Hacettepe University Graduate School of Social Sciences

Department of Translation and Interpretation

English Translation and Interpretation Programme

SPORTS TRANSLATION IN TURKEY: A COMPARATIVE TEXTUAL ANALYSIS ABOUT CYCLING ON CYCLIST UK AND CYCLIST TÜRKİYE

Ali İhsan TOKAÇ

Master's Thesis

Ankara, 2022

SPORTS TRANSLATION IN TURKEY: A COMPARATIVE TEXTUAL ANALYSIS ABOUT CYCLING ON CYCLIST UK AND CYCLIST TÜRKİYE

Ali İhsan TOKAÇ

Hacettepe University Graduate School of Social Sciences

Department of Translation and Interpretation

English Translation and Interpretation Programme

Master's Thesis

Ankara, 2022

KABUL VE ONAY

Ali İhsan TOKAÇ tarafından hazırlanan "Sports Translation In Turkey: A Comparative Textual Analysis About Cycling On Cyclist UK And Cyclist Türkiye" başlıklı bu çalışma, 22.08.2022 tarihinde yapılan savunma sınavı sonucunda başarılı bulunarak jürimiz tarafından Yüksek Lisans Tezi olarak kabul edilmiştir.

Prof.Dr. Aymil DOĞAN (Başkan)

Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Elif ERSÖZLÜ (Danışman)

Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Korkut Uluç İŞİSAĞ (Üye)

Bu tez çalışmasında Sayın (Unvanı, Adı ve Soyadı) Ortak Danışman olarak görev almıştır.

Yukarıdaki imzaların adı geçen öğretim üyelerine ait olduğunu onaylarım.

Prof.Dr. Uğur ÖMÜRGÖNÜLŞEN

Enstitü Müdürü

YAYIMLAMA VE FİKRİ MÜLKİYET HAKLARI BEYANI

Enstitü tarafından onaylanan lisansüstü tezimin tamamını veya herhangi bir kısmını, basılı (kağıt) ve elektronik formatta arşivleme ve aşağıda verilen koşullarla kullanıma açma iznini Hacettepe Üniversitesine verdiğimi bildiririm. Bu izinle Üniversiteye verilen kullanım hakları dışındaki tüm fikri mülkiyet haklarım bende kalacak, tezimin tamamının ya da bir bölümünün gelecekteki çalışmalarda (makale, kitap, lisans ve patent vb.) kullanım hakları bana ait olacaktır.
Tezin kendi orijinal çalışmam olduğunu, başkalarının haklarını ihlal etmediğimi ve tezimin tek yetkili sahibi olduğumu beyan ve taahhüt ederim. Tezimde yer alan telif hakkı bulunan ve sahiplerinden yazılı izin alınarak kullanılması zorunlu metinleri yazılı izin alınarak kullandığımı ve istenildiğinde suretlerini Üniversiteye teslim etmeyi taahhüt ederim.
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. (1)
- Enstitü / Fakülte yönetim kurulunun gerekçeli kararı ile tezimin erişime açılması mezuniyet tarihimden itibaren ….. ay ertelenmiştir. (2)
- Tezimle ilgili gizlilik kararı verilmiştir. (3)

21/09/2022

ALİ HSAN TOKAÇ

[1] *"Lisansüstü Tezlerin Elektronik Ortamda Toplanması, Düzenlenmesi ve Erişime Açılmasına İlişkin Yönerge"*

*(1) Madde 6. 1. Lisansüstü tezle 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.*

*(2) Madde 6. 2. Yeni teknik, materyal ve metotların kullanıldığı, henüz makaleye dönüşmemiş veya patent gibi yöntemlerle korunmamış ve internetten paylaşılması durumunda 3. şahıslara veya kurumlara haksız kazanç imkanı oluşturabilecek bilgi ve bulguları içeren tezler hakkında tez **danışmanının** önerisi ve **enstitü anabilim dalının** uygun görüşü üzerine **enstitü** veya **fakülte yönetim kurulunun** gerekçeli kararı ile altı ayı aşmamak üzere tezin erişime açılması engellenebilir.*

*(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 tezlere 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.

**** Tez danışmanının** önerisi ve **enstitü anabilim dalının** uygun görüşü üzerine **enstitü** veya **fakülte yönetim kurulu tarafından karar verilir.***

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, **Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Elif ERSÖZLÜ** danışmanlığında tarafımdan üretildiğini ve Hacettepe Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Tez Yazım Yönergesine göre yazıldığını beyan ederim.

ALİ HSAN TOKAÇ

To the cyclists who are not among us…

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to extend my sincere thanks and gratitude to my supervisor Assoc. Prof. Elif ERSÖZLÜ for her invaluable support and assistance throughout my research. She has been a source of an irreplaceable academic assistance and intellectual support for my thesis. Without her guidance, this thesis could not be completed.

I would also like to express my special thanks to my family for their support.

Last but not least, I would like to convey my thanks to Hacettepe University for offering the chance to fulfill a master's degree in the Department of Translation and Interpretation.

ABSTRACT

TOKAÇ, Ali İhsan. *Sports Translation In Turkey: A Comparative Textual Analysis About Cycling On Cyclist UK And Cyclist Türkiye*, Master's Thesis, Ankara, 2022.

In our modern era, the term *sports* occupies a big place in people's lives and the translation of sports texts is related directly to this term. From professional purposes to hobby activities, the significance of sports and communication rises more and more. Although some certain popular branches stand out when it comes to sports translation, it is possible to realise that there are indeed some fields which are open for improvement in terms of translational analysis, and the translation of cycling sport is one of them. Therefore, cycling and its population create an important combination for cycling sport in Turkey. This thesis aims to enlighten the current situation of cycling sport as a sports branch and the translation of cycling sport in Turkey. Regarding this fact, the magazines *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye*, which has the copyrights of *Cyclist UK*, have been chosen to form the corpus for this study. As the original source language is English and the target language is Turkish, an analysis will be performed regarding the language use and translational approaches. Terminology transferring strategies will be found out, and the general situation of cycling sport in Turkey and the approaches in the translation of cycling sport will be revealed through the analysis of the current 12 issues of *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye* magazines. In addition to the detection of the strategies used in the transfer of the terminology belonging to cycling sport, this study also aims to make a content comparison on the translation of popular texts about cycling sport. Under sports translation and in the exclusiveness of the translation of cycling sport, the contents of *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye* magazines will be compared. Similarities and differences in the contents of those magazines will be emphasized. Consequently, the situation of cycling translation in Turkey will be emphasised. In conjunction with the cycling terminology and the cycling texts which have been translated into Turkish, Vinay & Darbelnet's translation procedures' and Skopos theory will be followed.

Keywords: sports translation, cycling, cycling terminology, cycling publications, translation strategies

ÖZET

TOKAÇ, Ali İhsan. *Türkiye'de Spor Çevirisi: Cyclist UK Ve Cyclist Türkiye Üzerine Bisiklet Sporu Hakkında Karşılaştırmalı Metin Analizi*, Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Ankara, 2022.

Modern çağımızda *spor* kavramı, insanların yaşamlarında büyük bir yer tutmaktadır ve spor metinlerinin çevirisi bu kavramla doğrudan ilişkilidir. Profesyonel amaçlardan hobi aktivitelerine kadar spor ve iletişimin önemi giderek artmaktadır. Söz konusu spor çevirisi olduğunda, belli başlı popüler branşların ön plana çıkmasına rağmen, aslında çeviri analizi açısından gelişime açık bazı diğer alanların olduğunu fark etmek mümkündür ve bisiklet sporu çevirisi bunlardan birisidir. Dolayısı ile toplumlar ve bisiklet spor çevirisi Türkiye'de bisiklet sporu için önemli bir birleşimi oluşturmaktadır. Bu tez, bir spor alanı olarak bisiklet sporunu ve bisiklet sporu çevirisinin Türkiye'deki güncel durumuna ışık tutmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu durum göz önünde bulundurularak, *Cyclist UK* dergisi ve *Cyclist UK* dergisinin telif hakkını elinde bulunduran *Cyclist Türkiye* dergileri bu çalışmanın bütüncesini oluşturmak üzere seçilmiştir. Kaynak dilin İngilizce, erek dilin Türkçe olduğu bu metinler arasında dil kullanımı ve çeviri yaklaşımları açısından analiz yapılacaktır. *Cyclist UK* ve *Cyclist Türkiye* dergilerinin güncel 12 sayısı incelenerek bisiklet sporunun Türkiye'deki genel durumu ve bisiklet sporu çevirisindeki yaklaşımlar ortaya koyulacak ve dergilerde kullanılan bisiklet sporuna ait terminoloji aktarım stratejileri belirlenecektir. Çalışma, bisiklet sporuna ait terminolojinin aktarılmasında kullanılan stratejilerin belirlenmesinin yanısıra, bisiklet sporu ile ilgili popüler metinlerin çevirileri üzerinde bir içerik karşılaştırması yapmayı da amaçlamaktadır. Spor çevirisi altında ve bisiklet spor çevirisi özelinde, *Cyclist UK* ve *Cyclist Türkiye* dergilerinin içerikleri karşılaştırılacak, benzerlikler ve farklılıklar ortaya konacaktır. Sonuç olarak ise, bisiklet çevirisinin Türkiye'deki yeri vurgulanacaktır. Bisiklet terminolojisi ve Türkçe'ye çevrilen bisiklet metinleri ile bağlantılı olarak, Vinay & Darbelnet'in çeviri yöntemleri ve Skopos kuramı takip edilecektir.

Anahtar sözcükler: spor çevirisi, bisiklet, bisiklet terminolojisi, bisiklet yayınları, çeviri stratejileri

TABLE OF CONTENTS

KABUL VE ONAY i

YAYIMLAMA VE FİKRİ MÜLKİYET HAKLARI BEYANI ii

ETİK BEYAN iii

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS iv

ABSTRACT v

ÖZET vi

TABLE OF CONTENTS vii

LIST OF TABLES ix

LIST OF FIGURES x

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS xi

INTRODUCTION 1

CHAPTER 1: SPORTS TRANSLATION 7

1.1. SPORTS TRANSLATION 7

1.2. SPORTS TRANSLATION IN TURKEY 9

CHAPTER 2: THE SPORT OF CYCLING AND WRITTEN PUBLICATIONS IN EUROPE AND TURKEY 10

2.1. THE PLACE OF CYCLING IN THE UK AND TURKEY 10

2.2. THE FIELD OF CYCLING AND ITS POPULARITY IN TURKEY 12

2.3. PUBLICATIONS ABOUT CYCLING IN EUROPE AND TURKEY 14

2.3.1. Publications on Cycling in Europe 14

2.3.2. Publications on Cycling in Turkey 15

2.3.3. Cyclist UK and Cyclist Türkiye 16

2.3.4. Differences in Content Between Cyclist UK and Cyclist Türkiye 23

CHAPTER 3: THEORETICAL BACKGROUND 30

3.1. TEXT TYPES AND CYCLING TEXTS 30

3.2. SKOPOS AND CYCLING TEXTS 31

3.3. TRANSLATION PROCEDURES AND CYCLING TEXTS 32

3.4. THE TEXTS IN CYCLIST UK AND CYCLIST TÜRKIYE 34

CHAPTER 4: CASE STUDY 35

4.1. METHODOLOGY 35

4.1.1. Type of Research 35

4.1.2. Data Collection 36

4.1.3. Data Analysis 37

4.2. APPLYING VINAY & DARBELNET'S TRANSLATION PROCEDURES AND SKOPOS INTO THE TRANSLATION OF CYCLING TEXTS 37

4.3. CASE STUDY 40

4.4. MISCELLANEOUS FINDINGS 59

4.5. DISCUSSION 76

4.6. FINDINGS 77

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS 78

REFERENCES 81

APPENDIX 1. ETHICS COMMITTEE EXEMPTION FORM / ETHICS COMMITTEE APPROVAL 92

APPENDIX 2. THESIS/DISSERTATION ORIGINALITY REPORT 94

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Cycling Magazines in Europe 15
Table 2: Samples for Differences and Omissions in Translation 24
Table 3: A Difference About Article Sources 25
Table 4: A Difference About Article Authors 26
Table 5: Issues of *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye* Included In The Analysis 36
Table 6: The Number Of The Translation Procedures Applied 77

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Top 10 Sport Branches in Turkey 13
Figure 2:The Covers of *Cyclist Türkiye* 17
Figure 3:The Covers of *Cyclist Türkiye – 2* 17
Figure 4:The Covers of *Cyclist Türkiye* and *Cyclist UK* 18
Figure 5:Contents Page Comparison of *Cyclist Türkiye* and *Cyclist UK* 19
Figure 6: Page Outline Comparison of *Cyclist Türkiye* and *Cyclist UK* 20
Figure 7: Advertisements in *Cyclist Türkiye* 20
Figure 8: An Example of Changing Images 22
Figure 9: A Difference About Image Use In Articles 27
Figure 10: Tuck Positions Applied By Professional Riders 44
Figure 11: Osymetric Ring 45
Figure 12: An Illustration for *Cassette* 48
Figure 13: An Illustration for *Casette Bite* 48
Figure 14: An Illustration for a Time-Trial Bicycle 51
Figure 15: *Kayaking* Confusion 74

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

MT : Machine Translation

SL : Source Language

ST **:** Source Text

TL : Second Language Acquisition

TT **:** Target Text

TGSP : Türkiye Gençlik Sivil Kuruluşları Platformu

INTRODUCTION

Sports is a field which has had its own specific place in the lives of people. In many countries of the world, its popularity has grown increasingly, especially in developed and industrialized ones. Particularly after the developments in technology, people have been able to follow almost all kinds of sports activities in other countries as well as in their own countries. This has made sports an important cultural phenomenon, which has, in time, had its effects in most areas from education to international relations (Khan and et al., 2014: 84). In other words, sports have appeared in people's lives in different ways and affected them in a direct or indirect way, which has given positive contributions to keeping the interest of societies alive. In time, this interest has reached a high level and it cannot be compared to some other fields of interests for people such as literature and art. To put it another way, people seem to give more importance to sports than some other fields of interest.

Speaking of its social importance, sports is one of the social activities in which people are interested today (Yetim, 2000: 66). They can spare time for sports in terms of social reasons as well as the ones related to health. In conjunction with this interest, big sports organizations have been established for almost every branch of sports in different parts of the world. Aside from this, media organizations merely broadcasting sports events have become more in number, and magazines and newspapers giving sports news have been published. These have all occurred thanks to the social interest of people, and it had an effect all around the world in sports and its groups. As a consequence of the fact that people have begun to be socially interested in sports, and also, they have even had their own favourite teams in some big branches of it such as football and basketball, sports has had its own realm throughout the world, particularly in the last one hundred years.

The growth of sports in the world mainly as a field of interest or hobby for people might surely have contributed to the importance of communication. All people in the world have numerous needs in their daily lives, such as food, water, transportation and travel. Of these needs, one of the most important one is, most probably, the communication, (Katan, 2009: 74), which is mainly conducted in speaking and writing even though it may have other forms such as acting or dressing. From past to present, people have established communication with one another and this has become an indispensable deed in their lives. Related to these needs, communication in sports and sports media has gained importance for people living in different countries in the

world as a result of the developments and the rapid growth in sports. Today, there are so many TV channels, magazines, newspapers and web sites related to sports and its different branches. Some broadcast or publish sports events in their own language depending on the country, whereas, others choose English, which is now an international language. When the fact that not all people in the world speak the same language is taken into account, this need will get into focus.

With the advancements in technology, people have become more involved in communicating one another than ever before, both in written and verbal forms. However, as people speaking different languages, we may have some difficulty in making contact with people from other cultures or societies (Katan, 2009:75). Globally thinking, when people have felt the need of communicating with others from other nationalities or countries, translation and interpretation have gained significance irrefutably (Baker and Pérez-González, 2011: 40). At this point, again, translation shows itself. For people, it is significant to communicate in their own languages or alphabets.

The main point here is the question of how people can communicate with people from other nations. Considering the different languages spoken all around the world, the question that should be asked here is: What can be the very instrument which will enable them to communicate with each other? The answer is the translation and interpreting, which dates back to 3000 BC (Sawant, 2013).

Together with the importance of translation as stated above, in the face of the importance of documents or texts in different walks of life or spheres, one of which is the realm of sports, the importance of translation and translators becomes even more important (Çakır, 2020: 153). Translation, whose content is related with sports is called sports translation. It may be on behalf of a player or an athlete, a sports club, a sports federation or any publication to be translated from a SL to a TL. Sports translation can be used in almost all realms of sports such as sports conferences, team meetings or any official correspondence or contracts on behalf of players. Like translation in all fields, translation in sports is a field that requires expertise. It means not every person who speaks a language is able to translate. The person who is to translate a text on sports from a SL into a TL needs to know the field of this specific sports and its terminology. Thus, as in many fields and arenas, the world of sports is also closely associated with translation. Hence, the importance of translation in sports is relatively significant (Boynukara, 2017: 4).

Regarding the importance of translation in sports, Olympic Games is a good example. In Olympic Games, most countries send their players or athletes to compete. A multicultural communication becomes present in such an environment. Whether it is an athlete or an administrative representative of countries, not every person can speak one another's language during the games. What they need to do is that they use a translator both for official correspondence before the games start and interpersonal communication during the games. Whether during the official correspondence between state officials regarding formal procedures or interpersonal communication between the people participating in Olympic Games, any translation error by translators would cause unrecoverable consequences for both sides just as it is in translations of other fields. Relying on the fact that English is the international language as a last resort, officials organising the Olympics take some precautions which assist athletes to communicate with one another (Stücker and et al., 2006: 7), but this time English comes forward with translation and translators naturally become involved in the process. There are two justifications at this point. One is the fact that English has become an international language throughout the world both in written and spoken language (Moulin and Campos, 2017: 31). The other is that not everyone who claims they are competent in a given language can translate from the SL to the TL, here to Turkish, since translation and interpreting require professional approach.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Sports translation is one of the most important branches of translation, especially in Turkey. Apart from the sports fields, which might be regarded as the leading branches in Turkey like football, basketball and volleyball, cycling has been regarded as an important branch in this study. As will be explained in this study, cycling has a low level of popularity when compared to other branches in Turkey (TGSP, 2020: 17). Whether this situation is the same for the publications about cycling leads to our case. Therefore, the translation of cycling language is open for an analysis as the written materials contain technical terms and a deep terminology, which creates a big importance for this study.

AIM AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Depending on the situation presented in the Statement of the Problem, this study is firstly in search of enlightening the terminology of cycling publications in Turkey. In this direction, it will focus on the two magazines *Cyclist* UK and *Cyclist Türkiye*. The Turkish version includes

both translated texts and articles from *Cyclist UK* and the articles originally written by Turkish authors. The translated texts will be the focus of this study. By doing so, it will be possible to make a comparison between two sources in terms of cycling translation and a comparative analysis will be made. Economical, professional and social factors will have been examined as well as the key facts behind the language use and the sport itself.

As for the significance of this study, in literature, studies on translation in sports are not as abundant as other common fields of studies like tourism, politics or economics. This study is believed to create a promising opportunity not only for the improvement of cycling translation but also for the cycling language in Turkey. Furthermore, this study is believed to serve as a model for other fields in sports translation as the studies on other branches may be rare.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study is in search of finding answers for three main questions. The research questions of this study are as follows:

(1) *What is the situation of cycling publications in Turkey?*
(2) *In the translation of terminology, which methods are mostly used in the translation of cycling sport? Can it be inferred that the translation of cycling texts into Turkish pave the way for an established terminology for cycling sport?*
(3) *Are there differences in meaning between the translated texts and the texts written originally in Turkish? If there are distinctive problems, what is the reason?*

In order to cover the topic *cycling translation*, an extensive approach must be followed, which leads us to our first research question. It is a basic yet a critical question. This study has to do with cycling language and its publications; therefore, a clear outline must be found and the borders about the topic must be narrowed down to focus on the main point. After finding an answer for the first research question, significant connections with the cycling sport in Turkey will also be created. One of them might be the level of cycling's popularity in Turkey. Other factors are expected to follow.

The second research question is critical for the comparative analysis of this study. Upon comparing the original texts in *Cyclist UK* and their translated versions in *Cyclist Türkiye*, it will be possible to see the methods used during the translation process. After getting the needed

data, the study will search for an answer if the translation of the texts makes it easy for Turkish language to develop itself in terms of cycling language.

The third research question leads to a comparison in *Cyclist Türkiye* itself. The translated texts and the Turkish texts will be compared to find out if there are differences in meaning. Any attention-grabbing factor will be focused to provide more detail about the comparative study. The key focus for this question is on the translated texts and local texts in Turkish.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, a descriptive translation approach will be followed. This thesis compares the two magazines, *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiy*e. 12 issues of both magazines will be taken into consideration and the Case Study will focus on the translated texts from *Cyclist UK* to *Cyclist Türkiye*. As there have been a great many of examples found, the data are analysed in subcategories. For the technical terms, *Vinay & Darbelnet*'s *translation procedures* will be followed. For the translation functionality, *Skopos theory* will be regarded. Expert opinion has been taken from *Bisiklet Akademisi* for the analysis of the technical terminology used in the translated texts of *Cyclist Türkiye*. For validating the analysis process in its fullest sense, an expert in the field of translation and interpretation has also been consulted.

Due to having a dense terminology, the cycling texts translated from English to Turkish may play a negative or a positive role for the cycling language in terms of meaning and comprehension. The hypothesis of this study is that the terminology in the current magazines can affect the cycling language negatively. It would not be wrong to emphasise that it depends on the transfer of the cycling terminology. Hence, the process of translation plays a big part. In order to analyse the translated texts and evaluate the transfer of the terminology, translation strategies are of utmost importance.

LIMITATIONS

This study is limited to two cycling magazines, *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye*. There is also another version named as *Cyclist Australia/New Zealand*; however, the magazine *Cyclist Türkiye* gives credits to the UK version on the copyright information page (Cyclist Türkiye, 2022 April: 11), which means the original source is regarded as *Cyclist UK* by *Cyclist Türkiye*. In total, 12 issues of the magazines have been compared, for there is a repeating cycle of terminology in English and in Turkish. As sports translation in Turkey is heavily dependent

upon the branches football and basketball (Kaplan and Akkaya, 2014: 114), these magazines are regarded to play an important role in the field of cycling.

OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

In Chapter 1, an introduction will be made to present the situation. To begin with, this thesis will create the needed connections with the main topic by touching upon sports and translation, and also, their importance for different aspects. Statement of the problem will be made, aim and significance of this study will be clarified, research questions will be introduced and limitations will be given.

Chapter 2 will cover the sport of cycling and written publications in Europe and Turkey. In addition to this, a brief review on cycling will be given. Contrary to other sports like football, basketball or skiing, which may require extensive and comprehensive physical conditions and a large amount of finance, as inexpensive a branch of sports as it is, cycling might not be so favourable in Turkey. This being the case, not enough publications can be found on this type of sports to be analysed and examined in the sense of translational studies on it.

In Chapter 3, the situation of cycling in the United Kingdom, also in Europe, and in Turkey will be focused on. Important aspects, such as economical, social, and professional, will be taken into consideration to shed light on the basic facts having effect on the sport itself.

In Chapter 4, being the main body of this thesis study, the methodology will be introduced and an in-depth textual analysis of translation and terminological examination on cycling will be carried out. The materials for this part will be from the issues of *Cyclist Türkiye* and they will be examined. After completing this part, this study will answer its research questions.

CHAPTER 1:
SPORTS TRANSLATION

In this Chapter, the literature about sports translation will be examined, as this study deals with cycling translation under the umbrella of sports translation. Definitions to be used in this study will be given and the key points will be emphasised as much as possible. After mentioning sports translation in its grand scheme, the approaches and strategies that can be used for cycling translation will be taken into consideration. Therefore, particular focus will be given to sports translation since cycling has its exceptional characteristics as a branch as well as its language. So, within the limits of this thesis, it is significant for this study to create a point of view about sports translation.

1.1. SPORTS TRANSLATION

To give a broad definition of sports translation or translation in sports, it can be defined as the translated or converted form of speeches, conversations or written documents in the SL into the TL (Kravariti, 2018). While translation in sports necessitates word-for-word harmony in sports, some metaphors can be used during interpreting (Shebab and Nazzal, 2020: 29). However, an expertise is discernly needed in both cases so as not to give rise to any misunderstandings or misleadings. Translators or interpreters should have a good comand of the SL and the TL as well as having an idea of what is going on in the field of sports they make translation or interpreting. A good example for this would be the Olympic Games.

Social transformations that took place over time in the history have helped researchers define what sports translation and interpretation is (Uyanık, 2015: 32). In time, new branches of translation appeared and settled as people got involved in them. Sports events and specific publications, Olympic Games, worldwide journalism and their broadcasting, championships and their series are some of the examples which created a baseline for sports translation to be approached as a unique field in translation. Regarding this, *sports translation* covers the written materials about the sports and their translation. It has sub-branches and it is possible to see them named after the related branch like *cycling translation*.

Like any other kind of translation, it must be kept in mind that sports translation requires professional attention. The reason for this is that any sport branch has its own unique jargon and style in terms of sports language. For instance, metonymic expressions, figurative meanings and shifts in language use can be seen. That being the case, sports translation needs to be handled at a professional level. Such a professional dominance of a translator might be regarded as a must for a healthy and successful translation. In the sense of sports translation, the translator can face basic problems such as the analysis of the source text, the conduction of the meaning and the evaluation of the target text (Ünsal, 2019: 122). Hence, the materials and publications can be said to create the core of the translational process. Press releases, books of rules, websites about teams and events, and sports news could be given as some of the exemplary materials that are under the cover of *sports translation* (Uyanık, 2017: 102). In addition to the basic problems a translator might face, sports branches and their translation in written publications can also be said to be in a continuous flow, which makes it important for the translators to keep up with what is happening in that specific sport branch. Thus, the issues of the sports magazines are significant for the translator to follow up.

There is another important case about sports translation. As a result of the universality of sports, sports terminology shows similarities in different languages, resulting in the use of loan words in the target culture (Uyanık, 2017: 112). An exemplary difficulty in sport translation could be that it is possible to witness that words can be directly transferred among other languages as technical terms. Because of the rapid production of the materials, and the rapid need of their translation, there might not be enough time for the translator to find the accurate technical expression in that material. Hence, a race against time could also be the point in question.

News or magazines, on the other hand, can be written to draw attention of the reader. The translation of sports news or magazines might therefore be shaped correspondingly when we take aesthetics and creativity into consideration. Sports translators may find the most suitable way to perform their translation in accordance with the information to be received, the type and the purpose of the text. Context can also be added.

The sport of cycling has its unique character as a branch and the cycling language consists of its unique terms and expressions. As Jean-Pierre Licois states, sport branches which are physically tough generally build their own special terms and expressions, and cycling is one of

them (Ünsal, 2019: 129). Regarding these facts, the translation of cycling language should be approached carefully and professionally.

1.2. SPORTS TRANSLATION IN TURKEY

Sports translation and interpretation in Turkey cannot be said to have reached its full acceptance at the professional level in the field but it is possible to see that meetings and conferences about sports translation and interpretation are being held (Uyanık, 2015: 39). Communities in universities have a big importance on sports translation and interpreting as sports translation is open for development at the academical level. In addition, the MA theses can be shown as written studies about sports translation (Uyanık, 2015: 39, 40).

Also, it might be said that the current situation and the future of sports translation depend partly on the actions taken in the field of sports publications. Together with the conferences and meetings about sports translation and interpreting, sports translation has a potential, which can bring a positive effect with itself. Correlatively, it can be possible to see an embodiment of the discussions and opininon-sharings in such gatherings. Therefore, the presence of sports translation in Turkish publications might be said to have a significant part hereby.

On every occasion, a special attention seems to be significant for the sake and function of translation, either worldwide or in Turkey. When we take into consideration that the foreign terms are one of the important problems in sports news (Bulut, 2018: 16), this fact becomes more critical. In parallel with the facts mentioned above, it is a field requiring an expertise of having the capability of analysing the sentences to be translated. It is present for every type of translation (Erton and Tanbi, 2016: 40). For this reason, the process of translation in sports has the characteristics to be carried only by professionals whose main jobs are not different (Pérez-González and Susam-Saraeva, 2012: 157).

It would not be wrong to mention that these are just the same for cycling translation as well. Such aspects are inevitably among the key points which cannot be disregarded. Above all, sports translation and its concepts become more of an issue for cycling sport and its translation. In this sense, cycling and its written publications will be covered in the next Chapter.

CHAPTER 2:
THE SPORT OF CYCLING AND WRITTEN PUBLICATIONS IN EUROPE AND TURKEY

This Chapter will cover cycling and publications on cycling in Europe and Turkey. Special elements that might have effect on cycling and its translation will be mentioned. Here, the place of cycling in both cultures, being the UK and Turkey, is to be referred in terms of different aspects. When considered from this point of view, this chapter has indeed a close relationship with the translation of cycling sport. This chapter is also significant for our first research question.

As mentioned before, translation does not only consist of using dictionaries and special tools whether manually or on computer. Since it has to do with the languages themselves, their culture is to be grasped. Most particularly, when dealing with a unique branch like cycling, its place in both cultures must be examined in detail, for the language used is quite open to be affected. Therefore, publications, professional teams, countries' laws and races which are organised will be covered in this Chapter. Following this, *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye* will be compared to indicate the similarities and differences between those magazines regarding the use of language and the content.

2.1. THE PLACE OF CYCLING IN THE UK AND TURKEY

To begin with, unlike other sports, like running, tennis or swimming, one needs more than several equipment to perform cycling in a proper way. For cycling clothes, for instance, cycling shoes, helmets, glasses, jerseys and gloves for different seasons are just some of the basic needs. Besides, a cyclist will definitely have technical needs such as wheelsets, chains, tires and more. We must keep in mind that cyclists need the related equipment either for hobby activities or for professional intentions. Considering these facts, cycling might easily be regarded as an expensive sport because of the affordability of such equipment. Due to being a relatively expensive sports branch, cycling may not be seen among the most popular sports branches in Turkey. Either as a hobby or a professional occupation, the situation might be the same. It can also affect people's thoughts on this branch in Turkey depending on its popularity.

In the UK, cyclists can have easy access to online handbooks on the rules of cycling; this can be a proof of the differing approaches embraced by different cultures and countries towards the sport. The handbook in UK is The Highway Code 59 to 82, by which people can be guided how to move on a bicycle in the streets, take turns and do other actions. In Turkey's Traffic Law, there are only 7 basic rules about bicycles in traffic. Right at this point, it would not be much of a surprise to hear that there are more separated cycling roads, and naturally, more tolerance for cyclists in the UK. When combined with the fact of 'lack of equipment', riding on public roads with no separated area for cyclists unfortunately leads to severe injuries and even deaths.

After mentioning the basic facts about cycling, it might be needed to see what is happening in the sport of cycling about professional cycling teams between the UK and Turkey. There are four tiers in the sport of cycling. There are Elite Domestic Racing, which is the lowest tier, Continental Level, Professional Continental and World Tour Level, which is the highest tier. Turkey has only two racing teams, on the continental level, and there are 38 teams based in the UK and most of them are far more professional than continental teams and they are competing on big World Tours, such as Tour de France and Giro d'Italia.

While Tour of Antalya, one of the biggest cycling races organised in Turkey, took place for the 4th time from 10th to 13th of February in 2022, TRT Spor, one of Turkey's most viewed sports channels, did not present a specific podcast or a TV show in its broadcast list about this specific event, and its broadcast streaming indeed consisted mostly of football. Cycling was not included.

Regarding women's cycling, it would not be surprising to emphasise that there are not many texts written with the aim of raising awareness for women's cycling in the UK version, for there are already women's races taking place, and hence, a more settled understanding in Europe is more likely to be present. As a brief example, Tour de France can be given. It is world's one of the greatest cycling tours and the management team of the race has announced that they will launch a new cycling race for women and it is called Tour de France Femmes. The race will take place in a period of 8 days in 2022. Another supporting fact is The Women's Tour in the UK. It is such a significant encouragement that the race is planned to be held on weekdays for school children to witness the event. Such facts play a big role not only in the society's general attitude towards the sport but also to the importance of cycling texts and their translation because events like these are arranged mostly across Europe.

In respect of the publications, a UK reader may find 12 magazines related to cycling, which will be covered under 2.3.1. in this Chapter. This indicates that there is a settled sports culture in the UK in terms of the cycling magazines. This also means a proper language usage of the specific terminology within the barriers of the language itself. Hence, new technical terms or team line-up guidelines or even particular races and their names can be expressed in certain ways, which brings a unity that helps to create a common understanding. In Turkey, however, there are *Cyclist Türkiye* and *Bike Pedia,* being the only two sources regarding the sport of cycling. Unlike many magazines and newspapers published and written in the fields of football and basketball, it is likely to be much harder to create a common terminology and language use about cycling in Turkey when compared to these sport branches (Eruz, 2003: 59). On this textual basis, cycling may be considered as 'new' in Turkey.

Indeed, these facts create the core of our first research question. In order to cover the main situation of cycling sport's publications in Turkey, it is of utmost importance to see the place of cycling in Turkey. The mentioned facts are also significant as it is possible to see their traces in 2.3.3. in this Chapter. Correspondingly, this study is based on two magazines, *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye*. Hence, the situation in the UK has also been included in this part of the study. More to the point, a short introduction for the language of cycling and its connections with the sport has been made.

2.2. THE FIELD OF CYCLING AND ITS POPULARITY IN TURKEY

With the attention to put the light on the place of cycling in Turkey, this study will move on by mentioning a relatively recent study, which shows ten most popular sport branches in Turkey. As this study chases the answer to its first research question, this research has a critical place for this part of the study.

To begin with, the place of cycling in Turkey will be emphasised. Hence, a study about the popularity of sports branches in Turkey will be used. Cycling will be pointed out among the top 10 branches in Turkey. The research is shown as below:

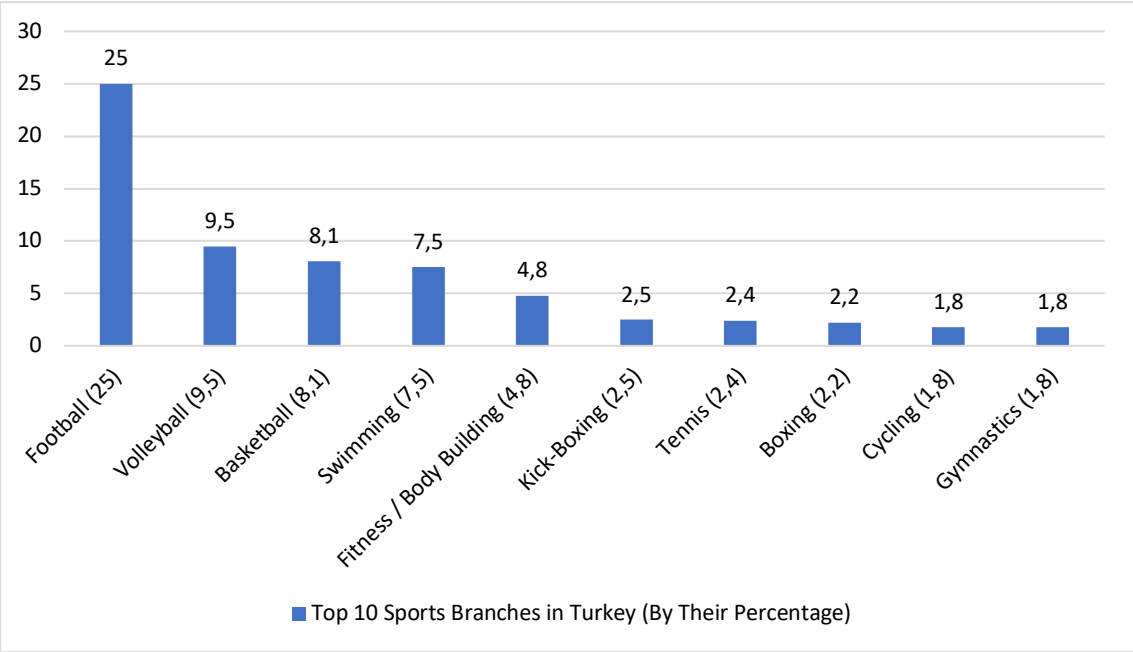


Figure 1: Top 10 Sport Branches in Turkey

*In a study composed of top 10 sport branches in Turkey, cycling comes in the 9th place (TGSP, 2020: 17).

As may be inferred from the chart presented above, there are relatively or comparatively less written resources in Turkish on cycling when compared to other sports. This lack of written material may then lead to the insufficiency of resources for the translators of journals or magazines (especially contemporary ones) in locating localized terminology. This in turn may be correlated to the 'so-called' plainer and less specialised language use in such publications in Turkish. Also, it may be regarded as a negative fact for cycling when we take its own characteristics into consideration, especially its improvement and settlement in Turkey and Turkish, as explained in 2.1. in this Chapter. When we move on with some publications about football, for example, we might mention Turkish football teams' own magazines, *Şut ve Gol!, Futbol Extra* and *Fitbol*. These sources are some of the written materials in the field of football, thanks to its higher popularity compared to other branches. Unfortunately, this is not the same for cycling, for there are only two magazines in Turkey, *Cyclist Türkiye* and *Bike Pedia*. When the daily newspapers in Turkey are taken into consideration, it may not be so easy to see a news article about the field of cycling.

2.3. PUBLICATIONS ABOUT CYCLING IN EUROPE AND TURKEY

For this part of the study, a brief information will be given about the cycling publications in Europe and Turkey. The aim of this move is to see the big picture about cycling and its position in Turkey before moving on to the Case Study. The publications on cycling in Europe will be compared to the publications on cycling in Turkey in order to explicate the possible reasons behind the non-specialised language use and lack of localised terminology in Turkish magazines on cycling.

2.3.1. Publications on Cycling in Europe

Contemporary periodic publications play an important role in the awareness raising efforts about a sport; in addition to this, there is the fact that the number of publications available in a certain language will contribute to both the terminology and discourse and the 'literature' of the field. In the light of this train of thought, the number of publications in English is far richer than those published in or translated into Turkish. This may be due to the media support for a specific sport, the popularity of the sport in the country and other factors. Nevertheless, the fact remains obvious that specialised magazines in foreign languages on branches of cycling such as mountain biking, road cycling abound in variety whereas this is not the case in Turkey where both variety and quantity are limited. The following table shows some of the magazines published in Europe and their specialisations. According to our source of information, some of them are as follows:

Table 1: Cycling Magazines in Europe

NAME	FIELDOF SPECIALIZATION
Cycling Weekly	All branches of cycling, road heavily
MBR Magazine (Mountain Bike Rider)	Mountain biking
Cyclocross Magazine	Cyclocross and gravel
Cycling Plus	All branches of cycling, road heavily
Mountain Biking UK	Mountain biking
Procycling	All branches of cycling, road heavily
Cranked	Mountain biking
Singletrack	For middle-aged mountain bikers
a to b	Folding bikes, e-bikes
Cycling Electric	E-bikes
Rouleur	Cycling teams, rider profiles, brands about cycling
Cyclist UK	All branches of cycling, road heavily

This table indicates that cycling publications have their own place in the European media. As seen, the magazines cover not only cycling but also its sub-branches. Mountain biking, e-bikes, middle-aged mountain bikers and cyclocross are some of these mentioned sub-branches. It is possible to find special publications and articles about them. Let alone reading about the sport itself from a general view, it is also possible for the readers to experience a specialised reading experience about different fields of cycling.

2.3.2. Publications on Cycling in Turkey

In addition to *Cyclist Türkiye*, there is another magazine, *Bike Pedia*. It is one of the two magazines published specifically in the field of cycling in Turkey. After mentioning the diversity of cycling magazines in Europe, it must be mentioned that these two Turkish magazines cover the general aspects of cycling. While *Cyclist Türkiye* is a paid magazine, *Bike Pedia* is Turkey's first free cycling magazine. It must also be pointed out that *Bike Pedia* is written by local writers, and thus, it is fully a local magazine. In addition, *Bike Pedia* also runs a cycling team.

Unfortunately, except for these two magazines, there is not much about cycling publications in Turkey. When combined with the facts covered in this Chapter, it can be referred that cycling sport is rather a new sport in Turkey. It is open to develop itself not only for raising awareness on behalf of itself but also for the language use, and of course, for the improvement of sports translation.

So far, the analysis intends to create the necessary baseline about cycling sport and its publications in Turkey in search of finding an answer to the first research question of this study. By doing so, it will be easier to create a better connection with the sports translation. This study aims to provide a wide range of perspectives in order to serve a good example as much as possible.

2.3.3. Cyclist UK and Cyclist Türkiye

Having released its first issue in November 2012, *Cyclist* is a 9-year-old magazine in the UK. It is a monthly magazine with its rich content on cycling routes across Europe, big tours in the world, facts and criticism about professional cyclists, daily use of bicycles and tips about commuting and nutrition and recipes. It must be added that technical analyses on cycling tours and races. Also, advertisements have a big place in the issues.

Having released its first issue in March 2015, the magazine *Cyclist Türkiye*, like *Cyclist UK*, consists of technical analyses, new cycling routes and comments on those routes, nutrition tips and recipes for cyclists, news and discussions about the sport of cycling as a professional field, and advertisements. Both magazines publish their issues on a monthly schedule.

Upon analysing all the 12 issues, this study has found out the covers of both magazines are not the same for every single issue. As seen below, *Cyclist Türkiye* includes articles that are significant for Turkish audience. The topics of these articles can be regarded to have an impact as well. Forest fires, newly built cycling roads, new and safe riding routes for cyclists in Turkey, cyclists who had serious accidents are the most notable matters. Example illustrations about the covers are listed as figures below. Despite having the same name and outline, there are some issues for which *Cyclist Türkiye* chooses its own topics on the cover page. Significant topics like fires in forests, new cycling roads and routes and the cyclists who had serious accidents (shown in the Figure 2) are some of them.

Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 November

Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 August

Figure 2: The Covers of *Cyclist Türkiye*

As explained in this Chapter, the sport of cycling in Turkey has its own difficulties relying on many factors. Separated cycling roads and unwanted accidents are some of those factors. These covers are the illustrations which create a parallel connection with the topic 2.1. in this Chapter. Just by checking the covers, one might get a general opinion about the situation of cycling sport in Turkey. However, not all the covers of the two magazines are different. There are some issues of *Cyclist Türkiye* in which they have chosen the same topic as the original source *Cyclist UK*, as seen in Figure 3 below.

Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 March

Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 May

Figure 3: The Covers of *Cyclist Türkiye – 2*

Despite not being published on the same month, the same covers have been used on different issues of Turkish version. When we check Figure 4 below, it is seen that the contents and general outline of both magazines are the same. Except for the website information *cyclist.co.uk*, the general outline is not divergent, including font types and the order of the cover pages. It must also be added that *Cyclist Türkiye* keeps the original font type and the page order even when they go with their unique cover page; that's why, there is a parallelism between the two magazines.

Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 December

Cyclist UK, 2021 October

Figure 4: The Covers of *Cyclist Türkiye* and *Cyclist UK*

The form inside the magazine has been kept the same on the side of *Cyclist Türkiye*, as seen in the next visual, Figure 5. A remarkable point is that the text order of each issue for *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye* are not the same. This is mainly because *Cyclist Türkiye* also gives place to the local news in Turkey on their pages, rather than fully focusing on *Cyclist UK*. As this means extra content for them, the inside might be changing, although the form does not change.

Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 February

Cyclist UK, 2021 February

Figure 5: Contents Page Comparison of *Cyclist Türkiye* and *Cyclist UK*

As seen in Figure 5, the text order on each issue of *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye* is not completely the same. Upon analysing the 12 issues of both magazines, this study has discovered that not all the texts and articles in *Cyclist Türkiye* are translated. There are columns which have been written by local writers and columnists but most of the written materials are translations from English to Turkish. They are of utmost importance in terms of finding substantial data. Comparing them with the translated texts will help this study move further in the next chapters. Information and critics about races, supplement and nutrition advices for riders, famous routes in the UK and Europe, technical analyses about cycling equipment make the most of the translated materials.

As for the next figure, Figure 6, it is possible to see the images in the translated texts of *Cyclist Türkiye* are the same as in the source text. The topics on the upper corners are located differently since the number of the page on *Cyclist UK* is even, which means the page is on the left when the magazine is opened, and this is vice versa for *Cyclist Türkiye*. It is also obvious that *cyclistmag.com.tr* has been given as the website for *Cyclist Türkiye* on the bottom of the page, which can be said to have a uniqueness for the Turkish version.

Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 May

Cyclist UK, 2021 May

Figure 6: Page Outline Comparison of *Cyclist Türkiye* and *Cyclist UK*

Advertisements such as local bike shops have been included in the issues of *Cyclist Türkiye*. As in Figure 7, some advertisements include *Cyclist Türkiye*'s products like cycling jerseys, caps, mugs and bags.

Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 September: 4

Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 September: 116

Figure 7: Advertisements in *Cyclist Türkiye*

For the specific example below, Figure 8, a reader friendly move for the Turkish audience made by *Cyclist Türkiye* can be seen easily. Because the image is taken from the Presidential Cycling Tour of Turkey, the likelihood for the target audience to feel more familiar with text can be higher. As for the images used in the original text in *Cyclist UK* and in *Cyclist Türkiye* are not the same. On the page of the Turkish version, one can recognise Mark Cavendish in the turquoise jersey, which is a special jersey in the Presidential Cycling Tour of Turkey. This is an indicator that *Cyclist Türkiye* is in search of creating a comfort zone of reading in which the reader does not feel alienated; therefore, the images from a local race can be chosen. Regarding cycling's level of professionality in comparison with Europe, a positive impact can be seen on making the sport look as much familiar as possible for the target audience.

Mark Cavendish / **Profile**

Four stage wins in 2016 looked like being Cav's peak...

'I'm not looking to finish my career in any fairytale way. I just know that I'm still good'

'I didn't really see much of him until he came to the Tour de France,' Liggett tells *Cyclist* in a break from commentating on the 2021 race. 'But since then I've been so privileged to have called every one of his stage wins first hand.

'The first call, that was when I called him the Manx Missile purely because that's what he was,' says Liggett. 'He was so fast and so low on the bike; it was like he'd just been put down a tube and launched. The nickname was totally instinctive; he just came out the pack like a missile had been fired.'

With 34 Tour stage wins now to choose from, is there one that sticks in Liggett's mind as being particularly impressive?

'His 2009 stage win into Aubenas,' says Liggett. 'We'd never been there before and when Paul Sherwen and I were driving to the finish in the morning we said, "This is not going to be a finish for Cav." It was a rollercoaster approach up and down little hills and then a long uphill to the finish.

'Cav was absolutely brilliant. The team were making sure he was where he should be but he was suffering like a dog. He came out on an uphill finish and he killed them. It was a fabulous sprint.'

The complete package

Cavendish's *palmarès* stretches far beyond the Tour. Among the highlights are 15 stages at the Giro and three at the Vuelta, with points competition wins at both to add to his 2011 and 2021 Tour green jerseys.

Beyond stage races, his 2009 Milan–San Remo win brought him a Monument that few had thought possible – 'I wanted to prove I am more than just a sprinter, but a great rider – that is what I did today,' – and his 2011 World Championships win was the culmination of three years of careful planning by British Cycling under the moniker Project Rainbow Jersey.

'That World Championships win was the best I have ever seen a team ride for Great Britain in a World Championships,' says Liggett. 'They just pulled all day long for Cav. If he feels everybody in the team is on his side, he becomes two men. He was untouchable when it came to the finish; it was a foregone conclusion. They brought him to the line and Cav delivered.'

In the summer of 2021 Cavendish's teammates again brought him to the line and again he delivered.

'I'm a realist. I'm not looking to hang onto something or finish my career in any fairytale way,' Cavendish said in January. 'I just know that I'm still good.'

Cavendish's remarkable return to cycling's grandest stage is no fairy tale. It is instead one of the greatest works of non-fiction the sport has ever seen. The question now is: will it prove to be the final chapter of what has been a very special career? Only time will tell.

Giles Belbin is in the half of the press room that does regularly write good stories

Cav's comeback was the highlight of this year's Tour. This victory on Stage 10 took him to 33 wins, one short of Eddy Merckx's record

Photo: Chris Auld

84 September 2021

cyclist.co.uk

cyclist.co.uk

September 2021 85

Cyclist UK, 2021 September: 84, 85

Mark Cavendish / **Profil**

Cav'in geri dönüşü Da Vinci'ye ait sanki bir resim gibiydi. Tempo, 10. Etapta sıdıp zafere 33 galibiyeti ulaştı ve Eddy Merckx'in rekoruna sadece bir adım uzaktaydı

Cavendish'in zirveye dönüşü Türkiye Turu'da başladı. 2018'in ardından ilk etap zaferini TUR'da alan Cav, sezonu Tour'da 4 etap ve yeşil maşa ile noktaladı

"Kariyerimi masalsı bir şekilde bitirmek istemiyorum. Yalnızca hala iyi olduğumu biliyorum"

Liggett, "İlk anons, ona Manx Füzesi dediğim zamandı, çünkü o buydu" diyor. "Bisiklette çok hızlı ve çok ufak bir profile sahip, sanki bir poda bindirilip fırlatılmış gibiydi. Takma ad tamamen içgüdüseldi; bir paketten fırlayan füze gibi fırlamıştı."

Seçilebilecek 34 Tour etabı galibiyetiyle, Liggett'in aklında özellikle etkileyici olarak kalan bir etap var mıydı?

Liggett, "2009 Aubenas'ı kazanmasıydı," diyor. "Daha önce hiç orada bulunmamıştık. Sabah Paul Sherwen ve ben bitiş noktasına giderken, "Cav'a göre bir finiş olmayacak," dedik. Küçük tepelerden yukarı ve aşağı bir hız treni edasıyla süzülen dağlar ve yükseltilerden oluşan etap finiş çizgisine doğru uzun bir yokuştan oluşuyordu.

"Cav kesinlikle harikaydı. Ekip onun olması gereken yere bırakmıştı ama o bir köpek gibi acı çekiyordu. Yokuş yukarı çıktı ve herkesi öldürdü. Muhteşem bir finaldi"

Cavendish'in kürsü listesi Fransa Turu'nun çok ötesine uzanıyor. Öne çıkanlar arasında Giro'da 15 etap ve Vuelta'da üç etap yer alıyor ve her ikisinde de puanları toplayarak 2011 ve 2021 Fransa Turu yeşil mayosunu almaya hak kazandı.

Etap yarışlarının ötesinde, 2009 Milan-San Remo galibiyeti ona çok az kişinin mümkün olduğunu düşündüğü bir Anıtsal Klasik zaferi getirdi. "Sadece bir sprinterden daha fazlasını değil, aynı zamanda hatta bir yarışçı olduğumu kanıtlamak istedim, bugün yaptığım şey buydu," diyordu. Onun 2011 Dünya Şampiyonası zaferi, British Cycling'in Gökkuşağı Mayo Projesi takma adıyla üç yıllık dikkatli planlamasının doruk noktasıydı.

Liggett, "Bu galibiyet, Büyük Britanya için bir Dünya Şampiyonasında gördüğüm en iyi seydi," diyor. "Bütün gün boyunca Cav için çabaladılar. Takımdaki herkesin kendi tarafında olduğunu hissederse, Cav iki kişilik iş yapmaya başlar. İş finişe geldiğinde ise adeta dokunulmazdı ki bu barizdi. Onu çizgiye getirdiler ve Cav üstüne düşeni layıkıyla yaptı. 2021 yazında Cavendish'in takım arkadaşları ona tekrar çizgiye getirdi ve Cav tekrardan noktayı koydu.

Cavendish, Ocak ayında yaptığı açıklamada, "Ben gerçekçi düşünen biriyim. Bir şeye tutunmak veya kariyerimi masalsı bir şekilde bitirmek istemiyorum. Yalnızca hala iyi olduğumu biliyorum."

Cavendish'in bisikletin en üst seviyesine olağanüstü dönüşü bir peri masalı değil. Bunun yerine, sporun gördüğü en büyük kurgusal olmayan eserlerden biri. Şimdi soru şu: Çok özel bir kariyerin son bölümü olacak mı? Bunu sadece zaman gösterebilir

Giles Belbin, düşünülebilecek iyi hikayeler yazan ve yarışların basın odasında takılan bir Cyclist Türkiye yazarıdır.

Fotoğraf: Vicent Calvergne

66 Ocak 2022

cyclistmag.com.tr

cyclistmag.com.tr

Ocak 2022 67

Cyclist Türkiye, 2022 January: 66, 67

Figure 8: An Example of Changing Images

Again, this specific Chapter has a monolithic structure in itself and it is created by following its first research question. Covering *Cyclist Türkiye* in this part has naturally to do with cycling's main situation in Turkey. As for the further findings, this study will move on by touching upon the differences between *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye*.

2.3.4. Differences in Content Between *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye*

Before examining the written materials translated from *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye*, this study will fulfill an analysis on the content. The findings are more about the structure and the general build-up of both magazines. Therefore, this part deals with the spotted differences in content.

After comparing 12 issues of each magazine, this study has found that there are remarkable diversities in content of the Turkish version. One of them, for example, is that there are texts specifically written so as to raise awareness for the sport of cycling in Turkish society. It is possible to give a variety of examples from the interviews of the president of Turkish Cycling Federation about improving the situation of women's cycling to Olympic level in Turkey (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 December: 26) to calling attention for cyclists in traffic to prevent fatal accidents ocurring in Turkey (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 May: 91). On the other hand, the UK version has relatively more texts which cover the technical in-depth reviews about products and other topics about cycling. Such an example would be gravel bikes development (Cyclist UK, 2021 April: 108). One of the different points between *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye* is the omitted parts in texts. To set an example to emphasise such parts in translation, a table of information is as follows:

Table 2: Samples for Differences and Omissions in Translation

PAGE	UK 11.2021	PAGE	TR 12.2021
124	£12,000 (the price of the bicycle Dogma F Disc)	102	-
124	Contact: pinarello.com	102	İletişim: xxxxxxxxx
PAGE	**UK 01.2022**	**PAGE**	**TR 01.2022**
15	Pro Stealth Team saddle £179.99, freewhee.co.uk	19	Pro Stealth Team sele bike.shimano.com
15	Kask Wasabi helmet (£239), velobrands.co.uk	19	Kask Wasabi kask aslibisiklet.com
PAGE	**UK 07.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 12.2021**
32	ROTOR Q RINGS DM £178.99 velotechservices.co.uk	19	ROTOR Q RINGS DM baytekin.com.tr
PAGE	**UK 12.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 12.2021**
13	Cervélo R5 Force eTap AXS Disc, £8,599, cervelo.com	17	Cervélo R5 Force eTap AXS Disk, bisikletcumhuriyeti.com

As for the articles containing technical information about new bicycles, cycling equipment and cycling parts, the traces of significant changes can be seen. There are many products that are introduced in *Cyclist UK*. There must be a possibility for them to be considered expensive or unstable in Turkish Liras. As mentioned before, cycling is relatively an expensive sport in Turkey and the reason behind the changes and omissions in translation can be explained as a consequence of fluctuation in the currency. The prices of the products in Turkey are likely to have a drastic change not only because the products are mostly imported from other countries but also because of their unstable prices in Turkish market.

Except for these omissions of the product prices, it can be seen that Turkish websites have been given as the sources for the products. This step can be taken due to some specific conditions. That the readers may wish to buy the products or take a closer look at them can be one of the reasons behind. It is indeed a good move because a more suitable setting can be created for the products to be recognised in target culture and its language. Readers can visit the sources and learn more about the introduced products, which will make it possible for the target language

to have a chance to build its own specific terminology on a gradual basis. Any little step taken by *Cyclist Türkiye* is therefore significant for the cycling language in Turkish as this magazine is one of the two publications about this unique sport in Turkey.

In both magazines, all the images used in the review articles are the same. The visuals have been kept as they are in the original version. However, as shown in the Table 3, there are some pieces of information in which a change can be caught. The missing information as stated in the previous paragraph are the related examples about this situation.

What is also perplexing is the part where *İletişim: xxxxxxxxx* is given. Instead, this part could have been easily skipped rather than stressing on *xxxxxxxxx*. It is a clear indication that *Cyclist Türkiye* may have editorial problems when such an expression is considered critically. The disparities that will be faced in this study not only have to do with the translational process and the decision making of the translator but also with the editorial uncertainties. There is also a difference with the sources of the articles:

Table 3: A Difference About Article Sources

PAGE	UK 03.2021	PAGE	TR 03.2021
88	To see the full, unedited list of expert predictions for 2021 go to cyclist.co.uk/2021 predictions	86	-

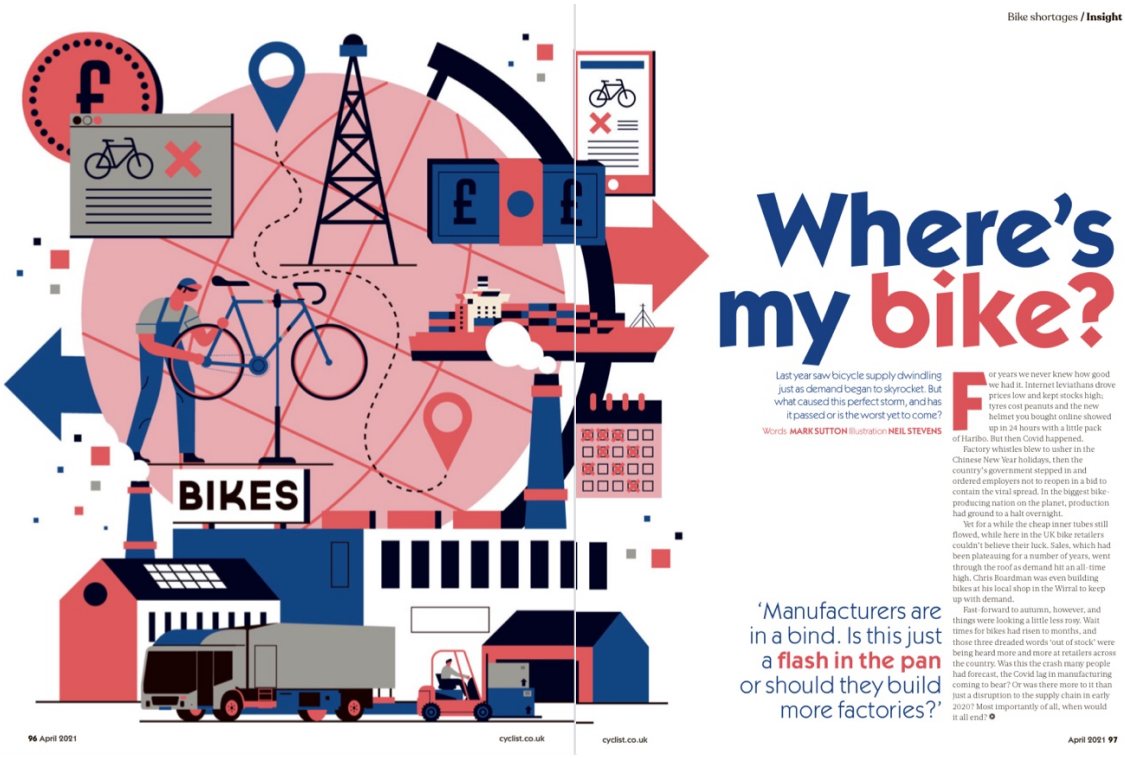
As for this specific example in the table, the explanation at the end of the article is not included in Turkish version. In the mentioned article, some predictions about cyclists and cycling races have been made and shared with the readers. As the original predictions have been made by the staff of *Cyclist UK*, the source is therefore not available for the translated text of *Cyclist Türkiye*. This is actually never seen by the readers in TL; however, it would have been an original move by *Cyclist Türkiye* if they had given their own source for the predictions because there is a connected point about this example.

In the same translated article, three predictors and their predictions have been taken out. Instead, three Turkish predictors as the staff of *Cyclist Türkiye* and their predictions about the topic have been given place. For that purpose, three predictors in the original text have been excluded, which can be regarded as a move to provide a warmer reading experience for their readers. The list of the predictors is as shown below:

Table 4: A Difference About Article Authors

The Predictor List **Cyclist UK, 2021 March** **Pages: 89, 90, 91, 92, 93**	**The Predictor List** **Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 March** **Pages: 87, 88, 89, 90, 91**
Daniel Lloyd	Daniel Lloyd
Ned Boulting	Ned Boulting
Greg LeMond	Greg LeMond
Anthony McCrossan	Sarper Günsal*
José Been	José Been
Carlton Kirby	Carlton Kirby
Matt White	Matt White
Seb Piquet	Erman Öner*
Declan Quigley	Caner Eler*
Sean Kelly	Sean Kelly

In general terms, this means that *Cyclist Türkiye* seems to be in search of creating their own signature moves at certain points; however, it may not always be possible because they mostly rely on the texts which are originally written in English, except for the local texts that they create. Against everything, further steps can be taken by *Cyclist Türkiye* to create a better baseline for cycling language and reading experience for their audience. By doing so, the settlement of cycling sport in Turkish culture can be supported. Hence, the language of cycling in Turkish, and connectedly, the translation of this sport might inevitably be positively affected. However, there may also be other differences and an example is as follows:



Bike shortages / **Insight**

Where's my bike?

Last year saw bicycle supply dwindling just as demand began to skyrocket. But what caused this perfect storm, and has it passed or is the worst yet to come?

Words **MARK SUTTON** Illustration **NEIL STEVENS**

For years we never knew how good we had it. Internet leviathans drove prices low and kept stocks high; tyres cost peanuts and the new helmet you bought online showed up in 24 hours with a little pack of Haribo. But then Covid happened.

Factory whistles blew to usher in the Chinese New Year holidays, then the country's government stepped in and ordered employers not to reopen in a bid to contain the viral spread. In the biggest bike-producing nation on the planet, production had ground to a halt overnight.

Yet for a while the cheap inner tubes still flowed, while here in the UK bike retailers couldn't believe their luck. Sales, which had been plateauing for a number of years, went through the roof as demand hit an all-time high. Chris Boardman was even building bikes at his local shop in the Wirral to keep up with demand.

Fast-forward to autumn, however, and things were looking a little less rosy. Wait times for bikes had risen to months, and those three dreaded words 'out of stock' were being heard more and more at retailers across the country. Was this the crash many people had forecast, the Covid lag in manufacturing coming to bear? Or was there more to it than just a disruption to the supply chain in early 2020? Most importantly of all, when would it all end?

'Manufacturers are in a bind. Is this just a **flash in the pan** or should they build more factories?'

96 April 2021 cyclist.co.uk cyclist.co.uk April 2021 97

Cyclist UK, 2021 April: 96, 97

Bisikletim nerede / **Dosya**

Bisikletim nerede?

Geçen yıl, bisiklete talep hızla artmaya başladığında arzın karşılanamadığı görüldü. Ama bu fırtınaya ne sebep oldu, geçti mi yoksa en şiddetlisi hala yaşanmadı mı?

Yazı **MARK SUTTON** İllüstrasyon **NEIL STEVENS**

Yıllarca ne kadar iyi bir şeye sahip olduğumuzu asla bilemedik. İnternet satıcıları fiyatları düşük ve stokları yüksek tuttu. Lastikler uygun fiyatlıydı ve internet üzerinden satın aldığınız yeni kask 24 saat içinde elinizde oluyordu. Ve sonra Covid başladı.

Fabrikalar Çin Yeni Yılı tatiline girdi. Ardından ülke hükümeti devreye girdi ve işverenlere salgını kontrol altına almak için kapılarını açmamalarını emretti. Gezegendeki en büyük bisiklet üreticisi olan ülkede üretim bir gecede durma noktasına geldi.

Yine de bir süre için ucuz iç lastikler gelmeye devam etti. Bu sırada bisiklet perakendecileri talihlerine küsüyordu. Birkaç yıldır yatay seyreden satışlar, talebin tüm zamanların en yüksek seviyesine ulaşmasıyla tavan yaptı. Eski profesyonel bisikletçi Chris Boardman bile talebi karşılamak için Wirral'daki yerel mağazasında bisiklet üretmeye başladı.

Sonbahara doğru hızla ilerlenirken işler biraz daha sıkıntılı görünmeye başladı. Bisikletler için bekleme süreleri aylara yükseldi. Ve o korkunç iki kelime - "stokta yok" - perakendecilerde gittikçe daha fazla duyulmaya başlandı. Bu, birçok insanın tahmin ettiği iflas mıydı, Covid duraklaması üretimde sonu mu getiriyordu? Yoksa 2020'nin başlarında tedarik zincirinde yaşanan bir kesintiden daha fazlası var mıydı? En önemlisi, her şey ne zaman bitecek?

Decathlon'un Birleşik Krallık bisiklet departmanı müdürü Peter Lazarus, "En önemli sorun, hammadde tedarikinin gıda zincirinin çok gerisinde olması" diyor. "Bu, gerekli miktarların üretilmesinde zorluklara yol açarken, diğer yandan bisikletlere olan

Üreticiler bir çıkmazda. Bu sadece ani **bir patlama mı** yoksa daha fazla fabrika inşa etmeleri mi gerekiyor?

94 Nisan 2021 cyclistmag.com.tr cyclistmag.com.tr Nisan 2021 95

Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 April: 94, 95

Figure 9: A Difference About Image Use In Articles

As shown above, in the article *Bisikletim Nerede?, Cyclist Türkiye* has kept the visuals with the same outline and signs. *BIKES* and pound signs £ are the same in the TT. *BİSİKLETLER* and the sign of Turkish currency ₺ could have been given, which is not present for this example. Therefore, it may be considered as an insufficiency of editing after the translation process.

Continuing with the further examples of *Cyclist Türkiye*'s content, we might see the most apparent factors again. As explained before in this Chapter, the sport of cycling does not have a high popularity among many other branches in Turkey. The further examples in the content of *Cyclist Türkiye* therefore have to do with the unfortunate crashes and events happened to cyclists due to a lack of understanding and awareness for cyclist in the society. One of the most prominent one is Barış ASA. He is not only on the cover in the Turkish version (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 March: Cover), but also an interview with him has been carried out and presented on the issue. He is a cyclist who had a crash because of a reckless driver while fixing his flat tyre on the side of the road (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 March: 67). This is, unluckily, a supporting incident showing that this sport and everything about this sport needs to be recognized in Turkey. This study, upon analysing the 12 issues of both magazines, could not find any similarity about such fatal crashes with *Cyclist UK*. To add, an even more heartbreaking example is the article about Umut GÜNDÜZ, a cyclist who passed away because of another reckless driver's apathy (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 April: 60).

Another important feature is that there are introductions about the newly built and opened roads for cyclists in Turkey (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 July: 91), which, again, could not be found in the original version. On one hand, in the original version, one can find more articles about the routes for cyclists (Cyclist UK, 2021 February: 64), yet Turkish version is more about raising awareness about improving the current situation of cycling in Turkey. The article *Bisikletli Ulaşım Hak Mıdır?* can be shown as a related material hereby (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 March: 52). In this article, the topic of travelling on bicycle is covered and it is analysed regarding the situation of cities and their roads. The structure of the cities and how the cities are formed are mentioned in order to take a proper look at the topic. Naturally, opinions are expressed by the authors in parallel with the sport of cycling.

Finally, in this Chapter, it is possible to find answers for our first research question: *What is the main situation of cycling sport's publications in Turkey?* First, efforts have been made to understand the cycling sport both in UK and in Turkey. Then, it has been emphasised that there are two publications about cycling in Turkey and they are mentioned in general terms.

Cyclist Türkiye includes the texts which are translated from English. It has been seen that *Cyclist Türkiye* relies basically on *Cyclist UK* in terms of the general outline of the magazine, the images used and as such. However, there are certain points where *Cyclist Türkiye* creates its own path by including topics which belongs to the target culture. The two magazines have been compared and contrasted with regards to form and content, and similarities and differences have been shown between *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye*. It has been found out that these above-mentioned facts are all connected to each other. This study will continue with taking a look at the theoretical analysis of translational theories.

CHAPTER 3:
THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Theoretical background of the study has a significant role in terms of showing a path for the translational theories for this thesis. On the way to carry out the translational analysis, the functional translational theories will be benefitted. Hence, in this part, the translational theories will be clearly explained and necessary connections will be made. By doing so, the connection between the Case Study and translational theories will be clarified.

One must be aware that the language of cycling sport does not only consist of some plain technical terms. It also has significant characteristics which cover these terms and serve the information by using different ways of expressions. That being the case, this study finds it quite vital not only to analyse the terms and expressions which are exclusive for the sport of cycling, but also touch upon the way they are served in the texts. Regarding the translated texts from English to Turkish, this study will put three major elements in the centre for its progression.

3.1. TEXT TYPES AND CYCLING TEXTS

To begin with the first step, the *text types* and *Skopos* will be the point in question. Basically, the existence of any text depends on a purpose, so do their translations. It is not possible to regard all the texts in the world as one type and create a stable approach to them. When we consider the fact that publications, books, articles and many other written materials have different topics and focal points, we can understand that each of them has its own purpose. At this point, it is needed to comprehend the texts and their types in parallel with their purposes.

Informative, *operative* and *expressive* texts are the main categorisation hereby (Reiss and Vermeer, 2014: 183). To express briefly, it can be said that operating instructions will convey the necessary information to enable the reader to use an object correctly, and *informative* type is the one which is mentioned here. As one can tell, the texts with their *informing* features are meant by *informative*. A typical example would be biography books as they contain mostly of pure information about people and their lives. Following this, *expressive* texts include materials rich in expressions in terms of aesthetic design like poems. Rather than focusing completely on the information that lies within, the way the information is served can be said to be the key

focus for *expressive* texts. Finally, the *operative* type includes an expectancy by the sender of the message or the text to see a reaction in the reader. Commercial materials and advertisements could be related examples for it.

Cycling texts, on the other hand, are not a certain resident of a text type. Instead, they have the character which includes *informative, expressive* and *operative* types at the same time. Technical analyses of cycling products can be named as *informative* texts, the stories about cycling races are *expressive*, and advertisements in the field of cycling sport belong to the *operative* type. Just like every written material, cycling texts have specific goals. By taking cycling magazines into account, such as *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye*, it is possible to see all of the types under one cover page.

3.2. SKOPOS AND CYCLING TEXTS

Correlatively with text types, there is an inevitably significant theory to be pointed out in the field of translation, *Skopos* by *Hans J. Vermeer*. The highest rule of a theory of translational action is the *'Skopos* rule*'*: any action is determined by its purpose, i.e. it is a function of its purpose or *Skopos* (Reiss and Vermeer, 2014: 90). Not only is it significant to fulfill the translational action in sports texts so as to provide a healthy transfer among languages, but also it has a critical importance to help create a common and understandable terminology regarding a type of sports in a culture in which the language cannot be regarded as fully settled. As Vermeer and Reiss present, *Skopos* theory is a functionalist view. Vermeer explained it as an intercultural communicative and actional field and the name comes from Greek *aim* or *purpose* (Boynukara, 2017: 3). From this point of view, *Skopos* can in fact be applied in three ways, and thus have three senses:

a. The translation process, and hence the goal of this process;
b. The translation result, and hence the function of the *translatum* (target text)
c. The translation mode, and hence the intention of this mode (Venuti, 2012: 194).

Related to this specific topic, there is another related term, *commission*. It means the instruction, given by oneself or by someone else, to carry out a given action, and it is *to translate*. In addition, a commission comprises as much detailed information as possible on the goal and the conditions under which the intended goal should be attained (Venuti, 2012: 199). In this sense, the *commissioner* is the client and the translator is the expert in translational action. Source texts

and target texts are therefore of utmost importance for the process, again. When we take *Skopos* into consideration with this understanding, the goal is defined by the commission, and for *Skopos* to be defined precisely, the commission is to be specific. On this base, the translator can find the possible adjustment and the translational process can continue on an effective way.

Translator's intention, the aim of the translated text and the function of translation are the three key factors playing role to achieve the target in translation by *Hans Vermeer* (Yazıcı, 2005: 147). Focusing on them will enlighten this study in terms of analysing the language of cycling not only in terms of its terminological use but also in its general sense. Right at this point, this study is in search for analysing whether *Cyclist Türkiye* and its staff create a balance in cycling language or not, as it is one of the two leading publications in this field in Turkey.

As for the focus of this study, the translated cycling texts are to be reviewed for the sake of cycling translation and its analysis. Therefore, whether the translation of the language of cycling has been done in a harmonious and effective way is open for analysis. In addition to this, it is significant how well the present translated cycling texts meet the expectation concerning *Skopos*.

3.3. TRANSLATION PROCEDURES AND CYCLING TEXTS

After mentioning the *text types*, their *Skopos* and their connection with cycling, it must also be mentioned that cycling language has its own technical terminology, which gives a characteristic feature to this sport's language. In any sort of text, it is highly possible to find the traces of this terminology. Therefore, proper procedures about translation must be followed not only in terms of expressing cycling's terminology in a good way but also for creating a suitable environment for the terminology to develop itself in TL. As this study focuses on the cycling texts which are translated from *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye*, the analysis of the technical terms' translation becomes more of an issue, as well. In addition to the *text types* and their *Skopos*, another criteria of evaluation has been chosen by this study in search of making a proper comparative analysis.

Hereby, the point in question is *Vinay & Darbelnet's translation procedures*. According to *Vinay & Darbelnet*, translators create connections while transferring the expressions between the two languages. At some moments, performing a proper translation might happen on the translator's side at once, or at least in a certain period of time. At other moments, it might not

happen so rapidly. However, there are always further steps of translation procedures to be taken when translating, whether immediately or slowly in time. There are seven procedures under two major translation methods that *Vinay & Darbelnet* mention to be leading the translator for finding the most appropriate expression between pairs of languages.

Direct translation, as the first of two, covers *borrowing, calque and literal translation,* and it has the characteristics to stay closer to the SL in terms of translation. The second of two is *oblique translation*. At this point of translation, the translator may follow the path of *transposition, modulation, equivalence* and *adaptation* (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995: 31). These are the key elements for the analysis of the texts, especially in terms of technical terminology.

When we focus on the terminological density of the cycling texts, *Vinay & Darbelnet's translation procedures* are ahead of the curve. Technological advancements in cycling develop on a daily basis and these advancements bring new words and expressions into our lives. To keep up with this circle, proper and relevant translation techniques must be followed. Hence, from this point of view, *direct* and *oblique* translation are of utmost importance.

It would not be wrong to keep in mind that there might be many technical terms which have still not been transferred from English to Turkish in their fullest sense. High-tech equipment and new technologies in products about cycling change the sport and its dynamics on a constant flow. While translating, it should be taken into account that translators should pay special attention to the terminology in both the SL and the TL since one term may mean something while it may mean some other thing in another language, necessitating conforming to the related culture of the language (Eruz, 2003: 63). From this point of view as well, *the procedures* are significant for this thesis.

Together with the *Skopos* theory, the translators should be experts in the related field to achieve an appropriate translation in TL. The needs of the target audience should therefore be considered. The effect of cultural aspects is also significant (Boynukara, 2017: 6). The situation of cycling in Turkey can have importance for the cultural aspects. It is also important to keep track of the translation in TL because cycling language can include different text types and dense terminology, as it will be exemplified in 3.4.

3.4. THE TEXTS IN CYCLIST UK AND CYCLIST TÜRKIYE

In order for this study to point to the topic with further explanations, cycling texts are to be explained by examples. Upon analysing the mentioned 12 issues of *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye*, it has been found out that the content consists mostly of:

(1) Technical terms (Analyses of new bicycles and the related equipment)
(2) Advertisements (Bicycle and equipment companies)
(3) Nutrition and training tips
(4) Races and their commentation
(5) Important events (new routes, changes in cycling federation, fatal accidents)
(6) Question & Answer interviews

All of these texts include a unique language use of cycling sport, which needs a special approach just like any other branch in sports translation. It is not possible to draw a straight line and categorise them under certain translational strategies because the texts consist of a homogeneous language use under one roof. When reading about a race commentation, for example, it is possible to see some technical terms in a random text which can be regarded as *expressive*, *informative* or *operative*. Cycling language has a transformational structure in itself. This structure makes it possible for its texts to be multi-layered. Concerning this Chapter of this thesis, it is possible to blend *text types*, *Skopos* and *the seven procedures* during the comparative analysis. This leads us to a point where the analysis of cycling texts must be seen as a joint move considering the theoretical background and theories. The focus cannot be on the *text types* or *Skopos* all the time. Instead, they are to be regarded together with *the translation procedures*. Considering this sense, the next Chapter will follow this path.

CHAPTER 4:
CASE STUDY

In this chapter, the texts in *Cyclist UK* and their translation in *Cyclist Türkiye* will be analysed. The translation procedures applied in the translation of the cycling terms will be considered. Before doing so, the methodology will be explained in detail and data procedures will be covered.

Since this study combines translation procedures with a topic such as the translation of cycling texts under the term 'sports translation', it will be critical to make relevant connections to associate these two themes. Therefore, the translational theories will later be exemplified with the samples from the written materials which are contained in different issues of *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye*. After completing the whole process, the Case Study will follow.

4.1. METHODOLOGY

For the methodology of this study, this thesis compares the two magazines, *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye*, under the guidance of *text types*, *Skopos* and *the seven translation strategies*. As there have been a great many of examples found, the data are analysed in sub-categories. For technical terms *Vinay & Darbelnet*'s *translation procedures* will be followed, and for the translation functionality, *Skopos theory* will be taken into consideration in parallel with *text types*. As mentioned in the end of Chapter 4, they will be applied and taken into consideration at the same time since the texts involve a dense and joint structure, which requires a wider analysis to see the big picture about the translational process fulfilled by *Cyclist Türkiye*. As Turkey's one of the limited magazines in this field, *Cyclist Türkiye* is thoroughly studied regarding not only its translated texts but also paratextual elements and the use of language.

4.1.1. Type of Research

The type of research for this study is descriptive and it relies on the written materials obtained from *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist* Türkiye. As for the first step, the texts which were translated from the issues of *Cyclist UK* and given place in *Cyclist Türkiye* have been spotted. An in-depth analysis has been carried out by reading and making comparison about the characteristics of the texts sentence by sentence.

It is seen that each issue of *Cyclist Türkiye* include mostly, again, technical terms (analyses of new bicycles and the related equipment), advertisements (bicycle and equipment companies), nutrition tips, races and their commentation, important events (new routes, changes in cycling federation, fatal accidents)

In this study, 12 issues of both magazines have been selected among the plenty of local and translated magazines. The light of *Vinay & Darbelnet's translation procedures* and *Skopos theory* has been followed.

4.1.2. Data Collection

The main reason why this study is limited to 12 issues is that the terminology of cycling language is often repetitive as the topic is mostly on bicycles, riders, races, nutrition tips and cycling routes. Because of cycling's low popularity in Turkey, as illustrated in Chapter 2, it is often quite hard to follow this unique sport via other media organs such as television or the sports columns on newspapers. *Cyclist Türkiye*, which is a rare source of the intense terminology in the field, has been chosen as the corpus of this study. As a supporting fact, in the 12th issue of 2021, it has been spotted that 12 articles have been translated from English to Turkish and 9 articles have been written by local writers, which helps us have some idea about *Cyclist Türkiye*.

The following issues of both magazines have been scanned and included in this study:

Table 5: The Issues of *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye* Included In The Analysis

YEAR	ISSUE
2022	January
2021	February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, November, December

The above-mentioned issues have been chosen to be analysed in this study. The 2nd issues, being February, of *Cyclist UK and Cyclist Türkiye* in the year 2022 have not been included in the part of comparative analysis, for the 1st issues of both magazines in 2022 were the latest magazines published while this study was being carried out.

There are *Cyclist UK*, as in United Kingdom and also *Cyclist AU & NZ*, as in Australia and New Zealand. The reason for choosing the UK version is the editorial credits of *Cyclist Türkiye* gives place to the UK version in the beginning pages of its issues (Cyclist Türkiye, 2022 April: 11). *Cyclist* magazine is the original source of information for *Cyclist Türkiye*.

4.1.3. Data Analysis

The data analysis of this study relies on three people. Two of them are the experts from *Bisiklet Akademisi*. They have been consulted for the analysis of the technical cycling terminology used in the translated texts of *Cyclist Türkiye*. To add more about *Bisiklet Akademisi*, it is a corporate company that provides not only advanced bicycle services but also cycling training and education from the amateur level to the professional level, regardless of individuals' age, with its competent staff and experts. For this reason, *Bisiklet Akademisi* has importance for this part of the study. For validating the analysis process in its fullest sense, an expert in the field of translation and interpreting has also been consulted. There will be further suggestions for translational analysis in this Chapter. Unless otherwise stated, these suggestions have been carried out by myself.

In the tables, page information, the source of magazines, either UK or TR, and publication dates have been given in separate columns. Under the headlines, the compared texts are given both in original language and translated language. The analyses below each table include the analysis and interpretation of each table. The tables are grouped in a way that this study has found most suitable. Some of the examples and terminology in the tables are given directly and some of them are given with their original sentence because it is easier to perform a better comparison.

4.2. APPLYING VINAY & DARBELNET'S TRANSLATION PROCEDURES AND SKOPOS INTO THE TRANSLATION OF CYCLING TEXTS

In order to provide a better comprehension, this study will give examples about cycling terminology, one for each *translation procedure* of *Vinay & Darbelnet*. After completing this part, the Case Study will be followed. This part does not have to do with the comparative analysis as it will be in the Case Study.

Borrowing

As the very first procedure, it is the one that simply means taking the word out of the SL, and then, keeping it as it is in the TL. When there is no term which has no equivalence in meaning of the original expression in SL, *borrowing* is followed. An example would be *peloton*, which means the main body of riders in a bicycle race and it can be seen in the UK version (Cyclist UK, 2021 December: 98) and in the Turkish version (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 December: 82).

Calque

Calque, as for the second procedure under the term *direct translation*, means the literal transference of the original elements in the SL to the TL. Here, we focus on the expression *down tube* of a bicycle, which means a tube in the bicycle frame. It can be seen as *down tube* in the UK version (Cyclist UK, 2021 October: 15) and as *alt boru* in the Turkish version (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 November: 17).

Literal Translation

The third procedure, *word for word* transfer between SL and TL, is *literal translation*. The translated inputs are reversible and there are no meaning gaps between them. *Total Internal Cable Routing* (Cyclist UK, 2021 November: 127) can be a specific example. It is possible to see the same expression as *Toplam Dahili Kadro Yönlendirme* in the translated version (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 December: 105). The term means locating every cable on a bike in its frame. *Literal translation* is most common between languages of the same family.

Transposition

Followingly, the first of *oblique translation* is *transposition*. It is indeed replacing an utterance with another one; however, there should be no alteration in meaning. An example is as follows:

Original:

'The cyclist told the press that he got injured during the training ride.'

Transposition:

'The cyclist told the press about his injury during the training ride.'

By *transposition*, indeed, the places of word groups are changed and it could be *obligatory* and *optional* (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995: 36). It depends on the translator deciding a process of *transposition* is a must or not.

Modulation

The second concept following *transposition* is *modulation*. It means, by going through a change in perspective, the form of the expression is changed, as well. It is done between languages which have quite different characteristics from each other, and at that point, English and Turkish could be given as illustrations.

For example, a sentence in Turkish as "Asla erken kalkmam" which means "I never wake up early". In this sentence, "Asla" means "never" and as "never" takes away the possibility of using a further negative usage grammatically in English, the negation particle used in Turkish (-ma) is not used in the English version. (Eriş, 2019: 552).

Equivalence

By the third being *equivalence*, cultural terms, such as expressions of pain, could be taken as example. Hence, onomatopoeia, the naming of a thing or action by a vocal imitation of the sound associated with it, is a good example for this. Besides, cultural *equivalences* could also be used under this term. The expressions about food and nutrition, daily routines, storytelling, beliefs in general could be given as some sources having importance for creating *equivalent* expressions on both sides.

Stage (Cyclist UK, 2022 January: 37) is translated as *etap* (Cyclist Türkiye, 2022 January: 29) in Turkish. *Equivalence* has been found as there is an existing Turkish *equivalent* term for *stage*. Such examples are important for a language to build its own terms as the key focus is the *equivalence*. The more *equivalent* terms a language has, the more unique expression it can have.

Adaptation

And the final procedure is *adaptation*. It is indeed a point which might be considered as if the boundaries are being pushed. It is a strategy when the translator is to translate or express a term whose equivalence is not existent with a word in TL. In its general sense, it is frequently needed to use different techniques. Cycling has its unique language use which shows a constant improvement in terms of new terms. Additively, a wide range of perspectives play a significant role considering the way the texts are written and translated. It is of utmost importance when performing a translational process about cycling.

For *adaptation*, we have the original term *souplesse* (Cyclist UK, 2021 November: 54). The meaning for the term is high cadence pedalling with seeming ease. It has been translated into Turkish as *kusursuz bir pedallama* (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 December: 30). The term can be seen to be *adapted*.

4.3. CASE STUDY

In this part of the study, the technical terms are analysed. These terms are taken from the translated texts from *Cyclist UK* to *Cyclist Türkiye*. The names and the dates, being the issues of that specific month, are given in the headline right next to the related page. Here, there will be only the comparative analyses of the findings. The interpretation of these analyses will be made relying on *the translation procedures of Vinay & Darbelnet*, and *Skopos by Hans J. Vermeer*. The tables include single or multiple examples, which is done by this study to keep the analysis in a good shape for comprehension. In the examples that will follow this part, the terms about cycling language are listed and given in the beginning, in the middle or in the end of the comparative analyses. This is an intentional move made by this study to prevent any misunderstanding. For some examples, it will be more useful for the readers to see the list at the first step, and then read the explanations.

Example 1:

PAGE	**UK 12.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 12.2021**
38	*Soigneur*	24	*Suvanyör*
PAGE	**UK 11.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 11.2021**
107	HyperGlide *freehub*	89	HyberGlide *freehub*
PAGE	**UK 10.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 12.2021**
69	… you'll remember it for the outstanding performance of Ineos *super-domestique* Dani Martínez in service of *maglia rosa* Egan Bernal	49	Ineos'un *süper domestiği* Dani Martínez'in *maglia rosa* için Egan Bernal hizmetindeki olağanüstü performansıyla hatırlayabilirsiniz.
PAGE	**UK 11.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 12.2021**
127	*TICR ('total internal cable routing')*	105	*TICR ('toplam dahili kadro yönlendirme')*

The sport of cycling consists of many technical terms. The first one is a term which means *the technical team staff* in professionals cycling teams, being *soigneur*. For such terms, it might be

quite challenging to find a unique expression in the TL unless the utterance is accepted in the target community in the same way so that a natural expression is not found but born on its own by the use of language.

Freehub, being a part of the rear wheel of a bicycle, indeed has a Turkish expression, *göbek* or *jant göbeği*; however, it has not been translated in that way and it may lead to confusions for someone who is new to cycling. If it had been translated in a more equivalent expression as *göbek* or *arka göbek*, it would have been easier to comprehend, and also, *Skopos* would have been achieved.

Another one is *super-domestique*, the bicycle rider who, again, is a team member and races for the benefit of their team and leader. *Maglia rosa*, the leader's jersey in the cycling race Giro d'Italia, is expressed in the same way as the others. Such expressions have found their place in Turkish, and according to Vinay & Darbelnet, they are good examples for *borrowing*.

TICR, the last one in the first table, is a clear indicator of literal translation but it is also another good example for an achieved *Skopos* thanks to the explanation in brackets. They can be seen below:

Example 2:

PAGE	**UK 09.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 12.2021**
132	*a mechanical clutch*	106	*mekanik bir clutch*
132	*Sram's Orbid fluid damper*	106	*Sram'ın orbit sıvı damperi*
PAGE	**UK 09.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 01.2022**
80	*Stagiaire*	62	*Stajyer*
PAGE	**UK 01.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 01.2022**
40	*Stagiaire*	32	-
PAGE	**UK 07.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 12.2021**
32	*Fixed gear bikes*	19	*Fixie bisikletler*
32	*AbsoluteBlack's machined aluminum offerings*	19	*AbsoluteBlack'in alüminyum ürünleri*
32	Osymetric's *'twin-cam'* shape	19	Osymetric'in *'twin-cam'* modeli

Mechanical clutch, a special part of the shifting mechanism of a bicycle, has been kept the same as it is in the original version, being a good example of *borrowing*, just like *stajyer* in Turkish; however, while *stajyer* will achieve *Skopos* in terms of comprehension as it is a name that is

widely used, *clutch* will not probably be so easy to understand as it is a technical term. Cycling language is full of such terms but the expressive style should not be forgotten. Footnotes or postscripts could be useful for extra explanations.

Speaking of *stajyer*, it has been found that the same expression is not included in the same issue of *Cyclist Türkiye*. Differences of the same expression, for example, can reduce the quality, and it can bring a potential darkness in the meaning with itself. *Stagiaire*, an amateur cyclist temporarily riding for a professional team, is the key example regarding this view. Translator and editor are to adopt their responsibility and do whatever they can. Such an illustration is unfortunately an indicator of cheapness. *Stajyer* lies within the boundaries of *borrowing*. Such decisions unfortunately have the potential to bring confusion. They also might put *Skopos* achievement into a dead-end as the aim of the message is missed.

Sram's Orbid fluid damper is transferred to Turkish by the term *literal translation*. Since cycling is a sport that has been developing constantly each day thanks to the technology, it is quite a hard situation to keep up with the advancements in parallel with their equivalent utterances in each language, hence such moves in translation become inevitable, like in *Osymetric'in 'twin-cam' modeli*. Even though *fixie bisiklet* may sound familiar to active cyclists, it may make anyone out of the field feel alienated. To prevent such a negative case, *tek vitesli bisiklet* would be a better choice for fulfilling the *equivalence* and also *Skopos*. It is also seen that the sentence forms, such as the brackets, have been kept the same in TT, which has the potential to create a more confusing reading experience for the audience when we think of the uneven grammatical and syntactical characteristics of English and Turkish.

AbsoluteBlack'in alüminyum ürünleri is another example for *literal translation* with only one missing word that has not been transferred into Turkish. Speaking of this word which has not been translated, we could say that it is indeed a good move to ease the meaning for the audience in terms of achieving *Skopos* as the term is already technical and there is no need to cause confusion in readers' minds. It must also be added that such moves are not so common when we see the big picture for the whole case study. The expression *'twin-cam' modeli* is also a good example for *borrowing*.

Example 3:

PAGE	UK 06.2021	PAGE	TR 06.2021
43	*super-tuck*	27	*super-tuck*
46	*La Course by the Tour de France*	29	*La Course by Tour de France*
PAGE	**UK 04.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 04.2021**
43	*soigneur*	29	*soigneur*
43	*Soigneurs*	29	*Soigneurlar*
44	It was sobering to consider that, for all the protocols Jumbo-Visma and other teams have implemented, they may well be inadequate were a rider or staff member to contract coronavirus then enter the team *'bubble'*.	30	Bir bisikletçi veya personelin pozitif vakayla temas edip tüm takımın *''bubble''a* girmesiyle Jumbo-Visma ve diğer ekiplerin uyguladığı tüm protokollerin yetersiz olabileceği görüldü.

Super-tuck, the position in which riders sit on the top tube of the bicycle in order to gain aerodynamic advantages in cycling races, is another example of *borrowing.* Unfortunately, it is hard to say that *Skopos* is ultimately fulfilled, for this specific term probably will make no sense for a casual sports enthusiast or a new-beginner. Especially for the members of communities in which a branch such as cycling is not recognised as much as other popular branches, a completely foreign term may have a negative influence on the comprehension of the message by the reader, and eventually, the general case could get even worse. Adding explanations by the translators or the editors is crucial at such times. It will not only help create a better understanding of the message, but also a chance to come up with an *equivalent* term in the SL, and therefore, no more *borrowing* will be needed, not to mention *Skopos*. An illustrative example is below:

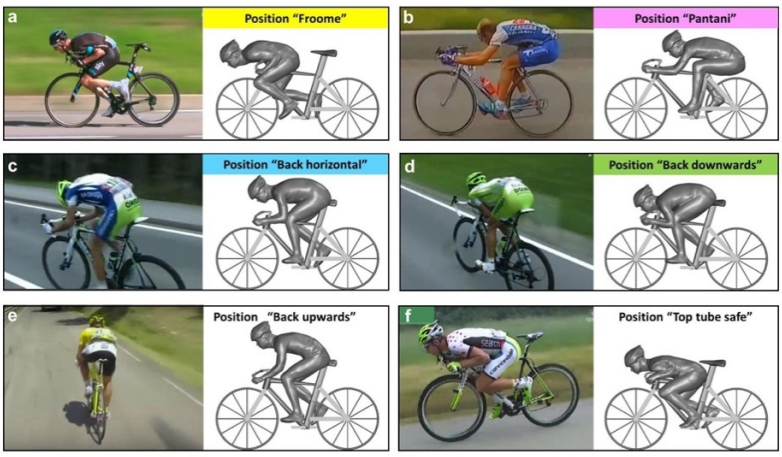


Figure 10: Tuck Positions Applied By Professional Riders

So as to create a better imagination and understanding in the minds of the readers, regardless of their levels of professionality and keeping in mind that most of the readers might be beginners or have little knowledge about cycling, *modulation* is a critical strategy for this part again. Staying so close to the ST arouses the feeling that *Cyclist Türkiye* must be thinking that their all readers consist of professionals with further knowledge for terminology because it is not possible to see additions to ease the reading experience. Whatever the case is, the cultural background in Turkish society should have been focused on, instead of staying close to ST.

Another advice by this study is that there could be a list of terminology in the end of the magazine, focusing especially on beginners, readers from other sports, or even, non-sports people.

The same scenario is valid for the expression *La Course by the Tour de France*. A further example could be given;

Fransa Turu'nun tanıtım sürüşü olan La Course'da iken …

In the source language, the residents of English might be regarded to be more familiar with the original term, and therefore, no further explanation might be needed. The next one, being *soigneur* again, is of utmost importance because we see that it has been translated as *suvanyör* in another text (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 December: 24), but in the article of the 4th issue, the same expression is left as *soigneur*, which is neither a Turkish word nor makes sense for the readers, in target text (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 April: 29). Unfortunately, as will be seen in the forthcoming parts of this study, there have been such risky decisions made by the translators and the editors that might be considered to have unwanted influences on not only the language

of cycling in terms of new expressions and their translation but also for the perspective of readers.

Even though *borrowing* has been applied by the term *bubble*, it may be hard to speak of *Skopos* not only for this example but also for *La Coures by Tour de France*, *soigneur* and *soigneurlar*. Seemingly, *borrowing* can be applied easily. However, the meaning and the aim of the message must be handled carefully.

Example 4:

For this very specific example, a further figure will be given so as to make the first example easier to comprehend. The figure is given below:

Oval aynakollar **Donanım**

ROTOR
Q RINGS DM
baytekin.com.tr

Wiggins ve Chris Froome.

Talo, "Beş Tdf, iki Giro ve bir Vuelta kazanmak için Osymetric dişlileri kullandılar" diyor.

Yine de bağımsız araştırmalar, yuvarlak olmayan tasarımların faydaları konusunda hala şüpheci ve anekdot raporları, ön vites geçişlerinin geçmişte ovaliteden etkilendiğini göstermekte.

AbsoluteBlack'ten Gulec, "Bazı ürünler bugün hala sorun yaşayabilir, ancak bu esas olarak vites değiştirme rampalarının tasarımına ve zamanlamasına bağlıdır" diyor. "Zinciri kaldırmak için kullanılan normal pimlerin özellikle ovaller için uygun olmadığını bulduk; bu nedenle Shimano Dura-Ace kullanıcılarının alışkın olduğu ile aynı seviyede değişen, kökten farklı bir rampa tasarımı geliştirdik."

Bu nedenle, şu anda en başarılı teknoloji ile geliştirilmiş oval dişli yaprakları denemeye değer olabilir. Onlarla uyum sağlayabilirsiniz veya sağlamazsınız fakat sizin için en iyinin ne olduğunu en azından anlamış olursunuz.

OSYMETRIC
56T 110 BCD
osymetric.com

Kurucu Jean-Louis Talo, "Osymetric tasarım sürücüyü normalden %10 daha hızlı pedal darbesinin ölü noktasından geçirir" diyor

Rotor'un Q dişlileri ismini verdiği OCP teknolojisini taşıyor. OCP, dişlilerin kişinin pedal darbesine en uygun şekilde belirlendiği yere bağlı olarak aynakol dişlisinin kranklara göre yönünü ayarlamasına olanak tanır.

"Bir sürücünün en yüksek performans fazının en büyük dişliyle uyumlu olmasını sağlar" diyor Carrasco.

Her zeminle uyumlu

Oval yaprakların kullanımı sadece asfalt zeminle kısıtlı değil. Rotor, ovaliteyin pedal çevirme verimliliğini artırdığı için arka tekerleğe güç aktarımının daha pürüzsüz olduğunu ve bunun da ıslak ve çamurlu koşullarda çekişi artırdığını söylüyor. Gerçekten de oval aynakollar, dağ bisikletlerinde yol bisikletlerinde olduğu kadar sık görülür. Carrasco, "Teknoloji için uyanlar var" diyor. "Oval dişliler fixie bisikletler ile çalışmaz ve çok yüksek kadansın faydalarını düşünme eğilimindedir."

Yuvarlak olmayan tasarımlar son zamanlarda daha incelikli şekillere yönelirken (AbsoluteBlack'in alüminyum ürünleri hem karmaşık hem de göz alıcıdır), genel olarak durum böyle değil. Osymetric'in 'twin-cam' modeli radikalliğini vurgulamakta. Kurucu Jean-Louis Talo, bunun yuvarlak olmayan bir tasarımın biyomekanik avantajlarını en üst düzeye çıkarmak olduğunu söylüyor.

"Osymetric tasarım bisikletçiyi normalden %10 daha hızlı şekilde pedal darbesinin ölü noktasından geçirir. Sonuç olarak, sürücü daha düşük laktik asit üretimine sahip olacağından daha çok güç üretebilir.".

Cesur bir ifade olacak ama Osymetric'e güven duyulmasını sağlayan iki ünlü kullanıcısı var; Bradley

cyclistmag.com.tr

Aralık 2021 19

Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 December: 19

Figure 11: Osymetric Rings

Regardless of the images and illustrations on the page of the magazine, it will be quite tough for anyone to comprehend the information which means a special type of a chainring with a special elliptical form. This specific equipment is named *OSYMETRIC 56T 110 BCD*. In its fullest sense, it is a specific part of a bicycle drivetrain. As cycling and cycling equipment consist of products from many different companies, it is inevitable to see such direct

translations, particularly with proper names like *Osymetric*. To add, *borrowing* can be recognised in most cases. Hence, it is quite a significant factor for the translator to be capable of dealing with the special jargon of cycling and having the will to make the needed decisions at critical points to help the reader to experience a clearer, and most importantly, a more informative reading process. This will also strengthen the language use and help create unique terms in SL. Short explanations might be added to achieve a better *Skopos*. *Cadence* and *rpm* are *borrowed* from English to Turkish. As the language of cycling consists of technical terms, such expressions are naturally *borrowed*. As this study suggests, *borrowed* words function very well if they are integrated into the SL in an efficient way.

PAGE	UK 07.2021	PAGE	TR 12.2021
32	*OSYMETRIC 56T 110 BCD*	19	*OSYMETRIC 56T 110 BCD*
PAGE	**UK 11.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 12.2021**
54	High *cadence*	30	Yüksek *kadansta*
54	around 85-100 *rpm*	30	yaklaşık 85-100 *rpm*

Example 5:

For the examples below, it can be seen that there are no odd-sounding terms in terms of understanding the sport as we have an *equivalent* expression in TL. Hence, a clearer comprehension is naturally possible. Nevertheless, the sport of cycling is full of such expressions due to the nature of itself, and they are to be handled neatly. These two expressions must have been used so widely that it is possible to see their localised expressions in Turkish, which makes the reading process easier to comprehend. *Etap* is a good example for *equivalence* of Vinay & Darbelnet, and *etap galibiyeti* belongs to *calque*. For both cases, *Skopos* has been achieved.

PAGE	UK 01.2021	PAGE	TR 01.2022
37	Stage	29	Etap
PAGE	**UK 09.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 01.2022**
79	Stage win	61	Etap galibiyeti

Example 6:

Here, we have a good example of what cycling is in the UK and in Turkey. Regarding the information given in Chapter 3, it should be quite a common view in the UK when people go to work or home on their bicycles on a regular day, which is named *commuting*. However, in Turkey, this must be such an unlikely situation that there is still not a fitting practical term for *commuter* in Turkish, for commuting on a bike is not as popular as it is in the UK. At this point, the translator is to *adapt* the translational process as it is already hard to find an *equivalent* term for *commuter*. However, the term *commuter*, a bicycle that is mostly used for commuting, has not been translated into TL or even tried to be expressed as seen above, which makes *Skopos* unachievable. Despite of this situation, again, this move is to be regarded as *adaptation*. The comparison is given below:

PAGE	UK 11.2021	PAGE	TR 12.2022
127	Or perhaps a better explanation is the Dogma F Disc feels like an efficient bike. I know it's a terrible thing to say, but this is the ultimate *commuter*.	105	Ya da belki daha doğru bir ifadeyle Dogma F Disk harcanan eforun hıza dönüştüğü verimli bir bisiklet demeliyim. Bunu söylemenin çok fazla inandırıcı gelmediğini biliyorum, ama tarif edecek başka bir söz de bulamıyorum.

Example 7:

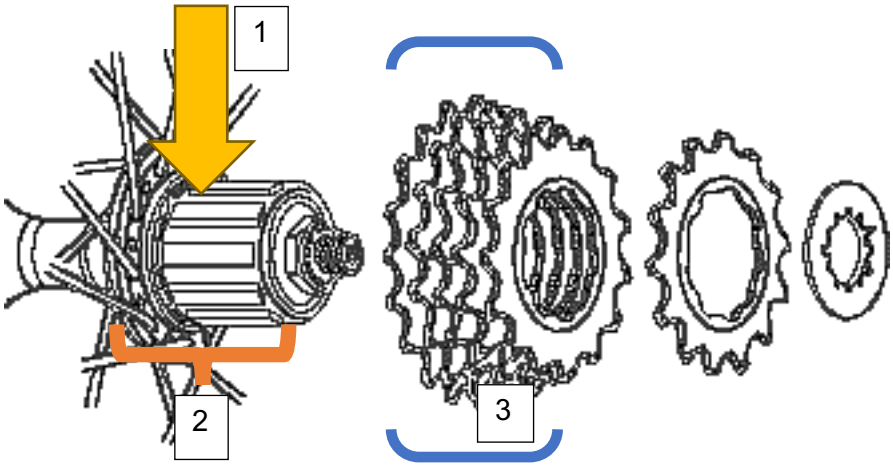
This example shows the gap between Europe and Turkey with regards to the language of cycling sport since no *equivalent* expression has been given for *cassette bite* in TT. The comparison is as follows:

PAGE	UK 11.2021	PAGE	TR 11.2021
107	It features more *splines* in an attempt to reduce *cassette* '*bite*'	89	-

In addition, *spline* refers to the teeth or ridges found in the driveshaft of a bicycle, it is not possible to see a translation for this part. Nevertheless, here is an example for *adaptation*.

However, as there is no expression translated into TL, the purpose of the text is missing and *Skopos* is not achieved.

Dişli, dişli boşluğu, dişli yuvası or *yiv* could have been used to fill the gap in Turkish, however, it has not been chosen to do so. *Cassette 'bite'*, on the other hand, is the damage caused by the cassette of a bicycle to the hub of the rear wheel. The illustrative example is shown below:



*yellow indicator (1) is for *spline*, orange indicator (2) is for *freehub*, blue indicator (3) is for *cassette.*

Figure 12: An Illustration for *Cassette*

**Cassette bite* is shown in the illustration.

Figure 13: An Illustration for *Cassette Bite*

Example 8:

PAGE	UK 12.2021	PAGE	TR 12.2021
101	Dutch rider and pre-race favourite Marianne Vos *put the hammer down* on the Camphin-en-Pévèle sector to attack and close the two-minute gap between her and Deignan.	85	Hollandalı yarışçı ve yarış öncesi favori Marianne Vos, *çekiciyle* Camphin-en-Pévèle sektöründe *atağa kalktı* ve Deignan'la arasındaki iki dakikalık farkı kapattı.

The term *put the hammer down* is another expression, which indeed has a unique expression in TT; however, the chosen one is different. *Çekiciyle ayağa kalktı* is the chosen one but *yumruğunu masaya vurdu* could have been more effective in terms of catching the *equivalence* in translation. Either way, *Skopos* seems to be achieved as there is a flow of information in TL and this example can be regarded as *adaptation*.

Example 9:

PAGE	UK 05.2021	PAGE	TR 05.2021
14	*pros*	16	*prolar*
48	At the moment each *WorldTeam* has 14, 15 riders maximum, and if we want to do the *Giro Rosa*, the World Championships, *the Women's Tour* and the new women's Tour de France, it's a lot.	31	Şu anda her *WorldTeam*'de en fazla 14, 15 bisikletçi var. *Giro Rosa* Dünya Şampiyonası, *Women's Tour* ve yeni kadınlar Tour de France'a katılmak istiyorsak, bu çok fazla.
PAGE	**UK 05.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 05.2021**
34	*PR* exercises	27	*PR* çalışmaları

As we move forward with the examples, it is inferred more and more that staying close to target language is not the priority of *Cyclist Türkiye* and its translators and editors, for a simple expression *profesyonel* has been found to be avoided. Translating by shortening the words in such way will cause a reduction in the quality of the text. *Pros* has been *borrowed* for this case.

As it is the shorter type of the word *professional*, it would be wrong to say that *Skopos* is not fulfilled.

Though *WorldTeam* is not the name of a specific team, in the Turkish version, it is expressed as if it was a proper name itself as one word, which leads us to *borrowing*, yet it means *Dünya Takımı* as it has been covered under the categorisation of professional cycling teams in Chapter 3. *Giro Rosa* and *the Women's Tour* are borrowed as well. The effect of the original input in the SL might be at stake. For some reader with no English capability, it might not be possible for the text to reach its *Skopos*.

Another related example is that *Women's WorldTour* has been given as abbreviated '*WWT*' in the following part of the article in the ST (Cyclist UK, 2021 May: 47). In the Turkish version, we see the expression *Kadınlar WorldTour*, and then, for the abbreviated utterance, *WWT* has been kept the same like in the ST. These might be regarded as a cause of confusion in Turkish (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 May: 30). The situation is the same for *PR çalışmaları*. Further explanations could be made in TT in terms of dealing with such *borrowing* moves.

Example 10:

Regarding the Example 10, our doubts on editorial difficulties rise because there is a clear and unprofessional misuse of the same term *TT*. In the source text, the expression *TT* has been used both in its abbreviation and original form, *time-trial*. In contrast, in the target text, it is seen that *Cyclist Türkiye* is in search of staying as close to source text as possible.

PAGE	UK 02.2021	PAGE	TR 03.2021
43	'Filippo [Ganna] set the scene. Coming here in the rainbow bands, first day, got the *TT* sorted, got the pink jersey.	31	''Filippo (Ganna) sahneyi hazırladı. Buraya gökkuşağı renklerinde geldi, ilk gün *ITT'yi* ve pembe mayoyu aldı.
43	And that's what happened: Ganna won two more *TTs*	31	Ve olanlar oldu: Ganna iki tane daha *ITT* kazandı
51	*a 4km time-trial*	40	*4km'lik zamana karşıda*
51	The control group had a full rest day before the *TT*.	40	Kontrol grubunun *zamana karşı* öncesinde tam bir dinlenme gücü vardı.
51	one hour before the *TT*	40	*TT'den* bir saat önce

To add, *ITT*, *individual time-trial*, is not the same with *TT* as there are different types of *time-trial* races. Nevertheless, the technique applied is *borrowing*. For *Skopos*, the purpose of the text does not seem to be fulfilled because of a possible confusion caused by *ITT* in the target text.

Figure 14: An Illustration for a Time-Trial Bicycle

A possible confusion might be the point of question as it can be seen that *time-trial* and *TT* have been given either as *zamana karşı,* which is an *equivalent* term*,* or, *TT* and *ITT*. Considering that the readers of *Cyclist Türkiye* might not be full of professional cyclists or have deep feelings of enthusiasm for cycling, its readers might have a whirl in their thoughts when experiencing their reading. The editors, writers and translators of *Cyclist Türkiye* are cyclists or cycling enthusiasts (Cyclist Türkiye, 2022 March: 10, 12), and they seem to stay close to the original as much as possible. However, short explanations or footnotes might possibly be added, as this study suggests.

Example 11:

PAGE	UK 11.2021	PAGE	TR 12.2021
124	*Thru-axles*	102	*Geçiş aksları*
PAGE	**UK 01.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 01.2021**
56	A thoroughly modern *bikefitter*	42	Tamamen modern bir *bisiklet mekanikeri*
56	Expert *bikefitter* Phil Cavell	42	Uzman *bisikletçi* Phil Cavell
PAGE	**UK 06.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 06.2021**
14	*rim brakes*	16	*jant frenler*
15	The Resolution's Aperture 2 *fork* is *flat-mount disc*, offering *big clearance*, *internal routing*, *mudguard points*, *dynamo routing* and *thru-axles* in a road bike geometry.	17	Resolution'ın Aperture 2, bir yol bisikleti geometrisinde *büyük boşluk*, *dahili yönlendirme*, *çamurluk noktaları*, *dinamo yönlendirme* ve *thru-axle* sunan *disk frenle uyumlu* bir *maşa*.
PAGE	**UK 11.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 12.2021**
108	*Rim brake*	90	*Kaliper frenli*

Bikefitter is a professional individual who helps riders find the optimum riding position on their bicycles, according to *Bisiklet Akademisi*. *Uzman bisikletçi*, on the other hand, is a broader term, which seems to be a different expression in terms of achieving *Skopos*, and it is clear that the same meaning is not given. The technique which has been tried to be applied is indeed *equivalence*. Turkish translation of *thru-axle*, a component that helps secure the wheels attach to the bicycle, makes no sense as *geçiş aksları*, related more about automobile terminology. Although there is already a present equivalent term, *sokma mili*, surprisingly, a completely different term has been tried to be given in the ST, which may cause confusion. This move is a good example of *calque*; however, there is already a term in the Turkish language, and it has not been used. Therefore, it would be inaccurate to say *Skopos* is achieved. It has already been pointed out on the previous page that the team working for the magazine is cyclists and cycling enthusiasts (Cyclist Türkiye, 2022 March: 10, 12); however, when it comes to translation, it looks like it may not be the same for translators.

Maşa belongs to *equivalence*. *Dahili yönlendirme, çamurluk noktları* and *dinamo yönlendirme* belong to *calque*. *Disk frenle uyumlu* is a good example for *equivalence* as the expression fits in Turkish in a comprehensible sense. It is possible to consider them as good examples for *Skopos*. However, even though *büyük boşluk* represents *calque*, the meaning seems to be

deficient. *Clearance* means *boşluk* in Turkish but the text intends to inform the readers about the width of bicycle tires. *Büyük lastik aralığı* could be a better expression in this sense to achieve *Skopos*. *Thru-axle* can be seen to be *borrowed* again.

As can be seen in the next example in table, the term *thru-axle* has been *borrowed* in the text and kept as the same, without a change in *Skopos*.

What is also interesting is the bicycle review on the Turkish version of the same issue:

> *Maxxis Minion DHF 27,5*2.50 lastikler, Shımano MT620 sokma milli jant seti ile birleşiyor* (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 June: 104).

An attention-grabbing point is in this specific part. The review of the bicycle *Bisan Zeus* has been written by a Turkish writer, and as can be seen, the term *sokma mili* has been used, and surprisingly, both texts are on the same issue. That means, the staff of *Cyclist Türkiye* are well aware of the term for this specific bicycle equipment. It casts doubt on the way how the translations are performed because they are clearly misleading in terms of technical information. Besides, there is another mistake hereby and it is a typing error in *Shımano*.

An unfortunate fact, however, is that the original texts are not written in a precise manner. An example is as follows:

> *Micro Spline Rapid Fire Plus teknolojiye sahip vites kolunu Shadow arka vites tamamlıyor. Shimano bu teknolojiyi XTR grupsette de kullanıyor. Bisiklet üzerinde MT601 29 inç jant seti bulunmakta, ama set sok mil uyumlu tüm jant setlerine açık kapı bırakıyor* (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 July: 106).

In an article written by a Turkish author in *Cyclist Türkiye*, the expression *sokma mili* has been given as *sok mil*, which, quite surprisingly, is not what this study has expected to find, at least, in the texts written originally by Turkish authors and in Turkish. Taking this fact into consideration, it is unfortunately possible to understand the quality of cycling translation. In addition to translation.

Among the four most common brakes found in bicycles, nearly all of them involve the term *caliper* or *kaliper* as in Turkish. We can unfortunately see that two expressions have been chosen for this specific expression, which leads to confusion again. *Jant fren* or *çember fren* is the accurate expression but not *kaliper fren* as it may mean any other type of a braking system. The technique is intended to be *equivalence*.

Example 12:

PAGE	UK 05.2021	PAGE	TR 05.2021
14	*full-face helmets*	16	*tam yüz kasklı*
15	*triple-butted*	17	*triple-butted*
15	grade 9 titanium (*the 3Al/2.5V alloy*)	17	9 derece titanyumdur (*3Al/2.5V alaşımı*)
15	*bottom bracket junction*	17	*orta göbek bağlantısı*
15	*head tube*	17	*alın borusu*

Since the audience may not be full of professional cyclists, an easy-to-understand language should be chosen. *Tam yüz kasklı* is the expression which needs a clearer one, like *tam yüz korumalı kask*, which can be considered under the term *literal translation*, as the sequence goes *word by word*. It is one of the most critical translational moves especially when the ST is written in a language like Turkish because a specific terminology in the area of cycling has not yet been full settled, and hence, it is open for deep confusions. As far as revealed, *Cyclist Türkiye* has chosen to be close to the original text as much as possible rather than focusing on creating an easy-to-understand material. A supporting example hereby is '*women's Tour de France'* (Cyclist UK, 2021 May: 45) has been transferred as *''Kadınlar Tour de France''* (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 May: 29). It was also possible to transfer as *''Kadınlar Fransa Turu''*. We can see that simple moves have been disregarded, which has the potential to lead to a lack of quality in *Skopos*.

Triple-butted is another good example for *borrowing* like the ones covered previously in this Chapter. It is catching attention that *borrowing* is often carried out, which may lead to a void in terms of the comprehension of the written material by the domestic audience. Just to remember, unless the translator often adopts this method depending on the utterance to create a stylistic effect, *borrowing* is undisputable (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995: 31). It is also the same for technical terms like the example *3Al/2.5V alaşımı*. It is obvious that Turkish is not relatively rich in such terminology in itself when it is compared to English on the basis of the popularity and history of cycling, yet it would be useful to add footnotes or explanations to help create an easier reading experience rather than *borrowing* and moving away. By doing so, a better achievement of *Skopos* will be possible.

Finally, for this table, *orta göbek bağlantısı* ve *alın borusu* can be shown as good examples for *calque*, as the transference of the original elements in language pairs are current.

Example 13:

As already mentioned in this study, cycling language includes a variety of technical terms in itself. From idioms to simple terms about bicycle parts, different expressions may be of importance for cycling language. Some of them are given below:

PAGE	UK 11.2021	PAGE	TR 12.2021
126	*Pedal to metal*	104	*Pedala bastığınızda*
PAGE	**UK 01.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 01.2021**
101	They created tubes and stuck them into *lugs*	83	Borular yapıp *luglara* tıkıştırdılar
101	Integrated *STI shifters*	83	Entegre *STI vites değiştiricileri*
PAGE	**UK 10.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 10.2021**
46	Add in some bags on your bike such as *panniers* or the latest *bikepacking kit*	34	Bisikletine biraz *çanta* ekleyebilirsiniz – *bike packing* – *ağırlıklar* sayesinde

The first example of this part, *pedal to metal*, indeed means driving or riding very fast, and in a text about the bicycle named *Pinarello Dogma F Disc*, this idiom means *sprint*, which means going at the full speed, on the bicycle. In spite of the fact that *pedala basmak* does not fully reflect the expression, it is still better than *literal translation*. It might be regarded under the term *equivalence* by Vinay & Darbelnet; however, by *adaptation*, a better expression could have been found, such as *son sürat pedallamak*. It seems there is not much of a problem in terms of *Skopos* for this part. Especially in a text, in which a racing bicycle is examined, such words are supposed to be chosen wisely and carefully. Similarly, *lug* and *hızlı bitirici* make no sense in Turkish, leading to a loss of *Skopos*. *Sprinter* is a good example of *borrowing* and it could have been given in the place of *hızlı bitirici*. *STI vites değiştiricileri* has the characteristics of *literal translation*, but inside, it is possible to see *borrowing* by *STI*, and *equivalence* by *vites değiştiricileri*. Thanks to the popularity of the cycling sport in Europe and United Kingdom, the ST audience may not need further explanations about the terminological expressions such as *STI shifters*. The abbreviation stands for *Shimano Total Integration*, originally in English. For the target audience and text, on the other hand, it should have been foreseen not only by the translator but also by the editor that such terminological abbreviations might need short

footnotes or explanations in brackets to ease the understanding. So as to get closer to *Skopos*, the reality of cycling sport is Turkey should be considered more and more.

Pannier has the *equivalent* in TL as *çanta*. It can be said that there is no negativity in terms of *Skopos* for this part. To add, *bisikletinize birkaç bagaj asabilirsiniz* is a further suggestion by this study. However, the next example *bikepacking kit* is a broad term for all bicycle packing via *panniers*, *handlebar bags* and as such. In the translated text, it is given as *weights* instead of *bags* and *kits*, which creates the sense that *bikepacking* causes extra weight for the bicycle and the rider, causing further trouble in *Skopos*. *Bikepacking* is a good example for *borrowing*.

Example 14:

Local legend is a cyclist who rides on certain road segments more than other riders in a period of 90 days. Here is indeed a key point of this study because the term *local legend* is a good indicator of how well cycling has integrated itself into our lives, especially, thanks to tracking applications for training on bicycles like *Strava*, *Garmin*, *Polar*, *Zwift* and as such. By using such social platforms and applications, new terms enter into our lives. *Strava*, for example, announced that they got a million new members in each 45 days, and that eight million new activities were being uploaded in 2018. This is a good sign of the popularity of cycling sport all around the world and it brings unique expressions like *local legend* with itself. Although people use such platforms in Turkey as well, it seems Turkish lacks of creating its unique terms about cycling. Therefore, the key point is on translators, particularly at this point. Staying away from creating original expressions might not help a language get stronger. This study suggests *muhtar* for the term *local legend* to serve as a model for this perspective, which can be regarded as *adaptation*; however, the expression has not been translated into Turkish.

PAGE	UK 12.2021	PAGE	TR 12.2021
76	Marco is a *local legend* who …	56	-

Example 15:

Finishes in cycling races do not include only one type as *straights*. *Uphill finishes* are also another type of *finishes* in cycling sport. Regarding this important detail, it will be helpful to see the comparison first:

PAGE	UK 06.2021	PAGE	TR 06.2021
45	*finishing straights*	28	*finişlerde*

Finiş düzlüğü could have been the key expression in this part. The reason why the barriers are so important in cycling sprints is that riders may have unwanted crashes due to the high speeds they reach in the end of every stage, especially straight stages and their finishes. Such tiny-looking reductions may not seem to be of importance but in terms of the discourse of cycling and its language use, it is, on every occasion, a loss.

Example 16:

Consisting of five mixed terms about the sport of cycling, this example is listed in an order and given below:

PAGE	UK 06.2021	PAGE	TR 06.2021
46	*road furniture*	29	*yol ekipmanları*
46	*parcours*	29	*parkurlar*
46	*uphill finish*	29	*yokuş yukarı bir tırmanış*
46	*sprint*	29	*sprint*
46	‘If you keep it safe, you ensure that we still have the *spectacle*.’	29	‘’Eğer güvenliği sağlarsak, hala bir *yarışımız* olduğundan emin olabiliriz.’’

As can be seen in the first one, *road furniture*, which means *yol güvenlik malzemeleri* in Turkish, have been translated as if they are equipment such as helmets or rims making no sense in Turkish. *Calque* comes to mind for *yol ekipmanı*. *Parkur* is seen to be *borrowed*. Following that, similar with the *finishing straights* before this chart above, although *uphill finish* has been mistaken and given as *climb*, the strategy here is *calque*, again. The next one is the expression *spectacle* which is given as *race* in TT. The technique for them is *adaptation*.

Example 17:

Pain cave, a home gym setup in a dedicated area generally like a basement, is the local color expression which does not have its unique translation in Turkish, and therefore, has to be *borrowed*. A *pain cave* consists of indoor cycling trainers and other gym equipment to help riders follow their training routines. One might infer that this term could have penetrated into Turkish if cycling sport had more popularity in our day.

PAGE	UK 07.2021	PAGE	TR 07.2021

58	I've seen some beautiful *'pain caves'*	34	Bazı güzel *'pain cave'* deneyimleri yaşadım

One can also see that the Turkish text looks complicated in terms of syntactical structure, which leads to a hardship regarding the text's purpose, *Skopos*.

It is possible to see similar terms have done it so well, football terms like *free kick (serbest vuruş)*, *corner kick (köşe vuruşu)*, or basketball terms like *come off the bench (kenardan oyuna girmek)*. In this sense, *acı mağarası*, would be the key term to integrate into Turkish in the same sense as this study suggests.

Example 18:

To provide a better comprehension in this part, the comparison will be given first:

PAGE	UK 12.2021	PAGE	TR 12.2021
55	*Threshold pace uphill*	37	*Yokuş yukarı eşik*
13	*Front-end*	16	*Kadronun en uç noktası*

Threshold, originally known as 'functional threshold power (FTP)', means the highest amount of power that a rider can sustain in a period of sixty minutes. The term has its *equivalent* expression in Turkish as *eşik* and the strategy here is *literal translation*; however, there might be a need for a further expression in Turkish to provide a clearer understanding, especially for achieving *Skopos*. This study suggests a type of translation with a few words added to get a better *Skopos* particularly in terms of a better *expressive* text:

Yokuş yukarı antrenmanlarda performans eşiği

The next term *front end*, being a technical term regarding the equipment of a bicycle does not indeed mean *kadronun en uç noktası*. The first reason is that *uç* can be in the back or in the front of a bicycle, creating an ambiguity in the physical sense. The second reason, *alın borusu* is the term that is understood from *Cyclist Türkiye*'s translation. However, it does not give the same meaning since the original expression in ST does not have to do with the *frame* or *kadro*, as in Turkish. *Front-end* is the term which means the cockpit of a bicycle where braking levers, shifters and handlebars can be found together. As there is not a stability in meaning and function, *Skopos* seems to be at stake. *Ön uç* would be the exact output if *calque* was taken into consideration; however, *kadronun en uç noktası* resembles a little bit of *adaptation*.

Example 19:

As for this example, *the lever reach-adjust* has not been translated, which leads to a loss of important information about the control levers of bicycles. If *Skopos* is suggested for this part, it is not possible to talk about a healthy translation. As for the expression *port*, we have a good example for *borrowing*, which is not considered by this thesis to cause a deep problem in understanding as the term is commonly used in ships and technological devices. However, this study offers a translation as follows:

> *'Rival etap AXS kollarda ekstra Blip değiştiricileri takmak için veya fren kolu mesafesini ayarlamak için ek portlar bulunmuyor ancak kolun üst kısmı diğer grupsetlere göre daha küçük ve fren kol temas yüzeyi daha geniş.'*

PAGE	UK 09.2021	PAGE	TR 12.2021
133	There are no expansion *ports* for satellite shift controls or the ability to fine-tune *the lever reach-adjust*, for example.	107	Rival etap AXS kollarda ekstra Blip değiştiricileri takmak için *portlar* bulunmuyor.

4.4. MISCELLANEOUS FINDINGS

Apart from the findings in Case Study, we have other significant points to mention. This part of the study is named as *Miscellaneous Findings* because this thesis has spotted different problems while comparing the translated texts in *Cyclist UK* with *Cyclist Türkiye*. However, it is not possible to categorise the data under a single roof as there are plenty of them. That's why, this topic has been chosen to provide a wide angle. Therefore, a further comparison will be made.

Hereby, a comparison about the general sense of the sentences rather than the words themselves will be followed. While comparing the texts of *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye*, a couple of question marks led us to a different end. That is to say, the traces of GoogleTranslate have been found out by this study, the texts will be analysed from different perspectives. *Skopos* will be in the foreground in terms of interpreting the translation of the sentences in the tables. Any attention-grabbing point will be searched for the sake of the translation on the side of *Cyclist Türkiye*.

Example 20:

This example is from a text about measuring the power output via technical devices such as power meters. Therefore, it informs the reader about trainer systems and data analysis used in cycling trainings. The comparison is as below:

PAGE	UK 07.2021	PAGE	TR 07.2021
58	One other thing to consider is *where* you are measuring your power output.	34	Dikkate alınması gereken bir diğer konu ise güç çıktınızı *nerede* ölçtüğünüzdür.

However, there is a confusion caused by a question word. This example is one of the indicators that led this study to check what GoogleTranslate would produce for the same sentence, and the output is given below:

<u>GoogleTranslate:</u>

Dikkate alınması gereken diğer bir şey, güç çıkışınızı nerede ölçtüğünüzdür.

The same question word has been given as *nerede* for both *Cyclist Türkiye* and GoogleTranslate. If GoogleTranslate is used for this function, post-editing procedures should be followed. The suggested translation for this study for the same part is as follows:

Dikkate alınması gereken bir diğer konu ise güç çıktınızı nereden ölçtüğünüzdür.

Example 21:

In the original text, the topic is about commentators and cycling experts making predictions about possible winners of certain cycling races. The comparison is given below:

PAGE	UK 03.2021	PAGE	TR 03.2021
88	Some other daring punts include Wout van Aert to win the Tour (Carlton Kirby), Filippo Ganna winning Paris-Roubaix (Dan Lloyd), Chris Froome taking a third Vuelta (José Been) and Leonard Kämna becoming World Champion *(go easy on the eggnog, Carlton).*	86	Diğer cesur yorumlar arasında Tour'u kazanmak için Wout van Aert (Carlton Kirby), Paris-Roubaix için Filippo Ganna (Dan Lloyd) isimlerinin yanında, Chris Froome'un hanesine üçüncü bir Vuelta (José Been) ve Leonard Kämna'nın Dünya Şampiyonu olması *(biraz sakin ol, Carlton)* var.

Eggnog is one of the popular drinks in the cycling community, and even, it is possible to find recipes for recovery drinks containing *eggnog* after a bike ride online. Even though it may not be so popular in Turkey, *biraz sakin ol* meets the function of the *Skopos*.

Example 22:

We have specific examples for this part. They are given as they are in the original texts and the critical expressions have been stressed out and given in italics.

PAGE	UK 02.2021	PAGE	TR 02.2021
36	Tom Simpson was a petrolhead in his day. When he first moved to France, *Mister Tom* lived with fellow Brit Brian Robinson where there was a table, two chairs, a fridge, a bed to share – and *a brand-new Aston Martin parked outside*.	26	Tom Simpson, zamanında bir araba meraklısıydı. Fransa'ya ilk taşındığında, *Mister* Tom Britanyalı Brian Robinson ile birlikte bir masa, iki sandalye, bir buzdolabı, paylaşılacak bir yatak ama dışarıda *park etmiş yepyeni bir Aston Martin* ile yaşıyordu.
PAGE	**UK 02.2021**	**PAGE**	**TR 03.2021**
45	All should fit with the new Grenadiers philosophy, while the other two new recruits, Richie Porte and Laurens De Plus, may slot more naturally into support roles, though De Plus, joining from Jumbo-Visma, is a strong climber and *all-rounder* who won the BinckBank Tour in 2019.	32	Hepsi yeni Grenadiers felsefesine uymalı, diğer iki yeni transfer olan Richie Porte ve Laurens De Plus destek rollerine daha doğal bir şekilde uyabilir. Ancak Jumbo-Visma'dan katılan De Plus, 2019'da BinckBank Tour'u kazanan güçlü bir tırmanışçı ve *çok yönlü bir bisiklet olduğunu ispatladı*.
52	A higher cadence is not *necessarily* more economical.	42	Daha yüksek kadans *mutlak* daha ekonomik değildir.

Although *Mister* may make sense at certain points in Turkish language, *Tom Bey* could have been chosen for a better comprehension. The expression *park etmiş yepyeni bir Aston Martin* seems confusing. The reason relies on the active or passive type of the verb. Subject-verb coordination therefore seems to be mistaken. This study suggests *'park edilmiş yepyeni bir Aston Martin'* for this part.

All-rounder, a cyclist who is good at different branches of cycling sport, is transferred to Turkish as a bicycle instead of a sportsperson, which seems to be mistaken. It might be regarded as an unfortunate indicator that such a magazine cannot recognise the difference between a cyclist and a bicycle on the basis of language use, or simply, it may be an editorial mistake. It is known that, in some sports, players may be called or named differently. For tennis, as an example, a tennis player is called *raket* in Turkish with relation to their sports equipment; however, there is no such use in the sport of cycling as far as this study discussed with the professionals in the field and has found out.

The final example is the lack of meaning in comprehension. The original translation by *Cyclist Türkiye* and the suggested translation by this study are as follows:

> Cyclist Türkiye:
> *Daha yüksek kadans mutlak daha ekonomik değildir.*
>
> Suggestion:
>
> *Daha yüksek tempoda pedal çevirmek (kadans) mutlaka daha iyidir diye bir şey yoktur.*

For these examples, this study suggests, a better achievement of *Skopos* could be possible because the key terms and expressions in the examples might be regarded as confusing and may lead to a confusion in reader's mind.

Example 23:

This study suggests that the translated text should follow the paths which provide a clear imagination for its readers. *Slide off the back of the saddle* has been translated as *arka tekerleğe doğru gelmek* and it is possible to see the confusion. In order to deal with the density of the cycling language, further additions might be added for *Skopos*:

> *Daha önceki aşırıya kaçan iniş pozisyonlarında, bisikletçilerin ellerini gidonun ortasına koyduklarını ve burunlarını neredeyse gidon boğazına değdirdiklerini, seleden geriye doğru kayarak kalçalarını arka tekerleğe yaklaştırdıklarını gördük.*

43	While previous extreme descending positions had seen riders place their hands in the centre of the bars and their nose almost on the stem, or *slide off the back of the saddle* and hover over the rear Wheel …	27	Daha önceki aşırıya kaçan iniş pozisyonlarında, bisikletçilerin ellerini gidonun ortasına koyduklarını ve burunlarını neredeyse gidon boğazına değdirdiklerini, ya da seleden dışarı doğru kayıp arka tekerleğe doğru *geldiklerini* gördük …

Example 24:

For this example, a trace of GoogleTranslate has been found. To provide a better comprehension of the comparison, the original and the translated sentences will be given first and the GoogleTranslate output will follow.

PAGE	UK 05.2021	PAGE	TR 05.2021
15	'It takes five hours to create the vacuum, then we pump several hundred euros' worth of inert gases in there. Our builders weld *looking through a window* using shoulder length gloves,' says Cassina.	17	''Vakumu oluşturması beş saat alıyor. Daha sonra karışıma birkaç yüz Euro değerinde asal gaz pompalarız. Ustalarımız omuz uzunluğunda eldivenler kullanarak *bir pencereden bakarak* kaynak yapıyor'' diyor Cassina.

<u>GoogleTranslate</u>:

"Vakumu oluşturmak beş saat sürüyor, sonra oraya birkaç yüz avro değerinde asal gaz pompalıyoruz. Müteahhitlerimiz *omuz uzunluğunda eldivenler kullanarak bir pencereden bakarak kaynak yapıyor" diyor Cassina.*

It is known that GoogleTranslate tools still cannot perform the best translation in terms of the advancements it has had so far in the field, and in this utterance, it can be seen again. That's why, the output may need post-editing, yet it seems like *Cyclist Türkiye* has taken the output directly into the translated text rather than following a post-editing process. By saying *looking through a window*, the ST means to inform about the industrial process of production. In TT, it

does not make any sense at all. Functionally, it is within the boundaries of literal translation, and in meaning, it does not fulfill *Skopos*.

Example 25:

Being a professional cycling team, *UAE-Team Emirates*, stands for *United Arab Emirates*, and in Turkish, it is named as *Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri*. *UAE* will probably pose no trouble for the readers; however, another abbreviation for the same team's name like *BAE* has been given in TT, which has a potential for a contradiction in the function of *Skopos*. It can be seen that the names of the teams are not translated as they are proper names. The names of football teams are a coherent example like *Galatasaray* or *Manchester United*.

Following that, *gelecekte açısından* is the next syntactical error that this study has found out. The translator might have intended to translate it as *gelecekteki davranışlar açısından* or *gelecekte karşılaşılacak davranışlar açısından*; either way, the translation seems to be open for a further editing. These two examples are compared below:

PAGE	UK 04.2021	PAGE	TR 04.2021
44	One team, the *UAE-Team Emirates* squad of Tour winner Tadej Pogačar, administered its riders in early January with the Chinese Sinopharm vaccine: a move with political as well as medical significance, with the riders presented as poster boys for the *UAE*'s mass vaccination efforts.	30	Tour galibi Tadej Pogačar'ın takımı *UAE-Team Emirates*, Ocak ayının başlarında bisikletçilerine Çin'in Sinopharm aşısını uyguladı. Hem siyasi hem de tıbbi öneme sahip bir hareketti. Zira takım *BAE*'nin kitlesel aşılama çabalarının poster çocukları oldu.
45	This could be significant in terms of *future behaviour*, and Usher admits the riders themselves are finding it pretty compelling.	31	Bu, *gelecekte açısından* önem teşkil ediyor ve Usher, bisikletçilerin kendilerinin de bunu oldukça ilginç bulduğunu kabul ediyor.

Example 26:

Another misleading information is the case for this example. To provide a better comprehension, the comparison will be given first:

PAGE	UK 04.2021	PAGE	TR 04.2021
14	‘’This is because Antonio Columbo, our company *president*, loves art. …	16	‘’Bu yolu seçmemizin sebebi firmamızın *kurucusu* Antonio Columbo’nun sanatı sevmesi. …
44	And yet in the early part of 2021, as races were cancelled or postponed, it became clear that *coronavirus will cast its shadow* over this season too.	30	Fakat 2021’in başlarında yarışlar iptal edildikçe veya ertelendikçe, *koronavirüsün* bu sezona da *gölge düşeceği* belli oldu.

In an informing article, *Cino Cinelli*, the founder of the firm *Cinelli*, has been mistaken and *Antonio Columbo* has been named as the founder of the company. *President* and *founder* are not synonyms, which must have been thought so by the translator. It is a risky case for *Skopos*.

For the next one, a subject-verb coordination seems to be mistaken in TT. This study suggests a translation as follows:

> *‘Fakat 2021’in başlarında yarışlar iptal edildikçe veya ertelendikçe, koronavirüsün bu sezona da gölge düşüreceği belli oldu.’*

Example 27:

In its first issue, the editor in chief of *Cyclist Türkiye* writes that the staff consists of cycling enthusiasts and they are willing to improve cycling sport (Cyclist Türkiye, 2015 March: 10). Unfortunately, the big mistake hereby does not say the same. The translator, and quite likely the editor, seem to have either a low level of knowledge about races taking place in Europe and other countries or they might not be aware that *Vienne* and *Vienna* are different cities. The ST is already about the competition *Paris-Nice* in *France*. *Vienne*, a small town in south of *Lyon* in *France*, is in the Stage 5 in the race *Paris-Nice*, and it has nothing to do with *Vienna*, the capital city of *Austria*. A magazine like *Cyclist Türkiye* is expected to bring a level of quality to cycling sport as it is a unique magazine in Turkey in this field. A misleading information is what we have here. Since there is a clear error in the function of translation and it cannot fulfill the equivalence in terms of its purpose, we are unable to evaluate this part in its fullest sense by *Skopos*. The specific example is as follows:

PAGE	UK 06.2021	PAGE	TR 06.2021

45	‘Yes, we talk about the new rules a bit,’ he said at the start of Stage 5 in *Vienne*.	28	‘’Evet, şu yeni kurallar hakkında biraz konuşalım.’’ dedi *Viyana*’daki 5. etabın başında.

Example 28:

In the article *Rekabetlerin En Büyüğü*, it has been spotted that from sentence-to-sentence GoogleTranslate has been used. On one hand, for the first two sentences, there is no indicator of any sort of help from GoogleTranslate. On the other hand, third sentence seems like an output from GoogleTranslate.

In general, the readability of the texts seems to be in shape; however, little details that create the core of the storytelling are not given correctly, and not surprisingly, the expressions carrying messages are different. Regardless of the cruciality of the alterations made, the message must be transferred in certain ways without giving any chance for misinformation. *His former rival* and *his former foe* are two close statements, and in TT, they are not that close. Why would a translator express the statement *former* in two different ways in which one is completely altered as *en büyük*? Maybe the text has been exposed to a type of translation as a chunk, either via artificial intelligence or machine translation, and the editor or the translator decided to perform alterations to make the reading experience be less boring with repetitions. The example is given below:

PAGE	UK 07.2021	PAGE	TR 07.2021
107	Bartali retired after the 1954 season ending a rivalry described by William Fotheringham in Fallen Angel as the one ‘by which all others are judged’. Bartali went into team management, even signing *his former rival* for the 1960 season. Sadly, Coppi's premature death at the start of the year meant he never got to ride for *his former foe.*	83	Bartali 1954 sezonunda sonra emekli oldu. William Fortheringham tarafından Fallen Angel’da ‘diğerlerinin yargılandığı’ olarak tanımlanan bir rekabete son verdi. Bartali takım yöneticiliğine başladı ve hatta 1960 yılında *en büyük rakibine* imza attırdı. Üzücü şekilde, Coppi’nin aynı yılın başında ani vefatı, *eski düşmanı* için asla yarışamayacağı anlamı taşıyordu.

Whatever the case is, it is not possible to commentate on the translational strategy, if it might be called so in such quality. Interestingly, for this part GoogleTranslate has not been used. Its output is as follows:

> GoogleTranslate:
>
> *Bartali 1954 sezonundan sonra, Fallen Angel'da William Fotheringham tarafından "diğerlerinin yargılandığı" bir rekabet olarak tanımlanan bir rekabet sona erdikten sonra emekli oldu. Bartali, 1960 sezonu için eski rakibiyle sözleşme imzalayarak takım yönetimine girdi. yılın başlangıcı, eski düşmanı için asla ata binemeyeceği anlamına geliyordu.*

Surprisingly, machine translation gives a better output especially with *eski rakibi* and *eski düşmanı*, and it has not been used this time. That is to say, *Cyclist Türkiye* may have a very mixed method and strategy for their translational process. This may end up with causing a loss of interest for their readers.

Example 29:

Regarding the next translation, we have two key points. Before coming to them, it would be helpful to take a look at the comparison first:

PAGE	UK 07.2021	PAGE	TR 07.2021
107	Arguably the lowest point came when riding for the Italian team at the World Championships in 1948. Neither wanted to react to an attack by *Belgium's Alberic Schotte* for fear of helping the other, and eventually *both abandoned*.	83	Muhtemelen en dibe, 1948'deki Dünya Şampiyonası'nda İtalyan takımı için yarışırlarken buldular. *İkili Belçikalı*, Alberic Schotte'nin atağını birbirlerine yardım etme korkusuyla kovalamadı ve sonunda ikisi de *yarışı yarıda tamamladı*.

The first one has to do with the punctuation as seen in *İkili Belçikalı*. The suggestion for this part by this study is as follows:

> *Muhtemelen en dibe, 1948'deki Dünya Şampiyonası'nda İtalyan takımı için yarışırlarken buldular. İkili, Belçikalı Alberic Schotte'nin atağını birbirlerine yardım etme korkusuyla kovalamadı ve sonunda ikisi de yarışı yarıda tamamladı.*

The second one causes ambiguity in terms of comprehension. It would ease the understanding if we translate it back:

Turkish: *Yarışı yarıda tamamlamak*

English: *To complete a race and in half time*.

It is quite challenging to fit such a move by the translator into the *strategies by Vinay & Darbelnet* since there are bigger problems with the comprehension and logical sense than the brief analysis of the translation and the strategies applied. Before such reasons, this study goes with *Skopos* to get benefit from. It is seen as a must by this study to approach such texts which outweigh on the side of an expressive style rather than including heavy terminology as careful as possible.

Example 30:

Similar to the previous editing mistake, even though *'tutmak'* was meant to be given in the topic of the article, a spelling mistake is again seen to be made and the expression has been given in a form which has no relevancy in meaning in Turkish. The correct expression would be as 'Asları elinde *tutmak*'.

PAGE	UK 11.2021	PAGE	TR 11.2021
104	Holding all the aces	86	Asları elinde *tukmak*

Example 31:

There are naturally and unfortunately some points where we have spotted untransmitted expressions. Such happenings may occur because of many reasons. There could be no equivalency of the expression in the target language, or, there might be a mistake made by the translator or the editor. Maybe not a mistake but the translator or the editor may feel the text is better without the specific part of the written material. For this case, the road separates into two ways; the first one is an inevitable omitting, and the next one is arbitrary omitting. As for the former one, it is true that every translation is not identically the same with its original version. The latter, however, leads to a deeper darkness in meaning.

PAGE	UK 05.2021	PAGE	TR 05.2022
56	There are things you can do to help make sure you don't lose power. If you're close to your target weight, you may be able to hit it simply by riding more and not altering your diet.	35	-

Example 32:

In the end of an article, there is a written short biography of *Richard Moore*, as the author of the article. In other articles of other issues of *Cyclist Türkiye*, the short biographies of the authors have been translated, except for this one. It is therefore understood that *Cyclist Türkiye* may be dealing with editorial difficulties even if being one of the few unique cycling magazines of Turkey's. Regardless of what the case is, the translation definitely does not meet *Skopos* as it has been simply left as it is in its original English version.

PAGE	UK 05.2021	PAGE	TR 05.2021
48	Richard Moore is a cycling journalist and author, former racer and co-founder of The Cycling Podcast	31	Richard Moore is a cycling journalist and author, former racer and co-founder of The Cycling Podcast

Similar with this case, another unevenness in the outline of an article has been spotted. The part named *Pro Cycling Rivalries/Insight* (Cyclist UK, 2021 July: 107) has been translated into Turkish as *Pro Rekabetler/İç Bakış* (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 July: 83). In this eight-page article in both magazines, the title *Pro Rekabetler/İç Bakış* has been preserved on the pages 83, 85 and 89 in the Turkish version; however, on the 86th page, instead of keeping the same title in Turkish, *Pro Cycling Rivalries/Insight* can be seen written on the top-left side, which, again, revives the doubts about the way the translation and editing has been performed. To analyse it on the basis of translation, *Skopos* seems unachieved.

Example 33:

As this specific example is relatively long, the comparison will be given first and the analysis will follow:

PAGE	UK 07.2021	PAGE	TR 12.2021
31	Pablo Carrasco, co-founder of Rotor, which makes *Q rings*, says, 'An oval chainring works like an automatic shifting system. It gives you different effective chainring sizes within each pedal revolution. That in turn adapts the leverage of your crankset to the potential of the rider's legs at each pedal position.'	18	Rotor'un kurucu ortağı, *Q dişlisinin* yaratıcısı Pablo Carrasco, ''Oval bir yaprak otomatik vites sistemine benzer. Her pedal devrinde size efektif bir yaprak boyutu sunar. Bu da krank kolunu her pedal konumunda sürücünün bacak potansiyeline *uyarlamasına* sağlar.''
32	Rotor's Q rings have what the brand dubs an OCP *(optimum chainring position)* feature, which allows riders to adjust the orientation of the chainring relative to the cranks *depending on where* the rings are determined to best suit the individual's *pedal stroke*.	19	Rotor'un Q dişlileri ismini verdiği OCP teknolojisini taşıyor. OCP, dişlilerin kişinin *pedal darbesine* en uygun şekilde belirlendiği *ve yerebağlı olarak* aynakol dişlisinin kranklara göre yönünü ayarlamasına olarak *tanır*.
32	'The Osymetric shape gets the rider through their *pedal stroke* "dead-spot" 10% faster than normal,' he claims. 'As a result the rider can experience lower lactic acid generation, so can produce more power.'	19	''Osymetric tasarım bisikletçiyi normalden %10 daha hızlı şekilde *pedal darbesinin* ölü noktasından geçirir. Sonuç olarak, sürücü daha düşük laktik asit üretimine sahip olacağından daha çok güç üretebilir.''.

In the translated text, in which a high-tech product about cycling equipment is analysed, the TL lacks a proper manner of telling because of the grammatical incoordination. Cutbacks like *OCP (optimum chainring position)* are also recognised.

This study suggests a different translation for the first example:

> *Rotor'un kurucu ortağı ve Q dişlisinin yaratıcısı Pablo Carrasco, ''Oval bir yaprak, otomatik vites sistemine benzer. Her pedal çevirişinizde size efektif bir*

yaprak boyutu sunar ve krank kolunu, pedalın her pozisyonunda bacağınızın hareketine uyum sağlar.''

By adding short details about the products or equipment with technical background of information, the output seems to have a clearer flow for the audience, regardless of their professionality in the sport.

This study has found quite an interesting relation between GoogleTranslate and the TT. When the specific part of the ST is put into GoogleTranslate, the output below looks just the same with the TT, especially in the last sentence;

<u>GoogleTranslate:</u>

Rotor'un Q halkaları, markanın bir OCP (optimum aynakol dişlisi konumu) özelliği olarak adlandırdığı şeye sahiptir; bu, sürücülerin, halkaların bireyin pedal strokuna en iyi uyacak şekilde belirlendiği yere bağlı olarak aynakol dişlisinin kranklara göre yönünü ayarlamasına olanak tanır.

<u>Cyclist Türkiye:</u>

Rotor'un Q dişlileri ismini verdiği OCP teknolojisini taşıyor. OCP, dişlilerin kişinin pedal darbesine en uygun şekilde belirlendiği ve yere bağlı olarak aynakol dişlisinin kranklara göre yönünü ayarlamasına olarak tanır.

Another case of MT can be seen here. It must be kept in mind that technology could leave its traces in all parts of our lives, translation can also be one of them. When the MT is used, post-editing processes should be followed for achieving a proper output of translation. Whatever is happening on the side of *Cyclist Türkiye*, the translated texts might be regarded as low quality. The next example is nearly the same with this one.

And for the next one it would be as follows;

<u>GoogleTranslate:</u>

'Osimetrik şekil, sürücüyü normalden %10 daha hızlı "ölü nokta" pedal strokundan geçirir. "Sonuç olarak, sürücü daha düşük laktik asit üretimi yaşayabilir, dolayısıyla daha fazla güç üretebilir."

Cyclist Türkiye:

''Osymetric tasarım bisikletçiyi normalden %10 daha hızlı şekilde pedal darbesinin ölü noktasından geçirir. Sonuç olarak, sürücü daha düşük laktik asit üretimine sahip olacağından daha çok güç üretebilir.''

In parallel with the previous sentence, especially with the similarity in the end of both sentences, here we have another trace of machine translation. This study, however, suggests two steps at this very point for the translation of this part.

The output could become clearer with a few additions:

Bu teknik ekipman Rotor'un Q dişlileri ismini verdiği OCP teknolojisini taşıyor. OCP, dişlilerin sürücünün pedal darbesine en uygun şekilde belirlendiği ve yere bağlı olarak aynakol dişlisinin kranklara göre yönünü ayarlaması olarak tanımlanır.

A whole new translation could also be done;

Rotor markasının Q dişlileri, uygun dişli pozisyonu adı verilen OCP özelliğini taşıyor. OCP sayesinde sporcular, dişlinin dönüşü ile daha çok uyumlu olurlar. Bu dişliler sahip oldukları oval şekilleri ile aynakola takıldığında, sporcuların pedal çevirişine en iyi şekilde uyum göstermeleri için tasarlanmıştır.

In such an era, in which technological developments are nearly impossible to be followed, machine translation or using artificial intelligence in the process of translation might inevitably be a decision to make in terms of comforting the efforts and gaining time. Whether machine translated or human translated, any text must be studiously post-edited or edited, most particularly, a material with a constant advancement about a sport with high-tech equipment.

In order to spot the difference between the texts translated and originally written in Turkish, another example is as follows:

Koşuyolu'nda başladığım sürüşümde ön maşada yer alan kilidi kapatarak amortisöre ihtiyaç duymadan pedal basıyorum. Yolumun üzerinde yer alan rampalara inat enerjimin de bitmemesi için Legarde'nin önde yer alan Shimano TY301 üçlü aynakolu ve 28 38 48 dişli oranı sayesinde vites geçişlerini yokuşlara uygun değiştirerek ilerliyorum. Ama ihtiyaç anında amortisörlerin her an yardıma koşacağını bilmek de beni fazlasıyla rahatlatıyor (Cyclist Türkiye, 2021 July: 104).

The written part above is written by Turkish authors and it is possible to see a better manner of telling, and the way the information, also about cranksets and chainrings again, is served makes it easier to comprehend when compared with the translated text.

Example 34:

For this example, more traces of GoogleTranslate have been spotted;

> GoogleTranslate:
>
> *İç mekanda turboyla açık yolda üretebildiğiniz kadar güç üretememenizin birkaç nedeni vardır ve en büyüğü tamamen mekanik meselesidir - turbo tüm pedal çevirme çemberi boyunca direnç uygularken, bir yol bisikletinde pedal strokunun altında ve arkasında önemli bir direnç yok. Bu, watt'ınızın iç mekanlarda daha düşük olmasının nedeninin %90'ıdır.*
>
> Cyclist Türkiye:
>
> *İç mekanda, açık yolda üretebildiğiniz kadar güç üretememenizin birkaç nedeni vardır ve bunlardan en önemlisi tamamen mekanik bir sorundan kaynaklanır. Yolda, tüm pedallama çemberi boyunca direnç uygulanırken, turbo trainerda pedal vuruşunuzun altında ve arkasında kayda değer bir direnç uygulanmaz. İç mekanda wattınızın düşük olmasının sebebi %90 oranında budur.*

Notably, the main translation process seems to be done through GoogleTranslate, and following this, editing has been performed. What is crucial here is that the information is given in a reversed way. Unfortunately, *Cyclist Türkiye*'s text misinforms the reader and the audience in this part. The technical terms are more common in such in-depth informing texts. Whereas the original text focus on riding mechanics while cycling, the TT gives the feeling that there is a problem with the bicycle itself in general sense.

Because GoogleTranslate has been used, it is quite challenging for this study to examine the process in the light of pioneer scientists and theorists in a pure way. If *Skopos* is taken into account for this very case, it can be understood that the translation process might fail to fulfill its aim. There are a couple of reasons, as this study suggests. For instance, such technical terms like *turbo* and *watt* have to do with another equipment designed for training indoors, being a *turbo trainer*. A *trainer* is an equipment designed to be used indoors and to create the same effect and hardship for the riders while pedalling on the bicycle so that they can feel like riding

outside and get the benefit of their training not only in terms of professional cycling but also for weight loss or conditional advancement. The target audience may not have a common knowledge in the field of cycling due to its low popularity and its being a relatively expensive sport in Turkey. Either way, short explanations or footnotes about such terms could be given in the text so as to achieve *Skopos* in its fullest sense as much as possible.

PAGE	UK 07.2021	PAGE	TR 07.2021
58	There are a number of reasons why you can't produce as much power indoors on a turbo as you can on the open road, and the biggest one is purely *a matter of mechanics* – a turbo applies resistance through the entire pedalling circle, whereas there's no significant resistance at the bottom and back of the pedal stroke on a road bike. This is 90% of the reason your watts are lower indoors.	34	İç mekanda, açık yolda üretebildiğiniz kadar güç üretememenizin birkaç nedeni vardır ve bunlardan en önemlisi tamamen *mekanik bir sorundan* kaynaklanır. Yolda, tüm pedallama çemberi boyunca direnç uygulanırken, turbo trainerda pedal vuruşunuzun altında ve arkasında kayda değer bir direnç uygulanmaz. İç mekanda wattınızın düşük olmasının sebebi %90 oranında budur.

Example 35:

For this example, an interesting terminological issue is current in a written material about cycling. Two different sport branches, *kayaking* and *skiing* have been mistaken due to the translational process. The terms are illustrated as follows:

*what is meant in the ST

*what is given in the TT

Figure 15: *Kayaking* Confusion

A key fact to point has been spotted and it is the output of GoogleTranslate. An example is as follows:

> GoogleTranslate:
>
> *Yanal hareket istiyorsanız, futbol, tenis, squash ve badminton iyi seçeneklerdir. Koşarken olduğu gibi, biraz daha yüksek yaralanma riski olabilir, bu nedenle hafifçe başlayın (haftada bir gün) ve vücudunuz uyum sağladıkça maruziyetinizi artırın. Rotasyon aktiviteleri için daha da yaratıcı olmalısınız ve burada kano veya ayakta kürek sörfü yapmayı düşünüyorum.*

Although the lack of quality in meaning, GoogleTranslate output translates the specific part in a way which is completely acceptable when compared to the ST translation in *Cyclist Türkiye*. This leads us to a point, again, where there is a clear absurdity about why GoogleTranslate has been applied and how it has been edited. GoogleTranslate output might always need post-editing process for a more acceptable translation.

PAGE	UK 10.2021	PAGE	TR 10.2021
46	If you want lateral motion, football, tennis, squash and badminton are good options. As with running there may be a lightly higher injury risk so start gently (one day per week) and build your exposure as your body adapts. For rotational activities you have to get even more creative, and I'm thinking *kayaking or stand-up paddle boarding* here.	34	Eğer yanal hareket istiyorsanız, futbol, tenis, squash, badminton iyi birer seçenektir. Koşuda olduğu gibi bu sporlarda da sakatlanma riskiniz olabilir; bu yüzden daha nazikçe başlayın (haftada bir gün). Vücudunuzun adapte olması için yeterli bir süredir. Rotasyonel aktiviteler için daha yaratıcı olmalısınız, *kayak yapmayı* düşünebilirsiniz *belki de stand-up paddle boarding.*

Example 36:

In an article about Oval Chainrings, the expression *well-rounded* is seen as an indicator of a wordplay by the author of ST. Making a connection to the shape of the chainring used in bicycle cranksets, the wordplay has been done in the SL, however, it is not possible to see an equivalent

utterance in TT. This study suggests a version, which includes *adaptation* and serves a better *Skopos*. It will follow after the comparison below:

PAGE	UK 07.2021	PAGE	TR 12.2021
32	You might find you get on with them, you might not, but at least your opinions of what works best for you will be *well-rounded*.	19	Onlarla uyum sağlayabilirsiniz veya sağlayamazsınız fakat sizin için en iyinin ne olduğunu en azından anlamış olursunuz.

What this study suggests:

> *Oval dişlilere uyum sağlarsınız veya sağlayamazsınız. Sizin için en iyisinin ne olduğunu en azından fark edersiniz. Sonuçta dişli yuvarlanır aynakolunu bulur.*

4.5. DISCUSSION

The result of the study indicated that *borrowing* and *calque* have been used mostly. In addition to proper names of companies and cycling products, technical terms create the big part of the cycling language. Since it is not easy to find an equivalent expression for each term in the source text right away, they are inevitably transferred directly. For this reason, *Vinay & Darbelnet's translation procedures* can be obviously and easily spotted. The cycling sport has a repetitive terminology, and it is another supporting fact about this situation. By checking some examples, it is seen that there is not a fully settled terminology in cycling language in Turkish. Some terms have been translated directly in some parts and they have not been included in other parts. For certain articles, they have been translated in a different way, which leads to a confusion and contradiction both in terms of comprehension and terminology build-up, for example s*tagiaire*. There has also been ambiguity in Turkish text, as can be seen in *sok mili*. When we also consider that these are the present cases only in 12 issues, it is highly possible that there might be more related complexity in other issues of *Cyclist Türkiye*.

This study has discovered that the sport of cycling does not seem to have a place among the popular sports in Turkey because of many key factors regarding Chapter 3. On this baseline, there is supposed to be more publications about cycling for the improvement of cycling language, and before all, for the translation of sports translation, and relatively, cycling sport.

It is obvious to see the presence of a confusion of technical terms and the texts in general. The problems about the translational and editorial process of *Cyclist Türkiye* show us that there is a lot to do in the field of sports translation in terms of cycling in Turkey.

4.6. FINDINGS

Upon comparing and analysing the texts of *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye*, this study has spotted the translation strategies regarding their frequency. The numbers have been attained from the technical terms in the Case Study. Every single expression has been taken into consideration and their frequency is listed below:

Table 6: The Number Of The Translation Procedures Applied

BORROWING	31
CALQUE	10
LITERAL TRANSLATION	5
TRANSPOSITION	-
MODULATION	-
EQUIVALENCE	8
ADAPTATION	6

Upon completing the Case Study and covering a range of different technical terms, this thesis has found out that *borrowing* is mostly used in the translation of cycling terminology. It can be seen to be more than the rest of the other translation procedures. *Calque* follows as second and the others seem to be relatively low in numbers. When we take *equivalent* terms into consideration, the table tells us that most words are *borrowed* from English to Turkish. Cycling language is naturally improving in Turkish; however, *equivalent* terms need to be used by people in a period of time to be accepted. As the era in which we live is in a rapid movement, we can see the rush everywhere. For the case of cycling translation, this rush may bring *borrowed* words the most.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This study has aimed to analyse the translational approach of cycling publications in Turkey and analyse the cycling terminology in Turkish language. This study has further covered the literature review of sports translation, cycling and its publications' place in Europe and Turkey, translational theories, and eventually, compared the two magazines' translated texts from English to Turkish. *Vinay & Darbelnet's procedures* and *Skopos theory* have been linked to the language of cycling with exemplary foundings from both *Cyclist UK* and *Cyclist Türkiye.* A comparative study has therefore been made to answer these research questions:

(1) *What is the situation of cycling publications in Turkey?*
(2) In the translation of terminology, which methods are mostly used in the translation of cycling sport? Can it be inferred that the translation of cycling texts into Turkish pave the way for an established terminology for cycling sport?
(3) *Are there differences in meaning between the translated texts and the texts written originally in Turkish? If there are distinctive problems, what is the reason?*

For our first research question, it has been found out that, in Turkey, there are not many publications about cycling, which can be taken as a clear indicator of its relatively low popularity. *Bike Pedia* and *Cyclist Türkiye* take the lead in the field of cycling and cycling publications, being the only two magazines. Both magazines include local texts written by local authors; however, *Cyclist Türkiye* has a special characteristic due to giving place to the translated texts from *Cyclist UK* in its issues. This creates a relatively big potential for the Turkish language to be in an active contact and develop its own expressions about the cycling language.

For the first part of the second research question, this study has found out that *borrowing* has been mostly used for the translation of cycling terminology. The reason behind this fact is cycling language is in an active motion including new technical equipment, cycling races and other daily happenings. This creates a suitable base for the new technical terms to appear and to be used immediately. One might understand that any language can create its own words or expressions for such terms; however, it takes time. Since the given time for translations has the potential to be short, translators need a safe and fast way to overcome the situation. For the translation of magazines, news or other written materials, the fastest way seems to be *borrowing*

during the process. The sport of cycling, which consists of many technical equipment at the first step, can be said to be rich in such terms.

For the second part of the second research question, it would be wrong to say *yes*. One of the reasons for this is the first part of the Case Study, it is seen that *borrowing* has been applied mostly. If *equivalent* terms were more in number than the other procedures, it would be possible to say *yes* to this question. Considering the era in which we live, it is quite usual to witness the appearance of new technical terms.

For the third research question, this study has found out that local texts, which have been written by local writers of *Cyclist Türkiye*, have a better flow in the texts because the local texts are easier to read and create a better setting for comprehension. Even though editing failures at certain points have been spotted by this study, *Cyclist Türkiye* indeed has a big potential in Turkish society to lead the cycling language in terms of translated materials.

It has been spotted that the texts giving information about important topics such as races, bicycle reviews, training tips, do not seem to be translated only by translators but also with the help of GoogleTranslate. It is an effective tool for translation; however, as seen in the examples of *Miscellaneous Findings*, GoogleTranslate may not give the best output. *Cyclist Türkiye* has the potential to get the best of GoogleTranslate. To make it happen, a special attention during and after the process of translation should be paid. Regarding this matter, the output can be revised by different people at different times. If the output provides a translation that stays closer to the SL and creates ambiguity in TL, reformative steps can be taken. Further in-text explanations or footnotes for *borrowed* terminology can be given. It will not only offer a better reading experience for cycling enthusiasts and professionals, but also create a more suitable baseline for cycling language to develop itself in Turkish. If a pioneer like *Cyclist Türkiye* can handle the translational process professionally, the establishment of the terminology for cycling sport will be more stable. It bears repeating, these mentioned facts are for the translated texts.

Thanks to the advancements in technology, every profession in our lives get the benefits of technology. GoogleTranslate is a real opportunity for sports translation because it can help the translators win their race against the time. It can also enrich the whole process by producing useful alternatives for the translator. However, it must be mentioned that GoogleTranslate still needs further improvements to produce flawless outputs in every field. When we also take the audience into consideration, further controls and revising are to be fulfilled. As said, it will naturally bring a developed terminology for the TL.

This study also suggests that *Cyclist Türkiye* could gather and collect the important terms and expressions and list them on one page, either in the end or the beginning of each issue. With the help of further visuals, a better comprehension for the readers and a wider gate for the development of sports translation could be provided. It must be added that Turkish is open for improvement about cycling language and such visual additions will rise its potential to produce its own unique terms. On the whole, this understanding may set an example to encourage other publications to take similar steps. Perhaps, publications about other sports fields could renovate themselves, therefore, a bigger snowball effect could be seen.

Following this thesis, a further study could be done. For further discussion, a more detailed study about the texts of cycling races on the side of professional teams and their members could be carried out. Followingly, a survey could be performed to analyse the thoughts and critics about the translation of the races and their commentations. By doing so, it will be possible to combine the experience of the professional sportsmen and sportswomen with the performance of sports translators. Racing texts and racing terminology could be analysed deeply as a further step from this study.

By and large, even though it has a history in Turkey, cycling is a new branch in Turkey due to many aspects like being an expensive sport, social awareness, professional cycling clubs' inadequacy and having limited written publications, which is the core of this study. We believe, with all these facts about cycling sport's translation, the popularity of this sport will increase, a further understanding and awareness will be present, and most importantly, the readers and enthusiasts of cycling will have a better experience in reading, which will help create a more internalised point of view in the general sense. Under the favour of cycling translation, other sport branches will get more attention as they deserve, and more translational improvement about them will be witnessed.

REFERENCES

A Julian Alaphilippe Masterclass. (2019). Retrieved April 17, 2022, from https://www.eurosport.com/cycling/1-year-ago-a-julian-alaphilippe-masterclass-on-uphill-finish-at-tour-of-basque-country_vid1309689/video.shtml

Al-Hassan, A. (2013). The importance of culture in translation: Should culture be translated? *International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature.* (p. 96-100). http://dx.doi.org/10.7575/aiac.ijalel.v.2n.2p.96

Asgari Ücret. (2022). Retrieved February 11, 2022, from https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/T%C3%BCrkiye%27de_asgari_%C3%BCcret

Baker, M. and Pérez-González, L. "The Routledge Handbook of Applied Linguistics: James Simpson. Translation and Interpreting." *Routledge*. pp. 39-52. Doi/10.4324/9780203835654.

Barber, J. (2009). Egg Nog Flavored Ride Recovery Drink And More! Retrieved April 20, 2022, from https://www.singletracks.com/uncategorized/egg-nog-flavored-ride-recovery-drink-and-more/

Bartali. (n.d.). Retrieved April 14, 2022, from https://translate.google.com/?sl=en&tl=tr&text=Bartali%20retired%20after%20the%201954%20season%20ending%20a%20rivalry%20described%20by%20William%20Fotheringham%20in%20Fallen%20Angel%20as%20the%20one%20%22by%20which%20all%20others%20are%20judged%27.%20Bartali%20went%20into%20team%20management%2C%20even%20signing%20his%20former%20rival%20for%20the%201960%20season.%20Sadly%2C%20Coppi%27s%20premature%20death%20at%20the%20start%20of%20the%20year%20meant%20he%20never%20got%20to%20ride%20for%20his%20former%20foe.&op=translate

Basic Bicycle Anatomy 101 - Brake Systems. (n.d.). Retrieved April 26, 2022, from https://www.trekbikessouthcarolina.com/about/basic-bicycle-anatomy-101-brake-systems-pg437.htm

Bicycle Trainer. (2021). Retrieved April 07, 2022, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bicycle_trainer

Bikepacking. (2016). *In Urban Dictionary.* Retrieved April 03, 2022, from https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=bikepacking

Bikipedia. (n.d.). Retrieved March 28, 2022, from https://bikepedia.com.tr

Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri. (2022). Retrieved April 20, 2022, from https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birleşik_Arap_Emirlikleri

Bisiklet Akademisi. (2021). Retrieved April 12, 2022, from https://bisikletakademisi.net

Bisiklet Eldiveni. (n.d.). Retrieved February 14, 2022, from https://www.decathlon.com.tr/p/bisiklet-eldiveni-siyah-roadc-900/_/R-p-176731?mc=8528199&c=SİYAH.

Bisiklet Kaskı. (n.d.). Retrieved February 12, 2022, from https://www.decathlon.com.tr/p/bisiklet-kaski-siyah-roadr-100/_/R-p-300860?mc=8500028.

Boynukara, E. (2017). On the Importance of Translation and Interpretation in Sports and the Reflections of Mistranslation. *Journal of Sport and Social Sciences*. Volume: 4, Issue: 1, pp: 1-6. e-ISSN: 2148-743X

Bulut, A. (2018). Türkiye'de Futbol Çevirmenliği, İstanbul: Çeviribilim Yayınları.

Bulut, A. and Abdal, G. (2018). *Kültür varlıklarının tanıtımında çevirinin rolü: Terim çevirisi kararlarına çeviribilimsel bakış*. İstanbul University. (p.99-117).

Category: Cycling teams based in the United Kingdom. (2020). Retrieved March 19, 2022, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Cycling_teams_based_in_the_United_Kingdom

Cinelli. (2022). Retrieved April 17, 2022, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinelli

Cycle Information : Freehubs and Cassettes. (n.d.). Retrieved May 1, 2022, from https://highpath.co.uk/cycle-information-freehubs-and-cassettes/

Cycling Gloves. (n.d.). Retrieved February 12, 2022, from https://www.decathlon.co.uk/p/roadc-900-road-cycling-gloves/_/R-p-176731?mc=8528199.

Cycling Helmet. (n.d.). Retrieved February 12, 2022, from https://www.decathlon.co.uk/p/roadr-100-cycling-helmet-black/_/R-p-300860?mc=8500028.

Cyclist (Magazine). (2021). Retrieved April 13, 2022, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyclist_(magazine)

Cycling power meter. (2022). Retrieved April 16, 2022, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cycling_power_meter

Cyclistmag. (2022). Retrieved March 21, 2022, from https://www.cyclistmag.com.tr

Cycling Magazine Subscriptions. (n.d.). Retrieved April 10, 2022, from https://pocketmags.com/eu/magazines/sport/cycling

Çakır, N. E. (2020). "Çeviri ve Spor Açısından Çokkültürlülük" *Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi Uluslararası Filoloji ve Çeviribilim Dergisi*. 2020. Cilt: 2, Sayı: 2, ss. 149-170

Definition of Translation. (n.d.) *In Oxford Dictionary.* Retrieved March 12, 2022, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/translation

Dijital Bisiklet Dergisi. (2022). Retrieved March 23, 2022, from https://bikepedia.com.tr/dijital-bisiklet-dergisi

Domestique. (2022). Retrieved March 23, 2022, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domestique

Down Tube. (2020). *In Wictionary.* Retrieved March 5, 2022, from https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/down_tube

Electronic Gear-Shifting System. (2022). Retrieved April 6, 2022, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_gear-shifting_system

Eriş, E. (2019). How is cultural terminology handled in translation? *The Legend of the Thousand Bulls. RumeliDE Dil ve Edebiyat Araştırmaları Dergisi, (16), 545-558.*

https://doi.org/10.29000/rumelide.619042

Erkek Yol Bisikleti. (n.d.). Retrieved February 14, 2022, from https://www.decathlon.com.tr/p/erkek-yol-bisikleti-formasi-siyah-rc100/_/R-p-306991?mc=8544785&c=SİYAH

Erton I. and Tanbi Y. (2016). Significance of Linguistics in Translation Education at the University Level. *Journal of Language And Linguistic Studies*. 12(2), pp. 38-53.

Eruz, F. S. (2003). "Çeviriden Çeviribilime. Yüzyılımız Penceresinden Çeviribilimsel Gelişmelere Bir Bakış." *Multilingual Yabancı Dil Yayınları. Matbaa, 70.* 2003. ss. 1-303. ISBN: 975-6542-31-X

Eruz-Esen, S. (2008). "Akademik Çeviri Eğitimi. Çeviri Amaçlı Metin Çözümlemesi." *Multilingual*. Matbaa 70. İSTANBUL. ss. 1-334. ISBN: 975-6008-50-4

Freehub. (2022). Retrieved March 23, 2022, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freehub

Front End. (n.d.). Retrieved May 01, 2022, from https://www.trekbikessouthcarolina.com/about/bicycle-anatomy-101-front-end-pg434.htm

Garmin Connect. (2022). Retrieved April 21, 2022, from https://connect.garmin.com

General Classification in the Giro d'Italia. (2022). Retrieved March 23, 2022, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_classification_in_the_Giro_d%27Italia

Gile, D. (2021). "Risk Management in Translation: How Much Does It Really Explain?" *International Journal of Interpreter Education*, Volume 13, Issue 1, p. 56-65.

Glossary of Cycling. (2022). Retrieved April 20, 2022, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_cycling

Gross, S. (2010). Origins of Human Communication by Michael Tomasello. *Mind & Language*, Vol. 25, No. 2 pp. 237–246. DOI: 10.1111/j.1468-0017.2009.01388.

How to Choose an Indoor Bike Trainer. (n.d.). Retrieved April 18, 2022, from https://www.rei.com/learn/expert-advice/indoor-bike-trainers.html

Hurford, M. (2017). Chris Froome's Infamous Aero-Tuck. Retrieved April 16, 2022, from https://www.bicycling.com/racing/a20037959/froome-aero-tuck/

Internal Cable Routing Headsets. (n.d.). Retrieved March 5, 2022, from https://www.firstcomponents.com/internal-cable-routing/

Individual Time-Trial. (2022). Retrieved June 12, 2022, from https://www.britannica.com/sports/time-trial

Jacques Goddet. (n.d.). Retrieved April 14, 2022, from https://translate.google.com/?sl=en&tl=tr&text=The%20cycling%20world%20was%20stunned.%20%27Never%20will%20things%20be%20like%20before%2C'%20wrote%20Jacques%20Goddet&op=translate

Joyce, D. (2022). A Guide to Cycling Magazines. Retrieved March 21, 2022, from https://www.cyclinguk.org/cycle/guide-cycling-magazines

Kadronun Bölümleri. (2017). Retrieved May 01, 2022, from https://bisiklopedi.com/madde/kadronun-bolumleri

Kaplan Y. ve Akkaya C. (2014). "Spor Kültürü ve Türkiye'de Spor" *International Journal of Science Culture and Sport.* Special Issue 2, pp. 114-119. ISSN : 2148-1148. Doi : 10.14486/IJSCS182

Katan D. 2009. Translation As Intercultural Communication. *The Routledge Companion To Translation Studies*. pp. 74-91. Revised edition published 2009. New York. ISBN 10: 0-415-39641-7.

Kelley, M. (n.d). Threshold Training for Cyclists. Retrieved May 01, 2022, from https://www.trainerroad.com/blog/threshold-intervals-for-cyclists-benefits-examples-and-tips-for-success/

Khan M.S. 2014. The Importance of Sports and the Role of the Institutional Head. *Information and Knowledge Management*. Vol.4, No.11, 2014, ISSN 2224-5758 (Paper) ISSN 2224-896X (Online)

King, C. (n.d.). Important Information. Retrieved May 1, 2022, from https://www.bikexperto.com/our-vision/important-information/

Kravariti, A. (2018). "Five Types of Sports Translation a Global Industry can't Do without" Jackpot Translation. Retrieved 30 April, 2022 from https://www.jackpottranslation.com/2018/09/28/five-types-of-sports-translation-a-global-industry-cant-do-without/

Lateral Motion. (n.d.). Retrieved April 26, 2022, from https://translate.google.com/?sl=en&tl=tr&text=If%20you%20want%20lateral%20motion%2C%20football%2C%20tennis%2C%20squash%20and%20badminton%20are%20good%20options.%20As%20with%20running%20there%20may%20be%20a%20li

ghtly%20higher%20injury%20risk%20so%20start%20gently%20(one%20dayper%20week)%20and%20build%20your%20exposure%20as%20your%20body%20adapts.%20For%20rotational%20activities%20you%20have%20to%20get%20even%20more%20creative%2C%20and%20I'm%20thinking%20kayaking%20or%20stand-up%20paddle%20boarding%20here.%0A&op=translate

Levitch, C. (2020). Commuter Bikes: What are the Differences and How to Choose the Best Bike for You? Retrieved March 17, 2022, from https://www.cyclingnews.com/features/commuter-bikes-what-are-the-differences-and-how-to-choose-the-best-bike-for-you/

Local Legends. (2022). Retrieved April 21, 2022, from https://support.strava.com/hc/en-us/articles/360043099552-Local-Legends

Luis Pérez-González, L. and Susam-Saraeva, Ş. (2012). Non-professionals Translating and Interpreting *Participatory and Engaged Perspectives*. The Translator. Volume 18, Number 2 (2012), 149-65 ISBN 978-1-1905763-35-1

Mechanics. (n.d.). Retrieved April 07, 2022, from https://translate.google.com/?sl=en&tl=tr&text=There%20are%20a%20number%20of%20reasons%20why%20you%20can%27t%20produce%20as%20much%20power%20indoors%20on%20a%20turbo%20as%20you%20can%20on%20the%20open%20road%2C%20and%20the%20biggest%20one%20is%20purely%20a%20matter%20of%20mechanics%20–%20a%20turbo%20applies%20resistance%20through%20the%20entire%20pedalling%20circle%2C%20whereas%20there%27s%20no%20significant%20resistance%20at%20the%20bottom%20and%20back%20of%20the%20pedal%20stroke%20on%20a%20road%20bike.%20This%20is%2090%25%20of%20the%20reason%20your%20watts%20are%20lower%20indoors.%0A&op=translate

Men's Mid-Season Long-Sleeved Road Cycling Jersey. (n.d.). Retrieved February 14, 2022, from https://www.decathlon.co.uk/p/rc100-men-s-long-sleeved-road-cycling-jersey/_/R-p-306991?mc=8544785.

Minimum Wage. (2021). Retrieved February 11, 2022, from https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-national-minimum-wage-in-2021

Moulin L. C. and , Campos C. R. P. 2017. English as an International Language: A Critical Approach. *IOSR Journal of Research & Method in Education (IOSR-JRME)*. Volume 7, Issue 2 Ver. III, pp. 30-41 e-ISSN: 2320–7388,p-ISSN: 2320–737X

Munday, J. (2001). *Introducing translation studies: Theories and applications.* London: Routledge.

Niekerk, R. (2021). Understanding the Super Tuck Drama in Cycling. Retrieved March 23, 2022, from https://www.news24.com/ride24/news/understanding-the-super-tuck-drama-in-cycling-20210330

Noktalama İşaretleri. (n.d.). In *Türk Dil Kurumu Sözlükleri*. Retrieved April 16, 2022, from https://www.tdk.gov.tr/icerik/yazim-kurallari/noktalama-isaretleri-aciklamalar/

Onomatopoeia. (n.d.). *In Merriam-Webster Dictionary.* Retrieved April 14, 2022, from https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/onomatopoeia

Osymetric-Gimmick. (n.d.). Retrieved March 16, 2022, from https://cyclingtips.com/2012/09/osymetric-gimmick-or-miracle/

Pain Cave. (n.d.). *Cin Urban Dictionary.* Retrieved April 25, 2022, from https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=pain%20cave

Pannier. (n.d.). *In Cambridge Dictionary.* Retrieved April 03, 2022, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/pannier

Paris-Nice 2021 Route Stage 5: Vienne – Bollène. (2021). Retrieved April 16, 2022, from https://www.cyclingstage.com/paris-nice-2021/stage-5-route-pn-2021/

Peloton. (n.d.). *In Merriam-Webster Dictionary.* Retrieved April 12, 2022, from https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/peloton

Polar.Flow. (n.d.). Retrieved April 21, 2022, from https://flow.polar.com

Power Output. (n.d.). Retrieved April 14, 2022, from https://translate.google.com/?sl=en&tl=tr&text=One%20other%20thing%20to%20consider%20is%20where%20you%20are%20measuring%20your%20power%20output&op=translate

Prabavathi, R. and Nagasubramani, P. C. 2018. "Effective Oral and Written Communication" *Journal of Applied and Advanced Research*. 3(Suppl. 1), pp. 29-32. https://dx.doi.org/10.21839/jaar.2018.v3S1.164. ISSN 2519-9412

Put the pedal to the metal. (n.d.). *In Merriam-Webster Dictionary.* Retrieved April 01, 2022, from https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/put%20the%20pedal%20to%20the%20metal

Pym, A. (2015). "Translating as risk management" *Journal of Pragmatics*. 85, pp. 67–80.

Reiss, K. and Vermeer, H. (2013). Towards a General Theory of Translational Action. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315759715

Remco Evenepoel Tearful After 'Suffering' In Opening Time-Trial. (n.d.). Retrieved May 16, 2022, from https://roadbikeaction.com/remco-evenepoel-tearful-after-suffering-in-opening-time-trial/

Rotor's Q Rings. (n.d.). Retrieved April 04, 2022, from https://translate.google.com/?sl=en&tl=tr&text=Rotor%27s%20Q%20rings%20have%20what%20the%20brand%20dubs%20an%20OCP%20(optimum%20chainring%20position)%20feature%2C%20which%20allows%20riders%20to%20adjust%20the%20orientation%20of%20the%20chainring%20relative%20to%20the%20cranks%20depending%20on%20where%20the%20rings%20are%20determined%20to%20best%20suit%20the%20individual%27s%20pedal%20stroke&op=translate

Rules for cyclists. (n.d.). Retrieved February 17, 2022, from https://www.gov.uk/guidance/the-highway-code/rules-for-cyclists-59-to-82.

Sawant, D. G. (2013). "History of Translation" *Researchgate. Sengaon.* https://www.researchgate.net/publication/271640678_History_of_Translation

Shebab E. and Nazzal N. (2020). The Translation of Game/Sport Metaphors in English Business Texts into Arabic: A Cognitive Approach. *Journal of Foreign Language Teaching and Translation Studies*, ISSN: 2645-3592 Vol. 5, No. 1, pp.21-40.

Shimano. (2020). Retrieved March 23, 2022, from https://bike.shimano.com/en-US/information/news/shimano-shadow-plus-technology-.html

Soang, L.-L. (2016). Translation Teaching: The Importance. of the Translator's Native Language. *Open Journal of Modern Linguistics, 6, 247-254.* http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/ojml.2016.64027

Soigneur. (2022). *In Wictionary.* Retrieved March 23, 2022, from https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/soigneur

Sokma Mil. (2021). Retrieved March 25, 2022, from https://bisiklopedi.com/madde/sokma-mil

Soldinger, N. (2020). Souplesse: The Art of Perfect Pedalling. Retrieved March 23, 2022, from https://www.cyclist.co.uk/news/1373/souplesse-the-art-of-perfect-pedalling

Spectacle. (n.d.). *In Cambridge Dictionary.* Retrieved April 17, 2022, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/spectacle

Spline Cutting. (n.d.). Retrieved May 1, 2022, from https://heliosgearproducts.com/solutions/spline-cutting/

Sprint. (n.d.). *In Merriam-Webster Dictionary.* Retrieved April 01, 2022, from https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/sprint

Stagiaire. (2019). Retrieved April 18, 2022, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stagiaire

Strava. (2020). Retrieved April 21, 2022, from https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strava

Strava. (n.d.). Retrieved April 21, 2022, from https://www.strava.com

Stücker, S. and et al. 2006. Speech-to-Speech Translation Services for the Olympic Games 2008. *Conference Paper.* 2006. DOI: 10.1007/11965152_27 · Source: DBLP.

Suryasa, I W. (2016). The Comparison between Interpreting and Translation Process". *International Research Journal of Engineering, IT and Scientific Research (IRJEIS)*. Volume 2, Issue 1. 2016. pp.47-58. ISSN: 2454-2261

Tanvi. (2021). 12 Best Sports in Europe. Retrieved April 11, 2022, from https://keyinsights.net/best-sports-in-europe/

The Osymetric Shape. (n.d). Retrieved April 07, 2022, from https://translate.google.com/?sl=en&tl=tr&text=%27The%20Osymetric%20shape%20gets%20the%20rider%20through%20their%20pedal%20stroke%20%22dead-spot%22%2010%25%20faster%20than%20normal%2C%27%20he%20claims.%20%27As%20a%20result%20the%20rider%20can%20experience%20lower%20lactic%20acid%20generation%2C%20so%20can%20produce%20more%20power.%27&op=translate

Threshold. (n.d.). *In Cambridge Dictionary.* Retrieved May 01, 2022, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/threshold

Tour de France Femmes. (2022). Retrieved March 19, 2022, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tour_de_France_Femmes

Tour of Antalya. (2022). Retrieved March 19, 2022, from https://www.tourofantalya.com

TRT Spor Yayın Akışı. (2022). Retrieved March 19, 2022, from https://www.trtspor.com.tr/yayin-akisi.html.

UAE. (n.d.). Retrieved April 17, 2022, from http://www.uaeteamemirates.com

UCI ProTakımlar ve Kıta Takımları Listesi. (2021). Retrieved March 19, 2022, from https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/2021_UCI_ProTakımlar_ve_Kıta_takımları_listesi

Uyanık, G. B. (2017). Translation and Interpreting in Sports Contexts. Translating and Interpreting Specific Fields: Current Practices in Turkey.

Ünsal, G. (2019). Spor dili ve çevirisi. *International Journal of Language Academy*, 7(27), 118-138. https://doi.org/10.18033/IJLA.4095

Venuti, L. (2012). *The translation studies reader*. Routledge.

Vinay, J. P. and Darbelnet , J. (1995). *Comparative stylistics of French and English: A methodology for translation.* Netherlands: J. Benjamins Pub. Co.

What is a Thru-Axle? (2020). Retrieved March 25, 2022, from https://pedalchile.com/blog/thru-axle

Wobble. (n.d.). *In Cambridge Dictionary.* Retrieved April 18, 2022, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/wobble

Women's Tour. (n.d.). Retrieved May 10, 2022, from https://www.womenstour.co.uk/community/get-on-board/

Yasalar-Bisiklet İçin. (n.d.). Retrieved February 17, 2022, from https://www.bisikletliler.org/bilgi-bankasi/trafik-ve-bisiklet/yasalar/

Yazıcı, M. (2005). *Çeviribilimin Temel Kavram ve Kuramları,* İstanbul: Multilingual Yayınları.

Yetim A. A. 2000. Sporun Sosyal Görünümü. *Gazi Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Bilimleri Dergisi (Gazi BESBD)*, V (2000), 1 :63

Yol Bisikleti. (n.d). Retrieved February 12, 2022, from https://www.decathlon.com.tr/p/yol-bisikleti-gri-rc100/_/R-p-305831?mc=8545769.

Yol Güvenlik Malzemeleri. (n.d.). Retrieved April 17, 2022, from https://www.tandemtrafik.com.tr/tr/yol-guvenlik-malzemeleri/

Yunan raket Tsitsipas'tan Djokovic'e eleştiri. (2022, January 14). Retrieved April 20, 2022, from https://www.fotomac.com.tr/tenis/2022/01/14/spor-haberi-yunan-raket-tsitsipastan-djokovice-elestiri

Zipp. (n.d.). Retrieved May 10, 2022, from https://www.sram.com/en/zipp/models/wh-404-ftld-b1

Zwift. (n.d.). Retrieved April 21, 2022, from https://www.zwift.com

APPENDIX 1. ETHICS COMMITTEE EXEMPTION FORM / ETHICS COMMITTEE APPROVAL

HACETTEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ
SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ
TEZ ÇALIŞMASI ETİK KOMİSYON MUAFİYETİ FORMU

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

Tarih: 21/09/2022

Tez Başlığı: TÜRKİYE'DE SPOR ÇEVİRİSİ: CYCLIST UK VE CYCLIST TÜRKİYE ÜZERİNE BİSİKLET SPORU HAKKINDA KARŞILAŞTIRMALI METİNE ANALİZİ

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: ALİ İHSAN TOKAÇ
Öğrenci No: N19131976
Anabilim Dalı: MÜTERCİM TERCÜMANLIK
Programı: İNGİLİZCE MÜTERCİM TERCÜMANLIK
Statüsü: ☒ Yüksek Lisans ☐ Doktora ☐ Bütünleşik Doktora

DANIŞMAN GÖRÜŞÜ VE ONAYI

(Unvan, Ad Soyad, İmza)

Detaylı Bilgi: http://www.sosyalbilimler.hacettepe.edu.tr
Telefon: 0-312-2976860 **Faks:** 0-3122992147 **E-posta:** sosyalbilimler@hacettepe.edu.tr

HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
ETHICS COMMISSION FORM FOR THESIS

HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION DEPARTMENT

Date: 21/09/2022

Thesis Title: SPORTS TRANSLATION IN TURKEY: A COMPARATIVE TEXTUAL ANALYSIS ABOUT CYCLING ON CYCLIST UK AND CYCLIST TÜRKİYE

My thesis work related to the title above:

1. Does not perform experimentation on animals or people.
2. Does not necessitate the use of biological material (blood, urine, biological fluids and samples, etc.).
3. Does not involve any interference of the body's integrity.
4. Is not based on observational and descriptive research (survey, interview, measures/scales, data scanning, system-model development).

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.

Date and Signature

Name Surname: ALİ İHSAN TOKAÇ
Student No: N19131976
Department: TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION
Program: ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION
Status: ☒ MA ☐ Ph.D. ☐ Combined MA/ Ph.D.

ADVISER COMMENTS AND APPROVAL

(Title, Name Surname, Signature)

APPENDIX 2.. THESIS/DISSERTATION ORIGINALITY REPORT

HACETTEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ
SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ
YÜKSEK LİSANS TEZ ÇALIŞMASI ORİJİNALLİK RAPORU

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

Tarih: 21/09/2022

Tez Başlığı : TÜRKİYE'DE SPOR ÇEVİRİSİ: CYCLIST UK VE CYCLIST TÜRKİYE ÜZERİNE BİSİKLET SPORU HAKKINDA KARŞILAŞTIRMALI METİNE ANALİZİ

Yukarıda başlığı gösterilen tez çalışmamın a) Kapak sayfası, b) Giriş, c) Ana bölümler ve d) Sonuç kısımlarından oluşan toplam 111 sayfalık kısmına ilişkin, 20/09/2022 tarihinde şahsım/tez danışmanım tarafından Turnitin adlı intihal tespit programından aşağıda işaretlenmiş filtrelemeler uygulanarak alınmış olan orijinallik raporuna göre, tezimin benzerlik oranı % 5 'tür.

Uygulanan filtrelemeler:

1- ☐ Kabul/Onay ve Bildirim sayfaları hariç
2- ☐ Kaynakça hariç
3- ☐ Alıntılar hariç
4- ☐ Alıntılar dâhil
5- ☐ 5 kelimeden 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: ALİ İHSAN TOKAÇ
Öğrenci No: N19131976
Anabilim Dalı: MÜTERCİM TERCÜMANLIK
Programı: İNGİLİZCE MÜTERCİM TERCÜMANLIK

DANIŞMAN ONAYI

UYGUNDUR.

(Unvan, Ad Soyad, İmza)

HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
MASTER'S THESIS ORIGINALITY REPORT

HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION DEPARTMENT

Date: 21/09/2022

Thesis Title : SPORTS TRANSLATION IN TURKEY: A COMPARATIVE TEXTUAL ANALYSIS ABOUT CYCLING ON CYCLIST UK AND CYCLIST TÜRKİYE

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 20/09/2022 for the total of 111 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 5 %.

Filtering options applied:

1. ☐ Approval and Decleration sections excluded
2. ☐ Bibliography/Works Cited excluded
3. ☐ Quotes excluded
4. ☐ Quotes included
5. ☐ Match size up to 5 words excluded

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.

I respectfully submit this for approval.

Date and Signature

Name Surname: ALİ İHSAN TOKAÇ
Student No: N19131976
Department: TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION
Program: ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION

ADVISOR APPROVAL

APPROVED.

(Title, Name Surname, Signature)