Hacettepe University Graduate School of Social Sciences

Department of Translation and Interpretation

ANALYSIS OF TERMINOLOGY IN THE TRANSLATIONS OF DEFENCE INDUSTRY TEXTS

Saniye YILDIZ ÖNER

Master's Thesis

Ankara, 2021

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To my beloved son…

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ABSTRACT

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In the new world order, the defence industry has been one of the most vital factors in determining the economic and political power of the countries due to the increasing need for security. Therefore, innovation and modernization are continuously needed to maintain technological sovereignty in the defence industry, and the role of translation is indispensable in the provision of the continuity of these developments and changes. The fact that this field of industry plays a crucial role in the struggle of a country against global threats and keeping up with the new developments around the world necessitate the transfer of technology that brings about the need for enormous translation work, giving rise to the emergence of lots of new concepts and terms. Defence industry terminology is crucial for the common language used by the stakeholders in the production and management of technology. This situation brings forth a new dimension in terminology management, and the problems regarding terminology management in the defence sector must be handled with an academic mind style. This thesis aims to raise awareness about the need for accurate and standardized terminology by means of analyzing the procedures employed in the translation of defence industry terms where high use of borrowing procedure and existence of nonstandardized terms are observed. To that end, firstly, the overall comparisons of the source and the translated texts are made within the scope of Skopos theory to see if translated texts are acceptable and to see to what extent the translation serves the purpose. Then, analyses are made both at the syntactic and lexical levels that will provide a closer look at the appropriateness of the equivalences in the target language. With the aim of revealing all procedures used in the translations of defence terms, product catalogues of Presidency of Defence Industries are examined in detail. All detected terms are recorded with their translations. A set of terms are analyzed in light of Vinay and Darbelnet's translation procedures, and frequently used procedures are determined, and their appropriateness is reviewed. Finally, a glossary of terms is presented to provide a supplementary material emphasizing the need for a comprehensive dictionary of defence industry terms for standardized use of terms and providing insight for future studies on translation and terminology in this sector.

Keywords: *Translation of Defence Industry Texts, Skopos Theory, Translation Methods of Vinay Darbelnet, Terminology*

ÖZET

YILDIZ ÖNER, Saniye.*Savunma Sanayi Çevirilerinde Terminoloji İncelenmesi,*Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Ankara, 2021.

Yeni dünya düzeninde artan güvenlik ihtiyaçları nedeniyle savunma sanayii küresel süreçte ülkelerin ekonomik ve siyasal güçlerini belirlemede en önemli etkenlerden birisi olmuştur. Bu nedenle, savunma sanayiinde teknolojik üstünlük için değişime, yeniliğe ve modernizasyona sürekli olarak ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır ve bu gelişim ve değişimin sürekliliğinin sağlanmasında çevirinin rolü elzemdir. Savunma sanayiinin küresel tehditlerle mücadelede önemli rol oynadığı gerçeği ve dünyadaki yeni gelişmelere ayak uydurmak, yeni kavram ve terimlerin oluşmasına yol açan muazzam çeviri çalışmalarını da beraberinde getiren teknoloji transferini zorunlu kılmaktadır. Savunma sanayii terminolojisi, paydaşlar tarafından teknoloji üretimi ve yönetiminde kullanılan ortak dil için son derece önemlidir. Bu durum terminoloji yönetimi alanına yeni bir boyut kazandırmıştır ve savunma sektöründeki terminoloji yönetimine ilişkin sorunlar akademik bakış açısıyla ele alınmalıdır. Söz konusu tez, çok yüksek oranda ödünçleme yöntemi kullanımının ve standart olmayan terimlerin varlığının gözlemlendiği savunma sanayii terim çevirilerinde kullanılan yöntemleri analiz ederek doğru ve standartlaşmış bir terminoloji ihtiyacına ilişkin farkındalık yaratmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaçla öncelikle kaynak ve hedef metinlerin genel karşılaştırması, çeviri metinlerin ne ölçüde uygun olduğunu ve amacına hizmet ettiğini anlamak amacıyla Skopos Kuramı çerçevesinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ardından hedef dildeki karşılıkların uygunluklarını mercek altına almayı sağlayan söz dizimsel ve sözlüksel düzeyde analizler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu amaçla tezde, Savunma sanayii terim çevirilerinde uygulanan çeviri yöntemlerinin gösterilmesi amacıyla Savunma Sanayii Başkanlığı'nın ürün katalogları detaylıca incelenmiştir. Tespit edilen tüm savunma sanayii terimleri İngilizce karşılıklarıyla kaydedilmiştir. Vinay & Darbelnet çeviri yöntemlerine göre belirlenen terim dizisi incelenmiş, sıklıkla kullanılan yöntemler belirlenmiş ve uygunlukları tartışılmıştır. Son olarak, savunma sanayii sektöründe terimlerin standart bir şekilde kullanılması için geniş kapsamlı bir savunma sanayii sözlüğü ihtiyacını vurgulayan ve bu sektörde gelecekteki çeviri ve terminoloji çalışmalarına ışık tutan yardımcı bir materyal sağlamak amacıyla bir terimler sözlüğü sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Sözcükler: *Savunma Sanayii Metinleri Çevirisi, Skopos Teori, Vinay ve Darbelnet Çeviri Yöntemleri, Terminoloji*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Source Language: .....SL

Source Text: .....ST

Target Language: .....TL

Target Text: .....TT

Department of Defence …….....DoD

English as a Foreign Language ……EFL

Savunma Sanayii Başkanlığı……..SSB

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INTRODUCTION

This chapter will focus on introducing the general framework, together with the flow line of the study. Besides, it will indicate the overall content and scope of each title. After starting with the general remarks, basic concepts such as translation of defence industry texts, translation methods of Vinay Darbelnet, terminology, and terminology standardization will also be delineated as they are basic aspects of this thesis. In addition to this, the importance and aim of the study, as well as the research questions, will be given. Besides, limitations of the thesis and definitions of the operational terms in question will be reviewed. Finally, an outline of the study will be presented.

I. GENERAL REMARKS

Countries even in different continents are in interaction with each other in the recent decades ever than before owing to the fact that the invisible borders among them are even removed by means of the developing communication technologies in our globalizing world. Therefore, it has become much easier to access information through media tools, the internet, and technological devices. Inevitably, this improving interaction provides a suitable situation for the information exchange in all fields such as economics, social sciences, military, and defence industry. One of these fields, the defence industry, is studied in terms of its terminological basis in this thesis.

Defining the term ‘defence industry’ initially starts with defining the concept of ‘defence’ itself. Defence is literally defined as “resistance against attack; protection” (Dictionary.com, 2020). It is the oldest and strongest instinct and a set of behaviours that provide the survival of an organism since the earliest times. This instinct that ensures our survival has evolved in time. The story starting with handmade weapons, such as spears and bows and arrows, which helped ancient men to kill large mammals out of self-defense, now turned into an industrial branch after humankind turned from being nomadic to settled ones. As a result of the development of language and translation, which enabled them to migrate and organize effectively, humans, the unique species,

have populated successfully, adapted, and altered the regions around the world with serious environmental and historical impacts. Together with the technological developments and determining boundaries of countries, the action of defence has taken a new dimension and turned into defence of a nation, and the defence industry emerged as a solution to this need.

The defence industry, vital for the defence of a nation, is a consolidation of sectors like aviation, electronics, information technologies, shipbuilding, and the production of vehicles. Due to this multi-structure and technology interchanges between nations, which is essential in this sector, the defence industry is one of the ever-growing sectors in which English language and translation play a role of utmost importance. Since the language of a nation is shaped by these interchanges, it is unavoidable that there are specific differences between the two languages of the nations. Therefore, translators have to adopt strategies to cope with the challenges they face in conveying these differences. These challenges increase incrementally when the language and field of study subject to translation lack terminology studies and standardization.

The problem with the defence industry sector is that in contrast to with its multilingual and multi structural system, this sector lacks adequate academic knowledge on terminology studies; thus, there seems to be an inverse proportion between the importance attached to the terminology translation issue and the crucial existence of defence industry terms and newly introduced concepts which are high in number due to this multi structural and everchanging international system. Therefore, in defence industry language, translations of these terms and newly introduced concepts are managed without an academic perspective, and not having a comprehensive and standard dictionary of terms in this sector causes a lack of standardization; thus, appropriateness of the term translations is to be questioned. From an academic perspective, this situation may be observed from the analysis of defence industry texts in general. In this case study, the product catalogues of Presidency of Defence Industries, which are rich in technical terms, are chosen as source texts to emphasize this need by focusing on the translation methods and appropriateness of translations.

Besides, due to the fact that defence industry texts are generally technical, translations of these texts also have their own challenges. Taking into account the culture and the context brought by the text during the translation process requires great effort. One has

to deal with many problematic situations while translating these texts. For instance, the source text may involve some concepts that are unique to the culture it was created in or are unfamiliar to the people in the target culture. If these newly introduced terms are not translated properly and, therefore, not used as common terms between the participants of this sector, communication problems occur, and standardization and purification in the defence language become obligatory.

"There is not a single translation for a specific text, rather choices for it, and with all these choices in hand, translators consider several alternatives before they come up with their solutions in the translation process," as Vinay and Darbelnet state (1995, p.7). Thus, as observed in that case study, the technical texts' translations may include multiple choice strategies to create the same effect and serve the same purpose for the technology and culture transfer between the countries. This situation poses a significant challenge for translators, especially in a specific field that lacks terminology management. In this sense, to struggle with various terminological problems, the translator may employ one or more translation methods at various text levels. Therefore, with an academic perspective, through analyzing the catalogues at text level in terms of Skopos Theory and Text Typology of Reiss and the methods used in the translation of defence industry terms in the catalogues in terms of procedures put forth by Vinay & Darbelnet, the appropriateness of translations, indirectly, the degree of success in terminology management in this sector will be discussed in this thesis.

To that end, in terms of methods suggested by two eminent scholars Vinay & Darbelnet, one of the essential sources of defence industry "Turkish Defence Industry Catalogues" of the year 2014 and 2019 and their Turkish translations are comparatively analyzed to see to what extent the terms are borrowed and standardized in this field. The results are expected to shed light on the profound use of direct translation methods. A close look at the terminology list will show that the borrowing procedure is highly preferred in defense technology in contrast with the overall translation procedures detected in the translation of the terms in catalogues. In conclusion, the importance of translation, terminology management, and the need for standardization in the defence industry will be the concern of this thesis.

II. AIM OF THE STUDY

Translation of technical texts like texts of defence projects requires a broad knowledge of technical terms, abbreviations, and words from foreign languages. Also, complex vehicle and product specifications create problems in translations, especially when this specific field of study lacks translation and terminology studies, which is necessary for accurate translations. In addition to this, if defence terms are presented not only for the purpose of giving technical information to inform the readers but also for the purpose of advertising the products as it is in this case study with defence product catalogues, other concerns such as taking laypeople and specialists in this field into consideration, and keeping the balance between the two may arise while translating. Since the target reader is specialists, translations of these catalogues must be professional. Still, bearing in mind that these catalogues may also be reached by the common, the translations of these catalogues should be easy to understand. This situation may cause a paradox for translators, while the lack of a comprehensive dictionary increases this problem.

Based on these problems, this study aims to analyze the translations of defence industry texts in the light of taxonomy put forward by Jean Darbelnet and Jean-Paul Vinay in their significant work “Comparative stylistics of French and English.” As a result of the analysis, this thesis aims at presenting the frequency of occurrence of the applied translation methods, as proposed by these linguists. By detecting and presenting the percentages for the use of the respective translation methods of these scholars in the translation of defence industry terms and questioning the accuracy of translations, this study lays the focus on the importance of terminology studies in translation. Besides, this study aims at emphasizing the necessity of terminology management and standardization in the defence sector and paving the way for a standardized termbase in the defence industry.

III. IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

This study endeavors to fill a gap regarding the terminology studies and translation studies in the defence industry. With this concern in mind, this study and the percentage of the borrowed words in the Turkish language is expected to illuminate how our terminology lacks theoretical studies. In this regard, the study is a significant attempt to raise questions regarding the need for terminology management and a compilation of a

comprehensive and standard bilingual dictionary for common use in the defence industry. This thesis is also essential to present the problems regarding translation and terminology studies in the defence industry and open the way for studies in the future for overall development in the defence sector by proposing a solution to the translation and terminology problems.

IV. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Which procedures were observed in the translation of defence industry terms in catalogues published in 2014 and 2019 regarding the taxonomy of Vinay & Darbelnet?
2. According to this analysis, what does the use and frequency of these procedures imply?
3. To what extent is the terminology found to be accurate and standardized regarding the results of the terminological analysis in this case study?

Therefore, the study is shaped within the framework of three main questions.

V. LIMITATIONS

1. This study includes the analysis of the English translations of the Turkish Defence Industry Catalogue of 2014-2015 and its latest version of 2019 that are originally Turkish and translated into English. 2019 catalogue is included in the analysis, especially to keep the defence terminology to be analysed up to date. Therefore, the study is limited to the translations of the terms in the two abovementioned catalogues from the Turkish language into the English language.

2. This study is confined to the analysis of detected defence industry terms according to seven main translation procedures of Vinay & Darbelnet. Although there are more supplementary techniques introduced in the book of the scholars, only two supplementary techniques that are found to be used frequently are presented in the thesis for the purpose of integrity.

3. To exemplify the use of all main translation procedures defined by Vinay and Darbelnet in the catalogues, only the terms from the catalogues in question, which are considered to be the best to serve our purpose, are presented under each procedure in parallel with the use of frequency of the respective procedures.

4. Since the catalogues are rich in technical terms, 1025 terms were detected in total from the two catalogues. A randomly chosen example set of 250 terms and their translation procedures is used as this sample of the quantitative analysis, and they are presented in a table.

5. The number of examples in terms of competing terms that are presented to show non-standardization in defence terminology is also limited to adhere to the page limit in a master's thesis.

VI. DEFINITIONS

The operational terms used in this study are defined herein in order to prevent any ambiguity concerning the content of the relevant issues.

***Lingua Franca*:** "a language used for communication between groups of people who speak different languages" (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

***NATO STANAG 6001*:** "A STANAG, or STANdardisation AGreement, is an international military standard created by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) for regulating equipment, procedures, tactics, training and just about everything that affects how armed forces from different countries work together on operations and exercises. STANAG 6001 is a language proficiency scale designed to allow comparisons of language ability in different countries. The scale consists of a set of descriptors with proficiency skills broken down into six levels, coded 1 through 6" (Campaign: English for the military, 2004-2012).

DOD Terminology: "Purpose of Department of Defense (DOD) Terminology Program is to improve communications and mutual understanding within DOD, with other federal agencies, and between the US and its international partners through standardization of military and associated terminology. When drafting policy, strategy, or plans, authors

must always be cognizant of couple terms and definitions of their expertise with joint doctrine" (Joint Chiefs of Staff, n.d.).

ASD: It is defined as the "voice of European Aeronautics, Space, Defence, and Security Industries, representing over 3,000 companies and actively supporting the competitive development of the sector in Europe and worldwide. It has direct members, active in 18 countries, including 17 major European industries and 23 National Associations" (AeroSpace and Defence Industries Association of Europe, 2018).

ASD-STE 100 Norm: ''SD-STE100 (STE) is a controlled language developed in the early Eighties (as AECMA Simplified English) to help the users of English-language maintenance documentation understand what they read. It was initially applicable to commercial aviation. Then, it became also a requirement for Defence projects, including Land and Sea vehicles. As a consequence, today, primary texts of maintenance manuals are mostly written in STE. The STE Specification is fully owned by ASD, Brussels, Belgium" (ASD-STE100, n.d.).

Terminology: "The study of and the field of activity concerned with the collection, description, processing, and presentation of terms, i.e., lexical items belonging to specialized areas of usage of one or more languages" (Sager, 1990, p.2).

Standardization: "It is a separate process and consists of users reaching "public" agreement to adopt a given term for use in specific circumstances. The motivation of standardization may come from all manner of commercial reasons or be the result of security and safety considerations" (Sager, 1990, p.114).

VII. OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

This thesis is composed of four parts. General information about the overall structure of the thesis is highlighted in the introduction part. Introductory information precedes the aim and importance of the study. The research questions that shape the study are presented. In addition to this, definitions of terms specific to the field of the study are given. Limitations frame the scope of this study. Finally, the content of the thesis is presented in the introduction part.

Under the first chapter, the concept ‘defence’ is discussed starting from the definition of the defence industry’. The role of the Presidency of Defence Industries of Turkey, on which terminology this thesis is based, is given in detail. Brief information about the history of the Turkish Defence Industry highlights the developments that have taken place so far. The importance of catalogues in question is discussed briefly, and the features of the texts in general on defence industries are presented to that end. Since the multi-structure type of defence sector also brings about multilingualism and bearing in mind the fact that dominance of English and indirect effect of translation are undeniable to gain momentum in the defence industry, the importance of the English language in the defence sector is also underscored in this chapter. English is regarded and accepted as the lingua franca of the defence sector to ensure the communication and healthy functioning in the defence sector with the approval of NATO, which accepts the English and French as the lingua franca. As it is globally seen in the defence sector, the websites, product catalogues of agents and companies are presented in English, and they are generally published in English. In line with these references, it is also stressed in this chapter that the role of translation is irreplaceable in the transfer of knowledge and technology in the defence sector. Finally, the contribution of sectoral knowledge and experience for translation of defence industry texts are discussed in this chapter.

In chapter two, the theoretical background of the thesis on which this thesis dwells is broadly addressed. Skopos theory was chosen as the starting point of the analysis of the selected texts since Skopos theory aims to emphasize that translated texts have different purposes and expectations of different readers. Like all texts, texts on the defence industry also have a particular purpose, which is generally informing the readers. Since determining the type of the selected defence texts in Turkish and English is essential to analyze texts in question within the scope of Skopos Theory, the text typology of Katharina Reiss is also underlined in this chapter. Moreover, seven main translation procedures and two complementary translation techniques defined by Vinay and Darbelnet, which are facilitated for the lexical and syntactic analysis of the terms in the catalogues, are also presented in the theoretical background part.

Defence industry is all about technology and technology transfer between countries. In line with this technology transfer, the texts produced on the defence industry may be generally classified as technical texts, and their translation is regarded as technical translation. Therefore, information on technical translation is also provided in chapter two since the catalogues in question are classified as technical texts, and their translations

are classified under technical translation. Because of technical translation challenges, the translation of texts on the defence industry creates problems for translators. The primary reason for these challenges for the translators is the lack of terminology studies and standardization in this developing technology field. In order to attract attention to this terminology and standardization problem in defence industry language, the importance of standardization and terminology studies are also scrutinized in this chapter. In addition to this, the translator's role and the importance of the translator's competency in the technical translation are analyzed in chapter two.

Chapter two dwells on the importance of the scope of the knowledge of the translator. Bearing in mind that defence industry texts are generally informative texts, mainly focusing on the precise information, it is also emphasized in the same chapter that the translator must have adequate knowledge about defence terminology, which is the combination of science, engineering, R&D, aviation, and all other fields of studies related with engineering and technology to provide a coherent and accurate translation. Good command of both the source and target languages, understanding the purpose of the source text, and considering the target readers of the translated text are also among the points to pay attention while translating.

Chapter three is where the methodology of the study and procedure of the analysis are presented. Besides, data collecting instruments and data analysis methods are explained in detail in this chapter.

Chapter four covers the results and findings obtained from the analysis and discussion carried out respectively within the framework of the theoretical concepts presented in chapter two. Textual analysis of the text made within the scope of Skopos Theory and terminological analysis performed within the scope of Vinay and Darbelnet’s procedures are presented to that end. In other words, expectations and purpose concerning this study are evaluated together with the results reached at the end, and the significance of the results are assessed. Also, metaphors in the catalogues are briefly introduced, and the existence of competing terms in defence industry language is exemplified to reveal the problem of terminology management and lack of translation studies in this sector.

Finally, the general overview of the study and answers to the aforementioned research questions are presented in the last part of the study. The conclusion drawn from the analysis and the importance of the study are underlined with some suggestions for

further researches in this developing sector. A glossary consisting of Turkish defence industry terms recorded in catalogues is introduced at the end to highlight the need for a comprehensive dictionary for the common use in the defence sector for the overall development as it is in the US defence sector referred to in the second chapter.

CHAPTER 1

ABOUT DEFENCE INDUSTRY

In this chapter, The Turkish Defence Industry and Presidency of Defence industry on which terminological analysis is based is explained in detail. Moreover, texts of the defence industry and the contribution of sectoral knowledge for the translation of defence industry terms are discussed. Bearing in mind that the multi-structure type of defence sector also results in multilingualism, the importance of the English language in the defence sector to gain momentum in the defence industry is touched upon.

1.1. DEFINITIONS OF DEFENCE AND DEFENCE INDUSTRY IN GENERAL

Defence as a term is closely related with safety and security, which rank the second in Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs after biological needs. When these biological needs are met, the need for safety and security becomes noticeable, and these needs are to be met by the individual itself, by the family, and by society. (Baran, 2018, p.58).[1]This is the point where national defence comes into action. Thus, the military term 'defence' defined as "the weapons and military forces that a country uses to protect itself against attack" may be regarded as the result of this social need. The terms 'defence' and 'defence service' mentioned in the reports of the Presidency of Turkey will be elaborated in the following quotations.

> Defence may be defined as protecting the sovereignty of a state against sovereignty claims and/or attacks of other states, and all activities for enabling defence are defined as defence services. The desire of countries in order to maintain their survival to be ready against immense attack threats caused the need for defence and defence service has been the first organized service as the indicator of the existence of a state. Therefore, defence service has continued to be one of the primary areas that states gave utmost importance, product, develop policies, and allocate substantial shares (Devlet Denetleme Kurulu , 2010). [2]

Defence, the first organized service of a state as referred to in the abovementioned report, continues to be one of the life-sustaining areas of the countries and one of the

[1] Translated by Saniye YILDIZ ÖNER
[2] Translated by Saniye YILDIZ ÖNER

areas to which substantial shares are reserved. This primal need for security is to be guaranteed by the state. Thus, protecting national integration and sustaining national security are some of the primary responsibilities of social states and regarded as public service. In addition to this, 'defence' as one of the major services of a state is supported by our Turkish Constitution, Article 5 as follows:

> **ARTICLE 5**- The fundamental aims and duties of the State are to safeguard the independence and integrity of the Turkish Nation, the indivisibility of the country, the Republic and democracy, to ensure the welfare, peace, and happiness of the individual and society; to strive for the removal of political, economic, and social obstacles which restrict the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual in a manner incompatible with the principles of justice and of the social state governed by rule of law; and to provide the conditions required for the development of the individual's material and spiritual existence (TBMM, 1982).

States create defence strategies against threats and develop defence mechanisms accordingly in order to fulfill increasing needs of safety and ensure the welfare of society that are regarded as fundamental duties of states, as explained above. The defence industry emerged as a result of creating these defence strategies, is an industry branch with which all countries desire to have national and high technology, advanced defence systems. The Turkish defence industry is an outcome of this desire and need. The defence industry, also known as the arms industry or the arms trade, is lexically defined as "facilities where warfare weapons, vehicles, types of equipment, ammunition, spare parts, and important inputs, material, and services concerning them are manufactured."[3] One of the distinctive features of this industrial branch is that governments and departments of governments also operate in the defence industry and take part in buying and selling weapons, munitions, and other military products.

In conclusion, the defence industry may be expressed as "the industry that supplies the products and services specifically used by the human being to prepare, prevent, protect, respond, reduce, palliate and deal with the threats and consequences that undesired events have on our society" as defined by Boulanin (2012, p.23). Currently, due to everchanging balances in our global world, the defence industry, which is ruled by the governments for the sake of defence of the nations, has substantial shares in the budget of the countries, and an excessive amount of spending is made on that sector. The Turkish defence industry is developing and working to that end to guarantee a modern

[3] http://www.msb.gov.tr/Content/Upload/Docs/modernizasyon/terimlersozlugu07082009.doc

and national defence industry. The Presidency of Defence Industries, founded with the aim of attaining those goals and as the ruler of this industry branch, is mentioned in the following part with its history, mission, and vision as follows.

1.2. INFORMATION ABOUT PRESIDENCY OF DEFENCE INDUSTRIES OF TURKEY

This part of the thesis is devoted to explaining the role and function of the "Presidency of the Republic of Turkey, Presidency of Defence Industries" as the governor of this sector. Institution acting under the Presidency of the Republic of Turkey is supported by other government organizations and subsidiaries of the sector.

In Turkey, before 1980, defence services and the defence industry were depended on foreign sources. However, since 1980, it has gradually moved away from dependence on foreign sources (Baran, 2018, p.57). By taking into consideration the new security approaches and changing security atmosphere, it was of utmost importance for Turkey to have proper defence and armament and provide her continuous development. Within this scope, Turkey was in need of establishing and developing its defence industry to meet its security needs. The development of the defence industry, which is formed by a combination of different industrial branches, would contribute to industrial and economic development. Therefore, it was necessary to analyze various factors and ensure coordination to reach strategic aims and targets while developing policies in the defence industry (Alniak, 2006, p.3). These were the underlying factors for the foundation of SSB, Presidency of Defence Industries, which operates as the unique acquisition authority affiliated to the Presidency of the Republic of Turkey, has been established to meet the needs of defence, to develop policies, implement these policies and ensure the development of the defence sector and economy (Undersecretariat for Defence Industries, 2014-2015). The history of the Presidency of Defence Industries is mentioned as follows in the 2019 products catalogue:

> The history of Presidency of Defence Industries dates back to 1985, to the date the Undersecretariat for Defence Industries (SSM) was founded as the Defence Industry Development and Support Administration Office (SaGeB) under the Ministry of National Defense in accordance with Law No. 3238. Missions of the SaGeB were to develop policies regarding the establishment of the infrastructure of the defence industry, and SaGeb was authorized to implement these policies in this infrastructure. Subsequently, in 1989, the SaGeB was restructured as the Undersecretariat for Defence Industries. In the year of 2017, SSM was affiliated to the Presidency of Republic, and in 2018, it is renamed as Presidency of Defence Industries (SSB). SSB aims to develop a modern defence industry and build a

> defense industry that welcomes private entrepreneurship and allows balanced collaboration with international partners. Over the last 34 years, since its establishment Presidency of Defence Industries (SSB) has made significant achievements in building the blocks for a modern national defence industry in Turkey (Presidency of the Republic of Turkey Presidency of Defence Industries , 2019).

Presidency of Defence Industries was founded to meet the need of the defence sector and to implement defence policies for a sector that is not only national but also domestic. As the governor of the Turkish defence industry since 1985, SSB, is authorized to organize the production power of Turkey, has high export volume, and is regarded as the unique sector to have the largest investment in research and development and technology. Turkish Defence Industry has a structure consisting of many small and medium-sized enterprises, research agencies, universities, and enterprises over 1.000. It has subsidiaries and affiliates such as SSTEK, HEAŞ, TUSAŞ, STM and works in collaboration with universities and technocities to modernize, provide (TSK) Turkish Armed Forces, (MİT) National Intelligence Organization, and Turkish National Police with domestic and national systems and products. With all these features, Presidency of Defence Industries aims at ensuring that the needs of the sector and our country are met at the highest level with the belief that necessary deterrence may only be achieved with a strong defence industry (Presidency of the Republic of Turkey Presidency of Defence Industries , 2019).

1.3. THE IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE FIELD OF DEFENCE INDUSTRY

English has been regarded as the lingua franca of defence. It has vital importance on the defence industry, as it is nearly in every step of daily life and international communication. Lingua franca is defined as “a language adopted as a common language between speakers whose native languages are different,”[4]and English is steadily becoming widespread in our globalizing world, especially when the specialized needs of globally working professionals are to be met. Generally, these needs consist of making official and technical documents such as manuals, user guides in technology areas (Millot, 2015, p.10). Defence sector, one of these technology areas, is an example of English as a lingua franca.In order to illustrate this, Millot gives the example of the

[4](“lingua-franca noun—Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage notes | Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary at OxfordLearnersDictionaries.com”, n.d.)

aerospace industry, one of the sub-branches of the defence industry, stating that “international language of the aerospace industry is English, and English is the language most used for writing technical documentation” (2015, p.10).

Since the early 1990s, with the spread of communication technologies, global communication of professionals led to the spread of English as a lingua franca and as the language required for writing technical documentation, as it is seen in the example of the aerospace industry mentioned above (Millot, 2015, p.5). It is an undeniable fact that the emergence of leading powers in the defence industry such as the USA and their dominance in defence industry shape the way all agents communicate in this area, and this is the reason why English is the lingua franca of the defence sector. Meanwhile, English has become the language of global powers, professional activities due to technology and information exchanges and thanks to the openness of English to international communication and relation of English with global networks of professionals that are linked by technology (Millot, 2015 p.1-2). The defence industry may be regarded as the reflection of this interconnectedness by technology as a sector nourished by technology.

As implied by Orna-Montesinos in her article titled “English as an International Language in the Military”, the English language may facilitate the essential interconnection between organizations and individuals, between the international and the national, between the global and the local (Orna-Montesinos, 2013, p.88). Being lingua franca in military communication of today, the English language increases its effect on defence industry terminology as well. Another reason for this effect is that Turkey is a member of NATO. The English language has become a prerequisite for “determining the success in the field of global trade” and a crucial element determining the success of campaigns worldwide after the emergence of NATO and English-speaking superpowers in parallel with this foundation (ER, 2012). Since multinational command structures necessitate strong civil and military relations, the need for interagency, intergovernmental coordination brought about the rise of English as a global lingua franca in the military(Er, 2012, p.279).

On the official page of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the two official languages of NATO are referred to as English and French (NATO, n.d .-b). Solak states that “Turkey has been a member of NATO since 1952, and the Turkish Armed Forces have been participating in joint missions together with other nations for decades. Since English is

the medium of instruction in these missions, participating members should have NATO Standards in terms of language proficiency levels in four skills" (Solak, 2013, p.71). The fact that English is an essential asset for NATO Standards also explains the prominence of English and importance of translation in the defence sector. As Solak states, "although the NATO Language Standards is considered primarily crucial for international missions in the military context, an infrequent scientific study has been conducted on its implementations in the Turkish Armed Forces so far" (Solak, 2013, p.75). Moreover, studies regarding the effect of English on the defence industry, translation, and terminology studies are not in parallel with the importance and effect of the English language on this sector. However, this is of utmost importance for the development of the defence sector that is nourished by technology and everchanging interchanges between the global agents of this sector.

Keeping in mind the importance of NATO and global powers in shaping the global defence industry and military, it is not wrong to say that the English language is itself a standard for military services and the defence industry. Therefore, as Er states, "mastering the English language is an essential asset for the agents of the defence sector since the agents are obliged to operate as part of joint organizational structures coordinating air, land, maritime, space, and special operations and responsible from keeping up the technology required for this" (Er, 2012, p.284). In other words, it must not be ignored that in order to compete with other nations for defence technology, accurate documentation processes, studies for carrying out joint organizational structures and keeping pace with technology are of great necessity.

Novelties in the defence industry can only be monitored and analysed by professionals in the defence industry and by institutions related to the defence industry with the help of ELF (English Lingua Franca). In order to be globally reachable, leading institutions in the defence sector of Turkey such as the Presidency of Defence Industries, SADAD, OSB present their websites both in Turkish and English languages. In addition to this, the main catalogues indicators, reports, bulletins, and statistics that are translated into English are also given in addition to original versions. Analyzing the list of defence companies in Turkey, we also see that there are leading foreign-capital companies with branches in Turkey, such as Leonardo Company, Lockheed Martin company. Thus, owing to this integrated and diverse structure of the defence sector and due to the language dominance of leading actors in this sector, the English language has a vital role in the development of the defence industry. As a result of the interactions between

parties in this sector and globalisation, the terminology of the defence sector in Turkey is mainly shaped by foreign terminology. What is important is the successful management of this terminology for the overall development in this sector, on which this study dwells.

All in all, as proposed by Babcock and Du-Babcock (2001), “in terms of international business communication, communicators may use a linking language to connect with interactants from different zones” (Babcock & Du-Babcock, 2001, p.382). Bearing in mind that in the defence sector, this linking language is English for the interaction with agents from different zones, the “linking language” English, translation, and translators, namely “link-pins,” are vital for the development in the defence industry as it is in every field of technology. Therefore, the role of translation is critical for opening up to the world and keeping up with improvements in the defence industry. This situation necessitates the increase in the importance to be given to translation studies, terminology studies, and standardization in terminology by the agents of the sector.

1.4. GENERAL FEATURES OF DEFENCE INDUSTRY TEXTS

The defence industry has its own terminology as a professional field, and due to its ever-growing nature and technological developments, this terminology is becoming richer day by day. Therefore, inevitably, translating the texts on the defence industry requires not only lots of preparatory studies, adequate specialization for the comprehension of the terms, background information about technical translation and current matters on this sector but also closely monitoring, following trends in technology. In addition to this, translators must be knowledgeable in mechanics, military, engineering, aviation, politics, economics, law, and technology due to the nature of defence industry texts to have successful translations.

In general, defence industry texts include technical texts like contracts, technical specifications, military standards, memoranda of understanding, offset agreements, letter of intents, service procurement agreements, product catalogues. Besides, they consist of literary texts like bulletins and periodicals, such as MSI, Defence Turkey, C4 Defence, that are prepared by Turkish companies in Turkish and English language pair to inform the readers about the recent local and global developments in the defence sector and periodicals of the foreign press such as Jane’s Defence Weekly, Air Forces.

Specific to this study, product catalogues published by the Presidency of Defence Industries of Turkey have been analysed and compared in terms of translation procedures applied on a terminological basis and textual basis. Since these texts generally carry the functional features of the informative texts, they have no rhetoric, no poetic narrative, and indirect speeches. Due to the fact that these kinds of texts do not require specific translation methods to convey the feelings and poetic narrations, general translation methods are used to translate the texts. Throughout the comparative analyses of the terms that are translated into Turkish, it is found out that the main terminology used in the defence industry is translated by using borrowing procedure, and the phrases are translated mainly word for word. Thus, direct translation procedures, detailed analyses of which are submitted in chapter four, are observed to be the most preferred since general aim of defence industry texts is to convey the information directly.

Due to the nature of informative defence texts, it is evident that in order to translate accurately both in oral and written forms, having command of technical terms and broad knowledge of the defence sector is a never-ending, vital process. One way of being informed about the field both in the source and target language is to search for periodic publications and internet sites due to the lack of a comprehensive dictionary and sources that are accessible. This situation may be explained by the fact that the defence sector is a newly booming sector.

In conclusion, it may be inferred that texts on the defence industry dwell on technological and technical information. Even periodicals in that sector are so heavily filled with technical terms that it may be hard for a non-specialist to understand these texts. They generally have a directive aspect because of implicit content. The English language is to be classified as lingua franca in this sector since universal versions of these periodicals and websites of the subsidiaries in that sector are primarily in the linking language, that is, in the English language. Lastly, understanding defence industry language and accurately translating texts of the defence industry require specialization in that sector, competency both in Turkish and in the English language for sure and necessitate an increase in the sources for translation that are accessible.

1.4.1. Contribution of Sectoral Knowledge and Experience in Translation of Defence Industry Texts

Considering that the informative texts aim to provide information on a specific area, sectoral knowledge contribution to technical texts must be underlined. It is evident that the translator who has sectoral experience and has already worked in the concerning field of study has not only theoretical but also practical knowledge. It is doubtless that proper and precise translation of texts on the defence industry requires additional knowledge of the specific field. The terminology usage has crucial importance, and the experience in the specific field provides an additional advantage. Also, bearing in mind the importance of technology and terminology, the knowledge and experience in the defence sector may directly affect translation quality.

At this point, an example may be presented here to illustrate this. If a person translates "sabit kanatlı hava aracı," that person knows that it is a reference to the plane and translated as "fixed-wing aircraft," not as "stable wing aircraft." In addition to this, a translator who has experience in engineering, automotive and technical translation in general knows or finds a way to learn that "arka görüş kamerası" is translated as "rear-view camera" not as " back sight camera."All these occupational backgrounds take the translator a step forward.

Being a specific area, the texts on the defence industry have a distinctive readership. Since the main aim of these texts is to give information, the target culture is directly related to the sector. The contractors, subcontractors, investors, professionals, academics, and government members are the main beneficiaries of texts on the defence industry. Peter Newmark underlines the importance of the readers of the translation, and he claims that if the features of the target readers are known, the translator may evaluate these features. Peter Newmark (1988) argues as follows, "on the basis of the variety of language used in the original, translators attempt to characterise the readership of the original and then of the translation and to decide how much attention must be paid to the TL readers" (Newmark, 1988, p.13). If the translator knows and monitors the defence sector closely, she/he may take advantage of characterising the readership of the original and the translated text. Thus, she/he may translate accurately and according to the level of the readers.

It seems clear from the references above that "technical translation requires more than writing down the dictionary equivalents of the words," as Wright states(1993, p.19).

Competency in the source and target language is also a crucial asset for the translators of this sector, as mentioned above. Wright supports the idea that “just as no one but a skilled poet is likely to make a good translation of a poem, no one but a skilled technical writer is likely to make a good translation of a technical document.” Nevertheless, source language knowledge and writing skills in the target language may still be inadequate in that case. In addition to this, a precise, concise, and accurate translation is possible only if a technical writer also knows the subject matter of the original document (Wright, 1993, p.19). However, this is not the case all the time, and finding a technical writer who is also competent in translation is not that easy. Translators, “mediators” as stated by Wright (1993), must be supported with technical terminology and equipped with in-service trainingsand improve themselves in a way to translate like a technical writer and they must work in collaboration with technical experts of the sector. Only in this condition, technical translations may be accurate and successful, and sectoral knowledge affects the quality of the translation.

The role of translation studies is crucial for the explosion of intercultural relations and cultural, technological transfers. Besides, training of professional translators is undoubtedly an integral part of the explosion of these relations, and new approaches in training programs are of utmost importance to that end (Robinson, 2012, p.1). Therefore, as Robinson states, it must be searched for in the academic circles how to teach student translators to be effective translators who acquire not only linguistic and cultural but also technical knowledge and who possess translation skills. Only in this way qualified technical translators have a say in their field in business life, according to Robinson (2012, p.1)

Last but not least, we all are aware of the fact that intercultural technical communication is a growth market. In parallel with this growth, a central issue in translation teaching could be how translators and technical communicators can best utilize technology to improve the way they work and increase efficiency, without compromising their creativity or lowering the quality of their products, as Hanna Risku states (Gambier et al., 2007, p.85). This is where translation, terminology, and technology meet, and these are the fundamental factors influencing the success of a translation. As Gambier and others express, “translation technologies can save intercultural communication professionals a great deal of effort and leave them more time to concentrate on their “real work,” which is highly creative and benefits greatly from the availability of contextual information, reference files, and terminology in electronic format” (2007, p.95).

In conclusion, sectoral knowledge and working in the field of study hand in hand with technical experts are essential in the quality of translations in the defence sector. It is also a crystal-clear fact that in-service training is very useful for successful translators necessary for the development in this technical field. Besides, translators must improve themselves in their field of study, utilize translation technologies, and not ignore the importance of experience in the translation process.

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

This chapter covers the theories facilitated in the analysis of the catalogues. Firstly, the theories used for the textual analysis, Skopos Theory and Text Typology of Vermeer & Reiss, are delineated in this chapter. Then, translation procedures of Vinay & Darbelnet are introduced since these procedures are used for the terminological analysis of the catalogues in question. In line with these theories, the relation between translation and terminology is addressed by referring to the importance of standardization. Finally, technical translation is also included since translations of the catalogues in question are technical translation examples.

2.1. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND FOR THE ANALYSIS AT THE TEXT LEVEL

2.1.1. Skopos Theory

Starting with a short definition of translation is essential in this chapter before referring to Skopos Theory. As Catford (1965) states in his book, translation may be defined as "the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)" (Catford, 1965, p.20). Enabling the equivalence in target text is regarded as one of the most important steps of a successful translation. In addition to this, Susan Bassnett and André Lefevere define translation in their general editors' preface of The Translator's Invisibility with the following lines:

> Translation is, of course, a rewriting of an original text. All rewritings, whatever their intention, reflect a certain ideology and a poetics and as such manipulate literature to function in a given society in a given way. Rewriting is manipulation, undertaken in the service of power, and in its positive aspect can help in the evolution of a literature and a society. Rewritings can introduce new concepts, new genres, new devices, and the history of translation is the history also of literary innovation, of the shaping power of one culture upon another. But rewriting can also repress innovation, distort and contain, and in an age of ever-increasing manipulation of all kinds, the study of the manipulative processes of literature as exemplified by translation can help us toward a greater awareness of the world in which we live(Venuti, 1995).

Translation, namely “rewriting,” has the power of shaping one culture upon another, as stated in the aforementioned lines. The effect of translation on shaping the cultures may be observed in every phase of technology fields. “Rewritings” may be defined as instruments to introduce new concepts, and therefore, to produce new devices. What enables technological interchanges and developments is the documentation provided by translation, which shapes the technological interactions and promotes growth. Hence, the defence sector may be classified as one of these fields of technology, and this sector is vitally effected by accurate and successful translations, resulting in accurate documentation. Translation removes the borders between languages, but for a successful translation, the aim must be preserving the sense in the original text in the translated text and attaching importance to the level of the text while translating. Due to this fact, the Skopos Theory and Text typology of Katharina Reiss were used for the textual analysis.

The starting point of the analysis in this study is Skopos Theory, which was introduced by one of the leading scholars of translation studies Hans J. Vermeer. Skopos is the Greek word for 'aim' or 'purpose' and was introduced into translation theory in the 1970s by Hans J. Vermeer as a technical term for the purpose of a translation and of the action of translating” (Reiss and Vermeer,1984 as cited in Munday, 2010, p.79). According to Skopos Theory, one must knowingly and constantly translate in line with some principles to respect the target text. This principle is referred to be as unique to each specific case by Vermeer (Vermeer 1989/ 2004: 234, as cited in Munday, 2010, p.80). Therefore, Skopos Theory proposes focusing on the reason for translating to determine the principles to be used to have accurate and functional translations.

Reiss and Vermeer aim at “a general translation theory for all texts in their book (1984), and this theory adapts Reiss’s functional text-type model to general theory” as quoted by Munday in his book(Reiss and Vermeer 1984: 119, as cited in Munday, 2010, p.79). Therefore, the Skopos Theory inseparable from the text typology of Reiss is facilitated for the textual analysis in this thesis. The theory proposes some rules, and the basic underlying ‘rules’ of the theory (Reiss and Vermeer 1984: 119) are quoted as follows in “Introducing Translation Studies” of Munday:

> (1) A translatum or target text (TT) is determined by its skopos.
>
> (2) A TT is an offer of information in a target culture, and TL concerning an offer of information in a source culture and SL.

> (3) A TT does not initiate an offer of information in a clearly reversible way.
>
> (4) A TT must be internally coherent.
>
> (5) A TT must be coherent with the ST.
>
> (6) The five rules above stand in hierarchical order, with the skopos rule predominating (Reiss and Vermeer 1984, as cited in Munday, 2010, p.80).

Rule two is crucial in Skopos theory because it relates the source text and target text, to their functions in their respective linguistic and cultural contexts, as Munday states, and this is supported by the idea that the translator is once again the key player in the process of intercultural communication and production of the 'translatum'. Munday also points out the irreversibility in rule three and adds that the role of a translatum in its target culture generally is not similar to its role in the source culture. Finally, he emphasizes that rules four and five imply "general skopos 'rules' concerning how the success of the action and information transfer is to be judged: the coherence rule, linked to internal textual coherence, and the fidelity rule, linked to intertextual coherence with the ST" (Munday, 2001, p. 80).

The objective or function of a translation determines the translation strategies to be employed, and this is what the skopos theory proposes. Summarising translation studies in the 1980s and 1990s, Edwin Gentzler writes (Gentzler, 2001: 70 as cited in Kuhiwczak & Littau, 2007, p.5):

> The two most important shifts in theoretical developments in translation theory over the past two decades have been (1) the shift from source-oriented theories to target-text-oriented theories and (2) the shift to include cultural factors as well as linguistic elements in the translation training models. Those advocating functionalist approaches have been pioneers in both areas. (Gentzler, 2001: 70 as cited in Kuhiwczak & Littau, 2007,p.5)

In the quotation above regarding target-text-oriented theories, which includes cultural and linguistic factors in the analysis of translation, "the cultural turn" in translation theories is explained. In line with this information, the analysis of the selected texts has been made according to one example of this shift in translation theories: Skopos Theory. The reason for this is that this theory aims to reach different purposes and anticipations of different readers of translations. Like all texts, texts on the defence industry also have special purposes. The main purpose of these texts is to inform the readers about a specific subject. Skopos is delineated by Vermeer as follows:

> Each text is produced for a given purpose and should serve this purpose. Translate/interpret/speak/write in a way that enables your text/translation to function in the situation in which it is used and with the people who want to use it and precisely in the way they want it to function (Vermeer 1989, as cited in Nord, 2007, p. 29).

It may be inferred from this definition that translation of the text requires determining the skopos, and only in this way it may be functionally and communicatively adequate. In conclusion, in line with this theory, the catalogues in question and their translations will be analyzed in terms of the underlying rules of the Skopos theory. The catalogues in Turkish and their translations will be examined for their aim, principle, and functions in source culture and target culture, and their appropriateness will be discussed. In addition to this, coherence of the target and source texts, and textual coherence of each text, respectively, will be mentioned in the analysis chapter for the sake of completeness.

2.1.2. Katharina Reiss' Text Typology

Determining the type of text is one of the main features of the process of translation besides proficiency in target and source language. Since it is crucial for the overall analysis of the texts, this chapter is devoted to Text Typology of Reiss, which aims at systematizing the assessment of translations. Theoretical background for the typological analysis of the catalogues in question will be presented in this chapter, and the analysis regarding this theory will be resolved in the analysis chapter.

It is a known fact that the very first requirement for being a competent translator is a good command of both target and source language. The translated text should convey the written or verbal message in the source text without leading to any misunderstanding. In addition to this, general knowledge about the document and specialty on text form that is subject to translation are also as crucial as language competence. As analyzed in the following parts, the type of the text, sources for translation, and the expectations of readers about the translated texts determine the way the translator follows during translation. In this study, which is based on informative documents, catalogues in question will be reviewed in terms of which translation methods are followed and to what degree the translation is affected by the reader's expectation and translation sources.

According to Reiss (1989, p.109),"the transmission of the predominant function of the ST is the determining factor by which the TT is judged." She suggests "specific translation

methods according to text type" (Reiss, 1976, p.20) and presents four types of texts that are informative, expressive, operative, and audio-medial. The text types and their translation methods are cited and described in Munday's book as follows (Munday, 2010, pp. 73-74):

> (1) The TT of an informative text should transmit the full referential or conceptual content of the ST. The translation should be in 'plain prose', without redundancy, and with the use of explication when required.
>
> (2) The TT of an expressive text should transmit the aesthetic and artistic form of the ST. The translation should use the 'identifying' method, with the translator adopting the standpoint of the ST author.
>
> (3) The TT of an operative text should produce the desired response in the TT receiver. The translation should employ the 'adaptive' method, creating an equivalent effect among TT readers.
>
> (4) Audio-medial texts require what Reiss calls the 'supplementary' method, supplementing written words with visual images and music (Munday, 2010, pp. 73-74).

In conclusion, according to Reiss, "in content-focused texts, the depictive function is emphasized; in form-focused texts, the expressive function is emphasized; in appeal-focused texts, the persuasive function is focused." In her book Translation Criticism, Reiss also states that "the whole of a text will not always be dedicated exclusively to a single function. Adding that in actual practice there are endless combinations and overlapping, she stresses that one or another of these functions become dominant in any given text" (Reiss, 2000, p.25). Moreover, due to employing more than one method for the texts, hybrid types occur. By means of theoretically underlying which function is emphasized in the catalogues, the text type of the source text and target text in question will be analyzed. To what degree the text type function is transferred to translated text will be questioned in the analysis chapter for the sake of integrity.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND FOR THE ANALYSIS AT LEXICAL AND SYNTACTIC LEVELS

2.2.1. Vinay and Darbelnet's Translation Procedures

Vinay and Darbelnet's taxonomy in their book "Comparative stylistics of French and English: a methodology for translation" (1958/95) has had a "far-reaching impact" and may be referred to as "classical model" among the models if the history of translation

studies is analyzed since the 1950s, the time when linguistic approaches have been started to be used in the analysis of translations, according to Munday (2010, p.56). This taxonomy includes “classifications of the linguistic changes or ‘shifts’ that occur in translation” (Munday, 2010, p.16).

“Vinay and Darbelnet made a comparative analysis between French and English” by analyzing stylistics of the texts in these languages and proposed a list of translation procedures by indicating and classifying the differences between these language pairs with a contrastive approach (Munday, 2010, p.9). As stated by Munday, “although their book (1958) is based solely on French and English, its influence has been much wider” (2010, p.56). In other words, it is implied that these procedures may be facilitated for analysis between any other language pair on the condition that contrasted languages have discrepancies and lead to linguistic problems in translation. Therefore, in order to evaluate the translation of the defence terms in the catalogues in question, the taxonomy of Vinay & Darbelnet is considered to be relevant. Assuming that these texts are informative and the language of the defence industry is based on borrowed words, high use of technical terms that require special attention, experience, research, and knowledge, a terminological analysis must be performed. These situations pose problems for the translators.

By proposing that “translation is a specific discipline, with its own methods and particular problems,” Vinay and Darbelnet emphasize that “there is not a single translation for a given text and the possibility of these different translations arises from the method choice of the translator” (1995, p.7). Their translation procedures are deemed suitable for the functional approach, and these procedures have communicative dimensions.

The initial functional steps taken by the translators are listed by Vinay and Darbelnet as follows:

- Units of translation must be identified.
- SL text must be examined;
- The condition which brought about “the message” must be reconstituted;
- Stylistic effects must be figured out (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 30).
-

Vinay and Darbelnet point out that translators search for a solution by going through the abovementioned processes. While describing the two main methods, which are direct translation methods and oblique translation methods, they utter that if there exist

“structural parallelism,” concepts and messages may be transferred to the translated text one by one. (1995, p. 31). On the other hand, they underline the “gaps” or “lacunae” that translators must be careful:

> Translators must be aware of the fact that in the source language there are words which do not have a match in the target language. The signified may not exist or not be acknowledged in one of the two languages; or it may exist in both but is only named independently in one of them (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 65).

According to them, “procedures seem to be endless in number, but they can be limited to just seven and in practice, they may be used either on their own or combined the others” (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p.31). In light of this information, these seven procedures are explained in detail in the following parts. In order to classify these methods, Vinay and Darbelnet propose two general translation procedures that are ‘direct translation procedures’ and ‘oblique translation procedures.’This part of the thesis is devoted to detailing these two main procedures and seven procedures under these main procedures.

2.2.1.1. Direct Translation Procedures

In the process of translation, “it may be possible to transpose the source language message element by element into the target language because it is based on either (i) parallel categories, in which case we can speak of structural parallelism, or (ii) on parallel concepts, which are the result of metalinguistic parallelisms” according to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995, p.31). These procedures are referred to as follows:

2.2.1.1.1. Borrowing

Vinay and Darbelnet define the borrowing procedure as “the simplest of all translation methods to overcome a lacuna, usually a metalinguistic one (e.g., a new technical process, an unknown concept)” (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p.32). To exemplify these eminent scholars state that "in order to introduce the flavour of the SL culture into a translation, foreign terms may be used and they give examples of such Russian words as ‘roubles,’ ‘datchas’ and ‘aparatchik,’ ‘dollars’ and ‘party’ from American English, Mexican Spanish food names ‘tequila’ and ‘tortillas’" (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p.32). According to Vinay and Darbelnet, borrowings become part of the TL terminology. They are no longer regarded as borrowings, and these are classified as “well-established” by

them. They present the examples of the borrowings as ‘alkol,’ ‘menü,’ ‘karbüratör,’ ‘hangar,’ dejavu,’and these borrowed words are also used in Turkish (1995, p. 32).

Through warning unwary translators while using borrowing procedure in translation about the ‘false friends’ that means the terms which seem or sound similar in two languages but differ in meaning, Vinay and Darbelnet state that “the decision to borrow a SL word or expression for introducing an element of local colour is a matter of style and consequently of the message” (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p.32)

While scanning the texts both in Turkish and English, it is noticed that the borrowed words are in considerable amounts in texts on defence. As will be stated in the analysis chapter in detail, it is an inevitable consequence of the technology and nature of the defence sector. As a result of this, due to the globalization and dominance of the English language as it is in every sector, it is seen that the terms used every day are mainly borrowed from English. The reason for this is that being lingua franca in the defence sector, English has a vital role in technology transfer, hence, in translation and terminology. The words ‘Amphibious,’ ‘retarder,’ ‘Torpedo,’ ‘launcher,’ ‘Hangar,’ ‘engagement’ are some examples of borrowings in defence industry texts.

2.2.1.1.2. Calque

A calque is defined by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) as “a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but then literally translates each of its elements” (1995, p.32). They present the results of this process as two kinds of calque, one of them is “a calque which respects the syntactic structure of the TL but introduces a new mode of expression, that is called ‘lexical calque’; the other is ‘structural calque’ which introduces a new structure into the language" (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p.32).

“There are many fixed calques which, after a while, become an integral part of the language like borrowings and they may have undergone a semantic change, turning them into faux amis,” as Vinay and Darbelnet state (1995, p.33-34). “As a special kind of borrowing,” calques are mainly observed in the terminology of defence industry texts. ‘Düşük silüet’: ‘Low silhouette’ and ‘Bağımsız süspansiyon’: ‘Independent suspension’ may be presented as examples of calque.

2.2.1.1.3. Literal Translation

The third of the direct translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet is the literal translation. According to them, the literal translation is the “direct transfer of a 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,” and this procedure is referred to as a solution for translations between the same language family (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p.33- 34).

Literal translation is implied to be “the reason of the exploration of the possibility of translating scientific texts by machine, since it is largely based on the existence of parallel passages in SL and TL texts and they are particularly frequent in the documentation required in science and technology” (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p.34). Bearing in mind that source catalogues in this thesis may be classified as technical, many examples of the literal translation may be observed in the source texts. For the purpose of integrity, examples of literal translation methods will be presented in the analysis part.

2.2.1.2. Oblique Translation Procedures

Vinay and Darbelnet propose the use of oblique translation procedures if the first three procedures are not adequate for an acceptable translation and list the reasons for this as follows:

> When translated literally if the message gives another meaning, or has no meaning, or is structurally impossible, or does not have a corresponding expression within the metalinguistic experience of the TL, or has a corresponding expression, but not within the same register, the translator should turn to oblique translation methods (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p.34-35).

Oblique translation procedures cover a further four procedures: transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.

2.2.1.2.1. Transposition

The transposition method is defined as "the method involves replacing a one-word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. Besides, being a special translation procedure, transposition can also be applied within a language" (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p.36). There are two types of transpositions; the first one is obligatory,

the other is optional. Defined as “changing one phrase with another by preserving the same sense” transposition has two types:

> **obligatory:** ‘dès son lever’ [‘upon her rising’] in a particular past context would be translated as ‘as soon as she got up’;
>
> **optional:** in the reverse direction, ‘as soon as she got up’ could be translated literally as ‘dès qu’elle s’est levée’ or as a transposition in ‘dès son lever’(Munday, 2010, p.59).

Vinay and Darbelnet refer to the transposition as “the most common structural change undertaken by translators,” and they present ten structural change categories in their books (1995, p.94-97) as follows:

A.1.Adverb → Verb

Example :

- He almost fell,
- He was about to fall.

The adverb “almost” is transposed into a verb, “ be about to fall to give the same meaning.

A.2. Verb → Noun

Example:

- As soon as he arrived…
- Upon his arrival…

The verb “arrive” is transposed into a noun “arrival.”

A.3. Noun → Past participle

Example:

- With the loss of active allied support, the Anti-Bolshevist rebellion collapsed.
- Deprived of the active support of the Allies, the Anti-Bolshevik revolt collapsed.

The noun “loss” is transposed into a past participle form “deprived” in the abovementioned example.

A.4.Verb → Preposition

Example:

- Reports reaching here indicated that**…**
- From the information received here…

The meaning is preserved in the examples above using a preposition “from” instead of using the verb “indicate.”

A.5. Adverb → Noun

Example:

- I want to visit you early this year.
- I want to visit you at the beginning of this year.

The adverb “only” is transposed into a noun with the use of “at the beginning of this year.”

A.6. Past participle → Noun

Example:

- He sheltered his cigarette in his **cupped** hand.
- He sheltered his cigarette in the **hollow** of his hand

The past participle form “cupped” is transposed into a noun “hollow” to give the same meaning

A.7. Adjective → Noun

Example :

- I found it difficult to study Maths.
- I had difficulty in studying Maths.

The adjective “difficult” is transposed into the noun “difficulty.”

A.8. Prepositional expression → Adjective/Adverb

Example:

- Machines run day-to-day.
- Machines run daily.

In the example above, the prepositional expression “day-to-day” is transposed into an adverb.

A.9. Adjective → Verb

Example:

- She was fond of flowers.
- She loved flowers.

The adjective “fond of” is transposed into the verb “love.”

A.10 Supplementation of demonstratives by transpositions (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 94-97)

In line with this information, translators may transpose a term or structure from ten structural changes mentioned above if they found them applicable. In the analysis of the catalogues, the use of transposition is not found to be frequent text due to the nature of technical translation; some examples regarding the use of the transposition method are illustrated in the analysis part to provide integrity.

2.2.1.2.2. Modulation

“Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view.” This shift can be used when a translation unit is found to be inconvenient but grammatically correct (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 36). In other words, “modulation changes the semantics and point of view of the source language” (Munday, 2010, p.57). As it is in transposition, they distinguish between free or optional modulations, namely fixed or obligatory. The obligatory modulation is defined as the example below:

English: The time when... French Modulation: Le moment ou...

> An example of the optional modulation:
>
> English: It's not difficult to show[...] French Modulation: Il est facile de demontrer [...](Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995, p.37)

"The regular use of modulation can be seen as the touchstone of a good translator, whereas the use of transposition simply shows a very good command of the target language," according to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995, p. 246). At the level of the message modulation is categorized in the following lines as it is summarized in Munday's book Introducing Translation Studies:

- "abstract for the concrete
- cause-effect
- part-whole
- part–another part
- reversal of terms
- negation of opposite
- active to passive (and vice versa)
- space for time
- rethinking of intervals and limits (in space and time)
- change of symbol (including fixed and new metaphors)" (Munday, 2010, p.58).

2.2.1.2.3. Equivalence

"One and the same situation can be rendered by two texts using completely different stylistic and structural methods," according to what Vinay and Darbelnet state (1995, p.38). In these situations, translators use the equivalence method that creates equivalent texts. According to them, most equivalences are fixed and generally used in the translation of idioms, clichés, proverbs, nominal or adjectival phrases, etc. In general, proverbs are perfect examples of equivalences, e.g.: (1995, p. 38).

The example of idioms of equivalence method:

- Turkish: 'bardaktan boşanırcasına yağmur yağıyor'
- English: 'it is raining cats and dogs' (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995, p. 38)

What Vinay and Darbelnet have called "equivalence is also a manner of compensation; it is an attempt to convey a message, which a reader does not understand for cultural

reasons, by a detour which makes it accessible" (Vinay & Darbelnet, p.202). Due to the nature of a technical and an informative text, which is conveying the literal meaning, the use of the equivalence method in the translation of the Turkish Defence Industry Products Catalogue is not observed.

2.2.1.2.4. Adaptation

Defined as a "special kind of situational equivalence" by Vinay and Darbelnet, the adaptation procedure is seen when a cultural situation of the source language does not exist in the target language; thus, this procedure aims at changing cultural reference (1995, p.39). Adaptation "is the translation method of creating an equivalence of the same value applicable to a different situation than that of the source language. Example: In a country where the fig tree is considered to be harmful, another plant can be substituted for the fig tree in the Biblical parable" (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995, p.338). It is used in those cases when an existing type of situation in the source language is unfamiliar in the target language and reader. "In such cases, translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent" (ibid, p.39).

2.2.2. Complementary Translation Techniques

Vinay and Darbelnet give place to a variety of techniques in their fundamental book on translation theory, two of these complementary techniques that are detected to be useful as a result of the analysis carried out on a terminological basis are also presented within the scope of this case study as follows:

2.2.2.1. Economy

The opposite of amplification procedure is defined as the economy. In this technique, the sentence is arranged in such a way that the patterns causing extension are reduced to its constituent signs to make a qualitatively condensed syntax. Thus, this qualitative reduction is called economical by Vinay and Darbelnet since economy refers to a reduction in the syntax. In addition to reduction, the intention of the writers and speakers is also a contributing factor in making the economy procedure (Vinay and Darbelnet, p.193).

Vinay and Darbelnet emphasize that it should be taken into consideration that generally translated texts become longer than the originals and warn the translators about so lengthening their texts out of caution and ignorance, namely about over translation. They

point out that when the word-for-word translation is unclear, clarity requires amplification. “Economy works at both the lexical and the syntactic level, which, in any case, are related because what is lexical in one language may become syntactic in another and vice versa” (Vinay and Darbelnet, p.194).

2.2.2.2. Amplification

This technique is defined as “the technique of remedying a syntactic deficiency, or highlighting the meaning of a word, in both cases by filling a lacuna in the lexicon or the structure” by Vinay and Darbelnet. It is also defined as complex since “it is a question of langue at the level of syntax, but it is the context at the level of the lexicon that motivates translators to isolate semantic elements whose expression constitutes amplification”(Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p.193). Generally, in the translation of terms, in order to remedy these syntactic deficiencies, an increase in the number of terms is required to render the meaning in a similar way in the target language. Translations of defence industry terms in this case study include many examples for amplification, which are discussed in the analysis chapter.

2.3. TRANSLATION AND TERMINOLOGY

In this part of the study, the relationship between terminology and translation studies is presented. Besides, the importance of standardization in the defence industry and military services is emphasized theoretically, also features of technical translation due to the technical nature of the catalogues are highlighted, and the role of the translator in technical translation and in terms of the defence sector is discussed.

2.3.1. Terminology Studies

> To grapple with today’s complex security environment, we must first think about it realistically. Our terminology-not our technology-is the key.[5]
>
> **Josh KERBEL**

[5]Josh Kerbel is a veteran intelligence officer and member of the research faculty at the National Intelligence University, the U.S. intelligence community’s sole accredited, degree-granting educational/research institution.

Bearing in mind that terminology is one of the basic components of translation, especially of technical translation, this chapter dwells on the relationship between terminology and translation. Besides, this chapter emphasizes how each of these concepts is interrelated. First of all, it is essential to define the concept "term," the basis of the terminology studies at the beginning of this chapter. A term is defined as a word or expression with a specific meaning, especially one which is used in relation to a particular subject.[6]Terms are the scientific instruments providing new information to be comprehended by all readers and writers similarly for a specific subject, and they have a great role in expressing the information correctly, conveying reliable information.

Terms are defined as terminological units by the linguist Maria Teresa Cabre in her article "Theories of Terminology," and they fulfil these aforementioned roles from the perspective of their cognitive component. Firstly, "they depend on a thematic context, occupy a precise place in a conceptual structure. Then, their specific meaning is determined by their place in this structure; this meaning is explicitly fixed and considered as a property of the unit. Also, the terms are fixed, recognised, and disseminated with the help of the expert community" (Cabré Castellví, 2003, p. 184). Therefore, a word or a concept may be defined as a term on the condition that it depends on a special context, has a specific meaning in this context, and the users in this language community fix the meaning of these terms. Defence industry texts are rich in terminology since it is a specific field of industry and develops with technology interchanges. Still, asymmetrically this sector lacks terminology and translation studies, and this is what this thesis aims at bringing to the table.

Increasing interactions depending on social relations, technological developments, and exchanges result in the flow of many foreign terms to the Turkish language from different languages. Translation of these concepts and terminology processing have always been the subject of study, and various theories have been proposed by different scholars in that field of study. As for the definition of the "terminology," it is the study of and the field of activity concerned with the collection, description, processing, and presentation of terms, i.e., lexical items belonging to specialised areas of usage of one or more languages (Sager, 1990, p.2). Therefore, it is a general truth that terminology studies are

[6]https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/term

of utmost importance for the translation of scientific or technical documents and to provide standardization in translations as it is for the translation of defence industry texts.

Cabre Castelvi gives the translation as an example of working with terms and states that it requires a broader view of terminology. According to her, the most efficient way of dealing with texts is fully capturing the terminology or keywords of a text since the process between words and thoughts is arranged in this way. She adds that even if all of the texts with which a specialized translator has to deal share the same level of formality required for professional communication, they necessarily do not have the same register of communication, and their variety of functions do not require the same level of specialization. Besides, in many subjects, there is no unified conception of the field according to Castellvi (Castellví, 2003, s. 179). In other words, the unified conception of the field and comprehensive view of terminology are essential for the success of translation. Castellvi also emphasizes the importance of terminology in the success of translation as follows:

> In relation to its original, it is said that a translation — and technical translations are no exception—must be literal regarding its content, appropriate regarding its expression, adequate regarding the register and precise regarding the rhetoric of the receptor community so that a translated text is fully comparable to a text originally written in the target language. In order to achieve this objective it is evident that a translator must use the appropriate terminology (that of the specialists of the target community), the same range of variation of expression (unless the text is destined for a different receptor function) and a selection of designative structures most appropriate to the text type(Castellví, 2003,p.179).

Terminology is vital for a translation to be adequate and precise in terms of its register. Besides, dealing with special knowledge, especially for the development of products that are intended to satisfy the needs, necessitates terminology and studies regarding terminology, as Castelvi suggests (Cabré Castellví, 2003, p.182). Moreover, eminent scholars Vinay and Darbelnet refer to the terminology as the type of support for translators, provided from inside the text. They state that “each text is dominated by a number of keywords that are usefully identified at the outset, and this is self-evident in a technical text” (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p.45). But in special fields like the defence industry that do not include a comprehensive terminological source, this may be regarded as a challenge for translators. While dealing with special knowledge, which is particularly important for right and effective technology transfer and directly for quality in

production professionals and translators in defence industry need terminology studies, common understanding and this is what this study presupposes and emphasizes.

The problem with the terminology of the defence industry is that it is not successfully managed. What is emphasized in this study with the results of the analysis is that, for the retainable success and development in the defence sector, terminology must be standardized with a comprehensive and standard dictionary to be consulted for successful communication between the agents of the defence industry. This progress may contribute to the success of translation in defence texts and indirectly; results of this success may be observed with productivity and development in the defence sector. While analysing the Turkish catalogue in question, it is striking that the same phrase is referred to with different terms such as the 'launcher' in English, which is used as both 'lançer' and 'fırlatıcı' in some parts of the catalogues. These differences show that defence terms lack unity and consistency, which results in purification questions in defence language.

Regarding the publications in the defence industry and the governor of this sector, Presidency of Defence Industries (SSB), only the Technology Taxonomy of Defence Industry and Dictionary of Abbreviations and Terms (Savunma Sanayii Teknoloji Taksonomisi-Kısaltmalar ve Terimler Sözlügü) may be given as an example of terminology study. However, this unique study comprises 166 pages in total and only pages between 142 and 166. In other words, only 24 pages are reserved for the defence industry terms. Bearing in mind that the Turkish defence industry has many enterprises, research institutes, and universities in this structure, this number is very limited. In other words, it is of vital importance to have a dictionary of terms in the defence industry.

According to Gambier, Shlesinger, and Stolze, "technology-based communication solutions become increasingly essential, and terminology management systems ensure that uniform terminology is used throughout a translation or by a project team and can make a significant contribution to the quality of a translation by ensuring consistency" (Gambier et al., 2007, p.92). On a sectoral basis, by combining terminology management systems and internet technologies with the contribution of an academic council consisting of the experts in this sector, translators, and linguists who work in collaboration, data consistency and quality may be assured by introducing a comprehensive online dictionary. This dictionary is expected to facilitate access to

centrally stored terminology to develop the defence industry and keep up with the technological developments in the world.

In conclusion, since technology changes in an explosive manner, data of the defence industry has to be most up to date. In order to reach that aim, all sources in this specific field, such as databases, periodicals, all editions of defence texts, and reference books, must be utilized. Also, support must be received from experts in this sector, translators, and academicians. Only with the aid of terminology management, the terminology of a specific discipline may be standardized, translation accuracy, consistency, and standardization may be maintained. With the help of standardization in terminology, quality and productivity may be assured in the defense sector.

2.3.1.1. Importance of Standardization in Defence Industry and Military Services

Standardisation is a process consisting of reaching a 'public' agreement by adopting a given term to use in specific circumstances by the users. The motivation for standardisation may come from all manner of commercial reasons or be the result of security and safety considerations. The need for standardisation may be considered more vital or more urgent if competing terms coexist in a language of a specific field. The reason for this coexistence is that the associated concept was expressed contemporaneously by different individuals in different terms and/or the originally proposed term was not favoured and approved by a substantial number of influential users, according to Sager (Sager, 1990, p.114).

Standards are precise since they establish clear equivalence between terms and the region of the conceptual system referred to, as Sager states. The agreement on using standardised terminology means that participants have decided to leave their individual interpretations of terms and knowledge structure. In addition to this, standardised terminology is useful because it is a way to achieve compatibility of intention, knowledge, and language for the furtherance of participant’s work (Sager, 1990, p.122). Standardization may be introduced with the aim of economy in the event of competing terms, with the aim of precision in the event of an ambiguity in terms, and with the aim of appropriateness in translation and documentation (Sager, 1990, 115).

Translating a term whose equivalent does not exist or is not accepted in the target language poses problems which a priori has no solution, and offering a standardized solution for translators is the task of terminology (Rey & Sager, 1995, p.101). Regarding defence industry terminology, due to the lack of this 'standardized solution,' translators may face problems in the process of translation. Because of commercial and security reasons and due to the existence of competing terms, providing standardization is of vital importance, and this thesis draws attention to this deprivation.

Newmark explains the purpose of any new standardisation as establishing a single one-to-one relationship between a referent and its name. He suggests that if this referent is less critical, mostly the relationship between them holds. Thus, if the frequency of use of a term increases due to its greater importance, itis likely to acquire figurative senses (Newmark, 1988 p.152). In other words, not only must the terminology be standardized, but also it must be kept updated according to its use of frequency and developments in that terminology field.

In terms of the military and defence sector, an example of standardization, namely "public agreement in terminology," is observed in NATO. The most significant international military organization of the 2000s, NATO paid special attention to language teaching and standardization activities in the military, especially after the collapse of the former Soviet Union. Increasing numbers of joint operations under NATO necessitated the use of a common language for the troops from different nations. Therefore, as Solak states in his article, NATO aims to establish a common understanding of language among the member nations through standardization activities like NATO Stanag 6001 (Solak, 2013, p.71-72).

The aim of these standardisation agreements or STANAGs within NATO, as with other standards like EN (European Norms) and ISO standards, is to standardize specific issues and to offer a model, norm, or measure to follow for all agents. One of these standardisation agreements, 'STANAG 6001 Language Proficiency Levels', is one of these agreements which aims at enabling the common standard for language curriculum and test development for recording and reporting Standardised Language Profiles (SLPs) (Barančicová & Zerzová, 2015). Therefore, it is not wrong to say that NATO is the only international organisation where once terminology is defined and approved by the North Atlantic Council, it becomes mandatory to use it throughout the organisation

and its structures. Folkert Zijlstra, Head of the NSO (NATO Standardization Office) NATO Terminology Office, explains the standardization policy of NATO as follows:

> *"*NATO terminology is stored and managed by a database called NATOTerm, which contains more than 10,000 definitions of NATO terms, helping to promote common understanding, and which is directly available on our website" (NATO*,* n.d.-a)

In order to exemplify this common understanding, the 'DOD Terminology Program' that is carried out for that purpose for the defence and military sector of the USA may be referred to briefly in that part of the study. This program affirms US participation in NATO Terminology Programme and also other terminology forums. In this system, the Department of Defense Terminology Program is supervised and managed by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). Mutual understanding and effective communication within the Department of Defence and with other federal agencies and also with international partners are provided and improved with the use of this program through standardization of associated terminology. This program aims at enhancing communications and mutual understanding within DOD, with other federal agencies, and between the US and its international partners through standardization of military and associated terminology (Joint Chiefs of Staff, 2020). Authors or users are obliged to be cognizant of terms and definitions of their expertise in this terminology program while drafting a policy, planning, and developing strategies. When drafting policy, strategy, or plans, authors must always be aware of a couple of terms and definitions of their expertise with joint doctrine. Besides, the DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms is updated and published every month. This standard terminology is revised according to the needs of the users (Joint Chiefs of Staff, 2020).

As one of the leading country in the defense sector, the USA shows this with its terminology and standardization system also as mentioned above. However, concurrence of terminology is not observed in our developing defence sector. The glossaries published are so limited[7] that it is not easy to reach the proper use of the terms, and trying to find equivalents causes the occurrence of competing terms. In order to pave the way for development in defence industries and have a more developed and continuous production, powerful army, and a powerful country, we should start with standardizing our terminology. Standardization means perfection and specialization.

[7]https://www.dhmi.gov.tr/Sayfalar/terimler.aspx?Tip=TR-EN&A=E
http://www.tayyareci.com/hvsozluk.asp
https://static.lexicool.com/dictionary/JX4RI35943.pdf
http://www.mfa.gov.tr/data/Terminoloji/askeri-terminoloji-032015.pdf

Moreover, standardization is economical because it establishes prior agreement of reference among the participants and, therefore, helps for the achievement of effective communication among specialists by speeding up the process of communication.

In conclusion, a common terminological application is of great necessity for the defence sector, and this application must serve as a solution to specific needs. Therefore, users of this application and their activities in their expertise area must be taken into account (Cabré Castellví, 2003, s. 183). It is the governments that will direct the policy of defence since the defence sector is depended on and affected by governments. With the support of the government, in this case with the support of the institution in question 'SSB,' with a project team consisting of linguists and specialists, translators, and academicians working in collaboration, the terminology of the defence sector must be standardized since standardization is a prerequisite for continuous development and technological developments and essential for R&D activities in that sector.

2.4. TECHNICAL TRANSLATION

This part of the study attempts to investigate the concept of technical translation due to the fact that terminology and technical translation are interdependent. The reason for the reference to technical translation is that the catalogues in question, classified as informative, content-focused texts, are examples of technical translation, rich in technical terms.

According to Byrne, "technical" means precisely that, something to do with technology and technological texts. However, he adds that "just because there is a specialized terminology, it doesn't make something technical" (Byrne, 2006). Instead, he supports the idea that technical translation deals with technological texts and, more specifically, technical translation deals with texts on subjects based on applied knowledge from the natural sciences (Byrne, 2006, p.3). Regarding these explanations, since defence industry texts in question include "specialized terminology" and this industry depends on science and technology, translations of defence industry texts, in this case study, translation of the catalogues may be classified as technical translation.

Sue Ellen and Leland Wright express that technical translation requires not only high professional competency in the source and target languages but also being informed

about the subject field treated by the text. In addition to this, technical translation necessitates research skills and writing as if an expert of a technical branch(Wright, 1993, p.1). Combining these assets and creating the translated text like an expert are great challenges for translators. Therefore, technical translation is considered the “ugly duckling of translation, especially in the academy as Vinay and Darbelnet state. It is distinctive from other translation types with the concept of terminology (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995,p.61).

Translation is a vital instrument for technology transfer since technical and scientific translation is the basis for fertilization, transformation, and development in science and technology, according to Salama-Carr (Salama-Carr et al. 1995 p.10). This statement is also affirmed by Fishbach (1992) with his reference to translation as the “great pollinator” of science and technology. In other words, technical translation has always been the key factor for transferring knowledge and, in turn, in the development of science and technology. Regarded as "the great multiplier" by Montgomery, translation, in other words, scientific and technical knowledge transfer across linguistic-cultural borders, had substantial semantic and epistemological effects like the creation of new vocabularies and the deletion of the words, thus, changes in logic and organization of linguistics of a language (Montgomery, 2000, s. 269). However, each language realizes specific common features or universal concepts differently and to overcome these differences in translation.

Technical translation has three stylistic goals; these are clarity, concision, and correctness, as proposed by Herman(1993, p.11). Clarity requires breaking up and rearranging the original sentence and using terminology with a different degree of precision than that of the original. When it comes to “concision,” the second goal of technical translation, conciseness is defined as the extent to which a piece of writing communicates clear information in as few words as possible. It is, in a way, “lightening” what is said by means of using fewer and more precise words (Wright, 1993, p.17).

The third and last goal is “correctness,” which may be regarded as the most important one, which means two things according to Herman. The first meaning is defined as accurate recreation of the ideas and technical terms of the original in the target language. Secondly, it means producing an accurate technical document in the target language despite mistakes in the original. However, the translator may not be expected to realize and rebut hidden errors since no one else is likely to read the original technical document

as closely as her/him, and it is necessary to produce accurate translations. When common errors are detected, they must be conveyed accurately (Wright, 1993, p.18).

In line with these defined goals, clarity, conciseness, and correctness may be considered prerequisites for technical translation. One should bear in mind these prerequisites to overcome the challenges of technical translations. Analysis of the catalogues shows that clarity, conciseness is provided in the translated texts. But in terms of correctness, there are some mistakes in the translation of the terms. The overall analysis regarding these goals will be presented in the conclusion part for the purpose of integrity. Inevitably, technical translation includes many different terms from specific fields. If the consistency of the terminology within the same specific field cannot be guaranteed, manipulative use of foreign terms is not standardized, the accuracy and reliability of translation will inevitably be reduced (Chen & Tian, 2016). This is what was observed in the translation of the catalogues after the analysis. Since the consistency of the terminology is not provided, due to the manipulative use of borrowed words, the accuracy of the translation seems to be reduced.

In conclusion, as Sager implies that growth in international business and commerce between a larger number of countries and hence, a larger number of languages led to a growth in translation needs. Besides greater sophistication in industrial products, which require a greater volume of documentation in national or even regional languages, the increase in the exchange of information necessitates the “instrumental role of translation” (Sager, 1993, p.297-298). In parallel with this, the importance given to technical translation must be increased, and terminology studies must be regarded as crucial in technical translation. The discrepancy between the growing need for high-quality technical translations and the number of technical translators to produce them must not be ignored for the defence industry and all scientific and technical fields of study.

2.5. THE ROLE OF THE TRANSLATOR

> "A perennial question—comparable to 'which came first, the chicken or the egg?'—ponders who makes the better translator, the scientist, technician or lawyer who also has language skills or the trained linguist who augments a broad educational background with intensive research into assigned subject areas." (Sue Ellen Wright and Leland D. Wright, Scientific and Technical Translation, 1993, s. 123)

What Wright states in the quotation above is regarded as one of the most frequently asked questions. However, this is not a precisely answered question; quite the contrary, it is a kind of paradox that is always questioned in the field of technical translation. It is a fact that a translator who has a broad technical knowledge may translate a technical document accurately and smoothly. On the other hand, a technical writer who has a good command of English and necessary education and training in translation studies may translate a technical document professionally as if he/she also writes in English. The most valuable asset in those cases is the comprehensive background of translation studies.

The role of the translator in technical translation is irreplaceable. Given its central position in the entire translation process, the translator's role is, understandably, more complex than the other participants and requires closer investigation. Much like the source language technical writer, the translator’s primary job is to communicate information through text (Byrne, 2006, p.15). If it is accepted that technical translators or interpreters work and will work with technical texts, analysis regarding the needs in the training of technical translators and specific qualifications of them in order to perform such tasks must be carried out (Wright, 1993, p.124).

The educational background of a translator is one of these specific qualifications for being a competent translator. In the first years of the study in the departments of translation interpretation studies, students are equipped with general knowledge of the translation field. In the following semesters, courses on translations and terminology of various subjects such as law, economics, literature, social and applied sciences, political sciences, international relations, and media and communication are presented in line with the curriculums. Nevertheless, the frequency of these courses must be increased, and students must be free to choose their area of translation. They must be exposed to more specific courses on their future career with the ultimate aim of being a competent technical translator. Thus, to raise qualified technical translators in technical translation, a comprehensive education system must be provided for the students.

Besides, the cultural background of the translator is as vital as academic life. Due to the ever-changing markets, technology, and politics, the translator has to gain at least general information about the context of the text that is to be translated, has to be able to utilize technological tools at the highest level to search and gather information about translations of specific fields. It is evident that the experience and cultural level of a translator are reflected in the success of translated texts. Doubtless, a translator or interpreter has to enhance his/her professional quality by being a versatile translator.

It is a fact that technical translation must be in the hands of translators. Technical translators must work hand in hand with technical writers and be able to reach the right source information to enhance his/her translated text and to avoid falsifications of the technical document. However, in general, the quality of technical translations is somewhat questioned, and translators are compared with technical writers in their translations. The reason for this comparison and criticism may be listed as the lack of sources to use, terminological studies, standardization in terminology, and the importance given to technical translation and technology in translation studies.

Regarding our case study, it is observed that the importance of translation and translators has always been ignored in the defence industry, especially in this example of Presidency of Defence Industries. Engineers in this science and technology domain have a reasonable command of English and, therefore, they support the idea that they may translate documents like technical translators. However, this situation may cause impoverishment of technical register in the defence industry since the background of translation studies is a critical asset in the success of translations.

As for the translation of the catalogues in question, our technical documents in that case study, the texts aredetected to be conveying the information in general, but especially in English versions, there are a number of inappropriate uses depicted in the analysis of this thesis. For instance, the term “kriptolu” is translated as “cripted” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 21). It has no correspondence in English dictionaries. It has no meaning; it is a term produced by the translators, technical writers of the catalogues but has no ground, and the target reader may only phonologically understand this. This example implies that translation must be in the hands of competent technical translators or technical writers who also have translation studies education and terminology studies is of utmost importance for the success of translation of defence

industry texts. Peter Newmark underlines the ever-growing technology and suggests ideas about translation:

> Technology being an explosion, escalating exponentially, ongoing, this is the field, on the frontier of knowledge, where you have to be most up to date. Data banks, terminology bureaux, informants, the latest editions of all text- and reference books -nothing else will do; tell your client /employer or your librarian that you have to have these available where possible. Do not hesitate to ring relevant firms and ask for their research or their information departments. If you get a chance, go on or press for refresher courses and visits to research conferences, a tour of plants and factories (Newmark 1988, p. 160).

In the light of Peter Newmark's views, it can be said that for the success and accuracy in translation of defence industry texts, databases, terminology bureaux, experts, project members, the latest editions of all periodicals and reference books, the websites about both domestic and foreign defence sector may be regarded and must be regarded as the primary sources to be applied by the translators. “In an industrial environment, high-quality documentation implicitly communicates an overall, company-wide commitment to high-quality products, user-friendly operation, and responsive customer support,” as Wright states (1993, p.70). In terms of the defence industry, in order to have quality in the production in R&D activities and to have an institutional commitment to high-quality products, high-quality documentation must be provided by prolific technical translators who are supported by in-service training. The limited number of qualified technical translators results in the poor quality of technical translations. Therefore, the dilemma of “technical writer or technical translator” comes into play.

In conclusion, in order to find a solution to the dilemma mentioned above, first and foremost, the translation of these texts must be in the hands of efficient technical translators. Secondly, the importance attached to technical translation during the education process of translators must be increased. Thirdly, the translators must be able to reach the comprehensive sources giving adequate information on the field of the text to be translated. Last but not least, they must collaborate with specialists in this specific area, and the importance of terminology studies must not be ignored in the defence industry.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology that sheds light on the translation of defence industry terms. The four primary purposes of the chapter are to (1) describe the research methodology of this study, (2) explain the data collecting instruments, (3) describe the procedure used in the thesis, and (4) provide an explanation of the analysis procedures applied to report and interpret the data gathered.

3.1. RESEARCH METHOD

Descriptive method was used in this study to analyze the translations of defence industry terminology in the light of various translation procedures and techniques that two eminent linguists, Vinay and Jean Darbelnet, put forth. A combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods was employed throughout the analysis. The data collection process was formulated in line with the research questions of the study. The results showing the information were analyzed to find the responses to these questions. Firstly, qualitative analysis was carried out since source, and target texts were comparatively assessed within the limits of Skopos theory to find out whether the source text and target text serve the same purpose. Also, both lexical and syntactic analyses of the terms were carried out by exemplifying the translation procedures of Vinay Darbelnet with the best examples. For the sake of quantitative analysis, 250 randomly selected terms were analyzed in terms of their translation procedures and presented in a table. The frequencies of the respective translation procedures in the translations of randomly selected terms were calculated, and results were shown in a pie chart.

3.2. DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

Turkish Defence Industry Product Catalogue of the years 2014-2015 and the first edition of 2019 were used as source texts in order to analyse defence industry terminology and its translation strategies. Turkish Defence Industry Products Catalogues are in the category of informative texts that are regularly submitted, publicly available. The text

presents the history of SSB, policy of defence industry, information about defence industry companies, ongoing projects and qualifications of the products, framework of the following years, product index, and contact information of the companies and organizations. The product catalogue of 2014 – 2015 consists of 155 pages, and the latest edition of the 2019 catalogue consists of 151 pages; also, their English translated versions include the same numbering.

Turkish Defence Industry catalogues in Turkish were referred to as the source text, and English translations of these catalogues were referred to as target text, namely a universal version in this context. Nearly all countries operating in the defence industry have catalogues accessible on digital versions, such as Spain, Bulgaria, and Australia, to open their door to the world in English[8] . Thus, accurate translation of these texts is globally vital for finding a market to sell these products and for the purpose of finding the necessary products to be imported, and also for showing the power of this industry.

The catalogues are prepared by the Department of Corporate Quality and Subsidiaries of Presidency of Defence Industries to reflect the mission and vision of SSB, to advertise the products, and increase export. The reason for choosing catalogues as source text is that catalogues are used as a tool to make known and to promote the capabilities of our defence industry in the foreign markets. Thus, they are essential advertisement tools, inventories, a means to open up to the new world, and the most comprehensive and compact source for the defence industry.

Published by the coordination group and edited by Mildata Prodüksiyon Tic. Ltd. Şti. the catalogues have been prepared as a living index and updated regularly. Currently, it represents an inventory of nearly 225 companies and more than 1,500 products and will be enriched with companies active in the defence industry in time. It is the only inventory of Turkish defence industry products, modern projects and is open to the world defence market in English. It also has a French version. Therefore, being rich in terminology and the broadest and latest source, analyzing these kinds of documents is necessary to unveil tendencies in term transfers through translation and how the terminology of a field must be managed to serve a useful purpose in the translation of the terms. In addition to these, since these catalogues are relevant compact sources for the terminology of

[8](Catalogue Spanish Defence Industry 2017-2018, retrieved from https://publicaciones.defensa.gob.es/media/downloadable/files/links/c/a/catalogue_dgam_17_18.pdf)
.

defence industries, they are effective in bringing to the table insufficiency of the Turkish Defence industry to manage the terminology, and it is a way for emphasizing the importance of terminology studies and standardization in Turkish defence terminology.

3.3. PROCEDURE

The following steps were followed in the course of the study:

1. Initially, the theoretical background was sought, and related studies in the literature were reviewed within the scope of the research topic.
2. A literature review was conducted to find the most suitable source for the terminology of the defence industry and to find the most appropriate translation procedures used for the analysis in case studies.
3. As a result of this review, in order to analyse defence industry terminology and its translation strategies, the Turkish Defence Industry Product Catalogue of the years 2014-2015 and first edition 2019 were chosen as source texts.
4. In order to analyse these catalogues, the Skopos Theory and Text typology of Reiss were studied and used for analysis at the text level; the translation procedures of Vinay and Darbenet were facilitated for the analysis at the lexical and syntactic level.
5. In line with the overall analysis from catalogues, the concepts of technical translation, terminology studies, standardization in terminology were found useful for discussing the results of the analysis. After a comprehensive literature review, these concepts were discussed in the theoretical background chapter.
6. This living index, two catalogues of the year 2014 and 2019, and their English translations were examined in detail with the purpose of extracting defence terms.
7. Two separate lists were prepared from respective catalogues. For the sake of integrity, after extracting duplicate words and inaccurate term translations, a final list of the terms consisting of 1025 terms was prepared.
8. Each procedure was presented with the best examples from the catalogues for each category in parallel with their frequency of use in order to discuss and exemplify the use of each procedure proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet. When the use of more than one procedure is detected in the quotations from the

catalogues, the other procedures were also explained on the condition that their respective category of procedure was described earlier with examples.

9. Metaphors found in the analysis of terms were exemplified briefly with their translation procedures.
10. Some examples of competing terms were presented to bring to the table the problem with defence terminology.
11. Since it is beyond the limits of a master thesis to discuss translation procedures of 1025 terms, 250 of the total terms were randomly selected with a randomization program.
12. After preparing the random lists of defence terms, 250 terms were analysed for their translation procedures and complementary translation techniques suggested by Vinay and Darbelnet. The terms were presented in a table showing the Turkish version, English translations, and their procedures.
13. Due to multiple uses of procedures for a unit of translation and defence industry terms and phrases generally consist of more than one word, each procedure was considered as used once in the estimation. Therefore, the frequency of methods, not the terms, were taken into consideration for estimation.
14. The results were presented in two pie charts with the aim of introducing an overall analysis.
15. The conclusion drawn from the study was presented, and suggestions for further studies were made.
16. A list of the total terms was presented at the end with their translated versions to give an insight into future translations in the defence sector.

3.4. DATA ANALYSIS METHODS

Descriptive analysis was used in this case study. The data that had been gathered was analyzed using the following methods: For the sake of textual analysis, which was the first analysis, source catalogues and their English translation were compared in terms of text typology of Reiss and to see whether Turkish catalogues and English catalogues serve to the same purpose within the limits of Skopos Theory and qualitative analysis was carried out to that end.

In addition to this, for the purpose of terminological analysis, defence industry terms, which were included in two catalogues, firstly of the year 2014, secondly of the year 2019, were analysed in terms of the methods proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet. First of all, these two catalogues and their English translations were carefully read, scanned, and analysed for the purpose of listing all terms in the defence industry. In total, 224 terms/units of translation were detected in the 2014 catalogue. Also, in the second analysed catalogue of the year 2019, which was more comprehensive and detailed due to the increasing number of projects and products, 847 terms/units of translation were recorded. Phrases that were found to exist many times in the catalogues were recorded once. Since translations of these terms may differ in the catalogues due to lack of standardization in the defence sector, the general use of the terms in English was searched. Only the most accurate ones were noted for the purpose of analysis and presenting in the lists. As a result of combining the terms detected from two catalogues in line with this procedure "1025," different defence industry terms/phrases were detected for the purpose of analysis and presenting a glossary of the terms at the end of the study with the aim of giving insight to further studies and to guide translators of this sector to minimise errors made during translation processes.

Firstly, qualitative analysis was carried out on the basis of terminology. Thus, the best examples regarding the use of the translation procedure of Vinay Darbelnet that were derived from both catalogues were analysed under their corresponding titles. If the terms and compound words included the use of more than one procedure, they were also referred to and illustrated in the same part only after its explanation was given.

For the purpose of a qualitative analysis, 250 terms/phrases were randomly selected out of 1025 terms and phrases in total for review with the use of a randomization program[9]. I got inspired to use the randomization program for the analysis from the master's thesis of Büşra Kurt Uçar (Uçar,2019). Terms were analysed to find the category which suits best for the translation of the terms and classified in accordance with seven main procedures and two complementary techniques of Vinay and Darbelnet that were found to be frequently used in randomly selected terms. Randomly selected words were given in a list with explanations of each procedure to improve understanding and be faithful to the context.

[9]https://miniwebtool.com/random-name-picker/

Since the defence industry terms and phrases generally consisted of compound words and they might reflect the use of one or more methods, every term/unit of translation was examined according to its syntactic structure to estimate the frequency of the methods. Due to various use of methods in a unit of translation, each procedure was considered as used once. Therefore, the frequency of procedures rather than the words was taken into consideration to estimate percentages. The results were presented in a pie chart. Also, a pie chart illustrating the use of main procedures in the translation of the terms from the catalogues was introduced to offer an overall result. As a result, the most used procedure or technique was detected. In all calculations for percentages in order to reach 100% in total, the results were rounded up.

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter covers the textual and terminological analysis of the study. Firstly, the overall analysis is carried out within the scope of Skopos Theory and Text Typology of Reiss; then, the lexical and syntactic analysis is made within the scope of Vinay and Darbelnet's translation procedures.

4.1. THE ANALYSIS OF THE CATALOGUES IN TERMS OF TEXT TYPE

Vinay and Darbelnet stress that the tone of the text must be preserved by translators while translating if at all possible. In order to do this, they must "separate the elements which constitute the tone with respect to a whole range of stylistic characteristics which we call the levels of language" (1995, p.17). To that end, the analysis of the tone of the translation is carried out by comparing and contrasting the source and target texts in terms of text type and skopos in this part of the thesis.

As highlighted in the theoretical background chapters, according to the typology of Reiss, an informative text transmits theoretical explicit and implicit content of the source text, and the translation should transfer the form of the source texts into the target text. In line with this information, as a result of comparative analysis of the texts, it is observed that the text type of the original version given in Turkish is informative and content-focused. At the beginning of the source texts and their translated versions, pure information is supported by tables, charts, and numbers from the previous years. Also, the expectations and future plannings of SSB are given with the explanations that they are based. Accurate data and technical specifications of the products mentioned in the text are provided to inform the related agents in the defence sector. As a result of the overall evaluation of the text, it can be said that since the catalogues have the purpose of advertising and are supported with the photos regarding each project and product, they may also be classified as operative texts. Thus, catalogues may be classified as a hybrid text because of being dedicated to more than one function. On the other hand, the characteristics of expressive types and audio-medial texts are not observed in the

catalogues. While the translated text is analysed in terms of the text type, it is seen that the features of the original Turkish texts are transferred into English by translation. Thus, the text type is preserved in the translated version.

Besides, analysing the aim of source texts and target texts shows us that the skopos of the texts is in parallel with the original text. In other words, the translated text also aims at informing target audiences and beneficiaries about the product portfolio of the Turkish Defence Industry and introducing available products to potential customers. To meet this aim, expectations and projections of the following years are presented, the statistical data of the previous years is given, and precise information about the products is included. As for the content of the translated text, it can be stated that the necessary information for the beneficiaries, the target reader, is provided directly.

In terms of form, Turkish Defence Industry Products Catalogue of the years 2014-2015 is formed in 8 chapters, and its latest version of 2018-2019 is divided into 16 main chapters. Through analysing their English translations, it is observed that the numbers of main chapters are the same in their translated versions, and this shows that while translating the texts, the order and numbers of the chapters are maintained. In other words, source texts and target texts are equivalent in form as they should be.

Turkish Defence Industry Products Catalogue of 2014-2015 and its latest version of 2018-2019 respectively, consists mainly of the analyses and the data of the previous years, current facts that contain general remarks, the explanations of SSB's policies about the following years, and the expectations and projections for the defence sector. Regarding these multiple structures, it can be said that the whole text is a combination of sentences in the simple past tense, simple present tense, and the simple future tense. The following example is a quotation from the introduction part that reflects the general preferences in terms of sentence structure. For example,

- Türk savunma sanayii, başta Türk Silahlı Kuvvetleri olmak üzere dünya ordularının ihtiyaç duyduğu çeşitli tipte kara araçları için NATO standartlarında, yüksek teknolojili ve maliyet etkin çözümler sunmaktadır (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.10).
- The Turkish defence industry offers high-technology and cost-efficient solutions in compliance with NATO standards to armies in the world, notably the Turkish Armed Forces, in need of various types of land vehicles (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.10).

An overall analysis of the two catalogues demonstrates that the catalogues are mainly 'content-focused, rendering factual information and representing technical discourse. They are also operative due to the product overviews for attracting the attention of potential customers. Features of technical discourse are reflected in the source and target text. Therefore, as an informative and operative text, the skopos of the source text, which is appealing to the beneficiaries and potential customers, is found to be reflected in the target text.

4.2. THE ANALYSIS OF THE CATALOGUES IN TERMS OF TERMINOLOGY

"The parallels between SL and TL are sometimes striking, and we can usefully exploit them. At other times, the two languages clearly differ, and translators must analyze their differences if they want to understand and bridge them," as put forth by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995, p.28). In other words, they emphasize that when parallelizations between the two languages are remarkably explicit, the translators may benefit from these parallelizations. On the other hand, in the case of dissimilarities role of a translator is to notice and analyze these dissimilarities to link discrepancies between languages. Therefore, Vinay and Darbelnet emphasize constructing bridges by paying attention to the disparities (1995, p.28). The differences occurring in the translations between the languages with different structures may cause not only comprehension problems on the part of the target reader but also distortion in the use of language in TL, as may be the case with 'Turkish and English'. Thus, the translations between these two languages are of utmost importance as far as a field, namely the defense industry, is concerned since it is directly related to the perpetual existence of a country. Thus, this importance is among the underlying reasons for this thesis.

It is not surprising that English and Turkish have many differences in terms of linguistic structure, semantics, and grammar rules since English is a member of West Germanic languages[10] and Turkish is a member of Altaic languages[11]. This situation implies that translators of this language pair may confront challenges. In addition to this, if the field

[10]https://www.britannica.com/topic/West-Germanic-languages
[11]https://www.britannica.com/topic/Turkish-language

of study and the document to be translated is of a unique and technical field and different linguistic stock, these challenges increase incrementally.

In such cases, problems may arise, and facilitating translation methods and theories becomes vital and effective for the ultimate aim of accurate translations, particularly for the translators of languages that bear the distinction of different language families. In conclusion, even if the languages are not sourced from the same origin, some language characteristics are transferred to the other language because of globalization through translations. It is a general truth that such an effect is observed in almost all languages.

With these in mind, translations of defence industry texts are analyzed within the translation procedures of Vinay and Darbelnet as follows:

4.2.1. The Analysis of the Terms in Terms of Vinay Darbelnet's Procedures

4.2.1.1. Borrowing

Borrowing is the simplest and highly used of all translation methods, and it is employed to overcome the lacuna that is usually a metalinguistic one (e.g., a new technical process, an unknown concept), as is explained in the previous chapters. Bearing in mind that the catalogues in question may be classified as technical documents, it is no doubt that their translated versions are rich sources to illustrate the borrowing method and borrowed words.

With the aim of introducing "the flavour of the SL culture into a translation," the borrowing method is frequently referred if the term lacks correspondence in the target language and is generally regarded as a newly coined term due to technology transfers and interaction between the languages. For example, the term "sensor," one of the most frequently used terms in the catalogues, is an example of direct transfer of the word from English and an example of borrowing. It is coined to our language through translation to find an equivalence in Turkish. Considering that it is translated with explication or presenting a different Turkish term, users of this language will not understand it, and translation will become inaccurate. Due to this fact, defence industry terminology is rich in "some well-established, mainly older borrowings that are so widely used that they are no longer considered as such and have become a part of the respective TL lexicon" as Vinay& Darbelnet (1995, p.32) state.

By analyzing the terms in the catalogues, it may be concluded that for a single word, various procedures are used. Therefore, these procedures are presented in an organized manner to enable the classification and delineation of the examples. This part of the study includes outstanding and most frequent examples of borrowing procedures detected in the catalogues as they are presented herein:

Example 1:

- **"Amfibik** bir araç olan ZMA (Zırhlı Muhabere Aracı) mayın koruma özelliğine de sahiptir" (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 11).
- "The Armoured Combat Vehicle ACV15 is an **amphibious** vehicle and also has a mine protection" (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 11).

Discussion

The term "amfibik" was translated as "amphibious" using the borrowing procedure in the abovementioned example since the term fills a gap in our language. In both forms, it is an adjective, but the term is slightly modified due to the differences in the suffixes of English and Turkish languages. The term 'amphibious' may be defined as something suitable for use on land or water. The word origin dates back to the Mid-17th century, and this term is derived from modern Latin *amphibium*, from Greek *amphibion*, and amphi means 'both,' bios means 'life' in Latin (Oxford Learners Dictionaries , 2020). As seen in the Turkish version and its translation, the terms are nearly the same, which implies that the term is one of the so-called "well-established borrowings" in Turkish terminology.

Example 2:

- **"Şasi** araç yüklü kapasitesi 30 ton"(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.18).
- **"Chassis** vehicle GWV is 30 ton" (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.18).

Discussion

The term “şasi,” used in specifications of 20000LT Aircraft Refueler in the catalogue of the year 2019, is translated as “chassis,” with the use of borrowing procedure. The translation procedure is appropriate since this term is directly borrowed to the Turkish language with its slightly modified form, reflecting original pronunciation. The word origin is French and dates back to the early 20th century; it is derived from French *châssis* ‘frame’, based on Latin *capsa* ‘box,’ related to *capere* ‘to hold.’[12]The choice for borrowing procedure is suitable since the term is actually a loan word.

Example 3:

- “Bağımsız kabin ısıtıcısı ve kliması olan araca ABS fren sistemi ve **retarder** takılabilir” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 18).
- “Vehicle has driver cabin fitted with independent cabin heater and A/C, can be equipped with ABS brake system and **retarder”** (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 18).

Discussion

The term “**retarder”** is defined in Wikipedia as a device used to augment or replace some of the functions of primary friction-based braking systems, usually on heavy vehicles. Origin of the term is from Middle English retarden, from Old French retarder, from Latin retardāre: re-, re- + tardāre, to delay (from tardus, slow).[13] Turkish version and the English translation of the term are the same lexically and structurally. However, reading of this term is different in English and Turkish in contrast to the same orthography. Thus, this resemblance implies that borrowing procedure is used in the translation of this term, and this term fills a semantic gap in our language.

Example4:

- **“Deplasman**: 2.400t” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 24).

[12]https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/chassis?q=chassis
[13]*The Free Dictionary*. https://www.thefreedictionary.com/retarder

- **“Displacement:** 2.400 t” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 24).
- “Ana tahrik sistemi: 1 **gaz tirbünü** 2 **dizel** makine, 2 şaf” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 24).
- “Main Propulsion System: 1 **Gas Turbine**, 2 **Diesel** Engine, 2 shafts” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 24).
- **“Helikopter hangarı** ve **helikopter platformu”** (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 24).
- “1 x 10-ton **helicopter platform** and **hangar”** (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 24).

Discussion

The borrowing procedure is mainly applied in translations of technical specifications; one of them is illustrated in the introductory part of Milgem: Patrol and Anti-Submarine Warfare Ship, as seen in the quotations above. The terms, “deplasman,” “hangar,” “platform,” “gaz tirbünü,” “dizel” and “şaft,” “helicopter” are translated into English as “displacement,” “hangar,” gas turbine,” “diesel” and “shaft” using borrowing method. In other words, as it is seen in the translations, some letters are changed according to orthography and pronunciation of the languages, and some of the terms stayed as it is. Hangar, meaning shed for airplanes, is an old French word with a Latin origin, one of the borrowed words in English, a commonly used term in aviation. In addition to this, “displacement,” which means the weight or the volume of fluid displaced by a floating or submerged body, as a ship is a naval term used in Turkish as a loan word. Since the terms illustrated are loan words, the choice for borrowing procedure is suitable in the translations.

Example 5:

- **“Kupola** altına yerleştirilmiş nişancı koltuğu mevcuttur” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 82).
- “Gunner’s seat is available under the **cupola”** (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 82).

Discussion

On page 82, in the light weapons part, the term “kupola” is transliterated as “cupola,” which means changing letters of one alphabet into corresponding characters of another alphabet[14]. Thus, the Turkish letter “k” is rendered by its equivalent letter “c” in English and may be given as an example of the borrowing method. The “cupola” is derived from Latin origin, diminutive of Latin cūpa, and it is defined as“a small rounded and domed structure, as for observation, on a tracked, armored vehicle’’.[15] Only with a slight shift in the letters due to the differences in Turkish and English orthography, the term is used in Turkish as a borrowed term, and it is one of the well-established borrowings in Turkish. Thus, agreed speech value is observed to be taken into consideration in the Turkish version. Therefore, the borrowing procedure is appropriate for the translation of this term.

Example 6:

- **“NMS ŞELTER** NATO, ISO standartlarına uygun olup kullanıcı gereksinimleri doğrultusunda özel çözümler sunmaktadır” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 107).

- “By **NMS Shelters**, exclusive solutions are introduced complying NATO, ISO standards and customized are introduced that satisfies customers’ special requirements” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 107).

Discussion

The title of the product ‘Askeri Kullanim için Şelter’ is translated as ‘Military Shelter’by means of transliterating the letter “ş” as “sh” according to the orthography of the English language and leaving the brand name as is, as“ NMS Shelter” on page 107 of the 2014-2015 catalogues. Shelter, which means something that provides cover or protection, as from weather or danger, is used in defence jargon as “şelter” although it has equivalent term ‘sığınak’ in Turkish. With that use, it is an example of borrowing procedure in the translation of terms.

[14]https://www.dictionary.com/browse/transliteration
[15]https://www.thefreedictionary.com/cupola

Example 7:

- **"[…] HIGE&HOGE**:3962 m&2743 m" (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 38).
- **"[…] HIGE&HOGE**:3962 m&2743 m" (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 38).

Discussion

In addition to the examples of brand names, abbreviations also present examples of borrowing. The acronym of "HIGE&HOGE," which is used in the helicopter performance chart of ATAK Helicopter to show its ability to hover, is expanded as "Hover in ground effect (HIGE)," "Hover outside of ground effect (HOGE)."[16]These abbreviations are directly borrowed in the Turkish aviation terminology and illustrate the use of borrowing procedure to translate abbreviations. It is essential to prevent ambiguity in the translated technical text. Therefore, the translation of the acronyms with the use of borrowing procedure is observed in this example.

Example 8:

- "Hareket halinde hedef arama, tespit, takip ve atış imkanı sağlayan iki eksenli **cayro stabilize taret** (ATILGAN)" (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 72).
- "Two-axis, **gyro-stabilized turret** providing on-the-move target surveillance, detection, acquisition and firing capabilities (ATILGAN)" (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 72).

Discussion

In the features of Pedestal Mounted Air Defence System (PMADS), in Turkish "Kaideye Monteli Hava Savunma Sistemi" (KMS) and also known as 'ATILGAN,' the use of

[16]https://aviation.stackexchange.com/questions/23730/what-is-the-significance-of-hover-performance-in-helicopters-hige-hoge

borrowing procedure is observed in the use of word group ‘cayro stabilize taret.’It is translated to English directly as “gyro-stabilized turret” since it is a borrowed term in the Turkish language. ‘Gyro stabilized turret’ means that the turret is stabilized by a gyrostabilizer. Thus, a stabilizer (as for an airplane or a ship) which consists of a continuously driven gyro, spinning around a vertical axis and pivoted so that its axis of spin may be tipped fore-and-aft in the vertical plane and that serves to oppose the sideways motion (Merriam Webster, 2020). The term “taret,” although used as “kule” in some parts of the catalogues, is an example of borrowing procedure since the term is used and borrowed as it is pronounced in that example.

Example 9:

- “Tek kabinden oluşan **monokok** gövdeli KAYA komutan ve sürücü dahil on kişilik mürettebat taşıma kapasitesine sahiptir”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.18).
- “KAYA can transport up to 10 personnel including the driver and commander within its **monocoque** hull” (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.18).

Discussion

Another example of borrowing procedure in translations of Turkish defence industry terms is “monokok,” which is translated as “monocoque” to English using borrowing procedure. It is translated as is in Turkish, not being a Turkish word and derived from an uncertain origin in English; it may be classified as a borrowed word in Turkish. [17]

Example 10:

- “AN/ALQ-178 içerisinde bulunan Atım Kontrol İşlemcisi (AKİ), etkili bir korunma sağlamak amacıyla uçak üzerinde bulunan **chaff/flare** atım sistemlerini kontrol eder” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 99).

[17]1910–15; < French, equivalent to *mono-* mono- + *coque* shell, eggshell (of uncertain origin) https://www.dictionary.com/browse/monocoque?s=t

- “The AN/ALQ-178 provides intelligent control of **chaff flare** dispenser systems for enhanced and coordinated ECM response” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 99).

Discussion

The definition of the electronic warfare system AN/ALQ-178 includes another example of borrowing: The term “chaff flare” is directly borrowed as “chaff flare” as seen in the translation. Chaff[18] an Old English *noun* (***cæf***, *ceaf*,) and flare[19] of which origin is unknown from the Mid-16th century. Both chaff and flares are defensive countermeasures deployed by military aircraft. Their purpose is to confuse radar-guided or infrared-guided anti-aircraft missiles fired so that they can divert.[20]Only the term ‘atım’ is translated literally, but the “chaff flare” is translated by using borrowing procedure, which is the only option, and accurate solution since these terms are borrowed words in Turkish. Having precisely the same form, as different from other examples, not the acoustic image, but the form is seen to be taken into account in this example.

As mentioned before, the use of borrowing procedure is frequent in the translation of defence industry texts since the defence industry is a technological field and technological interchanges form the basis of these fields. Exchange of technology between countries is observed in the frequent use of borrowed terms in translated texts on defence.

4.2.1.2. Calque

The second procedure of direct translation methods of Vinay and Darbelnet is called calque. It is described as “a special kind of borrowing” by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995, p.32). This method is divided into two categories. These are lexical calque and structural calque, as mentioned before. Since defence terminology consists of many concepts unknown to our language, calques are applied in a majority in compound words, in two or three – word phrases in the catalogues.

[18]https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/chaff
[19]https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/flare
[20]https://aviation.stackexchange.com/questions/44297/what-are-the-main-differences-between-flares-and-chaff

Lexical calque, hereinbefore mentioned, is “a kind of calque which respects the syntactic structure of the TL, whilst introducing a new mode of expression” as introduced by Vinay and Darbelnet in their taxonomy (1995, p.32). This method of translation is generally observed in compound words, and calques are applied in technical languages due to the lack of appropriate terms as illustrated herein:

Example 1:

- “COBRA’nın **monokok gövdesi** ve **optimize edilmiş gövde açıları** personel ve tüm **kritik mekanik aksam** için daha üstün mayın ve **balistik korumanın** yanında sınıfındaki en geniş iç mekanı sağlıyor” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 13).
- “The **optimized body angles** of COBRA’s **monocoque hull** provides a remarkable **ballistic protection** to the crew and the **critical mechanical components”** (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 13).

Discussion

Since calques are defined as a special kind of borrowing, as it is observed in the abovementioned quotation from the 2019 catalogue, the phrase “monokok gövde” and "balistik koruma” are translated as “monocoque hull” and “ballistic protection” using calque procedure since both premodifiers are translated by preserving the syntactic structure with the use of borrowing method and heads are literally translated in these compound words in question. The constituents of the three-word phrase “critical mechanical components” are translated by using the method of lexical calque since the adjectives “critical and mechanical” are translated using borrowing procedure and the head term “aksam” is literally translated, which indicates specifically a lexical calque. Also, the term “optimize” is an example of a borrowing procedure.

Example 2:

- “ARMA 6x6; zırhlı personel taşıyıcı,zırhlı muharebe aracı,komuta kontrol, **KBRN keşif,** yaralı tahliye,sürücü eğitim,ileri gözetleyici ve keşif aracı gibi farklı

görevlere uygundur ve amfibik opsiyonu da mevcuttur" (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 15).

- "ARMA **6x6**; is available in various types of configurations such as Personnel Carrier, Infantry Fighting Carrier, Command Post, Ambulance, **CBRN reconnaissance**, Driver Training and Reconnaissance with optional amphibious capability" (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 15).

Discussion

In the abovementioned quotations, the terms "amfibik**"** and "6x6" are examples of borrowings. Besides, one of the most frequently used terms, "KBRN keşif," is detected to be translated by calquing since the order is not upset, and the first constituent of the term is translated using borrowing procedure, and the second phrase is literally translated. KBRN is an acronym for "Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear" and is frequently used in defence industry terminology.

Example 3:

- "Modern **sensör veri füzyonu** ve **silah angajman** olanakları"
- **"Otomatik tehdit değerlendirmesi"**
- "Link-16/22 **sistemi entegrasyon olanağı"** (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 34).

- "Enhanced **sensor data fusion** and **weapon engagement** capability"
- **"Automatic Threat Evaluation"**
- "Link 16/22 **System Integration opportunity"** (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 34).

Discussion

Main features of GENESIS, a combat management system, are listed with the phrases above, consisting of two or three phrases. And the phrase "sensör veri füzyonu" is translated as"sensor data fusion" by calquing the phrase with the use of literal translation procedure in the translation of the term "veri" and with the use of borrowing procedure for other constituents. The two-word phrase "silah angajman" is translated as "weapon engagement" by calquing since one of the elements of the phrase is literally translated, and the other element is translated with borrowing procedure. The same procedure is

detected to be applied for translation of the term "otomatik tehdit değerlenmesi" which is translated into English as "automatic threat evaluation". Thus, these terms are examples of lexical calque.

Example 4:

- **"Güç optimizasyonu** yapıldı" (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 35).
- **"Power optimization** has been concluded" (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 35).

Discussion

On page 35 of the catalogues, under the SAR35 Modernization title, the noun phrase "güç optimizasyonu" may be given as an example for lexical calque procedure since the word "optimization" is borrowed only with slight changes in letters and the term "power" is translated literally without changing the order. Lexically, power optimization means any technique or system to reduce power consumption.

Example 5:

- "Botlara yeni tekne parçaları monte edildi; tüm **makine kontrol odası**, köprüüstü kontrol ve görüntüleme istasyonları modernize edildi. Her bir bota; ana makineler, şanzımanlar, **FP pervaneler**, **hava kompresörleri,yakıt seperatörleri**, **elektrik kabinleri** ve **kontrol sistemleri** monte edildi" (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 35).
- "New hull parts have been installed. **Engine control room** and bridge control stations have been modernized. For each boat main engines**,** reduction gears, FP propellers, **air compressors**, **fuel seperators**, **electrical cabinets, control systems** are installed" (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 35).

Discussion

In the quotations above, the use of calque is widespread. The phrase “makine kontrol odası” is an example of lexical calque because the translated term “engine control room” has the same syntactic pattern. It is translated by combining borrowing procedure and literal translation method. Besides, the terms “hava kompresörleri,” ”yakıt seperatörleri” are examples of lexical calque since predeterminers are translated literally, and the head of the phrase is borrowed. In addition to this, the compound terms “elektrik kabinleri,” “kontrol sistemleri” may be given as examples of borrowing procedure in translation since they are translated into English as “electrical cabinets” and “control systems” that are slightly modified according to the orthography of the languages.

Example 6:

- “SYHK sistemi, **dizel motoru, otomatik transmisyonu**, **pünomatik süspansiyonu** ve **hidrolik** fren sistemi ile %50 dik meyil tırmanabilir ve %30 yan eğimde hareket edebilir. Sistem 8x8 tahrik sistemine ve merkezi lastik şişirme sistemine sahiptir” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 19).
- “With its **diesel** engine, **automatic transmission**, **pneumatic suspension,** and **hydraulic** brake system, the AAAB system can climb up to 50% gradient and move on 30% side slope. The system has an 8x8 drive system with a central tire inflation system” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 19).

Discussion

Another example of the use of calque procedure due to technology transfers is illustrated in the phrase “dizel motor,” which is translated as “diesel engine”. The premodifier of the compound word is translated by using borrowing procedure, and the head is translated literally. The term ‘diesel’ dates back to the late 19th century, and it is named after R.Diesel, the inventor of this engine type (Oxford Learners Dictionaries , 2020). In addition to this, the terms “otomatik transmisyonu,” “pünomatik süspansiyonu,” and “hidrolik” are translated using borrowing procedures and translated as automatic transmission, “pneumatic suspension,” and “hydraulic” to the English language with a slight difference in orthography. These terms also may be referred to as the most frequently used terms in engineering. Automatic transmission of a vehicle means a system that changes the gear itself, and the term pneumatic, which means filled with air,

dates back to the mid-17th century, and these words are also derived from Latin (Oxford Learners Dictionaries , 2020). These terms are imported to the Turkish language through technology transfers. Therefore, the choice for the translation procedure is appropriate.

Example 7:

- "SİSMİK aynı zamanda **Class I Dinamik Konumlandırma Sistemi'ne** sahiptir ve **ROV operasyonları** yapabilir" (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 32).
- "SEISMIC has also **Class I Dynamic Positioning System** and can make **ROV operations"** (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 32).

Discussion

"Dinamik Konumlandırma Sistemi" is translated into English as "Dynamic Positioning System" using lexical calque since two words are borrowed, and one is translated literally, "ROV operasyonları" which is an acronym for The Remotely Operated Vehicle[21] is translated as "ROV operations" and the term may be given as an example of borrowing procedure. Besides, the phrase "Class I" is an example of borrowing procedure that is highly preferred for technical register.

Example 8:

- "ALTAY'ın beka kabiliyetleri konusunda Roketsan'ın geliştirdiği **modern kompozitve reaktif zırhlar** platforma özel olarak asimetrik tehditler dahil bugünün ve geleceğin tehditleri göz önünde bulundurularak tasarlanmıştır"(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.12).
- **"Modern composite and reactive armours have** been developed specifically for the platform by Roketsan in accordance with threats today and possible threats in the future" (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.12).

[21] https://www.tr-teknoloji.com.tr/rov-nedir

Discussion

In the quotations above, the use of borrowing and calque procedures is observed. The use of the prefix “re” is originally derived from French and used in the English language in the same way. The compound word “reaktif zırh” is translated into English as “reactive armour” by calquing the term “reaktif” and literally translating the term “zırh” using the procedure of lexical calque. Also, the adjectives “modern” and “kompozit” are detected to be translated by using borrowing procedure.

Example 9:

- **“Elektro-optik keşif,** gözetleme ve hedefleme sistemi olan ASELFLIR300T; yüksek çözünürlüklü kızılötesi kamera, uzaktan teşhis kabiliyetli gündüz kameraları, lazer hedef işaretleyici ve lazer mesafe ölçücünün birleşiminden oluşmaktadır”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.96).
- “ASELFLIR-300T is a high-performance **electro-optical reconnaissance**, surveillance and targeting system designed for fixed-wing and rotary-wing airborne platforms, including Unmanned Air Systems (UASs), helicopters and aircrafts”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.96).

Discussion

The term “elektro-optik keşif” is translated into English using the procedure of lexical calque since the premodifier “elektro-optik” is borrowed, and the head “keşif” is literally translated. Also, thinking that the term “elektro-optik” is transferred to our language through translation, the introduction of new construction into Turkish, a structural calque is observed. The use of hyphenated expressions such as elektro-optik keşif is not so common in Turkish. The compound term is translated into Turkish by means of using a hyphen between two words. However, since this translation is from Turkish to English, that creates a limitation for this thesis, due to the fact that this structure belongs to the English language and this translation does not create a structural change in English, this kind of compound words are classified as lexical calque in this thesis.

Example 10:

- **“De-ice operasyonlarının** etkili olabilmesi için üzerinde yüksek kapasiteli ısıtıcı sistemler bulunmaktadır” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 108).
- “High capacity heating systems are provided on unit to perform **de-ice operations** effectively” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 108).
- **“De-ice tankı** ve **anti-ice tankı”** (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 108).

Discussion

Compound words “De-ice tankı” and “anti-ice tankı” are also examples of lexical calque since a combination of the borrowing and literal translation procedure is observed in these noun phrases. Also, the phrase “de-ice operasyonları” is translated into English as “de-ice operations” using the borrowing procedure.

4.2.1.3. Literal Translation

According to Vinay & Darbelnet, “in principle, literal translation is a unique solution that is reversible and complete in itself and most common when translating between two languages of the same family” (1995, p.34). It is described as the direct transfer of SL into TL in a pattern that is grammatically the same (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p.33). In other words, in literal translation, all morphologic, syntactic, lexical patterns are transferred to the target language. Since Turkish and English are not from the same origin, translating an entire sentence in Turkish with the same order and literally into English may not be accurate. However, focusing on the lexis, literal translation results in accurateness. For example, ‘lazer mesafe bulucu’ is translated literally as ‘laser range finder’ with the use of borrowing procedure in the translation of the term ‘laser’ and literal translation procedure in the translation of the device “range finder.” This shows that this term is translated accurately with its correspondence in English by using literal translation procedure.

This procedure also has a high frequency of use in the translation of defence terms in the catalogues because it is the right choice to render the same technical meaning in English. Besides, since the catalogues in question are technical, frequent use of literal translation is observed in the translation of defence terms, and preventing ambiguities in

translation is the reason for this tendency. These are exemplified in the quotations from the catalogues as follows:

Example 1:

- "PARS'ın en önemli özelliklerinden birisi **durumsal farkındalıktır"** (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 15).
- "One of the most significant features of PARS **is situational awareness"** (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 15).

Discussion

As the example text in Turkish is written to convey the technical information about one of the defence industry products, it has a formal style of writing. Preserving both the meaning and form of the original text is essential to that end. Therefore, the literal translation method is mostly referred to translate the original text into English in general on term basis and at sentence level as much as the dissimilarities between English and Turkish permit, as it is observed in that sentence structure. Order of the words and linguistic patterns are mainly preserved in the compound word "durumsal farkındalık" which is translated into English lexically and word for word as "situational awareness."

Example 2:

- "Sistem **8x8 tahrik sistemine ve merkezi lastik şişirme sistemine** sahiptir" (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 19).
- "The system has an **8x8 drive system** with a **central tire inflation system"** (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 19).

Discussion

The technical term "8x8 tahrik sistemi", which means the system of an eight-wheeled track to receive power from the engine to drive eight wheels simultaneously, is translated as "8x8 drive system" using both the borrowing and literal translation method without changing the order and lexical meaning. Also, the word string "merkezi lastik şişirme

sistemi” is translated as respecting the word order, literally as “central tire inflation system.” The choice of literal translation procedure is suitable since it is a frequently used term in the technical defence register, which means a system that provides air pressure control of each vehicle's tire. This system allows improved performance on different surfaces (Wikipedia, 2020).

Example 3:

- “MIDS LVT **İlklendirme,** Kontrol ve Durum Gözlemleme, **Link Ağ Yönetimi, Kontrol ve izleme**, PPLI & Platform ve Sistem Durumları” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 64).
- “MIDS LVT Initialization, Control and Monitoring, **Link Network Management, Control and Monitoring,** PPLI & Platform and System Status” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 64).

Discussion

In this part of the catalogues where the functions of Multi Data-links processor are introduced, the use of literal translation is frequently observed. The term “MIDS LVT ilklendirme” is translated as “MIDS LVT Initialization” with the use of borrowing procedure in the translation of abbreviations and literal translation method, which is used by translating the term as “initialization” and respecting the word order of the phrase. The phrase “Kontrol ve İzleme” is translated as “Control and Monitoring” by using literal translation procedure.“Link Ağ Yönetimi” is translated as “Link Network Management,” borrowing procedure is observed in the translation of the term “link,” and “ağ yönetimi” is another example of literal translation. The borrowing procedure is observed to be applied to translate the phrase “PPLI & Platform ve Sistem Durumları” that is translated as “PPLI& Platform and System Status”. As it is exemplified in the translation of the technical abbreviation “PPLI,” borrowing procedure is highly observed in translations of acronyms. It is appropriate to prevent ambiguities since abbreviations are universal, and the translation of the terms through the combination of procedures is accurate in this example.

Example 4:

- **“**Olay işaret kaydı**, Diski sıfırlama** ve **güvenli silme**, **taşınabilir katı hal disk** (512 GB a kadar)” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 65).
- **“**Event marking, **Disk zeroize** and **secure erase**, **removable solid-state disk** (up to 512 GB capacity)” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 65).

Discussion

As seen in the sentences extracted from the introduction of the product, the term ‘güvenli silme’ is translated as “secure erase” by using literal translation procedure. Also, the phrase “diski sıfırlama” is translated by making a synthesis of two procedures. Borrowing procedure is applied for “disk,” and the term “sıfırlamak” is literally translated, and the compound word “disk zeroize” is produced. The term “disk” is one of the well-established borrowings and is more commonly used in such contexts. Therefore, a combination of the procedures is suitable to that end. Moreover, the phrase “taşınabilir katı hal diski” is translated as ‘removable solid-state disk,’ without changing the word order and through literally translating each word, and only applying borrowing procedure for the term “disk” again. Therefore, these phrases also represent examples of calque procedure. As a result, the translations are accurate.

Example 5:

- “Bot **deniz durumu 3‘te** rota ve hız sınırlaması olmaksızın tam kapasiteyle görev yapacaktır”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.35).
- “The boat is fully operational in **sea state 3,** and there is no route and speed limitation under the indicated sea conditions”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.35).

Discussion

Another example from the 2019 catalogue is about a naval term. “Deniz durumu,” translated as “sea state,” is a universal term referring to wave and wind conditions of the sea. In other words, “Sea State 3” implies that the sea is in a moderate condition. It is

literally translated to English by preserving the syntax and word order since it is a concept derived from English.

Example 6:

- **"Yeni Nesil Hafif Zırhlı Araç** (YNHZA) Güç Grubu (UTKU Projesi) kapsamında 40 tona kadar paletli hafif zırhlı muharebe araçları için uygun bir güç grubu tasarlanmaktadır. Bu güç grubu; 8 silindirli, V tipi, turbo dizel, **su soğutmalı** en az 675 kW (920- 1000 BG) azami güce ve en az 2700 Nm azami **torka** sahip bir motordan; çapraz tahrikli**, "T" bağlantı** tipinde, dümenleme ve frenleme fonksiyonuna da sahip bir transmisyondan, bunlara entegre edilmiş, **soğutma paketi**, **hava filtrasyon sistemi ve egzoz sisteminden** oluşmaktadır"(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.116).

- "Within the scope of **New Generation Light Armoured Vehicle** (NGLAV) Powerpack (UTKU Project), a powerpack will be developed for light armoured vehicles with a weight of up to 40 tons. This power pack consists of an engine (8-cylinder, V type, turbo-diesel, water cooled, at least 675 kW 920-1,000 HP rated power and at least 2700 Nm max torque), a transmission (cross-drive**, T connection** type with steering and braking functionality), and integrated **cooling pack, air filtration** and **exhaust systems"** (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.116).

Discussion

Examples of literal translation methods detected in the introduction part of Altay Main Battle Tank are as follows. This paragraph is rich in terms as it is in other parts of the catalogues. Firstly, the term "tork" is translated into English as "torque," and the term "transmisyon" is translated as "transmission"; both terms are derived from Latin, and it implies that they are borrowed words, coined to our language as a result of the translation process. Other terms which exemplify literal translation to English by respecting the syntax and meaning of the original terms are "Yeni Nesil Hafif Zırhlı Araç," translated as "New Generation Light Armoured Vehicle," "su soğutmalı" translated as"water cooled," "T bağlantı," translated as "T connection."In addition to this, the abbreviation of YNHZA is literally translated as NGLVA as an acronym of the English translated name of the vehicle. The terms "egzoz sistemi" and "hava filtrasyon[22] sistemi," "cooling pack" may be given examples of calque in Turkish since the syntactic structure is respected in these

[22]https://www.dictionary.com/browse/filtration?s=tMedieval Latin filtrātus filtered, past participle of filtrāre.

compound words, but a new mode of expression is presented. Also, V type is an example of borrowing, which refers to a configuration of engine.

Example 7:

- “Operatif İHA Motoru Geliştirme Projesi kapsamında geliştirilen PD170 **turbodizel havacılık motorutasarım çalışmaları** büyük oranda tamamlanmıştır” (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.117).
- **“Design activities** for PD170 **turbodiesel aviation engine**, developed under the scope of the Operative UAV Engine Development Project, have been completed to a large extent” (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.117).

Discussion

It is no doubt that due to the very nature of technical documents, the use of literal translation procedure is frequent in the defence industry terminology translation. Translation of the phrase “havacılık motoru” for “aviation engine” exemplifies the use of the literal translation method on a term basis and the term choice for translation is suitable. Also, the term **“**tasarım çalışmaları” is accurately and literally translated as “design activities.” The term “turbodizel,” which is an example of borrowing procedure, is observed to be written adjacently in Turkish and in its English translation. However, the term must be written separately in the Turkish version, and its English translation must be in hyphenated form; it is not suitable in this form.

Example 8:

- “RAKAS, **kara, hava ve deniz platformlarında** kullanılan radar**, elektronik harp ve haberleşme sistem** operatörlerinin eğitimlerinde kullanılmak üzere geliştirilmiş bir **simülatör sistemidir.** Türk Silahlı Kuvvetlerinin kara platformlarında görev yapan elektronik harp ve **haberleşme sistem operatörlerinin** eğitimlerinde kullanılmak üzere geliştirilen Muhabere Karıştırma ve Aldatma Simülatörü (MUKAS) ise; **Muhabere Elektronik Destek Sistemi (MEDSİS), Muhabere Elektronik Taarruz** Simülatörü (METSİM) ve Operatörsüz Karıştırıcı (OPKAR) ana alt sistemlerinden oluşmaktadır” (Presidency of Defence

Industries, 2019, p.106).

- “The RAKAS is a **simulator system** designed for training of operators of Radar, **Electronic Warfare and Communication Systems** used in **land, air and naval platforms**. MUKAS is a **simulator system** developed by ASELSAN for training of EW and **communication operators** in Turkish Armed Forces. MUKAS is mainly composed of **Communication Electronic Support** (MEDSIS), **Communication Electronic Attack** (METSIM), and Remote-Controlled EW Systems (OPKAR)”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.106).

Discussion

Another extraction from the 2019 catalogue and its analysis shows us the use of literal translation as specified above. As seen in the examples, analysing the Turkish text and its translation to English, the use of borrowing and the literal translation is frequently observed. The word “simülatör sistemi” is an example of borrowing procedure. The phrase “Elektronik harp ve haberleşme sistemi” and its translation “Electronic Warfare and Communication Systems” are seen to be in the same syntax without upsetting the order, and borrowing procedure is used in the translation of the term “electronic.” In some translated texts, and also in the catalogue, the phrase “radar countermeasure” is used in English to render the phrase “electronic warfare.” Still, the choice for using “electronic warfare” combination of literal translation and borrowing procedure is more suitable in terms of global defence discourse. The same analysis, use of a combination of procedures, is observed in the phrase **“**Muhabere Elektronik Destek Sistemi” (MEDSİS) and its English translation “Communication Electronic Support System”(MEDSIS). In addition to this, the use of ‘muharebe,’ an Arabic loan word, instead of its Turkish counterpart, ‘Savaş,’[23] is frequent in military terminology.

Example 9:

- “ASELSAN, uzun yıllara dayanan **haberleşme ve uydu teknolojileri** tecrübesini bir araya getirerek Türk Silahlı Kuvvetleri başta olmak üzere, dünya ordularının gereksinimleri kapsamında **kara, hava ve deniz uydu terminalleri** üretmektedir”

[23]https://www.etimolojiturkce.com/kelime/sava%C5%9F

(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.83).

- "Combining its years of experience in **communication and satellite technologies,** ASELSAN manufactures **land, air and sea satellite terminals** to meet the requirements of various armies in the world, notably the Turkish Armed Forces"(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.83).

Discussion

The terms "haberleşme ve uydu teknolojileri" and "kara, hava ve deniz uydu terminalleri" are examples of literal translation procedure, except for the translation of the term "technologies" and "terminals," which are one of the well-established borrowings in Turkish, as it is seen in the quotation mentioned above since the terms are observed to be translated word by word, respecting the syntax and order of the terms and this choice of procedure is suitable; thus, translation is accurate.

Example 10:

- **"Kompakt tasarımı** ile **yüksek itki, düşük yakıt tüketimi** ve **farklı irtifa/hız şartlarında** başlatılabilme özelliklerine sahiptir. Türkiye'nin ilk milli Turbojet Motoru olma özelliğine sahip KTJ-3200, Kale **Arge Geliştirme ve Test Merkezinde** bulunan İrtifa Test Sistemi kullanılarak, farklı **irtifa/hız** şartlarındaki performansını kanıtlamış olup, bununla birlikte birçok farklı testten (**mukavemet,su alımı, bozuntu**, MIL-STD-810 kapsamındaki çevresel testler vb.) geçerek kalifiye edilmiştir. KTJ-3200 üstün özellikleri sayesinde, yapılacak bazı **modifikasyonlarla** farklı **hava platformlarına** adapte edilebilecektir" (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.118).

- "Its features include a **compact design**, **high thrust, low fuel consumption** values and starting capabilities at different **altitude/mach speed conditions.** Being the first national Turbojet Engine for Turkey, KTJ-3200 has proven its performance in different altitude/mach speed conditions through Altitude Test Facility in Kale **R&D's Development and Test Centre**, and been validated with various tests (including **endurance, water ingestion**, **distortion**, MIL-STD-810 environmental tests**,** etc.). Thanks to outstanding abilities of KTJ-3200, with certain **modifications** it can be **adapted to** different **air platforms"**(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.117).

Discussion

"Literal, or word for word translation is the direct transfer of a 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," as stated by Jeremy Munday and Basil Hatim, in their "An Advance Resource book" (Hatim, 2004, p.149). Sentences in the quotations above bear resemblances in terms of the time and subject choice as much as the differences between English and Turkish language pairs allow; thus, linguistic servitudes are respected. Also, on a term basis, in the terms translated as "high trust," "low fuel consumption," and 'altitude/mach speed conditions,' "distortion," "water ingestion," "endurance" are literally translated into English in the same order and "adherence to the linguistic servitudes are observed." "Compact design" may be presented as an example of calque since this compound word is translated by using both borrowing and literal translation procedures. Besides, the term "modifikasyon" and "adapted" are examples of borrowing, and its English translation "modification" is derived from 1350–1400; Middle English modifien < Middle French modifier < Latin modificāre, to impose a rule or pattern, regulate, restrain and the term adapt is of Latin origin derived from adaptare, and these words are one of the well-established borrowings in Turkish (Dictionary.com , 2020).

4.2.1.4. Transposition

This procedure is used when "one-word class is replaced with another without changing the meaning of the message" (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p.36). In such cases, it is clear that more complicated procedures must be used and one of them is transposition herein illustrated with some examples detected in the catalogues.

Example 1:

- "TASMUS- "**Taktik** Saha Haberleşme Sistemi" (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.82).
- "TASMUS -**Tactical** Area Communications System" (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.82).

Discussion

After analysing source text and target text, it is observed that the noun "taktik" is translated to English by means of using the adjective "tactical." In this example, the noun

is transposed into an adjective. Thus, an obligatory transposition is in question in this example since its English version is “tactical,” not “tactic.” Therefore, the use of the transposition procedure is suitable in that example.

Example 2:

- “BOZOK 25 mm MKT, tek kişilik elektrik takatli stabilize kapalı silah kulesidir. Ana silah olarak 25 mm çift beslemeli otomatik top ve yardımcı silah olarak da eş eksenli 7,62 mm **makinalı tüfek** kullanmak üzere tasarlanmıştır” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 25).
- “BOZOK 25mm MKT one-man electrical driven stabilised closed the turret is designed to operate with 25mm dual feed automatic cannon as the main gun and a coaxial 7,62 mm **machine gun**” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 25).

Discussion:

As it is seen in the example above, the phrase “makinalı tüfek” is translated into English as “machine gun,” thus the adjective “ makinalı” is translated by using a noun “machine” to render the same meaning due to the fact that Turkish and English are structurally different. Word class is changed, but the meaning is preserved as Vinay & Darbelnet utters, and the choice for transposition is appropriate.

Example 3:

- **“360° (Yatay)x135° (Dikey)** ölçülerde Küresel **Yüksek Çözünürlüklü** Görüntüleme Sistemleri ile bu simülatörde, gerçeğe yakın bir ortamda **aviyonik** ve uçuş intibak, sensör ve silah, **emercensi** ve **normal prosedür**, havada yakıt ikmali, görev tazeleme, görev provası, harbe hazırlık ve **taktik** senaryo eğitimleri icra edilebilmektedir” (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, (p.100).
- “Avionics familiarization and flight orientation, sensor and weapon, **emergency** and **normal procedures**, air to air refuelling, mission refreshment, mission rehearsal, combat readiness, and **tactical** scenario training can be conducted on the simulators with the **high-resolution 360°(H)x135°(V)** spherical display systems” (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.101).

Discussion

Another example of the translation between noun-adjective pairs is presented herein. The noun “taktik” is translated as “tactical” by a reference to an adjective. Also, the term ‘yüksek çözünürlüklü’ is translated as “high resolution” with reference to the noun “resolution.” Thus, an adjective is transposed into a noun. Due to the differences between Turkish and English language pairs, the choice for transposition procedure is obligatory and suitable in this example. Moreover, frequent use of the terms “emercensi” and “normal prosedür” in Turkish texts instead of their counterparts already used in our language like “acil” and “süreç” is striking and implies the density of borrowed words in Turkish defence industry terminology and arises the questions of purification in this language.

Example 4:

- **“Sahil** Gözetleme Radar Sistemi (SGRS)” (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.101).
- **"Coastal** Surveillance Radar System (CSRS)” (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.101).

Discussion

The title of the product, “**Coastal** Surveillance Radar System,” offers another example of transposition. As it follows, the noun “sahil” is transposed into the adjective “coastal.” Reversibly, the adjective “coastal” is generally transposed into the noun “sahil / coast” to render the same meaning. This choice is suitable since the term maritime radars are used as a coastal radar, not as “coast radar”.

Example 5:

- **“1X büyütmeli** olup gündüz nişangahlarındaki şebekeyi etkilememektedir” (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.97).
- “It has **1X magnification** to be used with day optics reticles” (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.97).

Discussion

As Vinay Darbelnet points out, the transposition method is frequently observed between noun-adjective pairs. In the example above, the term an adjective, “büyütmeli,” which means something that has the magnifying function, is transposed into a noun “magnification”.

4.2.1.5. Equivalence

As Vinay and Darbelnet suggest, “the method of creating equivalences is also frequently applied to idioms. For example, “To talk through one’s hat” and “as like as two peas” cannot be translated by means of a calque” (1995, p.38). In regard to exemplifying military or defence slang, Tommy /Tommies in English, the equivalent of the military term “Mehmetçik” may be given as an example. However, Vinay and Darbelnet add that the responsibility of introducing such calques into a perfectly organized language should not “fall upon the shoulders of translators: only writers can take such liberties, and they alone should take credit or blame for success or failure” (1995, p.87). Since the catalogues are categorized as informative and technical, as a result of the terminological analysis, the equivalence procedure in the translation of defence terms is not detected due to the technical nature of the texts, which aims at explicitly and literally rendering the same meaning.

4.2.1.6. Modulation

Modulation is a “variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view as defined by Vinay and Darbelnet, and this change can be justified when, although a literal, or even transposed, translation results in a grammatically correct utterance, it is considered unsuitable, or awkward in the TL” (1995, p. 37-38). They may be fixed or free; thus, optional and obligatory, the variation of the message may be presented with the change from active to passive (and vice versa) as Vinay and Darbelnet suggest. As a result of the analysis of the texts in question, modulation is observed in some parts of catalogues as follows:

Example 1:

- “Elektromanyetik fırlatma teknolojilerinin kazanılması amacıyla ASELSAN tarafından 2014 yılında başlanan “TUFAN” Elektromanyetik Fırlatma Sistemi geliştirme faaliyetleri başarılı bir şekilde **yürütülmektedir”** (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.72).
- “ASELSAN **has been carrying out** an R&D Project on development of Electromagnetic Launcher (EML) successfully since 2014 so as to gain electromagnetic launch system technology” (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.72).

Discussion

Modulations, a semantic shift, are seen in the translated text in different forms. To use the modulations in translations of active and passive voices into the target language is seen most commonly. As observed in the aforementioned passive example, agent, the subject of the sentence, and accordingly, the verb of the sentence is changed into an active voice in its English translation, and the subject of the sentence is stressed. Although these sentences would have been literally translated in the passive form, the translator’s choice is to use free modulation, rendering the information with a change from passive to active.

Example 2:

- “Kule; tahrik sistemi, atış kontrol, bekâ ve **ateş gücü** alanlarında en son teknolojileri barındırmaktadır” (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.25).
- “The turret incorporates the latest technologies in turret drives, fire control, protection and **lethality”** (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.25).

Discussion

In the quotation above, the term “ateş gücü” is translated as “lethality,” using free modulation procedure, since the term in Turkish and its translation implies the cause and effect of the situation. In other words, the result of the firing is referred to as lethality. Since the term lethality is a generally used term used for this implication, the choice is accurate and suitable.

Example 3:

- **“Uçak ve helikopter platformları** için geliştirilen aviyonik süitler”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.55).
- **“Fixed-wing and rotary-wing** avionics suites”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.55).

Discussion

In the quotations above, the term “uçak and helicopter” is translated into English using modulation procedure as “fixed-wing and rotary-wing.” In other words, it is classified as a modulation procedure due to a reference from part to the whole. Thus, airplanes are in the category of fixed-wing since they have a wing fixed and operates on this basis, and helicopters are in the category of rotary-wing aircraft since they have a rotary-wing. The choice of modulation is suitable due to the fact that the catalogues are examples of technical translation, appealing to technical readers. And in defence terminology, these terms are translated as fixed-wing and rotary-wing in general.

Example 4:

- “ERTUĞRUL **Bomba İmha Robotu (BİR)** el yapımı patlayıcıların zorlu koşullar altında, güvenli bir mesafeden etkisiz hale getirilmesi için ASELSAN tarafından geliştirilmiş özgün bir üründür” (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.28).
- “ERTUĞRUL **explosive ordnance disposal robot (EOD)** is used for deactivating improvised explosives under demanding conditions from a safe distance” (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.28).

Discussion:

The term “Bomba İmha Robotu,” which is translated to English as “Explosive ordnance disposal robot,” can be presented as an example of modulation since the term “bomba” is a part of “explosive ordnances” in general. Thus, a specific term is translated using a general term, and there exists a semantic change from part to the whole in this translation example.

Example 5:

- " […] süspansiyon sistemi helezon yay, amortisör, **viraj denge çubuğu** ve osilasyon kolları ile donatılmıştır" (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 17).

- "Equipped with […] coil springs, telescopic shock absorbers, **anti-roll bars,** and oscillation rods" (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 17).

Discussion

The example above includes the use of modulation through the reversal of terms. The term "denge" is modulated and translated into English as "anti-roll" to render the same meaning with the use of the prefix "anti," namely with the use of contrary words in translation. Rolling and balancing are opposites in this example. An anti-roll bar is also called a stabilizer bar, roll bar, sway bar, anti-sway bar. It is a part of many vehicle suspensions that helps to prevent the vehicle from rolling during fast cornering and on rough roads (Wikipedia, 2020). The translation of the term and the choice of procedure is accurate in this example. It would not be a proper choice if translated with the literal translation procedure since it is a common term used as an anti-roll bar or roll bar.

4.2.1.7. Adaptation

According to Vinay and Darbelnet, with adaptation, "extreme limit of translation is reached since it is used in those cases when the type of situation being referred to by the source language message is unknown in the target language culture" (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995, p.39). Adaptations are frequently detected in the translated titles of the books and films. They can be described "as a special kind of equivalence, a situational equivalence," as Vinay and Darbelnet state (p. 39). They give the translation of the game "cricket" in English "by a reference to the Tour de France" as an example (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995, p.39). Notwithstanding, in line with this information, examples of adaptation are not frequent in this case study due to the very nature of technical texts. Only in the name of some products the use of adaptation procedure is detected.

In the product catalogue of the year 2014-2015, the product 30 mm Remote Controlled Stabilized Naval Gun System with the name “Muhafız” is translated into English as “Smash.” Thus, itis adapted with the aim of emphasizing the effect, lethality, and power of the system.

In addition to this, the product “KGK Kanatlı Güdüm Kiti” is translated into English by using adaptation procedure in translation as “Bunker Buster,” a bomb that is used for penetrating hardened targets. This type of munition is called a bunker-buster bomb universally. Thus, the name of the product is translated by using adaptation procedure to appeal to foreign purchasers in defence industry society. These are rare examples of adaptation procedure in the translation of product names from catalogues since the catalogues in question are technical.

4.2.1.8. Economy

Economy is the procedure of using fewer words in TL than SL to refer to the same meaning and classified as one of the complementary translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet.“It is a relative concept, and how it is achieved is what matters, as suggested by Vinay and Darbelnet.” Each language has its own cases of comparatively greater economy which translators have to be aware of in order to find the most appropriate expression” (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p.196). Translations of defence industry terms in this case study include a high number of economy procedures detected in the analysed term list and the random example sets. Some examples are presented below to that end. As claimed by Vinay and Darbelnet, the “use of the techniques of amplification, elaboration, compensation, etc., is not made automatically in technical writing; these techniques are optional rather than compulsory” (1995, p.204).

Example 1:

- “ASELSAN’ın kara, deniz, hava ve sabit merkez unsurlarının gereksinimleri kapsamında geliştirdiği HF serisi **yeni nesil**, **yüksek performanslı sayısal altyapılı yazılım tabanlı telsiz ailesi**; PRC/VRC 9661 HF kara, SRC 9671 HF gemi ve sabit merkez ile 9681 HF hava telsizlerinden oluşmaktadır”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.82).
- “Developed by ASELSAN for requirements of land, naval, air and fixed stations, HF series software defined **new generation high-performance digital radios** consist of 9661 land, 9671 naval and fixed station and 9681 airborne radios”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.82).

Discussion

By analysing the examples above, the use of transposition is observed in translation of the term “yüksek performanslı,” an adjective combination translated as “high performance,” which is a noun combination. Its Turkish version is an adjective. Namely, an adjective is transposed into a noun. Besides, the term “dijital altyapılı telsiz ailesi” is translated into English as “digital radios,” presenting the same meaning with fewer words, thus using the economy procedure.

Example 2:

- “FIRTINA obüsü ve MPT-76 milli piyade tüfeği gibi projelerle en üst kabiliyet noktasına ulaşan Türk savunma sanayii; **hafif ve ağır sınıf namlulu silahlar** konusunda geniş bir ürün portföyüne sahiptir”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.70).
- “The industry, which has peaked with FIRTINA howitzer and MPT-76 National Infantry Rifle, has a vast product portfolio including **heavy-barrel and light-barrel guns**. In addition to main systems, the industry is also a solution”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.70).

Discussion

In the quotation above, the term “hafif ve ağır sınıf namlulu silahlar” was translated as “heavy-barrel and light barrel guns” using economy technique with the omission of the term “sınıf” in the translation.

Example 3:

- “LGK sabit/hareketli hedeflere karşı daha yüksek vuruş hassasiyeti, arttırılmış atış zarfı, daha düşük ikincil hasar ve atış sonrası **hedef değiştirme kabiliyeti** sağlar”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.67).
- “It provides increased accuracy, increased delivery range, reduced collateral damage, and after release **retargeting capability** against both stationary and moving targets”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.66).

Discussion

In the excerpt above, the term “hedef değiştirme kabiliyeti” is translated to English as “retargeting capability,” which gives the same meaning with the use of fewer words by using the economy procedure. This is an optional change, but it is accurate since it renders the same meaning.

Example 4:

- “Nişangahta **çift bakış açılı termal kamera**, **CCD gündüz görüş kamerası** ve lazer mesafe ölçer bulunmaktadır”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.27).
- “The weapon station has dual axes independently driven sight which accommodates **a dual fov thermal camera**, **a CCD camera** and a laser range finder”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.27).

Discussion:

Through analysing the terms in Example 4, it is observed that the term “CCD gündüz görüş kamerası” is translated as CCD camera, by using economy procedure since a CCD camera is an electrical device that converts the light input into electronic signal (Elsevier B.V. , 2020) and it works more effectively in daylight. The choice is optional but may be accepted as accurate since it preserves the meaning. Also, translation of the term “çift bakış açılı termal kamera” as “dual fov thermal camera” is an example of the economy procedure since FOV is an abbreviation for “field of view” used for specifications of cameras and it is the right equivalent for “çift bakış açılı” in English.

Example 5:

- “30 mm ana silahın yanı sıra **eş eksenli** yerleştirilen 7,62 mm makinalı tüfeğe de sahiptir”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.26).
- “The system has 30mm main gun and equipped with **coaxial** 7.62 mm machine gun”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.26).

Discussion

In the example above, the term “eş eksenli” is translated with the use of the economy technique, less word than the original. This is a compulsory change due to the structural differences between English and Turkish in terms of meaning, and the translation is accurate.

4.2.1.9. Amplification

Amplification technique, using more words in TL than the SL to render the same meaning, is illustrated as follows in the quotations from catalogues in question. Translation of terms in this case study includes a high number of amplification procedures. Some examples are presented below to that end.

Example 1:

- “ÇAFRAD Çok Amaçlı Faz Dizinli Radar; katı hal gönderme/ alma modülleri, gelişmiş **sayısal işaret işleme mimarisi**, darbe sıkıştırma özelliği, çoklu hedef takibi, elektronik huzme stabilizasyonu, kısa reaksiyon süresi, gelişmiş **elektronik korunma teknikleri** ile özgün çözümü son teknoloji ile buluşturmaktadır”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.91).
- “ÇAFRAD Multi-Functional Phased Array Radar, combines indigenous design with latest technological advances including fully solid state transmit/receive modules, **digital signal processing,** pulse compression, multiple target tracking, electronic beam stabilisation along with advanced **electronic counter-counter measures”**[24](Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.92).

Discussion

In the example above, the term “ sayısal işaret işleme mimarisi” is translated into English with the use of the economy technique. Thus, fewer words are used in the translated version, “digital signal processing.” Also, the quotation includes an example of amplification procedure since the term “elektronik korunma teknikleri” is translated into English with the use of more words to present an accurate translation. This choice

[24]The strategic response to ECM is electronic protective measures, also known as electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM), the purpose of which is to undermine enemy attempts to deny use of the electromagnetic spectrum. https://www.britannica.com/topic/electronic-warfare#ref1234270

seems suitable due to the fact that the right correspondence of this term in English is “electronic counter-countermeasures,” and its abbreviation is ECCM.

Example 2:

- “Platform **CCD gündüz görüş kamerası** ve silah ile beraber hareket eden **değişken huzmeli projektör** ile donatılmıştır” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 25).
- “The system is utilized with **CCD day camera,** optional thermal camera and **variable beam width projector** moving with the gun” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 25).

Discussion

In the quotation above from the 2014-2015 catalogue, the term “CCD gündüz görüş kamerası” is translated as “CCD Day Camera” using the economy technique. Besides, the term “değişken huzmeli projektör” is translated into English with the use of more words as “variable beam width projector” with the addition of the word “width,” namely, using the technique of amplification in translation. The choice for using amplification is optional in this example.

Example 3:

- “KUNDUZ temel olarak amfibi, zırhlı, paletli, bir operatör ve bir mürettebat ile kullanılan bir istihkâm iş makinesidir. İş makinası olarak küreme, **düzleme,** taşıma ve kazıma operasyonlarını yapabilmektedir”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.21).
- “Armoured Amphibious Combat Earthmover (AACE) is an amphibious, armoured, tracked, combat earthmover; designed for the preparation of river banks during river crossing missions. It is capable of performing bulldozing, **rough grading**, excavating, hauling and scraping operations”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.21).

Discussion

In the quotation above, the term “düzleme” is translated to English by using the amplification procedure as “rough grading,” using two words to render the same meaning. The choice is optional and accurate but may be regarded as unnecessary since the term “grading” itself implies rough grading.

Example 4:

- “ERTUĞRUL **Bomba İmha Robotu (BİR)** el yapımı patlayıcıların zorlu koşullar altında, güvenli bir mesafeden etkisiz hale getirilmesi için ASELSAN tarafından geliştirilmiş özgün bir üründür”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.28).
- “ERTUĞRUL **explosive ordnance disposal robot (EOD)** is used for deactivating improvised explosives under demanding conditions from a safe distance”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.28).

Discussion:

In the quotation above, the term “Bomba İmha Robotu (BİR)” is translated by using amplification procedure since more words are used for explicitation. The term bomb is explicated as explosive ordnance. The choice for using amplification is not compulsory, but it is accurate due to the fact that meaning is preserved in the translation.

Example 5:

- “Havan topu, özel çelikten imal edilmiş **kaval namluya** sahiptir”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.74).
- “It has a **muzzle loading smoothbore barrel** made of special steel alloy”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.74).

Discussion:

In the example above, the term “kaval namlu” is translated by using amplification procedure. Thus by explaining the term with the use of more words in translation. Kaval namlu is a kind of barrel loaded from muzzle and does not have a groove in it (Wordpress, n.d.), that is, “smoothbore.”The choice is accurate since “kaval namlu” is a term unique to our language and may not be understood in English when it is literally translated.

4.2.2. The Analysis of the Metaphors in the Catalogues and Their Translation Procedures

Metaphor translation, the most problematic translation type defined by Peter Newmark, may effect the translation at word level and text level and has been the subject of discussion, especially if the text is informative as it is in this case study, due to the technical nature of the catalogues in question (Newmark, 1988, p.9). It is explained by Newmark as follows:

> By metaphor, I mean any figurative expression: the transferred sense of a physical word (native as 'to originate*, its most common meaning); the personification of an abstraction; the application of a word or collocation to what it does not literally denote, i.e., to describe one thing in terms of another (Newmark, 1988, p. 104).

"Figurative expressions," metaphors, defined by Peter Newmark, are referred to have two basic purposes. The first purpose is a referential purpose that describes a mental process or state, a concept with the aim of describing in a more comprehensive and concise way. The second purpose of metaphors, according to Newmark, is pragmatic. This purpose is simultaneous, which appeals to the senses and aims at pleasing or surprising. In addition to this, the referential purpose is referred to as cognitive; the pragmatic purpose is referred to as aesthetic (Newmark,1988, p.104). According to Delisle, the metaphor may be defined as "a rhetorical element that generally involves using a concrete word to express an abstract concept and which takes the form of elliptical comparison, based on an analogy between two objects, two concepts, or two situations that possess a common characteristic" (Delisle et al. 1999, 157). In general, as observed from the analysis of the catalogues, metaphors are embedded in defence language since they are used for the concretization of abstract concepts, as referred to above. Due to the technical nature of the texts in question, metaphors are not rich in number. However, some examples detected from the catalogues will be presented to that end with their translation procedure as follows :

Example 1: **Maiden Flight**

- "Sözleşmesi 2003 Yılında imzalanan, **ilk uçuşunu** 2009 yılı sonunda gerçekleştiren A400M uçağı […]"(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.43).
- "Launched in 2003 as a European Joint Development Program and performed its **maiden flight** in December […]"(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.43).

Discussion

The term “ilk uçuş” is translated into Turkish as “Maiden flight.” The noun “maiden” is metaphorically used in order to emphasize that it is the first trial and it is not tested before. This is a common term used in aviation, and first flights are technically referred to as maiden flight in aviation terminology rather than “first flight.” This metaphorical phrase is translated by using literal translation procedure.

***Example 2*: Global player**

- “Türkiye’nin dışa bağımlılığını ortadan kaldırmak için sivil ve askerî hava platformlarına özgün motorlar geliştirmek misyonu ile kurulan TRMOTOR, yeni nesil motor teknolojileri alanında tasarımdan sertifikasyona kadar her aşamada yer alarak sektörde **küresel bir oyuncu** olmayı hedeflemektedir”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.117).
- “TRMOTOR aims to be **a global player** in the sector by taking place at each phase of new generation indigenous engines technologies from design to the certification”(Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.117).

Discussion

The phrase “küresel bir oyuncu,” which is a conventional metaphor itself, is translated into English literally as “a global player.” This metaphor is a reference to sports, and the defence sector is referred to as a “global game,” and the agents in this sector are referred to as the “players.” In other words, the metaphor is translated by transferring the same image word for word into Turkish. Thus, the literal translation procedure is applied in translation in this example.

***Example 3:* Dual Feed**

- “BOZOK 25 mm MKT, tek kişilik elektrik takatli stabilize kapalı silah kulesidir. Ana silah olarak 25 mm **çift beslemeli otomatik top** ve yardımcı silah olarak da eş eksenli 7,62 mm makinalı tüfek kullanmak üzere tasarlanmıştır” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 25).

- “BOZOK 25mm MKT one-man electrical driven stabilised closed the turret is designed to operate with 25mm **dual feed automatic cannon** as the main gun and a coaxial 7,62 mm machine gun” (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015, p. 25).

Generally, defence industry products are observed to be personified in defence discourses and naturally, in the catalogues in question to exemplify and demonstrate certain abilities, characters, behaviours, and even the psychological activities of human beings since they illustrate and present the dynamic nature of this sector, its institutions, and its end products. Because of this reason, personification is frequently observed in defence industry terminology. One example of this claim is the term “çift beslemeli,” which is used generally in weapons, cannons, riffles and illustrates a kind of personification for referring to that the gun is filled with ammunition. As a result of this symbolic use, the term is translated into English as “dual feed,” namely, the same metaphor is transferred into English. The term is translated by using the transposition method since the adjective “beslemeli” is translated obligatorily as a noun in this example.

Example 4: **Firing Envelope**

- “Akıllı Pod ise MIL-A-8591, MIL-STD-1553 ve MIL-STD-1760 ile uyumlu olup, CİRİT Füzesi’nin **etkinlik zarfını** artırmaktadır” (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.60).
- “Smart Launcher increases **the firing envelope** of CİRİT and is compatible with MIL-STD-8591, MIL-STD-1553 and MIL-STD-1760” (Presidency of Defence Industries, 2019, p.60).

Discussion:

In the quotations above, the term “etkinlik zarfı,” is an example of metaphor, translated with the use of modulation procedure since it includes a reference from whole to the part with the choice of “firing” instead of literally translating “etkinlik.” The area of flight of a missile is concretized with the use of the term “zarf.” In aerodynamics, the term envelope is used as the flight envelope, service envelope, or performance envelope of an aircraft with the aim of referring to the capabilities of a design in terms of airspeed and load factor

or altitude. The term is somewhat loosely applied and can also refer to other measurements such as maneuverability. When an airplane is pushed, for instance, by diving it at high speeds, to the point it exceeds a published limitation, it is said to be flown "outside the envelope," something considered rather dangerous and that could lead to structural (Skybrary, 2017) damage or loss of control.[25] It is the area where an aircraft operates closely. Since an aircraft operates in defined parameters and step by step, the area of operation is resembled an envelope and is used metaphorically as it is in this example.

Example 5: **The blind altimeter**

- **"Kör altimetre** 29,92 inHg referans basıncına ayarlanmış..." (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015).
- **"Blind encoder** is a remote altimeter that is set to 29.92 inHg reference pressure" (Undersecretary for Defence Industries, 2014-2015).

Discussion:

As exemplified in the quotation above, the product is personified, and a human being "being blind" is attributed to an altimeter. A Blind Encoder is basically a remote altimeter; its pressure is always set to 29.92", it encodes pressure altitude and outputs it on a data bus. They are "blind" in that they do not display data to the pilot. Still, it is transmitted to Air Traffic Controller through the transponder.[26] The feature of the product is conveyed with reference to a living creature. It is also seen that English translation has the same reference with the use of the literal translation method.

Last but not least, it must be stated that the terms which are metaphorically used in the catalogues are mainly translated into English word for word since most of them are present in Turkish with their original versions, and new phrases are not created for them in Turkish. The inclination to borrow and use, which is observed in defence terms generally, is also seen in the transfer of metaphors. This situation may be explained due

[26] https://aviation.stackexchange.com/questions/57225/what-is-a-blind-encoder

to the nature of the defence sector, which is shaped in parallel with developments in the international defence sector and communication tools, technological developments, and the changing balance of power. To sum up, in the examples presented above, the terms are generally translated literally, and the reason for this choice is that these terms are originally transferred into Turkish, and they are embedded in our language.

4.2.3. The Analysis of Competing Terms in the Catalogues

Defence sector, which is in continuous growth, necessitates the emergence and creation of new concepts and terms. If this requirement is not met and managed properly, the language of the defence industry becomes exposed to the flow of foreign terms. Due to the differences between the donor language, which is dominantly English in the defence sector, and the recipient language Turkish, foreign terms that are not phonologically and morphologically appropriate arise in the Turkish language. Even if these borrowed terms have Turkish equivalents, they are not frequently used in Turkish defence industry texts, as is observed in this case study. The inclination to borrow, lack of a standardized terminology accepted and used by all parties in the defence sector results in competing terms. This situation causes ambiguity in all phases like production and documentation, which are necessary for development, and technology transfers. Such standard developments are of necessity to provide data and documentation quality and reliability. A precise, clear, and unambiguous terminology system facilitates technology transfer and becomes a solution to this highly technical field's translation problems and enables linguistic purism. In this part of the study, some examples from the catalogues in question are presented to illustrate ambiguities in the terminology of defence and naturally in their translation.

Example 1:

TURKISH	**ENGLISH**
Fırlatıcı p.53	Launcher p.53
Atıcı p.40	Launcher p.40
Lançer p.53	Launcher p.53
Atıcı Sistemi p.78	Launching System p.78

In the example above from the 2019 catalogue, the existence of competing terms is illustrated. Launcher, which means any system, device vehicle for launching rockets, missiles, and other projectiles (Dictionary, 2020), is referred to with three different terms in Turkish but translated as “launcher,” which is the accurate and right choice in English. However, in the Turkish version, the term “fırlatıcı” is the proper equivalent, and the use of this term may be standardized in Turkish. This situation poses a challenge for the translators and also for the experts in this field. This problem must be rectified with a comprehensive terminology study.

Example 2:

TURKISH	**ENGLISH**
Patlak Yol Gider Lastik p. 15	Run-Flat p. 15
Patlar Gider Tekerlekleri p.23	Run-Flat Tires p.23
Patlak Gider Lastik p.14	Run-Flat Tires p.14
Run Flat Lastikler p.20	Run-flat Tires p.20

In the example above, three different terms are used to refer to the same term, “run-flat,” which is defined as a special tire that enables the vehicle to continue to be driven at some speed level and for some time (Wikipedia , 2020). It is a product of technology transfer, and the term itself supports this. Although they are slightly the same, Turkish versions create ambiguity. Especially the version “patlak yol gider lastik” is not grammatically true and incoherent. In fact, the term “Patlak gider lastik” corresponds to “run-flat tires,” and to prevent ambiguity, this term may be standardized in the Turkish defence language.

Example 3:

TURKISH	**ENGLISH**
Lazer Hedef İşaretleyici p. 96	Laser Spot Tracker p. 96
Lazer Nokta İzleyici p. 96	Laser Spot Tracker p. 96

TURKISH	ENGLISH
Lazer Mesafe Ölçer p.27	Laser Range Finder p.27
Lazer Mesafe Ölçücü p. 96	Laser Range Finder p. 96
Lazer Mesafe Bulucu p.92	Laser Pointer p.92

In the extractions above, a laser spot tracker, which is a kind of device that locks on to the reflected energy from a laser-marked target and defines the direction of the target relative to itself (Dictionary, 2020), is presented to have two different equivalents in Turkish. These two equivalents must be standardized, and the laser spot tracker device must connate to one device. Although “lazer nokta izleyici” corresponds to device “Laser spot tracker,” the Turkish version “Lazer hedef işaretleyici” is more accurate since it implies that the target is marked by this device. However, a specific Turkish equivalent must be determined to prevent confusion in all processes this term is included. In addition, the term “laser range finder” exists in two versions. The term “ölçer” might be presented to be more accurate in Turkish. If the defence terms were standardized, inaccurately translated versions would not have existed. Therefore, the selection or creation of the terms must be carried out by a committee established to prevent these kinds of uncertainty.

Example 4:

TURKISH	ENGLISH
Şelter p.107	Shelter p.107
Şeltır p.42	Shelter p.42

Shelter, which means a structure to prevent people from danger or an attack, is translated as “shelter,” which is suitable and appropriate. However, it is striking that there is an inclination towards borrowing in this example. Although its Turkish equivalent exists as “sığınak,” rather than using this term, the term is borrowed and used in two different orthographies like “şelter” and “şeltır.” Borrowing is the easiest way at first, but it raises purification questions in the long term. Purism is a linguistic movement consciously attempting to reduce the number of borrowed words or, in some cases rejecting their use

altogether (Hogg et al., 1992). In contrast to this, some linguists support this procedure as a way to enrich the language. However, finding a middle ground is of great necessity for defence language, including the dominant use of foreign terms.

Example 5:

TURKISH	**ENGLISH**
Taret p.72	Turret p.72
Kule p.100	Turret p.100

A turret, which is defined as a part of a military vehicle containing a large gun or guns and can be moved to face any direction (Wikipedia , 2020), is one of the most frequently used terms in the catalogues in question since many vehicles have this system. It has a Turkish counterpart as “kule.” However, it is generally used as “taret,” which represents a kind of phonological borrowing to our language. With the help of standardization, different use of the term, which causes ambiguity, may be avoided.

In view of these examples that are rich in the catalogues but briefly presented with the aim of sticking to the page limits of a master thesis, it is concluded that there exists an imbalance between the originally Turkish terms and borrowed terms, which are high in number. Some reasons may explain this imbalance. On the one hand, the inclination to borrow in defence industry terminology is generally the result of spontaneous and unwilling actions. In time, these borrowed words become embedded in our language. On the other hand, the idea that excessive use of borrowed words is a sign of professionalism and competence is a conscious result of this increase in borrowed words in defence language. In addition to this, borrowing is generally regarded as the easiest way to communicate and as the reflection of acceptance of innovation in a way. Therefore, defence language includes competing terms that provide easiness in the first phase but later cause ambiguity and prevent accurate documentation. Since terminology of such a technology branch is not standardized, which plays a vital role for interpreters, translators, and experts of these fields, fixed spelling and grammar rules may be ignored, and term translation and formation necessitate different techniques. In conclusion, for healthy communication and accurate documentation that provide developments in all

phases in the defence industry, a solution must be found to the problems of competing terms.

4.2.4. The Analysis of the Randomly Selected Terms and Their Translation Procedures

After presenting the analysis on best examples to describe the procedures used in the translation of defence industry terms, randomly chosen 250 words out of a total of 1025 terms and phrases were listed and scrutinized as a result of combining the terms detected from two catalogues. Since it is beyond the limits of master's thesis and challenging to categorize and describe all terms found with their translation procedures that are delineated in the theoretical background chapter and exemplified in the former part, randomly selected 250 terms/phrases have been analysed and classified in terms of their translation procedures in accordance with seven main procedures and only two complementary techniques of Vinay and Darbelnet. Although there exist more complementary techniques of Vinay and Darbelnet, only two techniques that are observed to be frequently used in the translation of the terms were chosen for the analysis. This choice may be regarded as one of the theoretical limitations of this study. Then, randomly selected words are given in a list, in a compact form with the explanations of each procedure to improve understanding and be faithful to the context. The list of randomly chosen terms and their respective procedures used for percentage estimation is presented as follows.

TABLE 1: LIST OF RANDOMLY CHOSEN TERMS

	TURKISH	**ENGLISH**	**TRANSLATION PROCEDURE**
1.	Kuyruk Pervanesi P. 56	Tail Rotor P. 56	Literal Translation
2.	Güdümlü Mühimmat P.97	Guided Munitions P.97	Literal Translation
3.	Obüs P. 69	Howitzer P. 69	Literal Translation
4.	Kanat Açıklığı P. 49	Wing Span P. 49	Literal Translation

5.	Periskop Sistemleri P.113	Periscope Systems P.113	Borrowing
6.	Elektronik Harp Süiti P. 91	Electronic Warfare Suite P. 92	Calque, Borrowing
7.	Nominal Çalışma Akımı P. 56	Nominal Current P. 56	Borrowing, Literal Translation Economy
8.	Görev Tabancası P. 79	Duty Pistol P. 79	Literal Translation
9.	İleri Görev Planlama Sistemi P. 60	Advanced Mission Planning System P. 60	Literal Translation, Borrowing
10.	Kilitleme Sistemi P.113	Locking System P.113	Calque
11.	Baş Top P. 39	Bow Gun P. 39	Literal Translation
12.	Akustik İz P. 38	Acoustic Signature P. 38	Calque
13.	Rota Değiştirme P.100	Route Change P.101	Calque
14.	Eklenti Tabanlı P. 58	Plugin Based P.58	Literal Translation
15.	Akıllı Pod P. 61	Smart Launcher P. 60	Modulation
16.	Gövde Üzeri İnme P.42	Belly Landing P.42	Literal translation, Economy
17.	Sinyal İşleme P.60	Signal Processing P.60	Calque
18.	Ateş Gücü P.25	Lethality P.25	Economy, Modulation
19.	Piyade Tüfeği P. 77	İnfantry Rifle P. 77	Literal Translation
20.	Balast P.21	Ballast P.21	Borrowing
21.	Devriye Botu P. 37	Patrol Boat P. 37	Calque
22.	Yeniden Sıfırlama P.97	Recalibration P.97	Modulation, Economy
23.	Mermi P.58	Projectile P.58	Literal Translation
24.	Döner Kanatlı Hava Platformları P.97	Rotary-Wing Airborne Platforms P.97	Transposition, Literal Translation,Calque
25.	Otomatik Bombaatar P.25	Grenade Launcher P.25	Modulation
26.	Yazılım Algoritması P.113	Software Algorithm P.113	Calque
27.	Kanatlı Güdüm Kiti P. 66	Wing-Assisted Guidance Kit P. 67	Amplification, Literal Translation, Borrowing
28.	Yük Kapasitesi P. 46	Payload Capacity P. 46	Calque

29.	Avionic P.43	Avionics P.43	Borrowing
30.	Statik Giriş Portu P. 56	Static Port Inlet P. 56	Calque
31.	İşaretleyici P. 56	Pointer P. 56	Literal Translation
32.	Havan Mühimmatları P. 59	Mortar Ammunition P. 59	Literal Translation
33.	Radar İkaz Alıcısı P.110	Radar Warning Receiver P.110	Calque
34.	Modernizasyon P. 55	Modernisation P. 55	Borrowing
35.	Elektro-Optikler P.89	Electro-Optics P.89	Borrowing
36.	Düşük Ağırlıklı Çekili Obüs P.75	Low Weight Towed Howitzer P.75	Literal Translation
37.	Hologram Sight P. 79	Holographic Sight P. 79	Borrowing
38.	Dizel Elektrik Sevk Sistemi P. 36	Diesel Electric Propulsion System P. 36	Borrowing, Calque
39.	Topçu Roketleri P. 59	Artillery Rockets P. 59	Literal Translation
40.	Faydalı Yük P. 51	Payloads P. 51	Economy, Literal Translation
41.	Doppler İşleme P.97	Doppler Processing P.97	Calque
42.	Yüksek Hassasiyet P.75	High Precision P.75	Literal Translation
43.	Füze P.58	Missile P.58	Literal Translation
44.	Merkezi Lastik Şişirme P. 15	Central Tire-İnflation P. 15	Literal Translation
45.	Gerçek Zamanlı P.98	Real Time P.98	Transposition, Literal Translation
46.	Barometrik Altimetre P. 60	Barometric Altimeter P. 60	Borrowing
47.	Yüksek Hareket Kabiliyeti P. 18	High Mobility P. 18	Amplification, Literal Translation
48.	Uzaktan Komutalı Silah İstasyonu P.26	Remote-Controlled Weapon Station P.26	Literal Translation, Calque
49.	El Tipi Lazer İşaretleyici P. 56	Hand-Held Laser Pointer P. 56	Modulation, Calque
50.	Agresif Süspansiyon P.11	Agressive Suspension P.11	Borrowing
51.	Güç Ünitesi P.75	Power Unit P.75	Calque
52.	Uzun Havada Kalış Süresi P. 50	Long-Endurance P. 50	Economy, Literal Translation

53.	Yarı Aktif Lazer Algılayıcı P.97	Semi-Active Laser Seeker P.97	Calque, modulation
54.	Fırkateyn P.87	Frigate P.87	Literal Translation
55.	Hedef Muhabere Sistemleri P.105	Target Communication Systems P.105	Calque
56.	Stabilize Tüfek Platformu P.25	Stabilised Weapon Station P.25	Borrowing, Literal Translation
57.	Gayro Stabilize P.72	Gyro-Stabilized P.72	Borrowing
58.	Sakınma Manevrası P.98	Evasive Maneuver P.98	Literal Translation, Transposition
59.	Konsol P.34	Console P.34	Borrowing
60.	Senaryolaştırmak P.100	To Simulate P.101	Literal Translation
61.	Çok Darbeli P.72	Multi-Pulse	Literal Translation, Transposition
62.	Görüş Hattı Ötesi (Uydu) Bağlantı P. 49	Beyond Line of Sight (Satellite) Communication P. 49	Calque, Literal translation
63.	Bomba İmha Robotu (BİR) P.28	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Robot (EOD) P.28	Modulation,Calque, Amplification
64.	Mini Akıllı Mühimmat P. 62	Smart Micro Munition P. 62	Calque
65.	Konuşlanmak P.72	To Deploy P.72	Literal Translation
66.	Askeri ve Sivil Amaçlı P. 51	Military and Civil Use P. 51	Literal Translation
67.	Hava Radarları P.89	Airborne Radars P.89	Calque
68.	Elektronik Huzme Stabilizasyonu P. 91	Electronic Beam Stabilisation P. 92	Borrowing, Calque
69.	Hareket Sahası P. 12	Range P. 12	Economy, Literal Translation
70.	Hafif Silahlar P.70	Light Weapons P.70	Literal Translation
71.	Çift Taraflı Emniyet P. 79	Ambidextrous Thumb Safety P. 79	Amplification, Literal Translation
72.	Dalgıç Eğitimi P. 35	Diver Training P. 35	Literal Translation
73.	Atış Kontrol Yeteneği P. 94	Fire Control Capability P. 94	Calque

74.	Yakın-Gerçek Zamanlı P. 82	Near-Real Time P. 82	Literal Translation, Transposition
75.	Özel Hava Mühimmatları P. 59	Special Air Munitions P. 59	Literal Translation
76.	Radar Sistemi P. 91	Radar System P. 91	Borrowing
77.	İç Güvenlik Aracı. 17	Internal Security Vehicle P. 17	Literal Translation
78.	Görüş Sistemleri P.25	Sight Systems P.25	Calque
79.	Uçuş Sortisi P.42	Flight Sortie P.42	Calque
80.	Yan Eğim P.20	Horizontal Gradient P.20	Literal Translation
81.	Elektrik Takatli Top/Kule P.25	Electrical Turret/Gun P.25	Amplification, Calque
82.	Destek Gemileri P.31	Auxiliary Ships P.31	Literal Translation
83.	Taktik Senaryo P.101	Tactical Scenario P.100	Borrowing, Transposition
84.	Ana Silah P.12	Main Gun P.12	Literal Translation
85.	İlklendirme P.64	Initialization P.64	Literal Translation
86.	Seri Modda Atış P.76	Ripple Fire P.76	Amplification, Literal Translation
87.	Yol Tutuşu P. 13	Road Holding P. 13	Literal Translation
88.	Uçak ve Helikopter P. 55	Fixed-Wing and Rotary-Wing P. 55	Modulation
89.	Füze Tapası P. 69	Missile Fuse P. 69	Literal Translation
90.	Otonom İniş P.48	Autonomous Landing P.48	Calque
91.	Çift Bakış Açılı Termal Kamera P.25	Dual FOW Thermal Camera P.27	Economy, Borrowing
92.	Yer Belirleme P.108	Geolocation P.108	Economy, Literal Translation
93.	Tam Görev Simülatörü P.101	Full Mission Sımulator P.100	Calque
94.	Denizaltı Dalış Simülatörü P.100	Submarine Dıvıng Sımulator P.101	Calque
95.	Açık Deniz Devriye Görevleri P. 37	Offshore Patrol Missions P. 37	Economy, Literal Translation
96.	Hafif Sınıf Namlulu Silahlar P.70	Light-Barrel Guns P.70	Economy, Literal Translation
97.	Uzun Menzilli P. 90	Long Range P.90	Literal Translation, Transposition

98.	Gözetleme Birimi P. 63	Sighting Unit P. 63	Modulation, Literal Translation
99.	Dedektör Sistemleri P.88	Detector Systems P.88	Borrowing
100.	El Telsizi P. 83	Handheld Radio P. 83	Modulation, Literal Translation
101.	Karabin Tipi P. 76	Carbine Type P. 76	Borrowing
102.	Beka P. 12	Survivability P. 12	Literal Translation
103.	Yüksek İmha Gücü P. 65	High Destruction Power P. 65	Literal Translation
104.	Ağızdan Yüklemeli P.75	Muzzle Loading P.75	Literal Translation, Transposition
105.	Askeri Operasyon P. 82	Military Operations P. 82	Calque
106.	İnsansız Su Üstü Aracı P. 40	Unmanned Surface Vehicle P. 40	Literal Translation, Economy
107.	Karıştırma Yeteneği P.109	Jamming Capability P.109	Literal Translation
108.	Üstyapı P. 35	Superstructure P. 35	Calque
109.	İkaz Paneli P.20	Warning Panels P.20	Calque
110.	İnsansız Hava Aracı P. 49	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle P. 49	Literal Translation
111.	Sırt Tipi P.102	Manpack P.102	Modulation, Economy
112.	Mayın Karşı Tedbir P. 41	Mine Countermeasures P. 41	Literal translation, Economy
113.	Matematiksel Model P.100	Mathematical Model P.101	Borrowing
114.	Seri Kanal P.55	Serial Bus P.55	Calque
115.	Silah Angajmanı P. 94	Weapon Engagement P. 94	Calque
116.	Darbe Sıkıştırma P. 91	Pulse Compression P. 91	Literal Translation
117.	Motor Bakımı P. 55	Engine Maintenance P. 57	Literal Translation
118.	Patlar Gider Tekerlekleri P.23	Run-Flat Tires P.23	Calque
119.	Tekrar Hedefleme P. 60	Retargeting P.60	Literal translation, Economy
120.	İzlik Zamanı P.69	Tracer Time P.69	Literal Translation

121.	Dalış Operasyonları P. 35	Diving Operations P. 35	Calque
122.	Yol Trafik Bilgisi P.51	Road Traffic İnformation P. 51	Literal translation
123.	Çektiği Su (Baş) P.26	Draught (Fore) P.26	Literal Translation, Economy
124.	Havan P.59	Mortar P.59	Literal Translation
125.	Optik Cayro Pusula P. 37	Optical Gyro Compass P. 37	Calque
126.	Termal Kamera P.75	Thermal Camera P.75	Borrowing
127.	Manevra Dairesi P.100	Manoeuvre Room P.101	Calque
128.	Polimer Tip P. 69	Polymer Type P. 69	Borrowing
129.	Rf Katı Hal Yükselteç P.107	Rf Solid State Amplifier P.107	Borrowing, Literal Translation
130.	Kupola P.82	Cupola P.82	Borrowing
131.	Atış Kontrol Sistemi P.25	Fire Control P.26 System	Calque
132.	Yüksek Hareket Kabiliyeti P. 18	High Mobility P. 18	Literal Translation, Economy
133.	Uzaktan Komutalı P.81	Remote-Controlled P.81	Literal Translation
134.	İkmal Tankeri P.18	Refueler P.18	Economy, Modulation
135.	Askeri Üs P. 61	Military Base P. 61	Literal Translation
136.	Paraşütçü Birliği P.43	Paratroop P.43	Economy, Calque
137.	Denizaltı Savunma Harbi P.87	Anti-Submarine Warfare P. 37	Modulation
138.	Deplasman P.24	Displacement P.24	Borrowing
139.	Buji Sistemi P.19	Bogie System P.19	Borrowing
140.	Emercensi P.101	Emergency P.100	Borrowing
141.	Şahlanma ve Dağılım Performansı P. 79	Accuracy Performance P. 79	Economy, Modulation
142.	Dalış Operasyonları P. 35	Diving Operations P. 35	Calque
143.	Gerçek Zamana Yakın Veri P.48	Near- Real Time Data P.48	Calque
144.	Minyatür Bomba P. 62	Miniature Bomb P. 63	Borrowing
145.	Yük P.101	Payload P.100	Literal Translation

146.	Empedans P.103	Impedance P.103	Borrowing
147.	Entegre Lojistik Destek P.55	Integrated Logistics Support P.55	Borrowing, Calque
148.	İki Eksenli Stabilization P.26	Two Axis Stabilisation P.26	Transposition, Borrowing
149.	Aerodinamik Modelleme P.101	Aerodynamic Modelling P.100	Borrowing
150.	Güdümsüz Roketler P. 61	Unguided Rockets P. 60	Calque
151.	Tabur P. 82	Battalion P. 82	Literal Translation
152.	Güç Ağırlık Oranı P. 13	Power-To-Weight Ratio P.13	Literal Translation
153.	İniş/Kalkış P.100	Landing On/Take-Off P.100	Literal Translation
154.	Hava Freni P.43	Spoiler P.43	Literal Translation, Economy
155.	Spot P. 56	Spot P. 56	Borrowing
156.	Kayan Harita P.52	Moving Map P.52	Literal Translation
157.	Tespit, Teşhis P.108	Detection, İdentification P.108	Literal Translation
158.	Atış Destek Silahı P. 78	Fire Support Gun P. 78	Literal Translation
159.	TelemetriP.64	Telemetry P.64	Borrowing
160.	Veri Link Sistemi P. 49	Data Link System P. 49	Calque
161.	Keşif/İstihbarat P. 37	Surveillance/ İntelligence P. 37	Literal Translation
162.	Kamuflaj Işığı P.15	Camouflage Light P.15	Calque
163.	Erken İhbar P.89	Early Warnıng P.89	Literal translation
164.	Mast P. 90	Mast P. 90	Borrowing
165.	Güdüm Kitleri P. 59	Guided Kits P. 59	Borrowing, Transposition
166.	Manevra Birlikleri P. 64	Manoeuvre Forces P. 64	Calque
167.	Hidropnömatik Süspansiyon Sistemi P. 19	Hydro-Pneumatic Suspension System P. 20	Borrowing
168.	Atış Kontrol Yeteneği P. 94	Fire Control Capability P. 94	Calque
169.	Hareketli Kıskaç P.29	Moving Gripper P.29	Literal Translation
170.	Lançer P.24	Launcher P.24	Borrowing
171.	Hangar/Platform P.55	Hangar P.55	Borrowing

172.	Parabolik Yaprak Yay P.13	Parabolic Leaf Spring P.13	Borrowing, Literal Translation
173.	Baş ve Kıç Ufki Dümen P.100	Fore and Aft Horizontal Rudder P.101	Literal Translation
174.	Çok Rotorlu P. 52	Multi-Rotor P. 52	Calque, Transposition
175.	İdame Eğitimleri (Pilotların) P.100	Sustainment Training (of Pilots)P.101	Literal Translation
176.	Palet Sistemi P. 13	Track System P.13	Calque
177.	Elektronik Huzme Stabilizasyonu P. 91	Electronic Beam Stabilisation P. 92	Calque
178.	Ortak Hava Resmi P.86	Recognised Air Picture P.86	Literal Translation
179.	Durumsal Farkındalık P.95	Situational Awareness P.95	Literal Translation
180.	Simulatör P.108	Simulator P.108	Borrowing
181.	Siber Güvenlik P. 80	Cyber Security P. 80	Calque
182.	Küresel Görüntüleme Sistemleri P.101	Spherical Display Systems P.100	Literal Translation, Calque
183.	Sonar Transdüseri P.97	Sonar Transducer P.97	Borrowing
184.	Kalibre P.10	Caliber P.10	Borrowing
185.	Amfibi Gemiler P. 33	Amphibious Ships P. 33	Calque
186.	Lazer Savunma Sistemi P.72	Laser Defence System P.72	Calque
187.	Kalifikasyon P. 69	Qualification P. 69	Borrowing
188.	Taret P.75	TurretP.75	Borrowing
189.	Geniş İç Hacmi P. 14	Large Internal Volume P.14	Literal Translation
190.	Menzil P. 60	Range P. 60	Literal Translation
191.	Etkinlik Zarfı P. 61	The Firing Envelope P. 60	Modulation
192.	Monokok Gövde P.13	Monokok Hull P.13	Calque
193.	Osilasyon Kolları P. 17	Oscillation Rods P.17	Calque
194.	Tümleşik Kamera P. 51	Integrated Camera P. 51	Calque
195.	Elektromekanik P. 69	Electromechanical P. 69	Borrowing
196.	Göz Yaşartıcı Gaz P.20	Tear Gas P.20	Calque, Transposition

197.	Nişangah P. 76	Sight P.76	Literal Translation
198.	Ufuk Ötesi Haberleşme P. 82	Beyond Line of Sight Voice/Data Communication P.82	Modulation, Amplification
199.	Seri Üretim P. 65	Serial Production P. 51	Calque
200.	Uydu Haberleşme Terminali P. 83	Satellite Communication Terminal P.83	Calque
201.	Kısa Menzilli Keşif Gözetleme Uygulamaları P. 49	Short Range Reconnaissance and Surveillance Applications P. 49	Transposition, Literal Translation
202.	Sonar Domu P.96	Sonar Dome P.96	Borrowing
203.	Saçılım Merkezi P.97	Scattering Center P.97	Literal Translation
204.	Ölçeklenebilir Koruma Seçenekleri P.28	Scalable Protection Options P.28	Literal Translation
205.	Dekoy P.98	Decoy P.98	Borrowing
206.	Komuta Kontrol Bilgi Sistemleri P.85	Command Control Data Systems P. 80	Calque
207.	Su Topu P.22	Water Cannon P.22	Literal Translation
208.	Stand-Off Mühimmatı P. 63	Stand-Off Missile P. 64	Borrowing, Modulation
209.	Makineli Tüfek P. 69	Machine Guns P. 69	Calque, Transposition
210.	Hedef Çekme P. 41	Target Towing P. 41	Literal Translation
211.	Etkili Menzil P. 76	Effective Range P. 76	Literal Translation
212.	Radar Sistemi P. 91	Radar System P.91	Borrowing
213.	Muhabere Elektronik Destek Sistemi (Medsis), P.106	Communication Electronic Support (Medsis) System, P.106	Literal Translation, Calque
214.	Gizli Bağlantılar P.85	Hidden Links P.85	Literal Translation
215.	Atış Ömrünün Artırılması P.13	Increase Fatigue Life P. 13	Modulation
216.	Aesa Radarı P. 49	Aesa Radar P. 49	Borrowing
217.	Elektroptik Keşif P. 96	Electro-Optical Reconnaissance P. 96	Calque
218.	Emiter Simülatörleri P.113	Emitter Simulators P.113	Borrowing
219.	Megajoule P.72	Megajoule P.72	Borrowing
220.	Geri Tepme P.13	Recoil P.13	Literal translation, Economy
221.	Çift Dalgaboylu Lazer Mesafe Ölçücü P. 96	Dual Wavelength Laser Range Finder P. 96	Literal Translation, Modulation

222.	İtki P.114	Propulsion P.114	Literal Translation
223.	Planet Dişli Redüksiyonlu P.17	Planetary Gear Reduction P.17	Calque, Transposition
224.	Yüksek Teknoloji P.58	High-Technology P.58	Calque
225.	Barometrik İrtifa P. 56	Barometric Altitude P. 56	Calque
226.	Parabellum P.69	Parabellum P.69	Borrowing
227.	Otonom Veya Uzaktan Kumanda P. 51	Autonomous or Manual Modes P. 51	Borrowing, Modulation
228.	Eo/Ir Kamera P. 49	Eo/Ir Camera P. 49	Borrowing
229.	Hava Kompresörü P.35	Air Compressor P.35	Calque
230.	Hareketli Hedef P. 25	Moving Targets P.25	Literal Translation
231.	Akıllı Bakım Yönetim Sistemi P. 83	Intelligent Maintenance Management System P. 83	Literal Translation,Calque
232.	Taktik Saha Haberleşme Sistemleri P. 80	Tactical Field Communication Systems P. 80	Calque
233.	Gayro Stabilize P.72	Gyro-Stabilized P.72	Borrowing
234.	Dalga Şekilleri P. 82	Waveforms P. 82	Literal Translation, Economy
235.	Radar Antenleri P. 62	Radar Antennas P. 62	Borrowing
236.	Tanksavar P. 12	Anti-Tank P.12	Modulation
237.	Anti-Şok Süspansiyon Sistemi P. 14	Anti-Shock Suspension System P. 14	Borrowing
238.	Draft P. 37	Draft P. 37	Borrowing
239.	Patlayıcı Dayanımı P.21	IED Resistance P.21	Modulation
240.	Tip İntibak Eğitimleri P.114	Type Rating Training P.114	Calque,Literal Translation
241.	Periskop Sistemleri P.113	Periscopes Systems P.113	Borrowing
242.	Düşük Çıkış Gücü P. 92	Low Output Power P. 92	Literal Translation
243.	Operasyon Süresi P.29	Operation Time P.29	Calque
244.	Tapa P.58	Fuse P.58	Literal Translation

245.	Aktif Radar P. 60	Active Radar P.60	Borrowing
246.	KBRN Keşif P.15	CBRN Reconnaissance P.15	Calque
247.	Hidroakustik P. 36	Hydroacoustic P. 36	Borrowing
248.	Gösterge Panelleri P.85	Indicator Panels P.85	Calque
249.	Anti-Tank P.11	Anti-Armor P.11	Modulation
250.	Viraj Denge Çubuğu P.18	Anti-Roll Bar P.18	Modulation

As a result of the analysis presented in the abovementioned chart, due to the fact that defence industry terms and phrases generally consist of more than one word and due to multiple uses of procedures for a unit of translation, each procedure was considered as used once in the overall estimation. Therefore, percentages were calculated according to the frequency of procedures, and the number of the terms was not taken into consideration. The results represent the round figures gathered as a result of estimation. They are presented in this part of the thesis in the form of two pie charts with the aim of introducing an overall analysis. The result of the analyses demonstrates the following:

- It is estimated that 320 procedures in total were applied for 250 terms/units of translation. This number indicates that generally, not a single procedure is used for the translation of a term.
- The most frequently used procedure is identified as “literal translation,” with a frequency of 109 times.
- Declining frequencies are in this order: Literal translation (109 instances), Calque (76 instances), Borrowing (66 instances), Modulation (24 instances), Economy (23 instances), Transposition (15 instances), Amplification (7 instances)

As a result of the analysis, the distribution of procedures and techniques used are shown in the pie chart as follows:

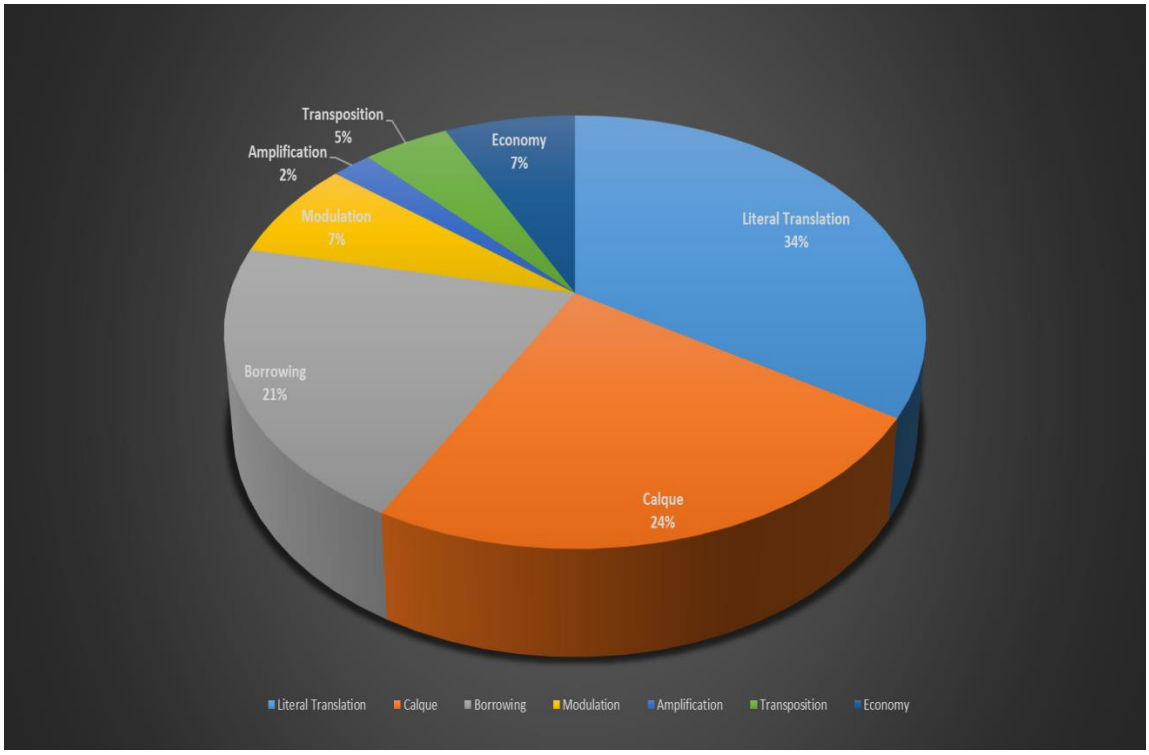

Figure 1: Percentage of Procedures Used in Randomly Chosen Terms

Interpreting these results presented in the pie chart demonstrates the following results:

- The use of literal translation has the largest proportion with %34. other methods following it respectively: calque with the proportion of %24, borrowing with the proportion of %21, modulation with the proportion of %7, economy with the proportion of %7, transposition with the proportion of %5, amplification with the proportion of %2.

- Bearing in mind that calque is also “a special kind of borrowing” and adding up the percentage of borrowing procedure (%21) and calque (%24), which equals to %45, it is observed that this percentage is higher than the percentage of the literal translation procedure (%37). This result proves that being technical texts, the catalogues in question have a higher number of the use of borrowing procedure as expected. In other words, these numbers of percentages prove the hypothesis of the thesis that defence industry terms mainly consist of borrowings due to dependence on foreign sources in the defence industry and the effect of lingua franca of the sector “English.”

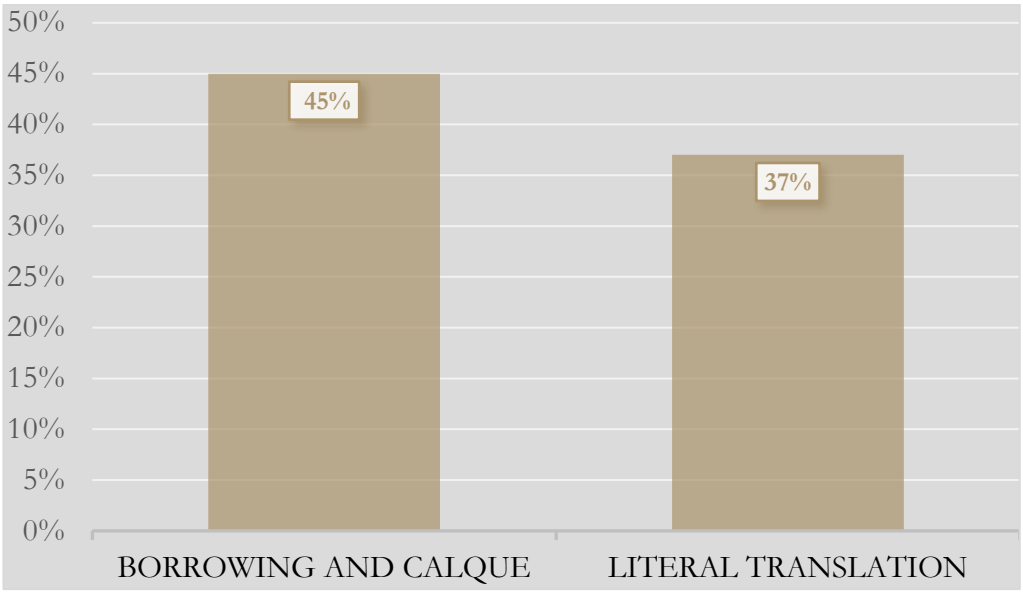

Figure 2: Percentages of Direct Translation Procedures

In addition to these results mentioned above, the pie chart as a whole demonstrates that the frequency of oblique translation methods is lower. Also, direct translation methods are in higher frequency as anticipated. Distribution of the direct and oblique translation procedures as a result of the analysis are presented in the pie chart as follows:

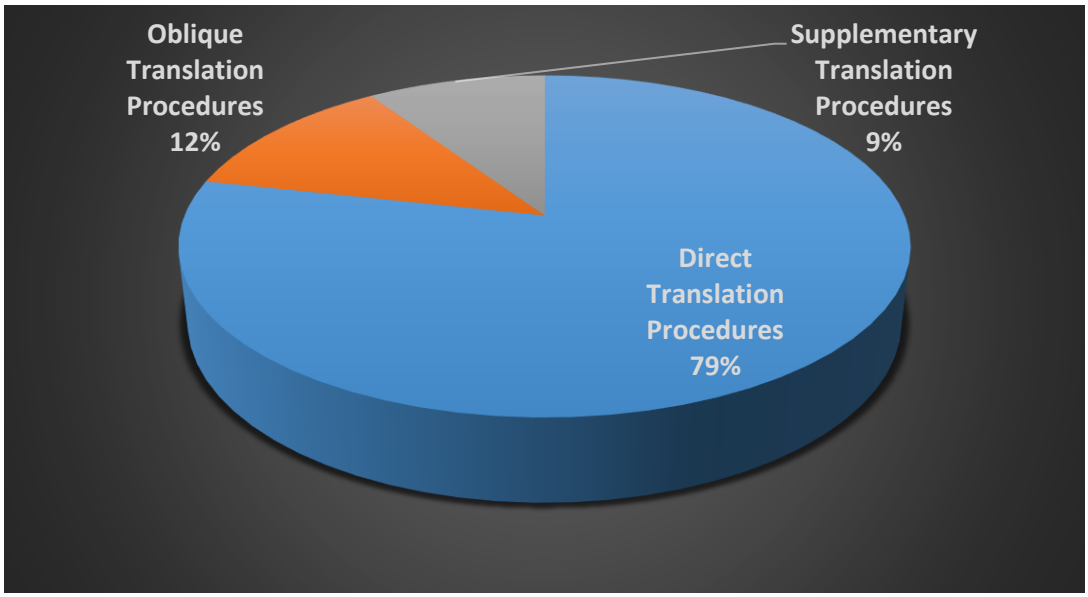

Figure 3: Percentage of main translation procedures

Moreover, these results reflected in the pie chart show us that the number of direct translation procedures used in the translation procedures of defence industry terms with the percentage of 79% overrides oblique translation procedures used in translations, which is %12. Supplementary translation techniques are observed to be used with a percentage of 9%. The unique, informative, and technical nature of the defence industry texts; and, in this case study technical nature of the catalogues are the reasons for this large proportion of direct translation procedures in overall results. This situation is appropriate in terms of text type.

CONCLUSION

Being the first study about the language of the defence sector with an academic perspective in Turkey, this study aims at filling the gap in terminological studies of the defence sector and creating insight for future studies in this regard. In view of the major role of the English language and the importance of the translation process, this study is an attempt to analyze the translation process of the terminology used in the defence industry at the text level and the lexical and syntactic level. Underlying factors of the procedures used in the translation of the terms are highlighted in this thesis to this end.

As a result of these analyses, firstly, in the light of the Skopos theory elaborated in chapter 2, theoretical background part, it is observed that the translation of the catalogues is in parallel with the skopos of the Turkish catalogue, the aim of which is to give information about the developments to the readers and beneficiaries of this global sector. Types of selected texts in Turkish and English were determined in the scope of Katharina Reiss's text typology and supported with examples from the catalogues. While the content, form, and terminology of the selected texts are studied, it is understood that the catalogues in question are content-focused, informative texts. Moreover, they may be classified as operative in terms of the classification of Reiss and Vermeer since they have the aim of impressing the target market and customers. Both texts involve precise information and give accurate data to the beneficiaries. It is also observed that Defence Industry Products Catalogues and their translated versions serve the same purpose and target for the same type of beneficiaries. The vision and policy of SSB, the data of the previous years and the expectations, and the information regarding the products are given in a clear and detailed manner in the target and source text. In other words, the stylistic and semantic characteristics of the original text in Turkish are observed to be maintained in the translated text.

Secondly, in chapter four, for the sake of terminological analysis, best examples from the catalogues found to be compact and functional for each procedure have been presented since Vinay & Darbelnet’s translation procedures should be carried out at the sentence level and word level. Only the use of the equivalence method is not detected in contrast to other main and supplementary procedures due to the informative and content-focused type of the catalogues. After analysing the catalogues with examples on a term basis, randomly selected 250 terms listed out of 1025 terms are analyzed

according to the procedures used and since more than one procedure may be applied for a term, and the terms are generally formed of two or more words, the procedures rather than the words are taken into consideration for overall estimation. The results are presented in a pie chart at the end of the analysis chapter with their interpretations.

The first and the second research questions are answered according to the analysis in chapter four. In this case study about defence terms from the catalogues, it is observed that, in a declining rate, the use of literal translation has the largest proportion with %34. The procedure “calque” follows it with the proportion of %24, the borrowing procedure with the proportion of %21, modulation with the proportion of %7, economy with the proportion of %7, transposition with the proportion of %5, amplification with the proportion of %2. Overall assessment of the pie chart shows us that direct translation procedures override oblique translation procedures in the translation of defence industry terms. The percentages may be considered as an explanation for the first question. Thus, the rates show that direct translation procedures are frequently preferred in the translation of the terms. When global qualities of the defense sector are taken into account, it is observed that new terms and concepts contribute to the defense industry nearly every day. Therefore, in order to follow the developments in the universal language of the defence sector, the fastest and accurate solution is generally seen as direct translation methods. Due to the fact that direct translation makes easy conveying of the content and information given in the source text, the direct translation methods are generally observed to be used to translate the selected texts.

In this study, it is also striking that a considerable amount of terminology in the selected texts and translated texts are created by using procedures of borrowing and calque. Borrowing procedures and calque correspond to 45 % regarding all direct translation methods applied. These results also imply that borrowing procedure, calque, and literal translation methods constitute fifty percent of the main translation procedures used. A less frequent percentage of oblique translation procedures and complementary translation techniques draws attention.

In addition to this, results indicate that the equivalence method is not observed in the term translations. The possibility of equivalence, adaptation, and modulation, and transposition in the translation of defence industry texts is shown to be less frequent. Overall results show the implication that dilemmas posed by the technical language of the defence industry are overcome with the use of direct translation procedures. The fact

that the target reader is generally taken into account is supported by the evidence that the jargon of the defence industry is preserved by frequent use of borrowed words. Also, the frequency of literal translation procedures supports this. Besides, additional explanations of the terminology are not given in both texts as it is assumed that the beneficiaries of the selected texts have adequate knowledge of the defence terminology.

Regarding overall analysis, the information is observed to be given clearly to avoid ambiguities. In the translated text, the data is provided in the same way as in the original text. The translated version is also filled with lots of acronyms or highly technical terms, which are literally translated with the extended versions of acronyms. Furthermore, transposition procedures are utilized to produce accurate and fluent English texts and clarify some terms properly. Since readers of these catalogues are in general knowledgeable, specialists in the defence sector in the defence sector, a text full of technical terms will meet their needs and answer the questions regarding specifications of the products. This expectation is satisfied with a higher rate of use of borrowed terms in this case study.

Throughout the study, while the glossaries and dictionaries are used to find out the meanings of the terms, metaphors are also observed in the catalogues, and some of them are addressed in the analysis part owing to the fact that analysing all metaphors found in the catalogues are beyond the limits of a master thesis. Following the analysis of example metaphors in terms of the translation methods, it is understood that direct translation procedures are also used to translate the metaphors. As seen in the previous explanations about terminology, to adapt and use the metaphors efficiently, borrowing and literal translation procedures seem the most suitable solutions. Besides, some competing words revealing the effects of non-standardization in defence language are exemplified in this chapter with the aim of answering the last research question of this thesis. By giving the example of the USA defence terminology program, the importance of the standardization and terminology studies are stressed. Existence of competing terms in a unique, technical language like defence industry language may prevent affective communication between agents of this sector and right technology transfer. Therefore, based on this case study, the problems regarding the standardization and purifying in defence language are underlined in this thesis.

As Sager states, scientific discourse of necessity develops and builds a body of definitions and descriptions which convert vocabularies into proper terminologies, the

use of which can be controlled (Rey & Sager, 1995, p.8).With the ultimate aim of having steady development in the defence sector and providing quality standards through accurate documentation and translations and indirectly effected healthy communication between the parties of this sector, the use of defence terminology must be controlled with the importance given to translation studies. This is what provides quality in the production of defence products and what enables reaching high standards in this sector. Therefore, in this case study, the emphasis is made on the lack of translation and terminology studies, as well as the importance of standardization in defence terminology for future developments in the sector. Considering the theoretical difficulties associated with the definition of what the terminology is and the general conditions for the existence of technical terms, it can be concluded that translations of terminology should best be left in the hands of the experts of each specific field. In this way, challenges arising in the translations of terminology, especially during naming and systematic classification, can be overcome better during the process or alternatively by collaborating with language planners and organizations charged with the standardization or other regulation of language experts. This is also stated by Rey and Sager (1995, p.7) in the sense that terminology studies and translation of technical terms should be left in the hands of groups charged with standardization; and that translators, linguists, and specialists on defence industry should work in collaboration in this standardization and purifying process. Thus, a committee must be formed consisting of academicians, professionals, linguists, and translators to provide standardized terminology in the defence sector. Since this study includes the terminological analysis of The Defence Industry Products Catalogue and its English translation, far-reaching studies must be provided. Standardised use of technical terms must be maintained in this growing sector. Different catalogues, source text, dictionaries, books, contracts, and periodicals must be scanned and scrutinized to enable the common use of terms.

In conclusion, what this study brings to the fore is that neglecting terminology studies may cause crucial results as far as the language and terminology of the defense sector are concerned, as these are is highly technical and highly important due to the developments in the sector which enables the strengthening of the defence mechanism of the country. To this end, some suggestions are provided in the below-mentioned part.

SUGGESTIONS

Just like the ‘DoD terminology program’ used in America, a system or a termbase should be created to find a solution for different and competing translations that are observed in translation of many terms in the catalogues, and high use of borrowing procedures in translations and an increased number of borrowed words in Turkish. It is observed in the translations that the Turkish equivalents of the borrowed words are generally not used, although they are already created. The borrowed words and calques are detected to be embedded in the Turkish language in a way. However, this easiness in the first phase may cause problems in the future of our language. Specialists and translators' inclination to the use of borrowing procedure may raise the question of purification and standardization in language. Therefore, this study is an attempt to emphasize that a solution should be found to that problem in defence sector.

Owing to increasing interactions between nations, cultures, and countries almost every day, it is possible to see the results of these interactions in different aspects such as cultural, educational, and in the defence sector as well. Despite the existing borders of countries, due to globalisation and a wide range of communication tools, the invisible borders between the major sectors of countries have disappeared. Players of the defence sector search to meet the needs of foreign markets and our own national security needs. To be integrated with the global defence sector and have a superior role in that sector, translation and terminology studies are obligatory processes. For our country, which has a geostrategic position in the world, to monitor the global developments in defence and to have a share in international defence trade, translation has a significant role. Due to multiple structures of the defence sector, the only way to reach the global markets and clients is to inform the target audiences in English; thus, this may be achieved through translation. However, the terminology of the defence industry, which is observed to include competing terms that might create ambiguity for the translators, beneficiaries, and experts in this sector, may disrupt the development. In order to find a solution to this problem, translation and terminology studies must be given the weight they deserve for the overall growth in the defence sector.

In addition to this, this thesis puts forth that translations of defence industry texts require not only presenting equivalents of the terms in target translated text but also presenting appropriate translations. Therefore, in this thesis, following the evaluation of the documents in light of Vinay and Darbelnet's theories and Skopos Theory, the need for an academic perspective in the translation of texts on the defence industry was emphasized. Defence industry terminology necessitates theoretical studies and standardization as a technical field of study to provide continuous development.

Consequently, comprehensive online dictionaries and termbases must be prepared for accurate translations of defence industry texts. The fact that a comprehensive study about the translation of texts on the defence industry cannot be found in the process of this thesis also implies the need for the importance given to translation and terminology in this sector. It can be suggested that a commission consisting of specialists of the defence industry, academicians, linguists, translators must be established, and defence industry terminology must be purified, standardized to ensure the quality in production, development, and successful communication between the agents in this sector. It is expected that this thesis will bring the terminology issue to the table in the defence industry and pave the way for prospective researches on the texts of the defence industry and their translations.

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APPENDIX 1: LIST OF TERMS FROM 2014-2015 AND 2019 CATALOGUES

TURKISH		ENGLISH
1.	5 Yol Tekerlekli Araç P.13	5 Road Wheeled Tracks P. 13
2.	8x8 Askeri Taktik Araç P.104	Eight by Eight Tactical Truck P.104
3.	Açık Deniz Devriye Görevleri P. 37	Offshore Patrol Missions P. 37
4.	Açık Sistem Mimarisi P.87	Open System Architecture P.87
5.	Acil Çıkış Kapağı P. 18	Emergency Exit Hatch P. 18
6.	Acil Destek P. 35	Emergency Support P. 35
7.	Acil Durum Haberleşme Şebekesi P. 83	Emergency Communication Network P. 83
8.	Acil Durum Haberleşme Şebekesi P.83	Emergency Communication Network P. 83
9.	Acil Müdahale Botu P. 35	Navy Emergency Response Boat P. 35
10.	Acil Müdahale P. 35	Emergency Rescue P. 35
11.	Acil Ve Arıza Durumu Vermek P.100	To Trigger Emergency/Failure Conditions P.101
12.	Adaptif Eşik P.97	Adaptive Threshold P.97
13.	Aerodinamik Modelleme P.101	Aerodynamic Modelling P.100
14.	Aesa Radarı P. 49	Aesa Radar P. 49
15.	Ağ Destekli Harp P.85	Network-Centric Warfare P.85
16.	Ağ Paketleri P.55	Network Pocket P.55
17.	Ağır Sınıf Namlulu Silahlar P.70	Heavy-Barrel Guns P.70
18.	Ağır Tonajlı Harp Gemileri P.31	Large Surface Combatants P.31
19.	Ağır Yakıtlı Motor P. 48	Heavy-Fuel Engine P. 48
20.	Ağızdan Yüklemeli P.75	Muzle Loading P.75
21.	Agresif Süspansiyon P.11	Agressive Suspension P.11
22.	Akıllı Bakım Yönetim Sistemi P. 83	Intelligent Maintenance Management System P. 83
23.	Akıllı Mühimmat P. 49	Smart Munitions P. 49
24.	Akıllı Pod P. 61	Smart Launcher P. 60
25.	Aktif Karıştırma Uygulaması P.111	Jamming the Communication P.111
26.	Aktif Muhabere Antenleri P. 91	Active Communications Antennas P. 92
27.	Aktif Radar P. 60	Active Radar P.60
28.	Akustik Harp P.25	Acoustic Warfare P.25

29.	Akustik İz P. 38	Acoustic Signatures P. 38
30.	Alçaktan Uçan Hava Hedefleri P. 93	Low-Flying Aircrafts P. 93
31.	Alet Kart Kontrolleri P.100	Instrument Card Controls P.101
32.	Almaç P.58	Receiver P.58
33.	Alt Yapı Üretimi P. 58	Production Infrastructure P. 58
34.	Amfibi Gemiler P. 33	Amphibious Ships P. 33
35.	Amfibi Harekât P. 62	Amphibious Operation P. 61
36.	Amfibi P.26	Amphibious P.26
37.	Ana Muharebe Tankı P. 10	Main Battle Tank P. 10
38.	Ana Silah P.12	Main Gun P. 12
39.	Ana Uçuş P. 56	Major Flight P. 56
40.	Angajman P.34	Engagement P.34
41.	Ani Atışlar P. 13	Burst Firing P. 13
42.	Ani Müdahale P. 17	Rapid Response P. 17
43.	Anten Dizisi P.107	Antenna Array P.107
44.	Anten Kazancı p.103	Antenna Gain P.103
45.	Anten Mimarisi P. 90	Antenna Architecture P. 90
46.	Anten P.113	Antennas P.113
47.	Anti-Drone Rf Karıştırma Ve Köreltme Sistemi P.111	Anti-Drone Rf Jammer System P.111
48.	Anti-Korsanlık P. 37	Antipiracy P. 37
49.	Anti-Şok Süspansiyon Sistemi P. 14	Anti-Shock Suspension System P. 14
50.	Anti-Tank P.11	Anti-Armor P.11
51.	Anti-Terör P. 51	Anti-Terror P.51
52.	Ara Yüz P. 82	Interfaces P. 82
53.	Araç Tipi P.48	Vehicular P.48
54.	Arakatman Yazılımı P.62	Middleware Pp.62
55.	Arama ve Kurtarma (Sar) P.100	Search and Rescue (Sar) P.101
56.	Araştırma Ve Geliştirme Faaliyetleri P.70	R&D Activities P.70
57.	Arka Görüş Kamerası P. 15	Rear-View Camera P. 15
58.	Arka Kuyruk /Kanat P.77	Rear Wing P.77
59.	Arpacık P.87	Front Sight P.87
60.	Asimetrik Harp P. 51	Asymmetric Warfare P. 51
61.	Askeri Operasyon P. 82	Military Operations P. 82
62.	Askeri Şase P.22	Military Chassis P.22
63.	Askeri Üs P. 61	Military Bases P. 61
64.	Askıda Kalabilme P. 49	To Hover P. 49

65.	At Unut Güncelle Modu P.71	Fire-Forget-Update Modes
66.	Ataletsel Ölçüm Birimi P. 60	Inertial Navigation System P. 60
67.	Ateletsel P. 67	Inertial P.67
68.	Ateş Desteği P.84	Fire Support P.84
69.	Ateş Gücü P.25	Lethality P.25
70.	Ateş Gücü Çeşitliliği P. 13	Range of Fire Power P. 13
71.	Atik Platformu P. 45	Agile Platform P.45
72.	Atım Hızı P.84	Rate of Fire P.84
73.	Atış Bilgisayarı P.75	Fire Computer P.75
74.	Atış Destek Silahı P. 78	Fire Support Gun P. 78
75.	Atış Kontrol Radarı P. 94	Fire Control Radar P. 94
76.	Atış Kontrol Sistemi P.25	Digital Fire Control System P.26
77.	Atış Kontrol Ünitesi P. 63	Fire Control Unit P. 63
78.	Atış Kontrol Yeteneği P. 94	Fire Control Capability P. 94
79.	Atış Ömrünün Artırılması P.13	Increase Fatigue Life P. 13
80.	Atış Platformu P. 63	Launching Tripod P. 63
81.	Atış Yapan Platform P. 61	Firing Platform P. 60
82.	Atış Zarfı P.77	Delivery Range P.77
83.	Avionik P.43	Avionics P.43
84.	Aviyonik Mimari P. 55	Avionics Architecture P. 55
85.	Aviyonik Modernizasyon P. 55	Avionic Modernisation P. 55
86.	Aviyonik Sistem Entegrasyonu P. 55	Avionics Systems Integration P. 55
87.	Aviyonik Süitler P. 55	Avionics Suites P. 55
88.	Ayarlanabilir Dipçik P. 76	Adjustable Stock P. 76
89.	Ayarlanabilir Spot P. 56	Adjustable Spot P. 56
90.	Azami Hassasiyet P.113	Maximum Sensitivity P.113
91.	Azami Hız P. 12	The Maximum Speed P. 12
92.	Bağımsız Güç Kaynağı P.25	Independent Power Supply P.25
93.	Bağımsız Süspansiyon P.22	Independent Suspension P.22
94.	Bakım P.39	Overhaul P.39
95.	Balast Alma P.21	To Take in Ballast P.21
96.	Balast Haznesi P.21	Ballast Canister P.21
97.	Balast P.21	Ballast P.21
98.	Balistik Düzeltme P.25	Ballistic Correction P.25
99.	Balistik Hesaplama P.26	Ballistic Computation P.26
100.	Balistik Koruma P. 17	Ballistic Protection P. 17
101.	Band Aralığı P.97	Wave Band P.97

102.	Barış Kartalı P. 55	The Peace Eagle P. 57
103.	Barometrik Altimetre P. 60	Barometric Altimeter P. 60
104.	Barometrik İrtifa P. 56	Barometric Altitude P. 56
105.	Bas Konuş P. 83	Push to Talk P. 83
106.	Baş Top P. 39	Bow Gun P. 39
107.	Baş Ve Kıç Ufki Dümen P.100	Fore and Aft Horizontal Rudder P.101
108.	Bas VideoP.83	Push to Video P. 83
109.	Base Bleed P. 73	Base Bleed P.73
110.	Baz İstasyonu P. 83	Base Station P. 83
111.	Beka P. 12	Survivability P. 12
112.	Birincil Arama Sensörü P.112	Primary Surveillance Sensor P.112
113.	Birlik P. 61	Troops P. 61
114.	Birlikte Çalışabilirlik Projesi P.115 2014	Interoperablity Project P.115
115.	Bomba Atar P. 40	Grenade Launcher P. 40
116.	Bomba İmha Robotu (BİR) P.28	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Robot (EOD) P.28
117.	Buji Sistemi P.19	Bogie System P.19
118.	Burulma Çubukları P. 14	Torsion Bars P. 14
119.	Burunlu Kabin P.17	Bonneted Cabin P.17
120.	Buzdan Koruma Sistemi P. 48	Ice Protection System P. 48
121.	Büzmeli P. 69	Blank P. 69
122.	Çalışma Modu P. 56	Operation Mode P. 56
123.	Camo P. 55	Camo P. 57
124.	Çekme Itme P.102	Pushback and Tow P.102
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126.	Çektiği Su (Kıç) P.26	Draught(Aft) P.26
127.	Çelik Bilyeli P. 68	Steel Ball P. 68
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129.	Cerakote Kaplama P. 79	Cerakote Coating P. 79
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131.	Chaff/Flare Atım Sistemi P.99	Chaff/Flare Dispenser System P.99
132.	Çift Bakış Açılı Termal Kamera P.25	A Dual Fov Thermal Camera P.27
133.	Çift Bazlı Yakıt P. 68	Double Base Propellant P. 68
134.	Çift Beslemeli P.25	Dual Feed P.25
135.	Çift Dalgaboylu Lazer Mesafe Ölçücü P. 96	Dual Wavelength Laser Range Finder P. 96
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138.	Çift Pinli Paletler P. 14	Double Pinned Tracks P. 14
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140.	Çift Taraflı Emniyet P. 79	Ambidextrous Thumb Safety P. 79
141.	Çıkış Empedansı P. 103	Output Impedance P.103
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143.	Çok Amaçlı Multikopter P. 51	Multi-Purpose Multicopter P. 51
144.	Çok Darbeli P.72	Multi-Pulse P.72
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146.	Çok Namlulu Roketatarlar P.84	Multiple Launch Rockets P.84
147.	Çok Personelli Operasyonel Yapı P.100	Multi-Crew Operational Structure P.101
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149.	Çok Rotorlu P. 52	Multi-Rotor P. 52
150.	Çok Tekerlekli P. 15	Multi-Wheeled P. 15
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152.	Çoklu Hedef Takibi P. 91	Multiple Target Tracking P. 92
153.	Çoklu Taşıyıcı Birleştirme P. 83	Multi-Carrier Merge P. 83
154.	CPP Sistemi P. 35	CPP System P. 36
155.	Dahili Kripto P. 82	Built-In Encryption P. 82
156.	Dalga Boyu P. 56	Wavelength P. 56
157.	Dalga Şekilleri P. 82	Waveforms P. 82
158.	Dalgalı Deniz Koşulları P.113	Turbulent Sea Conditions P.113
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160.	Dalış Kabini P.100	Diving Cabin P.101
161.	Dalış Operasyonları P. 35	Diving Operations P. 35
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164.	Dar Bant Paket Telsiz P. 83	Narrow Band Packet Radio P. 83
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173.	Deniz Durumu P.100	Sea State P.101
174.	Deniz Elektronik Harp P.103	Navy Electronic Warfare P.103
175.	Deniz Görev Helikopterleri P.100	Naval Mission Helicopters P.101
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177.	Deniz Hava Pilotu P.100	Naval Air Pilot P.101
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186.	Denizaltı Manevra Dairesi P.100	Submarine Manoeuvre Room P.101
187.	Denizaltı Savunma Harbi P. 37	Anti-Submarine Warfare P. 37
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190.	Depo Seviyesi Üs Bakım P. 55	Depot Level Maintenance P. 57
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