Partial False Friends in English-Turkish Translations: Diplomatic Texts

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Abstract

This study aims to examine false friends, constituting one of the most deceiving parts of the cognates, over the language pair English-Turkish, to explore the following: (i) to identify and make a list of the partial false friends through a diplomatic corpus to serve as a guide for further linguistic studies, and (ii) to test the awareness on false friends of students through their translation. The 32 senior students from the Department of Translation and Interpretation of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at İzmir University of Economics participated in the study. They translated different diplomatic texts, which were approved by the instructor for their take-home exams in 5 weeks. For the purposes of the study, linking words were excluded by the author, only diplomacy-specific words were scanned. Of nearly 35000 words scanned out of 32 different diplomatic texts, 100 partial false friends were identified and a relevant list denoting the senses of the cognates in Turkish and English was derived. Besides, whether or not students fell into the trap of using false friends were tested. The findings were scrutinized and discussed in terms of the linguistic features of false friends as well as the students' approach to false friends. Results regarding false friends' linguistic features are compatible with those given in literature review, and there is a mismatch at the pragmatic level between certain English and Turkish words in the translated diplomatic texts. As to the training aspect, few mistakes made by the senior students as to the use of partial false friends in their translation task given towards the end of the semester, well confirm the argument by Mattheoudakis and Patsala (2007, p. 333) that the use of context, provisions of translational equivalents and of phraseological equivalents can particularly be of use in the teaching and learning process to avoid using false friends. It is known that subject specific translation courses are now giving more importance to terminology studies as confirmed by the syllabi offered, and it is believed that this research like any other research on false friends will particularly contribute to terminology studies as well as lexicographic, semantic and pragmatic and foreign language teaching studies.

Keywords: Cognates, partial false friends, diplomatic texts, borrowing, translation, Turkish, English.

Öz

Bu çalışma, yapıdaş sözcüklerin en yanıltıcı bölümlerinden birini oluşturan yalancı eşdeğerleri inceleyerek, şunları hedeflemiştir: (i) diplomatik bir bütünce yoluyla kısmi yalancı eşdeğerleri tespit etmek ve ilerideki dilbilimsel çalışmalar için bir kısmi yalancı eşdeğerler listesi çıkarmak ve (ii) öğrencilerin yalancı eşdeğerlerle ilgili farkındalıklarının olup olmadığını yapmış oldukları çeviriler yoluyla anlamak. Bu amaçla yaptığımız araştırmaya İzmir Ekonomi Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Mütercim Tercümanlık bölümü, 4.sınıf öğrencisi olarak 32 kişi katılmıştır. Öğrencilerden çevirmek üzere bir diplomatik metin seçmeleri istenmiş, metinler dersin sorumlu öğretim üyesi tarafından onaylanmış ve öğrencilere sınav olarak değerlendirilecek bu metinleri çevirmeleri için 5 hafta süre tanınmıştır. Çalışmanın amaçları göz önünde bulundurularak, cümlede bağlama görevi gören sözcükler ayıklanmış ve yalnızca diplomasiye özel sözcükler taranarak tespit edilen kısmi yalancı eşdeğerlerin Türkçe ve İngilizcedeki karşılıklarının verildiği bir yalancı eşdeğerler listesi oluşturulmuştur. Yaklaşık 35000 sözcükten oluşan 32 farklı diplomatik metinde

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100 adet kısmi yalancı eşdeğer olduğu tesbit edilmiştir. Ayrıca çeviriler yoluyla, öğrencilerin yalancı eşdeğer kullanabilecekleri durumlarda, bu tuzağa düşüp düşmediklerine bakılmıştır. Bulgular hem yalancı eşdeğerlerin dilbilimsel özellikleri hem de öğrencilerin yalancı eşdeğerlere olan yaklaşımı açısından incelenmiş ve tartışılmıştır. Bu yalancı eşdeğerlerin dilbilimsel özellikleri literatür incelemesinde verilen sonuçlarla uyum göstermekte ve çevrilen diplomatik metinlerde belirli İngilizce ve Türkçe sözcükler arasında edimbilimsel yönden uyumsuzluk olduğu görülmektedir. Eğitim açısından bakıldığında ise, 4.sınıf öğrencilerinin son dönemlerinde aldıkları bu derste az sayıda hata yapması, Mattheoudoukis ve Patsala'nın (2007, s. 333) bağlam kullanımı, çeviriye yönelik ve söz/ sözöbeği düzleminde karşılıkların öğrenciye sağlanmasının yalancı eşdeğerlerden kaçınma açısından öğrenme ve öğretme sürecinde işe yarayacağına ilişkin tartışmayı destekler niteliktedir. Özel Alan Çevirisi derslerinin planlarına bakıldığında, terimbilim çalışmalarının giderek daha fazla önem kazandığı görülmektedir. Bu çalışmanın yalancı eşdeğerler hakkındaki diğer çalışmalar gibi özellikle terimbilimsel, sözlükbilimsel, anlambilimsel, edimbilimsel ve yabancı dil eğitimi çalışmalarına katkıda bulunacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Yapıdaş sözcükler, kısmi yalancı eşdeğerler, diplomatik metinler, ödünçleme, çeviri, Türkçe, İngilizce.

Introduction

Traditionally defined as linguistic forms which are historically derived from the same source (Crystal, as cited in Mattheoudakiand Patsala 2007), cognates are of interest to translators, cognitive psychologists and language learners, among the others. They are problematic as well as helpful, not only for novices but also for highly experienced translators and interpreters (Bastin, 2000; Malkiel, 2009; Schlesinger and Malkiel, 2005). The aim of this study is twofold: (i) to identify the partial false friends through a large diplomatic corpus and to make a list to serve as a guide for further linguistic studies: To our knowledge, and as verified by an official from Turkish Language Institute (TDK) (B. Tezcan Aksu, personal communication, July 20, 2010), there is no English-Turkish dictionary of false friends and it is hoped that this study may contribute to its preparation. As Granger and Swallow (1988) pointed out, it was assumed that the listing of contrastive comparisons would sensitize the learners to avoid some frequent lexical errors arising from false analogy. (ii) to see whether the students are aware of false friends and translate them properly by considering pragmatic and stylistic issues, through the vocabulary list at the end of their take-home exam, and the translations.

In what follows, firstly the research on false friends will be summarized, then TDK approach to loan words will be pointed out, and following the literature review on false friends, the study will be discussed, along with the attachment of a list of false friends formed as a result of the study.

Overview of False Friends

As Mattheoudakis and Patsala (2007) pointed out, false friends have been named differently by different authors. These are, among the others, interlingual homographs (Klein and Doctor, 1992), homographic noncognates (Gerard and Scarborough, 1989), pseudocognates (de Gueot and Comijs, 1995), deceptively transparent words (Laufer, 1989, 1997), or misleading cognates (Taylor, 1976).

Firstly, we have to clarify what false friends are. In a broad sense, "any L1 equivalent of an L2 term is a false friend" as the degree of mutual sense overlapping is quite limited (Grygiel and Kleparski, 2003, p. 27). Though they are used in free alternation with deceptive cognates and false cognates, they are not interchangeable as false friends are broader in meaning as it not only includes etymologically related words but also those that are related only by accidental or orthographic similarity. As Chamizo Dominguez and Nerlich (2002) point out, they are the "semantic relics of pragmatic language use over time and space". The relation between real world friends, true or false, is constantly changing due to the influence of language dynamics, which also applies to the lexicons (Gouws, Prinsloo and de Schryver, 2004).

Al-Wahy (2009, p. 104), discussing that false friends are also applicable to multi-word units like idiomatic false friends, as coined by him, and even grammatical constructions, offers a more general definition for false friends which reads as "False friends are expressions that have the same or similar forms in different languages but have different meanings or different meaning or different sociolinguistic or stylistic features".

False friends are divided into the following parts:

1-Calques with a change of meaning, total false friends: a word/expression borrowed into a foreign language can develop a new sense which it does not possess in the donor language (Al-Wahy 2009, p. 111). It goes without saying that the stronger the resemblance between two languages, the bigger the confusion potential. Such instances can be viewed as "orthographic false friends" (Gouws et al, 2004, p. 799), whereas the changes may be called particularization and generalization in Vinay and Darbelnet's terms (as cited in Granger and Swallow, 1988) .

2- Calques of a single meaning, partial false friends: cognates share one meaning but differ in one or more other meanings. A form with two distinct meanings related by homonymy can lead to different meanings of the same expression within one language. "Since homonymous words do not normally have the same form when translated into another language, a loan translation of such an idiom will result in partial false friendship" (Al-Wahy, 2009, p. 113).This can also be explained by different polysemous senses. They may be related but even may have opposing meanings (Gouws et al, 2004, p. 801).

3-Cultural and stylistic false friends: there are also false friends that show cultural or stylistic differences even though they have the same idiomatic meaning (Al –Wahy, 2009; Gouws et al, 2004; Granger and Swallow, 1988).

Borrowing is a frequent source of partial/full false friends. Loan words are created, "by adapting a source word to the target pronunciation and morphology" (Newmark, 1988). They are absorbed into foreign languages out of necessity- to fill lexical gaps-to provide names for new objects or phenomena, due to ever-developing technology (Uzun and Salihoğlu, 2009), or to follow a trend or to add a certain prestige value to a text for added sophistication and raised register (Baker, as cited in Malkiel, 2009) or "to enrich the language" (O'Neill and Casanovas Catalá, 1997, p. 104). Whatever the motive, borrowing may even lead to loan words outnumbering indigenous words.

Turkish and Loan Words

TDK in its last issue of Guide for Counterparts to Words of Foreign Origin states that the interaction of Turkish with the Western languages starts with Italian in the Ottoman period. Today 600 loan words of Italian origin survived in the Turkish language. It is French from which Turkish has been influenced most but its impact decreased in the wake of the World War II. Since then English which borrowed substantially from Latin either directly or indirectly through French, became lingua franca. It keeps entering the languages of countries worldwide through culture, technology, media, and put its imprint on the Turkish language considerably as well. In languages which do not have an identical to or similar writing system with English, the word is adapted to the orthography and pronunciation of the borrowing language. According to the database of the Modern Turkish Dictionary, the English loanwords used in Turkish written language amount to 389 (2008). The fact that these loan words are not restricted to technical terms only (Emecan, 1988), confirm the above mentioned reasons behind the appearance of loan words.

TDK as one of the worldwide boards dedicated itself to translation of words for new phenomena into mother-tongue based words and periodically issues dictionaries in which Turkish alternatives for the loan words are suggested. It justifies its efforts in this respect as below:

1. The effort is an extension of the Language Revolution led by Ataturk, the founder of the Turkish Republic.

2. The figure 389 may seem insignificant but this is only the tip of the iceberg as it was obtained from dictionaries only. In colloquial terms, the influence of English loanwords are much more in number, against which due actions must be taken.

3. The use of English loanwords with their original orthographic and pronunciation features lead to many drawbacks. (Note: English and Turkish are not genetically related as they belong to the Indo-European and Altaic languages, respectively.). The inflections put after the stems of loanwords in Turkish, which is an agglutinative language, bring about absurd appearances and pronunciations. Vardar et al (as cited in Emecan, 1998, p. 60) point out that the growing number of these words is considered unfavorable in terms of the linguistic transparency and balance.

The Study

The focus is on translations of diplomatic texts from English to Turkish. Why from English to Turkish? As a lingua franca, English influences the Turkish diplomatic language as it potentially does the other texts but maybe even more by the nature of texts, the Turkish language is full of borrowed words. Turkish also embraces words of Arabic and Persian origin but they are beyond the scope of this research. Secondly, the focus is on translations from English as L2 into Turkish as L1, not only because translation works better this way and not the other way around, but to see whether the cultural and stylistic differences between false friends are better detected.

Limitations

The study of false friends is limited to the word/term level and partial false friends in diplomatic texts. It excludes cases of full false friends such as *casus belli* (Eng. reason

of war)/ *casus belli* (Tur. the spy is obvious). Following Sabaté-Carrové and Chesnevar (1998, p. 49), only (i) subject specific words are focused, whereas (ii) all-purpose words and (iii) linking words were excluded. The study covers only the diplomatic texts chosen by the students and their translations.

The corpus

It is mainly made up of 32 texts in line with the number of students in the relevant class. They are excerpted from diplomatic journals and articles in English and their translations in Turkish. The points of departure are that (i) little has been sought about the Turkish diplomatic language, none of which are about false friends, (ii) due to the prestige value of the anglicized Turkish words (following Malkiel's argument over the language pair Hebrew and English, 2009), students are assumed to have a tendency to use those forms though there are already Turkish counterparts for some English words.

Methodology

The 32 senior native Turkish students with a proficiency level in English varying between B2 and C2 from the department of translation and interpretation at İzmir University of Economics participated in the study. They were allowed to select diplomatic texts, 1000 words minimum, with the approval of the instructor for their take-home exams, and given a period of 5 weeks for the translation task. They were let to consult whatever dictionary they could access and any other resource they could think of, including the instructor herself. They were also requested to attach the list of words they sought throughout their translation process. As the focus was on their awareness of false words, the resources, be they dictionary or experts etc., through which they could find the counterparts to those words, were not asked.

Only diplomacy-specific words were scanned as a result of which a list of false friends was derived. Like Sabaté-Carrové and Chesnevar (1998), non-equivalent semantic and pragmatic features in the false friends of the said language pair were analyzed on componential basis. The entire list of the identified false friends is given in Appendix I at the end of this study. Furthermore, whether or not students detected them as false friends was sought.

Findings and Discussion

Of nearly 35000 words scanned out of 32 different diplomatic texts, 100 partial false friends were identified. The definitions for English and Turkish cognates were provided from Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary (1991), Collins Free English Online Dictionary and Güncel Türkçe Sözlük On-line.

A scrutiny of the detected false friends can be summarized under the two sections given below:

In Terms of Linguistic Features

i. All Turkish loan words detected as partial false friends had morphological adaptation.

Ex.1. *creation* (creation of good will) means something that is created

kreasyon means something created but is used in fashion.

ii. In 70 pairs detected, the Turkish word borrowed from English has a narrower meaning in Turkish and is mostly restricted to a technical field, whereas its English counterpart belongs to the common core language.

Ex.2. *formation* means something formed.

formasyon, being an educational term, means a license required for teaching at public schools.

iii. Three Turkish cognates account for shortened forms of a noun phrase. This would deserve special attention in translation especially when it is made from Turkish into English as the full forms will be needed in translation.

Ex. 1.*alyans* is used instead of *alyans yüzüğü* (alliance ring)

Ex. 2.*servis* is used instead of *servis aracı* (service bus)

iv. Only a few Turkish cognates may potentially create grammatical problems.

Ex. 1. "assist" in English takes a direct object, whereas "asiste etmek" in Turkish takes an indirect object.

Ex 2. "central", "final", and "local" in English are adjectives whereas "santral", "final" and "lokal" in their established meaning in Turkish are nouns.

In Terms of Students' Approach to False Friends

       The number of false friends stated above may not be considered significant at first glance statistically. Yet, diplomatic texts by their very nature are very sensitive; sometimes the letter and spirit of a diplomatic text may be of invaluable importance to the extent that it may even change the course of relations between the countries. In such a sensitive field, this figure may mean a lot and the students must be encouraged to sensitize to these unreliable friends during and post translation period.

       This research has indicated that:

i. The subject-specific background knowledge is very important to avoid the traps put by the false friends. It was foreseen and confirmed at the end of the study that only a minority of students could not identify false friends and translated the relevant words/phrases wrongly as a result of which unmeaningful translated sentences were produced.

ii. Of 100 pairs,the Turkish cognates of which could be potentially used by the students, only 10 false friends were actually found in translations, by the lexical choices of *aktif, acenta, agresif, sivil, kritik, enerjik, empoze, not, pratik* and *statü*. This does not mean that they were only seen once and by the same student. In other words, the student A, for example, made the same mistake more than once and/or different students made the same mistake in the above mentioned words. This fact suggests that these words potentially pose a trap for Turkish translation students, if not for professional translators.

iii. Though the number of mistakes in false friends were few, it was seen through checking out the vocabulary list given by the students at the end their paper that except for the words *accord*, *alliance, conventional, critic, note, office, touch, and vocal*, totalling 8 out of 100 pairs, students did not need to check the meaning of false friends no matter if they identified it or not. The primary aim of seeking a Language 2 (L2) translation in look ups is compatible with the findings carried out by Atkins and Varantola (1998, p. 96). This leads one to the conclusion that the students take decisions on the familiar looking words through their intuitions or prior knowledge, and they resort to dictionary more often then

not when they are not familiar to or do not know the meaning of a word at all. The study revealed that this behavior pattern does not change whether deadline of the submission of a translation task is relatively more flexible, in our case, five weeks.

iv. Some loan words, leading to partial false friends were used only for the prestige value of the anglicized words, in other words, the psychological effect of the English word on the students. This idea was confirmed after interviewing students as to why they used certain anglicized words though there were already Turkish counterparts for them. They said diplomacy is full of such words so they they thought their translation would be "cool" if they used them instead of their Turkish counterparts.

Conclusions

This research was focused on partial false friends, stemming from loan words of English origin in the diplomatic context. Like Uzun and Salihoğlu (2009), in the data collection process, computer was not used as a means to identify cognates; but, the author herself collected the data, instead of requesting the students to extract the Turkish cognates through scanning the English texts, because in addition to the aim of taking a step towards forming a list of false friends in the diplomatic context, it was also intended to test the translation students' awareness and identification of false friends through checking (i) their lexical choices in their translation and (ii) the vocabulary list they provided at the end of their take-home exam papers. It was seen that of nearly 35.000 words obtained from 32 different diplomatic texts, 100 pairs of false friends were found. In a field where accuracy is of utmost importance, this figure is in no way negligible and it is for sure that translators must be warned to avoid the carry over of source language structures, in our case, some technical diplomatic words, into the receptor language (Gutt, as cited in Sabaté-Carrové and Chesnevar, 1998). Results regarding false friends' linguistic (semantic, morphological, syntactic) features are compatible with those given in literature review, and that there is a mismatch at the pragmatic level between certain English and Turkish words (Sabaté-Carrové and Chesnevar, 1998) in the translated diplomatic texts. As to the training aspect, few mistakes made by the senior translation students in the use of false friends in their translation task given towards the end of the semester, well confirm the argument by Mattheoudakis and Patsala (2007, p. 333) that the use of context, provisions of translational equivalents and of phraseological equivalents can particularly be of use in the teaching and learning process to avoid using false friends.

APPENDIX I

List of English-Turkish False Friends Extracted from the Scanned Diplomatic Texts

The original texts, selected by the students to be translated are in English. The phrase where the English cognate was found was given in parenthesis for contextual information for each item. The Turkish cognates were extracted, by examining the English texts, and the sense in which they are used in Turkish was examined. This led to the identification of the following false friends:

The definitions for English and Turkish cognates were provided from Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary (Sinclair et al, 1991), Collins Free English Online Dictionary and Güncel Türkçe Sözlük On-line.

1- *accord* (Helsinki accords): a formal agreement or settlement between two or more groups
akord : being a musical term, denotes harmony.
2- *action* (a unilateral action): something done for a particular purpose
aksiyon: used in collocation with movie to denote a specific genre.
3- *active* (remain active): functioning,
aktif: being directly involved in and working hard for something.
4- *activity* (settlement activity):situation in which a lot of things are happening, something done for or pleasure, something done to achieve one's aim
aktivite: used generally in nursery or tourism.
5- *actor* (international actors) means person involved in something to achieve an aim,
aktör being a cinema/tv term, means a person who acts in a play, movie etc.
6- *address* (address issues): to make a speech to a group of people
adres: the number of the street and the town where one lives, work and where parcels and letters can be sent to the one.
7- *advocate* (advocate of British interests): support
avukat: being a judicial term, means lawyer
8- *agency* (government agency): the business or functions of an agent
acenta: the vessel partnership or a bank branch; manager of an institution
9- *agenda* (setting agenda): a list of items to be discussed at a meeting
ajanda: a notebook with a calendar of action.
10- *aggressive* (aggressive use of force): forceful and determined
agresif: full of anger and hostility.
11- *alliance* (alliance with Napoleon): group of countries or political parties who are formally united and working together because they have similar aims
alyans carries the same semantic component but came to denote "engagement ring" in time.
12- *assist* (assist a country): to give help or support
asiste:means the same but is used in medicine and basketball.
13- *authority* (authority to take decisions): the power to control, command or judge others
otorite means a position that has the power to control, command or judge others.

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14- *baggage* (baggage of American diplomats): previous knowledge or experience,
bagaj means suitcases packed for a journey.

15- *balance* (balance of power): a state of being in balance
balans: a weighing device in motor vehicles.

16- *barrier:* anything that prevents progress
bariyer : anything that blocks a way or separates such as a gate.

17- *bank* (West Bank) means the raised ground along the edge of a river, West Bank is used as a proper name.
banka: an institution where people or businesses can keep their money and which offers services such as lending, exchanging or transferring money.

18- *border* (border dispute): dividing line between political or geographic regions
bordür: a band or margin around or along the edge of something.

19- *capacity* (in their law enforcement capacity): doing something as part of the duties of the particular job or position that they have
kapasite means the largest amount something can hold, produce or carry.

20- *character* (issues of global character) means the combination of qualities distinguishing a person, group, place etc.
karakter: a psychological term, meaning the combination of qualities distinguishing a person.

21- *central* (central deterrence): positioned in the middle of an object or area, (physically&metaphorically)
santral: a communications term, meaning telephone operator.

22- *civil* (civil war): internal
sivil : civilian not military people.

23- *complex* (complex task) : complicated
kompleks: in architecture, means a group of buildings; a mental or emotional problem due to an unpleasant experience in psychology.

24- *concert* (take action in concert): working together
konser : being a musical term, means a performance of music by players or singers

25- c*onditioned:* influenced over a period of time so that one's character or attitudes develop in a particular way
kondisyonlu is a sports term, and means a person's physical and spiritual state of being

26- *consolidate* (consolidate relations): to make or become stronger or more stable
konsolide, being an economics term, means extended maturity date.

27- *consultation* (consultation with the parties): asking someone for their opinion and advice
konsültasyon: denotes the same semantic component yet it is only used in medicine.

28- *contact* (maintain contacts with the Arab League): telephone or write to someone in order to tell or ask someone something
kontak, being an electricity term, refers to a part of the electrical circuit, when it is made to touch another part, completes the circuit.

29- *conventiona*l (conventional diplomacy): accepted as normal as it has been used for a long time
konvansiyonel : nonnuclear.

30- *course* (course of action) : the way something develops

kurs :private lesson.

31- *creation* (creation of good will): something that is created

kreasyon : something created but is used in fashion.

32- *critical:* extremely important

kritik : criticism or dangerous.

33- *defense* means action taken to protect someone or something against attack

defans: the same as above but it is most frequently used in sports.

34- *demonstration* (demonstration of Palestinian's commitment): a display or expression of an emotion

demonstrasyon, being *a* commercial term, refers to a show for promotion.

35- *Depression*, being an economics term, means the worldwide economic crisis in 1930s

depresyon: being a psychological term, means a gloomy mental state

36- *direction* (stretching in four directions): the general way in which something develops

direksiyon: steering wheel in vehicles.

37- *domain* (exclusive domain): a particular area of activity or interest

domain being a computer term, means a group of computers that have the same suffix in their names on the internet, specifying the information as to where they are located.

38- *dramatic* (dramatic event): happening suddenly and is very noticeable and surprising

dramatik (visual arts) means concerned with the theatre.

39- *economic* (economic liberalization): related to economics

ekonomik: means the same but also means reasonable.

40- *effort* (state building efforts): energy in the form of thought, action, time, or money that people or organizations use in their work

efor: means the same *but* is not used as frequently as "çaba" in diplomatic texts.

41- *element* means one of the fundamental components making up a whole

eleman, being a human resources term, means personnel and being a mathematics term, means a members within a set.

42- *energetic* (energetic diplomat): enthusiastic

enerjik: full of energy, active.

43- *engagement* (principled engagement): a business appointment

angajman: an arrangement made to do something at a particular time.

44- exercise (a naval exercise) being a defense term, means operations or maneouvres that are performed by a section of the army, navy or air force

egzersiz, being a sports term, means energetic movement to keep healthy or train for sport.

45- *expertise* (great knowledge or expertise): special skill or knowledge that is acquired by training, study or practice

ekspertiz: examination made by an expert.

46- *figure* (figure of considerable influence): a well-known person

figür: being an art term, means a representation in painting or sculpture

47- *final* (final requirement): the last one

final: being an educational term, means the exam taken at a university at semester end.

48- *force* (show of force): the powerful effect or quality that something has

fors means dignity.

49- *formation:* something that is formed

formasyon, being an educational term, means a license required for teaching at public schools.

50- *function* (dispensable function): the role of an object, activity, job or the purpose for which it is used

fonksiyon: meaning the same, it is more technically used in Turkish.

51- *goal*: aim

gol: being a sports term, means an instance in which a player gets the ball into the goal or the point that is scored by doing this.

52- *impose* (impose any additonal cost or inconvenience): to cause an unwanted or un- pleasant effect

empoze: to use one's authority to force the condition or the rule to be kept

53- *institution*: a large important organization of a particular type

enstitü means a kind of organization but not embraces all like the English counterpart.

54- *instrument* (instrument of ratification): tool or device that is used to do a particular task *enstrüman* being a musical term, means a musical instrument.

55- *integral* (integral part of the new START Treaty): intrinsic

integral, being a mathematical term, means an exact whole number as opposed to those with fractions or decimals

56- *league* (the Arab League): an association of people or nations formed to promote the interests of its members

lig: being a sports term, means an association of sporting clubs that organizes matches between member teams or instrument in banking, investment

57- *local* (local knowledge): of or concerning a particular area

lokal means pub near where one lives and goes for a drink.

58- *major* (major power): important

majör being a musical term, means one of the two keys in which most of the European music is written.

59- *massive* (massive increase) means substantial

masif : used in furniture making, and means extremely large in quantity or size

60- *military*: relating to the armed forces of a country

militer: being used figuratively, means disciplined.

61- *minor:* unimportant

minör: being a musical term, and means one of the two keys in which most of the Euro- pean music is written.

62- *modern:* contemporary

modern means progressive, up to date.

63- *moral:* have to do with principles and values

moral : mood.

64- *neutral* (neutral states) means nonaligned

nötr: being a physics term, and means having neither positive nor negative charge.

65- *note* (taking note of Israel's steps): taking into account

not : being an educational term, means short reminder or grade.

66-*office*: an important job or position of authority in government or in an organisation

ofis: a room usually not in one's home, where one does his job especially when it involves work of a clerical, administrative, or professional kind.

67- *offset* (ofset the loss): to cancel out or compensate for

ofset: to print something using the ofset process. The word is not used in verb form in Turkish.

68- *original* (original decision): first

orijinal: imaginative and clever

69- *party* (actions taken by either party): a group of people sharing the same political aim

parti: being a political term, means a political party within a country; (ball) social gathering

70- *passage* (of a bill through a parliament): being a judicial term, is the official acceptance of it by the parliament

pasaj: corridor or a part of a text.

71- *pattern* (working pattern): a regular recognizable way that something can be done

patron: being a knitting term, means a plan or diagram used to guide to making something.

72- *penalty* (penalty for rule violation) : a legal punishment for a crime or offence

penaltı being a sports term, means a handicap awarded against a player or team for illegal play such as a free shot at goal by the opposing team.

73- *portion* (a small portion of the country): segment

porsiyon: being a culinary term, means helping in cuisine.

74- *position* (effective common positions): point of view or attitude

pozisyon: being a sociological term, means social status; job, also being a sports term, appointment or a player's allotted role or place in the playing area.

75- posture (posture of a diplomat): a position or way in which one stands, walks etc.

postür being a medical term, is used to describe a physical appearance and means standing.

76- *potential* (potential interference): something may develop into a particular kind of thing but has not done so yet

 potansiyel: abilities or talents born with but not in full use yet

77- *practical* (practical benefits): concerned with aspects of a real situation rather than just with ideas and theories about a situation

pratik: something which is easy to use; implementation

78- *practitioner* (experienced diplomats and other practitioners): a person who regularly does a particular activity

pratisyen: being a medical term, means a person who works as a doctor.

79- *premature* (premature diplomacy) means happens earlier than usual

prematüre: being a medical term, means baby born before the date due to be born.

80-*production*: the process of manufacturing or growing something in large quantities in

order to provide a supply to be sold to the public

prodüksiyon: being a cinema/tv term, is only used in cinema sector to denote the organization and preparation of films, television programmes in order to present them to the public.

81- *provision* (provisions for extensive bill of rights): a condition which is formally included in it

provizyon: being a banking term: money and facilities which have been provided

82- *rationale*: the reason for an action or belief

rasyonel: rational.

83- *react* (react to red shirt protests): acting in a particular way because of what has happened, *reaksiyon vermek*: being a chemistry term, it shares the above semantic component yet it is frequently used in chemistry.

84- *record* (record of crimes): a document or thing that preserves information

rekor: the best recorded achievement in some field.

85- *restoration*: the act of returning to its previous state, position or owner

restorasyon: being an architectural term, means the process of returning to its previous state, or condition by cleaning it, decorating it.

86- *secretary* (secretary of state): minister of foreign affairs in USA

sekreter: a person who is employed to do office work, such as typing letters, answering phone calls etc.

87- *service* (a good service): an organization or system that provides something needed by the public

servis: a transportation vehicle used for the personel of a particular institution; plate, knife, fork etc.required for eating; maintenance site.

88- *shift* (policy shift): change that occurs in belief or attitude

şift means a group of workers who work for a period of time during the day or night and are then replaced by another group who continue their work.

89- *site:* the piece of ground where something was, is, or intended to be located

site in geography,and construction: website or building site

90- *Speaker:* the person who presides over meetings of law-making bodies in many countries, in Britain, America, and Australia

spiker being a cinema/tv term, means the person who announces the news on the TV, radio.

91- *spot* (hot spot):point

spot: light in Turkish.

92- *status* (of a country means): an official classification that a country receives which gives them the rights or advantages of being classified in that particular way

statü being a sociological term, means the same in Turkish but the most frequent sense in Turkish is one's position in society.

93- s*ympathetic* (sympathetic to the South): showing that one understands the feelings
sempatik: not antipathic

94- *tension* (major areas of tension): the feeling that is produced in a situation when people are anxious and do not trust each other,

tansiyon: being a medical term, means blood pressure.

95- *tone* (set the tone) figuatively means establish the way something will develop
ton is used for voice.

96- *transparency* (enhancing transparency) : being easily understood or recognized,
transparan olma: being a fashion term, means object, substance which can be seen through.

97- *trend*: a general or obvious movement or development of events, fashion, attitudes etc.
trend: in fashion and economics, means a general movement or development of events.

98- *tribunal* (claims tribunal): a special court or committee to deal with a particular problem
türbin: being a physics term means a kind of device operated by gas,steam or water.

99- *touch*: a particular manner of doing something
tuş being a musical term, means key of a piano or stroke.

100- *vocal* (vocal in defending one's rights): expressing one's opinions clearly and strongly in spoken language
vokal : being a musical term, means involving the use of human voice especially in singing.

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