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**THE EFFECT OF TRANSLATOR CANDIDATES'
PSYCHOLOGICAL STATES DURING THE
COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THEIR
PROFESSIONAL OUTCOME EXPECTATIONS**

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic in the twenty-first century made it necessary to conduct a study on psychology in the translation profession. The study aims to determine whether there is a significant relationship between translator candidates' fear of Covid-19 and their professional outcome expectations. Within the study's scope, the effect of the psychological conditions of the translator candidates studying at the Department of Translation and Interpretation in French at Marmara University during pandemic on the outcome expectations for the translation profession after graduation was tried to be examined. Due to the pandemic, the questionnaire prepared on Google Forms, including the fear of Covid-19 scale and the professional outcome expectation scale and demographic questions, was sent online to the translator candidates. A total of 56 translator candidates voluntarily participated in the research. SPSS software was used for the analysis of the data. The study's hypothesis, which was created that there is a relationship between fear of Covid-19 and expectation towards the translation profession, has been confirmed. There is a statistically significant negative correlation between the fear of Covid-19 and the expectation towards the translation profession. In this direction, as the translator candidates' fear of Covid-19 increases, the expectations of professional outcomes decrease. Again, as the translator candidates' fear of Covid-10 decreases, their expectations for professional outcomes increase. A number of recommendations have been made to deal with the psychological repercussions of the Covid-19 outbreak. This research, which was presented during the process of dealing with the pandemic, is expected to shed light on other studies to be conducted.

Keywords: Translator, covid-19, psychology, professional outcome, expectation, fear

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this research is to determine whether the psychological state of translator candidates during the Covid-19 pandemic process has an effect on their professional outcome expectations. In this direction, it will be tried to put forward whether the fear of translator candidates during the Covid-19 pandemic will change their attitudes towards the translation profession and to what extent it will affect their behaviour and success while performing their profession in the future. Translator candidates who are expected to have professional competence should have a positive attitude towards their profession. It is obvious that the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic process has psychological reflections on people. It was assumed that the translator candidates participating in the study answered the questions sincerely and correctly. The research is limited to the results obtained from the survey and sample translator candidates studying at Marmara University, Department of French Translation and Interpretation. The problem sentence of the study was formed as "There is a significant relationship between the fear of Covid-19 and professional outcome expectations of translator candidates", based on the hypothesis that the fear of Covid-19 affects the professional outcome expectations.

Translators represent bridges between two cultures. Communication is primordial and key element. That's why their psychology during Covid-19 pandemic is crucial for translation sector. There isn't enough research to investigate translator candidates' psychological states. The reason that translator candidates are chosen for the sample.

Covid-19 pandemic brings global experience with it, and deeply affects economic life and psychosocial life. In the process of building social consciousness, personal responsibilities increase and the society is fed by a deep change and development process. The social impact of the pandemic has reached undeniable dimensions. Many employees lost their jobs. Significant negative economic impact has already occurred across the globe. In this direction, behavioural changes have been observed and various conspiracy theories have been put forward. Necessary measures are taken to prevent social isolation and individuals' perception of risk from turning into collective trauma. "The isolation is progressively enhanced by anxiety, panic or collective hysteria. Cognitive functions and decision making are firstly impaired by hyperarousal and anxiety and later by disabling feelings of loneliness" (Serafini et al., 2020, p. 532). They emphasize that long periods of social isolation or quarantine for specific illnesses may have detrimental effects on mental wellbeing. Common attitude regarding the establishment of the ideal solidarity in crisis management for the construction of the social order according to the new normal is of paramount importance. Adopting a common identity in order to eliminate inequality, polarization, prejudice and discrimination will strengthen intergroup relations. Social relations have decreased, the feeling of loneliness has increased, and economic fluctuations have been experienced due to compulsory isolation and street restrictions. In this context, the negative mental effects of the pandemic have become inevitable. The psychological effects of the process are predicted to be long term. The Covid-19 pandemic has opened the door to a new era in all fields but especially in translation world.

Covid-19 Pandemic

The Covid-19 virus, which emerged in Wuhan, China on December 1st, 2019, was declared by the World Health Organization as an "International Public Health Emergency" on January 30, 2020, and as a "Global Outbreak (pandemic)" on March 11, 2020. Clinical symptoms of the disease usually manifest as fever, cough, nasal congestion, fatigue and other upper respiratory tract infections. "These viruses are named as Coronavirus (crowned

virus), based on the Latin meaning of "corona", that is, "crown", due to the crown-like rod-like extensions on their surfaces" (McIntosh et al., 1967 as cited by Hatun, Dicle, Demirci, 2020, p. 534). The new type of coronavirus (COVID-19) is the result of mutation of the zoonotic coronavirus family, which specifically targets the respiratory system, causing diseases ranging from colds to severe acute respiratory syndromes such as SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) and MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) and is a new subspecies (Brown & Wang, 2020, as cited by Akkuzu, Soft, Karaman, Ladikli, Türkkkan, Bahadır, 2020, p. 64).

First COVID-19 case in Turkey was seen in the March 11, 2020. However, the first studies on this subject started on January 10, 2020. Necessary measures were taken in order to fight the outbreak in accordance with the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Boards on January 22 (Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health, 2020).

With the circulars issued by the Presidency of the Republic of Turkey in line with the recommendations of the Scientific Committee, flexibility such as working from home and alternating shifts was introduced to the public and private sector, distance education was initiated at all educational levels, and all kinds of meetings, events and activities were postponed or canceled (Turkish Academy of Sciences, 2020).

There is no definitive treatment method on Covid-19 worldwide, so disease-related deaths occur. Treatment continues with infection control and effective vaccination studies are conducted. It can be stated that the Covid-19 virus not only threatens the physical health of individuals, but also creates significant effects on their psychological conditions. In this context, studies have begun to be conducted about how individuals experience the Covid-19 outbreak process with the purpose of describing the psychosocial reflections of the epidemic process. In this context, it is expected that the findings obtained from the research will contribute to the literature and be a source for new researches on the subject.

During the process of meeting the coronavirus epidemic, it was understood that people initially showed different reactions and these reactions have changed over time. At first, it was understood that the coronavirus was not taken seriously, and after understanding the seriousness of the incident, a feeling of panic emerged, and then people feared infection and infect their family members or relatives (Hatun, Dicle, Demirci, 2020, p. 547).

The Ministry of Health Coronavirus Scientific Board was established on January 10, 2020 to combat the Covid-19 (coronavirus) pandemic. After the scientific council meetings, which met at certain intervals and were sometimes convened by video conference due to the pandemic, the Minister of Health held public information meetings. After Coronavirus Scientific Committee, "Social Sciences Board" was established with reference to the view that the long-term psychological effects of the epidemic are undeniable. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Turkey has prepared a "Covid-19 Information Page" to inform the public on the internet. On the relevant page, the necessary information about Covid-19 is provided, every day starting from March 11, 2020 information such as "total number of tests, total number of patients, total number of deaths, rate of pneumonia in patients (%), number of serious patients, total number of healing patients, daily number of patients, the number of daily tests, the number of deaths per day, the number of daily healing" are shared. The Ministry of Health has prepared a "Covid-19 Dictionary" from A to Z. Frequently used words related to the epidemic, such as "fillation", "antibody", "isolation", "asymptomatic person", "intubation", were included in the dictionary. Turkey has begun to take measures in every sector after the first case.

Education Sector During Pandemic Process in Turkey

The Covid-19 pandemic has opened the door to a new era in education, as in many other fields. Students studying at universities were subjected to distance education which was planned to start on August 31, 2020, and face-to-face education was planned to continue at certain levels on September 21. Many precautions have been taken in the classrooms for the new education period, and while the desks are arranged according to social distance so that each student can only sit on their own desks. While there are disinfectant points in many parts of the school, warning labels are attached to the school and classroom entrance points, where students may gather around, in order to comply with a social distance of 1.5 meters. Informative posters about the Covid-19 measures prepared by the Ministry of Health were hung in the corridors, classrooms, toilets of the school, in the visible points of many places such as teachers' rooms and meeting rooms. Schools affiliated to the Provincial Directorate of National Education worked diligently to obtain a "My School is Clean" certificate before starting to face-to-face education within the scope of the "Cooperation Protocol for Improvement of Hygiene Conditions in Educational Institutions and Prevention of Infection" signed between the Ministry of National Education (MEB) and the Turkish Standards Institute (TSI). Official kindergartens, nursery classes and practice classes, which continued their activities in accordance with pandemic rules for a while, started distance education with the increase in the number of cases.

The Higher Education Institution has decided to continue the spring semester 2019-2020 with distance education. The increasing number of cases has been effective in making the decision to conduct education remotely in the fall semester of the 2020-2021 academic year. It is necessary to say that the education in higher education and especially the courses in the translation departments are given via distance education in that period. Nowadays, translator candidates have some fear about their profession in the future because they can't practice some courses as required, such as simultaneous interpreting, consecutive interpreting, whispered interpreting. It should be investigated further if there is a negative psychology because of the Covid-19 pandemic about their profession.

Business Sector During Pandemic Process in Turkey

Employees of workplaces are offered the opportunity to work from home. In the first months of the pandemic, sports competitions started to be played without an audience. Overseas visits of public officials were subject to permission. Those coming from abroad were also asked to keep themselves in quarantine for 14 days. With the increase in the number of people with the disease, street restrictions started to be applied and some professional groups and institutions were exempted from the restriction. Health institutions, pharmacies, workplaces where all health products and medical supplies are produced, public institutions and organizations necessary for the maintenance of mandatory public services, people who will perform the burial of their first-degree relatives, PTT, cargo and water distribution company, workplaces operating in iron and steel and glass sectors, bakeries where bread production is made and/or licensed bakery workplaces, vehicles and employees in the distribution of bread produced in bakeries, fuel stations and veterinary clinics to be determined by governorates/prefectures, one for each population of 50,000, those who are responsible for maintaining supply systems such as electricity, water, natural gas, telecommunication that should not be interrupted and repairing their failures, animal shelters, farm and care centers, those who have an appointment for blood and plasma donation, and places that are required to work such as cold stores are excluded from the lockdown.

Restaurants were allowed to serve with takeaway service. The pandemic process has accelerated the online shopping period and increased the burden of cargo employees. In addition to businesses such as hairdressers and barbers, which were closed for a while, shopping centers stopped their activities and then started to continue their activities again with the necessary measures.

New restrictions have been implemented as of December 1, 2020 by the Turkish Ministry of the Interior: stopping the activities of swimming pools, baths, saunas, massage parlors and amusement parks, restricting the use of public transport in the city by citizens aged 65 and over and under 20, performing funeral prayers with a total of 30 people, including relatives of deceased people, arranging weddings in the form of weddings and wedding ceremonies with a total of 30 people, including the bride and groom's relatives, not allowing events where communities gather such as gold day, ceremonies, condolences and New Year's Eve celebrations, the number of customers that can be accepted at the same time for each shopping mall and district market to be determined separately by the decision of the provincial district public health boards, the requirement of HES² (Hayat Eve Sığar – Life Fits Into Home) code for employees and customers at the entrance to the malls, determining the number of people who can enter the crowded streets and squares if necessary by the provincial/district sanitation boards (based on square meters and area size), fully taking the necessary physical measures and other measures related to this, suspending the activities of kindergartens, inspecting the application of epidemic measures under the supervision of a workplace physician in workplaces with 50 or more employees, by an existing occupational safety specialist or a staff who will be assigned to replace him/her if he is not present (Turkish Ministry of the Interior, 2020).

Translator Psychology and Cognitive Approach

Translation is one of the most ancient professions in human history. It is of great importance in providing communication and has a significant place in human social relations. In the world of informatics, developments in "artificial intelligence" have come to a situation that can affect the perception on translation. It would be correct to re-evaluate the place of the human within the borders of the translation profession. "According to Kautz, the features that a translator should have and are expected to be in every translator as psychic and physical characteristics are listed as 'ability to focus on the text, endurance, calmness, motivation and emotional acumen'." (Kautz, 2000, p. 23, as cited in Arı, 2018, p. 36). In the translation profession, universities that provide translation education are the source of the professionals.

The expectations of the employees in their professional lives are also in line with Maslow's ranking. According to Maslow, human needs can be met, but it is unlikely that the needs will be completely finished. According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, the needs for self-actualization of the individual are listed as; physiological needs, security, love, dignity. The person who possesses them ultimately meets the need for self-realization.

Career opportunities affect employees' high job satisfaction, remuneration, motivation and psychology. Pricing is important in determining the status of professions in society. The prestige of a profession is determined by the reputation the society shows for that

² The HES (Hayat Eve Sığar – Life Fits Into Home) Code is a personal code implemented by the Ministry of Health to share Covid-19 risk status with institutions and individuals for activities like transportation or visit.

profession. Among the factors that affect the professional outcome expectation, there are factors such as exhaustion, helplessness and anxiety. "Mood" is defined as "One's inner readiness to show a joyous, troubled, or emotional response; emotional condition or attitude that sometimes takes a short and sometimes a long time" in Turkish Language Association Dictionary. "Mood is the dominant and continuous emotional tone that is experienced internally and changes one's behavior and perception of the world. Sensation is the expression of mood. The mood may be normal, high or depressed" (Karamustafalıoğlu, Yumrukçal, 2011). Mood is spiritual processes that fluctuate according to internal-external factors that people are in. The long-term and unusual severity of these processes is called mood disorders. There are roughly two types of mood disorders. For example; while long-term and severe emotions such as unwillingness, pessimism, not being able to enjoy life, and the desire to cry bring to mind the psychological breakdown called depression; excessive cheerfulness, too much talking, increased energy bring to mind the manic period (Atasoy, Köşle, 2019, p. 132).

There are a limited number of empirical studies in the translator's job expectation literature. At this point, it is useful to mention the definition of the concept of stress. It is defined as "spiritual tension" in the dictionary of the Turkish Language Association. It is observed that stress is encountered most frequently in the work environment. It is known that the panic situation experienced causes stress in individuals. It is seen that high levels of stress cause various psychological and behavioral damages on individuals, disrupt people's physical system and affect their mental processes. As a result of extreme stress, decrease in job performance, communication problems, lack of organization, decrease in problem solving skills, difficulty in decision making and imbalance in behavior are observed. According to Aşkın, Bozkurt, Zeybek (2019), stress is a normal human reaction to strain, its prolongation and concentration can adversely affect our health. In this difficult pandemic period, fear and anxiety, tension, getting tired more quickly than usual are natural reactions, and spiritual support should not be avoided if these reactions are excessive and disturb our daily life significantly. It is argued that stress has an effect on the individual's work efficiency and "performance", which is defined as the level of success achieved by the individual in the face of all the efforts he or she spends to fulfill his/her job. Along with stress, anxiety problem is known to deeply affect factors such as achievement, productivity, performance, trust, desire, eating, sleeping, resting, learning, and establishing mutual relationships.

Covid-19 virus not only threatens the physical health of individuals, but also seriously affects their psychological health. It is known in psychology that hormones, heredity, time and environment affect a person's development. Social events affect social psychology. Because social psychology is formed as a result of individual-society interaction. Translator psychology takes shape in the light of social events.

Psychology is a scientific field of study that studies human beings and the structures and formations in their minds, perceiving the outside world and self, thinking, regulating thought, as well as giving them visibility through sound and behavior, recognizing and defining the world in which a person lives, positioning it in the environment in which he/she is located, intelligence, hidden powers and abilities, memory, the levels and causes of remembering and forgetting, ways of learning, emotions and reactions to various situations using visible scientific methods. It is important to evaluate the translator profession in terms of individual-society interaction within the scope of social psychology of the individual and society. It can be emphasized that the social environment is determinative on the translator psychology. In the end, it is possible to state that the mood in the society deeply affects the translators, who are the important actors in socio-political

environment. As stated by Serafini et al. (2020, p. 533) the psychological impact of fear and anxiety induced by the rapid spread of pandemic needs to be clearly recognized as a public health priority for both authorities and policy makers who should rapidly adopt clear behavioral strategies to reduce the burden of disease and the dramatic mental health consequences of this outbreak.

Translation is a complex fact. As a consequence of the complexity of translation fact, translation has been associated with psychology since the 90s. The researches oriented on the attitude and psychological state on which translator based while producing translation. Cognitive psychology translation is a complex task. With this in mind, it is important to concentrate on the following problems: translation quality, translation process structure, translation as a cognitive process. Translation engages in numerous disciplines of linguistics, psycholinguistics, psychology and cognitive science. Translation is a higher-order cognitive task. According to Hansen (2010), cognitive translologies need to be based on scientific, empirical research. "In addition to the translating mind working alone or in interaction with others, translation psychology can also be seen to extend to other minds in the form of reader responses to translated texts, therefore reception studies are of interest from the point of view of translation psychology" (Jaaskelainen, 2012, p. 192). "Studying cognitive processes in translation, involves many findings based on highly qualitative data, including subjective observations of very complex psycho-social events" (Hansen, 2010, p. 189).

Cognitive approach is related to psycholinguistics; cognitive science deals with mental processes. Cognitive process of translation concerns comprehension, interpretation, reformulation, memorization. Cognitive approach concerns the communicational, functional and psycholinguistic approach. The focus here is on socio-cognitive concepts currently in use within Translation Studies, more specifically Bourdieu's habitus. Jaaskelainen (2012) states that the interpretive approach by the Paris School has its origins in Piaget's developmental psychology. Research into (or search for) translation universals is also partly based on the assumption that there may be psychological mechanisms involved in translating which result in features shared by all (or most) translations irrespective of the language-pair in question.

In a cognitive approach, we will tend to formulate the hypothesis that the degree of translational difficulty should in principle depend on the difficulty of develop the mental representation of the statement, the difficulty of its processing and the mental load required by the translator in order to carry out his work. This load should not depend only on the explicit or implicit information contained in the text, but also on cognitive factors, such as processing skills the translator's working memory, his cognitive background, his experience in matter, etc. (Politis, 2007, p. 161).

It becomes evident that psycholinguistics and translology are interconnected. Psycholinguistics has dealt with the cognitive aspects of language-use. Hatzidaki (2013, p. 397) indicates that psycholinguistics has developed a wide range of experimental methods borrowed from Cognitive Psychology to study the structures of cognition and the mental processes. According to Hatzidaki (2013) psycholinguistic methods are ideal for the study of theoretical concepts of Cognitive Linguistics (e.g. embodiment; influence of language on thought; conceptual organization) and translation (e.g. equivalence; interculturalism; text-typology), and certainly of paramount importance for the investigation of translation practice. Hatzidaki (2007) mentions that psycholinguistic factors such as frequency, preference, memory load, and so on have been found to play a crucial role as well. It can

be used to heighten future translators' awareness of comprehension pitfalls so that they can translate accurately and avoid nurturing misinterpretations.

According to Hatzidaki (2007), taking into account the information on language comprehension provided from a psycholinguistic approach, the following questions can be raised: In what ways can a psycholinguistic perspective contribute to the field of translation? How can knowledge from a different field be used in instructing future translators? We argue that an interdisciplinary approach to translation is imperative since the contribution of psycholinguistics can offer insight into cognitive processes translation is not able to tap into on its own. In this way, translation theories can be enriched by including variables that have not been considered until now (p. 19).

The cooperation of translation specialists and specialists in cognitive psychology enters a new phase of maturity of this cooperation. Educational psychology and a social constructivism learning theory have a great deal to offer to Translation Studies. "Hence, as we shall see, more appropriate paradigms, better experimentally controlled methods, and more objective and reliable measures can be used from the field of psycholinguistics to shed light on cognitive processes that underlie translation" (Hatzidaki, 2013, p. 396). It becomes clear that an interdisciplinary approach to translation is critical and much needed to advance language and its relationship to the human mind.

METHOD

The data collection tools used within the scope of this research conducted during the Covid-19 pandemic process were applied to the participants only via the online system due to the pandemic conditions, and the sample was limited to Marmara University.

Research Model

Quantitative research is preferred in order to measure the behaviour patterns of individuals through questionnaires and to explain the measurements made with numerical data. Generalizable results are produced within the scope of quantitative research. In this study, correlational research model has been adopted which is effective in determining the level of relationships between variables.

Population and Sample

The sample of the study is composed of translator candidates who are students in the undergraduate program of Marmara University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of French Translation and Interpretation in the fall semester of the 2020-2021 academic year.

Data Gathering Tools

The Covid-19 scale and the professional outcome expectation scale were created in two separate parts with a single survey link as data collection tools in the study.

In the first part, "Covid-19 fear scale" developed by Satıcı, Gocet-Tekin, Deniz, Satıcı (2020) was used. Approval was obtained from Begüm Satıcı for the use of the Covid-19 fear scale, whose validity and reliability analyses were completed. The intervals of this measuring instrument, which consists of 7 items and prepared in the five-point Likert type. The scale consists of one dimension and there is no reverse item.

In the second part, "professional outcome expectation scale" adapted to Turkish by Işık (2010) was used. Approval was obtained from Erkan Işık to use the professional outcome expectation scale, whose validity and reliability analyses were completed. The intervals of this measuring instrument, which consists of 12 items and prepared in the five-point Likert type. There is no reverse item in the scale. Stating that professional outcome expectation scale (McWhirter, Rasheed, & Crothers, 2000; Metheny & McWhirter, 2013) is a 12-item scale developed to measure people's beliefs about the long-term consequences of achievement as a result of certain educational or career decision-making behaviours, Işık (2013) emphasized "The value obtained in the study for the reliability of the Turkish professional outcome expectation scale form was higher than the application of the original form." This situation proved the reliability of the vocational result expectation scale adapted to Turkish.

Collection of Data

The data collection tool was applied online via Google Forms in order to reach the largest possible sample under current pandemic conditions. The questionnaire titled Covid-19 Scale and Vocational Outcome Expectation Scale was sent online via Google Forms to Marmara University, Department of French Translation and Interpretation students in the fall semester of the 2020-2021 academic year. Participants were assured that the information obtained from the survey will be used solely for research purposes and that the identity information of the participants will be kept confidential, and the principle of voluntarism has been respected. In order to reveal the gender, class level and success levels of the sample, demographic questions were also included in the survey. A total of 56 translator candidates voluntarily participated in the research.

Data Analysis

IBM SPSS Statistics program was used to analyse the collected data. The professional expectation scale consists of 12 items; The Covid-19 fear scale consists of 7 items. Point equivalents of items were arranged as; Strongly Disagree (1), Disagree (2), Undecided (3), Agree (4), and Strongly Agree (5). During the data analysis process, the items were listed from 1 to 5. In Likert-type questions, the options, which are ranked in order from "highest to lowest", are assigned a numerical value according to their degrees, and are coded and analysed. In quantitative studies, parametric tests are preferred when the sample size is over 50. The fact that the number of samples participating in the study was more than 50 made it necessary to use parametric tests in the study. For this reason, correlation analysis from parametric tests was used in the analysis phase.

FINDINGS

Findings obtained within the scope of the research are presented in this section.

Findings Regarding the Gender and Age Variable

Table 1. *Distribution of Participants by Gender Variable*

	N	%
Female	43	76,8%
Male	13	23,2%

76.8% of the translator candidates participating in the research are female; 23.2% are male.

Table 2. *Distribution of Participants by Age Variable*

	N	%
18-25 ages	56	100,0%

Translator candidates participating in the research are between the ages of 18 and 25.

Findings Regarding Grade Level

Table 3. *Distribution of Participants by Class Variable*

	N	%
2.grade	29	51,8%
3.grade	19	33,9%
4.grade	8	14,3%

51.8% of the translator candidates participating in the study are second grade; 33.9% are third grade; 14.3% are fourth grade students.

Findings Regarding Type of Education

Table 4. *Distribution of Participants by Education Variable*

	N	%
distance education	35	62,5%
face-to-face education	6	10,7%
mixed education (distance and face-to-face)	15	26,8%

During the Covid-19 pandemic, 62.5% of the translator candidates participating in the study support distance education, 26.8% support mixed education and 10.7% support face-to-face education.

Table 5. *Descriptive Statistics*

Descriptive Statistics				
N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation

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1- I am very afraid of the coronavirus.	56	1,00	5,00	3,5000	1,17551
2- Thinking about the coronavirus bothers me.	56	1,00	5,00	3,7500	1,17937
3- My hands sweat when I think of the coronavirus.	56	1,00	5,00	2,0893	1,33861
4- I am very afraid of losing my life by contracting coronavirus.	56	1,00	5,00	3,0714	1,42519
5- When I watch news and stories about the coronavirus on social media, I am concerned and worried.	56	1,00	5,00	3,5714	1,27717
6- My sleep is running out because of my anxiety about getting coronavirus.	56	1,00	5,00	1,9464	1,24199
7- My heart rate accelerates when I think I have coronavirus.	56	1,00	5,00	2,4821	1,43958
1. My career plan will lead me to a satisfactory result.	56	1,00	5,00	3,5357	,89370
2. I will be successful in my chosen career/profession.	56	1,00	5,00	3,9286	,96967
3. My future will be fine.	56	1,00	5,00	3,4643	,97168
4. I will be able to use my skills in my chosen career.	56	1,00	5,00	3,8393	,82631
5. I am in control of the decisions I make about my career.	56	1,00	5,00	3,8750	1,04555
6. I will be able to build a good future for myself.	56	1,00	5,00	3,5893	,98676
7. I will be able to get the job I want in line with the career I choose.	56	1,00	5,00	3,3929	1,05621
8. The career I choose will provide me the income I need.	56	1,00	5,00	3,1429	1,15095
9. I will have a career/profession respected in our society.	56	1,00	5,00	3,5893	1,00502
10. I will achieve my career/professional goals.	56	1,00	5,00	3,6429	1,01674
11. My family will confirm my career/career choice.	56	1,00	5,00	4,5000	,89443
12. The career/profession I choose will enable me to continue the lifestyle I want.	56	1,00	5,00	3,6786	1,01098
Valid N (listwise)	56				

Table 5 shows descriptive statistics of a professional outcome expectation scale and Covid-19 fear scale.

Findings Regarding Correlation Analysis

7 items of a “Covid-19 fear scale” are as follows: “I am very afraid of the coronavirus. Thinking about the coronavirus bothers me. My hands sweat when I think of the coronavirus. I am very afraid of losing my life by contracting coronavirus. When I watch news and stories about the Coronavirus on social media, I am concerned and worried. My sleep is running out because of my anxiety about getting coronavirus. My heart rate accelerates when I think I have coronavirus”. The results indicated that the Turkish version of the scale had satisfactory reliability coefficients.

12 items of a “professional outcome expectation scale” are as follows: “My career plan will lead me to a satisfactory result. I will be successful in my chosen career/profession. My future will be fine. I will be able to use my skills in my chosen career/occupation. I am in control of the decisions I make about my career. I will be able to build a good future for myself. I will be able to get the job I want in line with the career I choose. The career/occupation I choose will provide me the income I need. I will have a career/profession respected in our society. I will achieve my career/professional goals. My family will confirm my career/career choice. The career/profession I choose will enable me to continue the lifestyle I want”. Item Response Theory revealed that all items were coherent and fit with the model.

The direction and degree of the relationship between two or more variables are analysed with Correlation Analysis. “The Pearson correlation coefficient is used to measure the degree of linear relationship of two continuous variables. The answer to the question of whether there is a significant relationship between the two variables is obtained” (Kalaycı, 2010, p. 116). There is a positive relationship if the variables are increasing or decreasing together, and a negative relationship if one of the variables is increasing and the other decreases. A positive correlation coefficient indicates that when an increase occurs in one variable, there is an increase in the other variable; a negative coefficient indicates that while an increase is observed in one variable, a decrease occurs in the other.

Table 6. *Correlation Table*

		covidfear	professional expectations
Covidfear	Pearson Correlation	1	-,210
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,121
	N	56	56
Professional expectations	Pearson Correlation	-,210	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,121	
	N	56	56

As can be seen in Table 6, the Pearson Correlation coefficient between fear of Covid-19 and professional expectation was calculated as -0.210. The negative sign indicates that the relationship between them is negative. Since the obtained Pearson Correlation value (-0.210) is negative, as the fear of Covid-19 increases, the expectation for the translator profession decreases.

CONCLUSION

As revealed in this recent research, it is obvious that the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic process has psychological reflections on translator candidates. In this context, it is expected that the findings obtained from the research will contribute to the literature and be a source for new researches on the subject. Due to the Covid-19 outbreak, people's social life, close relationships, economic life have been negatively affected, and their life routines have changed. Social isolation, loneliness, economic difficulties and changing working conditions; these factors caused the emergence of different emotional states by triggering emotions such as fear, stress and anxiety. In fact, during Covid-19 prevention methods such as social isolation and remote working have already deprived many employees. The fear of sudden death, stress-anxiety reaction and traumatic experiences caused by the Covid-19 pandemic made it necessary to examine the effect on the professional outcome expectation during the epidemic process and to address the issue in a psychological context. The fact that the Covid-19 virus carries the risk of death for all individuals in the society and that it cannot be controlled, prepares the ground for the epidemic to turn into a global trauma. This situation reveals that it will be beneficial for individuals to receive psychological support during and after the epidemic. Subsequently the whole world started vaccination. Turkey launched on January 14, 2021 the mass vaccination program against Covid-19 with the vaccines developed by China's Sinovac company. The Covid-19 vaccines bring hope in fight against virus.

The hypothesis of the study, which was created that there is a relationship between fear of Covid-19 and expectation towards the translation profession, has been confirmed. There is a statistically significant negative correlation between the fear of Covid-19 and the expectation towards the translation profession. In this direction, as the translator candidates' fear of Covid-19 increases, the expectations of professional outcome decrease. Again, as the translator candidates' fear of Covid-19 decreases, their expectations for professional outcome increase.

Individual attitudes of individuals during the Covid-19 epidemic process will contribute to the fight against the epidemic by strengthening the spirit of solidarity of societies. It is predicted that the Covid-19 epidemic process which causes uncertainty, fear and anxiety today, partially changes the working conditions, economy, education process, and will transform the way of life of societies, social relations of individuals, and one-to-one interaction between people until the development of appropriate treatment methods. It is important to be aware that this transformation will start a new digital era. Examining the effect of the psychological situation that occurs during the fight against the epidemic on the expectations for the professions will be the source of the researches to be carried out in this field.

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