



ΙΟΝΙΟ ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ

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ΠΤΥΧΙΑΚΗ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ:

«ΜΕΤΑΦΡΑΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΣΧΟΛΙΑΣΜΟΣ ΑΠΟΣΠΑΣΜΑΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΥ
ΜΕΘ' ΟΡΜΗΣ ΑΚΑΘΕΚΤΟΥ: ΕΠΙΤΟΜΜΗ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΟΛΕΜΙΚΟΥ
ΝΑΥΤΙΚΟΥ 1821-1945 ΤΟΥ ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΗ ΓΕΡΟΝΤΑ»

ΟΝΟΜΑΤΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ: ΔΕΣΠΟΙΝΑ ΠΑΠΑΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ

ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΜΗΤΡΩΟΥ: Ξ2016018

ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΠΟΠΤΕΙΑΣ:

Α. ΕΠΙΒΛΕΠΩΝ ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΗΣ: ΠΑΣΧΑΛΗΣ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ

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ΑΚΑΔΗΜΑΪΚΟ ΕΤΟΣ: 2020-2021

ΚΕΡΚΥΡΑ, ΜΑΡΤΙΟΣ 2021

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ΠΡΟΛΟΓΟΣ

Η παρούσα πτυχιακή εργασία εκπονήθηκε στο πλαίσιο του Προπτυχιακού Προγράμματος Σπουδών της κατεύθυνσης μετάφρασης του Τμήματος Ξένων Γλωσσών, Μετάφρασης και Διερμηνείας του Ιονίου Πανεπιστημίου. Πρόκειται για τη μετάφραση και τον μεταφραστική ανάλυση του αποσπάσματος ενός ιστορικού βιβλίου με Γλώσσα-Πηγή την ελληνική και Γλώσσα-Στόχο την αγγλική.

Αρχικά, παρατίθενται τα εισαγωγικά στοιχεία του ιστορικού βιβλίου από το οποίο προέρχεται το απόσπασμα και έπειτα αναλύεται η λειτουργική προσέγγιση της Christiane Nord, στην οποία στηρίχτηκε η μεταφραστική διαδικασία. Όπως είναι φυσικό, το κείμενο διαθέτει ποικίλες μεταφραστικές δυσκολίες, δηλαδή λεξιλογικά, γραμματικά και συντακτικά προβλήματα, τα οποία εντοπίζονται και αναλύονται διεξοδικά. Η ανάλυση και επίλυση των προβλημάτων αυτών τεκμηριώνονται μέσω της θεωρίας της Nord, καθώς και με τη χρήση παραδειγμάτων παρμένων μέσα από το κείμενο. Στη συνέχεια αναλύονται οι μεταφραστικές τεχνικές που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν για την αντιμετώπισή του εκάστοτε προβλήματος, ενώ δίνεται και η απόδοση που επιλέχθηκε στην κάθε περίπτωση.

Επιπλέον, αξιολογείται το τελικό αποτέλεσμα της μεταφραστικής προσπάθειας και ο σχολιασμός κλείνει με τον επίλογο και τα συμπεράσματα που προέκυψαν από τη μεταφραστική διαδικασία. Τέλος, η παρούσα ανάλυση διαθέτει ένα πλήρες γλωσσάρι που αντιστοιχεί στις σελίδες 245-287 του προς μετάφραση κειμένου, ενώ παρατίθενται όλες οι βιβλιογραφικές αναφορές, στις οποίες βασίστηκε η έρευνα και η σύνταξη της συγκεκριμένης πτυχιακής εργασίας.

ΜΕΤΑΦΡΑΣΜΑ

Chapter 7

A Time of Great Crisis (1914-1922)

1. Introduction

A time of great crisis followed after Greece emerged victorious from the Balkan Wars. Society experienced severe polarization as a result of increasingly diverging views of King Constantine and the Prime Minister, Eleftherios Venizelos. This led to what is known as “*National Schism*”. Two centers of power were formed: the royal one of King Constantine in Athens, officially recognized, and that of Provisional Government of National Defence led by Venizelos in Thessaloniki. The National Schism presented an opportunity to the English and the French to blatantly violate the national sovereignty. Those great accomplishments of the previous years were now in jeopardy. ¹

That divergence in views largely had to do with whether Greece would enter WWI on the Anglo-French side (this was Venizelos’ stance) or remain neutral (King Constantine’s position). However, the causes of polarization in Greek society were deeper and had to do with integrating the population of the “*New Countries*” into the Greek nation. With the annexation of the rest of Epirus and Macedonia, new productive forces emerged, the result being a strengthening of Greek middle class. This caused a reaction from the established order, what came to be known as “*Old Greece*”, and the representatives of the old means of production. It must be pointed out, that many people of the lower classes were on King Constantine’s side, as they felt they could not keep up with the rapid changes taking place.

Despite the assassination of Ion Dragoumis by members of Venizelos’ group and assassination attempts on Venizelos and Pavlos Kountouriotis by supporters of King Constantine, all signs of the underlying tension, the National Schism seemed to atone as

Greece realized victories during WW1 and Asia Minor Campaign. However, the National Schism will resurface after 1922 causing major upheaval in the country until 1935.

That period ends with the Catastrophe of Smyrna and the ending of Hellenic presence in Asia Minor, which dates back to the Mycenaean Era. That tragic event stops the realization of the *Great Idea* and the Greek nation is facing the urgent problem of how to assimilate the refugees. The appearance of refugees financially and socially reinforced the Greek state, but at the same time, tensions keep running high in Greek society: many of its members view both Venizelos and King Constantine as responsible for the difficult situation in Greece.

The Greek Navy participates in and is affected by the situation during this period, as quite often deeply politicized officers take part in the unrest. At the same time, new regulations are effected, weakening the Navy as far as its equipment is concerned, and making the acquisition of new ships impossible. These regulations, however, do not correspond with the geopolitical standards of the area. Nevertheless, the Greek Navy ably and bravely fought in the Greco-Turkish War, though its valuable contribution is often overlooked: Although the Ottoman Empire's Navy was well equipped, Kemal Attaturk's revolutionary army was not able to utilize that equipment. Thus the Greek Navy inevitably had a subsidiary role during combat operations, because no regular adversary existed.

1 In order to avoid frictions between National Defence and supporters of the official Royal Government, the Allies carved in November of 1916 a neutral 5-10-km-long zone between the areas controlled by the two Greek Governments. Finally, in May of 1917 with the possibility of dethroning King Constantine, the French occupied the neutral zone, as well as the biggest part of Thessaly and south Epirus as far as Ioannina and Parga. See *History of the Greek Nation* (1987), 44

2. The weakening of the Navy

Following the Balkan Wars, the importance of a powerful fleet to defend the Greek interests became clear, as both Greece's entrance in the Balkan Alliance and the victory in the ensuing conflict was mostly attributed to the Navy. However, the government followed a policy that contributed to its weakening. ²

A significant reason behind this policy must have been the imposed expenditure cuts. Venizelos borrowed £25 million for the development of a doubled state, thus naval resources were placed second.

In 1911 the Ottoman Empire ordered an English *dreadnought* called *Resadie*, with a displacement of 23 million tons and a speed of 21 knots. Therefore, the Greek Government, with Nikolaos Stratos as Minister of Defense, ordered in 1912, a battleship from the German shipbuilding company *Vulkan*, along with a torpedo boat, like the battleship *Aegli*. The new torpedo boat would have a displacement of 13 million tons, eight 35cm calibre guns, six 15cm calibre guns and would cost £1.050.000. The famous *Salamis* was bound to become a real gear for the Greek Navy.

Another important defeat was that of *Rio de Janeiro*, a *dreadnought*, which would be built in England and was unexpectedly available, as the country for which was originally being built, Brazil, shifted its defence planning. The Ottoman Empire bought the dreadnought and renamed it *Sultan Osman-i Evvel*. The fact that Greek Navy officers had suggested that the government purchase the powerful ship is remarkable. 3

Due to negligence of the Greek government, the Ottoman Empire, which was defeated in the Balkan Wars, regained its maritime superiority. The new vice-admiral, Pavlos Kountouriotis, could not stand watching the loss of his accomplishments, so he offered to command either the submarine *Xifias* or a small torpedo boat. His plan was to ambush and torpedo *Rio de Janeiro* as it was passing the Strait of Gibraltar, without any previous declaration of war. It would be suggested that Kountouriotis was acting on his own accord and, in case he survived the raid and returned to Greece, the government would disown, arrest, trial and incarcerate him just like a pirate. Venizelos, however, did not accept his offer. 4

2 Roussos (1976), Volume E1, 333-34; *History of the Greek Nation* (1978), 34-38; Paizis-Paradelis, (1999); Kavvadias (1950); Mezeviris (1971); Tsaprazis (2012), 96-97; Gerontas (2012), 582.

Super dreadnought *Rio de Janeiro*.

Doris-class torpedo boat *Thetis II*.

Cruiser *Elli*.

3 This matter (e.n. the strengthening of the Ottoman Empire's Navy with the acquisition of the ready to sail "*Rio de Janeiro*" and "*Resadie*" brought great anguish to Navy circles, and in order to deal with the situation, the Greek government proceeded with the purchase of two relatively old American battleships, "*Kilkis*" and "*Lemnos*", which were the only ones available for sale. This new acquisition, however, would not solve the problem, in case Turkey took possession of those two battleships, before "*Salamis*" arrived at Greece – See Mezeviris (1971), 30-31.

4 Roussos (1976), Volume E', 333-34; Tsaprazis (2012), 96-97.

Breslnu/Midili. German Archives.

The cannons of *Goebml Yavuz* on a lettercard of the era.

The blockade on the Strait of Dardanelles was also discussed, with a potential occupation of the Gallipolis Peninsula, in order to stop the arrival of more battleships. However, none of these plans was implemented: during the outbreak of WWI, those battleships remained in British shipyards and were eventually confiscated by the British for their own needs.

Nevertheless, Greek public opinion was expressing deep concerns, because of the imminent strengthening of the Ottoman Fleet. Thus, Greek political leadership bought six new *doris-class* torpedo boats (125 tons, 24 Knots with three extremely old type torpedo tubes,). Furthermore, Venizelos himself proceeded to inform the anxious Greek community in Paris, that the Greek Navy would be able to fight the reinforcements of its Ottoman counterpart with the assistance of those six torpedo boats. 5

Later on, the Navy proceeded with unnecessary purchases, such as two American battleships, *USS Idaho* and *Mississippi* (built in 1907), later renamed *Kilkis* and *Lemnos*. Their most crucial disadvantages were low speed and short height, whereas a big innovation was their wide use of electrically powered machinery. It must be noted that Greece ended up paying £3.130.000 instead of £2,7 million for *Rio de Janeiro*. In addition to this, America bought cruiser *Elli I*, a battleship of 2100 tons, 20 Knots with extremely old artillery, originally ordered by the Chinese Navy. *Elli I* was destined to be sunk by the Italians on the 15th of August 1940 in the Greek island of Tinos.

Meanwhile, the torpedo boat *Salamis* met with a really bad fate: towards the end of 1912, word got around that Greece needed to acquire a real *dreadnought*. Therefore, the building of *Salamis* was suspended until its new features could be completed. The building process

continued until December of 1914 and then WWI broke out. The Greek government did not accept the ship, while financial disputes with the German shipbuilding companies were settled much later, in 1932 specifically, after the Greek State suffered a severe financial hardship, as Greece had to pay a further amount of £30.000 in addition to the £450.000 paid already.

Finally, under the intervention of the Allies in Greece's internal affairs, in September 1916 the French took over the Greek light-duty fleet, namely *Elli*, 14 destroyers, 5 torpedo-boats, 2 submarines and 8 vessels. The battleships *Kilkis* and *Lemnos*, as well as the armored cruiser *Averof* had been decommissioned in the Naval Base: only one a third of their crew was still in place, while the clasps of their cannons, the torpedoes and their munitions were removed. 6

As the Greek Navy became outdated, the Ottoman one was reinforced with two additional ships. During the outbreak of WWI, two German battlecruisers, *Goeben* (*Magdeburg-class*) and *Breslau* (*Moltke-class*) that were arriving in Istanbul, traveled to the Eastern Mediterranean and were delivered to the Ottoman Navy in August 1914. They were renamed as *Yavuz Sultan Selim* and *Midili* respectively.

5 Kavvadias (1950), 24.

3. The contribution of the Navy during WWI 7

a) National Schism and the occupation of the Greek Fleet by the Allied Forces

The difference in views between the Greek PM and the King with regard to Greece's entrance in WWI on the Anglo-French side, resulted in a prolonged crisis of governing the country. On the 8th of February 1915, 8 Venizelos resigned for the first time. In the elections held in May 1915 Thessalonians vote for the first time and Venizelos prevailed, only to resign a little later. On September 23 of 1915, Bulgaria started mobilizing troops and showed a change in its strategy (11th of October 1915) with an attack on Serbia.

Venizelos acted unconstitutionally and, without having the King's authorization and the approval of the Parliament, he proceeded to invite British and French military forces in Thessaloniki and then exerted pressure on the Greek Government to renounce its neutralist

policy. 125.000 French and 100.000 English soldiers gathered in the capital of Macedonia. At the end of December, German aircrafts bombarded Allied military posts, while on the 2nd of June 1916, Germans and Bulgarians invaded the straits and Fort Roupel and later entered East Macedonia. The Greek population was treated harshly especially by the Bulgarians.

Sarail declared a state of siege in Thessaloniki and occupied the island of Thassos. On the 9th of June 1916, an Anglo-French conference held in London approved the naval blockade of Greece. A press release was even issued, demanding the resignation of the government, new elections, withdrawal of the military forces and the removal of senior military and government officials that were hostile to Entente. ¹⁰ On the other side, Germans and Bulgarians occupied the port of Kavala and sent a Greek army of 8.000 men in total to German military camps.

On August 29, 1916, took place the Movement of National Defence supported by Sarail. ¹¹ Venizelos returned to his homeland, Crete, and on the 9th of October 1916, he announced the formation of a provisional government established in Thessaloniki. The Allies recognized de facto the Government of National Defence of Thessaloniki and further increased their pressure to the government of Athens. English and French officers took control of the railways, as well as the navy shipyards and strongholds in Athens.

On December 1st, the French admiral Dartige du Fournet landed 2.500 men to the Greek capital in order to control it. Street fights between the French soldiers and their so-called opponents erupted all around Zappeion, in the National Garden and at Philopappos Hill. The Anglo-French fleet opened fire and sixty-four shells blew up in the city. ¹²

⁶ *History of the Greek Nation* (1978), 34-38.

⁷ *History of the Greek Nation* (1978); Roussos (1976), *Volume E*, 333-34; Markezinis (1966); Tsaprazis, (2012).

⁸ *Venizelos' desire was for Greece to participate in the Dardanelles Operation organized by the Allies. This led to a disagreement with the King: the latter one knew about the study conducted by the Hellenic Army General Staff in relation to the Dardanelles Operations and the study resulted in defeat of the Allies. That is indeed what happened.*

⁹ *Venizelos violated the Article 99 of the Greek Constitution of 1911. According to this article, a foreign Army is neither accepted to serve in the Greek Armed Forces nor is it allowed to stay within the state or pass through it illegally.*

10 *Entente (Entente cordiale): This term is used to describe the various treaties signed between France and Great Britain that have marked the improvement of their relations since 1904. It is the fulfillment of the French Foreign Minister's policy, Theophile Delcasse, dating back to 1898. Delcasse believed that France would be safe against Germany only by establishing good relations with Great Britain. In 1907 followed the Anglo-Russian Entente and with it a triple defence system was consolidated: the Triple Entente. It must be noted, that Entente was the result of Bismarck's failed Foreign Policy, which demanded the isolation of France and Germany's good relations with Russia and Austria.*

11 *On the 29th of August, a military coup took place in Thessaloniki. However, it was not as successful as it was expected to be, because most of the 11th Division soldiers in Thessaloniki were against it. Had Sarail remained neutral, the coup would have been crushed. In the beginning, many proponents of Venizelos disapproved of the riots. Even Venizelos denounced these actions by the Government of National Defence, because the riots were premature and irresponsible. (See also, History of the Greek Nation (1978).*

12 *The fighting men were organized and armed royalist citizens. Many of them were retired military officers and soldiers, as a result of French and British demands for the Greek Army to disband. (See also, Mavrokordatos (1996).*

The battleship *Georgios Averof* was among the ships of the Greek naval division that arrived in Istanbul in November 1918. Its arrival caused ardent excitement in the Greek citizens of Istanbul.

National Historical Museum.

The Provisional Government of Thessaloniki was based on the so-called "Triumvirate" composed of Venizelos, the general Panagiotis Danglis and the admiral Pavlos Kountouriotis. In this picture the triumvirate can be seen in the front row. Eleftherios Venizelos Museum of Chalepa.

Supporters of Venizelos were being harshly persecuted in the following period. On the 11th of June 1917, the French and the British delivered an ultimatum to the Greek Prime Minister, with which they demanded the King's resignation within 24 hours, as well as the abdication of the crown prince from the succession to the throne. 13 King Constantine resigned and went into exile in Switzerland. His youngest son, Alexander I, succeeded him to the throne (1893-1920) and on June 27th, Eleftherios Venizelos was once again Prime Minister of Greece.

As the Allies laid more pressure to the government of Athens, the French took over the Greek light-duty fleet, while the battleships, as mentioned already, remained decommissioned. 14 After the King was dethroned, Venizelos returned to a unified Greece and the efforts to reconstruct the Navy under the leadership of the admiral Pavlos Kountouriotis were increased, 5 just like during Balkan Wars. The ships and shipyard were returned to Greece, although in

bad condition. 16 The reconstruction of the armored cruiser *Georgios Averof* and of the so-called *Wild Beasts* (*Leon, Ierax, Aetos, Panther*) became a key priority. 17

At the end of WWI Greece was among the victorious Allied Forces. 18 In Moudros of Lemnos the Allies and the defeated Ottoman Empire signed a treaty in October 17/30 1918 (Armistice of Mudros). The cruiser *Georgios Averof* sailed in Bosphorus with the Allies. On the 14th of November 1918 the cruiser moored in front of Dolmabahçe Palace causing great enthusiasm among Greek citizens. 19 The Greek Navy was present at the most important moment of the Nation; the Greeks were entering in triumph the former capital of Byzantium after centuries.

13 The crown prince mentioned here is George II, born in 1890.

14 The leaders of the movement (e.n. Provisional Government of National Defence in Thessaloniki) deceptively hoped that they would be leading the rioting ship cadre and crew beside the French fleet. The only exception were the two torpedo-boats and the spare battleship “Hydra”, which had no combative value; Mezeviris (1971), 46. The taking over of “Hydra” was initiated by captain Georgios Kakoulidis, who stated the following about the plan: The French insisted on us causing rally among the two small torpedo-boats. They also crushed the riot attempt on the battleship, as they considered it a desperate remedy. I insisted under the condition that we would be at least seven officers in total as well as governor Vatsanos (...). Because of our persistence, the French finally had to bring more rebel officers by sending steamships. Thus, our contingent consisted of captain I. Vatsanos, lieutenants Levidis and Valasakis, medical officer A. Lampadaridis, another non-commissioned officer (NCO), a volunteer citizen and me; See Nikolaidis (2001), 69.

15 Discord was prevalent in the crew. A notable example of this was the case of the cruiser “Lemnos”. The battleship squadron leader, rear admiral Ioannis Vatsanos, boarded “Lemnos”. He had the support of other officers, NCOs and professional shooters who had participated in the National Defence Movement and since created an elite group. No captain was among them, so that position was given to the first-mate commander, I. Theophanidis. The Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV), Pavlos Kountouriotis, had to conduct inspections, so that order was kept on the ship. He called an assembly, penalized those who had taken leave or sent away to naval service, transferred the admiral and the captain and, finally, ordered the first mate to organize the crew on the ship -

See Lamprinopoulos G., Captain V. N., notes from his archive in the book “History of Hellenic Navy” (Haratsis) (1997), 73.

16 This discussion involves all the ships, except from the small destroyer (torpedo-boat) “Doxa”, which was sunk with everyone on board on the 17th of June 1917, close to Milos island, by the German submarine UB-47. After the peace making, the Austrian destroyer “Ulam” was given to Greece and was renamed “Smyrni” - See Paizis-Paradelis (1999).

17 The ensign A. Zagkas, who had served on the destroyer called “Panther”, wrote the following in his journal: October 7, 1917. Friday. By order of the Ministry for Naval Affairs, I present myself on “Kilkis” (Keratsini, Athens) and then to the governor of “Panther”, I. Giannikostas, who gives me a leave for two days (...). October 10. Monday. I arrive at the Ship Yard, where I see “Panther” docked at the submersibles platform. The ship is in a terrible condition due to dirt and inadequate maintenance. - See Zagkas, A., captain V. N., handwritten journal 1917-1919 in the book “History of Hellenic Navy” (Haratsis) (1997), 73. The ships that had been returned were

generally in a bad condition too, as far as cleaning and maintenance are concerned. That fact certainly surprised and made a negative impression to the Greek seamen, as they demanded an impeccable appearance of the ships to an excessive extent even during wartime. When it comes to submarines in particular, their hydraulic accumulators were destroyed, since they had not been charged for a lengthy period. That is what initially caused their premature corrosion. - See Mezeviris (1971), 56-57.

Battleship *Potemkin*.

Czar Nicholas II of Russia with his family.

b) The contribution of the Navy in Southern Russia 20

In the early 20th Century, Czarist Russia is dealing with severe cracklings that lead to the fall of Czar's monarchy and the rise of socialism. The country's stagnation concerning its industrial development in combination with low living standards of its population created an explosive mixture that led to the October Revolution of 1917. The Czar quickly became the target of frustrated people, asking for political freedoms. Meanwhile, Czarist Russia's involvement in WWI heightened the terrible living condition of its people.

The country's internal disturbances were competing with the external defeats 22 and, as a consequence, the Czar Nicholas II was forced in a turbulent situation to promise the formation of an elected Duma: the October Manifesto (Oct. 17/30 1905). 23 However, his consequent interventions intensified the political unrest. As a result, the period between 1905 and 1917, during which the February and October Revolutions manifested, became known as the *pseudo-constitutional absolutism phase*. Tensions remained high throughout the country with murders and terrorist attacks taking place

18 However, the Greek Navy was deeply wounded by the national crisis and Schism. In the book of Mezeviris [(1971), 57] the following is written: There was a great lack of junior officers and, therefore, the headquarters consisted of myself, a merchant shipping reserve officer and an ensign, who was an excellent graduate of the Merchant Marine Academy. Half the crew consisted of men who had participated in the movement. Those men had no discipline whatsoever and believed that participating in the revolution would free them of their duty to the State. Those men contributed in a great extent to the country.

19 Ottomans, however, were envious of this situation, as they were planning to sink the Greek battleships Averof and Kilkis located in Istanbul. Abedin, Bey (1928), Maritime Inspection 74.

20 Naval History Museum Archive; Haratsis St. (1997); Nicolaidis D. (2001). The contribution of the Greek Army in Southern Russia' Karakassonis, P. (1934); Konstas, P. (1928); Hough, R. (1960); Riasanovsky, Nicholas V. (1987); Kennan, George F. (1984), Soviet-American Relations 1917-1920 (Vol.1, Russia Leaves the War-Vol. 2 The Decision to Intervene), W.W. Norton & Company, New York. Lincoln, Bruce (1991); Carr, Edward Hallet (1983); Pipes, Richard (1980).

21 In January 1905 a huge public demonstration took place in Saint Petersburg, which ended with the use of weapons by the guards. That day was named Bloody Sunday. In June of the same year the crew of the battleship Potemkin rebelled against its officers.

22 In May 1905, the Russian Fleet was terribly defeated by the Japanese Fleet in Tsushima Island. This outcome forced Russia to waive any of its claims on North Korea and lose both Port Arthur and South Manchuria Railway. Japan has now become an Allied Force.

23 Old Gregorian calendar.

At the same time, war conditions were dramatic. ²⁴ Russia had lost plenty of its territory, including significant market and industrial centers, and that had the expected impact on the country's economy. Moreover, the casualties of the Russian Army were numerous and the soldiers were entering the battle unarmed, being instructed to take the weapons of their dead colleagues.

On the 23th of February/8th of March 1917, a massive demonstration took place in Saint Petersburg, which marked the end of the czarist regime, as the city's garrison was also participating. The Duma adopted an imperial decree, the "Decree on Peace". This decree dissolved the Duma and replaced it with a government of twenty personas. The only socialist among them was the Ministry of Justice, Alexander Kerensky.

The new government, however, had to face some huge problems: The country's production domain and economy were stagnant, due to endless demonstrations, while the army was literally being disbanded by mass desertion. The general Lavr Kornilov, who Kerensky had put in charge of the whole west front with the mission to repress desertion, was imprisoned by Kerensky himself. The latter one was suspecting that Kornilov was conducting a movement and that resulted in a desertion outbreak.

During the night of October 24 to 25 1917, Bolsheviks made their move and, until the next evening, all significant regions of the Russian capital were under their control. Kerensky had returned to the front for reinforcements, but his action was fruitless. Meanwhile, Kornilov and his fellow inmates escaped and headed towards the Don Cossacks. That was the beginning of the Russian civil war.

The new situation led to secessions and centrifugal tendencies. In April 1917, the Russian Communist Party, the Bolsheviks, called a declaration at the 7th Congress of the party, while

Stalin, who was the Commissar of Nationalities at the time, announced a manifesto about self-determination of all peoples. Those actions encouraged people of different ethnicities living in Russian regions to start declaring their independence. Those countries were initially Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. Later on, other ethnicities, like the Don Cossacks, Kurdish people, citizens of Astrakhan etc., declared their autonomy too and showed their strong opposition to the Soviet Regime. Finally, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland were acknowledged as separate and autonomous states. In addition, the Communist Government called a truce with Germany by signing the Treaty of *Brest-Litovsk* (February 18/March 3 1918). According to the Treaty, Russia lost 60 million people and 2 million square miles of land, which were given to the Central Powers. Russia was, also, forced to give Germany 6 billion gold marks. Finally, the communist propaganda was forbidden in the states of the Central Powers. A little later, on March 10, Bolsheviks relocated their capital to Moscow and in May the whole Russian royal family of was executed in Yekaterinburg.

The Russian White Army 26 gradually went under the command of the admiral Alexander Kolchak. 27 In the summer of 1918 thirty different parties existed all around the former Russian Empire. Twenty nine of those parties were hostile to the Soviet Regime, 28 while Russia's size had decreased and equaled the size of the medieval state of 1547 ruled by Ivan The Terrible. 29

Greek battleships *Kilkis* and *Averof* outside of Istanbul. History Photos Archive of *Georgios Averof*

The 34th Infantry Regiment, in which men from Piraeus served. It distinguished in the Crimean War and a street in Piraeus was named after it (34 Syntagmatos Pezikou Street).

Alexander Kerensky

Alexander Kolchak

The general Lavr Kornilov

Cruiser *Lemnos*

26 *White Army* is called the group of Russian military divisions that were against Bolsheviks. The opposite term is *Red Army*.

27 Admiral Alexander Vasilievich Kolchak (1874-1920). He was initially the midshipman of the Imperial Russian Navy. He participated in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905), but when the Japanese occupied Port Arthur they apprehended him along with other Russian officers. During the post-war period, he participated

actively in the expeditions to the Arctic Ocean, even in those in 1904 and 1912. In world WWI he was captain of the Baltic Fleet torpedo-boat, but due to his acknowledged administrative ability, he became commander of the Black Sea Fleet. Unfortunately, his crew rebelled in Sevastopol (1917) and displaced him in Siberia along with his headquarters. At British instigation, he became leader of the Anti-Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks arrested him in the city of Irkutsk and executed him. *Encyclopaedic Dictionary Heliou, Alexander Vasilievich Kolchak*.

28 Kerman (1984).

29 Lincoln (1983).

The main reason behind the intervention of Western States in Russia was initially to inhibit Germany from taking the war material and naval units of the Russian Fleet. Moreover, the Western States wanted to prevent Germany from controlling the rich soils of South Russia, so as to weaken the Pan-Turkism threatening to connect Turkey with other Turkic-Tatar groups of Central Asia. Also, the Western States wanted to protect the Christian population against the Turks. The British, especially, were trying to protect their possessions in Middle East and their north-western passages against Turkish and German invasions. Those passages were successfully protected by the Russian Army, until the fall of the Russian Empire. 30

After the Central Powers were defeated, the real causes behind the intervention of the Allied Forces in Russia were revealed; The British wanted full control of the energy sources in Southern Russia and its neighbors in the South. The French wished to completely influence their Austro-Hungarian successors in the trading industry and financial and diplomatic sectors in Poland and Ukraine. The Japanese wished their expansion to Eastern Asia, whereas the Americans wanted to control the Pacific and confront Japan.

Greece participated in this military campaign providing two infantry divisions in Ukraine, eight torpedo-boats in Crimea and three battleships in the Black Sea. The real reasons behind Greece's participation are linked to the Asia Minor Campaign. 31 Nevertheless, Greece's international involvement was demanded by France, which desired Greece's participation in the campaign. 32 Eleftherios Venizelos wanted to promote the image of a modern and liberal Greece - the last outpost of civilized West in the East. 33

The Greek land forces fought in Ukraine and Crimea from January 7/20 of 1919 until April 15/28 of 1919, namely 99 days, while the naval units fought in the shores of those countries from November 12/25 of 1918 until March of 1920, 34 which is more than 307 days.

The ships that took part in the campaign are the following: cruisers *Kilkis* (40 days) and *Lemnos* (21 days), the armored cruiser *Georgios Averof* (6 days), destroyers *Aetos* (41 days), *Velos* (8 days), *Thyella* (4 days), *Ierax* (39 days), *Keravnos* (28 days), *Leon* (5 days), *Loghi* (13 days), and *Panther* (263 days). There was, also, a hospital ship, *Amphitrite*, and a passenger ship, *Kanaris*. 35

The expedition of the Greek Fleet can be summarized in the following three points: 36

- taking over the Russian Fleet in the Black Sea 37
- supporting land forces
- protecting refugees and evacuating areas.

Panther was located in Crimea under the commands of vice admiral A. Kalthorp via the British commander of destroyer forces in Sevastopol, until the 22nd of December 1918. On January 4 of 1919, the British commander was abducted by the 2nd Fleet (*1ère Escadre*) of the French Navy (*1ère Armée Navale*), under the commands of rear admiral *Amet*, who had raised his banner on the battleship *Democratie* in Sevastopol. However, the British undertook once again the local naval units, after the crewmen of the French battleships rebelled in April 1919. 38

The Greek ships had taken on all kinds of expeditions, as besides the patrols and war duties, they were carrying staff, supplies, spare supplies, the post office and more. There was neither help from the French nor logistics. In addition, a lot of other problems had occurred, like shortage of supplies, health issues, even the officers' finances. The commander of *Panther* was often asking for assistance through reports to the commander of *Averof*. 39 The worst part, however, was the expedition's lack of clarity and purpose. 40

It was decided, that the Greek ships *Ierax* and *Panther* would start the expedition. They would be part of the front that would cover the battleships all the way to Crimea. Suddenly the epidemic of Spanish flu (influenza) broke out on *Ierax*, and later, the ship suffered a severe accident, which rendered it unusable for several months. 41

30 Pipes (1980).

31 On October 20 of 1918, Venizelos sent a letter to Lloyd George. The letter had an attached note, with which Venizelos was directly asking from him the annexation of Western Thrace and a sui generis regime for Istanbul and Eastern Thrace. Markezinis (1966).

32 Georges Clemenceau asked directly the participation of Greece in the intervention in Russia.

34 The particular date on which the last patrol ended has not been found.

35 Haratsis (1997).

36 Haratsis (1997).

37 In the armistice signed with Germany, the Allies imposed the condition that the first ones would deliver their battleships. Those included the Russian battleships taken over by Germans. However, the commander of the German Navy in the Black Sea...???

38 In March and April 1919, the French soldiers and mariners committed mutiny in Odessa and other ports of the Black Sea, such as Sevastopol. The 40th Infantry Regiment denied marching to the front. The shooters of the 30th Division rebelled as well...???

40 Giannikostas' report to the commander of Georgios Averof: *After discussions with the French and British commanders, I came to the conclusion that there is nothing clear or specific about this campaign.* »

41 On the 25th of April/ 8th of May 1919, *Iearx*, was hit by a 6-node voltage and, while its carburetor was being filled, it drifted into the Black Sea and broke the *frames* on its own bow.

Destroyer *Panther* many years later, during WWII. History of the Hellenic Navy Service.

Kilkis in Sevastopol during the campaign in Southern Russia. Archive of Mezeviris.

Panther was facing severe problems too, as it lost both its stern torpedo tube and torpedo, due to rough seas. 42 *Panther* departed alone in the morning of 12th/25th of November 1918 and sailed through Bosphorus with the allied battleships, cruisers and destroyers. The arrival of *Panther* in Sevastopol was gloriously welcomed by the Greek population of the city. 43

The day after *Panther* arrived in Sevastopol, a British destroyer delivered the Russian destroyer *Zvonki* (:loud), which was in a terrible condition, and *Panther's* crew cleaned and tested it. Later on, members of *Panther's* headquarters and crew transported the Russian vessel in Istanbul and delivered it to Andreas Triantaffyllidis, the lieutenant of *Aetos*. The officers and the rest of the crew returned to Sevastopol with a British *sloop*. 44

During its fourth patrol and after a letter written by the commander of the French battleship *Vergninud*, *Panther* was called up to take over and rescue the tugboats and barges at the Port of Horli. According to information of the White Army, the Bolsheviks were planning to take them over and use them to invade the northwestern coast of Crimea. They wanted to flank with the forces fighting in the Isthmus of Perekop.

After gathering information from the allied destroyers and the existing minefields of the White Army, the commander of *Panther*, Giannikostas, managed to plan and sketch a way out of those minefields. The open channel between the shallow waters of the minefield coast was of a safe width and, in certain points, less than 600 yards. It was raining, foggy and the sea was wavy, but *Panther* managed to pass the minefield channel and moored at the first channels of Horli. When *Panther* arrived, the crew started immediately collecting the tugboats and barges. At the same time, a Russian wheeled vehicle called *Ignatiev* with twenty White Army soldiers arrived as well. The armament of the ship was 12 machine-guns in bad condition and a rapid-fire gun of 75mm with no bolt and some munitions.

As three crew men of *Ignatiev* were sitting at the village café, a gang of Bolsheviks came to arrest them. They arrested two out of the three and the third one warned the ships. In the fray that followed, the Bolsheviks left with three White Army soldiers as hostages. The commander of *Panther* did not take into consideration the threats of the Bolsheviks' leader and sailed for miles, so as to welcome two hydroplanes that ditched next to his ship. He sent one of the hydroplanes to Perekop, in order to inform the others that the sea was safe. The other hydroplane was sent to the Bolsheviks' area, in order to distribute leaflets to the locals that were said to harbor the Bolshevik gang.

The overall results of Greece's participation in the Russian Civil war against the Bolsheviks were negative. As a consequence, the Greek population of the area was persecuted. Also, the Soviet policy held a negative disposition concerning matters of Greek interests, especially towards the upcoming Campaign in Asia Minor.

42 Haratsis (1997).

43 Officer Zagkas reports: *The Greeks welcomed us from the wire fences (...).A glorious welcome. It was impossible to walk on the deck. The visits continued until late in the night.*

44 A ship type in the size of a corvette or frigate.

4. The Maritime Training until 1922.

As it has already been mentioned, the Ottoman Empire got the naval superiority once again, due to negligence of both Greek governments. That led to hasty decisions to acquire naval units in 1914, namely the battleships *Lemnos*, *Kilkis*, and the cruiser *Elli*. The Fleet growth created a need for more officers.⁵⁶ It was proposed that 26 members of the English mission, graduates of the Technical University, would be enlisted and after one year of training on *Georgios Averof*, they would be named *ensigns*. This proposal, however, was not approved and the Academy had to cover the needs for more officers.

Consequently, the need to expand the Academy's facilities emerged, as it could support only 40 midshipmen. Therefore, using the whole main building to accommodate the midshipmen was decided, as well as constructing a new building that would serve as a school. In the middle of September 1913 and in order to accelerate the construction process, the Academy was moved to four mansions in Strofylí of Kifisia, Athens. The Pesmatzoglou mansion served as dormitories and a smaller mansion on Chelidonous Street served as teaching apparatus.

The apparatus was quickly built and it was located between the main building and the commander's residence. It included the offices of the commander, the deputy commander, the director of studies and the school monitors' office. It also included a large wardroom and ten teaching classrooms. The main building was internally modified; the first floor included the rest accommodation areas and the second one only chambers. In the beginning of March 1914, the Academy operated again in Piraeus and was able to cover the needs of 130 midshipmen.

In September 1913, the Academy Administration had been assigned to the English captain of the British mission, *Sidney Mayrick*, who was considered an expert at educational matters. Mayrick tried to introduce the Academy to some innovative ideas, though they were mostly out of the Greek mindset. Mayrick made significant internal changes; he assigned the duties of the "class leader" to a midshipman, without taking seniority into consideration. Furthermore, the importance of physical education and sports became disproportionate for the

midshipmen. Mayrick would bring boxing gloves at the morning training and challenge the midshipmen to compete with him. He was even teaching them a game called “fox hunting”, in which he and a midshipman would pretend to be the foxes that came out of the fields of Kifissia with their traces uncovered. The other midshipmen had to follow their traces and find them. At the end of the game, Mayrick would offer them tea. Many times, however, the midshipmen would spend their time in local cafes playing backgammon instead of participating in the game. Finally, the midshipmen reacted against Mayrick and when the school year ended, he got transferred.

When the Academy started operating again in Piraeus, more midshipmen were able to enlist. In 1914, 57 midshipmen were enlisted. For the first time, they were enlisted with the following three ways: 27 midshipmen joined the first class via entrance exams, 27 older midshipmen with a certificate of a senior school class joined the second class via entrance exams, and three midshipmen joined the second class via reclassification of the Army Academy second-graders. In the following years, 18 and 28 more midshipmen were enlisted as well. ⁵⁷ In 1914, the Academy acquired telephone communication and a summer uniform was established, similar to the current one. ⁵⁶ Moreover, educational voyages on torpedo-boats have been taking place and the class of 1913 sailed even to Newport News, Virginia to receive the battleship *Kilkis*.

The technological developments of the time had created the belief that an officer should be trained further. That mindset led in 1915 to the establishment of a new navy rank: the “midshipman ensign”. ⁵⁹ After their graduation, midshipmen would be named “midshipmen ensigns” and would be trained for five more months in the “Artillery and Torpedoes School”. After that, they would be commissioned as *ensigns*. Nevertheless, that new institution was not successful, because in reality, it was just prolonged school training and was only implemented twice: in 1916 and in 1920. In 1921 began the implementation of lieutenant trainings in the “Artillery, Torpedoes and Military Signals School”, which operates to this day.

Thessaloniki, 1916. Greek forces depart to the Macedonian Front.

⁵⁶ Fakidis (1996), Roussos (1989), Tsapaxis (1991), Melissinos (1928).

⁵⁷ Edict II (30/05/1914), *About the astounding regulations of 1914 on enlistment, number and entrance exams of the Midshipmen*. Greek Official Journal, Issue A, P. 147, June 5, 1914.

58 Edict II (19/08/1914) *About the summer uniform of the Midshipmen. Greek Official Journal*, Issue A, P. 234, August 21, 1914.

59 Edict II (20/06/1915) *About the Training of the Midshipmen. Greek Official Journal*, Issue A, P. 229, June 22, 1915.

The battleship *Lemnos* in Asia Minor. History of the Hellenic Navy Service.

The continuous war hardships and the consequent financial distress had an effect on the Midshipmen Academy. In 1917, due to economic stringency, the dirks of the graduates were returned and the midshipmen had the right not to wear gloves, as they were not distributed by the Academy. No educational voyages took place that summer. Half of the school year midshipmen would stay in the Academy and for the rest, they would train on the battleships in Keratsini.

In 1918 ⁶⁰ a new operation of the Midshipmen Academy was published. According to that operation, the minimum age limit of the applicants was 13 years of age, while there was no restriction on the number of enlistees. At that time, the institution of the “midshipman ensign” was introduced too and the courses were increased to 36, all taught by 22 professors and nine teachers. Citizen-teachers were mostly appointed those who taught in Universities or Technical Schools. Otherwise, they ought to have the qualifications of a Junior High School teacher at least. During summer educational voyages, the first-class and second-class midshipmen would embark on big ships, whereas third-class midshipmen embarked on light vessels.

In 1920 the Academy certificate was equivalent to the certificates of higher educational institutions and its graduates could be absorbed in those institutions as associate teachers. ⁶¹ In 1922 a new regulation enters into force, ⁶² according to which there is no minimum age limit for the enlistees. The first of the enlisted midshipmen had the advantage of paying half of the tuition, while the children of Asia Minor refugees paid no tuition fees. ⁶³ Between the years 1919-1922, the battleships used for educational voyages were participating in war operations - from the intrusion of *Georgios Averof* in Istanbul to the Asia Minor Catastrophe. ⁶⁴ After the arrival of the British forces under the commands of rear admiral *Lionel G. Tuffnell* ⁶⁵, two things were decided: The Midshipmen Academy would operate

ashore and the number of its students would be increased. That need became more urgent after the Balkan Wars, due to high demand for non-commissioned officers to reinforce the Fleet.

What was left of the stern of destroyer *Leon* after the accident that took place in December 1921 (see relevant chapter below). Next to it is depicted destroyer *Ierax*.

60 Edict II (25/05/1918), *About the operation of the Midshipmen Academy*.

61 Law 2043, 25/02/1920, *About the various regulations concerning the absolutely-eliminated from the Midshipmen Academy*, *Greek Official Journal*, Issue A, P. 51, February 29, 1920.

62 Edict II (19/11/1922), *About the operation of the Midshipmen Academy*.

63 See Melissinos (1928). *Kilkis* was one of the battleships that hosted midshipmen. In the summer of 1920 those midshipmen were J. Lamprou, D. Voropoulos, D. Zeppos, P. Nikolettis, Georgas, M. Kinatos, N. Vourekas, P. Damiralis, P. Sahtouris, E. Papadiamantopoulos, A. Economopoulos, G. Mplessas, D. Hatzopoulos, L. Kallergis, S. Zotos, G. Mpakas, J. Melissinos and K. Damilatis.

64 The British naval forces consisted of rear admiral *Lionel G. Tuffnell*, captain *Edward J. H. Boyle R.N.*, chief of Staff, chief purser *Georg. B. Townsend R.N.*, chief engineer *Joseph H. Pill R.N.*, lieutenant commander *Kenneth Gofton Salmond R.N.*, master shipbuilder *A. H. Gould* and chief of operations secretary, *K. Cambell*. Rouskas (1989), 112.

Konstantinos Demertzis. Prominent academic and political figure. As Secretary of the Navy, he signed in 1922 the draft law about the composition of the Naval Air Service. Hellenic Maritime Museum.

Admiral Mark E. F. Kerr. Chief of the British Naval Forces (1913-1915). His progressive ideas about organizing the Navy and his openness to modern trends of that time favored the development of the Naval Air Service. Hellenic Maritime Museum.

Greek Naval Air Service aviators and British members of RNAS (Royal Naval Air Service). Standing upright are the aviators Louvis, Melopoulos, Anagnostou, Hamipas, Vitalis and Kotsakis, and lieutenants Vandoras and Moraitinis are sitting on the sides. Moudros, September 9, 1917. The photo was taken by the official photographer of Hellenic Naval Air Service, K. Anagnostou, who is depicted as well. Hellenic Maritime Museum.

As far as the education of midshipmen is concerned, the recruitment of Navy non-commissioned officers with a teacher's certificate was decided. Therefore, three "master teachers" were recruited, according to the Edict of the 20th of February 1914. That year the students of the Midshipmen Academy were divided in three classes, A, B and C, according to their age. The younger students were placed in A class, the older ones in B class and those who had reached the age of 17 were in C class. The midshipmen would also graduate at the age of 17, regardless of their education level and competence.

The Training Regulations plan was also decided. The plan required a three-year compulsory attendance to courses and graduation with a grade that would certify the acquisition of necessary knowledge for their future service. Moreover, midshipmen would be trained in the Academy for the first two years and in the third one on a ship. In May 1914, the most advanced Academy class boarded the battleship *Hydra*, which was moored on Xaveris Coast in Piraeus. The midshipmen were attending both school and maritime courses on *Hydra*, as the ship was operating educational voyages for Reserve Officer School students. 65

In 1914, some specific issues concerning the Midshipmen Academy were settled. 66 Midshipmen would voluntarily be recruited children of preferably naval families and above the age of 15-17, after submitting a written consent by their parents or by the authorized family council trustee. The recruitment period was decided by the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) and only those with the necessary physical qualifications were chosen. The total number of midshipmen was decided by SECNAV. When the recruited ones reached the age of 18, they were named *seamen* and ought to serve the Navy for five years. They, also, ought to study in a specialization training school, depending on the Service's needs.

The midshipmen, who had already served for two months and had been distinguished for their good conduct, their skills and their ability to impose their morals on their colleagues, were awarded with a special red ribbon. The ribbon was 1cm wide and 500cm long and was sewed vertically on the left upper arm and towards the forearm. The special badge on the ribbon was called *Good Conduct Badge* and was awarded by the Main Gymnasium commander. The badge holder would get a salary bonus of 20 coins per week. The midshipman, who would be considered unworthy of the award, would have to return the badge by decision of the commander of the Main Gymnasium. The awarded midshipmen could not be more than two in each group of 15 members.

The midshipmen, who had been awarded with the badge and had served the Navy for 10 years, were called *midshipmen supervisors* and there was one in every group of 15 midshipmen. Besides their *Good Conduct Badge*, they also carried a small crown, which was gold on their winter uniform and blue on their summer one. The midshipman supervisor was chief of the 15 midshipmen in his group. He was responsible for their discipline and good order in the unit and accountable for any mistakes. The midshipmen supervisors would receive a salary bonus of 20 coins per week. The Midshipmen Academy Administrator was

responsible for the discipline, training and good living conditions of the midshipmen. It was his duty to supervise all of the midshipmen since their arrival, as well as to regularly check their attire. He had to impart his love of sports and training to the midshipmen and was responsible for the hygiene in the chambers and everything else concerning the midshipmen.

In 1916, due to National Schism, arose some difficulties in the functioning of the Academy, which resulted in its shutdown. The midshipmen who were being trained in the battleship *Hydra* were named *seamen* and took their positions on the ships, while the A class midshipmen, who were attending courses in the Academy, got discharged by the Navy. In 1918, by Royal Decree, ⁶⁷ the Midshipmen Academy started operating in one of the ships attached to the Main Gymnasium, which was administrated by the commander of the Main Gymnasium.

In case the Academy operated ashore, the midshipmen would have to board a ship and go on a three-month educational voyage. According to the Decree mentioned above, midshipmen were being immediately admitted into the Academy, which was administrated by the lieutenant commander who was also commander of the ship, when the Academy operated on board. The appropriate non-commissioned officers were being appointed as trainers in various specialties by the Main Gymnasium commander. ⁶⁸ Finally, one or more teachers were being appointed in the Academy to grammatically educate the midshipmen.

The Academy curriculum included naval and military training courses, as well as grammatical education courses, such as reading, writing, service report writing, geography and history. The details of the *curriculum* had been enacted by the Hellenic Navy General Staff. At the end of every month, the Administrator of the Academy would give the commander of Main Gymnasium a brief report about the performance of the Academy facilities followed by his own comments and suggestions. Each July and after the exams, the Main Gymnasium deputy commander would inspect the whole Academy and make a shortlist of each student's competence and then, he would combine the shortlist with the commander's report. Each January and in case the commander considered it necessary, he would make a general inspection in the Academy. If he once again considered it necessary, he would prepare a detailed inspection report with his comments and suggestions for the Hellenic General Navy Staff.

In 1919, the Academy started operating again in Poros, after the reconstruction and development of its facilities. During the reconstruction period, the midshipmen were initially accommodated in the yacht *Amphitrite*, and later in destroyer *Miaoulis*. In 1918, 21 specialist schools were operating in the Main Gymnasium⁶⁹ for the crew members, after they had received their introduction courses. The specialties were: riggers, artillerymen, steersmen, engineers, stokers, electromechanical engineers, torpedo engineers, firearm engineers, telegraphists, carpenters, divers-caulkers, scriveners, storekeepers, cooks, cornets, musicians, nurses, trainers, shooters and midshipmen. The specialist schools of steersmen, cooks, cornets, teachers and trainers were operating in Main Gymnasium and the schools of riggers and engineers were operating in the ships attached to the Main Gymnasium. The other schools were operating in the Torpedo School, in the Naval Artillery School, in the Naval Base, in the Naval Hospital and in the Wireless Telegraph Station of Athens. Finally, the musicians were attending courses on the ship or in the respective position in the navy band.

65 Edict II (20/02/1914), *About the supplementing act of the Law (3489) of December 17, 1909. About the establishment of the teacher's profession.* Greek Official Journal, Issue A. P. 46, February 22, 1914.

66 Greek Official Journal, Issue A. P. 400, Law No 535 of December 30th 1914, *About Recruitment*, Unit E, *About voluntary recruitment in the Royal Navy.*

67 Greek Official Journal, Issue A. P. 101, May 9, 1918. Royal Decree, *About lower secondary education in the Navy.*

68 *Midshipmen Academy*, Articles 66-84.

69 *Specialized Schools, operating in Main -Gymnasium.* Articles 13-65.

5. The Naval Base⁷⁰

a) The occupation of the Fleet and Naval Base by the Anglo-French

Due to National Schism and the formation of two centers of power, the royal one in Athens and the venizelist one in Thessaloniki, Greece was in the center of interventions held by foreign powers and that resulted in an intolerable violation of Greece's national sovereignty.

Within those interventions, on November 3d 1916, the admiral of the Allied fleet, Dartige du Fournet, demanded that the Greek Government hand over all of its war material. The French admiral demanded, also, the handing over of the Naval Base light-duty fleet and the disarmament of battleships, *Georgios Averof*, *Kilkis* and *Lemnos*. ⁷¹ The Greek Government agreed to hand over the ships, but did not accept to arm them with French crew. Moreover, the demoralization of the crew and officers lead to desertion. The deserters boarded the French cargo ship *Marievan* ⁷² that was entering Keratsini and they were transported to Thessaloniki.

In the morning of November 19 1916, Allied tugboats, mostly French ones accompanied by torpedo boats, entered the Naval Base, ⁷³ and after that, the French proceeded with its occupation. French military contingents, under the commander Dartige du Fournet, took over the Directory, the general storage, the workshops, the reservoirs, the artillery directorate and the ammunition of *Leros*. ⁷⁴ In the workshops of the Naval Base served the B Class chief engineer, Katogas, who got transferred from the workshops and put in suspension, ⁷⁵ because he could not tolerate the administrative interference of the workshop commander, the French shipbuilder *Massenet*. The occupation of the fleet and Naval Base continued until the 14th of July 1917. At the time, King Constantine II had passed the throne to his son, Alexander, and Venizelos had once again taken the reins of the reunified Greek State.

⁷⁰ Tsaparazis (1991). Hellenic General Naval Staff (HNGS) B' (1919). Kavvadias (1950). Mezeviris (1971). Siokos (1926).

⁷¹ The admiral Mezevirils reports: *The way things turned out- even the demand to hand over the battleships- was expected. Therefore, we exhausted our inventive minds, so as to make it difficult for them to use the ships. We hid parts of the cannons and engines ashore, we deliberately made wrong wiring in the complicated electrical installations and sent the blueprints to Athens. The steam pipes had been so damaged that whoever tried to steam power the ship would be unpleasantly surprised.*

⁷² Although Tsaparazis refers to it as “French destroyer”, admiral Mezeviris [(1971), 49] is clear: *On the other side, on the 14th f October 1916, the admiral Kountouriotis sent a letter from Thessaloniki addressing to all officers that had not taken part in the movement. He sent the letter through captain G. Kakoulidis, who was on the cargo ship “Marievan” in Keratsini. The ship was under the supervision of the French admiral and was used for gathering those leaving their ships to join the movement.*

⁷³ Finally, the embarrassing news spread by word of mouth like lightning: *“They’ve come to take our ships”*. The crew members were in a state of strong upheaval. Around 9:30 am, cruiser *Kanaris* that was carrying the light-duty fleet commander, admiral Epitis, was moored on the dock tread of the Naval Base. The ship raised the white flag as a sign of the Greek flag submitting and all the ships followed, except for the battleships *Averof*,

Kilkis and Lemnos. At the same time, "Abandon ship" was signaled. All crew members got on lifeboats with tears in their eyes and headed to Skaramagkas and from there to Athens, where they camped at the Field of Mars. There was a special order relating to the battleships: everybody had to leave except from 100 crew members need for the ship's maintenance. All the ships were towed to Keratsini and moored close to the flagship. The destroyers type Aigli were handed over to the French and the submarines to the British. The process of handing over our ships was really humiliating. Armed naval contingents on the tugboats were flanking our ships with guns in their hands and they were making regular inspections, to make sure that all ships were evacuated. See also Tsaparazis (1991), pp: 117-18. Mezeviris (p. 49) reports the following: The crew members that had disembarked the ships formed a naval contingent, which was used for maintaining order in Athens. It was no surprise, that after being forced to abandon their ships, they were fanatically hostile against the Allies and the Greeks that cooperated with them. That fanaticism was actively manifested during the next month, namely November. However, no other explanation was given concerning the reasons behind that hostility against the Allies during that distressing period, as well as the hostility against those of us, who even since our childhood were used to love them. All I have to do is present the opinions on those incidents, as they are mentioned on admiral Epitis' memoirs: The occupation of the Greek fleet was presented as an achievement and many observers believed they should congratulate the Chief. Nevertheless, I can now say that I was actually suffering. That situation forced me to use violence against a neutral and weak state, which was under French tutelage, and against the Navy and many friends of mine. I had to do so, but there was no reason for me to be happy or brag about it.

On the left: Greek officers and non-commissioned officers of the Greek Naval Air Service in front of the aircraft Sopwith 1. Airport of Thassos, 1917. Strutter Type 9400 Fighter. Hellenic Maritime Museum.

Beyond: Naval Squadron H1 Pilots and ground personnel of the Naval Air Service. Thassos, 1918. In the middle of the photo is depicted lieutenant K. Panagiotou, wearing a white hat. Hellenic Maritime Museum.

b) The Naval Base contribution to WWI ⁷⁶ and Asia Minor Campaign ⁷⁷

There is not much information available about the contribution of the Greek Naval Base to the allied forces during WWI. That is mainly due to the overwhelming events that took place and put the activities of the Naval Base in second place of historical research, despite their significance. Moreover, any relevant historical research was focused more on the National Schism and Asia Minor Campaign rather on the activities of the Naval Base.

On the contrary, the contribution of Salamis Naval Base during the Asia Minor Campaign was decisive and multi-faceted and it was historically accounted too. The Naval Base contributed greatly to the manning and technically supporting the forward operating naval bases, including the Istanbul Naval Base. ⁷⁸ It, also, contributed to the construction of gun emplacements and other works taking place at the front. Furthermore, the Naval Base helped with the supplying of military equipment on cargo ships. It is worth mentioning the

equipment of the fishing vessels *Li-3* and *Li-4* in March 1921: a 7.5 cm Croupe rapid-fire gun and a 1-inch two-barrel Nordenfelt shotgun were placed on the ship's stern.

The Croupe rapid-fire guns came from Turkish spoils of war. They were initially field guns converted into naval ones, when put on the gun carriages that were produced in Rodinos factory in Piraeus in cooperation with the Naval Base in 1918. That year the cargo ships *Daphne*, *Naxos*, *Adriatica*, *Yperohi*, *Akton*, *Arcadia*, and *Andros* arrived. By order of the Ministry, those ships had to be equipped with guns of various calibres, from 76 to 152 mm, as fast as possible. Nevertheless, the ships were clearly aged and they could not bear the 152 mm Vickers machine-guns. Thus, the ships were equipped with Croupe, Htchkiss, Cannae and other guns instead. Later, the commandeered fishing vessels *Nikolaos Sofos* and *Maria Sofou* were equipped with two 47/60 mm Cannae rapid-fire guns each.

In June 1918, the collier *Ermis* (previously named *Augusta Wilke*) was equipped with four American 76/50 mm rapid-fire guns of and they were placed at the length of the ship. The commandeered passenger ship *Nissos Halki*, later renamed *Meteoron*, was equipped with two 47 mm rapid-fire guns. The two steamships were providing military transports from Piraeus to Propontis and Smyrna. The hospital ship *Constantinoupolis* was equipped with two 75 mm Croupe rapid-fire guns, the commandeered fishing vessel *Rafael* was equipped with a 47 mm Cannae rapid-fire gun, and the commandeered fishing vessel *Florence* was equipped with a Cannae rapid-fire gun. In the summer of 1922, the ship *King Constantine*, later named *Chios*, was equipped with 88 mm Croupe rapid-fire guns. During the same period, the commandeered passenger ship *Mykonos* was equipped with 57/50 mm Croupe rapid-fire guns, that were removed from the battleship *Feth-i Bülendi*.

74 Tsaparazis (1991), 118.

75 Pp. 118-19.

76 There is a strange article in the *Naval Review* (Jan – Feb 1919, Hellenic Navy General Staff B' *Greek Navy*), which analyzes the contribution of the Greek Navy (both military and commercial) providing statistics. I believe that those statistical numbers must be correct, because the article was published soon after the hostilities had taken place. The assumption that those numbers originate from some kind of archives in a General Navy Staff office is pretty valid. As far as Salamis Naval Base is concerned, the article states the following:

a) *At the Naval Base, 135 Greek and 84 Allied steamships entered the tank for cleaning and repairing. In the Naval Base workshops got repaired the following vessels: 90 Greek and 128 Allied battleships, 16 Greek and 20 Allied cargo ships. 1234 engineers worked to repair the ships. Naval Base crew: 2203*

b) Requisitioned: Shipyards, 3 machine shops and 3 factories that engaged 2200 staff for the repairing of 222 battleships, naval auxiliaries and commanding steamships. Total value of the repair services 8.500.000 (no specific currency is mentioned, therefore, it is assumed it refers to Greek drachma).

77 Siokos (1926). Due to missing records, this particular article is a source of important information.

78 *Greek Official Journal*, Issue A. P. 162, July 23, 1919, New Edict 19-07-1919, *About the creation of a Naval Base in Istanbul*.

Naval Air Service aviators. Third one on the left is Reserve Ensign Pilot, Ioannis Tzerachis. The depicted aircrafts are *Sopwith Camel 1F.1*. Moudros, Lemnos. 1918, Hellenic Maritime Museum.

In August 1922, the cargo ship *Aegean* was equipped with a 101.2 mm Bethlehem rapid-fire gun on its bow, a 65 mm Cannae and two 25.4 mm Nordenfelt guns on its navigation bridge. The artillery used to equip commandeered ships was the Cannae rapid-fire guns of old *Hydra* type battleships, 25 Croupe rapid-fire guns of the divested destroyers *Keravnos* and *Nea Genea*, and Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns. All that was possible, because there was enough ammunition supply and the staff knew how to use that supply, as they were 193 navy reservists,

The equipping operations were quite difficult, because no plan was drafted since the period of peace and none was available. 79 In addition, those operations had to be executed as soon as possible and the Naval Base was unable to make the best of it. Finally, it should be noted, that the commandeered ships were randomly chosen, with no inspection being made.

During the occupation of Smyrna by the Greek Army, sixteen Skoda 10.5 mm mountain guns model 1916, were stored in a military deposit. The guns belonged to spoils of war of the Turkish Army 80, and the Turkish had removed the bolts. Those guns were considered necessary for the upcoming campaigns of the Greek Army in Asia Minor and the bolt manufacturing abroad was expensive and time-consuming. Therefore, it was assigned to the Greek Powder and Cartridge Company, PYRKAL, which cooperated with the Greek Army. However, PYRKAL did not undertake the assignment, due to lack of experience and the Military Department of the Ministry of National Defence asked the assistance of the General Navy Staff, which reassigned the bolt production to the Hellenic Arms Industry of the Naval Base.

The Naval Base had the needed experience, because it had produced small bolts in the past: In 1922 it had produced a bolt of a Croupe 7.5 mm field rapid-fire gun, which belonged to Bulgarian spoils of war, using the metal of an old Croupe navy gun bolt. Moreover, the Naval Base possessed old guns and Croupe bolts, that could be used for gun manufacturing and the staff was experienced and able to undertake that operation. Finally, there was the appropriate machinery, such as lathes and planning machines.

The Naval Base would undertake this operation, only if the necessary metal was delivered, in case the available material was not enough. Thus the order was given: 12 Skoda bolts would be manufactured and one would be sent as a sample. At the same time, pieces of Bessemer steel were delivered to Greece and were purchased by PYRKAL at a price of 5000 drachmas for the metal used in each bolt. It was calculated that after a forty-day period, the first two bolts would be delivered and after that, one would be sent every week until all twelve bolts were delivered. The manufacturing was carried out normally with the staff working night and day. Thus, within the first half of June 1921, the testing of the first four bolts was achieved in the firing range outside of PYRKAL. The testing was carried out successfully in attendance of PYRKAL manager I. Kallyvas, colonels Souliotis and Gkitarakos, lieutenant colonel Momferatos, battery officers of Skoda, captain I. Dimitriades, who was also the director of Naval Artillery, lieutenant A. Siokos, as well as artillery workshop members.

After the testing, the firearms were sent to Smyrna and, until the end of July 1921, the other eight Skoda bolts were manufactured and delivered successfully too. The labor costs of each bolt did not exceed 3.300 drachmas. During the same period, from April 1st 1921 to May 10th 1921, the artillery workshop manufactured two bolts that were used in 10.5 cm Croupe long guns. The material used in them came from the bolts of 26 cm Croupe guns that belonged to mine-boats *Aktion* and *Amvrakia*. The labor costs of each bolt did not exceed 4.250 drachmas.

During the same period, the armament of some Greek torpedo-boats with 7.5 cm Croupe rapid-fire guns was reinforced too. In the summer of 1921, those guns were placed on the torpedo boats *Niki*, *Aspis*, *Velos*, *Thyella*, *Longhi* and *Sfendoni*, after their 76mm Hotchkiss stern chasers had been removed. The Croupe rapid-fire guns were initially field guns coming from Turkish spoils of war of 1912, but were converted into rapid fire guns in the Naval Base workshops. Furthermore, the hydrographic vessel *Alfios* was reinforced with two 75/40mm

Croupe rapid-fire naval guns that originally belonged to *Feth-i Bulend*. The lifeboat *Tenedos* of the Naval Base was reinforced with 65mm Cannae rapid-fire guns.

In July 1921, the Naval Base sent trained technicians to install gun emplacements in Mudanya. The equipment was prepared in the Naval Base and sent to its destination with the necessary material via passenger steamships that were conducting sailing schedules. In the same years, two Cannae guns at the gun emplacement of Nicomedia in Asia Minor were installed by the Naval Base. These guns were transported to Mudanya in October 1921, forming a special gun emplacement there, the eastern one. Head of operations was foreman E. Pefanis.

79 The period of intensive work to equip, inspect and test the ships started in the middle of April and lasted until the beginning of June, which was approximately 45 days. During that period ten ships were prepared, seven of which possessed 4-5 guns and 4 machine-guns. One should take into account that every equipping operation of those ships was done from scratch, as no preparatory work was taking place.

80 It is now proper to talk about Turkish Army, even though Turkey had not been consolidated as a state yet.

Above: Third person on the right, on the bridge of *MS Pinios*, is lieutenant Aristides Moraitinis wearing the khaki uniform. On board are the captain and officers of the ship, as well as officers of Naval Air Service sailing to Moudros air base. First person on the left is lieutenant P. Vadoros. October 1916. Hellenic Maritime Museum.

On the right: Navy officer, Aristides Moraitinis, the soul of Greek naval aviation. Hellenic Air Force Museum

6. The explosion on destroyer *Leon*

On December 22 of 1921 the destroyer *Leon* had a severe accident, which rocked Greek public opinion. An explosion on *Leon* resulted in more than 70 fatalities and injured people. During the occupation of the Greek Fleet by British and French forces, destroyer *Leon* was also occupied and used by the French Navy. Reportedly, the French had changed *Leon's* boilers and, due to poor workmanship, the ship's speed was reduced. A little earlier, in 1917, another explosion had occurred in *Leon*, where French sailors had been killed. In August 1921, a general boiler inspection was conducted in the destroyer. The ship was intended to join *Iearx* in the squadron that would sail to Istanbul.

Destroyers *Leon* and *Iearx*, the warship *Psara* and the torpedo boat *Arethousa* were anchored on Xaveris coast in Piraeus for several days. The ships had replenished their ammunition and food supplies and were ready to sail to the Black Sea. In the same area, many ships were ready to sail as well, while the usual operations were being performed on the battleships. At 10:45 am sharp, there was a loud bang, which rocked the whole surrounding area. That sound was initially one torpedo that exploded, but after that the rest three exploded too, causing a lot of material damage and casualties. The explosions resulted in complete detachment of the *Leon's* stern ⁸¹ and the ship arrived at the port unmanned. Petty officer and torpedo technician, Davlakos, was considered responsible for the accident: Being inexperienced, Davlakos caused the explosion while configuring one of the torpedoes.

The explosion caused minor damage and casualties even to the passing ships, *Ierax* and *Psara*. The accident had severe consequences on the psychological state of the crew. Nevertheless, ship-repair activities started immediately, while the wounded crew members were transported to Chatzikiriakeio Foundation, which served as a hospital in Piraeus. All Navy leaders arrived at the scene of the accident, declared it a day of national mourning and the flags of all the anchored ships in Piraeus were flown at half-mast.

Operators and ground crew members of the Naval Air Base in Faliro standing in front of a *Sopwith Baby* seaplane fighter. In the middle of the photo wearing a black uniform is the Ensign and Lookout, N. Bouboulis. On the ribbon of the sailors' caps is written "*Naval Air Service*". Hellenic Maritime Museum.

81 Tsaparazis, N. (1991), pp 126-128 and SKRIP Greek newspaper, December 23, 1921.

ΜΕΤΑΦΡΑΣΤΙΚΟΣ ΣΧΟΛΙΑΣΜΟΣ

Το κείμενο που επέλεξα να μεταφράσω αποτελεί απόσπασμα της Β' Έκδοσης του βιβλίου «*Μεθ'Ορμής Ακαθέκτου: Επίτομη Ιστορία του Πολεμικού Ναυτικού 1821-1945*» με θέμα τη νεώτερη ναυτική ιστορία της Ελλάδας. Συγγραφέας είναι ο υποπλοίαρχος Παναγιώτης Γέροντας (ΠΝ) και το βιβλίο κυκλοφόρησε από την εταιρεία γραφικών τεχνών «ΚΑΜΠΥΛΗ ΑΕΒΕ» σε συνεργασία με την «Υπηρεσία Ιστορίας Ναυτικού» το έτος 2019. Η μετάφραση ολόκληρου του βιβλίου αποτελεί ομαδική δουλειά μίας ομάδας φοιτητών και καθηγητών του «Τμήματος Ξένων Γλωσσών, Μετάφρασης και Διερμηνείας» και προσωπικά ανέλαβα να μεταφράσω τις σελίδες 245-287 του βιβλίου. Η γλώσσα του Κειμένου-Πηγή είναι η ελληνική, ενώ Γλώσσα-Στόχος είναι τα αγγλικά. Πρόκειται για τη μετάφραση ενός ειδικού, ιστορικού κειμένου με ιδιαίτερο λεξιλόγιο και έντονη χρήση ναυτικής ορολογίας, γεγονός που δυσκολεύει τη μεταφραστική διαδικασία.

Η μεταφραστικές μου επιλογές βασίστηκαν στο μοντέλο της θεωρητικού Christiane Nord, και συγκεκριμένα στο βιβλίο της «*Η Μετάφραση ως Στοχευμένη Δραστηριότητα: Εισαγωγή στις Λειτουργικές Προσεγγίσεις*». Η λειτουργική προσέγγιση της Nord αποδεικνύεται ιδιαίτερα χρήσιμη για την μετάφραση ειδικών κειμένων, όπως το απόσπασμα του βιβλίου που κλήθηκα να μεταφράσω, καθώς πρόκειται για μια θεωρία βασισμένη στον σκοπό της μετάφρασης. Σύμφωνα με τη θεωρία της Nord, ο σκοπός της επικοινωνίας, ο πομπός, ο δέκτης, το μέσο, ο χρόνος και ο τόπος του Κειμένου-Πηγή αποτελούν καταλυτικούς παράγοντες της μετάφρασης και καθορίζουν το τελικό αποτέλεσμα, το μετάφρασμα. Για τη Nord, ο μεταφραστής είναι ο μεσάζων του μηνύματος της Γλώσσας-Πηγής προς τη Γλώσσα-

Στόχο, επομένως οφείλει να σεβαστεί τις προθέσεις και τον πολιτισμό αμφοτέρων των γλωσσών. Ο λειτουργισμός δίνει στον μεταφραστή τη δυνατότητα να εντοπίσει την κατάλληλη μεταφραστική τεχνική και να δημιουργήσει την καλύτερη δυνατή απόδοση στη Γλώσσα-Στόχο. Με τον τρόπο αυτό, επιτυγχάνεται η φυσικότητα στο μετάφρασμα, ο κύριος στόχος της λειτουργικής προσέγγισης.

Έχοντας αναλύσει τη μέθοδο που ακολουθήθηκε κατά τη μετάφραση του αποσπάσματος, προχωράμε στην ανάλυση των μεταφραστικών του προβλημάτων, καθώς και των στρατηγικών που χρησιμοποιήθηκαν για την αντιμετώπισή τους. Η ανάλυση αυτή έχει ως αφετηρία τα πολυάριθμα λεξιλογικά προβλήματα του κειμένου. Λόγω του είδους του πρωτοτύπου, πρώτη κατηγορία λεξιλογικών προβλημάτων είναι η έντονη χρήση ειδικής ορολογίας, όπως ναυτικοί και πολεμικοί όροι, καθώς επίσης και η αρκετά συχνή χρήση της λόγιας μορφής της ελληνικής γλώσσας, δηλαδή της καθαρεύουσας, αφού στο κείμενο υπάρχουν αυτούσια τα λόγια ιστορικών προσώπων και αρκετές ιστορικές πηγές της εποχής.

Χαρακτηριστικά παραδείγματα ειδικής ναυτικής ορολογίας στο κείμενο αποτελούν οι όροι «αντιτορπικό», που αποδόθηκε στη Γλώσσα-Στόχο με τους όρους «torpedo-boat» ή «destroyer», «βοηθητικό πλοίο», που αποδόθηκε ως «naval auxiliary», «καταδρομικό», που μεταφράστηκε ως «cruiser», και ο όρος «θωρηκτό», που αποδόθηκε ως «dreadnought». Έπειτα, μερικοί ναυτικοί τίτλοι και θέσεις του ναυτικού, όπως «ναύαρχος», «αντιναύαρχος», «δόκιμος», «αρμενιστής», «σημαιοφόρος» και «σκοπός» μεταφράστηκαν ως «admiral», «vice-admiral», «midshipman», «rigger», «ensign» και «lookout» αντίστοιχα. Πολλοί ήταν και οι όροι που αναφέρονται στον οπλισμό των πλοίων, όπως «πυροβόλο» και «πολυβόλο», οι αντίστοιχοι αγγλικοί όροι των οποίων είναι «cannon» και «machine gun». Φυσικά, οι παραπάνω όροι αποτελούν συγκεκριμένη ναυτική ορολογία, τόσο στη Γλώσσα-Πηγή, όσο και στη Γλώσσα-Στόχο, γεγονός που διευκολύνει τη μεταφραστική διαδικασία, καθώς δεν υπάρχουν πολλές εναλλακτικές αποδόσεις των αρχικών όρων και η μετάφραση επιτυγχάνεται εύκολα μέσω της στρατηγικής της μετάφρασης κατά λέξη.

Πέραν, όμως, των πολυάριθμων ναυτικών όρων, το κείμενο κατακλύζεται και από διάφορους θεσμούς και ονομασίες εταιρειών όπως το «Γενικό Επιτελείο Στρατού», το οποίο μεταφράστηκε κατά λέξη ως «Hellenic Army General Staff», ή το «Κίνημα Εθνικής Αμύνης», το οποίο μεταφράστηκε επίσης κατά λέξη ως «National Defence Movement». Μέσω της ίδιας τεχνικής αποδόθηκαν και η «Ναυτική Αεροπορική Υπηρεσία» ως «Naval Air Service», το «Ναυτικό Μουσείο Ελλάδος» ως «Hellenic Maritime Museum», η έννοια του

«Εθνικού Διχασμού» ως «National Schism», ενώ η «(Ελληνική) Εταιρεία Πυριτιδοποιείου και Καλυκοποιείου», γνωστή και με το ακρωνύμιο «Πυρκάλ», μεταφράστηκε ως «Greek Powder and Cartridge Company» ή αλλιώς «PYRKAL». Επιπλέον, ο θεσμός της «Σχολής Ναυτικών Δοκίμων» της εποχής εκείνης μεταφράστηκε μέσω μιας στρατηγικής που ονομάζεται «προσαρμογή» ως «Hellenic Naval Academy» (σε ορισμένα σημεία του μεταφράσματος αναφέρεται και ως «Midshipmen Academy»), Η προσαρμογή είναι μια ιδιαίτερη περίπτωση ισοδυναμίας, η οποία χρησιμοποιείται όταν η κατάσταση που περιγράφεται από τη Γλώσσα-Πηγή δεν ανταποκρίνεται ακριβώς στον πολιτισμό της Γλώσσας-Στόχου, επομένως δημιουργείται μια αντίστοιχη κατάσταση που διατηρεί το αρχικό μήνυμα της Γλώσσας-Πηγής.

Η τρίτη κατηγορία λεξιλογικών προβλημάτων του κειμένου είναι η χρήση της καθαρεύουσας, η οποία εμφανίζεται σε αρκετά σημεία με τη μορφή αυτούσιων λόγων και δηλώσεων των σχετικών ιστορικών προσώπων ή με τη μορφή ιστορικών πηγών της εποχής, όπως διατάγματα, άρθρα εφημερίδων, ανακοινώσεις κ.α. Ένα παράδειγμα ύπαρξης καθαρεύουσας στο κείμενο αποτελεί η ένατη επεξήγηση της σελίδας 251: «Άνευ νόμον στρατός ξένος...νά διέλθῃ δι' αυτόν.», η οποία μεταφράστηκε με την περίοδο «A foreign Army is neither accepted to serve in the Greek Armed Forces nor is it allowed to stay within the state or pass through it illegally». Η απόδοση έγινε μέσω της τεχνικής της μετατροπίας, διότι κρίθηκε απαραίτητη η αλλαγή προοπτικής του μηνύματος από τη Γλώσσα-Πηγή, ώστε αυτό να ανταποκρίνεται στον πολιτισμό της Γλώσσας-Στόχου και να γίνεται σαφές από το μεταφραστικό κοινό. Η τεσσαρακοστή επεξήγηση της σελίδας 262 του πρωτοτύπου, «Σε αναφορά του προς τον κυβερνήτη του Γ. Αβέρωφ...ούδέν σαφές καί ώρισμένον υπάρχει.», αποδόθηκε με την περίοδο «Giannikostas' report to the commander of Georgios Averof: *After discussions with the French and British commanders, I came to the conclusion that there is nothing clear nor specific about this campaign*». Όσον αφορά το πρώτο σκέλος της περιόδου («Giannikostas' report to the commander of Georgios Averof»), το πρόβλημα αντιμετωπίστηκε μέσω της μετατροπίας, ενώ για το δεύτερο σκέλος χρησιμοποιήθηκε η τεχνική του δομικού εκτύπου, κατά το οποίο μεταβλήθηκε η σύνταξη και στη συνέχεια η πρόταση μεταφράστηκε κατά λέξη.

Η πεντηκοστή έβδομη επεξήγηση στη σελίδα 273, «Β. Διάταγμα 30/05/1914...Εφίμιερς της Κυβερνήσεως, Α. Φ. 147, 5 Ιουνίου 1914.», μεταφράστηκε ως «Edict II (30/05/1914), About the astounding regulations of 1914 on enlistment, number and entrance exams of the Midshipmen. Greek Official Journal, Issue A, P. 147, June 5, 1914. » με την απλή τεχνική της

μετάφρασης κατά λέξη, αφού πρόκειται για ένα βασιλικό διάταγμα που δεν επιδέχεται πολλές αλλαγές στη Γλώσσα-Στόχο. Ίδια περίπτωση αποτελεί και η εξηκοστή έκτη επεξήγηση στη σελίδα 277, «Εφημερίς της Κυβερνήσεως... Β. Ναυτικόν.», η οποία μεταφράστηκε με την περίοδο «Greek Official Journal, Issue A. P. 400, Law No 535 of the 30th of December 1914, About Recruitment, Unit E, About voluntary recruitment in the Royal Navy».

Κατά τη μετάφραση του αποσπάσματος δεν έλειψαν και τα γραμματικο-συντακτικά προβλήματα, τα οποία ήταν αναμενόμενα, διότι σε αυτό το κομμάτι η ελληνική γλώσσα διαφέρει αρκετά από την αγγλική. Ένα τέτοιο παράδειγμα αποτελεί το γραμματικό πρόβλημα της πρότασης «Η περίοδος αυτή θα κλείσει με την καταστροφή της Σμύρνης...», η απόδοση της οποίας είναι στα αγγλικά «That period ends with the Catastrophe of Smyrna...». Στην περίπτωση αυτή, η στρατηγική που ακολουθήθηκε ήταν η κατά λέξη μετάφραση, με μια μικρή αλλαγή στον χρόνο του ρήματος: το ρήμα του πρωτοτύπου βρίσκεται σε χρόνο μέλλοντα με στιγμιαίο ποιόν ενεργείας, ενώ στο Κείμενο-Στόχο αποδόθηκε με χρόνο Ενεστώτα και εξακολουθητικό ποιόν ενεργείας. Με αυτή την αλλαγή επιτεύχθηκε και στο μετάφρασμα η διατήρηση της ζωντάνιας του πρωτοτύπου. Ένα άλλο γραμματικό πρόβλημα αποτελεί η περίοδος «Ο Σαράι αντέδρασε κηρύσσοντας τη Θεσσαλονίκη σε κατάσταση πολιορκίας και καταλαμβάνοντας το νησί της Θάσου.», η οποία μεταφράστηκε στην αγγλική γλώσσα με την περίοδο «Sarail declared a state of siege in Thessaloniki and occupied the island of Thassos.». Σε αυτή την περίπτωση χρησιμοποιήθηκε το δομικό έκτυπο, αφού το κύριο ρήμα «αντέδρασε» του πρωτοτύπου αποκόπηκε από το μετάφρασμα μεταβάλλοντας την αρχική σύνταξη της περιόδου, ενώ τα υπόλοιπα μέρη της πρότασης μεταφράστηκαν κατά λέξη.

Στη συνέχεια του προς μετάφραση κειμένου ακολουθεί η δευτερεύουσα πρόταση «Παρ' όλα αυτά, επειδή η ανησυχία της ελληνικής κοινής γνώμης είχε διογκωθεί». Η μετάφρασή της έγινε με την τεχνική της μετάταξης, κατά την οποία το ουσιαστικό «ανησυχία» μετατράπηκε στη Γλώσσα-Στόχο στη ρηματική φράση «was expressing deep concerns», διατηρώντας, ωστόσο, το νόημα του μηνύματος. Το αποτέλεσμα που προκύπτει από τη διαδικασία αυτή είναι δευτερεύουσα πρόταση «Nevertheless, Greek public opinion was expressing deep concerns». Κάτι αντίστοιχο συνέβη και με την πρόταση «Στο πλαίσιο των πιέσεων των Συμμάχων της Αντάντ προς το Κράτος των Αθηνών...» του Κειμένου-Πηγή, όπου με τη βοήθεια της μετάταξης το ουσιαστικό «πιέσεων» αποδόθηκε με τη ρηματική φράση «laid more pressure», δίνοντας ως αποτέλεσμα την πρόταση «As the Allies laid more pressure to the government of Athens...».

Όσον αφορά τη σύνταξη του κειμένου, παρουσιάστηκαν αρκετές δυσκολίες κατά τη μεταφραστική διαδικασία, καθώς οι συντακτικοί κανόνες της Γλώσσας-Πηγής διαφέρουν αρκετά από τον τρόπο διατύπωσης και τους κανόνες της Γλώσσας-Στόχου. Αναλυτικότερα, στην περίοδο «Μετά τους νικηφόρους για τον Ελληνισμό Βαλκανικούς Αγώνες, ξεκινά για την Ελλάδα η περίοδος της μεγάλης κρίσης.», η οποία μεταφράστηκε ως «A time of great crisis followed after Greece emerged victorious from the Balkan Wars», είναι εμφανής η αλλαγή στη σειρά των λέξεων. Με τη βοήθεια της τεχνικής του δομικού εκτύπου, το πρώτο σκέλος της περιόδου «Μετά τους... Βαλκανικούς Αγώνες» κατά την απόδοσή του στη Γλώσσα-Στόχο μεταφέρθηκε στο τέλος, μεταφέροντας αντίστοιχα το δεύτερο σκέλος στην αρχή της μεταφρασμένης περιόδου.

Παρακάτω στο πρωτότυπο εμφανίζεται η μακροσκελής περίοδος «Μετά τους Βαλκανικούς Πολέμους παρόλο που ...πολιτική αποδυνάμωσης του Ναυτικού.» που αποδόθηκε ως «Following the Balkan Wars... However, the government followed a policy that contributed to its weakening. ». Μέσω της μετατροπίας, δηλαδή με την μεταβολή της προοπτικής του μηνύματος, η αρχική περίοδος διακόπηκε και χωρίστηκε σε μία μεγάλη περίοδο και μία κύρια πρόταση. Έτσι, το αποτέλεσμα είναι πιο δόκιμο και εφαρμόζει καλύτερα στον πολιτισμό της Γλώσσας-Στόχου. Μια ακόμη περίπτωση μετατροπίας αποτελεί και η μετάφραση της πρότασης «Στο πλαίσιο των πιέσεων των Συμμάχων της Αντάντ προς το *Κράτος των Αθηνών...*», η οποία αποδόθηκε ως «As the Allies laid more pressure to the government of Athens...», διότι στη Γλώσσα-Στόχο θεωρήθηκε ορθότερο να αλλάξει η μορφή της φράσης «Στο πλαίσιο των πιέσεων των Συμμάχων».

Λαμβάνοντας υπ' όψιν όλα όσα αναφέρθηκαν στην παρούσα μεταφραστική ανάλυση, γίνονται εμφανείς οι μεταφραστικές δυσκολίες του συγκεκριμένου ιστορικού κειμένου. Αφενός, καταβλήθηκε προσπάθεια για την επίτευξη ενός δόκιμου αποτελέσματος, αφετέρου ενδέχεται το μετάφρασμα να έχει ορισμένες αδυναμίες. Γίνεται επίσης αντιληπτή η σπουδαιότητα της λειτουργικής προσέγγισης και της χρήσης των μεταφραστικών στρατηγικών ως προς την επίλυση των προβλημάτων των ειδικών κειμένων. Ο μεταφραστής οφείλει να προσαρμόζει κάθε φορά την κατάλληλη τεχνική και να διαθέτει αντίληψη του πολιτισμού των γλωσσών, ώστε το κείμενο να είναι εξίσου κατανοητό, ευανάγνωστο και φυσικό στη Γλώσσα-Στόχο.

ΓΛΩΣΣΑΡΙ ΟΡΩΝ

Αρχικός όρος	Απόδοση	Πηγή
Αγγλο-Γάλλοι	Anglo-French	https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/anglo-french
αγκυροβολημένο (σκάφος)	moored, anchored (vessel)	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606906565233/1
αεροπορική βάση	air base	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606907614548/1
αεροπόρος	aviator	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606565111457/1
Ακαδημία Εμπορικού Ναυτικού	Merchant Marine Academy	http://aensyrou.edu.gr/index.php?lang=er
αλιευτικό πλοίο	fishing vessel	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606907078419/1
ανακωχή	armistice	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606312170344/1
αναπληρωτής διοικητής	deputy commander	https://m.goarmy.com/content/dam/goarmy/downloaded_assets/pdfs/advocates-army-rank.pdf
Αντάντ (Τριπλή Συνεννόηση)	Entente (Entente Cordiale)	https://www.britannica.com/event/Entente-

		Cordiale
αντιναύαρχος	vice-admiral	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605808606529/1
αντισυνταγματάρχης	lieutenant colonel	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606564192423/1
αντιτορπιλικά "Θηρία"	"Wild Beasts"	http://www.seaforces.org/marint/Hellenic-Navy/Destroyer/Wild-Beasts-Cannon-class.htm
αντιτορπιλικό	torpedo boat	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605808476526/1
αντιτορπιλικό	destroyer	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605808476526/1
ανώτατος αξιωματικός	senior official	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606082435991/1
αρμενιστής	rigger	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606850059005/1
αρχιμηχανικός, πρώτος μηχανικός	chief engineer	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606906423936/1
ατμόπλοιο	steamship	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606083942147/1
Βαλκανικοί Πόλεμοι	Balkan Wars	https://www.britannica.com/topic/Balkan-Wars
Βασιλιάς Κωνσταντίνος II	King Constantine II	https://www.greekroyalfamily.gr/en/timeline/enthronement-of-king-konstantinos-b.html
βοηθητικό πλοίο (του πολεμικού ναυτικού)	naval auxiliary	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606907169016/1
Γενικό Επιτελείο Ναυτικού (ΓΕΝ)	Ministry for Naval Affairs	http://www.maritimehellas.org/item/hellenic-ministry-of-naval-affairs-and-insular-policy-public-ports-authority-department-for-the-supervision-of-historical-documents-and-archives-of-hellenic-ports/
Γενικό Επιτελείο Ναυτικού (ΓΕΝ)	Hellenic Navy General Staff	https://www.hellenicnavy.gr/en/organization/general-staff-of-hn.html

		https://www.hellenicnavy.gr/el/organosi/geniko-epiteleio-naftikoy.html
Γενικό Επιτελείο Στρατού	Hellenic Army General Staff	https://www.gtp.gr/TDirectoryDetails.asp?ID=57339
διάταγμα	decree	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606311397627/1
διάταγμα	edict	https://definitions.uslegal.com/e/edict/
διεύθυνση πυροβολικού	artillery directorate	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606906478666/1
δόκιμος (ναυτικό)	midshipman	https://www.military.com/daily-news/2020/11/20/first-class-midshipmen-uphold-naval-academy-traditions-celebrate-service-assignments.html
δόκιμος αξιωματικός	junior officer	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606311033571/1
Εθνικός Διχασμός	National Schism	https://www.britannica.com/topic/National-Schism
εκτόπισμα	displacement	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605808408932/1
ελαφρύς στόλος	light-duty fleet	https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/pol/doc-eng.aspx?id=28288
Ελευθέριος Βενιζέλος	Eleftherios Venizelos	https://www.firstworldwar.com/bio/venizelos.htm
Ελληνικές Ένοπλες Δυνάμεις	Greek Armed Forces	https://greekcitytimes.com/tag/greek-armed-forces/
Ελληνοτουρκικός Πόλεμος	Greco-Turkish War	http://www.athensinfoguide.com/history/t8-7asiacampaign.htm
επιβατηγό πλοίο	passenger ship	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606312146903/1
εργοδηγός (επικεφαλής)	foreman	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606908275105/1
Εταιρεία Πυριτιδοποιείου και Καλυκοποιείου (Πυρκάλ)	Greek Powder and Cartridge Company (PYRKAL)	http://www.army-guide.com/eng/firm567.html

θωρακισμένο καταδρομικό	battle cruiser	https://www.hellenicnavy.gr/en/news/latest-news/item/8163-maintenance-of-the-historical-battle-cruiser-georgios-averof.html
θωρηκτό	dreadnought	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605808376976/1
καταδρομικό	cruiser	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605808710630/1
Καταστροφή της Σμύρνης	Catastrophe of Smyrna	https://greece.greekreporter.com/2019/09/13/the-catastrophe-of-smyrna-genocide-of-greeks-in-asia-minor-remembered/
κελευστής	petty officer	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606908362220/1
Κεντρικές Δυνάμεις	Central Powers	https://www.britannica.com/topic/Central-Powers
Κίνημα Εθνικής Αμύνης	National Defence Movement	https://encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/article/movement_of_national_defence_greece
Κόκκινος Στρατός	Red Army	https://www.britannica.com/topic/Red-Army
κορβέτα	corvette	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606316490631/1
Κυβέρνηση Εθνικής Άμυνας (στη Θεσσαλονίκη)	Provisional Government of National Defence	https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/greek-nationalist-government-1916
Κυβέρνηση της Αθήνας του βασιλιά Κωνσταντίνου ΙΙ	Royal Government in Athens	https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/greek-nationalist-government-1916
κυβερνήτης (πλοίου)	commander	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606083837033/1
λάφυρα	spoils of war	https://legaldictionary.net/spoils-of-war/
λέμβος	dingy	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606563491298/1
Λευκός Στρατός	White Army	https://www.britannica.com/topic/White-Army

Ματωμένη Κυριακή	Bloody Sunday	https://microform.digital/boa/collections/74/volumes/518/the-first-world-war-and-bloody-sunday-1914-1920
Μεγάλη Ιδέα	"Great Idea"	https://www.venizelos-foundation.gr/en/the-myth/
μεραρχία πεζικού	infantry division	https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/infantry-division
Μεραρχία Πεζικού (Σύνταγμα Πεζικού)	Infantry Regiment	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Infantry_regiments_of_Greece
μεσίστιος	(flag flows) at half-mast	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606908485273/1
μηχανικός	engineer	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606850175223/1
Μικρά Ασία	Asia Minor	https://www.britannica.com/place/Anatolia
Μικρασιατική Εκστρατεία	Asia Minor Campaign	http://www.athensinfoguide.com/history/t8-7asiacampaign.htm
μοίρα	squadron	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606084129302/1
Μπολσεβίκτοι	Bolsheviks	https://www.britannica.com/topic/Bolshevik
ναυαρχίδα	flagship	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606906747774/1
ναύαρχος	admiral	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605808564468/1
ναυπηγείο	dockyard, shipyard	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606563007653/1
Ναύσταθμος, ναυτική βάση	Naval Base	https://www.naval-encyclopedia.com/ww1/greek-navy
Ναυτική Αεροπορική Υπηρεσία	Naval Air Service	https://military.wikia.org/wiki/Naval_Air_Service_(Greece)
Ναυτικό Μουσείο Ελλάδος	Hellenic Maritime Museum	https://www.thisisathens.org/museums/hellenic-maritime-museum
Ναυτικό Νοσοκομείο	Naval Hospital	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/16068

		50470378/1
ναυτικός αποκλεισμός	naval blockade	https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/what-you-need-to-know-about-the-british-naval-blockade-of-the-first-world-war
ναυτικός	seaman	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606232654436/1
Νέες Χώρες	New Countries	https://neweasterneurope.eu/2019/03/20/the-emergence-of-new-countries-in-eastern-europe-after-the-first-world-war-lessons-for-all-of-europe/
Οκτωβριανή Επανάσταση	October Revolution	https://origins.osu.edu/milestones/november-2017-october-revolution-russia
οχυρό	stronghold	https://www.almaany.com/en/dict/en-el/%CE%BF%CF%87%CF%85%CF%81%CF%8C/
παροπλισμένο (πλοίο)	decommissioned, disused	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605978416084/1
πηδαλιούχος, τιμονιέρης	steersman	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606850136363/1
πλήρωμα (πλοίου)	crew	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605978797099/1
πλοίαρχος	captain	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606083888904/1
πλοίο	vessel	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605978138736/1
πλώρη	bow (of a ship)	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606312253230/2
πλωτό νοσοκομείο	hospital ship	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606312111908/1
Πολεμικό Ναυτικό	Greek Navy, Navy, Hellenic Navy	https://www.hellenicnavy.gr/el/144-en
πολεμικό πλοίο	battelship, warship	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605808527942/1

πολυβόλο	machine gun	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606312636728/1
πόλωση	polarization	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605741952896/1
πρύμνη	stern (of a boat)	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606312187954/1
Πρωθυπουργός	Prime Minister (PM)	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605734787641/1
πυροβόλο	cannon	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605808653112/1
πυροβόλο, πυροβολικό	artillery	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605808653112/1
πυρομαχικά	munition	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605979008389/1
πυρομαχικά	ammunition	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606906633796/1
ρυμουλκό	tugboat	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606312562726/1
σημαιοφόρος	ensign	https://www.britannica.com/topic/ensign-military-rank
σκελετός (πλοίου)	frame (of a ship)	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606312494760/2
σκοπός	loukout	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606908092859/1
στασιάζω	mutiny	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606563672302/1
στρατηγός	general	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606311530821/1
Συμμαχικές Δυνάμεις (Αντάντ)	Allied Forces, Allied Powers	https://www.britannica.com/topic/Allied-Powers-international-alliance
Σύμμαχοι	Allies	https://nzhistory.govt.nz/war/allies-first-world-war
Σχολή Ναυτικών Δοκίμων	Hellenic Naval Academy (Midshipmen	https://www.hna.gr/el/

	Academy)	
σωστική λέμβος	lifeboat	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606906672711/1
ταχυβόλο	rapid-fire gun	https://www.britannica.com/technology/rapid-fire-field-artillery-gun
τορπίλη	torpedo	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1605808630183/1
Τριανδρία	Triumvirate	http://www.hydra.gr/mobile/en_kountouriotia.html
υδραυλικός συσσωρευτής	hydraulic accumulator	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606232695235/1
υδρογραφικό-ωκεανογραφικό πλοίο	hydrographic vessel	https://products.damen.com/en/ranges/hydrographic-survey-vessel/hydrographic-survey-vessel-6613
υδροπλάνο	hydroplane	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606312807350/1
υδροπλάνο (πολεμικό, για εκπαίδευση)	seaplane fighter	https://kancolle.fandom.com/wiki/Type_2_Seaplane_Fighter_Kai_ , https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606908021121/1
υπαξιωματικός	non-commissioned officer (NCO)	https://www.britannica.com/topic/noncommissioned-officer
υποβρύχιο	submarine	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606232060382/1
υποναύαρχος	rear admiral	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606231684722/1
υποπλοίαρχος	first mate, chief mate	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606232008301/1
υποπλοίαρχος	lieutenant	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606316691458/1
Υπουργείο Εθνικής Άμυνας	Ministry of National Defence	http://www.mod.mil.gr/en
φορτηγίδα	barge	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606312591826/1

φορτηγό πλοίο	cargo ship	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606562910282/1
φρεγάτα	frigate	https://iate.europa.eu/search/standard/result/1606316528337/1
φρουρά	garrison	https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/garrison
Χατζηκυριάκειο Ίδρυμα	Chatzikiriakio Foundation	https://www.xatzikiriakio.gr/en/

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