

NETWORK-1

OCTOBER
10-12
IZMIR
TURKEY



**INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON
CIRCULATION
OF IDEAS,
CONCEPTS, WORKS
AND OTHER
THINGS**



EGE UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE CIRCULATION OF IDEAS,
CONCEPTS, WORKS AND OTHER THINGS

Organized by:

Ege University Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies

E-ISBN: 978-605-338-394-9

Contact

Ege Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü

İdari ve Mali İşler Daire Başkanlığı

Basım ve Yayınevi Şube Müdürlüğü Bornova-İzmir

Phone: +90 232 342 12 52

E-mail: basimveyayinevisbm@mail.ege.edu.tr

Web: <https://basimveyayinevi.ege.edu.tr/>

Date of Publication: December 2022



Bu çalışma, Creative Commons Atıf 4.0 Uluslararası lisansı (CC BY 4.0) ile lisanslanmıştır. Bu lisans, yazarlara atıf yapmak koşulu ile metni paylaşmanıza, kopyalamanıza, dağıtmanıza ve iletmenize; metni uyarlamak ve metnin ticari kullanımına (ancak sizi veya eseri kullanımınızı desteklediklerini ileri sürecek şekilde değil) izin verir.

The work (as defined below) is provided under the terms of this creative commons public license ("ccpl" or "license"). This license allows reusers to copy and distribute the material in any medium or format in unadapted form only, for noncommercial purposes only, and only so long as attribution is given to the creator.

NETWORK- I
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE CIRCULATION OF IDEAS,
CONCEPTS, WORKS AND OTHER THINGS

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Conference Organizing Committee:

Ahu Selin ERKUL YAĞCI
Selahattin KARAGÖZ

Editor:

Selahattin KARAGÖZ

International Scientific Committee:

Prof. Atilla SİLKÜ (Ege University Department of American Culture and Literature)

Prof. Billur TEKKÖK (Başkent University Department of Art History and Museology)

Prof. Emine BOGENÇ DEMİREL (Bilkent University Department of Translation and Interpretation)

Prof. Füsün BİLİR ATASEVEN (Bilkent University Department of Translation and Interpretation)

Prof. Mustafa Hamdi SAYAR (İstanbul University- Department of Ancient Languages and Cultures)

Prof. Neslihan KANSU YETKİNER (İzmir University of Economics English Translation and Interpreting Department)

Prof. Nicholas K. RAUH (Purdue University Department of Classical Studies)

Prof.Özlem BERK ALBACHTEN (Bogaziçi University Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies)

Prof. Remzi YAĞCI (Dokuz Eylül University Department of Museum Studies)

Prof. Sue-Ann Harding (Queen's University Belfast School of Arts, English and Languages)

Prof. Şehnaz Tahir GÜRÇAĞLAR (York University Glendon Campus)

Assoc. Prof. Elif KESER KAYAALP (Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi- Department of Museum Studies),

Assoc. Prof. Müge İŞIKLAR KOÇAK (Dokuz Eylül University Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies)

Assoc. Prof. Sabine LADSTÄTTER (Wissenschaftliche Direktorin und Leiterin Abt. Historische Archäologie)

Assoc. Prof. Şule DEMİRKOL ERTÜRK (Bogaziçi University Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies)

Assoc. Prof. Züleyha ÇETİNER ÖKTEM (Ege University Department of English Language and Literature)

Assistant Prof. Oğuz YARLIĞAŞ (İstanbul Medeniyet University- Department of Ancient Languages and Cultures)

Dr. Simge YILMAZ (Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen)

Special Thanks to

Furkan AKA (Ege University Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies)

Dr. Gülden HATİPOĞLU (Ege University Department of English Language and Literature)

Ramazan SARAL (Ege University Department of English Language and Literature)

Uğur YILMAZ (Ege University Department of American Culture and Literature)

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Prof. Sue ANN-HARDING (Queen's University Belfast)
Prof. Neslihan KANSU-YETKİNER (İzmir University of Economics)

INVITED SPEAKERS

Prof. Remzi YAĞCI (Dokuz Eylül University)
Prof. Mustafa Hamdi SAYAR (Istanbul University)

PARTICIPANTS (in alphabetical order)

Ahmet Anıl AYGÜN (Yıldız Technical University)
Dr. Ahu Selin ERKUL YAĞCI (Ege University)
Dr. Aslı ARABOĞLU (Trakya University)
Çiğdem TAŞKIN GEÇMEN (İstanbul Medipol University)
Dr. Duygu TEKGÜL-AKIN (Bahçeşehir University)
Prof. Emine BOGENÇ DEMİREL (Bilkent University)
Dr. Esen KAYA (Afyon Kocatepe University)
Furkan AKA (Ege University)
Gamza HASDEMİR BOZKUŞ (Dicle University)
Dr. Gülden HATİPOĞLU (Ege University)
Dr. Gülden TANER (Izmir University of Economics)
Dr. Iğın AKTENER (İzmir University of Economics)
Dr. Kerem GEÇMEN (İstanbul Medipol University)
Dr. Naciye SAĞLAM (Fırat University)
Prof. Neslihan KANSU-YETKİNER (İzmir University of Economics)
Ramazan SARAL (Ege University)
Dr. Selahattin KARAGÖZ (Ege University)
Dr. Seyhan BOZKURT JOBAPUNTRA (Yeditepe University)
Dr. Simge YILMAZ (Justus-Liebig University of Giessen)
Şahin TAŞKAYA (Ege University)
Dr. Şule DEMİRKOL (Bogaziçi University)
Uğur YILMAZ (Ege University)
Dr. Ülkü KARA (Manisa Celal Bayar University)
Dr. Ümit TÜRE-PEKEL (Yeditepe University)

ABSTRACTS AND BIOS

Keynote Speech

Prof. Sue ANN-HARDING

Bio

Sue-Ann Harding is Professor in Translation and Intercultural Studies at Queen's University Belfast, where she is the Director of the Centre for Translation and Interpreting. Her research interests are in social narrative theory as a mode of inquiry into translations and translated events, with a particular interest in sites of conflict and narrative contestation. She has a diverse research profile, publishing on Russia's 2004 Beslan hostage disaster; institutional literary translation in Qatar, the translation of police interviews in South Africa; Arabic and Russian translations of Frantz Fanon's writings; resonances between narrative and complexity theory, and translation processes in NGO development impact assessment research projects in Africa's Sahel. Her most recent book, *An Archival Journey through the Qatar Peninsula: Elusive and Precarious*, is published by Palgrave Macmillan (2022).

Abstract

Rather than lines of kinship and descent connecting people in family 'trees', as so popularly imagined in anthropology, genealogy and family histories, Tim Ingold argues for a more processual, relational approach to the passing along of knowledge, culture, narrative and memory. Family life is not a series of connections but 'a braid of lines that continually extends as life proceeds' (Ingold 2016, 122). This presentation explores this assumption, together with Ingold's concept of tasks – 'the constitutive acts of dwelling' (2000, 195) – to suggest that amateur family historians are translators. They braid together – translate – the scattered classificatory knowledge (facts, dates, records, documents) into storied knowledge (Ingold 2011, 159-161), bringing the unknown,

the lost and the forgotten into the ongoing present so that it can be told, retold and remembered. This is especially so when increasing temporal and geographical distances and histories of migration have disrupted and ruptured these intergenerational lines of life. The presentation draws on my current research project (editing and curating *The Memoirs of Anna Ey*) to identify and reflect on the voluntary and collaborative tasks of these translators – photographing headstones; transcribing inscriptions; deciphering scripts, handwriting and languages, locating records, identifying places – that enable not only the growth of a storied knowledge, but the relating of stories about people, places and events that are commonly regarded as ordinary, unremarkable, insignificant and of little value. The presentation aims to play with the idea that the energy of translation (Marais 2019) is central to these practices of circulation, relation, wayfaring and story.

Keynote Speech

Prof. Neslihan KANSU-YETKİNER

Bio

Neslihan Kansu Yetkiner received her BA in Translation and Interpretation from Hacettepe University. After completing her master's degree in the same department, she received her doctorate degree in linguistics with the Ubbo Emmius Scholarship in the Department of Language and Communication at Groningen University (Netherlands). She worked as an English and Turkish for Foreigners lecturer at Tömer, a part-time lecturer at London University, SOAS, and a research assistant at Hacettepe University, Department of Translation and Interpretation, respectively. Her primary research interests lie in pragmatics and translation, corpus-based translation studies, translated children's literature and critical discourse analysis. In addition to writing many articles published in national and international journals, Kansu-Yetkiner worked on three TUBITAK 1001 projects (111K344, 115K145 and 220K032) as principal investigator.

Stepping Out into the World: Cross-cultural Perspectives and Internationalism in Translated Children's Literature

As a purveyor of world knowledge, ideas, values and beliefs, children's literature has always been involved in the education of its audience, whether in an explicitly didactic manner or more implicitly, conveyed in the form of entertaining fiction. Being "a culture's window on the world" (Lefevere 1992:11), translated books can be a vehicle for transmitting the meanings, information, beliefs and customs of indigenous literature, as well as its cultural constructs. In this respect, international children's literature can portray a range of peoples, lives, geographic regions, animals and

plants that differ from the reader's own surroundings, thus creating a certain awareness of, and new perspective on the "other". This international platform, translated literature, therefore supports children's social and cultural development by allowing exploration of multiple perspectives. A recent cross-pollination is the productive merging of imagology with Translation Studies in the area of comparative literature. This combination has enabled exploration of the selection, translation and promotion of a literature from a specific culture, and how this process influences the images of and knowledge about a particular culture transmitted to the target culture (van Doorslaer, Flynn and Leerssen, 2016; Kuran-Burçođlu, 2007; O'Sullivan, 2011). Thus, children's literature is considered to be a genre in which national stereotypes can be very explicitly represented (Leerssen, 2016).

In line with the foregoing considerations, this talk will spotlight a case study, *Türk İkizleri*, (*The Turkish Twins*) by Cahit Uçuk (1938/1956), an early republican era work of Turkish children's literature. The talk will explore the ways in which, through the translation of *Türk İkizleri*, ideas about cultural exchange are accommodated, portrayed, negotiated. It will also examine the story's integration into the internationally-known *Twins* series (1911-1938), written and illustrated by Lucy Fitch Perkins. It will pursue with an overview on how, in the translated text, auto-images, i.e., opinions about a group held by the group itself, are manipulated, recreated, reinvented or reinterpreted in the construction of hetero-images, i.e. opinions about a group held by other groups. It will also highlight the crucial role played by the translation practices associated with the *Twins* series in Turkey in triggering cross-fertilization regarding indigenous production of *Twins* Series in the Turkish context.

References

- Doorslaer, L. v., Flynn, P., & Leerssen, J. T. (Eds.). (2016). *Interconnecting Translation Studies and Imagology*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Kuran-Burçođlu, N. (2007). Turkey. In M. Beller, & J. T. Leerssen (Eds.), *Imagology: The Cultural Construction and Literary Representation of National Characters: A Critical Survey*. Amsterdam and New York: Rodopi.
- Leerssen, J. T. (2007). Image. In M. Beller, & J. T. Leerssen (Eds.), *Imagology: The Cultural Construction and Literary Representation of National Characters: A Critical Survey*. Amsterdam and New York: Rodopi.
- Leerssen, J., (2016). Imagology. On Using Ethnicity to Make Sense of the World. *Iberic@l*, 10, pp. 13—31.
- Lefevere, A. (1992). *Translating Literature Practice and Theory in a Comparative Literary Context*. New York: Modern Language Association.
- O'Sullivan, E. (2011). Imagology Meets Children's Literature. *International Research in Children's Literature*, 4(1), 1-14.
- Uçuk, C. (1938). *Türk İkizleri*. İstanbul: Türkiye Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu Çocuk Yayınları, Resim Ay Matbaası.
- Uçuk, C. (1956). *The Turkish Twins*. (D. Blatter, Trans.) Oxford: Jonathan Cape.

ABSTRACTS OF PROCEEDINGS

Ahmet Anıl AYGÜN

Bio

Ahmet Anıl AYGÜN graduated from Ege University, English Language and Literature Department in 2006. Between 2013 and 2017, he worked at Istanbul Aydın University as a lecturer and Curriculum Development & Planning Unit Coordinator. He successfully completed his master's degree in English Language and Literature Department at Istanbul Aydın University in 2020. He worked as a lecturer and Information Technologies Specialist at Istanbul Medipol University between 2017 and 2021. He has been working as a lecturer and Test Unit member at Yıldız Technical University since 2021. He is a PhD student at Yıldız Technical University, Cultural Studies program.

Memetic Evolution of The Notion of Vampire in British Literature

This study aims to investigate the evolution of the vampire trope in British literature as a “meme”, a term which was coined by the British evolutionary biologist Richard Dawkins. A meme, the cultural counterparts of a gene, can be defined as a thought, symbol or application transmitted from one individual to another via oral, written, and visual methods and means of communication within a culture. It replicates itself, transforms itself in response to selective pressures, and mutates just like a biological organism. In this regard, the memetic evolution of the vampire trope in British literature from the Romantic ballads to Victorian horror narratives within the context of Evolutionary Literary Criticism which was theorized by Professor Joseph Carroll is analyzed to trace the evolutionary steps of the vampire meme. The traits of the vampire phenotype that the vampire trope in British literature as a meme inherited from its antecedent works of vampire fiction through

memetic heredity, setting and plot are examined, and the evolutionary process that literary vampire predecessor had undergone to survive and thrive the selective pressures is explained. The vampire meme subsists by copying itself in various literary forms adapting the cultural changes. Though it is not a native species of Britain, the vampire travels from Eastern Europe to further expand the meme.

Keywords: Bram Stoker, Dracula, Vampire, Evolution, Meme

Dr. Ahu Selin ERKUL YAĞCI

Bio

Ahu Selin Erkul Yağcı is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Translation and Interpreting at Ege University, Izmir. She graduated from Bilkent University and got her Master's degree with her thesis entitled "Fictional Translators in Turkish Fiction". She received her PhD from Boğaziçi University with her doctoral dissertation entitled "Turkey's Reading Revolution: A Study on Books, Readers and Translation (1840-1940)" (2012). Her research interests are translation history, book and reading history and reception studies. She currently works on translator-writers and their role in translation history in Turkey. She has been teaching practical and theoretical translation courses for over twenty years.

Circulating Through Time: Translations of Plautus's Plays into English and Tercüme-i Acaibü'l- Mahlukat

This paper aims to explore the ways ancient texts have circulated through centuries, cultures and languages by focusing on translations of Plautus's plays *Curculio*, *Persa* and *Poenulus* into English by Amy Richlin and *Tercüme-i Acaibü'l- Mahlukat* into Turkish by Bekir Sarıkaya. Although at first sight these texts have little in common, Plautus being an early Latin comedy play writer largely influenced by Greek literature and influencing Shakespeare and Moliere and *Tercüme-i Acaibü'l- Mahlukat*, an anonymous encyclopedic compilation on different topics that reflect the knowledge of the time it was written. Although they were produced in different contexts for different purposes, these texts illustrate what was known or unknown by the people of the period, what mattered to them and their perception of the other. In Plautus's plays the relationships of the Romans as conquerors with the other i.e., "the barbarians" were dealt with while *Tercüme-i*

Acaibü'l Mahlukat was an attempt to describe and explain unknown or weird phenomena and creatures. The main reason for choosing these two specific texts is their lengthy and detailed prefaces in which the translators meticulously explain the translation strategies they adopted by providing detailed contextual information. Plautus's translation by Richlin may be labelled as experimental since it differs from other classical "high brow" translations that abound in notes by popularizing the plays while Sarıkaya's edition is an academic rendition that aims at introducing the text. By analyzing these texts in relation to each other, I aim at questioning first the ways texts circulate through time, space and cultures and secondly how translation strategies affect the reception of texts in an intermingled network consisting of many elements.

Keywords: circulation of texts, translation of classics, paratexts

Dr. Aslı ARABOĞLU

Bio

Translator, academician. She has been working at Trakya University since 2008. She completed her undergraduate studies in Marmara University English Language and Teaching Program in 2006, her master's degree in Trakya University English Language and Teaching Program in 2010, and her Ph.D. at Yıldız Technical University Language and Intercultural Translation Studies Program in 2015. She has researched translation criticism and literary translation and she is currently working at Trakya University, Faculty of Letters, Department of Translation and Interpretation. She gives lectures such as History of Translation; Translation Criticism; Children's Literature Translation; Translation of Popular Literature.

“Laugh or Lament”, Circulation of Ideas By Translation

The purpose of this paper is to present an example of the circulation of ideas in the form of “laugh or lament” which is the collection of short stories by Aziz Nesin. The cause to question the basic problem is the translation of satires in the short stories and in the context of circulation of ideas, which (do not) consist of Aziz Nesin's style. The paper, from different interdisciplinary perspectives, but based on Aziz Nesin's satire style, aims to analyze the circulation of ideas by translation.

Aziz Nesin was one of the most important Turkish authors; with his satirical language, he targets the absurdity of hypocrisy, corruption in society, the dehumanizing effect of excessive bureaucracy, and unexpected problems and solutions in life, which are all cultural. As it is well known throughout the history of literature, the best satirical work should provoke the readers by providing them to understand the targets of the author. In Turkish, Aziz Nesin was well understood by his target audience, and also his works, at that

time and now, still exist in bestseller status. However, his stories are not just made up of humor sense but also full of allusion. Thus, as Lawrence Venuti (1998) stated in his work *The Scandals of Translation*, and considering that Aziz Nesin's specified short stories are a bestseller, in the hope of a similar performance in a different language and culture, the translation of the short stories is expected to reinforce literary, moral, religious, or political values already held by that reader. When the translation of the short stories has been analyzed, it has been seen that his translated work does not seem to have the same satirical aims.

For this paper, by using Harold Garfinkel's study *Studies in Ethnomethodology* (1967), from the perspective of "correct decision making that jurors respect", the reason for the translator's choices, will be analyzed. According to Garfinkel as a decision-making body, the jury has the task of deciding the legally enforceable situation that exists between contenders. Jurors are engaged in deciding "reasonable and cause remedies" By reasonable he explains those rational properties of action exhibited to a member by actions governed by the system of relevances of the attitude of daily life. This perspective can give a wide opinion to understand the translator's choices, and by presenting an example of the circulation of ideas, how translation effect this "circle" will be described.

Keywords: Aziz Nesin, bestseller, circulation of ideas

Çiğdem TAŞKIN GEÇMEN

Bio

Çiğdem Taşkın Geçmen completed her B.A education in English Language and Literature at Ege University, and M.A. education in Translation Studies at Istanbul 29 Mayıs University. She is currently pursuing her PhD degree in Translation and Interpreting Studies at Boğaziçi University. She works as a lecturer in Applied English Translation Department at Istanbul Medipol University. Her academic research interests are translation history, translation practices of minorities in Turkey and literary translation.

The Transfer of French Ideals into the Ottoman Sephardic Community: Alexander Ben Ghiat as an Agent

This study seeks to investigate the habitus of the famous Sephardic intellectual, Alexander Ben Ghiat through his personal history, his relationships with his community and his experiences that influenced the selection of source texts to be translated by him. The foundation upon which the study is going to be built is Pierre Bourdieu's concept of habitus. Habitus places translators in an active sphere, questioning why translators translate a product when they have the option not to translate or why translators act in a certain way when they have the chance to act in a different way (cf. Gouanvic 2005, 157-158). Such an active position may lead to the conclusion that habitus can also be effective in the translator's decisions in the selection of the source text. Both an investigation of Ben Ghiat's personal history, and political and historical developments in Sephardic Community are put together in an attempt to draw a picture of his habitus, thus understanding the social trajectory behind his choices as a translator. His multi-faceted personal profile and his exclusive selection of European Literature to translate reveal the role Ben Ghiat intended to play as an agent of

cultural interaction in the Westernization process of the Ottoman Sephardic Community.

Keywords: Habitus, Translator Decisions, Alexander Ben Ghat, Ottoman Sephardim, Ottoman Sephardic Community

Dr. Duygu TEKGÜL-AKIN

Bio

Duygu Tekgül Akın obtained her BA degree in Translation and Interpreting Studies at Boğaziçi University, then completed an MA in Publishing and Language at Oxford Brookes University and a PhD in Sociology at the University of Exeter. She did postdoctoral research at the University of the Free State. Her research interests include sociology of translation, print culture, and intercultural communication.

Parenting Content on Social Media: A Critical Take from a Translation Perspective

This proposed presentation aims to discuss parenting content circulating on social media, where dedicated accounts run by professionals provide advice and guidance in text and visual format, usually drawing from expert knowledge. There is usually an element of translation involved, as many of the said texts are based on intralingual or interlingual summaries from either articles or books, or are straightforward, interlingual translations from social media posts in other languages. However, translation remains all but invisible in these accounts, in line with the general invisibility of translation in social media, where it is notoriously difficult to identify sources.

The production, circulation and consumption of online parenting content has three prominent dimensions worth exploring: one of them is the popularization of scientific knowledge. A lot of the content is produced by child psychologists, child development specialists, nurses and sleep coaches who summarize and simplify relevant scientific research for a lay audience. Such acts of service to the online community cast a positive light to the ethical aspect of translation. A second relevant dimension is

multimediality, which brings together text, image, sound and video elements in bite-sized, user-friendly chunks. However, such accessibility, coupled with the invisibility of translation and the availability of end-user interactivity, creates an illusion of unproblematic cultural translation, which represents the third, cross-cultural dimension. Child-rearing practices are known to be culture-specific but this fact is glossed over on the Internet, because social media platforms propagate a view of globalization through interconnectedness. Especially in the case of non-Western societies, where the prospect of modernization is intertwined with Westernization, online parenting content originating from Western sources is intended to be accepted uncritically, especially since child-rearing is implicated in social reproduction. On the other hand, uncertainty and hesitation manifest themselves in many user comments, which raises questions about the ethics of translation.

The discussion in the presentation will be based on an analysis of selected Instagram posts in Turkish and in English. The literature review, on the other hand, will cover translation and social media, translation and Westernization and the translation of self-help texts.

Keywords: parenting content, translation on social media, popularization

Dr. Esen KAYA

Bio

Esen Kaya is an assistant professor at Afyon Kocatepe University Department of Art History. She graduated from İstanbul University Department of Classical Archaeology in 2005 and completed her M.A thesis entitled "Festivals of Karia" in İstanbul University School of Social Sciences, Ancient History M.A. Program in 2009, her PhD thesis entitled "Cults in Aiolis" at Ege University in 2019. Her research interest covers roughly "material culture and cults in Anatolia".

Wandering Statues: The Reception of Seized Statues in the Ancient Mediterranean World

The wars might have resulted in the winning side seizing the cultural assets of the defeated, as often seen in the conflicts between ancient civilisations. The statues formed a prominent group of these cultural assets. After being captured and leaving their original context, these statues were recontextualised. They occasionally might have been reclaimed and returned. The various cases of this phenomenon raise a series of questions such as: How were these statues received by the winning side's society? Were the examples returned to their homeland seen as what they were before or transformed into something else? This paper investigates the reception of seized statues in different contexts by different societies with cases from the ancient Mediterranean world.

Keywords: Statues, Reception, Ancient Societies, Recontextualizatio

Dr. Gamze HASDEMİR BOZKUŞ

Bio

Gamze HASDEMİR-BOZKUŞ is a research and teaching assistant in Dicle University. HASDEMİR-BOZKUŞ graduated from Atatürk University Department of Archeology in 2009. She got her master's degree at Dicle University with her dissertation entitled *Roman Republican Era Portrait Art "Traditions and Styles"* in 2014. She has currently been pursuing her Ph.D. research under the supervision of Assoc. Prof. M. Nezh AYTAÇLAR at Ege University.

The Circulation of Archaic Period Mortaria in Eastern Mediterranean

Mortaria constitute an important group among ancient kitchen wares. Different types of prototypes are known and early examples can be seen from the 8th century BC. In addition to its daily use, it also functioned as votive ware and commercial object, and thus it spread widely in the Eastern Mediterranean. Similar samples were found in Palestina, Cyprus, and Ionia, from the Temple of Apollo at Naukratis. These mortars, which are generally thought to be produced in Cyprus, reached as far as the southern Levant as commercial objects. Thus, they circulated in the Eastern Mediterranean as votive wares and commercial objects.

Keywords: Archaic Mortaria, Wotive Ware, Commercial Object, Circulation, Eastern Mediterranean.

Dr. Gülden HATİPOĞLU

Bio

Gülden Hatipoğlu is a full time lecturer at Ege University, Department of English Language and Literature. She received her PhD from Ege University with her dissertation on Flann O'Brien, Authorship and the Political Unconscious. Her research interests include modern and contemporary Irish literature, politics and aesthetics of Modernism, narratology, and psychoanalysis. She has translated four of Flann O'Brien's novels into Turkish, including *The Third Policeman*, *The Dalkey Archive*, *At Swim-Two-Birds*, and *The Hard Life*.

Revenants of Childhood:

Spectral Forms of Circulation in Anne Enright's *The Gathering*

The repetition and/or circulation of the past in the present may take a myriad of forms – spectres being the uncanniest of them all. Since Derrida introduced the term hauntology as the theory of the spectral in 1993 and Mark Fisher popularized the concept in his wake, Freud's *unheimlich* resurfaced more powerfully than ever in critical studies. My paper aims to introduce a reading in this vein, focusing on the Irish writer Anne Enright's *The Gathering* which won the Man Booker Prize in 2007. Triggered by death and loss, the protagonist of the novel begins to write down her recollections of her childhood as well as her family home. She digs into her personal and familial archive, a mnemonic space of remembering where the past circulates in the present. While her narration unearths the "anatomy and mechanism of a family [...] drowning in shame" (*Gathering* 168), it shows how writing provides a textual/linguistic space where unspoken and silenced memories are unfastened and mobilized verbally, getting into circulation of

consciousness. In characterising memory as a haunted space where the dead walk among the living, the novel urges the reader to rethink the critical connections between repetition, writing and remembering. Using Derrida's conceptualization of "hauntology" as a critical lens, in this respect, this paper will attempt to offer an analysis of *The Gathering* in terms of how it addresses the spectral circulation of the past in the present.

Dr. Gülden TANER

Bio

Dr Gülden Taner received her BA and MA degrees in Translation and Interpreting at Hacettepe University. She completed her PhD in English Language Teaching at Middle East Technical University, and conducted her postdoctoral research in Applied Linguistics, at the University of Warwick, UK. She is currently offering BA-level translation and interpreting courses at Izmir University of Economics and Başkent University.

The Role of Research Instrument Translation in the Circulation of Knowledge

With the proliferation of cross-cultural, multidisciplinary and international research, the translation of scientific and academic texts has become pivotal in the circulation of knowledge and ideas. Still, the research on the role of translation and the translators in this domain is far from receiving the attention it merits. Instead, translation is most of the time “marginalised and treated as an addendum in the research process” (Dörnyei, 2010, p.48). This paper discusses the issue of how quality measures in the translation process can contribute to the overall validity of research and therefore advance the quality of knowledge in circulation; by focusing specifically on the translation, adaptation and validation of research instruments (i.e., data collection tools) across different languages and contexts. First, some key indicators of research and translation quality will be contrasted. Then, a critical review of long-standing traditional approaches to instrument translation and validation will be provided with references to several examples from existing literature. The validity and reliability of knowledge achieved using such research instruments will be questioned, discussing implications of exiting translation approaches for the transferability of knowledge. The

study then moves on to propose an alternative approach for the translation, adaptation and validation of research instruments. By referring to changing nature of translation as a profession, the new roles and responsibilities of translators will also be questioned. The conclusions illustrate how the qualities of circulating knowledge are directly determined by the translation processes, and the role and significance of translators in the advance of scientific knowledge. Implications are drawn for the research and theory of translation, as well as for the practice and the education of translators.

Dr. Kerem GEÇMEN

Bio

Kerem Geçmen has studied Translation & Interpreting Studies at Bogazici University, completed a Master's Degree on Philosophy at the same university, and got his PhD in Translation Studies from Istanbul 29 Mayıs University. He works as lecturer and head of Applied English-Turkish Translation Department at Istanbul Medipol University. His research interests are terminography, translation didactics, language technologies, theoretical translation studies and philosophy of language.

The Concept of Deference and the Circulation of Specialized Concepts

Theories of reference in analytic philosophy of language literature attempt to explain the connection between language and reality. The most widely acknowledged theory of reference, the direct reference theory, makes use of the concept of deference with a view to explain both the phenomenon of different societies at different times referring to the same concepts (as widely discussed with respect to natural kind terms and proper names) and the apparent fact that referring to a concept does not require or necessitate complete knowledge of all the characteristics of a concept. In a similar line of thinking, the present study uses this key notion of philosophy of language as a theoretical construct and attempts to offer a theoretical account of the process through which specialized terms and the concepts we presumably refer to by using them travel across cultures and languages, forming the basis of terminological equivalence and international specialized communication. While the circulation of terminology across languages, cultures and societies are widely studied with a focus on the circulation of specialized terms as linguistic entities, the present study will focus on the circulation of concepts denoted by

specialized terms as intellectual/mental entities or thought units (as conceptualized by the General Theory of Terminology). To this end, the specialized concepts we presumably refer to by making use of specialized terminology will be considered as semiotic goods in the Even-Zoharian sense, and the implications of the distinction he makes between the importation and transfer of goods across cultures on the circulation of specialized concepts and on one of the fundamental tenets of the General Theory of Terminology, namely the issue of conceptual equivalence across languages and cultures, will be discussed.

Keywords:

Terminology, Translation Studies, Direct Reference Theory, General Theory of Terminology, Transfer

Prof. Neslihan KANSU-YETKİNER and Dr. İlgin AKTENER

Bio

İlgin AKTENER

İlgin Aktener studied translation and interpretation, and public relations and advertising at Izmir University of Economics. She received her MA degrees in the fields of American Culture and Literature and American Studies from Ege University and Heidelberg University (Germany). She undertook her PhD studies in translation at the Department of Languages and Intercultural Studies at Heriot-Watt University. She previously worked at Izmir University of Economics as a research assistant, Heriot-Watt University as a research/teaching assistant, and Yaşar University as a lecturer. She has international translation and interpreting experience. Her research areas of interest are literary translation, sociology of translation, translation of children's literature and corpus-based translation studies.

Modernist Romanların Türkçe'ye Çevirilerinde Yeniden Bağlamaştırma Temelinde Yükleme

İdeolojik çekişmelerin, norm çatışmalarının ve güç ilişkilerinin güçlü bir yansıması olan çeviri metinlerin içeriklerindeki cinsellik, din gibi politik ve sosyal tabuların getirdiği hassasiyetlerin ve muhalif söylemlerin erek kültüre aktarımı her zaman ilgi çekici bir konu olmuştur. Yanmetinler, özellikle erek kültüre nazaran aykırı değerlerle dolu içerikler taşıyan metinlerin çevirisinde "bilgi akışını düzenleme" görevi gören çokkipli kültürel ve dilsel araçlar olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Daha açık bir ifadeyle, kültürel olarak damgalanmış bir kitabın kültürler arası aktarım durumunu müzakere edebilen dilsel ve görsel araçlar olarak yanmetinler sayesinde bir yeniden bağlamaştırma süreci yaşanmaktadır.

Yeniden bağlamaştırma, bir bağlamdan alınıp başka bir bağlama taşınan bir anlama farklı değerler ve nitelikler yüklemek için uygulanan dinamik bir dönüştürüm anlamına gelmektedir (Linell, 2001; Chilton ve Schäffner, 2002; Semino vd., 2012). Çeviribilimde metinlerin eleştirel çözümlemesi, bu tip dönüştürümlerin iç dinamiklerini ortaya çıkarmak amacıyla yeniden bağlamaştırılmış metin (Erek Metin) ve özgün metin (Kaynak Metin) arasındaki söylemdeşlik üzerine bir bağ oluşturmaktadır ve metin üretiminde kullanılan ideolojik gücün gözler önüne serilmesine katkıda bulunmaktadır.

Söylem-Tarihsel yaklaşım (Wodak ve Reisgil, 2001; Wodak, 2011; 2015) temelinde, yanmetinlerin, ideolojilerin yeniden üretilmesi ve söylem düzenini belirleyen güç ilişkilerinin farklı kılıçlar tarafından bilinçli bir şekilde kullanımının su yüzüne çıkarılması bakımından verimli bir alan sunduğu savıyla, bir Tübitak projesinin parçası olan bu çalışma kaynak kültürde “sansasyonel”, “aykırı” olarak nitelenen 14 farklı modernist romanın 71 farklı (yeniden)çevirisindeki içyanmetinlere odaklanmıştır. Çalışmada kişilere, olgulara, nesnelere ve olaylara pozitif ya da negatif çeşitli özelliklerin atfedilmesi stratejisi olan yükleme irdelenerek kaynak kültürde “müstehcen”, “sakıncalı” olan nitelendirilen metinlerin erek kültüre takdiminde kilit rol oynayan yanmetinlerdeki başat katılımcıları/aktörleri olumlu veya olumsuz olarak niteleyen sıfatlar ve sıfat yan tümceciklerin izi sürülmüştür. Bulgular, sakıncalı metinlerin erek kültüre aktarımında bir pazarlama stratejisi olarak, farklı yanmetinlerde belirli olumlama ve olumsuzlama stratejilerinin öne çıktığını ortaya koymaktadır.

Predication in the Recontextualization of Retranslation of Modernist Novels into Turkish

As translated texts are powerful reflections of ideological conflicts, norm conflicts and power relations, the transfer of the sensitivities brought by political and social taboos such as sexuality and religion have always been a topic of interest. Paratexts, especially in the translation of texts that contain contradictory values

compared to the target culture, emerge as multimodal cultural and linguistic tools that serve to regulate the flow of information. To put it more clearly, in case of the cross-cultural transfer of a culturally stigmatized book, a recontextualization process takes place through paratexts as linguistic and visual tools which are capable of negotiating the text in a new context. Recontextualization here means to take a meaning from one context to another, a dynamic tool applied to impose different values and attributes by conversion (Linell, 2001; Chilton ve Schäffner, 2002; Semino et.al., 2012). Critical analysis of texts in translation studies reveals the inner dynamics of such transformations, creates a link on the discursiveness between the re-contextualized text (Target Text) and the original text (Source Text) and contributes to the manifestation of ideological power in text production.

At the core of Discourse-Historical approach lies (Wodak ve Reisgil, 2001; Wodak, 2011; 2015) the assumption that paratexts form a fertile zone to reveal the deliberate use of power relations that determine the reproduction of ideologies and discursive order by different agents. This paper that stems from a TÜBİTAK Project focuses on the paratexts of 71 different (re)translations of 14 modernist novels that were labeled as “sensational” and “contradictory”.

In the study, the strategy of “predication” i.e., attributing various positive or negative features to events, people, facts, objects is examined by tracing descriptive adjectives and adjective clauses that describe the key participants/actors in the paratexts who play a key role, positively or negatively in introducing texts that are described as “obscene” and “inappropriate” in the source culture to the target culture. The findings reveal that different affirmation and negation strategies are used as a marketing strategy in the paratexts of these contradictory texts while transferring them into the target culture.

Ramazan SARAL

Bio

Ramazan Saral is currently working as a research assistant at Ege University, Department of English Language and Literature. He completed his M. A. thesis titled "A Romantic Odyssey: Eternal Return in the Works of S. T. Coleridge" in March 2016. He is currently working on his PhD dissertation on William Blake and mythopoeia at the same university. His interests mainly focus on British Romanticism and British Poetry. He is the manager and director of English Drama Club.

This Is Not a Land for Gods: Adapting American Gods for the Stage

American Gods (2001) by Neil Gaiman is a fantastic novel that explores the interaction between the old gods of different mythologies and the new gods of the modern age in the USA. The idea and the narrative in the novel inevitably calls for a graphic representation for the visual arts. That is why it is no surprise that the novel was adapted for the TV by Amazon in 2017 and received wide acclaim.

The ideas and the conversations in the novel also reflect a perfect ground for a stageplay. However, a survey revealed that there had not been an adaptation of the novel for the stage. Through a meticulous and arduous endeavour, the students and the manager of the English Drama Club of Ege University, Turkey adapted the novel into a two act play in 2022. This paper aims to reveal the journey undertaken by the English Drama Club while presenting the predicaments they faced and the solutions they came up with through a self reflectory exposition of the adaptation process.

Dr. Selahattin KARAGÖZ

Bio

Selahattin Karagöz is currently working as a research assistant in Ege University Faculty of Letters Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies. He graduated from Hacettepe University Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies in 2008 and completed his M.A thesis with the title of “ A Systematic Approach to Translation of Horror Literature into Turkish: Howard Phillips Lovecraft in Turkish” in İstanbul University School of Social Sciences , Translation Studies M.A. Programme in 2012. He received his Ph.D. from “Interlanguages and Cultures Translation Studies Program” of Yıldız Technical University School of Social Sciences in 2019 with his dissertation “Amateurs, Experts, Explorers: Video Game Localization Practices in Turkey”. His research interests cover game localization, translation sociology, production studies and virtual communities.

Narrating the Localization Cycle: Localization Diaries on Disco Elysium

This paper attempts to investigate how the localization diaries document the localization practices in Disco Elysium. In the pages that follow, it will be argued that the localization diaries emotionally contextualize the circulation of the title in Turkish.

Previous studies have illustrated that localization agencies in Turkey have strong ties to the gaming communities; numerous agencies emerged from virtual localization communities; they cooperate with the communities and transfer labor from communities (Karagöz 2019; Bogenç Demirel, Karagöz, 2019). Therefore, the agencies are in-between the gaming industry and gaming culture. Localization diaries in Disco Elysium are a telling example of agencies' position in gaming culture.

Disco Elysium, marked “a unique blend of noir-detective fiction, traditional pen-and-paper RPGs, and a large helping of existentialist theory” (Cardy, 2021) and “a kind of video game that only comes at the turn of the decade” (Gault, 2019), received overwhelmingly positive reviews and comments by critics and game consumers. The game’s success also translated into a commercial one with 6.7 million in profits in the first six months (EER, 2022).

The title also attracted great interest from the Turkish gaming community and the Turkish community has been vocal in their demand for the Turkish version. Turkish ranked first in the online petition by the developer to choose which languages should be prioritized for localization. The communities’ persistent call for Turkish support makes sense as the title is a role-playing game with strong implications from the discussions on politics, philosophy, and existentialism. The game is textually and subtextually rich, therefore, it calls for a good command of language.

The call by the Turkish gaming community was answered by the developer and upon their tweet in Turkish, the prominent Turkish agency Locpick was assigned to handle the localization project. The agency has adopted an unusual method of interaction with the end users: they publish updates on the localization cycle in Localization Diaries. Localization diaries outline the progress of localization, translatorial choices, translatorial issues, textual issues, and updates in localization assignment.

Drawing data from the analysis of these localization diaries, this paper discusses Disco Elysium case on a twofold level. On one hand, this paper attempts to locate Locpick in gaming culture. On the other hand, this paper unravels Locpick’s textual and translatorial choices, which outline the localization practice from the perspective of a practitioner of the gaming industry and gaming culture.

Keywords: Translation Industry, Gaming Culture, Game Localization

References

Bogenç Demirel, Emine; Karagöz, Selahattin. 2019. Player Intervention In Video Game Localization: A Netnographic Research in Turkey. Frankofoni. (In Turkish)

Cardy, Simon. 2021. Disco Elysium - The Final Cut Review. [<https://www.ign.com/articles/disco-elysium-the-final-cut-review>] accessed 30.08.2022.

EER, EER News. 2022. 'Disco Elysium' video game made nearly €7 million profit in first 6 months. [<https://news.err.ee/1608494075/disco-elysium-video-game-made-nearly-7-million-profit-in-first-6-months#:~:text=Jupiter%20Jupiter,%27Disco%20Elysium%27%20video%20game%20made%20nearly%20€7%20million,profit%20in%20first%206%20months&text=Sales%20of%20a%20popular%20video,months%20after%20it%20was%20released.>] accessed 30.08.2022.

Gault, Matthew. 2019. The 10 Best Video Games of the 2010s. [<https://time.com/5752663/best-video-games-2010s-decade/>] accessed 30.08.2022.

Karagöz, Selahattin. 2019. "Amateurs, experts, explorers: Video game localization practices in Turkey" Ph.D Thesis. Yıldız Technical University.

Dr. Seyhan BOZKURT JOBAPUNTRA

Bio

Seyhan Bozkurt Jobanputra was born in Istanbul in 1980 and received her BA, MA and PhD degrees in Translation Studies from Boğaziçi University, Istanbul. She is currently Assistant Professor of Translation Studies at Yeditepe University, İstanbul. Her research interests are translation history, translation theory, literary translation, paratexts, agents in translation, conceptual transfer, discourse analysis, periodicals, translation and ideology. She has been published widely in her field and presented at numerous academic conferences nationally and internationally. Dr. Bozkurt Jobanputra is also a translator.

What Does The Reframing of Microcanons in Turkish Literature Tell Us About Readers' Perceptions of World Literature?

Damrosch states that world literature is “not... a set or canon of texts but a mode of reading” (2003: 289). When literary works enter a new culture, micro-canons of canonical and non-canonical texts are formed. The same may also be said of literary series, in that publishing houses select certain works for translation and for micro-canons. In Turkey in the 1940s and 1950s, a literary series comprising a diversity of genres was published. Certain titles were preferred by readers and thus formed (micro-)micro-canons, which in turn affected the selection process for subsequent series. Although the selection of works for a collection might be considered arbitrary, it is actually the first step in a larger decision-making process that poses specific questions.

The series published in the early Republican Period were also contextualized and reframed via paratexts ‘surrounding’ the primary texts and through the periodicals in which they were advertised and reviewed. Arguably, the micro-canons helped

create a certain image of various literatures. A closer look at the Türkiye Bibliyografyası, a list of all books published in Turkey, reveals a comparably long list of translations of works by authors such as Pearl S. Buck, Panait Istrati, Somerset Maugham, A. J. Cronin, and Louis Bromfield, all of whom may be considered 'bestsellers'. The aim of this paper is to focus on translations of Panait Istrati by Varlık Cep Kitapları (Varlık Pocket Books), founded in 1948 and considered one of the largest publishing houses in the 1950s. I think an analysis of the discourse created around Panait Istrati will not only provide significant insight into the presentation of certain bestselling Western authors and their works in Turkey and how they contributed or were expected to contribute to the development of Turkish literature but also into how they were received by their target readers.

References

Damrosch, David. 2003. *What is World Literature?*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

Dr. Simge YILMAZ

Bio

Simge Yılmaz received her PhD in German literature in 2018 at Ege University Izmir. There she worked as a research assistant at the Department of German Language and Literature and at the Department of Translation and Interpreting. She is currently working as a research and teaching assistant at the Department of Turcology at Justus Liebig University of Giessen. Some of her academic publications have been dedicated to questions of the translation and publishing sector, especially to Turkish literature in German translation and the sociology of literature.

“Türkçe” edebiyatı Türkçeye çevirmek mi? Türk-Alman Edebiyatından Çevirilerin Türkiye’deki Muğlak Konumları

Türkiye’den Almanya’ya işçi göçü 60 yılı geride bırakmışken göç nedeniyle her iki ülkede oluşan yeni kültürel iklimler akademik ve gündelik yaşamda çeşitli yönleriyle durmaksızın tartışılan konu, kavram ve kavramsal dönüşümlere de zemin hazırladı. Tartışmalara son derece verimli bir kültürel malzeme sağlayan alanların başında gelen edebiyat, yıllardır dilsel ya da metinsel incelemelere sık sık konu olsa da bu çalışmada çeviri yayıncılığından hareketle sosyolojik gözlemler sunulacaktır.

Türkiye kökenli yazarların sanatsal üretimleri, 1960 ve 1970’li yıllarda Almanya’da yapıt üreten diğer göçmen yazarlarla birlikte, “yabancıların edebiyatı”, “konuk işçi edebiyatı”, “göçmen edebiyatı”, “endişenin edebiyatı”, “göç edebiyatı” gibi başlıklar altında sınıflandırılmıştı. Bu yazınsal üretim günümüzde “çok-kültürlü edebiyat”, “çok-dilli edebiyat”, “azınlık edebiyatı”, “diaspora edebiyatı” gibi çeşitli inceleme alanlarına hâlâ veri sunmakta ve yaklaşık on beş yıldır “kültürlerarası edebiyat” üst başlığı altında “Türk-Alman edebiyatı” olarak ele alınmaktadır. Türk-Alman edebiyatı yalnızca üretildiği yazınsal dizge ve yayımlandığı kitap

piyahasında kafa karışıklıklarına yol açmakla kalmadı, Türkiye’de de net bir alımlama açısı elde edemedi: Edebiyat arařtırmalarında, özellikle Alman edebiyatı alanında, çağdař Alman edebiyatının bir parçası olarak; Türkolojik bir duyarlılıkla yaklařıldığında ‘Avrupa’da Türk edebiyatı’ olarak ya da karřılařtırmalı edebiyat disiplinde ulusal edebiyat kavramını tümüyle sorgulayan bir örnek olarak ele alınmaktadır. Bu çalıřma, Türk-Alman edebiyatının edebiyat eleřtirisi düzleminde karřılařtıđı bu sistemik/alan odaklı muđlaklıđın, Türk-Alman edebiyatının Türkçeye çevirilerinin piyasaya sunuluş biçiminde de devam ettiđi gözlemine dayanmaktadır. Çalıřmada Türk-Alman edebiyatının Almanya ve Türkiye’de kanon ve edebiyat tarihindeki tartıřmalı konumuyla birlikte çeviri kitapların Türk edebiyatına aitmiş gibi tanıtılmaları incelenecektir.

Translating “Turkish-speaking” literature into Turkish? The ambiguous position of translations of Turkish-German literature in Turkey

While the labour migration from Turkey to Germany has been 60 years, the new cultural climates that have emerged in both countries due to migration have also paved the way for issues, concepts and conceptual transformations that are constantly discussed in various aspects in academic and daily life. Although literature, which is one of the most productive areas of cultural material for discussions, has mostly been the subject of linguistic or textual analyses for years, this study will present some sociological observations based on publishing translations.

The artistic productions of writers of Turkish origin, together with other migrant writers who produced works in Germany in the 1960s and 1970s, were categorised under the headings of “literature of foreigners” (Ausländerliteratur), “guest worker literature” (Gastarbeiterliteratur), “migrant literature” (Migrantenliteratur), “literature of concern” (“Literatur der Betroffenheit”), and “migration literature/literature of migration” (Migrationsliteratur). Today, this literary production still provides

data for various fields of study such as “multicultural literature”, “multilingual literature”, “minority literature”, “diaspora literature” and has been considered as “Turkish-German literature” under the title of “intercultural literature” for about fifteen years. Turkish-German literature has not only caused confusion in the literary system it was produced in and in the market in which it was released, but it has also failed to achieve a clear reception in Turkey. In literary studies, especially in German studies, it is tackled as a part of contemporary German literature, as ‘Turkish literature in Europe’ with a Turkological sensibility, or as an example that completely questions the concept of national literature in comparative literature. This study is based on the observation that this systemic/field-oriented ambiguity that Turkish-German literature encounters in literary criticism continues in the way its translations into Turkish are presented in the market. In addition to the controversial position of Turkish-German literature in the canon and literary history in Germany and Turkey, the presentation of translated books as belonging to Turkish literature will also be examined.

Assoc. Prof. Şule DEMİRKOL ERTÜRK

Bio

Şule Demirkol Ertürk is Assistant Professor of Translation Studies at Boğaziçi University, Turkey. Her research interests include topics such as translation and the city, translation and cultural memory, images of Istanbul in translated literature, retranslations, paratexts, and translation of Turkish literature into English and French. She is also an active translator of scholarly texts from English and French into Turkish.

Remembered in Translation: Circulation of Memories in Literary Retranslations

This paper examines the circulation of memories in the Turkish retranslations of William Saroyan's short story titled "The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse" (1940) and sets out to illustrate that the mutations and transformations observed in the retranslations of the selected short story provide a productive ground for exploring the dynamics of remembering in Turkey. The selected short story concentrates on the daily lives of Armenian migrants in the US, enabling me to examine the transfer of elements describing the Armenian characters, their language, feelings, and their affective connections to their ancestral home. The composition of the corpus, which includes three translations from the mid-1940s and 1950s and another from 2017, makes it possible to adopt both a diachronic and a synchronic perspective. While the translations published over a period of 60 years help me analyse the diachronic shifts in the translation strategies against the backdrop of socio-political change in Turkey, translations published in relatively quick succession enable me to explore synchronic differences and similarities questioning the personal attitudes of individual translators. The paper concludes that while earlier translators aligned themselves with the dominant politics of

“silence and denial”, toning down the longings of Armenian characters for their “lost homeland”, the recent translators, more careful about the details regarding the Armenian identity of characters, brought back to light the memories and yearnings erased in earlier translations, contributing by this means to newly emerging bottom-up energies challenging the official discourse and offering new channels of discussion. The findings support the idea that “a new translation of the same literary work can indicate historical, social and cultural changes in the target culture that lead to the need for a new version” (Cadera 2017, 11).

References

Cadera, Susanne M. 2017. “Literary Retranslation in Context: A Historical, Social and Cultural Perspective.” In *Literary Retranslation in Context*, edited by Susanne M. Cadera and Andrew Samuel Walsh, 5-18. Bern: Peter Lang.

Uğur YILMAZ

Bio

Uğur Yılmaz is currently working as a research assistant at Ege University, Department of American Culture and Literature. He completed his M. A. thesis titled “Barbecue as a social space in American culture and narratives” in June, 2022. His interests mainly focus on American Culture and Video Game Studies.

American Romance in Kiraathane: Adapting Shameless into Turkish Sphere

This study attempts to look at the famous American Tv series Shameless (2011) and its Turkish remake Bizim Hikâye (2017) from the lens of Adaptation Studies. Various artworks of different cultures such as novels, short stories or written texts are tedious and difficult projects to adapt into a dissimilar culture. The project of such adaptation requires the consideration of different variables from both of the culture’s elements. In the case of Shameless vs. Bizim Hikaye, dissident characters from a social class complicates the adaptation process for the remake project.

This study’s implication over the area of remakes will try to shed a light over the difficulties during the adaptations of Tv series between separate cultures and how elements of culture transduced into the story.

Keywords: remake, cultural transduction, Shameless, Bizim Hikaye, adaptation studies

Dr. Ülkü KARA

Bio

Ülkü KARA studied Archaeology at Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University. She had a master's degree in the Ancient History Field at Istanbul University and Ph.D in Classical Archaeology at Ege University. Stamps and inscriptions on amphorae and amphorae are the topics on which she has specialized on. Also, she has been working on ceramics and their commercial/economical activities of the Ancient, Late Antique and Byzantine periods.

Üretimden İkincil Kullanıma Amphora'nın Yolculuğu: Roma İmparatorluk Döneminde Amphoranın Dolaşımı Üzerine Bir Betimleme Çalışması

Antik Dönem'de pek ürünü ve gıdayı bir yerden başka bir yere nakliye etmek ve saklamak için kullanılan amphoranın üretim ve kullanım aşamaları, ticareti yapılan diğer seramik gruplarından nispeten farklı özelliklere sahiptir. Amphoranın, antik dönem boyunca gelişen seramik teknolojisinin imkanlarıyla birlikte seri ve kitlesel miktarda üretilebildiği bir seviyeye ulaştığı bilinmektedir. Yapılan üretimin ardından; amphoranın içine ürünün doldurulması için bir depoya gelmesi ve buna yönelik geçirdiği işlemler ve doldurma sonrası gemiye yüklenmesi her denizaşırı nakliyede kullanılan amphoranın geçirdiği süreci tanımlamaktadır. Ardından gemide geçen bir yolculuk sonrasında amphoranın ulaştığı limanda olasılıkla kayıt altına alınmakta ve burada yer alan bir başka depoya yerleştirilmektedir. Söz konusu depoya yerleştirilmeden hemen ya da yerleştirildikten sonra başka bir destinasyona doğru su ya da kara yoluyla yola çıkabileceği gibi, depoya girmeden de yakın bir pazarda satışa çıkabilmektedir. Vardığı alanda ya da satın alındıktan sonra amphoranın içindeki ürünün tüketilmesi amphoranın (en azından bir kısmının)

kullanımının sonlandığı anlamına gelmemektedir. Bundan sonraki süreçte amphora içi temizlenerek yeniden ürün taşıma aracı olarak kullanılabilir. Bu tarz ikincil kullanım için amphoranın yeniden doldurulması gereklidir ve bahsi geçen işlemin yapıldığı depolara götürülmesi beklenmektedir. Söz konusu taşıma modelinde ikiden fazla kez aynı amphoranın kullanılabilmesi mümkündür. Diğer taraftan, taşıma amaçlı olmayan başka ikincil kullanım göstergeleri de mevcuttur. Kabı ticari dolaşıma sokmadan ürün saklama aracı olarak veya sarnıçtan su çekmek için kullanmak kabın bütünlüğü bozulmadan yararlanılabilecek diğer yerlerdir. Bunun dışında, amphoranın form çeşidine göre su kanalı inşaa etmekte kullanılması da söz konusudur. Ek olarak, amphora kırıldıktan sonra bir yazım aracı olarak ya da kısmen ezilerek inşaatta hazırlanan harca katkı maddesi olarak eklenmesi de söz konusudur. Çalışmada sunulan inceleme Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi perspektifinden geliştirilmiştir.

Amphora's Journey From Production to Reuse: A Descriptive Investigation into the Circulation of Amphora in the Roman Imperial Period

The production and usage stages of the amphora, the storage and transport medium for various products and food in the Ancient Period, relatively differ from other traded ceramic groups in characteristics. Amphorae could be mass-produced thanks to the ceramic technology of the Ancient period. The survey of any amphorae transported overseas covers production, transportation into a warehouse to be filled with product and stacking onto a ship. The amphorae may probably have been registered in the next port and then stacked in another warehouse. Then, the amphorae may have been transferred to another destination before or after it was stacked in a warehouse by water or land. Otherwise, it could be sold in a nearby market. The consumption of its contents does not mean the end of amphora's lifecycle (at least partially). Then, the amphora could be used for transport purposes upon cleaning. The amphorae must have been refilled for a secondary use which

requires transportation into the warehouses. Therefore, the same amphora could be used more than twice. On the other hand, secondary uses of an amphora other than goods transfer could also be observed. The vessel could be used for storage purposes without commercial circulation or for drawing water from the reservoir without impairing its integrity. The amphorae could also be used in the construction of waterways in line with the amphorae form. Amphorae could be used as a writing tool or mortar ingredient in construction upon it was deformed. This paper focuses on Roman Imperial Period.

Keywords: amphora, Roman Imperial period, circulation, transport, reuse

Ümit TÜRE-PEKEL

Bio

Ümit Türe Pekel is a lecturer at the department of Translation and Interpreting Studies, Yeditepe University. She has an MA degree in Translation Studies and is a PhD Candidate at Boğaziçi University.

Translations of Astronomical Tables in the Ottoman Society between 1606-1826: Active Agents and an Attempted Change in the Repertoire

Cumulative nature of science requires circulation of scientific knowledge through interactions among societies, cultures or even individual scholars, but success of this transfers cannot be considered independent from the agents involved. Based on the above presupposition, this research will focus on four zij (astronomical tables) translations (1606-1826) in the Ottoman repertoire of texts on astronomy, and more specifically their translators as active agents. The selected dates correspond to the first translation in the field of modern astronomy from western sources (1606-1664) and the last translation (1826) before the adoption of modern astronomy in the Ottoman Society (Unat 2010, İhsanoğlu 2003). Scott Montgomery argues that in this specific field, translations generally focus on “useful texts” called “zik” (astrological tables) that comprise “various tables for predicting the motions of the planets and constellations” (Montgomery 2000:80). That these tables were used in fields such as “time-keeping” makes them significantly important for Islamic cultures (Montgomery 2000:117). Based on previous literature on scientific translation, this study argues that these four translations, regardless of their immediate success/failure paved the way for change in the Ottoman system of astronomy. To explain the dynamics of the “system”, I will apply Itamar Even-Zohar’s (2002)

polysystem theory and concepts of “culture repertoire”, “resistance”, “import” and “transfer”. This field is rich in terms of text production tools as also argued by José Chabás: “because of the instrumental character of tabulated material and, consequently, the need to adjust them to new users, ... involved a few mechanisms other than strict translation activity, including copying, commentaries, revision, adaptation, and appropriation, or any combination of them” (Chabás 2014:23). These range of mechanisms involved make one wonder the authority these translators enjoyed. Thus, when discussing the translators as agents of change, I will also refer to “the habitus of a translator” as elaborated by Daniel Simeoni (1998: 32).

References

- Chabás, José. (2014). “Aspects of Arabic Influence on Astronomical Tables in Medieval Europe”. *Suhayl*, 1:13, 23.40.
- Even-Zohar, Itamar. (2002). “The Making of Culture Repertoire and the Role of Transfer”. in *Translations: (Re)shaping of Literature and Culture*. Saliha Paker (ed.). İstanbul: Boğaziçi University Press.
- İhsanoğlu, Ekmeleddin. (2003). “Batı Bilimi ve Osmanlı Dünyası: Bir İnceleme Örneği Olarak Modern Astronominin Osmanlı'ya Girişi”. in *Osmanlılar ve Bilim: Kaynaklar Işığında Bir Keşif*. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu (ed.) İstanbul: Nesil.
- Montgomery, Scott. (2000). *Science in Translation: Movements of Knowledge Through Cultures and Time*. Chicago, London: The University of Chicago Press.
- Simeoni, Daniel. (1998). “The Pivotal Status of The Translator’s Habitus”. *Target*, 10:1.
- Unat, Yavuz. (2010). “Çağdaş Astronominin Türkiye'ye Girişinde Hoca Tahsin'in Rolü”. in *Osmanlılarda Bilim ve Teknoloji*. Yavuz Unat (ed.). Ankara: Nobel.

Invited TALK

Prof. Remzi YAĞCI

Bio

Remzi Yağcı graduated from the Department of Archaeology at Ankara University (DTCF) in 1981. He got His Master's degree from the same university and his Ph.D. degree from Hacettepe University with his doctoral dissertation on Neo Assyrian, Neo Babylonian and Achaemenian Seals in 1996. He worked in different museums (Turkish Independence War and Republic Museum and Museum of Anatolian Civilizations) between 1984-1996. He worked in Mersin University (1997-2003) as an Assistant Professor in the department of Archaeology. He is working at Dokuz Eylül University since 2003 and he became a full time professor in 2009 and founded the department of Museum Studies. He had several international grants from different institutions (Italy, Great Britain, USA, Greece). He extensively published on seals, Hittite archaeology, pottery and stratigraphy, Archaic Greek colonization, East- West trade routes.

Prof.Dr. Remzi Yağcı is the head of Soli Pompeiopolis Excavations, Mezitli, Mersin since 1999.

Oryantalizan Dönemde Doğu-Batı Arasında Mit ve Materyallerin Dolaşımı

MÖ I. bin Demir Çağı'nda Ege Arkeolojisinde Oryantalizan (Doğululaşma) Dönem kronolojik anlamda kısa olmasına karşın (MÖ 720-650) doğu- batı ilişkileri açısından fikir ve materyallerin en yoğun dolaştığı ve kültürel zenginliğin ayrıştığı özel bir dönemdir. Bu etkileşimin başlıca tetikleyicisi ticarettir. Eski Ön Asya'da Yeni Assur'un baskısı nedeniyle coğrafi olarak Fenike, Yeni Hitit, Phryg, Mısır arasında siyasi dengeler ile ticaretin yönü

değişmiş; kurduğu kolonilerle Batı üstünlüğü ele geçirmiştir. Buna karşılık Batı Anadolu sanatı köktenci bir değişim ile doğululaşmıştır. Genel olarak Demir Çağı olarak adlandırılan bu dönemde Geometrik dönemden Arkaik döneme geçişte figüratif anlamda ve mitolojik olarak birçok öge Batı sanatına farklılaşarak geçmiştir. Bu etkilerle üretilen özellikle seramik gibi değişimi kolay mallar ticaret merkezleri ve koloniler aracılığı ile doğu pazarlarında yerini almış hatta taklitleri bile üretilmiştir. Bu bildiride doğu-batı sanatında etki ve fikirlerin dolaşımı karşılaştırılarak ele alınacaktır.

The Circulation of Myths and Materials Between the East and the West in the Orientalizing Period

Although the Orientalizing Period in Aegean Archeology in the Iron Age of the 1st Millennium BC is short in chronological terms (720-650 BC), it was a special period when materials and ideas circulate most intensively and cultural richness diverges in terms of East-West relations. The main trigger of interaction was trade. Due to the Neo-Assyrian pressure in ancient Asia Minor, geographically, the political balances and the direction of trade between Phoenician, New Hittite, Phrygian, and Egypt changed; The West gained prominence with the colonies it established. In sharp contrast, Western Anatolian art became more oriental with a radical change. In this period, commonly referred to as the Iron Age, in the transition from the Geometric period to the Archaic period many figurative and mythological elements passed into Western art with alterations. Goods that were easy to exchange especially ceramics produced under this influence took their place in the eastern markets, in trade centers and colonies and even their imitations were manufactured. In this paper, the circulation of ideas and materials between East-West will be comparatively analyzed.

Invited TALK

Prof. Mustafa Hamdi SAYAR

Bio

M. Hamdi Sayar is a professor of Ancient Greek History in Istanbul University. He graduated from University of Istanbul, Faculty of the Humanities, Classical Philology, Classical Archaeology and

Ancient History in 1978. He got his Ph.D. from University of Wien with his dissertation on the Inscriptions Ancient and Medieval sources about Perinthos, Herakleia (= Marmara Ereğlisi, Tekirdağ) and surrounding area. He has participated and administered various research projects in Cilicia and Southeastern Thrace.

Prof. Sayar is a member of the Scientific Board of Turkish Historical Society, the National Committee Turkey of ICOMOS and director of the Southeastern European Research Center of Istanbul University.

ROMA İMPARATORLUK DÖNEMİNDE BÜYÜK ŞEHİRLERDE YAYA VE ARAÇ DOLAŞIMINDAKİ HAREKETLİLİĞİN DÜZENLENMESİ

Roma imparatorluk döneminde büyük şehirlerde dar alanda yaya ve atlı araba trafiğinin yoğun olması nedeniyle bazı kuralların konularak dolaşımın düzenli hale getirilmesine çalışıldığı anlaşılmaktadır. Ancak roma toplumu sınırları kesi çizgilerle belirlenmiş sosyal tabakalardan oluştuğundan bu kuralların herkes için aynı düzeyde uygulanamadıkları düşünülmektedir. Doğu Akdeniz bölgesindeki şehir devletlerinde vatandaşların daha eşit olduğu ortamda bu tür kuralların herkes için geçerli olduğu dikkate alındığında Roma döneminde kuralların uygulanmasında kişilere göre farklılıklar oluşabildiği gözlemlenmektedir. Bildiri kapsamında

eskiçağda Roma dönemi şehirlerinde insan ve mal dolaşımının nasıl düzenlendiğine ilişkin örnekler sunularak yapılan düzenlemelerin etkinlik düzeyinin irdelenmesi öngörülmektedir.

REGULATING THE CIRCULATION OF PEDESTRIANS AND VEHICLES IN MAJOR CITIES IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE PERIOD

During the Roman Imperial period, some rules were set up to regulate the crowded traffic of the pedestrians and horse-drawn carriages in narrow areas in big cities. However, since the Roman society consisted of clearly cut social strata, these rules were apparently not applied to everyone at the same level. Although there were differences in the implementation of the rules according to the individuals during the period, in the Eastern Mediterranean region city states where citizens were more equal, these rules were applied to everyone. Within the scope of this paper, the circulation of people and goods in ancient Roman cities will be questioned with a focus on the effectiveness of the regulations by presenting several examples.

TRANSLATION SOCIOLOGY PANEL

Prof. Emine BOGENÇ DEMİREL

Bio

Emine Bogenç Demirel wrote her PhD dissertation on the social function of objects in Robbe-Grillet's novels under the supervision of J. Weisgerber and R. Hyndels at Vrije Universiteit Brussel. Then, she conducted research projects on the sociology of literature under the supervision of J. Leenhardt at Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris. She pursued her academic career, which started at Hacettepe University Department of French Language and Culture in 1979, in Yıldız Technical University Division of French Language and Culture in 1996 – 2020 period. Prof. Bogenç Demirel has still been supervising Ph.D. dissertations at School of Social Sciences of Yıldız Technical University and she lectures at the Translation and Interpreting Studies Department of Bilkent University. Bogenç Demirel has supervised Ph.D. dissertations on technical translation, body image in contemporary literature and art, popular culture products, translation practices in virtual environment, translation sociology and recent interdisciplinary/transdisciplinary trends, national and international projects and publications. Prof. Bogenç Demirel was awarded The Ordre des Palmes académiques in November, 2019.

Türk Yazın Repertuarında Popüler Çeviri Ürünlerin Dolaşımı: İNSAN HARASI / “HARAS HUMAIN”

Popüler çeviri ürünlerin Türk yazın dünyasına girmesiyle birlikte çeviri alanında yerleşik kavramlar yerinden oynamış ve yeni ortamlarda algıya yönelik önemli değişim dönüşümler sessizce yerleşmiştir. Çeviri ürünlerin kaynak ve erek coğrafyalarda dolaşimleri popüler kavramının da farklı anlamlara evrilmesine yol açmıştır. 20. yüzyıl Fransız yazarlarından Louis-Charles Royer'nin romanının çevirisi İnsan Harası popüler bir tür olarak Türk yazın repertuarında yer alan örneklerin başında gelmektedir. Öncelikle 1950'lerde Çağlayan Yayınevi sayesinde tanıdığımız ürün, daha sonra farklı zaman dilimlerinde farklı yayınevleri tarafından çok kez yayımlanmıştır.

Bu çalışmayla amacımız, İnsan Harası'nın çeviri sürecinde etken olan koşulları ve dolaşımını çeviri sosyolojisi yönetsel yaklaşımı odağında ele alıp, farklı zaman aralıklarında gerçekleşen çevirileri üzerinden farklı eyleyenler aracılığıyla kaynak/erek ilişkiselliğinde irdelemektir. Çağdaş Fransız sosyolog Pierre Bourdieu'nün vurguladığı gibi, çeviri ürünün kültürlerarası dolaşımı, görünmeyen yapıların aralanmasıyla birlikte görünür kılınmaktadır.

1950'lerde “Seks Romanları” ya da “Plastik Yayınlar” olarak piyasaya sürülen bu romanlar, aslında dönemin sosyo-politik ve ekonomik koşullarının sonuçlarıdır. O dönem Türkiye'nin politik duruşuyla, kültürel açılımlar yerini serileştirilmiş, basmakalıp ithal ürünlere bırakmıştır. Türkiye yazın alanını saran özel formattaki bu çeviri ürünler, toplumsal alanı çeviri aracılığıyla alışıl gelmişin dışına taşımış ve çok yönlü roller üstlenerek dil/düşünce boyutunda farklı kavramların dolaşımına da olanak sağlamıştır. İnsan Harası'nın Türkiye'ye taşınması, farklı çevirilerin dolaşıma girmesi ve ilk kez gazete bayilerinde satılmaya başlanmasıyla, ürünün hedef kitlesinin değişmesine ve yeniden konumlanmasına neden olmuştur.

Bu çalışmada, kaynaktan ereğe uzanan ve Bourdieu'nün “katılımcı nesneleştirme” (objectivation participante) olarak değerlendirdiği süreç, tarafımca deneyimlenen çeviri aşamaları üzerinden ele

alınacaktır. Ayrıca, son olarak sosyal antropolog ve müzeolog Hollandalı Bert Sliggers'ın İnsan Harası üzerine gerçekleştirdiği çalışmalarıyla farklı bir dil ve kültürdeki dolaşım maceralarına da yer verilecektir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Çeviri sosyolojisi, Pierre Bourdieu, popüler çeviri ürünlerin dolaşımı, İnsan Harası, Louis-Charles Royer, Türk yazın repertuarı.

The Circulation of Popular Translated Products in Turkish Literary Repertoire: İNSAN HARASI / “HARAS HUMAIN”

With the introduction of popular translated works into Turkish literary field, fundamental concepts in the field of translation have been displaced and important changes and transformations towards perception in new environments have quietly settled down. The circulation of translated products in source and target geographies has led to the evolution of the concept of popular into different meanings. The translation of the novel İnsan Harası by Louis-Charles Royer, one of the 20th century French writers, is one of the leading examples in the Turkish literary repertoire as a popular novel. The book, which was first translated by Çağlayan Publishing House in the 1950s, was later republished many times by different publishers.

The aim of this paper is to focus on the conditions and circulation of İnsan Harası in the translation process by using the methodological tools of translation sociology, and to examine it in the source/target relationality through its translations by different agents that took place at different time intervals. As the contemporary French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu emphasizes, the intercultural circulation of the translated text is made visible through the spacing of invisible structures.

These novels, which were published as “Sex Novels” or “Plastic Publications” in the 1950s, are actually the results of the socio-political and economic conditions of the period. In accordance

with Turkey's political stance at that time, cultural initiatives were replaced by serialized, stereotypical imported publications. These translation products, in a special format that surround the Turkish literary field, have moved the social field beyond the ordinary through translations and have taken on versatile roles, enabling the circulation of different concepts in the language/thought dimension. The relocation of *İnsan Harası* to Turkey, the circulation of different translations and the first sale in newsstands led also the target audience of the product to change and to be relocated.

In this study, the process that extends from the source to the end and which Bourdieu considers as "objectivation participante" will be discussed through the translation stages I experienced. Lastly, the work on *İnsan Harası* of the social anthropologist and museologist Bert Sliggers from the Netherlands and its wandering adventures in a different language and culture will be covered.

Keywords: Translation sociology, Pierre Bourdieu, circulation of popular translation products, *İnsan Hara*, Louis-Charles Royer, Turkish literary repertoire.

Dr. Naciye SAĞLAM

Bio

Asst. Prof. Naciye Sağlam, Fırat University, Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies, Department Head. Translator of *To Be Born* (Doğmak) and *Sharing the Fire* (Ateşi Paylaşmak) by Luce Irigaray. Her studies mainly focus on sociology of translation, intersemiotic translation, translation of comics and stage adaptations.

Yazın Alanında Dolaşımın İzini Sürmek: Henry Miller Örneği

Bu çalışma tarihsel süreçte Henry Miller çevirilerinin Türk yazın alanındaki dolaşımını çeviri sosyolojisi çerçevesinde, Pierre Bourdieu sosyolojisinin sunduğu kavramlar aracılığı ile gerçekleştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmada, çeviri pratiğinin bir yazarın, eserlerinin ve bir kavramın dolaşım ve dönüşümündeki etkin rolüne dikkat çekilmektedir.

1934 yılında ilk kitabı *Yengeç Dönencesi*'nin yayınlanmasından itibaren, Miller üzerine biçilen müstehcenlik etiketi, yazar üzerinde işleyen ilk markalama olmuştur. Yazarın dünyada ve Türkiye'de müstehcenlik etiketi ile dolaşıma girmesi, Bourdieu kavramlarının sağladığı altyapı ile müstehcenlik kavramının tartışmaya açılarak, yazarın Türk yazın alanındaki dolaşımının sorgulanmasını gerekli kılmıştır. Bu sorgulama ise çeviri pratiğini odağa alan bir yaklaşım ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda alan, habitus ve sermaye kavramların yanı sıra dolaşım, muhafaza stratejileri, dönüştürücü stratejiler, kısıt, meşruiyet, etiket, markalama, konumlanma, büyük çaplı üretim alanı, sınırlı üretim alanı gibi Bourdieu kavramları Henry Miller çevirilerinin Türk yazın alanındaki dolaşımının açıklanmasında yol gösterici olmuştur.

Türk yazın alanında süregelen meşruiyet mücadeleleri, eyleyiciler olarak yayınevleri ve çevirmenlerin stratejileri, yazarın dolaşımında ve üzerine biçilen etiketin dönüşümünde belirleyici unsurlardır.

Yazarın Amerikan ve Fransız alanlarındaki dolaşımı çalışmaya altyapı sağlamış; gerçekleştirilen saha çalışması ile 1970'li yıllardan günümüze Türk yazın alanında dolaşımdaki yazarın eserleri üzerinde işleyen, müphem bir kavram alanına sahip müstehcenlik etiketinin çeşitli yönleri esnetildiği tespit edilmiştir. Miller eserlerinin çevirileri Türk yazın alanına 1970'li yıllarda, dönüştürücü stratejileri uygulayıcıları tarafından, siyasi kısıtlar karşısında alternatif bir strateji olarak müstehcenlik etiketi ile girmiş, 1980 ve 1990'lı yıllarda müstehcenlik etiketi ve karşı duruş arasında dolayımlanmış. 2000'li yıllarda ise yayınevi stratejileri ile müstehcenlik etiketine karşı duruş sergilenmiş, yazar avangard gelenek içerisinde, sınırlı üretim alanında dolaşımda olan bir yazar olarak konumlandırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kavramlar: Çeviri pratiği, Henry Miller, Bourdieu sosyolojisi, müstehcenlik, etiket, eyleyciler, yayınevi, çevirmen, meşruiyet.

Transformation of a Label through Circulation: The Case of Henry Miller

This study aims to shed light on the circulation of Henry Miller translations in the field of Turkish literary field through the historical process, within the framework of sociology of translation, with the concepts proposed by Pierre Bourdieu. In the study, attention is drawn to the active role of translation practice in the circulation and transformation of an author, his works and beyond all in the circulation of a concept, a label.

The label of obscenity has been the first stamp on Henry Miller since the publication of his first book *Tropic of Cancer* in 1934. The author's circulation with the label of obscenity has made it necessary to question the author's circulation in the field of literature by opening the concept of obscenity to discussion with the background provided by the concepts of Bourdieu. This questioning was carried out with an approach that focuses on translation practice. In this direction, in addition to the concepts of

space, habitus and capital, Bourdieusian concepts such as circulation, conservative strategies, subversive strategies, constraint, legitimacy, label, labelling, positioning, large-scale production, limited production have guided the circulation of Henry Miller translations in Turkish literary field.

The ongoing struggles for legitimacy in the Turkish literary field, the strategies of publishers and translators as agents are the determining factors in the circulation of the author and the transformation of the label. The author's circulation in the American and French fields provided the background for the study. With the field study carried out, it has been determined that the obscenity label, as an ambiguous concept has been stretched in various directions with the circulation of the works of the author in Turkish literary field from the 1970s to the present. The translations of Miller's works stepped in the Turkish literary field in the 1970s by agents of transformative strategies through the obscenity label which was utilized as an alternative strategy against political constraints. In the 1980s and 1990s, the translations of his works were mediated between obscenity and counter-stance labels and in the 2000s he was positioned as a writer in the avant-garde tradition, circulating in the field of limited production, literally moving away from the label of obscenity.

Keywords: translation practice, Henry Miller, sociology of translation, Bourdieusian sociology obscenity, label, agents, publishers, translator, legitimacy.

