

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

**ANALYSING THE REVISION PROCESS OF THE TRANSLATION OF EU
ACTS INTO TURKISH**

Master's Thesis

Ozan Yıldırım

Ankara-2021

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

**ANALYSING THE REVISION PROCESS OF THE TRANSLATION OF EU
ACTS INTO TURKISH**

Master's Thesis

Ozan Yıldırım

Supervisor

Prof. Dr. Ayfer Altay

Ankara-2021

ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL

This is to certify that this thesis titled “Analysing the Revision Process of the Translation of EU Acts into Turkish” and prepared by Ozan YILDIRIM meets with the committee’s approval unanimously as Master’s Thesis in the field of Translation Studies following the successful defense conducted in 14/07/2021.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. İsmail ERTON (Jury Chair)

Prof. Dr. Ayfer ALTAY (Supervisor)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hilal ERKAZANCI DURMUŞ (Jury Member)

Prof. Dr. Dilaver TENGİLİMOĞLU

Director

ETHICS DECLARATION

I hereby declare that;

- I prepared this thesis in accordance with Atılım University Graduate School of Social Sciences Thesis Writing Directive,
- I prepared this thesis within the framework of academic and ethics rules,
- I presented all information, documents, evaluations and findings in accordance with scientific ethical and moral principles,
- I cited all sources to which I made reference in my thesis,
- The work of art in this thesis is original,

I hereby acknowledge all possible loss of rights in case of a contrary circumstance (in case of any circumstance contradicting with my declaration).

14/07/2021

Ozan YILDIRIM

ÖZ

YILDIRIM, Ozan. AB Tasarruflarının Türkçe Çevirilerinin Revizyon Sürecinin İncelenmesi, Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Ankara, 2021.

Revizyon, çeviri sürecinin bir parçası olarak önemli bir göreve sahiptir. Bu çalışmada, bir aday ülke olarak Türkiye'yi de ilgilendiren Avrupa Birliği (AB) tasarruflarının Türkçe çeviri ve revizyon süreçlerine değinilmiştir. Dilbilimsel, teknik ve hukuki revizyon kategorilerinin ne olduklarına yer verilmişse de asıl odak dilbilimsel revizyon olmuştur. Tezin amacı, revizyona tabi tutulan çeviride ve revizyonda kullanılan izlemleri göstererek nicel ve nitel gözlemler sunmak; ayrıca bu izlemleri üst kategoride yerlileştirme veya yabancılaştırma kavramlarında toplayarak yüzdeler oranlarını göstermektir. Yöntem olarak Peter Newmark'ın 18 Çeviri İşlemi ile Lawrence Venuti'nin Friedrich Schleiermacher'dan esinlenerek geliştirdiği yerlileştirme ve yabancılaştırma kavramları kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada Türkçe çevirisi ve revizyonu tamamlanmış olan AB tasarrufları belli bir zaman aralığı kısıtlaması içinde taranarak incelemeye değer örneklere yer verilmiştir. Teknik terimlerin revizyon için zorluk yarattığı zamanlarda bir seçenek olarak ilgili AB tasarruflarının Almanca ve/veya Fransızca dil versiyonlarına da bakılmıştır. Bununla ilişkili olarak AB resmî dillerinde yayımlanan tüm tasarrufların eşdeğer yasal statüsüne de dikkat çekilmiştir. İncelenen çeviri ürünleri ve revizyondan geçen çeviri ürünlerinde kullanılan izlemler istatistiğe dökülmüş, grafiklerle görselleştirilmiş ve yorumlanmıştır. Bu tezde, AB tasarruflarının çeviri/revizyon sürecinden sorumlu tek yetkili kurum olan AB Başkanlığının çeviri/revizyon politikası ele alınarak oldukça özel kapsamlı, özgün ve fark yaratan bir çalışma yürütmek amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: AB Tasarruflarının Çevirisi, AB Tasarruflarının Revizyonu, AB Hukuk Dili, AB Başkanlığı, Hukuki Eşdeğerlik

ABSTRACT

YILDIRIM, Ozan. Analysing Turkish Revision Process of EU Acts, M.A. Thesis, Ankara, 2021.

Revision is a part of the translation process and it has an essential role. Turkish translation and revision processes of EU acts, which concerns Turkey as a candidate country, are discussed in this study. Although the linguistic, technical and legal revision categories are included, the focal point is the linguistic revision. The idea behind this thesis is to present quantitative and qualitative findings by showing the strategies employed in the translation subjected to revision and in the revision. Moreover, it aims to show percentages of the strategies by integrating them into a supercategory under the concept of domestication and foreignisation. The methodology is based upon Peter Newmark's 18 Translation Procedures and concepts of domestication and foreignisation which is first introduced by Friedrich Schleiermacher and remodelled by Lawrence Venuti. EU acts, whose translation and revision are completed, are overviewed with a certain year limitation and examples that are worth analysing are presented in this study. When technical terms create a challenge for revision, French and/or German-language version of the EU acts are referred to. Referring to this issue, it is highlighted that each language version of EU acts has equal legal status. Strategies employed in the translation and revision products are given as statistical data, visualised by means of graphics and interpreted. In this thesis, it is intended to conduct a considerably specific, original and distinctive study discussing the translation/revision policy of the Directorate for EU Affairs in Turkey, which is the only authorised institution responsible for the translation/revision process of EU acts.

Keywords: Translation of EU Acts, Revision of EU Acts, EU Legal Language, Directorate for EU Affairs in Turkey, Legal Equivalence

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I gained considerable knowledge in EU legal language, basics of EU law and implementation, and the revision policy of the Directorate for EU Affairs in Turkey, thanks to my master's thesis. I would like to express my sincere appreciation to those who contributed to this study, encouraged and supported me.

Foremost, I would like to pay my special regards to the supervisor, Prof. Ayfer ALTAY for her invaluable effort, perspective, experience and devotion. Even during the painful days of this coronavirus pandemic, she paid extra attention to the idea exchange, literature contribution, current issues and giving original view for the master's thesis. With the knowledgeable guidance, she broadened my mind not only during the writing process but also with her beneficial MA classes.

I wish to express my deepest gratitude to the chairperson of the department, Prof. N. Berrin AKSOY for her sincere attitudes, for increasing my motivation and for being such a decent lady. I also show my gratitude to the research assistant at Dokuz Eylül University, Ms Jasmin E. DURANER DİKMEN for her sincere and strong dialogue, for improving my motivation and for sharing her professional experience with me. Her support even after my graduation is invaluable to me.

I would like to recognise the invaluable assistance of the Law and Economics' bachelor student in Vienna, Filip TACK for his opinions, for assisting me with anything about German and for being such a cheerful friend and teacher to me. I also acknowledge Fabien Yves MARCQUE VIEIRA for assisting me with French and for being a great friend and teacher to me.

Last but most certainly not least, I am indebted to the EU specialist at the Directorate for EU Affairs in Turkey, Ms Özge ÖZMEN ÖZTÜRK for her assistance, for being a perfect instructor, for her strong and positive dialogue. I would like to acknowledge my family, friends and anybody whom I could not thank with their names.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ÖZ	i
ABSTRACT	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
INTRODUCTION	1
METHODOLOGY	5
1. A BRIEF LOOK INTO THE EU LEGISLATION	11
1.1. Sources of the EU Law	11
1.1.1. Written sources	11
1.1.2. Unwritten Sources	21
1.2. The Multilingual Policy of the Union	22

2. LEGAL LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS	25
.....	
2.1. Translation of EU Acts	28
2.2. Why are EU Acts Translated into Turkish?	30
2.3. Features of a Translator of Official Documents	31
3. LEGAL EQUIVALENCE	33
3.1. Quality Criteria and Language Quality Assessment	33
3.2. Translation and Revision Process in the Directorate in Turkey	38
.....	
4. DATA ANALYSIS	43
5. DISCUSSION	87
CONCLUSION	91
BIBLIOGRAPHY	97
ANNEXES	105
1. Annex 1: <i>Résumé</i> (Abstract in French)	105
2. Annex 2: <i>Zusammenfassung</i> (Abstract in German)	106
TURNITIN – SIMILARITY REPORT	107
<i>CURRICULUM VITÆ</i>	116

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Study

This study aims to define the translation and revision processes in the European Union (EU), to explain revision categories of the Directorate for EU Affairs in Turkey, to compare the unrevised and revised versions and analyse the strategies employed, to make use of other language versions to clarify purely technical terms and to show whether the revised acts are domesticated or foreignised.

Research Questions

- Which strategies are mostly employed in the translation process?
- Which strategies are mostly employed in the revision process?
- What are the percentages of the strategies employed in the revision process that fall under the categories of domestication and foreignisation?

Problem and Hypothesis

The reason why a translation is subject to revision and how it is corrected shapes the problem of this study. In this thesis, it is hypothesised that unrevised acts employ foreignisation whereas revised acts employ domestication.

Limitations

Examples examined under the data analysis are mostly within the secondary law of the EU and the time limitation is between 2000 and 2020.

Theoretical Framework

18 Translation Procedures by Peter Newmark and Domestication & Foreignisation by Lawrence Venuti are used.

Revision has an essential role in any field of translation. As for the translation of legal texts, especially for multilingual ones, rules and standards are set by many institutions, directorates, and offices. EU acts are one such multilingual legal text and have a plethora of standards from style to form, terminology to punctuation, which differ from the translation of national legal documents. In Turkey, the Directorate for EU Affairs affiliated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the role in conducting

Turkey and EU relations and accession negotiations. The Department of EU Law and Translation coordinates the translation of the EU *acquis* into Turkish through a quality-based approach, considering the dynamics of the negotiation process, in coordination with other line ministries, where necessary; in addition, the Department revises the translated EU acts and maintains an inventory. The Department has been managing the ongoing work in order to develop standard terminology and quality, creating the EU terminology database (TermAB) and updating its style guide used to translate the EU *acquis*. This study seeks to clarify the following research questions by textual analysis and comparison mostly of the secondary law of the EU:

1. Which strategies are mostly employed in the translation process?
2. Which strategies are mostly employed in the revision process?
3. What are the percentages of the strategies employed in the revision process that fall under the categories of domestication and foreignisation?

Despite the fact that the Directorate for EU Affairs affiliated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Turkey coordinates EU affairs, not enough academic studies exist on the translation of EU acts, achieving equivalence and revision process. Hence, more detailed studies are required in order to display the translation and revision process other than the instructions inscribed in the EU Translation Guide published by the Directorate. The EU suggests standardisation in each language version, but the question is how is equivalence achieved in the Turkish version? How does the revision process work? What are the methods employed?

The negotiation process for Turkey to become an EU Member State has been lengthy. Even though legal and international relations studies discuss the EU in-depth, translation studies discuss multilingualism and the role of translation rarely in Turkey. After the establishment of the Secretariat General for EU Affairs in Turkey, the first steps to standardise the translation process were taken, including employing several translators to work on EU affairs. Since the beginning, the translators have been

working to build frameworks for the translation and revision processes, in line with the European Union translation standards in order to maintain authenticity; and all language versions have the same legal value. While only a few translators and EU specialists were employed in the Secretariat initially; now the Directorate has legal specialists, EU specialists, and translators.

EU is a supranational organisation which combines multilingual and multinational elements. Translation has a significant role in the adoption of the legal acts so that each Member State can comprehend and practice them fully. The EU language reflects the supranational nature of the Union. In this context, multilingualism is a significant concept to be considered. Owing to the multilingual policy of the EU states, the Union's motto united in diversity represents the crucial benefaction that linguistic diversity and language learning contribute to the European project. Languages unite people and make different countries and their cultures accessible, as well as reinforce intercultural empathy. All official languages are equally important in the EU ("About multilingualism policy", 2019).

It is not possible to examine every other official language version so that English takes the primary share in the study, and it is followed to some extent by French and German. Analysis in the given study is carried out by textual analysis and comparison mostly within the secondary law of the EU. Time limitation is between 2000 and 2020. As for the theoretical framework, 18 Translation Procedures by Peter Newmark and Domestication/Foreignisation by Lawrence Venuti are used. The reason for the time limitation and specific aspects of the procedures (strategies) in question can be found under the title of "2. Methodology" in detail.

METHODOLOGY

This study analyses the revision process conducted by the Directorate for EU Affairs in Turkey. The aim of this analysis is to deal with revision categories, which are respectively linguistic, technical and legal revision, as well as to present statistical data about strategies employed. Linguistic revision examines language quality in terms of stylistic features, cohesion and coherence, omission and addition that can change the meaning or cause wordiness, fluency, conformity to the translation guide, and accurate transfer. Translators in the Directorate are responsible for the linguistic revision. Technical revision examines domain-specific technical terms and jargon. Experts of the related fields and translators are responsible together for the technical revision. Legal revision examines whether a translated and linguistically revised act fulfils legal aspects in terms of form, effect, function and so forth. Legal specialists of the Directorate are responsible for the legal revision. The focal point of the thesis is primarily linguistic revision.

The discussion is chiefly about certain parts of EU acts being subject to revision. Strategies employed both in translation and revision processes are examined. Thus, revised and unrevised versions are given together under the title of “6. Data Analysis”; and these excerpts lead to present statistical data of the strategies employed. Unrevised versions have critical importance as they show why this translation is subject to revision and how it is corrected. Statistics reached demonstrate what strategy is predominantly employed in translation by the related department of the Directorate. French and German versions, besides the English version, are also referred to for certain examples. Sometimes, English version alone is not clear enough, especially when technical terms are in question. Hence, legally equivalent German or French version, or sometimes both of them together are referred to in the data analysis to clarify a technical term. It is critical to note that the use of other language versions is limited only to the translation of technical concepts or terms which are unfamiliar or not found in the target language and culture.

Analysis in this study is carried out by textual analysis and comparison lies mostly within the secondary law of the EU. As for the theoretical framework, 18 Translation Procedures by Newmark and Domestication/Foreignisation by Venuti are used. Newmark (1991) claims that a translator of non-literary texts faces less inaccurate or poorly written texts as compared to a translator of literary texts. Newmark (1998) also claims that translation methods are for the whole text, while translation procedures are either for sentences or smaller units of a language such as phrases. In the following list, the translation procedures for non-literary texts, named by Newmark, and which is employed as the criteria in the present thesis take place. The focal point is contextual factors; therefore, metaphor and metalanguage are not discussed. The following strategies are briefly given under the methodology title, but detailed definitions and examples is given under the data analysis. Newmark (1988) lists the procedures as below:

1. TRANSFERENCE is an emprunt, a loan word, or a transcription.
2. NATURALISATION adapts a word from the source language into the standard pronunciation and then to standard morphology of the target language.
3. CULTURAL EQUIVALENT is an approximate translation of a word in the source language into a cultural word in the target language.
4. FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENT also relates to cultural words where a culture-free word is utilised, or possibly a new term is created.
5. DESCRIPTIVE EQUIVALENT means the description could be weighted in translation.

6. **SYNONYM** is used where a comparable match may or may not be possible. When a word from the source language is essential but does not have a clear and exact equivalent, finding a synonym might be a good solution.
7. **THROUGH-TRANSLATION** in other words, the calque or loan translation. It is the literal translation of names of the organisations, common collocations, the components of compounds and phrases.
8. **SHIFT** as Catford (2000) calls it and **TRANPOSITION** as Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet (2000) describe. This involves a translation procedure which consists of changing the grammar from the source language to the target language.
9. **MODULATION** or modification as Vinay and Darbelnet (2000) define it. It is a translation strategy through different opinions, perspectives and also often category of thoughts.
10. **RECOGNISED TRANSLATION**: A professional translator is generally required to follow the recognised translation of any institutional term. If appropriate, the translator may disregard the official translation which is an indirect sign of disagreement with the official translation.
11. **TRANSLATION LABEL** in other words, a provisional translation. It is usually used for a relatively new concept.
12. **COMPENSATION**: This can happen when loss of meaning, sound-effect metaphor or pragmatic effect in a part of a sentence is replaced in another part, or in a contiguous sentence.

13. **COMPONENTIAL ANALYSIS:** This breaks up a lexical unit into its sense components. Essentially, the sense that constitutes a lexical unit may be referential and/or pragmatic. Overall, a source language word can be differentiated from a target language word in terms of form, composition, size and role of its referent; and additionally in relation to its cultural context and connotations, as well as in its currency, period, social class usage and its degree of formality, emotional tone, generality or technicality and, lastly, in the pragmatic effect of its sound composition, e.g., onomatopoeia or repetitive phonemes or suggestive symbolical consonantal clusters.
14. **REDUCTION/EXPANSION** is to broaden or tighten the concept or term.
15. **PARAPHRASE** is elaborating or defining the meaning.
16. **EQUIVALENCE/ADAPTATION** is to adapt a motto, phrase, event and so forth into the target culture.
17. **COUPLETS, OR TRIPLETS, QUADRUPLETS...** These encompass two, or three, or four of the previously mentioned procedures for solving a particular issue.
18. **NOTES/ADDITIONS/GLOSSES:** This is extra information about cultural, technical, linguistic and such issues.

Venuti (1995) principally defines translation in two categories: domestication and foreignisation. In his point of view, translation is not only limited to words solely, but culture also plays a considerable role. Inspiring from Friedrich Schleiermacher (1977), who points out these concepts in his lectures in 1813, Venuti improves domestication and foreignisation. These two concepts also create some serious clash of ideas and divide translators also into two groups. Domestication is described as taking the writer

home, making the writer familiar to the reader; foreignisation is described as sending the reader away, making the reader familiar to the writer in the simplest and easiest way. Cultural equivalence, descriptive equivalence, expansion and reduction, naturalisation, notes and glosses are domestication strategies, whilst transference and through-translation are foreignisation strategies.

Unrevised and revised Turkish versions have no specific number like CELEX number whereas the English version has. Revised Turkish versions were requested from the Directorate for EU Affairs. When the revision is completed and there is no restriction to make it public, the revised Turkish version of an EU act can be requested from the Directorate, any time. As for the unrevised Turkish versions, thanks to the MA classes on EU Texts, they were reached as course material.

Fifty different excerpts from EU acts are analysed, and the most common and problematic challenges are given under the title of “6. Data Analysis”. EU acts which are subject to the analysis are not given in the form of complete texts; they are either given under different titles, or some of the acts are eliminated to refrain from falling into repetition. This study is limited to the documents published between 2000 and 2020 on the grounds that acts between the given years are consecutively available with their translation in hand. The acts were chosen on the basis whether they contain examples that worth discussion. The main reason for not limiting topic but the year is to show the problems encountered in various fields, but not in a specific technical field. This is a combination of qualitative and quantitative study in terms of analysing the procedures (strategies) employed both in the translation and revision processes and giving what strategy statistically holds how much place within the revised acts in a pie chart. Consequently whether the revised final text is closer to the source or target culture and system is discussed; in other words the discussion ends the revised final texts are generally domesticated or foreignized.

XXXXXS
GCRS

1. A BRIEF LOOK INTO THE EU LEGISLATION

Under this title, written and unwritten sources of the EU law, multilingualism policy of the EU and views of the forerunners on this issue, and the question why EU acts are translated into Turkish take place.

1.1. Sources of the EU Law

Rule of law constitutes the fundamental principal of the European Union, with all actions based on the founding treaties. These treaties have been approved democratically by all Member States. EU law affects each Member State and is a part of their legal system. Thus, EU law affects the Member States, either directly or indirectly, when it enters into force. EU acts aim to put into practice the objectives of the EU treaties. The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union lists the legal acts in Article number 288. Any institution can adopt regulations, directives, decisions, recommendations, and opinions. In that way, they will utilise the relevant competencies of the Union. A regulation essentially means an act which includes a general application. As it is stated in each regulation, it is binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States; in other words, the addressee includes all Member States. A directive is also binding; however, it is binding as to the results. In other words, national authorities of each Member State choose the form or method to implement directives. A decision is also binding in its entirety; however, in contrast to regulation, the addressee is not all Member States but the specified Member State, natural or legal persons. As for recommendations and opinions, they do not have binding force (European Parliament [EP], 2020).

1.1.1. Written sources

Written sources of the EU are primary law and secondary law. The primary law includes treaties in general; referring to founding treaties, amending treaties,

accession treaties, protocols and annexes annexed to the treaties, EU Charter of fundamental rights in detail. The secondary law includes, as Article 289 TFEU lists, legislative acts, i.e. regulations, directives, decisions, non-legislative acts, i.e. implementing, delegating acts, and non-binding acts, i.e. recommendations, opinions. The related article of the TFEU is given below.

7.6.2016	EN	Official Journal of the European Union	C 202/172
<i>Article 289</i>			
<p>1. The ordinary legislative procedure shall consist in the joint adoption by the European Parliament and the Council of a regulation, directive or decision on a proposal from the Commission. This procedure is defined in Article 294.</p> <p>2. In the specific cases provided for by the Treaties, the adoption of a regulation, directive or decision by the European Parliament with the participation of the Council, or by the latter with the participation of the European Parliament, shall constitute a special legislative procedure.</p> <p>3. Legal acts adopted by legislative procedure shall constitute legislative acts.</p> <p>4. In the specific cases provided for by the Treaties, legislative acts may be adopted on the initiative of a group of Member States or of the European Parliament, on a recommendation from the European Central Bank or at the request of the Court of Justice or the European Investment Bank.</p>			

(EUR-Lex, 2016)

The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union adopt legislative acts. As for the special legislative procedure, only either the Parliament or the Council take action. The legal basis in the Treaties determines the type of act. No formal hierarchy exists among acts; in other words, none of the acts is either superior or inferior to another. According to its addressee, a legislative act is legally binding to a Member State, natural or legal person. Any legislative act must include an explicit reference to the relevant provisions, which take place in the primary law, and this builds the legal base. Without exception, every legislative act is published in the Official Journal of the EU. Kramer (2011) explains following acts:

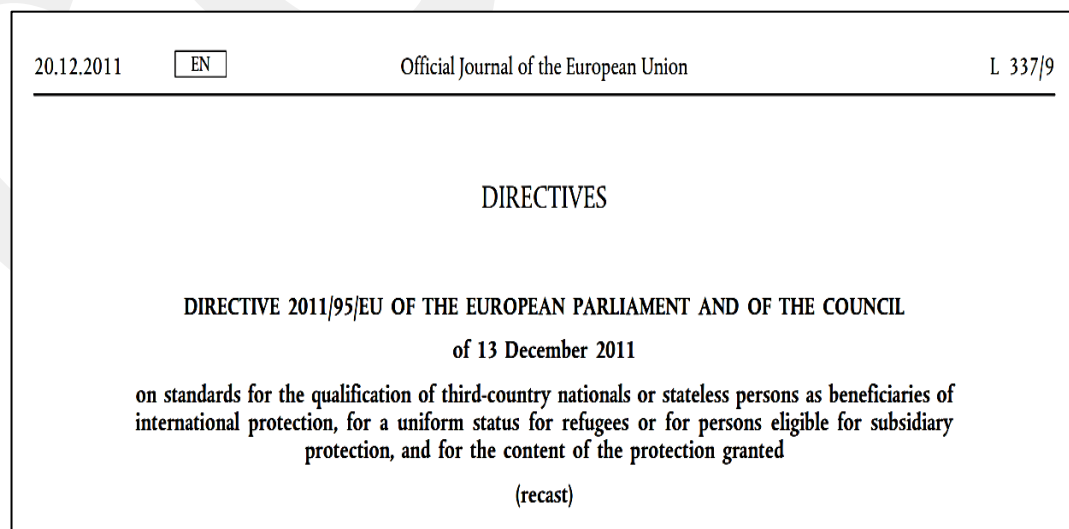
1. **REGULATION** stipulates pinpointed and detailed rules. It is for general application; in other words, it possesses the applicability automatically and uniformly to all Member States. It is directly applicable; thus, national

authorities of the Member States do not transpose it into their national law. Furthermore, each Member State must adopt implementing measures. It supersedes national law with regards to its reach and organisation. An example of a Regulation is as follows:



(EUR-Lex, 2020)

2. **DIRECTIVE** is binding as to the results. In contrast to a regulation, it is necessary for the national authorities to transpose a directive. Furthermore, it requires implementing measures and is adopted with the aim to harmonise the Member States' laws.



(EUR-Lex, 2011)

3. DECISION is binding to the specified Member State, natural or legal persons. When it does not owe a specified addressee, then it is of general application. It is customary that the Council adopts a decision to set up individual bodies or procedures. As is regulation, it is directly applicable; thus, the national authorities do not transpose it into their national law. This is notified to the specified Member State, natural or legal persons taking place in the addressee and then it takes effect upon notification.

28.12.2013	EN	Official Journal of the European Union	L 354/171
DECISIONS			
DECISION No 1386/2013/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL			
of 20 November 2013			
on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'			
(Text with EEA relevance)			

(EUR-Lex, 2013)

It is customary that the European Commission adopts a non-legislative act. In order to follow the delegation, the EC drafts delegated acts; and in order to implement a legislative act, the Commission drafts implementing acts. A non-legislative act always succeeds a legislative act and must first delegate to the Commission the power to adopt it.

4. **IMPLEMENTING ACT** is adopted to set up uniform conditions for implementing legislative acts. It brings the existing rules into force taking place in legislative acts and sets out either standards, or procedures, or mechanisms. It includes procedural rules on how to notify, how to provide information and how to communicate, as well as rules setting up various mechanisms and introducing quantities.

L 77/62	EN	Official Journal of the European Union	23.3.2016
REGULATION (EU) 2016/401 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 implementing the anti-circumvention mechanism provided for in the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Georgia, of the other part			

(EUR-Lex, 2016)

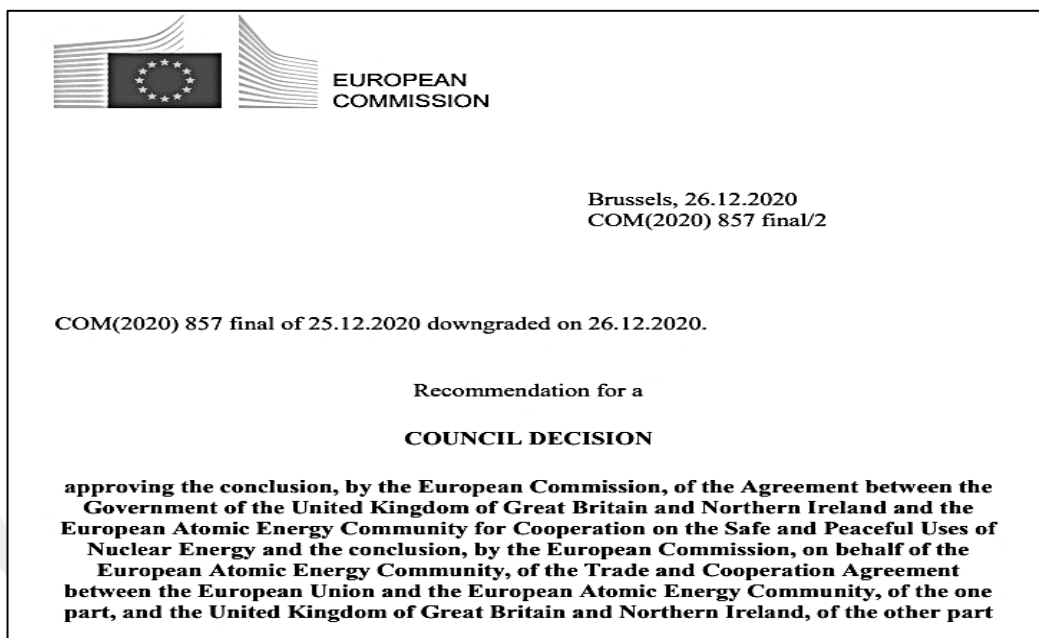
5. **DELEGATED ACT** delegates to the Commission the power to adopt non-legislative acts to supplement certain non-essential elements of the legislative acts. It includes non-essential rules to the legislative acts; thus, it changes their framework. It may amend certain non-essential elements of the legislative acts, introducing formal changes to a text of legislative act by deleting or replacing some key statements. A legislative act explicitly stipulates the conditions to which the delegation is subject.

L 68/62	EN	Official Journal of the European Union	26.2.2021
COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2021/340 of 17 December 2020 amending Delegated Regulations (EU) 2019/2013, (EU) 2019/2014, (EU) 2019/2015, (EU) 2019/2016, (EU) 2019/2017 and (EU) 2019/2018 with regard to energy labelling requirements for electronic displays, household washing machines and household washer-dryers, light sources, refrigerating appliances, household dishwashers, and refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function (Text with EEA relevance)			

(EUR-Lex, 2021)

The European Commission determines what the Member States do: the “what” question is described in a delegated act. The legislation must be modified due to new circumstances in a delegated act. When the European Commission specifies how the Member States need to act to carry out the given obligation under the legislative act, then it is an implementing act. Differing from a delegated act, the “how” question is described in an implemented act. National law practises arising from EU legislation are implemented and enforced uniformly in an implementing act.

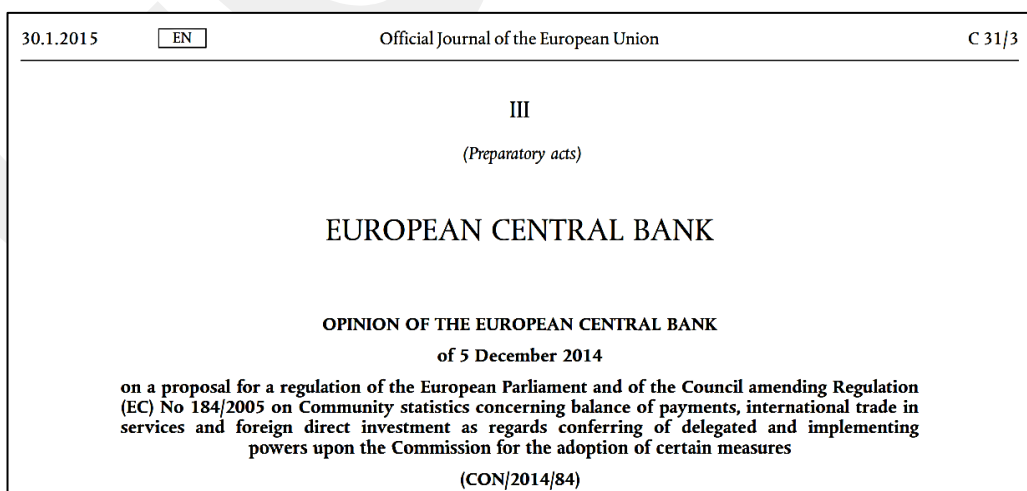
6. RECOMMENDATION does not owe a legal obligation to the addressee. Since the Lisbon Treaty has come into force, the Council drafts recommendations; however, the Commission or the European Central Bank may also draft them on some occasions.



(EUR-Lex, 2020)

The abovementioned Recommendation refers to the withdrawal of the United Kingdom. It concerns the relations and links between the Union and its institutions and the UK after the Brexit.

7. OPINION does not owe a legal obligation in terms of the subject, either. The Council, Commission, Parliament, Court of Justice, and agencies may draft an opinion.



(EUR-Lex, 2015)

8. NOTICE, GUIDELINE, RESOLUTION, DECLARATION, COMMUNICATION, WHITE AND GREEN PAPERS are the other non-binding acts. They are not listed under the Article 288 of the TFEU. Notices and guidelines can be published in certain fields, resolutions and declarations are concerning mainly the Union's politics, communications are informative texts on policies for EU citizens, white papers are proposals for the Union's action on an area and green papers start a consultation at the Union level.

a. Notice:

8.5.2019	EN	Official Journal of the European Union	C 157/1
<p>II <i>(Information)</i></p> <p>INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES</p> <p>EUROPEAN COMMISSION</p> <p>Commission notice on guidance on cooperative procurement in the fields of defence and security (Defence and Security Procurement Directive 2009/81/EC) <i>(Text with EEA relevance)</i> (2019/C 157/01)</p>			

(EUR-Lex, 2019)

b. Guideline:

21.1.2016	EN	Official Journal of the European Union	L 14/25
<p>GUIDELINES</p> <p>GUIDELINE (EU) 2016/64 OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK of 18 November 2015 amending Guideline (EU) 2015/510 on the implementation of the Eurosystem monetary policy framework (General Documentation Guideline) (ECB/2015/34)</p>			

(EUR-Lex, 2016)

c. Resolution:

15.2.2018	EN	Official Journal of the European Union	C 58/9
			Tuesday 12 April 2016
P8_TA(2016)0102			
The situation in the Mediterranean and the need for a holistic EU approach to migration			
European Parliament resolution of 12 April 2016 on the situation in the Mediterranean and the need for a holistic EU approach to migration (2015/2095(INI))			
(2018/C 058/02)			

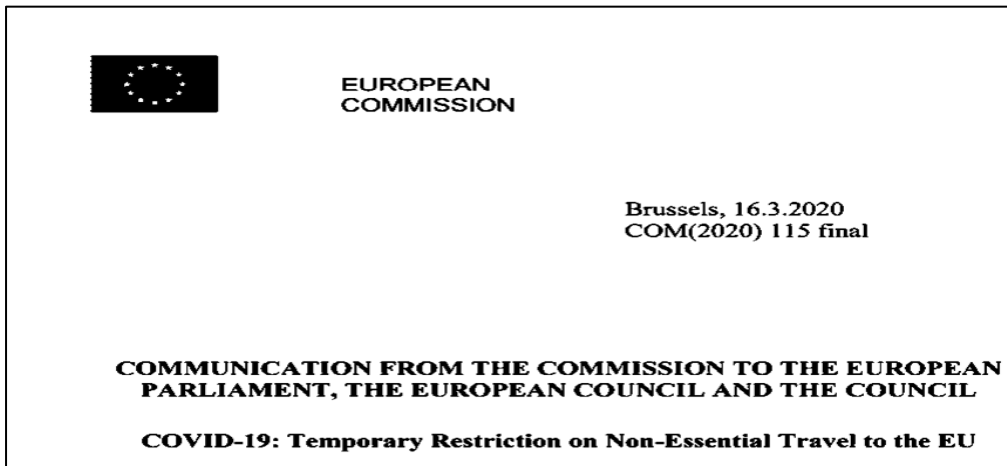
(EUR-Lex, 2018)

d. Declaration:

31.1.2020	EN	Official Journal of the European Union	C 34/1
II			
<i>(Information)</i>			
INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES			
COUNCIL			
Political declaration setting out the framework for the future relationship between the European Union and the United Kingdom			
(2020/C 34/01)			

(EUR-Lex, 2020)

e. Communication:

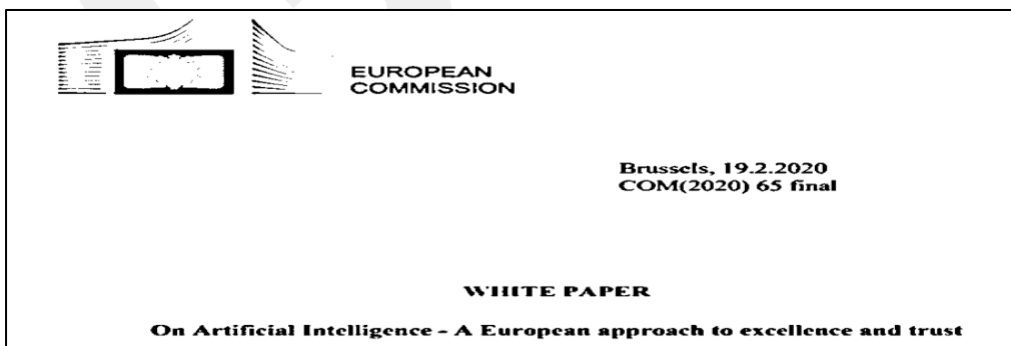


(EUR-Lex, 2020)

f. Green paper and white paper:



(EUR-Lex, 2007)



(EUR-Lex, 2020)

1.1.2. Unwritten sources

Rulings of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) are the only unwritten source of the EU law. The role of the CJEU is to interpret EU law and to ensure that each Member State applies it in the same way. Moreover, the Court settles legal disputes of the Member States and EU institutions.

The CJEU involves two different courts: one of them is the Court of Justice; which is composed of one judge from each Member State and eleven advocates general. The Court of Justice is responsible for handling requests for preliminary rulings from national courts, certain actions for annulment and appeals. The other court is the General Court which involves two judges from each Member State. It establishes rules on actions for annulment brought by individuals, companies and, in some cases, EU governments.

The most common types of cases can be counted as preliminary rulings, infringement proceedings, actions for failure to act, actions for annulment, and actions for damages (“Court of Justice of the European Union”, 2020).

Article 19 of the Treaty on European Union shows what the CJEU does. The aim of Article 19 is to constitute supplementary law appointing the CJEU as the decisive court to guarantee that EU law is properly functioning and is duly applied. In the interpretation of the EU law, CJEU creates a link to fill any gap after primary and secondary law. Any interpretation of the CJEU is official and legally binding; therefore, judgments are referred to as a source of law.

Article 19

1. The Court of Justice of the European Union shall include the Court of Justice, the General Court and specialised courts. It shall ensure that in the interpretation and application of the Treaties the law is observed.

Member States shall provide remedies sufficient to ensure effective legal protection in the fields covered by Union law.

2. The Court of Justice shall consist of one judge from each Member State. It shall be assisted by Advocates-General.

The General Court shall include at least one judge per Member State.

The Judges and the Advocates-General of the Court of Justice and the Judges of the General Court shall be chosen from persons whose independence is beyond doubt and who satisfy the conditions set out in Articles 253 and 254 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. They shall be appointed by common accord of the governments of the Member States for six years. Retiring Judges and Advocates-General may be reappointed.

3. The Court of Justice of the European Union shall, in accordance with the Treaties:

- (a) rule on actions brought by a Member State, an institution or a natural or legal person;
- (b) give preliminary rulings, at the request of courts or tribunals of the Member States, on the interpretation of Union law or the validity of acts adopted by the institutions;
- (c) rule in other cases provided for in the Treaties.

(EUR-Lex, 2016)

1.2. The Multilingual Policy of the Union

A language means a lot. Each language defines cultural identity of the country and they also have their own identities. Moreover, they are a significant component of a shared inheritance. The EU has effective multilingualism policies and initiatives which strengthen the opportunities of citizens. The EU is committed to EU citizens' employability, access to services and rights, and solidarity. Social cohesion and enhanced intercultural dialogue, together with language skills, have a significant role in order to fulfil that commitment. Article 22 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU preserves linguistic diversity ("Linguistic diversity", 2020).

*Article 22***Cultural, religious and linguistic diversity**

The Union shall respect cultural, religious and linguistic diversity.

(Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union)

The EU's motto united in diversity symbolises the essential contribution that linguistic diversity and language learning make to the European project. The EU poses a great effort to develop language competences, and in parallel with that, the Union improves the effectiveness of language teaching in schools. The Member States stay committed to multilingualism and draft Council Conclusions accordingly. The European Commission has an ambitious goal together with national governments in order for all citizens to learn at least two foreign languages; overall, the Commission promote language learning at an early age.

The European Day of Languages, organised on 26th September annually, is an opportunity to promote language learning and linguistic diversity, an initiative coordinated by the Commission, the Europe Centre for Modern Languages, language institutions and citizens across Europe. This event raises awareness of the linguistic diversity in Europe; to promote cultural and linguistic diversity; and to encourage EU citizens, young and old alike, to learn languages (“Linguistic diversity”, 2020).

Theo Van Els (2001) addresses multilingualism issues in the EU and their communicative aspect. As the multilingual policy of the Union explicitly states, any official document becomes valid and is officially recognised, only if it is translated in the relevant official language. In other words, each Member State that is part of the Union has their official language, which is automatically an official language of the EU. Accordingly, any EU citizen can enjoy using their language as long as it is one of the official languages of the EU and has a response from the capital also in their language.

Susan Šarčević (1994) also addresses multilingualism in the EU. To name any official document of supranational institutions such as the EU, referring to the concept of institutional texts, she suggests parallel texts as a term in order to define the equally authentic text of the same instrument existing in two or more languages. Furthermore, she claims that authoritative translations are also referred to as authentic texts as long as they are legally binding. As for the status of Turkish, it is discussed under the subtitle “4.2. Why are EU Acts Translated into Turkish?”.

2. LEGAL LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

Each text type has its own distinctive features; this is also the case for a legal text. Even though these features seem general, they primarily address a western perspective and they have developed due to certain events throughout history. Ayfer Altay (2002) states the characteristics of the legal style as follows:

- a. **ARCHAIC VOCABULARY** with references to very old texts such as judicial decisions, contracts and so forth, referring to their omnipresent quality and the validity of rules, doctrines and such.
- b. **FORMALITY**, using a formal and ritualistic language, keeping and protecting old-fashioned phrases and formal rules.
- c. **COMPLEXITY**, using long and complex sentences as the full stop means a new concept or context.

Peter Meijes Tiersma (1999) contributes to the use of long and complex sentences by suggesting that legal texts use five times more “and/or” conjunctions than other writing styles. Peter Goodrich (1987) defines studying law as studying a professional argot, referring to a professional language spoken by jurists (or jargon, which is a formal language of law), besides studying technical and archaic vocabulary. David Mellinkoff (1963) defines this domain-specific legal language as legalese and adds that legal professionals have tried to maintain its exclusivity and safeguard trade secrets through drafting an unknown tongue (as cited Altay, 2002).

Enrique Alcaraz Varó et al. (2002) also define certain features of the legal language such as Latinisms, terms borrowed from French or that have a Norman origin, formality and archaic orthography, archaic adverbs, archaic phrases, and redundancy because of the abundant use of synonyms or near-synonyms, and use of euphemism, either archaic or contemporary.

It is important to note that any legal text should be considered under the scope of specialised texts. Altay (2013) states that specialised texts have a discourse which is different from daily language and discourse; therefore, translators have to adopt a certain kind of approach to such texts. Deductively, it can be read that deliberate specialisation and limitation have been created; hence the communication has been restricted within a specialised group of professionals.

Altay (2013) point out that the main features of legal English are examined under seven categories:

- I. Unusually long and complex sentences: the format of the English legal documents contains long sentences without a full stop, as a full stop means a deviation from the content and context.
- II. Old and extraordinary structures: phrases such as herein contained, hereinbefore reserved, hereinafter referred to as and so forth can be seen in an average legal text.
- III. Passive and third-person sentence structure: starting the sentence with first- or second-person would be subjective; therefore, it is written in the third-person singular.
- IV. Ambiguity: phrases such as due process, probable cause, (un)reasonable, fair division and so forth can be seen in an average legal text. The translator should not be tempted to interpret ambiguous terms or phrases but reproduce the ambiguity as literally as possible.
- V. Metaphors: legal texts are categorised under the informative texts (Reiß, 1989), yet they are not free of figurative elements. Phrases such as on all fours with (in complete agreement with), running with the land (ownership of the land), burden of proof and so forth are a part of legal texts.
- VI. Tenses in legal English: the modal verb of shall never indicates a future meaning, it indicates an obligation or sanction.
- VII. Purely technical terms: phrases such as liferent, estoppel, barrister, solicitor, bring an action are a part of legal texts.

The concept of globalisation has increased the importance of legal translation. Especially after the World War II, economic, political and social integration have been much stronger. The share of international trade has increased; thus, new sales contracts and agreements, being a subject of commercial law and law of obligations, need to be translated. Legal terminology and concepts have been cumulatively developing (Altay, 2013).

Stella Szantova Giordano (2013) suggests that the main problem is not to achieve equivalence in the target language; a legal translator may use an explanatory translation if the legal document allows. However, it is not always possible, and a legal translator cannot either use a parenthetical or referential explanation with a footnote. Furthermore, a common myth for legal translators is that people tend to think that a legal translator is an office person with dictionaries and accordingly, any bilingual is able to deliver any translation including legal one.

In order to simplify the abovementioned arguments, it can be easily claimed that the legal language (it is named argot, jargon, or legalese by different scholars or translation forerunners) have been deliberately preserved by legal professionals. To achieve this, legal texts are full of long sentences, unusual sentence structures, flexible or vague language, technical vocabulary and archaic terminology, conservative language and attitude, legal homonyms (Tiersma, 1999), synonyms and near-synonyms, and different use of grammar. Taking everything into consideration, a translator of EU acts always needs to bear in mind that the flexible and vague language should also be kept in the target text.

As for the global legal language, it is a troublesome concept. Global legal language is one of the most controversial issues for international or supranational organisations. Karen McAuliffe (2012), quoting from Tiersma, states that the EU is dedicated to multilingualism; thus, translation, without doubt, is a necessary task of the Union. In this dynamic process, it is also possible to establish a joint data bank in order to ensure uniformity and precise terminology. Maurizio Gotti (2009) asks similar questions as

whether legal language is also a part of globalisation when legal systems are interconnected, and mutually essential. Translation is one of the considerable outcomes of globalisation. Notably, in such international alliances as the EU, translation undoubtedly carries a significant share. Creating the EU *acquis*, the Member States have noticed that the legislative process has been a challenging path; translation of the legislation has been a problematic continuum, let alone drafting common legislation. Taking into account that the EU has already 24 official languages, translation, as Umberto Eco (1993) once said, is the language of Europe.

Šarčević (2012) states that any term in one legal document does not always exactly correspond to another one, in terms of their legal language and legal culture. However, it is expected that any inter- or supranational act needs to be systematic, parallel, and consistent to one another. It should be remembered that any act in question includes gains and losses; in other words, it may include slight dissimilarities in the meaning during the translation process. In order to achieve systematicity, to draw parallelism and to keep consistency, a translator of official documents has to be qualified with certain requirements.

As legal instruments, EU acts are binding for all Member States and prescriptive by nature just like any other legal text that may result in sanctions. The translation of such documents needs to be conducted meticulously in order to be implemented conveniently. Therefore, the translator of EU acts is supposed to be aware of some facts such as legal language, legal equivalence, features of official documents and other similar issues.

2.1. Translation of EU Acts

One of the main problems of translation studies is untranslatability. EU acts also contributes to untranslatability with the domain-specific language. Many discussions arise from untranslatability issues; and how to solve them. The problem of untranslatability in question could either stem from linguistic, contextual or cultural reasons. Andrejs Veisbergs (2005) lists what untranslatability means under different categories as follows:

- a. Linguistic untranslatability defines grammatical mismatches between the source text and target text.
- b. Contextual untranslatability defines idioms, puns, neologisms and so forth; in other words, it defines words or phrases which are not meaningful when translated word for word but are meaningful in a context. To clarify, idioms, puns, neologisms and such reach a meaning only if they are in a context.
- c. Cultural untranslatability defines every cultural issue which belongs to a culture and specific for a culture, and certainly, reach a meaning in the culture it belongs to.

Untranslatability is a challenging problem to solve but at one point or another it needs to be solved. Untranslatability creates a gap in the target language and this gap is called lacuna (or plural lacunae). Linguistic gap or lacuna can occur when the target language does not have the word or the notion; when the target culture has the notion, but the not the common or acceptable word. Moreover, the word and notion have already been used and seen acceptable, a new word or expression can be coined to create a new jargon, and this is called neologism. A translator of these acts should fix the lacunae occurring at any level. A translator can solve the untranslatability by employing borrowings, calques, neologisms, localisation of cultural realia and many more. In data analysis, some of these methods and similar examples can be found.

Vinay and Darbelnet (2000) states that:

- a. borrowing means delivering a word or expression from the source language into the target language (e.g., *inter alia*, *déjà vu*, *tiyatrolu*).
- b. calque means a type of borrowing that a word or and expression is transferred from the source language into the target language; however, the word or each component of an expression is translated literally [e.g., *gökdelen*, *superman*, *pomme d'Adam (âdemelması)*].

- c. neologism means a word or expression that is not common in daily language. It is created either for technical or literary concerns [e.g., workaholic (*işkolik*), *tipkibasım* (photocopy), *örnekseme* (analogy)]
- d. localisation of cultural realia means developing familiarity a concept in the source language into a domestic concept in the target language (e.g., Black Friday – *Muhteşem/Efsane/Şahane Cuma*¹).

2.2. Why are EU Acts Translated into Turkish?

Currently, together with Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia; Turkey is a candidate country; in other words, it is in the process of transposing EU legislation into national law. The EU-Turkey negotiating framework states that the translation and acceptance of the *acquis* of the Union is an inevitable necessity; in other words, the acceptance of the relevant rights and obligations of the Union system and its institutional framework is essential. Turkey has to apply translation and acceptance processes when it accedes to the EU. Furthermore, the *acquis* needs to be implemented effectively and in a given period during the accession. The *acquis* is continually evolving and includes the content, principles, and political objectives of the founding treaties; legislation and decisions adopted under the Treaties, and the case-law of the Court of Justice. It also includes binding and non-binding acts within the Union framework. Prior to accession, translation of the *acquis* into Turkish is a must. Furthermore, Turkey needs to train an adequate number of translators and interpreters in order to facilitate the proper functioning of the EU institutions in Turkey. The corresponding rights and obligations, which are assigned to Turkey as an EU Member State, signify that all existing bilateral agreements between Turkey and the Communities come to a conclusion, and all other international agreements are terminated, which do not comply with membership obligations (European Commission [EC], 2005).

As Turkey is not yet a Member State, Turkish has not been granted legal status in the EU. Each of 24 official languages of the Union enjoy equal legal status. With the accession

¹ <https://www.dijitaltercume.com/blog/kozmetik-cevirisinde-yerellestirme-ornekleri/> (Accessed 4.4.2021)

of Turkey, Turkish will also be one of these official languages. The completed translations in the course of accession negotiations will be kept in the CC Vista database, which was developed by the TAIEX Office of the European Commission. The Directorate for EU Affairs also records completed translations in an inventory list. This list shows completed translations, as well as it helps avoid possible duplications in case any public institution or organisation requests an act to be translated, which is already translated. The Directorate created a terminology database (TermAB) in 2018. The database follows ISO standards and accordingly conducts terminology management. Eurovoc is the motivation for the classification used. Terminology is gathered under domains, in other words, specific subject fields. The database is equipped with an option for advanced search and includes reference, notes, definition and so forth for each term (“Translation Coordination Activities”, 2019).

2.3. Features of a Translator of Official Documents

Any instrument or text can be interpreted as an official document provided that it is a subject matter of a legal act. Names varying from country to country as official, certified, or sworn translators need to have privileged linguistic knowledge. The translators in question can assess the origin and authenticity of the language used, and they can ideally detect the intended ambiguity and nuances of expression (Asensio, 2015. p.26). Furthermore, the translators also have privileged non-linguistic knowledge on a variety of levels, including familiarity with the legal systems, the peculiarities of different kinds of documents, and cultural background.

Legal norms present the highest degree of obligation for the translators. General legal rules are applied to any citizen and different spheres of life. As for certain norms for the translators are confidentiality, helping in the commission of crimes or not informing about them, and falseness and damages derived from inadequate renderings of the original (Asensio, 2015. p.40).

XXXXXS
GCRS

3. LEGAL EQUIVALENCE

The issue of legal equivalence has the utmost priority in any legal text. Unless legal equivalence is achieved, it does not matter however well-written a text is, a legal text that does not meet relevant criteria means nothing at all. Before explaining legal equivalence, legal accuracy must be defined. The legal accuracy means that coherent and uniform application exist in each official language; in other words, it is a multilingual concordance resulting in completely the same consequences. With multilingual law, legal equivalence relations are intertextual and sophisticated. The legal equivalence is between the source text and the target text through translation into the official languages of the EU. Notwithstanding the language versions equivalent in terms of their meaning, the mandatory legal equivalence prescribes a presumed same legal effect. The presumed same legal effect also includes the principle of equal authenticity and the principle of plurilinguistic equality. At this juncture, the concept of multilingualism defines being or using several languages in a given geographical area while the concept of plurilingualism defines the competence of the speaker, being able to use more than one language (Council of Europe, 2007).

All translations of legislation should be as close as possible to the drafting conventions of the target culture, and it is an agreement among the legal services of the EU institutions. Emma Wagner et al. (2002) emphasise the equal status of each official language of the EU and do not name other language versions of authentic texts as translations. Šarčević (1994) also suggests the term of parallel texts for equally authentic texts. It should be remembered that authentic or parallel texts mean legally binding texts in any official language in the EU context. Therefore, considering Turkish as one of those texts seems inappropriate until Turkey becomes a Member State of the Union.

3.1. Quality Criteria and Language Quality Assessment

Language has vital importance for European integration; with translation playing an essential role. Since the establishment of the EU, which was the European Coal and Steel Community, translation has been the facilitator and the key enabler. Translation has

gradually gained momentum in the EU, and this led to set quality criteria to keep the standard and qualified work.

The International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) published the number ISO 17100 standard in 2015. ISO 17100:2015 facilitates the required resources, core processes and other essential elements for the delivery of a quality translation service which fulfils applicable specifications. It includes the translation, check, revision, review, proof reading, and final verification processes; but does not apply to interpreting services. Below, there is a discussion of such quality assessment criteria including Brian Mossop's view, LISA Quality Assessment (LQA), Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM), Dynamic Quality Framework (DQF), and one that the Directorate for EU Affairs in Turkey uses.

One of the well-known definitions of quality is the degree to which a product or service meets clients' needs, expectations and specifications. The quality of a translation product is gradable; in other words, it is much more than a good or bad binary. Two main categories of the quality are the equivalence, which considers the translation as a product and the management, which considers translation as a service: management of the process, people, and resources.

Mossop (2014) analyses revision parameters mainly under four groups:

1. The first group handles problems that arise in the transfer process. It checks two criteria: accuracy; in other words, whether the translation conveys the message of the source text and completeness; in other words, whether any essential feature of the translation is skipped, ignored, or omitted.
2. The second group handles problems that arise in content. It essentially asks whether the sequence of ideas makes sense and whether any contradiction or ambiguity exists. It also determines if any mathematical or factual error exists.
3. The third group handles problems that arise because of language use and style. It examines if connections between sentences are clear; any awkward or hard-to-read sentences exist; the appropriate terminology is used; the rules of

grammar, spelling, punctuation and correct use are achieved. Last of all, it examines the sub-language; in other words, whether the translation with proper rhetorical choices conforms to the target language.

4. The fourth group handles problems regarding layout, typography, and organisation of the page. It has visual rather than verbal concerns. It examines presentation problems such as the way text is arranged on the page; bold, italic, underlined words or phrases; font type and size, page numbers, headers, footnotes, table of contents and so forth.

The Localization Industry Standards Association (LISA) sets a quality assessment that is called the LISA Quality Assessment (LQA) parameters. Three main error categories exist:

1. Critical errors include gross mistranslation, dangerous mistranslation, major error repetitions in several locations. According to the LQA parameters, zero critical error is acceptable in a sample of one hundred words.
2. Major errors include not applying the previous QA feedback, several minor error repetitions, non-adherence to the glossary or glossaries, not following client instructions. According to the LQA parameters, up to one major error does not result in a failure in a sample of one hundred words.
3. Minor errors that include spelling or grammar errors, and any error of lesser severity than a major error. According to the LQA parameters, up to five minor errors does not result in a failure in a sample of one hundred words.

The Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM) is another quality assessment parameter developed by the German Research Centre for Artificial Intelligence. Four main error categories exist:

1. Critical errors classify a project as unfit for purpose.
2. Major errors contribute to a lack of clarity of the original meaning but not likely to end in negative results.

3. Minor errors do not have any impact on usability and do not necessarily need fixing prior to distribution.
4. Null includes insignificant changes that are not errors.

The MQM set further assessment categories such as accuracy, design, fluency, internalisation, locale convention, style, terminology, and verity. Accuracy is the relationship with the conveyed meaning. If the content is incorrectly rendered in the target text, then the translation of a word, phrase, or sentence breaches accuracy. Design is the physical appearance of content such as formatting and desk-top publishing. Fluency is the linguistic well-formedness of the context. Internalisation is how well the content is prepared for localisation, usually detected through problems with the content. Local convention is whether correctly translated content is displayed correctly for the target; dates, for example, to explain 11th January in numbers, 11/01 in the UK and many other European countries and 01/11 in the US format. Style is adherence to the style guide. Terminology is the domain-specific terms used in the content. Verity is the relationship of the content to the world which it exists in; a translation may be accurate but is not appropriate for the environment in which it is used, which frequently occurs in legal or regulatory texts.

The Dynamic Quality Framework (DQF) is another quality assessment parameter developed by the Translation Automation User Society (TAUS). Accuracy defines the transfer of meaning from the source language to the target language. Linguistic problems define the language of the target text rather than meaning. Terminology is the use of domain or organisation-specific approved vocabulary. Style can be either general or company-specific style. Country standards is adherence to locale-specific formatting guidelines. Layout is the non-textual aspects of the content such as formatting. Query implementation is to ask the necessary questions to the content creator. The client edit is an edit requested by the client. The reviser is supposed to check again whether any error is repeated. Kudos is a scoring bonus for something the reviewer feels the translator did well. All quality assessment parameters avoid penalising repeated errors.

Finally, the language quality assessment metrics used by the Directorate for EU Affairs in Turkey has six main revision categories: style, omission or expansion, terminological coherency, fluency, conformity to the reference documents, and accuracy.

1. Style checks grammar errors, punctuation and so forth.
2. Omission or expansion checks if any omission or expansion that affects the meaning of the source text, and hence conveys the message differently to the target text at lexicon-based level.
3. Terminological coherency checks whether terms in the source text were translated coherently; in other words, if a repeated term in the source text is translated to its equivalent every time or if any other translations are used for one term.
4. Fluency checks the readability and ambiguity in the target text. However, if the source text is already ambiguous; then it is also kept in the target text.
5. Accuracy checks the accurate expression; in other words, whether the message is conveyed accurately.

It is necessary to know the scope and definition of accuracy. If a sentence or phrase is poorly or inaccurately translated, if the target text has a different meaning than the source text, if a translation mistake is found other than the style guide published by the directorate shows, if the order of the words, numbers, terms and so forth is given in a different order than the source text has, then it is an inaccurate translation.

Omission and expansion include the omission or expansion of a sentence, adding extra information which is not found in the source text, omission of a term or simple word. It should be remembered that little changes that do not affect the meaning or do not add any commentary to the message is not considered a mistake.

Terminological coherency is keeping the same equivalence for the same term. These terms can be given either in the style guide published by the Directorate or they can be technical terms for which a technical specialist's consultation is needed.

Style-check includes punctuation rules other than the style guide shows, giving numbers to the titles and paragraphs, the place of footnotes, giving numbers in an accurate format, basic typos.

Fluency-check includes unnatural phrases in the target text, vague expressions (unless it is not vague by its nature), the word-for-word translation which does not correspond to anything in the target language, choosing domain-specific terminology for the text type and tense consistency.

Finally, it is critical to check the style guide, to check reference documents which are the founding treaties of the Union, EU jargon and terminology. At the macro-level check, it is important to have a product which complies with the EU legal language, culture and discourse.

The Directorate for the EU Affairs in Turkey arranges this language quality assessment metrics from the abovementioned quality criteria. Furthermore, the Directorate either add or improve or omit some points to adapt them into the Turkish revision criteria and priorities.

3.2. Translation and Revision Process in the Directorate in Turkey

The Directorate of EU Affairs works in conformity with ISO 17100 quality standards and duly adapted its criteria into their quality management process. The technical specification written by the Department of EU Law and Translation strongly suggests that translator(s) and reviser(s) need to be different persons and accordingly, their professional definitions are totally different. Translators are outsourced whereas revisers are in-house personnel. The specification also stipulates a proof-reader recruiting if necessary. The Directorate acts in conformity with the quality assessment criteria stated in ISO 17100 and asks for an ISO 17100 quality certificate for each work. Every translation task is given in larger lots so that the translation product is from a single team. The quality of each lot is checked randomly over a certain amount of character (mostly a sample of hundred words) and accordingly graded. If the product is unsatisfactory, it is sent back and

requested to be revised again in the light of given errors. The Directorate always has the mobile phone numbers and e-mail addresses of the translation team beforehand, and necessary information is given in the contract about translation task. Communication shapes a significant part of the revision process.

Mossop (2014) states that revision involves reading a translation to determine whether the quality is of the required standard and needs any necessary amendments. There is a bilingual examination of translation output for its suitability for the agreed purpose. ISO 17100 defines revision as assessing a translation and comparing it to its original in order to detect and correct possible errors, both in terms of content and formal presentation. The in-house translation service of the European Commission, the Directorate-General for Translation (DGT), defines the aim of revision as to improve translation quality, to serve as an instrument for quality control, and to provide professional training for translators and revisers.

The translation needed to be revised must be assumed of good quality from the outset. The effort given to revising a text should be proportionate to its significance as a text. If the translation is clearly inadequate, it should be given straight back to the translator. The reviser should not rewrite a translation and present their personal preferences. However, the reviser can make changes if the translation can only be understood by referring back to the source text. The more corrections made on the text does not mean the reviser is better; in other words, fewer changes make the revision better. The reviser is supposed to confirm any changes that are not self-explanatory with references to concrete documentary sources. It is also essential to communicate with the translator, if necessary.

Revision categories in the Directorate for EU Affairs in Turkey are linguistic, technical, and legal revision. The focal point of the thesis is primarily the linguistic revision. During the MA classes of the translation of European Union texts, EU specialist from the Directorate, Özge Özmen Öztürk gave seminars. The following questions should be asked during the linguistic revision process (Özmen-Öztürk, 2020):

1. Does the translation reflect the given meaning in the source text?
2. Is any expression in the target text illogical or incoherent?
3. Does the target text have any material mistake?
4. Does any problem exist regarding clarity, whether among or within the sentences?
5. Are the source text and target text coherent?
6. Do stylistic features satisfy the given guide and/or general style?
7. Is the layout of the target text coherent with the source text?
8. Does any problem exist about the organisation of the target text as a whole?

The reviser needs to know not only what to look for but how to look for it. The reviser is supposed to be aware of any special instructions that the client may have given about terminology, layout and so forth. Mossop (2014) strongly suggests revisers to read a sentence of the translation first, then the corresponding sentence in the source text. Otherwise, reading the source text first, they may think of their own choices and the translation in their mind. The reviser should never compare the translation with the translation in their mind.

When self-revising, it is a good idea to leave the longest possible time between completing the draft and starting the revision. It is always better to avoid reading a minimal unit in one language and then switch to the text in the other language. Such a practice does not give enough context to the reviser, and it increases the likelihood of overlooking bad literal translation. If a passage sounds ambiguous on the first reading, the reviser may realise that the translator's wording could make sense in the second or following readings. Nevertheless, a problem of logic still exists, and the target reader may at first have the same ambiguous perception that the reviser did. However, this principle does not apply to certain texts which are by nature difficult to read such as the extremely long sentences of English legal texts which are very often hard to read; some passages in a scientific text may have a very complex argument which the reviser may find hard to

XXXXXS
GCRS

4. DATA ANALYSIS

Revised English, Turkish, and French/German if any, and unrevised Turkish versions are given together. It should be kept in mind that background knowledge and extra information given under the examples are not the main focus of this study. It is important to notice that the consolidated versions of the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union date to 2012 and thus they do not violate the time limitation. Strategies employed both in the translation and revision processes are discussed. Recognised translation is employed as a default strategy for each example without any exceptions; however, it is not stated continuously after each excerpt. Revision procedures are limited to the 18 procedures defined below:

1. TRANSFERENCE in other words, emprunt, loan word, or transcription. It defines the process of translation, chiefly neglecting the morphology of the target language. This follows the same method as Ian Catford's (2000) transference, and also transliteration, which consists of converting different alphabets such as Arabic, Chinese, Cyrillic, Greek and so forth into English. The translated word in this procedure is a loan word. Some examples of the transference could be *coup d'état*, *demarche*, *attentat* and such. *Rock* and *pop* are music genres and loan words in Turkish.
2. NATURALISATION: It adapts a word from the source language into the standard pronunciation and then to standard morphology of the target language. Some examples of the naturalisation could be *Edimbourgh* (Edinburgh), *humeur* (humour), *redingote* (riding-coat), *thatcherisme* (Thatcherism). Naturalisation is also employed for *arşiv* (archive), *futbol* (football), *karantina* (quarantine) and *ropdöşambr* (*robe de chambre*) in Turkish.
3. CULTURAL EQUIVALENT in other words, this process is an approximation, an approximate translation of a word in the source language into a cultural

word in the target language. Some examples of the cultural equivalent could be the *baccalaureat* in French, or the *Abitur* in German is translated as the A level into English. Another example could be the *notaire* in French is translated as the solicitor into English. *Sayıştay* (Court of Auditors) and *Adalet Divanı* (Court of Justice) are two examples of cultural equivalence in Turkish.

4. FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENT: This also relates to cultural words where a culture-free word is utilised, or possibly a new term is created. Some examples of the functional equivalent could be the *baccalaureat* in French which is translated as the French secondary school leaving exam into English; the *Sejm* in Polish is translated as the Polish Parliament into English; the solicitor in English is translated as the *danışma avukatı* into Turkish; the barrister in English is translated as the *duruşma avukatı* into Turkish.
5. DESCRIPTIVE EQUIVALENT in other words, the description could be weighted in translation. An example of the descriptive equivalent could be the *Samurai* in Japanese, which is a transference itself, and is described as the Japanese aristocracy from the eleventh to the nineteenth century with the function to provide officers and administrators. Descriptive equivalent of the *elti* in Turkish can be the way of addressing wives of brothers to each other/one another.
6. SYNONYM: This procedure is used where a comparable match may or may not be possible. When a word from the source language is essential but does not have a clear and exact equivalent, finding a synonym might be a good solution. Some examples of the synonym could be the puny effort in English is translated as the *effort faible* into French. The Secretary of Defence in the US is translated into Turkish as *ABD Savunma Bakanlığı*. As government systems are different in Turkey and the US, ‘secretary’ does not have an exact

equivalent. Therefore, it is translated as *bakanlık*, which literally means ministry.

7. THROUGH-TRANSLATION in other words, the calque or loan translation. It is the literal translation of names of the organisations, common collocations, the components of compounds and phrases. Some examples of the through-translation could be the *Übermensch* in German which is translated as the superman into English; the NATO, which stands for the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in English is translated as the *OTAN*, which stands for the *Organisation du traité de l'Atlantique Nord* into French. In general, through-translations are to be utilised only with already accepted terms. *Gökdelen* (skyscraper), *balayı* (honeymoon), *bilim kurgu* (science fiction) are examples of calque in Turkish.
8. SHIFT as Catford (2000) calls it and TRANPOSITION as Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet (2000) describe. This involves a translation procedure which consists of changing the grammar from the source language to the target language. One example of this is switching from singular to plural or altering the position of the adjective. Some examples of the shift could be the furniture in English is translated as *des meubles* in French; The White House in English is translated as *La Maison-Blanche* in French. The latter is an obligatory shift and does not offer any other alternatives. A second type is used if a specific grammar structure in the source language does not exist and corresponds to nothing in the target language. An example of this could be the translation of gerunds in English, such as the gerund 'working' could be translated as *le travail* into French or *die Arbeit* into German as a noun. A third type is used when a literal translation is grammatically possible but does not sound natural in the target language. For example, '*La situation reste critique.*' in French could be translated as "The situation is still critical." into English. If it is translated literally, it should be as "The situation stays/remains critical." and it

sounds less natural in the target language. He lives happily can be translated into Turkish as ‘*Mutlu bir hayatı var.*’ and an adverb (happily) becomes an adjective (*mutlu* = happy).

9. MODULATION: Vinay and Darbelnet (2000) define it as a modification through different opinions, perspectives and also often category of thoughts. Some examples of the modulation could be “*Il n’a pas hésité*” into French is translated as “He acted at once.” even though the literal translation is “He did not hesitate.” Another example could be shallow in English which is translated as *peu profound* into French, which literally means little deep. However, the modulation seems mandatory here because of the lexical gap in French. It is not difficult to start can be translated as ‘*Başlamak kolay.*’ and *kolay* (easy) takes the place of *zor değil* (not difficult).
10. RECOGNISED TRANSLATION: A professional translator is generally required to follow the recognised translation of any institutional term. If appropriate, the translator may disregard the official translation which is an indirect sign of disagreement with the official translation.
11. TRANSLATION LABEL in other words, a provisional translation. It is usually used for a relatively new concept. It could be done through literal translation. An example of the translation label could be the heritage language in English which is translated as *Erbschaftssprache* into German and *langue d’heritage* into French.
12. COMPENSATION: This can happen when loss of meaning, sound-effect metaphor or pragmatic effect in a part of a sentence is replaced in another part, or in a contiguous sentence.

13. **COMPONENTIAL ANALYSIS:** This breaks up a lexical unit into its sense components. Essentially, the sense that constitutes a lexical unit may be referential and/or pragmatic. Overall, a source language word can be differentiated from a target language word in terms of form, composition, size and role of its referent; and additionally in relation to its cultural context and connotations, as well as in its currency, period, social class usage and its degree of formality, emotional tone, generality or technicality and, lastly, in the pragmatic effect of its sound composition, e.g., onomatopoeia or repetitive phonemes or suggestive symbolical consonantal clusters.
14. **REDUCTION/EXPANSION:** An example of the reduction could be the *science linguistique* in French which is translated as linguistics into English. An example of the expansion could be *belebend* in German which is translated as *life-giving* into English. *Çeviribilim* (translation/interpreting studies) is an example of reduction in Turkish.
15. **PARAPHRASE** in other words, elaborating or defining the meaning.
16. **EQUIVALENCE/ADAPTATION:** An example of the equivalence could be the translation of an idiom. An example of the adaptation could be the translation of culture-specific addressing such as “Dear Sir” in English which is translated as *Monsieur* into French; “Yours ever” in English is translated as *Amities* into French. A Turkish TV show *Bizim Hikâye* (literally Our Story) is itself an adaptation, so is its name. *Shameless* is adapted into Turkish television with this name.
17. **COUPLETS, OR TRIPLETS, QUADRUPLETS...** These encompass two, or three, or four of the previously mentioned procedures for solving a particular issue.

18. NOTES/ADDITIONS/GLOSSES: This is extra information about cultural, technical, linguistic and such issues.

Unrevised and revised Turkish versions have no specific number just like the English version has. Revised Turkish versions were requested from the Directorate for EU Affairs. When the revision is completed and there is no restriction to make it public, the revised Turkish version of an EU act can be requested from the Directorate, any time. As for the unrevised Turkish version, thanks to the MA classes on EU Texts, I reached them as course material.

The Interinstitutional Style Guide (2011) gave the inspiration to shape the table below; moreover, Turkish translations are added for this study. The Guide also suggests that abbreviations such as the Court and the Committee is supposed to be used unless any confusion is probable. Complete name of an institution or organisation has to be given at first. The first fifteen examples concern institutions and bodies of the EU.

Example 1 - Treaty on European Union, Article 14/1:

Long name	Short name	Abbreviation	Seat
en. European Parliament	en. Parliament	en. EP	Strasbourg
tr. Avrupa Parlamentosu	tr. Parlamento	tr. AP	Strazburg

en. The European Parliament shall, jointly with the Council, exercise legislative and budgetary functions.

tr. (UNREVISED) Avrupa Birliđi Meclisi, Konsey ile birlikte, yasama ve bütçe işlevlerini yerine getirir.

Expansion is employed in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) Avrupa Parlamentosu, Konsey ile birlikte, yasama ve bütçe işlevlerini yerine getirir.

European Parliament is translated as *Avrupa Parlamentosu*. In this example, naturalisation is employed. The word ‘parliament’ is commonly translated into Turkish as *meclis*; however, in this sense it is translated as *parlamento* to distinguish it from the common use in the national law of Turkey. In the abbreviated form, first letters of Turkish translation are used; hence through-translation is employed. While EP is used for the abbreviated form of the European Parliament, this becomes *AP*, which is the abbreviated form of *Avrupa Parlamentosu* in Turkish.

Example 2 - Treaty on European Union, Article 13/1:

Long name	Short name	Abbreviation	Seat
en. European Council tr. Avrupa Birliđi Zirvesi	-	-	Brussels Brüksel

en. The Union's institutions shall be the European Parliament; the European Council; the Council; the European Commission (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Commission’); the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank and the Court of Auditors.

tr. (UNREVISED) Birliđin kurumları Őunlardır: Avrupa Birliđi Meclisi, Avrupa Kurulu, Kurul, Avrupa Alt Kurulu (bundan sonra “Alt Kurul” olarak anılacaktır), Avrupa Birliđi Adalet Mahkemesi, Avrupa Birliđi Merkez Bankası, Kamu Harcamaları Mahkemesi.

Through-translation is employed in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) Birliđin kurumları Őunlardır: Avrupa Parlamentosu, Avrupa Birliđi Zirvesi, Konsey, Avrupa Komisyonu (bundan sonra “Komisyon” olarak anılacaktır), Avrupa Birliđi Adalet Divanı, Avrupa Merkez Bankası, SayıŐtay.

European Council is translated as *AB (Avrupa Birliđi) Zirvesi*. In this example, functional equivalence is employed. In fact, the word ‘council’ has nothing to do with

zirve in Turkish; yet the European Council is held four times a year and functions as a summit. The European Council basically holds meetings, adopts conclusions and points out actions or concerns. Due to its summit function and prevent any misunderstanding among other councils, it is translated into Turkish as *AB Zirvesi*. Underlined institution and body names are discussed in following examples on the same excerpt.

Example 3:

Long name	Short name	Abbreviation	Seat
en. Council of the European Union	en. Council	-	Brussels
tr. Avrupa Birliđi Konseyi	tr. Konsey		Brüksel

en. The Union's institutions shall be the European Parliament; the European Council; the Council; the European Commission (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Commission’); the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank and the Court of Auditors.

tr. (UNREVISED) Birliđin kurumları Őunlardır: Avrupa Birliđi Meclisi, Avrupa Kurulu, Kurul, Avrupa Alt Kurulu (bundan sonra ‘‘Alt Kurul’’ olarak anılacaktır), Avrupa Birliđi Adalet Mahkemesi, Avrupa Birliđi Merkez Bankası, Kamu Harcamaları Mahkemesi.

Through-translation is employed in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) Birliđin kurumları Őunlardır: Avrupa Parlamentosu, Avrupa Birliđi Zirvesi, Konsey, Avrupa Komisyonu (bundan sonra ‘‘Komisyon’’ olarak anılacaktır), Avrupa Birliđi Adalet Divanı, Avrupa Merkez Bankası, SayıŐtay.

Council of the European Union is translated into Turkish as *Avrupa Birliđi Konseyi*. In this example, naturalisation is employed. The word ‘council’ is commonly translated into Turkish as *kurul* or *heyet*; however, in this sense it is translated as *konsey* to distinguish it from the common use in the national law of Turkey.

It is significant to remember that the European Council is translated into Turkish as *AB Zirvesi*; the Council of the European Union is translated into Turkish as *AB Konseyi*; and the Council of Europe, not being one of the EU institutions and Turkey is one of its members, is translated into Turkish as *Avrupa Konseyi*.

Example 4:

Long name	Short name	Abbreviation	Seat
en. European Commission	en. Commission	-	Brussels
tr. Avrupa Komisyonu	tr. Komisyon		Brüksel

en. The Union's institutions shall be the European Parliament; the European Council; the Council; the European Commission (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Commission’); the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank and the Court of Auditors.

tr. (UNREVISED) Birliğin kurumları şunlardır: Avrupa Birliği Meclisi, Avrupa Kurulu, Kurul, Avrupa Alt Kurulu (bundan sonra “Alt Kurul” olarak anılacaktır), Avrupa Birliği Adalet Mahkemesi, Avrupa Birliği Merkez Bankası, Kamu Harcamaları Mahkemesi.

Through-translation is employed in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) Birliğin kurumları şunlardır: Avrupa Parlamentosu, Avrupa Birliği Zirvesi, Konsey, Avrupa Komisyonu (bundan sonra “Komisyon” olarak anılacaktır), Avrupa Birliği Adalet Divanı, Avrupa Merkez Bankası, Sayıştay.

European Commission is translated into Turkish as *Avrupa Komisyonu*. In this example, naturalisation is employed. The word ‘commission’ is commonly translated into Turkish as *alt kurul*; however, in this sense it is translated as *komisyon* to distinguish it from the common use in the national law of Turkey.

Example 5:

Long name	Short name	Abbreviation	Seat
en. Court of Justice of the European Union tr. Avrupa Birliđi Adalet Divanı	en. Court tr. Divan	en. CJEU tr. ABAD	Luxembourg Lüksemburg

en. The Union's institutions shall be the European Parliament; the European Council; the Council; the European Commission (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Commission’); the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank and the Court of Auditors.

tr. (UNREVISED) Birliđin kurumları Őunlardır: Avrupa Birliđi Meclisi, Avrupa Kurulu, Kurul, Avrupa Alt Kurulu (bundan sonra “Alt Kurul” olarak anılacaktır), Avrupa Birliđi Adalet Mahkemesi, Avrupa Birliđi Merkez Bankası, Kamu Harcamaları Mahkemesi.

Through-translation is employed in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) Birliđin kurumları Őunlardır: Avrupa Parlamentosu, Avrupa Birliđi Zirvesi, Konsey, Avrupa Komisyonu (bundan sonra “Komisyon” olarak anılacaktır), Avrupa Birliđi Adalet Divanı, Avrupa Merkez Bankası, SayıŐtay.

Court of Justice of the European Union is translated into Turkish as *Avrupa Birliđi Adalet Divanı*. In this example, cultural equivalent is employed. In Turkish, *divan* or *yüksek mahkeme* is used to define supreme courts. Rather than its function, a familiar term in the target culture and target language shapes the equivalence here. As for the abbreviated form, through-translation is employed. While CJEU is used for the abbreviated form of the Court of Justice of the European Union, this becomes *ABAD*, which is the abbreviated form of *Avrupa Birliđi Adalet Divanı* in Turkish.

Example 6 – The Treaty on European Union, Article 19/1:

Long name	Short name	Abbreviation	Seat
en. Court of Justice tr. Adalet Divanı	en. Court tr. Divan	-	Luxembourg Lüksemburg

en. The Court of Justice shall consist of one judge from each Member State.

tr. (UNREVISED) Adalet Mahkemesi, her Üye Devlet'ten bir hakimden oluşur.

Through-translation is employed in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) Adalet Divanı, her Üye Devlet'ten bir hakimden oluşur.

Court of Justice is translated into Turkish as *Adalet Divanı*. In this example, cultural equivalent is employed. Reasons of the employment of cultural equivalent are completely same with the fifth example.

Example 7 - Treaty on European Union, Article 19/1:

Long name	Short name	Abbreviation	Seat
en. General Court tr. Genel Mahkeme	en. Court tr. Mahkeme	-	Luxembourg Lüksemburg

en. The Court of Justice of the European Union shall include the Court of Justice, the General Court and specialised courts.

tr. (UNREVISED) Avrupa Birliği Adalet Divanı; Adalet Divanı, Genel Divan ve ihtisas mahkemelerinden oluşur.

Cultural equivalence is employed in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) Avrupa Birliği Adalet Divanı; Adalet Divanı, Genel Mahkeme ve ihtisas mahkemelerinden oluşur.

General Court is translated into Turkish as *Genel Mahkeme*. Through-translation is employed for this example. The significant is that *mahkeme* corresponds to an ordinary court unless it is said *divan* or *yüksek mahkeme*. It is for the General Court to assist the Court of Justice. In other words, the General Court deals with peripheral cases. *Divan* is used for a meeting of a senior board or college. Hence, the CJEU and the Court of Justice is referred to as *divan*, whilst the General Court is referred to as *mahkeme*. The main reason for this, the Court of Justice deals with the primary cases whereas the General Court deals with peripheral ones.

Example 8:

Long name	Short name	Abbreviation	Seat
en. European Central Bank tr. Avrupa Merkez Bankası	en. (Central) Bank tr. (Merkez) Banka(-sı)	en. ECB tr. AMB	Frankfurt am Main Frankfurt

en. The Union's institutions shall be the European Parliament; the European Council; the Council; the European Commission (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Commission’); the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank and the Court of Auditors.

tr. (UNREVISED) Birliğin kurumları şunlardır: Avrupa Birliği Meclisi, Avrupa Kurulu, Kurul, Avrupa Alt Kurulu (bundan sonra “Alt Kurul” olarak anılacaktır), Avrupa Birliği Adalet Mahkemesi, Avrupa Birliği Merkez Bankası, Kamu Harcamaları Mahkemesi.

Expansion is employed in the unrevised version. *Birlik* is redundant.

tr. (REVISED) Birliğin kurumları şunlardır: Avrupa Parlamentosu, Avrupa Birliği Zirvesi, Konsey, Avrupa Komisyonu (bundan sonra “Komisyon” olarak anılacaktır), Avrupa Birliği Adalet Divanı, Avrupa Merkez Bankası, Sayıştay.

European Central Bank is translated into Turkish as *Avrupa Merkez Bankası*; it is a through-translation. As for the abbreviated form, through-translation is employed again.

While ECB is used for the abbreviated form of the European Central Bank, this becomes *AMB*, which is the abbreviated form of *Avrupa Merkez Bankası* in Turkish.

Example 9:

Long name	Short name	Abbreviation	Seat
en. European Court of Auditors	en. Court (of Auditors)	en. ECA	Luxembourg
tr. Avrupa Sayıştayı	tr. Sayıştay	tr. ECA	Lüksemburg

en. The Union's institutions shall be the European Parliament; the European Council; the Council; the European Commission (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Commission’); the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank and the Court of Auditors.

tr. (UNREVISED) Birliğin kurumları şunlardır: Avrupa Birliği Meclisi, Avrupa Kurulu, Kurul, Avrupa Alt Kurulu (bundan sonra “Alt Kurul” olarak anılacaktır), Avrupa Birliği Adalet Mahkemesi, Avrupa Birliği Merkez Bankası, Kamu Harcamaları Mahkemesi.

Descriptive equivalence is employed in the unrevised version. *Kamu Harcamaları Mahkemesi* is the description of *Sayıştay*; however, it does not fit in the legal culture.

tr. (REVISED) Birliğin kurumları şunlardır: Avrupa Parlamentosu, Avrupa Birliği Zirvesi, Konsey, Avrupa Komisyonu (bundan sonra “Komisyon” olarak anılacaktır), Avrupa Birliği Adalet Divanı, Avrupa Merkez Bankası, Sayıştay.

European Court of Auditors is translated into Turkish as *Avrupa Sayıştayı*. In this example, cultural equivalent is employed. In Turkish, *sayıştay* is used to define court of accounts. Rather than its function, a familiar term in the target culture and target language shapes the equivalence here. As for the abbreviated form, transference is employed. Both in English and Turkish texts, the abbreviation of ECA.

Example 10 - Treaty on European Union, Article 27/3:

Long name	Short name	Abbreviation	Seat
en. European External Action Service	-	en. EEAS	Brussels
tr. Avrupa Dış Eylem Servisi	-	tr. -	Brüksel

en. In fulfilling his mandate, the High Representative shall be assisted by a European External Action Service.

tr. (UNREVISED) Yüksek Temsilci'ye, görevini yerine getirirken, Avrupa Dış İlişkiler Servisi yardımcı olur.

Functional equivalence is employed. Action (*eylem*) is replaced by relations/affairs (*ilişkiler*) to highlight its function.

tr. (REVISED) Yüksek Temsilci'ye, görevini yerine getirirken, Avrupa Dış Eylem Servisi yardımcı olur.

European External Action Service is translated into Turkish as *Avrupa Dış Eylem Servisi*. Through-translation strategy is employed for this example. As for its abbreviated form, no established abbreviation exists in Turkish.

Example 11 - Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013:

Long name	Short name	Abbreviation	Seat
en. European Economic and Social Committee	en. Committee	en. EESC	Brussels
tr. Avrupa Ekonomik ve Sosyal Komitesi	tr. Komite	tr. EESC	Brüksel

en. Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee

tr. (UNREVISED) Avrupa İktisadi ve Sosyal Alt Kurulunun görüşünü göz önünde tutarak

Through-translation and transference are employed together in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) Avrupa Ekonomik ve Sosyal Komisyonunun görüşünü göz önünde tutarak

European Economic and Social Committee is translated into Turkish as *Avrupa Ekonomik ve Sosyal Komitesi*. Naturalisation is employed for this example. The word ‘committee’ is deliberately kept as *komite* in order to distinguish it from the common use in the national law of Turkey. As for the abbreviated form, transference is employed. EESC is used both for English and Turkish abbreviation.

It is strongly advisable that the European Economic and Social Committee cannot be either written as Economic and Social Committee or cannot be abbreviated as ESC.

Example 12 - Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Article 300/3:

Long name	Short name	Abbreviation	Seat
en. European Committee of Regions	en. Committee (of the Regions)	en. CoR	Brussels
tr. Avrupa Bölgeler Komitesi	tr. (Bölgeler) Komite(-si)	tr. CoR	Brüksel

en. The Committee of the Regions shall consist of representatives of regional and local bodies who either hold a regional or local authority electoral mandate or are politically accountable to an elected assembly.

tr. (UNREVISED) Bölgeler Alt Kurulu, bölgesel ve yerel organların, seçimle gelmiş bölgesel veya yerel yetki sahibi temsilcilerinden veya seçilmiş bir meclise karşı siyasi olarak sorumlu olan temsilcilerinden oluşur.

Through-translation is employed in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) Bölgeler Komitesi, bölgesel ve yerel organların, seçimle gelmiş bölgesel veya yerel yetki sahibi temsilcilerinden veya seçilmiş bir meclise karşı siyasi olarak sorumlu olan temsilcilerinden oluşur.

European Committee of Regions is translated into Turkish as *Avrupa Bölgeler Komitesi*. Naturalisation strategy is employed for this example. The word ‘committee’ is deliberately kept as *komite* in order to distinguish it from the common use in the national law of Turkey. As for the abbreviated form, transference is employed. CoR is used both for English and Turkish abbreviation.

Example 13 - Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Article 308:

Long name	Short name	Abbreviation	Seat
en. European Investment Bank	en. Bank	en. EIB	Luxembourg
tr. Avrupa Yatırım Bankası	tr. Banka	tr. AYB	Lüksemburg

en. The European Investment Bank shall have legal personality.

tr. (UNREVISED) Avrupa Birliği Yatırım Bankası tüzel kişiliğe sahiptir.

Expansion is employed in the unrevised version. *Birlik* is again redundant.

tr. (REVISED) Avrupa Yatırım Bankası tüzel kişiliğe sahiptir.

European Investment Bank is translated into Turkish as *Avrupa Yatırım Bankası*. Through-translation is employed. As for the abbreviated form, through-translation is employed again. While EIB is used for the abbreviated form of the European Central Bank, this becomes *AYB*, which is the abbreviated form of *Avrupa Yatırım Bankası* in Turkish.

Example 14 - Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Article 24:

Long name	Short name	Abbreviation	Seat
en. European Ombudsman	en. Ombudsman	-	Strasbourg
tr. Avrupa Ombudsmanı	tr. Ombudsman		Strazburg

en. Every citizen of the Union may apply to the Ombudsman established in accordance with Article 228.

tr. (UNREVISED) Her Birlik vatandaşı, 228. madde uyarınca ihdas edilen Kamu Denetçisine başvurabilir.

Functional equivalence is employed in the unrevised version. It is for the Ombudsman to execute public scrutiny. *Kamu Denetçisi* literally means public auditor.

tr. (REVISED) Her Birlik vatandaşı, 228. madde uyarınca ihdas edilen Ombudsmana başvurabilir.

European Ombudsman is translated into Turkish as *Avrupa Ombudsmanı*. In this example, transference is employed. The word ‘ombudsman’ is commonly translated into Turkish as *başdenetçi* if it is the person and *kamu denetçiliği* if it is the institution; however, in this sense it is translated as *ombudsman* to distinguish it from the common use in the national law of Turkey. No established abbreviation neither in English nor in Turkish is used.

Example 15:

Long name	Short name	Abbreviation	Seat
en. European Data Protection Supervisor	en. (European) Supervisor	en. EDPS	Brussels
tr. Avrupa Veri Koruma Denetçisi	tr. (Avrupa) Denetçi(-si)	tr.-	Brüksel

en. European Data Protection Supervisor

tr. (UNREVISED) Avrupa Birliği Veri Koruma Denetçisi

Expansion is employed in the unrevised version. *Birlik* is again redundant.

tr. (REVISED) Avrupa Veri Koruma Denetçisi

European Data Protection Supervisor is translated into Turkish as *Avrupa Veri Koruma Denetçisi*. In this example cultural equivalence is employed. The word supervisor is commonly translated into Turkish as *danışman* or *yönetici*; however, in this sense it is translated as *denetçi*. This translation emphasises the function of the body. No established abbreviation in Turkish is used.

Example 16 - Council Decision (759/2010/EU):

en. Mephedrone is a synthetic cathinone which is legally produced and distributed mainly in Asia, while final packaging seems to occur in Europe. Mephedrone is mostly sold as powder, but also as capsules or tablets. It is commercially available on the Internet, from ‘head shops’ and from street-level dealers. On the Internet, mephedrone is often marketed as ‘plant food’, ‘bath salt’, or ‘research chemical’. It is very rarely marketed as a ‘legal high’ (licit psychoactive substance) and there is usually no reference or concrete information about its potential psychoactive effects.

tr. (UNREVISED) Mefedron, yasal olarak üretilen ve çoğunlukla Asya’da dağıtılan bir sentetik katinon olmakla birlikte, nihai ambalajlama Avrupa’da gerçekleştiriliyor gibi görünmektedir. Mefedron çoğunlukla toz hâlinde satılmakla birlikte, aynı zamanda kapsül veya tablet formlarında da satılmaktadır. İnternette, “özel amaçlı mağazalarda” ve sokak satıcıları tarafından satışa sunulmaktadır. İnternette mefedron çoğunlukla “bitki besini”, “banyo tuzu” veya “araştırma kimyasalı” olarak satılmaktadır. Çok nadiren “yasal kafa yapıcı” (yasal psikoaktif madde) olarak satılmaktadır ve genellikle potansiyel psikoaktif etkilerine ilişkin bir atıf veya somut bilgi bulunmamaktadır.

Functional equivalence is employed for *yasal kafa yapıcı* and *özel amaçlı mağaza* in the unrevised version. High in the legal high idiomatically means a stimulant substance or a drug. The Ministry of Health in Turkey suggests *yasal kafa yapıcı* and uses this term in their documents; however, the Ministry of Interior in Turkey suggests keeping term in

the source language because of the reason given above. As EU acts has legal value, suggestion of the Ministry of Interior has a priority here.

tr. (REVISED) Mefedron, esasen Asya'da yasal olarak üretilen ve dağıtılan bir sentetik katinon olmakla birlikte, nihai ambalajlaması Avrupa'da yapıyor gibi görünmektedir. Mefedron çoğunlukla toz hâlinde satılmakla birlikte, kapsüller veya tabletler şeklinde de satılır. İnternette, "head shop"lardan ve sokak satıcılarından ticari olarak temin edilir. İnternette mefedron çoğunlukla "bitki besini", "banyo tuzu" veya "araştırma kimyasalı" olarak satılır. Çok nadiren "legal high" (yasaya uygun psikoaktif madde) olarak pazara sunulur ve genellikle potansiyel psikoaktif etkilerine ilişkin bir atıf veya somut bilgi bulunmaz.

Transference is employed for head shop and legal high. It is a deliberate translation policy to keep these terms as it is in the source language as Turkey does not recognise such shops or drugs either licit or legal.

Example 17 - Directive 2011/97/EU:

en. such as the drawing up and reinforcement of a code of conduct and self-regulatory mechanisms in the tourism industry, the setting-up of a code of ethics or 'quality labels' for tourist organisations combating child sex tourism

tr. (UNREVISED) Turizm sektöründe davranış kurallarının ve öz düzenleyici mekanizmaların hazırlanması ve güçlendirilmesi, çocuk seks turizmiyle mücadele eden turizm örgütleri için etik kuralları veya "kalite etiketleri" oluşturulması

In the unrevised version, function and context is neglected. Furthermore, the word choice does not fit in the legal language and culture. Through-translation is employed for *çocuk seks turizmi* and shift together with Through-translation is employed for *turizm örgütleri*.

tr. (REVISED) Turizm sektöründe davranış kurallarının ve öz düzenleyici mekanizmaların hazırlanması ve güçlendirilmesi, çocuk fuhuşu turizmiyle mücadele etmek üzere turizm kuruluşlarına yönelik etik kurallar veya "kalite etiketleri" oluşturulması

Functional equivalence is employed for 'tourist organisation'. It is translated as *turizm kuruluşu* because of its function. *Örgüt* defines a union or organisation and sometimes has a negative connotation because it is commonly used together with the adjectives like criminal, terrorist, and such.

Another important point is that 'tourist organisation' becomes *turizm kuruluşu*, hence shift or transposition is employed here. Tourist is literally translated into Turkish as *turist*, and tourism is translated as *turizm*. However, in this example, a concept (*turizm*) takes the place of a person (*turist*).

Reduction is employed for 'child sex tourism'. It is translated as *çocuk fuhuşu turizmi*. *Fuhuş* defines the act of prostitution and it is a narrower term compared to sex.

Example 18 - Directive 2011/92/EU, Article 9d:

en. the offence was committed within the framework of a criminal organisation within the meaning of Council Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA of 24 October 2008 on the fight against organised crime.

tr. (UNREVISED) suçun, örgütlü suçlarla mücadele hakkında 24 Ekim 2008 tarihli ve 2008/841/Aİİ sayılı Konsey Çerçeve Kararı'ndaki anlamıyla bir suç kuruluşu çerçevesinde işlenmiş olması.

In the unrevised version, function and context is neglected. Furthermore, the word choice does not fit in the legal language and culture. Through-translation is employed.

tr. (REVISED) suçun, örgütlü suçlarla mücadele hakkında 24 Ekim 2008 tarihli ve 2008/841/Aİİ sayılı Konsey Çerçeve Kararı'ndaki anlamıyla bir suç örgütü çerçevesinde işlenmiş olması.

Functional equivalence is employed for 'criminal organisation'. It is translated as *suç örgütü* because of its function. *Örgüt* defines a union or organisation and sometimes has a negative connotation because it is commonly used together with the adjectives like criminal, terrorist, and such.

Example 19 - Communication (2004/C 123/01):

en. The Commission organised a broad consultation exercise on the possible adjustment of the specific compatibility criteria with Member States, accession countries and professionals, within the framework of the Cinema Expert Groups, which met on 9 and 19 January 2004 in Brussels.

tr. (UNREVISED) Komisyon, 9 ve 19 Ocak 2004 tarihinde Brüksel'de bir araya gelen üye devletlerin, katılımcı ülkelerin ve Sinema Uzman Grupları çerçevesindeki uzmanların özel uygunluk kriterlerine uygunluğunun düzenlenmesine ilişkin oldukça kapsamlı bir danışma uygulaması organize etmiştir.

In the unrevised version, *uzman* is the translation of professionals; however, *uzman* can be translated as expert or specialist into English. Reduction is employed here as professional has a general meaning while expert or specialist is narrower. As for the consultation exercise, it is translated as *danışma uygulaması* in the unrevised version. *Consultation* can either be translated as *danışma* or *istişare*, but *uygulama* means practice or application. An exercise can be performed as a practice or application; however, again, reduction is employed as it narrows the concept.

tr. (REVISED) Komisyon, Sinema Uzman Grupları çerçevesinde 9 ve 19 Ocak 2004 tarihlerinde Brüksel'de bir araya gelen Üye Devletler, katılımcı ülkeler ve meslek

erbapları ile özel uygunluk kriterlerinin düzenlenme olasılığına ilişkin kapsamlı bir istişare çalışması düzenlemiştir

Cultural equivalence is employed for the translation of ‘professionals’ as *meslek erbapları*. Turkish word *erbap* defines someone who is skilful at their own job or someone who can handle their own job well.

Functional equivalence is employed for the translation of ‘consultation exercise’ as *istişare çalışmaları*.

Example 20 - Commission Implementing Decision (2013/115/EU):

en. The Sirene Bureau shall answer all requests for information on alerts and hit procedures, made by the other Member States via their Sirene Bureaux, as soon as possible.

tr. (UNREVISED) Sirene Büroları, diğer üye devletlerin alarmlar ve isabet prosedürleriyle ilgili olarak Sirene Büroları aracılığıyla ilettikleri tüm bilgi taleplerine mümkün olan en kısa sürede yanıt verir.

In the unrevised version, through-translation employed, the function and context are neglected.

tr. (REVISED) Sirene Bürosu, diğer Üye Devletlerin uyarılar ve eşleşme usulleriyle ilgili olarak kendi Sirene Büroları aracılığıyla ilettikleri tüm bilgi taleplerine mümkün olan en kısa sürede yanıt verir.

Functional equivalence is employed in terms of the technicality of the term above. The Sirene Bureau is a part of the security policies of the Union and ‘hit procedure’ here is a purely technical term and defines a match on the Schengen Information System (SIS II). Hit can be translated into Turkish as *vurma, vuruş or darbe*; however, *eşleşme* is opted

here as hit is used to define a ‘match’ on the System. *Eşleşme* means match or match-up. Procedure, on the other hand, is translated into Turkish as *usul* because translation guide of the Directorate suggests choosing Turkish terms and abbreviations, if it is already established in the target language, Turkish.

Example 21 - Council of the European Union No. 5643/5/14:

en. This work will require effective dialogue with the private sector and in particular the internet industry, not only in Europe but also abroad.

tr. (UNREVISED) Bu çalışmalar yalnızca Avrupa'da değil aynı zamanda yurt dışında da özel sektörle ve özellikle internet endüstrisiyle etkili diyalogu gerektirecektir.

In the unrevised version, context is completely neglected and translated as *yurt dışında*. The EU is not a country at all and *yurt dışı* corresponds nothing in this sense. Through-translation is employed.

tr. (REVISED) Bu çalışma, yalnızca Avrupa'da değil aynı zamanda Birlik dışında da özel sektörle ve özellikle de internet endüstrisiyle etkili diyalog tesis edilmesini gerektirecektir.

Modulation is employed for ‘abroad’. Abroad basically means out of the home, resident or country. Even though it is commonly used to define other countries, the EU takes the place of a country in this sense, and it means out of the Union. Thus, it is translated as *Birlik dışında* by changing the perspective.

Example 22 - Communication (2004/C 123/01):

en. Respect of the general legality criterion

tr. (UNREVISED) Genel hukuka uygunluk kriterine saygı

Through-translation is employed in the unrevised version and *saygı*, which is a literal translation of respect, does not fit in the legal context in this example.

tr. (REVISED) Genel hukuka uygunluk kriterinin gözetilmesi

Functional equivalence is employed for ‘respect’ in Turkish. Respect literally means *saygı*; however, respect in this context means to protect or (pay) regard. Hence, *gözetmek* is opted to give this contextual meaning in Turkish. *Gözetmek* also means to protect and (pay) regard.

It is always a practical choice and alternative for the translator or reviser to check other equivalent official language versions of an EU act to have an idea about any concept or term. However, this does not mean translating or revising temerarily one paragraph from the German version, one paragraph from the French version and one paragraph from the English version. Comparing with/among other equivalent language versions can be helpful only if a phrase or term is not clear enough in the source text and is more apparent, precise and explicit in another version. It is necessary to remember that a translator is not advised to adopt this comparison as the first option.

Example 23 - Council Decision 2008/616/JHA, Annex Title 8:

en. A complete palmprint record set for one individual will normally include the writer's palm and the full palm image(s) from each hand.

de. Ein vollständiger Satz von Handflächenabdrücken einer Person enthält in der Regel die Handkante (writer’s palm) und einen vollständigen Abdruck jeder einzelnen Handfläche auf 1 oder 2 Bildern.

Writer’s palm has technical and cultural referents and metaphorically explains some part of a hand. German version of the Decision uses the word *Handkante* and writer’s palm in brackets. *Handkante* literally means hand side or hand edge. In this example both functional equivalence and addition/notes/glosses are employed.

tr. (UNREVISED) Bir birey için tam avuç içi izi kayıt seti normalde yazarın avuç içini ve her elden alınan tam avuç içi izi görüntülerini içerecektir.

In the unrevised version, *yazarın avuç içi* is a through-translation of the writer's palm; however, it does not correspond to the edge of a hand. Through-translation is employed.

tr. (REVISED) Bir şahsa ait avuç izine dair kayıtların tamamı, normalde yan avuç izini ve her bir elden alınan tam avuç izi görüntülerini içerecektir.

Functional equivalence is also employed for Turkish version. Just like in German, *yan avuç* literally means hand side or hand edge. As English version has a metaphorical expression, German version gives a clearer perspective for Turkish version.

Example 24 - Communication No COM/2005/0620 final, Footnote 11:

en. One Member State highlighted the value of joint analysis of regular thematic investigations such as underground financial movements connected with the financing of terrorism.

de. Ein Mitgliedstaat hat auf den Nutzen gemeinsamer Analysen regelmäßiger thematischer Untersuchungen (beispielsweise über illegale Transaktionen im Zusammenhang mit der Terrorismusfinanzierung) verwiesen.

The phrase 'underground financial movements' also carries a metaphorical referent. Underground defines secret movements, actions or organisations. In the German version of the Communication, *illegale Transaktionen* is used to define movements in question. German adjective *illegal* literally means fraudulent, irregular or illegal. *Transaktion* means transactions and corresponds to financial movements. Functional equivalence is employed for German version.

fr. Un État membre a souligné la valeur ajoutée que procure l'analyse conjointe d'enquêtes thématiques régulières telles que les enquêtes sur les mouvements de fonds clandestins ayant un lien avec le financement du terrorisme.

French version of the Communication uses *les mouvements de fonds clandestins*. Descriptive equivalence is employed and *les mouvements de fonds clandestins* is literally translated as clandestine movement/flow of fonds. In this version, financial action is described.

tr. (UNREVISED) Bir Üye Devlet, terörün finansmanı ile ilgili yeraltı mali hareketleri gibi düzenli tematik soruşturmaların ortak analizinin değerini vurgulamıştır.

In the unrevised version, *yeraltı mali hareketler* is literally translated as underground financial movements; however, it does not correspond to irregular or clandestine financial flow. Through-translation is employed.

tr. (REVISED) Bir Üye Devlet, terörün finansmanı ile ilgili kayıt dışı mali hareketler gibi düzenli tematik soruşturmaların ortak analizinin değerini vurgulamıştır.

Functional equivalence is employed for Turkish version. *Kayıt dışı mali hareketler* is literally translated as unrecorded financial flows and means irregular or illegal financial transactions. German and French versions give a clue about the term.

Example 25 - Directive 2014/36/EU:

en. Member States should do their best to ensure that information on conditions of entry and stay, including the rights and obligations and the procedural safeguards as laid down in this Directive and all documentary evidence needed for an application to stay and work in the territory of a Member State as a seasonal worker, is made available to applicants.

de. Die Mitgliedstaaten sollten alles daransetzen sicherzustellen, dass den Antragstellern Informationen über die Bedingungen für die Einreise und den Aufenthalt, einschließlich der Rechte und Pflichten und der Verfahrensgarantien gemäß dieser Richtlinie, sowie alle schriftlichen Nachweise, die für einen Antrag auf Aufenthalt und Arbeit als Saisonarbeitnehmer im Hoheitsgebiet eines Mitgliedstaats erforderlich sind, zur Verfügung gestellt werden.

Documentary evidence is actually used to define written documents for evidential ground. German version of the Directive uses *schriftlichen Nachweise* to define documentary evidence. It literally means written proof or written supporting documents. Functional equivalence is employed for German version.

tr. (UNREVISED) Üye devletler, [...] bir Üye Devletin topraklarında mevsimlik işçi olarak çalışma ve kalma başvurusu için gerekli bütün belge niteliğindeki kanıtlar da dâhil olmak üzere

In the unrevised version, *belge niteliğindeki kanıtlar* is literally translated as certificatory or documentary evidence; however, it does not correspond to documentary proof. Through-translation is employed.

tr. (REVISED) Üye Devletler, [...] bir Üye Devletin topraklarında mevsimlik işçi olarak çalışma ve kalma başvurusu için gerekli bütün yazılı kanıtlar da dâhil olmak üzere

Functional equivalence is also employed for Turkish version. *Yazılı kanıtlar* is literally translated as written proof. German version creates inspiration for Turkish version.

Example 26 - Council Decision (759/2010/EU):

en. It is commercially available on the Internet, from ‘head shops’ and from street-level dealers.

fr. Elle peut être achetée sur l'internet, dans les magasins spécialisés, ainsi qu'aux revendeurs de rue.

tr. (UNREVISED) İnternetten, "özel amaçlı mağazalarda" ve sokak satıcıları tarafından satışa sunulmaktadır.

Descriptive equivalence is employed in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) İnternetten, "head shop"larda ve sokak satıcıları tarafından satışa sunulmaktadır.

As it is explained in the first example under the title 6.2. Technical Terminology and Context, transference is employed for head shop and legal high. It is a deliberate translation policy to keep these terms in the source language as Turkey does not recognise such shops or drugs either licit or legal. This example shows that other language versions are not always taken as a reference.

Mainly two group exists for the translation of head shops among other language versions. Transference or couplet (mostly functional equivalence is employed together with transference given in brackets) is employed in 15 language versions. In other words, 15 language versions opt to keep 'head shops' as it is in English version or they write 'head shops' in brackets. 7 language versions opt to employ functional equivalence and they do not give extra information in brackets. The Croatian and Irish (Gaelige) versions of the Decision are not available on the database 'EUR-Lex'.

Contrary to the other examples under this title, language versions which employ functional equivalence for 'head shops' does not create any inspiration for Turkish version as transference is a deliberate translation policy here.

Example 27 - Council Decision (2010/759/EU):

en. Some evidence suggests that where mephedrone has been controlled, the drug continues to be available on the illicit market.

de. Es gibt Anhaltspunkte dafür, dass Mephedron in Ländern, in denen es verboten wurde, weiterhin auf dem Schwarzmarkt erhältlich ist.

fr. Certains éléments semblent indiquer que dans les États membres où elle a été mise sous contrôle, la méphédrone reste disponible sur le marché noir.

tr. (UNREVISED) Mefedron kontrollerine ilişkin bazı kanıtlar, uyuşturucunun kaçak pazarda bulunmaya devam ettiğini göstermektedir.

As for the unrevised version, *kaçak pazar* is the translation of the illicit market, yet *kaçak* means something smuggled or some contraband good. *Kaçak* actually deviates from the context and does not correspond to the adjective ‘illicit’. Expansion is employed, *kaçak* owes a more general and expanded meaning.

tr. (REVISED) Bazı kanıtlar, mefedronun kontrol edildiği yerlerde maddenin karaborsada satılmaya devam ettiğini gösterir.

Functional equivalence is employed for the French, German and Turkish versions. *Schwarzmarkt* and *marché noir* are literally translated into English as the black market. *Karaborsa* is also translated into English as the black market just like *Schwarzmarkt* and *marché noir*.

If descriptive equivalence were employed, the term ‘illicit market’ could also be translated into Turkish as *yasaya uygun olmayan pazar* as illicit does not exactly mean *yasa dışı* (illegal). Illicit means that the action itself is legal on some occasion but when this is action is referred to illicit, then it is executed unlawful against the legislation of that country and does not conform to the defined law. For instance, it is legal to have cannabis

up to 5 grams per person in the Netherlands. If anybody tries to have more than 5 grams of cannabis in the same day, this action becomes illicit. Another example of illicit action can be a trade. Trade is legal all around the world; however, certain limitations for certain goods or amounts exist. Thus, the trade of certain goods or excessive amount is illicit.

At that point, translation strategy can be criticised as the two terms, illicit market and black market, do not completely match. Illicit market can be literally translated into French as *marché illicite* and into German as *illegale Markt*. However, it can be seen that French and German versions use *marché noir* and *Schwarzmarkt*, which are literally black market. This strategy also created a challenge for Turkish translation and probably have revisers prefer such a replacement.

Example 28 - Directive (EU) 2016/680, Article 3(8):

en. ‘controller’ means the competent authority which, alone or jointly with others, determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal data

tr. (UNREVISED) “veri sorumlusu”, yalnız başına veya diğerleriyle birlikte kişisel verilerin işlenmesine ilişkin amaçlar ve yöntemleri belirleyen gerçek veya tüzel kişi, kamu kuruluşu, kurumu veya diğer herhangi bir organdır

In the unrevised version expansion is employed, the addressee part is expanded.

tr. (REVISED) “veri sorumlusu”, yalnız başına veya diğerleriyle birlikte kişisel verilerin işlenmesine ilişkin amaç ve yöntemleri belirleyen yetkili makamdır

The revised version employs through-translation. The translator of the Directive opted to explain every single possible addressee, which led to wordiness.

Reduction is employed for *veri sorumlusu*, which is also kept in the revised version as it is. The controller is a more general term. However, revision criteria of the Directorate

suggest that reduction does not count as a fault or mistake unless it changes the sense, meaning or adds commentary expressions.

Example 29 - Communication No COM/2015/240 final:

en. This has a direct impact on asylum seekers who seek to “asylum shop”, but also on public opinion.

tr. (UNREVISED) Bu durum, hem “eş zamanlı olarak veya birbiri ardına mükerrer sığınma talebinde” bulunmaya çalışan sığınmacılar üzerinde hem de AB kamuoyu üzerinde doğrudan etkiye sahiptir.

In the unrevised version, expansion is employed, and it led to wordiness.

tr. (REVISED) Bu durum, hem “iltica pazarında” arayış içinde olan sığınmacıları hem de AB kamuoyunu doğrudan etkiler.

Through-translation is employed. Asylum literally means *iltica* or *sığınma*, shop literally means *dükkân* or *mağaza*; however, as a collocation *iltica pazarı* is natural to use in Turkish. *İltica pazarı* literally means asylum market.

Example 30 - Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, Article 9(3):

en. arrangements referred to in paragraph 2.

tr. (UNREVISED) 2. fıkrada belirtilen düzenlemeler

Cultural equivalence is employed in the unrevised version. *Fıkra* can be a translation of the paragraph; however, it is commonly seen in Turkish national law and in this sense it is translated as *paragraf* to distinguish it from the common use in the national law of Turkey.

tr. (REVISED) 2. paragrafta belirtilen düzenlemeler

Transference is employed in this example. The style guide published by the Directorate clearly shows the translation of ‘paragraph’ and how should references to any article or paragraph be given.

Example 31 - Council Decision (EU) 2019/593:

en. Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 209(2)

tr. (UNREVISED) Avrupa Birliği’nin İşleyişi Hakkında Antlaşma’yı ve bu Antlaşma’nın özellikle 209. maddesinin 2. paragrafını göz önünde tutarak

Expansion is employed in the unrevised version. The style guide published by the Directorate clearly puts forward the necessary information for giving references. The refence should be kept as it is in the source text, no further explanation or expansion is needed.

tr. (REVISED) Avrupa Birliđi'nin İşleyişı Hakkında Antlaşma'yı ve özellikle bu Antlaşmanın 209(2) maddesini göz önünde tutarak

Through-translation is employed in the revised version, the reference given in the target text as it is.

Example 32 - Commission Decision (2006/757/EC), Introduction 1.6.4:

en. The necessary IT support should be available.

tr. (UNREVISED) Gerekli IT desteđi mevcut olmalıdır.

As for the unrevised version, transference is employed, and the abbreviation of the information technology/technologies 'IT' is kept as it is.

tr. (REVISED) Gerekli BT desteđi mevcut olmalıdır.

Through-translation is employed in this example. The style guide published by the Directorate explicitly suggests that Turkish translation of an abbreviation is opted unless an established foreign abbreviation exists in Turkish. Information technology/technologies is translated into Turkish as *bilişim teknolojisi/teknolojileri* and abbreviated as *BT*.

Example 33 - Council Decision (759/2010/EU):

en. This Decision shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

tr. (UNREVISED) Bu Karar, *Avrupa Birliđi Resmî Gazetesi*'nde yayımlanmasını takip eden gün yürürlüğe girer.

Through-translation is employed in the unrevised version; however, it does not conform to the style guide.

tr. (REVISED) Bu Karar, *Avrupa Birliđi Resmî Gazetesi*'nde yayımlanma tarihini takip eden gün yürürlüğe girer.

Expansion is employed in this example. The style guide of the Directorate definitely gives an exact example of entry into force expressions. *Tarihinde*, which can be translated as on the date of, is added in the Turkish translation.

Example 34 - Commission Implementing Decision (2013/115/EU):

en. The Sirene Bureau shall answer all requests for information on alerts and hit procedures, made by the other Member States via their Sirene Bureaux, as soon as possible.

tr. (UNREVISED) Sirene Büroları, diđer üye devletlerin alarmlar ve isabet prosedürleriyle ilgili olarak Sirene Büroları aracılığıyla ilettikleri tüm bilgi taleplerine mümkün olan en kısa sürede yanıt verir.

Modulation is employed in the unrevised version; however, it is not a necessary or an obligatory strategy here. Modulation causes a mistake here.

tr. (REVISED) Sirene Bürosu, diđer Üye Devletlerin uyarılar ve eşleşme usulleriyle ilgili olarak kendi Sirene Büroları aracılığıyla ilettikleri tüm bilgi taleplerine mümkün olan en kısa sürede yanıt verir.

Naturalisation is employed in this example. Bureau is adopted into Turkish as *büro* according to morphological features of the language.

Another important point is that plural forms are not always regular and take -s, -es or -ies. Just like the example above, plural form of the bureau is bureaux. A translator is supposed to pay extra attention to the irregular plurals to prevent such mistakes. The Interinstitutional Style Guide (2011) points out some irregular plurals as addendum –

addenda or corrigendum – corrigenda. Moreover, some of the words end with –(i)um do not pluralise with –(i)a but -s; such as forum – forums (avoid fora), referendum – referendums, premium – premiums. Lastly, some words have two types of plural endings according to their context such as spectrum – spectrums (positions or opinions) / spectra (scientific term e.g. atomic spectra).

Example 35 - European Commission, Turkey 2015 Report:

en. There are no available statistics on trafficking in human beings, investigations and convictions for money laundering, precautionary freezing of assets during the initial phase of investigations or confiscation of criminal assets.

tr. (UNREVISED) [...] suçtan kaynaklanan ve müsadere edilen malvarlıklarına ilişkin istatistikler mevcut değildir.

tr. (REVISED) İnsan ticaretine, kara paranın aklanması konusunda yürütülen soruşturmalara ve bu suçla bağlantılı olarak verilen mahkûmiyet kararlarına, soruşturmaların başlangıç aşamasında ihtiyaten dondurulan malvarlıklarına ya da suçtan kaynaklanan ve el konulan malvarlıklarına ilişkin istatistikler mevcut değildir.

Functional equivalence is employed in this example. *Müsadere* and *el koyma* can be the equivalence of confiscation; however, the context has key importance here. It is a known fact that not only legal terms and jargon, but also legal systems and mechanisms pose a challenge in translation. Turkish Penal Code (TCK) Number 5237 and Code of Criminal Procedure (CMK) Number 5271 defines *müsadere* as a sanction that results in dispositioning of the ownership of a property. The state takes all or part of the property as a result of a committed crime. *El koyma*, on the other hand, is a protection measure. It guarantees the accurate functioning of criminal procedure, does not terminate the ownership, it is temporary. The case here is a temporary protection measure. The function is highlighted. The unrevised version can bear different legal consequences as it suggests a different sanction or action.

Example 36 - Council Directive (2009/71/Euratom):

en. HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE

tr. (UNREVISED) İŞBU YÖNERGE'Yİ KABUL ETMİŞTİR

Cultural equivalence is employed in the unrevised version; however, it causes a mistake in terms of the hierarchy of norms.

tr. (REVISED) İŞBU DİREKTİF'İ KABUL ETMİŞTİR

Naturalisation is employed for 'directive' in Turkish. In the hierarchy of norms of the EU, primary law including the founding treaties appears on the top, secondary law including legislative acts such as a directive appears on the second place, and executive acts such as implementing/delegated acts appears on the bottom of the pyramid. Directive takes the second place in the hierarchy of norms of the EU; however, *yönerge* appears on the bottom in the hierarchy of norms of Turkey. Therefore, *yönerge* renders the legal power of a directive less. Cultural equivalence is employed in the unrevised version but equivalence in terms of legal power cannot be achieved.

Example 37 - Commission Implementing Decision (2013/115/EU):

en. Sirene forms to be dealt with by the requested Sirene Bureau with highest priority may be marked 'URGENT', in field 311 ('Important Notice'), followed by the reason for urgency.

tr. (UNREVISED) Talepte bulunan Sirene Bürosu tarafından ilgilenilecek en yüksek önceliğe sahip Sirene formlarının 311 numaralı alanına ("Önem Bildirimi") "ACİL" ibaresi konularak aciliyetin nedeni yazılabilir.

Through-translation is employed in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) Talepte bulunulan Sirene Bürosu tarafından en yüksek öncelikle ele alınacak Sirene formlarının 311 numaralı (“Öncelik Durumu”) alanına aciliyetin nedenini bildirerek “URGENT” ibaresi konulabilir.

Transference is employed here because the system where Sirene forms are found does not have a Turkish language version so that only option can be chosen is ‘urgent’ in the system. When it is translated as *acil*, it does not correspond anything as the highest priority cannot be marked as *acil*.

The translation guide of the Directorate clearly suggests that Turkish words are supposed to be chosen in the translation of EU acts. Two exceptions exist for this suggestion. The first one is if an established foreign abbreviation is commonly used in Turkish, then the abbreviation in question is kept. The second one is like the excerpt above. Some marks, degrees, numeric or letter expressions and so forth are also kept.

Example 38 – Council Decision (2008/616/JHA):

en. Having regard to Article 33 of Council Decision 2008/615/JHA

tr. (UNREVISED) 2008/615/JHA sayılı Konsey Kararı’nın 33. maddesini göz önünde tutarak

Transference is employed in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) 2008/615/Aİİ sayılı Konsey Kararı’nın 33. maddesini göz önünde tutarak

Through-translation is employed in the revised version. The acronym JHA stands for Justice and Home Affairs. *Adalet ve İçişleri* is the Turkish translation of the Justice

and Home Affairs. Although *içişleri* is a compound noun, its Turkish acronym *Aİİ* is accepted possibly because JHA also has three letters.

Example 39 – Council Decision (2014/283/EU):

en. ratification, acceptance or approval of the Nagoya Protocol

tr. (UNREVISED) Nagoya Protokolü'nün onayı, kabulü ve tasdiki

Through-translation is employed in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) Nagoya Protokolü'nün onayı, kabulü ve uygun bulunması

Functional equivalence is employed in the revised version. Kemal Gözler (2016) explains the concepts of ratification, acceptance and approval. Even though each term has similar meanings, ratification is the consent of a state to abide by an international act, acceptance and approval is also the consent of a state to abide by the national law. Altay (2002) also points out the use of synonyms in legal language is a typical feature. This excerpt is a good example of Altay's argument.

Example 40 – Directive (2009/52/EC), Article 1:

en. in order to fight illegal immigration

tr. (UNREVISED) yasa dışı göçle mücadele etmek amacıyla

Through-translation is employed in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) düzensiz göçle mücadele etmek amacıyla

Modulation is employed in the revised version. Although illegal literally means *yasa dışı* in Turkish, *düzensiz* (irregular) is opted and the perspective is changed. This word choice also gives a clue about the translation/revision policy.

Example 41 – Regulation (2016/399/EU), Article 2 :

en. ‘internal flight’ means any flight exclusively to or from the territories of the Member States and not landing in the territory of a third country

tr. (UNREVISED) “dâhili uçuş” sadece Üye Devletlerin topraklarına veya bu topraklardan yapılan ve üçüncü bir ülkenin topraklarına inilmeyen her tür uçuştur

Through-translation is employed in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) “ıç hat uçuşu” sadece Üye Devletlerin topraklarına veya bu topraklardan yapılan ve üçüncü bir ülkenin topraklarına inilmeyen her tür uçuştur

Expansion is employed in the revised version. This expansion strategy seems a must here as only *dâhili* itself is not explanatory enough and sounds unnatural in Turkish.

Example 42 - Commission Implementing Decision (2013/115/EU):

en. on an aircraft:

tr. (UNREVISED) uçakla ilgili olarak:

Reduction is employed in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) hava aracıyla ilgili olarak:

Through-translation is employed in the revised version. *Uçak* means airplane in English; however, aircraft is a wider term. Thus, it is revised as *hava aracı* into Turkish.

Example 43 – Commission Implementing Decision (2015/219/EU):

en. it is necessary to define the procedure of consultation

tr. (UNREVISED) istişare prosedürünün tanımlanması gerekmektedir

Naturalisation is employed in the unrevised version. Procedure is translated as *prosedür* into Turkish, adapting it to the morphology of the target language.

tr. (REVISED) istişare usulünün tanımlanması gerekmektedir

Through-translation is employed in the revised version. Reminding the suggestion of style guide published by the Directorate on using Turkish words, it is once again appreciated in this example that *prosedür* (naturalisation) gives its place to *usul* (through-translation) in the revision process.

Example 44 - Commission Implementing Decision (2015/219/EU):

en. It is indispensable to lay down a new accelerated procedure for information exchange on alerts on discreet and specific checks in order to address a possible increased threat posed by some persons, involved in terrorism or in serious crime, which require immediate action of the competent authorities.

tr. (UNREVISED) Yetkili makamların acil önlem almasını gerektiren terörizme veya ciddi suç karışan bazı şahısların sebep olduğu olası artan tehditlere yönelik ihtiyatlı ve belirli kontrollere ilişkin uyarılar hakkında bilgi paylaşımı için hızlandırılmış yeni bir usul oluşturulması zorunludur.

Through-translation for *ciddi suç* (serious crime), through-translation for *belirli kontroller* (specific checks) and modulation for *zorunlu* (indispensable) are employed in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) Yetkili makamların acil önlem almasını gerektiren terörizme veya ağır suç karışan bazı şahıslardan kaynaklanan olası artan tehditlerin ele alınmasına yönelik ihtiyatlı ve özel kontrollere ilişkin uyarılar hakkında bilgi paylaşımı için hızlandırılmış yeni bir usul oluşturulması kaçınılmazdır.

Modulation for *ağır suç* (serious crime), modulation for *özel kontrol* and through-translation for *kaçınılmaz* (indispensable) are employed in the revised version. Serious is literally translated as *ciddi* into Turkish; however, it does not fit in the legal language. By

the serious crime, *ağır suç* is meant. *Özel kontrol* is also fit in the legal language, in terms of the context, but not *belirli kontrol*. *Kaçınılmaz* is translated employing through-translation and modulation is changed because *kaçınılmaz* (indispensable) and *zorunlu* (obligatory) have slightly different meanings. It is necessary to remember once again that modulation should be employed if no certain or exact equivalence exists.

Example 45 – Directive (2014/26/EU):

en. protecting innovation and intellectual creation also encourages investment in innovative services and products

tr. (UNREVISED) yenilikçiliği ve entelektüel yaratıcılığı korumak aynı zamanda yenilikçi hizmetler ve ürünlere yatırım yapılmasını teşvik eder

Through-translation is employed for *yenilikçilik* (innovation) while naturalisation is employed for *entelektüel* (intellectual). It also seems as a coherency problem for revision.

tr. (REVISED) yenilikçiliği ve fikrî yaratıcılığı korumak aynı zamanda yenilikçi hizmetler ve ürünlere yatırım yapılmasını teşvik eder

Through-translation is kept in the revision but for intellectual creation, naturalisation gives it place for through-translation. *Fikrî yaratıcılık* and *fikrî mülkiyet* (intellectual property) are established terms in Turkish. A translator or reviser also needs to be careful about the circumflex (^). *Fikir* can be translated as ‘the idea’ and *fikri* can be translated as ‘the idea of’, such as the idea of going there (*oraya gitme fikri*), then it is a noun. However, *fikrî* (i-circumflex) means ‘intellectual’ and therefore it becomes an adjective.

Example 46 – Council Decision (2010/759/EU):

en. Having regard to the initiative of the European Commission

tr. (UNREVISED) Avrupa Komisyonunun inisiyatifini göz önünde tutarak

Naturalisation is employed in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) Avrupa Komisyonunun girişimini göz önünde tutarak

Functional equivalence is employed in the revised version. Turkish dictionary of the Turkish Language Association (TDK) defines *inisiyatif* as the power to make decisions. Referring to this power, initiative is translated as *girişim* in Turkish and its function is emphasised accordingly.

Example 47 – Council Decision (2010/759/EU):

en. Member States shall take the necessary measures, in accordance with their national law, to submit 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone) to control measures and criminal penalties

tr. (UNREVISED) Üye Devletler [...] 4-metilmekatinonu (mefedron) denetim tedbirlerine ve para cezalarına tabi tutulması için ulusal hukukları uyarınca gerekli tedbirleri alırlar.

Reduction is employed in the unrevised version. *Para cezası* is judicial/criminal fine, therefore it has a narrower meaning compared to the criminal penalty.

tr. (UNREVISED) Üye Devletler [...] 4-metilmekatinonu (mefedron) denetim tedbirlerine ve cezaya tabi tutulması için ulusal hukukları uyarınca gerekli tedbirleri alırlar.

Expansion is employed in the revised version. Criminal is an adjective and it means related to crime. As it is unnatural to say *suçla ilgili ceza*, expansion strategy is employed and *ceza* (penalty) is used.

Example 48 – Decision (2000/532/EC), Article 6:

en. This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

tr. (UNREVISED) Bu Karar, Üye Devletlere yöneliktir.

Modulation is employed in the unrevised version. The voice is changed.

tr. (REVISED) Bu Karar'ın muhatabı Üye Devletlerdir.

Modulation is employed again; however, it is not the voice, but the predicate is changed. While 'to address' is a verb, it becomes a noun and a part of the subject. This phrase can be also found in the style guide published by the Directorate.

Example 49 – Decision (2007/815/EC):

en. Having regard to Decision No 573/2007/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 23 May 2007 establishing a European Refugee Fund for the period 2008 to 2013 as part of the General programme 'Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows' and repealing Council Decision 2004/904/EC, and in particular Article 17 thereof

tr. (UNREVISED) 2004/904/AT sayılı Konsey Kararını kaldıran ve "Dayanışma ve Göç Akımları Yönetimi" programının bir parçası olarak 2008 ve 2013 arasında bir Avrupa Mülteci Fonu tesis eden 23 Mayıs 2007 tarihli 573/2007/AT sayılı Avrupa Parlamentosu ve Konsey Kararını ve bu Kararın özellikle 17. maddesini göz önünde tutarak

Modulation is employed in the unrevised version.

tr. (REVISED) 2004/904/AT sayılı Konsey Kararı'nı yürürlükten kaldıran ve "Dayanışma ve Göç Akımları Yönetimi" Genel programı kapsamında 2008 - 2013 dönemi için Avrupa Mülteci Fonunu kuran 23 Mayıs 2007 tarihli ve 573/2007/AT sayılı Avrupa Parlamentosu ve Konsey Kararı'nı ve bu Karar'ın özellikle 17. maddesini göz önünde tutarak

Through-translation is employed in the revised version. Period can be directly translated as *dönem*; thus, modulation is not necessary when considered that modulation is employed if no exact and clear equivalence in the target language.

Example 50 – Council Decision (2004/573/EC), Article 2(a):

en. ‘third-country national’, means any person who is not a national of a Member State of the European Union, the Republic of Iceland or the Kingdom of Norway

tr. (UNREVISED) “üçüncü ülke uyruđu” Avrupa Birliđi’nin bir Üye Devleti’nin, İzlanda’nın ya da Norveç’in uyruđu olmayan kişidir

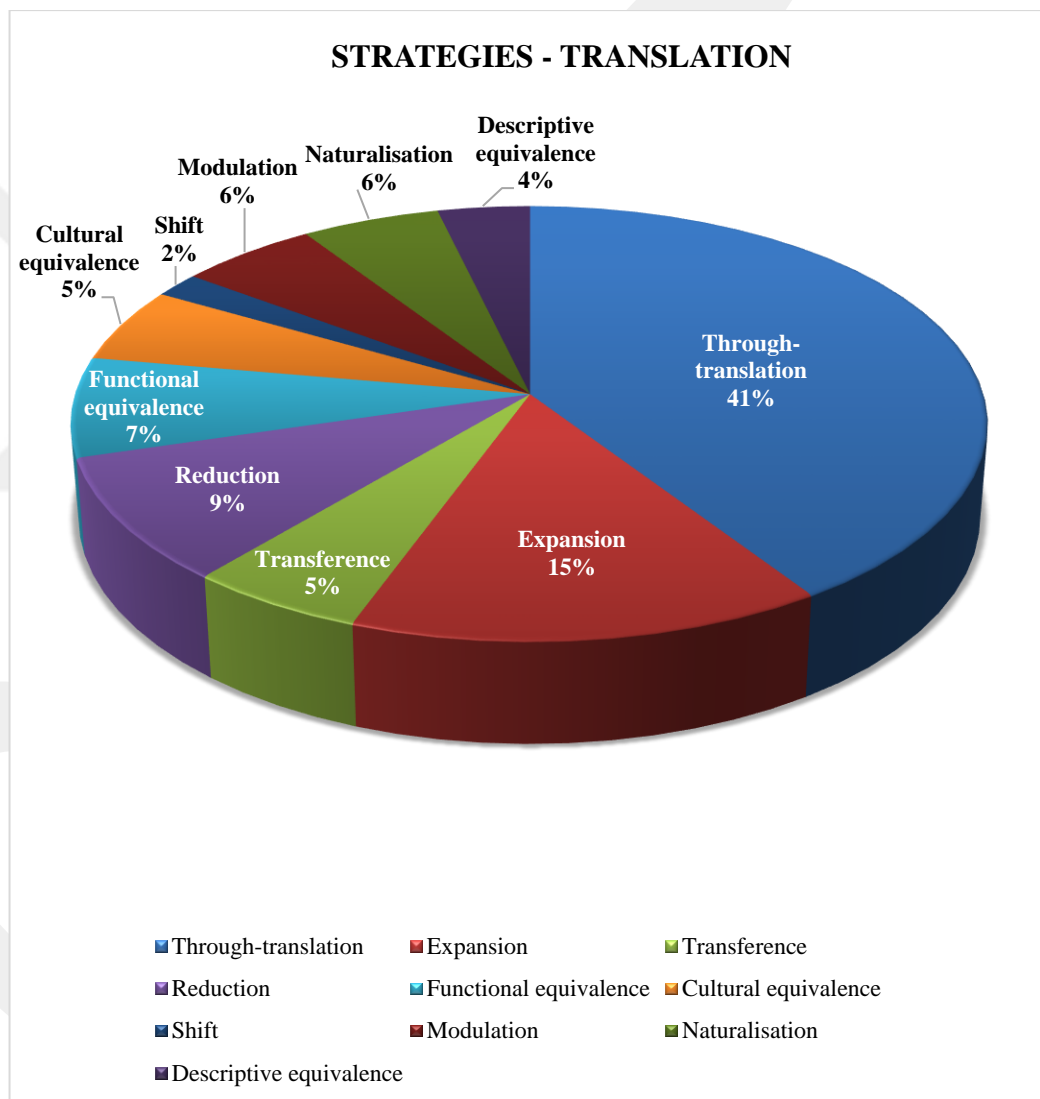
Reduction is employed in the unrevised version and official names of the given countries are not translated in the target text.

tr. (REVISED) “üçüncü ülke uyruđu” Avrupa Birliđi’nin bir Üye Devleti’nin, İzlanda Cumhuriyeti’nin ya da Norveç Krallığı’nın uyruđu olmayan kişidir.

Through-translation is employed in the revised version. Full official names are given in the target text.

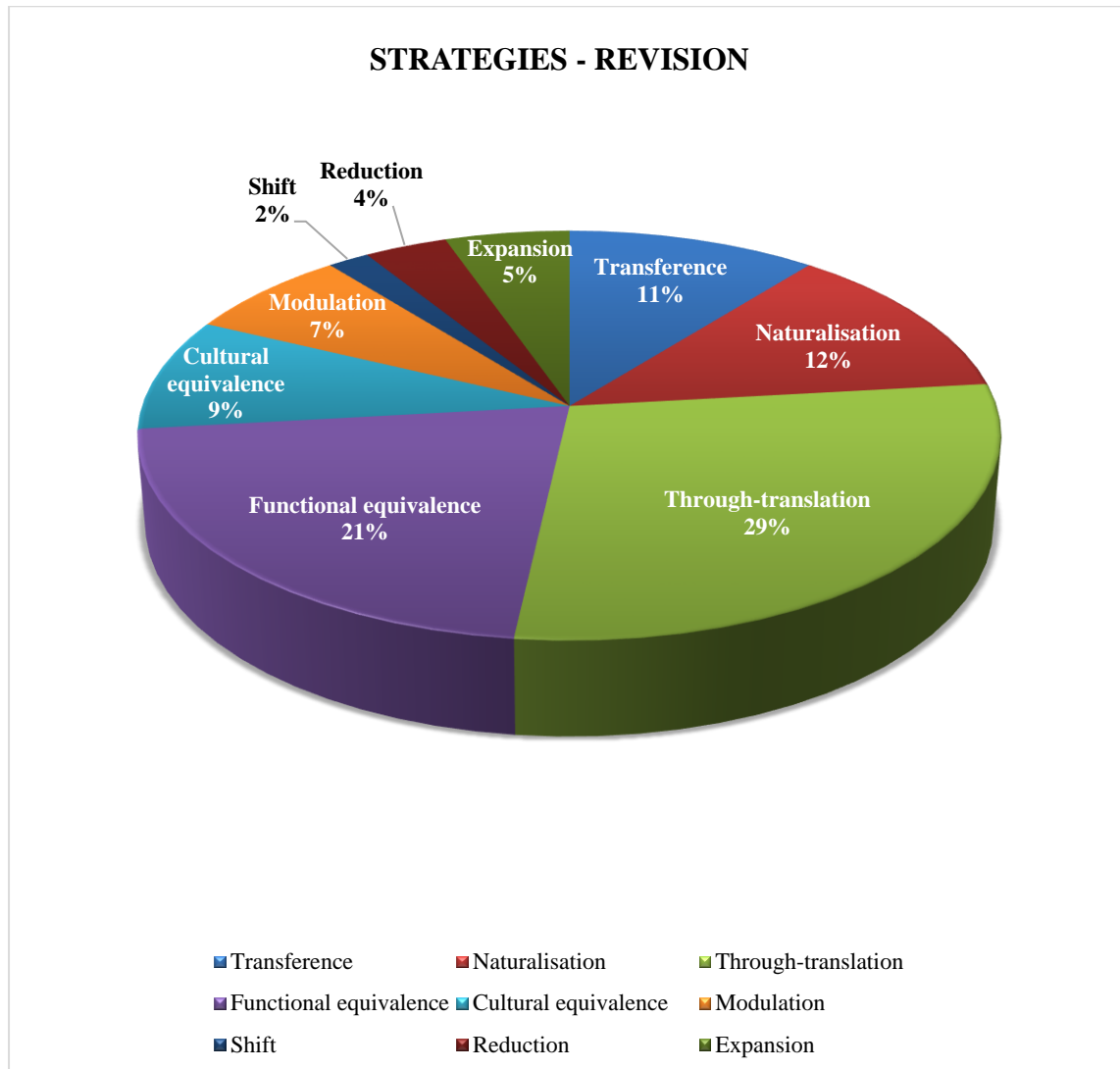
5. DISCUSSION

The following three graphics show Newmark's strategies employed in translation, Newmark's strategies employed in revision, and Venuti's strategies in revision processes. Each strategy is presented in different colours in the pie charts below and percentages are also given in numbers:



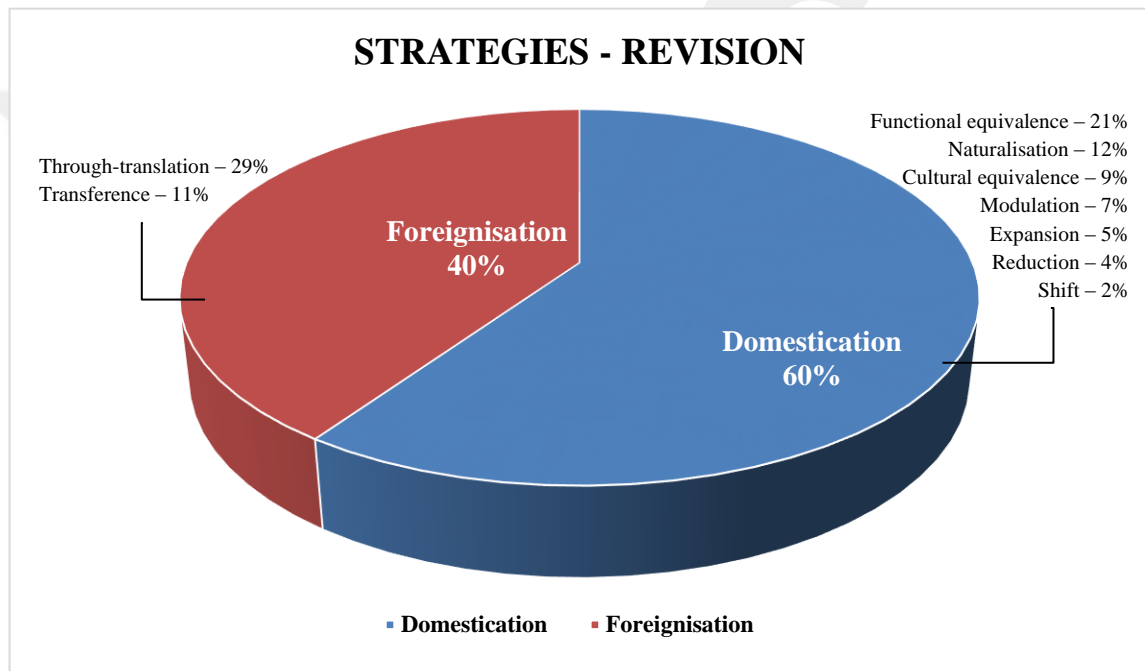
The graphic above clearly shows the strategies employed in the translation process. Through-translation is the most employed strategy with 41%, expansion follows it with 15% and reduction takes the third place with 9%. Revisers mostly changed through-

translation when the function is neglected. They also changed translations employing expansion, because a legal translator is not expected to clarify or expand vague expressions, a legal translator is not expected to justify or comment on a statement either.



The graphic above clearly shows the strategies employed in the revision process. Through-translation again is the most opted strategy with 29%, functional equivalence follows it with 21%, and naturalisation takes third place with 12%. While through-translation loses 12 points, functional equivalence gains 14 points in the revision, compared to the translation process. Seeing that notes and glosses have no percentage in

the pie chart, it is once again understood that a legal translator or reviser is not expected to clarify any legal statement. The purpose is to translate accurately within the boundaries of what is given in the source text. Furthermore, functional equivalence, being the second most opted strategy, fits for the purpose of the translation guide of the Directorate as it suggests choosing established Turkish words for the translation of EU acts.



The graphic above clearly shows the strategies employed in the revision process on the basis of Venuti's domestication and foreignisation strategies. Domestication takes 60% of the share in revision, whereas foreignisation takes 40%. As domestication strategy has a larger share in the revision process, it can be read that EU acts are tried to be approximated to the target language and culture. Even though some terms are deliberately kept distant from the established terminology and jargon used in Turkish national law, domestication seems to be a more opted strategy. Fundamentally, EU acts are drafted and translated in order to be clearly understood and implemented. This is achieved by employing a domestication strategy for Turkish translations.

Another study subject can be analysing these two strategies and why one is more predominant than the other. Domestication and foreignisation strategies in the translation of EU acts context can be studied in detail.



CONCLUSION

Turkish revision process of EU acts is analysed in this study. The most specific aspect of this thesis is that it presents the translation policy of the Directorate for EU Affairs. In other words, this study touches directly to the Department of EU Law and Translation within the Directorate and discusses solely its revision policy. No other institution is taken as a reference for the reason that the Directorate is the only responsible official institution for the revision of EU acts in Turkey.

Conducting this study, the purpose is defined as showing both qualitative and quantitative data obtained from the translation and revision strategies employed in the translation and revision processes of EU acts into Turkish. In other words, not only the translators' and revisers' preferences are presented in numbers by giving statistics but also, they are discussed in terms of technicality, correspondence and EU legal language. The results obtained are plainly displayed in given pie charts and they are interpreted accordingly.

It is appreciated that the translation which is subject to revision process employs through-translation with 41% and it takes the first place with that percentage. It is also appreciated that through-translation takes the first place with 29% and functional equivalence takes the second place with 21% in the revision process. Functional equivalence is defined by Newmark (1998) as translation of cultural words where a culture-free word is utilised, or possibly a new term is created. Such as the *Sejm* is translated as the Polish Parliament into English or the House of Diet is translated as *Japon Parlamentosu* into Turkish. Revision strategies are predominantly employed strategies which is categorised under Venuti's (1995) domestication strategy. Accordingly, domestication takes its place by 72%, whereas foreignisation is employed only 28% of the revised EU acts.

Apart from the abovementioned results, the concept of revision is defined, and different statements about revision are given. Mossop (2014) states that revision involves reading a translation to determine whether the quality is of the required standard and needs any necessary amendments. There is a bilingual examination of translation output for its

suitability for the agreed purpose. ISO 17100 defines revision as assessing a translation and comparing it to its original in order to detect and correct possible errors, both in terms of content and formal presentation. The in-house translation service of the European Commission, the Directorate-General for Translation (DGT), defines the aim of revision is to improve translation quality, serve as an instrument for quality control, and provide professional training for translators and revisers. Furthermore, three revision categories (linguistic revision, technical revision and legal revision) used by the Directorate in Turkey are explained.

As for other language versions such as French and German, they make this study more distinguished in terms of multilingualism. It is beneficial to highlight once again that English version alone is not clear enough sometimes, especially with respect to technical terms. Hence, legally equivalent German or French version, or sometimes German and French versions together are given in the data analysis to clarify a technical term. It is supposed to be noticed that the use of other language versions is limited to the translation of concepts or terms which are unfamiliar or not found in the target language and culture. The aim here is not to build a combined translation product, but to have an idea about a technically specific term, jargon or to have a different perspective by checking another language version or other language versions.

In as much as technicality, EU legal language itself can be considered as a jargon. Consequently, it has *sui generis* terminology which nearly becomes conventional, and which can be found in every EU document, let alone EU acts. This EU legal jargon is consciously modified in order to create a different jargon and terminology other than the national law, and sometimes even different from international law jargon. Revision works for satisfying different criteria, which is defined by language quality assessment criteria. Accordingly, a reviser can check the language quality and create a favourable product to fulfil related criteria.

Turkey holds a candidate country status (for the time being); therefore, the translation and acceptance of the *acquis* is an inevitable necessity for full membership. In other words, the acceptance of the relevant rights and obligations of the Union system and its institutional framework is essential. In order to fulfil this translation task, the

Department of EU Law and Translation undertakes a translation coordination task. It works in conformity with ISO 17100 quality standards and duly adapted its criteria into their quality management process. Translators are outsourced but revisers are in-house professionals. The quality of each lot is checked randomly over a certain amount of character (mostly a sample of hundred words) and accordingly graded. Hence, equivalence in Turkish translation achieved and the translation is evaluated in terms of language quality assessment criteria of the Directorate.

The language assessment criteria of the Directorate are also examined in this study. Considering LISA Quality Assessment (LQA), Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM) and Dynamic Quality Framework (DQF), the Directorate created its own assessment criteria including style, omission or expansion, terminological coherency, fluency, conformity to the reference documents, and accuracy categories. It is also stated in the present study what questions are asked during the revision process.

Concepts of legal language, translation of official documents, translation of EU acts and legal equivalence are also studied. Legal equivalence is exceptionally important in this case because unless legal equivalence is achieved, it does not matter however well-written a text is, a legal text that does not meet relevant criteria means nothing at all. Translations of legislation, without exception, should be as close as possible to the drafting conventions of the target culture, and it is an agreement among the legal services of the EU institutions. It is such a significant issue that some scholars name these translations as version, authentic texts, parallel texts and so forth.

When the literature is reviewed, it is seen that quality in EU translation, machine translation within the concept of EU translation, non-translation (of state institutions etc.) in the EU context, translation problems within the EU context and some ethnographic studies were conducted. However, no study on a specific institution which is responsible for the translation of EU acts was found. In this aspect, the present study also holds remarkable data. It discusses the revision policy of the Directorate for EU Affairs (specifically the Department of EU Law and Translation), which is the responsible institution for EU affairs in Turkey.

Wagner et al. (2002), Van Els (2001) and Šarčević (1994) state that each official language of the EU is equally valid and legal equivalence is in question, multilingualism is one of the most vital concepts in the Union and EU acts in any of the official languages are called not translations but versions or authentic texts. This legal equivalence is also made use of comparing English, French and German versions to one another in this study. Altay (2002) defines the three characteristic features of legal language as formality, archaism and complexity. These three characteristic features are completely true for 'national' legal language; however, only formality and complexity can be used to define EU acts. Archaism is not a characteristic feature of EU acts. Altay (2013) also states that legal language is different from daily discourse. This statement is totally true for EU acts, too. Szantova Giordano (2013) mentions on an explanatory translation if the legal document allows. The explanatory translation is not even an option for Turkish translation of EU acts. Among all excerpts given in the data analysis, no explanatory translation is used. McAuliffe (2012) states that it is possible to establish a joint data bank in order to ensure uniformity and precise terminology. Terminology data bank, TermAB, was established to ensure term uniformity in Turkey, Inter-Active Terminology for Europe (IATE) and EuroVoc were established to ensure term uniformity for the Member States. Lastly, Šarčević (2012) any term in one legal document does not always exactly correspond to another one, in terms of their legal language and legal culture. She points out that the only challenge in legal translation is not legal terminology; legal culture, legal language and legal mechanism have also important roles. Two challenges resulting from different legal mechanisms are also shown in the data analysis.

In the final analysis, research questions ask respectively about the strategies employed in the translation process and in the revision process. It is clearly seen that translations which are subject to revision employ through-translation with 41% and the most employed strategy in revision is through-translation with 29%. The focal point of this study is showing translation strategies. They are displayed in pie chart graphics and interpreted. Carrying these data to an upper category, it is also shown that the dominant revision strategy is domestication with 60%.

As it is mentioned before, standardisation is a must for every language version. Diana Yankova (2008) states that standardisation brings foreignisation together as a translation strategy. Furthermore, Yankova (2008) states that EU language is foreign to everyday language, all language versions of the EU acts have to be linguistically equal paragraph by paragraph and even sentence by sentence. Accordingly, the official languages of the EU are permissive for foreign factors. It should be remembered that EU terms are deliberately kept different from national law terms. However, this study shows that the dominant translation strategy is domestication for the Turkey case. Even though the translation of certain terms is deliberately kept distant from the daily language and national law terms, domestication has the biggest share after the revision process. It may be because Turkey is not a Member State yet. Current Turkish versions of the EU acts may change after the accession process for Turkey. Lastly, it should be noticed that the data is limited but examples are substantial and worth discussion.

For further studies, it can be suggested that domestication and foreignisation strategies can be discussed in the context of EU and translation. The study can argue or criticise either positively or negatively the strategies of the revision process.

XXXXXS
GCRS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alcaraz-Varó, E., & Hughes, B. (2002). *Legal Translation Explained* (1st ed.). (pp. 4-14). Routledge.
- Altay, A. (2013). *English legal language and Translation of Legal Discourse* [PowerPoint presentation]. Translation of Legal Texts, Ankara, Turkey.
- (2002). Difficulties Encountered in the Translation of Legal Texts: The Case of Turkey. *Translation Journal*, 6(4).
- Asensio, R. M. (2015). Chapter 4: Documents. In *Translating official documents* (p. 26). Routledge.
- (2015). Chapter 6: Different Ways of Translating. In *Translating official documents* (p. 40). Routledge.
- Catford, I. (2000). Translation Shifts. In L. Venuti, *The Translation Studies Reader* (1st ed., pp. 141-159). Routledge.
- Eco, U. (2010). *Lecture at the Assises de la Traduction littéraire in Arles, Sunday 14 November 1993*. EU Trio. Retrieved 5 February 2021, from <http://www.eutrio.be/language-europe-translation>.
- EUROPA. (2020, November 17). *Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU)*. European Union. https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies/court-justice_en.
- European Commission (2020, February 11). *Linguistic diversity*. Education and Training European Commission. https://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/linguistic-diversity_en.
- European Commission (2019, August 14). *About multilingualism policy*. https://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/multilingualism/about-multilingualism-policy_en.
- European Commission (2005, October 3). *Negotiating Framework EU-Turkey*.
- European Parliament (2020, February). *Sources and Scope of the European Law*.

- European Union. (2011). *Interinstitutional Style Guide* (p. 137, 149). Luxembourg: Publication Office of the EU.
- Goodrich, P. (1987). *Legal Discourse* (p. 176). Hong Kong: Mac Millan.
- Gotti, M. (2009). Globalizing Trends in Legal Discourse. In Olsen, Lorz, Stein, *Translation Issues in Language and Law* (pp. 5-75). Palgrave Macmillan.
- Gözler, K. (2016). The Question of the Rank of International Treaties in National Hierarchy of Norms: A Theoretical and Comparative Study. In K. Reçber, B. Özdal & Z. Özgenç, *Prof. Dr. Mehmet Genç'e Armağan* (pp. 21-46). Bursa: Dora.
- Kramer, T. (2011, May 10). *Primary and Secondary Sources of EU Law Practical analysis of EU Legal Instruments*. Avrupa Birliği Başkanlığı. https://www.ab.gov.tr/files/EKYB/egitim_materyalleri/primary_and_secondary_sources_of_eu_law.pdf.
- Language Policy Revision (Council of Europe). (2007). *From Linguistic Diversity to Plurilingual Education* (p. 8). Strasbourg: DGIV - Council of Europe.
- McAuliffe, K. (2012) *Language and Law in the European Union: The Multilingual Jurisprudence of the ECJ*. In Solan and Tiersma, *The Oxford Handbook of Language and Law* (pp. 200-216). Oxford University Press.
- Mellinkoff, D. (1963). *The Language of the Law* (p. 101). Boston: Little, Brown and Company.
- Mossop, B. (2014). Appendix 5. In *Revising and editing for translators* (p. 249). Abingdon: Routledge.
- Newmark, P. (1991). *About Translation* (p. 115). Multilingual Matters
- (1988). *A Textbook of Translation* (p. 81). Longman.
- Özmen-Öztürk, Ö. (2020). *AB Mevzuatı Revizyon Süreci*. Presentation, Ankara.
- Reiß, K. (1989). "Text Types, Translation Types and Translation Assessment". Trans, by Andrew Chestennan, (ed.), pp. 105-115.
- Šarčević, S. (1994). *Translation and the Law: An Interdisciplinary Approach*. In M. Snell-Hornby, F. Pöchhacker & K. Kaindl, *Translation Studies: An*

Interdiscipline: Selected papers from the Translation Studies Congress, Vienna, 1992 (1st ed., pp. 301-309). John Benjamins. Retrieved 26 January 2021.

——— (2012). Language and Law in the European Union: The Multilingual Jurisprudence of the ECJ. In Solan and Tiersma, *The Oxford Handbook of Language and Law*. Oxford University Press

Schleiermacher, F. (1977). On the Different Methods of Translation. In A. Lefevere, *Translating Literature: the German Tradition from Luther to Rosenzweig* (pp. 67-82). Amsterdam: van Gorcum.

Szantova Giordano, S. (2013). It's All Greek to Me: Are Attorneys Who Engage in or Procure Legal Translation for Their Clients at Risk of Committing an Ethical Violation?. *Quinnipiac Law Review*, 31(447), 447-487.

Van Els, T. (2001). The European Union, its Institutions and its Languages: Some Language Political Observations. *Current Issues in Language Planning*, 2(4), 311-360. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14664200108668030>

Venuti, L. (1995). *The Translator's Invisibility: A history of translation*. London: Routledge.

Veisberg, A. (2005). *Latvian language – Widening Borders* (p. 193). Riga: Valsts valodas komisijas raksti.

Vinay, J., & Darbelnet, J. (2000). A Methodology for Translation. In L. Venuti, *The Translation Studies Reader* (1st ed., p. 88-89). Routledge.

The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union of 26 October 2012. *Official Journal of the European Union* C326, 126.

Translation Coordination Activities. Directorate for EU Affairs. (2019). Retrieved 15 March 2021, from https://www.ab.gov.tr/44332_en.html.

Tiersma, P. (1999). *Legal Language* (p. 61). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Wagner, E., Bech, S., & Martínez, J. (2002). *Translating for the European Union institutions* (2nd ed., p. 7). Routledge.

Yankova, D. (2008). The Text and Context of EU Directives: Implications for Translators. *Ibérica*, 16, 134,143.

EU Acts and Other EU Texts:

Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, Article 22.

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/340, 17.12.2020; date of adoption, CELEX number: 32021R0340.

Commission Implementing Decision 2015/219/EU, 29.01.2015; date of document, CELEX number: 32015D0219.

Commission Implementing Decision 2013/115/EU, 26.02.2013; date of document, CELEX number: 32013D0115.

Communication COM/2020/115 final, 16.03.2020; date of document; CELEX number: 52020DC0115.

Communication COM/2015/240, 13.05.2015; date of document, CELEX number: 52015DC0240.

Communication COM/2005/0620, 04.12.2005; date of document, CELEX number: 52015PC0620.

Communication 2004/C 123/01, 30.04.2004; date of signature, CELEX number: C2004/123/01.

Decision 2019/593/EU, 08.04.2019; date of adoption, CELEX number: 32019D0593.

Decision 2014/283/EU, 14.04.2014; date of document, CELEX number: 32014D0283.

Decision No 1386/2013/EU, 20.11.2013; date of document, CELEX number: 32013D1386.

Decision 2010/759/EU, 02.12.2010; date of document, CELEX number: 32010D0759.

Decision 2008/616/JHA, 23.06.2008; date of document, CELEX number: 32008D0616.

Decision 2007/815/EC, 29.11.2007; date of document, CELEX number:
32007D0815

Decision 2006/757/EC, 22.09.2006; date of document, CELEX number:
32006D0757.

Decision 2004/573/EC, 29.04.2004; date of document, CELEX number:
32004D0573.

Decision 2000/532/EC, 03.05.2000; date of document, CELEX number:
32000D0532.

Declaration 2020/C 34/01, 31.01.2020; date of publication, CELEX number:
12020W/DCL

Directive 2016/680/EU, 27.04.2016; date of signature, CELEX number:
32016L0680.

Directive 2014/26/EU, 26.02.2014; date of document, CELEX number:
32014L0026.

Directive 2014/36/EU, 26.02.2014; date of document, CELEX number:
32014L0036.

Directive 2011/92/EU, 13.12.2011; date of document, CELEX number:
32011L0092.

Directive 2011/95/EU, 13.12.2011; date of signature, CELEX number:
32011L0095.

Directive 2011/97/EU, 05.12.2011; date of document, CELEX number:
32011L0097.

Directive 2009/71/Euratom, No longer in force, CELEX number: 32009D0071.

Directive 2009/52/EC, 21.01.2009; date of document, CELEX number:
32009R0052.

EU Strategy No 5643/5/14 (Council of the European Union), 19.05.2014; date of document.

Green Paper COM/2007/301 final, 06.06.2007; date of document, CELEX number: 52007DC0301.

Guideline (EU) 2016/64, 18.11.2015; date of adoption, CELEX number: 32015O0034.

Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/401, 09.03.2016; date of signature, CELEX number: 32016R0401.

Notice 2019/C 157/01, 08.05.2019; date of document; CELEX number: 52019XC0508(01)

Opinion of the European Central Bank CON/2014/84, 05.12.2014; date of document, CELEX number: 52014AB0084.

Recommendation for a Council Decision COM/2020/857 final/2, 26.12.2020; date of document, CELEX number: 52020PC0857.

Regulation (EU) 2020/698, 25.05.2010; date of signature, CELEX number: 32020R0698.

Regulation (EU) 2016/399, 09.03.2016; date of signature, CELEX number: 32016R0399.

Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013, 11.12.2013; date of document, CELEX number: 32013R1296.

Regulation (EU) 575/2013, 26.06.2013; date of document; CELEX number: 32013R0575.

Report (European Commission), Commission Staff Working Document - Turkey 2015, 10.11.2015; date of document.

Resolution 2018/C 058/02, 12.04.2016; date of vote, CELEX number: 52016IP0102.

Treaty on European Union (TEU), Articles 13/1, 14/1, 19, 19/1, 27/3.

Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), Articles 24, 289, 300/3, 308.

White Paper COM/2020/65 final, 19.02.2020; date of document, CELEX number: 52020DC0065.

XXXXXS
GCRS

ANNEX 1: Résumé (Abstract in French)**RÉSUMÉ**

YILDIRIM, Ozan. Analyse du Processus de Révision Turque des Actes de l'UE, Thèse de Maîtrise, Ankara, 2021.

La révision fait partie du processus de traduction et y a un rôle essentiel. Les processus de traduction et de révision en turc des actes de l'UE, qui touchent la Turquie en tant que pays candidat, sont abordés dans cette étude. Bien que les catégories de révision linguistique, technique et juridique soient incluses, le point focal est la révision linguistique. L'idée derrière cette thèse est de présenter des remarques quantitatives et qualitatives en montrant les stratégies employées dans la traduction soumise à révision et dans la révision. De plus, il vise à montrer les pourcentages des stratégies en les intégrant dans une supercatégorie de concepts de domestication et d'étrangéisation. La méthodologie est constituée des 18 procédures de traduction de Peter Newmark et des concepts de domestication et d'étrangéisation qui ont été introduits pour la première fois par Friedrich Schleiermacher et remodelés par Lawrence Venuti. Les actes de l'UE, dont la traduction et la révision sont terminées, ont été examinés dans une limite d'un an et des exemples qui méritent d'être analysés sont présentés dans cette étude. Lorsque les termes techniques créent un défi pour la révision, les versions françaises et/ou allemandes des actes de l'UE sont vérifiées. En se référant à cette question, il est souligné que chaque version linguistique des actes de l'UE a un statut juridique égal. Les stratégies employées dans les produits de traduction et de révision sont statistiques, visualisées au moyen de graphiques et interprétées. Dans cette thèse, il est prévu de mener une étude considérablement spécifique, originale et distinctive sur la politique de traduction/révision de la direction des affaires européennes en Turquie, qui est la seule institution autorisée responsable du processus de traduction/révision des actes de l'UE.

Les Mots Clés : Traduction des Actes de l'UE, Révision des Actes de l'UE, Langue Juridique de l'UE, Direction des Affaires Européennes en Turquie, Équivalence Juridique

ANNEX 2: Zusammenfassung (Abstract in German)

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

YILDIRIM, Ozan. Analyse des Türkischen Revisionsprozesses von EU-Rechtsvorschriften, Masterarbeit, Ankara, 2021.

Die Überarbeitung ist Teil des Übersetzungsprozesses und spielt eine wesentliche Rolle. In dieser Arbeit werden türkische Übersetzungs- und Überarbeitungsprozesse von EU-Rechtsvorschriften erörtert, die die Türkei als Kandidatenland berühren. Ungeachtet der miteingeschlossenen sprachlichen, technischen und rechtlichen Revisionskategorien liegt der Schwerpunkt auf der sprachlichen Revision. Die Idee hinter dieser Masterarbeit ist es, quantitative und qualitative Bemerkungen zu präsentieren, indem die Strategien gezeigt werden, die in der überarbeiteten Übersetzung und in der Überarbeitung angewendet werden. Darüber hinaus sollen Prozentsätze der Strategien aufgezeigt werden, in denen sie in eine Superkategorie von Einbürgerungs- und Verfremdungskonzepten integriert werden. Die Methodik ist Peter Newmarks 18 Übersetzungsverfahren und Konzepte der Einbürgerung und Verfremdung, die zuerst von Friedrich Schleiermacher eingeführt und von Lawrence Venuti umgestaltet wurden. EU-Rechtsvorschriften, deren Übersetzung und Überarbeitung abgeschlossen sind, wurden mit einem gewissen Jahreslimit zusammengefasst und in dieser Arbeit werden Beispiele vorgestellt, die es wert sind, analysiert zu werden. Wenn Fachbegriffe eine Herausforderung für die Überarbeitung darstellen, wird die französische und/oder deutschsprachige Version der EU-Rechtsvorschriften überprüft. In Bezug auf dieses Problem wird hervorgehoben, dass jede Sprachversion von EU-Rechtsvorschriften den gleichberechtigt ist. Strategien für Übersetzungs- und Überarbeitungsprodukte werden statistisch bearbeitet, grafisch dargestellt und interpretiert. In dieser Arbeit soll eine sehr spezifische, originelle und unverwechselbare Studie durchgeführt werden, in der die Übersetzungs-/Überarbeitungspolitik der Direktion für EU-Angelegenheiten in der Türkei erörtert wird, die die einzige autorisierte Institution ist, die für den Übersetzungs-/Überarbeitungsprozess von EU-Rechtsvorschriften verantwortlich ist.

Stichwörter: Übersetzung von EU-Rechtsvorschriften, Überarbeitung der EU-Rechtsvorschriften, EU-Rechtssprache, Direktion für EU-Angelegenheiten in der Türkei, Rechtliche Gleichwertigkeit

test2

ORJİNALLİK RAPORU

% 16	% 14	% 5	% 6
BENZERLİK ENDEKSİ	İNTERNET KAYNAKLARI	YAYINLAR	ÖĞRENCİ ÖDEVLERİ

BİRİNCİL KAYNAKLAR

1	eur-lex.europa.eu İnternet Kaynağı	% 3
2	meu.gov.tr İnternet Kaynağı	% 2
3	genderi.org İnternet Kaynağı	% 1
4	ec.europa.eu İnternet Kaynağı	% 1
5	"Translation Quality Assessment", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2018 Yayın	% 1
6	www.drugsandalcohol.ie İnternet Kaynağı	% 1
7	slidelegend.com İnternet Kaynağı	% 1
8	baadalsg.inflibnet.ac.in İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
9	repository.uinsu.ac.id İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1

10	www.summaryplanet.com İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
11	web.yok.gov.tr İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
12	Submitted to National University of Ireland, Maynooth Öğrenci Ödevi	<% 1
13	www.aref.government.bg İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
14	www.bahadiroktay.av.tr İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
15	Submitted to University College London Öğrenci Ödevi	<% 1
16	www.konkuren.lt İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
17	prezi.com İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
18	Submitted to iGroup Öğrenci Ödevi	<% 1
19	legalese.nasil-yazilir.com İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
20	Submitted to Regent's College Öğrenci Ödevi	<% 1
21	archive.org İnternet Kaynağı	

		<% 1
22	novalo.com İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
23	The Treaty on European Union (TEU), 2013. Yayın	<% 1
24	www.jallr.com İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
25	Submitted to Gazi University Öğrenci Ödevi	<% 1
26	Submitted to Infile Öğrenci Ödevi	<% 1
27	git.nlp.ipipan.waw.pl İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
28	www2u.biglobe.ne.jp İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
29	Submitted to Aston University Öğrenci Ödevi	<% 1
30	Submitted to University of Westminster Öğrenci Ödevi	<% 1
31	www.answers.com İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
32	Submitted to University of College Cork Öğrenci Ödevi	<% 1

- | | | |
|----|--|------|
| 33 | db.eurocrim.org
İnternet Kaynağı | <% 1 |
| 34 | www.atlantis-press.com
İnternet Kaynağı | <% 1 |
| 35 | Submitted to Griffith College Dublin
Öğrenci Ödevi | <% 1 |
| 36 | Nilda Iman Syahrani, Amri Tanduklangi, Muhammad Khusnun Muhsin. "THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION PROCEDURES IN SUBTITLE OF "BOYCHOIR" MOVIE", Journal of Teaching English, 2019
Yayın | <% 1 |
| 37 | www.scribd.com
İnternet Kaynağı | <% 1 |
| 38 | register.consilium.europa.eu
İnternet Kaynağı | <% 1 |
| 39 | CHRISTOPHER PRESTON. "Obstacles to EU Enlargement: The Classical Community Method and the Prospects for a Wider Europe", JCMS Journal of Common Market Studies, 9/1995
Yayın | <% 1 |
| 40 | rezkifirdaussps.blogspot.com
İnternet Kaynağı | <% 1 |
| 41 | lib.bbu.edu.az
İnternet Kaynağı | <% 1 |

42	www.cps.gov.uk İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
43	Submitted to University of Huddersfield Öğrenci Ödevi	<% 1
44	hukukbook.com İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
45	"Handbook of Terminology", John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2015 Yayın	<% 1
46	Submitted to University of Limerick Öğrenci Ödevi	<% 1
47	Submitted to Istanbul Aydin University Öğrenci Ödevi	<% 1
48	Submitted to uvt Öğrenci Ödevi	<% 1
49	www.suomenpankki.fi İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
50	Lingliang Zeng. "Contemporary International Law and China's Peaceful Development", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2021 Yayın	<% 1
51	Submitted to TechKnowledge Turkey Öğrenci Ödevi	<% 1

www.casgem.gov.tr

52	İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
53	unhcr.at İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
54	Submitted to Higher Education Commission Pakistan Öğrenci Ödevi	<% 1
55	Siobhan Brownlie. "Institutional memory and translating at the DGT", The Translator, 2016 Yayın	<% 1
56	dergipark.org.tr İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
57	prophecytoday.com İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
58	www.eusa.org.za İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
59	"From the Treaty of Rome to the Constitution", Research Quality Competitiveness, 2006 Yayın	<% 1
60	Albert Oosterhof. "Legal Aspects of the EU Enlargement Negotiations", Leiden Journal of International Law, 2009 Yayın	<% 1
61	Karel Van Hulle. "Solvency II: state of play and perspectives", Zeitschrift für die gesamte	<% 1

Versicherungswissenschaft, 2011

Yayın

- | | | |
|----|---|------|
| 62 | Miguel A. Jiménez-Crespo. "How much would you like to pay? Reframing and expanding the notion of translation quality through crowdsourcing and volunteer approaches", Perspectives, 2017
Yayın | <% 1 |
| 63 | en.euabc.com
İnternet Kaynağı | <% 1 |
| 64 | helda.helsinki.fi
İnternet Kaynağı | <% 1 |
| 65 | "Defending Checks and Balances in EU Member States", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2021
Yayın | <% 1 |
| 66 | Submitted to Krida Wacana Christian University
Öğrenci Ödevi | <% 1 |
| 67 | Rainey, Bernadette. "Jacobs, White, and Ovey: The European Convention on Human Rights", Oxford University Press, 2020
Yayın | <% 1 |
| 68 | Submitted to Uludag University
Öğrenci Ödevi | <% 1 |
| 69 | cockpitdata.com
İnternet Kaynağı | <% 1 |

70	politick.co.uk İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
71	repository.londonmet.ac.uk İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
72	www.bumko.gov.tr İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
73	www.researchgate.net İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
74	yayin.taa.gov.tr İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1
75	"Health Care and EU Law", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2011 Yayın	<% 1
76	Arle Lommel. "Chapter 6 Metrics for Translation Quality Assessment: A Case for Standardising Error Typologies", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2018 Yayın	<% 1
77	Merita Kettunen. "Chapter 1 Introduction", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2020 Yayın	<% 1
78	tesi.luiss.it İnternet Kaynağı	<% 1

Alıntıları çıkart Kapat
Bibliyografyayı Çıkart Kapat

Eşleşmeleri çıkar Kapat

CURRICULUM VITÆ**Name and Surname:** Ozan YILDIRIM**Education:**

Degree	Field	University	Year
Undergraduate	Translation and Interpreting Studies	Dokuz Eylül University	2019
Undergraduate	International Trade and Logistics	Anadolu University	Degree anticipated: 2021
Graduate	Translation and Interpreting Studies	Atılım University	2021

Work Experience:

Workplace	Position	Year
Certified Translator	Notary Public № 12 in Izmir	April 2021 - Present
Freelancer	Freelance legal translator for companies, freelance interpreter for fairs, tutoring	2018 – Present
Origin Logistics	Junior Operation Specialist	June 2018 – September 2018
Mr. Makale	Translator	2017-2018

Foreign Languages: English (Advanced), German (Intermediate), Russian (Intermediate), French (Pre-Intermediate)

Publications: YILDIRIM, O., & TÜRKERİ, S. (2018). The Role of Translation in Foreign Language Acquisition: Analysis and Comparison of Stylistic Features. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Social and Natural Sciences (IJIRESON)*.