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TOWARDS A METHODOLOGY OF TRANSLATING POLITICAL DISCOURSE:
A CASE FOR TRANSLATOR TRAINING AND EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This present paper argues that the translation of a political speech is a major challenge to the translator, since it is deeply sensitive to stylistic constraints, and to social and ideological norms, as well as to the historical context. This paper analyzes the lingo-stylistic, rhetorical, and socio-pragmatic features which define the linguistic means and communicative strategies of the Cameroonian political leader, Jacques Fame Ndongo. The study assesses the constraints of translating the politician's emotive, emphatic, expressive, ideological, argumentative, and persuasive expressions in the work *Le pouvoir de la parole* from French into English. The data for this study was drawn from the translations of 30 advanced students of the MA Programme in Translation at the Advanced School of Translators and Interpreters (ASTI) of the University of Buea in Cameroon. The findings demonstrate that translating political texts is not simply an act of faithful reproduction but, more so, a deliberate and conscious act of analyzing the specific political situations and processes that determine discourse organization, textual architecture, and design. This study therefore posits a translation teaching instructional framework that is multi-layered, and interdisciplinary.

Keywords. Political discourse, Translator training, Discourse architecture, Discourse analysis, Situated analysis,

1. Introduction

Political discourse as a social phenomenon can be defined as the discourse of politicians, that is, their text and talk, and their professional activities. Chilton and Schäffner (2004: 6) assert that the only way to understand how politicians manage to influence society and are able to put their opinions through to a large audience on a local, national or even global level, is to analyze their text and talk. Therefore, the main goal of a political speech is to obtain results through persuasion by causing people to share the politician's opinion and to agree with his words. Thus, to study the political forces behind the translation of a political text and its process has been one of the thrust areas in the field of Translation Studies. The translation of political texts sheds light on the relationship between language and ideology, that is, to uncover the underlying ideological meanings that are invisible in political texts. Although the translation of political texts accounts for a considerable share of the global translation market, translating political texts has been a major challenge to

translators, because these texts are rooted in social and ideological norms, as well as in the historical contexts. Political texts are equally deeply sensitive to stylistic constraints, since the main goal of a speech is to convince at any cost. This explains why the link between translation and politics is still rather disparate and falls short in key areas (Austermuehl, 2004). Furthermore, the lack of a studied and comprehensive teaching methodology covering the ways that a political text should be approached remain a perennial problem in most universities that offer translation courses. In this vein, this paper raises the following questions: what are the characteristic features of political texts or discourse? What are the various challenges associated with translating political texts. What are the various strategies for translating political texts? In what various ways can the translation of political texts be optimized in ASTI?

The aim of this study is to assess the normative constraints which impinge on the translation process of political discourse and to suggest a number of concrete guidelines for a more effective and creative methodology for translating political speeches and texts. It adopts a multi-layered interdisciplinary model of context to analyze source texts. The underlying hypothesis holds that when such a model is applied to translator training students would easily accede to political texts and messages and produce more appropriate translations.

2. Review of the Related Literature

The literature on political discourse analysis is discussed from the perspective of linguistic manipulation and guided by selected principles of text linguistics and text pragmatics. The analysis is grounded in Norman Fairclough's assumptions in critical discourse analysis, claiming that "ideologies reside in texts" that "it is not possible to 'read off' ideologies from texts" and that "texts are open to diverse interpretations" (Fairclough: 1995). The literature reviews the notion of political discourse, stylistic signals of political speech, and practical issues related to the translation of political discourse.

2.1 The Concept of Language and politics

The description of political ideas (doctrines, ideologies, and political programs and policy objectives) is an important domain for the manifestation of political language. Language is a powerful instrument employed by political leaders. As Chilton and Schäffner (1997) opine, "politics cannot be conducted without language" (p. 206). Human interaction to a large extent involves language, and linguistic interaction is embedded in and determined by socio-cultural, historical, ideological, and institutional conditions. A political action is prepared, accompanied, influenced and played by language (Al-Gublan, 2015).

Hence, politics is concerned with power: the power to make decisions, to control resources, to control other people's behavior, and to control their values. Schaffner (2004: 118-119) argues that politics depends on two major constituents: language and people who use the language, and that politics is the result of people's use of language in the process of establishing their social communities and what is considered "political" mainly depends on the different participants in the communicative context. From Schaffner's arguments above, it is obvious that the specific political situations and processes (discursive practices, such as parliamentary debates, political press briefings) determine discourse organization and textual structure of a variety of discourse types (or genres) in which political discourse as a complex form of human activity is realized.

2.2 The Nature of Political discourse

Political discourse refers to a text/talk which is embedded with political issues. According to Kenzhekanova (2015), discourse is the process of real-life verbal communication in which an important role is paid to the systemic characteristics of language, the degree of spontaneity and completeness, thematic coherence and clarity for other people. The scope of a political text can be: persuasion, reasoning, deceit or even hustling, all of which require a specific language use. One major feature of political discourse, according to Shapiro (1989), is that it espouses both structural and historical dimensions. The historical focuses on the emergence of the phenomena in language, while the structural examines how a particular text is put together – the devices, strategies, tropes and rhetoric through which social reality is manufactured.

Another major feature of political discourse is that it is Propaganda, that is, the use of flexible or vague language to persuade. Szanto (1978: 6) sees propaganda as "one of the manifestations of the ideology

that involves the selling of specific concepts. According to Longe and Ofuani, (1996:17) "...the sole purpose of propaganda is to misinform and mislead and to consciously indoctrinate." As Jones et al. (1994) put it, at "the micro level we use a variety of techniques to get our own way: persuasion, rational argument, irrational strategies, threats, entreaties, bribes, manipulation – anything we think will work." (p. 5)

Persuasive speeches may utilize emotional and/or logical appeals aimed at changing a person's (or a group's) attitude or behavior. Also, successful persuasion requires the art of argumentation. Political arguments are very often circular, repeating the same facts as premises under perhaps slightly different guises. As Zemplén – Kutrovátz (2012) rightly points out; probably the most important arguments are those that rely on evidence: facts, statistical data, research results, summary reports, or reference to prestige

2.3 The Stylistic Signals of Political Speech

The stylistic signals of a political speech describe the lingo-rhetorical, socio-pragmatic and stylistic means used by the politician, which are aimed at making speech more emphatic, expressive, bright and intelligible. Khemlani (2014) opines that politicians use linguistic strategies including linguistic manipulation as an influential instrument of political rhetoric to persuade audiences for a specific political action. Persuasion is characterized by stylistic signals of exaggeration, rhetorical questions, and abusive utterances. In this vein, Szanto (1978) has described the language of politics as a "lexicon of conflict and drama, of ridicules, and reproach, pleading and persuasion, colour and bite permeated. A language designed to valour men, destroy some and change the mind of others." (p. 7).

Politicians throughout the ages have owed much of their success to their skilful use of rhetoric. Rhetoric is the study and practice of effective communication; the art of persuasion, and an insincere eloquence intended to win points and get people do what politicians want. Politicians endear themselves to the audience's heart through different rhetorical skills such as repetition, bible citation, rhetorical questions, colloquialism, promise, use of pidgin, word coinages, repetition, promises, idioms, metaphor, allusion etc. Atkinson (2005) suggests that political speech writers consistently rely on a range of powerful techniques such as alliteration, allusion, asking questions and suggesting answers, lists (especially of three items), metaphor, parallelism and repetition.

According to Schaffner (2004: 121), certain concepts and words are chosen to serve certain political agendas. The argument among linguists is that the meanings of words are not fixed, but are changeable according to the contexts and to the cultural and mental background knowledge of the reader or hearer. Alla Sheveleva (2012) gives a summary of cultural and linguistic features in the process of political communication: non-fact verbs, the verbs of mental activity, the verbs of estimation, the performative verbs expressing promise, declaring; different types of questions, both direct and indirect, reduced and full; cleft sentences, sayings and proverbs, Bible quotations, formulae of participation, syntactic parallelism (anaphora, anadiplosis), inversion, phraseological units, emphatic do and did, reiteration, metaphors, historical comparisons, antithesis, violent expressions which make the speech abrupt (categorical, raising no objections), and many others.

Newmark (1991) devotes an entire chapter to the translation of political language, with a focus on lexical aspects. He characterizes political concepts as "partly culture-bound, mainly value-laden, historically conditioned and [...] abstractions in spite of continuous efforts to concretize them" (p. 149). He mentions pronouns, political jargon, euphemisms, metaphors, neologisms, acronyms and euphony, and collocations as characteristic features of political language. Chilton and Schäffner (1997: 206) reiterates the process of establishing communicative contacts must take into account the concrete goal of communication, the contents of the speech, and the circumstances under which it is made.

2.4 The Translation of political discourse

This section examines the normative constraints which impinge on the translation process. The peculiarity of political language requires that the translator reconstructs through interpretation, those thoughts which are imbedded in the political text. Understanding the text in full gives the translator a thorough overview and the possibility of maintaining or adapting the ST in a conscious way to meet the demands of the target text (TT) skopos when producing the TT. It can be said that subsequent readings of a

political text creates new interpretations resulting in the same text gaining new meaning and significance (Petty 1986). To effectively overcome this problem, one must have a thorough knowledge of political jargon.

Furthermore, for translators to be able to use political language to desired equivalent effects, they have to be familiar with the conventional styles of political speeches (rhetoric, stylistics) and be able to analyze the linguistic signs according to the extra-linguistic aspects. Adopting a “skopos-oriented” approach to translation means that translators choose their translation strategies according to the purpose or function that the translated text is intended to fulfill for the target audience (Nord, 2006). In this vein, effective communicative purposes can only be achieved under certain conditions, such as culture-specific knowledge presuppositions, value systems or behaviour conventions. Conversely, further constraints in the translation of political discourse result from very long sentences (Sárosi-Márdirosz, 2014). This predilection for lengthy sentences is due to the need to be more explicit in order to reduce the ambiguity that may arise if they are put in different sentences. To understand and translate these texts translators have to interpret them. Since political style is composed of strongly related texts, attention needs to be paid to its coherence with the rest of the political texts in translation.

In addition, political words cannot be analyzed in isolation, in their analysis one must take into consideration the whole sentence and even the entire discourse. Newmark (1991) devotes an entire chapter to the translation of political language, with a focus on lexical aspects. He characterizes political concepts as “partly culture-bound, mainly value-laden, historically conditioned and [...] abstractions in spite of continuous efforts to concretize them” (p. 149). He mentions pronouns, political jargon, euphemisms, metaphors, neologisms, acronyms and euphony, and collocations as characteristic features of political language, thus stressing that “the translator’s neutrality is a myth” (Newman 1991: 161, cited in Schäffner 2007: 142). A translator should seek to translate the meaning of the original in such a way that the target language wording will produce the same impact on the target-text’s audience as the original wording did upon the source-text’s audience (Nida 1964). To do so, the translator must be able “to understand not only what the words mean and what a sentence means, but also what political or historical impact it could have.

It is also not an easy task for the translator to manage specific terminology because translators may have other linguistic preferences, or might not acknowledge the existing calque-forms of expressions in political texts. The prime reason for this kind of preference is that the semantic value of the political words is richer than that of normal words. It could also be that a large number of political elements are not lexicalized in some languages. To Ardelean (2008), this lack of lexicalization makes SL items of political discourse more indirect, and poor reading abilities and the inability to utilize the lexicon and context makes it difficult to perceive the meaning of such ideas. Sárosi-Márdirosz (2014), however, suggests that the translator utilize the current source language terminology.

According to Schaffner (2004: 119), the role of translators as mediators in the process of translation is to link the functions of political discourse with the linguistic behavior of a certain context. Politicians talks are contextualized in such communicative events such as cabinet meetings, parliamentary sessions, election campaigns, rallies, etc (Berlin, & Fetzer, 2012). Nida (1964) suggests that in order to render culture specific elements translators may use the following techniques:– omission: the elimination or reduction of part of the text;– expansion: making explicit information that is implicit in the original, either in the main body or in footnotes or a glossary;– exoticism: the substitution of stretches of slang, dialect, nonsense words, etc. in the original text by rough equivalents in the target language (sometimes marked by italics or underlining);– updating: the replacement of outdated or obscure information by modern equivalents;– situational equivalence: the insertion of a more familiar context than the one used in the original;– creation: a more global replacement of the original text with a text that preserves only the essential message/ideas/functions of the original.

Translators also face ideological problems in the translation of political texts of conscious ideological stance. Baumgarten (2012) argues that context and the purpose of translation are two basic factors in determining if the translation is ideological or not. Schäffner (2013) suggests the following strategies: selection of information (omissions, additions), restructuring, re-ordering, rearrangement of information,

transformation of genre (e.g. interview into report on interview), Incorporation of (selected) information in a new text, including syntactic (and stylistic) adaptation, Interpreting implicit information, and contextualization of extracts. Conversely, discourse types that contain implicatures as their typical feature demand more cognitive effort from the translator and might require extra effort to perceive the meanings. Political implicatures often requires a wider range of contextual and encyclopedic knowledge from the translator. The translator is expected to make adjustments to compensate for the implied meanings, reduce their mental effort and make translation more relevant to target readers who lack the necessary contextual information to understand the implicatures. Baker (1992: 71-77) offers the following strategies for dealing with them: (a) literal translation; (b) cultural substitution; (c) elaboration and explication supplied by the translator either within the text or in a footnote; and (d) translation by omission..

The translation of political speeches can be studied from a linguistic perspective, but it can also be looked at from a broader perspective, based on the theory of the political discourse and on research related to the study of special languages because translation is also a matter of understanding cultural, historical and political situations and their significance.

3. Methodology

The quantitatively data for this study was drawn from the French into English translations of *Le pouvoir de la parole* by Jacques Fame Ndongo by 30 advanced students of the MA Programme in Translation at the Advanced School of Translators and Interpreters (ASTI) of the University of Buea in Cameroon. The communicative strategies were categorized as lingo-stylistic, rhetorical, and socio-pragmatic dimensions. The frequency of subjects' error was measured and the percentage was calculated for each category.

This text (approximately 300 words) was selected because it posed potential political discourse-related translation problems. This text has been translated in class in previous years and therefore corresponded to the level of the students. The study analysed translational errors and mistakes of some 29 selected stylistic devices applied in political discourse, in order to explore the difficulties and gaps of trainee translators so as to posit possible translation strategies and a teaching approach that trainers may adopt for political texts for greater outcomes.

4. Results and analysis

The section answers the research questions of this study posited as follows: what are the characteristic features of political texts or discourse? What are the various challenges associated with translating political texts. What are the various strategies for translating political texts? In what various ways can the translation of political texts be optimized in ASTI?

4.1. The Communicative Stratégies in *Le Pouvoir de la Parole*

The first research question of this study was posited as follows: what are the characteristic features of political texts or discourse? More specifically what are the lingo-stylistic, rhetorical, and socio-pragmatic features which define the linguistic means and communicative strategies of the Cameroonian political leader, Jacques Fame Ndongo. Table 1 below presents a summary of 29 devices.

Table 1: Recurrent Rhetorical Devices of Jacque Fame Ndongo

S N	Rhetorical Devices	Definition	Functions and characteristics
1	Metaphor	An expression used to describe a person by referring to something considered to have similar characteristics to the subject being described	They help the audience catch the connection between what people know and the new information. They help a listener look at the familiar things the other way round. They give a possibility to interpret the new information and to come to a certain conclusion
2	Oversimplified buzz words	A buzzword is a word or phrase that becomes very popular for a period of time.	Buzzwords often originate in jargon, acronyms, or neologisms. Examples of overworked business buzzwords include <i>synergy</i> , <i>vertical</i> , <i>dynamic</i> , <i>cyber</i> and <i>strategy</i> ; a common buzzword phrase

			in Cameroon is <i>grandes réalisations</i>
3	Loaded words	This technique involves using words with strong positive or negative connotations , or associations.	So is any use of words that are charged with emotion. For example: "No really intelligent voter would support his candidacy."
4	Implicature	<i>Implicature</i> is a technical term in the pragmatics sub-field of linguistics, coined by H. P. Grice, which refers to what is suggested in an utterance, even though neither expressed nor strictly implied (that is, entailed) by the utterance.	Implicature serves a variety of goals beyond communication: maintaining good social relations, misleading without lying, style, and verbal efficiency
5	Rhetorical Questions	A <i>rhetorical question</i> is a figure of speech in the form of a <i>question</i> that is asked to make a point rather than to elicit an answer	A <i>rhetorical question</i> is a statement that is expressed as a question in order to make the speaker's point more persuasive.
6	Distortion tactics	Distortion is a literary device that twists, exaggerates, changes, and makes something quite different from what it actually is. Writers can distort a thought, an idea, a situation, or an image. .	Rhetorical distortion involves the distortion of truth for the purpose of rhetorical manipulation. This is as distinguished from rhetorical techniques such as the big lie, which makes no attempt to start with premises that are true
7	Colloquialism	An informal word or phrase that is more common in conversation than in formal speech or writing	It serves to mentally involve the audience in the discussion by using dictions and tones drawn from the community. Thus, the audience identifies with the topic or argument
8	Allusion	An implied or indirect reference to a person, event or thing or a part of another text.	Allusions have been used in this case study to: Increase understanding. for example in one report on a semi civil war in Ndop, the presenter makes an allusion to Bagdad to make his listeners to better understand the intensity of the problem. Allusions also served as humor in some cases.
9	Binomials	a frequent sequence of two or more words or phrases belonging to the same grammatical category joined by a syntactic device (and or or)	<i>Binomials</i> have been associated with formulaic and conventional <i>usage</i> . It seems that binomials are used in vital social contexts at crucial junctions of text and are equipped with important functional load;
10	Syntactic parallelism	Is a rhetorical device that consists of repetition among adjacent sentences or clauses. The repeated sentences or clauses provides emphasis to a center theme or idea the author is trying to convey.	The repeated sentences or clauses provide emphasis to a center theme or idea the author is trying to convey.
11	Inversion	As a literary device, inversion refers to the reversal of the syntactically correct order of subjects, verbs, and objects in	Just like in common speech, authors use inversion in their works to emphasize certain words. When the natural flow of language is manipulated, the reader takes

		a sentence. This type of inversion is also known as anastrophe	more notice which removes the informative centre of the utterance and makes it more expressive and emotional.
12	Performatives	(of an expression or statement) performing an act by the very fact of being uttered, as with the expression "I promise," that performs the act of promising noun.	The propositional content of the utterance functions as a complement of the performative verb
13	Terminology	A word or phrase that has a specific or precise meaning within a given discipline or field and might have a different meaning in common usage	A type of word that is <i>used</i> by politicians in a particular context and may not be well understood by non politicians...
14	Word Coinages	The act or process of inventing words; neologizing. ... an invented or newly created word or phrase	New <i>coinages</i> that reflect the latest wave of online <i>political</i> activism
15	Cleft sentences,	A sentence in which an element is emphasized by being put in a separate clause, with the use of an empty introductory word such as <i>it</i> or <i>that</i> , e.g. <i>it's money we want ; it was today that I saw him ; that was the King you were talking to.</i>	We use cleft sentences, especially in speaking, to connect what is already understood to what is new to the listener. In a cleft sentence, a single message is divided (cleft) into two clauses. This allows us to focus on the new information.
16	Misleading associations,	rhetorical and propaganda techniques, and often involve the suppression of information or points of view by crowding them out,	Politicians create an image or argument that favours their particular interests
17	Reiteration,	one of the most preferable rhetorical figures of speech which reveals itself in repetition of identical morphemes, words, sentences,.	Politicians repeat the same words several times so that the ideas or concepts will be better comprehended by their audience. and makes the speech swift, rhythmical, expressive and emotional and in this way strengthens its influence upon the audience
18	Glittering generalities	A <i>glittering generality</i> is a vague word or phrase used to evoke positive feelings rather than to convey information. ... Examples of words that often function as <i>glittering generalities in political discourse</i> include freedom, security, tradition, change, and prosperity	Is an emotionally appealing phrase so closely associated with highly valued concepts and beliefs that it carries conviction without supporting information or reason. Such highly valued concepts attract general approval and acclaim. Their appeal is to emotions such as love of country and home, and desire for peace, freedom, glory, and honor. They ask for approval without examination of the reason
19	Violent expressions	<i>Violent rhetoric</i> is defined as any form of <i>speech</i> or discourse that uses <i>violent</i> terms and images	Political violence is a broad term used to describe violence perpetrated by either persons or governments to achieve political goals.
20	Political sound	very short part of a speech or	A sound bite is characterized by a short

	bites	statement, especially one made by a politician, that is broadcast on a radio or television news programme	phrase or sentence that captures the essence of what the speaker was trying to say, and is used to summarize information and entice the reader or viewer.
21	Abstract conceptual terms	the basic idea is of something detached from physical, or concrete, reality.	<i>abstract terms</i> refer to ideas or <i>concepts</i> ; they have no physical referents. An <i>abstract</i> idea is an idea that can be interpreted in many different ways .
22	Formulae of participation	Refer to a sub-class of pragmatic word- combinations. They are expressions, typically of sentence length, used in organizing discourse,	Used to convey a speaker's attitude to other participants and their messages and generally easing the flow of interaction e.g. use of inclusive 'we' to identify with the audience.
23	Strategic ambiguity,	Is the art of making a claim using language that avoids specifics.	refer to "those instances where individuals use ambiguity purposefully to accomplish their goals"
24	Candidate mythologies	Characteristics attributed to the office or person that is not true features. Usually not spoke, but represented in images: War hero, man of the people, father, savior, friend	<i>For Propaganda</i> purpose wherein information that is not objective is used primarily to influence an audience and further an agenda, often by presenting facts selectively to encourage a particular synthesis or perception, or using loaded language to produce an emotional rather than a rational response to the information. Used to promote a political cause or point of view.
25	Bible quotations	Politicians, have recourse to citing references from the HolyBible to compel the electorate to see their ideas as sacrosanct and perfect	The reason is to give spiritual credence and authority to their speech they believe that majority of Cameroonians are very religious.
26	Exaggeration	A statement that represents something as better as or worse than it really is. Exaggeration is a representation of something in an excessive manner	Amplifying achievements, obstacles and problems is to seek attention is an everyday occurrence,
27	Euphemism	A mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt when referring to something unpleasant or embarrassing.	Politicians resort to euphemism as a "safe" way to deal with unpleasant subjects and criticize their opponents without giving a negative impression to their audiences. ... Euphemism ; quasi-dysphemism; political discourse ; politeness; face-saving strategies; PC language.
28	Ideology	An integrated system of ideas about politics, values, and culture. Those who espouse an ideology are sometimes criticized as rigid and narrow-minded.	Ideological discourse may thus serve to sustain or challenge social positions.
29	Inter-textuality	Intertextuality is reflected in the use of quotations and references	<i>Intertextuality</i> is the shaping of a text's meaning by another text. <i>Intertextual</i> figures include: allusion, quotation, calque, plagiarism, translation, pastiche and

Table 1 above, summarizes the communicative strategies of the Cameroonian political leader, Jacques Fame Ndongo. After a textual analysis of the protocol text, the researcher, drawing inspiration from the literature on characteristics of political discourse notably from Alla Sheveleva (2012), Atkinson (2005), and Newmark (1991) came up with dominant rhetorical devices from the protocol text used in this case study. Twenty nine (that is, 94%) of devices mentioned in the literature have been used in *Le pouvoir de la parole* by Jacques Fame Ndongo, which proves that it is indeed a political text.

4.2 Examples of Inappropriate Translations

This section provides an answer to the second research question: what are the various challenges associated with translating political texts. It presents the inappropriate translations of students with model translations provided by this researcher which could be compared with students' translations to assess the degree of deviations from appropriate translations

Table 2 presents the results of students' inappropriate translations of the pre-selected segments of the protocol text.

Table 2. Students Inappropriate Translations

Text Ref	Source Text Segment	Target Text Inappropriate Translations	Researcher's Proposed Translation	Frequency of errors	Percentage score
1	LE POUVOIR DE LA PAROLE	The power of the speak...How powerful words can be...The power of speeches...The power of the speech... Power in speech...How powerful is speech...Might of speech...Words have power...The power of the language...	<i>The) Power of (the) Word (the Written Word)</i>	15	50.0
2	« Verba volent, scripta manent » (les paroles s'envolent les écrits restent),	Words disappear ...writings remain,...Words are gone...but masterpiece remain,...Words fly...written remain...Words are swept away...,When words vanish...scriptures are still there...Words vanished while writings remained...The speech is evanescent....while writings remain...Speech is ephemeral...whether writings stay...,	<i>Words (speech, the spoken word) ...are (is) ... fade away (ephemeral, dies off, vanish, temporal, is fleeting, short-lived, easily forgotten, evaporates, disappear, evanescent, wither away..... but the written word (writings) is (are) eternal (stay forever, lives on, timeless, permanent, long-lasting</i>	23	76.6
3	nous apprend la sagesse antique.	As we have been thought by ancient wisdom,...An antic proverb tells us..., teaches the old knowledge..., teaches us ancient wisdom,...ancient knowledge teach us..., according to old beliefs..., teaches the ancient wizard..., brings us the heart of ancient wisdom..., This is yet to be confirmed..., According to the traditional say..., says a	<i>says an old..... According to an old adage (an old wise saying..Proverb)....The wisdom of old teaches us (holds) that..... We learn from ancient wisdom that.... As an old saying goes....</i>	25	83.3

		traditional proverb..., An antiquity proverb..., Old wisdom teaches us..., According to a popular say...,			
4	Les paroles s'envolent? Voire! Et que dire du Renouveau National	Do words really escape..., Spoken words are not viable...,Do speeches fly..., If the case..., It should be verified..., What so uncertain...,Not sure..., Well..., This is yet to be confirmed..., Possible!...,Not at all..., Therefore...,How..., fly..., Not really..., Food for discussion..., ... of national renewal..., about national renaissance..., New deal movement..., National referendum..., Our notion...,	Do (are) words (really) forgotten? Even so (If they do....may be...that is the question...indeed...if yes what About...so then...if this is the case what do we say..) what about (what can we say ...then...can be said of.... What then....look at...if words are forgotten what can we....let's not jump into conclusion yet...what can be ...which originated as...expressed in....the New Deal (National)	20	66.6
5	qui, au départ, était « parole » (Discours d'investiture du 6 novembre 1982)	6 November opening speech..., Sworn speech of..., was made up of speech..., Who was spoken at the beginning.., which was a speak..., at the starting point was language..., investiture speech..., Message of inauguration..., opening speech..., inauguration's speech...,) which from (in the beginning...the word go.. from the start...onset... originally...initially) was (just) a mere speech (words...verbal promise... theory)...as seen in the swearing-in (inaugural, installation) speech of November, 6 1982	18	60.0
6	et s'est métamorphosé peu à peu en « parole-acte »,	Steadily transformed into word action..., changed into language act...,gradually became word action.., changed into action speech..,changed into action word...,into action speak...,into word act...,into acting words..,became words and actions...,into written words...,into words actions...,	has gradually (eventually, subsequently, as time went on, with time) metamorphosed (transformed, evolved, changed) into speech-act (word-action ...promise kept, action, words of action, from speech to deeds)put into action	24	80.0
7	c'est-à-dire en socle granitique où la parole devient pierre précieuse (or ou diamant)	That us a granitic foundation....a firm support...,a solid basis..,in granitic bedroack...,into a strong socle...,words became a reality...,a pillow where...,solid ground...,a backbone..,strong base...,strong foundation...,which base is granite..., a grave surface...,granitic socle...,granitic rock...,became	That is to say (in other words) a solid rock on which (foundation .framework...strong corner stone..Foundation stone) where the word (speech) becomes (is similar to..turns into...) a precious stone (gold or diamond	26	86.6

		concret...,granitic shield ...marvelous and permanent..., precious minerals..., precious gift...,			
8	jaillissement à la fois évanescent et pérenne ?	Something both vanity and permanent...shinning and vanishing...,shines and twinkles...eternal flow...,shines and elightens...,that lightens and shines...,long- lasting and evanescenced...,and perenously...,evanescence and durability...,short-lasting and long-lasting...,vanishing and everlasing..., a revelation ephemorous...,fainting and timeless spreading..,evaporate and last long.,	<i>) which is both evanescent (bright) and perennial (non-perishable, timelessly volatile and durable...indestructible...at the same time abstract and concrete.)...is it an evanescent and durable transformation... an evanescent and immortal burst...that appears to mark events that are long-lasting.....</i>	28	93.3
9	Un diamant qui luit et brille qui « parle » par sa splendeur et son scintillement.	Which shine and bright..., a bride reality which..., A silver that..., ...by its beauty and golainess., splendor and quality...,through its beauty and shininess...,by is beauty and bright..., its greatness and shininess...,by its great beauty and staring...,by its splendour and bright...,splendor and light...,splendor and brightness.,and scintillement...,and its attractive light...,	<i>A radiant and shinning diamond (that speaks...showcasing...) through (...out...as seen in its...) its splendor and glittering (brightness)....a reality both ephemeral and long-lasting.... It is a diamond that sparkles and glitters and whose splendor and brightness are eloquentA diamond that illuminates and glitters (and. ...(We are witnessing..it has been) More than thirty years of speech-acts (word bearers of action...made up of glittering material.... of 'brilliant action- words..sparkling matter... words and actions of materialization....like sparkling material..flashy speech matter....) ...of bright substance...shinning material... speech with action</i>	19	63.3
10	mais demeure matière inaltérable, belle, agréable, utile et didactique	Remains identical....and instructive....,and didactic....,..of versatile matter....,..didactic stone that cannot be changed....,..cannot be altered....,..didactic element...,useful and entertaining...,suited, useful	<i>yet it remains immutable, beautiful, nice, useful, and didactic material (rewarding..edifying) yet....but which) remains material (which is not only unalterable...unchangeable (non-perishable (yet...but) beautiful, agreeable, (and)</i>	22	73.3

		and inspiring...,useful and didactical...,	<i>useful Material (and) of didactic value.... A reference material</i> ...		
11	Plus de trente ans de « parole-actes de « scintillement-matière »	<i>..of speech-acts translate into over-shinning material...,of words-action of promise actions...,of material radiance...,of words into action of shinning material...,of action glowing material...,of language-act of starring material...,of action-speech pertinent material...,of action and brightness...,of active words and material brightness...,of speech-act and shinning matter...,of words action of non materialized...,of glittering matter...,of speech-act and shinning stone...,of shininess matter..., of expressiveness...,</i>	<i>More than thirty years of speech-acts (word bearers of action...made up of glittering material.... of 'brilliant action-words..Sparkling matter... words and actions of materialization....like sparkling material..flashy speech matter....) ...of bright substance...shinning material...material glow' in ..Materialization and effectiveness of...of matching speech with action...</i>	27	90.0
12	(par des réalisations qui feront date dans l'Histoire,	<i>Through achievements that will be recorded in history...,through research that will be recorded..., that will be part of history...,that will be mentioned in history..., that will last in history..,that have led to historical achievements...,that will make history...,would remain in history..,</i>	<i>has proven itself (through..marked by achievements that will always be remembered... would be remembered forever (mark history, enter the annals of history, landmark, mark an époque in history...Unforgettable achievements...that will be written in the sands of history/time..)</i>	18	60.0
13	à l'instar de cette unité nationale raffermie, de cette démocratie restaurée et revigorée	<i>The strenghten national unity...revigored and restored..., National unity detained from..., Democratic state that has been revamped...,restaured and revigorated..,restructuration of the economy...,building of democratic values..reinstated democracy..,Economy in full reformation...,restaured and invigorate democracy...which is being ...under amelioration...,the boomerang economy..,restored and replenish...,this democracy restaured and boasted</i>	<i>...for instance, (as is the case in, namely, such as) the strengthened (reinforced....consolidation of) national unity, restored and reinforced (revitalized...ation) democracy</i>	27	90.0

14	ou encore de cette économie en pleine restructuration sur des fondations durables et profondes,	Or our economy in full restructuration...on deep sustainable bases...or moreover an economy in full restructuring...,added to the economy...,restructured to last longer...,a real sustainable economy..., ...buidled on deep and solid foundation...,on a strong and profound..., sustainable indepth foundation...,	<i>or better still the economy in complete (full recovery, readjustment, restructuring, that is being fully revived...restructured...revamp ed...rebuilt) ..on..(based on) a solid...deep and sustainable foundation</i>	20	66.6
15	par-delà les apparences factuelles et superficielles).	...erroneous assumption....,fictive and superficial appearances...,having a factual and superficial appearances...,going beyond superficial facts...,not minding factual ans superficial apparances...,and moreover the factual and superficial appearencies...,beyond factual and surface observations...,despite factual demographical considerations...,	<i>beyond factual. and superficial appearances....beyond facts and imagination..beyond visible and superficial appearances). .</i>	24	80.0
16	Cette œuvre se fait dans la discrétion mais non sans efficacité	...is done with discretion though it is not effective...,is moving on in discretion...,this Renouveau National is done in silence and with a lot of success...,such an act discreetly but not without efficiency...,this work of act is done in private...but has it effect..., effectively carried on in discretion...,this is achieve through...,but not without effectiveness..., the achievement are very silent but efficient...,Though obviously efficacious, this task is achieved adolessly...,is done steadily and surely.,	<i>...This work is done secretly (discreetly....though done in the background...the work done is efficient) and (but not without ...efficiency... efficiently) effectively.....utmost discretion and applied efficiency...this is carried out secretly but efficiently..is discrete but tested...this realization might be discrete but effective</i>	21	70.0
17	« La gesticulation n'est pas un signe de vitalité » (dixit Paul Biya).	Useless manifestation Excitation..., Gesticulation is a sign of vitality...,n...does n Gesticulation does not symbolize effectiveness...,Gesticulating is not...,Noise is not a sign of..., Gesticulation is not proof of life..., Emty gallons make lot of noise...,too much	According to Paul Biya, <i>agitation..too much noise) is not proof (sign...does not mean) of vitality (power)" empty vessels make loud noise...,says/asserts Paul Biya.</i>	20	66.6

		agitation..., Gestures are not a sign of strength..., to move a lot is not equal to be alive...,			
18	Trente ans après son éclosion, le Nouveau National garde toute sa fraîcheur, sa saveur et sa vitalité. Sans gesticulation ou forfanterie ostentation.	Thirty years after its creation....the National Renewal..., ..after its eclosion the National Revival .,is still as fresh as savourous...as in the beginning..., our nation still evolves in all humility..., still maintain its vitality, without agitation or ostentation..., Natinal without any fant..., without lots of discomforting agitation or forfanterie..., without move a lot or noises..., without any form of agitation or oustecracy..., is deprived of an gesticulation..., ..., without gesticulating or bragging..., and yet it is not noisy ..,	Thirty years after its creation (birth...after thirty years of its existence) the New Deal still retains all its freshness (keeps all its freshness, is still fresh...remains fresh...has maintained. Preserved all its freshness...is) its taste (savor) and vitality ... still fresh...appealing and vibrant without (displaying) any agitation or (impudent) boasting...fuss	28	93.3
19	Mieux, le Nouveau se renouvelle sans chambardement ni tapage, car il se situe à l'alpha et l'oméga d'une culture fermée et ossifiée.	Better still..,the renewal is transforming itself without changes...,without any agitation nor loudly...,better said...is in full renewal for.. culture...,ongoing change is without noise...,steadily upgrades...,thus the renewal continues without noise...,better more...is renewed without any pomposity...,the renew is done is order and calm... .. of a restricted and structured culture..,forming the edges of a locked up and ossified cultures ...,close and strong culture...,it stands at ...of closed and ossified culture...,extremely above a closed and complex culture..., of a culture of closed	Better still, (moreover...on the contrary...it suffices to say..) the New Deal renews (.is renewing...renovates...revitaliz es..Is still innovative) itself without upheavals or uproars because it is the alpha and omega of a united and consolidated (strengthened, solidified.....exclusive and solid) culture	25	83.3
20	Le Nouveau est une vision du monde humaniste et réformiste qui est à la base des progrès remarquables	...which is the foundation of impressing progress...,an enlightened and charitable...,reformist vision of the world...,which is the base of remarkable.., significant progress carried out...,	The New Deal is the vision of a humanistic and reformist world/society.. which is (at) the basis (.the author....that has led to...results...the brain behind/corner stone...at the heart...which is at the origin of....which is responsible	20	66.6

	accomplis par le Cameroun, sous la houlette du Président Paul Biya, depuis trente ans.	..which noticeable advances Cameroon...,which lingers the remarkable progress...,which is at heart of ...,under the direction of ...which is the corner stone of the tremendous progress... under the lead of....,	<i>for...the force behind...underpinning the ...)</i> <i>of the remarkable (spectacular, outstanding) progress made (realized...recorded...achieved) by Cameroon in thirty years(for the last thirty years now) under the stewardship(leadership..the patronage o..the chairmanship...) of President Paul Biya</i>		
21	C'est aussi un grand dessein : il auréole le grand destin qui attend notre pays.	It is also a great ambition...,it will shape the future destiny....it is also a major challenge...it paths the way to our country's bright future...,it is also a great purpose This represents also a great plan..., it acts as an indicator of the fate ...he is leading the great destiny...,it is also a big aim...,it is also a big sign., . it crowns the greater destiny...,it replenishes a great challenge...,a great task that crowns...,which surrounding the great future.,it is also a great fate that...,	<i>It is also a great plan (platform..Masterpiece...Vision...model...goal...premise..Dream that shapes...) which halos (exalts...it foreshadows..gives an insight.. Outlines, bring, prospecting usher in..Holds...Sets the path for...map that sketches...it leads our nation to its promised land.) the great destiny (future) of (that awaits) our country</i>	27	90.0
22	C'est enfin une parole claire, précise, nette, directe, séduisante, proférée par un homme de parole qui manie le verbe avec dextérité et virtuosité	Pronounced by a man of action...,clear accurate and neat...,clear, concise, net...,told of a trustworthy man...,...smart word delivered by...,...charming speech ... of a man who plays with words...,from a reliable man...,who uses words with perfection...,said by a man of his words...,who handles the verb with...,by a man of words that manipulates...declared by a man who keeps his words..givn by a faithful man who...,by a man of its word.,	<i>Lastly, (at last, in a nutshell...) it is a real (clear...intelligible), precise, direct and attractive (seductive, charming. impressive, enticing...fascinating speech..) speech (message...words) uttered by an orator (man of his words...who is faithful to his promises..an honest man..) who manipulates (handles...knows how to manipulate...conjugates) the verb (language) with dexterity and art (virtuosity)</i>	14	46.6
23	Un maitre de la parole dont plusieurs phrases sont	<i>A master speaker with famous..., A master of the speech..., ...whose phrases remain...,A master of spoken</i>	<i>He is a master of (his) words an (orator..a maestro of speeches with several famous sayings) whose several</i>	25	83.3

	demeurées célèbres,	<i>words...A master of word...,A master of words that many words...,A master of words whom some utterances...,A Shakespeare whose words...,A Masters whose words...,A master in speech...A master in language..., A master of the speech from which...,The word master whose...,</i>	<i>statements... a man who carefully uses words....) (...Whose many sayings are still..now famous...and many among them...with many of them (utterances ...most of his expressions/phrases have...that have become, becoming famous..Whose multiple declarations are still famous) have remained famous (into watch words</i>		
24	(« Tant que Yaoundé respire le Cameroun vit »	<i>If all is well in Yaounde..Cameroon is fine..., ...,Yaounde breathes...,then Cameroon is fine too...,When Yaounde breathes, Cameroon stands..., Whenever Yaounde breathes, Cameroon lives..., is living..., Cameroon is alright...,</i>	<i>(“As long as...once Yaoundé is breathes(ing...when all is well in yde, all is well in Cameroon</i>	13	43.3
25	« Me voici à Douala, me voici donc à Douala »	<i>Here I am in Douala...Here I am then in..., Douala here I am...Here am I in....Hence I am in Douala...,I am in Douala ...I am in Douala...,here I am in Douala...I am in Douala.,Here I am in...here am I therefore in Douala..., I am in Douala...I am thus in Douala...,</i>	<i>“Here I am in Douala, here I am at last/now in Douala...finally I am in Douala.. Here am I in Douala, yes I am in Douala...here am I now...so this is me in Douala...this is me in Douala so I am finally in Douala...)”</i> ,Tell my detractors that I am in Douala, yes I am thereHere I am in Douala, I am finally in Douala.	21	70.0
26	« le Cameroun sera uni ou ne sera pas »	<i>Cameroon will be united or will not be...,Either cameroon is united or it is not...,will remain one anyhow...,will be united or won't be unite...,Cameroon's future relies on it...,Cameroon will be united or not...,Cameroon is one or not...,</i>	<i>Cameroon will remain united by all means...”no doubt Cameroon will be oneand indivisible</i>	12	40.0
27	« veut-on changer celui qui a apporté le changement? »	<i>How can you...the man who brought changement...how can you...he who initiated change....,Does one want to,Do you want to substitute the one...,would we..., do you want to change your Saviour...,Who wants to change the change-maker...,Why...to change he who brought change</i>	<i>Who wants to change the master of change..Is it possible to change the one who brought change</i>	10	33.3

Results of table 2 reveal that the performance of students' in the translation of pre-selected lingo-stylistic, rhetorical and socio-pragmatic problems is below average. The mean average is 9.2 on 20 (or 46.0%) which is a very low score for advanced students. This points to the low mastery of strategies to overcome identified constraints. The results show that there are over 63.64% of wrong translations for each segment of pre-selected lingo-rhetorical, socio-pragmatic and stylistic indicators in the protocol text. This shows that there are more wrong proposals than good ones.

4.3 Analysis of Errors of Trainee Translators

The following section identifies some of the translation errors and their underlying causes.

Table 3. Some Lingo- stylistic Errors of Students

Broad Category	Type of Problem	Source Text Excerpt	Examples of Errors	Frequency of errors	Percentage score
Lingo-stylistic Signals of a Political Speech	Binomials	<i>Un diamante qui luit et brille. Matière... utile et didactique Unité nationale restaurée et revigorée. Le Renouveau ...se situe à l'alpha et oméga. Culture fermée et ossifiée</i>	Which shine and bright useful and didactical revigored and restored...,restaured and revigorated the last and first of a closed and reinforced culture...	25	83.3
	syntactic parallelism (anaphora, anadiplosis)	Cette œuvre se fait dans la discrétion mais non sans efficacité. Le Cameroun sera uni ou ne sera pas	<i>is done with discretion though it is not effective effectively carried on in discretion Cameroon will remain one anyhow..Instead of Cameroon will remain united by all means.</i>	16	53.3
	Inversion	« La gesticulation n'est pas un signe de vitalité » (dixit Paul Biya)	<i>Gesticulation is not proof of life... Gestures are not a sign of strength...,instead of agitation</i>	20	66.6
	The performative verbs expressing promise,	(« Tant que Yaoundé respire le Cameroun vit »)	<i>When Yaoundé breathes, Cameroon stands...instead of as long as Yaounde breathes, all is well in Cameroon</i>	13	43.3
	Terminology	Trente ans après son éclosion, le Renouveau National garde toute sa fraîcheur	<i>after its eclosion the National Revival...,instead of New Deal</i>	28	93.3
	Word Coinages	Sans gesticulation ou forfanterie ostentation	<i>Without any agitation or contestation movements.. instead of without (displaying) any agitation or (impudent) boasting...fuss</i>	28	93.3

From the results presented on Table 3, some examples of the target errors that the subjects made. Terminology and word coinages rank as the most frequent (93.3%) respectively, followed by binomials (83.3%), inversions (66.6%) and syntactic parallelism errors (53.3) respectfully. Another major translation weakness is in the domain of performative verbs (43.3%). The renditions are characterized by incomprehensible, grossly incorrect language or rudimentary errors in essential elements of the message.

Table 4. Some Political Rhetorical Errors in the Translations of Students

Broad Category	Type of Problem	Source Text Excerpt	Examples of Errors	Frequency of errors	Percentage score
Signals of Political Rhetorics	Cleft sentences,	C'est aussi un grand dessein : il auréole le grand destin qui attend notre pays	<i>it is also a great objective.., it directs the great fate ..., It is also a great purpose...he is leading the great destiny...,it is also a big aim...,it is also a big sign..,</i>	27	90.0
	Misleading associations,	« La gesticulation n'est pas un signe de vitalité » (dixit Paul Biya).	<i>Gesticulation does not symbolize effectiveness, Gesticulating is not...,Noise is not a sign of..., Gesticulation is not proof of life ...,too much agitation...,Gestures are not a sign of strength..., to move a lot is not equal to be alive...,</i>	20	66.6
	Reiteration,	« le Cameroun sera uni ou ne sera pas »	Cameroon will be united or will not be..., Either Cameroon is united or it is not...,will remain one anyhow., Cameroon will be united or not...,Cameroon is one or not...,	12	40.0
	Glittering generalities	(« Tant que Yaoundé respire le Cameroun vit »	<i>If all is well in Yaounde..Cameroon is fine...,As long as Yaounde breathes, Cameroon is well...,Yaounde breathes...,then Cameroon is fine too...,When Yaounde breathes</i>	13	43.0
	Violent expressions	« La gesticulation n'est pas un signe de vitalité » (dixit Paul Biya).	<i>Useless manifestation Excitation..., Gesticulation is a sign of vitality...,n...does n Gesticulation does not symbolize effectiveness...,Gesticulating is not ...,too much agitation...,Gestures are not a sign of strength..., to move a lot is not equal to be alive...,</i>	20	66.6
	Metaphors,	Plus de trente ans de « parole-actes de scintillement-matière »	<i>..of speech-acts translate into over-shinning material..., of words action of non materialized...,of glittering matter...,of speech-act and shinning stone...,of shininess matter..., of expressiveness...,</i>	27	90.0
	Abstract conceptual terms	mais demeure matière inaltérable, belle, agréable, utile et didactique	<i>Remains identical....and instructive....and didactic....,of versatile matter....,didactic stone that cannot be changed....,cannot be altered....,didactic element...,useful and entertaining...,suited, useful and inspiring...,useful and didactical...,</i>	08	26.6
	Strategic ambiguity,	Mieux, le Renouveau se	<i>Better still..,the renewal is transforming itself without</i>	25	83.3

		renouvelle sans chambardement ni tapage, car il se situe à l'alpha et l'oméga d'une culture fermée et ossifiée.	<i>changes...,without any agitation nor loudly..., ...Though it is known to be... of a closed culture...,...of a restricted and structured culture...,it is the last and first of a closed and reenforced culture it stands at ...of closed and ossified culture...,extremely above a closed and complex culture..., of a culture of closed</i>		
	Euphemism	« La gesticulation n'est pas un signe de vitalité » (dixit Paul Biya).	<i>Useless manifestation Excitation..., Gesticulation is a sign of vitality...,n...does n Gesticulation does not symbolize effectiveness...,Gesticulating is not ...,too much agitation...,Gestures are not a sign of strength..., to move a lot is not equal to be alive...,</i>	20	66.6
	Parallelism	« Verba volent, scripta manent » (les paroles s'envolent les écrits restent),	<i>Words vanish ...writings remain,... Words are gone...but masterpiece remain,... Words fly...written remain... Words are swept away...,When words vanish...scriptures are still there... Words vanished while writings remained...The speech is evanescent....while writings remain...Speech is ephemorous...whether writings stay...,</i>	23	76.6
	Hedging	« La gesticulation n'est pas un signe de vitalité » (dixit Paul Biya).	<i>Useless manifestation Excitation..., Gesticulation is a sign of vitality...,n...does n Gesticulation does not symbolize effectiveness...,Gesticulating is not ...,too much agitation...,Gestures are not a sign of strength..., to move a lot is not equal to be alive...,</i>	20	66.6
	Name calling.	Le Renouveau est une vision du monde humaniste et réformiste qui est à la base des progrès remarquables accomplis par le Cameroun, sous la houlette du Président Paul Biya , depuis trente ans.	<i>Progress...,an enlightened and charitable...,reformist vision of the world...,which is the base of remarkable..., significant progress carried out..., ..which noticeable advances Cameroon...,which lingers the remarkable progress...,which is at heart of ...,under the direction of Paul Biya.</i>	20	66.6
	Distortion	Cette œuvre se	<i>...is done with discretion though it</i>	21	70.0

tactics	fait dans la discrétion mais non sans efficacité	<i>is not effective...,is moving on in discretion...,this Renouveau National is done in silence and with a lot of success...,such an act discreetly but not without efficiency...,this work of act is done in private...but has it effect..., effectively carried on in discretion...,this is achieve through...,but not without effectiveness..., the achievement are very silent but efficient...,Though obviously efficacious, this task is achieved adlessly...,is done steadily and surely..,</i>		
Loaded words	c'est-à-dire en socle granitique où la parole devient pierre précieuse (or ou diamant)	<i>That us a granitic foundation...a firm support...,a solid basis.,in granitic bedroack...,into a strong socle...,words became a reality...,a pillow where...,solid ground...,a backbone.,strong base...strong foundation</i>	26	86.6
Implicature	Trente ans après son éclosion, le Renouveau National garde toute sa fraîcheur, sa saveur et sa vitalité. Sans gesticulation ou forfanterie ostentation.	<i>Thirty years after its creation...the National Renewal...,...after its eclosion the National Revival...,...still has its good shape...,is still as fresh as savourous...as in the beginning..., our nation still evolves in all humility..., still maintain its vitality, without agitation or ostentation</i> <i>Without any agitation or contestation movements..., without any fant...,without lots of discomforting agitation or forfanterie...,without move a lot or noises...,without any form o agitation or oustecracy..., is deprived of an gesticulation..., without flaunting and gesticulating..,</i>	28	93.3
Oversimplified buzz words	(par des réalisations qui feront date dans l'Histoire,	<i>Through achievements that will be recorded in history...,through research that will be recorded..., that will be part of history...,that will be mentioned in history..., that will last in history.,that have led to ...,would remain in history.., instead of historical achievements...,that will make history</i>	18	60.0
Vague Utterances	« veut-on changer celui qui	<i>How can you...the man who brought changement...how can</i>	20	66.6

		a apporté le changement? »	<i>you...he who initiated change....,Does one want to,Do you want to substitute the one....,would we..., do you want to change your Saviour...,Who wants to change the change-maker...,Why...to change he who brought change</i>		
Candidate mythologies	Les paroles s'envolent? Voire! Et que dire du Renouveau National qui, au départ, était « parole » (Discours d'investiture du 6 novembre 1982)		<i>Do words really escape..., Spoken words are not viable....,Do speeches fly..., If the case..., It should be verified..., What so uncertain...,Not sure..., Well..., This is yet to be confirmed., Possible!..., ... of national renewal..., about national renaissance..., New deal movement...,National referendum..., Our notion...,</i>	23	76.6
Rhetorical Questions	« veut-on changer celui qui a apporté le changement? »		<i>How can you...the man who brought changement...how can you...he who initiated change....,Does one want to,Do you want to substitute the one....,would we..., do you want to change your Saviour...,Who wants to change the change-maker...,Why...to change he who brought change</i>	18	60.0
formulae of participation	nous apprend la sagesse antique.		<i>says an old..... According to an old adage (an old wise saying..Proverb)....The wisdom of old teaches us (holds) that.... We learn from ancient wisdom that.... As an old saying goes....</i>		
political sound bites	« Me voici à Douala, me voici donc à Douala »		<i>Here I am in Douala...Here I am then in ...I am in Douala...,here I am in Douala...I am in Douala., Here I am in...here am I therefore in Douala..., I am in Douala...I am thus in Douala...,</i>	21	70.0
Bible quotations	Et que dire du Renouveau National qui, au départ, était « parole »		<i>Who was spoken at the beginning., which was a speak..., at the starting point was language...,</i>	18	60.0
Exaggeration	Plus de trente ans de « parole-actes de « scintillement-matière »		<i>..of speech-acts translate into over-shinning material...,of words-action of promise actions...,of material radiance., of words into action of shinning material...,of action glowing material...,of speech-act and shinning matter...,of words action of non materialized...,of glittering matter matter..., of expressiveness...,</i>	27	90.0

Rhetorical errors are presented in Table 4 above, some examples of the target rhetorical errors that the subjects made. Implicatures ranks as the most frequent (93.3%) respectively, followed by metaphors, exaggeration and cleft sentences respectively (90.0%), loaded words (86.6), strategic ambiguities (83.3.6%) candidates mythologies and syntactic parallelism errors (76.6) respectfully etc. The renditions are characterized by incomprehensible, grossly incorrect language or rudimentary errors in essential elements of the message.

Table 5. Some Socio-Pragmatic Errors in the Translations of Students

Broad Category	Type of Problem	Source Text Excerpt	Examples of Errors	Frequency of errors	Percentage score
Socio-Pragmatic Features	Sayings and proverbs,	« Verba volent, scripta manent » (les paroles s’envolent les écrits restent),	<i>Words vanish ...writings remain,...Words are gone...but masterpiece remain,...Words fly...written remain...Words are swept away...,When words vanish...scriptures are still there... Words vanished while writings remained...The speech is evanescent....while writings remain...Speech is ephemorous...whether writings stay...,</i>	23	76.6
	Historical comparisons	Trente ans après son éclosion, le Renouveau National garde toute sa fraîcheur, sa saveur et sa vitalité. Sans gesticulation ou forfanterie ostentation.	<i>Thirty years after its creation....the National Renewal..., ..after its eclosion the National Revival...,...still has its good shape.....,is still as fresh as savourous...as in the beginning..., our nation still evolves in all humility..., still maintain its vitality, without agitation or ostentation</i> <i>Without any agitation or contestation movements....., without any fant...,without lots of discomforting agitation or forfanterie...,without move a lot or noises...,without any form o agitation or oustecracy..., is deprived of an gesticulation..., without flaunting and gesticulating..,</i>	28	93.3
	Allusion,	LE POUVOIR DE LA PAROLE au départ, était « parole	<i>The power of the speak...The power of the speech at the starting point was language</i>	15	50.0
Socio-Pragmatic	Intertextual references,	Le Renouveau est une vision du	<i>...which is the foundation of impressing</i>	20	66.6

Features		monde humaniste et réformiste qui est à la base des progrès remarquables accomplis par le Cameroun, sous la houlette du Président Paul Biya, depuis trente ans.	<i>progress...,an enlightened and charitable...,reformist vision of the world...,which is the base of remarkable..., significant progress carried out..., ..which noticeable advances Cameroon...,which lingers the remarkable progress...,which is at heart of ...,under the direction of ...which is the corner stone of the tremendous progress... under the lead of...,</i>		
	Presupposition	« La gesticulation n'est pas un signe de vitalité » (dixit Paul Biya).	<i>Useless manifestation Excitation..., Gesticulation is a sign of vitality...,n...does n Gesticulation does not symbolize effectiveness...,Gesticulating is not ...,too much agitation...,Gestures are not a sign of strength..., to move a lot is not equal to be alive...,</i>	20	66.6
	Cultural connotations	(« Tant que Yaoundé respire le Cameroun vit »	<i>("As long as...once Yaoundé is breathes(ing...when all is well in yde, all is well in Cameroon</i>	17	56.6
	Political context,	« le Cameroun sera uni ou ne sera pas »	<i>Cameroon will be united or will not be...,Either cameroon is united or it is not...,will remain one anyhow...,will be united or won't be unite...,Cameroon's future relies on it...,Cameroon will be united or not...,Cameroon is one or not...,</i>	12	40.0
	Context,	« veut-on changer celui qui a apporté le changement? »	<i>How can you...the man who brought changement...how can you...he who initiated change...,Does one want to,Do you want to substitute the one...,would we..., do you want to change your Saviour...,Who wants to change the change-maker...,Why...to change he who brought change</i>	10	33.3
	Ideology,	Le Renouveau est une vision du monde humaniste	<i>...which is the foundation of impressing progress...,an enlightened</i>	20	66.6

	et réformiste qui est à la base des progrès remarquables accomplis par le Cameroun, sous la houlette du Président Paul Biya, depuis trente ans.	<i>and charitable...,reformist vision of the world...,which is the base of remarkable..., significant progress carried out..., ..which noticeable advances Cameroon...,which lingers the remarkable progress...,which is at heart of ...,under the direction of ...which is the corner stone of the tremendous progress... under the lead of...,</i>		
Pragmatic point of view	« veut-on changer celui qui a apporté le changement? »	<i>How can you...the man who brought change...how can you...he who initiated change...,Does one want to,Do you want to substitute the one...,would we..., do you want to change your Saviour...,Who wants to change the change-maker</i>	10	33.3

Socio-pragmatic errors are presented in Table 5 above, Historical comparisms rank as the most frequent (93.3%), sayings and proverbs respectively (76.60%), intertextual references, ideology and presupposition (66.6), respectfully etc.

5. Discussions of the Results

The results of the protocol test show that most of the students encountered difficulties in translating lingo-stylistic, rhetorical and socio-pragmatic devices of political discourse. Most mistranslation are due to difficulties in understanding the meaning of some words of the SL text which caused them to fail to translate appropriately from the point view of the TL readers. Other mistranslations occurred due to unfamiliarity with political concepts, terms and expressions which lead to difficulties in choosing the proper expression in the target language. Furthermore, lack of cultural awareness of political discourse, profuse lack of knowledge of both languages and carelessness lead to inappropriate translation. Hence, students found difficulties in choosing the appropriate equivalence in translation.

5.1 Lingo-stylistic translation errors

Most of the mistranslations in the translation of Lingo-stylistic devices were due to lack of familiarity with political concepts, terms and expressions, ignorance or poor mastery of the subject matter, as well as insufficient mastery of the target language communication skills. These difficulties were mainly about finding the appropriate equivalent terms and expressions and using proper translation strategies to render the meaning of binomials e.g. *restaurée et revigorée as revigored and restored* instead of *reinforced...consolidated*; of synctatic parallelism like *Le Cameroun sera uni ou ne sera pas* as *Cameroon will remain one anyhow* instead of *Cameroon will remain united by all means*; of political terminology like *le Renouveau National* as *the National Revival* instead of *The New Deal*. Etc. These results corroborates Newmark (1988) who points out that the main difficulties in translation are lexical and their competence-related difficulties are of two types - not understanding and finding it hard to understand.

The major cause for lingo-stylistic mistranslations is that lexico-grammatic value of political words is richer than that of normal words. According to Schaffner (2004: 121), one other point of great importance with regard to political discourse is the lexical choice. That is, how certain concepts and words are chosen to serve certain political agendas. Newmark (1991) devotes an entire chapter to the translation of political language,

with a focus on lexical aspects. He characterizes political concepts as “partly culture-bound, mainly value-laden, historically conditioned...” (p. 149). Words are not fixed, but are changeable according to the contexts and to the cultural and mental background knowledge of the reader or hearer.

According to the intelligibility criterion, lexical and terminological errors can affect the intelligibility of the translation by making the intended message totally unintelligible thus causing a breakdown in the communicative function of the text; and, by distorting the meaning without impairing communication. The TL reader therefore understands something other than the original author's intentions, e.g. *'le Renouveau National'* as *the National Revival...*, instead of *The New Deal*.

5.2 Rhetoric-related Translation Errors

Rhetorical political language is tricky and twisted use of language, achieving the politician's goals and interests. One of the main issues of the subjects is finding equivalents to produce and convey the same effects in translated texts as affective as those that the writer was looking for readers of the source text without omitting its dynamic elements or aesthetic qualities! Most students' mistranslations of rhetoric stem from the nature of the political speech lack of cultural awareness of political discourse for example: « *La gesticulation n'est pas un signe de vitalité* » dixit Paul Biya as *to move a lot is not equal to be alive ...* instead of *... empty vessels make loud noise...*, says/asserts Paul Biya;(implicature); « *veut-on changer celui qui a apporté le changement?* » as *How can you...the man who brought changement* instead of *..Is it possible to change the one who brought change* (Rhetorical question); « *le Cameroun sera uni ou ne sera pas* » as *Cameroon will be united or will not be...*, *Either Cameroon is united or it is not...*, *will remain one anyhow...*, *Cameroon will be united or not...*, *Cameroon is one or not* instead of *Cameroon will remain united by all means..."no doubt Cameroon will be oneand indivisible* (Reiteration)

Translators must be familiar with the conventional rules and styles of political speeches (rhetoric, stylistics). The general principle here is one of transformation. Similar words and phrases may come to be reinterpreted within different ideological frameworks. Pym (2014) reminds us that rhetorical language is a set of communicative clues with recoverable implicatures and recommends translating them for the target readers to avoid any misinterpretations. In this vein, the translator as a communication critic is expected to interpret or evaluate the messages by assessing the rhetorical effect, rhetorical artistry, ethicality or morality and fittingness and or propriety. Communicative purposes can only be achieved under certain conditions, such as culture-specific knowledge presuppositions, value systems or behaviour conventions.

5.3 Socio-Pragmatic Translations Errors

Political discourse is also historically and culturally determined. Pragmatic translation errors often crop up where significant, relevant or potentially important but implied information in the ST is condensed or removed as shown in the following examples: *'Me voici à Douala, me voici donc à Douala* » as *...,I am in Douala ...I am in Douala* instead of evoking the tone of this historical or contextual event, *'...)'*, *Tell my detractors that I am in Douala, yes I am there*. The obvious reason for these pragmatic errors is that the translators fail to interpret the ST context to the TT audiences with their different culture-specific world knowledge, expectations and communication needs. Nord (1991b:52) rightly maintains that the importance of the context is frequently neglected in translation practice and that "the adaptation of precisely these elements is of particular importance." That is why Wilss (1982:201), for example, describes a translation error as an offence against a norm in a linguistic contact situation. Stylistic problems are usually concerned with using inappropriate style (stylistic inadequacy). If translators do not know the difference between situational context and their political dictions, they often subconsciously make numerous stylistic errors. This text on political ideology has a genre-specific style that students failed to convey, For example the intertextual reference *Le Renouveau est une vision du monde humaniste et réformiste qui est à la base des progrès remarquables* as *an enlightened and charitable...reformist vision of the world...which is the base of remarkable... significant progress carried out...which noticeable advances Cameroon*. instead of *which is responsible for...the force behind...underpinning the ...)* of the remarkable (spectacular, outstanding) progress made (realized...recorded...achieved) by Cameroon in thirty years(for the last thirty years etc.

So, the verbal form acquires social features as the social situation is reflected in the form of communication (Krisin, 2008). The obvious reason for these pragmatic errors is that the subjects fail to distinguish cultural specific items and their values, intertextuality, contextual connotations, and historical stylistic aspects.

6.0 Recommendation Resulting from the Study

After examining the normative constraints which impinge on the translation process of political discourse, this section suggests a number of concrete guidelines for a more effective and creative methodology for translating political speeches and texts. This section answers the last research question: in what various ways can the translation of political texts be optimized in ASTI?

6.1 Towards an Instructional Framework

The multi-layered and interdisciplinary teaching method proposed in this work is the outcome of politicians' choice making, dynamic negotiation and linguistic adaptation. As Al-Gubllan (2015) rightly opines, language adapts the communicative context dynamically considering all the ingredients of the communicative context. At the same time, the choices of a political language have high degrees of political consciousness and standpoints. In this vein, this method exploits the opportunities offered by discourse studies in teaching translation. The method draws insights from four dominant paradigms, in which the translation of political discourse is an important object of study: Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Political Discourse Analysis (PDA), Discourse-Historical Approach (DHA) and Rhetorical Criticism (RC).

All of these forms of discourse studies are interpretive, descriptive, and explanatory and use a systematic methodology. According to Schiffrin, (1994) there are three key issues to discourse analysis: "the relationship between structure and function, the relationship between text and context, and the nature of communication" (p. 18). Discourse analysis deals with political cognition, discourse structures and of course with the socio-political context.

The CDA framework that can be exploited is based on the three stages of analysis defined by Norman Fairclough (1989), that is, description (text-linguistic analysis), interpretation (assigning pragmatic values to textual features) and explanation (the social and situational context in terms of power and ideological struggle). A More critical reading of the label provided by PDA, which is also a critical enterprise that integrates political texts and contexts in political encounters and characterized in more abstract terms as accomplishing specific political aims and goals. On the other hand, according to Boyd & Monacelli (20014), DHA applies a triangulatory approach, that is, one that "implies taking a whole range of empirical observations, theories and methods as well as background information into account" (p. 89). DHA recognizes four inter-related levels of context: co-text, intertextual, the extralinguistic, as well as the broader sociopolitical and historical contexts. Closely linked to the above is Rhetorical criticism, which analyzes with description, analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of persuasive uses of communication. The analysis is envisaged from the perspective of linguistic manipulation (Cagle,). Students are taught how to assess the rhetorical effect, rhetorical artistry, ethicality or morality and fittingness or propriety.

Discourse as "language in use" is crucial in translation teaching and provides a solid ground for teaching context analysis as the study of "how stretches of language, considered in their full textual, social, and psychological context, become meaningful and unified for their users" (1989: ix). From an increase in language awareness within the parameters of form and function, learners are encouraged to look at language as a system and to examine what language does in the given context. As (Carter, 2003:.64) points out, the shift from a schemata-view to a language-awareness-view is an apt one in terms of pedagogy. Thus, language awareness, being defined as "the development in learners of an enhanced consciousness and sensitivity to the forms and functions of language" is seen as an ability, while schemata, described as "the previously acquired knowledge structures" (Carrell and Eisterhold, 1983: 556), are seen as factual information.

The last valuable recommendation is on how to carry out practical work with reading and grammar as discourse in the class. Reading should normally follow the following steps: skimming (looking for key words and main ideas) and scanning tasks (looking for details regarding the writing style, cohesive aids, specific information), before reading activities (such as brainstorming, generating questions about the text, word association activities, discussing and defining vocabulary, anticipation activities). These are closely followed by

after-reading activities (distinguishing between statements and opinions, paraphrasing, noticing language features and forms, matching, arguing discussions for possible bias and propaganda). Finally, there are reading skill builders (practicing phrase reading and doing timed reading exercises). Grammar should be part of the education of a translators and in particular functional grammar since it is concerned with language in texts and with the role grammar plays, in combination with lexicon, in carrying out specific functions and realizing specific types of meaning (Torsello, 1996: 88)

7. Conclusion

It is apparent that to teach linguistic and translation creativity is methodologically justified and valuable. As the analysis of the data suggests, the developed instructional framework, which is rooted in various discourse models is applicable and useful in investigating probable ideological interventions in political discourse translation. In this pragmatic model, it is shown that in such a multi-layered and interdisciplinary instructional model, the process of adaptation to variables of the physical, social, and mental world is used. Such an approach can be understood as the outcome of politicians' choice making, dynamic negotiation and linguistic adaptation. Any translation student should know that there are some skills s/he should master. S/he must be highly proficient in two or more working languages; must have a broad knowledge of general culture and specific and detailed knowledge of his or her specialized field. Above all the translator must be a good writer and reader as well. Ideally, possessing these qualities should be enough to be able to translate a wide variety of texts.

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