Computer or Mobile Applications' Automatic Translation and Interpretation, Faced with Linguistic Imperatives.

Germain Assamoi

University of Man, Côte d'Ivoire
mailrascom@yahoo.fr

Abstract

This paper deals with Automatic translation and interpretation and their perspectives in terms of future with linguistics' involvement. It is a commonly held belief that translation is an art and thus difficult to handle in a twinkling of an eye. It is an interspersed assignment joining multifold and even inseparable fields from sociology to linguistics. Therefore, since translating and interpreting drag along a great deal of style and undoubtedly world view of a target language, mother tongue one or vice versa, talking about new technologies and automatic translation and interpretation entails furthermore, the matter of authenticity of speakers' code in terms of enunciation. That aspect is questioned and solved. To do so, a methodology is proposed. First wondering how we can join human's own production and technologies of translation and interpretation for more improvement nowadays and tomorrow by linguistics, second, revising some translations recommendations and theories and at last, presenting some of the new technologies or breadth of automatic translation before finding relevance or distortion of human thought if no linguistic and related fields are linked to machinery. This is done by interpretation of French-English translation of papers prior to theses presentation in history and anthropology, conducted in the framework of Theory of Enunciative Operations (TEO) referenciation approach.

Keywords: Automatic translation, mediation, enunciation, referenciation, notion, human's translation, cognitive.

Résumé

Cet article pose le problème de la traduction et l'interprétation automatique en ouvrant des perspectives dans un apport de la linguistique qui garantisse son futur. En général, la traduction est un art difficile qui implique des domaines variés, de la sociologie à la linguistique. En tant que reflet de la vision du monde d'une langue source ou d'une langue cible, la traduction et l'interprétation sont contrariées par les nouvelles technologies sur la question de l'authenticité du code du sujet parlant en énonciation. Cet aspect est remis en cause et résolue par la Théorie des Opérations Enonciatives par la référenciation et une méthodologie qui passe en revue la traduction automatique et la production humaine pour trouver une réponse hybride par l'apport de la linguistique en vue de l'amélioration des outils technologiques. Cette approche a pour objectif de s'assurer que la pensée humaine n'est pas dénaturée.

Mots clés : Traduction automatique, médiation, énonciation, référenciation, notion, traduction humaine, cognitif.

I.   Introduction

It is a debate nowadays to discuss the efficiency of linguistics and translation and interpretation. In most cases, there is either a disgust of linguistic contributions to the activities of moving from a language to another or a partial agreement on the analysis based on syntax, semantics and even pragmatics(Lucie, Quinquis: 2019). Conversely, sociolinguistics is given more interest for translation as part of social sciences in theory of mediation which involves sociology of translation and interpretation (Laura, Linstedt:2019). It is relevant then, to clarify the role of sociolinguistics as related branch to linguistics and not as separate from it (Jean, Peuters:2019). This would rather mean there is no sociology analysis of language without linguistic parameters. That is why we speak of sociolinguistics as associated discipline as it links linguistics to sociology[1].

 It sounds somewhat queer to note that some drastically brush aside the foundation of linguistics as prior to any good communication construction or description. As a matter of fact, there is traditional pure logical syntax, a taxonomic syntax whether Saussurean or Chomskean and a syntactico- semantic analysis provided by discourse analysisin English and French that I always translate as enunciation. Consequently, "la Théorie des Opérations Enonciatives" is translated as "Theory of Enunciative Operations" by Antoine Culioli. I must also make it clear that discourse analysis, pragmatics and enunciation have a lot in common as they treat context, internal and external structures of utterances and not sentences to generate meaning (Janine, Bouscaren: 1987).

It means if sociology of translation or mediation is used in translation and interpretation it is rather notable in association with linguistic theories specifically enunciative ones I recommend. This is all the more true as it combines with sociolinguistics. In so doing, the parallel with automatic translation and technologies is well established. The problem will then be to try and discover what is hidden behind the praised instrument of automation more than man, as a guarantee to an effective translation and certainly interpretation by many specialists of the field   proud proclamations, as if one should no longer go to authentic school or a higher score should be given to machines than brains they are tribute of (Olesegun: 2018, 1-15). Language learning with computer and mobile discloses strengths and weaknesses. First of all, Robert Jones (2011:2-11), shows that IPad mobile is not very powerful for long text writing. There are errors when writing travel diaries in the system. However, text messaging and dictionary entries prove useful, but poverty of sound in voice recording is to be signaled. It can be a hindrance in interpretation training, or simulation. Chinnery George (2006: 9-16), maintains almost likewise that portable, PC'S games are not instructors but language learning assistance elements. Computer and mobile applications are used in language learning with recognised problems and advantages. It is then worth talking briefly about new technologies and automatic translation and interpretation.

---

[1] Benjamin Lee Whorf describes linguistic variables and social representations in Hopi, an Indian society. It is a substantial contribution to language understanding when he shows that some terms refer to a view of gender. There is more I shall discuss in the light of sociolinguistics concerning proximity and distance, base and secondary concepts just to name a few as social mirrors through language in coming papers.

1. Means of new technologies for automatic translation and interpretation.

Technologies and automatic translation have enlivened discussions since the 1960s starting in the US as accounted for by Josselson (1971: 2-5). Automatic translation or interpretation means machine one. What was abbreviated MT. The matter consisted in giving syntactic structures and words to translate perfectly with machine. In Alan Turing's test for example (1950: 435-460) resulting in a search for a male or female person by an interrogator in a conversation, it has been proved that since a machine called computer could do the same thing, then it could be called intelligent machine before some questionable and agreeing thoughts emerged.

The issue is still much more vividly at run   today even though one should not let down the fact that translation and interpretation are not the same activities. (Olusegun, Ofolabi: 2018, 1-15). The former being written text towards a target language and the latter the spoken counterpart with more difficulties in teaching and training. He is followed by Monique Caminade (1995: 247-70) who states that working in both fields can help to identify the ability to be both an interpreter and translator.

Harry H. Josselson (1971: 2-5) first develops the context of good interpretation by different types: simultaneous, consecutive, unidirectional, word for word bidirectional, in turn, or per block. Further types of interpretation justifying certainly its multi-dimensional situational coverage are dialogue interpretation link interpretation of meeting, interview, community interpreting, official and layman or public service interpreting (business, diplomatic settings), justifying the difficulty of the task. In the same way, some of the types of interpretation overlap.

 Technologies or automatic means are enumerated. These include video, telephone, to negotiate or consult a physician. Anyway the new technologies enable the translator to have a rough idea of a translation. This is due to the swiftness of the devices handling volumes of dictionaries, choice of equipments and choice of appropriate teams in associations all over the world. In a leaflet written by Laura Linstedt (Press communiqué :28 September 2019   ), it is about time we got hold of new technologies rather than promoting linguistic knowledge. Her assumptions invite translators to view them as ways of restoring communication as the heart of translation. Materials already used are displayed. Among them, communication of time of crisis, intercultural improvement throughout ages from the pen to the type writer and speech recognition. There are also the progression from police records to electronic dictionaries without forgetting the intense information system that allow simultaneous interpretation having proved useful during a trial called Turenberg and telephonic or distant interpretation.

David Russin (2016:2- 10) enhances technological tools. As a matter of fact, he parades means such as automatic translation and translation memories. In addition, Google Translation and Babel fish are said to be the two translation engines. Here, are directly involved in practical illustration of softwares. Their assistance enables just   to have a global idea of simple text but not as published entities from computers. There is a hint to

technologies with a little worry even though Thomas Raymond (2013: 1-10) backs it up revealing the use of audio-lingual method today against Grammar Translation Method whose aim was to establish equivalences between the source language and the target one in translating whereas languages are not identical. The audio-lingual is made of listening and speaking to acquire more language skills. A part from new technologies, there are other techniques claiming to be non- linguistic and which can certainly be added to new technologies' efficiency.

1-2 Non automatic additional new approaches

Talking about difficulties of Machine Translation, Harry Josselson (1971: 4) takes for granted that

> Many changes have occurred in the field of machine translation since 1960. It has been generally acknowledged, as first pointed out by Bar-Hillel, that fully automatic high-quality translation (FAHQT)is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to achieve. The human mind can draw inferences which a machine, even one with an encyclopedic dictionary, cannot do. To restate this in terms of linguistics, the science that deals with that aspect of human behavior which manifests itself through language, the primary reason for the unattainability of FAHQT is the very nature of language itself. This fact escaped many early researchers in machine translation, particularly those who were hardware-oriented and who proceeded from the very naïve position that since everybody speaks a language, everybody should, theoretically at least, be able to deal with any processes which involve language.

This conception is enough to open the gate to non-linguistic advocates who judge it out of fashion to consider translation and interpretation theories based on linguistics (Laura, Lindstedt: 2015). There is more and more, a sociological and sociolinguistics background of languages which is deemed relevant to understand and diversify the cultural inter-transmission of languages set face to face; a reason for raising evaluations methods in translation and interpretation schools.

Indeed, she thinks that in fragmented summation in evaluation, must is not a very striking point for students. A global approach should be better instead by disliking those who are champions of underlying linguistic structures teaching. In the global evaluation orientation, a general improvement of one's shortcomings should be possible leading to an estimation of one's progress in translation and interpretation. A typical instance is the fact of evaluating on different commercial systems and not on all the kinds of commercial activities. This may mean that the trend should be on a more restricted aspect within a broad domain of translation and interpretation for coming experts' evaluation in order to master the basic content of a field. Unlike this non-linguistic approval, some authors prefer not to be critical of linguistic foundations, stating the role of translation and interpretation in a multilingual country like Nigeria (Olusegun, Afolabi: 2018, 1-15). He emphasises the lack of enough professionals in translation and interpretation that induces the students to move to other specialisations; mainly Grammar and literature in Nigerians' Universities. Relating it to lack of jobs in the field, he sustains the context of its necessity in Nigeria. His study introduces many researchers' view points as well who make similar observations and proposals.

It is to be noted that training interpreters must take into account political, economic and employment realities before reinforcing the importance of translation and interpretation in Nigeria for its position in Africa and the world in diplomatic affairs, international relations and its unity as the biggest nation of Africa. There are three coexisting national officialised languages which are Yoruba, Haussa and Ibo. Interpretation in this light is not external to the boundaries but inside the melting pot population and the need to discuss resolutions even at the national assembly in those languages. Two kinds of referred techniques in translation are bilingual and exo-lingual conversations. They are qualified as natural translation alternance.

In fact, in a bilingual context, no linguistic form has a meaning. An illustration of the

> 'studies of language choice and language in particular of code-switching and transfer …exolingual with different linguistics repertoires… wide and flexible spectrum of mutual accommodation processes with auto and hetero facilitation, transcodic marking, syntactic guiding, collaborative sentence completion. Translation here is a third mode of interaction that may be open to a multilingual constellation.

To understand well, there are two implicit actors: language functioning, speakers who can be two or more, different situations requiring each time appropriate conversational units, machine to store required grammar and situational lexicon and at last the translator with a minimized physical role if the elements belonging to language have been well designed and stored somewhere for automaticity[2]. Why not understand it this way as social linguistic-free content looking for its skeleton in social sciences like the pure mediation case of Canadian immigrants described by Anna Claudia (2015:7-30)

> Migration et mobilité pose nu le problème de choque culturel, de difficultés d'adaptation institutionnelle bien qu'en cette question plusieurs contributions aient été faites ces dernières années. Mise en place de service social avec interprète. Relations des recherches: situations de contact/situations interculturelles ; la médiation/interprétation ; les migrants et leurs droits.

This means immigrants in Canada speaking Portuguese, Spanish, Chinese, and French in majority face difficulties of meeting a new way of life enclosing institutions and social offices. But they have to overly share their own culture with the foreign country in which they are now dwelling. The interpreter becomes the break of the linguistic barrier to move to a new adaptation and obligatory integration. That is why the translator should be empowered by a good linguistic background as presented below through Theory of Enunciative Operations (TEO), (Janine, Bouscaren: 1987).

---

[2] The term translator, is sometimes used to mean interpreter. The co-text above illustrates it well. It does not mean reference to the same activity, but close ones to move from a language to another. It is also a stylistic way of avoiding repetition whose principle can be commented on as something obvious for the reader involved in the activity of language conversion.

2- Linguistics contribution to translation and interpretation

John, Norris (2014) states that

> the goals of most foreign language (FL) instruction   in higher   education within the United States are built around three main components: (a) the acquisition of the knowledge of language skills for general communication use; (b) exposing learners to other cultures and ideas; and (c) fostering an appreciation of differences in cultures and ways of thinking. While each of these are certainly noble outcomes and likely meet the needs of the majority of university level FL learners, they remain quite broad in terms of what it is a learner will actually be able to do with the language once they have left the classroom.

Knowledge of language grammatical rules, culture transmission or discovery and what learners do with all those acquired skills is specific to each one of them. The Philosophy behind what is explained is the priority of linguistics to all language activities (Ferdinand, De Saussure: 1955) so long as encoding and decoding are not social and more intensively automatic. Automaticity can follow. But Saussure's first view referred to above, is a basic encoding and decoding non- semantic and therefore structural dimension of units. It also exhumes paradigmatic and syntagmatic linearity of language as a code for a given human community to communicate. That unambiguous view, easily introduces Theory of Enunciative Operations (TEO) softly as well. The TEO method summoned in this presentation is based on a tiny aspect of its broad thematic reservoir. It is borrowed from a Compilation of Antoine Culioli's work on notional level and through what is exclusively and perspicaciously wrapped within the theme of "Theory of Representation". With Paul Laurendau (1990: 91-114), representation is the major feature to be discussed as essential operation of language understanding. This is due to the fact that set theory is old fashioned and that occurrences of classes come from constructions upon a single notion. Considering

1)   Cats are cats

Subject and predicates describe different properties. It could be understood that the cats are not cats. Whereas the utterance states that they are. For logicists the sentence is tautological and thus deprived of meaning whereas there is. It appears relevant to come to a topological Scheme (Assamoi, Germain: 2015, 83-84). Thus an Interior (I) level is at the right to validate assertion and structurations compatibility. A Frontier (F) is the post of observation of the more or less acceptable occurrences matching the main predicative operation and at last, the exterior (E) breaks with the non- congruent thought. That conception is deeply followed suit by Paul Laurendau (1998: 91-114) from whom we red basic referenciation concepts in Culioli's work of TEO. The ultimate goal of Culioli is to display no direct connexion to extralinguistics since in pure semantics, a signified will be associated with a given object in the world. The approach aims at proving that there is no straightforward link as such and that there is a cognitive process, before getting to the outer aspect of language. Four notional levels are explored.

2.1 Representations and verbalisation

Non verbalisation means not showing a person filming objects or people, someone making a knot. It is rather, the use of words, text with a regulation opposing event and discourse. It is necessary not to neglect the need of a coding system to establish the gap between discourse and decoding. These comprise data outside the immediate field of linguistics. In representation, the meaning is the move to verbalised phase of language. Allusion is made to this equation-like scheme.

2) Representation= verbalised= problem of representation.

To move to extralinguistics, you must apply the process to get to it as representation.

3) Event locution= speaker and validation = enunciator which corresponds to building meaning by a subject leading to truth conditionality.

4) 'Peter's heart'. There is implication of true or not true value of the proposition whereas it is syntactically true. Otherwise we would have "doesn't exist" synchronic and achronic values. Negation being always upon the notion, it is impossible to say

5) This is a cheese and then pointing to the binding of a watch saying "it is not a cheese"

It is controversial since the notion exists. Posed, what is said about a grammatical subject (Emile, Benvéniste: 1966, 273) and presupposed which is implicit pragmatically (Jean-Claude, Coquet: 1970, 6-11)) are into play but not semantics (Peter, Seuren: 1974, 29)relating to a signified in a symmetric word to word and non-operatory way. Once again, the real extralinguistic representation going through a cognitive extralinguistics, remains unsolved. So a referent is built within an abstract referential domain and not in an extensional one and the same Culioli (1997: 32-84) reinforces theory on categories of notions through the observation made above as a necessity to grasp that field. What follows is giving the notion a status.

2.2 Notion and out- assertion status

The need to talk about inextricable physico- cultural notion proves useful.

6) The English word "knight" loses its etymologic motivation unlike "chevalier" which keeps its origin in French. Indeed morphologically, the word "cheval" (horse) is perceptible as a root to the world formation. In knight the formal hidden etymology   is "knot" which has nothing to do with the world meaning extensionally, so much so that you need to go far away to know that "knight" originally refers to feudal, submissive association of a man with allegiance oath obligation to serve his master who is an empirical Lord. In "chevalier", there is a social role understandable through a physical exteriority, a visual superficiality which can make us literarily think about 'pedestrians, walking people'. A sociological dimension of language is investigated.

7) The name "Jean'' from the view point of a linguistic community brings back to a person, an animate male living being. But at the same time, it is representative of the Pyrenees

mountains 'bed. In this dimension, the notion is viewed by Culioli (1997:32-84) as a linguistic reality, a lexical unit which is a referential relation power and a syntactic marker at once. Creating referenciation becomes obvious.

2.3 Building referenciation

Here, Culioli (1985:82) puts forwards the fact that in Theory of Enunciative Operation (TEO), meaning is out of notion thus distinguishing between sense and signification to move to referenciation as equating to signification. Clauses are hybrid statement of world/ language joined in the linguistic activity of referenciation or signification.

8) 'Return ticket' closes in pragmatics and implicitness.

 Indeed the structuration in English does not precise the departure in a queer structure of "go ticket" because it is obvious that we return after we have gone to a place. Going is implied in 'return ticket'; which is at variance with French. In French meanwhile, we speak of 'billet aller- retour' that is, a sort of Englishliteral inacceptable translation "go- return ticket. What seems bizarre in a language is accepted in another because of their social values and world perceptions. There is no direct contact with an event and discourse. The linguist should find representations involving aspect (Michael, Lewis: 1986, 47-66). The author defines semiologic (signs) and onomasiologic (value) features of aspect, what a speaker or enunciator really wants to convey as message through verbal forms including action and time. Modality is also dealt with in the same perspective to retrieve the internal predicative relation before the enunciative one by some modals values acquired in context in TEO method of analysis (Assamoi, Germain: 2018). Notions being central to any discourse or sentence writing before operation of assertion after instantiation (choosing notions according to a cultural filter)[3] are categorized.

2.4 Referenciation and linguistic categories

Culioli (1976: 34-35) brings out an explicit predication appreciable in this translated example.

9) Clay is heated in the sun.

In his explanation, he enlightens an ambiguousness once more being understandable as a generic property of clay to be in the sun before warming or that heating clay in the sun is a technique proper to that society. Categories are set around the syntactic co-land marking that shows up three (03) notions: clay, heat and sun. These are genericity (property), actantiality (doer)and modality. As said earlier, here begins real linguistic operation of agentivity/ ergativity (actor/agent), appreciation/depreciation, space and time land marking, arrowing or anchoring. To conclude, this theoretical exposition, predication syntax is the anchor of representation with linguistic forms of which it is the support and marker. The possibility of

---

[3] All these are carefully dealt with in TEO in what is called topological scheme and formalisations with algorithms that we won't deal with here. So is the notion categories that is part of a very tough description foundable in Culioli and his followers' works.

limited or extended relation between linguistics, mediation, sociological approaches and automatic translation and interpretation must be explored.

3. Linguistic and non- linguistic cohabitation for translation and interpretation

It is conspicuous that machine can on no account replace human despite any registered progress as Gerard Lynch(2013:138-39) puts it.

> As evidenced by the literature in the machine translation community, automatically detecting translated text from original text has become an important research question, as institutions look to the web to obtain parallel corpora and language models for training large-scale statistical machine translation systems. It is of the utmost importance that machine-translated text does not find its way back into the training corpora for these systems, as this would be detrimental to the training of any future models, thus the need for systems to detect different textual qualities. Another application of these classifiers could be in estimations of translation quality, however this would require human annotated judgments of translation quality attached to a corpus of translations, which could prove to be rather subjective. The methodology developed in this thesis could be applied in other domains where questions of textual style are important, such as controlled language verification software for large multinational corporations.

As far as language is concerned, it is even an abuse to man's ingenuity. Or one should stop going to school and acquire high diplomas, since the easy way and problem solver mechanism exists. Quoting sociolinguistics which is a sub-linguistic branch, sociology and literature which should cover a larger spectrum of real situations against pragmatics (analysis of language in real and varied situations) (Lucie, Quinquis: 2019) is very wrong and too a narrow judgment to discard disciplines. We may also wonder if a translator or interpreter needs grammar tools and why? Or if just being a specialist of a given field is enough to establish a sufficient translation status to an individual without any prior linguistic or grammar background because computer and mobile applications settle all matters of moving from a language to another.

Without being in an absconded cheating way of claiming unusefulness of language creation and style varying from a person to another, it is rather unspeakable to claim that the human brain conceives computers and software[4] giving them the content he wants. Creation and designing, like planning a lesson hours after hours, is a human activity. It is a commonly held belief in language departments' translation classes that no translation is perfect. It is not equivalent to saying that the translation is wrong. What is pointed out, is the undoubtable fact that even language specialists will not write an essay the same way. But still, there may be one which will sound better. The underground reflection is also that a translation is improvable thousands of time by a person or a group of human beings, as it were. Paradoxically, it should not be believed a computer can allow this alone. Unless different softwares for translation are submitted a text to translate. Even so, who will judge their validity except man who can both conceive and correct. After showing a few limitations of

---

[4] Criticisms against Turing's intelligent machine, computer to state that in language domain, human's brain can never be substituted to by machine.

conceptions favourable to machine against linguistics, let us display some automatic short translations and the human's one on the same texts.

3.1 Excerpts of computer or mobile and man's translated texts

The following extracts of research works are from history, and social sciences papers' abstracts translations by Google translation application. The strategy governing this most important part of the demonstration, is moving from automatic translation to man-made one and finally, jumping to a comparative analysis of both results.

3.1.1 History source and target translations of a pre-defense paper, university Félix Houphouet Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire

10) **Initial French version**

Le Djamou et la Construction Identitaire dans le Soudan Occidental aux XVe-XVIesiècles

Résumé

Le fait de nommer et d'être nommé dans les sociétés africaines en particulier dans le Soudan Occidental, est d'une importance fondamentale. Les entités nominatives que sont le nom et le prénom assurent à l'individu l'identité personnelle. Bien plus, le nom ou le *djamou* ou encore le patronyme tout en indiquant la filiation de la personne qui le porte, inscrit celle-ci dans une continuité généalogique. Il indique par la même occasion son appartenance à une communauté. La hiérarchisation des sociétés dans le Soudan Occidental donne toute sa valeur au *djamou* ; car celui-ci indique à l'individu qui le porte, sa place au sein des hommes. Le *djamou,* hérité de l'ancêtre fondateur, est le ciment fédérateur qui assure au groupe son unité et son individualité. Dans le Songhay, empire englobant divers peuples et ethnies dans un seul et même ensemble politique, d'illustres familles maraboutiques, de grands savants en l'occurrence, les Anda ag-Mohammed et les Aqit, ont joué un rôle remarquable dans le rayonnement de la vie religieuse et culturelle. Elles avaient le monopole des fonctions de cadis et de l'imamat de Tombouctou. D'ailleurs, leur *djamou* s'identifie aux grands hommes de science, aux principaux cadis et Imams du Soudan Occidental, surtout du XVIe siècle. Les chroniques soudanaises rendent compte des actes ou des œuvres ayant servi à distinguer ces hommes dans la société. On note cependant une certaine idéalisation de la conduite de ces grands érudits. Certains points de leurs biographies respectives sont décrits avec exagération.

Mots clés : djamou, patronyme, Soudan Occidental, ancêtre fondateur, continuité généalogique, renommée, cadi, Songhay, imam

11) **Google translation into English**

Djamou and Identity Construction in Western Sudan in the XV-XVIcenturies

Abstract

Appointment and appointment in African societies, particularly in Western Sudan, is of fundamental importance. The nominative entities that are the surname and the first name ensure the individual's personal identity. Moreover, the name or the djamou or even the surname while indicating the filiation of the person who wears it, inscribes it in a genealogical continuity. At the same time, he indicates his belonging to a community. The hierarchy of societies in Western Sudan gives the djamou all its value; because it indicates to the individual who wears it, his place in men. The djamou, inherited from the founding ancestor, is the unifying cement which assures the group its unity and its individuality. In the Songhay, an empire encompassing various peoples and ethnicities in one and the same political ensemble, illustrious maraboutic families, great scholars in this case, the Anda ag-Mohammed and the Aqit, have played a remarkable role in the radiation of religious and cultural life. They had the monopoly of the functions of cadis and the imamate of Timbuktu. Moreover, their djamou identifies with the great men of science, the main cadis and Imams of Western Sudan, especially the sixteenth century. The Sudanese chronicles account for the acts or works used to distinguish these men in society. There is however a certain idealization of the conduct of these great scholars. Some points in their respective biographies are described in exaggeration.

Keywords: djamou, patronymic, Western Sudan, founding ancestor, genealogical continuity, fame, cadi, Songhay, imam

12) **Human's translation into English**

The djamou and Identity Building in Western Sudan in XV th and XVI th Centuries

Abstract

It is conspicuous to name and being named in African societies, mainly in Western Sudan. Naming tools made of last and first names bestow the individual upon personal identity. What is more, the name or djamou or the last name includes that individual in a continuum family tree and community by describing his parents. Societies' hierarchy in Western Sudan gives the djamou its entire value showing a person his status in society. The djamou is inherited from an ancestor and thus triggers federations of humans and unity. In the Songhay empire, varied peoples and ethnic groups are within the same political organisation. That is to say, great marabous' families, learned, the Anda ag-Mohammed in particular, and the Agit. They had monopoly of the professions of cadis and imamship of Tombouctou. Indeed, their

Djamou is assimilated to prominent scientists, to main cadis and Imams of Western Sudan during the XVI th century. Sudan's tales account for deeds which have distinguished this class of people in society. However, an idealism of the behaviour of those renowned scholars and their biographies, to some extent, are written with exaggeration.

Keywords : Djamou, last name, Western Sudan, founders ancestors, Family tree continuum, reputation, Cadi, Songhay, Imam

3.1.2 Anthropology of organisations Pre-thesis defense papersummary, university Félix Houphouet-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire

13)**Original French version**

La problématique de la contre-performance des sociétés coopératives agricoles de café-cacao au développement local en Côte d'Ivoire : cas du canton Touka dans la sous-préfecture d'Oumé.

Résumé

Cette étude se propose d'analyser la problématique de la contre-performance des sociétés coopératives agricoles au développement local en Côte d'Ivoire. Cette étude qualitative a été menée dans le canton Touka dans la sous-préfecture d'Oumé auprès de 7 sociétés coopératives prenant en compte les membres du bureau exécutif (de chaque société coopérative), Les membres des sections des différentes coopératives agricoles du canton, les formateurs et les encadreurs des sociétés coopératives du canton ainsi que les autorités administratives et coutumières. Les personnes ont été choisies sur la base de la technique d'échantillonnage par choix raisonné. Les résultats montrent que la question d'organisation des sociétés coopératives agricoles de café-cacao traduit leurs incapacités à contribuer de manière efficace dans les projets de développement de ladite localité.

14)**Google Translation into English**

The problem of the underperformance of agricultural coffee-cocoa cooperative societies to local development in Côte d'Ivoire: the case of Touka canton in the sub-prefecture of Oumé.

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the problem of the underperformance of agricultural cooperative societies to local development in Côte d'Ivoire. This qualitative study was conducted in the Touka canton in the sub-prefecture of Oume with 7 cooperative societies taking into account members of the executive board (of each cooperative society), members of the sections of the various agricultural cooperatives of the canton, trainers and the supervisors of the cantonal cooperative societies as well as the administrative and customary authorities. The persons

were chosen on the basis of the reasoned sampling technique. The results show that the question of organization of agricultural coffee-cocoa cooperative societies reflects their incapacity to contribute effectively to the development projects of the said locality.

15)**Human's translation into English**

Non- Performance Issue of Coffee and Cocoa Agricultural Cooperative Companies in the local Development of Côte d'Ivoire: Example of the Touka District in the Subprefecture of Oumé

Abstract

This work aims at analysing the issue of lack of performance of Côte d'Ivoire's agricultural cooperatives in local development. The study has been qualitatively carried out in seven (07) cooperative companies   of the Touka district within the subprefecture of Oumé basing on board of directors of each cooperative, shareholders, trainers and supervisors together with administrative and villages chiefs. People in this research work have been chosen according to the reasonable sampling technique. The scores reveal the inefficiency of the organisation of those cooperatives to take part in local development.

After much theoretical discussion, the translations above must be analysed in the framework of Theory of Enunciative Operation's notional method of referenciation. The evidence that some excerpts of Google translation and man's craft are compatible or not is examined.

4. Assessing computer, mobile translationsby Google application and human's ones through TEO

The theses papers' summary showed above are representative enough of what computer or mobile can do in French-English translation using the same application of Google for example. Consequently, key points related to language skills are paramount to the interpretations below. Beforehand, It is safe to precise that there is a very honorable book for translation techniques in French- English translation(Jean-Paul Vianay, et.al. 46-55) which has been for long, a stock of comparative styles and techniques for accurate translation in Côte d'Ivoire and I assume, in French speaking countries which credit translation with great importance in their universities and vocational training high schools. A few elementary notions not purely syntactic are modulation, literal translation, transposition, equivalence, modulation and borrowing. The most recommended among them are modulation and transposition.

16) A medical student: un étudiant en médecine. A case of transposition in which the literal translation has no meaning in French because we will obtain this: un étudiant médical or un médical étudiant. It cannot stand for the straightforward adjective translation does not confer

the student his status of student of medical science but is related to a medecine or a medical substance. The faculty in French is "médecine". So the right translation for a francophone not to be shocked is "un étudiant en médecine". Similarly in the following instance,

17) Wall paper: papier peint, there is a change of point of view, a modulation. A word for word translation would give "mur papier "which is even not referential at all but chaotic. Whenever this related analysis is found, it will be brandished. Meanwhile, coming back To TEO notional classifications based on the papers' abstract translation, is what was foreseen beforehand.

4.1 Subject and predicate different properties' description

From a sole notion, there can be classes of occurrences as observable in Google translations segments of speech in (11)"identity construction" and (12)" identity building" which are synonyms in the sense of creating, finding a name, a dynamic process. There is no misunderstanding in these metaphoric but understandable notions creations. What can be discussed is whether "construction" or "building are suited to the context. Sociolinguistics and pragmatics or mediation theory [in fact a sociological approach of language] can be useful to check the real word fit for the situation. Speaking of difference, would be for example negation on the predicative relation to deny a certain property; which is not the case. Many examples can be used to reinforce the same notice. Still on the papers' titles, (14) and (15) lead to the problem of verbalized notion or not.

4.2 Representation and verbalisation

In the above mentioned instances, "The problem of the underperformance of agricultural coffee-cocoa cooperative societies to local development in Côte d'Ivoire: the case of Touka canton in the sub-prefecture of Oumé", versus human's translation"Non- Performance Issue of Coffee and Cocoa Agricultural Cooperative Companies in the local Development of Côte d'Ivoire: Example of the Touka District in the Subprefecture of Oumé" and the French source "La problématique de la contre-performance des sociétés coopératives agricoles de café-cacao au développement local en Côte d'Ivoire : cas du canton Touka dans la sous-préfecture d'Oumé".

In these cases, there are some problems of verbalisation or representation to move to extralinguistics. To recall, there is no straightforward move to referentiation. Processes are also to be kept to. "Under" is an English prefix to underrate but the underestimation may be sufficient. The author indicates a negative performance in cocoa cooperatives. Consequently, "non- performance" in the human's translation is more accurate to mean lack. Moreover, "Canton'' though part of the English lexicon does not fit in with the context of representation of the locality in the co-text which the human's translator rightly denominates "district" to

bear in mind area. These are not pure cases of modulation but a little since there is a change of point of view upon notions judged as not exactly close. On the contrary, a lot of litteral translations are naturally discernible in the computer's application. Synchronic and achronic values about the speaker's validation of the utterance can be a problem.

4.3 Event locution

Verbalisation does not agree with syntactic errors which wrench the enunciator's disagreement as to accepting a given utterance since it is not consecutive to truth validity. Indeed in (11) and (12) respectively, the coordination around the notion "appointment and appointment" against man's translation of (13) "naming and being named" justifies the lack of syntactic creation of the application resulting into an incomprehension of the event. Referenciation is wrong. A slight difference with the beginning of translation in (14) "This study aims to analyse" portrays an understanding despite the syntactic mistake of "aim +to +Verb" instead of "aim+ at + V-ing"recurrent in Google translation throughout other scientific translated and corrected papers not introduced in this research work. The preposition "at" pinpoints with accuracy (Assamoi, Germain: 2015, 251-57) and in classical syntax, lifts up the operator ING to express objective as proved in (15) "This work aims at analyzing…" Let us examine notion and out- assertion status.

4-4 Notion and out-assertion status

What can be seized in this sub-title is the real referential value of the notion that can mean something in a given society and another thing in another. It is closely linked to a sociolinguistic appraisal of language use. There is a copious use of notions whose significations require a little attention. In (11), words, and group of words like "…who wears it" to refer to a noun is very questionable. One is given a name, has it, but doesn't wear it as a garment. "The filiation" is a French calque which initially means father and mother's name including the descendant's own name in civil law. I do not think English views it the same. The translator in (12), describes in a paraphrase this reality " What is more, the name or djamou or the last name includes that individual in a continuum family tree and community by describing his parents". One should go back to the preceding predicative occurrence of the text, to understand that attempt of translation which could simply be bringing out the idea if the terminology is not found."Imamate" is simply Imamship" in (12) because the translator has the right intuition that the word "imamat" which is a second level of nominalisation, a recategorisation drawing the line between the person "imam and the institution or profession "imamat", could at least, be understood as such in English by simply adding the suffix "ship" that is grammatically correct and reflects that signification because "imam" is used in English too.

As to(14) Google translation, "members of the executive board (of each cooperative society) is retaken as "board of directors and shareholders" in (15) because the human brain has the culture of the organisation chart of a company in marketing or management; Something a

computer can be given. All this partakes in building referenciation through well spotted linguistic categories.

Conclusion

It cannot be denied that a computer application such as Google translation is very useful in translation and interpretation. For the language layman, a computer application of this kind, gives a broad sight of his original version translation. This preliminary translation should be given to an expert to check good referenciations alongside syntactic constructions or stylistic variations. The translator has a bank of vocabulary already and even some well-formed structures. His task as demonstrated, will then consist in improving with his linguistic knowledge and culture, the whole text applying his style but remaining faithful to the original text. The interpreter likewise, can prepare some aspects of his oral presentation through automatic translation and other materials he is used to. Automatic translation quickens translation but cannot be an absolute reference of perfectness so long as the human brain is always looking for perfection he will never reach in language mastery. Therefore, computer and mobile applications designers(the same tools in fact) should be looking for more syntactic and words precision to enhance the quality of automatic translation and interpretation. Many softwares are available. Only one has been explored. Getting more than one, can also help the specialist to choose the most reliable output at a given time to be ameliorated. Automatic translation and human's linguistic skills can be complementary and even pave way for qualitative translation in a mixing up.

Bibliography

Anna, C. (2015) *« Interprétation, traduction orale et formes de médiation dans les situations sociales »* in Langage et société N° 153, 7- 30.

Benveniste, E. (1966), *Problème de Linguistique Générale* (I), Paris, Editions Gallimard, 273.

Bouscaren, J. (1987), *Grammaire et Textes Anglais, Guide pour l'Analyse Linguistique*,Paris, Ophrys.

Caminade, M. (1995), *Les Formations en Traduction,* TTR, 8(I), http//dol.org, 247-270.

Chinnery, G. (2006)," *Emerging Technologies Going to the MALL: Mobile, Assisted Language Learning Language* in Learning and Technology, Number1, Volume 10, Baltimore County, University of Maryland, 9-16.

Coquet, J.C. (1970) "*L'Implicite de l'Enonciation*" in Langages, 9-11.

Culioli, A. (1982), "*Rôle des représentations métalinguistiques en syntaxe*", Tokyo, Session plénière du XIIIe Congrès International des Linguistes, T.2, 95-114.

Culioli, A. (1991), "*Structuration d'une notion et typologie lexicale. A propos de la distinction dense, discret, compact*", Université de Besançon, 7-12, retaken in T. 3 : 9-16.

Culioli, A. (1997), « *A Propos de la Notion* », Paris, Ophrys, 32-84.

David, R. (2011), *Guide de Projet de Traduction, Québec, Service Météorologique du Canada.*

De Saussure, F. (1955), *Cours de LinguistiqueGénérale*, Paris, Payot, 170.

Diller, A.M. (1979) Langue Française : la Pragmatique, Paris, Numéro, 42, Mai, 3-17.

Gerard, L. (2013), *Identifying Translation Effects in English Natural Language Text* May 7, 138-39.

Germain, A. (2015), *Pour une Approche Syntactico-Sémantique et Pragmatique des Prépositions de la Langue Anglaise*, doctorate dissertation, Bouaké, Université Alassane Ouattara, 83-84,251-257.

Germain, A. (2018), *Modality in Scientific Discourse, between Radical and Epistemic*, Abidjan, YOUROU, Université Houphouet-Boigny.

Huddeston, R. (1988), *English Grammar: an Outline*, Cambridge University Press, 24-125.

Josselson, H. (1971), *Automatic Translation of Languages since 1960*, Detroit Michigan, Wayne State University, 2-5.

Lewis, M. (1986), *The English Verb: an Exploration of Structure and Meaning*, London, Language Teaching Publications, 47-66.

Linsdstedt, L. (2015), *Nouveau Visage de la Traduction et de l'Interprétation*, Bâle, Communiqué de Presse.

Lise, R. et.al (1994), *Pour un style clair et simple -Guide du formateur*, Canada, Ministre des Approvisionnements et Services.

Melis, N. (2001), *Didactique et Evaluation: le Cas de la Traduction dans la Langue Etrangère*, Barcelona, Université autonome de Barcelone, 142-45.

Nicole, M. (2001), *Evaluation et Didactique de la Traduction dans la Langue Etrangère*, Barcelone, département de Traduction Université de Barcelone, 142-45

Norris, J. (2014), *Innovation and Accountability in Language Program Evaluation*, Georgetown University, 5.

Ofolabi, O. (2018), *Analyse des Besoins du Marché de Traduction et de l'Interprétation : vers l'Optimisation de la Formation des Traducteurs et Interprètes Professionnels au Nigéria*,

Paul, L. (1998), *Théorie des opérations énonciatives et représentations : la référenciation*, Cahiers de praxématique 31, 91-114.

Peters, J., *Sociologie de la Traduction*, Université de Bretagne-sud, jean.peters@univ-ubs.fr, 1-43

Quinquis, L.*Différence entre Traduction et Interprétation: Perspectives en Europe de l'Ouest*, http: // tradeo.ch/, 142-45.

Robert, J. et.al. (2011), *Emerging Technologies Learning Mobile APPS For Language Learning*, Volume15, Virginia, Commonwealth University, Number 2, 2-11.

Seuren, P. (1974), *Semantic Syntax*, London, Oxford University Press, 29.

Siefert, R. (2013), *The Rise and Fall of the Grammar Translation Method*, Cambridge, Harvard University, https://www.meted.ucar.edu/about_legal.php, 1-10.

Turing, A. (1950), *Computing, Machinery and Intelligence*, Mind 59, 435- 460.

Vinay, Jean-Paul, (1966) et.al, *Stylistique comparée de l'Anglais et du Français*, Paris, Didier, 1966, 46-55.