

Translating “Translation Studies”: Relational and (Self)reflexive Analysis on (the absence of) Translated Articles in Translation Studies Journals in Turkey

ASST. PROF. DR. AYŞE SAKİ DEMİREL*

Abstract

Bourdiesian sociology of translation calls for relational and (self)reflexive analysis in translation studies (TS). This call urges researchers to objectify TS itself and themselves as objectifying subjects. TS scholars are invited to analyse TS as a field, scrutinise their own positions in the field, question their own scientific knowledge production processes critically, and thus discern how the organisation of the field, their positionings, and power relations within the field influence their practices. Heeding this call, this study aims to conduct relational and (self)reflexive analysis on (the absence of) translated articles in TS journals in Turkey and tries to trace the possible reasons why there are almost no translated “translation studies” articles in the journals although translation has played a pivotal role in the birth and development of TS field in Turkey. To this end, the archives of the TS journals on the DergiPark database were scanned first. It was observed that except for a few translated short stories and articles, there are almost no translated TS articles in the journals. As a TS scholar inhabiting the field for almost 10 years, my observations, experiences, and interactions with other TS scholars in the field suggest that copyrights, the assumption that TS scholars are polyglot and thus do not need translation, the fact that translated articles are not included in academic promotion criteria and intellectual bias considering translation secondary and derivative act are the possible reasons for this situation. Collective and critical reflexivity and various changes in the TS field In Turkey will be offered as potential solutions at the end of the study.

Keywords: translation studies, sociology of translation, Pierre Bourdieu, translation studies journals, relational and (self)reflexive analysis, field, Turkey

“ÇEVİRİBİLİMİ” ÇEVİRMEK: TÜRKİYE’DEKİ ÇEVİRİBİLİM DERGİLERİNDE ÇEVİRİ
MAKALE (OLMAYIŞI) ÜZERİNE İLİŞKİSEL VE (ÖZ)DÜŞÜNÜMSEL BİR ANALİZ

Öz

Pierre Bourdieu sosyolojisini temel alan çeviri sosyolojisi, çeviribilimde ilişkisel ve (öz)düşünümsel analizin gerekliliğini savunur. Bu savunu, araştırmacıları, çeviribilimi ve nesneleştirilen özneler olarak kendilerini yani çeviribilimcileri araştırma nesnesi hâline getirmeleri konusunda teşvik eder. Daha açık bir ifadeyle, çeviribilimciler çeviribilimi bir alan olarak incelemeye, alandaki konumları hakkında düşünmeye, bilim insanı olarak kendi bilimsel bilgi

* Ankara Science Un. Department of English Tran. and Int. a.sakidemirel@gmail.com, orcid: 0000-0003-4412-8076
Gönderim tarihi: 10.10.2022 Kabul tarihi: 15.2.2023

üretim süreçlerini eleştirel bir şekilde sorgulamaya ve böylece alanın yapısının, alan içindeki konumlarının ve mevcut güç ilişkilerinin alandaki bilimsel pratiklerini nasıl etkilediğini anlamaya davet edilir. Çeviri sosyolojisinin savunularından hareketle yola çıkan bu çalışma, Türkiye'deki çeviribilim dergilerinde çeviri makale (olmayışının) ilişkisel ve (öz)dönüşümsel analizini yapmayı ve söz konusu dergilerde neredeyse hiç çevrilmiş "çeviribilim" makalesinin olmamasının muhtemel nedenleri üzerine fikir yürütmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaçla öncelikle çeviribilim dergilerinin DergiPark veri tabanındaki arşivleri taranmıştır. Dergilerde birkaç kısa öykü ve makale çevirisi dışında hemen hemen hiç çevrilmiş çeviribilim makalesi olmadığı görülmüştür. Yaklaşık 10 yıldır çeviribilim alanında konumlanan bir çeviribilimci olarak gözlemlerim, deneyimlerim ve alandaki diğer çeviribilimcilerle kurduğum etkileşimler, telif haklarının, çeviribilimcilerin çok dilli olduğu dolayısıyla çeviriye ihtiyaç duymadıkları varsayımının, çeviri makalelerin akademik yükselme kriterleri arasında yer almamasının ve çeviriye ikincil gören entelektüel önyargının bu durumu ortaya çıkaran muhtemel sebepler olabileceğini göstermektedir. Kolektif ve eleştirel düşünümSELLİK ve bunun beraberinde getireceği çeşitli değişiklikler ve düzenlemeler çalışmanın sonunda potansiyel çözüm önerileri olarak sunulacaktır.

Anahtar sözcükler: çeviribilim, çeviri sosyolojisi, Pierre Bourdieu, çeviribilim dergileri, ilişkisel ve (öz)düşünümSELLİK analiz, alan, Türkiye

INTRODUCTION

Translation Studies (TS) focusing on the theory and phenomenon of translation began to appear as an independent academic discipline in the 1970s. Parallel, and almost simultaneously, to the developments especially in the Western world, academic interest in TS in Turkey increased in the late 1970s, and the first translation studies undergraduate programs started to be established in the 1980s (Kurultay, 2000; Eruz, 2003; Akbulut, 2016). The establishment of these departments could be considered the first step in the birth and development of the young discipline in Turkey. The first TS scholars training prospective translators in these departments pioneered the formation of the TS literature in Turkey by carrying out scientific research and producing publications.

In these first scientific researches and publications, TS scholars generally drew on western perspectives and cited western resources by translating relevant excerpts. Additionally, they translated some key articles into Turkish and thus contributed to the development of TS in Turkey (Akbulut, 2016).

When the non-academic journals of the period, *Metis* (1987-1992) and *Yazko* (1981-1984), are examined, it can also be realized that some critical TS articles were translated into Turkish to contribute to the discipline (Şan & Fidan, 2021). Therefore, it can be claimed that translation played a pivotal role in the development of TS in Turkey in those years. However, not only in the first years but also in the following periods, translation has always been an essential tool for the discipline's progress in Turkey. As of the 2000s, some TS books were translated into Turkish by TS scholars. In a similar vein, some TS scholars compiled various TS articles, translated them into

Turkish, and published them as books (Şan & Fidan, 2021)¹. As their paratextual analysis reveals, all these translated books and/or articles aim to contribute to TS in Turkey (ibid.). And, although few in number, all these translations have contributed tremendously to the development of the field.

According to the research that I conducted in June 2022 for another study (Saki Demirel, 2022), there are currently 53 TS undergraduate programs in Turkey and like the undergraduate programs, graduate TS programs and the scientific publications produced by TS scholars have increased unprecedentedly in number in the last 10 years. Therefore, it is possible to say that TS in Turkey has now become a well and long-established discipline. The contribution of the above-mentioned translations to this development cannot be overlooked.

Despite the assumption that TS scholars are polyglot and thus do not need translation, my own need for translation while doing research, reviewing relevant literature, and writing my own theses, articles, and papers; my own practices, observations, experiences, and interactions as a TS scholar inhabiting the TS field in Turkey for almost 10 years led me to scrutinise the possible reasons behind (the absence of) translated TS articles in the academic TS journals in Turkey. I examined the academic TS journals because academic TS journals are perhaps the most important mediums/platforms in which scientific researches and publications in the field of TS are published. They are open-access sources and thus they would be more accessible and more effective compared to the translated and or compiled books mentioned above. Therefore, I assumed that the probability of coming across translated TS articles in these journals would be higher. At this juncture, the research questions of this study appeared. Have the academic TS journals in Turkey published translated TS articles? If not, what might be the possible reasons for it? Why have not I and my colleagues, as TS scholars, preferred to translate TS articles to be published in academic TS journals? Is the proverb “The shoemaker's son always goes barefoot” true for TS scholars and journals in Turkey? The detailed review of the literature revealed that no study answers these critical questions.

To fill this gap in the field, this study drawing on Bourdieusian sociology of translation aims to conduct relational and (self)reflexive analysis on (the absence of) translated articles in translation studies journals in Turkey and tries to trace the possible reasons why there are almost no translated “translation studies” articles in the journals although translation itself has played a pivotal role in the birth and development of TS field in Turkey. Meanwhile, it is important to highlight that a full investigation of the whole TS field in Turkey and establishing a definite cause-and-effect relationship regarding the topic lies beyond the aim and scope of this study. Based on my own observations, research and publication experiences, and the critical and (self)reflexive analysis of my own practices and positioning in the field, this study only attempts to trace the possible reasons behind (the absence of) translated TS articles in academic TS journals.

¹ For more detailed information about the translated books and compiled books including translated articles, see Filiz Şan and Önder Fidan's article titled “Çeviribilimin Türkiye'deki Gelişimi Açısından Çeviribilimsel Konulu Derleme Yayınların İncelemesi” (Şan & Fidan, 2021). Besides the compiled books mentioned in this article published in 2021, another compiled book, including articles translated into Turkish, titled *Akademik Çeviri Eğitimi Temel Metinler* (Çoban, 2022) has been quite recently published in July 2022. Therefore, it needs to be added to the relevant corpus.

The remaining part of the study proceeds as follows: The first section gives a brief review of the Bourdieusian sociology of translation with a special focus on Bourdieu's conceptual framework and his relational and (self)reflexive approach. The second section describes the method and scope of the study first and then discusses the results of the analysis within the framework of the Bourdieusian sociology of translation. The last section summarizes the findings, draws conclusions, and makes some suggestions for collective and reflexive changes in the TS field in Turkey.

1. BOURDIEUSIAN SOCIOLOGY OF TRANSLATION

Over the past two decades, TS scholars have shown a growing interest in translation sociology. Translation sociology primarily argues that translators are social agents who are constructing and constructed subjects in society (Angelelli, 2014, p. 5), and translation is an intrinsically social activity that is profoundly influenced by social configurations and, as a result, reflects and affects social interactions (Buzelin 2013, p. 187; Wolf 2010, p. 337).

Translation sociology draws on the theories and conceptual frameworks of many different sociologists. However, it is possible to claim that Pierre Bourdieu has so far been perhaps the most frequently referred sociologist in translation sociology. One of the most influential French sociologists, Pierre Bourdieu is both a distinguished theorist and empirical researcher who examine an extremely wide range of topics. Bourdieu tries to bring theory and practice together and emphasizes mutual interaction between theory and practice, and also agent and society (i.e. mental and social structures). He constructs his social theory on his original concepts of field, habitus, practice, capital, *illusio*, and *doxa* (Bourdieu & Wacquant, 1992).

1.1. Bourdieu's Conceptual Framework

Understanding Bourdieu's original concepts and his conceptual framework is quite essential to figure his social theory out. Therefore, brief definitions of his concepts will be provided in the following paragraphs.

Field: For Bourdieu field refers to a structured social space in which social interactions and struggles take place (Bourdieu, 1998; Calhoun, 2011). In the fields, agents struggle for acquiring capital and power, and position. That is why, field "is the site of endless and pitiless competition [among different people]" (Wacquant, 1998, p. 218). To put it more clearly, "[f]ields are sites for the confrontation of various forces, individual and institutional, and for the production, dissemination, and authorization of different forms of [...] capital" (Inghilleri, 2009, p. 280).

Habitus: Bourdieu defines habitus briefly as "a system durable, transposable dispositions which function as the generative basis of structured, objectively unified practices" (1979, p. vii). Bourdieu emphasizes the "structured" and "structuring" nature of habitus. According to his social theory, habitus is structuring because it shapes our practices unconsciously. At the same time, it is structured because it is shaped by the social structures in which we live (Bourdieu, 1984). As this brief definition reveals, Bourdieu tries to grasp and reveal this relationality between social and mental structures through the concept of habitus.

Capital: Capital is “the sum of the social agent’s determinations, i.e., the qualities or distinctive features he or she develops, incorporates and represents” (Wolf, 2010, p. 339). For Bourdieu, “capital can present itself in three fundamental guises: as economic capital, [...] as cultural capital, [...] and as social capital [...]” (1986, p. 248). Besides these three types of capital, Bourdieu also mentions symbolic capital (prestige or social honour) representing a synthesis of economic, social, and cultural capital (Buzelin, 2013, p. 187; p. 69; Wacquant, 1998, p. 221; Wolf, 2010, p. 339).

Illusio: According to Bourdieu, field represents a game field. Every player participating in the game has illusio. As Inghilleri states “Bourdieu’s concept of illusio refers to the feel for and belief in the game” (Inghilleri, 2009, p. 280). It is “illusio which keeps social actors invested in certain social practices” (Inghilleri, 2005, p. 139).

Doxa: Doxa refers to a society’s taken-for-granted, unquestioned truths. It means “the taken-for-granted, preconscious understandings of the world and our place in it that shape our more conscious awarenesses” (Calhoun, 2011, p. 373)

As these brief definitions and explanations above demonstrate that “[t]he concepts of habitus, capital, and field are [...] internally linked to one another as each achieves its full analytical potency only in tandem with the others” (Wacquant, 1998, p. 223).

1.2. Bourdieu’s Relational and (Self)reflexive Approach

Bourdieu has always highlighted the mutual interrelation between social and mental structures. All central concepts of Bourdieu are based on this dialectical relationality. “Bourdieu’s conceptual formulation does not oppose individual and society as two separate sorts of being – one external to the other – but constructs them “relationally” as if they are two dimensions of the same social reality” (Swartz, 1998, p. 96). To put it simply, according to Bourdieu, habitus, field, and capital are closely related concepts, and agents’ practices arise from this relationality. Bourdieu (1984, p. 101) expresses this relation through the following equation:

$$[(\text{habitus})(\text{capital})] + \text{field} = \text{practice}$$

This equation clarifies that “practice results from relations between one’s dispositions (habitus) and one’s position in a field (capital), within the current state of play of that social arena (field)” (Maton, 2008, p. 51). Thus, not only habitus but rather the interrelation between habitus, capital, and field generate agents’ practices (Calhoun, 2011, p. 364; Maton, 2008, p. 52).

Besides highlighting the fact that agents and society construct one another relationally and the practices in the field arise from this relationality, Bourdieu also “urge[s] sociologists to be “reflexive,” to study and analyse the conditions of their own work and how these might shape their perception and even their theories” (Calhoun, 2011, p. 362). Thanks to the reflexive approach sociologists could continually turn the instruments of social science back upon themselves (Wacquant, 1998, p. 225). And hence, “reflexivity offers the opportunity to see how the organization of the intellectual or academic field as a whole influence the knowledge that is produced within it” (Calhoun, 2011, p. 376). Bourdieu’s concept of reflexivity is not aimed at negative criticism of science, but rather at its development (Calhoun, 2016, p. 116). In other words, Bourdieu’s aim is not to explore the individual perspectives of scientists or to critically expose their

personal dispositions, but rather to explore the production of fundamental perspectives that operate within intellectual fields in general. These basic perspectives are collective products. Identifying them is a way of grasping the unconscious cultural structures that shape intellectual orientations. [...] Reflexivity provides the opportunity to reveal these possible trends as well as to see how the organization of the intellectual or academic field affects the knowledge produced within that field (p. 115).

2. RELATIONAL AND (SELF)REFLEXIVE ANALYSIS ON (THE ABSENCE OF) TRANSLATED ARTICLES IN TRANSLATION STUDIES JOURNALS IN TURKEY

Bourdiesian sociology provides conceptual, theoretical, and methodological frameworks to consider TS as an academic field² (Buzelin, 2013; Wolf & Fukari, 2007). Bourdiesian sociology of translation calls for relational and (self)reflexive analysis in TS. Bourdieu's call for relational and (self)reflexive analysis in sociology urges TS scholars to objectify TS itself and themselves as objectifying subjects. To put it more clearly, the Bourdiesian sociology of translation invites TS scholars to analyse TS itself as a field, scrutinise their own positions in the field, question their own scientific knowledge production processes critically, and thus discern how the organisation of the field, their positioning and power relations within the field influence their practices.

Heeding Bourdieu's call, in this study, I, as a TS scholar inhabiting the TS field in Turkey for almost 10 years, scrutinised (the absence of) translated articles in translation studies journals in Turkey. During this relational and (self)reflexive analysis, I questioned why I, as a TS scholar who makes the phenomenon of translation an object of research and needs translation in doing so, have not translated TS articles to be published in academic TS journals, and why TS journals whose main research object is translation have not published translated TS articles. Is the proverb "The shoemaker's son always goes barefoot" true for TS scholars and journals in Turkey? Based on my own academic practices, observations, research and publication experiences, and interactions with other TS scholars in the field, I attempted to answer these research questions and reveal the possible reasons why there are almost no translated "translation studies" articles in the journals although translation itself has played a pivotal role in the birth and development of translation studies field in Turkey.

2.1. Method and Scope of the Analysis

To this end, to find the TS journals in Turkey, the journals on the database of DergiPark, a national online platform that provides journal hosting and process management services to academic journals in Turkey, were scanned first by simply typing the keywords "çeviribilim" and "translation studies" into the search bar. The update search conducted in September 2022 revealed that there are 6 TS journals in Turkey.

It needs to be stated that the scope of the study was limited to the journals whose titles include "translation studies" and/or "çeviribilim" directly. The reason is that these journals are expected to focus directly and/or solely on TS and thus they are most likely to publish translated

² For a comprehensive analysis of the field of TS in Turkey, see Zuhalemirosmanoğlu's Ph.D. dissertation (2015) and her article (2020) reflecting on the TS field in Turkey with Bourdieu's sociology.

TS articles. Indeed, except for these 6 TS journals, there are various journals whose scopes cover TS and thus publish TS articles, but they were excluded from the corpus of the research. So, the scope of this study may be expanded later to include these journals.

2.2. Findings of the Analysis

The TS journals discovered through the search on Dergipark could be listed as follows, from the oldest to the newest:

Title of the Journal	The first year of publication
Journal of Translation Studies	1991
Istanbul University Journal of Translation Studies	2010
transLogos Translation Studies Journal	2018
Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University International Journal of Philology and Translation Studies	2019
Journal of Academic Studies in World Languages, Literatures and Translation	2020
International Journal of Language and Translation Studies	2021

Table 1: The list of the TS journals in Turkey

The first striking point in Table 1 is that TS journals in Turkey, although still few in number, have increased in number in recent years, and 4 out of the 6 journals have begun to be published in the last 5 years. This could be interpreted as an indication of the increasing academic interest in the field of TS in recent years.

After TS journals were listed, their archives on DergiPark were scanned individually. Within the scope of the archival analysis conducted in September 2022, 32 issues of the *Journal of Translation Studies*, 16 issues of the *Istanbul University Journal of Translation Studies*, 8 issues of the *transLogos Translation Studies Journal*, 6 issues of the *Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University International Journal of Philology and Translation Studies*, 5 issues of the *Journal of Academic Studies in World Languages, Literatures and Translation*, and 3 issues of the *International Journal of Language and Translation Studies* were analysed in detail to discover whether they have published translated translation studies articles or not. The following Table 2 shows the results of the archival analysis:

	Title of the Journal	The first year of publication	Scope of of the Journal	Translated Translation Studies Article
1	Journal of Translation Studies	1991	Translated articles are not included in the scope of the journal.	None (Except for a few translated short stories)
2	Istanbul University Journal of Translation Studies	2010	Translated articles are not included in the scope of the journal.	None
3	transLogos Translation Studies Journal	2018	Translated articles are not included in the scope of the journal.	None
4	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University International Journal of Philology and Translation Studies	2019	Translated articles are included in the scope of the journal.	3
5	Journal of Academic Studies in World Languages, Literatures and Translation	2020	Translated articles are not included in the scope of the journal.	1 (Except for 5 translated articles in linguistics and literature)
6	International Journal of Language and Translation Studies	2021	Translated articles are included in the scope of the journal.	1

Table 2: The results of the archival analysis

The archival analysis revealed that except for a few translated short stories and articles from the fields of linguistics and literature, there are only 5 translated translation studies articles in the journals. When Table 2 is examined in more detail, it can be easily realized that there are no translated articles in the first 3 journals focusing directly and solely on TS. The analysis of the aim and scope sections of these 3 journals on DergiPark demonstrated that these journals do not even include translated articles in their scope.

Meanwhile, it needs to be emphasized that this study's aim is not to criticize these valuable journals. These journals especially the ones which are focusing directly and solely on TS have been making great and invaluable contributions to the TS field in Turkey. The study only aims to analyse the current situation, attempts to reveal the possible reasons why there are no translated "translation studies" articles in these journals, and makes some suggestions for collective and critical reflexivity and various changes in the TS field in Turkey.

Table 2 also shows that compared to the first 3 journals focusing directly and solely on TS, the second 3 journals are younger and have larger scopes including not only TS but also other cousin disciplines such as language, literature, and linguistics. And 2 out of these 3 journals include translated articles in their scope. The result of archival analysis also revealed that there are 5 translated translation studies articles in total in these 3 journals even though they are much younger compared to the first 3 journals.

Although the translations are still very few in number, the publication of translated TS articles in these younger journals shows that there is progress on the issue in the field.

2.3. Discussion of the Results

As a TS scholar inhabiting the field for almost 10 years, my practices, struggles, observations, research and publication experiences, and interactions with other TS scholars in the field suggest that copyrights, the assumption that translation studies scholars are polyglot and thus do not need translation, the fact that translated articles are not included in academic promotion criteria and intellectual bias considering translation secondary and derivative act might be the possible reasons behind (the absence of) translated TS articles in the academic TS journals in Turkey. These possible reasons could be discussed in light of the Bourdieusian sociology of translation as follows:

- The first possible reason is Copyright. Translators, TS Scholar, and of course journals must get the copyrights of the source articles which they will translate and/or publish. If they cannot get the permission of the copyright holder to use the article for free, they must pay for it. This means that they will spend their time and economic capital to get the copyright. As Bourdieu emphasizes agents struggling for power, capital, and position within the field may spend their economic capital, and money, to acquire cultural, social, and symbolic capital. In other words, they want to take something else (a different kind of capital) in return. They need *illusio* to keep themselves playing in the field.
- The second possible reason is the lack of *illusio*. Translated articles are not included in academic promotion criteria. This means that TS scholars intending to translate TS articles, cannot acquire capital in return, despite the time, money, and effort they spend on copyright and translation itself. Or the capital they obtained (in this case, it could be symbolic capital) and the *illusio* offered by the field are not enough to keep them in the game.
- The third possible reason is that TS scholars are assumed and expected to be polyglots. But most of the time, as my practices, observations, experiences, and interactions reveal, TS scholars in Turkey are bilingual, and they need translation and translated articles to review, read, and cite relevant literature written in a second foreign language. Therefore, TS scholars, like other academic agents in different academic disciplines, need translation. In this case, translated TS articles become crucial for the field, the agents inhabiting the field, and scientific knowledge production processes within the field.
- The fourth possible reason is intellectual bias. Although we, as TS scholars, often emphasize in our studies that translation is at least as important and valuable as the source text, perhaps as we know that translating an article may take as much time as writing an original research article, we do not spend our time on translation, which our intellectual bias and current academic ethos consider the secondary and derivative act. We may prefer to spend our time and capital on producing original research papers which seem more “profitable” in an academic sense compared to translations. At least my self-reflexive and critical analysis based on my own preferences, practices, and experiences, shows this fact.

-

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the findings of this research reveal that the emergence and/or absence of an academic practice can only be explained through the relationality between the structure of the field and the agents inhabiting the field. Accordingly, the absence of translated articles in the TS journals could be examined by objectifying the structure of the field, its dynamics, and power relations in it, through relational and (self)reflexive analysis.

This study argues that collective and critical reflexivity and various changes in the TS field in Turkey may bring the solution.

Within this framework;

- Translating an academic article could be included in academic promotion criteria by the Council of Higher Education and Inter-university Board, especially for TS scholars. This change may provide motivation (an *illusio* in concepts of Bourdieu) to TS scholars and hence may increase the number of translated articles in the TS journals.
- TS journals can expand their scopes to include translated TS articles. Additionally, they may pay attention to publishing a translated article in each issue. And they may publish special issues consisting entirely of translated articles and thus invite translation to the centre of the field. Accordingly, this may help to challenge and/or change the intellectual bias and current academic ethos considering translation secondary and derivative act.
- Special Awards could be given to encourage TS scholars to translate TS articles. Inter/national TS congresses/conferences could be the platforms where these awards will be given to their owners. For instance, the best-translated article award could be given. Besides the TS scholars who translate articles, the TS journals that publish translated articles could be encouraged too, through similar awards. In addition to these awards, economic support could be provided to translators and journals to alleviate the economic burden that may be caused by copyrights.

It goes beyond doubt that thanks to the articles translated and/or to be translated from different languages to Turkish, the TS field in Turkey will get stronger and these translations will contribute to the formation of a TS discourse and terminology in Turkish. Similarly, translations from Turkish into other languages will increase the visibility of Turkish TS scholars and their studies in the international arena and strengthen their capital. As they are open-access sources, TS journals' role in this process is quite significant.

As emphasized in the introduction part, a full investigation of the whole TS field in Turkey and establishing a definite cause-and-effect relationship regarding the topic lies beyond the aim and scope of this study. Based on my own practices, observations, research and publication experiences, and interactions with other TS scholars in the field, I attempted to conduct relational and (self)reflexive analysis to trace the possible reasons behind (the absence of) translated TS articles in academic TS journals and finally to make some suggestions for potential solutions. Further studies conducting interviews with the editors of the TS journals and a large number of TS scholars in the TS field on the topic are therefore required to strengthen the findings of this study and reach more comprehensive and holistic results. Notwithstanding its limitations, this study will hopefully pave the way for further relational and (self)reflexive analyses that will contribute to the development of the TS field in Turkey.

REFERENCES

- Akbulut, Ayşe Nihal (2016). *Türkiye'de çeviribilim. İlk adımların yol arkadaşlığı*. Sözcükler.
- Angelelli, Claudia V. (2014). The sociological turn in translation and interpreting studies. In C. Angelelli (Ed.), *The sociological turn in translation and interpreting studies* (pp. 1-7). John Benjamins Publishing Company.

- Bourdieu, Pierre (1979). *Algeria 1960: The disenchantment of the world; the sense of honour; the Kabyle house or the world reversed*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press.
- Bourdieu, Pierre (1984). *Distinction: A social critique of the judgement of taste* (R. Nice, Trans.). New York: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.
- Bourdieu, Pierre (1986). The forms of capital. In J.G. Richardson (Ed.), *Handbook of theory and research for the sociology of education* (pp. 241-248). New York: Greenwood Press.
- Bourdieu, Pierre (1998). *On television and journalism*. London: Pluto. [Originally published as *Sur la télévision, suivi de l'emprise du journalisme* (Paris: Raisons d'agir).]
- Bourdieu, Pierre and Wacquant, Loic J. D. (1992). *An invitation to reflexive sociology*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Buzelin, Helene. (2013). Sociology and translation studies. In C. Millán & F. Bartrina (Eds.), *The Routledge handbook of translation studies* (pp. 187-200). USA: Routledge.
- Calhoun, Craig (2011). Pierre Bourdieu. In G. Ritzer & J. Stepnisky (Eds.), *The Wiley-Blackwell companion to major social theorists* (pp. 361-394). Blackwell Publishing.
- Calhoun, Craig (2016). Bourdieu sosyolojisinin ana hatları. In Güney Çeğin vd. (Eds.), *Ocak ve zanaat Pierre Bourdieu derlemesi*. İletişim Yayınları.
- Çoban, Fadime (Ed.). (2022). *Akademik çeviri eğitimi temel metinler*. Aktif Yayınları.
- Emirosmanoğlu, Zuhul (2015) *Çeviribilim sosyolojisine doğru: Bourdieu sosyolojisiyle Türkiye'de çeviribilim alanını düşünmek*. (Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation). İstanbul: İstanbul Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü.
- Emirosmanoğlu, Zuhul (2020) Çeviribilim sosyolojisine doğru: Bourdieu sosyolojisiyle Türkiye'de çeviribilim alanını düşünmek. *İstanbul Üniversitesi Çeviribilim Dergisi*, (11), 35-53. Retrieved from <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/iuceviri/issue/56814/795789>
- Eruz, Sakine (2003). *Çeviriden çeviribilime: Yüzyılımız penceresinden çeviribilimsel gelişmelere bir bakış*. Multilingual.
- Gouanvic, Jean-Marc (2010). Outline of a sociology of translation informed by the ideas of Pierre Bourdieu. *MonTI Monografías de Traducción e Interpretación*, 2, 119- 129.
- Inghilleri, Moira (2005). The sociology of Bourdieu and the construction of the 'object' in translation and interpreting studies. *The Translator*, 11(2), 125-145, DOI: 10.1080/13556509.2005.10799195
- Inghilleri, Moira (2009). Sociological approaches. In M. Baker & G. Saldanha (Eds.), *Routledge encyclopedia of translation studies*. London/New York: Routledge.
- Kurultay, Turgay (2000). Çeviriye bilimsel bakış ve Türkiye'deki gelişmeler. Retrieved from <https://ceviribilim.com/2006/06/01/ceviriye-bilimsel-bakis-ve-turkiye%E2%80%99deki-gelismeler/> on 01.10.2022
- Maton, Karl (2008). Habitus. In M. Grenfell (Ed.), *Pierre Bourdieu key concepts*. Durham: Acumen, pp. 49-66.
- Saki Demirel, Ayşe (2022, June). Teaching feminist translation in Turkey. Presented at the 5th European Colloquium on Gender and Translation, Ferrara, Italy.

- Swartz, David (1998). *Culture & power: The sociology of Pierre Bourdieu*. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press.
- Şan, Filiz and Fidan, Önder (2021). Çeviribilimin Türkiye'deki gelişimi açısından çeviribilimsel konulu derleme yayınların incelenmesi. *Journal of University Research*, Volume 4, Issue 2, page: 127-136. Doi: 10.26701/uad.898896
- Wacquant, Loic J D. (1998). Pierre Bourdieu. In R. Stones (Ed.), *Key sociological thinkers* (pp. 215-229). Macmillan Press.
- Wolf, Michaela (2010). Sociology of translation. In Gambier, Y and van Doorslaer, L. (Eds.), *Handbook of translation studies volume 1*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins
- Wolf, Michaela and Fukari, Alexandra (Eds). (2007). *Constructing a sociology of translation*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

Başka Bir Tarih Hayal Etmek

TÜRK EDEBİYATINDA ÜKRONYA

MURAT GÜR




Günce Yayınları

Edebiyat Üzerine Söyleşiler

MAKSUT YİĞİTBAŞ




Günce Yayınları

FEMİNİST EDEBİYAT KURAMI BAĞLAMINDA

GÜLTEN AKIN ŞİİRİ

GÖKAY DURMUŞ

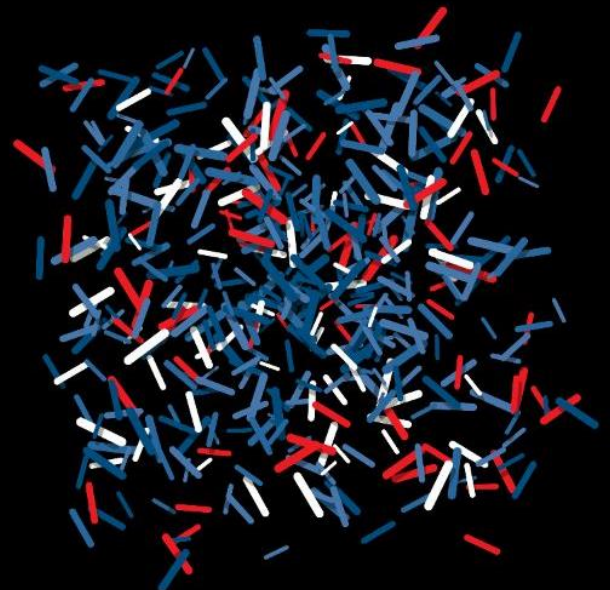



Günce Yayınları

FRANSIZCA VE TÜRKÇENİN SÖZDİZİMİ

KARŞITSAL VE DAĞILIMSAL BİR ÇÖZÜMLEME

Dr. Yusuf Topaloğlu




Günce Yayınları