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SPECIAL PURPOSE LANGUAGE TEACHING IN TEACHING TURKISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE: THE CASE OF CRYPTOCURRENCY MARKET TERMS

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ABSTRACT

Teaching Turkish as a foreign language is rapidly spreading in every field. With the effect of the changing and developing world, language learning purposes have also diversified. Today, the rapidly developing nature of the crypto market has also taken its place among language learning purposes. Since the crypto market has a constantly updated and dynamic structure, controlling the crypto market has been added to the daily lives of many people. However, the terminology of the cryptocurrency market differs from the daily language and knowledge in areas such as economics, finance, mathematics or stock market is not sufficient alone. This situation may pose difficulties for learners of Turkish as a foreign language. This study, which was prepared to help learners of Turkish as a foreign language to learn crypto market terms and to use the Turkish equivalents of these terms, aims to use and teach the appropriate Turkish equivalents of crypto market terms in the context of business Turkish. Within the scope of the study, 125 terms were identified by document analysis method in order to facilitate the communication of individuals learning Turkish as a foreign language with the crypto market. The appropriate equivalents of these terms were presented in Turkish by adhering to their meanings. The words presented in the research were analyzed under three headings: 90 general terms, 23 abbreviations and 12 actions. Content analysis was used to process the data obtained. Interview technique was used to get opinions about the words whose Turkish equivalents were suggested. The interviews were conducted anonymously online with 9 cryptocurrency market experts and 11 experts in teaching Turkish as a foreign language. As a result of the study, the importance of teaching and using crypto market terms in the field of special purpose language teaching was clearly seen.

Keywords: Teaching Turkish as a foreign language, special purpose language teaching, business Turkish, crypto market terms.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language is the fundamental tool for communication among humans. It serves as a cultural bridge connecting different cultures and societies. People learn every language beyond their native tongue for specific purposes. Each language spoken worldwide is a crucial element for transmitting its respective culture. Turkish is one of the most widely spoken languages globally and has been gaining increasing attention on the international stage. The foundation of this interest lies in the teaching of Turkish as a foreign language, which has a history dating back to the 11th century. In recent years, Turkish has risen in prominence on the global stage, largely due to Turkey's strong and engaging political and cultural influence internationally.

Durmuş (2013) highlights in his study that Turkey has become a center of attraction in fields such as economy, tourism, culture, and arts in recent years. Within this context, the Turkish language has become a sought-after language, and the teaching of Turkish as a foreign language has gained momentum and widespread popularity. Today, the field of teaching Turkish as a foreign language encompasses a vast area of study. Numerous academics who support this field through their scholarly contributions continue to illuminate the path.

In the teaching of Turkish as a foreign language, specialized language instruction (SLI) covers a wide range of areas. SLI in Turkish language education for foreigners includes sectors such as healthcare, academia, business, tourism, banking, and economics.

However, SLI programs focusing on economics and finance are relatively underrepresented. Considering Turkey's role in the global economy and its investment opportunities, the demand in this area is increasing. The reasons for this gap include the complexity of economic and financial terminology, the rapid changes in these fields, and the need for domain expertise. Çağ (2023), in a needs analysis study on teaching Turkish as a foreign language, identified a significant need for economic and financial Turkish within the context of business Turkish in SLI programs.

Another notable gap in SLI programs in the field of economics and finance is the terminology related to the cryptocurrency market. In recent years, cryptocurrencies and blockchain technology have gained immense popularity. This has heightened the importance of Turkish language skills for those working or aspiring to work in this field. However, there is currently no existing study on the teaching of cryptocurrency market terminology in Turkish as a foreign language. This presents a significant barrier for international students working or intending to work in this area. Developing and utilizing Turkish equivalents of the terms and concepts used in this field is critical for following economic developments and understanding up-to-date information more easily.

As emphasized in the study by Temizyürek, Çangal, and Yörüsün (2015), before initiating business Turkish training programs, it is essential to first identify the business sectors to be taught. Considering the sectors in which Turkey is actively engaged internationally will positively influence the process and ensure that significant areas are addressed. The cryptocurrency market, being a field closely followed globally and in which Turkey aims to establish a strong presence, is one such area. Therefore, conducting studies to gain knowledge and meet the requirements of this market is of utmost importance.

The first crucial step in learning about the cryptocurrency market is understanding and introducing the terminology specific to this field into the Turkish language. As a notable example, the term commonly known as "NFT" in the global agenda has been translated into Turkish as "Nitelikli Fikrî Tapu"

(Qualified Intellectual Deed) by the Turkish Presidency's Digital Transformation Office and the Turkish Language Association (TDK).

Şen (2015) defines professional language as a type of language characterized by technical terms, morphological elements, grammatical structures, unique syntactical features, and modes of expression specific to a profession, discipline, or scientific field. While it is influenced by general language, it distinctly diverges in many ways. This definition highlights the significance of language teaching efforts designed for specific purposes in professional and occupational domains.

Today, it is evident that cryptocurrency market terms largely originate from foreign languages, and all terminology in this domain is used with their roots from these languages. Within the scope of specialized language instruction (SLI), this research aims to address the gap in teaching cryptocurrency market terminology in Turkish as a foreign language, serving as a model study in this area.

The purpose of this study is to emphasize the importance of using Turkish equivalents for cryptocurrency market terms in teaching Turkish as a foreign language and to fill the existing terminology gaps in this field. Through this research, communication and information-gathering processes for individuals learning Turkish as a foreign language and residing in Turkey will be facilitated. This, in turn, will contribute to the development and growth of the cryptocurrency market in Turkey. Additionally, it is anticipated that the cryptocurrency market terms presented with Turkish equivalents in this study will be more comprehensible and accessible for learners, align with Turkish grammar and syntax, and contribute to Turkish financial terminology.

Finally, the study aims to encourage discussions on this topic among academics, linguists, educators, finance professionals, and cryptocurrency market experts, supporting Turkish in keeping pace with developments in the cryptocurrency market.

The cryptocurrency market is a rapidly growing field with a significant impact on the global economy. The increasing interest in this domain has also highlighted the need for cryptocurrency market terminology within the context of teaching Turkish as a foreign language. In response to this demand, this study provides a comprehensive analysis of cryptocurrency market terms, offering significant contributions to Turkish linguistics, language teaching, and financial terminology. The study will serve as a guide for the teaching and use of cryptocurrency market terms in Turkish as a foreign language, ensuring that Turkish keeps pace with advancements in the cryptocurrency market.

This study holds importance as it represents the first comprehensive examination of cryptocurrency market terminology in teaching Turkish as a foreign language. The cryptocurrency market continues to evolve and influence the global economy significantly. In Turkey, academic research has explored the cryptocurrency market within fields such as stock exchange, business, law, engineering, economics, religion, and finance. These studies primarily interpret and describe the cryptocurrency market using terms borrowed or translated from foreign languages. Additionally, numerous cryptocurrency exchanges operate both globally and in Turkey, allowing cryptocurrencies to be tracked. However, cryptocurrency market terminology is predominantly used in its foreign form by these exchanges.

Some cryptocurrency exchanges in Turkey, which facilitate interactions with cryptocurrencies for local users, have included cryptocurrency glossaries on their websites. However, these glossaries serve merely to provide direct translations of foreign-origin terms into Turkish without any additional context or functionality. Additionally, there are numerous channels in Turkey dedicated to reporting on the cryptocurrency market. Beyond general news outlets, many platforms focus specifically on

cryptocurrency-related news. In these reports, cryptocurrency market terms are predominantly used in their original foreign forms.

This research is limited to the examination of the 125 most commonly used terms in cryptocurrency markets. Therefore, it does not provide a comprehensive list of all terms or an in-depth analysis of all nuanced meanings associated with each term. Furthermore, the study focuses on suggesting the most appropriate Turkish equivalents for cryptocurrency market terms. It does not include corresponding terms or interpretations for all foreign-origin terminology beyond this scope.

Finally, this research does not aim to promote any specific cryptocurrency or platform, nor does it provide investment advice. Given the highly volatile nature of cryptocurrency markets, it is essential to conduct thorough research and carefully assess risks before making any investments.

Taking these limitations into account, the goal of this research is to serve as a starting point for beginners in cryptocurrency markets, encouraging them to use Turkish equivalents of the terms. Additionally, it seeks to inspire further research in this field, paving the way for a deeper understanding and adaptation of cryptocurrency terminology in Turkish.

2. METHOD

In this study, document analysis, one of the qualitative research methods, was employed to identify commonly used cryptocurrency market terms. This method enabled the examination of a broader dataset and provided a detailed analysis of the use of cryptocurrency market terms in the context of business Turkish.

Wach (2013) explains the purpose of document analysis as the systematic examination of written documents. This method allows researchers to gain insights into the past by analyzing existing texts and information and to better understand current events. Yıldırım and Şimşek (2016), in their publication on qualitative research methods in social sciences, describe document analysis as a crucial data collection method that researchers use to gather information from existing written materials. They note that this method also involves the systematic examination of historical documents, reports, official correspondences, and similar texts. Similarly, Tanrıöğen (2014) defines document analysis as the analysis of written sources containing information about the phenomenon or phenomena under investigation.

Karasar (2012) characterizes document analysis as a method that enables researchers to examine written sources to understand or explain a specific topic, frequently used in historical research and the analysis of existing data. This method allows the examination of various written sources such as historical documents, official reports, letters, diaries, newspaper articles, journal writings, websites, and more. Corbin and Strauss (2008) describe document analysis as a method of analyzing and interpreting data to derive meaning, present perspectives on the research topic, and access necessary information, similar to other qualitative research methods. Document analysis can thus be defined as the process of collecting and analyzing data through the examination of existing written materials. By offering the opportunity for comprehensive research, this method was utilized in this study to identify the most commonly used cryptocurrency market terms.

The study employed both document analysis and interviews as data collection tools. Yin (1994) highlights that document analysis can be used alone or in combination with other qualitative research methods, such as observation and interviews. In this qualitative study, the interview technique was

used to gain an in-depth understanding of the views of domain experts and instructors regarding the data. Punch (2005) describes the interview technique as a data collection tool commonly utilized in qualitative research. Similarly, Berg and Lune (2015) emphasize that qualitative research collects data through observation, interviews, and documents.

Document analysis in this study examined the usage of cryptocurrency market terms across various sources, including cryptocurrency exchanges, news websites, and forums. Labuschagne (2003), in her work on qualitative research, lists document types that researchers may use as data sources, including newspapers, magazines, program records, books, brochures, advertisements, invitations, guides, notes, diaries, letters, charts, radio broadcasts, TV programs, and surveys. The meanings of the identified terms were analyzed using content analysis, and their most suitable Turkish equivalents were suggested. Kiral (2020) states that the core components of any research are its topic, method, design, and data collection tools chosen appropriately for the subject.

The terms presented in the study were categorized into 90 general terms, 23 abbreviations, and 12 verbs. While offering Turkish equivalents for these terms, the study employed both intralingual term creation methods and interlingual translation-focused term creation methods. Using these approaches, the study aimed to propose the most suitable Turkish equivalents for all identified terms, preserving their meanings in the context of the cryptocurrency market. For example, the term "token" was suggested to be used as is through the loanword method, while the term "coin" was translated as "koin" using the loan translation method. General terms and verbs were adapted to align with their contextual meanings in the field, and abbreviations were formed by using the initials of the terms as in the original language. For the term "NFT," the Turkish equivalent "Nitelikli Fikrî Tapu," developed by the Turkish Presidency's Digital Transformation Office and the Turkish Language Association (TDK), was used.

The interviews were conducted with individuals working in the cryptocurrency market and instructors teaching Turkish as a foreign language. The interview technique involves verbal interaction conducted individually or in groups, based on a predefined list of questions or guidelines. Akman-Dömbekci and Erişen (2022), in their comprehensive discussion of the interview technique, describe it as a data collection method closely associated with the social sciences.

The interview method used in qualitative research provides an opportunity to directly and comprehensively understand the experiences, attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions of researchers and participants. It is one of the most commonly used methods for data collection in qualitative research. Through this technique, researchers conduct face-to-face or online interviews with participants to gather insights about their experiences, perspectives, and attitudes. Creswell (2021) emphasizes the necessity of collaboration between interviewers and participants, depending on the focus and scope of the research.

Kuş (2003) defines the interview method as a data collection technique that enables researchers to directly obtain information from participants and provides an opportunity to acquire detailed knowledge. Interviews are ideal tools for obtaining in-depth and comprehensive answers to research questions.

Content analysis, on the other hand, is a qualitative research method frequently employed in social sciences. It enables the systematic and objective examination of written, oral, or visual communication materials. This method involves processes such as coding, classifying, and interpreting data derived from sources like texts, documents, media publications, and speeches. Miles and Huberman (1994)

divide qualitative data analysis into three stages: data collection, selection and reduction based on relevance, and display and conclusion verification. The primary aim of content analysis is to identify specific patterns, themes, or concepts within communication content and analyze their frequency and context.

In this study, the Turkish equivalents of identified cryptocurrency market terms were determined based on their meanings. Additionally, the Turkish suggestions for the 125 identified terms were validated through interview forms conducted with both domain experts and instructors of Turkish as a foreign language, demonstrating the necessity of this research. Interviews were conducted with 9 cryptocurrency experts and 11 experts teaching Turkish as a foreign language. The evaluation of these interview forms is included in the findings section of the study.

Content analysis is widely used in fields such as media studies, sociology, psychology, and education within the social sciences. This method contributes to understanding complex social phenomena in the social sciences by examining underlying meanings, societal norms, cultural elements, and relationships embedded in texts.

Bilgin (2006) describes content analysis as a method that enables the systematic and objective examination of written, oral, or visual communication materials. It helps uncover specific patterns, themes, and trends relevant to the research objectives. In this study, interviews were conducted online by participants, and the collected data was analyzed using the content analysis method. As a result of the content analysis, different perspectives and interpretations of the participants regarding the data were revealed. These findings provide valuable insights for interpreting and understanding the data.

The interview forms containing questions directed to both experts teaching Turkish as a foreign language and cryptocurrency market specialists are included in the appendices section of the study.

The findings and evaluations derived from the interviews conducted within the scope of the study are presented under separate headings. The responses of the 9 participants specializing in the cryptocurrency market are categorized under the following headings: educational background, the importance of cryptocurrency market terminology, the necessity of terminological studies, language skills and professional competence, mastery of terminology, and overall evaluation. The conclusions drawn from these responses are also included in the study.

Additionally, the responses from the 11 experts teaching Turkish as a foreign language are explained under separate headings. These responses are categorized into the following areas: educational background, cryptocurrency market terminology and specialized language instruction (SLI), students' fields of study and language skills, students' proficiency levels and instructors' competencies, and overall evaluation. The data obtained from these responses are analyzed and explained under these headings.

3. FINDINGS

The study's method, document analysis, was used to examine news articles about the cryptocurrency market in Turkey. During the analysis, the most common usages of cryptocurrency market terminology were reviewed. Document analysis, which allows for the simultaneous review of multiple sources, enabled terms to be identified from various materials. The usage of cryptocurrency market terms in these articles was evaluated for their compatibility with Turkish. Within the scope of the study, 125 terms were identified. It was observed that these terms were directly used in their foreign

language forms in the articles and news reports. Additionally, it was noted that direct translations were frequently made without considering the contextual meaning of the terms. A term must be defined specifically within its field. Direct translations often limit the meaning of the term and fail to convey adequate information relevant to the field.

While preparing the theoretical framework of the research, it was observed that some proposals aimed at "Turkification" of cryptocurrency market terms had been made by state authorities in Turkey. The most prominent representatives of this effort were identified as the Turkish Language Association (TDK) and the Turkish Presidency's Digital Transformation Office.

The interview technique used in the study revealed that the background and qualifications of instructors teaching Turkish to foreigners and those holding teaching certificates in this field varied significantly. In the responses to the interview questions, there was a consensus that teaching cryptocurrency market terms and other terminologies in specialized language instruction is essential for students' success in their professional lives. However, opinions were divided on whether this instruction should be provided during language learning or later by departments after students transition to their respective fields. The majority agreed that further terminological studies and the development of educational materials in this area would benefit both instructors and students.

The results of the interviews conducted with cryptocurrency market experts highlighted the need for continuous education and access to up-to-date information to succeed in the market. They emphasized the importance of mastering terminology and improving language skills. Moreover, there was a strong consensus on the necessity of using Turkish equivalents to fully understand the actual meanings of the terms.

The responses gathered from the interview forms of both groups can be summarized under the following points:

1. **Educational Requirements:** The importance of acquiring knowledge about the cryptocurrency market and blockchain technology was highlighted. It was acknowledged that this knowledge could be gained through both personal efforts and formal education programs.
2. **Importance of Terminology:** There is a general consensus that everyone involved in the cryptocurrency market must understand the basic terminology. These terms are critical for comprehending the market and participating in professional activities.
3. **Value of Terminological Studies:** Terminological studies in this field were deemed beneficial and were supported by participants. Teaching Turkish equivalents accurately and effectively was emphasized as a key point.
4. **Language Proficiency and Professionalism:** The language skills of individuals aspiring to work in the cryptocurrency market were generally found insufficient, and a need for further education and development in this area was stressed.
5. **Need for Continuous Development:** Due to the ever-changing nature of the cryptocurrency market, the necessity of continuous learning and staying up-to-date was strongly emphasized.

1.1 Proposed Turkish Equivalents for Identified Terms

1.1.1 General Terms

For the 90 general terms identified in the study, Turkish equivalents were proposed. These equivalents were carefully selected to align with both the Turkish language structure and the meanings of the terms. Practical examples of their usage were also provided to facilitate understanding and implementation.

Table 1

List of Proposed Turkish Equivalents for General Terms Identified in the Study

Terms	Turkish Suggestions	Examples
Accumulation	Varlık Toplama	Bitcoin bir süredir varlık toplama bölgesinde.
Altcoin	İkincil Koin	Ethereum piyasa değeri en büyük ikincil koinidir.
Address	Cüzdan Kimliği	Solanaları cüzdan kimliğime göndermelerini istedim.
Airdrop	Ayrıcalıklı Tanıtım Hediyesi	Piyasaya sürülecek olan ikincil koininden ayrıcalıklı tanıtım hediyesi kazandım.
Arbitrage	Ara Getiri	İki borsa arasındaki Bitcoin fiyat farklılıklarından ara getiri elde ettim.
Bear Market	Düşüş Burcu	Kripto paralar bir süredir düşüş burcunda.
Blockchain	Ortak Ağ Örgüsü <i>Created by the Turkish Presidency's Digital Transformation Office and the Turkish Language Association (TDK).:</i> Blokzincir	Tüm işlemlerimi ortak ağ örgüsünde görebiliyorum.
Block Explorer	Ortak Ağ Denetçisi	Gönderdiği kripto parayı ortak ağ denetçisinden kontrol edelim.
Bloodbath	Zarar Tokadı	Yatırımcılar Bitcoin'in düşüşüyle zarar tokadı yedi.

Breakout	Sert Kırılım	Bitcoin direnç bölgesini sert kırılım ile geçti.
Bull Market	Yükseliş Burcu	Kripto paralar beş aydır yükseliş burcunu yaşıyor.
Coin	Koin	Beş yıldır koin alıp satıyorum.
Cold Storage	Bağımsız Depolama	Kripto paralarımı bağımsız depolama ile saklıyorum.
Cold Wallet	Depo Cüzdanı	Ethereum varlıklarını depo cüzdanı ile saklamalısın.
Consensus Mechanism	Ortak Ağ Düzenegi	Farklı fikirleri ve kayıtları uzlaştırarak sağlam ve güvenilir ortak ağ örgüsü oluşturmak için ortak ağ düzenegi hayati önem taşır.
Cryptocurrency	Gizil Para	Gizil para piyasasında alım satım yapmaya başlamalısın.
Crowdsale	Gizil Para Takası	Yeni çıkacak ikincil koin için gizil para takasına katıldım.
Dead Cat Bounce	Yalancı Tepki	Bitcoin düşüşünde yalancı tepki meydana geldi.
Decentralized	Merkezi Bulunmayan / Merkezi	Kripto paralar merkeziyeti bulunmayan (merkezsiz) yapıdadır.
Degen	Gizil Para Kumarbazı	Benim arkadaşım tam bir gizil para kumarbazı.
Derivative	Gizil Para Sözleşmeleri	Ethereum'da üç ay sonrası için gizil para sözleşmesi aldım.
Distributed Ledger Technology	Dağıtık Ağ Örgüsü	Dağıtık Ağ Örgüsü verilerin güvenli ve şeffaf bir şekilde saklanmasını sağlıyor.
Dominance	Hâkimiyet	Bitcoin'in hâkimiyeti artış gösteriyor.
Dump	Sert Düşüş	Solana sert düşüş yaşadı.
Exchange	Takas Borsası	Dogecoin'i depo cüzdanından takas borsasına çekebilirsin.
Fee	İşlem Harcı	Ethereum'da bu ara işlem harcı çok

		yükseldi.
Fork	Çoğalım	Bitcoin'in çoğalım yaşaması ile yeni bir altcoin meydana geldi.
Futures	İleri İşlem Tahmini	Bitcoin'de yeni ileri işlem tahmini işlemi açtık.
Gas	İşlem Maliyeti	Solana gönderebilmek için çok işlem maliyeti gerekti.
Genesis Block	İlk İlmek	Bitcoin'in ilk ilmeği, 3 Ocak 2009 tarihinde atılmıştır.
Golden Cross	Parlak Çıkış	Ethereum grafiğinde parlak çıkış meydana geldi.
Halving	Yarılanma	Bitcoin dört yılda bir yarılanma yaşar.
Hard Cap	Fon Sınırı	Katıldığım ICO'nun fon sınırı 300 milyon dolarmış.
Hash Power / Hash Rate	Kazım Gücü	Bitcoin ağındaki kazım gücü, ciddi bir düşüş yaşadı.
Honeypot	Bal Kapanı	Aldığın proje bal kapanı çıkınca tüm parayı kaybettin.
Hot Storage	Bağımlı Depolama	Kripto paralarını bağımlı depolama ile sakla.
Hot Wallet	Hızlı Erişim Cüzdanı	Yeni uygulama için hızlı erişim cüzdanı kullanılmalı.
Interoperability	Disiplinler Arası Çalışma	Disiplinler arası çalışma, kripto para ekosisteminin gelişmesi ve olgunlaşması için kritik öneme sahiptir.
Leverage	Güç Çarpanı	Bitcoin'den güç çarpanı kullanarak çok zarar ettim.
lightning Network	Hız Çarpanı	Bitcoin transferini hız çarpanı yoluyla gönder.
Limit Order	İstek Emri	Dogecoin'de 0,05 dolara istek emri attım.
Liquidity	İşlem Akışı	Bitcoin'de işlem akışı bu aralar oldukça yüksek.
Liquidation	Erimek	Fiyatlar çok düşünce tüm param eridi.

Long Position	Yükseliş İşlemi	Starknet'in gizil parasında yükseliş işlemi açtım.
Margin Trading	Borçlu Ticari İşlem	Takas borsası vasıtasıyla borçlu ticari işlem aldım.
Market Order	Anlık Emir	Solana'ya 170 dolardan almak için anlık emir verdim.
Market Cap	Piyasa Değeri	Ethereum'un piyasa değeri 1 trilyon doları geçti.
Meme Coin	İkon Koin	Bu aralar gizil paralar arasında ikon koinler çok popüler.
Metaverse	Gerçeköte Evren	Gerçeköte evrene olan ilgi giderek azaldı.
Merge	Çoklu Ağ Örgüsü	Çoklu ağ örgüsü ile Ethereum'da ücretler azaldı.
Mining	Kazı Kazan	Kazı kazan, çok güçlü bilgisayarlar gerektirir.
Moon	Arş / Arşa Çıkma	Fiyatın arşa çıkması.
Multi-chain	Bağlı Ağ	Bağlı ağ projesi sayesinde istediğim ağda işlem yapabiliyorum.
Multi-sig	Bağlı İmza	Ekibin cüzdanı bağlı imza mekanizmasına sahipmiş.
Node	Onay Modülü	Onay modülleri gizil para ağlarının güvenliğini de sağlar.
Oracle	Veri Köprüsü	Chainlink en büyük veri köprüsü projesidir.
Order Book	Emir Tahtası	Arkadaşımın verdiği istek emrini emir tahtasında görebiliyorum.
Peer to Peer (P2P) Trading	Doğrudan Takas	Doğrudan takas yöntemiyle Bitcoin satın aldım.
Pre-mine	Ön Deney Koini	Ethereum'da ön deney koinleri 2014 yılında üretilmiş.
Private key	Gizli Şifre	Gizli şifreni öğrenirlerse cüzdanın problem

		yaşayabilir.
Public key	Açık Şifre	Açık şifreyi herkesle paylaşabilirim. Problem olmaz.
Pump	Sert Yükseliş	Ethereum'daki sert yükselişi gördün mü?
Regulation	Yasal Çerçeve	ABD yasal çerçeve için yeni kurum oluşturmuş.
Reverse Indicator	Ters Gösterge	Piyasanın yükseleceğini ters gösterge sayesinde anladım.
Rug Pull	Sazan Avı	Yeni ikincil koin projesinde sazan avı gerçekleşti
Scalability	Ölçeklenme Yeteneği	Ethereum üzerinde çıkan yeni ağların ölçeklenme yetenekleri çok iyi.
Security Token	Finansal Varlık Tokeni	Gizil paralarda yeni eğilim finansal varlık tokeni oldu.
Seed Phrase	Anahtar İfadeler	Cüzdanını kurtarmak için anahtar ifadelerine gerek var.
Sideways	Kısıtlı Fiyat Hareketi	Bitcoin'de bir süredir kısıtlı fiyat hareketi yaşanıyor.
Side-Chain	İkincil Ağ Örgüsü	Solana'da ikincil ağ örgüsü ile yeni koin çıkacakmış.
Signature	Onay	Cüzdanından işlem için onay vermen gerekiyor.
Smart Contract	Otomatik Sözleşme	Cardano otomatik sözleşme konusunda en iyilerinden.
Smart Money	Stratejik Yatırımcı	Stratejik yatırımcının Pepe alımı ile biz de harekete geçmeliyiz.
Stable Coin	Sabit Değerli Koin	Bitcoin düşerse bir sabit değerli koine geçiş yapar bekleriz.
Stop-loss Order	Zarar Durdur Emri	Fiyatlar çok düşerse zarar durdur emri tetiklenecek.
Store of Value	Değer Saklama Aracı	Bitcoin kısıtlı arzı ile değer saklama aracı olarak görülüyor.
Timeframe	Zaman Ölçeği	Gizil para işlemlerimi 15 dakikalık zaman

Token	Token	ölçeğinde yapıyorum. Kendi ortak ağ örgüsü olmayan gizil paraya token deniyormuş.
Trade	Alım Satım	Ethereum'da çok güzel alım satım fırsatı varmış.
Trader	Alım Satımcı	Ablam profesyonel bir alım satımcı.
Transaction	Aktarma	zkSync ağında aktarma gerçekleştirdik.
Trend	Eğilim	Piyasada eğilim yükseliş yönlü.
Validator	Onaylayıcı Donanım	Onaylayıcı donanımlar, PoS ortak ağ örgülerinde blokları oluşturur ve onaylarlar.
Volatility	Hareketlilik	Luna'daki hareketlilik yatırımcılara zor anlar yaşattı.
Volume	İşlem Hacmi	Bitcoin'de hafta sonu işlem hacmi yarı yarıya düşüyor.
Wallet	Dijital Cüzdan	Takas borsasına güvenmiyorsan gizil paralarını dijital cüzdana çek.
Weak Hands	Panik Yatırımcı	Fiyatlar düşerken panik yatırımcı elindeki her şeyi satmış.
Whale	Balina	Bitcoin balinası 65 bin dolardan satış yapmış.
WhiteList	Öncelikliler Listesi	Yeni çıkacak projede öncelikliler listesine girmişim.
Whitepaper	Teknik Makale	Ethereum'un teknik makalesinde güncelleme yapmışlar.

1.1.2. Abbreviations

In the study, 23 terms classified as abbreviations were analyzed, and suggestions were provided to align with their meanings and the Turkish language. Examples of the usage of abbreviations were included, along with their shortened forms.

Table 2

List of Proposed Turkish Equivalentents for Abbreviations Identified in the Study

Abbreviations	Turkish Suggestions	Examples
AMA (Ask Me Anything)	Haydi Sor! (HAS)	Avalanche CEO'su haydi sor etkinliđi yapacak.
AML (Anti-Money Laundering)	Para Aklama Engelleme (PAE)	Takas borsaları para aklama engelleme konusunda çok çalışıyor.
ASIC (Application Specific Integrated Circuit)	Özel Entegre Devre (ÖZED)	Bitcoin'i en iyi hızlı üretmek için özel devre sistemi gerekiyormuş.
ATH (All-Time High)	Tarihin En Yüksek Fiyatı (TEYF)	Celestia son yükseliş ile tarihin en yüksek fiyatına ulaştı.
ATL (All-Time Low)	Tarihin En Düşük Fiyatı (TEDF)	Enjin takas borsasından çıkarılınca tarihin en düşük fiyatına geriledi.
BEP (Break Even Point)	Eşik Noktası (EN)	Bitcoin 70 bin dolar olursa eşik noktasına ulaşacaktı.
DAO (Decentralized Autonomous Organization)	Merkeziyeti Bulunmayan Otonom Organizasyon (MBOO)	Merkezi bulunmayan otonom organizasyon yeni oylama başlatmış.
dApp (Decentralized Application)	Merkeziyeti Bulunmayan Uygulama (MBU)	Takas borsasına göndermeden Arbitrum'u merkeziyeti bulunmayan uygulama üzerinden satacađım.
DeFi (Decentralized Finance)	Merkeziyeti Bulunmayan Finans (MBF)	Merkeziyeti bulunmayan finans, bir gün tüm bankacılık şirketlerini batırabilir diyorlar.
FOMO (Fear of Missing out)	Fırsatı Kaçırma Korkusu (FKK)	Yıllardır işlem yapmasına rağmen fırsatı kaçırma korkusu ile alım yapmış ama zarar etmiş.
FUD (Fear, Uncertainty, and Doubt)	Korku, Belirsizlik ve Kuşku (KBK)	Bitcoin fiyatı sürekli gelen korku, belirsizlik ve şüphe haberleri ile düşüyor.
HODL (Hold on for Dear Life)	Sıkı Tut ki Kazan (STkK)	2010 yılından beri Bitcoin'i sıkı tut ki kazan prensibi ile satmıyor.
ICO (Initial Coin Offering)	İlk Koin Halka Arzı (İKHA)	Ethereum'un ilk koin halka arzında alım yapan herkes zengin olmuş.
KYC (Know Your Customer)	Müşteri Tanıma (MT)	Takas borsaları müşterimi tanıyorum prosedürü ile para aklama engelleme konusunda adım atıyor.
NFT (Non-Fungible Token)	Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Cumhurbaşkanlığı Dijital Dönüşüm Ofisi ve TDK tarafından oluşturulmuştur: Nitelikli Fikrî Tapu (NFT)	Ethereum ağında Nitelikli Fikrî Tapu almak için çok işlem harcı ödedim.
OTC (Over The Counter)	Borsa Dışı İşlem (BDİ)	Borsa dışı işlem ile tam 55 bin Bitcoin satın alınmış.
PoA (Proof-of-Authority)	İdari Güç Doğrulayıcı (İGD)	İdari Güç Doğrulayıcı mekanizmasını kullanan ortak ağ

PoS (Proof of Stake)	Hisse Doğrulayıcı (HD)	örgüleri yüksek işlem hızı ve güvenlik sunar. Ethereum, Hisse doğrulayıcı sisteme geçiş yaptı ve enerji kullanımını önemli ölçüde azalttı.
PoW (Proof of Work)	İşlem Doğrulayıcı (İD)	İşlem doğrulayıcı, madencilerin çok fazla enerji kullanmasına neden olur.
ROI (Return on Investment)	Kazanç Yüzdesi (KY)	Yatırımcının kazan yüzdesi %500'ü geçmiştir.
RSI (Relative Strength Index)	Alım-Satım İndeksi (ASİ)	Alım-satım indeksi 70'in üzerindeyse o koinden uzak durmalısın.
STO (Security Token Offering)	İlk Finansal Varlık Token'i Arzı (İFVTA)	İlk finansal varlık tokeni arzı ile gayrimenkule dayalı koin çıkıyormuş.
ZKP (Zero-Knowledge Proof)	Gizli Yazın Kanıtı (GİYK)	ZkSync ile gizli yazın kanıtı hakkında röportaj yaptık.

1.1.3. Actions

In the study, 12 verbs were identified, and their equivalents were provided to align with their meanings and the Turkish language. Examples of their usage were listed accordingly.

Table 3

List of Proposed Turkish Equivalents for Actions Identified in the Study

Actions	Turkish Suggestions	Examples
Dumplamak	Yüklü Satış Yapmak	Balina yüklü satış yaparak fiyatları fena düşürdü.
Fork	Çoğalmak	Bitcoin çoğalınca Bitcoin Cash oluştu.
Longlama	Yükseliş İşlemi Almak	Bugünlerde kripto piyasasında yükseliş işlemi alıyorum.
Mining	Kazım Yapmak	Bitcoin elde etmek üzere bilgisayar tüm hafta kazım yaptı.
Multi-sig	Bağlı Onay Vermek	Ekip, bağlı onay vererek koinleri takas borsasına taşıdı.
Pumplamak	Yüklü Alım Yapmak	Bir yatırımcı yüklü alım yaparak fiyatları yukarı taşıdı.

Rug Pull Yapmak	Sazan Avlamak	Yatırım yapmayı düşündüğüm proje, sazan avlayarak fiyatı sıfıra çekti.
Staking	Kilitleyerek Kazanmak	Ethereum'da kilitleyerek kazanmak için 32 ETH'ye sahip olmak gerekiyor.
Signature	Onaylamak	İşlemin gerçekleşmesi için onaylaman lazım.
Shortlama	Düşüş İşlemi Almak	Fiyatın düşeceğini tahmin ederek düşüş işlemi almış.
Trade	Alım Satım Yapmak	Bitcoin çok hareketli olunca alım satım yapmak keyifli oluyor.
Wash Trading	Sahte İşlem Yapmak	Takas borsası sahte işlem yaparak en yüksek hacimliler arasına girmiş.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The literature review conducted within the scope of this study revealed that there are very few studies in the field of teaching Turkish as a foreign language that approach the topic from related perspectives such as economics, finance, banking, and economics. These studies, which emphasize the importance of teaching terminology in the field of economics, highlight the need for further research in teaching Turkish as a foreign language with a focus on economics.

During the development of the theoretical framework of this study, compilations, analyses, and program studies on teaching Turkish as a foreign language were utilized, along with studies on specialized language instruction (SLI). These studies, detailed in the related research section, underscore the need for SLI in teaching Turkish as a foreign language.

The terminology teaching aspect of this study was shaped within the framework of SLI, focusing on business Turkish rather than academic language. Studies conducted in the field of business Turkish for teaching Turkish as a foreign language conclude that plans and programs must be developed in alignment with the learners' goals. Moreover, the importance of teaching academic language, another subfield of SLI, was identified during the literature review. Related studies demonstrate that regardless of the area of focus, language learners need to improve their vocabulary and language skills in academic, professional, and business domains.

The study found that the identified terms were predominantly used in their foreign language forms within the cryptocurrency market. Turkish equivalents for these terms were provided, prepared in alignment with their meanings and content. The categorized word lists were presented under three headings: general terms, abbreviations, and actions. In total, Turkish suggestions were offered for 90 general terms, 23 abbreviations, and 12 actions.

The proposed terms were selected to align with the structure of the Turkish language and were made compatible with existing terminology. Additionally, usage examples were provided to guide learners

of Turkish as a foreign language and cryptocurrency market users. These efforts aim to support the adoption and understanding of Turkish equivalents in the cryptocurrency domain while offering a resource for effective language learning.

In teaching Turkish as a foreign language, using Turkish equivalents for cryptocurrency terms emerges as a necessity within the framework of specialized language instruction (SLI). This approach not only enhances students' linguistic competence but also positively influences their professional qualifications. Moreover, conducting terminological studies related to the business world improves students' language skills while preparing them more effectively for their professional careers. Incorporating business Turkish studies into teaching programs fosters a multidimensional approach to language teaching and equips students to succeed across different sectors. In this regard, expanding terminological studies and integrating them into teaching programs, as suggested by this study, would be a significant step for both learners of Turkish as a foreign language and the field of Turkish language instruction. Recommendations for teachers, researchers, and cryptocurrency market experts are listed below:

1. Teachers can improve students' linguistic competence by using accurate and consistent Turkish equivalents for cryptocurrency terms. This will enable students to communicate more effectively in the cryptocurrency world.
2. Using Turkish equivalents of cryptocurrency terms will strengthen international students' mastery of professional terminology and better prepare them for their professional careers.
3. Researchers, regardless of their field, can maintain linguistic integrity by preferring Turkish equivalents for cryptocurrency terms in their academic studies.
4. Cryptocurrency experts can reduce linguistic barriers within the field and make information more accessible to everyone by using Turkish terms. Encouraging the use of Turkish terms will help eliminate terminological confusion in the cryptocurrency market.
5. Determining Turkish equivalents for cryptocurrency terms will promote linguistic consistency among professionals in the field and contribute to the development of cryptocurrency terminology in Turkey.
6. Teaching programs should allocate more space to Turkish equivalents for cryptocurrency terms. This integration into teaching programs will foster significant advancements in both language teaching and professional training, enabling students to communicate more effectively in the cryptocurrency market.
7. Raising awareness and encouraging the use of Turkish equivalents for cryptocurrency terms among teachers, researchers, and cryptocurrency experts is of critical importance.
8. Plans for language and professional education in the fields of economics and finance can include strategies for using Turkish equivalents for cryptocurrency terms.

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Appendix

A1. Expert Interview Form

Dear Expert,

This research is a master's thesis study conducted by Kardelen Gonca Akalın, a graduate student in the Teaching Turkish as a Foreign Language Master's Program at Yıldız Technical University, Institute of Social Sciences, under the supervision of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talat AYTAN. The study aims to emphasize the importance of using Turkish equivalents for cryptocurrency market terms in teaching Turkish as a foreign language. It seeks to ensure that the proposed Turkish terms are more comprehensible, aligned with the Turkish language, and contribute to Turkish financial terminology. Additionally, the study aims to encourage a discussion among academics, educators, finance experts, and cryptocurrency market specialists regarding the use of terminology while assisting the Turkish language in keeping up with developments in the cryptocurrency market. For this purpose, I kindly ask you to answer the following questions sincerely and openly. Your responses will play a significant role in the teaching and development of Turkish as a foreign language within the context of specialized language instruction. The interviews will be conducted anonymously.

Thank you in advance for your participation.

Interview Questions

1. Have you received any education related to the cryptocurrency market in addition to your undergraduate or postgraduate studies?
2. Do you believe that the cryptocurrency market terms presented with Turkish usage suggestions in the attachment must be known by individuals who will study in this field?
3. Are the terms provided in the attachment among the words that individuals interested in the cryptocurrency market will encounter and need?
4. Is the teaching of the terms included in the study necessary in the cryptocurrency market field?
How do you evaluate terminological studies?
5. Are you aware of the linguistic backgrounds of the individuals you work with, your readers, or your users? Are there individuals among them who are learning Turkish as a foreign language and working in this field in Turkish?
6. Do you think the language skills of the individuals you work with or advise in relation to the cryptocurrency market are sufficient to work professionally in this field?
7. Are you aware of how proficient the individuals within your institution or organization are in cryptocurrency market terminology? What kinds of initiatives can be undertaken to improve this proficiency?

A2. Instructor Interview Form

Dear Expert,

This research is a master's thesis study conducted by Kardelen Gonca Akalın, a graduate student in the Teaching Turkish as a Foreign Language Master's Program at Yıldız Technical University, Institute of Social Sciences, under the supervision of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talat AYTAN. The study aims to emphasize the importance of using Turkish equivalents for cryptocurrency market terms in teaching Turkish as a foreign language. It seeks to ensure that the proposed Turkish terms are more comprehensible, aligned with the Turkish language, and contribute to Turkish financial terminology.

Additionally, the study aims to encourage a discussion among academics, educators, finance experts, and cryptocurrency market specialists regarding the use of terminology while assisting the Turkish language in keeping up with developments in the cryptocurrency market.

For this purpose, I kindly ask you to answer the following questions sincerely and openly. Your responses will play a significant role in the teaching and development of Turkish as a foreign language within the context of specialized language instruction. The interviews will be conducted anonymously.

Thank you in advance for your participation.

Interview Questions

1. Do you have undergraduate or postgraduate education in Turkish language education or teaching Turkish as a foreign language? Do you also hold a certificate in teaching Turkish to foreigners from any institution?
2. Are the cryptocurrency market terms and their Turkish equivalents in this study among the essential words that foreign students in this field should know?
3. Is the teaching of the terms included in the study necessary in the context of specialized language instruction in teaching Turkish as a foreign language? How do you evaluate terminological studies?
4. Are you familiar with the academic disciplines of your foreign students? Do you have students studying in fields such as economics, business, banking, stock market sciences, or financial expertise?
5. Do you think the Turkish language skills of your foreign students are sufficient for them to graduate from undergraduate or postgraduate programs related to the cryptocurrency market, stock exchange, or economics?
6. Do you believe that foreign students in your institution's departments such as economics, business, finance, engineering, or banking are proficient in cryptocurrency market terminology? What kinds of initiatives could be undertaken in this context?
7. What are your thoughts on the qualifications of those teaching Turkish to foreigners regarding terminology training within the framework of specialized language instruction?