



Hacettepe University Graduate School Of Social Sciences  
Department of Translation and Interpreting

# **AUTOMATIC CAPTIONING TRANSLATION: HUMAN NAMES**

İhsan Onur YİĞİT

Master's Thesis

Ankara, 2022



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## ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL

The jury finds that **İhsan Onur YİĞİT** has on the date of **31.12.2021** successfully passed the defense examination and approves his **Master's Thesis** titled "**Automatic Captioning Translation: Human Names**".

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Yükseköğretim Kurulu tarafından yayınlanan **“Lisansüstü Tezlerin Elektronik Ortamda Toplanması, Düzenlenmesi ve Erişime Açılmasına İlişkin Yönerge”** kapsamında tezim aşağıda belirtilen koşullar haricince YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezi / H.Ü. Kütüphaneleri Açık Erişim Sisteminde erişime açılır.

- Enstitü / Fakülte yönetim kurulu kararı ile tezimin erişime açılması mezuniyet tarihimden itibaren 2 yıl ertelenmiştir. <sup>(1)</sup>
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- Tezimle ilgili gizlilik kararı verilmiştir. <sup>(3)</sup>

02/02/2022

İmza

İhsan Onur YİĞİT

i

<sup>1</sup>“Lisansüstü Tezlerin Elektronik Ortamda Toplanması, Düzenlenmesi ve Erişime Açılmasına İlişkin Yönerge”

- (1) Madde 6. 1. Lisansüstü teze ile ilgili patent başvurusu yapılması veya patent alma sürecinin devam etmesi durumunda, tez danışmanının önerisi ve enstitü anabilim dalının uygun görüşü üzerine enstitü veya fakülte yönetim kurulu iki yıl süre ile tezin erişime açılmasının ertelenmesine karar verebilir.
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- (3) Madde 7. 1. Ulusal çıkarları veya güvenliği ilgilendiren, emniyet, istihbarat, savunma ve güvenlik, sağlık vb. konulara ilişkin lisansüstü tezlerle ilgili gizlilik kararı, tezin yapıldığı kurum tarafından verilir \*. Kurum ve kuruluşlarla yapılan işbirliği protokolü çerçevesinde hazırlanan lisansüstü tezlerle ilişkin gizlilik kararı ise, ilgili kurum ve kuruluşun önerisi ile enstitü veya fakültenin uygun görüşü üzerine üniversite yönetim kurulu tarafından verilir. Gizlilik kararı verilen tezler Yükseköğretim Kuruluna bildirilir. Madde 7.2. Gizlilik kararı verilen tezler gizlilik süresince enstitü veya fakülte tarafından gizlilik kuralları çerçevesinde muhafaza edilir, gizlilik kararının kaldırılması halinde Tez Otomasyon Sistemine yüklenir

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## ETİK BEYAN

Bu çalışmadaki bütün bilgi ve belgeleri akademik kurallar çerçevesinde elde ettiğimi, görsel, işitsel ve yazılı tüm bilgi ve sonuçları bilimsel ahlak kurallarına uygun olarak sunduğumu, kullandığım verilerde herhangi bir tahrifat yapmadığımı, yararlandığım kaynaklara bilimsel normlara uygun olarak atıfta bulunduğumu, tezimin kaynak gösterilen durumlar dışında özgün olduğunu, **Prof. Dr. Aymil DOĞAN** danışmanlığında tarafımdan üretildiğini ve Hacettepe Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Tez Yazım Yönergesine göre yazıldığını beyan ederim.

*İmza*

**İhsan Onur YİĞİT**

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## ABSTRACT

YIĞİT, İhsan Onur. *Automatic Captioning Translation: Human Names*, Master's Thesis, Ankara, 2022.

YouTube is a popular website on which audiovisual content can be consumed and shared online. YouTube provides its users with an automatic captioning service which creates captions for their videos along with an auto-translate service which translates the captions into any preferred language out of 109 languages including Turkish. These services tend to produce inadequate output. In this study, proper nouns and human names have been examined within the scope of automatic captioning translation from English to Turkish. With this aim, data excerpts from a YouTube video were selected on an exemplary basis to be analyzed in terms of speech recognition and machine translation perspectives via the concept of translation adequacy and translation strategies. The analysis demonstrated several striking findings with regard to YouTube's automatic captioning translation and their implications were evaluated via Relevance Theory within the scope of Audiovisual Translation.

### Keywords

Audiovisual Translation, Automatic Captioning, Translation Strategies, Machine Translation, Proper Nouns, Human Names, Relevance Theory



## ÖZET

YIĞİT, İhsan Onur. *Otomatik Altyazı Çevirisi: İnsan İsimleri*, Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Ankara, 2022.

YouTube, çevrim içi olarak görsel-ışitsel içeriklerin tüketilebildiği ve paylaşılabilirdiği popüler bir internet sitesidir. YouTube, kullanıcılarına videolara altyazı ekleyen otomatik altyazı hizmeti ve bu altyazıların Türkçe'yi de içeren 109 dilden tercih edilen bir dile çevrilmesini sağlayan otomatik altyazı çevirisi hizmetleri sağlamaktadır. İlgili hizmetler yetersiz sonuçlar üretmektedir. Bu çalışmada, özel isimler ve insan isimleri İngilizce'den Türkçe'ye otomatik altyazı çevirisi kapsamında incelenmiştir. Bu amaçla, konuşma tanıma ve makine çevirisi perspektiflerinden örnek niteliğinde bir YouTube videosundan toplanmış veriler, çeviri yeterliği kavramı ve çeviri stratejileri temellerinde analiz edilmiştir. Bu analizin sonucunda edinilen bilgiler temelinde YouTube'un otomatik altyazı çevirisine ilişkin birtakım çarpıcı bulgulara ulaşılmış ve ilgili çıkarımlar Görsel-İşitsel Çeviri kapsamında Bağıntı Kuramı yoluyla değerlendirilmiştir.

### **Anahtar Kelimeler**

Görsel-İşitsel Çeviri, Otomatik Altyazı, Çeviri Stratejileri, Makine Çevirisi, Özel İsimler, İnsan İsimleri, Bağıntı Kuramı

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>Source Language:</b>	SL
<b>Target Language:</b>	TL
<b>Source Text:</b>	ST
<b>Target Text:</b>	TT
<b>Translation Studies:</b>	TS
<b>Descriptive Translation Studies:</b>	DTS
<b>Audiovisual Translation Studies:</b>	AVT
<b>Audiovisual Product:</b>	AVP
<b>Automatic Captioning:</b>	AC
<b>Speech Recognition:</b>	SR
<b>Machine Learning:</b>	ML
<b>Artificial Intelligence:</b>	AI
<b>Machine Translation:</b>	MT
<b>Computer Science:</b>	CS

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## INTRODUCTION

Computer-assisted processes that aid people in many areas of life have gradually become more indispensable for many contemporary societies in the information age. Nowadays, people have access to a wide array of digital technologies which assist human beings in their professional endeavours as well as their personal lives, including but not limited to computer softwares and smartphone applications. Particularly since the advent of the Internet, digital platforms have been rendering different parts of the world increasingly connected on a global scale. This is owed for the most part to social media where people utilize different varieties of digital platforms in order to connect and share information with the rest of the world. One of the most popular among these digital social media platforms is a website called 'YouTube' on which people can search for, find and watch videos among an extensive and constantly growing list of videos.

YouTube provides its users with a feature called 'Automatic Captioning' [AC] which automatically creates captions for videos involving speech content using 'Speech Recognition' [SR] technology. Also provided by YouTube is 'Auto-Translate' [AT] feature, which translates the respective captions into another language out of a list of 109 languages on users' preference. This feature is tantamount to what is conventionally called 'Machine Translation' [MT], which uses 'Machine Learning' [ML] and 'Artificial Intelligence' [AI] to produce translations without manual intervention. Both of YouTube's features in AC and AT are based on 'Natural Language Processing' [NLP] technology in general reference, which is related to ML and AI as well. However, according to YouTube's own account, the output produced by AC tends to involve misrepresentations of the actual speech content.

In this thesis, YouTube's AC translation [i.e. AC output automatically translated through MT] from English to Turkish has been analyzed on the basis of an exemplary video. In specific, whether there are misrepresentations in the resulting output with particular regard to human names, in what ways and to what extent they occur has been examined, along with presumable implications of AC translation for the field of 'Translation Studies' [TS] in general and 'Audiovisual Translation' [AVT] in specific. The literature with regard to the field of TS has been explored in line with the particular purposes of this thesis. In the theoretical background section, the main frames of theoretical reference have been put forth in conjunction with the analytical purposes of this study, followed up by an exemplary case study on a YouTube video's AC translation output. Upon providing the findings as a result of a case study, the implications of AC translation for TS and AVT with specific reference to 'Relevance Theory' [RT] (Sperber & Wilson, 2002) have been discussed, followed up by a conclusion section involving tentative yet informed suggestions for further studies with corresponding interests.

The main aim of this study is to explore how proper nouns in general and human names in specific come into play in AC translation from English to Turkish. There are three subsidiary aims in correlation with the main aim. The first subsidiary aim is to contribute to the understanding of human names in translation. The second subsidiary aim is to contribute to the understanding of AC translation within the scope of AVT. The third subsidiary aim is to discuss how RT may be of use for further studies in translation. In line with these aims, the objectives of this study are: to collect, analyze and descriptively evaluate exemplary data from YouTube's AC within the scope of a case study; to investigate the role played by human names in translation on the basis of our findings; to discuss our findings on the basis of RT and put forth informed suggestions for further studies with corresponding interests.

The research questions formulated for this study are:

- [a]. What is the role played by proper nouns in general and human names in specific in AC translation from English to Turkish?
- [b]. In what forms and to what extent do inadequate translations occur in AC output for proper nouns and/or human names?
- [c]. What is the role played by AC translation within the scope of AVT?

This study is significant on three main levels. Firstly, the study informs the enhancement of accessibility for people with hearing impairment in line with one of the fundamental aims of AVT, specifically for the language pair of English-Turkish. Secondly, it draws attention to a substantial magnitude of possible data to be analyzed for TS and AVT researchers in AC translation data. Thirdly, it provides a set of informed suggestions for further TS and AVT studies with corresponding interests.

This study is limited by three main aspects. Firstly, this study is an exemplary case study that sheds light on a specific aspect of its subject matter, relating to a research problem that is made inductively apparent using convenience-sampled data gathered from an exemplary video. Secondly, the study concerns its analysis with proper nouns in general and human names in specific. Thirdly, it is limited to the concept of translation adequacy, translation strategies and Relevance Theory in terms of theoretical background.



## CHAPTER 1: LITERATURE REVIEW

### 1.1. TRANSLATION STUDIES

As an academic discipline, TS is a field and area of specialty that studies the theory and practice of 'translation' which has been defined in countless sources and the understanding of which may be enriched by multitudinous conceptions. According to Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997, p. 181), translation is a skill "that consists in going through the translating process, and being capable of solving the translation problems that arise in each case". Mayoral (2001, p. 45) contends that there has to be as many different definitions of translation as there are authors who have dwelled on the subject. This variety has roots in the fact that it is a multidimensional term. It may relate to: the general subject field; the product [the translated text]; and the process [the act of conducting and producing a translation] (Munday, 2001, pp. 4-5). As long as there is transfer of meaning and/or function from one language to another [including sign languages], it will relate to all three of the dimensions and be considered as the act, process and product of translation.

Munday (2008) defines TS as "the academic discipline related to the study of the theory and phenomena of translation" and adds that "by its nature it is multilingual and also interdisciplinary, encompassing any language combinations, various branches of linguistics, comparative literature, communication studies, philosophy and a range of types of cultural studies including postcolonialism and postmodernism as well as sociology and historiography" (Munday, 2008, p. 1). By its nature, TS is a multilingual as well as interdisciplinary field of study in proving inherent connections to the fields of linguistics, cultural studies, philosophy, Computer Sciences [CS], Computational Linguistics [CL] and many more general to specific areas of interest and study. Another important aspect of TS is that it is also a

'polymorphic' discipline, which means that it involves a myriad of possible study areas where a wide variety of approaches can be implemented. However, this also entails that the researchers are to deal with the challenge of finding unbiased information which may also relate to what approaches or authors to review in pursuing research.

Munday (2001, p. 1) states that the information seems to be scattered across multifarious sources involving various external disciplines with well-established guidance publications to refer to (Chesterman, 1989; Schulte and Biguenet, 1992; Shuttleworth and Cowie, 1997; Baker, 1998; Venuti, 2013) and particular essential sources providing a comprehensive and critical overview of TS (Gentzler, 1993; Munday, 2001; Mayoral, 2001; Hatim and Munday, 2019). For the purposes of this study, the literature review on TS is divided into sub-sections as follows: [2.1.1.] Theories of Equivalence; [2.1.2.] Holmes' Map of the Discipline; [2.1.3.] Functionalist Theories; [2.1.4.] Descriptive Translation Studies; [2.1.5.] Audiovisual Translation and Automatic Captioning; and [2.1.6.] Human Names in Translation.

### **1.1.1. Theories of Equivalence**

Throughout the initial periods of modern translation theories scattered across the 1950s and 1960s, the studies carried out fundamentally related to linguistics and the question of equivalence in translation. These approaches were based on applying the predominant linguistic models of structuralism, generative grammar and functional grammar to the study of translation, remaining within the scope and interest of linguistics. This is what was done by scholars such as Jakobson (1959) and Nida (1964).

Jakobson focused on the equivalence of meaning. Due to his structuralist approach, he propounded that structural differences between languages could explain the problems of meaning that are attributable to equivalence. On the other hand, Nida (1964) adopted terminology and theoretical notions from semantics and pragmatics as well as Chomsky's (2015) generative-transformational grammar model. Nida's (1964) distinction between 'formal equivalence' which was author-oriented and 'dynamic equivalence' which was reader-oriented disposed of the idea that linguistic forms can have a fixed, non-negotiable meaning. He contended that meaning is produced with stringent dependence on the context, deriving from his involvement in pragmatics. Despite the fact that Nida's propositions were of paramount significance in probing the intertwined relation between the author and the reader, his proposition of dynamic equivalence received particular criticism with regard to its inability to specifically measure the effect on the reader. That the problem of equivalence depended on subjective judgment from either the translator or the analyst rendered his scientific approach limited to address the translation issues with wider scope and considerations of culture, ideology, etc.

Focusing mostly on comparisons between specific pairs of languages, the comparativist orientation came to the fore, deriving from structuralism and generativism at its core. Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) and Malblanc (1963) based their work on comparative stylistics. Yebra (1982) provided an application of traditional comparative linguistics, comparing languages on differing levels such as lexical, morphological and syntactic. These studies offered various interrelated models for the comparison of specific pairs of languages: French-English; German-French; and English-Spanish. Vinay and Darbelnet's (1958) classification of translation procedures involving borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation received criticism on the grounds that these are results rather than procedures of translation. Nonetheless, the merit of their work

depended on the fact that they explored a specific set of meta-language to be used in the ensuing endeavours of TS as a discipline.

As part of the comparativist orientation, Catford's (1965) work should also be mentioned at this juncture. Having been influenced by the linguistics-based theories, he introduced textual considerations for studying translation. His proposal of 'textual equivalence' involved the fundamental analytical terms of function, situation and culture. Despite the fact that his conception of textual equivalence amounted to an important progression from formal equivalence and notwithstanding the emphasis he placed on communicative factors, his approach was criticized on the grounds that it related to a static comparison for linguistic systems (Delisle, 1980, pp. 91-92) and due to his examples proving decontextualized (Munday, 2001, p. 62).

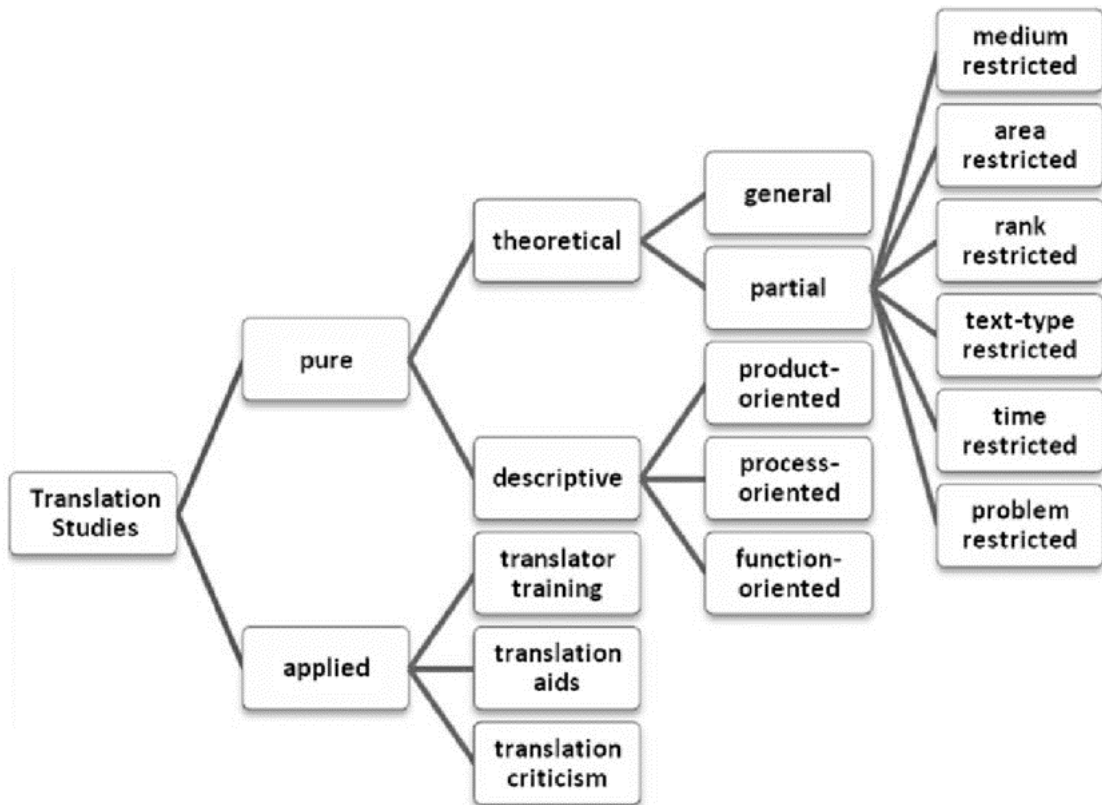
The fundamental work referred to in this section played a significant role in the development of TS as a discipline in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. That most did not prove immune to criticism was due to the fact that they relied on static and prescriptive models. Over time, such approaches have been superseded by those that do not work through exclusive reference on linguistic systems and lay stronger emphasis on "the function of the text, contextual factors, the repercussion of the translated text on the target system, [and] the interrelation between translation and culture" (Garcia de Toro, 2007, p. 15).

In spite of the fact that the notion, question and/or problem of equivalence is considered extraneous to the problem of this study for the most part, it is of partial analytical significance with specific reference to Koller's (1979) work. He described five types of equivalence as follows: 'denotative equivalence' is related to equivalence of the extralinguistic content of a text

such as a real-world referent of a noun. This type of equivalence is also referred to as 'content invariance'; 'connotative equivalence' is related to the lexical choices, especially between near-synonyms. This type of equivalence is also referred to as 'stylistic equivalence'; 'text-normative equivalence' is related to text types, with different kinds of texts behaving in different ways; 'pragmatic equivalence', or 'communicative equivalence', is oriented towards the receiver of the text or message, tantamount to Nida's (1964) conception of 'dynamic equivalence'; and 'formal equivalence', which is related to the form and aesthetics of the text, includes wordplays and the individual stylistic features of the ST. This is also referred to as 'expressive equivalence' (Koller, 1979, pp. 186-191).

### **1.1.2. Holmes' Map of the Discipline**

Holmes (1972) drew attention to the limitations with regard to a definite establishment of a scientific field studying translation and brought a comprehensive framework of metatheoretical reflection for the discipline. In essence, he provided an overall framework mapping the discipline with descriptions of what the field is to be demarcated by (Munday, 2001, p.10). His map of the discipline is represented in Figure 1:



**Figure 1:** Holmes' (1972) Mapping of Translation Studies.

Holmes' (1972) map of TS has been reviewed by different scholars including Toury (1995) and Snell-Hornby (1992). Although there have been proposed modifications for the subdivisions from various scholars in line with their own perspective and studies, These reviews did not put the fundamental triadic division into question as theoretical, descriptive and applied studies and modifications generally involved a focus on the descriptions of subdivisions or how the relationships established by the three branches, not refuting the basic componential background of the map. Relating to the map in question, this study falls under the categories of descriptive and product-oriented TS.

### 1.1.3. Functionalist Theories

The functionalist theories were “a set of new approaches based on a functional, communicative view of translation” (Garcia de Toro, 2007, p. 15). Several of the most remarkable work within this scope involved those of Reiss (1971) and Vermeer (2014). Reiss placed emphasis on the importance of analyzing text types, text purpose and the notion of ‘adequacy’ for translational analytical and evaluative considerations; while Reiss and Vermeer laid the foundations of ‘Skopos Theory’, emphasizing the function of the text in translation with less regard to meaning. Work by Holz-Manttari (1984) and Nord (1991; 1997) also provided a continuum for the functional trend brought about by their mentioned precedents. According to the general positions of consensus for the functionalist orientation, functionality determines the translation criteria, relating to what is attributable to the form and genre as well as the purpose and service. The aim is rendering translation functionally communicative and it is considered on the basis of its sociocultural context within this regard. The key corresponding theory here that prevailed TS since its origination was ‘Skopos Theory’, underscoring the “purpose of the translation and the translational action” (Garcia de Toro, 2007, p. 16).

Functionalist approaches had common denominators, yet were divergent with regard to the importance attributed to different aspects and/or features of the translation process. Reiss (1971) underlined the notions of ‘text type’ and ‘text purpose’ and compartmentalized texts into ‘informative’, ‘expressive’, ‘operative’ and ‘audiomedial’ types deriving from Bühler’s (1934) functions of language. Reiss and Vermeer (2010) initiated their study on the basis of text types and progressed to propose methods of translation that are specifically oriented according to the specific text typology they were working with. Holz-Manttari’s (1984) studies were less oriented toward text types and propounded ‘translational action’, according to which translation is defined as a communicative process where “different actors

play different roles” as “the initiator, the commissioner, the ST producer, the TT producer, the TT user and the TT receiver” (Garcia de Toro, 2007, p. 16). In the work of Nord (1991; 1997), the paramount significance was not attributed to function and function only and encompassed the relation between the ST and the TT, the nature of which was to be determined by the purpose. There were two fundamental building blocks as notions in Nord’s theory as ‘functionalism’ and ‘loyalty’; the former already in line with what is mentioned in this section and the latter referring to the loyalty to both the addressee and the purpose of translation. This study draws from Reiss’ text types and notion of translation adequacy in its analysis and evaluation.

#### **1.1.4. Descriptive Translation Studies**

A defining moment for translation research was the ‘polysystem theory’, propounded and expanded upon by Even-Zohar (1978) in which translated literature is viewed not as a secondary system yet a system “that operates within the literary, social and historical system of the target culture” (Garcia de Toro, 2007, p. 19). According to the preceding source, Even-Zohar examined “the position of translated literature as a whole within the literary and historical system of the target language” (2007, p. 19), which provided a new insight into studying, analyzing and evaluating translated pieces of literature as objects of translation as well as independent products of literature in themselves.

A continuation as a more comprehensive approach deriving from Even-Zohar’s (1978) conception of the polysystem theory was DTS, the main proponent of which proved to be Toury (1995). His conception of descriptivism in translation research was a reaction to the earlier prescriptive models through which analytical results proved to be limited to whether a translation was adequate or not, without exploring other possible underlying factors affecting the translation act, process and product such as



the respective countries and their cultural and ideological underpinning that might be involved in affecting the translational aspects as well. He adopted the hypotheses provided by Even-Zohar (1978) as an initiating frame of reference and sought an analytical methodology for translation research. His analytical approach was oriented towards the TT and overlaid the linguistic comparison of the ST-TT pairs with the analysis of the cultural considerations as per the TT, identifying behavioural patterns behind translation and reconfiguring the 'norms' affecting the translational process. His ultimate endeavour, on the other hand, was to discover 'laws', or at the very least, 'regularities' that govern translation. Although this study does not refer to Even-Zohar's and/or Toury's work in detail, it should be emphasized that their work is a significant stepping stone on which modern translation research built its foundations in moving away from the concept of equivalence. This study is descriptive in Toury's sense in that it does not concern itself with how a text should be translated in prescriptive terms and examines how it is translated instead.

### **1.1.5. Audiovisual Translation and Automatic Captioning**

AVT is a relatively modern and rapidly developing area of focus for TS, dealing with the transfer of multimodal and multimedial texts into another language and/or culture. According to Alan (2011, p.1), it is "by far the most evolving field of study within TS due to its parallel position to technological advances that took place in the latter part of the 20th century". Okyayuz (2019) states that the field currently referred to as AVT had been referred to by terms such as 'screen translation', 'multimedia translation' and 'film translation' up until mid-1990s. In straightforward terms, the field studies dubbing, subtitle and captioning translations, the latter of which is the central object of study in this thesis. Following Jakobson's (1959) typology of translation, it is propounded that AVT needs to be considered to deal with all three of the respective types of translation: [I] 'intralingual translation' as "an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same

language”; [II] interlingual translation as “an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language”; and [III] intersemiotic translation as “an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign systems” (Jakobson, 1959, p. 233) and/or vice versa. This means that AVT does not necessarily have to involve transfer from one language into another and/or one culture into another. This is why captioning itself is a form of translation.

Captions ideally involve both accurate speech transcriptions and descriptions of non-speech audio that is significant to the content as well, such as sighs, music, etc. This is why they are considered to be products of intersemiotic translation as well, since they should involve written or symbolic descriptions of important non-speech audio as an instance of interpretation of signs of nonverbal sign systems by means of verbal sign systems. Creating and installing captions in the original language [SL] by converting speech into written transcriptions as well as describing non-speech auditory signs by means of verbal or symbolic signs for a given video is considered to be within the subject area of AVT. As mentioned earlier, captions are products of a combination of intralingual translation and intersemiotic translation although this study specifically focuses on the interlingual aspect, for the language pair of English-Turkish.

Dudek (2019, p. 198) states that “in AVT in general, translators most frequently use techniques aiming at shortening and simplifying the TT, such as the methods of omission and adaptation”. This means that practical considerations enforced by the limitations of the medium result in changes in the ultimate output which may not be considered the most adequate choice per se for the translator, yet can be considered the most adequate choice under the conditions of aiming to shorten and simplify the TT in order to conform to the standards and enhance readability. This is an important aspect in captioning and subtitling that needs to be considered in evaluating

translations. In terms of AC translations, this study refers to YouTube's AC specifically. YouTube's registered users can add captions onto their videos by either manually transcribing the speech input in the video using a self-captioning program provided by the website, or using YouTube's AC feature as a way to "make content accessible for viewers", to which it is added that AC uses "Speech Recognition technology to automatically create captions for your videos" ("Use automatic captioning", 2021). In consideration of the AC output, YouTube notes that:

"These Automatic Captions are generated by Machine Learning Algorithms, so the quality of the captions may vary. We encourage creators to add professional captions first. YouTube is constantly improving its Speech Recognition technology. However, Automatic Captions might misrepresent the spoken content due to mispronunciations, accents, dialects, or background noise. You should always review Automatic Captions and edit any parts that have not been properly transcribed" (2021).

Accordingly, AC uses SR technology to automatically process a given spoken language in a video and produces captions to be displayed along with the video. After the captions are generated for a given video, they can be automatically translated into 109 languages using YouTube's AT feature which derives from MT including the Turkish language. This means that when a user chooses to use the AC feature and have the system automatically transcribe the video into caption form, which would amount to an ST in our case; 109 TT versions are simultaneously made available for 109 different languages and viewers can pick any of these languages.

One of the fundamental aims of AVT is enhancing accessibility for those with disadvantages and approximating the experience of a non-disadvantaged individual derived from any given AVP. Liao et al. (2013, p. 368) state that “improving accessibility to these [YouTube] videos for the hearing impaired and for search and indexing purposes is an excellent application of automatic speech recognition”. The installment of captions for videos is conventionally a type of work that human beings do as a professional assignment. In other words, there are people who create and install captions on multimedia materials as a job. These installments can be done in real time by professionals with lower expectations of accuracy, tantamount to simultaneous interpreting; and in post-editing for a video with higher expectations of accuracy, which could range from proving tantamount to consecutive interpreting to long-term translation projects, depending on the level of immediacy for the task to be carried out. However, with the advent and through the development of the Internet, the content far exceeded what human beings can palpably analyze and work with.

According to Liao et al., “YouTube is a highly visited video sharing website where over one billion people watch six billion hours of video every month” (2013, p. 368), and this is exceeded much beyond up to present. There is clearly a substantial amount of video content and public exposure attributable to YouTube, which renders it a significant area of study focus. Nonetheless, even if everyone should have the right to access the audiovisual content on YouTube including the hearing impaired individuals, it has rapidly become impossible to manually render all of the videos on YouTube conforming to the standards of AVT. This is where the concepts of AI and ML come into play, through which the aim is to do what humans normally do on a much larger scale with much less resources and time.

AI is a technology which enables a machine to simulate human behaviour. ML is a subset of AI which allows a machine to automatically learn from past data without programming explicitly. Possessing intelligence and the ability to learn is likely the most important properties attributable to humans. Animals have the ability to learn to a certain extent too, albeit not in the complex, systematic and extensive ways that humans exhibit in such a process. It is an axiomatic fact that the human ability to learn has played the most critical role in both the species' survival and the development of civilization. Learning is a significantly broad concept which may be subject to a wide range of different definitions, descriptions and explanations. Houwer et al. (2013, p. 1) state that learning has been traditionally defined as “changes in behaviour that result from experience or mechanistically as changes in the organism that result from experience”; pointing out that “both of these notions are problematic”; and proposing a new definition for learning as “ontogenic adaptation – that is, as changes in the behaviour of an organism that result from the regularities in the environment of the organism” (Houwer et al., 2013, p. 1).

This definition might also prove problematic considering that in the recent times, the concept of learning has been widely used in reference to “machines” [although the term ‘machine’ here may be considered outdated, what is meant by the ML is the type of learning that is attributable to computer programs]. Here, a dichotomy arises from the conventional demarcation between organisms and machines. The relationship between what these notions entail is generally conceived as a mutually exclusive one, even though there are also instances of correspondence between their properties. Canguilhem (1992, p. 45) points out that “nearly always, the organism has been explained on the basis of the structure and functioning of the machine; but only rarely has the structure and function of the organism been used to make the construction of the machine itself more understandable” (Canguilhem, 1992, p. 45).

Contemporary developments in technology has been disrupting this conventional understanding. In the discipline of Computer Science [CS], a property that is primarily attributed to organisms in 'learning' is used to make the machine more understandable. It is a matter of dispute whether a machine can learn in the ways a human may and does. Although common analogies for learning between the machine and human are palpable, it should be stated that what distinguishes human learning from that of animals or machines is the ability to use language at will and in a creative manner, without a specific necessity for external prompts. Stuart (1999) states that "learning and adapting to varying circumstances is made much easier for humans via their ability to utilize complex functionalities of language". The creative aspect of language use as addressed by Chomsky (2015) also allows human beings to establish new ways of expression, which in turn provides them with the ability to find new ways of solving cognitive, communicative, functional and/or pragmatic problems. The component and ability of learning is the central key for solving respective problems.

ML on the other hand, is a relatively new concept that has arisen in conjunction with the advent of computer-based technologies. On one account, the term is defined as referring to "the automated detection of meaningful patterns in data" and it has been stated that ML technologies are frequently used in "almost any task that requires information extraction from large data sets" (Shalev-Schwartz and Ben-David, 2021, p. 7). On another account, it is stated that this particular notion "has become one of the mainstays of information technology and with that, a rather central, albeit usually hidden, part of our life" and pointed out that "with the ever-increasing amounts of data becoming available, there is good reason to believe that smart data analysis will become even more pervasive as a necessary ingredient for technological progress" (Smola and Vishwanathan, 2008, p. 3). Humans have been benefiting from ML-based technologies in many areas of their lives including search engines, anti-spam software, credit card

transactions, digital cameras with facial recognition softwares, personal assistance applications that have come to be frequently used in smartphones [e.g. Apple's Siri] that learn to recognize and respond to voice commands using SR and MT programs, etc. This study refers to knowledge on ML within the context of AC and MT.

### **1.1.6. Proper Nouns and Human Names in Translation**

As a syntactic category, nouns are 'content words' with attributed meanings or referents, differing from 'function words' with no attributable meaning and/or referent. Nouns divide into two main sub-categories as 'common nouns' and 'proper nouns'. Whereas common nouns are used to relate to generic meanings and/or referents, proper nouns are used to relate to unique meanings and/or referents within a given context. For the purposes of our study, we need to make the distinctions between 'proper names', 'personal names' and 'human names' under the supra-category of proper nouns clearer. Although the terms 'proper noun' and 'proper name' may be and are occasionally used interchangeably in the literature, there is indeed a significant difference between what they entail. According to the Cambridge Grammar of English, proper noun and proper name are different syntactic categories (Payne and Huddleston, 2002). According to the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Cumming, 2019):

"A proper noun is a word-level unit of the category noun, while a proper name is a type of noun phrase. So, for example, the proper name "Alice Walker" consists of two proper nouns: "Alice" and "Walker". A proper name (the noun phrase) may also – and often does – consist of a single proper noun, just as a verb phrase may consist of a lone verb. Hence, the sentence "Alice sleeps" is comprised of a noun phrase/proper name and a verb phrase; the noun phrase contains a single proper noun, and the verb phrase consists of a

lone verb. [...] Proper names may contain other parts of speech, too: “Brooklyn Bridge” places the common noun “Bridge” alongside the proper noun “Brooklyn”. “The Raritan River” includes the determiner “the”. “The Bronx” combines a determiner and a proper noun. Finally, “the Golden Gate Bridge” is a proper name with no proper nouns in it at all.” (2019).

At this juncture, the proposals regarding common nouns is partially refuted. Proper nouns may be derived from common nouns as exemplified, yet they are not to be considered common nouns as long as their initial letters are capitalized in orthographic form with no dependence on sentence-initial capitalization within the general grammatical rules of standard written English language. In relation, the distinction between proper names, personal names and ‘human names’ as are referred to in this study should be made clearer.

This is where Koller’s (1979) ‘denotative equivalence’ comes into play as the equivalence of the extralinguistic content of a text, which is also referred to as ‘content invariance’. Representations of proper nouns, proper names, personal names and/or human names are linguistic, yet their referents are inherently extralinguistic, such as a sports player, team or league. For instance, the utterance or the orthographic representation of the proper noun ‘Michael Jordan’ is only a referring expression is linguistic, yet its referent or a set of possible referents are extralinguistic and there is a case of content invariance for them, depending on whom is referred to. The NBA team Chicago Bulls’ former basketball player Michael Jordan himself as a person is tantamount to what Koller (1979) relates to as ‘extralinguistic content’, although he can only be referred to in the form of referring expressions, whether it be a proper noun such as his real name, nicknames or a pronoun.



Michael Jordan has several globally recognizable nicknames such as 'Air Jordan' through which he may be referred to, and since he is also a father, he might be referred to with expressions such as 'father', 'dad', 'daddy' and so on by his children. It is axiomatic that any person or entity can be referred to with varying referring expressions, yet how they are referred to does not change whom and/or what they are. This is content invariance and it involves all the possible properties attributed and attributable to a person or entity. For instance, the fact that Michael Jordan used to be a former basketball player in the NBA team Chicago Bulls will never change and it is a part of his identity in content, although he also played in different teams later on and was also referred to as a player of the NBA team Washington Wizards. The entire extent of invariable content attributable to a person or entity cannot be pinned down in any body of expression since it also involves relations to other person(s), entities and states of affairs. However, although such is impossible to pin down even if there are numerous books written, conversations had and speeches made about a person or an entity; the more information one has with regard to invariable content in Koller's (1979) conception, the better chances one has in terms of identifying that person or entity.

According to Pour (2009), whereas a proper name may refer to a person, it may also refer to any type of arbitrary entity [a place, a monument, an organization, etc.] and this is why the term 'personal name' should be used for human beings as distinct from proper names. Notwithstanding, it should be noted that personal names can be used to refer to and associated with any kind of living/deceased entity or object such as animals, trees and cars. This is why the term 'human names' is used in our dissertation as a study-internal sub-category of proper nouns, since our central object of study relates specifically to human referents and equate with the terms proper nouns, proper names and personal names as more commonly used in the literature. According to Vermes (2003):

“The translation of proper names has often been considered as a simple automatic process of transference from one language into another, due to the view that proper names are mere labels used to identify a person or a thing. [...] Contrary to popular views, the translation of proper names is a non-trivial issue, closely related to the problem of the meaning of the proper name.” (2003, p. 89).

In addition, human names are and will be dealt with differently in varying language pairs. Evidently, it is not possible to put forth a unitary prescription for the translation of human names for all possible language pairs. Among other multifarious aspects to view this issue from, cultural considerations will be a strong indicator for the justifications of translation decisions. According to Pour (2009):

“All languages have particular personal names, some of which are deeply rooted in the culture of the speakers of the specific language; consequently, they can pose unique difficulties in the comprehension of culture-specific texts. It is interesting to note that some personal names have specific connotations, and omitting this implied information results in unacceptable translation. For example, in the Persian culture, Hatam Taaei – the name of a very generous man in Iranian stories – is a symbol of generosity; accordingly, if a translator, who is unaware of this fact, encounters the sentence “My father is Hatam Taaei” in a conversation of two friends talking about their fathers’ characteristics, the translator may erroneously assume that the speaker introduces his or her father’s name, not his personality.” (2009, p. 1).

The question whether human names should be translated or not may relate to manifold philosophical, cultural and methodical considerations, while it has yet to have any definitive answer. This is mainly because the question itself presupposes that transferring a human name from the ST into the TT as it is does not constitute an act of translation, which can be demonstrably refuted by several schools of thought in TS. Making the decision to transfer a human name in the ST to the TT without any change in form is to be considered a translation strategy and an act of translation for the purposes of this study.

Nyangeri and Wangari (2019) delve into the particular question whether or not to translate human names and evaluate several strategies, concluding that there is no unified answer to this question and that human names should be approached strategically in translation depending on a myriad of factors including the language pair, cultural considerations, text types and style. They contend that “a translator must at all times be critically sensitive to consider the choice of names for use in the target language when translating literary texts” (Nyangeri and Wangari, 2019, p. 348). Other scholars can also be considered to support this stance and defend that semantic content in human names with significance to the meaning and function of an ST should be translated so as to approximate the same or similar meaning and function in the TT (Strawson, 1975; Searle, 1982; Newmark, 1988). As this is a descriptive study, it does not prescribe how the items should be translated. Instead, it analyzes and descriptively evaluates how they are translated rather than how they should be or ought to be translated and provide informed suggestions for further studies.

## CHAPTER 2: THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1. STRATEGIES IN TRANSLATION

Alternatively referred to as translating procedures by certain scholars in the literature, translation strategies have been approached from a host of different aspects throughout modern TS history. Lörscher (1991, p. 76) defines the notion of translation strategy as “a potentially conscious procedure for the solution of a problem which an individual is faced with when translating a text segment from one language to another”. Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) put forth two main categories for translation methods in ‘direct translation’ and ‘oblique translation’; the former compartmentalized into three strategies in ‘borrowing’ in which the item from the ST is transferred without alterations to the TT; ‘calque’ in which the item from the ST is translated literally, resulting in coining a new term in the TT; ‘literal translation’ in which each constituent of an item is translated directly without changes to the word order; and the latter divided into four sub-categories in ‘transposition’ where the grammatical category of an item is shifted to another; ‘modulation’ where the item is adjusted in terms of perspective in order to convey the same or a similar meaning; ‘reformulation’ where the item is reciprocated by one that will prove of equivalent meaning and/or function in the TT; and ‘adaptation’ where the item in the ST corresponding to culture is relayed as an equivalent cultural item in the TT. Strategies and/or procedures are detailed further by different scholars including Newmark (1988) as a well-established proponent of corresponding studies, the strategy of ‘borrowing’ and Van Coillie’s (2006) model of translating proper names are referred to for the specific purposes of this study.

### 2.1.1. Van Coillie's Model of Translating Proper Names

In Van Coillie's (2006, p. 123) model of translating proper names given below, we see ten strategies proposed in conjunction with the character of translation associated with each.

<b>Types of strategy</b>	<b>Character of translation</b>
Reproduction	Leaving foreign names unchanged
Non-translation plus additional explanation	Adding explanations, either in the form of a footnote or in the text itself
Replacement of personal name by a common noun	Replacing a proper name by a common noun that characterizes the person
Phonetic or morphological adaptation to the target language	Turning to phonetic transcription or morphological adaptation
Exonym	Replacing a name by a counterpart in the target language
Replacement by a more widely known name from the source culture or an internationally known name with the same function	Opting for recognizability without abandoning the foreign context
Substitution	Replacing a name by another name from the target language
Translation of names with a particular connotation	Reproducing the connotation in the target language, when names have specific connotations
Replacement by a name with another or additional connotation	Adding or changing the connotation of a name
Deletion	Omitting all the proper names
<b>Table 1:</b> Van Coillie's Model of Translating Proper Names (2006, p. 123).	

In correspondence with the strategies provided, Van Coillie (2006) purports that "the actual choice of strategy the translator makes depends on a variety

of factors” (p. 129) and distinguishes four categories of these factors and the translator motives associated with them as shown in the table below:

<b>Factors</b>	<b>Translator Motives</b>
Nature of the name	The connotation attached to a name appears to be the most important reason for changing it.
Textual factors	Names are invariably embedded in a cultural context. If the context is not developed to a substantial degree, the chances are that the corresponding names will be modified.
The translator’s frame of reference	In making their choices, translators are guided by their own frames of reference, the total sum of their knowledge, experiences, norms and values.
Other factors	Whatever strategy the translator chooses, sometimes the ultimate choices are made by or in co-operation with other actors in the literary communication process.

**Table 2:** Van Coillie’s categorization of translator motives (2006, p. 129)

In correlation with the abovementioned translation strategy factors and translator motives associated, a distinction should be made for this study, as the translator in this case is a computer program. Depending on how the program functions and to what extent it has the capability of progressing and improving itself through ML, analogies can be made between the first three factors for human translators and computer translators. For instance, in the case of the translator’s frame of reference, similar to how human translators “are guided by their own frames of reference, the total sum of their knowledge, experiences, norms and values” (Van Coillie, 2006, p. 129), a program is guided by its own frames of reference and the total sum

of the information they have access to and process, although it might not be possible for them to be considered to have experiences, norms and values.

## **2.2. REISS' TEXT TYPES AND TRANSLATION ADEQUACY**

The conventional understanding of the terms 'text' and 'textuality' differs widely depending on what is meant to be conveyed through the terms and definitions for them range from narrow encapsulations to all-encompassing. According to Wilson (2012, p. 342), although these terms used to be traditionally interpreted in specific reference to written literary works, "the reference of 'text' was extended to embrace 'any cultural object of investigation', with the effect that 'textuality' came to be seen as a property not just of the written word but also of human lives and even of the social order itself". In conjunction, a text does not have to be in written or printed form per se, in order to be considered a text. In fact, it does not necessarily have to be composed of language in the conventional sense. It is considered to be any body of recorded and/or reproducible content that has a specific constitution relating to specific meaning(s) and/or function(s) with a basic underpinning of communication.

In essence, as long as any connected meaning(s) and/or function(s) is derived from a body of content by a receiver, that body of content is to be considered a text. Here, it is clear that we also do not reduce the receiver of a text to a reader. For instance, if one is listening to any recorded body of connected speech, that body is to be considered a text. If a sign language user is interpreting a recorded body of sign language content, that is to be considered a text as well. Furthermore, if one is watching a movie where a body of signs and symbolic representations are used in order to convey and communicate meaning(s) and/or function(s), it also becomes a text in itself. It is not inherent, yet what is created by the receiver as a more extensive definition, as opposed to reducing it to that of a "reader". Therefore, this

study essentially deals with three different texts: the first being the actual speech content in the video as a text in itself; the second its intralingual translation in AC in the written form in SL [English]; the third, interlingual translation in AT of our second text into the TL [Turkish]. In essence, this study involves three bodies of text that cannot be considered the same in content due to the second and third texts' divergence from the original text in the form of a body of recorded speech.

At this juncture, Jakobson's (1959) translation types should be iterated with the aim of more distinctly demarcating the secondary and tertiary texts. This is important in challenging the conventional understanding of texts and translation as well as to clarify the fundamental bases in the form of data for this study. Considering the original body of speech in the video as a text in itself, the study's ST is not created as an original in the written medium and is directly dependent on this initial body of text, in the form of speech. In the vein of such a clarification, this study refers to Reiss's (1971) text typology as a frame of analysis. In her account, there are different types of text which should be of concern and consideration for translators for choosing strategies in dealing with a specific text, as seen in Table 3:



<b>Text Type</b>	<b>Informative</b>	<b>Expressive</b>	<b>Operative</b>
Language function	Informative (representing objects and facts)	Expressive (expressing sender's attitude)	Appellative (making an appeal to text receiver)
Language dimension	Logical	Aesthetic	Dialogic
Text focus	Content-focused	Form-focused	Appellative-focused
TT should...	Transmit referential content	Transmit aesthetic form	Elicit desired response
Translation method	'Plain prose', explicitation as required	'Identifying' method, adopt perspective of ST author	'Adaptive', equivalent effect

**Table 3:** "Functional characteristics of text types and links to translation methods." (translated and adapted from Reiss, 1971; in Munday, 2008).

Instead of the approaches that focused on different conceptions of equivalence in translation, Reiss (1971) uses the notion of 'adequacy' in translation with reference to the respective text types and links to translation methods. She considers that a translation act, process or product is to be considered adequate to the extent that it adheres to the functional characteristics of text types. In the three types of text as informative, expressive and operative, this study holds that informative text type should be considered of elemental significance for the specific YouTube video and its AC-AT output. Reiss' (1971) relates to what informative texts should involve as representing objects and facts, logical, content-focused and transmit referential content. Since this study focuses on proper nouns-human names as referring expressions that have a directly informative

function rather than expressive or operative and since it deals with audiovisual text with the same function as news [the main function of which is to be informative] for sports, this is more the state of affairs.

### **2.3. RELEVANCE THEORY**

RT is an inference-based approach to pragmatics revolving around “two fundamental principles: cognitive and communicative” (Sperber and Wilson, 2002). The main idea in the former is that human cognitive processes are inclined towards achieving maximum relevance in any given context. The central point of the latter is that communicative actions [be it linguistic or extralinguistic] are met with anticipations of optimal relevance. Both of these principles relate to appropriately dealing with a cognitive environment in everything that an individual knows and has awareness of. Such an environment consists of contextual assumptions based on past experiences, knowledge, and resulting current expectations. A particular individual's cognitive environment will not be exactly the same with another since they will have established differing sets of contextual assumptions due to differing experiences, knowledge, and resulting current expectations. Although it is not possible for two cognitive environments to be identical, there can be varying degrees of mutually shared contextual assumptions, which will determine the relevancies and success of communication (Sperber and Wilson, 2002).

According to Sperber and Wilson (2002, p. 121), there are certain situations in which assumptions are independent from context or have no contextual effect. The reasons for which these might be the case are given as:

[1] the assumption may be providing new information that does not relate to the continuing context;

[2] in case the assumption is already a part of the context, the new information may not alter its contextual effect;

[3] in case the assumption is irrelevant to the context or too unrelated in content to contribute to the context

(Sperber and Wilson, 2002, p. 121).

### **2.3.1. Doğan's Account of Relevance Theory in Translation**

In terms of RT in translation, this study refers to Doğan's (2017) account of RT in which she relays that mental relevance is always actualized upon the same foundations, no matter which linguistic tool is being used. She makes a useful demarcation between the concepts of 'connection' and 'relevance'; the former referring to the neurophysiological connection formed between two bodies of information and the latter referring to the semantic and pragmatic relation formed between two bodies of information.

As communication between individuals proceeds, the units of meaning toward which the receiver directs their attention form multiple assumptions in their mind. These assumptions occur in line with the mental connections [relevancies] made at that instant and uniquely at each instance. The individual accesses new information by processing these assumptions. If they can record this information so that it is retained in the mind long-term, they can access it again at a later date; if not, the information diminishes or is lost shortly after they have been represented in the mind (Doğan, 2017). These assumptions form a set by being arrayed in succession and each new assumption that is generated is processed by being integrated with the others in forming a context. The 'contextual effect' therefore occurs as a result of processing a set of assumptions together. Some of the assumptions among the set of assumptions become more prominent than others as newer assumptions than those that have already entered into the

system and processed; thus the relevance network expands. Contextual effect is a very important factor for the relevance network (Doğan, 2017, pp. 277-278).

It is difficult to clearly determine what relevancies an individual is to form and what contexts they are to form in the natural order. It is considered a truism that these will vary depending on the individual, the situation and past configurations formed as a result of past experiences. Nevertheless, communication proceeds in the cycle of validating or invalidating the assumptions formed in the mind. Observations, inferences and the interaction of assumptions present in an individual's mind lead to the forming of 'semantic representation' by activating the units of meaning. Semantic representation is an abstract [formal] language in which meanings can be represented. In connection, Doğan (2017) also refers to Setton's (2006) concept of 'meaning assembly' which denotes establishing a set of meanings gathered from various areas in the mind forming a whole, in explaining how individuals relate to information present in their minds.

In correspondence with what is mentioned regarding the relation between assumptions and context, Doğan (2017, p. 285) refers to 'presuppositions' as assumptions formed by the congregation and organization of information relevant to the 'world knowledge' [general information/common sense] and assumptions entailed by the situation which help form the semantic representation at the stage of ultimately forming the 'proposition'. These semantic representations are processed with reference to the context, which creates pragmatic representations at the meta-level, forming its own logical network.

Attention should be drawn to the fact that although the word 'presupposition' has a preceding connotation, they do not precede assumptions. Assumptions are what presuppositions are constituted by. At the next step of this process, propositions are formed through a combination of presuppositions and other assumptions inferred from the immediate context. The presuppositions creating a person's world context, the assumptions and their relevancies at hand regarding all the contextual information available with emphasis on the immediate context and personal-historical context. Subsequently, the interaction of propositions with one another creates a logical network of semantic representation for interactants to derive meaning from and assemble meaning through. The interaction within this network creates new semantic representations and contributes to meaning assembly, in turn strengthening the relevant mental connections.

Brown and Yule (1989, p.79) refer to Venneman's (1975) 'presupposition pools' which is comprised of general information, information regarding the the situational context of communication and information regarding the entirety of the elapsed communication. According to this conception, each participant in an act of communication has a presupposition pool and new presuppositions are added as the communication proceeds. In this vein, the more relevant presuppositions there are, the more accurate the comprehension in communication, in turn making it more likely to accurately and relevantly respond in a communication act. The accuracy of comprehension also relates to the concept of 'entailment' (Doğan, 2017, p. 293) as the information inherent to and expectations created by any given lexical item, correlating with expectations of relevance.

Doğan (2017) conveys that the purpose of any translator and/or interpreter is to mediate the messages of sender(s) and receiver(s) in an act, process

or product of communication by bridging the linguistic-cultural gap between the former and the latter. There needs to be a message from the sender(s) to convey to the receiver(s) and/or vice versa depending on the type, setting and participants of a given communication event where there are linguistic-cultural differences between the presumable sender(s) and receiver(s), whether unidirectionally or bidirectionally. Any translation and/or interpreting task thus primarily depends on the accurate and ideally consummate comprehension of any communicative message. Any deficiency in contextual assumptions relating to a real-world communication and/or translation situation is likely to lead to deficiencies in communicative comprehension [and in turn, communicative production] for the relevance-seeking human mind, in turn violating the cognitive and communicative principles attributable to RT. This is why Doğan (2017) centralizes RT as one of the most significant theories to inform the contemporary and future theories and approaches within TS and urges translators, interpreters and TS researchers to do more studies on and work involved with RT. However, there are other factors relating to memory in connection to cognitive functions that come into play in human translators' and/or interpreters' work.

In Doğan's (2017) account, a translator and/or interpreter appears to work on a spoken and/or written text mostly intuitively [on the surface level] as opposed to deterministically as computer programs do. However, she contends that what is conventionally called 'intuition' in this sense actually depends on concrete and deterministic cognitive and communicative functions of the brain, making specific calculations with the involvement of a myriad of factors that is virtually impossible to map out entirely since there are generally indeterminable amount of variables which are excessively dynamic for immediate specification. How communication acts occur and how translators and interpreters work as well as the characteristics of the resulting act, process and product depends on the interplay of these factors.

In a general sense, translators and interpreters rely on their memory which is divided into short-term [working] memory and long-term memory.

The short-term memory is concerned with the immediate context and information to be found and analyzed within a particular context. Long-term memory is divided into two as 'explicit' and 'implicit'. Explicit long-term memory involves 'semantic memory', i.e. general knowledge about the world; and 'episodic memory', i.e. specific personal events and their context. On the other hand, implicit memory is divided into 'procedural memory' involving skills and habits that are unconscious and automatic; and 'priming' involving unconscious facilitation of linguistic items or objects recognition by prior exposure. These fundamental memory functions work in connection to one another through the actual memory content and the content to be immediately processed on the basis of them. However, another factor to consider in terms of such work is effort as referred to in Gile's (1995) 'effort model' in which it is proposed that a brain's processing capacity is finite and this limitation affects how the memory functions work, ultimately reducing the quality of cognitive processing when the content to be processed exceeds the capacity, resulting in excessive 'cognitive load' (Doğan, 2017).

## **CHAPTER 3 - CASE STUDY: YOUTUBE**

### **3.1. METHOD**

This study utilizes the mixed-method approach in both deriving from quantitative and qualitative approaches. The former only influences the study to a limited extent in descriptive statistics. The study depends on induction for the exemplification of the research problem using convenience-sampled data, albeit with necessarily limited amount of quantitative data that is strictly sufficient for study-internal purposes. The method of 'induction' as the method associated with empirical studies. However, induction requires a substantial amount of data and/or observation in drawing empirical conclusions and making empirical generalizations, as detailed by Popper (2008); whereas the method of 'deduction' as the method associated with the 'rationalist' approach does not necessarily have to derive from substantial amounts of data and/or observation. It can draw conclusions and make generalizations by virtue of determining what is logically true, false or indeterminable; whether on the basis of empirical information as a supporting mechanism or on its own (Popper, 2008).

### **3.2. TEXT SELECTION AND DATA COLLECTION**

A YouTube video for analysis was selected with the title "Top 30 Players in the NBA Today (2020)". Since this study depends on exemplification as opposed to generalization for its analysis, the video was convenience-sampled. The video includes a wide variety of proper nouns, proper names and/or human names. As justified earlier in this study, this study deals with three different texts in its analysis, two of which are considered to be the ST and TT respectively. Since there is a unidirectional relationship between



these texts, this study identifies them to be the primary, secondary and tertiary texts. The primary text is the audiovisual content, i.e. the YouTube video itself; however, the main reference point is the audio content in English. The secondary text is the AC output deriving from the audio content in the video, using SR to automatically produce captions in English, and the tertiary text is the MT output produced by AC for Turkish. It could be possible to consider the audiovisual content as the ST and the AC output as the TT in line with Jakobson's (1959) types of translation. This study considers the AC output as the ST and its MT output as the TT.

YouTube shows two lines of captions at a time in vertical arrangement and moves to the next two lines of captions by introducing the next line of captions one by one, where the previous line stays on the screen until the next line is introduced. These lines are introduced onto the screen word by word as the speaker in the video utters them. YouTube has a 'string limit' for AC, i.e., the maximum number of alphanumeric characters that can be shown on screen in a single line of captions. As mentioned earlier in the section regarding AVT, this is a common practice and the aim of limiting the amount of alphanumeric characters in a single line [i.e. string] of captions or subtitles is to enhance readability while watching the video at the same time. Namely, as the lines get longer, the viewers of the video will have a more difficult time in being able to catch up to what is being said simultaneously with what is being shown on the screen. In such a case, their attention might be divided to an extent that could hamper the provision of due attention to both the video's audiovisual content itself and its captions, leading to lower levels of readability and hence, lower levels of comprehensibility.

For data collection, the transcripts of the AC output YouTube makes available for the video in the ST [AC in English] and TT [AC translation in Turkish] are extracted by download, including their time stamps and

information regarding their order of appearance. The dataset is compiled consisting of the original AC lines from the video in English and AC lines from its MT into Turkish. These include all the captions in the SL and TL that are shown on screen throughout the video. From among the AC output deriving the ST and TT, proper nouns are identified as tokens and organized in a tripartite table [Appendix 2] . In this table, there is the original AC output for English, MT output for Turkish along with the adequate reference. In order to determine the adequate form in Turkish corroborated by an external independent source, a popular Turkish sports news website called 'SporX.com' is utilized and proper nouns compiled are searched in chronological succession in the website's database, retrieving the corresponding news articles on the website. From among these news articles, the latest news articles are selected, on which the study based its adequacy considerations, with specific reference to the exact orthographic form of the corresponding proper nouns in those specific articles.

The 'inadequate' translation instances in Reiss' (1971) conception is considered tantamount to 'errors' of rendering, and identify them as such in our descriptions. Accordingly, Reiss' (1971) criteria for the translational adequacy of informative texts were referred to in following questions for the due identification of translation inadequacies: the TT token is informative, representing objects and facts; is logical, as opposed to aesthetic or dialogic; and it transmits referential content. In the primary AC output [ST] for proper nouns, proper noun rendering errors are color-coded in study-internal types as follows, as seen in Table 4:

[1]: <b>Capitalization Errors</b> - Black on Yellow;
[2]: <b>Capitalization and/or Spelling Errors</b> - Red on Yellow;
[3]: <b>Omission, Addition or Replacement Errors</b> - White on Red.
<b>Table 4:</b> Color-coding for errors in the ST.

In reference to the ST, the first type relates to inadequate intersemiotic translations of the proper nouns found in the spoken audio content in failing to recognize and/or capitalize proper nouns. The second type relates to those where proper nouns are both uncapitalized and/or spelled inadequately. The third type relates to those where there are omissions from, additions to or replacements of the parts or the whole of the adequate translation form.

In the secondary AC output [TT] for proper nouns which derives from the primary AC output [ST], we have found that there are not only errors but also corrections resulting in the adequate translation form, despite the inadequate input provided by the ST. Each type of error and correction are color-coded as follows:

[1]: <b>Neutral Transfer Errors</b> - Black on Grey;
[2]: <b>Negative Altered Transfer Errors</b> – Yellow on Black;
[3]: <b>Positive Altered Transfer Corrections</b> – Black on Blue.
<b>Table 5:</b> Color-coding for errors and corrections in the TT.

In reference to Table 5, the first type relates to inadequate interlingual translations in the direct transfer of the erroneous form in the ST to the TT without change, which results in the same inadequate translation in the TT. The second type relates to those where the relatively more adequate form in the ST is altered, resulting in a relatively less adequate form in the TT. The third type relates to corrections where the resulting form in the TT is relatively more adequate than that in the ST.

For the analysis and evaluation section, descriptive statistics are generated for use as an analytical reference point using the percentages of tokens in correspondence with one of the types of error or correction against the total number of tokens in the text and against one another among the error occurrences of focus. The descriptive statistics are produced separately for the ST and TT. In addition, frequency distribution data for the tokens and small sets of tokens in both visual and statistical form using a basic text analysis software analyzing the frequency distribution of a given text in single tokens, double tokens [i.e. bigrams] and triple tokens [i.e. trigrams].

### **3.3. ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION**

This study utilizes comparative analysis and evaluation within the scope and on the basis of the descriptive approach; since it first describes how the output is represented and compares two sources of output against a third category in the ideal, adequate rendering. The study equates the authentic usages of proper nouns in Turkish news translation texts from SporX.com with Reiss's (1971) notion of adequacy for informative texts.

It is observed that YouTube's 'AC output in English' [ST] and 'MT output in Turkish' [TT] involves instances of unpredictable forms and varying patterns of translation inadequacies with reference to Reiss' (1971) notion of translation adequacy for informative texts. The descriptive statistical analysis with regard to ST and TT is as follows and as seen in Tables 6 and 7 for partial further reference:

<b>Table 6: ST Data Descriptive Statistics</b>	
	Total Tokens: <b>2457</b>
	Total Errors: <b>184 / 7.48%</b>
	<b>Capitalization Errors: 157 / 85.32%</b>
	<b>Capitalization + Spelling Errors: 177 / 96.19%</b>
	<b>Omission/Addition/Replacement Errors: 3 / 1.63%</b>

All the tokens represented in the ST contain some form of error, comprised of 85.32% capitalization errors, 96.19% capitalization and spelling errors and 1.63% omission/addition/replacement errors.

<b>Table 7: TT Data Descriptive Statistics</b>	
Total Tokens: <b>1799</b>	
Total Errors: <b>153</b> / 8.50%	
Total Corrections: <b>30</b>	
<b>Neutral Transfer Errors: 126</b> / 68.85%	
<b>Negative Altered Transfer Errors: 27</b> / 14.75%	
<b>Positive Altered Transfer Corrections: 30</b> / 16.39%	

When the TT is analyzed in reference to the ST, it is determined that there are 68.85% neutral transfer errors, 14.75% negative altered transfer errors and 16.39% positive altered transfer corrections. The first type mentioned refers to the direct transfer of an erroneous proper noun representation in the ST, whereas the second refers to inadequate [in certain cases literal] translation into the TL. What is striking here is that the AT made a degree of corrections to the original inadequate intersemiotic translations, up to 16.39%. However, both of the transfers in ST and TT contain a considerable degree of errors that hamper the informative content of the original speech input as a text with regard to Reiss' (1971) definitions to what an informative text is to involve for translation purposes.

The errors resulting from YouTube's AC reduce comprehensibility to varying extents, ranging from relatively slight translation inadequacies to incomprehensible words and phrases. When it comes to the MT output of the original SL output into the TL, the original errors lead to more misleading errors. For instance, if a proper noun such as "Oliver Wood" is not recognized as a proper noun and instead, it might be recognized as the

common nouns “olive” and “wood”, it is likely that the resulting translation in Turkish will be “zeytin” for “olive” and “odun” for “wood”, which are the literal translations of the two words as common nouns. In different specific contexts, “Oliver Wood” could hypothetically be a popular novel character, basketball player, celebrity or public figure, etc. Rendering the auditory data belonging to the utterance of the proper noun “Oliver Wood” into the two distinct common nouns of “olive” and “wood”, which will have completely lost their original proper noun content in the translation, even if it may still be recognizable as a proper noun in the SL. In stringent reference of Reiss’s (1971) notion of translation adequacy in informative texts, when the instances of proper noun rendering in the ST and the TT are comparatively analyzed, several striking examples can be observed.

<b>Automatic Captioning Example [ACE]#1</b>
ST#10 – <b>kemba walker</b>
TT#5 – <b>kemba walker</b>
Adequate Form [AF]: <b>Kemba Walker</b>

ACE#1 is an example of correct rendering in spelling, yet non-capitalization for the proper noun. According to the authentic text references in Turkish, the adequate form of a proper noun on orthographic terms should be capitalized. In terms of capitalization, there is a 100% error rate in the ST, 68.85% of which are neutrally transferred without change.

<b>ACE#2</b>
ST#11+12 – <b>christops porzingis</b>
TT#6 – <b>christops porzingis</b>
AF: <b>Kristaps Porzingis</b>

In ACE#2, a spelling error is made for the first name of the player, as well as the standard error of capitalization for the ST, which is neutrally transferred into the TT.

<b>ACE#3</b>
ST#11 - <b>zach levine</b>
TT#6 – <b>zach levine</b>
AF: <b>Zach LaVine</b>

In ACE#3, the inverted case is seen for first name and surname as in the ACE#2. The first name is spelled correctly yet uncapitalized, whereas the surname is both spelled incorrectly and also uncapitalized in the ST. Both tokens comprising the proper noun are neutrally transferred into the TT.



<b>ACE#4</b>
ST#12 – <b>john moran</b>
TT#6 – <b>john moran</b>
AF: <b>Ja Morant</b>

ACE#4 is a case of both spelling and capitalization errors for both of the tokens comprising the proper noun. Whereas the actual proper noun is ‘Ja Morant’, the rendering in the ST is ‘john moran’ which is neutrally transferred into the TT.

<b>ACE#5</b>
ST#13 – <b>drew holiday</b>
TT#7 - <b>*om* tatil</b>
AF: <b>Jrue Holiday</b>

ACE#5 is a case of spelling and capitalization error for the first token in “drew” instead of the adequate form “Jrue” and only a capitalization error for the second token for the surname in “holiday” instead of “Holiday”. However, in the transfer to TT, the first token is completely omitted and the second token is directly translated by literal translation into Turkish as “tatil”. The second error here is classified in our typology as a negative altered transfer error, as a case of literal translation that produces a result that is not adequate for informative concerns.

ACE#6
ST#42 – bam out of bio
TT#21 – bam bio dışı
AF: Bam Adebayo

In ACE#6, an instance of correct spelling is seen without capitalization for the first name as a single token in the ST in “bam”, whereas the surname of the player is divided into three irrelevant words in “out of bio”, which would also be a case of incorrect spelling. While the first token is neutrally transferred into the TT, the last three tokens are directly translated into Turkish as “bio dışı”, which is another example of irrelevant literal translation. The real surname of the player is “Adebayo”, which is not a name of English origin and could prove to be difficult to recognize for the English SR. However, that the AC program is merely rendering the data with random words that have virtually nothing to do with the overall context leads one to deduce that to an estimable extent, SR relies on solving the ambiguities of what is present in the data rather than sufficiently involving the possibilities of what could palpably and relevantly be heard in the given context of NBA players.

As can be referenced in the dataset, there are numerous analogous examples of errors to the ones mentioned up to now such as rendering the proper noun entity “NBA” as uncapitalized in “nba”, teams such as “Toronto Raptors” left uncapitalized as “toronto raptors”, literal translations for city parts of team names such as “anka kuşu” for “Phoenix” for the team “Phoenix Suns” as well as “orman kurtları” for the part “Timberwolves” of the team “Minnesota Timberwolves”; and literal translation for player names such as “trae genç” for the proper noun “Trae Young” and so forth. These types of proper noun rendering in both the ST and the TT are clearly creating

information pollution and especially violating the right of individuals with hearing impairment to have rightful access to the content in the videos, misleading them with less regard to the context than what the programs can decipher from their infrastructure.

In addition to errors observed in the ST and the TT in relation to the former, instances of correction are observed in the TT. However, these corrections are made on the part of capitalization only, while this is not always the case. There is considerable irregularity in the rendering with regard to corrections. Whereas the input “nba” in the ST is correctionally rendered in the TT as “NBA” in certain cases, it is not always true as the data suggests, which brings the systematicity of the infrastructure of the MT program into question. The same is also the case for other proper nouns attributable to other entities in teams as well as players. Several examples of corrections are provided as follows:

<b>ACE#7</b>
ST#157 – <b>joel embiid</b>
TT#79 – <b>Joel Embiid</b>
AF – <b>Joel Embiid</b>

ACE#7 is the standard capitalization error for both of the tokens in the ST, although there is no spelling error. However, the TT does not neutrally transfer the rendering in the ST and capitalizes both of the tokens, recognizing that they comprise a proper noun and producing an adequate result.

<b>ACE#8</b>
ST#232+233 – <b>joel embiid</b>
TT#116+117 – <b>Joel embiid</b>
AF – <b>Joel Embiid</b>

In ACE#8 in comparison with the preceding example, it is seen that although the same input is provided by the ST for both cases, the TT does not represent both of the tokens in the same way and capitalizes and corrects the first token while neutrally transferring the second token. This is an inconsistency that we have not been able to explain and brings the consistency of MT into question as well.

Similar or identical cases of inconsistency is also true for proper nouns indicating team names. Whereas the nickname for Portland’s basketball team “Trailblazers” is rendered uncapitalized as “trailblazers” in the ST, it is capitalized and corrected in the TT as “Trailblazers”. However, its counterpart as the city of Los Angeles’ team nickname “Clippers” is not treated in the same manner by the AT program and literally translated as “makaslar” as another case of rendering inconsistency. The same is also the case for the comparative pair of San Antonio’s team “Spurs” into “mahmuzlar” and several other examples that can be referenced in the dataset on the basis of their color-coding.

<b>ACE#9</b>
ST#260 – jimmy butler
TT#130 – jimmy uşağı
AF – Jimmy Butler

ACE#9 is a case of standard non-capitalization for the proper noun rendering in the ST for both of the tokens comprising the player's name. However, whereas the first token is neutrally transferred into the TT, the second token is literally translated in the form of negative altered transfer error as "uşağı".

In addition to the descriptive statistics with regard to proper noun tokens identified and their corresponding types of errors and corrections, a frequency ranking analysis is carried out for the whole text without excluding any grammatical category. The program used for the analysis produced frequency rankings on the basis of monograms, bigrams and trigrams with 19 lines of ranking each. The frequency ranking information to be found in Table 8 is to be utilized as a reference frame for our discussion section:

**Table 8:** Frequency rankings for monograms, bigrams and trigrams.

<i>R.</i>	<i>Monograms</i>		<i>Bigrams</i>		<i>Trigrams</i>	
	<i>MG</i>	<i>Freq.</i>	<i>BG</i>	<i>Freq.</i>	<i>TG</i>	<i>Freq.</i>
#1	he's	34	in the	35	in the nba	9
#2	year	24	of the	15	one of the	9
#3	one	20	the nba	11	of the best	8
#4	best	17	one of	11	in the league	7
#5	nba	16	a lot	11	players in the	6
#6	number	16	he was	11	i don't know	5
#7	player	16	to be	11	player in the	5
#8	top	15	the best	11	in the top	5
#9	know	14	the top	8	a lot of	4
#10	still	14	the league	8	defensive player of	4
#11	though	12	this year	7	player of the	4
#12	higher	12	but i	7	of the year	4
#13	lot	11	be a	7	the second best	4
#14	good	11	don't know	7	the top 30	3
#15	season	11	players in	6	top 30 players	3
#16	team	11	but he	6	30 players in	3
#17	players	10	i don't	6	the nba today	3
#18	last	9	if he	6	this year and	3
#19	league	9	top 30	5	a lot better	3

### 3.4. FINDINGS

[a]. It has been conjectured that proper nouns and human names are translated inadequately to a noteworthy extent. Proper nouns and its subcategories in proper names, personal names and human names play a central role in both communication and translation since they hold unique positions within languages. In terms of the question of their translation, there are several accounts conceding that translating proper nouns [in due reference to its subcategories] is a non-trivial issue and needs to be considered an important area of focus for research.

In specific reference to their role in AC translation from English to Turkish, there is a certain manner in which they are to be translated adequately, in reference to Reiss (1971) and authentic informative texts. However, a considerable amount of information is lost or altered in a way that causes information pollution and may hinder the ability of individuals [particularly those with hearing impairment] to accurately comprehend a message to varying extents. Since they are referential and entail a lot of corresponding information, inadequate translations with regard to proper nouns and human names might lead to critical misunderstandings; relatively more critical than a function word which may be more easily guessed in the adequate form by a viewer even though these items may be omitted or altered in a way to cause an informative text to provide deficient and/or misleading information.

[b]. As a result of the analysis on AC translation output for both the primary-secondary and secondary-tertiary texts with regard to proper nouns and/or human names, it has been found that the ST data in English contained three types of inadequate translation in 'Capitalization Errors' to the extent of 85.32%; 'Capitalization + Spelling Errors' to the extent of 96.19%; and 'Omission/Addition/Replacement Errors' to the extent of 1.63%. In the case of TT data in Turkish, two types of inadequate translation

have been identified in 'Neutral Transfer Errors' to the extent of 68.85% and 'Negative Altered Transfer Errors' to the extent of 14.75%.

[c]. It has been conjectured that the role played by AC translation within the scope of AVT is crucial and will presumably become exponentially more important over the course of time as the total amount of data and content on the internet exponentially increases. As aforementioned in this study, AVT normally depends on people manually working on audiovisual content to render it more accessible to people with hearing impairment or those who are not able to understand a specific language. Nonetheless, it is becoming exponentially less possible and plausible for people to manually work on all the audiovisual content on the internet and render it more accessible, which results in people with hearing impairment and those who are not able to understand a specific language to be excluded from the content, which is a violation of their right to access any content they can possibly have access to. This is why AC translation is considered to be crucial for AVT since it brings the possibility of rendering all the existing audiovisual content more accessible without the implausible amount of manual labour required. Notwithstanding, it has been made apparent from the exemplary case study on YouTube that AC translation results in a considerable degree of inadequate translation.

### **3.5. DISCUSSION**

In respect to the first research question, it has been inferred that proper nouns and human names play a significant role in translation. Equivalence is considered an elusive ideal and an outdated concept in contemporary TS, yet it would be safe to argue that Koller's (1979) denotative equivalence is neither an elusive ideal nor an outdated concept since there is no language



pair involved in the case of this particular type of equivalence. Namely, for the sake of iterating an aforementioned example, the name 'Michael Jordan' in its spoken and/or orthographic form is by all means equivalent to the actual person referred to by that name, i.e. content invariance. Therefore, if and when a language pair is involved, it is axiomatic that any proper noun in the form of a human name in an ST should at least prove to refer to the same person in the TT when translated, if it is to be considered an adequate translation in Reiss' (1971) terms for informative texts. However, as Pour (2009) points out, certain names may be deeply embedded in a specific culture and may have significant connotations that might be lost when not approached creatively and 'reproduced' in the TT in Van Coillie's (2006) terms. Notwithstanding, this is a matter of text type and in our case, the text type is informative, which requires in Reiss' (1971) and Van Coillie's (2006) terms that the ST item should be reproduced without any change in form. This would be the ideal for a perfectly intact ST; however, in the case of AC translation in general and with the language pair of English-Turkish in particular, there are other factors to consider that may complicate the issue.

As aforementioned with regard to AC, the audiovisual content of a video is a text in itself and could be considered an ST depending on the type of analytical approach or study. Thereby, using SR on an audiovisual text to produce captions through AC is a type of intersemiotic translation. What needs to be considered here is that since the medium changes from speech to orthography, the same standards that could be applied to a translation of a written text into another written text cannot be applied to AC as a form of intersemiotic translation. The translator cannot be rightfully held accountable for not capitalizing a proper noun, proper name, personal name and/or human name that is identical to a common noun since its frame of source reference is not orthographic and may not provide enough clues for it to determine that the item is a human name. On a further note, determining

how to translate proper nouns interlingually proves to be a multidimensional problem that will depend on a lot of variables as well.

As contended by Nyangeri and Wangari (2019), human names should be approached strategically in translation depending on the language pair, cultural considerations, text types and style. In the case for the language pair of English-Turkish, it is determined using authentic Turkish texts that the proper nouns identified in the exemplary video are used in certain orthographic forms and utilized them as adequate references. Cultural considerations and style are not taken into account in Nyangeri and Wangari's (2019) terms since the function of the texts are identified as informative in Reiss' (1971) terms. In specific regard to AC translation from English to Turkish, a range of issues are found with regard to translation adequacy in both the intersemiotic translation of the primary [audiovisual] text into the ST, and the latter's interlingual translation into the TT. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the ST is not adequate enough in itself to be considered a final product. In other words, the TT may be erroneous or inadequate largely due to the already existing errors or inadequacies in the ST. However, it has also been strikingly unexpected that there were corrections in the TT, albeit to a relatively limited extent in comparison to the errors or inadequacies.

In terms of the role played by AC translation within the scope of TS in general and AVT in specific, there are other significant points on which to focus. TS has been largely involved with translation acts, processes or products that are attributable to human translators in its history and development. Notwithstanding, 'translation aids' is an applied area of study according to Holmes' (1972) mapping of TS and AC translation can be considered as a study of such, whether human interference is in question or not. What needs to be deemed an essential point for TS here is that

studying translation aids such as AC translation may help gain insights into translation that might not be gained otherwise. In terms of AVT in particular, it is believed that AC translation should be held in high regard since a fundamental aim attributable to AVT is rendering audiovisual content more accessible. Evidently, it is impossible and also implausible to suggest that human captioners, subtitlers and/or subtitle translators can catch up to the amount of audiovisual content in existence and is to be produced. This is why it is contended that AC in itself and AC translation should be considered a significant area of focus for AVT, both for improvement and for research purposes.

In terms of RT within the scope of translation, TS and AVT in connection to AC translation, it would be sensible to refer to the results of ST frequency ranking in Table 8. There are 19 lines of ranking for three separate categories in monograms, bigrams and trigrams. For a human translator, a general overview of the rankings and the contents of the three categories would provide many useful hints regarding the ST itself, which would provide information on the context of the ST. For instance, the monograms 'best', 'nba', 'number', 'player', 'top', 'higher', 'good', 'season', 'team', 'players', 'last' and 'league' respectively covering most of the upper rankings would highly presumably provide fundamental contextual information that this ST: concerns the NBA as a league; mentions the players of the league; and ranks the players. Referring to the bigrams, the contextual information elicited from the monograms would be further consolidated by items such as 'the nba', 'the best', 'the top', 'the league' and 'players in', while the bigram 'top 30' would also add to the contextual information that this ST: ranks a total of 30 NBA players. In terms of the trigrams, the already existing contextual information would be reinforced by a third layer through items such as 'in the nba', 'one of the', 'of the best', 'in the league', 'players in the', 'in the top', 'player of the', 'of the year', 'the second best', 'the top 30', 'top 30 players', '30 players in', 'the nba today' and 'a lot better', while the trigram

'this year and' might provide a hint as to the subject matter of this ST concerns the year in which it is produced specifically.

Continuing in line with Doğan's (2017) account of RT in translation, the more a specific item or an area of focus consisting of specific items is repeated in a given text and/or its corresponding context, the more significant it is considered by a human translator and taken into account in connection to making translation decisions. For a human translator, any relevant information is considered to contribute to the context. As aforementioned, relevance with regard to context is comprised of assumptions, presuppositions, propositions, semantic representations and entailments which in combination help create the contextual effect for translators to utilize. In connection, Setton's (2006) concept of meaning assembly and Venneman's (1975) presupposition pools are also in effect in a cognitive-communicative context.

At this juncture with regard to contextual considerations, discerning what is relevant in a text and/or cognitive input is the key to establishing the context. It is implausible for a human being to take into account all the possible items due to aforementioned factors limiting and demarcating brain processing such as memory functions, effort and cognitive load (Doğan, 2017; Gile, 1995). However, modern computers' [including quantum computers] processing capabilities are exponentially expanding in tandem with technological progress and the fact that there is a considerable extent of translation inadequacies in AC translation output which would be much less probable for a human translator to produce indicates that the inadequate results are not a matter of a lack of processing capacity. It is also not a matter of a lack of contextual information since as exemplified in the ST ranking frequency analysis, the text itself provides enough relevancy information for the program to discern that the ST mostly concerns NBA

players being listed and therefore that it should not recognize a name or a surname as a common noun primarily and if recognized as such that it should select the correct orthographic form with due capitalizations. Therefore, this is argued as a matter concerning the current inability of modelling the computer program on the basis of human cognitive-communicative functions with regard to RT in translation and approximating the program to how a human brain works in communication and translation acts.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This thesis focused on and analyzed YouTube's AC translation output through a variety of methods and explored its implications for TS and AVT. Reviewing the corresponding literature and gaining insights into the field, proper nouns in general and human names in specific were focused on, in order to exemplify points on relevance and contextuality. As a result of the case study on a specific YouTube video involving a range of proper nouns and human names, it was conjectured that the both the output from the primary text to the ST as well as from the ST to the TT involves a substantial amount of inadequate translations for proper nouns and human names which leads to reduced comprehensibility for the viewers and/or readers.

RT and how context comes into play in human cognitive and communicative functions were emphasized. As Nida (1964) contends, meaning is produced with stringent dependence on the context and as Garcia de Toro (2007) proposed with regard to translation, the function of the text and contextual factors are of paramount significance. When the problem of context is solved, there are strategies that come into play deriving from contextual information in human terms, as exemplified by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958). In this vein, selecting appropriate strategies depend on a multitude of factors and preferences. This thesis adopted Reiss' (1971) translation adequacy for informative texts as a reference. In the case for the language pair and its unidirectionality [English and Turkish respectively], it was determined that Van Coillie's (2006) strategy for translating such is the strategy that would result in the adequate translation; however, since the ST itself derives from an audiovisual text and is comprised of inadequate intersemiotic translations, the strategy of reproduction would prove to produce inadequate results itself.

Doğan's (2017) account taken as a conceptual frame of reference, the AC translation output indicated that the corresponding computer program to YouTube's AC does not utilize available relevancies so as to produce the adequate translation output for both AC and its MT from English to Turkish. This is why it is conjectured and suggested that in order for the computer program to produce intersemiotic and/or interlingual translations of professional translator adequacy. The corresponding computer programs of AC mainly depending on SR technology and AC translation mainly depending on MT technology [both of which also depend on AI, ML and NLP technologies] should be approximated further towards how human cognition works, centralizing RT as the main theory, through the frame of which human cognitive and communicative functions are to be modelled from.

Iterating Canguilhem's (1992, p. 45) statement, "nearly always, the organism has been explained on the basis of the structure and functioning of the machine; but only rarely has the structure and function of the organism been used to make the construction of the machine itself more understandable". In the light of information accumulated and inferences made throughout this dissertation, Doğan's (2017) stand of considering RT to be of crucial significance for further TS studies is corroborated and it is suggested that proper nouns [proper names, personal names and/or human names] are a key for studies focusing on contextual considerations. Moreover, with specific regard to AC translation, the approximation of computer programs tantamount to AC and its MT to human abilities is extrapolated to be significant in terms of contributing to the fulfillment of AVT's aim in enhanced accessibility.

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## APPENDIX 1. AUTHENTIC TEXT MATERIAL LINKS

### YouTube Video:

Title: *Top 30 Players in the NBA Today (2020)*

### Hyperlink:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cyaZo2o8s6s&ab\\_channel=AustinSweatt](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cyaZo2o8s6s&ab_channel=AustinSweatt)

Retrieved April 28, 2021

SporX.com Token Reference Hyperlink List:
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<p><b>NBA</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-18-1-2022SXGLQ57838SXQ?sira=13">https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-18-1-2022SXGLQ57838SXQ?sira=13</a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from https://www.sporx.com</p>
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<p><b>Kristaps Porzingis</b></p>

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<p><b>Trae Young</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/trae-30-atti-atl-14-sayi-farktan-donerek-kazandi-SXHBQ957845SXQ"><u>https://www.sporx.com/trae-30-atti-atl-14-sayi-farktan-donerek-kazandi-SXHBQ957845SXQ</u></a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Karl Anthony Towns</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/towns-warriors-i-26-11-lik-double-double-la-yikti-SXHBQ957730SXQ"><u>https://www.sporx.com/towns-warriors-i-26-11-lik-double-double-la-yikti-SXHBQ957730SXQ</u></a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Timberwolves</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/kerr-anlatti-d-angelo-neden-33-mac-sonra-gonderildi-SXHBQ957777SXQ"><u>https://www.sporx.com/kerr-anlatti-d-angelo-neden-33-mac-sonra-gonderildi-SXHBQ957777SXQ</u></a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>D'Angelo Russell</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/kerr-anlatti-d-angelo-neden-33-mac-sonra-gonderildi-SXHBQ957777SXQ"><u>https://www.sporx.com/kerr-anlatti-d-angelo-neden-33-mac-sonra-gonderildi-SXHBQ957777SXQ</u></a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Donovan Mitchell</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/donovan-mitchell-denver-potalarina-31-sayi-yolladi-SXHBQ957729SXQ"><u>https://www.sporx.com/donovan-mitchell-denver-potalarina-31-sayi-yolladi-SXHBQ957729SXQ</u></a></p>

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<p><b>Jayson Tatum</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-15-1-2022SXGLQ57771SXQ?sira=4">https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-15-1-2022SXGLQ57771SXQ?sira=4</a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Klay Thompson</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/draymond-steph-bu-neslin-michael-jordan-i-SXHBQ957776SXQ">https://www.sporx.com/draymond-steph-bu-neslin-michael-jordan-i-SXHBQ957776SXQ</a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Ben Simmons</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/embiid-simmons-i-takas-etmek-icin-acelemiz-yok-SXHBQ957760SXQ">https://www.sporx.com/embiid-simmons-i-takas-etmek-icin-acelemiz-yok-SXHBQ957760SXQ</a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Giannis</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-18-1-2022SXGLQ57838SXQ?sira=8">https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-18-1-2022SXGLQ57838SXQ?sira=8</a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>LeBron</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/lakers-in-jazz-e-karsi-29-17-lik-geri-donusu-SXHBQ957841SXQ">https://www.sporx.com/lakers-in-jazz-e-karsi-29-17-lik-geri-donusu-SXHBQ957841SXQ</a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Joel Embiid</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/kuzma-embiid-e-bu-poster-smaci-borcluydum-SXHBQ957852SXQ">https://www.sporx.com/kuzma-embiid-e-bu-poster-smaci-borcluydum-SXHBQ957852SXQ</a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Philly</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/76ers-in-simmons-tutumu-takimlarin-sinirini-bozuyor-SXHBQ956266SXQ">https://www.sporx.com/76ers-in-simmons-tutumu-takimlarin-sinirini-bozuyor-SXHBQ956266SXQ</a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<b>Paul George</b>



<p><b><u><a href="https://www.sporx.com/paul-george-sezonu-kapatmis-olabilir-SXHBQ957164SXQ">https://www.sporx.com/paul-george-sezonu-kapatmis-olabilir-SXHBQ957164SXQ</a></u></b></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>PG</b></p> <p><b><u><a href="https://www.sporx.com/beverley-la-de-kawhi-ve-pg-yuzunden-goz-ardi-edildim-SXHBQ956031SXQ">https://www.sporx.com/beverley-la-de-kawhi-ve-pg-yuzunden-goz-ardi-edildim-SXHBQ956031SXQ</a></u></b></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Clippers</b></p> <p><b><u><a href="https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-18-1-2022SXGLQ57838SXQ?sira=6">https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-18-1-2022SXGLQ57838SXQ?sira=6</a></u></b></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Chris Paul</b></p> <p><b><u><a href="https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-18-1-2022SXGLQ57838SXQ?sira=12">https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-18-1-2022SXGLQ57838SXQ?sira=12</a></u></b></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Russell Westbrook</b></p> <p><b><u><a href="https://www.sporx.com/westbrook-rudy-gobert-i-potaya-qomdu-SXHBQ957850SXQ">https://www.sporx.com/westbrook-rudy-gobert-i-potaya-qomdu-SXHBQ957850SXQ</a></u></b></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Russ</b></p> <p><b><u><a href="https://www.sporx.com/westbrook-rudy-gobert-i-potaya-qomdu-SXHBQ957850SXQ">https://www.sporx.com/westbrook-rudy-gobert-i-potaya-qomdu-SXHBQ957850SXQ</a></u></b></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Harden</b></p> <p><b><u><a href="https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-18-1-2022SXGLQ57838SXQ?sira=5">https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-18-1-2022SXGLQ57838SXQ?sira=5</a></u></b></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Kyrie</b></p> <p><b><u><a href="https://www.sporx.com/kyrie-asi-olmayacagim-kararim-kesin-SXHBQ957861SXQ">https://www.sporx.com/kyrie-asi-olmayacagim-kararim-kesin-SXHBQ957861SXQ</a></u></b></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>

<p><b>Cavs</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/jose-calderon-cavaliers-a-danisman-olarak-katildi-SXHBQ957502SXQ"><u>https://www.sporx.com/jose-calderon-cavaliers-a-danisman-olarak-katildi-SXHBQ957502SXQ</u></a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>LeBron</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/lakers-in-jazz-e-karsi-29-17-lik-geri-donusu-SXHBQ957841SXQ"><u>https://www.sporx.com/lakers-in-jazz-e-karsi-29-17-lik-geri-donusu-SXHBQ957841SXQ</u></a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Nets</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/kyrie-asi-olmayacagim-kararim-kesin-SXHBQ957861SXQ"><u>https://www.sporx.com/kyrie-asi-olmayacagim-kararim-kesin-SXHBQ957861SXQ</u></a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>KD</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/kevin-durant-4-6-hafta-arasi-yok-SXHBQ957742SXQ"><u>https://www.sporx.com/kevin-durant-4-6-hafta-arasi-yok-SXHBQ957742SXQ</u></a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Irving</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/kyrie-asi-olmayacagim-kararim-kesin-SXHBQ957861SXQ"><u>https://www.sporx.com/kyrie-asi-olmayacagim-kararim-kesin-SXHBQ957861SXQ</u></a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Nikola Jokic</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-17-1-2022SXGLQ57813SXQ?sira=4"><u>https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-17-1-2022SXGLQ57813SXQ?sira=4</u></a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Nuggets</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/lebron-lakers-tarafklarindan-ozur-diliyorum-SXHBQ957743SXQ"><u>https://www.sporx.com/lebron-lakers-tarafklarindan-ozur-diliyorum-SXHBQ957743SXQ</u></a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Damien Lillard</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/damien-lillard-westbrook-ile-alakasi-yok-SXHBQ775590SXQ"><u>https://www.sporx.com/damien-lillard-westbrook-ile-alakasi-yok-SXHBQ775590SXQ</u></a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>

<p><b>Trailblazers</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/tv/basketbol-nba-13-mart-%7C-nba-mac-ozeti-trailSXTVQ96584SXQ">https://www.sporx.com/tv/basketbol-nba-13-mart-%7C-nba-mac-ozeti-trailSXTVQ96584SXQ</a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Luka Doncic</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-18-1-2022SXGLQ57838SXQ?sira=11">https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-18-1-2022SXGLQ57838SXQ?sira=11</a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Jimmy Butler</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-18-1-2022SXGLQ57838SXQ?sira=10">https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-18-1-2022SXGLQ57838SXQ?sira=10</a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Heat</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-18-1-2022SXGLQ57838SXQ?sira=10">https://www.sporx.com/basketbol/nba/nba-de-gecenin-mac-raporu-18-1-2022SXGLQ57838SXQ?sira=10</a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Kevin Durant</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/kyrie-asi-olmayacagim-kararim-kesin-SXHBQ957861SXQ">https://www.sporx.com/kyrie-asi-olmayacagim-kararim-kesin-SXHBQ957861SXQ</a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>James Harden</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/76ers-bu-yaz-james-harden-i-kovalayabilir-SXHBQ957863SXQ">https://www.sporx.com/76ers-bu-yaz-james-harden-i-kovalayabilir-SXHBQ957863SXQ</a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Steph Curry</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/steph-3-sayi-yarismasina-katilacak-mi-emin-degilim-SXHBQ957862SXQ">https://www.sporx.com/steph-3-sayi-yarismasina-katilacak-mi-emin-degilim-SXHBQ957862SXQ</a></p> <p>Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a></p>
<p><b>Warriors</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.sporx.com/steph-3-sayi-yarismasina-katilacak-mi-emin-degilim-SXHBQ957862SXQ">https://www.sporx.com/steph-3-sayi-yarismasina-katilacak-mi-emin-degilim-SXHBQ957862SXQ</a></p>

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<b>Anthony Davis</b>  <a href="https://www.sporx.com/anthony-davis-bu-ay-sonu-donebilir-iddiasi-SXHBQ957499SXQ"><u>https://www.sporx.com/anthony-davis-bu-ay-sonu-donebilir-iddiasi-SXHBQ957499SXQ</u></a>  Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a>
<b>LeBron James</b>  <a href="https://www.sporx.com/lakers-in-jazz-e-karsi-29-17-lik-geri-donusu-SXHBQ957841SXQ"><u>https://www.sporx.com/lakers-in-jazz-e-karsi-29-17-lik-geri-donusu-SXHBQ957841SXQ</u></a>  Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a>
<b>Spurs</b>  <a href="https://www.sporx.com/devin-booker-dan-sezon-rekoru-48-sayi-SXHBQ957846SXQ"><u>https://www.sporx.com/devin-booker-dan-sezon-rekoru-48-sayi-SXHBQ957846SXQ</u></a>  Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a>
<b>Lakers</b>  <a href="https://www.sporx.com/westbrook-rudy-gobert-i-potaya-gomdu-SXHBQ957850SXQ"><u>https://www.sporx.com/westbrook-rudy-gobert-i-potaya-gomdu-SXHBQ957850SXQ</u></a>  Retrieved January 18, 2022, from <a href="https://www.sporx.com">https://www.sporx.com</a>

## APPENDIX 2. COMPARATIVE DATA TABLE

ST	TT	REFERENCE
1. nba	1. nba	NBA
9+10. nikola vusavich	5. nikola vusavich	Nikola Vucevic
10. kemba walker	5. kemba walker	Kemba Walker
11. zach levine	6. zach levine	Zach LaVine
11. brandon ingram	6. brandon ingram	Brandon Ingram
11+12. christops porzingis	6. christops porzingis	Kristaps Porzingis
12. lamarcus aldridge	6. lamarcus aldridge	LaMarcus Aldridge
12. john moran	6. john moran	Ja Morant
13. demar derozan	7. demar derozan	DeMar Derozan
13. drew holiday	7. tatil	Jrue Holiday
17. kyle lowry	9. Kyle Lowry	Kyle Lowry
17. lowry	9. Lowry	Lowry
19. toronto raptors	10. toronto raptors	Toronto Raptors
24. pascal ciaco	12. Pascal Ciaco	Pascal Siakam
25. toronto	13. toronto	Toronto
26. kawhi leonard	13. kawhi leonard	Kawhi Leonard
29. celtics	15. celtics	Celtics
34. jamal murray	17. jamal murray	Jamal Murray
42. bam out of bio	21. bam bio dışı	Bam Adebayo
51. devin booker	26. devin booker	Devin Booker
52. nba	26. nba	NBA
53. devin booker	27. devin booker	Devin Booker

55. phoenix	28. anka kuşu	Phoenix
59. booker	30. booker	Booker
61. draymond green	31. draymond green	Draymond Green
62. draymond	31. draymond	Draymond
66. steph	33. steph	Steph
72. bradley beal	36. bradley beal	Bradley Beal
72. beal	36. beal	Beal
73. devon booker	37. devon booker	Devin Booker
81. rudy gobert	41. Rudy Gobert	Rudy Gobert
83. nba	42. nba	NBA
88. trae young	44. trae genç	Trae Young
88. trey	44. trey	Trae
89. nba	45. nba	NBA
91. nba	46. nba	NBA
93. carl anthony towns	47. Carl Anthony Towns	Karl Anthony Towns Towns
93. town	47. kasabası	
94. gobert	47. Gobert	Gobert
96. nba	48. nba	NBA
100. timberwolves	50. orman kurtları	Timberwolves
102. towns	51. kasabalar	Towns
103. d'angelo russell	52. d'angelo russell	D'Angelo Russell
108. donovan mitchell	54. donovan mitchell	Donovan Mitchell
110. donovan mitchell	55. donovan mitchell	Donovan Mitchell
111. bradley beal	56. bradley beal	Bradley Beal

113. mitchell	57. mitchell	Mitchell
123. jayson tatum	62. jayson tatum	Jayson
124. tatum	62. tatum	Tatum
135. klay thompson	68. klay Thompson	Klay Thompson
136. clay	68. kil	Klay
138. nba	69. nba	NBA
139. bradley beal	70. bradley beal	Bradley Beal
139+140. donovan mitchell	70. donovan mitchell	Donovan Mitchell
145. ben simmons	73. Ben simmons	Ben Simmons
146. ben	73. ben	Ben
148. giannis	74. giannis	Giannis
149. lebron	75. lebron	LeBron
157. joel embiid	79. Joel Embiid	Joel Embiid
158. philly	79. philly	Philly
158. in bee's	79. arilarin	Embiid's
160. philly	80. philly	Philly
167. paul george	84. Paul George	Paul George
168. pg	84. PG	PG
173. clippers	87. kesme makineleri	Clippers
175. kawhi leonard	88. kawhi leonard	Kawhi Leonard
177. peachy	89. seftali	PG
186. chris paul	93. Chris Paul	Chris Paul
187. paul george	94. Paul George	Paul George
189. chris	95. Chris	Chris

195. russell westbrook	98. russell westbrook	Russell Westbrook
196. russ	98. russ	Russ
196. hardin	98. hardin	Harden
202. russ	101. rus	Russ
208. kyrie irving	104. Kyrie	Kyrie
209. cavs	105. mağaralar	Cavs
209. lebron	105. lebron	LeBron
209. celtics	105. celtics	Celtics
211. nets	106. ağlar	Nets
213. kyrie	107. kyrie	Kyrie
216. kd	108. kd	KD
216. nets	108. ağlar	Nets
217. irving	109. irving	Irving
222. nikola jokic	111. nikola jokic	Nikola Jokic
222. nuggets	111. nugget'lar	Nuggets
225. yoku	113. yoku	Jokic
232. rudy gobert	116. rudy gobert	Rudy Gobert
232+233. joel embiid	116+117. Joel embiid	Joel Embiid
234. jokic	117. jokic	Jokic
238. damien lillard	119. damien lillard	Damien Lillard
243. trailblazers	122. Trailblazers	Trailblazers
250+251. luca doncic	125+126. luca doncic	Luka Doncic
252. luca	126. luca	Luka
254. nba	127. nba	NBA
258. clippers	129. makaslar	Clippers



259. nba	130. NBA	NBA
260. jimmy butler	130. jimmy uşığı	Jimmy Butler
261. jimmy	131. Jimmy	Jimmy
264. nba	132. NBA	NBA
272. ben simmons	136. Ben Simmons	Ben Simmons
273. philly	137. philly	Philly
276. heat	138. ISI	Heat
278. kevin durant	139. kevin durant	Kevin Durant
285. nba	143. nba	NBA
286. james harden	143. james harden	James Harden
287. james harden	144. james harden	James Harden
297. nba	149. nba	NBA
299. steph curry	150. steph curry	Steph Curry
299. steph	150. steph	Steph
310. wars	155. savařları	Warriors
314. anthony davis	157. anthony davis	Anthony Davis
317. nba	159. nba	NBA
320. lebron james	160. lebron james	LeBron James
322. lebron	161. lebron	LeBron
326. giannis	163. giannis	Giannis
329. nba	165. nba	NBA
340. kawhi leonard	170. kawhi leonard	Kawhi Leonard
342. spurs	171. mahmuzlar	Spurs
343. raptors	172. raptors	Raptors
348. nba	174. nba	NBA

348. kawhi	174. kawhi	Kawhi
350. lebron	175. lebron	LeBron
351. lebron	176. lebron	LeBron
356. lakers	178. Lakers	Lakers
358. anthony davis	179. Anthony Davis	Anthony Davis
360. nba	180. nba	NBA

### APPENDIX 3. SOURCE TEXT AND TARGET TEXT

ST in English	TT in Turkish
<p>1 00:00:00,080 --&gt; 00:00:03,600 the top 30 players in the <b>nba</b> today i</p>	<p>1 00:00:00,080 --&gt; 00:00:03,600 Bugün <b>nba</b>'nın en iyi 30 oyuncusu geçen yıldan sonra bunlardan birini yaptım</p>
<p>2 00:00:02,240 --&gt; 00:00:05,440 made one of these after last year's</p>	
<p>3 00:00:03,600 --&gt; 00:00:07,519 playoffs and it's been highly requested</p>	<p>2 00:00:03,600 --&gt; 00:00:07,519 playofflar ve bu yıl çok talep edildi, işte güncellenmiş ilk 30</p>
<p>4 00:00:05,440 --&gt; 00:00:08,559 this year so here's my updated top 30</p>	
<p>5 00:00:07,519 --&gt; 00:00:10,080 players in the league</p>	<p>3 00:00:07,519 --&gt; 00:00:10,080 Ligdeki oyuncular bu yılki playofflar yaptı diyeceğim</p>
<p>6 00:00:08,558 --&gt; 00:00:11,839 i will say this year's playoffs did</p>	
<p>7 00:00:10,080 --&gt; 00:00:12,718 influence a lot of decisions here so do</p>	<p>4 00:00:10,080 --&gt; 00:00:12,718 Burada birçok kararı etkiliyor, bu yüzden bunu aklınızda bulundurun</p>
<p>8 00:00:11,839 --&gt; 00:00:14,960 keep that in mind</p>	
<p>9 00:00:12,718 --&gt; 00:00:16,320 also honorable mentions go out to <b>nikola</b></p>	<p>5 00:00:12,718 --&gt; 00:00:16,320 <b>nikola vusavich</b> <b>kemba walker</b>'a da mansiyon ödülü</p>
<p>10 00:00:14,960 --&gt; 00:00:18,240 <b>vusavich</b> <b>kemba walker</b></p>	

<p>11 00:00:16,320 --&gt; 00:00:20,640 zach levine brandon ingram christops</p> <p>12 00:00:18,239 --&gt; 00:00:22,479 porzingis lamarcus aldridge john moran</p> <p>13 00:00:20,640 --&gt; 00:00:24,320 demar derozan and drew holiday</p> <p>14 00:00:22,480 --&gt; 00:00:25,839 who all just missed out on the list</p> <p>15 00:00:24,320 --&gt; 00:00:27,118 which should tell you just how talented</p> <p>16 00:00:25,839 --&gt; 00:00:29,518 the rest of these guys are</p> <p>17 00:00:27,118 --&gt; 00:00:31,198 number 30 kyle lowry lowry stepped up</p> <p>18 00:00:29,518 --&gt; 00:00:33,280 big this year and he was the leader for</p> <p>19 00:00:31,199 --&gt; 00:00:34,239 the entire toronto raptors that i didn't</p> <p>20 00:00:33,280 --&gt; 00:00:35,759 know he could be</p> <p>21 00:00:34,238 --&gt; 00:00:37,759 and he's getting up to an h but he's</p>	<p>6 00:00:16,320 --&gt; 00:00:20,640 zach levine brandon ingram christops porzingis lamarcus aldridge john moran</p> <p>7 00:00:20,640 --&gt; 00:00:24,320 demar derozan ve listeyi kaçırın tatil</p> <p>8 00:00:24,320 --&gt; 00:00:27,118 bu da size bu adamların geri kalanının ne kadar yetenekli olduğunu göstermeli</p> <p>9 00:00:27,118 --&gt; 00:00:31,198 30 numara Kyle Lowry Lowry bu yıl büyük bir adım attı ve</p> <p>10 00:00:31,199 --&gt; 00:00:34,239 onun olabileceğini bilmediğim tüm toronto raptors</p> <p>11 00:00:34,238 --&gt; 00:00:37,759 ve bir h'ye yükseliyor ama şimdi ondan daha iyi değilse de o kadar iyi</p>
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<p>22 00:00:35,759 --&gt; 00:00:38,479 just as good now if not better than he's</p>	
<p>23 00:00:37,759 --&gt; 00:00:41,199 ever been</p>	
<p>24 00:00:38,479 --&gt; 00:00:42,959 29 <b>pascal ciaco</b> he was expected to be</p>	<p>12 00:00:37,759 --&gt; 00:00:41,199 hiç 29 <b>Pascal Ciaco</b> olması bekleniyordu</p>
<p>25 00:00:41,200 --&gt; 00:00:44,559 <b>toronto</b>'s go-to guy this year</p>	
<p>26 00:00:42,960 --&gt; 00:00:46,719 and take <b>kawhi leonard</b>'s role with him</p>	<p>13 00:00:41,200 --&gt; 00:00:44,559 <b>toronto</b>'nun bu yıl go-go-adamı ve onunla <b>kawhi leonard</b>'ın rolünü üstlen</p>
<p>27 00:00:44,558 --&gt; 00:00:48,479 gone and he started the year out strong</p>	
<p>28 00:00:46,719 --&gt; 00:00:50,320 but as it went on especially in the</p>	<p>14 00:00:44,558 --&gt; 00:00:48,479 gitti ve o yıla güçlü bir başlangıç yaptı ama özellikle</p>
<p>29 00:00:48,479 --&gt; 00:00:51,599 <b>celtics</b> series we saw that there's still</p>	
<p>30 00:00:50,320 --&gt; 00:00:52,878 a lot of holes in his game</p>	<p>15 00:00:48,479 --&gt; 00:00:51,599 <b>celtics</b> serisinde gördük ki oyunda hala çok fazla boşluk var</p>
<p>31 00:00:51,600 --&gt; 00:00:54,320 he's still young though and i'm sure</p>	
<p>32 00:00:52,878 --&gt; 00:00:54,960 he's going to fix whatever problem he</p>	<p>16 00:00:51,600 --&gt; 00:00:54,320 o hala genç ve eminim her ne olursa olsun çözecektir.</p>
<p>33 00:00:54,320 --&gt; 00:00:57,439</p>	

<p>needs to</p> <p>34 00:00:54,960 --&gt; 00:00:58,480 28 <b>jamal murray</b> usually gets overlooked</p> <p>35 00:00:57,439 --&gt; 00:00:59,919 in these talks but</p> <p>36 00:00:58,479 --&gt; 00:01:01,519 he shouldn't in the regular season he's</p> <p>37 00:00:59,920 --&gt; 00:01:02,960 a great player but in the postseason</p> <p>38 00:01:01,520 --&gt; 00:01:04,079 turns into a superstar</p> <p>39 00:01:02,960 --&gt; 00:01:05,280 i think next year he can come out</p> <p>40 00:01:04,079 --&gt; 00:01:06,478 playing a lot better in the regular</p> <p>41 00:01:05,280 --&gt; 00:01:09,920 season he could rank</p> <p>42 00:01:06,478 --&gt; 00:01:11,280 maybe top 15 to 20. 27 <b>bam out of bio</b></p> <p>43 00:01:09,920 --&gt; 00:01:12,560 after the performance he just put up</p> <p>44 00:01:11,280 --&gt; 00:01:14,159 this year and the fact that he's one of</p>	<p>17 00:00:54,320 --&gt; 00:00:57,439 28 <b>jamal murray</b>'ye ihtiyacı var genellikle gözden kaçır</p> <p>18 00:00:57,439 --&gt; 00:00:59,919 bu görüşmelerde ama normal sezonda olmamalı</p> <p>19 00:00:59,920 --&gt; 00:01:02,960 harika bir oyuncu ama sezon sonrası süperstarlara dönüşüyor</p> <p>20 00:01:02,960 --&gt; 00:01:05,280 bence gelecek yıl normal olarak çok daha iyi oynayabilir</p> <p>21 00:01:05,280 --&gt; 00:01:09,920 sezon belki de ilk 15'ten 20'ye kadar çıkabilir. 27 <b>bam bio dışı</b></p> <p>22 00:01:09,920 --&gt; 00:01:12,560 Performanstan sonra bu yıl ortaya koydu ve</p>
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<p>45 00:01:12,560 --&gt; 00:01:15,600 the best two-way players in the league</p> <p>46 00:01:14,159 --&gt; 00:01:17,200 i wanted to put him a lot higher but</p> <p>47 00:01:15,599 --&gt; 00:01:18,319 let's not get ahead of ourselves after</p> <p>48 00:01:17,200 --&gt; 00:01:20,079 just one great year</p> <p>49 00:01:18,319 --&gt; 00:01:21,679 he will rank much higher as the years go</p> <p>50 00:01:20,079 --&gt; 00:01:23,519 on though 26.</p> <p>51 00:01:21,680 --&gt; 00:01:25,118 <b>devin booker</b> one of the most underrated</p> <p>52 00:01:23,519 --&gt; 00:01:26,879 guys in the <b>nba</b> even though we all know</p> <p>53 00:01:25,118 --&gt; 00:01:28,159 how good <b>devin booker</b> really is</p> <p>54 00:01:26,879 --&gt; 00:01:29,920 but i think next year will be a turning</p> <p>55 00:01:28,159 --&gt; 00:01:31,118</p>	<p>23 00:01:12,560 --&gt; 00:01:15,600 ligin en iyi iki yönlü oyuncuları onu çok daha yükseğe koymak istedim ama</p> <p>24 00:01:15,599 --&gt; 00:01:18,319 sadece harika bir yıldan sonra kendimizi aşmayalım</p> <p>25 00:01:18,319 --&gt; 00:01:21,679 26 olmasına rağmen yıllar geçtikçe çok daha üst sıralarda yer alacak.</p> <p>26 00:01:21,680 --&gt; 00:01:25,118 <b>devin booker</b> hepimizin bildiği halde <b>nba</b>'daki en küçümsenen adamlardan biri</p> <p>27 00:01:25,118 --&gt; 00:01:28,159 <b>devin booker</b> gerçekten ne kadar iyi ama bence gelecek yıl bir dönüm noktası olacak</p>
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<p>point for <b>phoenix</b> if they can just play</p> <p>56 00:01:29,920 --&gt; 00:01:32,960 things right this offseason</p> <p>57 00:01:31,118 --&gt; 00:01:34,319 sign some more players make some trades</p> <p>58 00:01:32,959 --&gt; 00:01:35,839 have their young guys develop</p> <p>59 00:01:34,319 --&gt; 00:01:37,919 then <b>booker</b> can prove why he deserves to</p> <p>60 00:01:35,840 --&gt; 00:01:39,840 be ranked a lot higher number 25</p> <p>61 00:01:37,920 --&gt; 00:01:41,840 <b>draymond green</b> i mean i don't know where</p> <p>62 00:01:39,840 --&gt; 00:01:43,680 to rank <b>draymond</b> anymore i had him a lot</p> <p>63 00:01:41,840 --&gt; 00:01:45,200 higher in past videos but we haven't</p> <p>64 00:01:43,680 --&gt; 00:01:46,479 seen him play in forever and he did</p> <p>65 00:01:45,200 --&gt; 00:01:48,399 terrible this year when he was on the</p> <p>66 00:01:46,478 --&gt; 00:01:49,759</p>	<p>28 00:01:28,159 --&gt; 00:01:31,118 <b>anka kuşu</b> bu sezon dışında bir şeyler oynayabilir mi?</p> <p>29 00:01:31,118 --&gt; 00:01:34,319 biraz daha oyuncu imzala, bazı esnaf yap, genç adamlarını geliştiresin</p> <p>30 00:01:34,319 --&gt; 00:01:37,919 o zaman <b>booker</b> neden çok daha üst sıralarda yer almayı hak ettiğini kanıtlayabilir.</p> <p>31 00:01:37,920 --&gt; 00:01:41,840 <b>draymond green</b>, artık <b>draymond</b>'u nerede sıralayacağımı bilmiyorum, ona çok sahiptim</p> <p>32 00:01:41,840 --&gt; 00:01:45,200 geçmiş videolarda daha yüksek ama onu sonsuza kadar oynadığını görmedik ve yaptı</p> <p>33 00:01:45,200 --&gt; 00:01:48,399 bu yıl sahada tek başına ya da sadece <b>steph</b> ile birlikte olduğu zaman korkunç</p>
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<p>court alone or even just with <b>steph</b></p> <p>67 00:01:48,399 --&gt; 00:01:50,799 so i didn't want to throw off the rest</p> <p>68 00:01:49,759 --&gt; 00:01:52,239 of this list by putting him in the</p> <p>69 00:01:50,799 --&gt; 00:01:53,520 middle somewhere so we're just throwing</p> <p>70 00:01:52,239 --&gt; 00:01:55,199 in the former defensive player of the</p> <p>71 00:01:53,519 --&gt; 00:01:57,679 year here at number 25</p> <p>72 00:01:55,200 --&gt; 00:01:59,200 24 <b>bradley beal</b> and <b>beal</b>'s basically</p> <p>73 00:01:57,680 --&gt; 00:02:01,280 doing the same thing as <b>devon booker</b></p> <p>74 00:01:59,200 --&gt; 00:02:03,040 playing like a star on a bad team but</p> <p>75 00:02:01,280 --&gt; 00:02:04,640 he's doing it at a much higher level</p> <p>76 00:02:03,040 --&gt; 00:02:06,479 which is why he ranks a few spots ahead</p> <p>77 00:02:04,640 --&gt; 00:02:08,318 of him dominating as a player on a bad</p> <p>78 00:02:06,478 --&gt; 00:02:09,520 team and he's a lot closer to his prime</p>	<p>34 00:01:48,399 --&gt; 00:01:50,799 bu yüzden onu listeye ekleyerek bu listenin geri kalanını atmak istemedim.</p> <p>35 00:01:50,799 --&gt; 00:01:53,520 bir yerde ortada bu yüzden sadece eski savunma oyuncusunu atıyoruz</p> <p>36 00:01:53,519 --&gt; 00:01:57,679 25. 24 numarada <b>bradley beal</b> ve <b>beal</b>'in temelde</p> <p>37 00:01:57,680 --&gt; 00:02:01,280 kötü bir takımda yıldız gibi oynayan <b>devon booker</b> ile aynı şeyi yapmak ama</p> <p>38 00:02:01,280 --&gt; 00:02:04,640 bunu çok daha yüksek bir seviyede yapıyor, bu yüzden birkaç sıra önde</p> <p>39 00:02:04,640 --&gt; 00:02:08,318 kötü bir takımda bir oyuncu olarak hakimiyet kuruyor ve asasına çok daha yakın</p>
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<p>79 00:02:08,318 --&gt; 00:02:09,919 so he should be playing at a higher</p> <p>80 00:02:09,520 --&gt; 00:02:12,319 level</p> <p>81 00:02:09,919 --&gt; 00:02:14,000 23 <b>rudy gobert</b> who's another guy who's</p> <p>82 00:02:12,318 --&gt; 00:02:16,000 come a very long way since he first got</p> <p>83 00:02:14,000 --&gt; 00:02:17,759 into the <b>nba</b> he averaged 10 minutes and</p> <p>84 00:02:16,000 --&gt; 00:02:19,039 two points a game in his first season</p> <p>85 00:02:17,759 --&gt; 00:02:20,799 now he's one of the best defenders in</p> <p>86 00:02:19,039 --&gt; 00:02:21,439 the league and averaging 16 a game on</p> <p>87 00:02:20,800 --&gt; 00:02:23,520 offense</p> <p>88 00:02:21,439 --&gt; 00:02:25,359 22 <b>trae young</b> <b>trey</b>'s been off to a</p> <p>89 00:02:23,520 --&gt; 00:02:26,879 historic start to his <b>nba</b> career and if</p>	<p>40 00:02:08,318 --&gt; 00:02:09,919 bu yüzden daha yüksek bir seviyede oynuyor olmalı</p> <p>41 00:02:09,919 --&gt; 00:02:14,000 İlk Yaptığından Bu Yana Çok Uzun Bir Yol Kat Eden Başka Bir Adam Olan 23 <b>Rudy Gobert</b></p> <p>42 00:02:14,000 --&gt; 00:02:17,759 <b>nba</b>'ya girdiği ilk sezonunda ortalama 10 dakika ve iki sayı ortaladı</p> <p>43 00:02:17,759 --&gt; 00:02:20,799 şimdi ligdeki en iyi savunuculardan biri ve maç başına ortalama 16</p> <p>44 00:02:20,800 --&gt; 00:02:23,520 saldırı 22 <b>trae genç</b> <b>trey</b> bir</p> <p>45 00:02:23,520 --&gt; 00:02:26,879 <b>nba</b> kariyerine tarihi bir başlangıç ve şu anda olduğu hızı sürdürürse</p>
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90 00:02:25,360 --> 00:02:29,360 he keeps up the pace that he's at now	
91 00:02:26,878 --> 00:02:29,919 he'll be off to an actual historic <b>nba</b>	46 00:02:26,878 --> 00:02:29,919 gerçek bir tarihi <b>nba</b> kariyerine başlayacak
92 00:02:29,360 --> 00:02:32,800 career	
93 00:02:29,919 --> 00:02:34,479 21 <b>carl anthony townes town</b> slightly	47 00:02:29,919 --> 00:02:34,479 21 <b>Carl Anthony Townes kasabası</b> burada <b>Gobert</b> 'i biraz geride bırakıyor ve
94 00:02:32,800 --> 00:02:36,000 beats out <b>gobert</b> here and	
95 00:02:34,479 --> 00:02:38,079 is still in my opinion the third best	48 00:02:34,479 --> 00:02:38,079 bence hala <b>nba</b> 'nın en iyi üçüncü pivotu hücum oyunu
96 00:02:36,000 --> 00:02:39,840 center in the <b>nba</b> his offensive game is	
97 00:02:38,080 --> 00:02:41,519 one of the best the entire league has	49 00:02:38,080 --> 00:02:41,519 26 ve 10 koyarak tüm ligin en iyilerinden biri
98 00:02:39,840 --> 00:02:44,000 with him putting up 26 and 10	
99 00:02:41,519 --> 00:02:45,519 on 41 from three and next year's gonna	50 00:02:41,519 --> 00:02:45,519 Üçten 41'de ve gelecek yıl <b>orman kurtları</b> için çok büyük olacak çünkü eğer
100 00:02:44,000 --> 00:02:47,199 be huge for the <b>timberwolves</b> because if	
101	51 00:02:45,519 --> 00:02:48,879

<p>00:02:45,519 --&gt; 00:02:48,879 they either draft the first overall pick</p> <p>102 00:02:47,199 --&gt; 00:02:50,639 or make a good trade for it <b>towns</b> will</p> <p>103 00:02:48,878 --&gt; 00:02:52,000 have that and <b>d'angelo russell</b></p> <p>104 00:02:50,639 --&gt; 00:02:53,439 and how good they get from there will</p> <p>105 00:02:52,000 --&gt; 00:02:55,280 determine whether or not he deserves to</p> <p>106 00:02:53,439 --&gt; 00:02:56,079 be ranked higher or lower on this list</p> <p>107 00:02:55,280 --&gt; 00:02:58,479 in the future</p> <p>108 00:02:56,080 --&gt; 00:03:00,000 number 20 <b>donovan mitchell</b> if i made a</p> <p>109 00:02:58,479 --&gt; 00:03:01,280 shooting guard ranking video i don't</p> <p>110 00:03:00,000 --&gt; 00:03:03,199 know that i would have <b>donovan mitchell</b></p> <p>111 00:03:01,280 --&gt; 00:03:04,000 ranked over <b>bradley beal</b> like i do in</p> <p>112</p>	<p>ya ilk genel seçimi hazırlarlar ya da bunun için iyi bir ticaret yaparlar <b>kasabalar</b></p> <p>52 00:02:48,878 --&gt; 00:02:52,000 o ve <b>d'angelo russell</b> var ve oradan ne kadar iyi alacaklar</p> <p>53 00:02:52,000 --&gt; 00:02:55,280 Bu listede daha yüksek veya daha düşük sıralanmayı hak edip etmediğini belirlemek</p> <p>54 00:02:55,280 --&gt; 00:02:58,479 gelecekte 20 numara <b>donovan mitchell</b></p> <p>55 00:02:58,479 --&gt; 00:03:01,280 nöbetçi sıralama videosu <b>donovan mitchell</b>'e sahip olacağımı bilmiyorum</p> <p>56 00:03:01,280 --&gt; 00:03:04,000 bunda yaptığım gibi <b>bradley beal</b> üzerinde sıralandı ama</p>
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<p>00:03:03,199 --&gt; 00:03:05,679 this one but</p> <p>113 00:03:04,000 --&gt; 00:03:07,519 with <b>mitchell</b>'s leadership and playoff</p> <p>114 00:03:05,680 --&gt; 00:03:09,280 success it was hard not to rank him</p> <p>115 00:03:07,519 --&gt; 00:03:09,680 higher and this is just where he ended</p> <p>116 00:03:09,280 --&gt; 00:03:11,519 up</p> <p>117 00:03:09,680 --&gt; 00:03:12,959 ending up and i'm sticking with it</p> <p>118 00:03:11,519 --&gt; 00:03:14,480 because he's the type of player that</p> <p>119 00:03:12,959 --&gt; 00:03:16,000 doesn't always put up these insane</p> <p>120 00:03:14,479 --&gt; 00:03:17,679 numbers but he does always come up big</p> <p>121 00:03:16,000 --&gt; 00:03:19,598 for his team when it matters most</p> <p>122 00:03:17,680 --&gt; 00:03:22,239 and that's something you can't teach</p> <p>123</p>	<p>57 00:03:04,000 --&gt; 00:03:07,519 <b>mitchell</b>'in liderliđi ve playoff bařarıyla onu derecelendirmemek zordu</p> <p>58 00:03:07,519 --&gt; 00:03:09,680 daha yksek ve bu tam da onun bittiđi yer</p> <p>59 00:03:09,680 --&gt; 00:03:12,959 sona eriyor ve buna bađlı kalıyorum nk o bir oyuncu</p> <p>60 00:03:12,959 --&gt; 00:03:16,000 her zaman bu ılgın sayıları koymaz ama her zaman byk gelir</p> <p>61 00:03:16,000 --&gt; 00:03:19,598 ekibi iin en nemli anlarda ve bu đretmeyeceđiniz bir Őey</p> <p>62 00:03:19,598 --&gt; 00:03:23,759 19 numara <b>jayson tatum</b> <b>tatum</b>'u biraz daha st sraya koymak istedim ama bitirdim</p>
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<p>00:03:19,598 --&gt; 00:03:23,759 number 19 <b>jayson tatum</b> i wanted to rank</p> <p>124 00:03:22,239 --&gt; 00:03:25,280 <b>tatum</b> a little higher but i ended up</p> <p>125 00:03:23,759 --&gt; 00:03:27,039 having to bring him back a few spots to</p> <p>126 00:03:25,280 --&gt; 00:03:28,479 make this list right plus it was only</p> <p>127 00:03:27,039 --&gt; 00:03:29,919 his first year as an all-star so we</p> <p>128 00:03:28,479 --&gt; 00:03:31,679 don't want to give him too much credit</p> <p>129 00:03:29,919 --&gt; 00:03:33,280 too early he's to be great though and</p> <p>130 00:03:31,680 --&gt; 00:03:34,799 next year is also going to be a big one</p> <p>131 00:03:33,280 --&gt; 00:03:36,799 for him i want to see him step up and</p> <p>132 00:03:34,799 --&gt; 00:03:38,480 end up putting up maybe 26 a game</p> <p>133 00:03:36,799 --&gt; 00:03:40,080 and from what we just saw from him</p> <p>134 00:03:38,479 --&gt; 00:03:42,318 that's a very real possibility</p>	<p>63 00:03:23,759 --&gt; 00:03:27,039 bu listeyi doğru yapmak için ona birkaç nokta getirmek zorunda kaldı, artı sadece</p> <p>64 00:03:27,039 --&gt; 00:03:29,919 all-star olarak ilk yılı bu yüzden ona çok fazla kredi vermek istemiyoruz</p> <p>65 00:03:29,919 --&gt; 00:03:33,280 çok erken olsa da harika olacak ve gelecek yıl da büyük olacak</p> <p>66 00:03:33,280 --&gt; 00:03:36,799 onun için bir adım attığını ve sonunda belki 26 bir oyun hazırladığını görmek istiyorum</p> <p>67 00:03:36,799 --&gt; 00:03:40,080 ve az önce ondan gördüğümüze göre bu çok gerçek bir olasılık</p> <p>68 00:03:40,080 --&gt; 00:03:44,239 18 numara <b>klay Thompson</b>, <b>kil</b> bir süredir kullanım dışı olmasına rağmen</p>
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<p>135 00:03:40,080 --&gt; 00:03:44,239 number 18 <b>klay thompson</b> even though</p> <p>136 00:03:42,318 --&gt; 00:03:45,759 <b>clay</b>'s been out of action for over a</p> <p>137 00:03:44,239 --&gt; 00:03:47,039 year i still have him as the second best</p> <p>138 00:03:45,759 --&gt; 00:03:48,959 shooting guard in the <b>nba</b></p> <p>139 00:03:47,039 --&gt; 00:03:50,959 over guys like <b>bradley beal</b> and <b>donovan</b></p> <p>140 00:03:48,959 --&gt; 00:03:53,039 <b>mitchell</b> he's the second best shooter of</p> <p>141 00:03:50,959 --&gt; 00:03:55,039 all time and no matter if he's the first</p> <p>142 00:03:53,039 --&gt; 00:03:56,798 or fourth option on the team his play</p> <p>143 00:03:55,039 --&gt; 00:03:58,798 style still allows him to average 20</p> <p>144 00:03:56,799 --&gt; 00:04:00,799 every single night number 17</p> <p>145 00:03:58,799 --&gt; 00:04:02,159 <b>ben simmons</b> and he was tough to rank</p> <p>146</p>	<p>69 00:03:44,239 --&gt; 00:03:47,039 yıl hala onu <b>nba</b>'daki en iyi ikinci şutör olarak tutuyorum</p> <p>70 00:03:47,039 --&gt; 00:03:50,959 <b>bradley beal</b> ve <b>donovan mitchell</b> gibi adamlar üzerinde, o en iyi ikinci atıcı.</p> <p>71 00:03:50,959 --&gt; 00:03:55,039 Her zaman ve takımdaki birinci veya dördüncü seçenek olup olmadığı önemli değil, oyunu</p> <p>72 00:03:55,039 --&gt; 00:03:58,798 tarzı hala 17 numara her gece ortalama 20 olmasına izin veriyor</p> <p>73 00:03:58,799 --&gt; 00:04:02,159 <b>Ben simmons</b> ve rütbesi zordu çünkü <b>ben</b> bir</p> <p>74</p>
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<p>00:04:00,799 --&gt; 00:04:03,920 because <b>ben</b>'s so close to being a</p> <p>147 00:04:02,158 --&gt; 00:04:05,359 dominant player he has all the tools</p> <p>148 00:04:03,919 --&gt; 00:04:07,119 that it would take to be a <b>giannis</b> or</p> <p>149 00:04:05,360 --&gt; 00:04:07,920 <b>lebron</b> type player but he just doesn't</p> <p>150 00:04:07,120 --&gt; 00:04:10,560 play like one</p> <p>151 00:04:07,919 --&gt; 00:04:12,559 at least yet i don't know when or if</p> <p>152 00:04:10,560 --&gt; 00:04:13,759 that time will come but i hope it does</p> <p>153 00:04:12,560 --&gt; 00:04:15,360 because he's already one of the best</p> <p>154 00:04:13,759 --&gt; 00:04:17,199 two-way players in the game so if he can</p> <p>155 00:04:15,360 --&gt; 00:04:18,560 start taking over games he could be a</p> <p>156 00:04:17,199 --&gt; 00:04:21,359 top 10 player in the league</p> <p>157 00:04:18,560 --&gt; 00:04:22,959 16. <b>joel embiid</b> this season was just bad</p>	<p>00:04:02,158 --&gt; 00:04:05,359 dominant oyuncu bir <b>giannis</b> olmak için gerekten tüm araçlara sahip veya</p> <p>75 00:04:05,360 --&gt; 00:04:07,920 <b>lebron</b> tipi oyuncu ama o öyle oynamıyor</p> <p>76 00:04:07,919 --&gt; 00:04:12,559 en azından henüz ne zaman geleceğini bilmiyorum ama umarım gelir</p> <p>77 00:04:12,560 --&gt; 00:04:15,360 çünkü zaten oyundaki en iyi iki yönlü oyunculardan biri, eğer yapabilirse</p> <p>78 00:04:15,360 --&gt; 00:04:18,560 Maçları devralmaya başla ligde ilk 10 oyuncu olabilir</p> <p>79 00:04:18,560 --&gt; 00:04:22,959 16. <b>Joel Embiid</b> bu sezon sadece <b>philly</b> için kötüydü ve bu <b>arılarn</b> hatası değildi</p>
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<p>158 00:04:21,358 --&gt; 00:04:24,319 for <b>philly</b> and it wasn't <b>in bee's</b> fault</p> <p>159 00:04:22,959 --&gt; 00:04:25,758 he did what he was supposed to do</p> <p>160 00:04:24,319 --&gt; 00:04:27,279 this one falls more into <b>philly</b> and the</p> <p>161 00:04:25,759 --&gt; 00:04:27,600 players that they chose to stick around</p> <p>162 00:04:27,279 --&gt; 00:04:29,119 him</p> <p>163 00:04:27,600 --&gt; 00:04:30,560 and that's why people want him traded</p> <p>164 00:04:29,120 --&gt; 00:04:32,079 even though he's still the second best</p> <p>165 00:04:30,560 --&gt; 00:04:32,560 all-around center in the league without</p> <p>166 00:04:32,079 --&gt; 00:04:34,959 a doubt</p> <p>167 00:04:32,560 --&gt; 00:04:36,800 number 15 we got <b>paul george</b> and it's</p> <p>168 00:04:34,959 --&gt; 00:04:37,359 crazy <b>pg</b> went from being top three in</p> <p>169</p>	<p>80 00:04:22,959 --&gt; 00:04:25,758 o bunu yapması gerekeni yaptı, daha çok <b>philly</b> ve</p> <p>81 00:04:25,759 --&gt; 00:04:27,600 onun etrafında kalmayı seçtikleri oyuncular</p> <p>82 00:04:27,600 --&gt; 00:04:30,560 ve bu yüzden insanlar onun hala en iyi ikinci olmasına rağmen takas edilmesini istiyor</p> <p>83 00:04:30,560 --&gt; 00:04:32,560 şüphesiz ligde her yönden pivot</p> <p>84 00:04:32,560 --&gt; 00:04:36,800 15 numara <b>Paul George</b>'u bulduk ve bu çığırın <b>PG</b> ilk üçe girmekten</p> <p>85 00:04:36,800 --&gt; 00:04:38,960 mvp ve yılın savunma oyuncusu oylama</p>
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<p>00:04:36,800 --&gt; 00:04:38,960 mvp</p> <p>170 00:04:37,360 --&gt; 00:04:40,400 and defensive player of the year voting</p> <p>171 00:04:38,959 --&gt; 00:04:42,560 at the end of last season</p> <p>172 00:04:40,399 --&gt; 00:04:44,079 and now one year later he's just a meme</p> <p>173 00:04:42,560 --&gt; 00:04:44,478 and the <b>clippers</b> just fell apart as a</p> <p>174 00:04:44,079 --&gt; 00:04:46,800 whole</p> <p>175 00:04:44,478 --&gt; 00:04:48,399 with everyone besides <b>kawhi leonard</b> not</p> <p>176 00:04:46,800 --&gt; 00:04:50,240 exactly playing like themselves</p> <p>177 00:04:48,399 --&gt; 00:04:52,638 but <b>peachy</b> led that he was supposed to</p> <p>178 00:04:50,240 --&gt; 00:04:53,680 be a star and was terrible i mean last</p> <p>179 00:04:52,639 --&gt; 00:04:55,280 year he was thought of as</p> <p>180 00:04:53,680 --&gt; 00:04:57,040</p>	<p>86 00:04:38,959 --&gt; 00:04:42,560 Geçen sezonun sonunda ve şimdi bir yıl sonra o sadece bir meme</p> <p>87 00:04:42,560 --&gt; 00:04:44,478 ve <b>kesme makineleri</b> bir bütün olarak dağıldı</p> <p>88 00:04:44,478 --&gt; 00:04:48,399 <b>kawhi leonard</b> dışında herkes tam olarak kendileri gibi oynamıyor</p> <p>89 00:04:48,399 --&gt; 00:04:52,638 ama <b>seftali</b>, onun bir yıldız olması gerektiğine ve korkunç olmasına yol açtı, yani son olarak</p> <p>90 00:04:52,639 --&gt; 00:04:55,280 belki de en iyi iki yönlü oyuncu olarak düşünüldüğü yıl</p> <p>91 00:04:55,279 --&gt; 00:04:58,719</p>
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<p>maybe the best two-way player in the</p> <p>181 00:04:55,279 --&gt; 00:04:58,719 game but now i don't even know where we</p> <p>182 00:04:57,040 --&gt; 00:04:59,600 go from here we didn't want him to drop</p> <p>183 00:04:58,720 --&gt; 00:05:00,960 down too low</p> <p>184 00:04:59,600 --&gt; 00:05:03,759 but last year he would have finished in</p> <p>185 00:05:00,959 --&gt; 00:05:06,239 the top 10 and now he'll stay at 15.</p> <p>186 00:05:03,759 --&gt; 00:05:07,840 14 <b>chris paul</b> who pretty much did the</p> <p>187 00:05:06,240 --&gt; 00:05:08,240 opposite of what <b>paul george</b> did last</p> <p>188 00:05:07,839 --&gt; 00:05:10,000 year</p> <p>189 00:05:08,240 --&gt; 00:05:11,840 because instead <b>chris</b> went from people</p> <p>190 00:05:10,000 --&gt; 00:05:13,839 you know thinking he was good last year</p> <p>191 00:05:11,839 --&gt; 00:05:14,918 now thinking he's still a superstar he</p>	<p>oyun ama şimdi buradan nereye gittiğimizi bile bilmiyorum, onun düşmesini istemedik</p> <p>92 00:04:58,720 --&gt; 00:05:00,960 çok düşük ama geçen yıl bitirebilirdi</p> <p>93 00:05:00,959 --&gt; 00:05:06,239 ilk 10'da ve şimdi 15'te kalacak. 14 <b>Chris Paul</b></p> <p>94 00:05:06,240 --&gt; 00:05:08,240 <b>Paul George</b>'un geçen yıl yaptığının tam tersi</p> <p>95 00:05:08,240 --&gt; 00:05:11,840 çünkü <b>Chris</b>, geçen sene iyi olduğunu düşündüğünü bildiğiniz insanlardan geldi.</p> <p>96 00:05:11,839 --&gt; 00:05:14,918 Şimdi hala bir süperstar olduğunu düşünüyor, gerçekten daha iyisine sahip olamazdı</p>
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<p>192 00:05:13,839 --&gt; 00:05:16,399 really couldn't have had a better</p> <p>193 00:05:14,918 --&gt; 00:05:18,560 2019-20 season</p> <p>194 00:05:16,399 --&gt; 00:05:20,239 and that's why he still ranks so high</p> <p>195 00:05:18,560 --&gt; 00:05:22,160 13. <b>russell westbrook</b></p> <p>196 00:05:20,240 --&gt; 00:05:23,519 okay i'll admit overall <b>russ</b> and <b>hardin</b></p> <p>197 00:05:22,160 --&gt; 00:05:24,000 worked out a lot better than i thought</p> <p>198 00:05:23,519 --&gt; 00:05:25,599 they would</p> <p>199 00:05:24,000 --&gt; 00:05:27,199 and they both deserve some props for</p> <p>200 00:05:25,600 --&gt; 00:05:27,600 that because they proved a lot of people</p> <p>201 00:05:27,199 --&gt; 00:05:29,360 wrong</p> <p>202 00:05:27,600 --&gt; 00:05:31,680 but now that list of teammates that <b>russ</b></p> <p>203</p>	<p>97 00:05:14,918 --&gt; 00:05:18,560 2019-20 sezonu ve bu yüzden hala çok yüksek</p> <p>98 00:05:18,560 --&gt; 00:05:22,160 13. <b>russell westbrook</b> tamam, genel olarak <b>russ</b> ve <b>hardin</b>'i kabul edeceğim</p> <p>99 00:05:22,160 --&gt; 00:05:24,000 düşündüğümde çok daha iyi çalıştı</p> <p>100 00:05:24,000 --&gt; 00:05:27,199 ve her ikisi de bunun için bazı malzemeleri hak ediyor çünkü birçok insanın</p> <p>101 00:05:27,199 --&gt; 00:05:29,360 yanlış ama şimdi <b>rus</b> takım arkadaşlarının listesi</p> <p>102 00:05:29,360 --&gt; 00:05:32,879 başarısız oldu ve başarısız oldu, sadece büyümeye devam ediyor</p>
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<p>00:05:29,360 --&gt; 00:05:32,879 has had and been unsuccessful with just</p> <p>204 00:05:31,680 --&gt; 00:05:34,639 keeps growing so</p> <p>205 00:05:32,879 --&gt; 00:05:36,399 now at this point i honestly don't know</p> <p>206 00:05:34,639 --&gt; 00:05:37,519 what kind of team his play style would</p> <p>207 00:05:36,399 --&gt; 00:05:40,000 be a good fit into</p> <p>208 00:05:37,519 --&gt; 00:05:42,000 number 12 <b>kyrie irving</b> from his play on</p> <p>209 00:05:40,000 --&gt; 00:05:42,800 the <b>cavs</b> without <b>lebron</b> to the <b>celtics</b></p> <p>210 00:05:42,000 --&gt; 00:05:44,560 as the leader</p> <p>211 00:05:42,800 --&gt; 00:05:46,000 and his 20 games with the <b>nets</b> this year</p> <p>212 00:05:44,560 --&gt; 00:05:48,000 i think the one thing we've learned is</p> <p>213 00:05:46,000 --&gt; 00:05:49,600 that <b>kyrie</b> isn't good on his own</p> <p>214 00:05:48,000 --&gt; 00:05:51,038 but he may still very well be one of the</p>	<p>103 00:05:32,879 --&gt; 00:05:36,399 Şimdi bu noktada dürüst olmak gerekirse oyun tarzının nasıl bir takım olacağını bilmiyorum</p> <p>104 00:05:36,399 --&gt; 00:05:40,000 oynadığı oyundan dolayı 12 numaralı <b>Kyrie</b>'ye iyi uyum sağlamak</p> <p>105 00:05:40,000 --&gt; 00:05:42,800 lider olarak <b>celtics</b> e <b>lebronsuz</b> <b>mağaralar</b></p> <p>106 00:05:42,800 --&gt; 00:05:46,000 ve bu yıl <b>ağlar</b> la yaptığı 20 maçta öğrendiğimiz tek şey</p> <p>107 00:05:46,000 --&gt; 00:05:49,600 Bu <b>kyrie</b> kendi başına iyi değil ama yine de çok iyi</p> <p>108 00:05:49,600 --&gt; 00:05:52,960</p>
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<p>215 00:05:49,600 --&gt; 00:05:52,960 best second options there is</p> <p>216 00:05:51,038 --&gt; 00:05:54,319 this year when <b>kd</b> comes back to the <b>nets</b></p> <p>217 00:05:52,959 --&gt; 00:05:56,079 they're gonna be great and <b>irving</b>'s</p> <p>218 00:05:54,319 --&gt; 00:05:57,279 gonna be a big difference maker so even</p> <p>219 00:05:56,079 --&gt; 00:05:58,800 though he's not a great leader i still</p> <p>220 00:05:57,279 --&gt; 00:05:59,198 have him as a top three or four point</p> <p>221 00:05:58,800 --&gt; 00:06:01,840 guard</p> <p>222 00:05:59,199 --&gt; 00:06:03,199 number 11 <b>nikola jokic</b> the <b>nuggets</b> are</p> <p>223 00:06:01,839 --&gt; 00:06:04,959 still such a young team and they've</p> <p>224 00:06:03,199 --&gt; 00:06:07,038 already had such an impact on the league</p> <p>225 00:06:04,959 --&gt; 00:06:08,399 and <b>yoku</b> just been at the center of that</p> <p>226 00:06:07,038 --&gt; 00:06:09,599</p>	<p>en iyi ikinci seçenek bu yıl <b>kd ağlar</b>a geri döndüğünde</p> <p>109 00:05:52,959 --&gt; 00:05:56,079 harika olacaklar ve <b>irving</b> büyük bir fark yaratacak</p> <p>110 00:05:56,079 --&gt; 00:05:58,800 büyük bir lider olmasa da hala ilk üç veya dört puan arasında yer alıyorum</p> <p>111 00:05:58,800 --&gt; 00:06:01,840 11 numaralı koruma <b>nikola jokic</b> <b>nugget'lar</b></p> <p>112 00:06:01,839 --&gt; 00:06:04,959 hala çok genç bir takım ve ligde şimdiden çok etkili oldular</p> <p>113 00:06:04,959 --&gt; 00:06:08,399 ve <b>yoku</b> sadece onun merkezinde yer aldı ki, o kolayca dünyanın en iyi</p>
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<p>he's easily the best center in the</p> <p>227 00:06:08,399 --&gt; 00:06:10,399 league and one of the things that makes</p> <p>228 00:06:09,600 --&gt; 00:06:12,000 him so good</p> <p>229 00:06:10,399 --&gt; 00:06:13,519 is he's the type of guy that no matter</p> <p>230 00:06:12,000 --&gt; 00:06:15,038 really what team you put him on</p> <p>231 00:06:13,519 --&gt; 00:06:16,799 he's gonna make them better you know a</p> <p>232 00:06:15,038 --&gt; 00:06:18,560 player like <b>rudy gobert</b> or even <b>joel</b></p> <p>233 00:06:16,800 --&gt; 00:06:20,560 <b>embiid</b> they wouldn't fit in on every</p> <p>234 00:06:18,560 --&gt; 00:06:21,600 team but <b>jokic</b> does because his skill</p> <p>235 00:06:20,560 --&gt; 00:06:23,600 set is so diverse</p> <p>236 00:06:21,600 --&gt; 00:06:24,639 and he's got to be the most diverse</p> <p>237 00:06:23,600 --&gt; 00:06:26,879 sinner of all time</p>	<p>114 00:06:08,399 --&gt; 00:06:10,399 lig ve onu bu kadar iyi yapan şeylerden biri</p> <p>115 00:06:10,399 --&gt; 00:06:13,519 o gerçekten onu hangi takıma dahil ederseniz edin</p> <p>116 00:06:13,519 --&gt; 00:06:16,799 onları daha iyi yapacak, <b>rudy gobert</b> ve hatta <b>Joel</b> gibi bir oyuncu tanıyorsun</p> <p>117 00:06:16,800 --&gt; 00:06:20,560 <b>embiid</b> onlar her takıma uymazlar ama <b>jokic</b> yetenekli olduğu için yapar</p> <p>118 00:06:20,560 --&gt; 00:06:23,600 set çok çeşitli ve o en çeşitli olmalı</p> <p>119 00:06:23,600 --&gt; 00:06:26,879 10. <b>damien lillard</b> insanlar onun</p>
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<p>238 00:06:24,639 --&gt; 00:06:28,478 10. <b>damien lillard</b> people say he's</p> <p>239 00:06:26,879 --&gt; 00:06:30,079 underrated but he's not underrated he's</p> <p>240 00:06:28,478 --&gt; 00:06:31,439 just not talked about as much because</p> <p>241 00:06:30,079 --&gt; 00:06:32,639 he's on a bad team</p> <p>242 00:06:31,439 --&gt; 00:06:34,719 i mean i gotta say the way the</p> <p>243 00:06:32,639 --&gt; 00:06:35,038 <b>trailblazers</b> roster is set up is one of</p> <p>244 00:06:34,720 --&gt; 00:06:36,880 my</p> <p>245 00:06:35,038 --&gt; 00:06:38,399 least favorite rosters there is if they</p> <p>246 00:06:36,879 --&gt; 00:06:40,079 had a better team little would be talked</p> <p>247 00:06:38,399 --&gt; 00:06:41,679 about more but since they're not a real</p> <p>248 00:06:40,079 --&gt; 00:06:42,399 threat at any point i think they get</p>	<p>120 00:06:26,879 --&gt; 00:06:30,079 küçümsenmiş ama küçümsenmiş değil, onun hakkında pek konuşulmamış çünkü</p> <p>121 00:06:30,079 --&gt; 00:06:32,639 o kötü bir takımda demek istediğim şu şekilde söylemeliyim</p> <p>122 00:06:32,639 --&gt; 00:06:35,038 <b>Trailblazers</b> kadrosu oluşturuldu benim</p> <p>123 00:06:35,038 --&gt; 00:06:38,399 En az favori kadrolar, daha iyi bir takımları olsaydı çok az konuşulurdu</p> <p>124 00:06:38,399 --&gt; 00:06:41,679 daha fazlası hakkında ama hiçbir noktada gerçek bir tehdit olmadıklarından</p> <p>125 00:06:41,680 --&gt; 00:06:44,800 hakkında konuşmaları gerektiği kadar konuşular 9 <b>luca</b></p>
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<p>249 00:06:41,680 --&gt; 00:06:44,800 talked about</p> <p>250 00:06:42,399 --&gt; 00:06:45,519 just as much as they should 9 <b>luca</b></p> <p>251 00:06:44,800 --&gt; 00:06:47,360 <b>doncic</b></p> <p>252 00:06:45,519 --&gt; 00:06:49,359 so <b>luca</b> really is a point guard and we</p> <p>253 00:06:47,360 --&gt; 00:06:51,038 got him at only 21 years old already in</p> <p>254 00:06:49,360 --&gt; 00:06:52,479 the top 10 players in the <b>nba</b></p> <p>255 00:06:51,038 --&gt; 00:06:53,680 and he wouldn't have ranked this high if</p> <p>256 00:06:52,478 --&gt; 00:06:55,038 he didn't have such an amazing</p> <p>257 00:06:53,680 --&gt; 00:06:56,959 performance in the playoffs against the</p> <p>258 00:06:55,038 --&gt; 00:06:58,478 <b>clippers</b> and three of the best on-ball</p> <p>259 00:06:56,959 --&gt; 00:07:01,038 defenders in the <b>nba</b></p> <p>260 00:06:58,478 --&gt; 00:07:02,478</p>	<p>126 00:06:44,800 --&gt; 00:06:47,360 <b>doncic</b> yani <b>luca</b> gerçekten oyun kurucu ve biz</p> <p>127 00:06:47,360 --&gt; 00:06:51,038 onu sadece 21 yaşında halihazırda <b>nba</b>'nın en iyi 10 oyuncusu arasına aldı</p> <p>128 00:06:51,038 --&gt; 00:06:53,680 ve bu kadar muhteşem olmasaydı bu kadar yüksek sıralamaya sahip olamazdı.</p> <p>129 00:06:53,680 --&gt; 00:06:56,959 playofflarda <b>makaslar</b>a karşı performans ve topun en iyi üçü</p> <p>130 00:06:56,959 --&gt; 00:07:01,038 <b>NBA</b> savunucuları ama daha önce 8 numaralı <b>jimmy uşığı</b> yaptı</p>
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<p>but he did number 8 <b>jimmy butler</b> before</p> <p>261 00:07:01,038 --&gt; 00:07:02,879 the season <b>jimmy</b> ranked somewhere</p> <p>262 00:07:02,478 --&gt; 00:07:05,359 between</p> <p>263 00:07:02,879 --&gt; 00:07:07,120 15 and 20 in the top 30 but after</p> <p>264 00:07:05,360 --&gt; 00:07:08,960 leading a very young team to the <b>nba</b></p> <p>265 00:07:07,120 --&gt; 00:07:09,360 finals then taking over once he got</p> <p>266 00:07:08,959 --&gt; 00:07:11,359 there</p> <p>267 00:07:09,360 --&gt; 00:07:12,879 he's now rightfully in the top 10 and</p> <p>268 00:07:11,360 --&gt; 00:07:14,560 his final performance goes down as an</p> <p>269 00:07:12,879 --&gt; 00:07:15,680 all-time great i mean the only thing he</p> <p>270 00:07:14,560 --&gt; 00:07:17,120 really needs to work on is his</p> <p>271 00:07:15,680 --&gt; 00:07:18,400 three-point shot it looked like he hung</p> <p>272 00:07:17,120 --&gt; 00:07:20,160</p>	<p>131 00:07:01,038 --&gt; 00:07:02,879 <b>Jimmy</b> sezon arasında bir yerde</p> <p>132 00:07:02,879 --&gt; 00:07:07,120 ilk 30'da 15 ve 20 ama çok genç bir takımı <b>NBA</b>'ya taşıdıktan sonra</p> <p>133 00:07:07,120 --&gt; 00:07:09,360 finaler sonra oraya vardığında devraldı</p> <p>134 00:07:09,360 --&gt; 00:07:12,879 şu anda haklı olarak ilk 10'da ve son performansı</p> <p>135 00:07:12,879 --&gt; 00:07:15,680 her zaman harika demek istediğim, üzerinde çalışması gereken tek şey onun</p> <p>136 00:07:15,680 --&gt; 00:07:18,400 üç sayılık atış, o sırada <b>Ben Simmons</b>'la çok fazla takılmış gibi görünüyordu.</p> <p>137</p>
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<p>out too much with <b>ben simmons</b> while he</p> <p>273 00:07:18,399 --&gt; 00:07:22,079 was in <b>philly</b> because he passed up on</p> <p>274 00:07:20,160 --&gt; 00:07:23,599 way too many open threes in the finals</p> <p>275 00:07:22,079 --&gt; 00:07:25,199 if he could have taken them and made</p> <p>276 00:07:23,598 --&gt; 00:07:27,519 them consistently the <b>heat</b> would have</p> <p>277 00:07:25,199 --&gt; 00:07:29,598 had a much better chance at success</p> <p>278 00:07:27,519 --&gt; 00:07:31,120 seven <b>kevin durant</b> so again i'm saying</p> <p>279 00:07:29,598 --&gt; 00:07:32,719 the same thing now as i did in last</p> <p>280 00:07:31,120 --&gt; 00:07:34,399 year's top 30 video we don't know how</p> <p>281 00:07:32,720 --&gt; 00:07:35,919 good he'll be when he returns so we're</p> <p>282 00:07:34,399 --&gt; 00:07:36,560 just gonna guess and assume that he</p> <p>283 00:07:35,918 --&gt; 00:07:38,079 comes back</p>	<p>00:07:18,399 --&gt; 00:07:22,079 <b>philly</b> içindeydi çünkü finallerde çok fazla açık üçlük atlattı</p> <p>138 00:07:22,079 --&gt; 00:07:25,199 onları alıp tutarlı bir şekilde yapabilseydi, <b>ısı</b></p> <p>139 00:07:25,199 --&gt; 00:07:29,598 başarıda çok daha iyi bir şansı vardı yedi <b>kevin durant</b>, bu yüzden tekrar söylüyorum</p> <p>140 00:07:29,598 --&gt; 00:07:32,719 geçen yılın en iyi 30 videosunda yaptığım la aynı şeyi nasıl yapacağımızı bilmiyoruz</p> <p>141 00:07:32,720 --&gt; 00:07:35,919 iyi o döndüğünde olacak, bu yüzden biz sadece tahmin edeceğiz ve</p> <p>142 00:07:35,918 --&gt; 00:07:38,079 kendini bir sayıya indirecek kadar iyi geri gelir</p>
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<p>284 00:07:36,560 --&gt; 00:07:40,478 good enough to land himself on a number</p> <p>285 00:07:38,079 --&gt; 00:07:42,560 seven spot out of every <b>nba</b> player</p> <p>286 00:07:40,478 --&gt; 00:07:43,839 six <b>james harden</b> i'm saying that now</p> <p>287 00:07:42,560 --&gt; 00:07:45,918 <b>james harden</b> will go down as one of the</p> <p>288 00:07:43,839 --&gt; 00:07:47,598 best players to never win a ring his</p> <p>289 00:07:45,918 --&gt; 00:07:49,038 style just doesn't work in the playoffs</p> <p>290 00:07:47,598 --&gt; 00:07:50,959 and it never really has</p> <p>291 00:07:49,038 --&gt; 00:07:52,719 i don't know he has the skills but he'd</p> <p>292 00:07:50,959 --&gt; 00:07:54,478 need to completely change up his style</p> <p>293 00:07:52,720 --&gt; 00:07:55,840 to ever really win a championship no</p> <p>294 00:07:54,478 --&gt; 00:07:57,199 matter who he plays with</p>	<p>143 00:07:38,079 --&gt; 00:07:42,560 her <b>nba</b> oyuncusundan yedi sırada altı <b>james harden</b> bunu şimdi söylüyorum</p> <p>144 00:07:42,560 --&gt; 00:07:45,918 <b>james harden</b> asla yüzüğü kazanamayan en iyi oyuncularından biri olarak düşecek</p> <p>145 00:07:45,918 --&gt; 00:07:49,038 stil playoff'larda işe yaramıyor ve asla</p> <p>146 00:07:49,038 --&gt; 00:07:52,719 Becerilere sahip olduğunu bilmiyorum ama tarzını tamamen değiştirmesi gerekiyor</p> <p>147 00:07:52,720 --&gt; 00:07:55,840 Kiminle oynarsa oynasın bir şampiyonluğu gerçekten kazanmak</p> <p>148 00:07:55,839 --&gt; 00:07:59,038 Her iki durumda da bir şampiyonluk kazanırsa veya kazanmazsa,</p> <p>149</p>
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<p>295 00:07:55,839 --&gt; 00:07:59,038 either way though if he does win a</p> <p>296 00:07:57,199 --&gt; 00:08:00,879 championship or not he's still without a</p> <p>297 00:07:59,038 --&gt; 00:08:01,759 doubt the sixth best player in the <b>nba</b></p> <p>298 00:08:00,879 --&gt; 00:08:04,160 today</p> <p>299 00:08:01,759 --&gt; 00:08:05,598 five <b>steph curry</b> <b>steph</b> deserves to be</p> <p>300 00:08:04,160 --&gt; 00:08:07,280 ranked high and i wanted to rank him as</p> <p>301 00:08:05,598 --&gt; 00:08:08,079 high as possible but i also had to be</p> <p>302 00:08:07,279 --&gt; 00:08:09,279 realistic</p> <p>303 00:08:08,079 --&gt; 00:08:11,038 and even though he's one of the best</p> <p>304 00:08:09,279 --&gt; 00:08:12,239 offensive players ever i couldn't make</p> <p>305 00:08:11,038 --&gt; 00:08:14,159 him higher than some of the elite</p> <p>306 00:08:12,240 --&gt; 00:08:15,120</p>	<p>00:07:59,038 --&gt; 00:08:01,759 bugün <b>nba</b>'nın en iyi altıncı oyuncusundan şüphe et</p> <p>150 00:08:01,759 --&gt; 00:08:05,598 Beş <b>steph curry</b> <b>steph</b> üst sıralarda yer almayı hak ediyor ve ben onu</p> <p>151 00:08:05,598 --&gt; 00:08:08,079 olabildiğince yüksek ama gerçekçi olmalıydım</p> <p>152 00:08:08,079 --&gt; 00:08:11,038 ve şimdiye kadar yapamadığım en iyi hücum oyuncularından biri olmasına rağmen</p> <p>153 00:08:11,038 --&gt; 00:08:14,159 önündeki bazı elit savunuculardan daha yüksek</p> <p>154 00:08:14,160 --&gt; 00:08:17,039 hücumda harika, bu yüzden en azından ilk beşe girerse</p> <p>155 00:08:17,038 --&gt; 00:08:20,240</p>
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<p>defenders ahead of him who are also</p> <p>307 00:08:14,160 --&gt; 00:08:17,039 great on offense</p> <p>308 00:08:15,120 --&gt; 00:08:18,800 so at least he makes the top five if he</p> <p>309 00:08:17,038 --&gt; 00:08:20,240 comes back this next season and leads</p> <p>310 00:08:18,800 --&gt; 00:08:21,439 the <b>wars</b> to another championship or</p> <p>311 00:08:20,240 --&gt; 00:08:23,120 something he'll move up</p> <p>312 00:08:21,439 --&gt; 00:08:24,879 but for now it's only right to keep him</p> <p>313 00:08:23,120 --&gt; 00:08:26,959 here for number four though we have</p> <p>314 00:08:24,879 --&gt; 00:08:28,560 <b>anthony davis</b> and what always stopped</p> <p>315 00:08:26,959 --&gt; 00:08:29,680 him from ranking any higher was his lack</p> <p>316 00:08:28,560 --&gt; 00:08:31,759 of playoff success</p> <p>317 00:08:29,680 --&gt; 00:08:32,799 but since he's now an <b>nba</b> champion he</p> <p>318 00:08:31,759 --&gt; 00:08:33,839 gets some more credit</p>	<p>gelecek sezon geri gelir ve <b>savaşları</b> başka bir şampiyonaya götürür veya</p> <p>156 00:08:20,240 --&gt; 00:08:23,120 onun yükseleceği bir şey ama şimdilik onu tutmak sadece doğru</p> <p>157 00:08:23,120 --&gt; 00:08:26,959 dört numara için buradayız ama bizde <b>anthony davis</b> var ve hep duranlar</p> <p>158 00:08:26,959 --&gt; 00:08:29,680 daha üst sıralarda yer almaması playoff başarısızlığıydı</p> <p>159 00:08:29,680 --&gt; 00:08:32,799 ama şimdi bir <b>nba</b> şampiyonu olduğu için biraz daha fazla kredi alıyor</p> <p>160 00:08:32,799 --&gt; 00:08:36,000 ona çok fazla şey veremeyiz çünkü o <b>lebron james</b> ile birlikte olmak istiyordu</p>
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<p>319 00:08:32,799 --&gt; 00:08:36,000 we can't give him too much though</p> <p>320 00:08:33,839 --&gt; 00:08:37,680 because he wanted alongside <b>lebron james</b></p> <p>321 00:08:36,000 --&gt; 00:08:39,278 and everyone in this top 10 could have</p> <p>322 00:08:37,679 --&gt; 00:08:40,639 won if they were teamed up with <b>lebron</b></p> <p>323 00:08:39,278 --&gt; 00:08:42,479 but he did what he was supposed to do</p> <p>324 00:08:40,639 --&gt; 00:08:43,199 and stayed just as dominant all post</p> <p>325 00:08:42,479 --&gt; 00:08:46,480 season long</p> <p>326 00:08:43,200 --&gt; 00:08:47,680 number three <b>giannis</b> two-time mvp mvp</p> <p>327 00:08:46,480 --&gt; 00:08:49,278 and defensive player of the year in the</p> <p>328 00:08:47,679 --&gt; 00:08:51,039 same season but i couldn't rank him any</p> <p>329 00:08:49,278 --&gt; 00:08:52,799 higher when he's never made an <b>nba</b></p>	<p>161 00:08:36,000 --&gt; 00:08:39,278 ve bu ilk 10'daki herkes <b>lebron</b> ile birlikte olsaydı kazanabilirdi</p> <p>162 00:08:39,278 --&gt; 00:08:42,479 ama o yapması gerekeni yaptı ve tüm postada olduğu gibi baskın kaldı</p> <p>163 00:08:42,479 --&gt; 00:08:46,480 sezon boyunca üç numaralı <b>giannis</b> iki kez mvp mvp</p> <p>164 00:08:46,480 --&gt; 00:08:49,278 ve aynı sezonda yılın savunma oyuncusu ama onu hiç sıralayamadım</p> <p>165 00:08:49,278 --&gt; 00:08:52,799 Herkes zirvede iken asla <b>nba</b> finali yapmadığı zaman daha yüksek</p> <p>166 00:08:52,799 --&gt; 00:08:56,559 beşi bu sezonu en yüksek dereceyle tamamladığı bir şampiyonluk kazandı ve kazandı</p>
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<p>330 00:08:51,039 --&gt; 00:08:54,879 finals while everyone else in the top</p> <p>331 00:08:52,799 --&gt; 00:08:56,559 five has and has won a championship</p> <p>332 00:08:54,879 --&gt; 00:08:58,799 he finished this season with the highest</p> <p>333 00:08:56,559 --&gt; 00:09:00,079 per of all time though and got a lot</p> <p>334 00:08:58,799 --&gt; 00:09:00,719 better at shooting threes which is a</p> <p>335 00:09:00,080 --&gt; 00:09:02,480 good sign</p> <p>336 00:09:00,720 --&gt; 00:09:03,839 so his lack of a championship is the</p> <p>337 00:09:02,480 --&gt; 00:09:05,360 only thing stopping him from being</p> <p>338 00:09:03,839 --&gt; 00:09:06,000 thought of as the best player in the</p> <p>339 00:09:05,360 --&gt; 00:09:08,320 league</p> <p>340 00:09:06,000 --&gt; 00:09:09,919 number 2 <b>kawhi leonard</b> former defensive</p> <p>341</p>	<p>167 00:08:56,559 --&gt; 00:09:00,079 tüm zamanların başına geldi ve üçlü atışta çok daha iyi oldu ki bu da</p> <p>168 00:09:00,080 --&gt; 00:09:02,480 iyiye işaret bu yüzden şampiyonluk eksikliği</p> <p>169 00:09:02,480 --&gt; 00:09:05,360 en iyi oyuncu olarak düşünülmesini engelleyen tek şey</p> <p>170 00:09:05,360 --&gt; 00:09:08,320 lig 2 numaralı <b>kawhi leonard</b> eski savunma</p> <p>171 00:09:08,320 --&gt; 00:09:11,680 <b>mahmuzlar</b> için bu noktada yılın oyuncusu ortalama 38 maça çıktı ve</p> <p>172 00:09:11,679 --&gt; 00:09:14,879</p>
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<p>00:09:08,320 --&gt; 00:09:11,680 player of the year averages almost 38</p> <p>342 00:09:09,919 --&gt; 00:09:12,958 game at this point for the <b>spurs</b> and</p> <p>343 00:09:11,679 --&gt; 00:09:14,879 <b>raptors</b> championship</p> <p>344 00:09:12,958 --&gt; 00:09:16,719 and you might not like him he might not</p> <p>345 00:09:14,879 --&gt; 00:09:17,278 be flashy he might sit out a lot of</p> <p>346 00:09:16,720 --&gt; 00:09:18,959 games</p> <p>347 00:09:17,278 --&gt; 00:09:21,600 but he's still the second best player in</p> <p>348 00:09:18,958 --&gt; 00:09:23,119 the <b>nba</b> and okay i know i put <b>kawhi</b></p> <p>349 00:09:21,600 --&gt; 00:09:25,040 first last year but i thought he was</p> <p>350 00:09:23,120 --&gt; 00:09:27,039 stepping up and taking <b>lebron</b>'s place</p> <p>351 00:09:25,039 --&gt; 00:09:29,278 but i was wrong <b>lebron</b>'s still number</p> <p>352 00:09:27,039 --&gt; 00:09:30,000 one and there's no argument to be made</p>	<p><b>raptors</b> şampiyonası ve ondan hoşlanmayabilirsiniz, o olmayabilir</p> <p>173 00:09:14,879 --&gt; 00:09:17,278 gösterişli ol, pek çok oyunda oturabilir</p> <p>174 00:09:17,278 --&gt; 00:09:21,600 ama o hala <b>nba</b>'daki en iyi ikinci oyuncu ve tamam biliyorum <b>kawhi</b> koydum</p> <p>175 00:09:21,600 --&gt; 00:09:25,040 geçen yıl ilk oldu ama onun adım attığını ve <b>lebron</b>'un yerini aldığını düşündüm</p> <p>176 00:09:25,039 --&gt; 00:09:29,278 ama yanılmışım <b>lebron</b> hala bir numara ve yapılacak bir tartışma yok</p> <p>177 00:09:29,278 --&gt; 00:09:31,919 buna karşı ve tamam itiraf edeceğim biraz yapmaya çalıştım</p> <p>178</p>
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<p>353 00:09:29,278 --&gt; 00:09:31,919 against it</p> <p>354 00:09:30,000 --&gt; 00:09:33,200 and okay i'll admit i tried to make some</p> <p>355 00:09:31,919 --&gt; 00:09:34,958 of them in the past couple years</p> <p>356 00:09:33,200 --&gt; 00:09:36,560 but there's not one and the <b>lakers</b> gonna</p> <p>357 00:09:34,958 --&gt; 00:09:38,000 be fair to win the title as</p> <p>358 00:09:36,559 --&gt; 00:09:39,679 long as him and <b>anthony davis</b> are</p> <p>359 00:09:38,000 --&gt; 00:09:41,519 together and that's my list for the top</p> <p>360 00:09:39,679 --&gt; 00:09:43,120 30 players in the <b>nba</b> today i don't know</p> <p>361 00:09:41,519 --&gt; 00:09:44,799 that it'll be as controversial as last</p> <p>362 00:09:43,120 --&gt; 00:09:46,399 year's video but either way hopefully</p> <p>363 00:09:44,799 --&gt; 00:09:47,039 you enjoyed if you did drop a like to</p>	<p>00:09:31,919 --&gt; 00:09:34,958 son birkaç yılda bunlardan biri var ama bir tane yok ve <b>Lakers</b></p> <p>179 00:09:34,958 --&gt; 00:09:38,000 O ve <b>Anthony Davis</b> olduğu sürece unvanı kazanmak için adil olun</p> <p>180 00:09:38,000 --&gt; 00:09:41,519 birlikte ve bugün <b>nba</b>'nın en iyi 30 oyuncusu için listem bu bilmiyorum</p> <p>181 00:09:41,519 --&gt; 00:09:44,799 geçen yılın videosu kadar tartışmalı olacağını ancak umarız</p> <p>182 00:09:44,799 --&gt; 00:09:47,039 bana haber vermek için bir beğeni düşürdüysen eğlendin</p> <p>183 00:09:47,039 --&gt; 00:09:51,838 bildirimlerle abone olun ve sizi sonraki videoda yakalayacağım</p>
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<p>364 00:09:46,399 --&gt; 00:09:49,120 let me know</p> <p>365 00:09:47,039 --&gt; 00:09:51,838 subscribe with notifications on and i'll</p> <p>366 00:09:49,120 --&gt; 00:09:51,839 catch you next video</p>	
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## APPENDIX 4. THESIS/DISSERTATION ORIGINALITY REPORT

 <p style="margin: 0;"><b>HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES MASTER'S THESIS ORIGINALITY REPORT</b></p>
<p style="margin: 0;"><b>HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETING DEPARTMENT</b></p> <p style="text-align: right; margin: 0;">Date: 02/02/2022</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Thesis Title : AUTOMATIC CAPTIONING TRANSLATION: HUMAN NAMES</p> <p style="margin: 0;">According to the originality report obtained by myself/my thesis advisor by using the Turnitin plagiarism detection software and by applying the filtering options checked below on 02/02/2022 for the total of 61 pages including the a) Title Page, b) Introduction, c) Main Chapters, and d) Conclusion sections of my thesis entitled as above, the similarity index of my thesis is 10%.</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Filtering options applied:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Approval and Declaration sections excluded</li> <li>2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bibliography/Works Cited excluded</li> <li>3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quotes excluded</li> <li>4. <input type="checkbox"/> Quotes included</li> <li>5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Match size up to 5 words excluded</li> </ol> <p style="margin: 0;">I declare that I have carefully read Hacettepe University Graduate School of Social Sciences Guidelines for Obtaining and Using Thesis Originality Reports; that according to the maximum similarity index values specified in the Guidelines, my thesis does not include any form of plagiarism; that in any future detection of possible infringement of the regulations I accept all legal responsibility; and that all the information I have provided is correct to the best of my knowledge.</p> <p style="margin: 0;">I respectfully submit this for approval.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-end; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="width: 70%;"> <p style="margin: 0;"><b>Name Surname:</b> İHSAN ONUR YİĞİT</p> <p style="margin: 0;"><b>Student No:</b> N16224546</p> <p style="margin: 0;"><b>Department:</b> TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETING</p> <p style="margin: 0;"><b>Program:</b> TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETING IN ENGLISH</p> </div> <div style="width: 25%; text-align: right;"> <p style="margin: 0;">Date and Signature</p> </div> </div>
<p style="margin: 0;"><b><u>ADVISOR APPROVAL</u></b></p> <p style="margin: 20px 0 20px 0;">APPROVED.</p> <p style="margin: 20px 0 20px 0;">PROF. DR. AYMİL DOĞAN</p>



**HACETTEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ**  
**SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ**  
**YÜKSEK LİSANS TEZ ÇALIŞMASI ORJİNALLİK RAPORU**

**HACETTEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ**  
**SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ**  
**MÜTERCİM TERCÜMANLIK ANABİLİM DALI BAŞKANLIĞI'NA**

Tarih: 02/02/2022

Tez Başlığı : AUTOMATIC CAPTIONING TRANSLATION: HUMAN NAMES

Yukarıda başlığı gösterilen tez çalışmamın a) Kapak sayfası, b) Giriş, c) Ana bölümler ve d) Sonuç kısımlarından oluşan toplam 61 sayfalık kısmına ilişkin, 02/02/2022 tarihinde şahsım/tez danışmanım tarafından Turnitin adlı intihal tespit programından aşağıda işaretlenmiş filtrelemeler uygulanarak alınmış olan orijinallik raporuna göre, tezimin benzerlik oranı %10'dur.

Uygulanan filtrelemeler:

- 1-  Kabul/Onay ve Bildirim sayfaları hariç
- 2-  Kaynakça hariç
- 3-  Alıntılar hariç
- 4-  Alıntılar dâhil
- 5-  5 kelimedenden daha az örtüşme içeren metin kısımları hariç

Hacettepe Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Tez Çalışması Orijinallik Raporu Alınması ve Kullanılması Uygulama Esasları'nı inceledim ve bu Uygulama Esasları'nda belirtilen azami benzerlik oranlarına göre tez çalışmamın herhangi bir intihal içermediğini; aksinin tespit edileceği muhtemel durumda doğabilecek her türlü hukuki sorumluluğu kabul ettiğimi ve yukarıda vermiş olduğum bilgilerin doğru olduğunu beyan ederim.

Gereğini saygılarımla arz ederim.

Tarih ve İmza


**Adı Soyadı:** İHSAN ONUR YİĞİT  
**Öğrenci No:** N16224546  
**Anabilim Dalı:** MÜTERCİM TERCÜMANLIK  
**Programı:** İNGİLİZCE MÜTERCİM TERCÜMANLIK

**DANIŞMAN ONAYI**

UYGUNDUR.

\_\_\_\_\_  
PROF. DR. AYMİL DOĞAN

## APPENDIX 5. ETHICS BOARD WAIVER

	<b>HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES ETHICS COMMISSION FORM FOR THESIS</b>
<b>HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETING DEPARTMENT</b>	
Date: 28/01/2022	
Thesis Title: AUTOMATIC CAPTIONING TRANSLATION: HUMAN NAMES	
My thesis work related to the title above:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Does not perform experimentation on animals or people.</li> <li>2. Does not necessitate the use of biological material (blood, urine, biological fluids and samples, etc.).</li> <li>3. Does not involve any interference of the body's integrity.</li> <li>4. Is not based on observational and descriptive research (survey, interview, measures/scales, data scanning, system-model development).</li> </ol>	
I declare, I have carefully read Hacettepe University's Ethics Regulations and the Commission's Guidelines, and in order to proceed with my thesis according to these regulations I do not have to get permission from the Ethics Board/Commission for anything; in any infringement of the regulations I accept all legal responsibility and I declare that all the information I have provided is true.	
I respectfully submit this for approval.	
<b>Name Surname:</b> İHSAN ONUR YIĞİT <b>Student No:</b> N16224546 <b>Department:</b> TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETING <b>Program:</b> ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETING <b>Status:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MA <input type="checkbox"/> Ph.D. <input type="checkbox"/> Combined MA/ Ph.D.	Date and Signature
<b><u>ADVISER COMMENTS AND APPROVAL</u></b>	
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/> PROF. DR. AYMİL DOĞAN	



**HACETTEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ**  
**SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ**  
**TEZ ÇALIŞMASI ETİK KOMİSYON MUAFİYETİ FORMU**

**HACETTEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ**  
**SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ**  
**MÜTERCİM TERCÜMANLIK ANABİLİM DALI BAŞKANLIĞI'NA**

Tarih: 28/01/2022

Tez Başlığı: AUTOMATIC CAPTIONING TRANSLATION: HUMAN NAMES

Yukarıda başlığı gösterilen tez çalışmam:

1. İnsan ve hayvan üzerinde deney niteliği taşımamaktadır,
2. Biyolojik materyal (kan, idrar vb. biyolojik sıvılar ve numuneler) kullanılmasını gerektirmemektedir.
3. Beden bütünlüğüne müdahale içermemektedir.
4. Gözlemsel ve betimsel araştırma (anket, mülakat, ölçek/skala çalışmaları, dosya taramaları, veri kaynakları taraması, sistem-model geliştirme çalışmaları) niteliğinde değildir.

Hacettepe Üniversitesi Etik Kurullar ve Komisyonlarının Yönergelerini inceledim ve bunlara göre tez çalışmamın yürütülebilmesi için herhangi bir Etik Kurul/Komisyon'dan izin alınmasına gerek olmadığını; aksi durumda doğabilecek her türlü hukuki sorumluluğu kabul ettiğimi ve yukarıda vermiş olduğum bilgilerin doğru olduğunu beyan ederim.

Gereğini saygılarımla arz ederim.

Tarih ve İmza

**Adı Soyadı:** İHSAN ONUR YİĞİT

**Öğrenci No:** N16224546

**Anabilim Dalı:** MÜTERCİM TERCÜMANLIK

**Programı:** İNGİLİZCE MÜTERCİM TERCÜMANLIK

**Statüsü:**  Yüksek Lisans  Doktora  Bütünleşik Doktora

**DANIŞMAN GÖRÜŞÜ VE ONAYI**

\_\_\_\_\_  
PROF. DR. AYMİL DOĞAN

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