

ACTRAductologie #1

Surviving as a translator or interpreter in times of crisis

11-13 July 2024

ASTI - University of Buea

 Hybrid event



 **ASTI**
Advanced School of Translators and Interpreters
École Supérieure de Traducteurs et Interprètes



ACTRAductologie Conference #1

*“Surviving as a translator or
interpreter in times of crises”*

An international event hosted by
The Cameroon association for translation studies (CATRAS)

Book of Abstracts

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Keynote 1.

Stereotypes in/through translation: exploring the intersections between prejudice, marketing and soft power



Kathryn Batchelor

University College London, United Kingdom

The use of stereotypes to represent foreign cultures or peoples is commonly associated with prejudice, ethnocentrism and racism. Historically, for example, stereotypes have been intrinsic to orientalism and the imperial gaze, and their persistence in certain contexts today is seen as evidence of the pervasive dynamics of coloniality. These dynamics are often relevant to translated products, finding expression in particular in paratextual material such as book covers, prefaces and even dedications. Richard Watts' seminal book, *Packaging Post/coloniality* (2005), offers many compelling examples of such paratexts, drawing from the history of publishing and translating Francophone works from sub-Saharan Africa and the Maghreb.

In translation contexts, however, stereotypes also appear to have a more neutral or even positive function: by foregrounding those elements of cultures which have ready appeal or familiarity among the target audience, they are integral to marketing campaigns and thus to the success of the book, in economic terms. As Carol O'Sullivan (2005) has observed, for example, the paratexts of translated Italian fiction draw heavily on tourism-based tropes, exploiting the popularity of Italy as a tourist destination to strengthen the appeal of the books amongst UK audiences.

In this talk, I explore the intersections between prejudice, marketing and soft power, with a particular focus on contemporary Chinese representations of Africa. Of particular interest in this discussion are examples of self-stereotyping, wherein a country or region draws on stereotypical images of their own culture for the purposes of nation-branding or tourism promotion. The close overlap, in terms of content, between stereotypes that are externally imposed and those that are self-imposed leads us, on a theoretical level, to a reconsideration of the 'imperial' gaze.

References

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Richard Watts, *Packaging Post/Coloniality: The Manufacture of Literary Identity in the Francophone World* (Lexington Books, 2005).

Kathryn BATCHELOR joined UCL as Professor of Translation Studies and Director of the Centre for Translation Studies (CenTraS) in 2019. Prior to that, she was Lecturer and subsequently Associate Professor in Translation and Francophone Studies at the University of Nottingham from 2005-2018. She holds a BA in Modern and Medieval Languages (French and German) from the University of Cambridge, an MA in Literary Translation from the University of East Anglia, and a PhD in French and Francophone Studies from the University of Nottingham. Her research interests include linguistics, literary and cultural studies, and translation.

URL: <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/european-languages-culture/people/kathryn-batchelor>

Keynote 2.

La traduction : onomasiologie et rédactologie



Georges L. Bastin

Université de Montréal, Canada

Des trois phases bien connues du processus de traduction, à savoir la compréhension, la déverbalisation et la réexpression, la troisième est certes la plus difficile et celle qui pose le plus de problèmes. Il n'est pas tout à fait vrai que « Ce qui se conçoit bien s'énonce clairement ». Nous évoquerons les tenants et les aboutissants de ce point de vue, notamment en abordant la question de l'autorévision chez les traducteurs. Conséquemment, la rédaction devient le fer de lance des enseignants de traduction et l'apprentissage le plus ardu pour les apprenants. Nous nous pencherons sur des stratégies pratiques visant à accroître la qualité de la rédaction des traducteurs.

Georges BASTIN est un traducteur agréé et professeur titulaire spécialisé en histoire de la traduction, né en Belgique et engagé par le Département de linguistique et de traduction de l'Université de Montréal en 1998, Georges Bastin est directeur de la revue Meta de 2014 à 2023. Il est également responsable du Groupe de recherche HISTAL – Histoire de la traduction en Amérique latine.

URL: <https://ling-trad.umontreal.ca/repertoire-departement/professeurs/professeur/in/in13675/sg/Georges%20Bastin/>

Keynote 3.

Reading in the accreditation of translators in Algeria

Djamel Goui

University Kasdi Merbah, Algeria



Algeria awards accreditation to eligible translators to become official translators acting on behalf of the state in language and translation matters. Official sworn translators and interpreters in Algeria are officially appointed public officers and state seal holders as they formally serve the state and people with a national and international recognition. This paper shall come to investigate how this accreditation is awarded to eligible translators, their organisation, way of work along with privileges and difficulties.

Djamel GOUI currently works at the Department of Letters and English Language, Université Kasdi Merbah Ouargla. Djamel does research in Interlinguistics and translation studies. Their current project is 'Translation & Production of Knowledge.

URL: <https://scholar.google.fr/citations?user=46Wz6F0AAAAJ&hl=fr>

La guerre des intelligences en traduction : quand intelligence artificielle et intelligence humaine s'affrontent sur le marché actuel de la traduction

Moïse Ateba Ngoa

ASTI/Université de Buea, Cameroun

ABSTRACT

Le présent article s'inscrit dans la perspective actuelle qui considère l'intelligence artificielle du fait de ses bonds prodigieux non pas comme une alliée du traducteur humain, mais comme une nouvelle donne qui va désormais rivaliser avec celui-ci et causer sa perte. Il étudie donc les rapports prétendument conflictuels entre les intelligences humaine et artificielle sur le marché actuel de la traduction caractérisé par des volumes de plus en plus importants et des délais de plus en plus courts sans que ces nouvelles exigences du client qui aspire à des budgets moins élevés ne dérogent à la qualité qui est l'une des caractéristiques majeures de la traduction professionnelle. Pour ce faire, nous explorons d'abord le volet de l'intelligence artificielle en traduction à travers son aspect le plus vulgarisé, la traduction automatique neuronale qui allie vitesse d'exécution, production de grands volumes et réduction des coûts, avant d'examiner le fonctionnement de l'intelligence humaine en traduction qui se distingue par la place de choix qu'elle accorde à l'analyse du discours et à la production de traductions de qualité, mais qui fait face au défi des délais très courts. Aussi est-il judicieux de s'interroger sur les relations qui existent ou qui devraient exister entre ces deux types d'intelligence que d'aucuns perçoivent comme rivales, tandis que d'autres les considèrent comme complémentaires. Notre étude postule que les deux intelligences sont complémentaires et que seuls les bio-traducteurs médiocres sont appelés à disparaître pour se faire remplacer par l'intelligence artificielle, alors que les compétents en tireront plutôt grand avantage. Elle propose par ailleurs que les écoles de formation de traducteurs repensent leurs programmes de formation en intégrant désormais cette nouvelle donne pour l'exploiter à bon escient. Il est donc important de changer de paradigme par rapport à la relation qui doit exister entre

l'intelligence artificielle et l'intelligence humaine sur le terrain de la traduction pour considérer celle-ci sous le prisme de la complémentarité et non de la rivalité.

***BIONOTE** : Moïse ATEBA NGOA est un Camerounais, enseignant de traduction et des technologies de la traduction à l'École Supérieure de Traducteurs et Interprètes (ASTI) de l'Université de Buea. Il est par ailleurs traducteur-interprète de conférence et réviseur. Il totalise actuellement trente-quatre (34) ans de métier pendant lesquels il a été traducteur institutionnel, traducteur indépendant et promoteur d'un Cabinet de traduction.*

Les défis de l'interprétation en zones de conflit en Afrique : le cas du Niger

Laurent Azambou Ndongmo & Saley Baare Ibrahim

ASTI/Université de Buea, Cameroun

En général, lorsque les langues apparaissent dans les récits de guerre, elles le font à la fin de l'histoire, représentées comme des éléments essentiellement bénins et accessoires des relations diplomatiques qui mettent fin à la guerre (Roland, 1999). Pourtant, en tant que métier de rapprochement des cultures et des peuples, l'interprétation revêt une importance particulière en période de conflit. Et loin de diminuer, le nombre de conflits s'est plutôt accru sur le continent africain au cours des dernières décennies, sans que la perspective africaine de l'interprétation en zone de conflit soit suffisamment abordée. Prenant le Niger pour étude de cas, le présent article vise à contribuer à une meilleure compréhension du rôle crucial de l'interprétation en zone de conflit et des réalités quotidiennes des interprètes dans ces contextes sensibles. Il se donne ainsi pour objectifs : d'établir un état des lieux de la recherche sur la pratique de l'interprétation en zones de conflit dans le monde, et de faire ensuite du Niger une étude de cas sur le continent africain en déterminant le profil des acteurs, en décrivant les conditions de pratique de cette activité dans ces zones et en ouvrant quelques perspectives d'avenir pour cette pratique dans ce pays en particulier, et sur le continent africain en général. La collecte des données s'est faite essentiellement au moyen d'un questionnaire adressé aux interprètes en zones de conflits au Niger. Les résultats obtenus révèlent un tableau peu reluisant, presque à l'image d'un contexte de conflit. Ils suggèrent par ailleurs que, mieux prise en compte et valorisée, la pratique de l'interprétation

en zones de conflit pourrait devenir un excellent facteur d'accompagnement des protagonistes vers des perspectives de paix.

BIONOTES:

Laurent Roger AZAMBOU NDONGMO is a Professional Translator/Conference Interpreter; he is currently a Lecturer of Interpretation at the Advanced School of Translators and Interpreters (ASTI) of the University of Buea in Cameroon. He holds a PhD in Applied Linguistics (Interpreting Studies) from the Faculty of Arts, a Post Graduate Diploma (PGD) in Interpretation, and a Master of Arts (MA) in Translation, both from the Advanced School of Translators and Interpreters (ASTI) of the same university. Before getting into the Applied Linguistics field, Azambou studied Sciences and earned a Master of Science in Chemistry from the Faculty of Science, University of Buea, two Certificates in Chemistry (DIPES I and DIPES II) and a "Licence de Sciences Physiques, Option Chimie Organique", both from the University of Yaounde I, Cameroon.

Saleh BAARE IBRAHIM is a Professional Conference Interpreter from Niger; trained at the Advanced School of Translators and Interpreters (ASTI) of the University of Buea in Cameroon. He holds a Masters of Arts in conference interpreting from the Advanced School of Translators and Interpreters (ASTI) of the University of Buea in the Republic of Cameroon. Before getting into the field of Interpretation, IBRAHIM studied international Studies and earned a Bachelor degree of Science in International studies from the Department of Political Science and International studies, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, a certificate in Intensive English Course from Danfodiyo University, Sokoto both in the Federal Republic of Nigeria

Perspectivas y nuevas prácticas en la enseñanza de la traducción especializada: la traducción automática neuronal en las universidades españolas

Tanagua Martínez Barceló & Victoria García Alarcón

Universidad de Málaga, Spain

En los últimos años, hemos asistido a un avance vertiginoso de la inteligencia artificial (IA) que ha revolucionado numerosos campos, y la traducción no ha sido una excepción. En este contexto, la traducción automática neuronal (TAN) ha emergido como una innovación revolucionaria. La TAN ha generado un intenso debate sobre su impacto en la práctica traductora y, consecuentemente, en la enseñanza-aprendizaje de la traducción, en general, y de la traducción especializada, en particular. En dicho ámbito, donde la precisión es fundamental,

la TAN parece ofrecer numerosas oportunidades. Sin embargo, la complejidad del lenguaje especializado y la obligatoriedad de ser exactos plantean desafíos que esta innovación aún debe perfilar. Por todo ello, y a medida que estas tecnologías se vuelven más omnipresentes en la práctica profesional, resulta imperativo que la formación en traducción y, por ende, los grados universitarios, se adapten para satisfacer las demandas del mercado laboral. La integración y la presencia de la TAN en el aula de traducción especializada resulta, pues, esencial para preparar a los estudiantes de cara a un mercado laboral en constante evolución. Surge, pues, la necesidad de estudios que examinen cómo se está incorporando la TAN en la enseñanza-aprendizaje de la traducción especializada. En ese sentido, este estudio pretende explorar su presencia en los planes de estudio de TeI de las universidades españolas y su uso en el aula. Para ello, analizaremos, en primer lugar, las guías docentes de las asignaturas de traducción jurídica y científica y la inclusión del uso de la TAN en ellas. A continuación, los datos extraídos de las encuestas realizadas a los docentes de dichas universidades nos permitirán saber sus percepciones acerca de las ventajas e inconvenientes de la integración de la TAN en la enseñanza de la traducción especializada.

BIONOTES:

TANAGUA BARCELÓ Martínez, profesora titular en el Departamento de Traducción e Interpretación de la Universidad de Málaga. Licenciada (1997) y doctora en Traducción e Interpretación (2010) por la misma universidad, donde imparte clase desde 2007 (asignaturas de lengua y la cultura francesas y de traducción jurídica y socioeconómica), actividad que ha compaginado con la práctica profesional de la traducción jurada. Ha realizado estancias de investigación e impartido clases (másteres y título de experto) en Francia, Italia y España. Sus líneas de investigación giran, fundamentalmente, en torno a la traducción jurídica y económica y la didáctica de la lengua y la cultura francesas. Fruto de ello, ha presentado investigaciones en congresos nacionales e internacionales. Asimismo, ha publicado artículos en revistas académicas nacionales e internacionales y capítulos en monografías sobre lenguas y traducción. Asimismo, ha sido galardonada con el Premio al Profesorado de la Universidad de Málaga (2022) y ha participado en numerosos proyectos de innovación educativa y proyectos i+D.

GARCÍA ALARCÓN Victoria es graduada en Traducción e Interpretación, con mención en Traducción Especializada, por la Universidad de Málaga y tiene un Máster en Traducción Especializada (Francés – Español, rama de Traducción Jurídica) de la Universidad de Córdoba y trabaja como profesora en el Departamento de Traducción e Interpretación de la Universidad de Málaga. Sus líneas de investigación giran en torno a la traducción jurídica y económica y la didáctica de la lengua y cultura francesas. Fruto de ello, ha presentado investigaciones en diferentes congresos nacionales e internacionales y ha publicado artículos y reseñas científicas en diversas revistas académicas nacionales y capítulos en monografías especializadas nacionales e internacionales sobre lenguas y traducción. Ha colaborado, además, en diferentes proyectos de innovación educativa sobre traducción especializada en el ámbito jurídico y económico y didáctica del francés como lengua aplicada a la traducción e interpretación.

Dar Al Hilal : choix traductifs et prospérité éditoriale

Farida Dakhouché

Université de Mons, Belgique

Les maisons d'édition sont des médiateurs dans la diffusion de savoir et idées d'une culture à une autre via la traduction. Les choix stratégiques des maisons d'édition sont structurés par des délégués. Ces délégués tracent des stratégies qui permettront aux maisons d'édition d'acquiescer un succès auprès des lecteurs. Pour comprendre la politique de traduction en Égypte, on fera appel à plusieurs théories de traduction, essentiellement celles de Lawrence Venuti et André Lefèvre. Ces différentes théories fourniront les éléments critiques et les outils de réflexion permettant d'analyser les choix traductifs qui ont nuit ou aidé au succès commercial et culturel de la maison d'édition « Dar Al Hilal ».

***BIONOTE:** DAKHOUCHE Farida est doctorante en traductologie à l'Université de Mons (UMONS). Elle travaille sur la traduction de la littérature francophone de Belgique en arabe en anglais. À ce titre, sa thèse de doctorat porte sur la traduction en arabe des romans de Georges Simenon. Elle vise ainsi l'identification des stratégies traductives et la circulation des romans traduits dans le monde arabe et, en particulier, en Égypte.*

Survival and afterlife of literary translation in the era of artificial intelligence. Examples from German translations of francophone African novels

El-Shaddai Deva

University of Maroua, Cameroon

ABSTRACT

The advent of artificial intelligence has raised several questions and concerns about the survival of many professions. With the improvement and optimization of machine translation, these concerns regarding the survival of the translator's craft are even more acute. Research in this field explores the possibility of the profession's survival and collaboration between machines and humans in translation. The present contribution, focusing on literary translation, is part of this approach. While it is widely accepted that literary translation is less threatened than other branches, some fear that, in time, artificial intelligence will be able to produce literary translations of approximately the same quality as those produced by humans. This presentation relativizes the danger, pointing out that even if artificial intelligence were to adopt the same capabilities as human intelligence, it would not replace the human translator because a literary text can never be translated definitively. We will draw on theories developed by Walter Benjamin, Paul Ricoeur, and Henri Meschonnic to argue that artificial intelligence poses no danger to the human translator; on the contrary, we could reflect - and will try to do so - on the possibilities of making collaboration between humans and machines profitable in the field of literary translation.

***BIONOTE:** Dr. phil. DEVA El-Shaddai completed his master's in German Studies at the University of Yaoundé 1 and his Ph.D. in General and Comparative Literature at the Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, Germany. Published by Metzler, his doctoral dissertation examines German translations of novels by Ferdinand Oyono and Ahmadou Kourouma. Dr Deva currently works as Senior Lecturer and Head of the German Section at the Department of Foreign Languages, Faculty of Arts, University of Maroua. His research interests are Feminist translation, Cultural translation, and AI in translation studies.*

An Assessment of Students' Perception on Translator Training through E-Learning in the Advanced School of Translators and Interpreters (ASTI) During the Covid-19 Period.

Viny Djongoue & Suzanne Ayonghe Lum
ASTI, University of Buea

ABSTRACT

About thirty-five years after its creation, ASTI still depended on the traditional face-to-face mode of training, despite the rapid growth of the school such as the liberalisation of the training programme, the existence of a Division in charge of certificates and short courses and the hosting of the Pan-African Masters in Translation, Interpretation and Transborder languages. The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 provided a testing ground for ASTI to use e-learning for two to three months due to the social distancing measures put in place by the Government. This study seeks to portray e-learning as a sustainable and supplementary mode of teaching since the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, given its use for the training of translators. The study is guided by the following three research questions: (1). What is the impact of e-learning on translator training? (2) What has been the major constraints in the implementation of e-learning in translator training? (3) How can e-learning be valued for better educational outcomes? Data were collected quantitatively through close-ended questionnaire administered to 86 trainee translators and also qualitatively through participant observation. The data were analysed using pie charts and descriptive statistics: frequency counts and percentages. The findings revealed that despite the inherent weaknesses of e-learning, most of the trainee translators see it as an effective mode of training and they prefer a judicious blend between e-learning and traditional face-to-face lectures, as this imbued them with marketable skills that will enable them to compete effectively in the job market. Recommendations were made to improve the practice of e-learning and suggestions for further research were proposed.

Key Words: E-learning, Translation, Translator Training.

BIONOTES:

Djongoue Viny is a professional translator working at the Senate (Upper house of the parliament), Cameroon. He holds a BA in bilingual studies, an MA in Translation and a PhD candidate in Translation, Interpretation and Intercultural Studies at ASTI, University of Buea. He is interested in the translation and the decentralization process in Cameroon, and the role translation plays in this important aspect of the country's development. He is equally interested in political/diplomatic translation, especially on how can translation cause diplomatic tension among nations and how it can solve disputes.

Prof. Mrs. Ayongbe Lum Suzanne has a lot of interest in Audiovisual Translation, as well as in Computer Assisted Translation (CAT). She has been teaching CAT to ASTI students since 2003. She introduced AVT in ASTI in 2005 and immediately started teaching it that same year. Her research interests are in the field of AVT and related domains such as Subtitling and the promotion of Bilingualism/Multilingualism/local languages, subtitling and the teaching and learning of languages, etc. Prof. Mrs Ayongbe is also a member of APTIC (Cameroon Association of Professional Translators and Interpreters).

Anthroponyms from Spanish into French in the telenovela Land of honor: what treatment do they receive?

Joel Armel Echitchi Teka

University of Maroua

ABSTRACT

Telenovelas widely watched in Sub-Saharan African countries are produced in Spanish and mainly broadcasted over there in French and English. Though the contents of these series are brought to a new audience through the means of dubbing, it remains clear that translating proper nouns from Spanish to French turns to be an important domain analysable from a traductological perspective. Unlike other parts of speech, proper nouns and more specifically anthroponyms within the framework of Translation Studies happen to be more challenging. This can be understood by the necessity of reproducing the effects of the source texts in the midst of a diversity of factors that are to be considered. Taking into account translation needs, this study examines the case under the category of the names of characters in the Latin American series Land of honor translated from Spanish into French. In other words, the study aims at studying the manipulation and its results in the translation process of anthroponyms. After highlighting the various treatments received by anthroponyms in the translation process on the basis of Van Coillie's model of translating proper names, this study concludes that the thesis according to which anthroponyms are untranslatable is limited. They are faithfully reproduced, translated or adapted to the target language sound system. In order to achieve this objective, the qualitative method constituting the corpus and analysing the data is used.

BIONOTE: ECHITCHI TEKA Joel Armel is a dedicated educator, specialized in teaching Spanish as a foreign language at the secondary education level. Holding a PhD in Translation Studies, Echitchi has immersed himself in the world of language and communication. His passion for exploring cultural nuances led him to undertake a research stay in Spain, delving into the realm of audiovisual translation at the prestigious University of Salamanca. Beyond the classroom, Echitchi serves as the Chief Translator and Editor-in-Chief at the esteemed social sciences journal, *Revue Hybrides*, where he meticulously crafts and curates scholarly content. His research interests extend into the domains of Translation Studies, Latin American telenovelas studies, and Critical Discourse Analysis, reflecting his multifaceted engagement with language, media and culture. With a profound

commitment to fostering cross-cultural understanding and academic inquiry, Echitchi Teka Joel Armel continues to contribute significantly to the fields of education, translation, and social sciences.

The illusion of Official Bilingualism

Sébastien Gandu

ASTI/Universty of Buea

ABSTRACT

Cameroon, constitutionally is known as a bilingual country, with two exogenous official languages which are English and French. This also means that the official medium of communication between the Government and its population is English and French. The government and other stakeholders have invested huge amounts of resources and efforts for more than five decades to sustain this situation and encourage the population to speak these two official languages.

However, the number of wars and woes, conflicts and violence that this situation has generated and is still causing, raises questions not only on the relevance of the path chosen after independence to impose languages on population but also on the content of our curriculum on language teaching and language use in the country. The questions that comes to mind are: What is the impact of these official languages on the livelihood of Cameroonians? Do Cameroonians actually understand and operate in these languages? Isn't it time to change the narrative and deconstruct yet another colonial mindset, through education?

Key words: Bilingualism, Constitutionality, Communication, Education.

The Status of Community Interpretation in Africa

Sébastien Gandu

ASTI/Universty of Buea

Community interpretation is a social service that aims at facilitating access to public utility to anyone who otherwise because of language barrier, will not have access to this public utility. This type of language mediation aims specifically to reduce social inequality and biases in the management of public utility. It owes its origins from the variety of languages on the planet and is as old as the spoken word. Migration for different purposes and reasons, compel people to move to areas where they cannot fully operate because of the different languages spoken in such

settings. Other factors like religion, colonization, wars, have distorted the linguistic landscape of many parts of the world by introducing or imposing foreign tongues in different areas of the world.

Language contact being a source of conflict and confusion, even the creation of creoles only comes as a long term solution. Community interpretation has therefore for time immemorial been an essential tool in the facilitation of communication and cultural mediation.

Africa has not been an exception to this phenomenon. Its history has been marked by migration, religious conquests, wars and colonization, just to name a few. These have definitely had an indelible impact on the linguistic landscape of the continent. (from the islam to christianity, hegemonic wars, colonization, trace the history).

The role of community interpretation in the African context can therefore not be overemphasized. The paucity of information on this practice is of major concern as it is obvious by virtue of recent developments that many societies still suffer from lack of such services. Very little is known about the practitioners, how practice obtains and the level of development of the practice on the African continent.

This study therefore aims at assessing the level of development of the practice of community interpretation on the African continent.

Keywords: Community Interpretation-Court Interpretation, - Medical Interpretation - Religious Interpretation - Escort Interpretation - Conference Interpretation.

***BIONOTE:** Gandu Sebastien is a conference interpreter and translator. He hold a BA in Law, an MA in Interpreting and a PhD in Applied Linguistics/Translation. He is currently the Secretary General of the Advanced School of Translator and Interpreters (ASTI), University of Buea and the Programme Coordinator at the Panafrican University Translation, Interpretation, Transnorder Languages and Intercultural Communication.*

A Millennium of Interpreting in Africa: Understanding the Current Landscape of Community Interpreting

Stéphanie Engola

University of Yaounde I

With conflicts that somehow nurture the thinking on migrants' relocation, accommodation and linguistic integration, community interpreting has arisen in recent decades as a new field of interpreting with an incredible demand in Africa. So far, scientific works in this field focus on its minority-service nature without referring to its historical origin in Africa. This paper delves into the evolvement of community interpreting and connects its current landscape to history. It traces community interpreting back to the Egyptian period that actually justify the need of this activity though with different purposes. Thanks to the documentary method, it reveals how the contemporary landscape of community interpreting is due to a lasting tradition of interpreting in African untold Ancient Times.

Advancing Legal Translation through AI Integration: A Path to Efficiency and Compensation Optimization

Mohamed Hamza Merabet (*University of Malaga, Spain*) & Khadidja Riheb Bouchareb (*University of Larbi Ben M'hidi, Algeria*)

Legal translation constitutes a critical yet challenging domain characterized by intricate linguistic nuances and demanding time constraints. Despite the indispensable role played by legal translators, compensation often fails to align with the rigorous demands of the profession. In response to these challenges, this presentation advocates for the strategic adoption of AI machine translation tools as a transformative solution. AI machine translation offers a promising avenue to alleviate the burdens faced by legal translators by significantly reducing translation time and effort. Leveraging advanced algorithms and vast linguistic databases, AI systems facilitate rapid and accurate translations of complex legal texts, enabling translators to handle larger workloads within stringent deadlines. By embracing AI technology, legal translators can streamline their workflows, enhance productivity,

and meet client demands for swift turnaround times without compromising on quality. However, the integration of AI in legal translation extends beyond mere efficiency gains; it also presents an opportunity for translators to optimize their compensation structures. Despite concerns about downward pressure on rates due to automation, the strategic utilization of AI tools allows translators to augment their value proposition by delivering high-quality translations in a timely manner. Moreover, translators can leverage their expertise to provide valuable assessments and feedback to enhance AI machine translation systems, particularly in capturing cultural and legal nuances. This collaborative approach not only ensures greater accuracy and reliability in translations but also reinforces the professional standing of translators within the industry.

Key to the successful integration of AI in legal translation is the recognition of translators as indispensable partners in the enhancement and refinement of AI technologies. By fostering a symbiotic relationship between human expertise and machine capabilities, the presentation advocates for a holistic approach to optimizing efficiency and compensation in legal translation. This presentation underscores the transformative potential of AI integration in legal translation, offering a pathway towards efficiency optimization and equitable compensation. By embracing AI technology while leveraging their expertise, legal translators can navigate the evolving landscape of the profession and contribute to its advancement. Through collaborative efforts, stakeholders can harness the full potential of AI to elevate the practice of legal translation and ensure its sustainability in the digital age.

BIONOTES:

MERABET Mohamed Hamza. Born on December 5th, 1981, in Constantine, I embarked on a journey fueled by a passion for language and communication. Graduating with a bachelor's degree in translation in 2004 marked the beginning of my academic pursuits. Eager to delve deeper into my chosen field, I pursued a magister degree, which I attained in 2009, honing my expertise and expanding my horizons. In 2021, I embarked on a new chapter of academic exploration by enrolling in the University of Malaga for a Ph.D. program. Focused on the intricate realm of legal translation, my research endeavors delve into the intersection of language, law, and technology, seeking to unravel complexities and pioneer innovative solutions. Driven by a relentless pursuit of knowledge and a dedication to excellence, I am committed to making meaningful contributions to the field of legal translation. Through my academic journey and professional endeavors, I aim to bridge linguistic divides, facilitate cross-cultural understanding, and advance the frontier of legal discourse in an ever-evolving global landscape.

BOUCLAREB Khadidja Ribeb. Born on February 29th, 1996, I embarked on a journey fueled by a profound love for language and education. After obtaining my baccalaureate in 2015, I pursued higher education in the field of English didactics at the esteemed University of Larbi Ben M'hidi in Oum El Bouaghi. Throughout my academic journey, I immersed myself in the study of language pedagogy, striving to cultivate a deep understanding of English language teaching methodologies. Continuing my academic pursuits, I pursued a Master's degree, focusing my research on translation criticism. Delving into the nuances of translation theory and practice, I explored the multifaceted aspects of translation and its critical evaluation. Simultaneously, I embarked on a professional journey as a trainee in a legal translation office, gaining hands-on experience in the application of translation principles within a legal context. Driven by a passion for both academia and practical application, I am dedicated to furthering my expertise in the field of translation while contributing to the advancement of language education. With a commitment to excellence and lifelong learning, I aspire to make meaningful contributions to both academia and the professional realm of translation.

The Syrian translator in the war crisis. The psychological and financial impacts

Madiha Kassawat

ESIT, Université Sorbonne Nouvelle, France

Discussing translation in crises often revolves around the challenges which face the translator/interpreter (Al-Shehari, 2019), the adopted practices during a crisis (Federici, Gerber, O'Brien, & Cadwell, 2019), and the intercultural and linguistic communication (Declercq & Federici, 2020). In other words, there is a focus on the process, the output, and the performance of the translator/interpreter in such situations. From another perspective, entrepreneurship in translation has been often researched in the context of translator education (Klimkozski, 2015). However, little is known about translators as people in the community under a crisis who need to live out of their translation skills and qualifications. Which techniques do they use and what challenges do they encounter in their attempts to find clients, to manage their business in a fluctuating economic situation? The paper aims to explore the occupational situation of translation and interpreting professionals during the Syrian crisis which started with the so-called Arab Spring in 2011. It aims to shift the focus towards the translators as individuals living within the crisis, rather than mediating the communication therein. The war situation in Syria consists of safety risks, economic difficulties, and recent health challenges. The investigation focuses on the economic and psychological sides and the impact on translation employability/entrepreneurship (Klimkowska & Klimkowski,

2020). The project is based on narrative semi-structural interviews (Nossik, 2011; Baker, 2018) with twelve established translation professionals living in Syria. The interviews provide an overall understanding of the situation of translators in Syria, the challenges they have, their survival mechanisms, and the potential consequences of the crisis on the translation sector in the country. With the aim of highlighting the gap in TS with regard to the precarious occupational situation of translation professionals in crises, the results complement other research attempts covering the translators' challenges in similar contexts. Moreover, such research provides more input to training programs which prepare the students for the risks they can expect in their entrepreneurial attempts in the time of a crisis.

***BIONOTE:** KASSAWAT Madiba holds a PhD in Translation Studies and is an associate researcher at the Sorbonne Nouvelle University. Her research has focused on intercultural communication, website localization, translation quality, translation technology, transcreation, and crisis translation with a focus on the translator. She is a member of the editorial team of the >Critic journal. Holds a MA in Translation and Conference Interpreting (2014) from the Higher Institute of Translation and Interpreting at Damascus University. Holds a MA in Intercultural Mediation: Identities, Mobility, Conflicts (2017) – Erasmus Mundus MITRA at Université Lille 3 (France), University of Wrocław (Poland), and University College Cork (Ireland). She worked and volunteered as an Arabic, English, and French interpreter in immigration, legal, and humanitarian settings in Syria, Ireland and France. She is currently a professional translator and reviser working in the field of localization.*

Repenser l'hybridité : perspectives théoriques pour la traduction

Edmond Kembou

Université de Hildesheim, Allemagne

Considérée comme l'une des principales caractéristiques des productions littéraires postcoloniales, l'hybridité (linguistique) se présente généralement dans la littérature postcoloniale comme le reflet du contexte sociopolitique et sociolinguistique des auteurs, illustré par l'usage de la langue. Dans un roman, par exemple, la langue principale de narration (par exemple le français ou l'anglais) évolue souvent aux côtés d'une ou de plusieurs autres langues, et le narrateur ou les personnages passent de la langue principale de narration aux autres langues en fonction de la situation de communication. Pour la traduction, l'hybridité (linguistique) est la source de nombreux problèmes lors du processus de traduction, notamment celui de son transfert dans d'autres langues. Les difficultés liées à la traduction de

l'hybridité (linguistique) et d'autres sujets connexes ont été largement discutés dans la littérature traitant de la traduction de la littérature postcoloniale. Toutefois, la majeure partie des études traitant du sujet semble se limiter à une analyse descriptive du phénomène de l'hybridité, abordant très peu voire presque pas la problématique d'un point de vue théorique. La présente communication est une invitation à repenser l'hybridité (linguistique) en traduction d'un point de vue théorique méthodologique.

***BIONOTE** : Edmond KEMBOU est titulaire d'un doctorat en traduction de l'Université de la Sarre en Allemagne et enseigne actuellement le français et la traduction à l'Université de Hildesheim (Allemagne). Ses recherches portent sur l'hybridité et sa traduction (y compris les méthodologies de traduction applicables aux œuvres littéraires (hybrides) d'Afrique francophone), ainsi que sur le multilinguisme en traduction audiovisuelle.*

Translation Policy and the Practice of Translation in Multilingual Societies: A Case Study of Cameroon

Stéphanie Sophie Maba Kengne

Zhejiang Normal University, People's Republic of China

In highly multilingual context as is the case in most African countries, toppling down barriers erected by linguistic diversity remains one of the main challenges facing the governments. Coping with these linguistically diverse societies entails amongst others, adopting inclusive policies especially at governmental level. In this light, governments have to craft and implement specific language-oriented policies with emphasis on translation as a mean of dealing with language related problems, and more so, in achieving the language policy as designed by a said state. Over the course of the development of Translation Studies as a fully established discipline, the concept of translation policy has been subject to multiple definitions. However, recent studies have focused on translation policy and fully define a theoretical framework for further research. This research endeavour draws on such research framework to carry out a descriptive study of translation policy in the public sector in Cameroon. Cameroon is a bilingual country with English and French as official languages, and otherwise multilingual with about 270 local languages. The goal of

this paper is to demonstrate the important role translation plays in implementing the current language policy and how a fine-tuned translation policy could go a long way in helping to solve the current language-ignited crisis that the country has been facing for almost four years now.

BIONOTE: MABA KENGNE *Stephanie Sophie* holds a B.A. in Bilingual Letters (Comparative and Contrastive Studies of English and French), a M.A. in translation and a M.A. in Teaching Chinese to Speakers of Other Languages (MTC SOL). She has a PhD degree in Translation Studies from Shanghai International Studies University and is currently a lecturer at the Foreign Language College of Zhejiang Normal University (China). Her research interests include: translation policy, language policy and translation, translation and institutional bilingualism, translation and national languages.

Exploring the Potential of ChatGPT in the Translation of Idioms in Chinese Political Speeches

Yvan Rudhel Megaptche

Hubei University of Automotive Technology, China

Chinese political discourse frequently employs numerous idioms to depict many aspects of Chinese politics, economics, social culture, and daily life. Given the pervasiveness of idioms in Chinese political speeches, accurately translating idioms used in political speeches poses a new problem. It has been observed that a corresponding idiom in the target language may not always have an optimal expression in terms of both meaning and structure. Consequently, translators now face the challenge of translating texts in a manner that closely aligns with the characteristics and structure of the source language while effectively conveying the intended meaning to readers within the appropriate context. ChatGPT, a cutting-edge chatbot using state-of-the-art large language models like GPT-3.5 created by OpenAI, has garnered substantial attention from several industries. This paper explores the applications, advantages, and limitations of ChatGPT in translating Chinese idioms in political speeches into English, evaluating its potential impact on the translation process. We highlight this platform's prospective advantages to language experts while emphasizing the continuous requirement for human expertise. Additionally, we offer suggestions for practitioners to adjust to the rise

of these technologies and propose potential areas for future advancement. Our work aims to promote a thorough comprehension of the function of ChatGPT in the field of culture-related translation and stimulate informed discussions regarding their potential and implications.

BIONOTE: MEGAPTCHE MEGAPTCHE Yvan Rudbel, Lecturer and researcher of Linguistics and Translation Studies at the School of Foreign Languages, Hubei University of Automotive Technology, Shiyan, China. He is also a freelance translator and a member of the Association for Translation Studies in Africa. His research interests include cognitive linguistics, cross-cultural communication, metaphor and figurative language translation, translation competence, and Audiovisual Translation.

Contrastive Analysis of Verb Tenses Equivalence in English and French translation: Case study of Une si Longue Lettre and its English version

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Université d'Abomey-Calavi/ Bénin

ABSTRACT

The focus of the current investigation is on the use of tenses and mainly the translation of the “présent simple, imparfait, and passé composé” as used throughout the original version of and the way the translator renders it based on some specific linguistic features and aspects. The theory underpinning this research is the one of contrastive analysis as propounded by Fries (1945), Lado (1957); James (1980), Keshavarz (2012) etc. Actually, the link existing between contrastive analysis and translation is no more to be demonstrated (Benaissa & Abelkrim, 2013; Tenchea, 2014; etc.). For, it is assumed that only very well translated texts can be used by contrastivists. The methodological approach is qualitative since the focusses are on a corpus made of Une si longue lettre of the Senegal lady Mariama Bâ and its translated version So long a letter as proposed by Modupe Thomas-Bode of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. From the comparison and the analysis of some selected extracts from both versions (French and English) of Une si longue lettre, it comes out that, the tenses under investigation have been variously

translated throughout English version. As example, l'imparfait and passé composé have been translated by preterit and by present perfect whereas présent simple has been rendered by present continuous, simple present, present perfect. All those observed changes and the choices made by the translator can be backed up by the theory as developed by Weinrich (1937: 34) stating that « Ces formes temporelles qui jalonnent obstinément le texte ne sont qu'en apparence un gaspillage dispendieux ; en réalité, elles contribuent à une économie de niveau supérieur. » Depending on the aspects, it can be concluded that many dissemblance are noticed when we take into account the tense translation aspects. Some “irregularities” are also noticeable.

Keywords: contrastive analysis, translation, tenses, aspects, Une si longue lettre.

***BIONOTE:** Rissikaton MOUSTAPHA-BABALOLA is Associate Professor (CAMES) of linguistics applied to translation at Abomey-Calavi University (Benin Republic). Her research and publications address translation and foreign languages teaching/ learning problems. She is author of more than twenty-five articles.*

The Speech Act Methodology (SAM): Translating Speech Acts through Speech Acts

Thomas Njie Losenje

ASTI/ University of Buea, Cameroon

A speech act refers to an utterance that has performative function in language and communication. In contemporary usage, speech acts simply refer to how we do things with words. This study is therefore based on the premise that just like an utterance, translation equally has a performative function, which is to ensure that the message is passed across to the target language audience seamlessly. The study has highlighted the paucity of analytical models for budding researchers in the field of corpus-based and literary translation studies. Moreover, the speech act theory has not been sufficiently explored in the field of translation studies as it has only been explained by several researchers and not been considered as a model that can be used to analyze texts prior to their translation. This study is therefore inspired

by Austin's locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts to propose a three-dimensional approach to the analysis of texts. Thus, the study submits that the speech act theory has a dual significance in translation studies as it can serve both as a framework and a methodology or model for the analysis of texts.

The study uses proverbs, which are various forms of speech acts as case study. Thus, twelve proverbs in Mokpe, which were randomly selected, have been analyzed using Austin's model to show how the speech act theory can equally be used as a methodology to analyze texts for better rendering. This study is underpinned by the text act theory, which enhances a description of the performative dimension of the text. Text criticism approaches equally provided theoretical support since proverbs (which are speech acts) fall within the purview of literary translation.

***BIONOTE:** Thomas LOSENJE is a Senior Lecturer of Translation at the Advanced School of Translators and Interpreters (ASTI), University of Buea. He equally lectures Advanced Written/Spoken Communication Skills and Language Enhancement at the African Union-sponsored Pan African University hosted by STI, University of Buea. Apart from teaching, which is one of the core missions of the University, Dr. Losenje is also involved in making the University realize its other missions which are research and outreach. Thus, he has, and still supervises students at the Master's level in both ASTI and the Pan African University. He is also the Head of Service for Admissions at the University of Buea and the Head of Service for Admissions and Records in ASTI. Dr. Losenje is a freelance translator and a budding researcher in the domain of translation studies, with five publications so far. His research interests are Corpus-based translation research, Literary/Bible translation Translation from/into African Languages.*

Improving the Accessibility of Local Population to Humanitarian Aid through Home Languages Translated Data Collection Tools: Evidence from Far-North Cameroon

Pierre Zachariel Nkada

University of Maroua, Cameroon

For more than a decade, Cameroon has been affected by different humanitarian crises, which have destroyed the lives of many people. The Northern part of the country was not spared with the far-reaching Boko Haram crisis and interethnic clashes in the Far-North region. These tensions have destroyed the lives of so

many people and worsen their living conditions. Most of them go through an unprecedented misery. So, several organisations and civil society actors have been struggling to provide them with assistance in order to alleviate their suffering. However, the local population in Far-North Cameroon encounters significant challenges in accessing humanitarian aid due to language barriers, although there are some community facilitators. Therefore, there is an urgent need to explore and make available locally adapted data collection tools. Thus, our work focuses on the relevance of implementing data collection tools translated into local languages in Far North Cameroon, to strengthen community engagement, improve outcome reporting by humanitarian organisations and address barriers to effective and more equitable aid services delivery. It aims at examine the impact of home languages translated data collection tools in improving the accessibility of local population to humanitarian aid in Far-North Cameroon. To do so, we will choose a specific data collection tool developed by Caritas Maroua-Mokolo and translate it into Fulfulde, based on its standard reference linguistics and alphabet and using back-translation to avoid loss. When translating, we will also use the translation strategies suggested by Michel Ballard and Cristina Adrada, because of their explanatory approach. Then, we will save the Fulfulde version to KOBACOLLECT, a data collection software. Finally, we will be working with experienced linguists and native speakers of Fulfulde, in order to enhance the accuracy of the translated tool, as well as to correct our shortcomings. Home languages translated data collection tools are crucial for developing targeted strategies to ameliorate accessibility to humanitarian aid and to address the needs of the local population in Far-North Cameroon.

***BIONOTE:** NKADA Pierre Zachariel is a professional translator, holder of an M.A. in Translation and a B.A. in Bilingual Studies, obtained at the University of Yaounde 1. He works as Communication and Interpretation Officer at Caritas Maroua-Mokolo, a humanitarian organisation in the Far-North Region. He is currently completing a Master's programme in Bilingual Studies at the University of Maroua and working on the question of "Improving the Accessibility of Local Population to Humanitarian Aid through Home Languages Translated Data Collection Tools: Evidence from Far-North Cameroon".*

La traduction électorale comme témoin de l'histoire politique québécoise

Marc Pomerleau

Université de Montréal, Canada

Au Canada, pays officiellement bilingue français-anglais, les questions relatives aux langues officielles alimentent de nombreuses recherches, notamment en matière de politiques linguistiques, mais aussi en traductologie. Bon nombre de travaux ont été menés sur la traduction et l'interprétation au gouvernement fédéral, parfois d'un point de vue pratique (p. ex. sur l'organisation et le fonctionnement de la traduction au sein des institutions politiques), mais aussi d'un point de vue historique, notamment par les travaux de Delisle sur l'interprétation au temps de la colonie et sur la traduction au sein de l'appareil gouvernemental. Il reste toutefois des angles morts dans notre connaissance de l'histoire de la traduction au Canada, notamment en ce qui concerne les pratiques de traduction des divers partis politiques.

Notre communication découle d'une recherche menée dans les archives canadiennes et québécoises et dans les publications officielles des principaux partis politiques du Québec. Elle porte sur l'évolution des pratiques de traduction de ces derniers, notamment au chapitre des affiches électorales, mais aussi des médias plus récents comme les sites web et les réseaux sociaux. Les résultats indiquent que les pratiques de traduction sont arrimées aux mouvements sociaux et aux événements marquants qui ont défini et redéfinissent les luttes de pouvoir dans la province, tout particulièrement ceux qui touchent la langue et la place du Québec au sein du Canada.

BIONOTE :

Marc POMERLEAU est enseignant-chercheur en langues, linguistique et traduction. Chargé de cours en traduction et en langues modernes à l'Université de Montréal et dans le réseau de l'Université du Québec, il enseigne notamment la traduction, la traductologie et la sociolinguistique. Ses travaux de recherche sont axés sur les liens entre traduction, histoire et politique, l'histoire des langues et de la traduction, le multilinguisme et les langues minoritaires.

Les registres spécialisés dans les langues africaines

Tal Tamari

Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS), France

Les langues de l’Afrique subsaharienne distinguent plusieurs domaines lexicaux spécialisés et plusieurs registres linguistiques – vocabulaires relatifs à différents aspects du monde naturel et de son interface avec le social (astronomie, botanique, santé...) mais aussi littéraires et savants ; incidence statistique différenciée, selon les domaines, des diverses structures morphologiques et syntaxiques caractéristiques de la langue, voire création des ressources spécifiques. Or, les implications de ce fait, source de plusieurs défis pour le traducteur, n’ont été qu’incomplètement appréhendées. Il serait donc nécessaire :

- d’établir la signification des termes, des expressions, voire des constructions rares, qui ne sont connus que des experts en certains domaines ;
- de tenir néanmoins compte des interprétations des auditeurs non spécialisés qui peuvent être régulièrement amenés à assister à certaines performances ou à écouter certains types de discours ;
- dans les langues qui font un grand usage de mots composés ou dans lesquelles les étymologies sont souvent transparentes, de déterminer dans quelle mesure les éléments constitutifs des termes sont en eux-mêmes porteurs de sens.
- lorsqu’un même vocable est employé dans le langage courant et dans un registre spécialisé, de déterminer dans quelle mesure l’on doit tenir compte des deux ensembles de significations ;
- de déterminer le registre linguistique correspondant dans la langue cible ;
- et comme pour tout discours, de déterminer comment représenter son style dans la langue cible.

On illustrera ces propos en présentant des traductions alternatives de passages choisis.

La traduction des œuvres littéraires et des discours spécialisés vers d’autres langues de la région, du continent ou au-delà, est essentielle pour leur diffusion, y compris dans leur milieu d’origine. C’est un domaine dans lequel le traducteur humain ne sera pas remplacé par une machine dans un futur proche, car il faudrait mieux

connaître ces langues avant de proposer des algorithmes de traduction automatique.

***BIONOTE :** Tal TAMARI (HDR) est directrice de recherche au CNRS. Ses travaux portent sur les « castes » (groupes d'artisans et musiciens endogames) de l'Afrique occidentale sabélo-soudanienne, l'islam et les religions traditionnelles, la littérature orale et écrite d'expression mandingue, et les manuscrits anciens rédigés en arabe ou dans les langues africaines. Ses recherches de terrain se sont déroulées au Mali, en Gambie, en Guinée, en Égypte et en Inde. Elle a notamment traduit des œuvres de littérature orale et des commentaires coraniques énoncés en mandingue vers l'anglais ou le français. Elle a enseigné à l'Université de Paris X-Nanterre et à l'Université Libre de Bruxelles.*

Post-colonialisme, langues minoritaires africaines et traduction : la traduction au service de la décolonisation linguistique

Emmanuel Blaise Tapon

Université Laval, Canada

Le continent africain se distingue par une riche diversité linguistique, car l'on y retrouve des milliers de langues. Cependant, peu d'entre elles jouissent d'un statut équivalent à celui des langues héritées de la colonisation qui a légué un patrimoine linguistique complexe, où les idiomes des anciennes puissances colonisatrices dominent en général l'éducation et la communication publique. Dans ce contexte, de nombreuses langues autochtones, en particulier celles parlées par des groupes minoritaires, se trouvent reléguées au second plan et réduites à un usage communautaire dans le meilleur des cas. Plusieurs d'entre elles sont d'ailleurs menacées de disparition. Cette situation dommageable à la préservation de la diversité linguistique mondiale remet en cause l'affirmation des identités culturelles africaines et pose des défis en matière de développement autocentré sur le continent.

Dans cette communication, nous nous proposons d'examiner comment le colonialisme a influencé les langues africaines et surtout comment la traduction peut être mise au service de la décolonisation linguistique. Nous commencerons par une analyse de l'impact du colonialisme sur ces langues. Ensuite, nous nous appuierons sur des exemples de projets de traduction qui ont contribué à la

revitalisation de certaines langues africaines pour montrer que la traduction peut contribuer à une décolonisation linguistique, en discutant de l'importance de leur valorisation dans le processus de décolonisation. L'objectif est de contribuer à une meilleure compréhension du rôle de la traduction au service de la diversité linguistique dans le contexte post-colonial.

***BIONOTE** : Emmanuel TAPON actuellement doctorant en traductologie à l'Université Laval. Sa recherche porte sur le transfert des éléments culturels entre des langues majoritaires et des langues minoritaires avec un accent sur la réception. Titulaire d'une maîtrise en traduction de l'Université de Buéa au Cameroun, il s'intéresse aux enjeux liés à la diversité linguistique à l'ère du numérique, avec un accent sur les langues minoritaires. Également traducteur professionnel, il a publié en Février 2024 un ouvrage intitulé The Freelance Translator's Companion: 15 Keys to Building a Successful Freelance Career and Living one's Dream.*

El lenguaje inclusivo en la traducción de juguetes

Cristina Sliwa Vega

Universidad de Málaga, Spain

Esta comunicación tiene como objetivo principal presentar los resultados de un estudio exploratorio centrado en analizar el lenguaje inclusivo en una subespecialidad de la traducción técnica, concretamente en la traducción de textos relacionados con el ámbito del juguete. Este estudio interrelaciona los conceptos de género, lengua, sociedad y traducción.

Los objetivos específicos del estudio, realizado a partir de un corpus confeccionado ad hoc en las combinaciones lingüísticas EN-ESP y EN-FR, son: 1) Estudiar “el objeto comunicativo del texto y el tipo de texto, su contexto y sus destinatarios” (Guía de la OMPI sobre el lenguaje inclusivo en español, 2022); 2) Detectar los problemas que puede ocasionar que la lengua origen no tenga marcas de género y la lengua de destino sí obligue a indicarla (Castro, 2010); 3) Identificar las características propias del lenguaje inclusivo: desdoblamiento léxico, perífrasis, barras, aposiciones, sustantivos inclusivos, guiones, uso de la “e”, etc.; 4) Clasificar las diferentes estrategias de traducción: neutralización, feminización u omisión; 5) Reconocer la exigencia, por parte del cliente, de la conciencia de género

y las consecuencias que puede acarrear la redacción no sexista (Brufau, 2014); 6) Analizar y entender que los cambios sociales implican que “la langue soit un système arbitraire et qui change de lui-même”(My Alpheratz, 2019).

El análisis parte de una experiencia real en el seno de una agencia de traducción y los textos empleados presentan una dificultad media-alta y proceden de un fabricante de juguetes de origen estadounidense.

Se pretende evaluar la respuesta del traductor ante la tradición heredada de las lenguas patriarcales (el inglés, en este caso) y su capacidad de resolución ante el trinomio lengua (género) – texto (traducción) – cliente (toma de decisiones), sin obviar que los preceptos culturales y las consideraciones ideológicas juegan un papel fundamental en la labor del traductor (Castro, 2010).

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