

T.C.

ATILIM UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION

TRANSLATION STUDIES MASTER'S PROGRAMME

**A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON THE TRANSLATION OF TERMINOLOGY IN
HEALTH MINISTRY TEXTS**

Master's Thesis

Zeynep Sema Erduran Akkaya

Ankara-2021

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Ankara-2021

ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL

This is to certify that this thesis titled “A Descriptive Study on the Translation of Terminology in Health Ministry Texts” and prepared by Zeynep Sema ERDURAN AKKAYA meets with the committee’s approval unanimously/by a majority vote as Master’s Thesis in the field of Translation Studies following the successful defense conducted in 13/07/2021

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I hereby declare that;

- I prepared this thesis following the Atılım University Graduate School of Social Sciences Thesis Writing Directive,
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13.07.2021

Zeynep Sema ERDURAN AKKAYA

ÖZ

[Erduran Akkaya, Zeynep Sema]. [Sağlık Bakanlığı Metinlerinde Terminoloji Çevirisine Yönelik Betimsel Bir Çalışma], [Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Ankara], [2021].

Yeni Dünya düzeni, çok dillilik, küreselleşme ve teknolojik gelişmeler kurumları derinden etkilemektedir. Sürekli gelişim ve değişim ile karşı karşıya kalan kurumların yaşanan bu değişim ve gelişime aynı doğrultuda uyum göstereme çabası kendilerini doğru ifade edebilmeleri açısından oldukça önemlidir. Yaşanan bu gelişmeler sonucunda kurumların daha fazla kurumsallaşma eğiliminde olduğu ve kurumların kendilerini özgü kurumsal dil yapısı ve kurumsal çeviri stratejileri oluşturmaya başladığı gözlemlenmektedir. Kurumsal dil yapısı içerisinde kurumun kendine özgü terminoloji çalışmalarını oluşturması ise kurumsallaşmaya katkı sağlayan etmenlerin başında yer almaktadır. Kurumsal terminolojinin yaratılması paydaşlar tarafından kurumun kendini ifade etmesinde ortak bir dil yaratılmasını sağlamaktadır. Kurumsal dil çalışmalarının yeni yeni yaygınlık kazanmaya başladığı bu dönemde kurum tarafından oluşturulan terminoloji çalışmaları kurumun kendini bütün paydaşlarına doğru ifade edebilmesini, kurumsal dil yapısında standartlaşmış ve tutarlılık sağlanmış bir ortam yaratmaktadır. Bu tez çalışmasında, genel olarak ödünçleme ve birebir çeviri yönteminin kullanıldığı ve standartlaşmamış terimlerin var olduğu Sağlık Bakanlığı Stratejik Planı metinlerinde terim çevirilerinde kullanılan yöntemleri analiz ederek doğru ve standartlaşmış terminoloji ihtiyacına ilişkin farkındalık yaratmayı hedeflenmektedir. Vinay ve Darbelnet'in çeviri kuramları doğrultusunda terimler incelenmiştir. Bu amaçla Stratejik Plan içerisindeki terimler hem kaynak metninde hem de hedef metinde detaylı olarak araştırılmış, tespit edilen terimler İngilizce karşılıklarıyla kaydedilmiştir. İncelenen terimlerin hedef dildeki karşılıkları sözlüksel ve söz dizimsel düzeyde analiz edilmiştir. Son olarak Sağlık Bakanlığı kurumsal dil yapısı içerisinde terimlerin standart bir şekilde kullanılması için kapsamlı bir terimler sözcüğü ihtiyacı olduğunu, gelecekte çeviri ve terminoloji çalışmalarına ışık tutması amacıyla terimler sözlüğünün oluşturulmasının kurumsal çeviri açısından önemli bir fonksiyon oluşturacağı vurgulanmıştır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Terminoloji, Standartlaşma, Kurumsallaşma, Kurumsal Dil Kullanımı, Kurumsal Çeviri



ABSTRACT

[Erduran Akkaya, Zeynep Sema]. [“A Descriptive Study On The Translation Of Terminology In Health Ministry Texts”], [Master’s Thesis Ankara],[2021].

The new world order, multilingualism, globalization, and technological developments affect institutions deeply. The institutions are faced with continuous development and change and adapting to this change and development in the same direction is very important in terms of expressing themselves correctly. As a result of these developments, it is observed that institutions tend to institutionalize more and institutions begin to create their corporate language structure and institutional translation strategies. The institution's creation of its terminology within the institutional language structure is one of the factors contributing to institutionalization. The creation of institutional terminology ensures that a common language is created for the organization to express itself accurately. In this period when institutional language studies are just beginning to gain popularity, terminology studies conducted by the institution create an environment where the institution can express itself correctly and accurately, and a standardized and consistent environment can be produced in the institutional language structure. This thesis aims to raise awareness about the need for accurate and standardized terminology by analyzing the methods used in terminology translation in the texts of the Ministry of Health Strategic Plan, in which borrowing and literal translation methods are generally used and non-standardized terms exist. The terms were analyzed in line with the translation theories of Vinay and Darbelnet. For this purpose, the terminologies in the Strategic Plan were searched in detail both in the source text and in the target text, and the identified terms were recorded with their English equivalents. The equivalents of the examined terms in the target language were analyzed at the lexical and syntactic levels. Finally, it was emphasized that there is a need for a comprehensive terminology for the standard use of terms within the institutional language structure of the Ministry of Health and that the creation of a terminology database will constitute an important function for institutional translation and terminology studies.

Keywords: Terminology, Standardization, Institutionalization, Institutional Language Usage, Institutional Translation

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I would like to begin my sentences by stating that everything is possible by dreaming and believing it. Although I graduated from a different department, my belief in getting an education in the field of translation and interpretation continued for years, and I dreamed that I would achieve this belief by working with patients for years. I believe that I achieved the happiness I dreamed of with this thesis.

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With the belief that believing and dreaming bring everything together...

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

T.S	Translation Studies
T.T	Target Text
S.T	Source Text

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Communication has been the most important factor for mankind since humanity existed. It is about the need to communicate with those who are different from their own culture, thought, and way of life. Communication is a tool to understand the world in which people live as a socio-cultural entity. It is a necessity resulting from sharing the common living space, a result of trade, globalization, technology, and migration.

The most fundamental factor of communication is language and the only common language of the whole world is translation. The main reason behind the popularization of translation is mainly for communication purposes. Translation acts as a communication and bridge between people throughout history. Communication between different nations and cultures is possible through translation. The phenomenon of translation, which enables people to communicate with each other, stands out as intercultural communication. In the globalizing world, many people with different cultures and languages make agreements in different fields and carry out their communication and activities in cooperation.

The social values shape the act of translation and one of the concepts that make up social values is institutions. The concept of the institution can be defined as entities guided by specific role expectations, norms, values, and beliefs. According to Wright Mills, the institution is the empowerment of consistent behavior patterns that are legalized by certain people in the society and bound to some sanctions (Mills, 2000, p. 189). Institutions always regulate and constrain actions. New world order, globalization, technological developments, and multilingualism increase the need for institutionalization in institutions. Most of the institutions aim to institutionalize themselves. Institutionalization means having a structure that enables an institution,

organization, business, or brand to continue and develop its activities without being dependent on the individual.

With institutionalization, institutions take on a systematic structure based on rules, can give institutional trust to the business environment (employees, suppliers, customers, etc.) and the society, and the continuity of the institution becomes more possible (Karpuzoğlu, 2004, p. 42). In the modern world, the competitive, innovative and sustainable management structure of institutions is directly related to institutionalization.

The concept of institutionalization was originally developed by Philip Selznick in 1949 based on an entity's "Natural System" interaction with its surroundings (Scott, 1992, p. 64). In the literature, institutionalization is defined as a system of consistent and harmonious activities that emerge as a result of an enterprise's interaction with its environment and the process of making rules, policies, procedures, and practices (Scott, 1992, p. 1189). Institutionalization is the continuation of the actions in the institution regardless of the existence of individuals and the continuation of their development. The transformation of the processes and the existing structure into a new structure in institutionalization is the development of this new structure to meet the expectations as a result of continuous interaction with the society it is in (Fox-Wolfgramm, 1998, p. 87).

In a period when institutionalization is so important for institutions, it is very important for translation policies that an institution in an institutional structure can express itself correctly and form its terminology in the institutional language structure by following the correct language policy strategies.

The terminology concept is the systematic and orderly creation of terms in institutional translation. Since terminology plays an important role in understanding a text, pre-prepared systematic and orderly terms benefit the institutional translator both in terms of standardization and time. To evaluate the concept of terminology, it is necessary to look at the concept of terminology first. The concept of terminology is expressed by Cabre as the special meaning of a word or concept, the constancy of this expression in the source language (Castellví, 2003, p. 184). Sager identifies terminology as activities related to the collection, identification, and presentation of

terms (Sager, 1990, p. 2). Translation studies are the most common application area of the theory of terminology. Translation has the power to appeal to different languages and cultures and especially the translation of terminology is very important as it can achieve consistency, continuity, and standardization. In line with these qualities provided by terminology, institutionalization increases the trust of society and people and creates an impact on the quality of translation. Similarly, Vinay and Darbelnet emphasize that terminology is a particular that provides support for translators, each text has a set of keywords initially defined (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p.45).

Institutionalization has its dynamics and institutional language structure is one of these dynamics. Institutions and businesses are no longer national but international businesses. Especially in countries with growing industry and economy, with the opening of institutions to the world, language, which is the most important element of communication, has started to gain a dominant place. Correct communication and correct promotion have become indispensable values of international institutions. The way to reach these values is possible with the international acceptance of the institutional expression. This acceptance is possible if this form of expression is independent of individuals and reflects the institutional identity of the institution. It is not possible to talk about institutionalization without an expression that is independent of individuals. The institutional language is created by the institutional culture and personality. Institutional language increases institution reliability and quality. Standards should be established in institutional language and institutionalization. A standard institutional language, its quality can be managed and measured. If an institutional language is created by institutions, content management, workflow systematics, and terminology can be created by institutions for all stakeholders. It is up to institutions to express themselves correctly, to determine the correct language policy, and to establish the language structure accordingly. In a period when communication, information sharing, and translation are so intense, the importance of institutionalization has increased even more. The institutional language is shaped according to the identity of the institution, the cultural structure, and the norms of the society it is in. These factors that affect institutional language also affect institutional translation.

To achieve this, it is necessary to create institutional terminology and institutional style and then to transfer the desired information to the target language accurately.

In 1947, the International Federation of National Standardization and the United Nations Standards Coordination Committee joined together under the same structure and became known as the International Standards Organization. Since its foundation, the association has established international standards. It has stated that many standards should be established in language, translation, and terminology activities that ensure communication in the global world. "Developing and implementing ISO 29383:2010 terminology policies" includes in terms of terminology in translation (Barut, 2019, p. 49). This standard describes the identification, development, and standardization of the methods and principles to be used for national or institutional terminology studies. When the institutional language structures of international institutions are investigated, it can be observed that terminology studies play an important role and that there are only units working on terminology in the institutional language structure. One of the largest international institutions in the world is trying to ensure the integrity of all European institutions using the European Union IATE (Inter-Active Terminology For Europe) international term database. The European Union also uses the EuroVoc system to provide terminology management.

It wouldn't be wrong to use the term translation age for the age we are in. All people, countries, and institutions communicate with each other. In such a time when communication is so intense, the concept of terminology is thought to be one of the most effective tools for institutions to express themselves.

With terminology, a systematic and smooth structure can be created in institutions and it can be made easier for the target audience to grasp the content. The terminology studies created by the institution can prevent misstatements. They are constantly renewed and kept dynamic through terminology studies.

When the literature on institutional translation is examined, there is the statement "institutions of translation: a missing factor in translation theory", first written by Brain Mossop in 1988. Mossop identifies institutions in the field of translation science as an incomplete feature in his article (Mossop,1988, p. 69).To

understand the text-based process carried out in the institutional structure, one is expected to develop an approach based on what the "institution" (Boy, 2015, p. 61). The institutional translation is an important issue as well as how institutional processes shape translation, and how the group involved in translation understand their role and professional identity (Koskinen, 2008, p. 148).

Studies have been conducted on texts of the European Union and the United Nations in the field of institutional translation (Cao and Zhao, 2008; Koskinen, 2008; Tosi 2003; Chan, 2013). Mona Baker's (2009) work includes an institutional translation article written by Ji Ha Kang. Contributed to institutional translation in a study by Chantal Gagnon at the Canadian Government translation agency (2006). Besides, with her studies on European Union texts, Kaisa Koskinen is the most important person in institutional translation (Kang, 2014, p. 470). Outside Europe, linguists such as Cheung (2006), Hung and Wakabayashi, (2005) Tymoczko, (2007), van Doorslaer (2011) are people who work on institutional translation (Kang, 2014, p. 372).

In Turkey, Assoc. Dr. Hulya Boy, which has written under the supervision of Esra Birken Baydan "EU Acquis An Analysis of English to Turkish Translation Process Text" thesis and Sevcan advisor has written by Emine Bogenç Demirel's "Constraints Turkey Institutional Translation in the Field/power relations, translation Sociology Generated Solutions in Focus" which contains important information: "Institutional translation has a nearly 30-year history".

Translations in institutional structures are usually reports, meeting minutes, presentations, press releases, documents, and official statements of executives. Institutional translations are texts created according to institutional identity norms that do not require much creativity.

Institutional translation, which is standardized and accepted as a translation made within certain patterns, emerges as different discourses shaped on different norms and values of institutions. There are also differences in definitions due to these differences in institutional translation. In a fairly standard definition, institutional translation is defined as "all kinds of translations made on behalf of and for the benefit of institutions" (Gouadec, 2010, p. 36). Institutional translation can be defined as a

translation that takes place in institutions with institutional dynamics, and the institution that supervises the translation is the institution that performs the translation "(Schäffner, Tcaciuc, Tesseur, 2014, p.493). Although institutional translation is considered a standardized translation, there are differences according to the purposes of the institutions. In this respect, translation is the voice of the institution. Koskinen states in the European Commission that language is not individual and is under strict control. She states that the translation belongs to the institution and bears his name and mentions that the translator is a speaker who speaks on behalf of the institution (Koskinen, 2008, p. 24). In institutional translation, the language and translation policy of the institution reflects its institutional identity, values , and social norms. The adoption of a standard writing style by the institution identity in translation, the integrity of the discourse, the terminology used are the most important factors in the expression of the institution. Related to institutional terminology studies, Austrian engineer Eugen Wuster is the first scholar in 1930 to study terminology. In his doctoral thesis, Euger Wuster demonstrates the need for more systematic terminology studies and tries to explain how the terminology issue would be handled more comprehensively and systematically.

There has been rapid progress in the concept of terminology since the mid-20 century. There has been an ongoing discussion of the concept of terminology since this period. Jaekel, Sprung, and some scholars say that terminology should be defined as a discipline, and Sager strongly disagrees. Although Sager claims that terminology is a very important concept in translation studies, it disagrees with this view and doesn't accept the expression that terminology is a discipline (Baker, 2009, p. 286).

Sager defines terminology as activities related to the collection, identification, and presentation of terms (Sager, 1990, p. 2). In another study, Sager examines the translation science and terminology relationship through the interpreter. Sager studies the concept of terminology in two dimensions for interpreters. In the first one, he addresses the differences between the appropriate names and words for the term information and terms, and in the second, he tries to explain the difference between word and term formation during the formation of new concepts. He uses the terminology theory to discover the equivalents of technical concepts and terms (Sager, 2001, p. 258).

Cabre is another scholar who has been working on the concept of terminology. Cabre states that the concept of translation science and terminology is academic fields, that it continues its processes as applied linguistic activities, and that it is a process of creating specific terms through a special study rather than a form of speaking alone (Cabre, 2000, p. 189).

Felber is another name to mention and he mentions that terminology studies are important in the translation of machines and that institutions can capture consistency in texts and integrity with terminology in the database (Felber, 1985, p. 118).

Within this framework, this thesis aims to analyze the methods used in translating terminology within the institutional language structure of the Ministry of Health and to raise awareness on the importance of the standardized and accurate terminology structure in the institutional language structure. In this context, the Ministry's 2019-2023 Strategic Plans are selected as the data. The terminology examined is recorded with their English equivalents. In line with the seven main translation procedures defined by Vinay and Darbelnet, the terminology in the institutional language is investigated, frequently used methods are specified, and their appropriateness is discussed.

This thesis consists of five chapters. The first chapter points to the background of the study, which includes the problem, the purpose, the hypotheses, the importance of the study, the institution as well as the limitations of the assumptions, and the method of the study.

In the second chapter, the theoretical background is provided with the concept of institution, the definition of institutionalization, the factors that constitute institutionalization, culture, institutional translation and language, terminology, and the theory of Vinay and Derbelnate, which has dealt with as part of the data analysis.

In the third chapter, the methodology of the study is included. The examinations are made with qualitative research methods. In this study, the method of deductive data analysis is used and the texts are manually analyzed word by word, and in addition, a descriptive approach is applied. The texts of the Ministry of Health,

whose terminology is examined in the institutional structure, have been handled within the framework of the theory provided by Vinay and Darbelnet.

The fourth chapter includes data analysis. The methods used in the translation of terms within the institutional language structure of the Ministry of Health are analyzed, and the terminology in the institutional language structure is discussed with the seven procedures of the Vinay and Darbelnet theory approach. Data analysis is examined within the scope of the Ministry's Strategic Plans 2019 -2023.

In the last chapter, as a result of analyzing the methods used in translation of terminology within the institutional language of the Ministry of Health, the importance and contribution of terminology in the institutional translation approach are discussed and the results are evaluated.

Background Of The Thesis

The need to communicate is always an integral part of human beings. Therefore, communication has existed since human existence. Of course, communication is done through language. However, not all nations in the world speak the same language. The only common language is the translation in the world. Thanks to translation, different nations can understand each other. For this reason, translation has a history as old as human history. However, translation study is not initially considered as a separate discipline. In the first years, it is considered as a sub-branch of English Language and Literature by academics. However, James S. Holmes's article, which gave a new perspective, created a disciplinary roadmap for translation studies. After the second half of the twentieth century, translation has been recognized as a separate discipline by the scholars (Munday, 2016, p. 16).

The name and nature of translation studies have created a disciplinary roadmap for translation studies. In this seminal article, translation studies are divided into two categories: "pure" and "applied". The growth of translation studies as a discipline dates back to the 1980s.

In the 1940s and 1950s, the popular concept in translation studies is translatability. At that point, it should be stated that many notable translation scholars have provided translation strategies to create accurate translations. One of the most

important strategy-based models is presented by Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet. In 1958, Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet create various processes in their translation work. These are direct translation and oblique translation. Direct translation strategies are borrowing, calque, and literal translation, while oblique translation includes transference, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. They categorize the ways of understanding the types of changes made by translators in the translation process (Munday, 2009, p. 67).

While translation is a sub-branch of linguistics and literature, it is interesting not only in the linguistic dimension but also in textual terms with the change. In the field of linguistics, especially the equivalence of source and purpose, that is the translated text and sentences, has been dealt with at the micro-level, and with the "cultural turn", the cultural dimension of translation has started to be dealt with by going beyond words.

In the 1960s - 1970s, the basic concept is equivalence. Eugene Nida is famous for biblical translation and also contributed greatly to translation theory. Nida proposes the terms "formal" and "dynamic" equivalence. He suggests that the change approach, which he calls the "sociolinguistic" or "socio-semiotic" approach to translation, is the search for the "closest natural equivalent" of the source language translation units of this translation. Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, both in form and content. Formal equivalence includes grammatical units, the use of the word, and the meaning of terms. In general, there is concern that the message in the recipient language should match the different elements in the source language as closely as possible. Dynamic equivalence is the closest natural equivalent to the source language message. Dynamic equivalence includes grammar, dictionaries, and cultural references. Dynamic equivalence is the attribute that characterizes a translation in which "the message of the original text is just conveyed into the recipient language and the recipient's response is essentially similar to that of the original recipients" (Nida and Taber, 1969, p. 200). Peter Newmark then tackles this idea from different angles. These are communicative and semantic equivalents. Translation theory is derived from comparative linguistics and is an aspect of semantics, all questions of semantics are related to translation theory. In 1977 the equivalence of "implicit" and "explicit" is taken up by House. An explicit translation is a target text that is not

intended to be original. However, the purpose of implicit translation is to recreate the real thing in the intra-linguistic model and as a target text that it has in the world of discourse (Munday, 2009, p. 121).

In the 1970s, two groups of scientists carry on a target text-focused study instead of the source text. In this study, Gideon Toury adopts the descriptive approach and Hans Vermeer's functionality (Snell-Hornby, 2010, p. 367). In 1990, there is an external turn with the effect of globalization and technology. The transformation inside is experimental work at the scientific level and with researchers. These experimental studies are in the form of think-aloud protocols for translation (TAP) and broad and concrete case studies for translation (Snell-Hornby, 2010, p. 368).

The final turn is the sociological transformation that has not yet been completed (Snell-Hornby, 2010, p. 368). With the sociological transformation, it has gained a different dimension in the studies in translation science. With this different dimension, translators have included social institutions in their translation strategy decisions (Wolf, 1997, p. 1). Tyulenev expresses this as "sociological perspective goes beyond translation and translators" (Tyulenev, 2014, p. 186). Koskinen, who is a translator in the European Union and also works on institutional translation, states that translation itself is a social institution and all translations are institutional and all translations are a translation institution (Koskinen, 2014, p. 19).

In 2014, Schäffner, Tcaciuc, and Tesseur work on the institutional language structure of the European Central Bank, Amnesty International, and the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs Translation Services and highlight the social aspect of institutional translation with the following words.

The institutional translation is considered a social action performed by individuals, related to social contexts, and influenced by social institutions. This idea, based on the fact that translation itself is a social institution, states that all translations and everything related to it from the system and that this system cannot be independent of social contexts (Schäffner, Tcaciuc, and Tesseur, 2014, p. 175).

The institutional translation must be standardized and continuity and consistency of words, syntax, document style, revision procedures, guidelines, and terminology studies are very important in institutional translation.

The Austrian engineer Eugen Wuster, who is the founder of terminology studies in the 1930s, manages terminology studies to facilitate communication, especially in areas of expertise, and to eliminate problems in scientific and technical communication (Baker, 2009, p. 287). Sager also defines terminology as activities related to the collection, identification, and presentation of terms (Sager, 1990, p. 2).

The terms are scientific tools for understanding new information by all readers and authors for a particular subject and play a major role in accurately expressing and communicating reliable information.

Four scientists are considered very crucial for terminology studies. The first one is Alfred Schlomann, who takes into account the diligent nature of the terminology. Ferdinand de Saussure draws attention to the systematic characteristics of terminology. Ernest Karlowitsch refers to the necessity of standardization in Terminology and J.E Holmstro takes the terminology to an international level and voices it in Unesco (Cabr , 1992, p. 5).

In this thesis, the 2019-2023 Strategic Plans of the Ministry of Health are examined in terms of the terminology used. First, the source text written in Turkish is read in detail, then the English translation of the relevant text is read. The terms in the source text are determined one by one, and the related terms are searched in the target text. Three hundred fifty-one terms are found in the Strategic Plan. Random selections are made from the relevant list for use in data analysis, and the method used by Vinay and Darbelnet to translate these terms from the source text into the target text is indicated with examples in the data analysis. The terminology of the ministry's institutional structure, and is intended to illustrate and emphasize the importance of terminology in the institutional language structure.

Statement Of The Problem

Technological developments, globalization, and multilingualism affect the language structure used by institutions. Each institution starts to create its own unique

institutional language structure. The institutional structure achieves standardization by creating terminology, ensuring the accuracy, consistency, and continuity of the translation. Quality and efficiency are ensured in the institutional structure of the Ministry of Health by obtaining the standard of terminology. In this thesis, the use of terminology within the institutional translation of the Ministry of Health is been examined. Although institutional terminology studies is an interesting and necessary subject in translation, there are few studies on institutional terminology. In addition, it is made to draw attention to the importance of accuracy in terminology in the field of institutional translation.

Purpose Of The Thesis

Using a standard language in translations is important for high-quality communication and also contributes to the standardization of the institutional language used. The translator contributes to the reputation of an institution by using a language, style, and form suitable for the institutional brand, and is responsible for conducting institutional communication in the most accurate, clear, and effective manner. The translator plays an active role in terminology management. The purpose of this study is to reveal the importance of translating institutional terminology accurately by examining the texts 2019-2023 Strategic Plans within the framework of Vinay and Derbelnet's strategies.

Hypothesis

In this thesis, it is assumed that terminology is important in institutions and institutional translation. With terminological studies, institutions can reach standardization, and terminology studies can be carried out, consistency and translation quality can be increased.

Assumptions And Limitations

In this thesis, it is assumed that the use of terminology in the institutional language structure is very important and that the correct and standardized terminology contributes to the institutional language structure and translation quality. The terminology in the institutional translation structure used in the analyzed texts is examined with seven main translation methods defined by Vinay and Darbelnet. The limitation of the study is that only the terminology in the texts the public uses can be

examined. By the principle of not sharing non-public information and the principle of confidentiality of personal data, texts containing personal data have not been examined.

Data Collection Method

The method of thesis data collection is qualitative. The deduction strategy is used in the qualitative research method. The texts in the Strategic Plan for 2019-2023 of the Ministry of Health are reviewed. The texts are carefully read, scanned, and analyzed, and randomly selected terminology is analyzed according to Vinay and Darbelnet's seven methods after all terminology is removed. The examples indicate the source and target expression of each term. Evaluations are made as a result of the analysis. Qualitative research is used to determine which strategy is used more frequently. In addition, descriptive methods are used in the study.

Duration Of The Thesis

This thesis is written for nearly a year.

Month/Year	Study Steps	
June - July 2020	Introduction and background information on translation history	Especially Translation History Culture Edited by Andre Lefevere and other Articles
August – September 2020	Introduction and background information on translation studies,	The Routledge Companion to Translation Studies Edited by Jeremy Munday and Articles
October – November 2020	Introduction and background information on translation studies, Terminology has been studied in detail.	Especially Sager and Carnavel Studies Terminology have studied in detail

December 2020	The secondary resources in translation studies, Terminology Usage	Related to the topic are collected from various books, websites, and encyclopedias.
January 2021	The secondary resources in translation studies, Institutional Language Usage have been read in detail.	
February 2021	The data collection process of this thesis has started.	
March 2021	Details on terminology have been analyzed from the collected resources.	
April 2021	The extracted analysis has been examined, the result has been written as a result of the analysis.	
May 2021	Conclusion	
July 2021	The jury decides whether the thesis is acceptable or not.	

CHAPTER ONE

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter focus on the concept of institutions, institutionalization, institution culture, institutional translation and language, terminology, and the theory of Vinay and Derbelnet, which has been dealt with as part of the data analysis. Previous studies on the mentioned concepts are reviewed and information on the studies is provided.

1.1. Definition of The Concept of Institution

Institutions, as social order structures and tools, are stable and continuous behavior patterns that direct the actions of the individual in society. The definition of the institution can include both formal forms of institutions and informal individual behavior. So we can say that it is one of the main research topics for social sciences. Institution and institutionalization are among the general concepts of sociology. In social sciences, these concepts are used to denote imperative rules or binding social organizations. In the dictionary of the Turkish Language Institution, the word institution is defined as "the structure or union, institution, which includes a deep-rooted structure such as marriage, family, partnership, ownership, and is generally associated with the state" (Turkish Dictionary, 2011, p. 1538). The concept of institution is expressed as "a collective, organized, legally recognized, legal organization formed by at least two people coming together and forming a purpose" (Tuncel, 2005, p. 5). Institutions constitute the basic structure of society and the continuation of the social order with formal and informal rules.

The concept of the institution first describes an institutional structuring in people's minds. The basic element of the institutional structure is human. On the other hand, a human is a being that creates meaning and builds its behavior on these meanings. It is known that people in an institutional environment also perform all kinds of behaviors based on certain meanings. In the world we live in, people are connected to institutions when they are members of an institution or while performing certain activities in their life activities. We can say that institutions and civilization are synonymous. Institutions are effective social tools in the regulation of human relations. The behaviors of individuals are related to the behaviors of other individuals and the

behaviors of the individual cause some changes in society and enable other individuals to achieve their goals.

According to Berger and Luckmann, the institution is the habitual repetitive behavior of social actors. These repetitive behaviors are shared by all members of the social group they belong to and are always open to new members of the group (Berger and Luckmann, 1991, p. 143). Jepperson on the other hand, the concept of the institution; defines it as an organized and established operation (Jepperson, 1991, p.32). These operations often refer to the basic rules that make up society. The striking difference in the definitions regarding the concept of institution arises from the difference in usage of the concept and its handling in different ways in different disciplines.

Translation studies, previously considered as a sub-branch of English language and literature, have become an independent discipline over time (Snell-Hornby, 2010, p. 366). While in the sub-branch of English language and literature, only the linguistic dimension of the texts has been dealt with, but over time, it has been realized that cultural factors, norms, rules, and constraints are factors that affect the translation process. Institutions have been shaped in line with these factors.

Besides being a structure and organization, the institution also refers to binding social rules. The famous translation professor, Zohar, likens the institution to a decision-making mechanism that is formed according to certain norms and has the authority to reward and punish (Zohar, 2004, p. 148).

Especially in recent years, institutions have started to have an important place in translation studies. Being among the general concepts of sociology, the institution is one of the most difficult concepts to define because it is used in different ways in different disciplines. Due to this feature, it can be defined dynamically and in different dimensions. As Koskinen states, "the concept of the institution has been defined over and over again not only in sociology but also in fields such as economics, political sciences, and institutional studies" (Koskinen, 2011, p. 54). Although the concept of the institution has existed in other disciplines for a long time, it is new in the field of translation studies. Mossop is the first to identify the shortcomings of institutions in translation science in 1988. Mossop's translation institutions consist of "companies,

churches, governments, newspapers, and publishing houses" (Mossop, 1990, p. 342). Mossop keeps its scope wide and always thought of it as concrete structures. However, Koskinen, who is both a translator of the EU and also works on EU texts, questioned what the translation serves in institutions, considering that this concept, which is used by scientists in different ways, confuses terms of its definition and scope (Koskinen, 2014, p. 479). This complexity has been attributed to the fact that the concept of the institution in sociology has developed a lot and that these developments have affected translation studies as well as other disciplines.

According to Koskinen, sociology defines institutions as permanent and normative systems; it has been divided into five groups as economy, religion, government, education, and family to include all social life (Koskinen, 2014, p. 481). When evaluated from this point of view, the concept of institution covers a very wide area however, it includes the same areas in institutional translation. However, Koskinen develops a different perspective and groups institutions from more abstract to concrete. The first of these are abstract institutions such as religion. It has allowed the formation of more formal institutions such as the church. It then has divided it into more local concrete religious institutions. Institutions can be studied to different degrees in various groups. These can range from abstract to concrete, world-system to individual and daily processes. Abstract social institutions survive by being constantly rebuilt by more concrete institutions. Any institution can be defined as a single form shaped by role expectations, norms, values, and belief systems (Koskinen, 2014, p. 17). In his grouping, Koskinen first addresses more abstract concepts and then reaches more concrete institutions. The process from the concept of religion to the church. She states that abstract institutions such as religion in Mossop have a relationship with concrete institutions in the social structure. There is always a relationship between abstract and concrete institutions. This relationship maintains its continuity in its institutional existence. Koskinen expresses that institutions consist of consistency, constraints on actions, rules, beliefs, and values (Koskinen, 2014, p. 18).

Institutions turn into a restrictive structure through rules and provide the concepts of control and order in the institutional field. According to Koskinen, "institutions also have defined certain roles for people and expect them to act by these roles. These roles become permanent and enduring by living longer than those who

make them up "(Koskinen, 2014, p. 17). Therefore, all these roles are formed in a historical process independent of institutions.

Koskinen, who works on institutional translation, says that "translation itself is a social institution and thus all translation is institutional; all translations and all speeches about them constitutes a translation system or institution" (Koskinen, 2014, p. 19).

Andre Lefevere is one of the other scientists who studied concrete translation institutions in the 1990s. The basis of his work is based on systems theory. What Lefeveren refers to as concrete institutions are religious institutions, political parties, publishing houses, and printing houses. However, Koskinen expresses that these institutions have created ideological and economic obstacles (Koskinen, 2014, p. 2).

Among the first institutions in the field of institutional translation are the European Union, international and multinational institutions.

In the light of all this information, it is seen that institutions facilitate the social behaviors of people. Besides, institutions the way of thinking and action of society is largely organized and planned before the individual enters society. It learns from institutions the specific roles and relationships of individuals and how to fulfill them. Institutions provide continuity, strength, and durability for societies. It makes human behavior stable and harmonious. Institutionalized ways of thinking and acting make sense for people, provide a security tool.

1.2. Definition of Institutionalization

Institutionalization in the dictionary of Turkish Language Association means organizing, becoming institutional, or gaining continuity (Turkish Dictionary, 2011, p. 1539).

Since institutionalization is a concept with many dimensions, stability and order within the institution in the broadest sense, legitimacy achieved, harmonization to obtain more resources from the external environment, reaching a more organized structure from irregular and unstable structures, it is defined as creating a formal structure within the institution and developing a formal behavior pattern by

internalizing a structure that can adapt to the institutional environment and adopting this structure from employees to managers (DiMaggio and Powell, 2000, p. 98).

Institutionalization refers to the set of rules that must be transformed into standards and applied to the repeated rules, actions, habits, and processes in institutions and organizations (Tutar, 2012, p. 123).

In this context, institutionalization is generally expressed as the process of establishing a culture of their own by continuing their activities with common standards, rules and processes accepted regardless of individual characteristics and styles, and the process of making this process distinctive and different to gain superiority to the competitors (Karpuzoğlu, 2004, p. 64).

Philip Selznick defines the concept of institutionalization as the process of institutions gaining a distinct identity by becoming a sensitive and flexible structure due to social needs and environmental pressures. According to Selznick, the most important point for institutionalization; beyond the technical requirements used to perform a job, it is the adoption of a leadership system that is integrated with institutional values when new demands and conditions arise. In other words, institutionalization contains a variable process (Selznick, 1996, p. 271).

Based on Selznick's definition of institutionalization and many studies on institutionalization, he examines the dimensions of institutionalization and categorizes it as follows: Formalization, professionalization, organizational culture, social responsibility, transparency, and consistency. In this perspective, formalization is defined as the establishment of an ideal organizational structure by putting the rules and procedures in writing in an organization. Professionalization is defined as the task, authority, and responsibilities to be distributed by the field of expertise of the individuals, by performing the works and transactions that need to be carried out in an institution by experts in their field. The institutional culture is defined as a system of norms, behaviors, values, beliefs, and habits that guide the behavior of employees, and states that the foundation of institutional culture has been consolidated through institutionalization. Transparency allows organizations to attach importance to efforts to increase their institutional reliability to survive and grow in the competitive environment. Lastly, consistency has the harmony between the visions, missions, and

institutional structure of the institutions that want to institutionalize and continue their activities in this direction (Selznick, 1996, p. 322).

1.3. Institutional Culture

Culture is a set of values that includes legal and moral norms, customs, and traditions in society as a social entity. Institutional culture is a combination of the goals and objectives of an institution, the existing beliefs and values in the institution, and the attitudes and behaviors of the employees. Institutional culture is important in the formation and shaping of institutions. The factors that determine the institutional culture are norms, rules, and constraints. In terms of social sciences, it is stated that institutional culture is a motivation tool that contributes to increasing institutional efficiency and effectiveness, strengthens the sense of belonging in the institution, increases institutional efficiency by introducing standard practices and rules to business processes, and methods, and contributes to the stability and consistency in the way organizations do business (Aktan, 2020, p. 40).

In terms of translation studies, it has been noticed that the concept of culture started to gain importance after the 1980s, and the concepts that are previously discussed with linguistics-oriented theories began to come to the fore with culture-oriented concepts. In the cultural science theories approach, the apparent transformation, interpretive transformation, post-colonial transformation, and translational transformation have taken place (Simsek, 2013, p. 259).

The cultural transformation that has taken place after 1980, also known as the cultural turn is an important turning point and has affected many fields in social sciences. As a result of this interaction, new trends have emerged, especially the structure of institutions and the cultural characteristics of the society in which we live. The norms, values, behaviors, beliefs, rules, and constraints that make up the cultural structure of the institution shapes the institutional structure and affect the institutional language and institutional translation in the same direction. The linguists such as Gideon Toury, Hans Hönl, Paul Kussmaul, Mary Snell-Hornby, Erich Prune, Katharina Reiss agree that translation is cultural transmission.

Known for his descriptive translation studies in translation studies, Toury is also known for his theory of rules, constraints, and norms. Pointing to the importance

of culture in the translation process, he adopts a goal-oriented approach and mentions that the translator has a social function in society (Toury, 2000, p. 98).

The translator who has a social function in the translation process is faced with socio-cultural constraints. Toury distinguishes these categories as general characteristics and personal characteristics. Toury states that there is more than one norm in the translation process, but that these norms can be stretched according to their degrees (Toury, 2000, p. 199). Toury divides norms into pre-translation norms and norms in the translation process. The translator has acted in line with these norms while translating and shapes his translation accordingly.

Theo Hermans, on the other hand, treats translation as social behavior, not considering norms as unchangeable rules, but as expectations. He has thought of norms as expectations that affect people's preferences. According to Hermans, norms are about learning to include expectations about the social institution in translation. In this way, the target person becomes aware of what to expect from the translation (Hermans, 1997, p. 9).

Giddens, who has made important studies in translation, states that all social rules are transformational (Giddens 1979, p. 104). According to Giddens, the transformation of the rules may differ according to the period in which they are in a rule that is valid in one period may not show the same validity in another period. He points to the human as the determinant of this transformation.

Buzzlin approaches translation from a different perspective and states that translation emerged from social norms or relationships between people involved in the process outside of the translator's subjectivity (Buzzlin, 2007, p. 39). It is a stereotypical statement that the translator does the translation alone. Not only does it use other people and resources (books, authors and informants, readers, reviewers), but the translation process is associated with features that involve other people and persist after the translator's work is done, and the translator often has no say (Buzzlin, 2007, p. 52).

When all these perspectives are evaluated, it is seen that the work of the translator is not a personal but a collective process within social norms, constraints,

and rules. In the translation process, it is seen that more than one factor affects the translation. It is believed that the same factors exist in institutional translations, and at the same time, norms that affect institutional translation, by establishing standards for rules and constraints, increase institutional efficiency, and contribute to the stability and consistency in the way institutions do business.

1.4. Institutional Language And Translation

As each country has a mother tongue, it has a unique language in its institutions. The employees in that institution can understand and use the institutional language. By learning this language, employees show that they accept the culture. Thus, they help to carry out the culture (Terzi, 2000, p. 38). Accordingly, each organization's unique language has slang expressions, idioms, jokes, metaphors, slogans, and verbal symbols (Becerikli, 1999, p. 75).

Language is a system that allows emotions and thoughts to be reached through sound, signs, pictures, writing, and images, and has rules and continuity in itself. Language is an organized and learnable system of symbols. The language that contributes to the formation of institutional culture not only provides communication between employees but also creates a purposeful function to the content of the message.

Institutional culture is transmitted through language. The culture that exists within the institution is conveyed and reflected by the employees through language. Ensuring institutional continuity and consistency within the institution is possible by creating an institutional language. A common language and conceptual standards used within the institution express an important feature of the institutional culture.

Institutional language includes all efforts to establish and maintain the communication structures required by the institutions, to contribute to the development of institutional identity, to transmit institutional messages to the relevant people most effectively and efficiently, and to create the targeted institutional image and institutional reputation.

Institutional language can be described as a social process in which all departments of the institution and all units of society are included. Thanks to the

institutional language, information about the environment in which the institutional structure is included, interaction with other stakeholders can be provided and the institutional structure can be reshaped (Sabuncuoğlu and Gümüş, 2008, p.149).

With the institutional language created within the institution, the institution itself takes on an institutional identity. With its institutional identity, the institution distinguishes itself from other institutions and achieves a unique quality.

While the language created for the institution is such an important factor, institutional translation is also important. The first studies in translation have generally been on the semantic equivalence of the text, but as a result of the realization that the cultural structure has also been effective in translation in the last 30 years, studies on institutional translation have started.

Studies on institutional translation are limited and scarce. The first study of institutional translation is done by Brian Mossop in 1988 and he stated that translation institutions are "a missing factor in translation theory" (Mossop, 1988, p. 65). In 2009, Baker featured in the second edition of Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies with an article is written by Kang on institutional translation.

Mossop's translation institutions consist of concrete structures such as churches, companies, and publishing houses and their scope is quite wide. The institutions created by Mossop in terms of translation are entirely regulatory. While Mossop has dealt with institutional translation with concrete institutions, it has included not only the technical or managerial texts of large institutions but also the translations of very small institutions (Mossop, 1988, p. 69). According to Mossop, the institutional approach is a characteristic of written translation. Besides, the non-institutional nature of a translation is an exception in written translation (Mossop, 1988, p. 70).

Although it is stated that the studies on institutional translation started in the 1980s, it is stated that institutional translation studies are also very old. One of the oldest and best-known examples is Pentateuch's translation. According to his letter, Demetrius of Phaleron, Royal Director of the Library of Aristaeas Alexandria, convinced Ptolemy II Philadelphus, the ruler of Egypt in the third century, to begin the

translation. Translation has begun and continued in line with Demetrius's instructions (Hadas, 1973, p. 119). Such translation works on institutional translation are put forward by historians. It is stated that especially the translation of the Bible has a long history of institutional translation (Baker, 2009, p. 142).

Institutional translation can be seen in every field, but today, especially with multilingualism, the effect of globalization, the spread of migration events, international organizations (United Nations, European Union, International Amnesty Organization, etc.) it can be seen more widely.

The institutional translation is generally used for specific institutions or specific institutions. These are the Canadian Government Translation Office reviewed by Mossop in 1988 and 2006, the institutionalized legal system has reviewed by Morris in 1996, and the healthcare system has reviewed by David in 2000. Based on this definition, it is seen that institutional translation determines the translation process and the strategy of the translator by addressing the structural, relational, ideological, and historical aspects of the institution (Baker, 2009, p. 141).

Another important name known for his work in the field of institutional translation is Kaisa Koskinen. Koskinen states that there is a link between descriptive studies where the translation is seen as a social system and institutional translation (Koskinen, 2014, p. 20).

Koskinen divides institutions into three categories in translation studies because the concept of institution is used in economics, management sciences, sociology, and other disciplines, and the concept of institution is multifaceted. This grouping has been true from abstract to concrete. First, religion is an abstract institution, then the church, and in the third stage, the area of the church in the local area has been defined. Koskinen points out that institutional translation is a self-translation for the institution (Koskinen, 2008, p. 4).

After the 1980s, anthropological studies evaluated institutions as concrete institutions, and Koskinen emphasizes the concrete and regulatory character of institutions, emphasizing that translation itself is a social institution, and all translations made in institutions are institutional translations (Koskinen, 2019, p. 19).

In 2014, Schaffner, Tcaciuc, and Tesseur, state on social aspect of translation, "institutional translation is considered as a social action made by social people and affected by social institutions that emerge with social interaction" (Schaffner, Tcaciuc, and Tesseur, 2014, p. 495).

In institutional translation, first of all, the translator is expected to develop an approach towards what the "institution" is. In the institutional translation approach, how the translation processes of the institutional structure are shaped and how the translator's role and professional identity are understood are also prominent issues.

In institutional translation, it is not a structure formed in line with a certain pattern independent from the people in the environment of the institution, but a structure that takes shape with the daily lifestyles of the people within the institution (Koskinen, 2008, p. 96).

Institutional translation does not require a translator to be a person working for an institution. A freelance translator, / can translate by adhering to the limitations, rules, norms, values , and directions of an institutional structure.

All translation activities are limited and directed by certain norms, and the translator fulfills the role determined for him by society in line with these limitations (Toury, 1995, p. 275).

Koskinen's definition of institutional translation is the situation where the institution uses translation as a way of addressing a certain target audience. (Koskinen, 2014, p. 22).

Complex issues related to institutional translation exist, especially in concrete institutions. An example of these institutions is a tool that enables translation communication in institutions such as Amnesty International, the European Union, United Nations, etc., but more important than translation, the institutional values, goals, and agendas of these institutions reach the target audience through translation. Such environments ensure language equality and diversity; implementation of national development; cultural facilitation and transformation; The production, distribution, and retrieval of global information are some of the goals and values of translation. It is possible to

contribute to the institutional goals and programs for institutional translation and to carry out this process professionally with the internal dynamics of the institution (Inghilleri, 2003, p. 245).

Institutional translation explores the textual and intellectual aspects of translation, its structural features, and the relationship between institutions, focusing on the interaction between the cultural and institutional environment.

Despite the increase in translation in institutions today, the globalization environment, increasing international human and product mobility, and the role of different types of translation institutional translation studies have not been adequately studied. Exceptions to these are, in the literature study on community translation, problems of sovereignty, power and role, and discourse in settings such as courts, medical institutions, and asylum systems. This literature study improves our understanding of the role and attribution of the translator, and changes contributed to the positioning of interpreters and the dynamics of representation (Jacquemet, 2005, p. 241).

Considering that translation is historically linked to most institutions in the world, it is interesting that academics working in the field of translation studies don't attach much importance to institutional translation, and until recently it only existed in certain institutions.

Politics, power and ideology, multilingualism working modes, translator positioning and motivation, translation training, and textual changes are extensive topics that have included the institutional of translation. Authors such as Christina Schäffner, Luciana Sabina Tcaciuc, Wine Tesseur, Brian Mossop, and Kim Wallach, who deal with these issues theoretically and methodologically, state that institutional translation in institutions requires its frame of reference. They examine the social and historical conditions of the institution, the status of translators and texts, working arrangements, and text guidelines. More importantly, it is in the direction of theorizing for translation applications. Authors such as Kaisa Koskinen and Sue-Ann explore the conceptual complexities surrounding the institution. However, the common point of all academics is that institutional translation is influenced by culture, norms, rules, and constraints (Kang, 2010, p. 471).

Although it is stated that Gouadec's institutional translation is made on behalf of an institution or organization, it is to express that this definition contains many problems. He states that this is because it is difficult in academic discourse that the word institution existed clearly and consistently (Gouadec, 2010, p. 272).

In the context of translation studies, Koskinen generally defines an institution as a uniform form of action governed by role expectations, norms, values, and belief systems (Koskinen, 2008, p. 17). Some scholars express the concept of the institution in more specific terms, the more abstract and broader concept used to refer to ideas and expectations about nature and the character of social life, others to more specific terms. Theo Hermans, in his article "Translation as Institutions", considers translation as social behavior, not evaluating norms as immutable rules, but as expectations (Hermans, 1995, p. 5).

If the institutional translation is done by professional translators, should it be continued by a professional translator or can it be done by a non-professional translator? Kaisa Koskinen explores why institutional translation should be rather than what it should be. According to Koskinen, multilingualism, and globalization increase the need for institutional translation, it is important to examine the processes of institutions that are stable and not stable for institutional translation. For her, the institutionalization process of institutional translation is perhaps more valid than the institutional view.

The study by Christina Schäffner, Luciana Sabina Tcaciuc, and Wine Tesseur focuses more specific institutions on national, international, and non-profit institutions. The German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Amnesty International, and the European Union used the comparative analysis method and examine the differences between institutions, although the translation is influenced, informed, and limited by the institutional structure of the institution and the political structure of these institutions. They conduct studies on standardization, consistency, and the qualities of translation in these institutions and show inconsistency. They also state that even within the same institution, language combination and translation purposes may differ according to the genre. Besides, although there are similar features in the institutional translation, differences in institutional structures, working styles, and the role of the

translator affect the translator's foresight and text strategies (Schäffner, Teaciu, and Tesseur, 2014, p. 507).

Sue Ann Harding is one of the scholars working in the field of institutional translation. Harding Middle East Country Qatar's first and only publishing house researches Bloomsbury Qatar Foundation Publishing, mostly in Arabic and English translation, sharing the Qatari government's official narratives and its emphasis on social transformation, national identity, and tradition, but BQFP's official cultural citations, on the contrary, it has not wanted to deal with literature in very narrow terms (Harding, 2012, p. 168).

Wakabayashi studies the quality, norms, standards, and training of the commercial institutions in Japan, and as a result of the research, sixty-four percent of the translators and eight-nine percent of the translators in the society have trained to gain experience in these institutions and has published their translations and examines in terms of how they work. As a result of the study, it has been seen that academic translation courses or programs at an undergraduate or postgraduate level have virtually nonexistent in Japan until fairly recently, these commercial institutions have played a positive role in emphasizing education and expertise for Wakabayashi. Meeting the social and market needs of the translator required by the translation profession quickly has responded to the changes in the education and language industry (Wakabayashi, 2014, p. 67).

Li examines the discursive changes in the news texts. She analyzes the scope of institutional practice of guidelines at Reference News, a state-run news outlet with the largest daily newspaper, and argues that translators' roles and relationships in producing news texts play central roles in translators and translation, along with other institutional actors (Li, 2014, p. 556).

Discursive issues related to institutional translation have been discussed by some scholars. Kress expresses that institutions are social structures created through discourse. Discourse builds its traditions and makes sense of institutional reality (Kress, 1995, p. 169).

Fairclough mentions that institution is an interaction characterized by a verbal self-speech storyline or a discourse pattern. Translation in institutions is a colloquial phenomenon. He states that the discourses change between both institutional and linguistic boundaries (Fairclough, 2013, p. 13).

Blommaert states that discourse doesn't guarantee the preservation of meaning, emphasizing that discourse is value, meaning, and functional as it is decontextualized and recontextualized beyond institutional boundaries (Blommaert, 2005, p. 72).

Seçkin's study is aimed to investigate the entire dynamic of institutional translation in Turkey and investigate their impact on translation products. As a result of the study, it has been revealed that the ultimate goal of institutionalization is to gain legitimacy and power, the institutional field has a special structure worth examining with its own rules, norms, and constraints, the power field is dominant in the institutional field both in the state-affiliated institutions and in international and non-governmental institutions. Technology is one of the most influential factors in the field of translation, it is one of the basic control mechanisms used to make the process consistent, that there are no clear rules on translation action in institutions that create problems contrary to what is believed, control is one of the biggest constraints observed in institutional translation, except that it provides cross-control of texts. It has been determined that there is no control mechanism, the use of computer-aided translation tools, and the terminology studies' ongoing contribution to the development of a common language (Seçkin, 2009, p. 184).

Also, his article titled "Translator Model Required by the Institutional Space" explains the basic qualities that have to support the translator, who plays a key role in institutional translation, to enter the institutional field. In this direction, he has a meeting with a manager and three translators from the European Union Translation Coordination Directorate, and as a result of this meeting, how the translation process has started and continues in their institutions, what the expectations of the institution from the translators are but how the process has progressed because these expectations have not met, and how it has established if there have cooperation between the translators has been asked. As a result, even though the institutions are the party that determines the rules and requirements that have power, they cannot achieve their goals

without a translator, the translator positioned in the institutional area is not only individuals who have language expertise in technical translation from one language to another but also he states that they are the intermediaries who ensure the establishment of the institution, accept the order of the institutional structure and deliver the voice of the institution to the outside world in the most accurate way by submitting themselves to this structure (Seçkin 2019, p. 121).

In the study conducted by Boy on institutional translation in Turkey, the institutional structure of the translation activities to be carried out within the European Union has been investigated, and a comprehensive definition has tried to be given to institutional translation. At the end of the study, he states that the roles determined by the institution are adopted by the translators, there are established norms and values that direct the translator's actions, the translation activity in the institutional approach in the translation are carried out within a certain context. He presents discussion and suggestion that translation activities can also be used as an institutional model for Village Institutes (Boy, 2015, p. 69).

1.5. Terminology

In a period where globalization, multilingualism, and technological developments are so intense, the importance of communication has increased even more and translation has become a necessity for institutions to express themselves correctly and communicate with the outside world. From this point of view, it is thought that the concept of terminology, together with the correct expression in translation studies is one of the most effective tools for institutions to express themselves.

To understand the terminology concept, it is necessary to first look at the terminology concept. The concept of terminology is used to refer to specific names that are used in certain areas of expertise. The word terminology defines technical and specific concepts, so it is more than a normal and formal form of language. The concept of terminology is expressed in the Turkish Language Institution dictionary as "the range of terms" and "the science of terms" (<https://sozluk.gov.tr>).

Important studies on terminology have been carried out in Europe. Examples of these are the mathematics book by Albrecht Durer in the 15th century, the anatomy book by Andreas Vesalius in the 16th century, and the book by 17th century Antoine Lavoisier. Scholars who try to do initial studies on the terminology. However, with the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the concept of terminology start to stand out, until the first half of the 20th century, neither scientists nor linguists have ever been interested in terminology.

German Engineer Alfred Schlomann realizes that the use of terminology lacks standards and creates a study in six languages, consisting of systematic and regular technical words. The German Standards Association is established in 1917 and the International Standards Association in 1925. Within these institutions, structures responsible for institutional terminology are established.

Eugen Wuster, an Austrian engineer who is the founder of terminology, studied in the 1930s. In his doctoral thesis, Euger Wuster demonstrates the need for more systematic terminology studies and tries to explain how the terminology issue would be handled more comprehensively and systematically (Baker, 2009, p. 286).

It has been stated that Wuster carries out terminology studies to facilitate communication, especially in areas of expertise, and to eliminate problems in scientific and technical communication (Baker, 2009, p. 287). Alfred Schlomann, has taken into account the diligent nature of the terminology, while Ferdinand de Saussure draws attention to the systematic characteristics of terminology. Ernest Karlowitsch also refers to the necessity of standardization in Terminology and J.E Holmstro takes the notion of terminology to an international level and voiced it in Unesco (Cabré, 1992, p. 5).

The concept of terminology, which was first developed in the technical field, has spread over time to every area. The studies on terminology have developed rapidly since the mid-20th century. There has been an ongoing discussion of the concept of terminology since this period. It is stated by Jaekel, Sprung, and some other scholars that terminology should be defined as a discipline. Although Sager claims that terminology is a very important concept in translation studies, it disagrees with this

view and has not accepted the expression that terminology is a discipline (Baker, 2009, p. 287).

Thelen states that terminology interacts intensively with other disciplines over time and extends to a wide range of fields, including social science, communication, sociology, and the science of meaning (Thelen, 2015, p. 347).

Sager defines terminology as activities related to the collection, identification, and presentation of terms (Sager, 1990, p. 2). Sager mentions that when defining the word, the terminology process should be divided into three dimensions. The first process is a set of methods and terms that are defined, collected, implemented. The second process is to create discussions, proposals, and results to explain the relationship between concepts and terms to create integrity and consistency. The third process is word information containing the custom field (Sager, 1990, p. 96).

In another study, Sager studies the translation and terminology relationship through the interpreter. Sager analyzes terminology in two dimensions in terms of interpreters. In the first one, he addresses the differences between the appropriate names and words for the term information and terms, and in the second, he tries to explain the difference between word and term formation during the formation of new concepts. He uses the terminology theory to discover the equivalents of technical concepts and terms (Sager, 2001, p. 258).

According to Sager, translation must be stable and qualified in terms of standardization. Sager states that standardization consists of two phases. In the first step, it is stated that the term is integrated and corrected, and in the second stage, the term is standardized. The concept of standardization of terms has emerged as a result of increased industrialization and production. However, international organizations have developed an opinion on standardization of terms and worked in this direction (Sager, 2001, p. 255).

Translation studies are the most common application area of the theory of terminology. According to Benitez and Martinis, cultural elements play an important role in the meaningful and contextual relationship between the target and the source language in translation science and terminology (Martinez and Benitez, 2011, p. 92).

Cabre is another person who has been working on the notion of terminology. Cabre states that the concept of translation studies and terminology is academic fields and that it continues its processes as applied linguistic studies. He also mentions terminology as a process of creating unique terms with a special study rather than a form of speaking alone. He regards translation as a tool that communicates messages to the target audience (Cabre, 2000, p. 234).

Felber explains that terminology studies are important in the translation of machines and that institutions can capture consistency in texts and integrity with terminology in the database (Felber, 1985, p.118).

In 1947, the International Federation of National Standardization and the United Nations Standards Coordination Committee joined together under the same structure and became known as the International Standards Organization. Since its foundation, the association has established international standards. In 1979, Unesco set up an Infoterm to develop and support studies in terminology. In 2005, the Guidelines for Terminology Policies are published. In 2009, Intercultural Dialog and Special Communication Terminology are conducted in Turkey. It has stated that many standards should be established in language, translation, and terminology activities that ensure communication in the global arena. "Developing and implementing ISO 29383:2010 terminology policies" has included in terms of terminology in translation (Barut, 2019, p. 49). This standard describes the identification, development, and standardization of the methods and principles to be used for national or institutional terminology studies.

One of the largest international institutions in the world is trying to ensure the integrity of all European institutions using the European Union IATE (Inter-Active Terminology For Europe) international term database. IATA functionalities are the assessment of terminological information with dependability labels as "preferred", "admitted" etc in addition to this reference for EU translation. Another multilingual terminological system is Eurovoc. It includes terms in twenty-three official EU languages and candidate's countries. The terminology studies are very important in international organizations as well, and they support this significance with the terminology management systems.

In his book "Location of Culture", Bhabha states that terminology is a key concept in translation and contributes to international terminology efforts in communication with immigrants (Bhabha, 2004, p. 323).

In principle, terminology theories can be classified as rules and identifiers. The traditional approach of terminology addresses the standardization of terminology studies. The first accepted General Terminology Theory (GTT) is the rule. General Terminology Theory is initially concerned with the social, cognitive, and communicative aspects of the terminology and then tended to deal with the cognitive aspect. In the general theory, standardization is not taken into consideration (Cabre, 2003, p. 173).

It is important to create the institutional terminology correctly and then transfer it to the target language in an accurate way. This can be accomplished by preparing institutional terminology.

The reasons for conducting terminology study can be listed as follows:

High-quality text production

Ease in translation - effectiveness of BDC tools

Effectiveness of content management systems

Effectiveness of controlled language usage

Prerequisite for cooperation with other institutions and organizations

Improving communication and information transfer (internal and external)

Prerequisite for information management

Strengthening institutional language and institutional identity

Customer satisfaction(for translation agency)

As a result, a standardization and systematic structure are created through terminology work in a certain discipline. The translation is obtained with consistency and integrity, and quality and efficiency are also contributed to the institution.

1.6. Vinay and Darbelnet's Translation Methods

French Linguists Jean-Paul Vinay and Darbelnet study in the field of translation area and develop their techniques in the translation strategies model. Vinay and Darbelnet analyze the formal features of the texts in French and English, show the

differences between these languages with an opposite approach, and prepare a list of translation procedures (Munday, 2010, p. 9). They state that in this model, there are many steps that the translator must follow before starting the translation. Strategies created by Vinay and Darbelnet gain a universal dimension and contribute to the translation area. There are seven different methods in the strategies created by Vinay and Darbelnet. Vinay and Darbelnet express these strategies as borrowing, calque, literal translation, transference (replacement), replacement, equivalence, and adaptation (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 41).

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

Translation units should be specified

The source text should be examined

The medium that created the "message" must be recreated;

Formal effects should be revealed (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 30).

In line with this information, Vinay and Darbelnet's technique are given below.

1.6.1. Direct translation methods

1.6.1.1. Borrowing

Vinay and Darbelnet express the borrowing technique as transferring a word in the source language to the target language in the same way. This method is generally used in technical text translations. If a technical term or concept in the source text does not exist in the target text, the borrowing technique is used. The word in the source text is transferred to the target text without any changes. It is a method used to transfer the taste of the source culture to the target culture in the same way. As time passes, this concept or word is included in the target language literature and a word or concept is introduced into the target language with the borrowing method. Words or concepts such as party, menu, alcohol have been among the words of English, Russian, Turkish and Spanish languages over time with the borrowing technique (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 32).

1.6.1.2. Calque

It is used for concepts that are not included in the target language, but that make use of the words of the target language to be in the target language. It is a special

borrowing of a language from another language, but adapting it to its elements in the translation process. This method can be done in two ways. The first is semantic and the second is structural. In the semantic borrowing method, the newly added expression to the language is created by the syntax structure of the target language. A new structure is created in the target language in the quotation method made through structural calque. With this method, words or phrases from a language or culture are calqued and added to the target language word for word (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 32).

In this method, words or phrases from the source language or culture are borrowed and contribute to the target language word for word. With this method, an enriching contribution is made between the target and source language (Vinay, Darbelnet, 1996, p. 32).

1.6.1.3. Literal translation

Word for word transfer is the transfer of the word and expression in the source language in a similar way to the target language. In the word-for-word translation method, the word or phrase in the source language is translated under the target language and grammatical rules. In this method, the translator completes this process by complying with the grammar rules in the target language. For the translator to use this technique, the source and target text must come from the same language family and have similar cultural characteristics. This method is generally used in the translation of technical and medical texts (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 33).

1.6.2. Oblique translation

1.6.2.1. Transposition

In the transposition methods strategy, it is expressed as changing the word category. For example, after returning the expression as after the return. It refers to changing the location of a word class in the target language without changing the meaning of the sentence in the source language. It can be used in any text translation in the translation field, but it is a special translation method. It has two types, mandatory and elective. It is one of the common methods used by the translator when faced with the problem of irreversibility in the translation process. In this method, it is

important to preserve the meaning of the message to be conveyed (Vinay and Darbelney, 1995, p. 36).

1.6.2.2. Modulation

Modulation is the expression of the event or the statement by changing the point of view. The weather is worse than a negative sentence, rather than the weather is not beautiful. It is to convey the message differently by changing the expression in the source language in the target language. In cases where translation, verbatim, or other techniques are not created properly in the target language or do not constitute meaning, the expression may change in the target language by using the editing technique. A discourse that seems to be negative in the source language can gain a positive quality when translated into the target language but does not undergo a change in meaning. There are two techniques in the editing method. These are mandatory regulation and optional regulation.

For the compulsory regulation to be made, the translator must know both the source language and the target language very well. The optional arrangement is limited to examples depending on usage (Vinay and Darbenet, 1995, p. 37).

1.6.2.3. Equivalence

Equivalence is expressed as the equivalence of proverbs and idioms in different cultures. Vinay and Darbelnet used this technique for translations that differ in form and structure but express the same situation. The easiest definition used to express the equivalence technique can be expressed as a momentary pain feeling of different languages and cultures or the different sounds made by animals. The concept of equivalence is commonly used in the translation processes of proverbs and idioms (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 38).

1.6.2.4. Adaptation

Adaptation is the expression of expressions that are difficult to understand and may cause problems in the target culture in a way that allows them to be understood. For example, hot dog, meatball bread. The translator can make translations from the source language to the target language by following the strategies specified in the translations he will make. Vinay and Darbelnet state that the translator can use more than one of these strategies at the same time in the translation process. At the point of

transferring an expression in the source language to the target language, if the translator does not know the exact equivalent in the target culture, he uses this transfer technique. Adaptations are a technique that is often used in works of art, book and film translations, or eternal texts. Vinay and Darbelnet put forth that in this technique, changes can be made by the rules of the target language to increase the comprehensibility of the source language (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 30).

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

This thesis aims to analyze the methods used in the translation of terminology within the institutional language structure of the Ministry of Health and to highlight the importance of standardized and correct terminology structure in the institutional language structure. In this context, the Ministry's Strategic Plans for 2019-2023 are examined within the framework of Vinay and Darbelnet's translation strategies.

The data examined within the scope of data analysis reveals the vision, mission, core values, and key performance indicators of the Ministry of Health. The data includes an analysis of the current situation of the Ministry, its future target, policies to be implemented to achieve its goals, duties, and responsibilities of the relevant general directorates. The strategic plan is two hundred and thirteen pages, six chapters, and the English translated version contains the same page numbering.

In this thesis, firstly the source text is read in detail, then, the target text is read in the same direction. Terminology used in the source text are examined one by one, they are listed and their equivalents in the target text are checked. The links of the terms randomly selected from the list of terms created are analyzed in the target text by examining their connections within the sentence, and the method by which Vinay and Darbelnet's translation methods are used to create the terms is examined.

In the data analysis, randomly selected terms are specified with examples and the expressions of the terms in both the source text and the target text are shown. In the comment section, the method of the terms Vinay and Darbenet, the meaning of the term for the institution, and the lexical properties of the term are specified.

In this thesis, the descriptive method is used to analyze the translations of Ministry of Health terminology in the light of various translation procedures and techniques introduced by two important linguists, Vinay and Jean Darbelnet.

The reference information of the terminology in the source and target texts is stated under each example in the study, which is created by the descriptive method. The qualitative method is used in the study and the deductive strategy is followed in the text analysis.

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CHAPTER THREE

DATA ANALYSIS

Terminology study for an institution is the process of forming terms in a systematic, concept-based, and orderly manner. It is the creation of a list of target language equivalents, including the meanings of the terms and examples of terms used in context in the target language. In terms of institutional translation, the presence of institutional terminology ensures consistency in the translations made by the translator and saves time in the translations to be made to the translator.

The text examined within the scope of data analysis is the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Health for the years 2019 -2023, and its content indicates the Ministry of Health's vision, mission, fundamental values , and basic performance indicators. In the text, situation analysis of the current situation of the Ministry, the point it aims in the future, the policies to be implemented to achieve its goals, the duties and responsibilities of the relevant general directorates are included. In this thesis, firstly, the source text is read in detail and then the target text is read in the same direction. Terms used in the source text are removed one by one, and their equivalents in the target text are checked. The terms chosen randomly from the list of terms created are analyzed in the target text by examining their connections in the sentence, and the method by which Vinay and Darbelnet are created from the translation methods while creating the terms. Randomly selected terms are indicated with examples, and the expressions of the terms in both the source text and the target text are shown. In the comment section, the method of the terms of Vinay and Darbenet, the meaning of the term for the institution, and the lexical features of the term are specified. When the terms are examined in line with the seven translation methods of Vinay and Darbelnet, we see that the terms created according to the one-to-one translation and borrowing method are excessive. The concepts created by the borrowing method are considered to be predominant in medical terminology, and it has been observed that there are terms related to the organizational structure of the Ministry and administrative processes in literal translation.

3.1. Borrowing

The borrowing technique is often used in technical and medical text translations. If a technical or medical term in the source text has no correspondence in the target text, the borrowing method is consulted. The borrowing method is one of the most common and preferred of all translation methods. In the borrowing method, the word or concept in the source text does not change in the target text. One of the other purposes of the borrowing method is to provide effective expression in the target language and to create the same taste in the target audience. One of the contributions of the borrowing method is to gain new words and concepts in the target language. With the borrowing method, new words and concepts are obtained with the target language by translation activity. The borrowing method is carried out in two ways: Direct by way of transmission, the word is unchanged or the target language transmitting by the pronunciation rules; Instead of "consultation" such as translating as "konsültasyon". It is stated that the borrowing method can be used not only to fill the lexical gap in the target language but mainly as a way to preserve the local color of the word (Zakhir, 2009, p. 115).

In 2019 -2023 the Strategic Plan is examined, the target text is carefully read and scan to analyze the terms that emerged with the borrowing method. It has been observed that the borrowing method is generally used to express medical terms. Detailed information and explanations regarding the selected examples are given below.

Example 1

S.T: Obezite Prevalansı (15 Yaş ve Üzeri Bireylerde Ölçüme Dayalı) (%)
(Stratejik Plan 2019- 2023, p. 16).

T.T: Obesity Prevalence (among Individuals Aged 15 and Above, Based on Measurement (%) (Strategic Plan 2019 – 2023, p. 16).

The term "prevalans" is translated as "prevalence" using the borrowing method. This term is directly borrowed and there is a slight modification. It reflects original pronunciation. The word obesity in this term is a noun and it is stated as the fact of being too fat in an unhealthy way (Oxford Learners Dictionaries, 2020). The word

prevalence is also a noun and that is described as the frequency of an event or its recurrence (Oxford Learners Dictionaries, 2020). It is a concept frequently used in epidemiology and many medicine sciences in addition to this it is among the criteria determining the level of disease (Morbidity) in medical science. It is obtained by dividing the number of all (old and new) cases detected in a population in a given time by the number of people at risk at the same time. It refers to the frequency of a disease in society at that time (Kesmezacar, 2010, p. 271). The Obesity Prevalence 2019-2023 Strategic Plan is used within the scope of the Health Status of the Community Basic Performance Indicator and the target language is borrowed from the source language. It is a medical expression commonly used in ministry texts and medical terms. The terms in the source and target text are almost the same and it seems that the target text borrows this term from the source language.

Example 2

S.T: Bulaşıcı hastalık vakalarının bildirilme oranlarını artırmak için mevcut sürveyans sistemlerinin geliştirilmesi ve ihtiyaç dahilinde bildirim zorunlu bulaşıcı hastalıklara ait vaka tanımlarının güncellenmesi (Stratejik Plan 2019 – 2023, p. 123).

T.T: Develop existing surveillance systems to increase the rate of reporting of communicable disease cases and update the case definitions of notifiable diseases when needed (Strategic Plan 2019 – 2023, p. 125).

The term "sürveyans" is a noun and it means "the activity of watching someone carefully, especially by the police or army, because they are expected to do something wrong" (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org>). In the 2019 - 2023 Strategic Plan this term is translated as "surveillance" with the use of borrowing methods. The term is borrowed directly from the target text with its little changed structure, rendering the original pronunciation. The word surveillance is derived from the French word for "keeping guard". Surveillance is defined by the Ministry of Health as "the continuous and systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and sharing of data with relevant parties to recommend, take and implement appropriate protective and countermeasures concerning any disease, condition, or event" (<https://tr.wikipedia.org>).

Example 3

S.T: Primer sezaryen oranının özellikle özel sektör ve üniversite hastanelerinde yüksek olması (Stratejik Plan, 2019-2023, p.118)

T.T: The primary C-section rates at private and university hospitals are high (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p.118).

The term "primer" is translated as "primary" in the target text in addition to this, the borrowing methods are observed in this term. The term cesarean rate is given by using the abbreviation caseran –section in the target language. There is a hyphen between the two words. However, the hyphenation between the two words is not included in the source text and the word cesarean is a name and refers to the meaning of giving birth with surgery (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>). It is also claimed that the word cesarean is derived from the word caedere, which means "cutting"(<https://tr.wikipedia.org>).

Example 4

S.T: AIDS İnsidansı – Hepatit B İnsidansı (Stratejik Plan, 2019-2023, p. 122).

T.T: Incidence of AIDS – Incidence of Hepatitis B (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p. 122).

The word incidence is a noun, meaning how often something happens, especially something bad (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org>) and it is used to express the number of new cases of a particular disease or disease in a certain time in a given population by adding a name next to it in the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Health. The words incidence and prevalence are used as criteria determining the level of disease (Morbidity) in medicine. The word "incidence" is often confused with the word "prevalence".

Incidence: In a certain time, "healthy" people in a society are is the possibility. This rate is obtained by dividing the number of new cases seen in a certain period (week, month, year) by the number of healthy people at risk (Kesmezacar, 2010, p. 292).

Prevalence is the number of all (old and new) cases detected in a society in a certain time, it is obtained by dividing the number of people at risk at the same time.

An illness, at that moment, expresses the prevalence in society (Kesmezacar, 2010, p. 292).

The borrowing method is used mainly in the translation of medical terms. The terms "pervalans", "insidans" are translated into English as "prevalence" and "incidence" using the borrowing method. As seen in the example, the Turkish and English versions of the term are almost the same, which means that the term is one of the "well-established borrowings" in Turkish terminology. They are reflecting original pronunciation. It is widely used in performance indicators in the Ministry's Strategic Plans, epidemiology, and medical science.

Example 5

S.T: Akut inme ve replantasyon gibi özellikli hizmet merkezlerinin yetersiz olması (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p. 104).

T.T: The number of specialized care centers such as acute stroke and replantation facilities is insufficient (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p. 104).

In the term, the words "acute" and "replantation" in the source text are translated from Turkish to English by using the borrowing method, and the literal translation method is used for the word "stroke". In medical sciences, the term acute is described as either "rapid onset" or "short-term" diseases, or sometimes both. This adjective is part of the definition of many diseases (Dökmeci, 2012, p.755). Replantation is defined by the Turkish Hand Surgery Association as the restoration of a surgically broken part of the body with all structures to regain its function. The word "replantation" is also expressed as the word "reimplantation" in medical terminology and is expressed as the placement of an organ in a suitable place or where it is located (Dökmeci, 2012, p. 751).

Example 6

S.T: Diyaliz hizmetlerinin kalitesi artırılacaktır (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p. 104).

T.T: Effectiveness of dialysis services will be increased (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p. 104).

Another example of borrowing methods in the translation of the Ministry of Health term is "diyaliz", which is translated as "dialysis" to English and the term is directly borrowed from the source text. It is translated as in Turkish but it's not a Turkish word. The word dialysis refers to the French dialyt-"separation" concept (<https://tr.wikipedia.org>). In Medical Terminology, the word dialysis is expressed as the process of separating the dissolved molecules of two different liquids separate from a semi-permeable membrane (Dökmeci, 2012, p. 176).

Example 7

S.T: Riskli gebelik, lohusa dönemi komplikasyonları ve prematüre doğum risk faktörleri ile ilgili farkındalığın artması, anne ve bebek ölümlerinin azaltılmasında önemli rol oynayacaktır. Perinatal merkezler ve yenidoğan yoğun bakımı hizmetleri, yetkin personel desteği sağlanarak yaygınlaştırılacaktır (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p. 111).

T.T: It is important to raise awareness of high-risk pregnancy, postpartum complications, and prematurity risks to reduce maternal and infant mortalities. Perinatal centers and neonatal intensive care services will be expanded the number of competent staff will be increased (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p.111).

The use of borrowing methods is observed in the use of the word group "perinatal center". This term is translated to English as "perinatal centers" for it's a borrowed term in the Turkish language. The "peri" in the word perinatal is one of the prefixes indicating time and direction, meaning "during, around" in medical terminology. The word "natal", on the other hand, is a Latin origin word and it means birth (Kesmezacar, 2010, p. 93). In medical terminology, the word perinatal is defined as the name given to the care and facilities and conditions related to childbirth before, during, and after pregnancy (Dökmeci, 2012, p. 670).

The term "yenidoğan yoğun bakım hizmetleri" is translated as "neonatal intensive care services" using the literal translation method. "neo" in the word neonatal is a prefix and neonatal means the first week after birth in medical terminology (Kesmezacar, 2010, p. 112). The word "neo" is Greek and means new and in medical

terminology, it is expressed as a live fetus that completes intrauterine life and comes out of the uterus (Dökmeci, 2012, p. 973).

Example 8

S.T: Önümüzdeki dönemde alkol kullanımı ve uyuşturucu ile mücadelede etkinliğin daha da artırılabilmesi için öncelikle sosyal rehabilitasyon hizmetleri ile klinik detoksifikasyona yönelik fiziksel ve beşeri kapasite artırılabacaktır (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p. 113).

T.T: Physical and human resource capacity will be increased particularly in the fields of social rehabilitation and clinical detoxification to improve the effectiveness of efforts for preventing alcohol and drug abuse (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p. 113).

In this example, again borrowing the translation method is used. The term "detoxification" is defined in Wikipedia as cleansing the organism from toxic substances that are harmful to it. It is necessary for a healthy and long life that we use detoxifying methods (detox cures) and tools that remove environmental toxins that pollute our body in one way or another (<https://tr.wikipedia.org>). In the source and target text, the term is the same structurally and lexically. In medical terminology, the word detoxification is combined with other substances and expressed as the neutralization of the toxic properties of some substances (Dökmeci, 2012, p. 159).

Example 9

S.T: Kolorektal Kanser Erken Teşhis Oranı (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p. 114).

T.T: Rate of Early Diagnosis of Colorectal Cervical Cancer (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p. 114).

As seen in the example, the literal translation method is used for the term "erken teşhis oranı", but the direct borrowing method is used for the term "Kolorektal Kanser". Colorectal cancer is also called colon cancer in Turkish.

Example 10

S.T: Akut Miyokard İnfarktüsüne Bağlı Yaşa Standardize Erken Ölüm Hızı (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p.114).

T.T: Rate of Age- Standardized Premature Deaths from Acute Myocardial Infarction (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p.114).

The literal translation method is used for the term "Standardized Premature Death" in the example, but since "Acute myocardial infarction" is a medical term, it has been translated using the direct borrowing method. It is stated in the above examples that the word acute means rapid and sudden development. The term referred to as heart attack is called "Acute Myocardial Infarction" in medical science and is included in the Ministry's Strategic Plan in this way. In medical terminology, myocardial infarction is defined as an ischemic disease caused by the occlusion of one of the coronary vessels feeding the myocardium (Dökmeci, 2012, p. 545).

3.2. Calque

Calque is the borrowing of a language in a special form of expression in another language while adapting it to the elements of its language. Calque is a special method of quoting, and is made in two forms. The first is quoting utilizing semantic calque. The expression in this method is formed according to the syntactic structure of the target language. Structural calque brings a new concept to the target language (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 32). In this method, words or phrases from the source language or culture are borrowed and transferred to the target language. In this method, the translator imitates the structure and style of expression of the source text in its translation. This method is often used in compound words and technical expressions due to the lack of suitable terms.

Example 1

S.T: Görüntüleme ve laboratuvar tetkik sayılarının, hekimlerin malpraktis kaygısı nedeniyle düşürülememesi (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p. 101).

T.T: The number of imaging and laboratory tests cannot be lowered due to malpractice concerns of physicians (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p. 101).

For this term, it is used a special kind of borrowing method, the term is transferred by calque and lexical approach. In Article 13 of the Medical Ethics Rules

of the Turkish Medical Association, "Harm to a patient due to lack of knowledge, inexperience or indifference is expressed as" bad practice of medicine" (<https://www.ttb.org.tr/mevzuat>). The word malpraktis is of Latin origin and is a compound word that consists of bad and practices words. It is included in the medical terminology and the strategic plan of the Ministry of Health, and training is given to reduce the malpractice concerns of physicians. In medical terminology, the word malpractice is synonymous with the word iudrogenic error, and it is expressed as the wrong treatment or care of the patient by healthcare professionals (Dökmeci, 2012, p. 510).

Example 2

S.T: Katastrofik sađlık harcaması yapan vatandaş sayısını azaltmaya yönelik düzenlemeler yapılacaktır (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p.161).

T.T: Regulations designed to lower the number of citizens for whom catastrophic health expenditure is made will be introduced (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p.164).

The term has been translated using special borrowing methods. The syntactic structure is preserved in translation and the constituents of the three-word are translated by using the method of lexical calque. The word catastrophic in the term is an adjective and it means causing sudden and very great harm or destruction (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org>). The origin of the word catastrophic is French and it is an excerpt from the ancient Greek word "turning upside down, tipping over, turning the wheel of destiny" (<https://www.etimolojiturkce.com>). The catastrophic word reflects the original pronunciation of both texts. The meaning of the term "Catastrophic Health Expenditure" is defined as "Health expenditure exceeding a certain percentage of total household income or expenditure in a certain period". In the reports of the World Health Organization, the explanation of the term is made in the same way (Atasever, 2018, p. 24).

Example 3

S.T: Son 5 yıldaki anne ölümlerinin büyük bir kısmının postpartum dönemde gerçekleştiđi, bebek ölümlerinde başta gelen ölüm sebebinin ise prematürelilik olduđu görülmektedir (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p. 164).

T.T: The majority of the maternal mortalities over the past five years have occurred in the postpartum period and the main cause of infant mortality is prematurity.

“Postpartum Dönem” is translated into English as “Postpartum Period” using lexical calque for “postpartum” is borrowing and the other "period" is a word to word translation. It is used in medical terminology to refer to six weeks after birth (Kesmezacar, 2010, p. 112). The term is included in the performance indicators of the Ministry of Health. Another concept included in the example, "maternal deaths" was created by the literal translation method.

Example 4

S.T: Yeşil alan hastalarının ayrılması, geri ödeme sisteminin yeniden düzenlenmesi, triyaj denetimlerinin yaygınlaştırılması ve acil servis kullanımı farkındalığını artırılması (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p.102).

T.T: Separate the green zone patients, revise the reimbursement system, roll out triage audits and raise awareness about the use of emergency services (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p.102).

In the example given, "reimbursement system" is an example of a literal translation. In addition, "triage audits" are translated by calque methods. The word triage is imported to classify, line up or select. In the texts of the Ministry of Health, it is expressed as categorizing the patients, survivors, or injured according to the severity of their condition, and it is stated that in disasters which patient will be intervened first and which will be transferred first, triage systems will be decided with data (<https://tr.wikipedia.org>). The word is headed by the Ministry of Health's Strategic Plan, and the Ministry has used intensification of triage training and inspections among the plan. In the sentences, the term calque method has been translated and standardized in the institutional language structure.

Example 5

S.T: Antenatal Bakım Kapsamı (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p. 117).

T.T: Antenatal Care Coverage (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p. 117).

In the above-mentioned quotation, the term "Bakım Kapsamı" is an example of a word-for-word translation. The "Antenatal" is translated by using the calque method in the target text. "ante" is a prefix used with the meaning of "front" and describes the word natal (Kesmezacar, 2010, p. 113). The word is used to mean before birth and has been specified among the targets in the Ministry's Strategic Plan.

Example 6

S.T: Kırım Kongo Kanamalı Ateşi İnsidansı (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p. 123).

T.T: Incidence of Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p.123).

"Kırım Kongo" is translated into English as "Crimean Congo" using lexical calque, "Kanamalı Ateşi" is translated into English as "Hemorrhagic Fever" using literally. It is used the borrowing method for the word "incidence". It is a term that includes more than one method. It is included in the medical terms within the scope of the Ministry's Strategic Plan and is used to denote a disease.

Example 7

S.T: Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğu Tarama ve Takip Programı Kapsamında Eğitim Alan Aile Hekimi Oranı (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p. 125).

T.T: Rate of Family Physicians Trained Under Autism Spectrum Disorder Screening and Follow-up Program (Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, p. 125).

The term "Autism Spectrum Disorder" has been translated using the lexical calque technique, and the "Screening and Follow-up Program" has been created using the literal translation method. While a hyphen is used in the phrase "Screening and Follow-up Program" in the target text, it is not included in the source text. Autism Spectrum Disorder is defined as a medical condition that affects how an individual perceives and socializes with others in the development of the brain and therefore causes problems in social interaction and communication. The Spectrum word in the term refers to the symptoms and the degree of symptoms (<https://tr.wikipedia.org>).

3.3. Literal Translation

In this translation method, the text in the source language is translated directly into the target language in the form of expression and grammar. The translator has limited compatibility with the grammatical rules in the target text (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 33). The fact that both the source text and the target text come from the same language family or have similar cultural characteristics is important in translations where the translator applies this technique. In this translation method, spoken phrases and lexical expressions are transferred to the target language. Since Turkish and English do not come from the same language family, translating in the same order can cause problems in terms of translation. Therefore, translation can be conducted using literal translation and other translation methods in terminologies consisting of more than one word. It is a method frequently used in medical and technical texts. Examples of literal translations included in the Ministry of Health Strategic Plan for the years 2019-2023 are given below.

Example 1

S.T: Son tespit, Türkiye’de göçmen nüfusun artmasıdır. Bu durum bulaşıcı hastalıkların artması tehdidini beraberinde getirmektedir (Stratejik Plan 20119-2023, p. 58).

T.T: The last observation is the increased immigrant population in Turkey. This is accompanied by the threat of increasing communicable diseases (Strategic Plan 20119-2023, p. 58).

As seen in the example, literal methods are generally used to translate the original text into English on a term basis. When the word order of the term "communicable disease" is translated to English, it maintains its order in the same way. Although the concept of communicable disease is used extensively in medical terminology, it is expressed as a disease that can be transmitted from one living thing to another (Acar, 2010, p.272). The term communicable disease comes from the word "infectious" and is stated to be an Arabic word (<https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki>).

Example 2

S.T: Nihai amaca ulaşmak için hedeflenen doğumda beklenen yaşam süresinde artış, bebek ölüm hızı ve anne ölüm oranlarında düşüş gibi göstergelerde geliştirilmesi gereken alanların olduğu görülmüştür. Bu amaç doğrultusunda “Tüm Devlet, Tüm Toplum” yaklaşımıyla çalışmalara devam edilecektir (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 25).

T.T: It was determined that there was room for improvement in the indicators such as an increase in life expectancy at birth, reductions in infant mortality rates, and maternal mortality ratios to attain the ultimate goal. To this end, we will continue to work in line with the "Whole-of-Government and "Whole-of-Society" approaches (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 25).

Another example from the Strategic Plan in 2019 is proportional concepts. "Bebek Ölüm Oranı /Hızı" translated as "infant mortality rates", is a performance indicator for Health Ministry. It is translated to English by continuing the syntax and word order. In the Ministry of Health Strategic Plan, the current situation and the targeted situations in the future are proportionally targeted and specified. We can see the literal translation quite a lot in proportional expressions, it is transferred to the target language in the same way without changing the word order. The "infant mortality rate" and "maternal mortality rate" mentioned in the example are the uses of the one-to-one translation method. In addition to the proportional concepts are "Neonatal Mortality Rate", "Rate of Psychosocial Counseling Staff at Primary Care Facilities Providing Community Health Services" and the other concepts are translated by literal methods.

Example 3

S.T: Koruyucu ve temel sağlık hizmetlerinin etkili kullanımını sağlamak amacıyla özel sağlık kuruluşları da Aşı Takip Sistemi (ATS) kapsamına alınmış ve sıcaklık takip cihazlarının toplam sayısı artırılmıştır (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 29).

T.T: To ensure the effective utilization of preventive and essential health services, private health facilities, too, were included within the scope of the Vaccine Tracking System (VTS) and the total number of temperature monitoring devices was increased (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 29).

In the texts of the Ministry of Health, the word "preventive" is used to express the word "protective", and the word includes both protective and preventive meanings. This concept is used as consistency in medicine. The word "protective" is not used for the concept of "preventive". The term "koruyucu ve temel sađlık hizmetleri" is translated as "preventive and essential services" by literal translation methods. When the Ministry of Health examined the Strategic Plan, it was seen that the Ministry had protective, preventive, and therapeutic functions and they used these expressions in the target language using the literal translation method. In addition, the institutions within the facilities were divided into steps and the literal translation method was used in these expressions and the order of the word was preserved. The term "birinci basamak sađlık hizmeti" is translated as "primary care services" by using the literal translation methods, and its task is to provide preventive health care. The second and third health service terms are expressed with the same usage and translation method. In addition, the term "hizmet" has always been specified with "services" within the ministry, and institutional translation has also set a standard.

Example 4

S.T: Aile hekimliđi hizmetleri konusunda toplumda bilgi ve farkındalık eksikliđi (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 89).

T.T: There is lack of knowledge and awareness about family medicine services (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 89).

The term "aile hekimliđi hizmetleri" is an example of a literal translation method. The quotation mentioned above was selected since the term is complied with translated word by word, keeping the syntax and order of term and this method used is suitable and translation is thought to be accurate.

Example 5

S.T: Ülkemizdeki Suriyelilere temel sađlık hizmetlerini daha etkin ve verimli şekilde sunabilmek, dil ve kùltür bariyerinden kaynaklanan sorunları ařabilmek, sađlık hizmetlerine eriřimi artırabilmek için bu kiřilerin yođun olarak yařadıkları yerlerde ilçenin toplum sađlıđı merkezi ek birimi olarak Göçmen Sađlıđı Merkezleri (GSM) oluřturulmaktadır (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 89)

T.T: Immigrant health centers (IHCs) are opened in areas heavily populated by Syrians in Turkey to provide essential health care services more effectively and efficiently, and remove language and cultural barriers so that the overall accessibility of services can be improved (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 89).

The term "Göçmen Sağlığı Merkezi" is translated as "Immigrant health center" by literal translation method. In addition, the abbreviation consisting of the initials of the term is used. The same abbreviation is applied in the target text. The abbreviation of the term in the source text is formed by the abbreviation of the initials of the Turkish word, and the abbreviation of the term in the target text is formed by the abbreviation of the initials of the English word. However, in medical terminology, some terms can only be abbreviated in both languages with the initials of English or Latin words. There are many concepts in the strategic plan, which are made with the literal translation method. One of the expressions given with the concept of literal translation, similar to the expression immigrant health center, is the Community Health Center. The term "Toplum Sağlığı Merkezi" is translated as "Community Health Center". It is quite common in use.

Example 6

S.T: Önümüzdeki dönemde erişim konusundaki verimsizliklerin giderilmesi için mevcut ek ödeme sistemi revize edilecektir. Bu süreçte ilk olarak branş içi ve branşlar arası sistem güncellenecek ve zorlu vakaların görece daha yüksek puanlanması sağlanacaktır (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 96).

T.T: In the coming period, the exiting supplementary payment system will be revised to eliminate ciencies related to accessibility. In this process, first, the intra-department and inter-department system will be updated and relatively higher scores will be given to difficult cases (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 96).

In this example, there are two parts in which the literal translation method is adopted. The term "additional payment" is a concept created by word to word translation method, and it is a standardized concept within the institutional language structure by the Ministry. It is an extra payment made in addition to salary payments based on the performance of people working in healthcare facilities. The term

"Performans ve Ek Ödeme Sistemi" is translated as "Performance and Supplementary payment system" by using the literal translation method. Other terms are intra-branch and inter-branch systems and they are provided in the same syntactic structure.

Example 7

S.T: Geleneksel ve tamamlayıcı tıp uygulamalarının sağlık sistemine yeterince entegre edilememesi (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 116).

T.T: The traditional and complementary medical practices are not sufficiently integrated with the healthcare system (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 116).

As stated by Jeremy Munday in his book "An Advance Resource", a literal translation is the grammatical and idiomatic transfer of the source text to the target text (Hatim, 2004, p. 149). In the above sentence, it is conveyed by the method of literal translation, the traditional word is integrated with the cultural structure of the source language.

Example 8

S.T: İş sağlığı ve güvenliği alanında ilgili paydaşlar düzeyinde eğitim ve araştırma faaliyetlerinin yeterli düzeyde olmaması (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 130).

T.T: The level of training and research activities for the relevant stakeholders regarding occupational health and safety is not satisfactory (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 130).

The literal translation method has been used for the translation of these terms. The syntactic structure and semantic structure are the same in both the source text and the target text. Word order has been respected while translating the term in the target text. In addition, the term related stakeholders mentioned in the sentence has also been translated using the literal translation method. The concept of occupational health and safety is expressed as systematic and scientific studies carried out to protect from conditions that may harm health caused by various reasons during the execution of the work in the workplace and are the legal obligations of the workplaces (<https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr>). The term is expressed in the situation analysis under

the heading of protecting and improving the health of the employees by improving the Ministry's employee health services within the scope of the Strategic Plan.

Example 9

S.T: Tedarik zincirinin etkinliğini ve sürdürülebilirliğini sağlamak için uçtan uca yönetim yapısı oluşturulacaktır (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 41).

T.T: An end-to-end management structure will be created to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the supply chain (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 41).

The end-to-end management structure and supply chain terms specified in the example are translated word-for-word using the translation method. There are no differences in lexical meaning and word order. However, in the target text, a hyphen is placed between the words in the word end to end. In the content of the analyzed strategic plan, it has been seen that the term end-to-end management structure is a continuous expression and the same term has always been used in the integrated management objectives of the Ministry.

Example 10

S.T: Ülkemizdeki artan ve yaşlanan nüfus, ortalama yaşam süresindeki artış, sağlık hizmetleri ve ilaca erişimdeki iyileşme gibi nedenlerle ilaç ve tıbbi cihaz talebinde de artış görülmektedir (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 165).

T.T: Our country has been experiencing a rise in the demand for pharmaceuticals and medical devices due to factors such as the growing and aging population, increase in the average life cycle and improvements in access to healthcare services and medication (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 165).

The terms pharmaceuticals and medical device have been used as the term in which the word-to-word translation method is used and the lexical order does not change. The word medicine is of Arabic origin and is an extract from the word derman. The word medicinal is derived from the words medicine, the medical profession, and science, although it is of Arabic origin (<https://tr.wikipedia.org>). Within the organizational structure of the Ministry of Health, there is a Pharmaceuticals and

Medical Device Agency, which operates as a subsidiary, and the Strategic Plan includes objectives and activities related to medicines and medical devices.

3.4. Equivalence

Vinay and Darbelnet used the concept of equivalence to express structures and events that are completely different from each other but that describe the same situation. The equivalence method is to convey the emotion, thought, or situation in the source language or text to the target language using the cultural characteristics of the target language. Expressions are idioms or proverbs. They are also used to express the momentary pain or the sounds of animals. An idiom or proverb is formed according to the cultural characteristics of the source language and it is important to find the meaning and expression in the target language to express it in the target language. While conducting this process, the translator must find the expression that best represents the meaning.

Since the analyzed Strategic Plan is a text that expresses the aims, resources, and systems of the Ministry of Health, it can be said that there is no example regarding the methods of equivalence. However, the two quotations stated in the preface of the Strategic Plan are added with the idea that they could be included in the methods of equivalence.

Example 1

S.T: "Beni Türk hekimlerine emanet ediniz." Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 1).

T.T: "Entrust me to Turkish doctors" Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 1).

Example 2

S.T: Halk içinde muteber bir nesne yok devlet gibi, olmaya devlet cihanda bir nefes sıhhat gibi."Kanuni Sultan Süleyman (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 1).

T.T: "The people think of wealth and power as the greatest fate, But in this world a spell of health is the best state," (Stratejik Plan 2019-2023, p. 1).

As can be seen in the two examples above, the emotion and thought in the source language are transferred to the target language by the characteristics of the target language. These aphorisms, which are obvious by whom and are anonymous in the source language, are provided to create the same expression in terms of meaning by using the characteristics of the target language. If the words and sentence syntax in the translation are not exactly the same. Even the meaning has been tried to be expressed in the same way as the equivalence theory.

3.5. Transposition

The transposition method specified by Vinay and Darbelnet is special and it is a method that can be applied in all languages. By not changing the content of the message to be expressed, the word class of the statement in the sentence changes. The transposition method is done in two types, obligatory and optional (Vinay, Darbelnet, 1995, p. 36). Vinay and Darbelnet stated in their books that the transposition method can be done with ten different structures (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p.94). It is a widely used method when faced with a difficult to transmit or untranslatable problem in the translation process (Odacıoğlu, 2011, p. 93).

Example 1

S.T: Tüm toplum olarak sağlıklı hayat tarzının benimsendiği, herkesin sağlık hakkının korunduğu, ihtiyaç hâlindeki herkesin vaktinde ve kaliteli sağlık hizmetine kolayca erişebildiği bir Türkiye'nin, kamu, üniversite ve özel sektör ayırımı yapılmaksızın, tüm ülke kaynaklarının seferber edildiği, riskli grupları önceleyerek toplumun en ücra köşesine ulaşabilen, tüm toplumu sağlıklı olmaya teşvik eden, verimli, hakkaniyetli, sürdürülebilir vatandaşımızın alışkanlıkları, inançları ve beklentilerine saygı göstererek onların ihtiyaçlarını karşılayan bir sağlık sistemine sahip olarak hedeflerimize erişeceğimize inanıyorum (Statement by the Minister of Health Foreword-Strategic Plan 2019 -2023, p.1)

T.T: I believe that we will be able to attain our targets with a healthcare system in which all sources of the country including public and private sectors and universities are mobilized, risk groups are prioritized, even the remotest parts of the country are covered, the whole society is encouraged for being healthier, the principles of efficiency, fairness, and sustainability are safeguarded, the habits, beliefs, and

expectations of our citizens are respected, and their needs are fulfilled in a country where healthy lifestyles are adopted by everyone in the community, right to health is protected for everyone, and anyone can have access to quality healthcare services on time when needed (Statement by the Minister of Health Foreword-Strategic Plan 2019 -2023, p.1)

As seen in the example above, the expression "riskli grup" has been translated into English as "risk groups", and the word risky, which is an adjective in the source text, is included as a noun in the target text. The class of the word has changed, but as stated in Vinay and Darbelnet, there is no change in its meaning. Transposition has been used as a translation method and a correct choice has been made.

Example 2

S.T: Vatandaşlarımıza verdiğimiz hizmetlerin sürdürülebilir olması için sağlık hizmetlerinde kullandığımız malzemelerin, cihazların ve cerrahi aletlerin mümkün olduğunca millileşme ve yerlileşmesi için çalışacağız. Yerlileşme yolu ile dış ülkelere bağımlılık seviyemizi beş yıllık süreçte en az yarı yarıya indirmeyi hedefliyoruz (Statement by the Minister of Health Foreword-Strategic Plan 2019 -2023, p.1)

T.T: We will work to ensure that the materials, equipment, and surgical tools used in healthcare services are produced locally and nationally for the sustainability of the services we provide to our citizens. We are planning to reduce our dependence on foreign countries at least by half during the next five years (Statement by the Minister of Health Foreword-Strategic Plan 2019 -2023, p.1)

In the example, while the expressions of nationalization and localization specified in the source text are used as names, they are expressed as an adverb in the target text. Although there is a class change in words, there is no change in meaning.

Example 3

S.T: Evde sağlık hizmetleri yaygınlaştırılarak erişim, etkinlik ve kalite artırılacak ve yoğun bakım, palyatif bakım ve geriatri hizmetinin evde bakım hizmetleri ile entegrasyonu sağlanacaktır (Strategic Plan 2019 -2023, p.40).

T.T: The coverage and quality of home health care will be improved and intensive care, palliative care, and geriatric care will be integrated with home care (Strategic Plan 2019 -2023, p.40).

The "home health care" is specified as an adverb in the source text which is transferred as a noun in the target text. There is no semantic change in the sample.

3.6. Modulation

Modulation is identified as a change in point of view that permits us to express the same action in a dissimilar way (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 30). The modulation is the method followed in the translation of sentences that do not gain full expression when the word is translated into a word by translation, transfer, and other methods, which are strange and meaningless in the target language. The modulation method is to transmit the message in a different format in the target language as a result of changing the translation. The sentence that looks like a negative expression in the source language can be positive when translated into the target language, but the meaning does not change (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 36). As with the transposition, the modulation method can be created compulsory and optional. In the compulsory regulation, the translator must be well aware of the features of both languages and must be aware of the frequency of use of words and phrases. Optional regulation is also limited to examples depending on usage (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 37).

Example 1

S.T: Bölgeler arasındaki sosyo-ekonomik gelişmişlik düzeyindeki farklılıklar ile özellikle 5. ve 6. Hizmet bölgelerinde personel temininde yaşanan güçlükler ve çok sayıda istifaların olması nedeniyle istihdamda sorunların yaşanması (Strategic Plan 2019 -2023, p. 159).

T.T: There are problems regarding employment due to differences in the socioeconomic development levels of the catchment areas and the problems in providing staff to the 5th and 6th catchment areas and the high number of resignations (Strategic Plan 2019 -2023, p.159).

In the quotation above, the term "Hizmet Bölgesi" is translated into English using the modulation method as "catchment areas". The term "hizmet" is a part of "catchment areas" in general. Thus, a particular term is translated using a general term.

Example 2

S.T: Şehir Hastanesi Modeli ile sağlık hizmet sunumunu güçlendirme (Strategic Plan 2019 -2023, p.15).

T.T: To strengthen the healthcare delivery with the Integrated Healthcare Campus Model (Strategic Plan 2019 -2023, p.15).

In the quotation above, the term "Şehir Hastanesi Modeli" is translated as "The Integrated Healthcare Campus Model" applying the free modulation method, since the term in the source text and target text refers to the same entity. The term The Integrated Integrated Healthcare Campus Model is a commonly used term for this entity and it is standard usage for institutional translation.

Example 3

S.T: Farmakope faaliyetleri (Strategic Plan 2019 -2023, p.36).

T.T: Compendium activities (Strategic Plan 2019 -2023, p.36).

In this example, since the word "Farmakope" in the source language does not have its exact equivalent in the target language, the replacement method is used. The word "farmakope" is a book containing lists of medicinal drug doses, formulas, and uses, and is used in drug production. It includes rules and methods that must be followed legally and scientifically (<https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki>).

3.7. Adaptation

If the translator does not know the equivalent in the target culture of the expression that needs to be translated in the source text, he uses the adaptation method. It is a method used in case of difficulties in the translation process. The translator transfers the message he wants to convey to the target language by using the adaptation method. The adaptation method is changed by the rules of the target language and culture to ensure and increase the comprehensibility of the source text and language.

The adaptation method is generally used in the translations of artworks, literature, films, and books (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, p. 39).

Example 1

S.T: 1219 sayılı Tababet ve Şuabatı Sanatlarının Tarzı İcrasına Dair Kanun (1928) (Strategic Plan 2019 -2023, p.24).

T.T: 1219 on the Practice of Medicine and its Branches (1928) (Strategic Plan 2019 - 2023, p.24).

In the above example, the adaptation method, which is a special translation method is used, and the translator does not have the exact equivalent in the target language but used this method to convey the message. The word “Tababet” means medicine and it is a word of Arabic origin. The word “Şuabatı” refers to the branches under the science of medicine (<https://tr.wikipedia.org>). In the source language, it refers to the law on the Practices of Medical Professions. The target language has also been very close to the adaptation method.

Example 2

S.T: 1262 sayılı İspançiyari ve Tıbbi Müstahzarlar Kanunu (1928) (Strategic Plan 2019 -2023, p. 24).

T.T: The Law No. 1262 on Pharmaceuticals and Medical Preparations (1928) (Strategic Plan 2019 -2023, p. 24).

The term "İspançiyari ve Tıbbi Müstahzarlar" is translated as "Pharmaceuticals and Medical Preparations" by using adaptation method. Since the expression in the source language is not suitable for the culture and language structure of the target language, the translator used the adaptation method. The word "İspançiyari" is an adjective and derived from the word ispançiyar. The word "İspançiyar" is used to mean "pharmacist" in the old language. The word "Müstahzar" in the source language, on the other hand, is of Arabic origin and refers to the drug prepared and made ready for use (<https://tr.wikipedia.org>).

Example 3

S.T: 992 sayılı Seriri Taharriyat ve Tahlilat Yapılan ve Masli Teamüller Aranılan Umuma Mahsus Bakteriyoloji ve Kimya Laboratuvarları Kanunu (Strategic Plan 2019 -2023, p. 34).

T.T: Law No. 992 on Public Bacteriology and Chemistry Laboratories for Clinical Investigations and Analysis and Serum Examinations (Strategic Plan 2019 -2023, p. 34).

The term in the source text has been translated using the method of adaptation to the target text. The target text is obtained by using the adaptation method used for these concepts that are completely foreign in the target language when the translation limit is forced. The word Taharriyat is used in the field of search and research, the expression specified in the source text has been used in the past period and has come to the present day.

CONCLUSION

This study tries to analyze the translation process of the terminology in the institutional language structure of the Ministry of Health at the textual, lexical and syntactic level. The reasons underlying the procedures used in the translation process of terms are explained in the thesis.

The examples chosen as the subject of review are the Strategic Plan (2019-2023) of the Ministry of Health, which includes the vision, mission, activities of the institution in the past years, and the works and actions planned for the coming years. It is seen that the texts in the English version of the Strategic Plan, whose original text is in Turkish, preserve their formal and semantic features in the same way.

The terms in the Strategic Plan (2019-2023) are analyzed in line with the theories used by Vinay and Darbelnet in their translation processes. A total of 350 terms included in the Strategic Plan are listed as a list, and as a result of random selection from these terms, they are examined under the seven theories of Vinay and Darbelnet. It has been seen that the borrowing method and one-to-one translation method are mainly applied among seven theories, and these two theories are widely used in medical terms. In the terms in which the borrowing method is used, the original pronunciation structure is preserved in the target language, the terms in the calque theory are commonly translated into the target text as a word group, the terms examined within the scope of a one-to-one theory mostly term specific to the institutional language structure, the terms in which the adaptation theory is applied the terms expressed with Old Ottoman words, the transfer theory It has been observed that the number of terms referenced in the direction is low.

As a result of technological developments, globalization and the effect of multilingualism, the terms in the institutional language structure of institutions have a very important place, and in this direction, most international organizations create databases on terminology. Just like international organizations, the Ministry of Health should focus on terminology studies in the texts, increase awareness of the terminology studies in the institutional language structure for the institution to express itself correctly, create standardization and produce quality translations, and it can be recommended to form commissions by working with experts in the field.

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