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A Recent Understanding of Scientific Translation in Turkey Through a Lens of Paratexts

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ABSTRACT

This article attempts to investigate how publishers and translators in Turkey perceive scientific translation/translator in the recent years. Aiming this, an analysis of certain paratexts including titles, front covers, and prefaces (editor's and translator's) located in 26 professional psychotherapy books translated from English into Turkish between 2014 and 2020 was conducted. In the first step of the analysis regarding covers, the findings highlighted that the covers were mainly designed to serve for guiding the reader about the content of the books. In the similar fashion, the titles underwent minor changes in order not to transmit the meaning coded in the source language title inaccurately. In terms of the translators, it was observed that nearly all of the books were translated by psychologists and psychiatrists working alone or as teams. The results also indicated these translators are partially visible with their names appearing in the second cover page and only four books have translator prefaces. One of them was prepared by a translator working as a psychiatrist while the other three prefaces about translation were written by psychiatrists assigned as translation editors. Those prefaces mainly promote and introduce scientific knowledge conveyed in the books. The only aspect mentioned by translator and translation editors regarding translation in the prefaces was way how terms were transferred to the target language. In this context, the study found that the publishers and translators working in the field of scientific translation in recent years tend to follow the mainstream simplistic understanding of scientific translation considering the activity as an informative, faithful, literal, and technical act where professional expertise and transfer of accurate terminology are sufficient.

Key Words: Paratexts, scientific translation, translation producers.

Yan Metinler Aracılığıyla Türkiye'de Modern Bilimsel Çeviri Anlayışı

ÖZET

Bu makale, Türkiye'deki çevirmenler ve yayıncıların, yakın dönemdeki bilimsel çeviri anlayışı hakkındaki fikirlerini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmada, 2014 -2020 yılları arasında İngilizceden Türkçeye çevrilen ve alandaki uzmanlara yönelik 26 psikoterapi kitabındaki başlık, ön kapak, çevirmen ve editör önsözlerinden oluşan yan metinler incelenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular sonucunda bilimsel kitapların bilgi verici ve kaynak metinlere olabildiğince sadık kalınarak çevrilmesi gereken metinler olarak ele alındığı gözlemlenmiştir. Metinlerin ise dil uzmanı olan çevirmenler tarafından değil alan uzmanları olan psikolog ve psikiyatristler tarafından çevrildiği görülmüş fakat bu kişilerin de kısmi olarak görünmez olduğu saptanmıştır. Buna ek olarak, bütüncüde sadece 1 kitapta çevirmen tarafından yazılan önsözün olduğu ve diğer 3 önsözün de psikiyatrist olan çeviri editörleri tarafından yazıldığı gözlemlenmiştir. Önsözlerde kitabın içeriğinin anlatılarak tanıtıldığı ve çeviri sürecine dair sadece terim çevirisi konusuna değinildiği ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu bulgular, çevirmen ve yayıncıların, Türk ve dünya kamuoyundaki bilimsel çeviriyi basit, teknik, ikincil ve yeterli dilbilimsel ve sosyokültürel edinç olmadan sadece art alan bilgisi ve uygun terim bilgisi ile çevrilebilecek bir alan olarak gören hâkim görüşle uyumlu bir algıya sahip olduğunu göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yan metinler bilimsel çeviri, çeviri üreticileri.

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1. Introduction

Beginning with the socio-cultural turns in translation studies, scientific translation is no longer accepted as a direct, objective, and universal transfer of knowledge. As any type of translation, scientific translation is now seen as a variable act constrained by socio-historical contexts. In this respect, an increasing number of researches have dwelled on the relation between those factors and scientific translation activities in the world and Turkey (Montgomery 2000; Pym 2000; Susam Sarajevo 2006; Xiangtao 2007; Eker Roditakis 2010; Olama-Carr 2011; Olahan 2014; Byrne 2014; Arslan and Işıklar-Koçak 2014; Heike 2015, Özmen 2016; Işıklar-Koçak 2016; Olahan 2016). Despite the crucial findings of these studies, these studies seem to be mostly diachronic and it is rare to see studies about the socio-historical account of translations of science in the recent period.

In an attempt to fill this gap, this study aims to explore the recent conception of scientific translation/translators belonging to publishers and translators in an increasingly popular area of mental health-psychotherapy. Publishers and translators are significant agents of translation controlling most of the production process of translations and thus their reception. Through an analysis of titles, covers, and signs of translatorship as well as editor's and translator's prefaces in a corpus of professional psychotherapy books translated from English into Turkish between 20014 and 2020, the study tries to shed light on how scientific translation/translators are perceived and presented by these translation producers. The first part of the study investigates paratexts and their relation with translation studies while the second one presents a literature review concerning paratexts in scientific translation. The third part offers the analysis of titles, covers, editor's and translator's prefaces and the fourth part evaluates the findings within the general framework of scientific translation activities.

Paratexts and Translation

Despite the abundance of studies about the role of paratexts in literary and other types of fictional texts, the research regarding the role of paratexts in scientific translation are limited both in Turkey and the world. The researchers in this area seem to frequently adopt a diachronic point of view in similar with the other studies about scientific translation. The studies in Turkey seem to focus on theoretical texts in humanities such as literature, feminism, and philosophy while the foreign ones concentrate on natural sciences.

The first Turkish study was carried out by Şebnem –Susam Sarajevo (2006). Examining a period of 1960s and 1980s, she dwelled on the travel of structuralism theories of Barthes in Turkish. In the research, Sarajevo tried to understand what kind of an image was constructed for Barthes when his works were introduced into Turkish culture and the underlying socio-historical reasons of that image. Pursuant to this, Çelik (2008) directly analyzed the function of paratexts in fictional and scientific texts. She reviewed the roles of covers, blurbs, acknowledgements, and prefaces in theoretical books of literature, sociology and philosophy translated from Western languages into Turkish between 1970 and 1980. She saw that those peritexts serve mainly for informative purposes for the target culture. They inform about the author, the work and the foundations of the respective theory. Additionally, the paratexts tended to clarify the concepts to make the text comprehensible and clear. The most recent Turkish paratextual study regarding scientific translation is Baghanam's (2016) analysis about how translators manipulate the writing of history. Through a closer look at to translator's notes and end notes, he tried to perceive how translators guided the reader for grasping historical events in the translations of history books

during Tanzimat Period (Reorganization Period) in the Ottoman Empire. The results concluded that the translators employed divergent strategies such as omission or addition of some parts in order to recreate a history conforming to their ideology, aim, and the norms of patronage.

Despite the focus of Turkish scholars on a more contemporary period in terms of paratextual scientific studies, the studies abroad tend to mostly concentrate on historical perspectives with limited attention to the recent past. In 2011, the study of scientific translation was recognized to be a critical area with the publication of the *Translator's* most cited Special Issue "Translation and Science". In that journal, Jooker and Rooryck (2011) and Sanchez (2011) explicitly showed the translator's interventions through the analysis of translator's prefaces in philosophical and neurological texts of the late 1800s. They manifested how translators may guide the reception of the text by their comments shaped by their habitus. Repeating the historical fashion, de Schepper (2014) studied the role of dedications and addresses to the readers in the English translations of historical navigation works from Dutch in 1600s. She reached similar findings with Çelik's study (2008) and concluded that even in the historical times those texts were agents for promoting technical expertise and scientific knowledge.

The studies of paratexts tended to be efficient in reviewing multidimensional roles of critical translatorial agents in the interaction with their own habitus. Poldsaar dwelled on how Michel guided the reader to a certain reading of a book in his author's preface located in the English translation of *Les mots et les choses (The Order of Things)* (1970). Olan (2014)- one of the pioneering researchers on scientific translation- reviewed editor's and translator's prefaces, footnotes, title pages and advertisements of Richard Taylor, founder of the Taylor and Francis publishing house in England of late 1800s. By working Olan (2014) traced how and why Ricard Taylor introduced certain works to the scientific polystem of England in late 1800s. Marie-Alice Belle (2017) looked at the translator's notes and prefaces in the English translations ancient Greek botanic and medical texts. The study showed that the translator was very visible, and he employed the paratexts in order to give information, make the text clear, and correct the mistakes in the information coded in the book.

A notable area in the recent studies of paratextual scientific translation is sexuality and homosexuality. Guo (2016) traced the history of homosexuality in the Republic of China in 1930 through translator's notes in the translation of Havelac Ellis's book titled *Psychology of Sex*. Heyam's research highlighted that paratexts in translations may act as negotiation sites for reducing the clashes between the dominant norms of the society and the content of the book. On the other hand, Weber and Thomas (2014) tried to shed light on how academic collaboration takes place through citations and footnotes in a recent corpus of bioinformatics research articles.

Method and Materials

The study analyzes the titles, front covers, and prefaces (editor's /translator's or allographic) of 26 (twenty-six) professional psychotherapy books translated from English into Turkish between 2000 and 2020. The books and their translations are generally composed of 400-500 pages and are generally the main books known books The books in the corpus were chosen according to the type of psychotherapy and the diseases they cover. In order to have a comprehensive understanding, the books that define the same general psychotherapy and those offering treatment for the same disease/s/s were excluded from the corpus. The books in the corpus are general books presenting information about divergent types of psychotherapy such as schema therapy, acceptance and commitment therapy, Jungian therapy, reality psychotherapy, play therapy, group therapy, and cognitive behavioral therapy. The second category of

books define psychotherapy methods for the treatment of specific mental disorders such as anxiety disorders, depression, schizophrenia, borderline personality disorder, and dissociative personality disorder.

Nearly all of the publishers in the corpus may be defined as general publishers specialized in literature and arts/humanities. Only two publishers are specialized ones; the first one is Psikonet Yayınları which is a specialized publisher only presenting books in psychiatry/psychology books. The second one is İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları working as a scholarly publishing house and it is owned by a foundation university in Turkey. The books, publishers and the type of publishers are presented below:

Table 1. *The books, publishers, and the type of publishers.*

Number	Original Name of the Book	Translation	Publisher
1	Psikolojik Danışma Becerileri	The Skilled Helper: A Problem Management and Opportunity-Development Approach to Helping	Kaknüs Yayınları (Kaknüs Publications) /General Publisher
2	İleri Düzey Oyun Terapisi	Advanced Play Therapy	Pinhan Yayıncılık (Pinhan Publishing) /General Publisher
3	Grup Psikoterapisinin Teori ve Pratiği	The Theory and Practice of Group Psychotherapy	Kabalıcı Yayınevi (Kabalıcı Publishing) General Publisher
4	Modern Psikoterapiler	Current Psychotherapies	Kaknüs Yayınları (Kaknüs Publishing) /General Publisher
5	Şizofreninin Bilişsel Terapisi	The Cognitive Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia	Psikonet Yayınları (Psikonet Publishing) Specialized Publisher
6	Kanser Hastaları ile Psikoterapi: Bireysel Anlam Odaklı Psikoterapi	Individual Meaning Centered Psychotherapy for Patients with Advanced Cancer	Psikonet Yayınları (Psikonet Publishing) Specialized Publisher
7	Kişilerarası Psikoterapi	Interpersonal Psychotherapy	Okuyan Us Yayıncılık (Okuyan US Publishing) General Publisher
8	Narratif Terapi	Narrative Therapy	Okuyan Us Yayıncılık (Okuyan US Publishing) /General Publisher
9	Varoluşçu Psikoterapi	Existentialist Psychotherapy	Okuyan Us Yayıncılık (Okuyan US Publishing) /General Publisher
10	Birey Odaklı Psikoterapiler	Individual Centered Psychotherapies	Okuyan Us Yayıncılık (Okuyan US

			Publishing)/General Publisher
11	EMDR-Göz Hareketleriyle Duyarsızlaştırma ve Yeniden İşleme: Temel Prensipler, Protokoller ve Prosedürler	Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR): Basic Principles, Protocols, and Procedures	Okuyan Us Yayıncılık (Okuyan US Publishing)/General Publisher
12	Ergen Terapisi	Treating Adolescents	Totem Yayıncılık (Totem Publishing) /General Publisher
13	Şema Terapi: Klinisyenin Rehberi	Schema Therapy: Distinctive Features	Psikonet Yayıncılık (Psikonet Publishing) /Specialized Publisher
14	Şema Terapi: Ayırıcı Özellikler	Schema Therapy: Distinctive Features	Psikonet Yayıncılık (Psikonet Publishing) /Specialized Publisher
15	Sınırdaki Kişilik Bozukluğu için Şema Terapi	Schema Therapy for Borderline Personality Disorders	Psikonet Yayıncılık/ (Psikonet Publishing) Specialized Publisher
16	Yeme Bozuklukları ve Bilişsel Terapi	Eating Disorders and Cognitive Psychotherapy	Psikonet Yayıncılık (Psikonet Publishing)/Specialized Publisher
17	Travma Terapisinin İlkeleri	Principles of Trauma Therapy	Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayıncılık/ (Bilgi University Publishing) Specialized Publisher
18	Dissiyatif Kimlik Bozukluğu Terapisi	Treating Dissociative Personality Disorder	Totem Yayıncılık (Totem Publishing) General Publisher
19	ACT'yi Kolay Öğrenmek	ACT Made Simple: An Easy To Read Primer on Acceptance and Commitment Therapy	Litera Yayıncılık (Litera Publishing) General Publisher
20	Anksiyete Bozuklukları ve Fobiler	Anxiety Disorders and Phobias	Litera Yayıncılık (Litera Publishing)/General Publisher
21	Bilişsel Terapi ve Duygusal Bozukluklar	Cognitive Psychotherapy and Emotional Disorders	Litera Yayıncılık (Litera Publishing) /General Publisher
22	Kısa Süreli Grup Terapileri	Short Term Group Psychotherapies	Pegasus Yayınları (Pegasus Publishing) /General Publisher
23	Lacancı Psikanalize Giriş	Introduction to Lacanian Psychoanalysis	Encore Yayınları (ncore Publishing) General Publisher

24	Evinizdeki Terapist: Klinisyenin Rehberi	Mind Over Mood	Altın Kitabevleri (Altın Publishing House//General Publisher
25	Depresyonun Terapisi	Treating Depression	Totem Yayıncılık (Totem Publishing) /General Publisher
26	Şizofreninin Terapisi	Treating Schizophrenia	Totem Yayıncılık (Totem Publishing) /General Publisher

In order to understand the perception of translators and publishers concerning scientific translation, titles and covers were firstly analyzed. Pursuant to those signs of translatorship and prefaces were examined.

Titles

Genette (1997, p. 74) suggests that titles perform as the “first conversation” between a reader and the author who is introducing himself. They are the means of guiding the reader’s approach and construction of the text. He lists three functions of them as: To identify the work 2) To designate subject matter 3) To tempt the reader (Genette,1997, p.75). However, he adds that (1975, p.76) the first is obligatory while the other two are supplementary and optional. This is based on the grounds that all titles may not directly inform about the content or tempt the reader.

The titles in both source and translated corpus undertook two functions clearly. They are all rhematic titles (Informing about the content) and thematic (Informing about the genre). (McLean 1991). But they do not have the intention to tempt the reader because of the informative and content-oriented nature of scientific texts. In an attempt to be faithful to the original in order not to lose or transfer any information inaccurately, the titles in the translated corpus were generally rendered in literal fashion. 18 of the titles of 27 books underwent minor changes in the Turkish translations while 9 of the titles were translated in a word for word fashion. The first changes in the titles include omissions of sub-titles to make the titles short and clear and maintain easy comprehension and remembrance. For instance, the title “Cognitive Therapy of Schizophrenia: Guides to Individualized Practice” was transmitted in Turkish as “**Şizofrenin Bilişsel Terapisi**” with the omission of the sub- title. Similarly, the title “Anxiety and Phobia: A Cognitive Perspective” was translated as “**Anksiyete ve Fobiler**” by the omission of the second part. But these titles were all given in full on the title page.

The other titles in this group were altered to make the target language title compatible with the target language structure and to be clear and informative. For instance, the titles of Yalom’s series “Treating Depression or Treating Schizophrenia” were shifted to “**Depresyon Terapisi**” indicating that the treatment model is psychotherapy. The literal translation of the title is “**Depresyonu Tedavi Ederken.**” But such title may have implied general methods of treatment (medication, tests or nutrition) for the reader rather than psychotherapy. Thus, the translator manipulated this change for a precise understanding of the book content. In the third case, the titles were shortened and naturalized to be more reader friendly. The title “ACT Made Simple: An Easy to Read-Primer on Acceptance and Commitment Therapy” may be literally translated into Turkish as “**Basitleştirilmiş ACT: Kabul ve Kararlılık Terapisinin İlkeleri için Okuması Kolay Hızlı bir Başlangıç.**” But the title was modulated as “**ACT’yi Kolay Öğrenmek: İlkeler ve Ötesi için Hızlı bir Başlangıç**” which is more natural, shorter,

and influential in the target language. The other titles were literally brought into Turkish. To exemplify, “Interpersonal Psychotherapy” was converted to “**Kişilerarası Psikoterapi**” and Existentialistic Humanistic Therapy was rendered as “**Varoluşçu Hümanistik Terapi.**”

Front Covers

During the analysis of covers, the covers appeared to fall into two main categories 1-Covers with images 2-Covers without images. Besides, the covers tended to display the features of Kovala’s classification of paratexts (1996, p.127) encompassing four types: 1-The modest paratext: The kind of paratext that only gives the necessary information (title, author and price) 2-Illustrative paratext: The kind of paratext that includes illustrations on the back and front cover and inside of the book.3-Informative paratext: The one that presents information about the work, author and translation.

Covers with images (CI)

In the corpus, 19 of the 26 books have real photos and artistic images on them and fall into the category of illustrative paratexts while 7 of them do not have any images on them and can be classified as modest paratexts. 2 of 18 illustrative covers reflect the content in a direct way with real photos. As seen in Figure 1 the cover of the book “**Modern Psikoterapiler**” includes photos representing divergent types of psychotherapy such as couple therapy, therapy for children and adolescents and family therapy. On the other hand, the other books (16) indirectly represent the content by making use of certain signs evoking the content. For instance, the cover of the book “**İleri Düzey Oyun Terapisi**” (Figure 2) features the images of toys animals, babies and child clothes symbolizing children as target patients and imply the treatment of children with plays. Likewise, Irvin Yalom’s book “**Depresyon Terapisi** (Figure 3)” about depression therapy has a faded and bended flower on its cover underlining the sad feelings experienced in depression. As for the colors, the books in CI group are generally presented in plain covers of dark blue, green, gray, white and pastel (pink) colors. More than that, it was noted some of the books focused

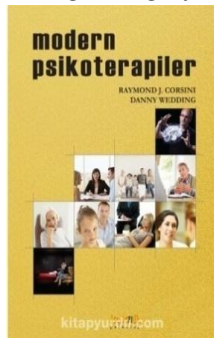


Figure 1

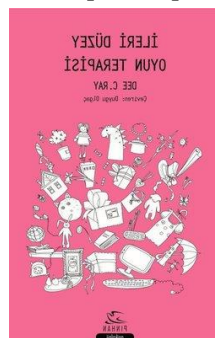


Figure 2

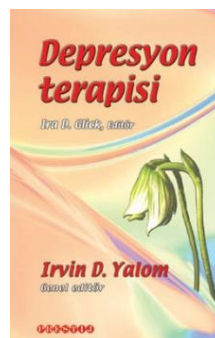


Figure 3

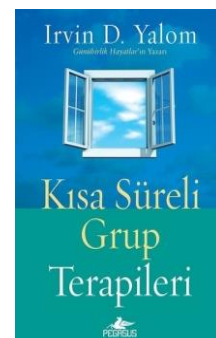


Figure 4

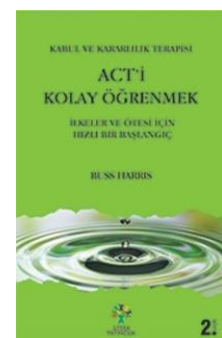


Figure 5

on the advantages of the content rather than employing direct signs about the content. To give an example the book, “**Kısa Süreli Grup Terapileri**” displays a window (Figure 4) opening to a bright blue sky and this signifies freedom and happiness that may come after therapy. The cover of the book “**ACT’yi Kolay Öğrenmek**” (Figure 5) features a water drop falling into a mass of water making it larger. Here, the water drop may be interpreted as the application of psychotherapy to one’s life making it improved as a single drop does to the mass of water.

Depending on these, it may be argued that the covers in CI serve for informative functions and explicitly or implicitly introduce the content of the book to the reader. Their plain covers rather than artistic and colorful/shining covers of literary texts are in compatible with serious and knowledge-oriented nature of scientific books. The publishers are all visible in the covers of the books; their names and emblem are located under the lower part of the covers. So, the covers may be interpreted as promotional and informative.



Figure 6



Figure 7

Covers without images (CWI)

The books with no images on the cover (CWI) are modest, informative, and promotional paratexts whereby the name of the author, the title and the logo of the publisher are stated. They belong to the same scientific publishing house titled "Psikonet" specializing in only psychiatry books. It is owned and controlled by psychiatrists and psychologists who are well-known experts of a certain type of therapy-schema therapy. Interestingly, the books have no images on the covers and the front covers are standard white covers accompanied with eye catching colors such as purple, red or orange. The titles are written in these eye-catching colors with big typefaces while the names of authors are mentioned in significantly smaller typefaces at the top of the covers. The use of such colors and big typefaces make the front covers more eye-catching, tempting, easily recognizable and thus more promotional (Figure 6 and Figure 7).

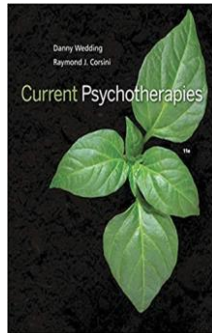


Figure 8

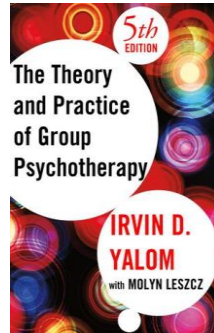


Figure 9



Figure 10

On the other hand, the smaller typefaces of the author's name compared to the large title foreground the content of the book rather than the author. Similar with the CI, the name and logo of the publisher are presented under the lowest part. Compared to the target texts, the source books mostly do not have any images on them. 16 of the original front-covers of the books have no images on them while only 10 of them are presented with images. Except 2 books, all of the books in the group having covers with images (SCI) are presented with images that bears no relation with the content and neither of them has real images. For instance, the front cover of the book titled "**Current Psychotherapies**" (Figure 8) has flowers on a white surface failing to comply with the content. Likewise, the cover of the book "The Theory and Practice of Group Psychotherapy" (Figure 9) exhibits pink circles on a light purple surface. The covers of the 2 books exhibiting related images with the content are presented with signs evoking the content rather than directly revealing the content. For instance, the book "**Advanced Play Therapy**" (Figure 9) and has a lego portrait on them while the book "**An Introduction to Lacanian Psychoanalysis**" (Figure 10) shows a mother feeding the baby and a father looking them at a further point in an ancient scene. Such content is easily understandable to a reader knowing the theory of psychoanalysis. Most of the front covers in the source language do not refer to the publisher's name or logo. Only 9 original books have the publisher's name or logo on the front cover

Within the framework of the findings, it may be suggested that the front covers were designed in line with the aim of scientific texts and their translation. The target book covers are more informative than the source ones they try to guide the reader about the content. The analysis also showed that the identity of publishers is crucial in the designing of covers. Turkish publishers are all publishers publishing in literature and social sciences thereby mixed ones and so it is plausible to commercialize the covers in order to boost sales while the source ones seem to have a more neutral and non-commercial attitude following the norms of scholarly non-profit publishing.

Signs of Translation/Translatorship

The analysis of the signs of translation/translatorship manifested those publishers tend to contemplate 1) scientific translation as subordinate to the indigenous writing and 2-technical and derivative activity conducted by professional -expert-translators- 3-as an act of literal and neutral act of transfer without aesthetic and creative considerations.4-an act where fidelity to the content is critical.

The works in the corpus seem to be presented as original works rather than foregrounding that they are translations. All of the books in the corpus mention that the book is a translation in the title page except 2 of them. In the 25 of the books in the corpus, the names of the translators were written in the title page

while 2 publishers preferred to write on the front cover. The name of the translators was generally subordinated to author's name in terms of the position and the typeset, but 11 books feature the translator's name in the same typefaces with those of the authors. The translators whose names were stated on the front cover are reputable psychologists and psychiatrists, but their professional title was not mentioned on the cover. So, translators assume only partial visibility and subordinate position when compared to the authors. On the other hand, 30 of 34 translators in the corpus are psychologists but their professional titles are not expressed in that title page but 6 are mentioned in the back part of the first title page. Differently from the tradition of literary translation where the whole translation is conducted by a single translator so as not to have any stylistic shifts that may damage the final production, it is observed that translations in the corpus were carried out by a team of two and more persons. 9 books in the corpus were translated by these teams with two, four and even six persons. This attempt may be grounded on the assumption that stylistic shifts are unavoidable in a teamwork but they may be tolerated in scientific work where the content and terminology stand as the main criteria. Remarkably, nothing is said about who did which part or the process of translation making the translators and thus translation invisible. Consequently, translators tend to have less power in terms of shaping the texts as translatorial agents when compared to publishers.

The conception of scientific translation as a technical expertise is also obvious in the employment of editors. 8 of the books are edited by the psychiatrists and their professional titles were introduced with their name in the title page above the names of translators. 3 of them were labeled "Editors" with their professional title, 2 of them were presented as "Reeditors", 2 of them "Translation Editors" and 1 was defined as the "Project Editor."

In terms of the signs of the translatorship, most of the books use the expression "**Çeviren**" (9 books) and this is followed by the title "**İngilizceden Çeviren**" (8 books), "**Türkçesi**" (6 books) **Çeviri** (2) **Çevirmenler** (2). While the use of "**Çeviren, Çeviri, Çevirmenler**" (13) are general and neutral statements, it does not seem to be the case for the higher percentage of "**İngilizceden çeviren**" or "**Türkçesi**." The statement of the source language may be grounded on various reasons. First, psychology is mainly an American discipline and most of the notable researches are carried out by the American researchers. In this vein, the symbolic and cultural capital (Bourdieu 1986) owned by the American psychology community serves as a means of manipulation for its better reception. The publisher may seem to utilize such capital for making the target book a reliable, crucial and a prestigious source leading to the increase of its sales. Furthermore, it may be due to the nature of scientific translation. Accuracy and faithfulness stand as the most crucial factor in transmission of scientific knowledge and thus the publisher may have written the source language to be seen as following the correct norms. The third high percentage is seen in the expression "**Türkçesi**" which is a general tradition for the translations in the Turkish culture.

Prefaces

Genette describes prefaces as "any introductory (preludial or postludial) text creating a discourse on the subject of the book" and classifies them in different modes to their location, time of appearance, senders, and addresses (Genette, 1997, p. 161-196.). Spatial-Prefaces that are located at the beginning of the core text are called *prefaces* while the ones that are published at the end of the text are postfaces. The ones that are published at any time with the core text are written are defined as original and the latter ones are named *later and delayed prefaces*. Sender: The prefaces by real authors whose names are explicitly written in the book are *authentic* and authorial while the ones that are sent by real third persons other

than the author are called “*authentic allographic prefaces*” and if the prefaces are sent by fictional characters, they are considered as *fictive prefaces*. **Addresses:** The addressees of the prefaces are generally the readers of the book (*public preface*) but sometimes the preface may be designed for a special group or person (*privileged preface*).

Whatever its category, prefaces are explicitly connotative in nature. They are expressive texts providing commentary regarding the text to persuade the reader in different directions mainly buying/reading the text. Just by looking at the preface, the reader can understand the content and the reasons for buying the book. Written by authors, editors, translators or third persons, they aim to motivate “the reader to get the book read, to get it read properly”, (Genette 1997, p.197). Coupled with that, they show the importance and the reasons to read the text providing a valuation for the text (Genette 1997, pp. 196-236). They also inform the reader about “how the text is structured, its genre, style the order to read, the ideology of the author, the conflicts between the patronage and the author /translator the relations between various translatorial agents, the circumstances in which it is written, the intention of the author, responses to criticisms or the changes in the new editions (Genette 1997, pp. 196-236).

Translator’s Prefaces

As suggested in the first part, Genette defines translation as a type of paratext on the grounds that it is just a commentary of the original and considers the translator’s preface as an allographic preface since the translation is not the author of the source text. On the other hand, as Tahir-Gürçağlar (2013, p. 4) rightly asserts translators may be admitted as “authors” given the creative force they exert in shaping the target text and thus it is also possible to accept translator’s prefaces as authorial prefaces. On the other hand, Tahir-Gürçağlar (2013, p.5) later draws attention to the fact that translator’s prefaces are not author’s prefaces since they tend to provide information about the target text which is generally absent in the original preface and takes them into a separate category as this study does.

Translator’s prefaces are one of the important footprints to show the translator’s presence and to maintain the visibility of translator in a work (Dimitriu 2008; Bikmaniene 2018). They undertake many tasks; they are the sites where the translator explains the work, its socio-historical context, the author, the motives for selecting the work, the translation strategies, norms and problems or instructs and guides the reader for a specific reading the book etc. (Dimitriu 2008). Depending on these, translator’s prefaces are traces of the conception of translation within a specific society in a specific time and are signs of the power relations between translators and other translatorial agents (Karadağ 2013, p.2). The absence of translator prefaces leads to the invisibility of translator and result in marginalization of the translator (Bassnett,1997, p.80).

Neither of the books in the corpus has translator prefaces except one. Such absence reveals that publishers conceive the detailing of the work or translator and the translation process unnecessary. The only book where a translator preface is located is titled “Lacancı Psikanaliz’e Giriş” and was translated by Özgür Ögütçen who is a psychiatrist specialized in Lacanian psychology. He is one of the translators whose name was indicated on the cover because of his high symbolic capital. The translator’s preface written by him is a long preface composed of 5 pages. In the preface, Ögütçen details Lacanian views and employs the preface as a means to explain the scope and significance of the content of the book rather than presenting a comprehensive account of the translation process. The translator places his

views about the translation only in the last page with two paragraphs and those paragraphs are full of comments only being related to the translation of terminology.

The views of Ögütçen about scientific translation seem to reflect that he perceives scientific translation as an act where the accurate transfer of terms and fidelity to meaning of terms are central and critical rather than other structural or cross-cultural aspects. He explains this in his words: **“Lacancı psikanalizde kimi kavramların Türkçe’ye ilk kez çevrildiğini ve bu kavramların çevrilseler bile çoğunun klinisyenlerin gündelik pratiğinde henüz yer edip kullanılmadığını göz önünde bulundurarak bazı kavramların değiştirebileceklerini kabul etmek gerekiyor.”** (*It is important to note that to note that some concepts in psychoanalysis were translated into Turkish for the first time. Even they had been translated before, clinicians may not have adopted them into their daily practice. As a consequence, these concepts may be subject to future modifications.*) Owing to his scientific expertise, Ögütçen also feels himself as a translator free to alter the established target terms for achieving accuracy, eliminating ambiguity and providing better conveyance of information in his words: **“Ama yanlış bulduğum ve kafa karıştırıcı olduğunu düşündüğüm yerleri değiştirmekte tereddüt etmedim.”** (*But I did not hesitate to change the expressions that I found wrong or confusing.*) Despite presenting information about the transfer of terms, Ögütçen does not give any examples of his interventions turning to the translation process into a vague one for the readers.

Other Prefaces

It has been observed that all books have the translations of the editor’s or allographic prefaces belonging to the original book whereas only four books have prefaces regarding translation. The limited number of prefaces regarding the translated version in contrast to large number of original work prefaces underlines the fidelity to original and the presentation of the translations as a copy of the original work. The prefaces in the translated version were written by real third persons after several years following the original publication of the works. So, they are allographic, authentic and later prefaces (Genette,1997, p. 161-196). Two of them were written by a translation editor, one by a series editor and one is written by a reputable expert of the related psychotherapy model. All the prefaces are generally one or two pages and only one of them is 4 pages. To Genette, allographic prefaces operate on 2 levels 1-Presenting the text: offering information about the work, author, genre or place of the work. 2- Recommending the text by a third person whose reputation is better established than the writer in an explicit or implicit way. All allographic prefaces in the corpus carry out these functions. Given the high symbolic capital of these persons, the prefaces also aim to boost the credibility and prestige of the book in the eyes of readers. Despite longer scratches of information about the content and its significance, the prefaces discuss about the translator/translation process only in a few lines and two of them even them did not offer the name of the translator making the voice of translators totally muted.

The prefaces clarified that third persons regard translation as 1) an act to be done in a careful and elaborate manner. 2- a process to facilitate the comprehension of the source text. For instance, Tahir Özakkaş who is the translation editor of the book *“Anksiyete Bozuklukları ve Fobiler (Anxiety Disorders and Phobias)”* states in the preface of the book: **“Yazarın kolay ve anlaşılır dili, mütercimim başarılı çalışması kitabın anlaşılmasını mümkün kılmıştır.”** (*The fluent and clear style of the author and the successful work of the translator made the book comprehensible*). Apart from that, the conception of scientific translation as a technical expertise and a field where the accurate transfer of terms is central continues to be the dominant norm in the eyes of these editors. The project editor of the book *Evinizdeki Terapist Dr.Emel Stroup* writes: **“Bu kitabın hem çevirisini hem de çeviri editorlüğünü üstlenen Klinik**

Psikolog Deniz Dağdayıran titizliğiyle psikoloji konusundaki yetkinliğini çeviriye entegre etmiştir.” (*Deniz Dağdayıran, Clinical Psychologist, who undertook both the translation and translation editing of the book integrated her proficiency in psychology into the translation.*) On the other hand, Tahir Özakaş who is the translation editor of the book titled **“Bilişsel Terapi ve Duygusal Bozukluklar”** asserts the importance of accurate transfer of terms as a motive for the retranslation of the book in his words: **“Söz konusu kitabın ikinci baskısı 2005 yılındaki ilk baskısındaki psikoterapi terimlerinin Türkçe karşılıklarının oturmamasından kaynaklanan tercüme aksamaları, alandan gelen yapıcı eleştiriler bağlamında gözden geçirilerek ve terminolojik anlamda gerekli müdahaleleri yapılandırarak alandaki profesyonellere yeniden sunulmaktadır.** (*The second edition of this book is being presented to professionals after a second review and corrections in the terminology. The first edition included some translation terminological problems in terms of their equivalence and thus they were modified following the constructive criticisms of the field experts and necessary interventions.*)

Conclusion

This study attempted to reveal how scientific translation/translators are currently perceived by publishers, editors and translators and in a corpus of 26 professional psychotherapy books translated from English into Turkish. The study conducted a peritextual analysis of these books with an emphasis on the titles, front covers, signs of translation/translatorship, and prefaces. The results of the analysis of titles and covers showed that these translation producers see scientific translation as an informative activity where accuracy, precision and faithfulness to the source title/content are the rules. Coupled with this, scientific translation is found to be closely linked to the identity of the publisher. Due to the fact that most of the publishers introducing translations are general commercial publishers, the covers are promotional. On the other hand, the source books are structured with the neutral and non-informative covers owing to the fact that they are mostly published by non-profit scholarly publishers. The review of translatorship, editor’s and translator’s prefaces highlighted that the publishers also seemed to continue holding the dominant understanding of scientific translation as a direct, technical, and neutral act where conveying information and terms are prior than structural/cultural aspects. Nearly all the translators and the editors (whose names are given) are psychiatrists and psychologists working alone or in teams carrying out translation as a secondary activity. These actors are capable of knowing the exact terms in the field, but they may have limited knowledge in translation as a linguistic and cultural expertise. On the other hand, translators are nearly all invisible with very limited power in controlling the texts and marginalized with the absence of translator’s prefaces and their names on the front cover or the existence of very limited remarks about their contributions to the study in the editor’s prefaces. Similarly, the act of translation is also rarely mentioned in the editor’s prefaces implying its perception as a secondary and unimportant activity. Such invisibility of both phenomena also devalued the act of scientific translation and prioritized the indigenous work and meaning of the content as in many types of translation (Venuti, 1995).

These results tend to confirm that the current conception of scientific translation/translators by translators and publishers in the field of psychotherapy are similar with the dominant understanding of scientific translation/translator in Turkey and in the world. Despite the changing sociocultural contexts and increasing importance of translation in transmitting scientific knowledge ever than before, the translation producers the context of this corpus of professional psychotherapy books appear to pursue their conservative and simplistic approach to scientific translation/translators.

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