutions whose source language is English are examined. The first institution is the International Monetary Fund. The most important reason for receiving IMF documents is its direct impact on the Turkish economy, including the perception of trust towards Turkey. Five different texts published by this institution are analyzed, and four different samples are handled from each publication, so 20 samples are analyzed. Any country accepts certain conditions as becoming a member of the IMF. One of these rules is IMF country surveillance. Therefore, a report known as "Article IV consultations" is being prepared for every member of the IMF. This thesis uses Article IV consultations reports published by the IMF. These reports are published regularly and annually. Unfortunately, these reports are not officially translated from English into Turkish and announced to the public. Economic institutions and organizations in Turkey translate these reports from English into Turkish with the help of relevant departments. The Turkish version of the Consultation IV reports used in this thesis is obtained from reliable news sources. Web addresses of related news sites are located in the appendix and bibliography. Another report used in the thesis is the Financial System Stability Assessment.

Similarly, the Financial System Stability Assessment report is published by the IMF as a requirement of the international agreement. This report is not officially translated from English into Turkish by any institution or organization in Turkey. Instead, the relevant institutions translate these reports in their departments and share them with top management; that is, these reports in Turkish are obtained from reliable news sources.

Another institution -whose source language is English- is the World Bank. World Bank publications, IMF publications, and broadcasts are believed to have almost the same effect on the Turkish economy. If a country wants to become a member of the World Bank, it must first become a member of the IMF. Consequently, the IMF and the World Bank are not entirely independent institutions; they may even be considered as complementary institutions. Five different texts published by this institution are analyzed, and four different samples are handled from each publication, so 20 samples are analyzed. In this thesis, Turkish Regular Economic Note and Focus Note published by World Bank are used. As explained in the History of Institutions and Organizations, World Bank provides project loans to developing countries. Therefore, World Bank audits its loans within the framework of international agreements and prepares reports within this context. It also prepares regular reports on member states. In short, Turkish Regular Economic Note and Focus Note reports are prepared within the framework of international agreements, and information is given to other member countries. These reports are published in English and Turkish at regular intervals every year.

The third institution -whose source language is English- is the European Commission. Turkey wants to join the European Union and is working on completing the chapters required for full membership. Therefore, the statements of the relevant units of the European Union about Turkey are of great importance. Five different texts published by this institution are analyzed, and four different samples are handled from each publication, so 20 samples are analyzed. In this thesis, Commission Staff Working Document reports published by the European Commission are put under analysis. The European Commission prepares these reports to evaluate the annual progress made by candidate countries, which are in the process of joining the EU. Hence, Commission Staff Working Document reports are prepared for Turkey by the European Union. This report is released regularly every year. These documents are translated from English into Turkish by the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In this chapter, firstly, the translation methods of Vinay-Darbanelnet are introduced. Translation methods of Vinay-Darbanelnet will be applied for one hundred and twenty samples already determined. The results will then be examined in the

light of Toury's approach. The next chapter includes an analysis of the texts on economy done with the help of the translations method of Vinay-Darbelnet.





7.ANALYSIS OF DATA AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses how the texts on economy are translated from English into Turkish and from Turkish into English with the translation methods of Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet. Borrowing, calque, literal translation, modulation, transposition, equivalence, adaptation, which are the translation methods of Vinay and Darbelnet, are applied to the selected samples. The texts on economy published by six institutions are brought under discussion. Since the study deals with the texts on economy translated from English into Turkish and vice versa, the analysis section consists of two different sections. The Turkish documents published by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, TURKSTAT, Presidency of Strategy and Budget are discussed along with their translations.

In Turkey, there are three fundamental institutions responsible for the management of the economy. These institutions are the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Presidency of Strategy and Budget, and the Turkish Statistical Institute. Three international institutions, too, are selected for this study. The publications of the institutions whose source language is English are examined. These institutions are the IMF, the World Bank, and the European Commission, respectively. The publications of these institutions are chosen since these institutions influence the economy of Turkey in the international market.

Five different documents released after 2010 by each institution are discussed. Four sample words or phrases from each report are analyzed. There are 60 examples from those whose source language is English, and 60 other examples from those whose source language is Turkish. Therefore, there are 120 examples in this thesis. Before analyzing these documents, the paragraphs are given, and the lexical units underlined. The first part of the study provides the documents published by the three institutions whose source language are Turkish. Hence, here the English translations of these units are given.

Later, the texts on economy written in English by the institutions are discussed. Similarly, a paragraph about the source language is given first. Then, how it is translated from source language to target language is analyzed. The word or phrase analyzed is shown on tables. After the analysis part finishes, the translation methods used are addressed in graphs. The question of whether or not the

translations of the terms of the texts on economy are acceptable or adequate will later be sought.

Here below in the Table, the documents bringing the 120 examples under focus, the name of the institutions having published them, as well as the publication dates are shown on the Table. Documents published by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Turkish Statistical Institute, and Presidency of Strategy and Budget are used in this thesis. It is showed in Table 2.

Table 2: Documents Published by MTF, TURKSTAT, PSB

Name of the Document	Publishing Institution	Date of Issue
Public Debt Management Report 2011	Ministry of Treasury and Finance	2012
Public Debt Management Report 2012	Ministry of Treasury and Finance	2012
Public Debt Management Report 2013	Ministry of Treasury and Finance	2013
Public Debt Management Report 2014	Ministry of Treasury and Finance	2014
Public Debt Management Report 2015	Ministry of Treasury and Finance	2015
Perception and Trust Survey 2017	TURKSTAT	2017

Name of the Document	Publishing Institution	Date of Issue
Catastrophic Health Expenditures in Turkey 2018	TURKSTAT	2018
Questions and Answers on Main Revision and Implementation of ESA-2010	TURKSTAT	2017
Extending the Use of Administrative Data in the Production of Business Statistics	TURKSTAT	2018
Turkey in Statistics 2017	TURKSTAT	2018
Annual Programme 2011	Presidency of Strategy and Budget	2010
Medium-Term Programme (2018-2020)	Presidency of Strategy and Budget	2017
Medium-Term Programme (2017-2019)	Presidency of Strategy and Budget	2016

Name of the Document	Publishing Institution	Date of Issue
Medium-Term Programme (2015-2017)	Presidency of Strategy and Budget	2014
Medium-Term Programme (2014-2016)	Presidency of Strategy and Budget	2013

Documents published by International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB), European Commission (EC) are used in this thesis. It is showed in Table 3.

Table 3: Documents Published by IMF, WB, EC

Name of the Document	Publishing Institution	Date of Issue
2019 Article IV Consultation	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	2019
2016 Article IV Consultation	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	2016
2014 Article IV Consultation	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	2014
2013 Article IV Consultation	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	2013

Name of the Document	Publishing Institution	Date of Issue
Financial System Stability Assessment	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	2017
Turkey Regular Economic Note February (TREN) 2017	World Bank (WB)	2017
Turkey Regular Economic Note November 2016	World Bank (WB)	2016
Turkey Regular Economic Note October 2015	World Bank (WB)	2015
Turkey Regular Economic Note October 2014	World Bank (WB)	2014
Focus Note November 2017	World Bank (WB)	2017
Commission Staff Working Document 2018	European Commission	2018
Commission Staff Working Document 2016	European Commission	2016
Commission Staff Working Document 2015	European Commission	2015

Name of the Document	Publishing Institution	Date of Issue
Commission Staff Working Document 2014	European Commission	2014
Commission Staff Working Document 2013	European Commission	2013

7.1. Analysis of the Examples and Their Translations

7.1.1. Documents published by institutions whose source language is Turkish

7.1.1.1. Analysis of documents published by Ministry of Treasury and Finance

The following twenty examples of lexical items are selected from “Public Debt Management Report 2011, 2012, 2013, 204, 2015 published by Ministry of Treasury and Finance (MTF).

Text No. 1

Public Debt Management Report 2011 published Ministry of Treasury and Finance (former name is Undersecretariat of Treasury). The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 1, 2

Source Text (ST)

Türkiye ekonomisi 2010 yılında yüzde 8,9 oranında büyüyerek bölgesinde **öne çıkan ekonomiler** içinde yer almıştır. Nitekim 2009 yılı son çeyreğinden itibaren **yatırım ve tüketim harcamaları** büyümenin temel belirleyicisi olmuştur. (Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığı, 2011)

Target Text (TT)

Growing by 8,9 percent in 2010, Turkish economy took part in **outstanding economies** in its region. Thus, **investment and consumption expenditures** were the main determinants of growth since the last quarter of 2009. (Ministry of Treasury and Finance, 2011)

Analysis:

Öne çıkan ekonomiler is translated as **outstanding economies** by using the literal translation method. Besides, **yatırım ve tüketim harcamaları** is translated as **investment and consumption expenditure** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 1, 2

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Öne çıkan ekonomiler	outstanding economies	Literal
Yatırım ve tüketim harcamaları	Investment and consumption expenditure	Literal

Example No. 3, 4

Source Text

Kamu Finansmanı Genel Müdürlüğünde 2007 yılında başlatılan **operasyonel risk yönetimi** çalışmaları kapsamında olası risklerin izlenmesi ve kontrolüne 2010 yılında da devam edilmiştir. COSO1 modelinin kullanıldığı çalışmalarda kaynakların

ekonomik ve etkin bir şekilde birimlerin amaçlarına uygun kullanılması, mevzuata uygunluğun sağlanması ve **üst yönetime** zamanında ve güvenilir bilgi aktarılması hedeflenmektedir. (Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığı, 2011)

Target Text

Within the framework of the **operational risk management** practices that have started in General Directorate of Public Finance in 2007, potential risks have continued to be monitored and controlled during the year 2010. The studies, which were based on the COSO1 model, target the economic and efficient use of resources for the purposes of the units, ensuring compliance with the legislation and timely and reliable transfer of information to the **senior management**. (Ministry of Treasury and Finance, 2011)

Analysis:

Operasyonel risk yönetimi is translated as **operational risk management** by using the literal translation method.

Besides, **üst yönetime** is translated as **senior management** by applying the calque translation method. This phrase has gained a new term in the target language. For example, reports and information reports were submitted to senior management. In addition, the meeting with the senior management was canceled. These two sentences show that this phrase has become a standard usage in business world.

Example No: 3, 4

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Operasyonel risk yönetimi	operational risk management	Literal
Üst yönetime	senior management	Calque

Text No. 2

Example No. 5, 6

The second text is Public Debt Management Report 2012 published by Ministry of Treasury and Finance. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Source Text

Enflasyon 2011 yılının ikinci yarısından itibaren güçlü iç talep koşulları, döviz piyasasındaki gelişmeler, yüksek küresel **emtia fiyatları** ve bazı ürünlerdeki **vergi ayarlamaları** sonucu yükselmiştir. (Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığı, 2012)

Target Text

Inflation has increased starting with the second half of 2011 due to strong domestic demand, developments in the foreign exchange market, high global **commodity prices**, and domestic **tax price adjustments** in some commodities. (Ministry of Treasury and Finance , 2012)

Analysis:

emtia fiyatları is translated as **commodity prices** by using the calque translation method. This phrase has gained a new term in the target language. For example, fluctuations in commodity prices adversely affect the world economy. There is also the expression of changes in commodity prices, which is widely used by economists. These examples show that commodity prices have emerged as a new term especially in economics.

Also, **vergi ayarlamaları** is translated as **tax price adjustments** by applying the literal translation method which is the direct transfer of SL expression into appropriate TL expression.

Example No. 5, 6

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
emtia fiyatları	commodity prices	Calque
Vergi ayarlamaları	tax price adjustments	Literal

Example No. 7, 8

Source text

Sadece **bilgi teknolojileri** odaklı değil; deprem, sel, tsunami, terörist saldırılar, radyo aktif sızıntılar, vb. bir çok olay “**iş sürekliliği**” gerçeğini ve önemini gündemde tutmaktadır. (Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığı, 2012)

Target text

Today not only focused **information technology**, but also many potential events such as earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, terrorist attacks, the radioactive leaks, etc. keep the validity and importance of **business continuity** on the agenda. (Ministry of Treasury and Finance , 2012)

Analysis:

Bilgi teknolojileri is translated as **information technology** by using the literal translation method. Moreover, **iş sürekliliği** is translated into **business continuity** by using the literal translation method.

Example No. 7, 8

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Bilgi teknolojileri	information technology	Literal
iş sürekliliği	business continuity	Literal

Text No. 3

The third text is Public Debt Management Report 2013 published Ministry of Treasury and Finance. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 9, 10

Source Text

Dolayısı ile, borçlanma politikaları ve buna bağlı programların sağlıklı bir şekilde hazırlanması ve uygulanması, ancak borç yönetiminden sorumlu birimlerin **nakit yönetiminden** sorumlu ve güçlü bir tahmin kapasitesine sahip birimler ile entegre şekilde veya en azından çok yakın bir koordinasyon içinde çalışması gerektiği aşikardır. Nakit yönetimince yapılan **kamu gelir ve giderlerinin** zaman ve miktarına ilişkin tahminlerin mümkün olan en gerçekçi şekilde hazırlanması ve borç yönetimi ile paylaşılması Williams'ın (2010) da vurguladığı üzere borç yöneticileri açısından yol gösterici olmakta, esneklik sağlamak ve borçlanmalara ilişkin uygun araçların, zamanlamanın ve borçlanma miktarının daha sağlıklı tespitine imkân vererek olası risklere karşı da hazırlıklı olunmasını ve borç yönetiminde etkinliğin artırılmasını sağlamaktadır. (Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığı , 2013)

Target Text

Thus, preparing and implementing borrowing strategies and financing programs properly necessitates the integration or at least close cooperation of debt management units with **cash management** units that have strong forecasting capability. As Williams (2010) emphasized, sharing the realistic cash flow forecasts regarding the timing and magnitude of **public revenues and expenditures** made by cash management units guides debt managers, provides flexibility, facilitates to be prepared against possible risks and increases efficiency in debt management by allowing determination of appropriate tools, timing and amount of borrowing more accurately. (Ministry of Treasury and Finance , 2013)

Analysis:

Nakit yönetimi is translated as **cash management** by using the calque translation method. This phrase has gained a new term in the target language. For example, countries had to meet with the IMF due to problems in cash management. This example shows that the phrase of cash management has become standard usage in economics.

Besides, **kamu gelir ve giderlerinin** is translated as **public revenues and expenditures** by using the literal translation method

Example No. 9, 10

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Nakit yönetimi	cash management	Calque
kamu gelir ve giderlerinin	public revenues and expenditures	Literal

Example No. 11, 12

Source Text

Küresel ekonomide yaşanan dengesizliklerin iç **borçlanma piyasasına** etkilerinin asgari seviyede tutulabilmesi ve son yıllarda borç dinamiklerine ilişkin elde edilen kazanımların korunabilmesi amacıyla para ve maliye politikaları ile uyumlu borçlanma stratejilerine 2012 yılında da devam edilmiştir. Böylece döviz kuru **oynaklığından** dolayı iç borç stokunda oluşabilecek kur riski ortadan kaldırılmıştır. (Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığı , 2013)

Target Text

Debt management policies were implemented in line with monetary and fiscal policies also in 2012 to minimize the effects of global economic imbalances on

domestic **borrowing market** and to sustain the improvements in debt dynamics in recent years. Thus, the currency risk that could be encountered in domestic debt stock due to exchange rate **volatility** was eliminated. (Ministry of Treasury and Finance , 2013)

Analysis:

Oynaklıđı is translated as **volatility** by using the equivalence translation method. The translator tries to find the most functional meaning and equivalent of the word in terms of the target language.

In addition, iç **borçlanma piyasasına** is translated as **borrowing market** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 11, 12

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Oynaklıđı	volatility	Equivalence
borçlanma piyasasına	borrowing market	Literal

Text No. 4

The third text is Public Debt Management Report 2014 published Ministry of Treasury and Finance. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 13, 14

Source Text

Bu kapsamda **borç yönetiminde** operasyonel riskler, borçlanma sürecinin her aşamasında oluşabilecek potansiyel kayıpları ifade etmektedir. Bu bağlamda, operasyonel **risk yönetiminin** amacı, iş süreçlerinde yaşanan operasyonel risklerin kontrol altına alınarak ortaya çıkma olasılıklarının düşürülebilmesi sonucunda,

süreçlerin en az hata ile sonuçlanmasını sağlayabilecek bir çalışma planının oluşturulmasıdır. (Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığı , 2014)

Target Text

In this context, operational risks in **debt management** refer to the potential losses that may occur at every stage of the borrowing processes. In this context, the purpose of operational **risk management** is the creation of a working plan which can provide minimum errors in the business process as a result of reducing likelihood of the emergence of operational risks by controlling them. (Ministry of Treasury and Finance , 2014)

Analysis:

borç yönetiminde is translated as **debt management** by using the literal translation method. In addition, **risk yönetimi** is translated as **risk management** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 13, 14

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
borç yönetiminde	debt management	Literal
risk yönetimi	risk management	Literal

Example No. 15, 16

Source Text

2014-2016 OVP çerçevesinde 2014 yılında **büyüme oranının** yüzde 4 seviyesinde gerçekleşmesi beklenmektedir. 2014 yılında ekonomik aktiviteye ilişkin açıklanan en güncel veriler, olumsuz **dış ve iç gelişmelere** rağmen, ekonomimizdeki büyüme eğiliminin sürdüğünü göstermektedir. (Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığı , 2014)

Target Text

In the framework of 2014-2016 MTP, the **growth rate** is expected to be realized as 4 percent in 2014. High frequency data on economic activity shows that the growth still continues in 2014 despite the recent negative **foreign and domestic developments**. (Ministry of Treasury and Finance , 2014)

Analysis:

büyüme oranının is translated as **growth rate** by using the literal translation method. Moreover, **dış ve iç gelişmelere** is translated as **foreign and domestic developments** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 15, 16

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
büyüme oranının	growth rate	Literal
dış ve iç gelişmelere	foreign and domestic developments	Literal

Text No. 5

Example No. 17, 18

The fifth text is Public Debt Management Report 2015 published Ministry of Treasury and Finance. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Source Text

Enflasyon oranı 2014 yılında **döviz kuru gelişmeleri** ve yüksek seyreden gıda fiyatlarına bağlı olarak artış göstermiş olup yılın son çeyreğinden itibaren enerji fiyatlarındaki olumlu görünüm enflasyonist baskıları bir miktar azaltmıştır. Önümüzdeki dönemde başta petrol olmak üzere küresel emtia fiyatlarındaki düşük

seyir ve iç talepteki ılımlı görünümün enflasyondaki iyileşmeyi desteklemesi, **döviz kuru geçişkenliğinin gecikmeli etkilerinin** ise enflasyon üzerinde baskı oluşturmayı sürdürmesi beklenmektedir. (Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığı , 2015)

Target Text

The annual CPI inflation increased due to **exchange rate developments** and the high course of food prices in 2014 whereas favorable energy prices have lowered the inflationary pressures to some extent since the last quarter of the year. In the upcoming period, low levels of international commodity -especially oil- prices and the moderate course of domestic demand conditions are expected to support disinflation whereas **lagged exchange rate pass-through effects** are expected to continue to put inflationary pressures. (Ministry of Treasury and Finance , 2015)

Analysis:

Döviz kuru gelişmeleri is translated as **exchange rate developments** by using the literal translation method.

Also, **döviz kuru geçişkenliğinin gecikmeli etkilerinin** is translated as **lagged exchange rate pass-through effects** by applying the equivalence translation method. The translator tries to find the most functional meaning and equivalent of the word in terms of the target language. For example, when a country's currency loses value, the prices of goods produced with imported inputs do not increase immediately. The most important reason for this is that the developments in the exchange rate are not immediately reflected in the prices. Hence the translator used the word of lagged here.

Example No: 17, 18

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
döviz kuru gelişmeleri	exchange rate developments	Literal
döviz kuru geçişkenliğinin gecikmeli etkilerinin	lagged exchange rate pass- through effects	Equivalence

Example No. 19

Source Text

Mali disipline olan bağıllık ve stratejik ölçütlere dayalı **borçlanma politikaları** sayesinde Avrupa Birliği tanımlı genel yönetim borç stokunun GSYH'ye oranı 2014 yılında düşüş eğilimini korumuştur. 2014 yılında yüzde 33,5 olarak gerçekleşen bu oranın 2015 yılında yüzde 31,8 olması beklenmektedir. (Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığı , 2015)

Target Text

The European Union defined general government debt stock to GDP ratio maintained its downward trend in 2014 and realized as 33.5 percent thanks to the commitment to the fiscal discipline and the **borrowing policies** based on the strategic benchmarks. This ratio is expected to be 31.8 percent in 2015. (Ministry of Treasury and Finance , 2015)

Analysis:

borçlanma politikaları is translated as **borrowing policies** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 19

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
borçlanma politikaları	borrowing policies	Literal

Example No. 20

Source Text

Kamu borç yönetimi temel olarak borç stokunun maruz kaldığı riskler gözetilerek maliyetlerin en uygun seviyeye indirilmesi ilkesine dayanmaktadır. (Hazine ve Maliye Bakanlığı , 2015)

Target Text

Public debt management is mainly based on the principle of lowering costs to appropriate levels by considering risk exposure of debt stock (Ministry of Treasury and Finance , 2015)

Analysis:

Kamu borç yönetimi is translated as **Public debt management** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 20

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Kamu borç yönetimi	Public debt management	Literal

7.1.1.2. Analysis of documents published by Turkish Statistical Institute

The following twenty examples of lexical items are selected from Perception and Trust Survey 2017, Catastrophic Health Expenditures in Turkey 2018, Questions and Answers on Main Revision and Implementation of ESA-2010, Turkey in Statistics 2017 and Extending the Use of Administrative Data in the Production of Business Statistics published by TURKSTAT.

Text No. 1

The first text is Perception and Trust Survey 2017 published by TURKSTAT. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 1

Source Text

Kamuoyu nezdindeki tanınırlık ve güveni ölçmeyi amaçlayan **algı ve güven araştırmaları**, 2010 yılından itibaren ulusal istatistik ofisleri tarafından da daha yaygın bir biçimde gerçekleştirilmeye başlanmıştır. (Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu, 2017)

Target Text

Perception and trust surveys aimed to measure the public awareness and trust, have started to be realized more commonly by national statistical offices beginning from 2010. (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2017)

Analysis:

Algı ve güven araştırmaları is translated as **perception and trust surveys** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 1

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Algı ve güven araştırmaları	perception and trust surveys	Literal

Example No. 2

Source Text

Avrupa Birliği İstatistik Ofisi (Eurostat) tarafından 2015 yılında yürütülen ve ulusal istatistik ofislerinin Avrupa İstatistikleri Uygulama Esaslarına ne derece uyumlu olduğunu değerlendiren **emsal tarama faaliyeti** sonucunda Kurumumuza

algı ve güven konusunda bir araştırma yapılması tavsiye edilmiş olup, söz konusu araştırmanın gerçekleştirilmesi bu yönüyle de önem arz etmektedir. (Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu, 2017)

Target Text

In consequence of **peer review activity** carried out by European Union Statistical Office (Eurostat) in 2015 which evaluates the degree of compliance of national statistical offices on European Statistics Code of Practice, it was advised to our Institute to make a survey on awareness and trust, realization of this survey is important also from this aspect. (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2017)

Analysis:

emsal tarama faaliyeti is translated as **peer review activity** by using the equivalence translation method. The translator tries to find the most functional meaning and equivalent of the phrase in terms of the target language.

Example No: 2

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Emsal Tarama faaliyeti	Peer Review Activity	Equivalence

Example No. 3, 4

Source Text

Algı ve güveni ölçmeye yönelik araştırmaların yapısı gereği, bu çalışmaların Kurum dışından bağımsız bir birim tarafından gerçekleştirilmesi **seffaflık ve tarafsızlığı** sağlamak adına büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bu kapsamda, söz konusu araştırma Kurumumuz adına **bağımsız bir firma** tarafından gerçekleştirilmiş olup,

TÜİK çalışmanın alan uygulaması ve analiz aşamalarına müdahil olmamıştır. (Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu, 2017)

Target Text

Realization of this survey by an independent unit outside the Institute has importance for **transparency and objectivity** because of these perception and trust surveys' structure. In this context, this survey has been realized by **an independent company** in the name of our Institute, TURKSTAT did not get involved in conducting field survey and analysis of the survey. (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2017)

Analysis:

şeffaflık ve tarafsızlığı is translated as **transparency and objectivity** by using the literal translation method. Moreover, **bağımsız bir firma** is translated as **an independent company** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 3, 4

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
şeffaflık ve tarafsızlığı	transparency and objectivity	Literal
bağımsız bir firma	an independent company	Literal

Text No. 2

The second text is Catastrophic Health Expenditures in Turkey 2018 published by TURKSTAT. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 5, 6

Source Text

Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu, 2002 yılından itibaren her yıl düzenli olarak **Hanehalkı Bütçe Anketi (HBA)** uygulamaktadır. Anketin örneklem çerçevesinde Ulusal Adres Veri Tabanı kullanılarak oluşturulan bloklardan yerleşim yeri büyüklüğüne orantılı olasılıkla anket yapılacak bloklar belirlenmekte ve bu **bloklardan** nihai örnekleme birimi olan hanehalkları sistematik olarak seçilmektedir. (Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu, 2018)

Target Text

Turkish Statistical Institute has implemented **Household Budget Survey** annually since 2002. Sample blocks are selected by the probability proportional to size sampling from the blocks which are constructed from National Address Database. The final sampling units, households, are systematically selected from each **block**. (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2018)

Analysis:

Hanehalkı Bütçe Anketi is translated as **Household Budget Survey** by using the calque translation method. This phrase has gained a new term in the target language. For example, necessary measures have been taken according to the household budget survey results. Besides, according to the household budget survey results, people's consumption habits have changed. Thus, these two sentences show that the household budget survey phrase has become a scientific standard use, especially in statistics and economics.

In addition, **bloklardan** is translated as **block** by using the borrowing translation method. This word has been transferred from the source language to the target language and has not undergone any changes.

Example No: 5, 6

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Hanehalkı Bütçe Anketi	Household Budget Survey	Calque

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Bloklardan	block	Borrowing

Example No. 7

Source Text

Daha sonra hanehalklarının kendi eşdeğer hane büyüklüklerine göre yoksulluk sınırları belirlenmekte, hanenin harcaması, kendi eşdeğer hane büyüklüğüne göre belirlenen yoksulluk sınırından küçük olan haneler “**yoksul**” olarak nitelendirilmektedir. (Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu, 2018)

Target text

Then poverty lines are calculated according to equivalent size of each household. Household, expenditures for which below the poverty line which is defined by its equivalent size, is considered as “**poor**”. (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2018)

Analysis:

Yoksul is translated as **poor** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 7

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Yoksul	poor	Literal

Example No. 8

Source Text

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü raporlarına göre; hanehalklarının yaptığı **sağlık harcaması**, hanelerin finansal korumadan yoksun kalarak zorunlu ihtiyaçlarından fedakarlık etmelerine, mevduat hesaplarını kullanmalarına, varlıklarını satmalarına veya borçlanmalarına yol açabilir. (Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu, 2018)

Target Text

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) reports; **health expenditure** of households may cause to sacrifice their mandatory needs by being deprived of financial protection, to use their deposit accounts, to sell assets or borrow. (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2018)

Analysis:

Sağlık harcaması is translated as **health expenditures** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 8

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Sağlık harcaması	health expenditures	Literal

Text No. 3

The third text is Turkey in Statistics 2017 published by TURKSTAT. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 9, 10

Source Text

İl, ilçe, belediye ve köylere göre sayı ve nüfuslar belirlenirken; Nüfus ve Vatandaşlık İşleri Genel dürlüğü (NVİGM) tarafından, ilgili mevzuat ve idari

kayıtlar uyarınca Ulusal Adres Veri Tabanı (UAVT)’nda yerleşim yerlerine yönelik olarak yapılan **idari bağlılık** ve **tüzel kişilik** değişiklikleri dikkate alınmıştır. (Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu, 2018)

Target Text

Population and number of provinces, districts, municipalities and villages are determined according to the administrative attachment, **legal entity** and name changes recorded in the National Address Database (NAD) by the General Directorate of Civil Registration and Nationality (GDCRN) in accordance with the related regulations and **administrative registers**. (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2018)

Analysis:

İdari bağlılık is translated as **administrative registers** by using the equivalence translation method. Moreover, **Tüzel kişilik** is translated as **legal entity** by using the equivalence translation method. These phrases are used to find the most functional meaning and equivalent in the target language.

Example No: 9, 10

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
İdari bağlılık	administrative registers	Equivalence
Tüzel kişilik	legal entity	Equivalence

Example No. 11

Source Text

Sağlık Ocağı, Aile Hekimliği Birimi, Sağlık Evi, Verem Savaş Dispanseri, AÇSAP Merkezi, Kanseri Erken Teşhis, Tarama ve Eğitim Merkezi, **Özel Poliklinik**, Özel Tıp Merkezleri sayıları toplama dahil edilmiştir. (Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu, 2018)

Target Text

The numbers of Community Health Centers, Family Medicine Units, Tuberculosis Dispensaries, MCH/FP Centers, Cancer Early Diagnosis, Screening and Training Centers, Specialty Medical Centers and **Private Outpatients Clinics** are included in the total. (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2018)

Analysis:

Özel Poliklinik is translated as **Private Outpatients Clinics** by using the equivalence translation method. This phrases are used to find the most functional meaning and equivalent in the target language. The use of the word outpatient in Turkish is “ayakta tedavi gören hasta”. However, Özel Poliklinik is a much broader concept. Hence the translator here used the most functional meaning of the word in the target language.

Example No: 11

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Özel Poliklinik	Private Outpatients Clinics	Equivalence

Example No. 12

Source Text

Cep telefonu dolaşım harcamaları ile marina hizmet harcamaları toplam gelirden yer almakta olup, yabancı-vatandaş ayrımı verilememektedir. (Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu, 2018)

Target Text

GSM roaming expenditures and marina service expenditures cannot be given by foreigner and citizen visitors but included in total tourism income. (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2018)

Analysis:

Cep telefonu dolaşım harcamaları is translated as **GSM roaming expenditures** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 12

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Cep telefonu dolaşım harcamaları	GSM roaming expenditures	Literal

Text No. 4

The third text is Questions and Answers on Main Revision and Implementation of ESA-2010 published by TURKSTAT. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 13, 14

Source Text

Arz-kullanım tablosu, üretim sürecinin, mal ve hizmet kullanımının ve üretimden yaratılan gelirin detaylı analizini sağlayarak ekonominin ayrıntılı resmini ortaya koyan kapsamlı tablolardır. (Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu, 2017)

Target Text

Supply-Use Tables are the tables that illustrate the detailed composition of the economy as a whole by making analysis of **production processes**, use of goods and services and income generated from the production. (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2017)

Analysis:

Arz-kullanım tablosu is translated as **Supply-Use Tables** by using the literal translation method. **Üretim sürecinin** is translated as **production processes** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 13, 14

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Arz-kullanım tablosu	Supply-Use Tables	Literal
Üretim sürecinin	production processes	Literal

Example No. 15, 16

Source Text

Ulusal Hesaplar, ekonomik faaliyet kolları veya harcama türleri gibi çeşitli **değişkenlere** göre üretim sınırı içinde yer alan ekonomik faaliyetleri sunmak için oluşturulmuş bir sistemdir. Bu doğrultuda kayıtdışı faaliyetleri ölçebilmek için 2012 Arz ve Kullanım Tablolarında **işgücü girdi yaklaşımı** kullanılarak kayıtdışılık GSYH hesaplamalarına dâhil edilmiştir. . (Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu, 2017)

Target Text

National Accounts is a system created for presenting overall economic activities within the production boundaries defined on the basis of various **variables** such as the branches of economic activity or types of expenditure. Accordingly, informality is included in GDP calculations by using the **labour input approach** in

the 2012 Supply and Use Tables to measure informal activities. (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2017)

Analysis:

Değişkenlere is translated as **variables** by using the literal translation method. In addition, **işgücü girdi yaklaşımı** is translated as **labour input approach** by using the calque translation method. Labor input approach phrase has become a standard use in the target language, especially in a scientific sense. For instance, related cost analysis is performed according to labor input approach or labor input method. Besides, the necessary investment is made by calculating the labor input cost. Both sample sentences show that this phrase has become a scientific standard use.

Example No: 15, 16

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Değişkenlere	variables	Literal
işgücü girdi yaklaşımı	labour input approach	Calque

Text No. 5

The fifth text is “Extending the Use of Administrative Data in the Production of Business Statistics” published by TURKSTAT. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 17, 18

Source Text

Ekonomik, sosyal ve teknolojik bağlamdaki geniş çaplı değişimler, TÜİK’in **veri toplama sürecinde** kaliteyi artırarak cevaplama yükünü azaltırken zamanlılığı da geliştirmesini gerektirmiştir. Bu gereksinimi karşılayabilmek için TÜİK, plan ve

programlarında istatistiksel üretimde **idari kayıtlarının** kullanımının artırılmasına öncelik vermiş ve bu konudaki çalışmalarını hızlandırmıştır. (Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu, 2018)

Target Text

The vast economic, social and technological changes have necessitated that TURKSTAT improve quality and timeliness while reducing the response burden in **data collection process**. In order to meet this requirement, TURKSTAT has prioritized the use of **administrative data** for statistical production in its plans and programs and expedited the work thereon. (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2018)

Analysis:

veri toplama sürecinde is translated as **data collection process** by using the literal translation method. In addition, **idari kayıtlarının** is translated as **administrative data** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 17, 18

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
veri toplama sürecinde	data collection process	Literal
idari kayıtlarının	administrative data	Literal

Example No. 19, 20

Source Text

Üretim değerleri enflasyon kaynaklı fiyat hareketlerinin yanı sıra kalite değişimlerinden kaynaklanan fiyat hareketlerini de yansıtmaktadır. Değerlerin uygun **fiyat deflatörü** (ÜFE) ile enflasyondan arındırılması sonucunda, kalite değişimlerini de içeren hacimsel değişimler elde edilebilmektedir. Ayrıca, daha önce sabit temel

yıl ağırlıkları kullanılırken, yeni seride her yıl ağırlık güncellemesine dayalı **zincirleme endeks yöntemine** geçilmiştir. (Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu, 2018)

Target Text

Production values reflect inflation-driven price movements as well as price movements resulting from quality changes. As a result of deflation of the values with reasonable **price deflator** (PPI), volume changes including the movements caused by quality can be obtained. Moreover, while fixed base year weights had been used previously, **the chain index method** based on weight updates every year in the new series will be used. (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2018)

Analysis:

fiyat deflatörü is translated as **price deflator** by using the borrowing translation method. This phrase has been transferred from the source language to the target language.

Besides, **zincirleme endeks yöntemine** is translated as **the chain index method** by using the calque translation method. This phrase gives a scientific term to the target language. For example, there have been significant changes in the Gross Domestic Product prepared according to the chain index method. This example shows that this phrase has become a standard usage in the field of economics and statistics.

Example No: 19, 20

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
fiyat deflatörü	price deflator	Borrowing
zincirleme endeks yöntemine	the chain index method	Calque

7.1.1.3. Analysis of documents published by Presidency of Strategy and Budget

The following twenty examples of lexical items are selected from Annual Programme 2011, Medium Term Programme 2017-2019, Medium Term Programme 2018-2020, Medium Term Programme 2014-2016, Medium Term Programme 2015-2017 published by Presidency of Strategy and Budget.

Text No. 1

The first text is Annual Programme 2011 published Presidency of Strategy and Budget-former name is Ministry of Development-namely “Prime Ministry State Planning Organization”. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 1, 2

Source Text

Programa ithal edilen **projelerin finansmanı** öncelikle kuruluşun programında yer alan diğer projelerin ödeneklerinden bu Kararda belirtilen esaslara göre yapılacak aktarmalarla sağlanır. Kuruluşların, **ek ödenek** taleplerini bütçe imkânlarını dikkate alarak acil ve zorunlu ihtiyaçları ile sınırlandırmaları esastır. (Strateji Bütçe Başkanlığı, 2010)

Target Text

The funding of projects imported to the Program shall primarily be secured through reallocations from the budget allocations of other projects in the program of the respective institution, in line with the principles specified in this Decree. Institutions must limit their **additional budget** allocation requests to urgent and compulsory needs taking into consideration budgetary capabilities. (Presidency of Strategy and Budget, 2010)

Analysis:

Ek ödenek is translated as **additional budget** by using the literal translation method. Another important is that the translator made a translation error this phrase. The correct use of the “ek ödenek” statement is “additional appropriation”. Also, **projelerin finansmanı** is translated as **the funding of projects** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 1, 2

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
ek ödenek	additional budget	Literal
projelerin finansmanı	the funding of projects	Literal

Example No. 3, 4

Source Text

Türkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Araştırma Kurumu (TÜBİTAK) Başkanlığı bütçesinin **sermaye transferi** kapsamında yer alan toplulaştırılmış projelerin alt projeleri, TÜBİTAK Başkanlığınca belirlenir. Belirlenen alt projelere ilişkin bilgiler ve projelerin listesi **destekleme** gerekçeleriyle beraber, bilgi için Haziran ve Aralık aylarında Devlet Planlama Teşkilatı Müsteşarlığına gönderilir. (Strateji Bütçe Başkanlığı, 2010)

Target Text

The sub-projects of aggregated projects covered by the **capital transfer** of the budget of Turkish Scientific and Technological Research Institute (TUBITAK) shall be determined by TUBITAK. Information regarding the sub-projects selected and the list of projects shall be sent to the Undersecretariat of State Planning Organization in June and December, together with rationale for **subsidy**. (Presidency of Strategy and Budget, 2010)

Analysis:

Destekleme is translated as **subsidy** by using the equivalence translation method. The translator tries to find the most functional meaning and equivalent of this word in terms of the target language. Translator, for example, did not use the word of support, but used subsidy in financial terms.

In addition, **sermaye transferi** is translated as **capital transfer** by applying the literal translation method.

Example No: 3, 4

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Destekleme	subsidy	Equivalence
sermaye transferi	capital transfer	Literal

Text No.2

The second text is Medium Term Programme 2017-2019 published by Presidency of Strategy and Budget (PSB). The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 5, 6

Source Text

Küresel ekonomide düşük büyüme ortamı belirginleşmekte ve dünya büyüme oranları **uzun dönem ortalamasının** altında seyretmektedir. Ekonomik aktivite, gelişmiş ekonomilerde bir miktar yavaşlarken, gelişmekte olan ekonomilerde ise sınırlı bir **toparlanma** öngörülmektedir. (Strateji Bütçe Başkanlığı, 2016)

Target Text

Low growth environment in the global economy becomes evident and world growth rates are below the **long-term growth average**. Economic activity decelerates somewhat in the advanced economies, while the **recovery** remains limited in developing economies. (Presidency of Strategy and Budget , 2016)

Analysis:

Toparlanma is translated as **recovery** by using the equivalence method of translation. The translator tries to find the most functional meaning and equivalent of this word in terms of the target language.

Also, **uzun dönem ortalamasının** is translated as **long-term growth average** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 5, 6

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Toparlanma	recovery	Equivalence
uzun dönem ortalamasının	long-term growth average	Literal

Example No. 7, 8

Source Text

Avrupa Merkez Bankası **deflasyonist** risklerin ve iktisadi yavaşlamanın belirlenmesi nedeniyle 2016 yılının Mart ayında uzun süredir uygulamakta olduğu negatif faiz oranını daha da aşağı çekmiş ve aylık **varlık alım** büyüklüğünü artırmıştır. (Strateji Bütçe Başkanlığı, 2016)

Target Text

The European Central Bank draw down negative interest rate that had been applied for a long time and increased the size of monthly **asset purchases** in March

2016 due to evident **deflationary** risks and economic slowdown. (Presidency of Strategy and Budget , 2016)

Analysis:

varlık alım is translated as **asset purchase** by using the literal method of translation. Also, **Deflasyonist** is translated as **deflationary** by using the borrowing translation method.

Example No: 7, 8

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
varlık alım	asset purchase	Literal
Deflasyonist	deflationary	Borrowing

Text No. 3

The third text is Medium Term Programme 2018-2020 published by Presidency of Strategy and Budget. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 9, 10

Source Text

Yaşlanan nüfus, zayıf yatırım iştahı ve **verimlilikteki** yavaş artış hızı büyümenin potansiyelin altında kalmasına neden olmaktadır. Düşük enflasyon ve ücret baskıları altında hasıla açığını kapatacak, **dış dengeyi** düzenleyecek, para, maliye ve yapısal reform politikalarını enflasyon hedefleriyle uyumlaştıracak uygulamalar gündeme gelmektedir. (Strateji Bütçe Başkanlığı, 2017)

Target Text

The aging population, weak investment demand and the slow **productivity** increase are keeping growth below potential. Under low inflation and wage pressures, policies that will close the output gap, manage **external balance** and synchronize monetary, fiscal and structural reform policies with the inflation targets stand out as current issues. (Presidency of Strategy and Budget, 2017)

Analysis:

Dış dengeyi is translated as **external balance** by using the calque translation method. This phrase gives a scientific term to the target language. For example, the deterioration in the external balance affects the current account deficit negatively. The external balance shows the difference between exports and imports. These examples show that the external balance has become a standard use in scientific terms.

Moreover, **verimlilikteki** is translated as **productivity** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 9, 10

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
dış dengeyi	external balance	Calque
Verimlilikteki	productivity	Literal

Example No. 11, 12

Source Text

Merkezi yönetim bütçesi 2016 yılında GSYH'nin yüzde 1,1'i oranında açık vermiştir. 2017 yılında ise **bütçe gelirlerinde** beklenen 1,1 puanlık düşüşle birlikte, açığın yüzde 2'ye yükseleceği öngörülmektedir. (Strateji Bütçe Başkanlığı, 2017)

Target Text

Central government budget deficit was 1.1 percent of GDP in 2016. In 2017, in line with the expected 1.1 point decrease in **budget revenues**, the budget deficit is estimated to be 2 percent. (Presidency of Strategy and Budget, 2017)

Analysis:

Merkezi yönetim bütçesi is translated as **Central government budget** by using the literal translation method. Besides, **bütçe gelirlerinde** is translated as **budget revenues** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 11, 12

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Merkezi yönetim bütçesi	Central government budget	Literal
bütçe gelirlerinde	budget revenues	Literal

Text No.4

The fourth text is “Medium-Term Programme 2014-2016 published by Presidency of Strategy and Budget. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 13, 14

Source Text

Küresel ekonomik aktivite, ABD ve Japonya gibi gelişmiş ekonomilerde kaydedilen **ılımlı ivileşmeye** rağmen, 2013 yılının ilk yarısından zayıf seyretnmiştir. Söz konusu seyrinde Avro Bölgesindeki **zayıf ekonomik aktivite** ve başta Çin olmak üzere gelişmekte olan ülkelerde büyümenin yavaşlaması belirleyici olmuştur. (Strateji Bütçe Başkanlığı, 2013)

Target Text

Despite the recorded **moderate recovery** in developed economies such as in the US and Japan, global economic activity remained weak in the first half of 2013. In this course, **weak economic activity** in the Euro Area and the slowdown of growth in developing countries especially in China have been decisive. (Presidency of Strategy and Budget, 2013)

Analysis:

İlımlı iyileşmeye is translated as **moderate recovery** by using the literal translation method. In addition, **zayıf ekonomik aktivite** is translated as **weak economic activity** by using the literal translation method

Example No: 13, 14

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
İlımlı iyileşmeye	moderate recovery	Literal
zayıf ekonomik aktivite	weak economic activity	Literal

Example No. 15, 16

Source Text

Petrol fiyatlarında yaşanabilecek konjonktürel fiyat artışları enflasyonist baskıları artırabilecek ve enerji ithalatçısı ülkelerde cari açık ve **risk primleri** üzerinde doğrudan ve dolaylı olumsuz etki yaratabilecektir. (Strateji Bütçe Başkanlığı, 2013)

Target Text

Possible conjunctural hikes in oil prices might increase inflationary pressure and might directly or indirectly affect current account deficit and **risk premium** of energy importing countries. (Presidency of Strategy and Budget, 2013)

Analysis:

Petrol fiyatlarında yaşanabilecek konjonktürel fiyat artışları is translated as **possible conjunctural hikes in oil prices** by using the equivalence translation methods. The translator tries to find the most functional meaning and equivalent of this word in terms of the target language.

Also, **risk primleri** is translated as **risk premium** by using the borrowing translation method. This phrase has been transferred directly from source language to the target language.

Example No: 15, 16

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Petrol fiyatlarında yaşanabilecek konjonktürel fiyat artışları	conjunctural hikes in oil prices	Equivalence
Risk primleri	risk premium	Borrowing

Text No 5

The fifth text is Medium Term Programme 2015-2017 published by Presidency of Strategy and Budget. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No 17, 18

Source Text

İkincil piyasalarda sağlıklı bir **verim eğrisinin** oluşturulması ve likiditenin sağlanmasına yönelik olarak senetlerin azalan vadelerde yeniden ihraç edilmesi ve

ölçüt senet politikası gibi uygulamalara devam edilecektir. (Strateji Bütçe Başkanlığı, 2014)

Target Text

In order to obtain a healthy **yield curve** and to provide liquidity in the secondary market, policies like re-issuing instruments in decreasing maturity and **benchmark bond policy** will be sustained. (Presidency of Strategy and Budget, 2014)

Analysis:

verim eğrisinin is translated as **yield curve** by using the calque method of translation. This phrase has become a scientific standard use. For example, “Yield Curve Estimation for Corporate Bonds in Turkey” was studied by CBRT experts and is available online. This example also shows that this phrase is included in the target language as a new term.

Besides, **ölçüt senet politikası** is translated as **benchmark bond policy** by using the literal method of translation.

Example No: 17, 18

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
verim eğrisinin	yield curve	Calque
Ölçüt senet politikası	benchmark bond policy	Literal

Example No. 19

Source Text

2014 yılı sonunda yüzde 50,1 olması beklenen **işgücüne katılım oranının** Program dönemi sonunda yüzde 50,5’e ulaşması hedeflenmektedir. (Strateji Bütçe Başkanlığı, 2014)

Target Text

The labour force participation rate, which is expected to be 50,1 percent at the end of 2014, is targeted to reach 50,5 percent at the end of the Programme period. (Presidency of Strategy and Budget, 2014)

Analysis:

işgücüne katılım oranının is translated as **the labour force participation rate** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 19

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
işgücüne katılım oranının	the labour force participation rate	Literal

Example No. 20

Source Text

Çevre dostu yaklaşımların barındırdığı yeni iş imkânları, gelir kaynakları, ürün ve teknolojilerin geliştirilmesine yönelik fırsatlar değerlendirilerek **yeşil büyüme** desteklenecektir. (Strateji Bütçe Başkanlığı, 2014)

Target Text

Green growth will be supported by taking the opportunities regarding new business areas, revenue sources, product developments and technological advancements provided by environment friendly approaches. (Presidency of Strategy and Budget, 2014)

Analysis:

Yeşil büyüme is translated as **green growth** by using the calque translation method. This phrase has become a scientific standard use. For example, to achieve sustainable growth, it is necessary to realize green growth where most natural resources are used. This example also shows that this phrase is used as a new term in the target language.

Example No: 20

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Yeşil büyüme	green growth	Calque

7.1.2. Documents published by institutions whose source language is English

7.1.2.1. Analysis of documents published by International Monetary Fund

The following twenty examples of lexical items are selected from Article IV Consultation 2019, Article IV Consultation 2016, Article IV Consultation 2014, Article IV Consultation 2013, Financial System Stability Assessment 2017 published by International Monetary Fund.

Text No. 1

The first text is 2019 Article IV Consultation published by International Monetary Fund. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 1, 2, 3

Source Text

In the wake of the global financial crisis, growth in Turkey became increasingly dependent on **externally-funded credit and demand stimulus**, and, as a result, Turkey's economy began running above potential with a large current

account deficit and high inflation. These imbalances left the economy susceptible to a change in **market sentiment** that ultimately triggered sizeable lira depreciation and was accompanied by a **recession** in late 2018. (International Monetary Fund, 2019)

Target Text

Küresel finansal krizin ardından Türkiye’de büyüme giderek **dış kredi ve talep teşvikine** bağlı hale geldi ve sonuç olarak Türkiye ekonomisi yüksek enflasyon ve büyük cari işlemler açığıyla birlikte potansiyelin üstünde işlemeye başladı. Bu dengesizlikler ekonomiyi **piyasa duyarlılığına** açık hale getirdi ve bu da neticede 2018 yılı sonlarında bir **resesyonun** da eşlik ettiği şekilde TL’de önemli bir değer kaybını tetikledi. (Paraanaliz, 2019)

Analysis:

externally-funded credit and demand stimulus are translated as **dış kredi ve talep teşvikine** by using the literal translation method. Besides, **recession** is translated as **resesyonun** by using the borrowing method of translation. This word is directly transferred from the source language to the target language.

market sentiment is translated to **piyasa duyarlılığına** by using the literal method of translation.

Example No: 1, 2, 3

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
externally-funded credit and demand stimulus	dış kredi ve talep teşvikine	Literal
Recession	resesyonun	Borrowing
Market sentiment	piyasa duyarlılığına	Literal

Example No. 4

Source Text

The lira also recovered as **market pressures** abated. (International Monetary Fund, 2019)

Target Text

“**Piyasa baskıları** hafiflerken Türk Lirası da toparlandı. (Paraanaliz, 2019)

Analysis:

Market pressures are translated as **piyasa baskıları** by applying the literal translation method.

Example No: 4

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Market pressures	piyasa baskıları	Literal

Text No. 2

The second text is Financial System Stability Assessment 2017 published by International Money Fund (IMF). The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 5, 6

Source Text

The **business models** of the 10 largest banks appear to have converged significantly over the last five years, increasing systemic exposure to **adverse common shocks**. (International Monetary Fund, 2017)

Target Text

Son 5 yılda en büyük 10 bankanın iş modelleri, ters şokların yaratacağı sistemik risklere daha açık hale gelecek yönde ciddi bir değişim gösterdi. (Dünya Gazetesi, 2017)

Analysis:

business models are translated as iş modelleri by using the calque translation method. This phrase gives a scientific term to the target language. For example, developments in the business model have an important place in the business world. Therefore, this phrase is used as a standard in the target language.

Moreover, adverse common shocks are translated as ters şokların by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 5, 6

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
business models	iş modelleri	Calque
adverse common shocks	ters şokların	Literal

Example No. 7, 8

Source Text

Liquidity risk management has become more challenging. (International Monetary Fund, 2017)

Target Text

Likidite riski yönetimi çok daha kritik önem kazandı. (Dünya Gazetesi, 2017)

Analysis:

Liquidity risk management is translated as **Likidite riski yönetimi** by using the borrowing translation method. This phrase is directly transferred from the source language to the target language.

Also, **challenging** is translated as **önem** by using the equivalence translation method. The translator tries to find the most functional meaning and equivalent of the word in terms of the target language.

Example No: 7, 8

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Liquidity risk management	Likidite riski yönetimi	Borrowing
Challenging	önem	Equivalence

Text No. 3

The third text is 2016 Article IV Consultation published by IMF. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 9, 10

Source Text

Turkey's **economic growth** continues to show resilience despite several shocks. Growth remains based on domestic demand, in turn, supported by **accommodative monetary and fiscal policies**. (International Monetary Fund, 2016)

Target Text

Türkiye'de **ekonomik büyüme** çeşitli şoklara rağmen **direncini** korumaya devam ediyor. İç talebe dayanan büyüme, **genişlemeci para ve maliye politikalarıyla** desteklenmeyi sürdürüyor. (Dünya Gazetesi, 2016)

Analysis:

economic growth is translated as **ekonomik büyüme** by using the literal translation method. Also, **accommodative monetary and fiscal policies** are translated as **genişlemeci para ve maliye politikalarıyla** by using the literal translation method. One thing to note is that the translator made a mistake in this phrase. Because, accommodative monetary and fiscal policies are the exact equivalent of the phrase “uyumlu para ve maliye politikası” in Turkish. There is no condition that every accommodative monetary and fiscal policy will be expansionary.

Example No: 9, 10

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
economic growth	ekonomik büyüme	Literal
accommodative monetary and fiscal policies	genişlemeci para ve maliye politikalarıyla	Literal

Example No. 11, 12

Source Text

The economy remains **vulnerable** to external shocks and the main risk for Turkey remains an acceleration of capital outflows. Hence, rebalancing of the economy, by increasing the structurally low **domestic saving rate** and reducing external vulnerabilities, remain priorities. (International Monetary Fund, 2016)

Target Text

Ekonomi dış şoklara karşı **kırılganlığını** sürdürüyor. Sermaye çıkışlarındaki hızlanma Türkiye için en büyük risk olarak kalmaya devam ediyor. Bu nedenle, ekonominin yapısal nedenlerle düşük seyreden **iç tasarruf oranını** artırmak ve dış

dengelesizlikleri düşürmek suretiyle dengelenmesi önceliğini koruyor. (Dünya Gazetesi, 2016)

Analysis:

Vulnerable is translated as **kırılganlığını** by using the literal translation method. Also, **domestic saving rate** is translated as **iç tasarruf oranını** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 11, 12

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Vulnerable	kırılganlığını	Literal
domestic saving rate	iç tasarruf oranını	Literal

Text No. 4

The fourth text is 2014 Article IV Consultation—Staff Report; Press Release; And Statement by The Executive Director for Turkey published by IMF. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 13, 14

Source Text

However, **imbalances** remain significant. **The premature monetary easing**, which has left a negative real policy interest rates, pass-through from the lira depreciation, and food price inflation, is expected to leave inflation at 9 percent at year-end, well above the 5 percent inflation target. (International Monetary Fund, 2014)

Target Text

Bununla birlikte **dengesizlikler** önemli olacak. **Erken parasal gevşeme**, liranın değer kaybı ve gıda fiyatları enflasyonu yıllık enflasyonu, hedefin 5 puan üzerinde yüzde 9'a çıkaracak. (Bloomberg, 2014)

Analysis:

imbalances are translated as **dengesizlikler** by using the literal translation method.

Moreover, **the premature monetary easing** is translated as **erken parasal gevşeme** by using the equivalence translation method. The translator tries to find the most functional meaning and equivalent of the word in terms of the target language.

Example No: 13, 14

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
imbalances	dengesizlikler	Literal
The premature monetary easing	erken parasal gevşeme	Equivalence

Example No. 15, 16

Source Text

Thus, on current policies and **national saving rates**, staff has revised annual medium-term growth to about 3½ percent. As such, while vulnerabilities are not envisaged to grow, the baseline assumes a continued willingness of investors to finance a large **external deficit**. (International Monetary Fund, 2014)

Target Text

Böylece uzmanlar mevcut politikalar ve **ulusal tasarruf oranlarıyla** yıllık orta vadeli yıllık büyüme oranını yüzde 3,2'ye revize etti. Kırılganlıkta artış

öngörülmesine de yatırımcıların büyük **dış açığa** finanse etme isteklerinin süreceğini varsayıyor. (Bloomberg, 2014)

Analysis:

National saving rates are translated as **ulusal tasarruf oranlarıyla** by using the literal translation method. Also, **external deficit** is translated as **dış açığa** by using the calque translation method. This phrase has become a new term especially in the field of economics. The negative developments in the external deficit affect developing countries significantly. This example shows that external deficit has become a new term in the target language.

Example No: 15, 16

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
National saving rates	ulusal tasarruf oranlarıyla	Literal
External deficit	dış açığa	Calque

Text No. 5

The fifth text is 2013 Article IV Consultation published by IMF. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Source Text

Directors expressed satisfaction that the Turkish financial system is generally **sound**. They noted, however, that banks' indirect exposure to **foreign exchange risk** requires careful monitoring. (International Monetary Fund, 2013)

Target Text

IMF direktörleri Türk finansal sisteminin genel görünümünün **sağlam** olduğu kanaatindeler. Ancak, **döviz riskine** açık olan bankaların özellikle dikkatle izlenmesi gerek. (HABERTÜRK, 2013)

Analysis:

Sound is translated as **sağlam** by using the equivalence translation method. The translator tries to find the most functional meaning and equivalent of the word in terms of the target language.

Also, **foreign exchange risk** is translated as **döviz riskine** by using the calque translation method. This phrase has scientifically turned into a standard usage in the target language. For example, foreign exchange risk negatively affects companies with foreign currency open positions.

Example No: 17, 18

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Sound	sağlam	Equivalence
foreign exchange risk	döviz riskine	Calque

Source Text

In the period ahead, Directors encouraged the authorities to tighten their macroeconomic policies and step up **structural reforms** to strengthen **external performance** and bolster economic growth. (International Monetary Fund, 2013)

Target Text

IMF direktörleri hükümete, önümüzdeki dönemde makroekonomik politikalarda sıkılaştırma, **yapısal reformların** hayata geçirilmesi ve **dış dengenin** düzeltilmesi noktalarında uyarıda bulundu. (HABERTÜRK, 2013)

Analysis:

Structural reforms are translated as **yapısal reformların** by using the literal method translation.

Moreover, **external performance** is translated as **dış dengenin** by using the equivalence translation method. The translator tries to find the most functional meaning and equivalent of the word in terms of the target language.

Example No: 19, 20

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Structural reforms	yapısal reformların	Literal
external performance	dış dengenin	Equivalence

7.1.2.2. Analysis of documents published by World Bank

The following twenty examples of lexical items are selected from Turkey Regular Economic Note February (TREN) 2017, Turkey Regular Economic Note November 2016, Turkey Regular Economic Note October 2015, Turkey Regular Economic Note October 2014, and Focus Note November 2017 published by World Bank.

Text No. 1

The first text is Turkey Regular Economic Note February (TREN) 2017 published by World Bank. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 1, 2

Source Text

Turkey's economy shrank in Q3 amid **temporary political turmoil** and falling the tourism revenues. Seasonally adjusted GDP plunged by 2,7 percent q-o-q

in Q3, recording the largest drop since March 2009, because the failed coup attempt and its aftermath **depressed business and consumer confidence** and tourism revenues declined. (World Bank, 2017)

Target Text

Türkiye ekonomisi, **geçici siyasi çalkantı** ve azalan turizm gelirleri sebebiyle üçüncü çeyrekte daralma yaşadı. Düşen turizm gelirleri ve başarısız darbe girişimi ve sonrasında **azalan tüketici ve reel sektör güveni** sebebiyle mevsim etkisinden arındırılmış GSYH üçüncü çeyrekte bir önceki çeyreğe göre yüzde 2,7 küçülerek Mart 2009'dan bu yana en büyük düşüşünü kaydetti. (World Bank, 2017)

Analysis:

temporary political turmoil is translated as **geçici siyasi çalkantı** by using the literal translation method. Also, **depressed business and consumer confidence** are translated as **azalan tüketici ve reel sektör güveni** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 1, 2

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
temporary political turmoil	geçici siyasi çalkantı	Literal
depressed business and consumer confidence	azalan tüketici ve reel sektör güveni	Literal

Example No. 3

Source Text

Portfolio outflows from the **bond market** accelerated in Q4 due to domestic and external factors. (World Bank, 2017)

Target Text

İç ve dış faktörler sebebiyle dördüncü çeyrekte **tahvil piyasasından** portföy çıkışları hızlandı. (World Bank, 2017)

Analysis:

bond market is translated as **tahvil piyasasından** by using the literal method of translation.

Example No: 3

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
bond market	tahvil piyasasından	Literal

Example No. 4

Source Text

Turkey faces **headwinds** that will prevent strong recovery, with estimated 2017 growth of 2,7 percent driven by net exports and public spending. (World Bank, 2017)

Target Text

Türkiye kuvvetli toparlanmayı engelleyen **güçlükler** ile karşı karşıyadır; 2017 yılında net ihracatın ve kamu harcamalarının sürüklediği yüzde 2,7 büyüme öngörülmektedir. (World Bank, 2017)

Analysis:

Headwinds are translated as **güçlükler** by using the equivalence translation method. Generally, headwinds is translated as karşıdan esen rüzgar in Turkish. However, translator tries to find the most functional meaning and equivalent of the word in terms of the target language.

Example No: 3

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Headwinds	güçlükler	Equivalence

Text No. 2

The second text is Focus Note November 2017 published by World Bank. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 5, 6

Source Text

With a large population of 80 million that is relatively young, job creation for **new entrants** in Turkey is at the forefront of the economic growth agenda. Like in many countries, Turkey offers **incentive packages** to firms – more generously in certain subsectors or regions in the form of tax breaks, subsidized loans, land, and infrastructure – to get them to invest and create more jobs. How well do these schemes work? (World Bank, 2017)

Target Text

Nispeten genç bir nüfusa sahip olan 80 milyonluk Türkiye’de işgücü piyasasına **yeni katılanlar** için istihdam yaratma ekonomik büyüme açısından en önemli gündem maddesini oluşturmaktadır. Birçok ülkede olduğu gibi, Türkiye’de de şirketleri yatırıma yönlendirebilmek ve şirketlerin istihdam yaratmalarını sağlamak için **teşvik paketleri** (belirli sektörlerle veya bölgelerde daha cömert bir

biçimde vergi indirimleri, sübvansiyonlu krediler, arazi ve altyapı teşvikleri) sunulmaktadır. Bu teşvikler ne kadar iyi sonuç vermektedir? (World Bank, 2017)

Analysis:

New entrants are translated as **yeni katılanlar** by using the literal translation method and **incentive packages** are translated as **teşvik paketleri** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 5, 6

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
New entrants	yeni katılanlar	Literal
incentive packages	teşvik paketleri	Literal

Example No. 7, 8

Source Text

The job multiplier is smaller within the tradable sector which is in line with the theoretical expectation. An additional job within **a tradable sector** is associated with only 0,27 additional job in other tradable sectors. (World Bank, 2017)

Target Text

Literatür bulguları ile paralel olarak, ticaret konu olan sektörde **istihdam çarpan etkisi** daha küçüktür. **Ticarete konu olan sektörlerdeki** bir ilave iş, diğer ticarete konu olan sektörlerde sadece 0,27 ilave iş yaratmaktadır. (World Bank, 2017)

Analysis:

The job multiplier is translated as **istihdam çarpan etkisi** by using the equivalence method. Translator tries to find the most functional meaning and equivalent of the word in terms of the target language.

Also, **a tradable sector** is translated as **ticarete konu olan sektörlerdeki** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 7, 8

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
The job multiplier	istihdam çarpan etkisi	Equivalence
a tradable sector	ticarete konu olan sektörlerdeki	Literal

Text No. 3

The third text is Turkey Regular Economic Note November 2016 published by World Bank. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 9, 10

Source Text

Food prices create volatility in the **headline inflation.** (World Bank, 2016)

Target Text

Gıda fiyatları **manşet enflasyonunda** dalgalanmaya sebep oluyor. (World Bank, 2016)

Analysis:

headline inflation is translated as **manşet enflasyonunda** by using the calque translation method. This phrase has scientifically turned into a standard usage

in the target language. For example, increases in headline inflation negatively affect the purchasing power of money. Moreover, headline inflation refers to the annual percentage change in inflation compared to the same period of the previous year. Hence this phrase is used as a new term.

Moreover, **food prices** are translated as **gıda fiyatları** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 9, 10

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
headline inflation	manşet enflasyonunda	Calque
Food prices	Gıda fiyatları	Literal

Example No. 11, 12

Source Text

High frequency indicators suggest a slower growth in the second half of 2016. Similarly, **employment creation** slowed significantly in Q3, confirming slower economic activity. (World Bank, 2016)

Target Text

Öncü göstergeler, 2016 yılının ikinci yarısında büyümenin yavaşladığına işaret ediyor. Benzer şekilde, **istihdam artışı** da üçüncü çeyrekte önemli oranda yavaşladı ve bu da ekonomik faaliyetteki yavaşlamayı teyit ediyor. (World Bank, 2016)

Analysis:

High frequency indicators are translated as **öncü göstergeler** by using the equivalence translation method. Translator tries to find the most functional meaning and equivalent of the word in terms of the target language. In general, the leading

indicator is translated as öncü göstergeler in Turkish. However, the translator revealed the most functional meaning and equivalent of the phrase in terms of the target language.

Also, **employment creation** is translated as **istihdam artışı** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 11, 12

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
High frequency indicators	öncü göstergeler	Equivalence
employment creation	istihdam artışı	Literal

Text No. 4

Turkey Regular Economic Note October 2015 published by World Bank. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 13

Source Text

The current account deficit remains large, while financing becomes challenging. (World Bank, 2015)

Target Text

Cari açık halen yüksek seviyelerde ve finansman sağlamak zorlu hale geliyor. (World Bank, 2015)

Analysis:

The current account deficit is translated as **cari açık** by using the calque method of translation. This phrase has scientifically turned into a standard usage in

the target language. For example, adverse developments in the current account deficit increase the debt burden of developing countries. Therefore, this example shows that current account deficit is used as a new term in the target language.

Example No: 13

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
The current account deficit	Cari açık	Calque

Example No. 14

Source Text

Private and public consumption continued to lose momentum as expected.
(World Bank, 2015)

Target Text

Beklendiği gibi **özel sektör ve kamu tüketimleri** ivme kaybetmeye devam etti. (World Bank, 2015)

Analysis:

Private and public consumption is translated as **özel sektör ve kamu tüketimleri** by using the literal method.

Example No: 14

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Private and public consumption	özel sektör ve kamu tüketimleri	Literal

Example No. 15

Source Text

Portfolio outflows accelerated in the three months through July, while long-term inflows strengthened due to the banking sector's borrowing from abroad and a large FDI influx in July. (World Bank, 2015)

Target Text

Temmuz sonu itibariyle son üç aylık dönemde **portföy çıkışları** hızlanırken, bankacılık sektörünün yurt dışından borçlanmaları ve Temmuz ayındaki büyük miktartlı doğrudan yabancı yatırım girişi sebebiyle uzun vadeli girişler arttı. (World Bank, 2015)

Analysis:

Portfolio outflows are translated as **portföy çıkışları** by using the calque translation method. This phrase has scientifically turned into a standard usage in the target language. For example, portfolio outflows are observed especially in developing economies as a result of the negative developments in global trade. This example shows that this phrase is used as a new term in the target language.

Example No: 15

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Portfolio outflows	portföy çıkışları	Calque

Example No. 16

Source Text

Domestic political concerns and global financial market **jitters** dried up short-term inflows. (World Bank, 2015)

Target Text

Yurt içindeki siyasi endişeler ve küresel finans piyasalarındaki **dalgalanmalar** kısa vadeli sermaye girişlerini kuruttu. (World Bank, 2015)

Analysis:

Jitters are translated as **dalgalanmalar** by using the equivalence method. In general, jitter is translated as “stres” in Turkish. However, translator tries to find the most functional meaning and equivalent of the word in terms of the target language.

Example No: 16

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Jitters	dalgalanmalar	Equivalence

Text No. 5

The fifth text is Turkey Regular Economic Note October 2014. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 17, 18

Source Text

Seasonally adjusted unemployment increased from 9,1 percent in March to 9.9 percent in June. Unemployment in the non-agricultural sector had been increasing since September 2012, mostly because the number of new entrants to the labor force outnumbered the number of jobs created, reflecting both demographic factors and the continued increase in **female labor force participation rates**. (World Bank, 2014)

Target Text

Mevsimsellikten arındırılmış işsizlik oranı, Mart ayındaki yüzde 9,1 düzeyinden Haziran ayında yüzde 9,9'a yükselmiştir. Tarım dışı işsizlik, özellikle işgücü piyasasına yeni girenlerin sayısının istihdam artışından fazla olması sebebiyle Eylül 2012'den bu yana yükselmektedir ve bu durum hem demografik faktörleri hem de **kadınların işgücüne katılma oranında** devam eden artışı yansıtmaktadır. (World Bank, 2014)

Analysis:

Seasonally adjusted unemployment is translated as **Mevsimsellikten arındırılmış işsizlik oranı** by using the literal translation method. Also, **female labor force participation rates** are translated as **kadınların işgücüne katılma oranında** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 17, 18

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Seasonally adjusted unemployment	Mevsimsellikten arındırılmış işsizlik oranı	Literal
female labor force participation rates	kadınların işgücüne katılma oranında	Literal

Example No. 19, 20

Source Text

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) cut the one-week repo rate by 175 bps between May and July and reduced the **overnight lending rate** by 75 bps to 11.25 percent in August. As a response to increased FX **volatility**, the CBRT increased the daily foreign exchange selling auction amount from a minimum of \$10 million to \$40 million on September 29. (World Bank, 2014)

Target Text

Para Politikası Kurulu (PPK) Mayıs ile Temmuz ayları arasında haftalık repo oranını toplam 175 baz puan düşürdü ve Ağustos ayında **gecelik borç verme faiz oranını** 75 baz puanlık indirim ile yüzde 11,25'e düşürdü. Artan kur **volatilitesi** karşısında, TCMB 29 Eylül tarihinde günlük döviz satış ihalelerinin miktarını asgari 10 milyon ABD\$'ndan 40 milyon ABD\$'na yükseltmiştir. (World Bank, 2014)

Analysis:

Volatility is translated as **volatilitesi** by using the borrowing translation method. This word is directly transferred from the source language to the target language.

Moreover, **overnight lending rate** is translated as **gecelik borç verme faiz oranını** by applying the literal method of translation.

Example No: 19, 20

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Volatility	volatilitesi	Borrowing
overnight lending rate	gecelik borç verme faiz oranını	Literal

7.1.2.3. Analysis of documents published by European Commission

The following twenty examples of lexical items are selected from Commission Staff Working Document 2018, Commission Staff Working Document 2016, Commission Staff Working Document 2015, Commission Staff Working Document 2014, and Commission Staff Working Document 2013 published by European Commission.

Text No. 1

The first text is Commission Staff Working Document 2018 published by European Commission. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 1, 2

Source Text

In the areas of **banks and financial conglomerates**, the Banking Regulatory and Supervisory Agency revised the measurement and evaluation of capital adequacy of banks as well as the liquidity coverage ratio of banks. It eased reserve requirements and debt restructuring conditions to facilitate commercial loans and smooth the process for **cross-border issuances**. (European Commission, 2018)

Target Text

Bankalar ve finansal gruplar alanında, Bankacılık Düzenleme ve Denetleme Kurumu, bankaların sermaye yeterliliklerinin ve bankaların likidite karşılama oranlarının ölçülmesi ve değerlendirilmesinde değişiklik yapmıştır. Bankacılık Düzenleme ve Denetleme Kurumu, ticari kredilerin alınabilmesini kolaylaştırmak ve **sınır ötesi ihraçlara** ilişkin süreci sorunsuz şekilde işletmek için zorunlu karşılık oranlarını azaltmış ve borçların yeniden yapılandırmasına ilişkin koşulları hafifletmiştir. (European Commission, 2018)

Analysis:

banks and financial conglomerates are translated as **bankalar ve finansal gruplar** by using the literal method of translation and **cross-border issuances** are translated as **sınır ötesi ihraçlara** by using the literal method of translation.

Example No: 1, 2

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
banks and financial conglomerates	Bankalar ve finansal gruplar	Literal

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
cross-border issuances	sınır ötesi ihraçlara	Literal

Example No. 3, 4

Source Text

There was no progress on **financial market infrastructure** but there was some progress on securities markets and investment services. The board also made provision for portfolio management companies to manage both **venture capital** and property investment funds. (European Commission, 2018)

Target Text

Mali piyasa altyapısı konusunda ilerleme kaydedilmemiştir, ancak menkul kıymet piyasaları ve yatırım hizmetleri alanlarında bazı ilerlemeler kaydedilmiştir. Kurul ayrıca, portföy yönetim şirketlerinin, hem **girişim sermayesi** yatırım fonlarını hem de gayrimenkul yatırım fonlarını yönetebileceğini hükme bağlamıştır. (European Commission, 2018)

Analysis:

financial market infrastructure is translated as **mali piyasa altyapısı** by using the literal translation method. In addition, **venture capital** is translated as **girişim sermayesi** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 3, 4

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
financial market infrastructure	Mali piyasa altyapısı	Literal
venture capital	girişim sermayesi	Literal

Text No. 2

The second text is Commission Staff Working Document 2016 published by World Bank. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 5, 6

Source Text

Turkey will need to take sound measures for combating **fraud** in VAT and customs duties and tackle the **informal economy** so as to ensure an appropriate contribution to the EU own resources system upon membership. (European Commission, 2016)

Target Text

Türkiye'nin üyelikle birlikte öz kaynaklar sistemine uygun bir biçimde katkıda bulunmasını sağlamak için KDV'deki ve gümrük vergilerindeki **yolsuzlukla** mücadelede sağlam tedbirler alması ve **kayıt dışı ekonomiyle** mücadele etmesi gerekecektir. (European Commission, 2016)

Analysis:

Fraud is translated as **yolsuzlukla** by applying the literal translation method.

In addition, **informal economy** is translated as **kayıt dışı ekonomiyle** by using the calque translation method. This phrase has scientifically turned into a standard usage in the target language. For example, the informal economy causes a decrease especially in the income of the countries. There are many studies on informal economy by the International Labor Organization. The examples in both sentences show that this phrase is used as the new term.

Example No: 5, 6

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Fraud	yolsuzlukla	Literal
informal economy	kayıt dışı ekonomiyle	Calque

Examples No. 7, 8

Source Text

Concerning the **gross national income-based resource**, efforts to compile financial and statistical data in line with the European System of Accounts are ongoing. Turkey will need to make considerable efforts to ensure that national accounts and GNI calculations are exhaustive by taking the informal economy into account and to create an **inventory of sources** and methods used for the compilation of GNI. (European Commission, 2016)

Target Text

Gayri safi milli gelire dayalı kaynaklara ilişkin olarak, mali ve istatistiki verilerin Avrupa Hesaplar Sistemine uyumlu biçimde derlenmesine yönelik çabalar devam etmektedir. Türkiye, ulusal hesaplar ve gayri-safi milli gelir (GSMG) hesaplamalarının kayıt dışı ekonomiyi de içerecek şekilde kapsayıcı olmasını sağlamak ve gayri-safi milli gelir hesaplamaları için **kaynak envanteri** ve yöntem oluşturulmak için kayda değer çaba sarf etmelidir. (European Commission, 2016)

Analysis:

gross national income-based resource is translated as **Gayri safi milli gelire dayalı kaynaklara** by using the literal translation method. Also, **inventory of sources** is translated as **kaynak envanteri** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 7, 8

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
gross national income-based resource	Gayri safi milli gelire dayalı kaynaklara	Literal
Inventory of sources	kaynak envanteri	Literal

Text No. 3

The third text is Commission Staff Working Document 2015 published by World Bank. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 9, 10

Source Text

In February 2015, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources issued a new national renewable energy action plan which aims to increase the country's **renewable energy generation capacity** to 61 GW by 2023, mostly in the form of hydro, wind and solar generation. Implementing regulations were adopted to set up a **wind-power forecasting center** and on water usage rights agreements. (European Commission, 2015)

Target Text

Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar Bakanlığı, şubat 2015'te çoğunluğu hidroelektrik, rüzgâr ve güneş enerjisi olmak üzere, Türkiye'nin **yenilenebilir enerji üretim kapasitesini** 2023 yılına kadar 61 GW'a çıkarmayı amaçlayan yeni bir Ulusal Yenilenebilir Enerji Eylem Planı yayımlamıştır. **Rüzgâr gücü izleme ve tahmin merkezi** kurulmasına (Rüzgâr Enerjisi Santrallerinin Rüzgâr Gücü İzleme ve Tahmin Merkezine Bağlanması Hakkında Yönetmelik) ve su kullanım hakkıyla ilgili anlaşmanın imzalanmasına (Elektrik Piyasasında Üretim Faaliyetinde Bulunmak Üzere Su Kullanım Hakkı Anlaşması İmzalanmasına ilişkin Usul ve Esaslar

hakkında Yönetmelik) ilişkin yönetmelikler kabul edilmiştir. (European Commission, 2014)

Analysis:

renewable energy generation capacity is translated as **yenilenebilir enerji üretim kapasitesini** by using the literal translation method. Besides, **wind-power forecasting center** is translated as **Rüzgâr gücü izleme ve tahmin merkezi** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 9, 10

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
renewable energy generation capacity	yenilenebilir enerji üretim kapasitesini	Literal
wind-power forecasting centre	Rüzgâr gücü izleme ve tahmin merkezi	Literal

Examples No. 11, 12

Source Text

Some progress was made on **insurance and occupational pensions**, as the Treasury revised the implementing regulation on insurance agencies, scaling up the requirements to establish agencies and open **new branches**. (European Commission, 2015)

Target Text

Hazine Müsteşarlığının, Sigorta Acenteleri Yönetmeliği'nde yaptığı değişiklikle, acentelerin kuruluşu ve **yenı şube** açılmasına ilişkin şartları

sıkılaştırmasıyla **sigortacılık ve bireysel emeklilik** alanında bazı ilerlemeler kaydedilmiştir. (European Commission, 2014)

Analysis:

insurance and occupational pensions are translated as **sigortacılık ve bireysel emeklilik** by using the equivalence translation method. Translator tries to find the most functional meaning and equivalent of the word in terms of the target language.

Besides, **new branches** are translated as **yeni şube** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 11, 12

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
insurance and occupational pensions	sigortacılık ve bireysel emeklilik	Equivalence
new branches	yeni şube	Literal

Text No. 4

The fourth text is Commission Staff Working Document 2014 published by World Bank. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No. 13, 14

Source Text

In the field of **indirect taxation legislation**, Turkey's value added tax (VAT) is still not in line with the acquis. The structure, exemptions, special schemes and the scope of reduced rates remain to be further aligned. VAT regulations were **codified**. (European Commission, 2014)

Target Text

Dolaylı vergilendirmeye ilişkin mevzuat alanında, Türkiye'nin Katma Değer Vergisi (KDV) AB müktesebatı ile hâlâ uyumlu değildir. Yapısının, muafiyetlerin, özel planların ve indirimli oranlar kapsamının AB müktesebatı ile daha fazla uyumlaştırılması gerekmektedir. KDV'ye ilişkin düzenlemeler **tek yasal metinde toplanmıştır**. (European Commission, 2014)

Analysis:

indirect taxation legislation is translated as **dolaylı vergilendirmeye ilişkin mevzuat** by using the literal translation method.

Moreover, **codified** is translated as **tek yasal metinde toplanmıştır** by using the equivalence translation method. Translator tries to find the most functional meaning and equivalent of the word in terms of the target language. Therefore, the translator explained in a few words while translating one word from English into Turkish.

Example No: 13, 14

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
indirect taxation legislation	dolaylı vergilendirmeye ilişkin mevzuat	Literal
Codified	tek yasal metinde toplanmıştır	Equivalence

Examples No. 15, 16

Source Text

As regards monetary policy, the central bank continued to pursue price stability and financial stability objectives through **multiple instruments**, with mixed results. Political pressure on the monetary policy authority to keep interest rates low

further increased. **Discriminatory** withholding tax rates continue to favor public sector debt instruments over private ones, which is not in line with the principle of prohibiting privileged access to financial institutions by the public sector. (European Commission, 2014)

Target Text

Para politikası konusunda, Merkez Bankası **çoklu araçlar** kullanarak fiyat istikrarı ve finansal istikrar hedeflerini birlikte izlemeye devam etmiş ve karışık sonuçlar elde etmiştir. Para politikası otoritesi üzerindeki faizleri düşük tutmaya yönelik siyasi baskı artmıştır. **Ayrımcı** stopaj vergisi oranları kamu sektörü borçlanma araçlarını hâlâ özel sektöre göre ayrıcalıklı kılmakta olup, bu durum kamu sektörünün finansal kuruluşlara imtiyazlı erişiminin engellenmesi ilkesi ile uyumlu değildir. (European Commission, 2014)

Analysis:

multiple instruments are translated as **çoklu araçlar** by using the literal translation method. In addition, **discriminatory** is translated as **ayrımcı** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 15, 16

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
multiple instruments	çoklu araçlar	Literal
Discriminatory	ayrımcı	Literal

Text No. 5

The fifth text is Commission Staff Working Document 2013 published by World Bank. The following four examples are taken from this report.

Example No: 17, 18

Source Text

Cooperation between TURKSTAT and **main data providers**, particularly the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, and the Social Security Institution, needs to be strengthened. Statistical use of **administrative records**, where standardization and data quality remain critical issues, can be improved. (European Commission, 2013)

Target Text

Maliye Bakanlığı, Gıda, Tarım ve Hayvancılık Bakanlığı ve Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumu başta olmak üzere **temel veri sağlayıcılar** ile TÜİK arasındaki işbirliğinin güçlendirilmesi gerekmektedir. Standardizasyon ve veri kalitesinin halen önemli hususlar olduğu **idari kayıtların** istatistiki amaçlarla kullanımı konusunda ilerleme sağlanabilir. (European Commission, 2013)

Analysis:

main data providers are translated as **temel veri sağlayıcılar** by using the literal translation method. Also, **administrative records** are translated as **idari kayıtların** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 17, 18

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
main data providers	temel veri sağlayıcılar	Literal
administrative records	idari kayıtların	Literal

Example No. 19, 20

Source Text

As regards sectoral statistics, TURKSTAT revised its **methodology** for tourism statistics, bringing it more in line with the EU methodology. A draft strategy for agriculture statistics was submitted to the Commission, with a view to fulfilling a benchmark regarding a detailed description on the progress made in setting up the **farm register** and on foreseen methodology and organisation for the collection of statistics. (European Commission, 2013)

Target Text

Sektör istatistikleri konusunda, TÜİK turizm istatistiklerine yönelik **metodolojisini** gözden geçirerek AB metodolojisi ile daha uyumlu hale getirmiştir. İstatistiki çiftlik kayıtlarının oluşturulması hususunda kaydedilen ilerleme ve tarım istatistiklerinin toplanması için öngörülen metodoloji ve organizasyon hakkında ayrıntılı bir açıklamaya ilişkin kriterin yerine getirilmesi amacıyla, **tarımsal istatistiklere** ilişkin strateji taslağı Komisyona sunulmuştur. (European Commission, 2013)

Analysis:

Methodology is translated as **metodolojisini** by applying the borrowing translation method. This word is directly transferred from the source language to the target language.

In addition to this, **farm register** is translated as **tarımsal istatistiklere** by using the literal translation method.

Example No: 19, 20

Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
Methodology	metodolojisini	Borrowing
farm register	tarımsal istatistiklere	Literal

7.2. Discussion

Thirty documents published by six institutions are highlighted in this chapter. Twenty examples from each report and one hundred and twenty words/phrases are examined in total. This thesis aims to compare the translation of the texts on economy, from English into Turkish, and from Turkish into English to find out which method of translation of Jean-Paul Vinay and Darbelnet is used the most as a method in the translation of the texts on economy.

Based on the results, Toury's approach is discussed. Gideon Toury adopts two approaches: acceptability and adequacy. The most and least used methods help find out whether the method of Vinay and Darbelnet is adequate or acceptable in the translation of the texts on economy.

The discussion chapter consists of two sections. In the first part, documents published by institutions whose first language is Turkish, are examined. Later, documents published by institutions whose first language is English are examined.

7.2.1. Examining the documents of institutions whose source language is Turkish

In this section, the fifteen documents released in the Turkish language by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Presidency of Strategy and Budget and Turkish Statistical Institute are analyzed considering lexical items with the help of translation methods of Vinay-Darbelnet. 4 examples taken from each document are discussed, which makes 60 brought to analysis. There are examples of the samples examined from the documents of the institutions whose source language is Turkish, as shown below.

Table 4: Examples Used in This Thesis, Their Translation and the Applied Method of Translation

	Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
1	öne çıkan ekonomiler	outstanding economies	Literal
2	yatırım ve tüketim harcamaları	Investment and consumption expenditure	Literal
3	operasyonel risk yönetimi	operational risk management	Literal

	Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
4	üst yönetim	senior management	Calque
5	emtia fiyatları	commodity prices	Calque
6	vergi ayarlamaları	tax price adjustments	Literal
7	bilgi teknolojileri	information technology	Literal
8	iş sürekliliği	business continuity	Literal
9	nakit yönetiminin	cash management	Calque
10	kamu gelir ve giderleri	public revenues and expenditure	Literal
11	oynaklığı	volatility	Equivalence
12	borç yönetiminde	debt management	Literal
13	risk yönetimi	risk management	Literal
14	borçlanma piyasası	borrowing market	Literal
15	büyüme oranı	growth rate	Literal
16	dış ve iç gelişmelere	foreign and domestic developments	Literal
17	döviz kuru gelişmeleri	exchange-rate developments	Literal
18	döviz kuru geçişkenliğinin gecikmeli etkilerinin	lagged exchange rate pass-through effects	Equivalence
19	borçlanma politikası	borrowing policy	Literal
20	kamu borç yönetimi	public debt management	Literal
21	algı ve güven araştırmaları	perception and trust surveys	Literal
22	emsal tarama faaliyeti	peer review activity	Equivalence
23	Şeffalık ve tarafsızlık	transparency and objectivity	Literal
24	bağımsız bir firma	an independent company	Literal
25	hanehalkı bütçe anketi	household budget survey	Calque
26	bloklar	block	Borrowing
27	yoksul	poor	Literal
28	sağlık harcaması	health expenditures	Literal
29	idari bağlılık	administrative registers	Equivalence
30	tüzel kişilik	legal entity	Equivalence
31	özel poliklinik	private outpatients clinics	Equivalence
32	cep telefonu dolaşım harcamaları	gsm roaming expenditures	Literal
33	arz-kullanım tablosu	supply-use tables	Literal
34	üretim süreci	production processes	Literal
35	değişkenlere	variables	Literal

	Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
36	işgücü girdi yaklaşımı	labour input approach	Calque
37	veri toplama sürecinde	data collection process	Literal
38	idari kayıtlar	administrative data	Literal
39	fiyat deflatörü	price deflator	Borrowing
40	zincirleme endeks yöntemi	the chain index method	Calque
41	ek ödenek	additional budget	Literal
42	projelerin finansmanı	the funding of projects	Literal
43	destekleme	subsidy	Equivalence
44	sermaye transferi	capital transfer	Literal
45	toparlanma	recovery	Equivalence
46	uzun dönem ortalamasının	long-term growth average	Literal
47	varlık alım	asset purchase	Literal
48	deflasyonist	deflationary	Borrowing
49	dış dengeyi	external balance	Calque
50	verimlilikteki	productivity	Literal
51	merkezi yönetim bütçesi	central government budget	Literal
52	bütçe gelirlerinde	budget revenues	Literal
53	ılımlı iyileşmeye	moderate recovery	Literal
54	zayıf ekonomik aktivite	weak economic activity	Literal
55	petrol fiyatlarında yaşanabilecek konjonktürel fiyat artışları	possible conjunctural hikes in oil prices	Equivalence
56	risk primleri	risk premium	Borrowing
57	verim eğrisinin	yield curve	Calque
58	ölçüt senet politikası	benchmark bond policy	Literal
59	işgücüne katılım oranının	the labour force participation rate	Literal
60	yeşil büyüme	green growth	Calque

According to the analysis results, when translating the documents from Turkish into English, the literal translation method, one of the direct translation methods of Vinay-Darbelnet, seems to be mostly used. The literal translation method is used 38 times in 60 samples. Hence, its share in the total is 63.3%. Following the

literal translation method, the most used method is the calque and equivalence method. The calque translation method is used 9 times, showing 15 per cent of use in total. Borrowing translation methods are at 6,7 per cent. Translation methods of Vinay-Darbelnet such as modulation, transposition, adaptation, are not seen. Hence, the share of the direct translation method and the share of oblique translation methods are 85 per cent and 15 per cent in total, respectively. According to the results of the samples examined, the translation methods of Vinay-Darbelnet are shown below as a pie chart.

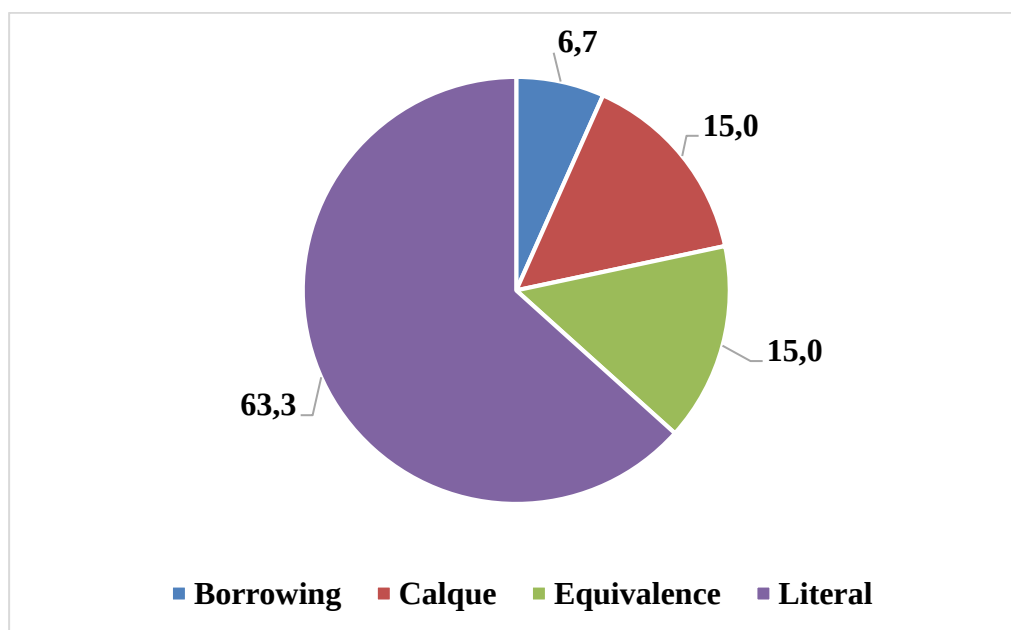


Figure 1: Translation Methods Ratio (%)

In parallel with the results shown in the figure above, it can be said that the direct translation methods are overwhelmingly used than the oblique translation methods. Therefore, documents published by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, IMF, TURKSTAT are source-oriented more than target-oriented. These results also demonstrate that the translation of the texts on economy is adequately managed regarding the approach of Gideon Toury.

Table 5: Number of Methods Used in the Translation of the Texts on Economy

	Direct Translation Method			Oblique Translation Method			
Translation Method	Borrowing	Calque	Literal	Transposition	Modulation	Equivalence	Adaptation
Documents Published by MTF	0	3	15	0	0	2	0
Documents Published by TURKSTAT	2	3	11	0	0	4	0
Documents Published by PSB	2	3	12	0	0	3	0
Total Number	4	9	38	0	0	9	0
	51			9			
	Adequate Translation			Acceptable Translation			

The table above contains an analysis of the documents by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, TURKSTAT, and Presidency of Strategy and Budget. All of the documents are publications made after 2010. The most used translation method is the literal translation method (38 times). The second most used method after the literal translation method is the calque translation method (9 times) and equivalence translation method (9 times). Besides, the borrowing translation method is used 4 times. Transposition, modulation, and adaptation method are not used.

Five different documents published by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance are analyzed in terms of lexical items. Though literal and calque, which are direct translation methods, are used fifteen times and three times, respectively. Also, equivalence translation method is used two times and in the documents published by Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Vinay-Darbanelnet's other translation methods are not used. Moreover, five different documents published by the Turkish Statistical Institute are investigated in the way of lexical items via the translation method of Vinay-Darbanelnet. Borrowing, calque, literal translation methods, which are direct translation methods according to Vinay-Darbanelnet, are used two, three and eleven times, respectively, in the documents by TURKSTAT. Moreover, equivalence translation is used four times, one of the oblique translation methods. On the other hand, transposition, modulation, adaptation translation methods, which are oblique, are not used.

Besides, five different documents published by the Presidency of Strategy and Budget are analyzed in terms of lexical items with the translation method of

Vinay-Darbelnet. In these documents released by the Presidency of Strategy and Budget, borrowing, calque, and literal translation methods - which are direct translation methods according to Vinay and Darbelnet - are used 2, 3 and 12 times, respectively. Moreover, equivalence translation - one of the oblique translation methods - is used three times. On the other hand, transposition, modulation, adaptation translation methods, which are oblique, are not used.

Overall, 60 samples from 15 documents are handled. The literal translation method is the most used. The most used methods after the literal translation method are calque, equivalence and borrowing method, respectively. Thus, the direct translation methods are much adequate for the translation of the texts on economy than oblique translation methods are. It can be inferred that the translation of the texts on economy is source-oriented rather than target oriented. Consequently, translation of the texts on economy from Turkish into English can be considered adequate, according to the approach of Gideon Toury.

7.2.1. Examining the documents of institutions whose source language is English

In this section, the English 15 documents published by International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and European Commission are put into analysis in terms of lexical items by using the translation methods of Vinay-Darbelnet. 4 examples taken from each document are discussed. Therefore, 60 samples are examined in total. There are examples examined from the documents of the institutions whose source language is English, as shown below.

Table 6: Examples Used in This Thesis, Their Translation and the Applied Method of Translation

	Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
1	externally-funded credit and demand stimulus	dış kredi ve talep teşvikine	Literal
2	recession	resesyonun	Borrowing
3	market sentiment	piyasa duyarlılığına	Literal
4	market pressures	piyasa baskıları	Literal
5	business models	iş modelleri	Calque

	Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
6	adverse common shocks.	ters şokların	Literal
7	liquidity risk management	likidite riski yönetimi	Borrowing
8	challenging	önem	Equivalence
9	economic growth	ekonomik büyüme	Literal
10	accommodative monetary and fiscal policies	genişlemeci para ve maliye politikalarıyla	Literal
11	vulnerable	kırılganlığını	Literal
12	domestic saving rate	iç tasarruf oranını	Literal
13	imbalances	dengesizlikler	Literal
14	the premature monetary easing	erken parasal gevşeme	Equivalence
15	national saving rates	ulusal tasarruf oranlarıyla	Literal
16	external deficit	dış açığa	Calque
17	sound	sağlam	Equivalence
18	foreign exchange risk	döviz riskine	Calque
19	structural reforms	yapısal reformların	Literal
20	external performance	dış dengenin	Equivalence
21	temporary political turmoil	geçici siyasi çalkantı	Literal
22	depressed business and consumer confidence	azalan tüketici ve reel sektör güveni	Literal
23	bond market	tahvil piyasası	Literal
24	headwinds	güçlükler	Equivalence
25	new entrants	yeni katılanlar	Literal
26	incentive packages	teşvik paketleri	Literal
27	the job multiplier	istihdam çarpan etkisi	Equivalence
28	a tradable sector	ticarete konu olan sektörlerdeki	Literal
29	headline inflation	manşet enflasyonunda	Calque
30	food prices	gıda fiyatları	Literal
31	high frequency indicators	öncü göstergeler	Equivalence
32	employment creation	istihdam artışı	Literal
33	the current account deficit	cari açık	Calque
34	private and public consumption	özel sektör ve kamu tüketimleri	Literal
35	portfolio outflows	portföy çıkışları	Calque

	Source Text	Target Text	Method of Translation
36	jitters	dalgalanmalar	Equivalence
37	seasonally adjusted unemployment	mevsimsellikten arındırılmış işsizlik oranı	Literal
38	female labor force participation rates	kadınların işgücüne katılma oranında	Literal
39	volatility	volatilitesi	Borrowing
40	overnight lending rate	gecelik borç verme faiz oranını	Literal
41	banks and financial conglomerates	bankalar ve finansal gruplar	Literal
42	cross-border issuances	sınır ötesi ihraçlara	Literal
43	financial market infrastructure	mali piyasa altyapısı	Literal
44	venture capital	girişim sermayesi	Literal
45	fraud	yolsuzlukla	Literal
46	informal economy	kayıt dışı ekonomi	Calque
47	gross national income-based resource	gayri safi milli gelire dayalı kaynaklara	Literal
48	inventory of sources	kaynak envanteri	Literal
49	renewable energy generation capacity	yenilenebilir enerji üretim kapasitesini	Literal
50	wind-power forecasting centre	rüzgâr gücü izleme ve tahmin merkezi	Literal
51	insurance and occupational pensions	sigortacılık ve bireysel emeklilik	Equivalence
52	new branches	yeni şube	Literal
53	indirect taxation legislation	dolaylı vergilendirmeye ilişkin mevzuat	Literal
54	codified	tek yasal metinde toplanmıştır	Equivalence
55	multiple instruments	çoklu araçlar	Literal
56	discriminatory	ayrımcı	Literal
57	main data providers	temel veri sağlayıcılar	Literal
58	administrative records	idari kayıtların	Literal
59	methodology	metodolojisini	Borrowing
60	farm register	tarımsal istatistiklere	Literal

The literal translation method is adequate because it offers the desired function within the text and does not cause any misunderstanding or confusion among readers. It should not be forgotten that the lexical items of economics do not

stand alone in one language, but they have to be integrated to the macrostructure of economics terminology as clear and concise. Hence, the literal translation is observed to be the best method to remove this problem. According to the analysis results, in the documents translated from English into Turkish, the literal translation method is used the most. The literal translation method is used 39 times in a total of 60 samples. Hence, the share of literal translation method is 65 per cent. After the literal translation method, the most used method is the equivalence translation method used ten times.

Calque and borrowing translation methods are used seven times and four times, respectively. The translation methods of Vinay-Darbanelnet, such as modulation, transposition, adaptation, are not seen. Hence, the share of the direct translation method and the share of oblique translation methods are 83,3 per cent and 16,7 per cent, respectively. According to the results of the samples examined, the translation methods of Vinay-Darbanelnet are shown below as a pie chart.

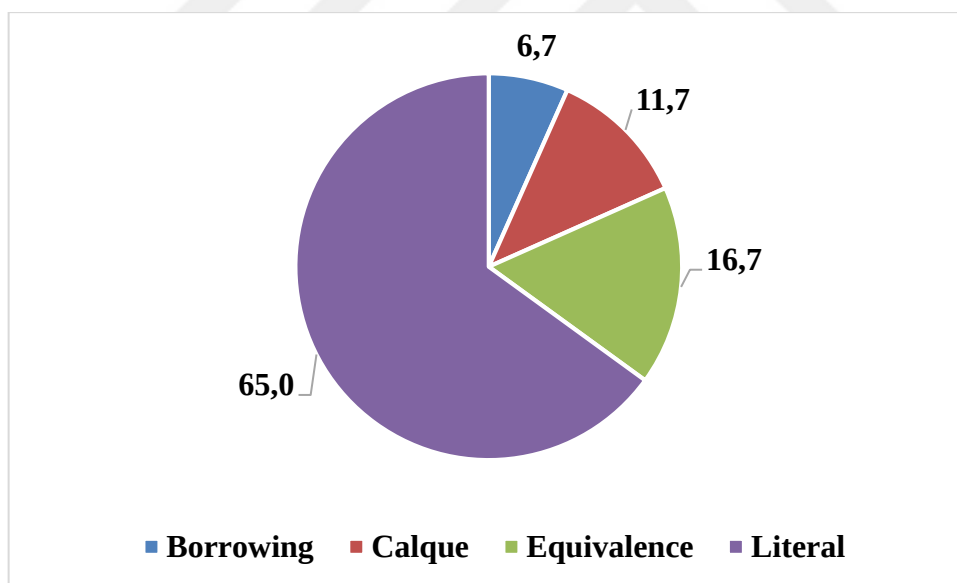


Figure 2: Translation Methods Ratio (%)

Table 7: Number of Methods Used in the Translation of the Texts on Economy

	Direct Translation Method			Oblique Translation Method			
Translation Method	Borrowing	Calque	Literal	Tranposition	Modulation	Equivalence	Adaptation
Documents Published by IMF	2	3	11	0	0	4	0
Documents Published by WB	1	3	12	0	0	4	0
Documents Published by EC	1	1	16	0	0	2	0
Total Number	4	7	39	0	0	10	0
	50			10			
	Adequate Translation			Acceptable Translation			

The table above discloses an analysis of the documents published by the IMF, IMF, European Commission. Among the English documents translated to Turkish, Table 7 shows the most used translation methods of Vinay-Darbenet. All of the documents are publications made after 2010. The most used translation method is the literal translation method (39 times). The second most used method after the literal translation method is the equivalence translation method (ten times). The third and fourth most used methods are the calque translation method (seven uses) and the borrowing translation method (four uses), respectively. Transposition, modulation, and adaptation method are not used.

Five different documents published by the International Monetary Fund are analyzed in light of lexical items by using translation methods of Vinay-Darbelnet. Borrowing, calque, and literal, which are direct translation methods, are used two time, three times and eleven times, respectively. Moreover, the equivalence translation method, one of the oblique translation methods, is used four times and other translation methods of Vinay-Darbelnet such as adaptation, modulation, transposition is not used in these documents during translating from English into Turkish.

Moreover, five different documents published by the World Bank are analyzed in light of lexical items by using translation methods of Vinay-Darbelnet. Borrowing, calque, literal translation methods, which are direct translation methods according to Vinay-Darbelnet, are used one, three and twelve times, respectively, in the documents published by IMF. Moreover, the equivalence translation method is

used four times. On the other hand, transposition, modulation, adaptation translation methods, which are oblique translation method, are not used.

Also, five different documents published by the European Commission are analyzed in light of lexical items by using translation methods of Vinay-Darbelnet. Borrowing, calque, and literal translation methods, which are direct translation methods, according to Vinay-Darbelnet, are used one, one and sixteen times, respectively. Moreover, the equivalence translation method is used two time in all examples. On the other hand, transposition, modulation, adaptation translation methods, which are oblique, are not used.

Overall, 60 samples from 15 documents are analyzed as part of the translations of the texts on economy from English into Turkish. The literal translation method is by far the most used. The literal translation method is used 39 times in a total of 60 examples, which indicates that the share of the literal translation method is 65 per cent. The most used methods after the literal translation method are, equivalence, calque and borrowing method, respectively. Thus, the adequacy of direct translation method is more than those of oblique translation method when it comes to the translation of the texts on economy. It can be inferred that that translation of the texts on economy is source-oriented rather than target oriented. Consequently, translation of the texts on economy can be considered adequate considering the approach of Gideon Toury.



CONCLUSION

The number of institutions engaging in the economy and economics science is increasing day by day in the globalizing world. Therefore, the world economy today has an exceptional place. Due to globalization, the importance of translation of the texts on economy has surged. Thus, this thesis analyzes the translations of the texts on economy with a focus on a comparative approach. This thesis covers documents published by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Presidency of Strategy and Budget, TURKSTAT, IMF, World Bank, European Commission. Five different documents of each institution are examined, and four samples are extracted from each document; that means, twenty samples are analyzed for each institution, and a total of one hundred and twenty samples are analyzed. One hundred twenty words or phrases are studied in this thesis, considering the translation methods of Vinay-Darbanelnet. Which among Vinay-Darbanelnet's translation method(s) is/are used more is also sought. After specifying it, whether or not the translations of the texts on economy are adequate or acceptable in light of the approach of Gideon Toury is studied detailedly.

Introduction part starts with two questions: Which Vinay and Darbanelnet method(s) is/are mostly used to translate the texts on economy released after 2010? Can the strategies pursue in the Turkish translations of the texts on economy published by certain institutions, namely Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Presidency of Strategy and Budget, Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB), European Commission (EC), give rise to adequate or acceptable translations in light of Gideon Toury's norms? These questions are also responded in this section.

This analysis consists of two parts, and six different institutions are selected for this thesis. In the first part of the study, three various institutions whose source language is Turkish - Ministry of Treasury and Finance, TURKSTAT, Presidency of Strategy and Budget - are selected. Later, three different institutions whose source language is English - IMF, WB, and EC- are chosen.

The analysis section consists of two phases and it is explained in two different ways in the conclusion part. Firstly, the texts of the institutions whose source-native language is Turkish are analyzed. How the publications of these

institutions are translated from Turkish into English are studied by using Vinay-Darbelenet's translation methods, considering lexical items. These institutions are the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, TURKSTAT, Presidency of Strategy and Budget. It is thought that the crucial reason for selecting these institutions is that they form the core of the Turkish economy.

Moreover, the publications of these institutions are officially published in both Turkish and English. In this part of the analysis, a total of five different documents are examined, and four examples from each text are discussed. Therefore, there are 60 examples in this part.

According to the results of the analysis, the literal translation method is by far the most used in the translation of the texts on economy from Turkish into English. The literal translation method is used 38 times in a total of 60 examples. The most used methods after literal translation method is calque, equivalence, and borrowing method, respectively. Moreover, direct translation methods which are borrowing, calque, and literal translation method are used 51 times. The equivalence translation method, which is an oblique translation method, is used only nine times in a total of 60 examples. Thus, the direct translation methods are adequate rather than acceptable in translations of these documents from Turkish into English. Consequently, translation of the texts on economy from Turkish into English can be regarded as adequate according to the approach of Gideon Toury.

In the second part of the analysis, documents of international institutions and organizations whose source language is English are discussed. How the publications of these institutions are translated from English into Turkish are analyzed using Vinay-Darbelenet's translation methods. These institutions are the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the European Commission. It is thought that the most important reason for selecting these institutions is that these institutions directly affect the Turkish economy in the international platform and the global market. Moreover, the publications of these institutions are officially published in both Turkish and English, except for the release of the International Monetary Fund. There are English versions of the IMF documents that are analyzed in this study. The IMF documents used in this thesis are not officially translated and published from

English into Turkish. However, Turkish versions of the related documents are taken from reliable sources.

According to the results of the analysis, 60 samples from 15 documents are studied. The translation of the texts on economy is done from English into Turkish. Literal translation method is by far the most used method. The literal translation method is used 39 times in a total of 60 examples. This ratio indicates that the share of the literal translation method is 65 per cent in total. The most used methods after the literal translation method are equivalence, calque and borrowing method, respectively. Direct translation methods which are borrowing, calque, literal translation methods are used 50 times, but the equivalence translation method, which is oblique translation method, is used only ten times. Thus, direct translation methods are found to adequate for the translation of the texts. It can be inferred that the translation of the texts on economy is source-oriented rather than target-oriented. Consequently, translation of the texts on economy from English into Turkish can be seen adequate according to the approach of Gideon Toury.

Besides, two different analysis studies are conducted in this thesis, and the two results are discussed separately. In the first part of the analysis, the publications of the institutions whose source language is Turkish are examined. These institutions are the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, the Turkish Statistical Institute and Presidency of Strategy and Budget. In this section, 15 different documents of three various institutions are examined, and four different examples from each text are discussed. Therefore, 60 samples are analyzed from the publications of the institutions with the source language being Turkish. According to the results, it is seen that the institutions whose source language is Turkish are source-oriented rather than target-oriented. Ultimately, translation of the texts on economy from Turkish into English can be considered to adequate according to the approach of Gideon Toury. In the second part of the analysis, the publications of the institutions whose source language is English are examined. These institutions are the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank European Commission. In this section, 15 different documents of three different institutions are reviewed, and four different examples from each document are discussed. Therefore, 60 samples are analyzed from the publications of the institutions whose source language is English. According to the

results, it is determined that the institutions whose source language is English are source-oriented rather than target-oriented. Direct translation methods are transferring the message from the source language to the target language through similar concepts and linguistic structures. The aim is to convey the meaning of the text directly to the target language. Since the characteristics of the source language are preserved in the direct translation methods, it is considered to be adequate according to the approach of Gideon Toury. After all, translation of the texts on economy from English into Turkish can be considered adequate according to the approach of Gideon Toury.

Lexical elements are more functional when translated literally, within the context of the materials studied. Turkish Economics terminology is heavily imported from European sources, due to effects of globalism and the dominance of English language in the field of social sciences. Hence, accuracy and adequacy are sought in their translations in order to have smooth economic transactions and economic relations with the rest of the world. Since the terminology is mostly imported and translated into Turkish by the experts in the field of economics earlier, before the development of the translation profession, the lexical items have been translated literally by these non-professional translators for the sake of being accurate and producing acceptable translations among the professionals in the field of economics for the full integration of Turkish economics with that of the globalized world. Hence, we have seen in this study that literal translation for these lexical items functions perfectly well and accurate within overall system.

It is thought that the translation of the texts on economy from English into Turkish and vice versa will improve the dialogue between institutions. It is considered that determining the correct translation technique for the the texts on economy occupies an essential space in translation studies. This thesis is thought to create and raise awareness especially for people interested in the translation of the texts on economy, and to serve as a road map for future studies.

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APPENDIX

Republic of Turkey

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