

**REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE LITTERATURE
ET DE LINGUISTIQUE APPLIQUEES (RILLA)**



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**Sous la direction du :
Pr Taofiki KOUMAKPAÏ &
Pr Cyriaque C. S. AHODEKON**



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LIGNE EDITORIALE ET DOMAINES DE RECHERCHE

1. LIGNE EDITORIALE

La Revue Internationale de Littérature et de Linguistique Appliquées (RILLA) est une revue scientifique spécialisée en lettres et langues. Les articles que nous publions sur les lettres et langues peuvent être écrits en français, en anglais, en allemand, en espagnol et en yoruba. Ces articles sont reçus au secrétariat du comité de rédaction de la revue et envoyés en évaluation. Ceux qui ont reçu des avis favorables sont sélectionnés pour une réévaluation par les membres du comité scientifique en raison de leur originalité, des intérêts qu'ils présentent aux plans africain et international et de leur rigueur scientifique. Après les travaux préliminaires du secrétariat, le spécimen du numéro à publier est envoyé au comité scientifique de lecture pour des corrections éventuelles et la vérification de la conformité des articles aux normes de publication de la revue.

Notons que les articles que notre revue publie doivent respecter les normes éditoriales suivantes :

➤ La taille des articles

Volume : 18 à 20 pages ; interligne : 1,5 ; pas d'écriture (taille) : 12 ; police : Time New Roman.

➤ **Ordre logique du texte**

- Un TITRE en caractère d'imprimerie et en gras. Le titre ne doit pas être trop long ;
- Un Résumé fait dans la langue de publication (50 à 200 mots maximum) ;

Les mots clés (03 à 05 mots) font partie du résumé ;

- Un résumé en anglais ou en français selon la langue d'écriture de l'article. Le second résumé ou abstract est juste la traduction du premier résumé. Il est aussi fait de mots clés exactement comme dans le premier cas ;
- Introduction ;
- Développement ;

Les articulations du développement du texte doivent être titrées et / ou sous titrées ainsi :

➤ Pour le **Titre** de la première section et sous-section

1. Pour le titre de la première section

1.1. Pour le titre de la première sous-section

1.2. Pour le titre de la deuxième sous-section de la première section etc.

➤ Pour le **Titre** de la deuxième section

2. Pour le titre de la deuxième section

2.1. Pour le titre de la première sous-section de la deuxième section

2.2. Pour le titre de la deuxième sous-section de la deuxième section etc.

➤ **Conclusion**

Elle doit être brève et insister sur l'originalité des résultats de la recherche

➤ **Bibliographie**

Les sources consultées et / ou citées doivent figurer dans une rubrique, en fin de texte, intitulé :

• **Bibliographie**

Elle est classée par ordre alphabétique (en référence aux noms de famille des auteurs) et se présente comme suit :

Pour un livre : Nom, Prénoms (ou initiaux), Titre du livre (en italique), Lieu d'édition, Editions, Année d'édition.

Pour un article : Nom, Prénoms (ou initiaux), "Titre de l'article" (entre griffes) suivi de in, Titre de la revue (*en italique*), Volume, Numéro, Lieu d'édition, Editions, Année d'édition, Indication des pages occupées par l'article dans la revue.

Les rapports et des documents inédits mais d'intérêt scientifique peuvent être cités.

• **La présentation des notes**

- La rédaction n'admet que des notes en bas de page. **Les notes en fin de texte ne sont pas tolérées.**
- Les citations et les termes étrangers sont en italique et entre guillemets « ».

- Les titres d'articles sont entre griffes " ". Il faut éviter de les mettre en italique.
- La revue RILLA s'interdit le soulignement.
- Les références bibliographiques en bas de page se présentent de la manière suivante :

Prénoms (on peut les abréger par leurs initiaux) et nom de l'auteur, Titre de l'ouvrage, (s'il s'agit d'un livre) ou "Titre de l'article", Nom de la revue, Vol, N°, Lieu d'édition, Editions, Année d'édition, n° de page.

Le système de référence par année à l'intérieur du texte est également toléré.

Elle se présente de la seule manière suivante : Prénoms et Nom de l'auteur (année d'édition : n° de page). NB / Le choix de ce système de référence oblige l'auteur de l'article proposé à faire figurer dans la bibliographie en fin de texte toutes les sources citées à l'intérieur du texte.

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La présentation des figures, cartes, graphiques...doit respecter le format (format : 15/21) de la mise en page de la revue RILLA.

Tous les articles doivent être envoyés à l'adresse suivante : iup.benin@yahoo.com ou presidentsonou@yahoo.com ou iupuniversite@gmail.com

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2. DOMAINE DE RECHERCHE

La Revue Internationale de Littérature et de Linguistique Appliquées (RILLA) est un instrument au service des chercheurs qui s'intéressent à la publication d'articles et de comptes rendus de recherches approfondies dans les domaines ci-après :

- **lettres** : littératures, grammaire et stylistique des langues françaises, anglaises, allemandes, espagnoles et yoruba ;
- **langues** : linguistique, didactique des langues, traduction, interprétation des langues, civilisations françaises et anglaises ;
- **sujets généraux d'intérêts vitaux** pour le développement des études en lettres et langues françaises, anglaises, allemandes, espagnoles et yoruba.

Au total, la Revue Internationale de Littérature et de Linguistique Appliquées (RILLA) se veut le lieu de rencontre et de dissémination de nouvelles idées et opinions savantes dans les domaines ci-dessus cités.

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EDITORIAL

La Revue Internationale de Littérature et de Linguistique Appliquée (RILLA), publiée par l'Institut Universitaire Panafricain (IUP), est une revue ouverte aux chercheurs des institutions universitaires de recherche et enseignants-chercheurs des universités, instituts universitaires, centres universitaires et grandes écoles.

L'objectif du lancement de cette revue dont nous sommes à la neuvième publication est de permettre aux collègues chercheurs et enseignants-chercheurs d'avoir une tribune pour faire connaître leurs travaux de recherche.

Le comité scientifique de lecture de la RILLA est présidé par le Pr Akanni Mamoud IGUE. Ce comité compte sept membres qui sont des Professeurs Titulaires. Aussi voudrions-nous informer les lecteurs de la RILLA, qu'elle devient multilingue avec des articles rédigés aussi bien en français, en anglais, en allemand, en espagnol qu'en yoruba.

**Pr Taofiki KOUMAKPAÏ &
Pr Cyriaque C. S. AHODEKON**

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LANGUAGE AS A MOTOR DRIVING TECHNIQUES OF TRANSLATION: THE WAY FORWARD

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ABSTRACT

Language is a powerful tool of communication as well as a motor driving techniques of translation. The problem treated here is the one of level of language in translation. The objective of this research is to demonstrate that a good level of language conducts to good translation while a bad level of language makes bad translation. Such a translation is not only bad, but could be a source of conflict. Documentary method has been used to carry out this research work. The results obtained have shown that the level of language, in translation is very important. It is the motor that drives to mastering the appropriate use of techniques of a good translation. During translation process, the inappropriate use of a word can make a whole text not to be understood. Translation requires a good level of language in the source, as well as, the target language.

Key words: language, motor, tool, translation.

RESUME

La langue est un puissant outil de communication aussi bien qu'un moteur qui conduit à l'utilisation effective des techniques de la traduction. Le problème que nous traitons dans cet article est celui du niveau de langue en traduction. L'objectif de cette recherche est de démontrer qu'un bon niveau de langue conduit inexorablement à une très bonne traduction ; par contre, un mauvais niveau de langue dresse le lit à une très mauvaise traduction. Cette traduction est mauvaise et peut être source de conflit. La méthode documentaire a été utilisée pour rendre compte de cette recherche. Les résultats obtenus ont montré que la langue joue un rôle important dans la traduction. Elle est le moteur qui permet de s'approprier les techniques idoines d'une bonne traduction. Pendant le processus de traduction la mauvaise utilisation d'un mot peut rendre tout un texte incompréhensible. La traduction requiert un bon niveau de langue aussi bien de la langue de départ que de celle d'arrivée.

Mots clés: langue, moteur, outil, traduction.

INTRODUCTION

The history of Babel Tower in the bible, Genesis 11, verse 1 to 9, brought about the existence of many languages in the world of people where different languages are spoken by different people. This gave birth to multilingualism that is defined as the process by which multilingual practice is observed; Oxford (1985); states that «*the word multilingual is the use of several different languages in a given community*». It is clear that the community reinforced translation and interpretation practices so that people can understand themselves and better communicate. This means that without multilingualism, translation may not exist.

A language is a motor without which translation is not possible as it drives the techniques of translation. This article presents language and its usefulness in the process of translation. The different points discussed in the study are as follows: theoretical clarification of the study, concept of language in translation, concept of translation, origin of translation, analysis of language as a motor driving translation, way forward for effective translation, observations and suggestions. The article ends with a conclusion and a presentation of the bibliographical references.

1. THEORETICAL CLARIFICATION OF THE STUDY

Here, the background of the study, the problems, the objectives, the hypotheses, literature review and methodology of research used to carry out the research, have been presented.

1.1. Background of the study

The study presents the usefulness of language in the process of translation as an art as well as a science. Translation is a scientific exercise carried out by a translator who has acquired competences in at least two languages. Arokoyo Dare in Sunmonu (2004), supported that *«The successful Translator is one that has (a) mastered the spoken and written forms of each of the two languages, (b) acquired the methods and laws guiding the passage of message from one language to the other»* As such, it is then important to state that, translation is a slippery academic terrain. A translator needs, artistic and scientific competencies as to perform well in the domain. Sunmonu (2004: 1) is of the opinion that *«Translation is an art as well as a skill and a science that deals with the transmitting of the notion or idea of the message found in one language into another language*

without ignoring any linguistic or cultural factor of each of the two languages. »

Languages are at the center of translation. No qualitative translation can be done if a translator does away with the principles of mastering and developing good competencies in two or more languages. This study takes into account the vital functions of languages in the process of translation as it considers language as a motor driving techniques of translation.

1.2. Problem of the study

In actual fact, language is not spoken the same way and when translation is done, the translators do not really take into account this reality. Also, the great problem of level of language in translation is the main element that gives quality or no quality translation. Many people claim to be translators without being able to write correctly, at least, two languages as the case may be, and that is not good. The study takes into consideration the usefulness of language in the process of translation. Language is the driving motor of translation where two problems are identified: translator's level of language and the way languages are being spoken and written.

1.3. Objective of the study

The main objective of the study is to show case language as the driving motor of technics that guides translation. Language is presented as the motor that gives life to translation, where the acquisition of good level of language is indispensable.

Most specifically, the paper aim is to:

- present and show the important role that language plays in translation
- demonstrate that a good level of language conducts to good translation, while a bad level of language makes bad translation.

1.4. Hypotheses

- Language plays an important role in translation, without it, translation is not possible
- Quality translation depends on the translator's good level of languages.

1.5. Literature review

Many translators have written about the usefulness of language in translation. Fagbohoun (2007) published a book titled *"Théories et pratiques de la traduction, notions préliminaires"*. This book presents languages as an important element in the process of translation. Sunmonu (2004)

published a book titled “*The Principles and practice of Translation*”, where it was discussed that language is at the beginning of the birth of translation. Kodjo Sonou (2017) in his book “*Initiation à la Traduction*” has immensely discussed the important role that a language plays in translation. Kodjo Sonou (2012) taking into consideration the role of culture in language use, defended a project of Master in translation and interpretation entitled “*Cohesion in Translation and Interpretation vis-a-vis the Cultural and Linguistic Problems*”. The project portrayed the indispensable character of language and even culture in the process of translation. Ojo (2012), published “Practical French for Anglophone learners”, where reference is made to the relationship existing between French and languages.

Robinson (2009), in his book titled “Becoming a translator” discussed theory and practice of translation that is very useful to this paper.

Sofer (2004), published “*The translator’s handbook*” in which he presented and discussed the humanity. For him everything in life is translation Sofer (2004), states

«when you stop
and think about it, everything
in life is translation. We

translate our feelings into actions. When we put anything into words, we translate our thoughts. Every physical action is a translation from one state to another. Translating from one language into another is only the most obvious form of an activity which is perhaps the most common of all human activities. »

All these publications discussed, in one way or the other, the importance of language in translation. But, the specificity of this article is that a language is not just very important in translation, but indispensable and the motor that drives the techniques of translation.

1.6. Research methodology

The methodology used to carry out this research is documentary method. Different documents are used to analyze the usefulness of language in the process of translation. Through the documentation used, the researcher

was able to prove that language is the motor that drives the techniques of translation.

1.6.1. Instrument of the research

The instrument of the research are the documents used to get data that are different research conclusions, remarks and analyses made on languages and translations, by experts.

In any form or way that translation is discussed, the term “language” is always used, considering more than twenty books of linguistic and translation written in both French and English languages, coupled with more than thirty scientific articles used in searching for the usefulness of languages in translation. The documents guided me in the collection of data that are analyzed in the article.

1.6.2. Method of data collection and analysis

The data collected and analyzed are pulled from the documents read as to trace the usefulness of language in the process of translation. The different data gotten and analyzed are based on facts such as: concept of language, concept of translations, origin of translations, presented in the paper.

The analysis of all these facts that represent the researcher’s data brought about some important results that help to observe and suggest the way forward for better translation.

1.6.3. Scope of the study and research population.

The study serves the purpose of the students as well as the teachers / lecturers of foreign languages in both francophone and Anglophone countries of Africa.

The analysis, the observations and the suggestions take into account the problem of translations in West Africa where Republic of Benin and Federal Republic of Nigeria's experiences are discussed and shared.

2. CONCEPT OF LANGUAGE IN TRANSLATION

Language is an instrument of communication. According to Summonu (2004:3), «*Language is the soul of those that speak the language and the soul of the people is their language.* For Kodjo Sonou (2018:16), «*la langue est au centre de la vie humaine*» i.e «*language is at the centre of human life*» (personal translation). Anyanwu (2002:12) sees, language as «*a system of human expression by means of sounds, signs, words, and structures of sentences in view communication*». Cocula & Peyrout (1989:11) is of the opinion that «*A language is comparable to a code used by an ethnic group. It is made up of many elements: the signs, the*

lexis, and their combination grammar». It is, therefore, obvious that each language represents a fixed, limited system that expresses the mentality of the people and it is impossible to translate this perception through or into another perception.

Since a language carries and promotes culture. A language has a lot to do with a culture. It should be noted that the language of a nation is tied to its culture in a way that the people would not be in contact with the environment except by the cultural and linguistic means which, on its own, puts accent on certain details or facts and at the same time omits others. To this point, Sunmonu (2004:3) believes that «*A language reflects the world vision to a group of people, and each race or culture has its own vision of the world that cannot be represented in the same way by another group that possesses a totally different vision of the world*». For example, there is no way anybody would have expressed himself / herself by talking about his / her age without using verbal or written language of a particular group. An expression of a language as a motor driving translation is as when a French man is saying his age to his British friend, he would say:

- “j’ai cinq ans” in French which means;
- “I am five years old” in English.

Thus, it is noted here that the French world vision of age is possessive «*I have ten years old*» translated literally, whereas in English it is partitive «*I am five years old*». So, it is the vision force or culture of each group or nation that dictates the language. But, there are various ways of expression in a language, and it is important to say that language has a general use. The various forms of languages include, standard, vulgar, pidgin, poetic, literary, familiar, common, etc.

It should be noted that the proper language and the remaining two are common languages and slangs which fall into the vulgar language use. The conventional written language which is part of the proper use, includes: the administrative, the legal, the scientific, and the technical uses of language and some other uses not mentioned here.

Also, the vulgar language comprising of the common language and slang which are both known as the jargon languages. Jargon is defined as an exceptional register of language or an idiom which is peculiar to a translator profession. It is also an esoteric slang unintelligible to the layman. Slang is defined as a secret dialect and a colloquial language of disreputable persons, known and taught to a

select few with words and usages not accepted for dignified use.

3. CONCEPT OF TRANSLATION

«Translation is the art of transposing the message of a text written in a particular language into another language without changing the meaning of the message», Kodjo Sonou (2008). According to Fagbohun (2007:3), *«the history of translation is as old as the one of human being on earth. Be it oral (interpretation) or written (translation), the activity involving translation and interpretation has been daily practised»*. For Huntado Amparo (1986), *«translation is as old as the language and writing»*. Robert de Retine (1986), supported that *«translation is an act of communication that allows an author to pass a message to a receiver that does not speak the same language as him / her by the means of a translator»*. Considering translation as a “theme”, Sunmonu (2004) states that *«there is need to give some local, foreign, simple, and advanced definitions of the word “translation” and there after delve into other related issues»*.

Translation is a means of informing, convincing or conveying to a listener the ideas contained in a different language other than his first language. Translation is a means

of extending the meaning of the message of one language into another language by explaining one sole idea, fact or notion intended in the two different languages For example:

- “I have a headache” in English, becomes;
- “J’ai mal à la tête” in French
- “petit à petit, l’oiseau fait son nid” in French, becomes ;
- “Little by little, the bird makes its nest” in English.

Translation is a way of rendering the intention of a text or speech expressed in one language that is called “mother tongue” into another language, called “foreign language” without addition to or subtraction from the original idea, and vise versa. For example:

- “I ‘m ten year old” in English, becomes;
- “J’ai dix ans “in French.

For Sunmonu (2004); *«Translation is the art of reproducing the natural equivalent or meaning of the message in one language to another language, firstly in rendering the full meaning or signification and secondly in the style»*. Further to this definition, the proverb “Time is money” that is, in English, becomes, in French, “Le Temps c’est de l’argent”, for example. Again Kodjo Sonou (2008) believes that,

«Translation is an art as well as a skill and a science that deals with the transmitting of the notion or idea of the message found in one language into another language without ignoring any linguistic or cultural factor of each of the two languages. Translation is the giving back of the learning and the transmission of the contents of a message contained in a language into another language by making it understandable to the listener without making obscure what was hitherto clear nor making fun of what was just». For example: “un tiens vaut mieux que deux tu l’auras” in French, becomes in English “a bird in hand is better than two in the bush».

Translation is the recreation or reproduction of a work written in one language into another language taking note of the cultural and linguistic factors and at the same time not concealing any fact or information. For example:

- “Qui ne risque rien, n’a rien” in French, becomes in English

- "Nothing ventured, nothing gained"

Translation is the transfer of a message from one language to another language. It has the role of communication which is to transmit a message, from one language (source language) to another language (target language). It can also be a means of verification or examination or a scholarly translation; and at last a means of investigation or research, that is when comparing two texts or works. At this juncture, it is important to note that, all that has been said about translation before now, deals with language, without which there is no translation. The origin of translation is traced to the birth of multilingualism.

4. ORIGIN OF TRANSLATION

While tracing the origin of translation, it is important to note that, the very first mention of language and translation is traceable to the earliest period of history i.e. Genesis or origin of things, from the first man, Adam, and thus to the Holy Bible, the Book of Genesis, chapter 11: verses 1-9 which goes thus:

«Now the whole earth had one language and few words. And as men migrated from the east, they found a

plain in the land of Shinar and settled there. And they said to one another, “come, let us make bricks and burn them thoroughly” And they had brick for stone, and bitumen for mortar. Then they said, come let us build ourselves a city and a tower with its top in the heavens, and let us make a name for ourselves, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth. And the Lord came down to see the city and the tower, which the sons of men had built. And the Lord said, “Behold, they are one people, and they have all one language; and this is only the beginning of what they will do. And nothing that they propose to do will now be impossible for them. Come let us go down and there confuse their language, so that they may not understand one another’s speech”. So, the Lord scattered them abroad from there over the face of all the earth, and they left off building the city. Therefore

its name was called Babel, because the Lord scattered them abroad over the face of all the earth».

Despite the fact that God scattered them abroad over the face of all the earth, and there confused them by multiplying their language into: English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Fongbé, Gungbé, Yoruba, and all other languages of this day, they still work and cohabit and understand each other in one way or the other by means of what is now called translation. From the story above, It is agreed that translation started with the creation of Man and things by God, the Creator of the world; and perhaps the over-ambition of Man to rival God which led to the multiplication of their language.

Going through this earlier cited, one will easily believe, that translation must have started then. Unfortunately, one has no precise date to back up the story. Furthermore it has been learnt that the languages in which the originals of the Sacred Scriptures came down to people are Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek.

5. ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE AS A MOTOR DRIVING TRANSLATION

Language is a means of communication and without language there is no translation, as translation helps people who speak different languages to communicate. Because of its usefulness, language seems to be the motor that brings translation at the service of people living in a multilingual environment or people engaged in one activity or the other where translation is needed. And, for this to be possible, language is an important instrument which serves as a motor that conducts the activity of translating a language from the beginning and also to the end. Thus, it drives the source language text to successfully achieve its journey of being translated into a target language.

So, it is clear that a language is a motor driving translation from source language text, to target, language text, where the journey ends. Without language there is no translation.

5.1. Language as a source of translation

The beginning of translation of languages is traced to the history of Babel Tower with the multiplication of languages. Sunmonu (2004:12) informed that

« Since one could not get the exact date when God multiplied the languages of Man, one could safely say that the first translation started with the multiplication of languages by God, followed by the Hebrew Old Testament translated into Greek at Alexandria in 285 – 246 Before Christ (B,C). Then, the Holy Koran was translated the first time ever into Latin for Monastery of Clugny about 1143 in the 6th Century of the Hijra, but was published in Baksle, by Bibliander in 1543. »

Translation is not a science that was discovered or invented at a particular date. The needs for communication by people made language an important instrument which makes human beings to relate orally or by writing with the history of Babel Tower where languages were multiplied, people from different linguistic environment started having problem in communicating. Then translation came as a solution to that problem, as if is the multilingualism that gave birth to

translation. They show clearly that language is the source of translation of languages.

5. 2. Problems of level of Language in Translation

I refer only to the second type of translation, since this is the one that concerns the concept of equivalence, and we will then move on to analyze the notion of translation shifts, which are based on the distinction between formal correspondence and textual equivalence. In rank-bound translation, an equivalent is sought in the TL (Target Language) for each word, or for each morpheme encountered in the SL (Source Language). In unbounded translation, equivalences are not tied to a particular rank, and it is therefore necessary to additionally find equivalence at sentence, clause, and at other levels. Five ranks or levels in both English and French, may be found while according to Sunmonu (2004) « *in the Caucasian language Kabardian there are apparently only four. Thus, a formal correspondence could be said to exist between English and French if relations between ranks have approximately the same configuration in both languages* ».

One of the problems with formal correspondence is that, despite being a useful tool to use in comparative linguistics, it seems irrelevant in terms of assessing translation equivalence between SL and TL. He implements this by a process of commutation, whereby ‘a competent bilingual informant or translator’ is consulted on the translation of various sentences whose ST items are changed in order to observe ‘what changes if any occur in the TL text as a consequence’.

As far as translation shifts are concerned, Catford in Sunmonu (2004) defines them as « *departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL.* » He argues that there are two main types of translation shifts: « *namely level shifts, where the SL items at one linguistic level (e.g. grammar) has a TL equivalent at a different level (e.g. lexis), and category shifts.* » This type of shift is cited below:

1. Structure-shifts, which involve a grammatical change between the structure of the ST and that of the TL;
2. Class-shifts, when a SL item is translated with a TL item which belongs to a different grammatical class, i.e. a verb may be translated with a noun;
3. Unit-shifts, which involves changes in rank;

4. Intra-system shifts, which occurs when SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution.

It is necessary to consider the concept of equivalence in translation as one of the many techniques used in translation from SL to TL. The translation process cannot simply be reduced to a linguistic exercise. Talking about equivalence means involving cultural aspect of the language (SL & TL) into the process of finding and equivalence of what is being said in SL in the TL. There are also other factors, such as textual, cultural, and situational aspects, which should be taken into consideration when translating. Even though linguistic competencies acquisition is necessary for any good translator in both SL and TL, I do not believe that linguistics is the only discipline which enables a translator to carry out a translation, since translating involves different cultures and different situations at the same time, and they do not always match from one language to the other.

6. WAY FORWARD FOR EFFECTIVE TRANSLATION

Effective and efficient translation starts from mastering languages that are the motor driving translation

technics. The level of language must be good for a translator to practice good and effective translation. Above all, three different steps are to be followed to carry out hitch free translation. These steps are: general translation, effective translation and professional translation.

6.1. First step: general translation

General translation is one of the categories of translation. Kodjo Sonou (2018: 28) says that « *general translation is the activity of translation that involves the translation of general text such as letter, in non-specialized speeches, etc.* » The first step to mastering and practicing effective translation is acquiring necessary language competency as to carry out general transition, which are the translation. The following are suggested as the way forward for a translator to produce effective and qualitative translation:

- Study language A that is the source language as well as the target language that is language B, to at least first degree level;
- Carry out three to six months language immersion in the environment of the target languages;
- Master the oral and the written aspects of the two languages;

- Practise translation by exercising oneself with texts in the two languages
- Master the different technics of translation;
- Read different texts in literature particularly as to improve one's level in the two languages ;
- Understand the cultures of the two languages;
- Master the communicational practices of the two languages' natural environment.

It is important at this juncture to state that general translation is the translation of texts that contain general information; such as speeches that are not specialized, letters to people, general declaration to appreciate, approve or disapprove certain things or facts etc.

Alongside general translation, there are also specialized translation for which the level of languages mastery is not enough since the translator requires more specific information in the domain of operation as to better appreciate terminologies that may not be common.

6.2. Second step: specialized translation

Specialized translation is the translation of specialized texts such as a text in a particular domain: medical, legal, administration, engineering, commerce, computer, technical

etc. The second step to practicing effective translation is the acquisition of competencies that permit the translation of specialized texts. Acquiring simple competencies of both source and target languages is not enough to translate a specialized text: the linguistics competencies in the domain or specialization of the text to be translated is key. Specialized translation is done by specialists of a particular domains such as literature, social sciences, and humanities, legal and pure sciences. To be able to translate specialized texts, the translator must in addition to the points highlighted at the 6.1., get another degree in the particular domain to include commerce, medicine, law, business, administration, defense, police, banking, finance, etc. A post graduate diploma or a certificate of six months may also be useful to practicing and training oneself as a professional and specialized translator.

6.3. Third step: professional translation

At this step, the translator is well equipped linguistically with both the source and target languages and also with the specialized language of the domain of specialization of the text. A masters degree is also a good reference or appropriate level for a professional and specialized translator. In education, professionalism practices must respect the norms for qualitative translation. The fidelity

and secrecy in translation are other challenges for professional translators.

When a translator follows a Head of State or a President of a country to translate and interpret his / her communication, it is his profession that makes him to be there, and so, the quality of the work that a translator is doing must be professional. The fidelity to the communication and its secrecy must be at the top level. And communication and information at this level of government are not to be published anyhow. Carefulness, quality, fidelity, secrecy, and honesty must guide a good and prominent professional translator. As suggested, these are the way forward for effective translation where languages play important role in driving translation technics as a motor.

7. OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the translation domain of language education, many problems arise in African countries such as Republic of Benin. Here are some observations in the process of practicing translation in Republic of Benin.

7.1. Observations

In the process of practicing translation as a lecturer and professional, I observe that many problems are militating against the profession.

These problems include:

- Absence of good policy to train professional translators;
- High cost of training;
- Lack of good policies to translate the important national documents in the country's different languages;
- Lack of materials such as documents;
- Absence of markets from the private sector;
- Government prefer foreign translators. And, that is not good for the government and the country's diplomacy;

I suggest the following as means to solve these problems.

7.2. Suggestions

To solve the different problems militating against translation process in Republic of Benin, I suggest the following:

- That government should make a good policy for training professional translators so as to boost the country's economy;
- That government should support and give scholarship for translators' training;
- That government should provide the country with good policies for translation of the important documents of the country in different languages of the country;
- That government should promote documents and other materials of translation;
- That government should organize international conferences for translators to have the opportunity to practice the profession;
- That government should give Beninese first place in the professional market (foreigners may be given second place);

When the above has been put in place, there will definitely be a boost in the country's economy and there will be massive investment from foreign countries.

CONCLUSION

The history of Babel Tower, the beginning of multilingualism which provoked translation as the interregional and international communication was almost impossible without translation. Translation techniques are being driven by the language as a motor making languages to move. Language as an instrument of communication used translation to reach many communities. More so, a message of a community becomes the message of other communities by means of translation. Translation is useful in many sectors of human endeavor and it is necessary that government of Republic of Benin creates more conducive environment and awareness for the young linguistics to study translation. By so doing, commercial and economic sector will grow. Republic of Benin is a multilingual country and translation is very useful in the process of developing the country.

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