

## A Study on the Interdisciplinary Nature of Translation Studies<sup>1</sup>

Fatma Demiray Akbulut<sup>2</sup>, Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University, Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies, [demiray\\_f@ibu.edu.tr](mailto:demiray_f@ibu.edu.tr)

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**Abstract:** Translation studies (TSs) has emerged as a new international and interdisciplinary academic field in the last three decades. Due to the interdisciplinary nature of TSs, many developments are observed in this field concerning the translation process. TSs is a discipline characterized by theories such as Skopos, post-structuralism, feminism, semiotics, and linguistics such as pragmatics and critical discourse analysis. When the developments in the field of TSs since the cultural turn in the early 1980s are examined, it is seen that linguistics is undoubtedly one of the most important disciplines affecting the field of TSs. In addition to linguistics, it is seen that the disciplines such as psychology, communication, literature, and philosophy that translation scientists benefit from in this process and the methodologies specific to these disciplines -as an integrative discipline-are constantly adapted to serve the needs of TSs. In addition, during the 1990s, TSs has been a field of research and discussion in the conceptual and interdisciplinary field, influenced by linguistics, communicative, psycholinguistic, and cognitive approaches. The aim of this study is to examine the developments in the field of TSs in the last thirty years and to contribute to the literature by discussing the disciplines that have historically influenced or been affected by TSs.

**Keywords:** Translation, Translation Studies, Interdisciplinary, Multidisciplinary, Transdisciplinary

### INTRODUCTION

Language, which is undoubtedly the most important means of communication, has led to the development and progress of both humanity and superhuman situations as the reason for various research and studies in every field. Different ideas emerging through language have brought many developments in every aspect of our lives. Of these areas, translation has become a necessity since the existence of humanity, with the emergence of language differences. It can be said that translation as a need created by the language dates back to ancient times. In this context, they felt the need to keep the agreements made between societies using different languages, in terms of both commercial relations and conflicts of sovereignty, by putting them down on paper. With the realization of the existence and importance of translation, various progress has been made in this field, and many theories have been put forward by the scientists and theorists of the age. Other contemporary translation theories that examine translation in the context of target culture are Skopos theory, Toury's Descriptive Translation Theory, Even-Zohar's Polysystem Theory, Holz Maentaeri's Translational Action Theory (Okuyan, 2012).

TSs is a field of science that is emphasized and described by many linguists and researchers. To begin with, House (2014) describes translation as a result of a linguistic-textual process in which text in one language is reproduced in another language. The researcher also expresses that "this

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<sup>2</sup> ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0689-8483

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linguistic-textual processing is subject to and greatly influenced by a variety of different non-linguistic factors and conditions. It is this interaction between "internal" linguistic-textual and "external" non-linguistic contextual factors that make translation such a complex phenomenon (House, 2014, p. 1)". As a clearest definition, TSs is a discipline that includes the phenomenon of translation and covers cultural, social, ideological, functional and interdisciplinary qualities (Berk, 2005; Camcı, 2014).

Science is a dynamic, and constantly renewed field of knowledge. For this reason, some branches of science today are fed under other sciences, completing their own requirements and developments, and after reaching a certain point, they are discovered and named as their own autonomous science. As Akman (2017, p.229) stated, after going through such a process, TSs has improved in scientific areas after the 1980s. It has created its own objects, observations, research, methods, concepts and, theories, and has gained a new dimension by expanding its borders under the linguistics. Although the interdisciplinary nature of the field of TSs often causes it to dissolve in other disciplines, TSs is a science and a discipline by itself.

TSs has emerged as a new international and interdisciplinary academic field in the last four decades. Due to the interdisciplinary nature of TSs, many developments are observed in this field in relation to the translation process. When the developments in the field of TSs since the cultural turn in the early 1980s are examined, it is seen that linguistics is undoubtedly one of the most important disciplines affecting the field of TSs. In addition to linguistics, it is seen that the disciplines such as psychology, communication, literature, and philosophy that translation scientists benefit from in this process and the methodologies specific to these disciplines -as an integrative discipline-are constantly adapted to serve the needs of TSs. In addition, it has become a field of conceptual and interdisciplinary research and discussion by making use of other disciplines such as semiotics, philosophy of language, sociology of culture, literature, lexicography, terminology, specialized language studies, information management, pedagogic sciences, psychology, and communication science.

From the perspective of having an interdisciplinary nature of TSs, the aim of this study is to examine the developments of these studies in the last thirty years and to contribute to the literature by discussing the disciplines that have historically influenced or been affected by TSs.

### **History of Translation Studies**

Especially the developments in the West have been one of the turning points in the history of translation. After concentrating on the function of translation in Rome, it was revealed that the first society to theorize translation was the Romans, after the studies and determinations made in this field. As a result of the works and thoughts of Cicero (106-43 BC) and Horatius (65-8 BC), who were the leading poets of the ancient Roman period, the understanding of literal translation and translation according to the meaning, which forms the basis of many translation theories, emerged out. These understandings, which brought along many discussions, led to the expansion of the horizon of translation and the work done in this field to go beyond itself. In the light of these theories, Hieronymus (347-420) stated that he adopted this theory by transferring the famous Vulgate translation of the Bible into Latin in the 4th century, as religious elements were the subject of translation at that time (Kızıltan, 2017).

The Renaissance Period, which took place in Italy in the 15th-16th century and caused development and renewal in every field, including science, art, literature, law, by destroying many rigid thoughts and understandings, different communities and different groups were required to make this progress. Translation has gained even more importance with the thought that there are works that need to be transferred from cultures to their own languages. As can be understood from here, translation has made an extraordinary contribution to every field by undertaking an interdisciplinary task. After these developments, the translation, which attracted attention completely, was taken under scrutiny by many scientists and theorists, thus, it was instrumental in the development of various theories on this subject. However, translation, which is directly or indirectly related to many fields and branches of science, has become a subject on which linguists fall a lot, on the grounds that it is a



phenomenon on language, causing the phenomenon of translation to be considered as a sub-branch of linguistics. At this point, new concepts have emerged among linguists about translation. In line with the new concepts and theories on translation, it has paved the way for translation to become a "science" in itself, rather than being a sub-branch of linguistics, philology, or any other field. As a result of various discussions, the idea that translation should gain its independence has emerged due to the insufficient care being taken as a sub-branch of other scientific fields and the inadequacy of cursory research.

In the 1970s, translation was completely disconnected from other fields of science. In 1972, with the article "The Name and Nature of Translation Studies" by James Holmes, the words "translation" and "science" came together for the first time, and TSs were officially recognized and strengthened its independence. It is thought that the most important reason why this situation is acceptable is that TSs not only has a field of application but also theoretical and descriptive field studies. At the end of this process, many theories have been produced and have taken their place in the theoretical field of TSs.

### **The Interdisciplinary Nature of Translation Studies**

While interdisciplinarity is generally defined as the cooperation between more than one discipline, transdisciplinary is defined as the cooperation between more than one discipline by crossing the boundaries of the disciplines, and multidisciplinary, on the other hand, is defined as examining the same object of study by more than one discipline (Şan, 2014). From this point of view, in order for TSs to preserve its character as a discipline, it interacts with other disciplines, such as, sociology, philosophy, linguistics, social sciences, and literature. The continuous increase in translation types makes this branch of science both interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary (Odacıoğlu and Odacıoğlu, 2018).

As Akman (2017) stated, as a dynamic discipline, TSs expands its goals according to the needs of the age. The usual result of globalization is awareness in every subject, increasing the functionality of translations made in different fields in TSs in the context of interdisciplinary relations, and thus the development of theories and practices in the field of TSs as well as theoretical perspectives and paradigms in different fields. Therefore, doing interdisciplinary research and establishing relations mutually enrich the basis of the disciplines. Such developments also pave the way for the formation of various sub-branches of the disciplines (Akman, 2017, p. 230).

*Translation and pedagogy* are two disciplines that cannot be separated from each other. General translation education is a phenomenon that can be realized by the collaboration of TSs and pedagogy. From a theoretical perspective, although TSs relates to various neighbouring disciplines, the act of translation is a cognitive activity that requires expertise. As Akalın (2016, p.58) stated, "the main purpose of academic translation education cannot be considered as 'to train only qualified interpreters and translators'. The education given in faculties with translation departments is not just a 'vocational education'. In the education of these faculties, the ideal of raising a social scientist is also adopted". Thus, gaining translation competence should be considered as an application in concrete translation situations. "In this respect, although translation education is an academic education model, one of the main goals is to provide students with 'translation competence'. It is possible to talk about success to the extent that this competence becomes active in practice. The results of the training can be evaluated by the realization of the desired and expected behavioural changes (Akalın, 2016, p.58)". At this point, the disciplines of translation and pedagogy should work together.

*Translation and cultural studies* can also be considered as two inseparable disciplines. As House (2014) indicated translation is not only a linguistic act, but also an act of intercultural communication. He states that,

"translation is one of the main tools for constructing representations of other cultures. It always includes both different languages and different cultures, because the two are inseparable. Language is culturally embedded: it serves to express and shape cultural reality, and the meanings of linguistic units can only be understood when considered in conjunction with the cultural contexts in which they are used.



Therefore, in translation, not only two languages, but also two cultures are in contact. In this sense, translation is a form of intercultural communication (p.3)”.

However, beyond recognizing the importance of the two larger cultural frameworks, the translator must also consider the more immediate "context of the situation". This context can be used to determine who is reading the text, when, why, for whom, and for what purpose, etc.. These different questions are reflected in how the text is written, interpreted, and read, respectively. The context of the situation itself is embedded in the wider sociocultural world as depicted in the text and in the real world (House, 2014). As a result, cultural translation is an application that goes beyond interlingual translation; it includes actions such as understanding the target culture, representing it, establishing power relations with it, and reflecting its worldview. And while doing all this, the translation of culture can make cultural differences inseparable elements of the world of social communication and interaction, and this shows that translation and culture are in an inseparable integrity.

The fields of *translation and linguistics* maintain their characteristics of being the disciplines that have the most influence on each other. It is an indisputable fact that TSs is an interdisciplinary field due to its comprehensive field of study and its interaction with other disciplines; however, while it is moving towards becoming an autonomous discipline, it cannot be said that it tries to break its ties with linguistics, because linguistics is the field in which the interdisciplinary relationship is the most intense in TSs. The view that linguistics is indispensable for TSs, which makes use of all the subjects and sub-branches of linguistics in various ways, is dominant in the literature (Köktürk and Öztürk, 2011, p. 90). It is known that translation takes place on the message or discourse created through languages, not between languages, and it is a complex act that requires many situations such as purpose, function, culture, and context. However, this should not create the idea that the possibilities, concepts and methods of linguistics will not be used in the translation process. It is very important that the two disciplines interact with each other or benefit from each other, in terms of theoretical approaches, concepts and methods.

*Translation and semiotics* are also engaged disciplines. Studies in the field of semiotics have made a significant contribution to the development of TSs. In the field of TSs, with the effect of linguistic perspective, a structural perspective has dominated, and the target text has been studied as a reflection of the linguistic indicators of the source text. With the developments in the field of semiotics, the relationship between the source and the target text in TSs has gained new dimensions. Today's translation theories no longer see the target text as a reflection and equivalent of the indicators of the source text but as the result of an interpretation from the reader's point of view. Öztürk Kasar (2012) focuses on the capture and re-creation of meaning and states that the cooperation to be established between TSs and Semiotics will be a gain in order to increase the quality of literary translations. Translation is done for a communication purpose, as in the field of semiotics, the interpreter translates the sign in his own terms, and the interpretation ceases to be a clear contrast considering the conditions of the receiver of the sign. Therefore, translations are no longer the definitive results of the indicators of the source text, but a temporary interpretation of the indicators of the source text in the current circumstances. Another interpreter may interpret the same indicators differently for different audiences and turn them into different displays.

*Translation and literature*, or comparative literature studies, are two main fields of science that feed off each other. TSs, as a dynamic discipline, expands its goals according to the needs of the age, and as a normal result of globalization, the importance of translations, especially in the field of literature, is increasing. The interest in translations of novels, stories, and poems in world literature or famous writers' works in literature has revealed the necessity of being together of these two disciplines. Comparing and examining texts reflecting different languages and cultures or transferring them to each other through translation increases intercultural communication. Therefore, studies in this field have an important function in bringing cultures closer. This approach enables one to discover commonalities with other cultures on the level of comparative literature and translation or indirectly conveys to the readers how unique each culture is. Comparing and translating texts from different cultures in comparative literature and translation distinguishes these fields from other fields. Because the reader, who goes back and forth between the phenomenon of domestication or foreignization,



compares the texts one-to-one/directly or by transforming, which increases his/her critical awareness more than the studies conducted in other fields. In this context, TSs and literature are two inseparable disciplines.

*Translation and religious studies* have both interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary relations with many different disciplines. Especially Tafsir science in this discipline has an important place in every religion. As Akman (2017) stated, in the terminology of TSs, *meaning* means "interlingual translation". Tafsir, on the other hand, can be explained with the term "intralingual translation". The interlingual translation is the act of translating from one language to another, while intralingual translation is the act of interpreting the signs in a language with explanations, definitions, synonyms or antonyms in that language (Akman, 2017; Jakobson, 1971). Translators who will translate holy books should benefit from the methods and theories of translation science. In this respect, the contribution of TSs to the translation of religious studies is an undeniable fact.

The terms *translation and sociology* frequently appear in the literature in an interdisciplinary context. Since its object is very variable, it is open to many different perspectives and approaches. In the second half of the 20th century, firstly, theorists wanted to add 'scientificness' to the field TSs on the basis of comparative linguistics, and then they made it the research object of applied linguistics. Linguists, who realized the sociological truth, turned to the translator and emphasized that the translator uses language as a social being (Yılmaz, 2018). In light of theories emerging in the field of sociology, TSs has left the narrow field of text and offered the opportunity to see the translator's decisions on a social scale and the translation system as an equivalent whole to other social systems. In the field of translation, there has been a transition from pure text and language-centred approaches to translator-centred and translation-process-centred approaches. TSs has been able to find the holistic perspective of interdisciplinary studies (ISs) and sociology theories. In this sense, the importance of sociological theories in terms of theorizing the practice of translation, the practice of translator behaviour, and observing the structure of the translation field is undeniable.

*Translation and computer technologies* are also two important disciplines that cannot be separated from each other and have to work together. As Odacıoğlu and Köktürk (2015, p.1093) stated "the arrival of technological tools provides a new insight into the traditional translation theories or practices. Considering the needs of translation trainees in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, it is now time to leave traditional models or at least to integrate them into the technology". In Türkiye, research on translation technologies has gained momentum in recent years with the efforts of expert researchers and scientists. While the technical and software aspects of this process are mostly discussed in the science departments, remarkable studies are carried out on translation technologies, which is an interdisciplinary subject, by considering the theoretical aspect of the process in the translation departments.

## METHODOLOGY

The increasing need for translation at the global level has caused TSs to gain importance and increase the number of studies in this field. When the studies in the literature are examined, bibliometric studies on the field of TSs are very few. In fact, it is important to show the importance of TSs and prove its interdisciplinary or transdisciplinary nature. For this aim, bibliometric approach has been used in this study. This approach is concerned with the quantitative analysis of certain characteristics of publications or documents, such as authors, subjects, publication information, cited sources. Based on the bibliometric data obtained, it can be investigated how the scientific communication process takes place in various disciplines (Al and Tonta, 2004). Since it is the numerical analysis of the publications produced by individuals or institutions in a certain area, in a certain period and in a certain region, and the relations between these publications, it can be accepted as a quantitative research method in terms of content analysis and numerical analysis as document analysis (Evren and Kozak, 2014, p. 67). It can basically defined as "a quantitative approach designed to research the knowledge structure, research foci, and the development trends of a research field



based on the analysis of interrelated articles, theses, and books” (Wang, Humblé and Chen, 2019, p.1).

The aim of this study is to examine the studies in the field of Translation Studies (TSs) and related to the interdisciplinary aspect of TSs in Türkiye during the last 30 years. In order to reach the studies carried out in the field of TSs in Türkiye, the Dergipark database was used and a total of 281 articles on the topic of TSs published from 1990 through 2022 were reached and analysed. To reach these studies, the keyword “Translation Studies” has been entered to the Dergipark website. Key words of the studies were taken as reference in order to determine the discipline areas. These studies are primarily divided into two categories, those in the field of TSs and those in ISs. Studies in the field of TSs were grouped by examining them on the basis of year and subject. Then, the distribution of ISs in TSs according to fields was made and then they were analysed.

## FINDINGS

### Translation Studies in Türkiye

When we look at the chronological order of translation studies in Table 1, it is seen that the studies conducted between 1990 and 2000 were mostly in the fields of *translation studies, linguistics, translation theories, approaches and translation criticism*. When we look at the years 2001-2011, it is seen that *translation problems* have started to be mentioned in the literature, *text analyses* have been made and studies have been carried out in this field by being influenced by the theory of *structuralism*. In the last 10 years, it is seen that TSs has emerged as an autonomous discipline. The studies in this field are generally *translation studies and autonomy* (e.g. Çelik Tsonev, 2012), *oral and written translation* (e.g. Dindar, 2020; Özcan, 2019), *feminism and gender studies* (e.g. Demirel and Tarakcioglu, 2019; Demirkol and Ertürk, 2019), *applied studies in this field* (e.g. Köprülü, 2017), *professional ethics and ethics studies, studies on translation examples* (e.g. Çekçi, 2020; Solmaz, 2018), *special field translations (subtitles, sports, cartoons, games, advertisements, news, etc.)* (e.g. Gaga and Ataseven, 2019) and *literary translations and translation strategies* (e.g. Gökayaz and Yücel, 2021).

**Table 1. Translation Studies in the Last 30 Years by Subject**

Year	Subject
1990-2000	Translation Studies
	Linguistics
	Translation Theories
	Translation Approaches
	Criticism of Translation
2001-2011	Translation Issues
	Text Analysis
	Constructivism
2012-2022	Translation Studies and Autonomy
	Oral/Written Translation
	Feminism and Gender Studies
	Applied Studies
	Professional Ethics and Ethical Studies
	Translation Examples and Reviews
	Translation Types (subtitles, sports, cartoons, games, advertisements, news)
	Literary Translations
	Translation Strategies



In Figure 1, looking at the annual distribution of these studies in the field of TSs, it can be seen that the total number of studies in the 10-year period between 1990 and 2009 is so low (N=21). While there was no rapid increase in the studies conducted between the years of 1990-2018, a rapid increase was observed in 2019 and later. In short, in the last 4 years, it is seen that the studies in the field of TSs have gained great momentum.

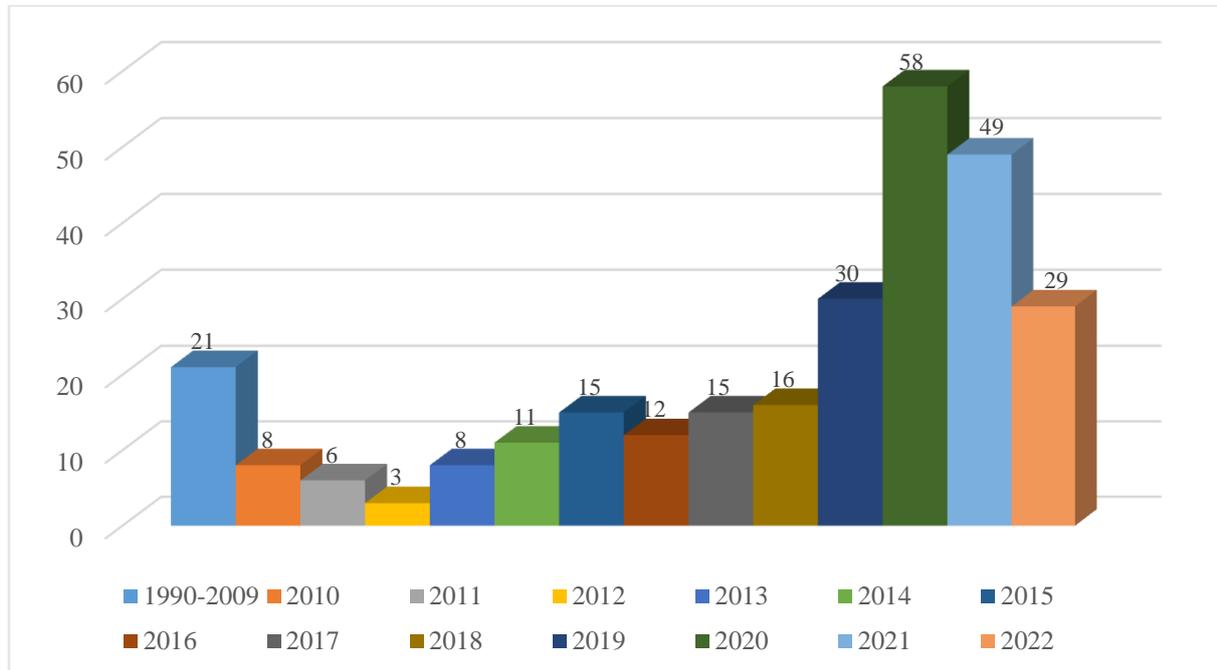


Figure 1. Translation Studies by Years

### Interdisciplinary Studies in Turkiye

According to the findings of the study, it can be concluded that eight different disciplines were integrated into the field of TSs. As seen in Table 2 and Figure 2, these fields are respectively, pedagogy (N=31), cultural studies (N=20), linguistics (N=15), literature (N=9), religious studies (N=9), sociology (N=8), semiotics (N=7) and computer studies (N=5).

Table 2. Fields and Numbers of Interdisciplinary Studies

Interdisciplinary Studies	N
1 Pedagogy	31
2 Cultural Studies	20
3 Linguistics	15
4 Literature	9
5 Religious Studies	8
6 Sociology	8
7 Semiotics	7
8 Computer Technologies	5



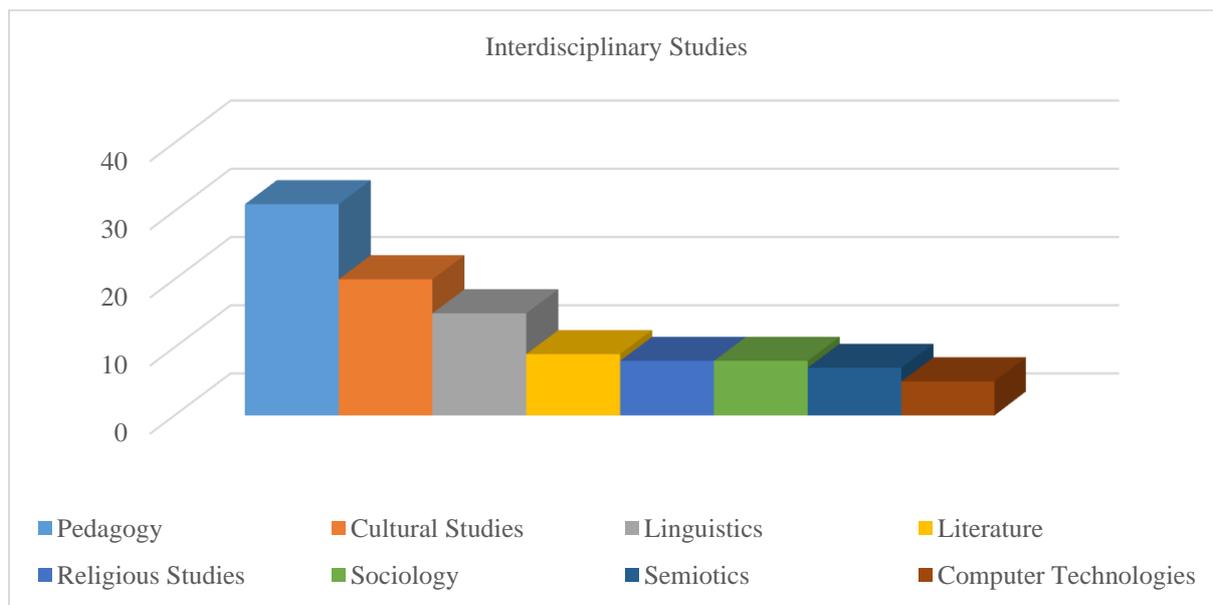


Figure 2. Fields and Numbers of Interdisciplinary Studies

### Translation and Interdisciplinary Studies in Turkiye

As seen in Table 3 and Figure 3, the rates of TSs and ISs in the context of TSs were conducted between 1990-2000, 2001-2011, and 2012-2022 and are very close to each other. At this point, it can be said that even if the number of studies conducted on a yearly basis increases, the rates of TSs and ISs within these studies are in parallel with each other.

Table 3. Translation and Interdisciplinary Studies by Years

	Translation Studies		Interdisciplinary Studies	
	N	%	N	%
<b>1990-2000</b>	4	2,26	4	3,85
<b>2001-2011</b>	15	8,48	12	11,54
<b>2012-2022</b>	158	89,26	88	84,61
<b>Total</b>	177	100	104	100

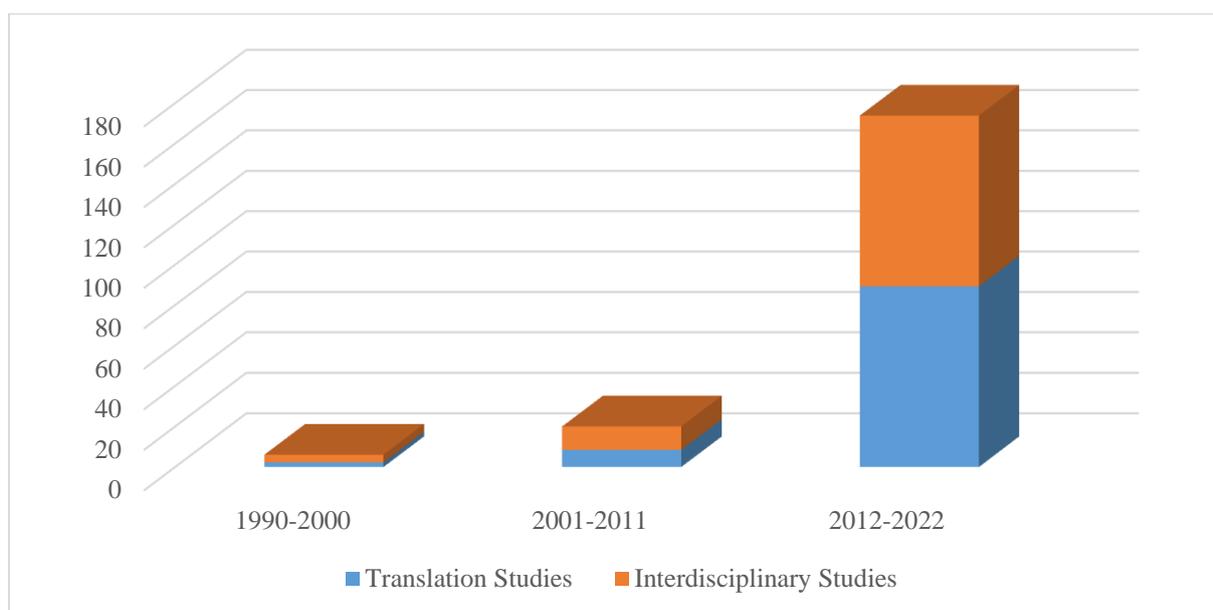


Figure 3. Translation and Interdisciplinary Studies by Years

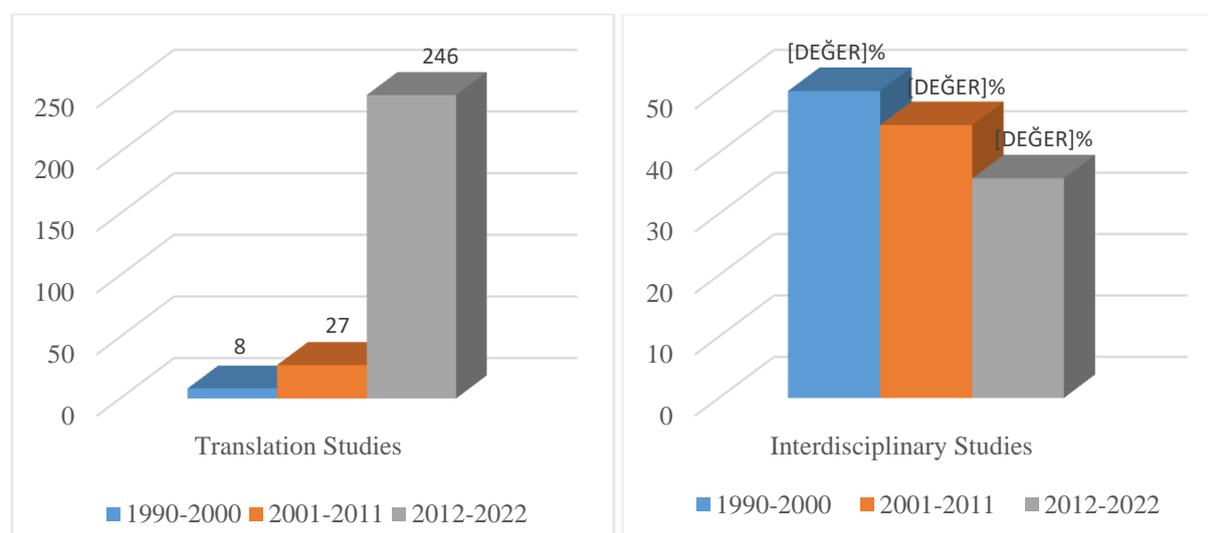


As seen in Table 4, it can be said that studies in the field of TSs have increased considerably in recent years. Half of the studies conducted in the field of TSs between 1990-2000 consists of interdisciplinary studies (50%). In addition, 44.44% of the studies conducted in the field of translation studies between 2001-2011 consists of ISs. Finally, 37.01% of the TSs conducted between 2012-2022 includes ISs. Studies in the field of TSs, which have been carried out since 1990, are increasing rapidly every year. Similarly, ISs are also increasing; however, the rate of ISs among TSs is decreasing on a yearly basis. The biggest reason for this is that TSs are now accepted as an autonomous discipline, and it is on the way to becoming a transdisciplinary science rather than an interdisciplinary one.

**Table 4. Distribution of Interdisciplinary Studies in Translation Studies**

	Translation Studies (N)	Interdisciplinary Studies (N)	%
<b>1990-2000</b>	8	4	50
<b>2001-2011</b>	27	12	44,44
<b>2012-2022</b>	246	88	35,77
<b>Total</b>	281	104	37,01

In short, as can be seen in Figure 4, while studies in the field of TSs have gained momentum in the last 10 years, ISs in the field of TSs have decreased at a similar rate.



**Figure 4. The distribution of Translation Studies and Interdisciplinary Studies**

## CONCLUSION

Translation, which has been needed and emerged from the earliest times of human history, has an old background. As is the case today, translation was needed for various purposes and started to be applied. After a certain period of time, the importance of translation began to be a subject that was discovered and discussed by certain linguists and researchers. In this way, various discussions were held in the field of translation and ideas were put forward. These ideas have started to form the basis for TSs to be a branch of science. In literature, there have been some research on TSs to express the importance of this branch. Rovira-Esteva, Orero and Franco Aixelá (2015) conducted their work to raise awareness of the existence of TS, which deserves careful scrutiny. They presented a bibliometric study on TS in order to understand where TS studies stand, how they progress, and what their status is in other fields. Researchers state that there are over 110 living specialized journals in the field of TSs online or in print. They also emphasized that there are quite a few dictionaries and encyclopaedias in this field that deal with this interdisciplinary field. They also stated that the number of scientific publications in the field (books, chapters in edited books, journal articles, doctorates...) exceeded 60,000, with over 40,000 in the last 20 years. Dong and Chen (2015) also conducted a bibliometric



study based on an analysis of 32,976 references to 2,345 articles in TSs discipline. The articles were taken from 8 TSs journals indexed by the Web of Science (WoS) database from 1999 through 2014. The researchers listed the most prolific authors, most frequently-used title keywords, and the most frequently-cited articles. According to the results, they found that over the past decade TSs has developed rapidly and “core issues in translation studies over the period include sociological translation studies, trends in translation studies development, conference interpreting, translation quality, translator and interpreter identity, translation competence, captioning and subtitling, and translator social status” (p.71). Another study from Liang and Xu (2016) analysed 570 articles in international journals for TSs between the years of 2009-2013 in several SSCI-indexed international journals. They found that translation studies has been becoming a multidimensional and interdisciplinary field of study. Wang, Humblé and Chen (2019) also published an article based on a bibliometric analysis of translations of *The Journey to the West* in Chinese and international academia. The multiple and complementary perspectives in this study were constructive to identify problems and lacunas and point out future directions. According to the results, they found that “this topic has not aroused sufficient attention at home and abroad, which does not commensurate with the canon status of the source text and its long English translation history” (p.9). Çalışkan and Kartal (2021) presented a bibliometric review of the postgraduate theses and dissertations published on translation in Türkiye from 1985 through 2020 in their study. One of the most important results of this study is that there is an increase in the number of postgraduate theses over the years and it shows that translation studies become important in Türkiye. Another result is that most of these studies have been used “text analysis strategy and document analysis as a data gathering technique” (p.37). Despite being aware of the importance and impact of translation, TSs was not accepted as an autonomous discipline in the first place and took its place as a sub-branch of various fields before. However, over the years, in the light of comprehensive studies and theories, TSs has emerged as an autonomous discipline in the literature.

As Akman (2017, p.241) stated, the interdisciplinary feature of TSs has led researchers to take models from different fields and place them on the theoretical base, and on the other hand, the connection of these models with translations has led to the adoption of a multidimensional approach in the field of TSs, rather than one-dimensional area. The multidimensionality of TSs requires it to work together with other disciplines and sciences. The methods that TSs acquired from other sciences contribute to the field in the theoretical framework. Similarly, other sciences also benefit from the theories and methods of TSs and contribute to their own disciplines. In order for a branch of science to maintain its dynamism and go further even after proving its scientific legitimacy, it needs to deal with different disciplines and specializations (Odacıoğlu and Odacıoğlu, 2018).

As can be understood from the results of this study, TSs has an interdisciplinary nature in interaction with other disciplines such as pedagogy, culture, linguistics, sociology, religion, semiotics, and technology. In recent years, it has been seen that ISs have decreased compared to studies in the field of TSs. One of the main reasons for this situation is that TSs has made rapid progress, especially in the last 30 years, and TSs conducted in Türkiye in the last 10 years has moved away from theory-oriented studies to practice-oriented studies. The contents of the studies show that TSs is rapidly advancing towards becoming an autonomous discipline, and there is an increase in the rates of special field studies, gender and feminism studies, translation criticism and translation strategies, and computer-based TSs. This shows that TSs, in addition to being interdisciplinary, interacts with other sub-disciplines, intertwined with different fields of expertise and disciplines, and is rapidly progressing towards becoming transdisciplinary. TSs, about which new ideas are presented every day, will continue to develop and update itself continuously, and in this way, it will shape the future of humanity. All in all, in addition to being an interdisciplinary science, the interaction with many fields such as politics, sociology, linguistics, ethnology, psychology makes it almost impossible to reach a general approach by seeing translation only within certain limits (Güneş, 2010).



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