

MASTERARBEIT | MASTER'S THESIS

Titel | Title

Language needs and language technology in disaster
management: current status and future pathways in
governmental policy

verfasst von | submitted by

Florian Kaiselgruber BA BA

angestrebter akademischer Grad | in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Arts (MA)

Wien | Vienna, 2026

Studienkennzahl lt. Studienblatt | Degree
programme code as it appears on the
student record sheet:

UA 070 331 342

Studienrichtung lt. Studienblatt | Degree
programme as it appears on the student
record sheet:

Masterstudium Translation Deutsch Englisch

Betreut von | Supervisor:

Dr. Claudia Plieseis BA MA MA

Acknowledgements

I wish to express my greatest thanks to my family and to my wife, without whom, and without whose support, this thesis would never have seen the light of day. A big thank you also to my supervisor Claudia Plieseis for her time, support, and encouragement, as well as to Bianca Prandi.

Many thanks also go to Andrew Ogilvie and other researchers at the IRD for overall advice and for their help in contacting possible participants. Special thanks go to Anastasie Mendy, Ibrahima Thiaw, Laurent Pascal Diémé, Youssoupha Tall, Adja Fatima Cissé, Chloe Stanford-Clark, Paul Vandôme, and Christina Orieschnig for your valuable time and shared expertise.

Thank you, participants of the Konversatorium and the Seminar, for your valuable feedback.

Thank you, Elena, for graciously hosting me at your place. Thank you, Tibou, for moral support.

And, finally, thanks to the unparalleled Y.S.F.

Contents

1 Introduction	9
2 Literature Review: Crisis Translation, Language Policy, and Machine Translation	13
2.1 Crisis Translation: Origins and Evolution	15
2.2 Recent Developments in Machine Translation: Neural Machine Translation, Large Language Models and Machine Translation in Crisis Situations	17
2.3 Crisis Translation and MT in the context of Disaster Risk Management	20
3 Methodology	22
3.1 Case Study Areas	22
3.2 Analysis of Policy Documents	24
3.2.1 4-A Standards Analysis	24
3.2.2 Assembly and Corpus Analysis of Policy Documents	25
3.2.3 Corpus Analysis	25
3.3 Experiment: Post-Editing of Machine Translation Output (PEMT)	26
3.3.1 Scenario	26
3.3.2 Choice of NMT and LLM	28
3.3.3 Source Text	30
3.3.4 Participant Selection and Recruitment	33
3.3.5 Experimental Sessions	33
3.3.6 Analysis	35
4 Results	37
4.1 Corpus Analysis of Documents	37
4.1.1 Overview of Risk Exposure and Key Documents	37
4.1.2 Keyword Selection and Search Results	40
4.2 Experimental Results	49
4.2.1 French→English	49
4.2.2 French→Wolof	66
5 Discussion	95
5.1 Evaluation of Corpus Results with a View Towards the 4-A Standards Framework	95
5.2 Comparison of Post-Editing Effort and Edit Distances in English and Wolof	95
5.3 Comparison of Error Scoring in English and Wolof	98
5.4 Limitations of the Methodology	99
5.5 Reflexivity and Stances	100
6 Conclusion	102
Bibliography	104
Appendix A: Original France Alert Messages Used to Compose the Source Text	114
Appendix B: Scenario and Briefs for PEMT and Error Scoring	122

English Scenario and PEMT Brief.....	122
French Scenario and PEMT Brief.....	123
English Additional Brief for Error Scoring.....	124
French Additional Brief for Error Scoring.....	125
Appendix C: Participant Questionnaires.....	126
English.....	126
French.....	127
Appendix D: Transcripts of Participant Sessions.....	128
Participant 1.....	128
Participant 2.....	129
Participant 3.....	130
Participant 4.....	137
Participant 5.....	147
Participant 6.....	149
Participant 7.....	152
Participant 8.....	157
Appendix E: Post-Edited Versions of the Texts, Changes Tracked.....	174
Participant 1 – ChatGPT	174
Participant 1 – Google Translate	175
Participant 2 – ChatGPT	176
Participant 2 – Google Translate	177
Participant 3 – ChatGPT	178
Participant 3 – Google Translate	179
Participant 4 – ChatGPT	180
Participant 4 – Google Translate	181
Participant 6 – ChatGPT	182
Participant 6 – Google Translate	183
Participant 7 – ChatGPT	184
Participant 7 – Google Translate	185
Appendix E: Full Error Scoring Results (English).....	186
Appendix G: Full Error Scoring Results (Wolof)	192
Participant 4.....	192
Participant 8.....	198
Appendix G: Wolofal Version (ChatGPT) of the Warning Message	204
Abstract Deutsch	206
Abstract English	208

List of Figures

Figure 1: Cyclical view of DRM (A) vs. helix view (B). Modified after Bosher et al. (2021).	21
Figure 2: Location of the case study areas. Metropolitan France (red) in Europe and Senegal (green) in West Africa.	22
Figure 3: Screenshot of a social media post by France’s state meteorological service, Météo France.	28
Figure 4: Online interface of Google Translate in April 2026.	29
Figure 5: Translation-specific interface of ChatGPT in April 2026.	30
Figure 6: Screenshot of one of the warning messages from the FR-ALERT platform used to synthesise the source text for this study.	31
Figure 7: French-language source text	32
Figure 8: Screenshot of the top of the evaluation table shared with participants performing error scoring.	35

List of Tables

Table 1: Error scoring matrix with English translation (trans. F.K.) and weights. Participants were presented with the French version.	34
Table 2: Details of factors to consider for adequacy and fluency error scoring, according to Cadwell et al. (2019: 28–29).	35
Table 3: Extract from the World Risk Index (Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft / IFHV 2025: 52–55)	37
Table 4: Overview of the documents constituting the corpora for France and Senegal.	40
Table 5: Keywords used for corpus searches and results for France and Senegal. Translations: F.K.	45
Table 6: Participants' demographic and linguistic skill characteristics	50
Table 7: French original and raw English output of ChatGPT and Google Translate, with lines that post-editors remarked upon but did not change in blue, and lines they modified in yellow (edited by one out of three), orange (edited by two out of three) and red (edited by three out of three).	53
Table 8: Edits and edit distances (ED) for the French→English experiment and automatic translation by ChatGPT, with changes marked in yellow. Participant 5 did not make changes and is omitted. Unchanged lines omitted.	55
Table 9: Edits and edit distances (ED) for the French→English experiment and automatic translation by Google Translate, with changes marked in yellow. Participant 5 did not make changes and is omitted. Unchanged lines omitted.	56
Table 10: Main themes emerging from the TAP record for the French→English experiment.	57
Table 11: Error scoring by Participant 9 for the French→English raw machine translation outputs of Google Translate (GT) and ChatGPT (CGPT) and the versions post-edited by Participants 5, 6, and 7.	63
Table 12: Analysis of the severity of errors in terms of adequacy and fluency for the English machine translation output and for participants' post-edited versions, as rated by Participant 9.	65
Table 13: French original and raw Wolof output of ChatGPT and Google Translate, with lines that post-editors remarked upon but did not change in blue, and lines they modified in yellow (edited by one out of four), orange (edited by two out of four), red (edited by three out of four) and brown (edited by four out of four).	67
Table 14: Edits and edit distances (ED) for the French→Wolof experiment and automatic translation by ChatGPT with changes marked in yellow. Unchanged lines omitted.	69
Table 15: Edits and edit distances (ED) for the French→Wolof experiment and automatic translation by Google Traslate, with changes marked in yellow. Unchanged lines omitted. ..	71

Table 16: Main themes emerging from the TAP protocol for the French→Wolof experiment.	74
Table 17: Error scoring by Participant 4 for the French→Wolof raw machine translation outputs of Google Translate (GT) and ChatGPT (CGPT) and the versions post-edited by Participants 1, 2, and 3.	81
Table 18: Analysis of the severity of errors in terms of adequacy and fluency for the Wolof machine translation output as well as the versions post-edited by participants, based on the error scoring of Participant 4.....	84
Table 19: Error scoring by Participant 8 for the French→Wolof raw machine translation outputs of Google Translate (GT) and ChatGPT (CGPT) and the versions post-edited by Participants 1, 2, 3, and 4.	86
Table 20: Analysis of the severity of errors in terms of adequacy and fluency for the Wolof machine translation output as well as the versions post-edited by participants, based on the error scoring of Participant 8.....	91

List of Abbreviations

AI – Artificial Intelligence

CASF – Code de l’action sociale et des familles (France)

CSI – Code de la sécurité intérieure (France)

DDSC – Direction de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civile (France)

DGSCGC – Direction générale de la sécurité civile et de la gestion des crises (France)

DRM – Disaster Risk Management

ED – Damerau-Levenshtein edit distance

INTERACT – The International Network in Crisis Translation project

IRD – Institut de recherche pour le développement / French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development

LLM – Large Language Model

MT – Machine Translation

MSAS – Ministère de la Santé et de l'Action Sociale (Senegal)

NGO – Non-Governmental Organisation

NMT – Neural Machine Translation

ORSEC – Organisation de Secours (Senegal) / Organisation de la réponse de sécurité civile (France)

PEMT – Post-Editing of Machine Translation output

RETEX – Retours d’expérience (France and Senegal)

TAP – Think-Aloud Protocol

1 Introduction

During disasters, efficient communication is critical in order to prevent fatalities and minimise damage to property and infrastructure (Benavides et al. 2021; Orieschnig et al. 2026). No matter whether it is an oncoming wildfire, flood, or earthquake, letting the general population know which measures to adopt to stay as safe as possible is essential, whether that means leaving their homes, sheltering in place, or evacuating to higher-lying areas. In these crisis situations, messages shared by the authorities need to be concise and clear, conveying all necessary information in a way that is easily intelligible to people who are already under an immense amount of stress and struggling to cope. Providing these messages in the languages spoken by the people affected should be a matter of course. However, this is not always the case (Federici & O'Brien 2019; O'Brien 2022). Frequently, disaster management messages to the general population are only provided in the official language of the country in which the crisis is occurring and, sometimes, in English as a *lingua franca*. As a result, people who do not speak these languages – or do not speak them well – are left without potentially life-saving instructions (Aikawa & Akiyoshi 2024). This often includes minority groups and travellers that do not speak the local language. Additionally, in many countries around the world, the linguistic make-up of the population is complex, and a country's official language may not necessarily correspond to the language most widely spoken – and understood – by the inhabitants.

Translating messages in crisis situations should therefore form an essential part of disaster management workflows. In fact, over the past decade, an entire field in translation studies – crisis translation – has evolved to examine the manifold ways in which translation plays critical roles during such situations (Federici et al. 2019a; O'Brien 2022). Yet in practice, translation and language needs are rarely included in official procedures or disaster risk reduction management plans, resulting in a lack of formal resources or trained translation personnel on hand in these situations (O'Brien 2016). Consequently, translation during disasters – the essential task of ensuring that critical information is intelligible to the people affected – is often left up to non-professional translators. These are frequently volunteers or disaster relief first responders with a sufficient command of the language pairs in question, who step in to ensure information accessibility to the best of their ability and with the tools at their disposal (Federici & Cadwell 2018). Today, these tools include generally accessible platforms powered by machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI), including Large Language Models (LLMs) and Neural Machine Translation (NMT) tools. While this type of platform used to be almost exclusively restricted to professional translators only a few years ago, they have now become

widely used (Kenny et al. 2022; Koehn 2020), particularly since the swift spread of the use of generative AI following the public release of ChatGPT in late 2022. In a crisis situation happening in 2026, one of the first instincts of many volunteer translators handling emergency messages may be to copy and paste the text in question into their LLM or NMT of choice to get an instant translation output. In a scenario such as an oncoming disaster, where speed is indispensable, such an instant translation is, in fact, a significant advantage even for professional translators.

However, there are several pitfalls in relying on machine translation in emergency situations (Hajek et al. 2024). On a practical side, the access to the technology needed to access the LLMs and NMTs in question may be limited, particularly in the case of disasters that critically disrupt communication infrastructure, including destructive storms, earthquakes, landslides, floods, or wildfires. Internet access may be disrupted, and power failures may make electronic devices like smartphones, tablets, and computers impossible to charge. In these situations, it is necessary to fall back on the skills of human translators – as well as the use of battery-powered radios, which still feature prominently in many preparedness plans. On a technical side, though, there is a more fundamental limitation in the use of LLMs and NMTs for translation in disaster situations. This concerns the quality of machine translation output. Even when the technology to automatically translate emergency messages is accessible during a disaster, it is by no means a given that the translated messages are sufficiently accurate to help people in preventing fatalities, injuries, and damage to private property and public infrastructure. While LLMs and NMTs have advanced significantly over the past years, their output is still often sub-par. LLM output, in particular, may include hallucinations (Hicks et al. 2024). In the worst-case scenario, this lack of quality in translations increases the danger for the people affected, rather than enhancing their safety. For instance, a single error in translating a negation could result in a message instructing members of a minority group to do exactly what the original emergency message aims to *prevent* them from doing. Researchers have therefore raised the ethical question of whether incurring the risk of LLMs and NMTs producing critical errors that could endanger lives is worth it (Hajek et al. 2024): If no human translators are available, is it more ethical to machine-translate an emergency message without further quality control? Or to leave it untranslated to prevent deadly errors?

Ideally, of course, any machine-translated message is post-edited by a qualified human with a sufficient command of the language pair in question. The raw output of the NMTs and LLMs serves as a basis but is subject to a careful check by a qualified human translator to ensure its clarity and correctness. Yet this post-editing is by no means ensured in disaster situations,

both due to a lack of human translators and the considerable time pressure volunteers and first responders face in disseminating critical information to the affected population (Cadwell et al. 2019; Forcada 2024; Rivas Ginel & Moorkens 2025).

How apt NMTs and LLMs are at machine-translating emergency messages also depends on the target language pair. Fundamentally, the quality of machine translation output depends on the training data set used by each model. The more training data is available, the higher the quality of that training data is, and the more pertinent the training texts are to the domain in question, the better the overall machine translation will tend to be. As a result, languages for which a large amount of pertinent training data is available typically see higher-quality output in LLMs and NMTs. These so-called “high-resource” languages, such as English, French, Spanish, Japanese, Hindi, or Chinese typically have large numbers of speakers, strong economic or political incentives for the development of LLMs and NMTs, or both (Kazi et al. 2025). In contrast, “low-resource” languages are a lower priority since they are spoken by fewer people and often in economically disadvantaged areas of the world. Less training data is available and, as a result, LLM and NMT translation output is often of a lower quality. Consequently, machine translated emergency messages in these languages are more likely to contain errors, both minor and critical (Haddow et al. 2022; Poupard 2024). How exactly this difference between high- and low-resource languages manifests itself, however, has not been systematically investigated yet.

Another element in the use of machine translation in disaster situations is the official policy on it. As mentioned above, official disaster risk management (DRM) plans do not consistently address the question of translation (Federici & O’Brien 2019). When they do, it is by no means certain that they take into account the possibility of machine translation, particularly since this option has only become widely available over the past few years and official governmental DRM plans usually have lengthy life cycles and can take years to update. To the best of the author’s knowledge, no research yet exists on whether – and how – machine translation is addressed in official DRM plans, particularly with a view towards ensuring sufficient translation quality.

This, therefore, is the principal aim of this thesis: To assess language needs and language technology in disaster management and to provide an overview of the current status and future pathways in governmental policy in a comparison between a high- and a low-resource language. As a concrete example, it takes the translation of a French-language disaster warning message into English, a high-resource language that is often used as a *lingua franca* in crisis situations, and Wolof, a low-resource language spoken widely in Senegal, a former French colony in West

Africa where French is still the sole official language. In particular, it seeks to address the following research questions:

- How are language access needs recognised in national disaster management policy in France and Senegal?
- What provisions are made for the use of language technology, especially concerning quality assurance and acceptability?
- How much technical post-editing effort is required for emergency messages translated from French into English and Wolof using widely available NMT and LLMs, specifically by inexperienced post-editors?
- What critical errors does the raw output contain?

In order to address these questions, this thesis takes a two-pronged approach. First, it analyses official governmental disaster management documents from both France and Senegal using a corpus tool to assess whether translation needs – and specifically the issue of machine translation – are mentioned. Second, it leverages an experimental approach in which a French-language emergency message was machine-translated into English and Wolof using two widely available LLM/NMT models – ChatGPT and Google Translate. These raw translations were then post-edited by three English and four Wolof speakers. Furthermore, one English speaker and two Wolof speakers assessed the raw machine translation output, as well as the post-edited texts, in the respective languages.

This thesis is structured as follows. First, it provides a literature review, giving an overview of the field of crisis translation and outlining recent relevant developments with respect to the use of machine translation in disaster situations. Then, it gives a detailed outline of the methodology used for both the assessment of government documents and the experimental approach. Third, it describes the results of both of these investigative approaches. The subsequent chapter then offers an in-depth discussion of these results as well as a reflection on the overall methodology and its implementation. Finally, it summarises the main results and outlook in an overall conclusion.

2 Literature Review: Crisis Translation, Language Policy, and Machine Translation

As outlined in the introduction, effective communication is essential during disasters in order to minimise fatalities, injuries, and damage to infrastructure and private property. This includes all flows of information, from communication among first responders and within non-governmental organisations (NGOs) providing humanitarian aid, to the dissemination of emergency messages among the broader population. The latter includes messages ranging from evacuation warnings to instructions on how to prepare for the aftermath of an oncoming event. This essential operational and strategic role of streamlined communication in disaster management is widely emphasised, including in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (United Nations 2015). However, as O’Brien et al. (2018) point out, such high-level strategic documents tend to discuss communication and the dissemination of information “in general terms and without expressed consideration for the fact that, to be accessible, information often has to be disseminated in multiple languages.” (2018: 627). Yet, as Federici & O’Brien (2019) as well as Rokhideh et al. (2025) highlight, the communities affected by disasters are frequently culturally and linguistically diverse, particularly given the cascading nature of crises, and in this context multilingual communication is indispensable.

Federici & O’Brien (2019) make a critical distinction between a disaster and a crisis¹ and highlight their cascading nature. In their introduction to the seminal volume “Translation in Cascading Crises”, they take examples such as Cyclone Idai, which made landfall in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Malawi in March 2019, or the 2009 L’Aquila earthquake in Italy. “The difference between disaster and crisis is in the duration,” the authors explain. “Not only are crisis situations disruptive events that occur at a specific time, in a specific region, to identifiable groups of people, but crises also have cascading effects on surrounding societies and regions, immediately and over time.” (Federici & O’Brien 2019: 2). While disasters such as a cyclone or an earthquake are the precipitation point of crises, causing the most immediate destructive impacts and often numerous fatalities, their disruptive effects lead to longer-lasting crises. In the short and medium term, these include sanitary risks arising from the destruction of infrastructure – following Cyclone Idai, for instance, cases of cholera and malaria began to occur within weeks of the disaster. In the long-term, the authors highlight, generations of local

¹ Though the terminology is not uniform. The terms “crisis”, “disaster”, and “emergency” in particular are defined variably, and often in broad strokes, as discussed in O’Brien & Federici (2019), even by the same authors.

residents will be affected by the socio-economic aftershocks, disrupted education, and lingering trauma.

The impacts of both initial disasters and cascading crises are often made worse by linguistic barriers and the communication issues. Uekusa (2019) takes the example of the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami and the 2011 Christchurch Earthquake in New Zealand and highlights that linguicism, both structural and institutionalised, increased the likelihood of fatalities and severe damage as it rendered critical information – particularly early warning messages – inaccessible to certain people during these disasters. One of the examples given is of Filipino migrants in Japan, whose competence in Japanese was limited and who thus did not understand the tsunami warning announcement, which used unfamiliar kanji, and thus failed to evacuate. Similarly, Chinese immigrant women could only parse part of the warning message, understanding words such as *hinan* (“to evacuate”) but not *takadai* (“higher place”), rendering their efforts to stay safe ineffectual. Donner & Rodríguez (2008) and Marlowe & Bogen (2015) emphasise similarly that both structural inequality and language barriers render linguistic minorities more vulnerable to disasters and crises than the general population. In an earlier Japanese study, Sato et al. (2009) point to the 1995 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, which had a fatality rate of 0.15% among the Japanese-speaking population in Hyogo Prefecture. Among Korean, Chinese, and Brazilian immigrants, the rates were 0.20%, 0.35%, and 0.44% respectively – in this last case, almost triple that of the native population.

All this emphasises that clearly, concisely, and accurately rendering information in the languages spoken by the population in the affected areas ought to be an integral part of disaster risk management (Federici 2022). In fact, O’Brien et al. (2018) trace a human right to emergency information in languages spoken by those affected back to the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966). The authors point to Article 9, which “enshrines the right to freedom of expression as well as the right to seek, receive and impart information”, as well as to Article 26, which “lists language as a trait that should not be used for the purpose of discrimination” (O’Brien et al. 2018: 627–628). They further refer back to *The Signal Code: A Human Rights Approach to Information During Crisis* (Greenwood et al. 2017), which discusses the essential role of information and communication technologies in the context of disasters, particularly with respect to humanitarian responses. In particular, they underline *The Signal Code*’s section that delves into the Right to Information and states:

Access to information during crisis, as well as the means to communicate it, is a basic humanitarian need. Thus, all people and populations have a fundamental right to generate, access, acquire, transmit, and benefit from information during crisis. The right to information

during crisis exists at every phase of a crisis, regardless of the geographic location, political, cultural, or operational context or its severity. (Greenwood et al. 2017: 13)

However, as O'Brien et al. (2018) point out, even in this document the aspect of translation does not receive particular attention. From this general context, the field of crisis translation research has emerged over the past decade.

2.1 Crisis Translation: Origins and Evolution

The field of crisis translation exists at an intersection between the disciplines of translation studies, crisis communication², and disaster studies (O'Brien 2022). Its concept arose from a study by O'Brien (2016), in which the author coins the term in the context of project conducted with Translators Without Borders, in which the efficacy of a short course for volunteer translators for crisis situations was evaluated.

A major advance in the nascent field of crisis translation was the INTERACT project (The International Network in Crisis Translation), which ran from 2017 to 2020 (European Union 2024). Funded by the European Commission, it sought to connect cross-disciplinary researchers and facilitate research into the role of translation in disaster situations. INTERACT resulted in a series of publications, including Alexander & Pescaroli (2019), Cadwell (2019), O'Mathúna et al. (2019), and Tesseur (2019). Furthermore, its outcomes included a 2020 special issue of the journal *Disaster Prevention and Management*, a volume edited by (Federici & O'Brien 2019), as well as policy recommendations (Federici et al. 2019a). The project proposal defined "crisis translation" as "the translation of written information from one linguistic and cultural system to another in the context of a crisis scenario, with a view to enabling affected communities and responders to be prepared for crises, improve resilience and reduce the loss of lives" (European Union 2024). Its principal publications further developed the definition to "any form of linguistic and cultural transmission of messages that enable access to information during an emergency, regardless of the medium" (Federici et al. 2019b: 247). It was then further refined to reflect, among other things, the complexity of crises and their interplay with vulnerabilities and miscommunication: "crisis translation considers language barriers in the context of multi-dimensional cascading effects that widen existing vulnerabilities or engender new ones by means of miscommunication" (O'Brien & Federici 2019: 131).

² Crisis communication needs to be differentiated from risk communication. The latter takes a proactive form, focussing on raising awareness and generating understanding among a target audience that may be affected by future crises about the risks they face. In contrast, the former is reactive by nature with a principal aim of getting the affected people to take a typically closely defined set of actions during an ongoing emergency (Dickmann & Apfel 2015).

O'Brien (2022) emphasises that the definition of "crisis translation" is an evolving one, situating the field at the nexus of crisis communication and disaster studies and discussing its relation to community translation, emergency response policy, translation technology, and the training of citizen translators.

In recent years, several studies have focused on the multi-faceted nature of crisis translation during the COVID-19 pandemic, which drove further interest in this field of study. Ciribuco & Federici (2024), for instance, emphasise that given the "socio-political implications [of this crisis] the work of translation needs to be contextualised within the wider negotiation between medical discourse and the concerns and needs of different populations" (Ciribuco & Federici 2024: 180). There has also been a focus on topics including emergency management policy (O'Brien et al. 2018), the maturity of organizational capacity (O'Brien & Cadwell 2021; Cadwell et al. 2024), citizen translators and training (Federici & Cadwell 2018; Cadwell et al. 2019), ethics (O'Mathúna et al. 2019), as well as the use of machine translation (Hajek et al. 2024). More recently, AlShaye (2025) offers a broad review of the current practices and future demands of translation in crisis situations.

Among the seminal studies resulting from INTERACT – and driving one research focus of this thesis – is O'Brien et al. (2018), which offers an investigation of how five countries' national disaster management policy documents provide for the translation of emergency information – Ireland, the UK, New Zealand, Japan and the USA. In particular, this study uses the 4-A Standards framework, looking at the Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability, and Adaptability of translated emergency information. This framework was originally developed by Tomaševski (2001), a special rapporteur to the United Nations, to assess the degree to which the right to education was realised. O'Brien et al. (2018) chose to apply the same framework as it "provides a structured and comprehensive way of considering the extent to which these countries approach their obligations to provide information relating to disasters to culturally and linguistically diverse groups" (2018: 628). One of the key results of this study is that language technology found hardly any mention at the national policy level. The notable exception is Japan's approach, documented in a series of whitepapers that explicitly mention translation technologies, including the multilingual message templating system described by Sato et al. (2009).

Pérez (2019) observes a similar situation within international NGOs, which often play a major role in disaster relief. At the time of this study, the use of language technology such as machine translation tools was limited, as such tools were not widely accessible to non-professional translators. Instead, they were used by staff translators, chiefly for donor

communication, but hardly in communicating with local aid organizations or the beneficiaries. However, language technology has evolved significantly since these studies were carried out, particularly as concerns its accessibility to a broader public. As Al Sharou et al. (2025) note, machine translation has become an integral feature of many people's daily lives. Consequently, its use in crisis translation needs to be examined in depth.

2.2 Recent Developments in Machine Translation: Neural Machine Translation, Large Language Models and Machine Translation in Crisis Situations

Moorkens et al. (2024) briefly define machine translation (MT) as the “automatic translation of text or speech performed by computer software” (2024: xviii). As such, it subsumes translation using both NMT models and LLM. NMT uses large corpora of existing translations to automatically predict the most likely accurate translation, using artificial neural networks, while LLMs are AI models that use deep learning techniques to produce human-like text, for either a particular language or a set of target languages. One difference between these two technologies is that NMTs are trained specifically for translation purposes, while LLMs are general-purpose deep learning models that are also capable of fulfilling language tasks (Kenny et al. 2022; Koehn 2020; Moorkens et al. 2024). A recent reflection paper (Peeters et al. 2025) highlights that NMTs typically still provide higher-quality output with respect to translation, but the recent hype around LLMs and AI is such that non-professional translators may choose LLM platforms by default. Especially because LLM interfaces such as ChatGPT can be used to perform a much wider range of tasks than merely translations – from drafting documents wholesale over synthesising information to giving highly personalized advice and recommendations in a conversational exchange with the user – people are increasingly integrating them into their daily workflows, both professional and private (Humlum & Vestergaard 2025; Jo 2025; Ma et al. 2025). They may therefore seem like a default option when faced with a translation task.

Today, both LLMs and NMT options are well-known and widely accessible to the public – and thus likely to be used by non-professional translators, including in crisis situations. Since the release of the first publicly available web translation services in the early 2000s, the number of providers of different MT platforms available online has multiplied. Among the most prominent are the NMT-based version of Google Translate, released in 2016, and more recently ChatGPT in 2022. The widespread use of internet-enabled mobile devices facilitates the ubiquitous availability of MT to non-professionals, allowing use both in online spaces and, to an ever-larger degree, in physical interactions such as face-to-face conversations (Vieira &

Al Sharou 2025). These services have also become increasingly user-friendly as well as multimodal, for instance by integrating speech recognition and speech synthesis.

However, MT output quality – no matter the underlying technology – varies considerably depending on the training data available for different languages. As Al Sharou et al. (2025) note, the ubiquity of MT is a double-edged sword, offering the possibility of making messages more widely available while also posing the danger of spreading misconceptions resulting from inaccurate translations. Of particular concern is the considerable variation in MT output quality when comparing high- and low-resource languages. In the context of NMT, the terms “high-resource language” and “low-resource language” very broadly classify languages based on the amount and quality of training data available. Languages such as English or French are classified as high-resource, as massive datasets from a considerable range of domains are available in these languages (Ranathunga et al. 2023). Furthermore, high-resource languages characteristically have significant numbers of speakers worldwide and therefore offer considerable economic incentives for companies developing language technology to invest in them (Joshi et al. 2020). In contrast, low-resource languages only offer limited amounts of data that is available for the training of NMT and LLMs and are less attractive, economically speaking, for the technology companies that develop them. As outlined by Deilen et al. (2025), there are different approaches to classifying high- and low-resource languages, some looking at the presence of labelled datasets in different languages in official repositories, others analysing unlabelled datasets available online – for instance, Wikipedia pages. (Joshi et al. 2020) look at the availability of both labelled and unlabelled data to classify languages into six categories ranging from “The Winners” to “The Left-Behinds.”

In the context of crisis translation, there has been an increasing focus on the use of language technologies. Many MT researchers and developers are making efforts to rapidly develop domain-specific MT models. The first project of this kind launched after the 2010 Haiti earthquake, and saw a statistical MT engine built and shipped in less than five days to enable crisis-related communication in the language pair English–Haitian Creole (Lewis et al. 2011). More recent work focuses on adapting both NMT engines and LLMs for applications in the crisis domain. Lankford & Way (2024), for instance, outline the development of a replicable and scalable MT system for a crisis scenario modelled on the COVID-19 pandemic. They tailor it specifically for low-resource language pairs and illustrate the workflow from model selection over fine-tuning to full deployment. Their conclusions underline the importance of involving communities in the creation of crisis-specific datasets that can be used to train specialised multilingual LLMs, which provide higher-quality output in comparison to generalist LLMs.

However, in many disaster situations, there is initially little time or expertise available for the training of specialised LLMs. Instead, non-professional translators faced with the necessity of disseminating information to a multilingual target audience are likely to fall back on the use of MT platforms with which they are familiar from their daily use. This raises both practical and ethical questions. On the practical side, there is the issue of whether the infrastructure to use and access these MT tools is available (O’Brien 2022: 88–89). Some widely available systems – among them Google Translate – are potentially more useful for translation for immediate response purposes because they can be run offline on mobile devices, at least for some languages. However, they still require a smartphone and power, and resources may have to be downloaded in advance if network connections are unavailable or poor. On the ethical side, there are more fundamental limitations to MT for crisis translation, and serious questions around their accuracy and dependability in potentially life-threatening situations (Hajek et al. 2024; Lankford & Way 2024). In particular, the training datasets of these models are opaque: The companies that develop them treat this information as proprietary and do not disclose such data. This poses the risk of overlapping data being present when training these models for specific tasks, without the possibility of identifying or removing them (Lankford & Way 2024: 9). Another concern that arises from the use of MT in crisis situations is that the perceived fluency of consumer MT platforms may provide an illusion of accuracy that may mislead non-professional translators without the requisite MT literacy (Bowker & Ciro 2019; O’Brien 2022). “In fact, NMT could be seen as even more problematic for crisis response because the output can be perceived to be highly fluent and therefore correct to the non-trained eye, even though the meaning might be warped or wrong” (O’Brien 2022: 97–98). As a result of these considerations, a recurrent ethics question is whether raw MT output is preferable to non-translation in crisis situations, balancing the issue of providing zero information against the risk of disseminating messages that contain critical errors – inaccurate information that could endanger lives or property (O’Mathúna et al. 2019; Hajek et al. 2024).

Other researchers have sought to systematically approach evaluating the post-editing effort required to make MT output acceptable in crisis situations. Cadwell et al. (2019), for instance, test the viability of creating a custom MT engine for crisis content in the direction of French-to-Swahili and training volunteers to post-edit its output, including assessment by professional translators on fluency and accuracy scales. They find that volunteer translators considered the output of the MT engine to be useful in a hypothetical crisis situation, and that it outperformed the then-market leader Google Translate. However, the authors also highlight that “the technological community focuses disproportionately on [...] English when gathering

data to build and evaluate informational supports for crisis settings and ignores much of the variety of content and domains being translated in real-world crises.” One approach to measuring the technical – as opposed to cognitive or temporal – effort required for post-editing (Krings 2001) is to use string comparisons. This includes the Damerau-Levenshtein metric (Damerau 1964; Levenshtein 1965), which measures the edit distance between two strings, defined as the minimum number of insertions, deletions, and transpositions of characters required to change the string from the one into the other. This approach also underlies metrics like the Translation Edit Rate (TER), which is specifically used to evaluate the quality of MT by comparing its output to a high-quality reference translation produced by humans (Chatzikoumi 2020).

2.3 Crisis Translation and MT in the context of Disaster Risk Management

A final aspect of crisis translation and MT that needs to be considered is its positioning within Disaster Risk Management (DRM). DRM activities are often conceptualised as cyclical, separated into phases in relation to a disaster event. Typically, four phases are given: mitigation, preparedness, response/relief, and recovery; the former two of which are associated with the time before this event, and the latter, during and after (Alexander 2002) – see Figure 1 A.

While this model is widespread, it has also faced considerable criticism. In reality, its phases overlap, as activities associated with a particular phase may in fact happen simultaneously and continuously, though with variable priority and resource allocation. There are also concerns around how the cycle model implies a certain unavoidability of disaster, when ideally, the work would prevent a hazard from turning into a disaster entirely, or at least diminish the risk and impact (Bosher et al. 2021). Bosher et al. (2021) propose an alternative in the form of a helix model, which includes proactive attempts at reducing the occurrence and impact of previously identified threats, followed by a disastrous event, followed by post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation and further DRM activities that precede the next event. In the best-case scenario (see Figure 1 B), risk is reduced over time until no further disasters occur. In the worst-case scenario, disasters re-occur due to a low level of pro-active risk reduction and a lack of resources during the response and recovery phase. Translation has an important role to play in all of these phases, from the planning during the preparedness phase for mechanisms for rendering information accessible to a multi-lingual population, over the actual implementation of these mechanisms during the response and relief phase, to their refinement and full operationalisation during the recovery phase. As such, it is a critical tool for risk-reduction (Federici & O’Brien 2019).

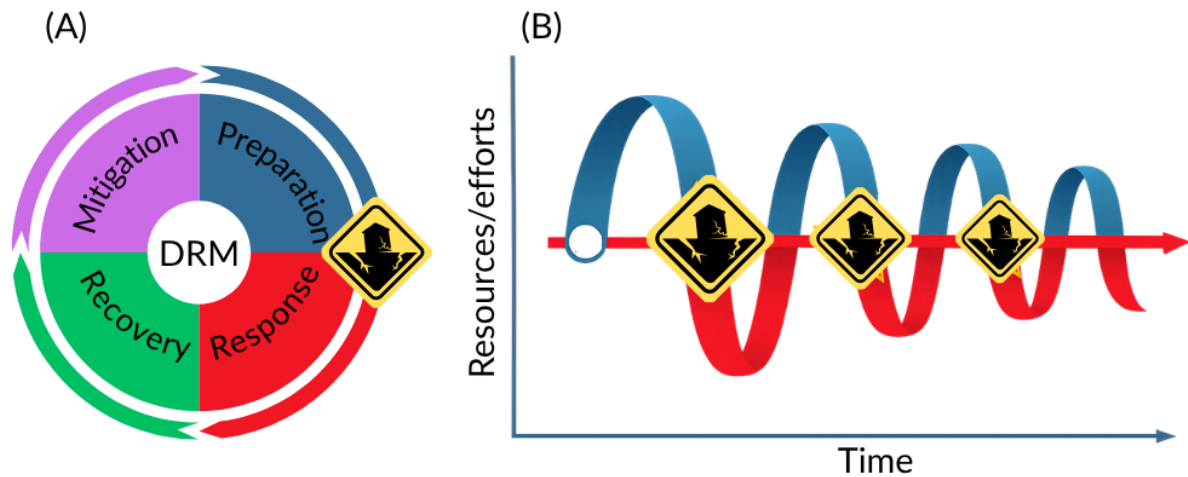


Figure 1: Cyclical view of DRM (A) vs. helix view (B). Modified after Boshier et al. (2021).

Finally, the close relation of crisis translation to the field of disaster studies – and thus to concepts such as DRM, and the overlapping concepts of disaster prevention and management (DPM) and disaster risk reduction (DRR), need to be noted. As noted above, O’Brien (2022) situates crisis translation at the intersection of disaster studies and crisis communication. Adapting Quarantelli (1998), O’Brien states that, within disaster studies, “a crisis (or a disaster)³ is understood to mean an unexpected event, with sudden or rapid onset that can seriously disrupt the routines of an individual or a collective and that poses some level of risk or danger” (O’Brien 2022: 86). The sociological study of such disasters can be traced back to the late 1800s and early 1900s (Landahl et al. 2019), at least in North America. In contrast, crisis communication as a field has progressively been established since the 1980s (Palenchar 2009). While it comprises facets such as reputation and business management, including the recall of defective products, it also encompasses communication during crisis, including disasters.

³ O’Brien (2022: 68) observes that the terms ‘crisis’, ‘emergency’ and ‘disaster’ are not clearly differentiated in English and frequently used interchangeably. They may, however, be distinguished with respect to their duration, cause, and scale. For the purposes of this thesis, the definition of disasters as a punctual event triggering a longer-lasting, cascading crisis, as outlined in section 2.1, is applied.

3 Methodology

To answer the research questions outlined in the introduction, this thesis has adopted a two-pronged methodology, consisting, on the one hand, of a 4-A Standards analysis of official government DRM policies following O’Brien et al. (2018) and, on the other, of an experiment with an approach modelled on Cadwell et al. (2019) and Hajek et al. (2024). The intent of the experiment is to compare the output of MT when attempting to render an emergency warning message available to speakers of a high-resource language and those of a low-resource language. This section briefly outlines first the chosen case study areas to which this methodology is applied and then delves further into both principal approaches.

3.1 Case Study Areas

As the case study areas for this thesis, France and Senegal were chosen (see Figure 2), as they offer interesting linguistic and demographic makeups of high- and low-resource languages, as well as different approaches to DRM. In both countries, French is the official language.

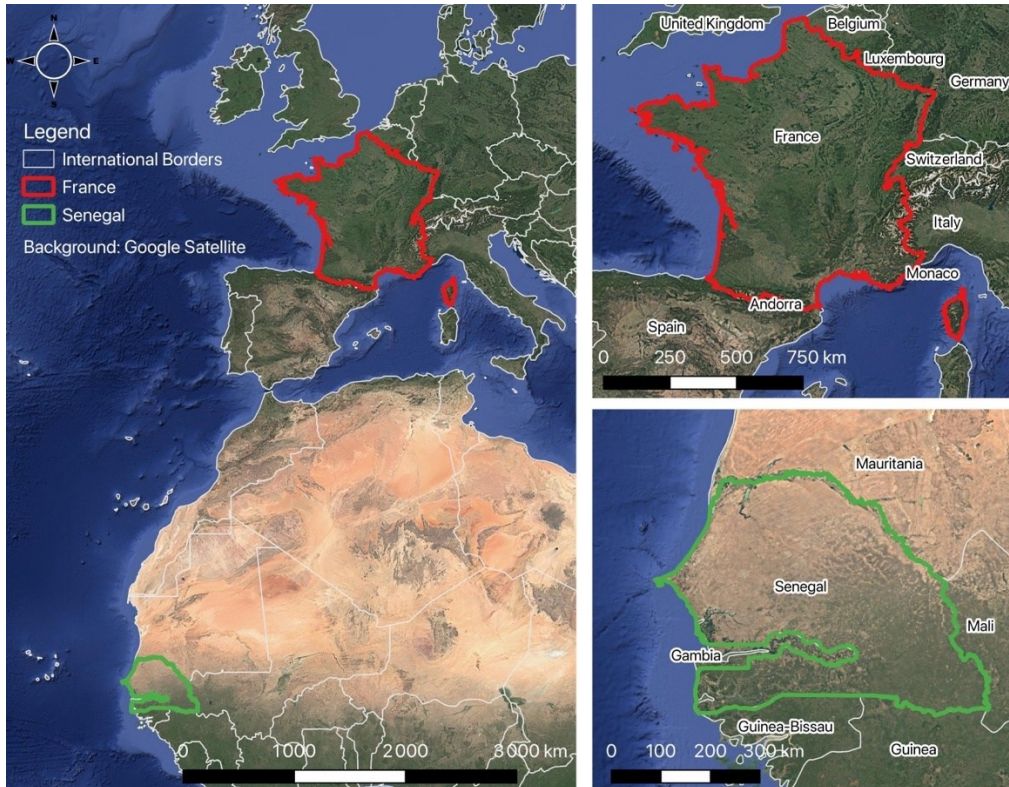


Figure 2: Location of the case study areas. Metropolitan France (red) in Europe and Senegal (green) in West Africa.

In the European parts of France (*France métropolitaine*, or Metropolitan France), French is the native language of 85.9% of the population (GESIS 2016). For the purposes of this thesis, only Metropolitan France will be considered. The predominance of French in France can be traced

back to the Ordinance of Villers-Cotterêts in 1593, which established French as the official language of court documents among other official proceedings, giving it predominance over Latin. Other regional dialects, such as Occitan and Provençal in the South or Flammand and Breton in the North, stayed in use until the late 19th century. In fact, a report compiled at the time of the French Revolution found that only 3 out of 28 million inhabitants spoke French. An 1806 report found that just under 59% of the population spoke the *langues d'oïl*, a relatively homogenous group of languages from the North of the country, which includes standard French (Perret 2009). However, codification and standardisation led to the enforcement of French as the default language used by the state in the education system. In 1992, French was enshrined in the constitution as the official language of the country (Chaurand 2012; Rickard 2003). Nevertheless, France has notable linguistic diversity, including regional languages – recognised since 2008 in the constitution (1958 CONST., Art. 75, 1 (FR)) as forming part of the national heritage – as well as languages commonly spoken by notable immigrant populations, such as Arabic, various Berber languages (especially Algerian and Moroccan forms), or Armenian (Bouvier & Encrevé 2003; Cortier & Puren 2008; GESIS 2016; Marcellesi 1979). Furthermore, France is the single most popular tourist destination in the world: In 2024, the country saw 102 million international tourist arrivals, equivalent to 7% of the global total (UN Tourism 2026). This means speakers of a huge variety of languages visit it every single year.

In Senegal, in contrast, even though French is the only official language of the country, it is only spoken by 26% of the population. Furthermore, even those who do speak it rarely use it as their main language of communication in their everyday lives. French acquired its current status in Senegal during its history as part of the wide-reaching colony of French West Africa (*Afrique-Occidentale française*). With an area eight times the size of Metropolitan France, French West Africa also included modern-day Mali, Mauritania, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Benin, and Niger. Its capital was Dakar, now the capital of Senegal. It was possible for African residents in this area to acquire French citizenship, provided they spoke French and adopted the French culture, as well as living in one of four principal cities in Senegal. Following the independence of the country, French was retained as the official language for better collaboration with the other former countries of French West Africa, as well as the international community. Senegal's constitution (2001 CONST., Art. 1 (SN)) establishes French as the official language. It also lists six national languages, namely Wolof, Pulaar, Sérèer, Joola, Malinke, and Soninke, though the exact status of a “national language” is undefined (Seck 2024). Wolof is the main language spoken by 53.5% of the population, followed by Pulaar

(26.3%) and Sérér (9.6%), contrasting with less than 1% for whom French is the main language according to the 2023 census (ANSD 2025).

Metropolitan France and Senegal therefore represent interesting contrasts in several ways. France, on the one hand, is a country in which the vast majority of residents natively speaks the official language, though minority languages exist and tourism provides a major influx of non-French-speakers. Senegal, on the other hand, is a country with the same official language, but one spoken only by about a quarter of its population, and with a far smaller percentage using it on a daily basis.

3.2 Analysis of Policy Documents

The first major part of this thesis is the analysis of official, national-level policy documents from both France and Senegal and accessible online via the official government portals. They were assembled into the corpus tool Sketch Engine (Kilgariff et al. 2014), scanned for target keywords, and then analysed according to the 4-A Standards framework. This section briefly outlines this framework, the corpus tool analysis approach, and the data collection process.

3.2.1 4-A Standards Analysis

The principal gauge for the evaluation of policy documents is the 4-A Standards framework, developed, as outlined in the literature review, by Tomaševski (2001) in a study looking at the right to education. The framework was adapted by O'Brien et al. (2018) to assess five countries' approaches to people's right to emergency information in their own language.

O'Brien et al. (2018)'s adapted 4 As are Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability, and Adaptability. Availability looks at whether a country includes provisions for translation in its national emergency planning documents. Accessibility encompasses two different perspectives. First, it looks at whether the people affected can access translated content (written or oral) via different communication channels, ranging from traditional broadcast media and physical posters to social media, as well as in their spoken languages. Second, it looks at special needs accessibility, such as those of people with sensory or cognitive impairments or limited proficiency in the languages into which content is translated. This includes aspects such as versions of a translation in large print, simplified language, Braille, or sign language. The third A, Acceptability, focuses on what steps are taken to ensure that translations are both culturally appropriate and accurate. Finally, Adaptability is concerned with whether any given translation approach can be adjusted when a disaster situation calls for it. For instance, this refers to the

inclusion of languages not considered in official planning documents, as well as different channels of communication in case one should fail (O'Brien et al. 2018).

3.2.2 Assembly and Corpus Analysis of Policy Documents

The process outlined in O'Brien et al. (2018) is to first identify “a consistent set of relevant materials (guiding statutes, national emergency operations plans, and any additional planning materials relevant to translation in this domain)”, then to compare these documents by “analysing key stated objectives, main topics covered, stakeholders mentioned, temporal status, and how the objectives were intended to be realised.” The third step is to analyse the occurrence of relevant keywords in the assembled documents, followed by “a close reading [...] for each collection of documents across the five nations in order to identify practices that might contribute to the 4-A Standards in relation to translation, and explicit or implicit good practices” (O'Brien et al. 2018: 632).

The core national policy documents of France and Senegal investigated in this thesis include disaster-related laws (statutory documents), disaster risk reduction and management plans, guidance documents for those plans as well as related documents mentioned in them. In both countries there is an ORSEC disaster response framework, an acronym that stands for *Organisation de la Réponse de Sécurité Civile* (“organisation of the civil protection response”) in France and for *ORganisation des SECours* (“organisation of rescue”) in Senegal, as well as formerly in France. The current legal bases for them are the *loi n° 2004-811 du 13 août 2004 de modernisation de la sécurité civile*⁴ (2004) in France and the *décret n° 99-172 du 04 mars 1999 abrogeant et remplaçant le décret n° 93-1288 du 17 novembre 1993 adoptant le Plan National d'Organisation des Secours*⁵ (1999) in Senegal. These and their related documents were collected for both France and Senegal by searching the French-language government websites and databases.

3.2.3 Corpus Analysis

Once the documents had been assembled and had been subjected to an initial comparative reading, they were compiled into two corpora using Sketch Engine and subsequently analysed for target keywords, especially the French-language operational equivalents for “language”, “linguistic”, “translator”, “translation”, “interpreter”, “interpreting”, “foreign”, “accessible”,

⁴ Law n° 2004-811 of 13 August 2004 on the modernisation of the civil defence (trans. F.K.)

⁵ Decree n° 99-172 of 4 March 1999 abrogating and replacing the decree n° 93-1288 of 17 November 1993 adopting the national plan for the organisation of rescue (trans. F.K.)

and “volunteer” as well as “communication”, “French”, “English”, and “Wolof”, resulting in corpus queries such as *traduction, traducteur, traduc*, interprète, interprétation, interpr*, langue, linguistique, lingu*, culture, cultur*, accessibilité, accessib*, access*, étranger, volontaire, bénévole, communication, français, wolof, oulof*. Based on this, it was assessed whether these official documents contain any mention of language needs in crisis situations, in particular of inter- or intra-lingual translation, and if they do, what the provisions are. Moreover, it was investigated whether any mention is made of the use of MT and LLM tools in crisis situations and of any related quality standards. A corpus result is also considered more relevant in the context of alerting (pre-event) than in the context of post-event response. The relevance of passages found through corpus results was assessed using the 4-A Standards framework of O’Brien et al. (2018), looking at the Availability of translations, their Accessibility, Acceptability, and Adaptability.

3.3 Experiment: Post-Editing of Machine Translation Output (PEMT)

The second part of the methodology of this thesis consists of an experiment in which speakers proficient in French, Wolof, and English at CEFR B2 level (Council of Europe 2002) or above were asked to post-edit the raw MT output of an emergency warning message. This post-editing of machine translation (PEMT) experiment simulates a scenario in which an alert is issued, and, with some urgency, translations of a warning message are prepared for dissemination to the population in the area likely to be affected. In this scenario, the PEMT approach is chosen to combine speed with a measure of quality control, and it is imagined that due to the sudden onset of the crisis, no professional translators are available at such short notice. Therefore, volunteers, first responders, and disaster relief workers who are at least moderately proficient (B2) in the target languages step in, using first an online tool of their choice to get a quick baseline translation, and then post-editing it to the best of their ability. In addition, the raw machine translation output as well as the post-edited texts were subjected to error-scoring according to Cadwell et al. (2019).

3.3.1 Scenario

The scenario chosen for the PEMT experiment is that of a flood alert, issued to a population in an urban area along a river course, as water levels are rising during an extreme precipitation event and security measures and evacuations become necessary.

The reason for this choice is that floods are among the most common, destructive, and deadly disasters worldwide, including in France and in Senegal. A meta-analysis (OECD 2016)

found that floods cause \$40 billion in damage each year worldwide. Merz et al. (2021) further note that flood risk is set to increase in many countries worldwide, particularly in Africa and Asia, due to the impacts of climate change. The Centre for the Epidemiology of Disasters estimates that floods caused over 100,000 fatalities from 2000 to 2019, or upwards of 5,000 fatalities per year (CRED & UNDRR 2020) – a figure likely to increase due to the more frequent incidence of extreme precipitation.

In recent years, both France and Senegal have seen destructive floods, though the driving factors behind them differ. While the North of France sees floods caused by snowmelt, its South, especially in the Mediterranean area, is prone to flash-flood events triggered by heavy precipitation and the limited infiltration capacity of the soils. Most recently, for instance, December 2025 saw heavy flooding along the coast of the Gulf of Lion, including the departments of the Hérault and Gard, and the city of Montpellier in particular. In early 2026, the West and South of the country were further affected by inundations due to rainfall anomalies (see Figure 3). In Senegal, several deadly floods have occurred in recent years, with flash floods in Dakar killing four in 2022, for instance. In view of the rising flood risk, the World Bank approved \$155 million for flood prevention in Dakar in 2021 (Bruckmann et al. 2022; ECMWF 2024). However, it must be noted that two hydrological factors affect Senegal that differentiate it from France. First, rising sea levels significantly enhance flood risks in coastal areas, which are the most densely populated in the country. Coastal cities like Dakar and St. Louis are home to 67% of the population and the origin of 90% of its industrial production. Yet they see a sea level rise of 3.5–4 mm per year, with increased coastal and riverine erosion further worsening flood risk (USAID 2023). Second, periodic flooding is actually an integral part of the hydrological regime of the Senegal river. As Bruckmann et al. (2022) note, floods play a central socio-ecological role in rural areas of the Senegal valley, driving activities such as flood recession agriculture, fishing, and livestock farming. Unlike France, Senegal has a tropical climate, with a dry season lasting from October to May or June and a rainy season taking up the rest of the year, driven by the African monsoon. To a certain extent, the population in many parts of the country is therefore used to living in tune with the annual rhythm of flooding, and the rising and falling of river water levels that accompanies it. It is the deviations from this rhythm that cause crisis situations, particularly extreme precipitation events outside the typical periods and magnitudes (Bruckmann et al. 2022).

For the purposes of this thesis, an approaching river flood was taken as an example scenario, with emergency warning messages, originally written in French, needing to be made

available to the Wolof-speaking part of the population in Senegal and to a wider public (including tourists) in English.



Figure 3: Screenshot of a social media post by France's state meteorological service, Météo France.

3.3.2 Choice of NMT and LLM

The NMT and LLM tools chosen for this task are Google Translate and ChatGPT. The reasons for this choice are the wide popularity and accessibility of these tools, both of which make it more likely that non-professional translators would take recourse to them when seeking to translate an urgent warning message.

Google Translate is an NMT tool developed by Google which currently supports 249 languages and varieties as of April 2026. It was originally launched in 2006 as a statistical

machine translation tool, which used documents from institutions such as the European Parliament and the United Nations as a basis. In 2016, it transitioned to an NMT model using deep learning. In 2024, Google Translate added a large variety of new languages – 110 of them – based on its PaLM 2 AI model (Mehta 2024). The platform is currently available via a web interface (see Figure 4) as well as an iOS and Android app, the latter of which exceeded 1 billion global installs in 2021 according to company-internal data (Pitman 2021). It further offers functionalities such as website and document translation, speech and image translation, transcription, and handwritten translation.

ChatGPT is a chatbot that leverages generative AI, largely based on LLMs. It was developed by OpenAI and launched in November 2022 and, as of May 2026, accepts audio, text, and image prompts. It is available through its online interface as well as through a desktop app on Windows and mobile apps on Android and iOS. In terms of translation, OpenAI claims that as of April 2026, ChatGPT supports translation “across 40+ languages with accuracy, tone, and cultural nuance” (OpenAI 2026a). It further offers both a specific interface for translations – with template prompts to let users ask the LLM to adjust the tone or fluency of translations (see Figure 5) – and allows translation prompts in its main chatbot interface. Unlike Google Translate, however, ChatGPT is not a custom-trained translation model. It has furthermore been sharply criticised, not just for the indiscriminate use of data for training purposes – irrespective of copyright barriers – or for the heavy environmental impact of its data centres. It has also come under fire for the accuracy and reliability of its output, particularly hallucinations that synthesise misinformation (Hicks et al. 2024). Despite these concerns, ChatGPT remains one of the most popular LLM tools, including for translation. In February 2026, OpenAI announced that ChatGPT had reached 900 million active weekly users (OpenAI 2026b).

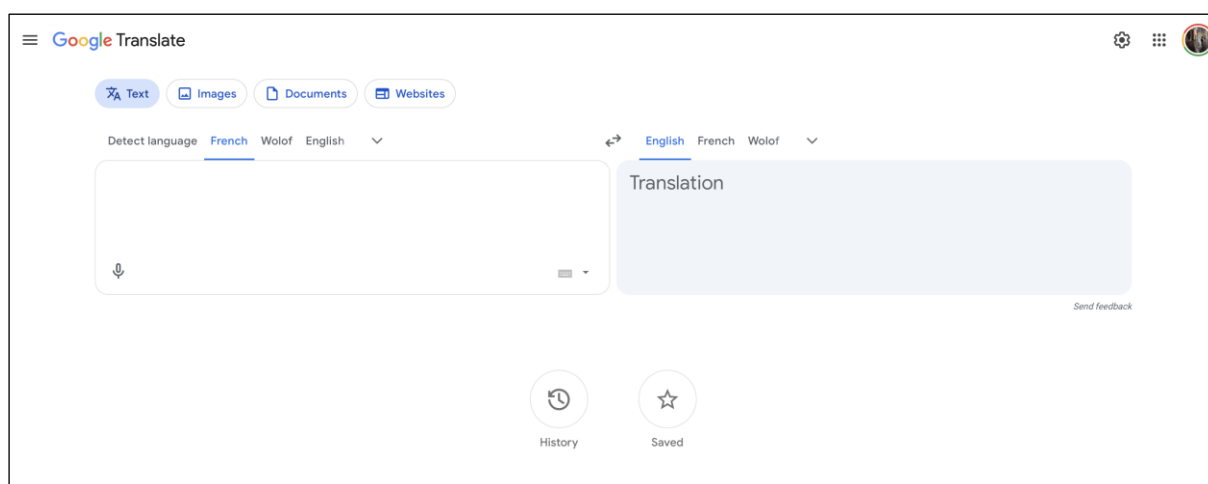


Figure 4: Online interface of Google Translate in April 2026.

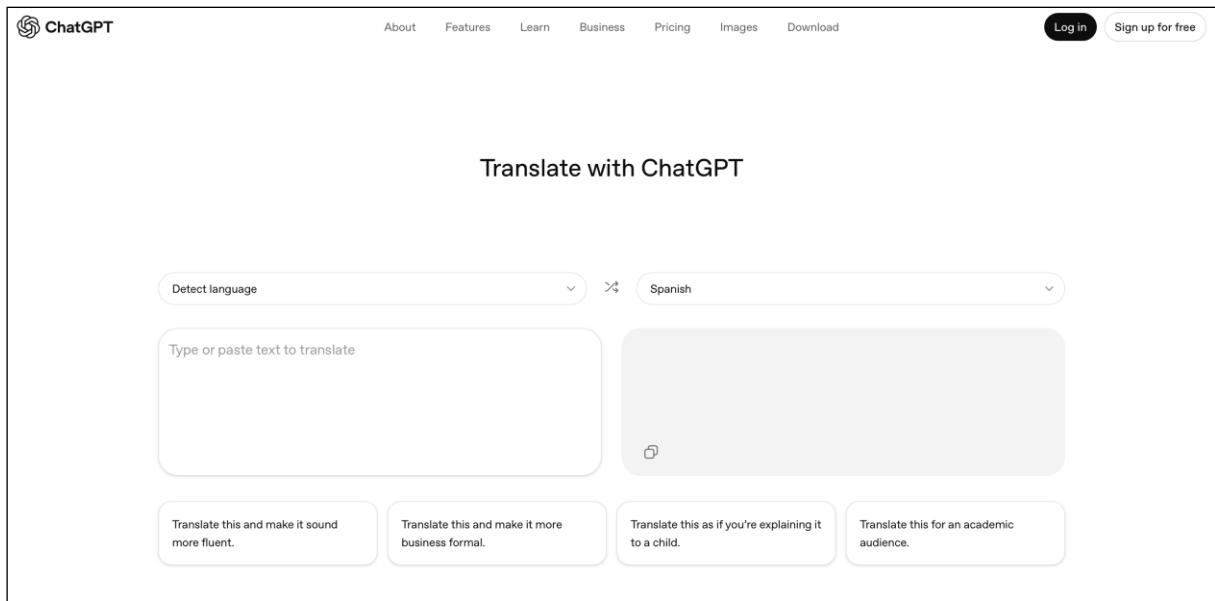


Figure 5: Translation-specific interface of ChatGPT in April 2026.

3.3.3 Source Text

The French-language source text used for this thesis is a flood warning message, as it represents an “urgent ‘behaviour-change communication’” (Hajek et al. 2024: 8), and errors in such communications potentially have a large impact, endangering lives and increasing the risk of damage to property and infrastructure.

The length of the message was set at less than 300 words, both because warning messages are generally concise and to limit the overall duration of the experiment. Furthermore, Cadwell et al. (2019) note that most crisis-related translation requests examined in their study were short, at less than 286 words.

The message was synthesised from eight emergency messages sent out in France via the FR-ALERT system between 2023 and 2026 (see Figure 6 and Appendix A). It contains both a warning to the entirety of the population in the affected area to take measures to protect themselves from negative impacts of the flood – such as avoiding low-lying areas and not attempting to drive on flooded roads – as well as an evacuation order for residents of an area that is expected to be affected by a dyke overflowing. This latter includes instructions to people to turn off the gas, water, and electricity before leaving their homes and heading to a secure location, or, if they cannot leave, to take shelter on higher floors of their buildings. Toponyms – especially the names of river and affected areas – were deleted from the original messages and replaced by generic terms in square brackets. This was done to avoid study participants

having a specific locality in mind, which might unduly influence them. The resulting full warning message in French is 288 words long and is given in Figure 7.

Météorologie - Crue
Vigilance rouge - Crue (Creuse)

Samedi 30 mars 2024, 19h11
Fuseau horaire : UTC+1 "Europe/France" Heure de Paris

La creuse bec des deux eaux (P1)

Informations complémentaires

- > Urgence : Attendu
- > Sévérité : Sévère
- > Certitude : Probable
- > Fin de l'alerte : Dimanche 31 mars 2024, 22h03
Fuseau horaire : UTC+2 "Europe/France" Heure de Paris
- > Source : Préfecture de la Vienne

Information de la préfecture de la Vienne. La creuse bec des deux eaux a été classée en vigilance rouge crue et devrait atteindre son pic au cours de la nuit. Nous vous appelons à la plus grande vigilance et respecter les consignes suivantes : N'évacuez que sur ordre des autorités et emportez votre kit de sécurité N'utilisez pas votre voiture et ne vous engagez pas dans une route barrée Rester chez vous en étage et ne descendez pas dans les sous sol Prenez contact avec vos voisins vulnérables ou isolés pour vous assurer qu'ils sont informés des consignes de vigilance Suivez l'évolution de la situation sur les réseaux sociaux de la préfecture de la Vienne.

legifrance.gouv.fr gouvernement.fr service-public.fr data.gouv.fr

Figure 6: Screenshot of one of the warning messages from the FR-ALERT platform used to synthesise the source text for this study.

The initial French-language warning message was then translated into English and Wolof using Google Translate and ChatGPT on March 9, 2026. In Google Translate, the online interface was used. French was automatically detected as a source language and Wolof and English were manually selected as the target languages. For the translation in ChatGPT, the regular chatbot interface was used, as this was considered to be a likely approach by non-professional translators, rather than the dedicated translation interface mentioned previously. The prompt used was the following: “Traduisez [en wolof/en anglais] le message d'alerte de crue suivante. Il faut que la traduction soit concise et facilement compréhensible pour le grand public.”⁶ followed by the source text. The source text and raw machine translation outputs were then copied into a Google Docs document, which was subsequently duplicated for each participant who engaged in post-editing the texts. A copy of the PEMT brief can be found in Appendix B.

⁶ Translate the following flood warning message into [Wolof/English]. The translation must be concise and easy to understand for the general public. (trans. F.K.)

Météorologie - Crue

Vigilance rouge

ALERTE A LA CRUE

Samedi 30 mars 2024, 19h11

Fuseau horaire : UTC+0 "Afrique/Senegal" Heure de Dakar

Informations complémentaires

Urgence : Attendu

Sévérité : Sévère

Certitude : Observé

Fin de l'alerte : Dimanche 31 mars 2024, 22h00

Information de la préfecture. La [cours d'eau] est actuellement classée en vigilance rouge crue. Crue exceptionnelle pouvant dépasser la crue historique de [date].

I. A toute la population :

Nous vous appelons à la plus grande vigilance et à respecter les consignes suivantes :

Éloignez-vous des fonds de vallées et des cours d'eau.

N'évacuez que sur ordre des autorités et emportez votre kit de sécurité

N'utilisez pas votre voiture et ne vous engagez pas sur une route barrée. Reportez ou annulez vos déplacements.

Restez chez vous en étage et ne descendez pas dans les sous sols

Prenez contact avec vos voisins vulnérables ou isolés pour vous assurer qu'ils sont informés des consignes de vigilance

Suivez l'évolution de la situation sur les réseaux sociaux

Contactez le [numéro] en cas d'extrême nécessité (urgences vitales)

Tenez-vous informés des messages diffusés par les autorités.

II. Aux habitants situés [secteur]

ORDRE D'ÉVACUATION

Les dernières prévisions de la crue de la [cours d'eau] amènent le Préfet à faire procéder sans délai à l'évacuation des communes de [communes] en raison d'une surverse de la digue du [endroit] dans la nuit prochaine.

Quittez votre logement après fermeture de l'eau, du gaz, de l'électricité.

Si vous ne pouvez pas évacuer, réfugiez-vous le plus haut possible et procédez à la mise en sécurité des biens. Si vous habitez un logement de plein pied, vous devez vous rendre dans les meilleurs délais au centre d'accueil ouvert à la mairie.

Restez en lieu sûr jusqu'à ce que les autorités déclarent la fin de l'alerte.

Figure 7: French-language source text

3.3.4 Participant Selection and Recruitment

Study participants were recruited through contacts with the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (*Institut de recherche pour le développement*, IRD), which has projects with partner institutions in Senegal. Many of these projects are further centred on themes around water management and climate change. Not only did this make it possible to get in touch with Wolof speakers prepared to engage in the study, it also meant that study participants had a background in hydrology, socio-hydrology, or anthropology that helped ensure competence in detecting factual inaccuracies in the output texts.

Participants did not receive financial compensation. In total, the study had four English-speaking participants (three post-editors and one error scorer) and five Wolof-speaking participants (three post-editors, one error scorer and one participant who performed both post-editing and error scoring).

3.3.5 Experimental Sessions

The experimental sessions took place virtually via Zoom in March and April 2026 and consisted of one of two tasks: post-editing or error scoring. For the former, participants were asked to improve the machine-translated English or Wolof versions of the emergency message. For the latter task, based on the approach used in Cadwell et al. (2019), participants were given the different translated versions of individual lines and were then asked them to assess their adequacy in terms of content (whether the main messages were rendered correctly and completely) and their fluency in terms of form (whether grammar and word choices were correct). To perform this rating, participants were asked to use a four-option drop-down scale (see Table 1 and Figure 8). This was based on the scale given in Cadwell et al. (2019), which assesses adequacy and fluency – the content and form of the translation – in terms of whether meaningful content has been added, omitted, mistranslated or left untranslated, and whether the translation contains grammar, spelling or formatting errors, or is unintelligible (see Table 2). Error scoring was implemented in order to obtain a rating of the severity of the mistakes and inaccuracies that each version of the source text – the raw machine translation output as well as the versions post-edited by other participants – contained, in particular those which could cause misunderstandings or ultimately even harm to the recipients.

At the start, participants were given a brief introduction to the structure of the session as well as to the study and its goals. This latter included a short outline of PEMT, using an abbreviated version of the publicly available course materials developed by Cadwell et al. (2019)

and refined for the INTERACT project (INTERACT 2020), the main research questions, and the overall experimental approach. They were then asked to fill out a short survey on their demographic and linguistic⁷ background (see Appendix C). Finally, participants were shown their task brief and given either the raw MT output to be post-edited⁸ or the line-by-line assessment grid prepared for the error scoring. All documents were shared via Google Drive to limit the complexity of experiments – as no sending back and forth was necessary – and because it is a platform with which many partners of the IRD, working in an international research context, are familiar.

Table 1: Error scoring matrix with English translation (trans. F.K.) and weights. Participants were presented with the French version.

Parameter evaluated	Explanation	Options (dropdown)
Adequate (Contenu)	Dans quelle mesure le sens du texte source a-t-il été rendu dans la traduction ?	Tout (1) Plupart (2) Peu (3) Rien (4)
Adequacy (Content)	To which degree is the sense of the source text conveyed in the translation?	Completely (1) Mostly (2) Somewhat (3) Not at all (4)
Fluent (Forme)	La grammaire, l'orthographe, le choix des termes, etc. sont-ils corrects ?	Impeccable (1) Bon (2) Pas fluent (3) Incompréhensible (4)
Fluency (Form)	Are the grammar, spelling, and choice of terms correct?	Impeccable (1) Good (2) Not fluent (3) Incomprehensible (4)

⁷ Participants were asked to state their competence in each language on the standard CEFR A1–C2 scale rather than to fill out a test-based self-assessment because such an assessment would have been difficult to construct in Wolof as the author does not speak that language, and because, due to the participant's background with the IRD, they all had a level of education that made it likely they had sat for language assessments using this scale before.

⁸ To reduce order bias, the order in which post-editing participants were given the output from these two tools was varied between experimental sessions.

		Adequate (Contenu) Dans quelle mesure le sens du texte source a-t-il été rendu dans la traduction ?	Fluent (Forme) La grammaire, l'orthographe, le choix des termes, etc. sont-ils corrects ?	Remarques
Français	Météorologie - Crue			
Wolof 1	Klimaa - Mbënd	Plupart	Bon	
Wolof 2	Meleo - Mbeeyu Ndox (Crue)	Peu	Incompréhensible	
Français	Vigilance rouge			
Wolof 1	Artu bu xonk	Tout	Impeccable	
Wolof 2	Wottu xel bu xonq (Vigilance rouge)	Rien	Incompréhensible	
Français	ALERTE A LA CRUE			
Wolof 1	ART MEND	Peu	Pas fluent	Il manque un "U"
Wolof 2	ARTU MBEY MI (ALERTE CRUE)	Rien	Incompréhensible	
Wolof 3	ARTU Mbeuneu MI (ALERTE CRUE)	Peu	Pas fluent	"U" et "B" manquent

Figure 8: Screenshot of the top of the evaluation table shared with participants performing error scoring.

Experimental sessions lasted between 25 and 90 minutes, depending on the amount of changes and reflections necessitated by the texts. Once participants began their work, a concurrent think-aloud protocol (TAP) was implemented, with speakers being asked to verbally express their thought processes, and to share their screens so their patterns and tool usage could be recorded (Green 1998). During post-editing tasks, verbalisations were mostly non-prompted, with speakers only being encouraged to share their reflections out loud and occasionally reminded to do so when they fell silent for longer stretches of the experimental session. During error scoring, however, TAP verbalisations were partially mediated, with participants being asked to express the logic behind their classifications. This part of each experimental session was further recorded and transcribed. At the end of the experiment, participants were also asked to reflect more generally on the quality of the translations they had worked on – and in the case of the post-editing sessions, particularly whether the output generated by ChatGPT or Google Translate was superior.

Table 2: Details of factors to consider for adequacy and fluency error scoring, according to Cadwell et al. (2019: 28–29).

Adequacy	Fluency
Meaningful content has been added	The translation contains a grammar error
Meaningful content has been omitted	The translation contains a spelling error
Meaningful content has been mistranslated	The translation contains a formatting error
Meaningful content has been left untranslated	The translation contains something unintelligible

3.3.6 Analysis

To analyse the technical post-editing effort required for study participants to shape the raw machine translation output to a form with which they were satisfied, the Damerau-Levenshtein edit distance (ED) was used (Damerau 1964; Levenshtein 1965), which distance measures the minimum amount of insertions, deletions, and adjacent-character transpositions required to

arrive from one string of characters at another. It was calculated to compare the raw MT outputs produced by Google Translate and ChatGPT with their respective post-edited versions. For this, the Python package *textdistance* (Voronov 2024) was used, which provides a full Damerau-Levenshtein implementation. The ED was calculated on a line-by-line basis and averages and standard deviations were calculated for each post-editing participant. The ED is an error-based metric, so lower scores indicate better translation quality (Lankford & Way 2024: 6).

In addition, the TAP transcript and screen recordings were analysed. In the screen recordings, the tools post-editors and error-scorers used were noted, as well as their strategy of approaching their tasks – for instance, whether they edited texts sequentially or by jumping between versions, and how frequently they referred to the French source text. For the analysis of the TAP protocol, a thematic analysis was conducted following Braun & Clarke (2006). This broadly followed a reflexive approach (Braun et al. 2019), first assessing transcripts for a familiarisation with the dataset, followed by a systematic coding process and the outlining of initial themes. These were then refined and named before being incorporated into the final report. Inter-coder reliability was not assessed systematically, but following Morse (1997) quality was assessed by reviewing candidate themes with colleagues from the IRD familiar with the context of the study who had established contact with the participants from Senegal. In general, the thematic analysis is based on a contextualist and critical realist ontological and epistemological framework, emphasising that the lived realities of the participants’ experiences exist within overarching social contexts. However, as the thematic analysis was not the main focus of this thesis, no attempt was made to go deeper into latent meanings or more detailed nuances (Terry et al. 2017).

For the quantitative analysis of the results of the error scoring, two approaches were pursued. First, the number of lines assigned different categories in terms of both adequacy and fluency (see Table 1) were summed up, giving an overall count of errors of different severity in different text versions, both for the raw MT output and the post-edited versions. Second, each category was assigned a numerical weight (1 being the best, 4 the worst). Dividing the weighted sum for each version of the text by its line count results in a weighted average score. This is based on the approach used by Cadwell et al. (2019) to calculate the “relative favourability” (2019: 17) of different translations, though with inverted weights⁹. Thus, as with the ED, lower scores indicate better quality. Though this is a rough measure, it gives a quick overview of the assessment of each text by the error scorer.

⁹ Thus producing a “relative *unfavourability*” metric.

4 Results

4.1 Corpus Analysis of Documents

4.1.1 Overview of Risk Exposure and Key Documents

As a first step in the corpus analysis, it was important to establish the country-specific contexts in terms of hazards to better understand the types of disasters the populations may be exposed to, and the challenges DRM systems have to tackle. As O'Brien et al. (2018: 629) note, however, “hazards are by no means homogeneous at national levels”, which is the case for both Senegal and France. The former sees a strong gradient from its Atlantic coast in the West to an arid desert in the East, the latter contains a variety of landscape from its Atlantic coast, over its Mediterranean South, to the Alpine areas in the East, as well as the overseas territories which also form part of France. Nevertheless, an overview of the World Risk Index – published as part of the WorldRiskReport – is given in Table 3 to provide an overview of the general exposure of populations, as well as their vulnerability to disasters.¹⁰

Table 3: Extract from the World Risk Index (Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft / IFHV 2025: 52–55)

Rank	Country	WorldRiskIndex	Exposure	Vulnerability	Susceptibility	Lack of Coping Capacities	Lack of Adaptive Capacities
66.	France	7.75	2.70	22.27	9.97	33.29	33.29
86.	Senegal	4.87	1.05	22.62	17.45	12.28	54.00

Here, “Exposure” is a measure of the frequency and intensity with which population are exposed to disasters, “Vulnerability” factors in how easily households can be destabilised or even destroyed when such events do occur, and “Susceptibility” is a measure for how resilient populations are and whether they are capable of mitigating the immediate consequences of disasters. In turn, coping capacities refer to a country’s capacity to take direct action to recover from disasters (both formal and informal activities) and “adaptive capacities” are long-term strategies and processes to prevent or counteract future negative effects of extreme events (Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft / IFHV 2025). As Table 3 shows, France’s global rank among 193 countries is 66, while Senegal’s is 86. Both countries score similarly in terms of vulnerability, but the overall risk index, exposure, and lack of coping capacities are higher in France.

¹⁰ The World Risk Index, first presented by Welle & Birkmann (2015), used to be calculated by the UN Institute of Environment and Human Security, but since 2018 is calculated by the Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (IFHV) of Ruhr-University Bochum. The most recent version, published in 2025, was calculated using a new methodology and with a focus on floods.

However, the susceptibility, vulnerability, and lack of adaptive capacities are more pronounced in Senegal. Globally, this means that while France is somewhat better positioned overall, both fall in the middle field of the 193 countries in terms of their risk index, rather than being towards the very top of the most exposed and vulnerable nations (such as the Philippines or India), or towards the bottom amongst countries that face comparatively few challenges in terms of natural disasters (such as Liechtenstein and Andorra).

In Metropolitan France, the main hazards are forest fires, floods, avalanches, and storms. In addition, there is a variety of risks induced by humans, very notably arising from the country's nuclear activities. In its overseas territories, there are also concerns related to groundswell, tropical storms, earthquakes, volcanoes and various tropical diseases. According to the French Interior Ministry¹¹ (Direction de la Sécurité Civile 2008), the risks are broadly classified into natural risks (inundations, earthquakes, avalanches, cyclones), local technological risks (mining sites, chemical plants etc.), other technological risks (transport of dangerous substances, especially radioactive ones) and health-related risks (pandemics, heatwaves etc.).

There are several different types of documents related to disaster management in France, of a legislative, regulatory, and operative nature. The key statutory document establishing France's current emergency management framework is the previously mentioned *loi n° 2004-811 du 13 août 2004 de modernisation de la sécurité civile*, alongside several decrees that elaborate it. These establish, for instance, the instruments of the *Plan Particulier d'Intervention* (PPI, décret n° 2005-1158 (2005), "Special Interventions Plan") for hazardous sites like chemical factories, as well as the *Plan Communal de Sauvegarde* (PCS, décret n° 2022-907 (2022), "Communal Protection Plan") at the communal level, and the *plan Organisation de la Réponse de Sécurité Civile* (ORSEC, décret n° 2005-1157 (2005), "Plan of the Organisation of the Civil Protection Response) at higher administrative levels, such as departments. This legislation is largely bundled in the *Code de la sécurité intérieure*¹², which is available online in its latest valid version (CSI 2026). There are a range of additional regulatory texts, such as the *loi n° 2021-1520* (2021), which aims to strengthen civil protection models and the work of voluntary fire fighters and public safety officers, the *décret n° 2022-907* (2022), which amends the PCS, and the *décret n° 2022-1532* (2022), which details procedures for organizing exercises under municipal and inter-municipal safety plans.

¹¹ At that time named *Ministère de l'intérieur, de l'outre-mer et des collectivités territoriales*.

¹² Interior Security Code (trans. F.K.)

Here, it is important to note that the ORSEC is not a single document, but an entire whole structure of administrative and civil actors, a constellation of plans, and a framework for exercises as well as for the integration of lessons learned (*retour d'expérience*, *RETEX*). ORSEC planning is done at the level of departments, of the defence and security zones, and of the maritime zones. Specific variants deal with specific hazards or events, such as the ORSEC NOVI (*nombreuses victimes*, “numerous victims”), which deals with the response to events with a large number of affected people, formerly the *plan rouge* (“red plan”). The Plan ORSEC originated in 1952 as a plan for the *ORganisation des SECours* (“organization of rescue”) at a departmental level under the authority of the respective prefect. In 1987, it was extended by ORSEC plans at the level of the defence and security zones, and by various *plans d'urgence* (“emergency plans”) at the departmental level. Instances of ORSEC organization are therefore largely decentralised, headed by the prefects of the departments, the prefects of the defence and security zones, and the maritime prefects. There are, however, a number of *dispositions générales* (“general provisions”) in the national statutes, and a series of guidance documents for the creation of departmental ORSECs. There are also a number of national-level plans for specific hazards, some of which are publicly accessible, and the ones addressing terrorism (*Plan Vigipirate*) and major nuclear and radiological accidents are also available in English. Most recently, the 2024 pandemic plan (Secrétariat général de la défense et de la sécurité nationale 2024) replaced the older *Variole* (smallpox), *Ebola*, and *Pandémie grippale* plans.

In Senegal, the main hazards include floods, droughts, sea level rise, biogenic hazards such as locusts, and diseases. In recent years, river flooding has caused recurrent disasters. The key statutory document in relation to disaster management was initially the *décret n° 93-1288 adoptant le Plan national d'organisation des secours (ORSEC)* (1993), created after a 1992 ammonia tank explosion. This decree defined basic mechanisms related to post-disaster management, such as the declaration of a state of emergency, legislation, budgets, and the distribution of responsibilities among stakeholders. It was replaced by *décret n° 99-172 of 04 March 1999* (1999) alongside a number of decrees further elaborating it¹³. Since then, no major changes have been made to the legal scaffolding, despite repeated attempts to update the country's DRM framework. For instance, a *Communiqué de Conseil des Ministres* issued as recently as February 2026 records the President of Senegal urging action:

[L]a situation appelle une transformation fondamentale des dispositifs de prévention et de protection civile. A cet effet, [...] le Chef de l'Etat demande au Premier Ministre et au Ministre de l'Intérieur et de la Sécurité publique de prendre les dispositions idoines pour la validation de

¹³ Given in Table 4.

la Stratégie nationale de Protection civile et de Gestion des Risques de Catastrophes. Il indique également l'urgence d'assurer l'exécution optimale du Plan de réalisation d'infrastructures et d'équipements de la Brigade nationale des Sapeurs-pompiers [...].¹⁴ (Government of Senegal 2026)

Additionally, there are individual projects and initiatives around particular categories of hazards. For example, the 2012 heavy rainfall events causing widespread, destructive flooding around Dakar prompted the launch of the *Programme Décennal de Gestion des risques d'Inondations* (PDGI), running from 2012 to 2022 with a budget of 750 billion francs CFA (approximately 1.14 billion EUR). This programme aimed to enhance the knowledge around flood-prone areas, the resettlement of affected populations, urban water management and an increase of resilience through drainage projects, and an improvement of wastewater treatment systems (Mendy et al. 2019).

Overall, however, there are no existing laws in Senegal that specifically cover DRM, though the *Stratégie Nationale de Réduction des Risques de Catastrophes* (SNRRC, National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy) – is in development. In terms of institutional responsibilities, the Directorate of Civil Protection (*Direction de la Protection Civile*, DPC), which belongs to the Interior Ministry, is responsible for activating ORSEC after a disaster, for coordinating DRM stakeholders, and for financing and developing the SNRRC (UNDP 2024). Owing to this scarcity, a number of documents related to national planning was added to the corpus, especially the overall national development plans, some national response plans for specific disasters, and several around flood management specifically.

4.1.2 Keyword Selection and Search Results

The full list of documents that formed the corpora for France and Senegal used in this analysis is given in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Overview of the documents constituting the corpora for France and Senegal.

France
Guide ORSEC Départemental, Volume G.1: Méthode Générale (Direction de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civile 2006)
Guide ORSEC Départemental, Volume G.2: Dispositions Générales: Mode d'Action "Soutien des Populations" (Direction de la sécurité civile 2009)
ORSEC Départemental, Volume G3: Dispositions Générales: La Cellule d'Information du Public (Direction de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civile 2023)

¹⁴ The situation calls for a fundamental transformation of the prevention and civil protection measures. To this end, [...] the Head of State has asked the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior and Public Safety to take the necessary steps to approve the National Strategy for Civil Protection and Disaster Risk Management. He also emphasizes the urgency of ensuring the optimal implementation of the Plan for the Construction of Infrastructure and Equipment for the National Fire Brigade [...]. (trans. F.K.)

Guide ORSEC, Volume G.4: Alerte et Informations des Populations (Direction de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civiles 2013)
Guide ORSEC Départemental et Zonal, Volume G5: Mode d'Action : Rétablissement et Approvisionnement d'Urgence des Réseaux Électricité, Communications Électroniques, Eau, Gaz, Hydrocarbures (Direction de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civile 2015)
Guide ORSEC Départemental, Volume G.7: Organisation Territoriale de Gestion des Crises (Direction de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civile 2017)
Guide ORSEC Volume G8: Disposition Générale: Protection du Patrimoine Culturel (Direction générale de la sécurité civile et de la gestion des crises 2025)
Code de la Sécurité Intérieure (CSI 2026)
Senegal
Projet de gestion des eaux pluviales (PROGEP): Cadre de Politique de Réinstallation des Populations (Agence de Développement municipal (ADM) 2015)
Etude pour l'élaboration d'une stratégie nationale de planification et de gestion urbaine intégrées, prenant en compte la prévention des risques d'inondations et l'adaptation au changement climatique (Agence de Développement municipal (ADM) 2017)
COUS Plan Stratégique National 2019-2023 (Centre des Opérations d'Urgence Sanitaire (COUS) 2019)
Analyse institutionnelle des plates-formes nationales et des organes référents de la Réduction des Risques de Catastrophes: Première partie: Etude de cas du Sénégal (Direction de la Protection Civile & PNUD 2008)
Projet de Gestion des Eaux Pluviales (PROGEP): Cadre de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale (Faye 2011a)
Projet de Gestion des Eaux Pluviales (PROGEP): Etude d'Impact Environnemental et Social (Faye 2011b)
SNDES 2013-2017: Stratégie Nationale de Développement Economique et Social (Government of Sénégal 2012)
Agenda National de Transformation Sénégal 2050: Masterplan 2025-2034 (Government of Sénégal 2024a)
Agenda National de Transformation Sénégal 2050: Stratégie Nationale de Développement 2025-2029 (Government of Sénégal 2024b)
Plan Sénégal Émergent: Plan d'Actions Prioritaires 2029-2023 (Government of Sénégal 2028)
Consultation Nationale sur le Cadre d'Action Post-2015 pour la Réduction des Risques de Catastrophes: Version provisoire (Lo & Ait-Chellouche 2013)
Plan de Contingence Multisectoriel de Lutte Contre le COVID-19 (MSAS 2020)
Deuxième Phase du Projet de Gestion des Eaux pluviales et d'adaptation au changement climatique (PROGEP II): Cadre de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale (CGES): Rapport provisoire (Ministère des Collectivités Territoriales, du Développement et de l'Aménagement des Territoires & Agence de Développement municipal (ADM) 2021)
Stratégie Nationale de Financement des Risques Climatiques et de Catastrophes 2025-2030 (Ministère des Finances et du Budget de Sénégal 2026)
Revue du Cadre Institutionnel de la Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes au Sénégal (Michel Seck n.d.)
Plan National d'Urgence Antiacridien (Ministère de l'agriculture 2011)
Arrêté N° 04383 (Arrêté N° 04383/MINT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 créant la « Sous-Commission Plans d'Intervention » de la Commission Supérieure de la Protection Civile 1999)
Arrêté N° 04384 (Arrêté N° 04384/MINT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 créant la « Sous-Commission Sécurité dans les Installations Classées » de la Commission Supérieure de la Protection Civile 1999)
Arrêté N° 04385 (Arrêté N° 04385/MINT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 créant la « Sous-Commission Sécurité dans les Etablissements Recevant du Public et les Immeubles de Grande Hauteur » de la Commission Supérieure de la Protection Civile 1999)
Arrêté N° 04386 (Arrêté N° 04386/MINT/DPC du 04 juin 1999 fixant les modalités de déclenchement, de mise en œuvre et de levée du Plan National d'Organisation des Secours en cas de Catastrophe (Plan ORSEC) 1999)
Arrêté N° 04387 (Arrêté N° 04387/M.MT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 abrogeant le remplaçant l'arrêté n° 10507 du 16 décembre 1993 créant le Comité de Gestion des Moyens du Plan National ORSEC 1999)
Arrêté N° 04388 (Arrêté N° 04388/M.MT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 abrogeant et remplaçant l'arrêté n° 10502 du 16 décembre 1993 créant la Cellule « Information Relations Publiques » du Plan National ORSEC. 1999)
Arrêté N° 04389 (Arrêté N° 04389/M.MT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 abrogeant et remplaçant l'arrêté n° 10503 du 16 décembre 1993 créant la Cellule « Liaisons Transmissions » du Plan National ORSEC. 1999)
Arrêté N° 04390 (Arrêté N° 04390/M.MT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 abrogeant et remplaçant l'arrêté n° 10506 du 16 décembre 1993 créant le Groupe « Secours et Sauvetage » du Plan National ORSEC. 1999)
Arrêté N° 04391 (Arrêté N° 04391/MINT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 abrogeant et remplaçant l'arrêté n° 10508 du 16 décembre 1993 créant le Groupe « Santé et Entraide » du Plan National ORSEC 1999)

Arrêté N° 04392 (Arrêté N° 04392/MINT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 abrogeant et remplaçant l'arrêté n° 10504 du 16 décembre 1993 créant le Groupe «Police-Circulation-Renseignements» du Plan National ORSEC 1999)
Arrêté N° 04393 (Arrêté N° 04393/MINT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 abrogeant et remplaçant l'arrêté n° 10505 du 16 décembre 1993 créant le Groupe «Transports et Travaux» du Plan National ORSEC 1999)
Décret N° 99-172 (Décret n° 99-172 du 04 mars 1999 abrogeant et remplaçant le décret n° 93-1288 du 17 novembre 1993 adoptant le Plan National d'Organisation des Secours 1999)

The list of the corpus queries as well as their results is given in Table 5. Results were counted as relevant if they related to the 4-A Standards framework by O'Brien et al. (2018), particularly in the context of alerting (pre-event) rather than response (post-event). Where planners are instructed to take the needs of vulnerable populations into account, this was seen potentially as concern for Accessibility.

Broadly speaking, the texts concern themselves with vulnerabilities chiefly as challenges during disaster response. There is some mention of transcultural communication, and accessible communication considerations during the alert phase – namely during a discussion of communication channels for alerts (Direction de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civile 2013: 47–48), noting the merits of sirens, radio, and phone-mediated communication (and what population groups they will not reach, or reach less effectively).

To break down the results per country, in terms of Availability, France does not recognise translation as an essential product or service during emergency responses, though there is occasional recognition of demand. Interpreters (*interprètes*) are mentioned once, in passing, in the context of dealing with foreign victims:

► **Victimes étrangères** : interprètes, relation avec les autorités consulaires¹⁵ (Direction de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civile 2006: 63, emphasis original)

Translators (*traducteurs*) appear once in a list of experts to potentially activate for a crisis communication centre. As the document in question concerns itself chiefly with operating a hotline, this likely refers to interpreters.

[...] en fonction de la nature de l'événement ou des populations impliquées, il peut être fait appel à des experts tels que des médecins, des vétérinaires, des scientifiques, des ingénieurs, des psychologues, des traducteurs ou éventuellement des personnels d'associations d'aide aux victimes agréées par le ministère de la Justice.¹⁶ (Direction de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civile 2023: 12)

In terms of Accessibility, the texts do concern themselves with the accessibility of information in general, but no instances directly mention *translated* information. There are some indirect

¹⁵ Foreign victims: interpreters, connecting with the consular authorities (trans. F.K.)

¹⁶ [...] depending on the nature of the incident or the affected populations, experts such as doctors, veterinarians, scientists, engineers, psychologists, translators, or, where appropriate, staff members of victims' assistance organizations approved by the Ministry of Justice may be called upon. (trans. F.K.)

references to information in multiple languages, however. In the context of the crisis communication centre, there are also instructions for information to be kept on file on the roster staff and volunteers, which includes languages spoken. This ties in with a specific instruction on how to handle calls in a foreign language, more precisely a language unknown to the responder: to ask the supervisor and find someone to delegate them to.

- **Langue étrangère** : si vous ne maîtrisez pas la langue (anglais ou autre), se renseigner auprès du chef de salle sur les compétences linguistiques des autres répondants et transférer éventuellement l'appel vers cette personne. Message d'attente à délivrer : « Wait a moment, please. I will transfer the call to an english speaker ». ¹⁷ (Direction de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civile 2023: 57, emphasis original)

There is also a brief mention among the criteria for evaluating communication channels for alerts and information (*moyens d'alerte et d'information des populations*). These include the ability to change the language of the message:

Axe 4 : Capacité à ajuster la cible des messages

13. Capacité à couvrir une zone géographique importante

14. Capacité à couvrir une zone géographique restreinte (granularité)

15. Possibilité d'ajuster la langue du message

16. Capacité à réveiller la population la nuit ¹⁸

(Direction de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civiles 2013: 47, emphases original)

Some mentions *are* made of making emergency messages accessible to vulnerable populations – though “vulnerable” usually ¹⁹ remains undefined – and of various disabilities (*handicaps*) that could impact affected people’s capacity to receive or perceive emergency messages, such as people who are deaf or hard of hearing missing sirens (Direction de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civile 2013: 47–48).

For Acceptability, there were no mentions related to translation. Finally, while there was no explicit mention of translations concerning Adaptability, there is the aforementioned item concerning the evaluation of alert media. Additionally, broadly speaking, the ORSEC guidance does include a “RETEX” – *retours d'expérience* (“feedback sessions”) – component that may

¹⁷ - **Foreign language**: if you do not speak the language (English or another), ask the supervisor about the language skills of other responders and, if necessary, transfer the call to that person. Hold message to be delivered: ‘Please wait a moment. I will transfer the call to an English speaker’. (trans. F.K.)

¹⁸ Axis 4: Ability to tailor the target audience of messages

13. Ability to cover a large geographical area

14. Ability to cover a limited geographical area (granularity)

15. Ability to adjust the language of the message

16. Ability to wake people up at night (trans. F.K.)

¹⁹ The one exception in this context is found in the regulations on municipal safety plans (CSI 2026: R 731-2, I, 1°). This passage refers to a definition in the Social Action and Families Code (*Code de l'action sociale et des familles*), which lists “elderly persons and persons living with disabilities” (*des personnes âgées et des personnes en situation de handicap*) (CASF 2024: L 121-6-1, I).

result in improvements of any given plan. No mention whatsoever is made of machine translation or other language technology, except for an injunction against using speech synthesis for alerts:

La voix de l'alerte peut être préenregistrée, dans le cas de messages pré formatés notamment, mais doit demeurer une voix humaine. **L'usage de la synthèse vocale, en l'état actuel de la technologie est à éviter**, les études démontrant une possible incompréhension par l'auditeur, associé à un faible niveau de crédibilité s'agissant d'une "machine qui parle".²⁰ (Direction de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civiles 2013: 59, emphasis original)

In the Senegalese documents, translation is also not explicitly recognised as an essential product or service during emergency situations. However, there is some evidence of it being taken into consideration, at least in terms of the Availability of such material. The COVID-19 plan, specifically, does include the provision of translated materials, in this case as an action already taken at the time it was published:

◆ Productions et diffusion de supports en langue locale.²¹ (MSAS 2020: 6)

This plan also explicitly places the responsibility for this activity (*[a]ppuyer l'élaboration de messages spécifiques en langues locales*²²) with the *Ministère en charge de la Culture et Communication*²³ (MSAS 2020: 24).

However, with respect to Accessibility and Acceptability, no passages concerning translations were found in the corpus. While Adaptability is also not mentioned in the context of translation, the Senegalese ORSEC conception does also include a RETEX element which, as in France, may result in improvements.

²⁰ The alert voice can be pre-recorded, particularly in the case of pre-formatted messages, but must remain a human voice. **The use of voice synthesis [text-to-speech], at the current state of the technology, is to be avoided**, as studies show that the listener may not understand, coupled with a low level of credibility when it comes to a 'talking machine'. (trans. F.K, emphasis original)

²¹ Production and distribution of materials in local languages (trans. F.K.)

²² Initiating the development of specific messages in the local language (trans. F.K.)

²³ Ministry in charge of Culture and Communication (trans. F.K.)

Table 5: Keywords used for corpus searches and results for France and Senegal. Translations: F.K.

Keyword	Keyword notes	France			Senegal		
		Nr. of Instances		Remarks	Nr. of Instances		Remarks
		Overall	Relevant		Overall	Relevant	
tradu*	covers forms like <i>traducteur</i> , <i>traduire</i> , <i>traduction</i>	22	1	The CSI frequently requires foreign-language documents to be submitted with a French translation.	20	0	
interpr?t*	covers forms like <i>interprète</i> , <i>interpretation</i> , while excluding e.g. <i>interprofessionel</i>	3	1	The one notable instance reads <i>Victimes étrangères : interprètes, relation avec les autorités consulaires</i> (“Foreign victims: interpreters, liaison with consular authorities”)	7	0	
langue*	excludes <i>langage</i>	43	4	Alert media capability, languages in calls to crisis hotlines	42	3	Most hits are for the <i>Langue de Barbarie</i> , a geographical feature. The three relevant hits are in relatively recent documents: 2 in the COVID-19 contingency plan (2020), one in the SNFRC (2025)
ling*	excludes <i>langage</i>	1	1	Hotline calls	9	0	
langage*	“language” in the senses of a specific set of information and phrases, and of language registers	36	0	Almost exclusively as <i>éléments de langage</i> with a few occurrences of <i>langage commun</i> , <i>langage courant</i> ²⁴	9	0	
fran?ais*		510	0	The CSI has some 500 occurrences with territorial	16	0	

²⁴ Common, non-technical, everyday language.

				designations, for the nationality, to specify language competence requirements, as well as the demand for translated documents already listed under <i>tradu*</i> .			
accessib*		45	7	There are several hits related to evaluating <i>moyens d'alerte et d'information</i> (“means of alerting and providing information”) for their accessibility and capacity of reaching the population.	114	0	
accessoire*		4	0	Occurs once in the context of disability aids, but not in the context of alerts or information.	6	0	
cultur*		199	0	No relevant hits. A large part stems from ORSEC G.8, which concerns itself with cultural goods.	482	0	Many hits from “cultures” in the agricultural sense.
étrang*		192	3	The CSI has 181 instances, but none relevant. The others are repeat hits.	127	1	
vuln*	<i>vulnérable, vulnérabilité</i>	49	3	The CSI makes one reference to a <i>recensement des personnes vulnérables aux termes des dispositions de l'article L. 121-6-1 du code de l'action sociale et des familles</i> ; with regard to <i>personnes âgées et des personnes en situation de handicap</i> . The CSAF L. 121-6-1, II in turn	367	12	The Senegalese documents show more variety in who is considered vulnerable (including, notably, women and those living in poverty) and concern in providing for them. There is no mention of linguistic, cultural groups however, nor do these occur in a context of communication.

				references a <i>plan d'alerte et d'urgence</i> prévu à l'article L. 116-3, the point of which is: <i>Il est institué dans chaque département un plan d'alerte et d'urgence au profit des personnes âgées et des personnes handicapées en cas de risques exceptionnels</i>²⁵. The CSI uses <i>personnes vulnérables</i> in multiple other places, but typically in the context of police actions, and here is concerned with vulnerable individuals without specifying what the vulnerability is.			
fragil*	Covers forms like <i>fragile, fragilité, fragilisée</i>	15	5	The same as <i>vuln*</i>	32	0	
touris*		19	1	In the context of taking stock of population-dense areas.	151	0	
anglais*		1	1	Hotline calls.	3	0	
sourd*		1	1	Concerning the use of sirens for alerts.	1	0	
malentendant*		1	1	Concerning the use of sirens for alerts.	0	0	
aveugl* malvoyant* mobilité réduite* PMR PSH	Exploratory search for other disabilities	0	0		4	0	
handicap*		11	9	CSI Article R741-48 references L. 121-6-1 and L. 116-3 du code de	63	0	

²⁵ An alert and emergency plan shall be established in each department to assist elderly people and people with disabilities in the event of exceptional risks (trans. F.K.)

				<i>l'action sociale et des familles</i> (see <i>vuln*</i> above)			
personne? âgé*	Unlike plain <i>âgé*</i> , this excludes a number of age-specific regulations.	17	11	Essentially like <i>vuln*</i>	34	0	
enfant*		11	4	Includes concerns on the use of sirens and personal phones for alerts.	259	0	
déficient*	discovered while searching <i>personne? âgé*</i>	1	1	Specifically the phrase <i>déficients sonores et visuels</i> , occurs once the context of alerts.	4	0	
groupe? * population*		4	1		0	0	
type? * population*		2	2		1	0	
catégorie? * population*		3	3		1	0	
compréhensi*	<i>compréhension, compréhensible</i>	5	1	One passage about formulating messages to be understandable by all.	28	0	
terme*	Excludes <i>terminal, terminaux, termites</i>	88	0	Almost exclusively used in the sense of “for the term of” and “in terms of”, and almost never in the terminological sense. There are some instructions to avoid using the <i>terme</i> “ <i>risque</i> ” in favour of <i>danger</i> , and to further specify the term <i>se mettre à l'abri</i> (“to shelter”)	452	0	
communi*		456	0		434	0	
expatrié*		1	0		0	0	
diversité		13	1		54	0	
message*		232	3		24	2	
olof	<i>wolof</i> as well as spelling variants such as <i>ouolof</i>	0	0		5	0	
peul* pula* s?e?re* mandinka* arab*	Other languages in common use in Senegal: <i>pulaar</i> spelling variants, <i>sérère, mandinka, arabe</i>	0	0		0	0	

4.2 Experimental Results

Overall, nine people participated in the experiments, five in the French→Wolof tasks, four in the French→English tasks (Table 6). Of those, five identified as male, four as female. Except for one participant, who held a Bachelor's as their highest degree, all participants held PhDs or equivalents. In terms of ages, five fell into the age group 26–35, three into the age group 36–45, and one into the age group 46–55. Most participants' occupations are within the research sector. They listed their jobs as lecturers, researchers, or post-docs. One was a consultant, another a translator. The full transcripts of all conversations are available in Appendix D, except for Participant 9, who found themselves in an unexpectedly noisy environment during the entirety of the experiment and thus spent the session on mute. To still share their reasoning, they added comparatively extensive remarks to the assessment table, as outlined below.

4.2.1 French→English

Among the participants in the French→English experiment, one was an English native speaker, one gave their English skill level as C1, and two as C2 (see Table 6). As for French skills, one participant was a native speaker, two gave their level as C2, and one as C1. Three of these participants also had prior experience translating or post-editing texts. One of them works as a translator, one stated they had translated reports for engineering offices, and one listed experience post-editing translations of scientific papers. Three participants were asked to post-edit texts and one participant to perform error scoring.

Table 6: Participants' demographic and linguistic skill characteristics

Experiment	Nr.	Age	Gender	Highest Degree	Occupation	French	English	Wolof	Use of MT tools?	Formal translation or editing experience?	Task
French→Wolof	1	46–55	Female	PhD	Researcher	C2		C1	Regularly	No	Post-Editing
	2	36–45	Male	PhD	Lecturer	C2		Native	Occasionally	Yes	Post-Editing
	3	26–35	Male	PhD	Post-doc	C1		B2	Occasionally	No	Post-Editing
	4	36–45	Male	PhD	Post-doc	C2		Native	Regularly	Yes	Post-Editing AND Error Scoring
	8	36–45	Female	PhD	Consultant	C2		Native	Occasionally	No	Error Scoring
French→English	5	26–35	Female	PhD	Post-doc	C2	Native		Regularly	No	Post-Editing
	6	26–35	Male	PhD	Researcher	Native	C1		Regularly	Yes	Post-Editing
	7	26–35	Female	PhD	Researcher	C2	C2		Occasionally	Yes	Post-Editing
	9	26–35	Male	BA	Translator	C1	C2		Regularly	Yes	Error Scoring

Table 7 shows the two texts produced by ChatGPT and Google Translate, where passages that post-editors either remarked upon or changed are highlighted in colours corresponding to the severity of changes. It also reproduces the basic formatting of the output, where it is notable that ChatGPT applied bold text style to many parts of the message.

One participant (Participant 5) did not implement any changes in either of the two texts. While they noted several discrepancies and preferences for one version or the other – as will be discussed below – they emphasised that they believed both versions to be intelligible and fit for purpose. Therefore, their ED is always 0. As a result, they were excluded as an outlier from the results outlined in further detail below and from the calculation of average EDs across post-editors. The full post-edited versions produced by Participants 6 and 7 (with changes tracked) can be found in Appendix E.

As shown in Table 8 and Table 9, the cumulative ED between the raw machine translated text and the post-edited English texts is 59 for Participant 6 ($\bar{x} = 2.03$ & $\sigma = 6.75$) and 182 for Participant 7 ($\bar{x} = 6.28$ & $\sigma = 11.44$) for ChatGPT and 48 Participant 6 ($\bar{x} = 1.55$ & $\sigma = 3.32$) and 146 Participant 7 ($\bar{x} = 4.71$ & $\sigma = 8.36$) for Google Translate. The averaged EDs across these two post-editors are 80 for ChatGPT and 65 for Google Translate. This shows that overall, Participant 7 was more critical of the machine translated texts and implemented more changes than Participant 6. It also illustrates that in terms of changes implemented by post-editors, the Google Translate output performed better than the ChatGPT output, that is, it required less technical effort.

The strategies pursued by the post-editors varied between participants 6 and 7. Participant 6 jumped between the two raw translations and compared the variants of every line, then based their final judgement on whichever version they preferred, often with further enhancements. Participant 7 went through the texts sequentially and made changes to each text separately based on their own discretion without consulting the other translation. Neither participant opted to use additional tools while they worked. In terms of TAP, both participants read out loud while working and then reflected on the machine translation and explained why they did or did not agree with it. Participant 6, a native speaker of French, often jumped to the original French version for comparison, while Participant 7, a C2 speaker of English and French both, made judgement calls based on the intelligibility of the English version alone without referring to the original French.

The following are some typical examples of reflections (emphasised speech underlined):

Participant 6:

00:35:25

Then information of the prefecture “La [cours d’eau] est actuellement classée en vigilance rouge ...”

00:35:33

“... historique, qui...”

00:35:40

Alright. “Currently under Red Flood Alerts.”

00:35:43

“Exceptional flood is expected and may exceed...” I think that... that translation is good... from ChatGPT...

00:35:56

Red threat area, it's exceptional for everything that could exceeds it.

00:36:02

That one is good, too.

00:36:04

So... 'cause that part, it's okay... Then, “à toute la population”...

Participant 7:

00:03:36

“Postpone or cancel your travel. Stay indoors on an upper floor and do not go down to basements.”

00:04:00

Into basements?

00:04:04

Yeah. Okay.

00:04:10

“Contact your vulnerable isolated neighbors.”

00:04:17

Let's say “any”

00:04:19

“...any vulnerable isolated neighbors to ensure they're aware of the safety guidelines”

00:04:26

“consignes de vigilance” is not the same thing as “safety guidelines”.

00:04:30

I would say “of the alert and safety precautions”, something like that.

00:04:43

Okay.

Table 7: French original and raw English output of ChatGPT and Google Translate, with lines that post-editors remarked upon but did not change in blue, and lines they modified in yellow (edited by one out of three), orange (edited by two out of three) and red (edited by three out of three).

French Original	ChatGPT	Google Translate
Météorologie - Crue Vigilance rouge ALERTE A LA CRUE Samedi 30 mars 2024, 19h11 Fuseau horaire : UTC+0 "Afrique/Senegal" Heure de Dakar Informations complémentaires Urgence : Attendu Sévérité : Sévère Certitude : Observé Fin de l'alerte : Dimanche 31 mars 2024, 22h00 Information de la préfecture. La [cours d'eau] est actuellement classée en vigilance rouge crue. Crue exceptionnelle pouvant dépasser la crue historique de [date]. I. A toute la population : Nous vous appelons à la plus grande vigilance et à respecter les consignes suivantes : Éloignez-vous des fonds de vallées et des cours d'eau. N'évacuez que sur ordre des autorités et emportez votre kit de sécurité N'utilisez pas votre voiture et ne vous engagez pas sur une route barrée. Reportez ou annulez vos déplacements. Restez chez vous en étage et ne descendez pas dans les sous sols Prenez contact avec vos voisins vulnérables ou isolés pour vous assurer qu'ils sont informés des consignes de vigilance Suivez l'évolution de la situation sur les réseaux sociaux	Flood Alert – Red Level FLOOD WARNING Saturday, March 30, 2024 – 19:11 Time zone: UTC+0 (Dakar time – Africa/Senegal) Status: Expected Severity: Severe Certainty: Observed Alert end: Sunday, March 31, 2024 – 22:00 Information from the Prefecture: The [watercourse] is currently under red flood alert. An exceptional flood is expected and may exceed the historic flood level of [date]. I. For all residents Please remain extremely vigilant and follow these instructions: - Stay away from valleys and rivers. - Evacuate only if instructed by authorities and take your emergency kit with you. Do not use your car and do not drive on closed roads. Postpone or cancel travel. - Stay at home on an upper floor and do not go into basements. - Check on vulnerable or isolated neighbors to make sure they know these safety instructions. - Follow updates on official social media channels. Call [number] only in case of life-threatening emergency.	Weather – Flooding Red Alert FLOOD ALERT Saturday, March 30, 2024, 7:11 PM Time Zone: UTC+0 "Africa/Senegal" Dakar Time Additional Information Urgency: Expected Severity: Severe Certainty: Observed - End of alert: Sunday, March 31, 2024, 10:00 PM Information from the Prefecture. The [watercourse] is currently under a red flood alert. Exceptional flooding that could exceed the historical flood of [date]. I. To the entire population: We urge you to exercise extreme caution and to follow these instructions: - Stay away from valley bottoms and watercourses. Only evacuate if ordered by the authorities and take your emergency kit with you. - Do not use your car and do not attempt to drive on a blocked road. Postpone or cancel your travel. - Stay indoors on an upper floor and do not go down to basements. Contact your vulnerable or isolated neighbors to ensure they are aware of the safety guidelines. - Follow the situation on social media.

Contactez le [numéro] en cas d'extrême nécessité (urgences vitales) Tenez-vous informés des messages diffusés par les autorités	Follow all messages from authorities.	• Contact [number] in case of extreme necessity (life-threatening emergencies). Stay informed of messages broadcast by the authorities
II. Aux habitants situés [secteur] ORDRE D'ÉVACUATION Les dernières prévisions de la crue de la [cours d'eau] amènent le Préfet à faire procéder sans délai à l'évacuation des communes de [communes] en raison d'une surverse de la digue du [endroit] dans la nuit prochaine. Quittez votre logement après fermeture de l'eau, du gaz, de l'électricité. Si vous ne pouvez pas évacuer, réfugiez-vous le plus haut possible et procédez à la mise en sécurité des biens. Si vous habitez un logement de plein pied, vous devez vous rendre dans les meilleurs délais au centre d'accueil ouvert à la mairie. Restez en lieu sûr jusqu'à ce que les autorités déclarent la fin de l'alerte.	II. For residents in [area] EVACUATION ORDER According to the latest forecasts for the [watercourse], the Prefect has ordered the immediate evacuation of the municipalities of [municipalities] due to an expected overflow of the [location] levee during the night. Before leaving your home, turn off water, gas, and electricity. If you cannot evacuate, move to the highest possible level and secure your belongings. If you live in a single-story home, go as soon as possible to the reception center at the town hall. Stay in a safe place until authorities announce the end of the alert.	II. To residents of [area] EVACUATION ORDER The latest flood forecasts for the [river] have led the Prefect to order the immediate evacuation of the municipalities of [municipalities] due to an overflow of the dike at [location] this coming night. Leave your home after the water, gas, and electricity have been shut off. If you cannot evacuate, take refuge as high as possible and secure your belongings. If you live in a single-story dwelling, you must go to the reception center at the town hall as soon as possible. Remain in a safe place until the authorities declare the alert over.

Table 8: Edits and edit distances (ED) for the French→English experiment and automatic translation by ChatGPT, with changes marked in yellow. Participant 5 did not make changes and is omitted. Unchanged lines omitted.

Line Nr.	Raw Output	Participant 6	Participant 7	ED P6	ED P7	Average
4	Saturday, March 30, 2024 – 19:11	Saturday, March 30, 2024 – 7:11 PM		5	0	2.5
7	Status: Expected	Emergency level : Expected		16	0	8
10	Alert end: Sunday, March 31, 2024 – 22:00	Alert end: Sunday, March 31, 2024 – 10:00 PM	End of alert: Sunday, March 31, 2024 – 22:00	5	10	7.5
12	The [watercourse] is currently under red flood alert.		The [watercourse] is currently under a red flood alert.	0	2	1
13	An exceptional flood is expected and may exceed the historic flood level of [date].		An exceptional flood is expected, which may exceed the historic flood level of [date].	0	6	3
16	Stay away from valleys and rivers.		Stay away from low-lying areas and rivers.	0	12	6
17	Evacuate only if instructed by authorities and take your emergency kit with you.		Evacuate only if instructed by the authorities and take your emergency kit with you.	0	4	2
18	Do not use your car and do not drive on closed roads.		Do not use your car and do not attempt to drive on closed roads.	0	11	5.5
23	Call [number] only in case of life-threatening emergency.	Contact [number] in case of extreme necessity (life-threatening emergencies).	In case of life-threatening emergencies, call [number].	33	38	35.5
24	Follow all messages from authorities.		Follow all messages broadcast by authorities.	0	10	5
27	According to the latest forecasts for the [watercourse], the Prefect has ordered the immediate evacuation of the municipalities of [municipalities] due to an expected overflow of the [location] levee during the night.		Due to the latest forecasts for the flood of the [watercourse], the Prefect has ordered the immediate evacuation of the municipalities of [municipalities] because an expected overflow of the [location] levee during the night.	0	29	14.5
28	Before leaving your home, turn off water, gas, and electricity.		Leave your home after turning off water, gas, and electricity.	0	20	10
30	If you live in a single-story home, go as soon as possible to the reception center at the town hall.		If you live in a single-story home, go to the reception center at the town hall as soon as possible.	0	40	20
			Sum	59	182	121
			Mean	2.03	6.28	4.16
			Standard Deviation	6.75	11.44	7.80

Table 9: Edits and edit distances (ED) for the French→English experiment and automatic translation by Google Translate, with changes marked in yellow. Participant 5 did not make changes and is omitted. Unchanged lines omitted.

Line	Raw Output	Participant 6	Participant 7	ED P6	ED P7	Average
1	Weather – Flooding	Flood alert – Flooding	Meteorological – Flooding	9	12	11
2	Red Alert	Red Level Alert		6	0	3
3	FLOOD ALERT	FLOOD WARNING		6	0	3
7	Urgency: Expected	Emergency level: Expected		9	0	5
9	Certainty: Observed		Likelihood: Observed	0	9	0
15	We urge you to exercise extreme caution and to follow these instructions:		We urge you to be extremely cautious and to follow these instructions:	0	11	5
16	Stay away from valley bottoms and watercourses.	Stay away from valleys and watercourses.	Stay away from low-lying areas and watercourses.	7	13	6
17	Only evacuate if ordered by the authorities and take your emergency kit with you.	Evacuate only if ordered by the authorities and take your emergency kit with you.		11	0	10
21	Contact your vulnerable or isolated neighbors to ensure they are aware of the safety guidelines.		Contact any vulnerable or isolated neighbors to ensure they are aware of the alert and safety precautions.	0	23	6
24	Stay informed of messages broadcast by the authorities.		Stay up to date with messages broadcast by the authorities.	0	13	12
28	Leave your home after the water, gas, and electricity have been shut off.		Leave your home after shutting off the water, gas, and electricity.	0	32	7
29	If you cannot evacuate, take refuge as high as possible and secure your belongings.		If you cannot evacuate, retreat to as high a level as possible and secure your belongings.	0	17	16
30	If you live in a single-story dwelling, you must go to the reception center at the town hall as soon as possible.		If you live in a single-story home, go to the reception center at the town hall as soon as possible.	0	16	9
			Sum	48	146	93
			Mean	1.55	4.71	3.00
			Standard Deviation	3.32	8.36	4.52

Looking more closely at the TAP material, it emerges that the reflections of the post-editors centre around four main themes: a) the correctness and clarity of translations, in terms of rendering the French meaning as closely as possible in English, b) the presentation style of information in terms of formatting, c) the mental framework and cultural context of the target audience, with considerations as to which phrasing would make the message most accessible to the affected population and, d) their own linguistic competence with respect to fluency in both languages and the nuances that they struggle to understand. For examples of these themes, see Table 10 below.

Table 10: Main themes emerging from the TAP record for the French→English experiment.

Theme	Example
Correctness and clarity	“Take refuge as high as possible...” Yeah “...and secure your belongings.” “Secure your belongings” is fine. I would say, “ <u>retreat</u> to as high an elevation as possible”. Okay. It's like flee, but using the word flee, that would probably be more like arouse panic, and we wouldn't want that. So I think the strategic word “retreat” is more apt to describe a situation like that. (Participant 7, 00:06:22)
Presentation style	It's quite high-level language, so it's maybe not... It could be less wordy. That one is easier to read, because of the use of... More simple language. But is it just because we're used to reading stuff on ChatGPT? No, I think the sentences are shorter, there's no, like, unnecessary filler words, and... That's less high level. Yeah, if it's for something that's urgent, I think, short sentences, just... the information... Key things, like, in bold. (Participant 5, 00:05:17)
Target audience	It's interesting that this is in PM, and then this is in military time. Interesting difference, because both change the French format with the “H” in between hours and minutes – Google Translate formats it to 7 PM, whereas ChatGPT sticks with 1900 hours. And I think that's quite interesting. I mean, this is for Africa and Senegal. So do they usually, I think they read time in military time rather than in PM and whatever. So I think here would be interesting to reflect that the English language alert is destined for people who are more used to the military time reading, or are we more used to the AM/PM time reading? (Participant 7, 00:09:01)
Linguistic competence	Okay, this, I'm not sure I will... yeah, but maybe I don't have enough vocabulary in English, like, to say “plain-pied”. In French, “plain-pied” is, like, you don't have any other floors. Like, only the first one. And they say single-story home, I'm not sure about that. Single-story dwelling. Yeah, this one, I'm not sure. I think I'm not good enough in English to know the right word to say it, so I would... I will leave it like that, but I'm not... I'm not... (Participant 6, 00:44:13)

In general, the post-editors believed the overall quality of the English texts to be sufficient, though some remarked on changes that could potentially lead to misunderstandings, and suggested formulations that, they believed, would add more clarity. In particular, these remarks centred around the restructuring of sentences by ChatGPT (see lines 23 and 28 in Table 9). Participants 6 and 7 both remarked that the phrase order inversion ChatGPT performed in comparison to the French original could discourage people from calling an emergency number. Participant 6 noted:

In French, the message is more like, if you've got extreme necessity, you should call the number. And ChatGPT translated it into... Call number only in case of life-threatening emergencies, so this is a...like, a big change in the meaning, I think. Like, ChatGPT is saying, if you are not dying, don't call. (00:40:23)

Participant 7 emphasised the same impression:

Because "call," starting the sentence off with "call only" sort of gives you this additional mental block. It's like evaluating: "Is this a life-threatening emergency, blah, blah, blah?" But if you start off with: "In case of life-threatening emergencies-", this makes it very clear - if "Hey, you have an emergency, a bad one, call this number!", rather than starting off with "Call only-" the sort of discouragement of calling. (00:15:47)

Both these post-editors also agreed that the structure of ChatGPT's version of line 28 was problematic, prioritising the wrong action item. Participant 7 explained:

In French, like the principal action item here is leave and shutting off the gas, water and electricity – it's like the secondary action item. If you forget to do that, not great, but not life threatening for you. [...] But ChatGPT sort of inversed the priority here, saying that, okay, you should shut off everything and then leave. It's a small nuance, but it's a nuance. (00:19:42)

Furthermore, Participant 7 also highlighted the added clarity provided by the Google Translate version of the raw machine translation of line 18, related to the advice against trying to drive on closed roads:

Do not attempt to drive on a blocked road. Drive on closed roads. Blocked roads. I like closed roads better. But honestly, in the ChatGPT... But adding the attempt to drive on closed roads, it's like a, it's a better translation of "ne vous engagez pas sur une route bloquée" because that's sort of like you start to drive on a blocked road. You're not going to get through. Just saying: "Don't drive on blocked roads." makes it sound like you could. But putting "Do not attempt to drive on blocked roads" makes it very clear it would stay an attempt. More than 20 centimeters of water and your car would be swept away." (00:12:49)

In contrast, only one remark regarding structure and verb mood that could lead to misunderstandings was made for the Google Translate text – by Participant 7 – pertaining to line 28:

This should use the active tense. Because otherwise it makes it sound like someone else is going to do the shutting off of the water, the gas, and the electricity. (00:05:54)

On matters of style, Participant 7 also remarked on some issues with phrasing in the ChatGPT raw translation, such as missing particles and articles in lines 12, 13 and 17, and the use of “according to” rather than “due to” in line 27.

However, both Participant 6 and 7 appreciated some of the changes that ChatGPT had implemented based on the prompt it had been given, rather than adhering strictly to the French original. In particular, both noted the clarification that people should follow “official” social media channels, a detail not present in the original message.

Okay, here with Google Translate, we... we lost the, information about official channels, so maybe... Go. If it's... In French, too... Okay. So we didn't have the information about official media channels in French, but it looks like ChatGPT just invented it, so... So, I don't know, this is, like, it was not in the French version, but I think it's important to have it, I don't know if...but this is a difference, I think.” (Participant 6, 00:39:11)

“It added the official social media channels because the French original says to just follow the evolution of the situation on social media. I think the fact that ChatGPT automatically added on “official” social media channels, it's actually a good touch. Because otherwise, if you're going to just follow, I don't know, your next door neighbour who's like, it's totally fine, I don't see a flood here. And then it comes five minutes later, that's going to be counterproductive. So having this additional bit of official social media channels is actually really useful.” (Participant 7, 00:14:12)

One nuance on which all three post-editors remarked, and on which opinions were divided, related to the time format given in the translated warning message. The original French format, “19h11”, was translated into military time by ChatGPT (“19:11”) but into the AM/PM format by Google Translate (“7:11 PM”). Participant 5, a native speaker of British English, expressed a preference for the 24-hour time format:

Like, the time is in 24 hour. Rather than... The other type of time. I think I prefer that. I think it's mo... Easy to understand. In the ChatGPT one. Whereas the Google Translate one, it's using AM, PM.” (00:12:48)

Participant 6, a native French speaker, conversely expressed concerns that the 24-hour format could cause difficulties:

I'm not sure if you... if you tell that to an English speaker to come over at 22 it will work, and this is important, I think, in case of emergency, to read properly the time. (00:46:33)

Participant 7 questioned whether the target audience of the English translation was limited to native English speakers or a broader international audience:

Is this English as a lingua franca? Because in that time, in that case, it would be more the question, it would probably be more adapted to military time. Or is this English specifically for Americans and for the British? Because then the AM/PM system would work better. (00:10:01)

Globally, participants agreed that the ChatGPT way of formatting and presenting information was more suitable for an emergency warning message. However, while Participant 5 did not believe there to be any major errors in either version of the text, Participants 6 and 7 both highlighted several shortcomings of the ChatGPT message. Participant 5 stated that

in terms of the content, it's...the same. I don't think there are any, like. Grave errors. I can't see anything that I would really change, yeah. Not from the ChatGPT one, I knew it. But I would make... if I was changing something, I would change the Google Translate one to be more... read more like the ChatGPT one. (00:09:36)

In contrast, Participant 6 found that

it's funny, because at the first place, I thought that, Google Translate will be... worse. But actually, it was, I think, better than ChatGPT. [...] Maybe the big mistake there was, the time, format, you know.” (00:46:19)

Participant 7, finally, stated that

[Google] just sounds very stilted in some cases. It sounds like an actual French person trying to speak English. Like you can totally imagine this, a radio presenter with a very strong French accent reading those lines. It's just like, “Oh, mon dieu, retreat to as high a level as possible.” Overall, though, I think Google has a more accurate translation. ChatGPT is shorter and more punchy, that's for sure. I like the fact that it bolded the most important information. However, I think it got several nuances wrong. [...] So overall, I think it should be a sort of a mix of the two.” (00:08:06)

An overview of the error scoring completed by Participant 9 is given in Table 11. The table omits the lines and text versions rated either “completely/mostly” adequate or “impeccable/good” with respect to form. A full version can be found in Appendix E. It emerges that the evaluator is largely in agreement with the post-editors when it comes to the shortcomings of Google Translate and especially of ChatGPT. In line with the remarks of Participant 7, Participant 9 notes that Google Translate frequently “copies the French syntax rather than creating a full fluent sentence”. They also align with Participants 6 and 7 in their assessment that the ChatGPT version of line 28 shifts the stress from the primary action item (leaving) to the secondary action item (turning off water, gas, and electricity), as well as with the statement that ChatGPT’s wording of the instructions to call an emergency number in the

case of life threatening situations is unnecessarily restrictive. Finally, the error scorer also echoes Participant 7's concern related to the Google Translate version that using a passive, impersonal construction in places such as line 28 could be misleading.

With respect to the corrections made by the post-editors, the error scorer largely rates them higher than the raw machine translation output. They highlight minor mistakes, such as a superfluous space inserted by Participant 6 and a missing "of" in a change made by Participant 7. The only modification that the error scorer disagrees with on a content basis is in Line 1, when Participant 6 and 7 modified Google Translate's "Weather – Flooding" to "Flood Alert – Flooding" and "Meteorological – Flooding" respectively. The former is rated as not adequate due to the missing "weather" aspect present in the original French, the latter is flagged as not fluent as "meteorological" is noted as being an uncommon word. As for the ChatGPT version of this first line, the error scorer notes that it is a conflation of the two lines that come after. Similarly, they note that ChatGPT also omits the line "additional information" in its tendency to compress content.

Finally, the error scorer also flags some additional inaccuracies and ambiguities, for instance on the ChatGPT version of line 24 ("Follow all messages from the authorities."):

"follow" is less clear than "stay informed" or "stay up to date"; "diffusés" is missing. May be misread as an order to "obey" such messages. (Participant 9, see Remarks in Table 11)

The quantitative assessment of the severity of errors the evaluator categorized is given in Table 12. Overall, Google Translate performed better than ChatGPT. For the Google Translate Version, 28 out of 31 lines were rated as completely adequate, the remaining three as mostly adequate. The corresponding values for ChatGPT lay at only 18 and 8 respectively, with 3 lines being only rated as somewhat adequate. Globally, the adequacy of Google Translate tallied in at 1.10 and at 1.48 for ChatGPT. In terms of fluency, neither model performed particularly well. Google Translate had 18 out of 31 lines rated as completely fluent, and 10 as good. 3 were rated as not fluent. For ChatGPT, these values lay at 10, 17, and 2 respectively. The averages come to 1.52 for Google Translate and 1.72 for ChatGPT. The texts modified by the two post-editors were assessed very differently by the error scorer. Globally, the post-edited version by Participant 6 was judged as worse than the original Machine Translation output, with an overall adequacy score of 1.23 and a fluency score of 1.71 for Google Translate. In particular, the error-scorer disapproved of the edits to lines 1 and 7 ("Flood alert – flooding" and "Emergency level – expected"). For the edits to the ChatGPT version, the overall adequacy score stays unchanged at 1.48 and the fluency score improves slightly, to 1.69. In contrast, the error scorer largely

finds the post-edited versions by Participant 7 to be superior to the raw MT output, with overall adequacy and fluency scores of 1.10 and 1.42 for the post-edited version of the Google Translate message and of 1.31 and 1.52 of the post-edited version of the ChatGPT output. This illustrates that the human post-edited versions are not necessarily found to be superior to the raw MT output by a human evaluator. (It must be noted that said evaluator had no hesitation about criticizing the work of their human colleagues over the product of the MT tools.)

Table 11: Error scoring by Participant 9 for the French→English raw machine translation outputs of Google Translate (GT) and ChatGPT (CGPT) and the versions post-edited by Participants 6 and 7.

Line Nr.	Version	Texte	Adequacy	Fluency	Remarks
1	Français	Météorologie – Crue			
1	CGPT	Flood Alert – Red Level	Somewhat	Good	Shortens and combines the first two lines of the original. The solution is inexact, but very to the point.
1	P6 GT	Flood alert – Flooding	Mostly	Not fluent	Misses the "weather" aspect, duplication
1	P7 GT	Meteorological – Flooding	Completely	Not fluent	"Meteorological" is uncommon
2	Français	Vigilance rouge			
2	CGPT				Included in first line.
6	Français	Informations complémentaires			
6	CGPT				Omits this line entirely.
7	Français	Urgence : Attendu			
7	P6 GT	Emergency level: Expected	Somewhat	Good	
7	P6 CGPT	Emergency level : Expected	Somewhat	Good	Extraneous space.
13	Français	Crue exceptionnelle pouvant dépasser la crue historique de [date].			
13	GT	Exceptional flooding that could exceed the historical flood of [date].	Completely	Not fluent	Copies the French syntax rather than creating a full fluent sentence.
23	Français	Contactez le [numéro] en cas d'extrême nécessité (urgences vitales)			
23	CGPT	Call [number] only in case of life-threatening emergency.	Somewhat	Good	sounds restrictive
24	Français	Tenez-vous informés des messages diffusés par les autorités.			
24	CGPT	Follow all messages from authorities.	Somewhat	Not fluent	"Follow" is less clear than "stay informed" or "stay up to date";

					"diffusés" is missing. May be misread as an order to "obey" such messages.
27	Français	Les dernières prévisions de la crue de la [cours d'eau] amènent le Préfet à faire procéder sans délai à l'évacuation des communes de [communes] en raison d'une surverse de la digue du [endroit] dans la nuit prochaine.			
27	GT	The latest flood forecasts for the [river] have led the Prefect to order the immediate evacuation of the municipalities of [municipalities] due to an overflow of the dike at [location] this coming night.	Completely	Not fluent	Very close translation. Comprehensible, but it copies the impersonal construction.
27	CGPT	According to the latest forecasts for the [watercourse], the Prefect has ordered the immediate evacuation of the municipalities of [municipalities] due to an expected overflow of the [location] levee during the night.	Mostly	Not fluent	"According to" is wrong.
27	P7 CGPT	Due to the latest forecasts for the flood of the [watercourse], the Prefect has ordered the immediate evacuation of the municipalities of [municipalities] because an expected overflow of the [location] levee during the night.	Completely	Good	Missing "of" (of an expected overflow)
28	Français	Quittez votre logement après fermeture de l'eau, du gaz, de l'électricité.			
28	GT	Leave your home after the water, gas, and electricity have been shut off.	Completely	Not fluent	Technically correct, but it is better not to use the impersonal construction, which leaves open who is doing the shutting off.
28	CGPT	Before leaving your home, turn off water, gas, and electricity.	Mostly	Good	Moves the stress from "leave" to "turn off".

Table 12: Analysis of the severity of errors in terms of adequacy and fluency for the English machine translation output and for participants' post-edited versions, as rated by Participant 9.

PARTICIPANT 9		Google Translate		GT-P6		GT-P7		ChatGPT		CGPT-P6		CGPT-P7	
Adequate	Weight	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Weighted Count
Completely	1	28	28	25	25	28	28	18	18	18	18	21	21
Mostly	2	3	6	5	10	3	6	8	16	8	16	7	14
Somewhat	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	9	3	9	1	3
Not at all	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum		31	34	31	38	31	34	29	43	29	43	29	38
Average Adequacy Score			1.10		1.23		1.10		1.48		1.48		1.31
Fluency													
Impeccable	1	18	18	13	13	21	21	10	10	11	11	14	14
Good	2	10	20	14	28	7	14	17	34	16	32	15	30
Not fluent	3	3	9	4	12	3	9	2	6	2	6	0	0
Incomprehensible	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum		31	47	31	53	31	44	29	50	29	49	29	44
Average Fluency Score			1.52		1.71		1.42		1.72		1.69		1.52
Relative score			1.31		1.47		1.26		1.60		1.59		1.42

4.2.2 French→Wolof

Among the five people who participated in the French→Wolof experiment, three self-rated their Wolof proficiency as native speakers, one as C2 on the CEFR scale (Council of Europe 2002), and another as B2 (see Table 6). Four listed their French proficiency as C2, one as C1. Among these participants, two indicated that they had experience in translating texts or editing translations. One of these listed their experience as “experience in Wolof translation, editing, and post-editing developed through participation in demographic survey activities with the National Agency of Statistics and Demography (ANSD), involving the translation and adaptation of survey instruments and field communication in Wolof” (Participant 2). The other listed it as using tools such as DeepL to translate texts and post-editing them. As for the use of machine translation tools, three said they used these services regularly while two indicated that they did so occasionally. Among the Wolof speakers, it must also be noted that one additional experiment was conducted in comparison to the French→English group as the initial experimental session served as a pilot, with small adjustments to the methodology. For this reason, one of the Wolof speakers was also asked to fulfil a tripe role – to perform both the post-editing of the texts and the error scoring of the original machine-translated texts and those that had already been post-edited by the other participants who preceded him. The participants asked to perform error scoring were chosen based on scheduling concerns – they were available after a sufficient number of other participants had already completed their post-editing tasks.

The machine translation output for this task is given in Table 13.

Table 13: French original and raw Wolof output of ChatGPT and Google Translate, with lines that post-editors remarked upon but did not change in blue, and lines they modified in yellow (edited by one out of four), orange (edited by two out of four), red (edited by three out of four) and brown (edited by four out of four).

French Original	ChatGPT	Google Translate
Météorologie - Crue Vigilance rouge ALERTE A LA CRUE Samedi 30 mars 2024, 19h11 Fuseau horaire : UTC+0 "Afrique/Senegal" Heure de Dakar Informations complémentaires Urgence : Attendu Sévérité : Sévère Certitude : Observé Fin de l'alerte : Dimanche 31 mars 2024, 22h00 Information de la préfecture. La [cours d'eau] est actuellement classée en vigilance rouge crue. Crue exceptionnelle pouvant dépasser la crue historique de [date]. I. A toute la population : Nous vous appelons à la plus grande vigilance et à respecter les consignes suivantes : Éloignez-vous des fonds de vallées et des cours d'eau. N'évacuez que sur ordre des autorités et emportez votre kit de sécurité	Metéo – Mbeeyu Ndox (Crue) Wottu xel bu xonq (Vigilance rouge) ARTU MBEY MI (ALERTE CRUE) Gaawu 30 mars 2024 – 19:11 Waxtu: UTC+0 “Afrik/Senegaal” (Waxtu Dakar) Xibaar yu yokk: • Urgence: Ñu koy attende • Metit: Metti lool • Wóor: Gis nañu ko • Jeexitalu artu bi: Dibéer 31 mars 2024 – 22:00 Xibaar bu jóge ci Préfecture bi: [cours d'eau] nekk na léegi ci wottu xel bu xonq ngir mbeeyu ndox. Mbeey mi mën na doon bu réy lool te mën na weesu mbeey mu mag mi amoon [date]. I. Ci ñépp Nu ngi leen di ñaan ngeen yégle seen bopp bu baax te topp ndigal yii: • Soreel leen ak suufu géej yi ak dex yi. • Bu leen gén (evacuer) ludul su boroom ndigal yi ko santa. Yóbbu leen seen kitu kaaraange.	Klimaa - Mbënd Àrtu bu xonk ÀRT MËND Samdi 30 mars 2024, 19:11 Waxtu Dakar: UTC+0 "Afrique/Sénégal" Waxtu Dakar Yeneen leeral • Gaawaay: ñu ngi ko xaar • Severité: Severe • Yaakaar: Seetlu • Jeexal àrtu: Dibéer, 31 mars 2024, 22:00 Xibaar bu bawoo ci prefecture bi. Fimna nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir àrtu mbënd bu xonk. Mbënd bu amul fenn bu mēna weesu mbënd bu mag bi am ci [date]. I. Ci askan wi yépp: Noo ngi lay digal nga moytu bu baax te nga topp tegtal yii: • Deel baña jege ndox mi ci suufu vale yi ak ndox mi. • Rawal leen sudee kilifa yi santaane nañu la, nga yóbbaa sa kit d'urgence. • Bul jëfandikoo sa oto te bul jéema dawal ci tali bu tëju. Toxal wala nga fomm sa tukki. • Demal ci biir kër gi ci kaw etaas bi te bul wàcci ci suufu kër yi. • Jokkoo ak say dëkkandoo yu amul njariñ wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali kaaraange yi.

N'utilisez pas votre voiture et ne vous engagez pas sur une route barrée. Reportez ou annulez vos déplacements. Restez chez vous en étage et ne descendez pas dans les sous sols Prenez contact avec vos voisins vulnérables ou isolés pour vous assurer qu'ils sont informés des consignes de vigilance Suivez l'évolution de la situation sur les réseaux sociaux Contactez le [numéro] en cas d'extrême nécessité (urgences vitales) Tenez-vous informés des messages diffusés par les autorités. II. Aux habitants situés [secteur] ORDRE D'ÉVACUATION Les dernières prévisions de la crue de la [cours d'eau] amènent le Préfet à faire procéder sans délai à l'évacuation des communes de [communes] en raison d'une surverse de la digue du [endroit] dans la nuit prochaine. Quittez votre logement après fermeture de l'eau, du gaz, de l'électricité. Si vous ne pouvez pas évacuer, réfugiez-vous le plus haut possible et procédez à la mise en sécurité des biens. Si vous habitez un logement de plein pied, vous devez vous rendre dans les meilleurs délais au centre d'accueil ouvert à la mairie. Restez en lieu sûr jusqu'à ce que les autorités déclarent la fin de l'alerte.	- Bu leen jëfandikoo seen oto, bu leen jaar ci yoon wu ñu tëj. Yeesal walla bàyyi tukki yi. - Desleen ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wàcc ci sous-sol yi. - Wax ak deret yi walla ñi ñu bàyyi rekk ci dëkk bi ngir xam ne am nañu xibaar bi. - Toppal xaalis xaal yi ci réseaux sociaux. - Woo [numéro] rekk bu amee jafe-jafe bu metti (urgence vitale). Toppal xibaar yi boroom ndigal yi di yégle. II. Ci waa [secteur] NDIGALU GENN (ORDRE D'ÉVACUATION) Li ñu gën a seet ci mbeeyu [cours d'eau] tax na Préfet bi santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw. Bu ngeen di génn ci seen kër: Tëj ndox, gaz ak elekterisite. Bu ngeen mënul génn: - Demleen fa gën a kawe ci kër gi. Wóoral seen alal. Su fekke ngeen dëkk ci kër bu amul étage (plein-pied), demleen bu gaaw ci barab bu ñu jagleel nit ñi ci mairie bi. Desleen ci barab bu am kaaraange ba kera ba boroom ndigal yi wax ne artu bi jeex na.	- Toppaleen li xew ci reso sosio yi. Jokkoo ak [número] su amee jafe-jafe bu metti (jafe-jafe yu mēna gällankoor sa dundu). - Deel xam mesaas yi njiit yi di siiwal. II. Ngir ñi dëkk [area] KOMANDU RAWLU Mbënd mi mujjee am ci [dex gi] moo waral prefet bi santaane ñu rawale ci saasi munisipaalite yi ci [munisipaalite yi] ndax digue bi dafa fees ci [bërëb bi] ci guddi giy ñëw. Soo tëjee ndox mi, gaz bi ak kuurañ bi ba noppi, genn ci sa kër. Sudee mēnoo rawale, demal fu gēna kawe nga tēye say bagaas. Soo dëkke ci kër gu am benn etaas, danga wara dem ci santu dalal nit ñi ci mairie bi ci nimu gēna gaawe. Demal ci barab bu wóor ba kilifa yi wax ni artu bi jeexna.
---	---	--

Table 14: Edits and edit distances (ED) for the French→Wolof experiment and automatic translation by ChatGPT with changes marked in yellow. Unchanged lines omitted.

Line	Raw Output	Participant 1	Participant 2	Participant 3	Participant 4	ED P1	ED P2	ED P3	ED P4	Average
2	Wottu xel bu xonq (Vigilance rouge)				Artu xonq (Vigilance rouge)	0	0	0	10	3
3	ARTU MBEY MI (ALERTE CRUE)			ARTU Mbeuneu MI (ALERTE CRUE)	ARTU MBĚND MI (ALERTE CRUE)	0	0	6	3	2
6	Xibaar yu yokk:				Yenen Xibaar:	0	0	0	13	3
7	Urgence: Ñu koy attende				Urgence: Ñu ngi koy xaar	0	0	0	11	3
11	Xibaar bu jóge ci Préfecture bi:				Xibaar bu jóge ci ndawal buur bi:	0	0	0	10	3
12	[cours d'eau] nekk na léegi ci wottu xel bu xonq ngir mbeeyu ndox.				[cours d'eau] nekk na léegi ci artu bu xong nguir mbĕnd mi.	0	0	0	17	4
13	Mbeey mi mĕn na doon bu réy lool te mĕn na weesu mbeey mu mag mi amoon [date].				Mbĕnd mi mĕn na doon bu rĕy lool te mĕn na weesu mbĕnd mu mag mi amoon [date].	0	0	0	7	2
15	Nu ngi leen di ñaan ngeen yégle seen bopp bu baax te topp ndigal yii:		Nu ngi leen di ñaan ngeen moytu bu baax te topp ndigal yii:		Nu ngi leen di ñaan ngeen moytu seen bopp bu baax te topp ndigal yii:	0	15	0	5	5
17	Bu leen génn (evacuer) ludul su boroom ndigal yi ko santa. Yóbbu leen seen kitu kaaraange.				Bu leen génn (evacuer) ludul su boroom ndigal yi ko santané. Yóbbu leen seen kitu diumtukay kaaraange.	0	0	0	12	3
19	Yeesal walla bàyyi tukki yi.				Foomĕ walla bàyyi tukki yi.	0	0	0	6	2
20	Desleen ci kĕr gi, ci kaw kĕr gi, bu leen wàcc ci sous-sol yi.			Desleen ci kĕr gi, ci kaw kĕr gi, bu leen wàcc ci Thi souf.	Desleen ci kĕr gi, ci kaw kĕr gi, bu leen wàcc ci sufu kĕr yi.	0	0	9	7	4
21	Wax ak deret yi walla ñi ñu bàyyi rekk ci dĕkk bi ngir xam ne am nañu xibaar bi.				Joko len ak ñi new kataan si koñ bi wala dĕkĕndo yi baxam am nañu xibaar bi.	0	0	0	45	11

22	Toppal xalis xaal yi ci réseaux sociaux.	Toppal xibar yi ci réseaux sociaux.		Toppal xibaar yi ci réseaux sociaux.	Toppal xibbar yi ci xaralé yu yess yi.	8	0	7	23	10
23	Woo [numéro] rekk bu amee jafe-jafe bu metti (urgence vitale).				Woowal [numéro] rekk bu amee jafe-jafe bu metti (urgence vitale).	0	0	0	3	1
24	Toppal xibaar yi boroom ndigal yi di yégle.				Toppal xibaar yi ndawal buur yi di yégle.	0	0	0	12	3
25	II. Ci waa [secteur]				II. Nguir ñi dëk fi	0	0	0	15	4
26	NDIGALU GENN (ORDRE D'ÉVACUATION)				NDIGALU GENN (ORDRE D'ÉVACUATION)	0	0	0	4	1
27	Li ñu gën a seet ci mbeeyu [cours d'eau] tax na Préfet bi santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw.	Li ñu gën a seet ci mbeeyu [cours d'eau] tax na Préfet bi santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na ndox di tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw.		Li ñu gën a seet ci deeh[cours d'eau] tax na Préfet bi santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw.	Li ñu gëna seetlu ci mbënd [cours d'eau] tax na ndawal buur bi santané genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw.	8	0	5	20	8
28	Bu ngeen di génn ci seen kër: Tëj ndox, gaz ak elekterisite.				Bu ngeen di génn ci seen kër: Tëj len ndox, gaz ak kuurañ.	0	0	0	14	4
29	Bu ngeen mënul génn: Demleen fa gën a kawe ci kër gi. Wóoral seen alal.	Bu ngeen mënul génn: Demleen fa gën guena kawe ci kër gi. Wóoral seen alal.			Bu ngeen mënul génn: Demleen fa gën a kawe ci kër gi. Saamë len seen alal.	4	0	0	8	3
31	Desleen ci barab bu am kaaraange ba kera ba boroom ndigal yi wax ne artu bi jeex na.	Desleen ci barab bu am kaaraange ba kerog ba boroom ndigal yi wax ne artu bi jeex na.			Desleen ci barab bu am kaaraange ba kerok ba boroom ndigal yi wax ne artu bi jeex na.	5	0	0	2	2
					Sum	25	15	27	247	81
					Mean	0.83	0.50	0.90	8.23	2.70
					Standard Deviation	2.29	2.79	2.43	9.76	2.90

Table 15: Edits and edit distances (ED) for the French→Wolof experiment and automatic translation by Google Translate, with changes marked in yellow. Unchanged lines omitted.

Line	Raw Output	Participant 1	Participant 2	Participant 3	Participant 4	ED P1	ED P2	ED P3	ED P4	Average
3	ÀRT MĚND				ÀRTU MBĚND	0	0	0	2	1
8	Severité: Severe			Severité: Bou metti	Daayo: Severe	0	0	8	8	4
11	Xibaar bu bawoo ci prefecture bi.		Xibaar yu bawoo ci prefecture bi.		Xibaar bu bawoo ci ndawal buur bi.	0	1	0	10	3
12	Fimna nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir àrtu mbënd bu xonk.	Fimné nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir àrtu mbënd bu xonk.	Fimnee nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir àrtu mbënd bu xonk.		Fimné nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir àrtu mbënd bu xonk.	1	2	0	1	1
13	Mbënd bu amul fenn bu mēna weesu mbënd bu mag bi am ci [date].	Mbënd bu amul fenn bu mēna weesu mbënd bu mag bi am ci [atou].			Mbënd bu amul fenn bu mēna weesu mbënd bu mag bi amone ci [date].	3	0	0	3	2
14	I. Ci askan wi yépp		I. Wa askan wi yépp:			0	2	0	0	1
15	Noo ngi lay digal nga moytu bu baax te nga topp tegtal yii:	Noo ngi lay digal nguen moytu bu baax te nguen topp tegtal yii:	Noo ngi leen di digal nga moytu bu baax te ngen topp tektal yi:		Noo ngi lay digal nga moytu bu baax te nga topp tektal yii:	6	10	0	1	4
16	Deel baña jege ndox mi ci suufu vale yi ak ndox mi.	Deel baña jege sori dex mi ci suufu vale yi ak ndox mi.			Deel baña jege ndox mi ci suufu dex.	6	0	0	16	6
17	Rawal leen sudee kilifa yi santaane nañu la, nga yóbbaaale sa kit d'urgence.				Rawal leen sudee kilifa yi santaane nañu ko, nga yóbbaaale say dioumtukay yu ndiëk.	0	0	0	19	5
21	Jokkoo ak say dëkkandoo yu amul njariñ wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali kaaraange yi.			Jokkoo ak say dëkkandoo yu neew doolé wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali kaaraange yi.	Jokkool ak say dëkkandoo yu amul njariñ wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali kaaraange yi.	0	0	10	1	3

22	Toppaleen li xew ci reso sosio yi.				Toppaleen li xew ci xaralé yu yess yi.	0	0	0	12	3
23	Jokkoo ak [nimeru] su amee jafe-jafe bu metti (jafe-jafe yu mëna gállankoor sa dundu).				Jokkool ak [nimeru] su amee jafe-jafe bu metti (jafe-jafe yu mëna gállankoor sa dundu).	0	0	0	1	0
24	Deel xam mesaas yi njiit yi di siiwal.				Deel xam bataaxal yi njiit yi di siiwal.	0	0	0	6	2
26	KOMANDU RAWLU				NDIGALU RAWALE	0	0	0	8	2
27	Mbënd mi mujjee am ci [dex gi] moo waral prefet bi santaane ñu rawale ci saasi munisipaalite yi ci [munisipaalite yi] ndax digue bi dafa fees ci [bërëb bi] ci guddi giy ñëw.				Mbënd mi mujjee am ci [dex gi] moo waral ndawal buur bi santaane ñu rawale ci saasi dëk yi ci [munisipaalite yi] ndax digue bi dina fees ci [bërëb bi] ci guddi ëlëk.	0	0	0	32	8
28	Soo tëjee ndox mi, gaz bi ak kuuraŋ bi ba noppi, genn ci sa kër.				Soo tëjee ndox mi, gaz bi ak kuuraŋ bi ba noppi, genal ci sa kër.	0	0	0	2	1
					Sum	16	15	18	122	46
					Mean	0.52	0.48	0.58	3.94	1.48
					Standard Deviation	1.57	1.84	2.26	7.28	2.10

The full post-edited versions by Participants 1, 2, 3, and 4 (with changes tracked) can be found in Appendix E. As shown in Table 14 and Table 15, the ED between the raw machine translated text and the post-edited texts for the different versions of the texts in Wolof varied considerably, with Participants 1–3 making relatively minor edits, while Participant 4 implemented considerable changes. For Google Translate, the cumulative ED lies at 16 ($\bar{x} = 0.52$ & $\sigma = 1.57$) for Participant 1, at 15 ($\bar{x} = 0.48$ & $\sigma = 1.84$) for Participant 2, at 18 ($\bar{x} = 0.58$ & $\sigma = 2.26$) for Participant 3 and at 122 ($\bar{x} = 3.94$ & $\sigma = 7.28$) for Participant 4. For ChatGPT these values lie at 25 ($\bar{x} = 0.83$ & $\sigma = 2.29$) for Participant 1, at 15 ($\bar{x} = 0.50$ & $\sigma = 2.79$) for Participant 2, at 27 ($\bar{x} = 0.9$ & $\sigma = 2.43$) for Participant 3 and at 247 ($\bar{x} = 8.23$ & $\sigma = 9.76$) for Participant 4.

As in the English part of the experiment, the four different post-editors pursued different strategies when editing the texts. Participants 1 and 2 verbalised relatively little, despite occasional prompts. Furthermore, Participant 2 also had to turn off their microphone due to environmental conditions during some parts of the sessions and could therefore explain the reasoning behind their changes less. One strategy that was shared between all Wolof post-editors was that they sounded out the Wolof version of the text, either by mouthing the words or speaking them out loud, as they were working. A typical example is:

00:24:50 Speaker 2

“Desleen ci kër gi, ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wàcc ci, bu leen, bu leen wàcc ci souf, ci sous-sol bi.”

00:25:02 Speaker 2

Ça, ce se comprendrait pas.²⁶

00:25:06 Speaker 2

“Thi souf.”

00:25:07 Speaker 2

On dirait bien “thi souf” ici.²⁷

00:25:19 Speaker 2

“Wax ak deret yi walla ñi ñu bàyyi rekk ci dëkk bi ngir xam ne am nañu xibaar bi.”

00:25:33 Speaker 2

“Toppal xalis, xaal yi ci réseaux sociaux yi.”

00:25:40 Speaker 2

Bon, ça se dirait, c'est trop français, mais bon, ça se comprend. (Participant 3)²⁸

²⁶ This isn't really intelligible. (trans. F.K.)

²⁷ You'd really say “thi souf” here. (trans. F.K.)

²⁸ Alright, you can say it, but it's too French, but alright it's intelligible. (trans. F.K.)

Part of the reason for this is likely that, as several participants commented, Wolof is more commonly a spoken than a written language. They commented that despite the nominal standardisation of the alphabet, even fluent speakers verbalise while reading. Senegalese for whom Wolof is a second or third language face more of a challenge. Participant 3, for example, who had rated their Wolof proficiency as B2 (see Table 6), in referring to their tendency to read out loud, commented:

*Maintenant, je peux lire et comprendre en termes d'écriture correcte, de certaines expressions, parce que c'est l'alphabet Wolof que moi je ne maîtrise pas. Mais lire en Wolof, je peux, mais je ne connais pas le A, B, C, D jusqu'à Z ou s'il y en a d'ailleurs du Wolof. D'accord, mais le parler, Wolof, je sais et je peux le lire quand je le fais comme ça.*²⁹ (00:41:09)

Another strategy observed for several Wolof participants was the tendency to jump between the French source text and the Wolof translations much more frequently than the participants in the English part of the experiment. The reason for this may lie in the fact that considerable sections of the Wolof translations were rated as bad or very bad in terms of adequacy and fluency (see the results of the error scoring below) and were thus difficult to understand for participants in isolation. Participant 4 (a Wolof native speaker) for example, explained that they either had to refer back to the French version or translate the Wolof into French to make sense of the translation:

*Même moi, je comprends pas ce qu'il veut dire. En fait. Parce que là je comprends rien, les mots que tu lis... attends, je lis et je traduis en français.*³⁰ (Participant 4, 00:29:43)

Table 16: Main themes emerging from the TAP protocol for the French→Wolof experiment.

Theme	Example (French)	Example (English, Trans. F.K.)
Correctness and clarity	“Te bul wà-”, ouais, “te bul wàcci ci suufu”. D'accord ? Le fait d'ajouter cette expression, en plus, ça précise plus, ouais. Là, quand tu fais une succession d'ordres, après tu accentues en ce moment par des expressions, ça passe plus, ça passe plus. (Participant 3, 00:38:41)	“Te bul wà-”, yeah, “te bul wàcci ci suufu”. Right? Adding that expression makes it clearer, yeah. When you're giving a series of instructions, if you emphasise them with expressions like that, it gets the message across better, it really gets the message across. (Participant 3, 00:38:41)
	Maintenant, il y a au niveau de la version française, “en raison d'une	Now, in the French version, it says “due to the dyke overflowing”. By the way,

²⁹ Now, I can read and understand in terms of correct spelling and certain expressions, because it's the Wolof alphabet that I haven't mastered. But I can read in Wolof; I just don't know the A, B, C, D right through to Z, or even if there are any in Wolof for that matter. Right, but I know how to speak Wolof, and I can read it when I do it like this. (trans. F.K.)

³⁰ Even I don't understand what he means. Actually. Because there I don't understand a thing – the words you're reading... hang on, I'll read them and translate them into French. (trans. F.K.)

	surverse de la digue”. Au fait, vous voulez parler du débordement ou bien de la rupture? De la c'est, ah, c'est pas clair. Parce que si le message n'est pas clair, les moteurs que vous utilisez vont avoir du mal à traduire. (Participant 1, 00:18:52)	are you referring to it overflowing or to it breaking? It's, ah, it's not clear. Because if the message isn't clear, the translation engines you're using will struggle to translate it. (Participant 1, 00:18:52)
Target audience	Bon, c'est compréhensible, sauf que, pour réseaux sociaux peut-être moins pour peut-être les personnes qui ne comprennent absolument pas le le français peut-être peut-être, oui sauf que certains vont comprendre, hein, donc je mettrai plus peur et en tout cas, ceux qui ont un certain niveau d'éducation vont comprendre et même. (Participant 8, 01:04:34)	Well, that's understandable, except that – when it comes to social media, perhaps – it might be less so for people who don't understand French at all, perhaps, perhaps. Yes, except that some people will understand, won't they? So I'll make it clearer, and in any case, those who have a certain level of education will understand, and even... (Participant 8, 01:04:34)
Linguistic competence	Mais, mais vous savez, le, le Wolof c'est pas ma tasse de thé au fait? (Participant 1, 00:07:40) Même “gaz”, ce n'est pas un gazon. Moi, je mets le mot, je le je vais chercher après. [...] Il se trouve, je te l'envoie par mail, mais c'est pas. Je vais demander, j'ai un ami qui est qui est très très ... qui est très fort en ça, qui a fait le Département de linguistique. Spécialisé sur les langues locales. [...] C'est pas un terme commun qu'on rencontre tous les jours, en fait, c'est ça, pourquoi on ne le connaît pas. (Participant 4, 00:54:40)	But, but you know, Wolof isn't really my cup of tea, actually? (Participant 1, 00:07:40) Even “gaz” isn't a type of gas. I just use the word, then I look it up later. [...] I'll send it to you by email, but it's not... I'll ask; I've got a friend who's very, very... who's really good at that sort of thing, who studied linguistics. He specialises in local languages. [...] It's not a common term you come across every day, actually, that's why I don't know it. (Participant 4, 00:54:40)
Written vs. spoken Wolof	C'est ce que je disais au début que le wolof, c'est plus une langue parlée qu'écrite. Oui, même si il y a son vocabulaire, il y a son vocabulaire, son alphé, sa grammaire, c'est tout. La nouvelle jeunesse ou bien les gens qui parlent plus le wolof, Ils ne parlent plus qu'ils ne l'écrivent. (Participant 3, 00:52:37)	That's what I was saying at the start: Wolof is more of a spoken language than a written one. Yes, even though it has its own vocabulary, its own alphabet and its own grammar, that's all. The younger generation, or people who speak Wolof more, they speak it rather than write it. (Participant 3, 00:52:37)
Cultural nuances and differences	En fait “mars”, ça se dit pas en wolof, par exemple, c'est leur ça, c'est un problème, c'est pas un problème de wolof, c'est un problème de calendrier. Parce que “mars”, c'est le calendrier grégorien et en wolof. Nous, Wolofs, c'est des musulmans, c'est le calendrier hegirique, donc on n'a pas les mêmes termes. (Participant 4, 01:02:37)	Actually, ‘March’ isn't a word in Wolof; for example, that's the problem – it's not a problem with Wolof, it's a problem with the calendar. Because ‘March’ is from the Gregorian calendar, whereas in Wolof... We Wolofs are Muslims, so we use the Hijri calendar, which means we don't have the same terms. (Participant 4, 01:02:37)

Retention/integration of French into Wolof translation	Oui, c'est compliqué, c'est beaucoup plus pauvre. C'est une traduction wolof presque avec des termes plus français que Wolof. (Participant 4, 00:28:34)	Yes, it's complicated; it's much poorer. It's a Wolof translation that uses more French terms than Wolof. (Participant 4, 00:28:34)
--	---	---

Analysis of the TAP protocol revealed that there were a few broad themes that most Participants touched on. Shared with the French→English participants was (1) criticism regarding correctness and clarity, (2) a consideration of the target audience and which formulations would be most accessible to them, especially younger vs. older Wolof speakers, and (3) concerns related to their own linguistic competences. In addition, shared themes included (4) the gap between Wolof as a spoken and a written language, (5) cultural nuances and differences, and (6) the retention of French terminology in Wolof. For examples of these themes, see Table 16 below.

Except for Participant 2, who expressed a preference for ChatGPT, the Wolof post-editors appreciated the Google Translate version of the text more:

*Je trouve que la traduction, la traduction par Google Translation n'est pas mal. C'est pas mal. OK, c'est mieux que. Ça.*³¹ (Participant 1, 00:09:01)

This is largely due to the fact that the ChatGPT version retained a lot of French terminology straight-out (such as “urgence” or “meteo”) and added other terms in brackets behind a Wolof translation which participants often found sub-par, for instance “Bu leen génn (evacuer)” and “ARTU MBEY MI (ALERTE CRUE)”. Participant 4 remarked:

*Donc, “kit d'urgence”, ce n'est pas la traduction Wolof, c'est typiquement français là. Il a repris les mots français.*³² (00:09:38)

While Participant 3 noted,

*C'est un peu francisé c'est un Wolof francisé où, les gens parlent, mais c'est plus l'aspect français.*³³ (00:27:26)

Several participants expressed concerns that due to this strong French influence in the ChatGPT version of the text, native Wolof speakers without any French skills would have difficulties understanding it as it required a certain level of education. Participant 8, for example, noted:

³¹ I think the translation – the one from Google Translate – isn't bad. It's not bad. OK, it's better than. That. (trans. F.K.)

³² So, “emergency kit”, it's not a Wolof translation; it's typically French. It used the French words. (trans. F.K.)

³³ It's a bit Frenchified – it's a Frenchified version of Wolof that people speak, but it's more on the French side. (trans. F.K.)

Bon, c'est compréhensible, sauf que, pour "réseaux sociaux" peut-être moins... pour peut-être les personnes qui ne comprennent absolument pas le français [...] sauf que certains vont comprendre, [...] ceux qui ont un certain niveau d'éducation vont comprendre.³⁴ (01:04:34)

In relation to this, Participant 4 also highlighted the generational gap that exists between Wolof speakers with respect to the use of certain terminology imported from French:

"Oto", c'est un mot français, mais on l'utilise en langue Wolof. Mais le vrai mot pour désigner une voiture, c'est pas, c'est pas "oto". Mais c'est peu de personnes, en fait, c'est le Wolof très, très ancien, qui est parlée ... ce mot, on l'entend vraiment des personnes âgées. [...] On a importé des mots français dans le Wolof. Donc ça se dit, mais le vrai terme [...] pour parler de voiture, c'est pas "oto". Je peux le mettre, mais c'est un terme très rare. [...] Je l'ai su parce que je faisais des enquêtes dans des villages wolofs traditionnels. Donc, c'est un mot très rare.³⁵ (00:10:05)

On the subject of this generational gap, Participant 3 also expressed concerns about the capacity of younger speakers to access written communication in Wolof:

"Su fekke ngeen dëkk ci kër bu amul étage, demleen bu gaaw ci barab bu ñu jagleel nit ñi ci mairie bi. Desleen ci barab bu am kaaraange ba kera ba boroom ndigal yi wax ne artu bi jeex na." Oof. Bon je comprends, moi je comprends, il faudra que ça soit des personnes, qui puissent lire le wolof. Comme je l'ai dit ce n'est pas une langue écrite c'est plutôt une langue parlée et le wolof, la nouvelle tendance là il y a un vocabulaire et un alphabet qui a été défini sauf que il se trouve que la nouvelle jeunesse là ils n'ont pas une maîtrise de cet alphabet.³⁶ (00:26:55)

Another general note on the differences between the Google Translate and ChatGPT versions of the MT that participants made was the fact that despite its attempt to highlight relevant passages of the text, the ChatGPT version was much heavier and less emphatic, with word order and sentence structure often modified in comparison to the French original.:

N'utilise pas ta voiture et n'essaie pas de conduire dans, dans une route qui est fermée, sur une route qui est fermée. Ça c'est clair. Ouais, "toxal, toxal" ça se dit quoi ? Reportez vos voyages ou bien annulez-les quoi? Et la version ChatGPT en comparaison.

³⁴ Well, that's understandable, except that when it comes to 'social media', perhaps not so much... perhaps for people who don't understand French at all [...] except that some will understand, [...] those with a certain level of education will understand. (trans. F.K.)

³⁵ "Oto." It's a French word, but we use it in Wolof. But the real word for a car isn't "oto". Very few people use it... in fact, it's very old Wolof. Who uses this word... you really only hear it from the very elderly. [...] French words have been imported into Wolof. It's used, but the real term [...] for a car isn't "oto". I can include it, but it's a very rare term. [...] I learnt it because I was conducting research in traditional Wolof villages. So it's a very rare word. (trans. F.K.)

³⁶ [Wolof] Phew. Well, I understand, I do understand; it will have to be people who can read Wolof. As I said, it's not a written language, it's more of a spoken language, and with Wolof, the new trend is that there's a vocabulary and an alphabet that have been defined, except that it turns out the younger generation there don't have a grasp of this alphabet. (trans. F.K.)

*Ouais, en comparaison, je trouve que c'est lourd. Les expressions utilisées, parfois, c'est pas trop clair.*³⁷ (Participant 3, 00:36:49)

*C'est le même, c'est le même message avec une précision, une c'est un ordre différent quoi. Moi je trouve que l'ordre est plus impactant sur Google Translate que sur Chat GPT.*³⁸ (Participant 3, 00:37:41)

*Fermer l'eau, le gaz, couper l'eau, le gaz, l'électricité. Alors ce message est plus direct. Et il me semble que c'est plus pragmatique.*³⁹ (Participant 8, 01:30:50)

Furthermore, post-editors also criticised several nuances of the translation that fails to adapt to cultural contexts. As shown in Table 16, there is a concern related to the date formatting, as the translation adheres to the Gregorian calendar rather than the Hijri one. Furthermore, some translations fail to take into account the large importance of neighbourhood relationships in local culture and, as a result, end up being almost insulting:

*Tu as de l'importance, tu n'as pas de l'importance. Maintenant, vu ce message-là, quand on te dit "dëkkandoo", c'est le voisin, et en Afrique, au Sénégal, le voisin, c'est trop fort. C'est ton premier, ton premier cohabitant, en même temps, c'est la personne qui te porte secours en première chance quoi. Donc, quand tu dis que cette personne n'a pas de "njariñ", qui n'a pas d'utilité, "njariñ", c'est ce qu'elle veut dire, c'est un contresens. Donc, je dirais "néew doolé", c'est le terme qui est utilisé pour C'est le terme qui est utilisé pour. "Say dëkkandoo yu, néew doolé." "Néew doolé." On lit que "amul njariñ." Ouf ! C'est vraiment une sorte d'insulte, quoi. Ouais. "Néew doolé." "Néew doolé", c'est vraiment qui manque de force ou bien qui n'ont pas certaines capacités.*⁴⁰ (Participant 3, 00:47:25)

Overviews of the error scoring completed by Participants 4 and 8 are given in Table 17 and Table 19 below. As for the English versions, these tables only show the lines and text versions not rated either "completely/mostly" adequate or "impeccable/good" with respect to form. A full version of both tables can be found in Appendix G. Here, it is notable that both error scorers

³⁷ Don't use your car and don't try to drive on a road that's closed. That's clear. Yeah, "toxaal, toxaal" – what does that mean? Postpone your trips or just cancel them? And the ChatGPT version, by comparison. Yeah, in comparison, I find it a bit clunky. The expressions used aren't always very clear. (trans. F.K.)

³⁸ It's the same – it's the same message, but the wording is slightly different. I find that the wording has a greater impact on Google Translate than on ChatGPT. (trans. F.K.)

³⁹ Turn off the water and gas, cut off the supply, the gas and the electricity. So this message is more direct. And it seems to me that it's more practical. (trans. F.K.)

⁴⁰ You matter, you don't matter. Now, regarding that message, when they say "dëkkandoo" to you, that's the neighbour, and in Africa, in Senegal, the neighbour is a big deal. They're your first, your first housemate; at the same time, they're the person who comes to your aid first. So, when you say that this person has no "njariñ", that they're of no use, "njariñ" is what it means, it's a misinterpretation. So, I'd say "néew doolé", that's the term used for... That's the term used for. "Say dëkkandoo yu, néew doolé." "Néew doolé." It's read as "amul njariñ." Phew! It's really a sort of insult, you know. Yeah. "Néew doolé." "Néew doolé" really means someone who lacks strength or who doesn't have certain abilities. (trans. F.K.)

are more critical of the raw MT output than any of the participants engaging only in post-editing. As already shown in Table 14 and Table 15 above, Participant 4, who post-edited texts as well as performing error scoring for the raw output and already existing post-edited versions, had the highest EDs among all of the post-editors – by a factor of ten in some cases. (It must be noted that this was not influenced by their error scoring insights either, as post-editing was completed before the error scoring was undertaken.) Quantitative overviews of the number of lines classified into the different categories in terms of adequacy and form by both error scorers is given in Table 18 and Table 20. Here, we see that Participant 4 rated 7 lines of the raw Google Translate output as only “somewhat” adequate, and one as “not at all adequate”. The same number of lines was rated as “not fluent” or even “incomprehensively” respectively. To make matters worse, this error scorer also disapproved of the post-edits made by some participants. While the score remains largely unchanged for Participants 2 and 3, the version edited by Participant 1 is actually rated worse, with 8 lines being classified, 2 as “little adequate”, “not adequate at all”, 7 as “not fluent”, and 2 as “incomprehensible”. Overall, the raw MT output from Google Translate is given an adequacy rating of 1.84 by this error-scorer and a fluency rating of 1.94. These numbers increase to 1.94 and 2.00 respectively for the version post-edited by Participant 1. For ChatGPT the results are even more dire, with 7 lines being rated as “somewhat adequate”, 6 as “not at all adequate”, 5 as “not fluent” and 8 as “incomprehensible”, with overall adequacy and fluency scores of 2.35 and 2.45. The post-edited versions are not classified as major improvements either, with only the version edited by P2 achieving notable improvements in overall adequacy and fluency, to 2.29 and 2.39 respectively.

The second post-editor, Participant 8, shared a negative view of both MT translation outputs but appreciated the post-edited version by Participant 4 as fixing some of the gravest errors. In their view, 11 lines of the Wolof translation by Google Translate were “somewhat adequate”, 3 “not adequate at all”, 8 “not fluent”, and 8 “incomprehensible”. Overall adequacy and fluency scores lay at 2.39 and 2.74. Unlike the first post-editor, Participant 8 saw the post-edited versions by Participants 1-3 as slight improvements over the original. The biggest difference was noted for the text post-edited by Participant 4, with overall adequacy and fluency scores of 2.19 and 2.42. Participant 8 is also in line with the post-editors and the first error scorer in classifying the ChatGPT output as worse than the Google Translate one, with 12 lines being rated as “somewhat adequate”, 1 as “not adequate at all”, 11 as “not fluent” and 10 as “incomprehensible”. The overall adequacy and fluency scores lay at 2.58 and 2.68. Again, the post-edited versions by Participants 1–3 showed slight improvements and the post-edited

version by Participant 4 was appreciated most, at an adequacy rating of 2.16 and a fluency rating of 2.13, making it the highest- rated version of the early warning message in Wolof.

Table 17: Error scoring by Participant 4 for the French→Wolof raw machine translation outputs of Google Translate (GT) and ChatGPT (CGPT) and the versions post-edited by Participants 1, 2, and 3.

Line Nr	Version	Text	Adequacy	Fluency	Remarks (Trans. F.K.)
1	Français	Météorologie - Crue			
1	CGPT	Meteo – Mbeeyu Ndox (Crue)	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
2	Français	Vigilance rouge			
2	CGPT	Wottu xel bu xonq (Vigilance rouge)	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
3	Français	ALERTE A LA CRUE			
3	GT	ÀRT MËND	Somewhat	Not fluent	A "U" is missing
3	CGPT	ARTU MBEY MI (ALERTE CRUE)	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
3	P3 CGPT	ARTU Mbeuneu MI (ALERTE CRUE)	Somewhat	Not fluent	"U" and "B" are missing
4	Français	Samedi 30 mars 2024, 19h11			
4	GT	Samdi 30 màrs 2024, 19:11	Somewhat	Good	Wrong calendar
4	CGPT	Gaawu 30 mars 2024 – 19:11	Completely	Impeccable	(term "March")
7	Français	Urgence : Attendu			
7	CGPT	Urgence: Ñu koy attende	Somewhat	Not fluent	
8	Français	Sévérité : Sévère			
8	GT	Severité: Severe	Somewhat	Not fluent	
10	Français	Fin de l'alerte : Dimanche 31 mars 2024, 22h00			
10	GT	Jeexal àrtu: Dibéer, 31 màrs 2024, 22:00	Completely	Impeccable	(also calendar)
10	CGPT	Jeexitalu artu bi: Dibéer 31 mars 2024 – 22:00	Not at all	Incomprehensible	"Jeexitalu" => effects
12	Français	La [cours d'eau] est actuellement classée en vigilance rouge crue.			

12	CGPT	[cours d'eau] nekk na léegi ci wottu xel bu xonq ngir mbeeyu ndox.	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
12	P1 GT	Fimné nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir àrtu mbënd bu xonk.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
13	Français	Crue exceptionnelle pouvant dépasser la crue historique de [date].			
13	CGPT	Mbeey mi mën na doon bu réy lool te mën na weesu mbeey mu mag mi amoon [date].	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
15	Français	Nous vous appelons à la plus grande vigilance et à respecter les consignes suivantes :			
15	CGPT	Nu ngi leen di ñaan ngeen yégle seen bopp bu baax te topp ndigal yii:	Somewhat	Not fluent	
16	Français	Éloignez-vous des fonds de vallées et des cours d'eau.			
16	GT	Deel baña jege ndox mi ci suufu vale yi ak ndox mi.	Mostly	Not fluent	
16	P1 GT	Deel baña jege sori dex mi ci suufu vale yi ak ndox mi.	Not at all	Incomprehensible	The inverse!! (going towards / distancing yourself)
17	Français	N'évacuez que sur ordre des autorités et emportez votre kit de sécurité			
17	GT	Rawal leen sudee kilifa yi santaane nañu la, nga yóbbaale sa kit d'urgence.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
19	Français	Reportez ou annulez vos déplacements.			
19	CGPT	Yeesal walla bàyyi tukki yi.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
20	Français	Restez chez vous en étage et ne descendez pas dans les sous sols			
20	CGPT	Desleen ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wàcc ci sous-sol yi.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
21	Français	Prenez contact avec vos voisins vulnérables ou isolés pour vous assurer qu'ils sont informés des consignes de vigilance			
21	CGPT	Wax ak deret yi walla ñi ñu bàyyi rekk ci dëkk bi ngir xam ne am nañu xibaar bi.	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
24	Français	Tenez-vous informés des messages diffusés par les autorités.			
24	GT	Deel xam mesaas yi njiit yi di siiwal.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
25	Français	II. Aux habitants situés [secteur]			
25	GT	II. Ngir ñi dëkk [area]	Somewhat	Not fluent	

25	CGPT	II. Ci waa [secteur]	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
26	Français	ORDRE D'ÉVACUATION			
26	GT	KOMANDU RAWLU	Somewhat	Not fluent	
27	Français	Les dernières prévisions de la crue de la [cours d'eau] amènent le Préfet à faire procéder sans délai à l'évacuation des communes de [communes] en raison d'une surverse de la digue du [endroit] dans la nuit prochaine.			
27	P3 CGPT	Li ñu gën a seet ci deeh[cours d'eau] tax na Préfet bi santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
29	Français	Si vous ne pouvez pas évacuer, réfugiez-vous le plus haut possible et procédez à la mise en sécurité des biens.			
29	CGPT	Bu ngeen mënul génn: Demleen fa gën a kawé ci kër gi. Wóoral seen alal.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
29	P1 CGPT	Bu ngeen mënul génn: Demleen fa gën guena kawé ci kër gi. Wóoral seen alal.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
31	Français	Restez en lieu sûr jusqu'à ce que les autorités déclarent la fin de l'alerte.			
31	GT	Demal ci barab bu wóor ba kilifa yi wax ni àrtu bi jeezna.	Not at all	Incomprehensible	The inverse (going towards / staying)

Table 18: Analysis of the severity of errors in terms of adequacy and fluency for the Wolof machine translation output as well as the versions post-edited by participants, based on the error scoring of Participant 4.

PARTICIPANT 4		Google Translate		GT-P1		GT-P2		GT-P3	
Adequate	Weight	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Weighted Count
Completely	1	14	14	14	14	13	13	14	14
Mostly	2	9	18	7	14	10	20	10	20
Somewhat	3	7	21	8	24	7	21	6	18
Not at all	4	1	4	2	8	1	4	1	4
Sum		31	57	31	60	31	58	31	56
Average Adequacy Score			1.84		1.94		1.87		1.81
Fluency									
Impeccable	1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Good	2	12	24	11	22	12	24	13	26
Not fluent	3	7	21	7	21	7	21	6	18
Incomprehensible	4	1	4	2	8	1	4	1	4
Sum		31	60	31	62	31	60	31	59
Average Fluency Score			1.94		2.00		1.94		1.90
Relative score GT			1.31		1.47		1.26		1.60
		ChatGPT		CGPT-P1		CGPT-P2		CGPT-P3	
Adequate	Weight	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Weighted Count
Completely	1	8	8	7	7	8	8	7	7

Mostly	2	10	20	11	22	10	20	11	22
Somewhat	3	7	21	7	21	7	21	7	21
Not at all	4	6	24	6	24	6	24	6	24
Sum		31	73	31	74	31	73	31	74
Average Adequacy Score			2.35		2.39		2.35		2.39
Fluency									
Impeccable	1	7	7	6	6	7	7	6	6
Good	2	11	22	12	24	11	22	12	24
Not fluent	3	5	15	5	15	5	15	5	15
Incomprehensible	4	8	32	8	32	8	32	8	32
Sum		31	76	31	77	31	76	31	77
Average Fluency Score			2.45		2.48		2.45		2.48
Relative score CGPT			1.59		1.42		1.59		1.42

Table 19: Error scoring by Participant 8 for the French→Wolof raw machine translation outputs of Google Translate (GT) and ChatGPT (CGPT) and the versions post-edited by Participants 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Line Nr	Version	Text	Adequacy	Fluency	Remarks (Trans. F.K.)
1	Français	Météorologie - Crue			
1	CGPT	Meteo – Mbeeyu Ndox (Crue)	Somewhat	Not fluent	
2	Français	Vigilance rouge			
2	CGPT	Wottu xel bu xonq (Vigilance rouge)	Somewhat	Impeccable	
2	P4 CGPT	Artu xonq (Vigilance rouge)	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
3	Français	ALERTE A LA CRUE			
3	GT	ÀRT MĚND	Mostly	Good	
3	CGPT	ARTU MBEY MI (ALERTE CRUE)	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
3	P4 GT	ÀRTU MBĚND	Somewhat	Not fluent	
3	P3 CGPT	ARTU Mbeuneu MI (ALERTE CRUE)	Completely	Not fluent	
4	Français	Samedi 30 mars 2024, 19h11			
4	GT	Samdi 30 màrs 2024, 19:11	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
6	Français	Informations complémentaires			
6	P4 CGPT	Yenen Xibaar:	Not at all	Good	
7	Français	Urgence : Attendu			
7	GT	Gaawaay: ñu ngi ko xaar	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
7	CGPT	Urgence: Ñu koy attende	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
8	Français	Sévérité : Sévère			
8	GT	Severité: Severe	Not at all	Incomprehensible	

8	CGPT	Metit: Metti lool	Somewhat	Impeccable	
8	P3 GT	Severité: Bou metti	Somewhat	Good	
8	P4 GT	Daayo: Severe	Somewhat	Not fluent	
9	Français	Certitude : Observé			
9	CGPT	Wóor: Gis nañu ko	Somewhat	Not fluent	
10	Français	Fin de l'alerte : Dimanche 31 mars 2024, 22h00			
10	CGPT	Jeexitalu artu bi: Dibéer 31 mars 2024 – 22:00	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
11	Français	Information de la préfecture.			
11	GT	Xibaar bu bawoo ci prefecture bi.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
11	P4 GT	Xibaar bu bawoo ci ndawal buur bi.	Somewhat	Good	
12	Français	La [cours d'eau] est actuellement classée en vigilance rouge crue.			
12	GT	Fimna nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir artu mbënd bu xonk.	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
12	CGPT	[cours d'eau] nekk na léegi ci wottu xel bu xonq ngir mbeeyu ndox.	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
12	P1 GT	Fimné nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir artu mbënd bu xonk.	Mostly	Not fluent	
12	P4 GT	Fimné nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir artu mbënd bu xonk.	Mostly	Not fluent	
12	P4 CGPT	[cours d'eau] nekk na léegi ci artu bu xong nguir mbënd mi.	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
13	Français	Crue exceptionnelle pouvant dépasser la crue historique de [date].			
13	CGPT	Mbeey mi mën na doon bu réy lool te mën na weesu mbeey mu mag mi amoon [date].	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
14	Français	I. A toute la population :			
14	CGPT	I. Ci ñépp	Somewhat	Not fluent	
15	Français	Nous vous appelons à la plus grande vigilance et à respecter les consignes suivantes :			
15	GT	Noo ngi lay digal nga moytu bu baax te nga topp tegtal yii:	Completely	Not fluent	

15	CGPT	Nu ngi leen di ñaan ngeen yégle seen bopp bu baax te topp ndigal yii:	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
15	P2 GT	Noo ngi leen di digal nga moytu bu baax te ngen topp tektal yi:	Mostly	Not fluent	
15	P2 CGPT	Nu ngi leen di ñaan ngeen moytu bu baax te topp ndigal yii:	Mostly	Unrated	
16	Français	Éloignez-vous des fonds de vallées et des cours d'eau.			
16	GT	Deel baña jege ndox mi ci suufu vale yi ak ndox mi.	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
16	CGPT	Soreel leen ak suufu gééj yi ak dex yi.	Mostly	Not fluent	
16	P1 GT	Deel baña jege sori dex mi ci suufu vale yi ak ndox mi.	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
16	P4 GT	Deel baña jege ndox mi ci suufu dex.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
17	Français	N'évacuez que sur ordre des autorités et emportez votre kit de sécurité			
17	GT	Rawal leen sudee kilifa yi santaane nañu la, nga yóbbaaale sa kit d'urgence.	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
17	CGPT	Bu leen génn (evacuer) ludul su boroom ndigal yi ko santa. Yóbbu leen seen kitu kaaraange.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
17	P4 CGPT	Bu leen génn (evacuer) ludul su boroom ndigal yi ko santané. Yóbbu leen seen kitu diumtukay kaaraange.	Mostly	Not fluent	
19	Français	Reportez ou annulez vos déplacements.			
19	GT	Toxal wala nga fomm sa tukki.	Completely	Not fluent	
19	CGPT	Yeesal walla bàyyi tukki yi.	Somewhat	Good	
19	P4 CGPT	Foomë walla bàyyi tukki yi.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
20	Français	Restez chez vous en étage et ne descendez pas dans les sous sols			
20	GT	Demal ci biir kër gi ci kaw etaas bi te bul wàcci ci suufu kër yi.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
20	CGPT	Desleen ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wàcc ci sous-sol yi.	Mostly	Not fluent	
20	P3 CGPT	Desleen ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wàcc ci Thi souf.	Mostly	Not fluent	

20	P4 CGPT	Desleen ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wàcc ci sufu kër yi.	Completely	Impeccable	
21	Français	Prenez contact avec vos voisins vulnérables ou isolés pour vous assurer qu'ils sont informés des consignes de vigilance			
21	GT	Jokkoo ak say dëkkandoo yu amul njariñ wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali kaaraange yi.	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
21	CGPT	Wax ak deret yi walla ñi ñu bàyyi rekk ci dëkk bi ngir xam ne am nañu xibaar bi.	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
21	P3 GT	Jokkoo ak say dëkkandoo yu neew doolée wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali kaaraange yi.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
21	P4 GT	Jokkool ak say dëkkandoo yu amul njariñ wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali kaaraange yi.	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
21	P4 CGPT	Joko len ak ñi new kataan si koñ bi wala dëkëndo yi baxam am nañu xibaar bi.	Mostly	Good	
22	Français	Suivez l'évolution de la situation sur les réseaux sociaux			
22	CGPT	Toppal xalis xaal yi ci réseaux sociaux.	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
23	Français	Contactez le [numéro] en cas d'extrême nécessité (urgences vitales)			
23	CGPT	Woo [numéro] rekk bu amee jafe-jafe bu metti (urgence vitale).	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
23	P4 CGPT	Woowal [numéro] rekk bu amee jafe-jafe bu metti (urgence vitale).	Somewhat	Not fluent	
24	Français	Tenez-vous informés des messages diffusés par les autorités.			
24	P4 CGPT	Toppal xibaar yi ndawal buur yi di yégle.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
25	Français	II. Aux habitants situés [secteur]			
25	GT	II. Ngir ñi dëkk [area]	Somewhat	Not fluent	
25	CGPT	II. Ci waa [secteur]	Somewhat	Not fluent	
26	Français	ORDRE D'ÉVACUATION			
26	GT	KOMANDU RAWLU	Somewhat	Not fluent	
26	CGPT	NDIGALU GENN (ORDRE D'ÉVACUATION)	Somewhat	Not fluent	

27	Français	Les dernières prévisions de la crue de la [cours d'eau] amènent le Préfet à faire procéder sans délai à l'évacuation des communes de [communes] en raison d'une surverse de la digue du [endroit] dans la nuit prochaine.			
27	CGPT	Li ñu gën a seet ci mbeeyu [cours d'eau] tax na Préfet bi santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw.	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
27	P4 GT	Mbënd mi mujjee am ci [dex gi] moo waral ndawal buur bi santaane ñu rawale ci saasi dëk yi ci [munisipaalite yi] ndax digue bi dina fees ci [bërëb bi] ci guddi ëlëk.	Completely	Impeccable	
27	P1 CGPT	Li ñu gën a seet ci mbeeyu [cours d'eau] tax na Préfet bi santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na ndox di tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw.	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
27	P3 CGPT	Li ñu gën a seet ci deeh[cours d'eau] tax na Préfet bi santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw.	Mostly	Not fluent	
28	Français	Quittez votre logement après fermeture de l'eau, du gaz, de l'électricité.			
28	CGPT	Bu ngeen di génñ ci seen kër: Tëj ndox, gaz ak elekterisite.	Mostly	Not fluent	
29	Français	Si vous ne pouvez pas évacuer, réfugiez-vous le plus haut possible et procédez à la mise en sécurité des biens.			
29	GT	Sudee mënoo rawale, demal fu gëna kawé nga tëye say bagaas.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
29	CGPT	Bu ngeen mëñul génñ: Demleen fa gën a kawé ci kër gi. Wóoral seen alal.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
29	P1 CGPT	Bu ngeen mëñul génñ: Demleen fa gën guena kawé ci kër gi. Wóoral seen alal.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
30	Français	Si vous habitez un logement de plein pied, vous devez vous rendre dans les meilleurs délais au centre d'accueil ouvert à la mairie.			
30	GT	Soo dëkke ci kër gu am benn etaas, danga wara dem ci santu dalal nit ñi ci mairie bi ci nimu gëna gaawe.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
31	Français	Restez en lieu sûr jusqu'à ce que les autorités déclarent la fin de l'alerte.			
31	GT	Demal ci barab bu wóor ba kilifa yi wax ni artu bi jeexna.	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
31	CGPT	Desleen ci barab bu am kaaraange ba kera ba boroom ndigal yi wax ne artu bi jeex na.	Mostly	Not fluent	

Table 20: Analysis of the severity of errors in terms of adequacy and fluency for the Wolof machine translation output as well as the versions post-edited by participants, based on the error scoring of Participant 8.

PARTICIPANT 8		Google Translate		GT-P1		GT-P2		GT-P3		GT-P4	
Adequate	Weight	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Total Count
Completely	1	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	8	8
Mostly	2	12	24	14	28	15	30	12	24	10	20
Somewhat	3	11	33	11	33	10	30	12	36	12	36
Not at all	4	3	12	2	8	2	8	2	8	1	4
Sum		31	74	31	73	31	72	31	73	31	68
Average			2.39		2.35		2.32		2.35		2.19
Fluency											
Impeccable	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5
Good	2	14	28	15	30	16	32	15	30	12	24
Not fluent	3	8	24	8	24	7	21	9	27	10	30
Incomprehensible	4	8	32	7	28	7	28	6	24	4	16
Sum		31	85	31	83	31	82	31	82	31	75
Average			2.74		2.68		2.65		2.65		2.42
Relative score GT			2.57		2.52		2.49		2.50		2.31
		ChatGPT		CGPT-P1		CGPT-P2		CGPT-P3		CGPT-P4	
Adequate	Weight	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Weighted Count	Total Count	Weighted Count
Completely	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	8	8
Mostly	2	7	14	8	16	8	16	9	18	11	22
Somewhat	3	16	48	16	48	15	45	15	45	11	33

Not at all	4	4	16	3	12	4	16	2	8	1	4
Sum		31	82	31	80	31	81	31	76	31	67
Average			2.65		2.58		2.61		2.45		2.16
Fluency											
Impeccable	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	11	11
Good	2	2	4	3	6	2	4	3	6	8	16
Not fluent	3	11	33	11	33	11	33	13	39	9	27
Incomprehensible	4	10	40	9	36	9	36	7	28	3	12
Sum		31	85	31	83	30 ⁴¹	81	31	81	31	66
Average			2.74		2.68		2.70		2.61		2.13
Relative score CGPT			2.70		2.63		2.66		2.53		2.15

⁴¹ Participant 8 did not give a fluency rating for line 15.

Some of the biggest weaknesses noted by both error scorers are a lack of cultural context in the original machine translation output, which was not necessarily addressed by the post-editors. Participant 8, for example, noted:

*Si on contextualise un peu “sous-sol”: il y a peu de maisons qui disposent d'un sous-sol ici au Senegal. Souvent, alors pour les sous-sols, on n'en a pas forcément ou rarement. Alors pour ça, quand on utilise le terme “sous-sol” ça va un peu... voilà. Les gens ne comprendront pas systématiquement. Mais si vous dites “sufu kër yi” ils sauront que voilà, c'est en bas. Mais pour ce sous-sol ...c'est le terme euh, voilà, parce qu'il y en a. Il y a des immeubles avec des sous-sols maintenant qui servent de parking. C'est pas quelque chose de très fréquent. On le trouve à Dakar, par exemple, mais pas forcément dans les autres régions.*⁴² (Participant 8, 00:54:19)

More grievously, the error scorers also highlighted several errors that could potentially endanger people, or at least cause them to disregard key aspects of the warning message – or even the warning message as a whole. One of the most critical concerns lay with the definition of “vulnerable” people who might require aid during a crisis (line 21 in Table 17 and Table 19 above). In the warning message, instructions are given to check in with them and verify they are aware of the imminent danger. However, in the MT text, the translation for “vulnerable” carries the connotation of “poor” in economic terms, rather than denoting people with disabilities, older residents, or children:

*Alors s'ils veulent dire que, par “vulnérabilité”, ils comprennent des personnes pauvres, là, j'aurais compris. Mais si par “vulnérabilité”, ça inclut également les personnes en situation de handicap, par exemple. Là, c'est autre chose. [...] Peut-être que le logiciel entend par “vulnérabilité”, “une personne pauvre”. [...] Mais par “vulnérable”, une personne en situation de handicap est une personne, peut être une personne, “vulnérable” parce qu'elle ne pourra pas se déplacer en cas de danger et tout et même les enfants aussi en bas âge aussi...*⁴³ (Participant 8, 00:59:56)

Even worse, some instructions in the translation are the complete inverse of what is in the source text. This, for example, is the case for lines 16 and 31. In the former case, the original instruction “Éloignez-vous des fonds de vallées et des cours d'eau.” (“Distance yourself from valley

⁴² If we put “basement” into context a bit: there aren't many houses with basements here in Senegal. Often, when it comes to basements, we don't necessarily have them, or only rarely. So when we use the term “basement”, it's a bit... well, you know. People won't always understand. But if you say “sufu kër yi”, they'll know that, well, it's downstairs. But as for this basement... it's the term, er, well, because there are some. There are buildings with basements now that are used as car parks. It's not very common. You find them in Dakar, for example, but not necessarily in other regions. (trans. F.K.)

⁴³ So, if by “vulnerability” they mean poor people, I would have understood that. But if “vulnerability” also includes people with disabilities, for example, that's a different matter. [...] Perhaps the software defines “vulnerability” as “a poor person”. [...] But that's “vulnerable”. A person with a disability is someone who might be “vulnerable” because they won't be able to move in the event of danger and so on, and even very young children too.... (trans. F.K.)

bottoms and water courses”) is given as “Demal ci barab bu wóor ba kilifa yi wax ni àrtu bi jeexna” in some versions, denoting a movement *towards* rather than *away* from potential sources of danger. Similarly, in the latter case, the instruction to shelter in a safe place and wait out the end of the warning is rendered as going towards or seeking out shelter, which may be interpreted by some as a general instruction to evacuate, even though an evacuation order only concerns part of the affected population in a narrowly-defined sector.

Finally, one of the potentially most harmful errors was identified by both post-editors in the raw ChatGPT output in the very heading of the warning. The French title of the message – given in all caps – reads “ALERTE A LA CRUE”, so “FLOOD WARNING”. However, the ChatGPT version of the Wolof translation reads “ARTU MBEY MI”, with “mbey mi” denoting something related to agriculture. As Participant 8 explained:

C'est plus en rapport avec l'agriculture. En fait “mbey mi”, c'est faire de l'agriculture, bon par rapport à ma compréhension propre. C'est l'agriculture, donc quand vous dites “artu mbey mi” [...] c'est un peu comme si, il disait attention aux travaux, champêtres⁴⁴. (00:06:43)

Despite the other context given at the top of the message, this complete mismatch in meaning could lead to a reader who only glances over the text to disregard it completely.

⁴⁴ It's more to do with farming. In fact, “mbey mi” means farming, at least as I understand it. It's farming, so when you say “artu mbey mi” [...] it's a bit like saying, “watch out for the work in the fields”. (trans. F.K.)

5 Discussion

5.1 Evaluation of Corpus Results with a View Towards the 4-A Standards Framework

As the results outlined in Section 4.1 show, there are few results relevant to translations in emergency messaging in the French and Senegalese corpora. In the French corpus, mention is made of foreign victims and the need for interpreters and a connection with consular authorities as well as of the foreign-language skills of staff and volunteers at crisis communication centres as a proxy for their capacity to answer calls from non-French-speakers. Furthermore, a “capacity to adjust the language of an alert message” is also given on a list of criteria for evaluating communication channels for alerts and information. In Senegal, mention is made of the need to produce and distribute information materials in local languages in the COVID-19 response plan. Most mentions therefore concern Accessibility in the 4-A Standards framework. However, neither in France nor in Senegal is there any mention of procedures for quality-checking the translations produced. Overall, reflecting back on the original research questions of this thesis, we can conclude that language access needs are only recognised in passing in national disaster management policy, and that no provisions are officially made of the use of language technology, including with a view towards quality assurance and acceptability.

One factor that must be noted at this point is that part of the reason for this lack of results is certainly that only policy documents at the national level were examined, to adhere to the overall scope of this study. Following O’Brien et al. (2018), this analysis focussed on “key official disaster management documents [...] including statutes, emergency planning documents, other similarly related documents and hazardscape analyses,” at a national level. However, O’Brien et al. (2018) also note that “it is important to recognise that critical operational responsibilities reside with local and regional political and administrative jurisdictions in most national systems.” It is therefore likely that despite France’s strong centralisation and the relative weakness of regional authorities in Senegal (Schaer et al. 2018; Schaer & Hahonou 2017) more mention of language access needs and provisions for translation may be made in documents to be found at the regional or even local level, especially in areas with considerable touristic activity, such as Paris, the Côte d’Azur, or Dakar.

5.2 Comparison of Post-Editing Effort and Edit Distances in English and Wolof

From the initial analysis of the EDs, the TAP, and the error scoring results, it emerges that overall, participants in both English and Wolof had the impression that the raw output of Google

Translate is more accurate and of a higher quality with respect to its contents than ChatGPT, as evidenced by the tenor of participants' comments and the comparison of EDs.

It is notable that all three post-editors in English remarked on the useful additions and visual presentation of the ChatGPT translation, in terms of highlighting critical content and providing shorter, more emphatic instructions. The latter, though, comes at the cost of a loss of nuance. In contrast, all post-editors and both error scorers in Wolof remarked on the fact that the ChatGPT translation includes a lot of French words and loanwords, expressing concerns about the accessibility of this translation to Wolof native speakers who might not possess the level of education to understand French terminology.

It is also interesting to note that among the three English post-editors, the native English speaker (Participant 5) had the fewest comments to make, remarking only on the date/time format, and did not implement any changes because they judged both translations to be sufficiently comprehensible. This participant had previous experience in the proofreading of scientific documents written by non-English native speakers, which may have influenced the approach of making minimal edits as long as the text offers basic comprehension. The post-editor who made the largest number of comments and changes (Participant 7) stated having professional experience in translation and proofreading of English texts for engineering companies. It is likely that this background predisposed them to be more critical of small details they believed could cause difficulties. Like the error scorer (Participant 9), who has a professional background in translation, they focused more on formal aspects than the other participants. Among the Wolof post-editors, the most critical post-editors were both native speakers of Wolof with a C2 level of French.

One aspect of the composition of study participants needs to be underlined at this point – namely that, due to the recruitment of people through the network of the IRD research institute, most participants are highly educated and have a background in water-related research. Out of the nine study participants, eight hold a PhD degree or higher, most of them explicitly with a background in hydrology, and ranging from those in contact with civil engineering to sociological end of the discipline's spectrum. For this study, this had both advantages and drawbacks. On the one hand, it ensured that participants had solid knowledge of hydrological terminology and aspects such as water management and hydrological extreme events, such as the scenario presented. On the other hand, this is not necessarily representative of a situation in

which lay translators use machine translation during disasters, or of a “typical” volunteer⁴⁵. However, their educational background did make it possible for participants to engage more deeply with the texts and their contexts, and to give more in-depth insights and well-founded reflections. A more in-depth exploration of the impact that such a background has on study participants in post-editing and error scoring may be a fruitful direction of future research.

Another aspect of note was the disagreement between English post-editors about the intended target audience of the warning message, which ought to have been clarified better in the task brief. This became particularly apparent in the remarks on the time format used in the two different raw machine translations. Participant 5, a native English speaker, gave the 24-hour format as their personal preference, while Participant 6, assuming that the message was targeted at native English speakers, thought that the AM/PM format would be more intelligible for them. Meanwhile, Participant 7 explicitly questioned whether the message specifically addressed a British and American audience, or whether the target group was broader and more international – such as international research communities, which may use English as a lingua franca, though relatively few speak it natively. In Wolof, the MT both defaulted to using military time. However, one aspect of the date/time formatting that was criticised in these versions was the way in which days of the weeks and months were given – especially that these latter stayed in the Gregorian (Christian) calendar, rather than adjusting to the Muslim culture of Wolof speakers by using the Hijri calendar.

Shared themes that emerged between the thematic analysis of the English and Senegalese TAP protocols were concerns about the clarity of both the raw MT output and the source text, their own linguistic competence, and the intended target audience. While English post-editors considered whether the message was aimed primarily at English native speakers or those using English as a lingua franca, Wolof post-editors noted generational gaps in the terminology used and a certain required level of education in French to make sense of the translation, especially the raw output by ChatGPT.

Looking at the comparison between post-editing effort in English and Wolof, it is interesting to note that overall scores do not vary significantly. For Google Translate, sums of EDs per post-editor lay between 13 and 103 and for ChatGPT between 15 and 243 in Wolof. In English, these numbers vary between 48 and 146 for Google Translate and between 59 and 182 for ChatGPT (excluding Participant 5 who made no changes). In both languages, ChatGPT

⁴⁵ O’Brien (2016), for instance, remarks on their volunteers having high language skill to begin with – with the group including.

output required more post-editing for participants to reach a level with which they were satisfied. However, the range of post-editing effort required in Wolof was much larger than in English, with some participants (among them one native speaker) being largely satisfied with the performance of MT, especially Google Translate, while others – particularly Participants 4 – had a much more critical approach.

The level of experience with MT software and with translation and post-editing, however, seemed to influence this relatively little. Participant 2, who listed “experience in Wolof translation, editing, and post-editing developed through participation in demographic survey activities with the National Agency of Statistics and Demography (ANSD)” as part of their background had relatively low EDs for both the Google Translate and ChatGPT version, for instance – comparable with another participant who underlined that they spoke Wolof as a foreign, not a native, language, and listed their competence at B2. Part of the reason for this may be that, as participants pointed out, Wolof remains a primarily spoken language and that despite sounding out the written text and being familiar with the Wolof alphabet, post-editors thus had different perceptions of the text.

Circling around to the initial research question (How much technical post-editing effort is required for emergency messages translated from French into English and Wolof using widely available NMT and LLMs, specifically by inexperienced post-editors?), it can thus be concluded that the post-editing effort required to reach a satisfactory level by individual participants varies wildly, that it is comparable between English and Wolof, and that it is not necessarily directly related to the level of experience of the post-editors.

5.3 Comparison of Error Scoring in English and Wolof

With respect to the error scoring, clear differences emerge between the low- and high-resource language examined in this thesis. While EDs showed comparable ranges across post-editors in both languages, error scorers in Wolof clearly highlighted the considerably lower quality of both translations and post-edited texts than the post-editor working on the English versions.

While in the six texts in English (raw MT output as well as the post-edited versions of both by Participants 6 and 7), no lines were rated as “not at all adequate” or “incomprehensible” this was the case for 6 and 8 lines respectively in the ChatGPT version of Wolof and for one line each in Google Translate. Post-editing by Participants 1, 2, and 3 sometimes made the situation worse rather than better in the eyes of the error scorers. In both languages, the ChatGPT version was rated as worse by the error-scorers. In English, its adequacy and fluency values lay 1.48 and 1.72 respectively, and in Wolof at 2.35 and 2.45 (Participant 4) or 2.65 and

2.74 (Participant 8). For the Google Translate version, these values were considerably better at 1.10 and 1.52 in English, and 1.84 and 1.94 in Wolof as rated by Participant 4. Participant 8 considered it slightly more adequate (2.39), but just as disfluent (2.74). Averaging the two values into a relative score gives 1.31 (Google Translate) and 1.60 (ChatGPT) for Participant 9 in English, 1.89 and 2.40 for Participant 4 in Wolof, and 2.56 and 2.69 for Participant 8.

Concerning the type and impact of error, in the English versions, errors that were remarked upon mostly concerned where the emphasis was placed in certain sentences as well as nuances of urgency. For instance, the restructuring of several sentences by ChatGPT was noted (for instance affecting perception of the importance of shutting off gas and electricity before evacuating homes). However, none of these alterations were judged as critical – potentially causing life-threatening situations or damage to property. In contrast, this was very much the case in Wolof, with several translated lines giving erroneous instructions to the affected population, asking them to seek out water courses, labelling the warning message as related to agriculture, or telling them to move when the original instruction was to shelter in place.

To address the original research question (What critical errors does the raw output contain?) it can therefore be noted that in the high-resource language, no critical errors were present, though some minor alterations to the structure of sentences were introduced that could potentially cause misunderstandings and mistaken priorities. In the low-resource language, however, several errors were noted by evaluators that could lead to life-threatening situations, giving instructions that are the exact opposite of what is in the original message.

5.4 Limitations of the Methodology

This being said, there are several limitations to the methodology as it was used for this thesis, both in its conception and its implementation.

On the implementation side, the task brief should have been improved to include a description of the intended target audience. Participants should also have been notified in advanced to find a quiet spot for the interview. In one case, this caused the TAP protocol to be minimalistic, since the participant ended up muting themselves at several points. Participant 1 had to pause several times due to an open-office setup. Furthermore, participants were told which text was produced by which MT tool in the navigation pane of the shared, which may have influenced their perception of texts.

On a conceptual basis, the choice of early warning message should have been calibrated more carefully to the task brief. As noted in the methodology, it was based on an amalgamation

of several real-life warning messages sent through France Alert. However, these were of course adapted to the cultural context of Europe. While care was paid to remove region-specific elements from the template, it nevertheless included elements that did not make sense in a Senegalese context – such as the mention of basements, which, as one participant noted, generally do not exist in buildings in West Africa. Furthermore, several culture-specific elements were not taken into account. As an example, it was not considered that, in addition to the Latin alphabet, Wolof can also be written in the Wolofal and Garay scripts. Wolofal is a West African Ajami script – in which Arabic characters are used to write in a non-Arabic language – which is closely tied to Islamic Wolof culture, dating back to the earliest contact between local people and Muslim culture in the 9th century CE (Le et al. 2025; Ngom 2010). Garay was designed in 1961 by Assane Faye specifically for African languages (Le et al. 2025). Though the Latin alphabet is the standardised script for the rendering of Wolof – and the default output of MT – Wolofal in particular remains culturally important, especially for older members of the community (Le et al. 2025; Ngom 2016). While it is not possible to translate into the Wolofal script in Google Translate, ChatGPT did produce a transliteration. However, it came with a warning that said transliteration may not be accurate⁴⁶. When asked to transliterate into Garay, the LLM in fact declined the task, responding that it was incapable of producing a public safety notice with sufficient levels of safety and trustworthiness in this script (see Appendix G).

Finally, there is the fact that Wolof itself may not have been the best example of a low-resource language to consider in this analysis in contrast with English as a high-resource language. The primary reason for this is the fact that, as participants pointed out, it remains a primarily spoken language, despite the standardisation of its alphabet in the 1970s. It is therefore unlikely that even were a systematic early warning network such as FranceAlert be put in place in Senegal, it is unlikely that written messages would be systematically distributed in Wolof. Instead, it is likely that the Wolof version of the text would be disseminated in oral form – as radio broadcasts or social media videos. However, this might be an interesting direction for future research – to compare post-editing efforts and error scoring in languages such as Wolof with those in low-resource languages that do have a strong written tradition.

5.5 Reflexivity and Stances

Finally, a note must be made with respect to the positionality of the author. The major limitation for this study is that he does not speak Wolof and French only as a fourth language, although

⁴⁶ The quality of this result was not investigated further.

he has been living in France full-time and speaking French on a daily basis since 2020. The interest in this study arose mostly from his work in disaster risk management, in which he was involved as a translator and proof-reader for engineering offices and EU project reports, as well as familial connections with researchers working at the IRD. As a result of this configuration, it was possible to make contact with study participants through connections between research institutes. However, despite extensive literature research, a limited understanding of the characteristics of the Wolof language remained during the methodology design phase – especially with respect to its status as a primarily spoken language and to the possibility of rendering translations in Wolofal, at least in ChatGPT. Similarly, the author had no prior experience in conducting training and interviews for post-editing and error-scoring purposes, which resulted in several minor adjustments following the first pilot interviews.

6 Conclusion

This study examined the differences between a high- and a low-resource language – English and Wolof – with regard to the use of machine translation in crisis communication and disaster risk management in France and Senegal. Specifically, it was investigated whether translation in general and machine translation in particular is integrated into national-level policy planning documents related to disaster risk management, and how two major automated translation tools – Google Translate and ChatGPT – performed with respect to translation quality. The former aspect was assessed via a corpus analysis of policy documents. This latter was explored through an experimental approach – a generic French-language early warning message for a flood event was generated from existing messages sent out through the France Alert system and was then translated into both French and Wolof using Google Translate and ChatGPT. These texts were then post-edited by three English-language and four Wolof-language participants and assessed by one and two error scorers respectively for their adequacy in terms of content and their fluency in terms of form.

The results show that neither France nor Senegal include provisions for machine translation in their national-level policy planning disaster risk management documents, but that some mentions of translation in general can be found. These latter mostly concern the Accessibility of translations and include mentions of the foreign language skills of volunteers at crisis information centres. With respect to the post-editing effort required, results reveal that said effort, as measured by the Damerau-Levenshtein edit distance, varies considerably across study participants, regardless of their level of education, proficiency in the target language, or experience in post-editing or translating texts. Furthermore, it emerged that the overall technical effort required by post-editors to reach a satisfactory level was similar in both the high- and low-resource language. However, during error scoring, analysis showed that the overall translation quality was much lower in Wolof than in English, across all text versions – both the machine translation output and the post-edited version. While the English MT output contained several restructurings of sentences that resulted in potential misunderstandings and lines of text rated as “not fluent” by post-editors, the Wolof translations contained several critical errors that could lead to property damage, serious injury or loss of life. These included translations of instructions that contained the exact opposite of the original version.

Though this study remained limited in several aspects – including the positionality of the author, several aspects of its methodology, and the choice of Wolof as an example of a low-resource target language (as it is mostly a spoken, rather than a written language) – it

nevertheless provides interesting insights into the challenges faced by volunteers, emergency response teams, and disaster response officials in making information as widely accessible as possible in high- vs. low-resource languages.

Bibliography

- 1958 Constitution (FR). <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000000571356>.
- 2001 Constitution (SN). <https://primature.sn/publications/lois-et-reglements/loi-ndeg-2001-03-du-22-janvier-2001-portant-constitution-modifiee>.
- Agence de Développement municipal (ADM) (2015). Projet de gestion des eaux pluviales (PROGEP): Cadre de Politique de Réinstallation des Populations. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/798191468145764805/pdf/RP17370FR ENCH00Box385425B00PUBLIC0.pdf>.
- Agence de Développement municipal (ADM) (2017). Etude pour l'élaboration d'une stratégie nationale de planification et de gestion urbaine intégrées, prenant en compte la prévention des risques d'inondations et l'adaptation au changement climatique. Dakar. https://www.ndf.int/media/publications/3._150615_ra_strategie_final.pdf.
- Aikawa, Maho & Akiyoshi, Koto (2024). Examining the Content of Disaster-Related Information Disseminated to a Migrant Population. *International Journal of Information, Diversity, & Inclusion*. DOI: 10.33137/ijidi.v8i1.41839.
- Al Sharou, Khetam; Vandenbroucke, Mieke & Vercauteren, Gert (2025). Translation technologies and automation in crisis situations. In: *The Routledge Handbook of Translation Technology and Society*. Routledge. DOI: 10.4324/9781003271314-15.
- Alexander, David E. (2002). *Principles of Emergency Planning and Management*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Alexander, David E. & Pescaroli, Gianluca (2019). The role of translators and interpreters in cascading crises and disasters: Towards a framework for confronting the challenges. *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal* 29 (2), 144–156. DOI: 10.1108/DPM-12-2018-0382.
- AlShaye, Shatha Abdullah (2025). Translation in Crisis Situations: Reviewing Current Practices and Identifying Future Demands. *Arab World English Journal For Translation and Literary Studies* 9 (1), 61–76. DOI: 10.24093/awejtls/vol9no1.4.
- ANSD (2025). 5e Recensement général de la Population et de l'Habitat (RGPH-5): Rapport Définitif. Dakar: Agence National de la Statistique et de la Démographie. https://www.ansd.sn/sites/default/files/recensements/rapport/rapport_national/Rapport-def-RGPH-5.pdf.
- Arrêté N° 04383/MINT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 créant la « Sous-Commission Plans d'Intervention » de la Commission Supérieure de la Protection Civile (1999). *Journal Officiel de La République Du Sénégal (JORS)* N° 5869, Jul. 10, 1999, 1135–136.
- Arrêté N° 04384/MINT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 créant la « Sous-Commission Sécurité dans les Installations Classées » de la Commission Supérieure de la Protection Civile (1999). *Journal Officiel de La République Du Sénégal (JORS)* N° 5869, Jul. 10, 1999, 1136.
- Arrêté N° 04385/MINT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 créant la « Sous-Commission Sécurité dans les Etablissements Recevant du Public et les Immeubles de Grande Hauteur » de la Commission Supérieure de la Protection Civile (1999). *Journal Officiel de La République Du Sénégal (JORS)* N° 5869, Jul. 10, 1999, 1136–1137.
- Arrêté N° 04386/MINT/DPC du 04 juin 1999 fixant les modalités de déclenchement, de mise en œuvre et de levée du Plan National d'Organisation des Secours en cas de Catastrophe (Plan ORSEC) (1999). *Journal Officiel de La République Du Sénégal (JORS)* N° 5875, Jul. 31, 1999, 1174–1175.
- Arrêté N° 04387/M.MT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 abrogeant le remplaçant l'arrêté n° 10507 du 16 décembre 1993 créant le Comité de Gestion des Moyens du Plan National ORSEC (1999). *Journal Officiel de La République Du Sénégal (JORS)* N° 5875, Jul. 31, 1999, 1175–1176.

- Arrêté N° 04388/M.MT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 abrogeant et remplaçant l'arrêté n° 10502 du 16 décembre 1993 créant la Cellule « Information Relations Publiques » du Plan National ORSEC. (1999). *Journal Officiel de La République Du Sénégal (JORS)* N° 5875, Jul. 31, 1999, 1176–1177.
- Arrêté N° 04389/M.MT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 abrogeant et remplaçant l'arrêté n° 10503 du 16 décembre 1993 créant la Cellule « Liaisons Transmissions » du Plan National ORSEC. (1999). *Journal Officiel de La République Du Sénégal (JORS)* N° 5875, Jul. 31, 1999, 1177–1178.
- Arrêté N° 04390/M.MT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 abrogeant et remplaçant l'arrêté n° 10506 du 16 décembre 1993 créant le Groupe « Secours et Sauvetage » du Plan National ORSEC. (1999). *Journal Officiel de La République Du Sénégal (JORS)* N° 5875, Jul. 31, 1999, 1178.
- Arrêté N° 04391/MINT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 abrogeant et remplaçant l'arrêté n° 10508 du 16 décembre 1993 créant le Groupe « Santé et Entraide » du Plan National ORSEC (1999). *Journal Officiel de La République Du Sénégal (JORS)* N° 5875, Jul. 31, 1999, 1178–1179.
- Arrêté N° 04392/MINT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 abrogeant et remplaçant l'arrêté n° 10504 du 16 décembre 1993 créant le Groupe « Police-Circulation-Renseignements » du Plan National ORSEC (1999). *Journal Officiel de La République Du Sénégal (JORS)* N° 5875, Jul. 31, 1999, 1179–1180.
- Arrêté N° 04393/MINT/DPC du 22 juin 1999 abrogeant et remplaçant l'arrêté n° 10505 du 16 décembre 1993 créant le Groupe « Transports et Travaux » du Plan National ORSEC (1999). *Journal Officiel de La République Du Sénégal (JORS)* N° 5875, Jul. 31, 1999, 1180–1181.
- Benavides, Abraham David; Nukpezah, Julius; Keyes, Laura Marie & Soujaa, Ismail (2021). Adoption of Multilingual State Emergency Management Websites: Responsiveness to the Risk Communication Needs of a Multilingual Society. *International Journal of Public Administration* 44 (5), 409–419. DOI: 10.1080/01900692.2020.1728549.
- Bosher, Lee; Chmutina, Ksenia & Niekerk, Dewald van (2021). Stop going around in circles: towards a reconceptualisation of disaster risk management phases. *Disaster Prevention and Management* 30 (4/5), 525–537. DOI: 10.1108/DPM-03-2021-0071.
- Bouvier, Jérôme & Encrevé, Pierre (2003). *Langues régionales: langues de France, langues d'Europe*. Paris: Éditions de la Bibliothèque publique d'information.
- Bowker, Lynne & Ciro, Jairo Buitrago (2019). *Machine Translation and Global Research: Towards Improved Machine Translation Literacy in the Scholarly Community*. Emerald Publishing Limited. DOI: 10.1108/9781787567214.
- Braun, Virginia & Clarke, Victoria (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology* 3 (2), 77–101. DOI: 10.1191/1478088706qp063oa.
- Braun, Virginia; Clarke, Victoria; Hayfield, Nikki & Terry, Gareth (2019). Thematic Analysis. In: Liamputtong, Pranee (ed.) *Handbook of Research Methods in Health Social Sciences*. Singapore: Springer Singapore. 843–860. DOI: 10.1007/978-981-10-5251-4_103.
- Bruckmann, Laurent; Delbart, Nicolas; Descroix, Luc & Bodian, Ansoumana (2022). Recent hydrological evolutions of the Senegal River flood (West Africa). *Hydrological Sciences Journal* 67 (3), 385–400. DOI: 10.1080/02626667.2021.1998511.
- Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft / IFHV (2025). *WorldRiskReport 2025*. Berlin: Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft.

- Cadwell, Patrick (2019). Trust, distrust and translation in a disaster. *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal* 29 (2), 157–174. DOI: 10.1108/DPM-11-2018-0374.
- Cadwell, Patrick; O'Brien, Sharon & DeLuca, Eric (2019). More than tweets: A critical reflection on developing and testing crisis machine translation technology. *Translation Spaces* 8 (2), 300–333. DOI: 10.1075/ts.19018.cad.
- Cadwell, Patrick; O'Brien, Sharon; Larroyed, Aline & Federici, Federico M. (2024). A Crisis Translation Maturity Model for Better Multilingual Crisis Communication. *INContext: Studies in Translation and Interculturalism* 4 (2), 136–165. DOI: 10.54754/incontext.v4i2.98.
- CASF (2024). Code de l'action sociale et des familles. https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/article_lc/LEGIARTI000049391523.
- Centre des Opérations d'Urgence Sanitaire (COUS) (2019). Plan Stratégique National 2019-2023. <https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC199946>.
- Chatzikoumi, Eirini (2020). How to evaluate machine translation: A review of automated and human metrics. *Natural Language Engineering* 26 (2), 137–161. DOI: 10.1017/S1351324919000469.
- Chaurand, Jacques (2012). *Nouvelle histoire de la langue française*. Paris: Éd. du Seuil.
- Ciribuco, Andrea & Federici, Federico M. (2024). The experience of intercultural mediators in the Italian COVID-19 vaccination campaign. *Language and Intercultural Communication* 24 (3), 180–194. DOI: 10.1080/14708477.2024.2337382.
- Cortier, Claude & Puren, Laurent (2008). Français et langues régionales et/ou minoritaires : une mise en convergence difficile. *Repères* 38, 63–80. DOI: 10.4000/reperes.390.
- Council of Europe (2002). *Common European framework of reference for languages: learning, teaching, assessment*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- CRED & UNDRR (2020). *The human cost of disasters: an overview of the last 20 years (2000–2019)*. Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- CSI (2026). Code de la sécurité intérieure. https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/texte_lc/LEGITEXT000025503132/.
- Damerau, Fred J. (1964). A technique for computer detection and correction of spelling errors. *Communications of the ACM* 7 (3), 171–176. DOI: 10.1145/363958.363994.
- Décret n° 93-1288 adoptant le Plan national d'organisation des secours (ORSEC) (1993). *Journal Officiel de La République Du Sénégal (JORS)* N° 5594, Aug. 20, 1994, 348–356.
- Décret n° 99-172 du 04 mars 1999 abrogeant et remplaçant le décret n° 93-1288 du 17 novembre 1993 adoptant le Plan National d'Organisation des Secours (1999).
- Décret n° 2005-1157 du 13 septembre 2005 relatif au plan ORSEC et pris pour application de l'article 14 de la loi n° 2004-811 du 13 août 2004 de modernisation de la sécurité civile (2005). <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/decret/2005/9/13/2005-1157/jo/texte>.
- Décret n° 2005-1158 du 13 septembre 2005 relatif aux plans particuliers d'intervention concernant certains ouvrages ou installations fixes et pris en application de l'article 15 de la loi n° 2004-811 du 13 août 2004 relative à la modernisation de la sécurité civile (2005). *Journal Officiel de la République Française (J.O.)*. <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/decret/2005/9/13/2005-1158/jo/texte>.
- Décret n° 2022-907 du 20 juin 2022 relatif au plan communal et intercommunal de sauvegarde et modifiant le code de la sécurité intérieure (2022). *Journal Officiel de la République Française (J.O.)*. <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/decret/2022/6/20/2022-907/jo/texte>.

- Décret n° 2022-1532 du 8 décembre 2022 relatif aux modalités d'organisation des exercices des plans communaux et intercommunaux de sauvegarde (2022). Journal Officiel de la République Française (J.O.).
<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/decret/2022/12/8/2022-1532/jo/texte>.
- Deilen, Silvana; Paasch-Kaiser, Christine & Krüger, Ralph (2025). Artificial intelligence in intra- and interlingual translation: Investigating the potential of the large language model GPT-4o in Plain Language and low-resource translation contexts. *Trans-Kom* 18 (2), 656–683.
- Dickmann, Petra & Apfel, Franklin (2015). Risk and Crisis Communication. In: *Public Health for Mass Gatherings: Key Considerations*. Geneva: World Health Organisation. 65–70.
- Direction de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civile (2006). *Guide ORSEC Départemental: Méthode générale*. Asnières sur Seine: Ministère de l'intérieur. Vol. G.1.
<https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/content/download/36190/273257/file/ORSEC%20m%C3%A9thode%20g%C3%A9n%C3%A9rale.pdf>.
- Direction de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civile (2015). *Guide ORSEC Départemental et zonal, mode d'action: rétablissement et approvisionnement d'urgence des réseaux électricité, communications électroniques, eau, gaz, hydrocarbures*. Vol. G5.
<https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/content/download/86317/668662/file/Guide%20ORSEC%20RETAP%20RESEAUX.pdf>.
- Direction de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civile (2017). *Guide ORSEC Départemental: organisation territoriale de gestion de crise*. Paris: Ministère de l'Intérieur. Vol. G.7.
<https://adrasec08.fr/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Guide-ORSEC-G7.pdf>.
- Direction de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civile (2023). *ORSEC départemental: La cellule d'information du public*. Ministère de l'intérieur et des outre-mer, Direction Générale de la Sécurité Civile et de la Gestion des Crises. 2nd edition Vol. G3.
<https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/content/download/36495/275819/file/Guide%20G3-la%20CIP-ma%CC%80j%202023.pdf>.
- Direction de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civiles (2013). *Guide ORSEC: Alerte et information des population*. Asnières sur Seine: Ministère de l'intérieur. 3rd edition Vol. G.4.
<https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/content/download/67723/491852/file/GUIDE%20ORSEC-juin%202013-T.G4.pdf>.
- Direction de la Protection Civile & PNUD (2008). Analyse institutionnelle des plates-formes nationales et des organes référents de la Réduction des Risques de Catastrophes: Première partie: Etude de cas du Sénégal. Dakar.
- Direction de la Sécurité Civile (2008). Plaquette O.R.S.E.C. Ministère de l'intérieur, de l'outre-mer et des collectivités territoriales.
<https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/content/download/36239/273767/file/plaquette%20ORSEC.pdf>.
- Direction de la sécurité civile (2009). *Guide ORSEC Départemental: Mode d'action 'Soutien des populations'*. Asnières-sur-Seine: Ministère de l'Intérieur. Vol. G.2.
<https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/content/download/36236/273752/file/guide%20soutien.pdf>.
- Direction générale de la sécurité civile et de la gestion des crises (2025). *Guide ORSEC Disposition générale: protection du patrimoine culturel*. Ministère de l'Intérieur. Vol. G8.
- Donner, William & Rodríguez, Havidán (2008). Population Composition, Migration and Inequality: The Influence of Demographic Changes on Disaster Risk and Vulnerability. *Social Forces* 87 (2), 1089–1114. DOI: 10.1353/sof.0.0141.
- ECMWF (2024). *FloodList*. <https://floodlist.com/tag/senegal> (accessed 5.5.2026).

- European Union (2024). *The INTERnAtional network on Crisis Translation | INTERACT | Project | Fact Sheet | H2020*. DOI: 10.3030/734211 (accessed 7.4.2026).
- Faye, Mbaye Mbengue (2011a). *Projet de gestion des eaux pluviales (PROGEP): Cadre de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale*. Dakar: Agence de Développement Municipal (ADM).
- Faye, Mbaye Mbengue (2011b). *Projet de gestion des eaux pluviales (PROGEP): Etude d'Impact Environnemental et Social*. Dakar: Agence de Développement Municipal (ADM).
- Federici, Federico M. (2022). Translating hazards: multilingual concerns in risk and emergency communication. *The Translator* 28 (4), 375–398. DOI: 10.1080/13556509.2023.2203998.
- Federici, Federico M. & Cadwell, Patrick (2018). Training citizen translators: Design and delivery of bespoke training on the fundamentals of translation for New Zealand Red Cross. *Translation Spaces* 7 (1), 20–43. DOI: 10.1075/ts.00002.fed.
- Federici, Federico M. & O'Brien, Sharon (2019). Cascading crises: Translation as risk reduction. In: Federici, Federico M. & O'Brien, Sharon (eds) *Translation in Cascading Crises*. New York: Routledge. 1–22.
- Federici, Federico M.; O'Brien, Sharon; Cadwell, Patrick; Gerber, Brian & Davis, Olga (2019a). *International network in crisis translation - Recommendations on policies*. London: INTERACT.
- Federici, Federico M.; O'Hagan, Minako; O'Brien, Sharon & Cadwell, Patrick (2019b). Crisis translation training: challenges arising from new contexts of translation. *Cultus* 12, 246–279.
- Forcada, Mikel L. (2024). Harmful Effects of Machine Translation and Their Mitigation. In: Monzó-Nebot, Esther & Tasa-Fuster, Vincenta (eds) *The Social Impact of Automating Translation: An Ethics of Care Perspective on Machine Translation*. New York: Routledge. 38–59.
- GESIS, Leibnitz Institute for the social sciences (2016). *2016 Adult Education Survey (AES)*. Leibnitz: GESIS.
- Government of Senegal (2026). *Conseil des ministres du 25 février 2026*. <https://www.primature.sn/publications/conseil-des-ministres/conseil-des-ministres-du-25-fevrier-2026> (accessed 25.6.2026).
- Government of Senegal (2012). *SNDES 2013-2017: Stratégie Nationale de Développement Economique et Social*. Dakar.
- Government of Senegal (2024a). *Agenda National de Transformation Sénégal 2050: Masterplan 2025-2034*. Dakar. <https://bo-admin.presidence.sn/storage/documents/5md5fMAh2Ti99EfAqRNMpLQwxCkKKJN94r8n9fDN.pdf>.
- Government of Senegal (2024b). *Agenda National de Transformation Sénégal 2050: Stratégie nationale de Développement 2025-2029*. <https://www.economie.gouv.sn/sites/default/files/2025-04/snd.pdf>.
- Government of Senegal (2018). *Plan Sénégal Émergent: Plan d'Actions Prioritaires 2019-2023*. Dakar. https://www.sentresor.org/app/uploads/pap2_pse.pdf.
- Green, Alison (1998). *Verbal protocol analysis in language testing research: a handbook*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Greenwood, Faine; Howarth, Caitlin; Poole, Danielle Escudero; Raymond, Nathaniel A. & Scarnecchia, Daniel P. (2017). *The Signal Code: A Human Rights Approach to Information During Crisis*. <https://hhi.harvard.edu/publications/signal-code-human-rights-approach-information-during-crisis>.

- Haddow, Barry; Bawden, Rachel; Barone, Antonio Valerio Miceli; Helcl, Jindřich & Birch, Alexandra (2022). Survey of Low-Resource Machine Translation. *Computational Linguistics* 48 (3), 673–732. DOI: 10.1162/coli_a_00446.
- Hajek, John; Hao, Yu; Hasnain, Ambrin; Hasnain, Anila; Hu, Ke; Karidakis, Maria; Macreadie, Rachel; Pym, Anthony & Qiu, Juerong (2024). *Understanding and Improving Machine Translations for Emergency Communications*. Research Unit for Multilingualism and Cross-Cultural Communication, University of Melbourne. DOI: 10.17613/jthe-m639.
- Hicks, Michael Townsen; Humphries, James & Slater, Joe (2024). ChatGPT is bullshit. *Ethics and Information Technology* 26 (2), 38. DOI: 10.1007/s10676-024-09775-5.
- Humlum, Anders & Vestergaard, Emilie (2025). The unequal adoption of ChatGPT exacerbates existing inequalities among workers. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 122 (1), e2414972121. DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2414972121.
- INTERACT (2020). *Crisis Translation*. https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCRbg0k_1W8KU1xDFqZjDZtg (accessed 26.6.2026).
- Jo, Hyeon (2025). Decoding the ChatGPT mystery: A comprehensive exploration of factors driving AI language model adoption. *Information Development* 41 (3), 875–895. DOI: 10.1177/026666669231202764.
- Joshi, Pratik; Santy, Sebastin; Budhiraja, Amar; Bali, Kalika & Choudhury, Monojit (2020). *The State and Fate of Linguistic Diversity and Inclusion in the NLP World*. In: Jurafsky, Dan; Chai, Joyce; Schluter, Natalie & Tetreault, Joel (eds). *Proceedings of the 58th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*. Online: Association for Computational Linguistics. 6282–6293. DOI: 10.18653/v1/2020.acl-main.560.
- Kazi, Samreen; Khoja, Shakeel & Daud, Ali (2025). Bridging the gap: A survey of document retrieval techniques for high-resource and low-resource languages. *Computer Science Review* 57, 100756. DOI: 10.1016/j.cosrev.2025.100756.
- Kenny, Dorothy; Torres-Hostench, Olga; Rossi, Caroline; Carré, Alice; Sánchez-Gijón, Pilar; O’Brien, Sharon; Moorkens, Joss; Pérez-Ortiz, Juan Antonio; Forcada, Mikel L.; Sánchez-Martínez, Felipe & Ramírez-Sánchez, Gema (2022). *Machine translation for everyone*. Language Science Press. Language Science Press. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.6653406.
- Kilgarrieff, Adam; Baisa, Vít; Bušta, Jan; Jakubíček, Miloš; Kovář, Vojtěch; Michelfeit, Jan; Rychlý, Pavel & Suchomel, Vít (2014). The Sketch Engine: ten years on. *Lexicography* 1, 7–36.
- Koehn, Philipp (2020). *Neural Machine Translation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. DOI: 10.1017/9781108608480.
- Krings, Hans P. (2001). *Repairing Texts: Empirical Investigations of Machine Translation Post-Editing Processes*. (Koby, Geoffrey S., Ed. & Trans.) Kent State Univ. Press.
- Landahl, Mark R.; Bennett, DeeDee M. & Phillips, Brenda D. (2019). Disaster Research: past, present, and future. In: Landahl, Mark R., Bennett, DeeDee M., & Phillips, Brenda D., Leavy, Patricia (ed.) *The Oxford Handbook of Methods for Public Scholarship*. Oxford University Press. 208–238. DOI: 10.1093/oxfordhb/9780190274481.013.35.
- Lankford, Seamus & Way, Andy (2024). *Leveraging LLMs for MT in Crisis Scenarios: a blueprint for low-resource languages*. In: Knowles, Rebecca; Eriguchi, Akiko & Goel, Shivali (eds) *Proceedings of the 16th Conference of the Association for Machine Translation in the Americas (Volume 1: Research Track)*. Chicago, USA: Association

- for Machine Translation in the Americas. 4–13. <https://aclanthology.org/2024.amta-research.2/>.
- Le, Ngoc Tan; Mijiyawa, Ali; Leye, Abdoulahat & Sadat, Fatiha (2025). *The Best of Both Worlds: Exploring Wolofal in the Context of NLP*. In: El-Haj, Mo; Haddad, Amal; Amol, Cynthia; Ahmadi, Sina; Paterson III, Hugh; Ezeani, Ignatius; Ezzini, Saad & Rayson, Paul (eds) *Proceedings of the 1st Workshop on NLP for Languages Using Arabic Script*. Abu Dhabi, UAE: Association for Computational Linguistics. 1–6. <https://aclanthology.org/2025.abjadnlp-1.1/>.
- Levenshtein, V. I. (1965). Binary codes capable of correcting deletions, insertions, and reversals. *Soviet Physics. Doklady* 10, 707–710.
- Lewis, W.; Munro, R. & Vogel, S. (2011). *Crisis MT: developing a cookbook for MT in crisis situations*. In: *Proceedings of the Sixth Workshop on Statistical Machine Translation*. 501–511.
- Lo, Mare & Ait-Chellouche, Youcef (2013). *Consultation nationale sur le Cadre d’Action post-2015 pour la réduction des risques de catastrophes: Version provisoire*. UNISDR.
- Loi n° 2004-811 du 13 août 2004 de modernisation de la sécurité civile (2004). Journal Officiel de La République Française (J.O.). <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/loi/2004/8/13/2004-811/jo/texte>.
- Loi n° 2021-1520 du 25 novembre 2021 visant à consolider notre modèle de sécurité civile et valoriser le volontariat des sapeurs-pompiers et les sapeurs-pompiers professionnels (2021). Journal Officiel de la République Française (J.O.). <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/loi/2021/11/25/2021-1520/jo/texte>.
- Ma, Jiaojiao; Wang, Pengcheng; Li, Benqian; Wang, Tian; Pang, Xiang Shan & Wang, Dake (2025). Exploring User Adoption of ChatGPT: A Technology Acceptance Model Perspective. *International Journal of Human–Computer Interaction* 41 (2), 1431–1445. DOI: 10.1080/10447318.2024.2314358.
- Marcellesi, Jean-Baptiste (1979). Quelques problèmes de l’hégémonie culturelle en France: langue nationale et langues régionales. *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 1979 (21). DOI: 10.1515/ijsl.1979.21.63.
- Marlowe, Jay & Bogen, Rachel (2015). Young people from refugee backgrounds as a resource for disaster risk reduction. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction* 14, 125–131. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijdrr.2015.06.013.
- Mehta, Ivan (2024). Google Translate adds support for 110 languages, representing 614M speakers. *TechCrunch*. <https://techcrunch.com/2024/06/27/google-translate-adds-support-for-110-languages-representing-614-million-speakers/>.
- Mendy, Anastasie; Faye, Cheikh; Dacosta, Honoré; Kane, Alioune; Descroix, Luc & Manlafy, Kante (2019). *Stratégies de gestion des inondations à Dakar. Retour d’expérience sur près de vingt années*. Paper presented at ‘Vulnérabilité et résilience dans le renouvellement des approches du développement et de l’environnement’. https://www.sciences-sociales.uvsq.fr/medias/fichier/mendy-a-et-al-_1632927699551-pdf.
- Merz, Bruno; Blöschl, Günter; Vorogushyn, Sergiy; Dottori, Francesco; Aerts, Jeroen C. J. H.; Bates, Paul; Bertola, Miriam; Kemter, Matthias; Kreibich, Heidi; Lall, Upmanu & Macdonald, Elena (2021). Causes, impacts and patterns of disastrous river floods. *Nature Reviews Earth & Environment* 2 (9), 592–609. DOI: 10.1038/s43017-021-00195-3.
- Ministère de l’agriculture (2011). *Plan National d’Urgence Antiacridien (PNUA)*. Dakar. <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/Sen169725.pdf>.

- Ministère des Collectivités Territoriales, du Développement et de l'Aménagement des Territoires & Agence de Développement municipal (ADM) (2021). Deuxième Phase du Projet de Gestion des Eaux pluviales et d'adaptation au changement climatique (PROGEP II): Cadre de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale (CGES): Rapport provisoire.
<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/925991617383823967/pdf/Environment-al-and-Social-Management-Framework-ESMF-Stormwater-Management-and-Climate-Change-Adaptation-Project-2-P175830.pdf>.
- Ministère des Finances et du Budget de Sénégal (2026). Stratégie nationale de Financement des Risques climatiques et de Catastrophes 2025-2030.
- Moorkens, Joss; Way, Andy & Lankford, Séamus (2024). *Automating Translation*. London: Routledge. DOI: 10.4324/9781003381280.
- Morse, Janice M. (1997). 'Perfectly Healthy, but Dead': The Myth of Inter-Rater Reliability. *Qualitative Health Research* 7 (4), 445–447. DOI: 10.1177/104973239700700401.
- MSAS (2020). Plan de contingence multisectoriel de lutte contre le COVID-19. Dakar: Ministère de la Santé et de l'Action Sociale. <https://spps.sn/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/MSAS-Plan-de-contingence-Covid-19-Version-finale-8-4-20.pdf>.
- Ngom, Fallou (2010). Ajami scripts in the Senegalese speech community. *Journal of Arabic and Islamic Studies* 10, 1–23.
- Ngom, Fallou (2016). *Muslims beyond the Arab world: 'The odyssey of' 'Ajamī 'and the Murīdiyya'*. New York (N.Y.): Oxford University Press.
- O'Brien, Sharon (2016). Training translators for crisis communication: Translators without Borders as an example. In: Federici, Federico M. (ed.) *Mediating Emergencies and Conflicts: Frontline Translating and Interpreting*. Palgrave Macmillan. 85–111.
- O'Brien, Sharon (2022). Crisis Translation: A snapshot in time. *INContext: Studies in Translation and Interculturalism* 2 (1). DOI: 10.54754/incontext.v2i1.12.
- O'Brien, Sharon & Cadwell, Patrick (2021). Communicating COVID-19 in multiple languages: a maturity model assessment of Ireland's crisis communication practice. *Revista de Llengua i Dret, Journal of Language and Law* (77), 1–17. DOI: 10.2436/rld.i77.2022.3630.
- O'Brien, Sharon; Federici, Federico; Cadwell, Patrick; Marlowe, Jay & Gerber, Brian (2018). Language translation during disaster: A comparative analysis of five national approaches. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction* 31, 627–636. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijdr.2018.07.006.
- O'Brien, Sharon & Federici, Federico Marco (2019). Crisis translation: considering language needs in multilingual disaster settings. *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal* 29 (2), 129–143. DOI: 10.1108/DPM-11-2018-0373.
- OECD (2016). *Financial Management of Flood Risk*. Paris: OECD Publishing.
- O'Mathúna, Dónal; Parra Escartín, Carla; Moniz, Helena; Marlowe, Jay; Hunt, Matthew; De Luca, Eric; Federici, Federico M. & O'Brien, Sharon (2019). Ethics Recommendations for Crisis Translation Settings. *INTERACT: The International Network in Crisis Translation*. <https://doras.dcu.ie/23511/>.
- OpenAI (2026a). *ChatGPT Translate | Fast, Natural, 40+ Languages*. <https://chatgpt.com/translate/> (accessed 29.4.2026).
- OpenAI (2026b). *Scaling AI for everyone*. <https://openai.com/index/scaling-ai-for-everyone/> (accessed 23.5.2026).
- Orieschnig, Christina; Adla, Soham; Chun, Kwok Pan; Srivastava, Saumya; ... Zappa, Massimiliano (2026). Effective science communication in the face of water crises: a

- community perspective on challenges and best practice in HELPING. *Hydrological Sciences Journal* 71 (6), 1207–1224. DOI: 10.1080/02626667.2026.2625282.
- Palenchar, Michael J. (2009). Historical Trends of Risk and Crisis Communication. In: Heath, Robert L. & O’Hair, H. Dan (eds) *Handbook of Risk and Crisis Communication*. New York: Routledge. 31–52. <https://research.ebsco.com/linkprocessor/plink?id=3ff96cce-8ff4-3c2b-9eec-0fb2d29e976a>.
- Pérez, Celia Rico (2019). Mapping translation technology and the multilingual needs of NGOs along the aid chain. In: Federici, Federico M. & O’Brien, Sharon (eds) *Translation in Cascading Crises*. New York: Routledge. 112–131.
- Perret, Michèle (2009). La langue de la liberté. Éloge de l’abbé Grégoire. In: *Du côté des langues romanes. Mélanges en l’honneur de Juhani Härmä*. E. Havu, M. Helkkula, U. Tuomarla. 222–232.
- Peeters, Kris; Daems, Joke; Plieseis, Claudia; Rivas Ginel, María Isabel & Şahin, Mehmet (2025). AI for Translation and Interpreting. A Roadmap for Users and Policy Makers. Conseil Européen pour les Langues / European Language Council. doi: 10.5281/zenodo.17531283
- Pitman, Jeff (2021). *Google Translate: One billion installs, one billion stories*. <https://blog.google/products-and-platforms/products/translate/one-billion-installs/> (accessed 23.5.2026).
- Poupard, Duncan (2024). Attention is all low-resource languages need. *Translation Studies* 17 (2), 424–427. DOI: 10.1080/14781700.2024.2336000.
- Quarantelli, Enrico Louis (ed.) (1998). *What is a disaster? : Perspectives on the question*. London: Routledge.
- Ranathunga, Surangika; Lee, En-Shiun Annie; Prifti Skenduli, Marjana; Shekhar, Ravi; Alam, Mehreen & Kaur, Rishemjit (2023). Neural Machine Translation for Low-resource Languages: A Survey. *ACM Comput. Surv.* 55 (11), 229:1-229:37. DOI: 10.1145/3567592.
- Rickard, Peter (2003). *A history of the French language*. London: Routledge. 2nd edition.
- Rivas Ginel, María Isabel & Moorkens, Joss (2025). Translators’ trust and distrust in the times of GenAI. *Translation Studies* 18 (2), 283–299. DOI: 10.1080/14781700.2025.2507594.
- Rokhideh, Maryam; Fearnley, Carina & Budimir, Mirianna (2025). Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Achievements, Gaps, and Future Directions. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Science* 16 (1), 103–116. DOI: 10.1007/s13753-025-00622-9.
- Sato, Kumi; Okamoto, Kohei & Miyao, Masaru (2009). *Japan, moving towards becoming a multi-cultural society, and the way of disseminating multilingual disaster information to non-japanese speakers*. In: *Proceedings of the 2009 international workshop on Intercultural collaboration*. Palo Alto, California, USA: ACM. 51–60. DOI: 10.1145/1499224.1499234.
- Schaer, Caroline & Hahonou, Eric Komlavi (2017). The real governance of disaster risk management in peri-urban Senegal: Delivering flood response services through co-production. *Progress in Development Studies* 17 (2). DOI: 10.1177/1464993416674301.
- Schaer, Caroline; Thiam, Mame Demba & Nygaard, Ivan (2018). Flood management in urban Senegal: an actor-oriented perspective on national and transnational adaptation interventions. *Climate and Development* 10 (3), 243–258. DOI: 10.1080/17565529.2017.1291405.
- Seck, Mamaramé (2024). Language Policy in Senegal: History and Current Trends. In: Lisanza, Esther Mukewa & Muaka, Leonard (eds) *The Palgrave Handbook of*

- Language Policies in Africa*. Cham: Springer International Publishing. 243–261. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-031-57308-8_12.
- Seck, Michel (2013) *Revue du cadre institutionnel de la Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes au Sénégal*. Ministère de l'Intérieur: Direction de la Protection Civile.
- Secrétariat général de la défense et de la sécurité nationale (2024). Plan gouvernemental de réponse à une pandémie due à une maladie infectieuse hautement contagieuse émergente ou résurgente naturelle, accidentelle ou provoquée à transmission interhumaine. SGDSN.
https://www.sgdsn.gouv.fr/files/files/Circulaires%20et%20instructions/SGDSN-PLAN_GOUVERNEMENTAL_PANDEMIE_V8-NUM%20%281%29.pdf.
- Terry, Gareth; Hayfield, Nikki; Clarke, Victoria & Braun, Virginia (2017). Thematic analysis. In: Willig, Carla & Stainton Rogers, Wendy (eds) *The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Research in Psychology*. SAGE Publications. 2nd edn. 17–37.
 DOI: 4135/9781526405555.n2
- Tesseur, Wine (2019). Local capacity building after crisis: The role of languages and translation in the work of development NGOs in Kyrgyzstan. *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal* 29 (2), 214–226. DOI: 10.1108/DPM-12-2018-0378.
- Tomaševski, Katarina (2001). *Human rights obligations: making education available, accessible, acceptable and adaptable*. Gothenburg: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). http://www.right-to-education.org/sites/right-to-education.org/files/resource-attachments/Tomasevski_Primer%203.pdf.
- Uekusa, Shinya (2019). Disaster linguisticism: Linguistic minorities in disasters. *Language in Society* 48 (3), 353–375. DOI: 10.1017/S0047404519000150.
- UN Tourism (2026). *UN Tourism Data Dashboard*. <https://www.untourism.int/tourism-data/un-tourism-tourism-dashboard> (accessed 12.5.2026).
- UNDP (2024). *Inclusive insurance and risk financing in Senegal: Snapshot and way forward 2024*.
- United Nations (1966). *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*. <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/ccpr.pdf>.
- United Nations (2015). *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*. Paper presented at the 'World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015 : Sendai, Japan)', New York: UN. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/793460>.
- USAID (2023). *Senegal Climate Change Country Profile*. USAID.
- Vieira, Lucas Nunes & Al Sharou, Khetam (2025). Everyday machine translation: Across digital and physical environments. In: *The Routledge Handbook of Translation Technology and Society*. Routledge.
- Voronov, Nikita (2024). textdistance. (Version 4.6.3). <https://github.com/4life/textdistance>.
- Welle, Torsten & Birkmann, Joern (2015). The World Risk Index – An Approach to Assess Risk and Vulnerability on a Global Scale. *Journal of Extreme Events* 02 (01), 1550003. DOI: 10.1142/S2345737615500037.

Appendix A: Original France Alert Messages Used to Compose the Source Text



Météorologie - Crue

Vigilance rouge - Crue (Creuse)

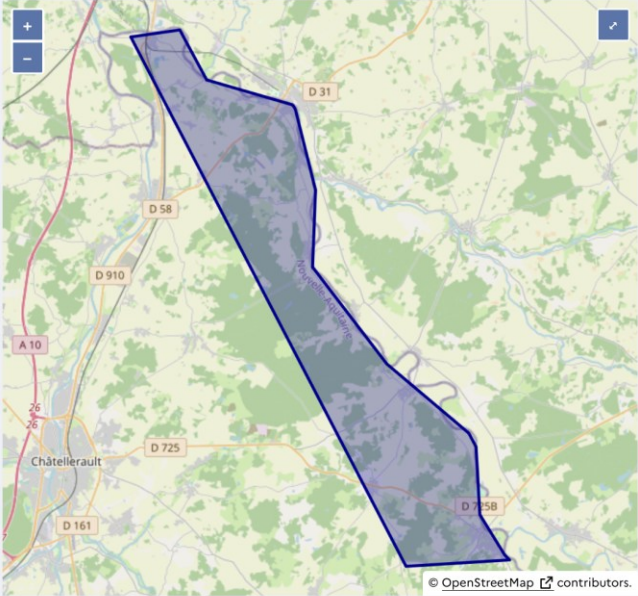
 **Samedi 30 mars 2024, 19h11**
Fuseau horaire : UTC+1 "Europe/France" Heure de Paris

 La creuse bec des deux eaux (P1)

Informations complémentaires

- Urgence : Attendu
- Sévérité : Sévère
- Certitude : Probable
- Fin de l'alerte : Dimanche 31 mars 2024, 22h03
Fuseau horaire : UTC+2 "Europe/France" Heure de Paris
- Source : Préfecture de la Vienne

Information de la préfecture de la Vienne. La creuse bec des deux eaux a été classée en vigilance rouge crue et devrait atteindre son pic au cours de la nuit.
Nous vous appelons à la plus grande vigilance et respecter les consignes suivantes :
N'évacuez que sur ordre des autorités et emportez votre kit de sécurité
N'utilisez pas votre voiture et ne vous engagez pas dans une route barrée
Rester chez vous en étage et ne descendez pas dans les sous sol
Prenez contact avec vos voisins vulnérables ou isolés pour vous assurer qu'ils sont informés des consignes de vigilance
Suivez l'évolution de la situation sur les réseaux sociaux de la préfecture de la Vienne.





Météorologie - Crue

Inondation rapide (Ouest de l'Ardèche)

📅 **Judi 17 octobre 2024, 07h48**
Fuseau horaire : UTC+2 "Europe/France" Heure de Paris

📍 Partie Ouest de l'Ardèche (P1)

Informations complémentaires

- Fin de l'alerte : Jeudi 17 octobre 2024, 10h21
Fuseau horaire : UTC+2 "Europe/France" Heure de Paris
- Source : Préfecture de l'Ardèche

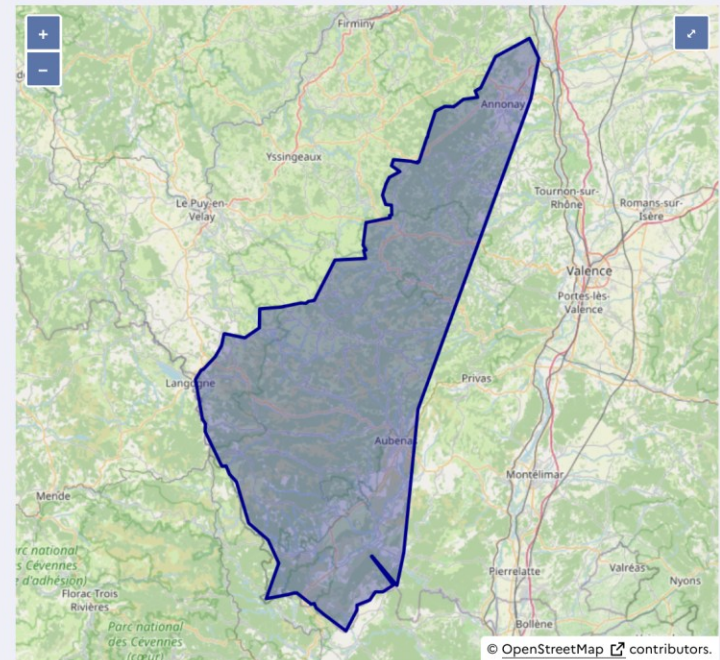
ALERTE PLUIES INTENSES/RUISSELLEMENT

Message de la préfecture de l'Ardèche

Toute la partie Ouest de l'Ardèche est soumise à de fortes précipitations, des débordements de cours d'eau et de ruissellement.
Les axes de circulations peuvent être fortement impactés.

1. Éloignez-vous des fonds de vallées et des cours d'eau.
2. Reportez vos déplacements ou soyez prudent sur les routes.

Écoutez la radio, suivez les médias sociaux ou les bulletins de Météo France.
Restez en lieu sûr jusqu'à ce que les autorités déclarent la fin de l'alerte.





Météorologie - Crue

Vigilance rouge - Crue (Vienne Chinon et alentours)



Dimanche 31 mars 2024, 21h33

Fuseau horaire : UTC+2 "Europe/France" Heure de Paris



Indre-et-Loire - "CHINON - quartier St Jacques" (P1)



Indre-et-Loire - "ALENTOURS CHINON" (P1)

Informations complémentaires

- Urgence : Immédiat
- Sévérité : Extrême
- Certitude : Probable
- Fin de l'alerte : Lundi 1 avril 2024, 07h00
Fuseau horaire : UTC+2 "Europe/France" Heure de Paris
- Source : Préfecture d'Indre-et-Loire

Les dernières prévisions de la crue de la Vienne amènent le Préfet d'Indre-et-Loire à faire procéder sans délai à l'évacuation du faubourg St Jacques à CHINON et une partie des communes de SAVIGNY-EN-VERON, BEAUMONT-EN-VERON et SAINT-GERMAIN-SUR-VIENNE.

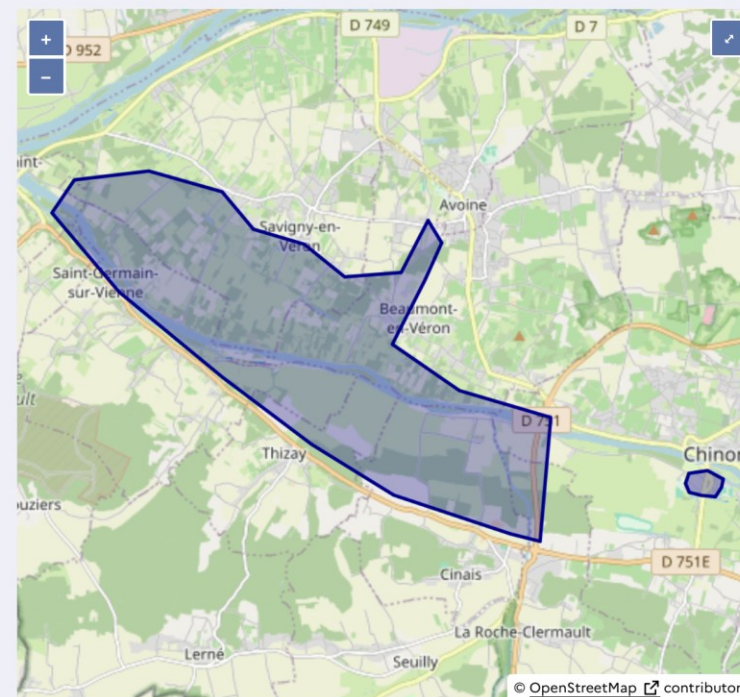
Quittez votre logement après fermeture de l'eau, du gaz, de l'électricité.

En l'absence de possibilité d'hébergement, la Mairie de CHINON proposera une solution pour la nuit tel : 0247935300

Restez en lieu sûr jusqu'à ce que les autorités déclarent la fin de l'alerte

Éloignez vous des cours d'eau

Ne vous engagez pas sur les routes inondées



<https://fr-alert.gouv.fr/les-alertes/FR-ALERT.1711920781.90000.0#info-1>



Météorologie - Crue

Crues (Maine-et-Loire)



Samedi 14 février 2026, 17h26

Fuseau horaire : UTC+1 "Europe/France" Heure de Paris



Entre le Louet et la Loire (sur St Jean-de-la-Croix et Les-Ponts-de-Cé) et secteur des Plaines (P1)

Informations complémentaires

- Fin de l'alerte : Lundi 16 février 2026, 17h26
Fuseau horaire : UTC+1 "Europe/France" Heure de Paris
- Source : Préfecture de Maine-et-Loire

ALERTE A LA CRUE

I. A toute la population : Évitez les abords des cours d'eau.

II. Aux habitants situés entre LE LOUET ET LA LOIRE (sur St Jean-de-la-Croix et Les-Ponts-de-Cé)

ORDRE D'ÉVACUATION pour tous sauf Saint Maurille

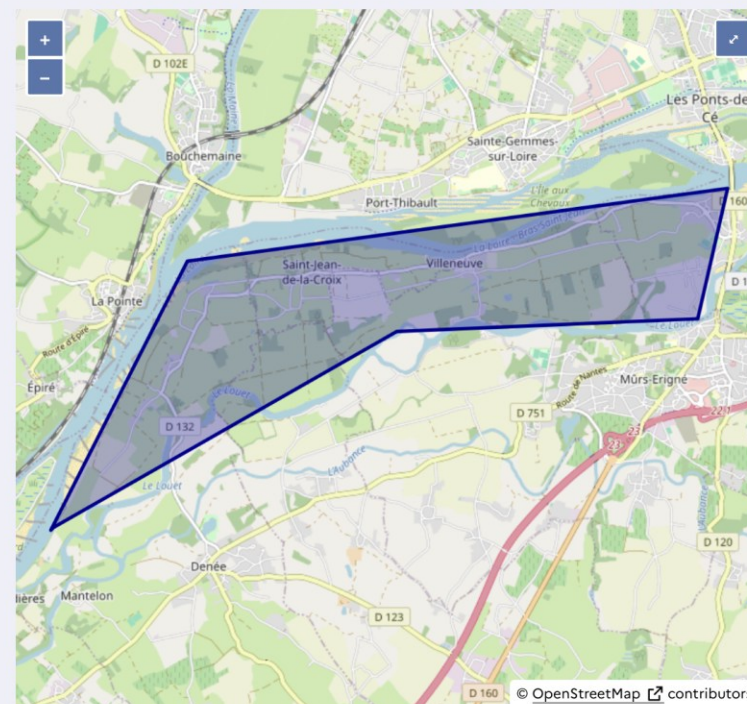
Centre d'accueil ouvert à la salle du Val du Louet (Ponts-de-Cé)

Tenez-vous informés des messages diffusés par les autorités.

III. Aux habitants du secteur des Plaines

ÉVACUATION RECOMMANDÉE en raison d'une surverse de la digue du Petit Louet dans la nuit prochaine

Privilégiez les points hauts si vous ne pouvez pas évacuer et procédez à la mise en sécurité des biens.



<https://fr-alert.gouv.fr/les-alertes/FR-ALERT.1771089982.90000.0#info-1>



Météorologie - Crue

Crue (Aude)

📅 **Dimanche 18 janvier 2026, 20h27**

Fuseau horaire : UTC+1 "Europe/France" Heure de Paris

📍 **Quartier Maraussan et La Mayolle - crue depuis le Rec de Veyret (P1)**

Informations complémentaires

- Fin de l'alerte : Lundi 19 janvier 2026, 15h45
Fuseau horaire : UTC+1 "Europe/France" Heure de Paris
- Source : Préfecture de l'Aude

ALERTE CRUE

Message de la préfecture de l'Aude - ORDRE D'ÉVACUATION QUARTIER MARAUSSAN et LA MAYOLLE

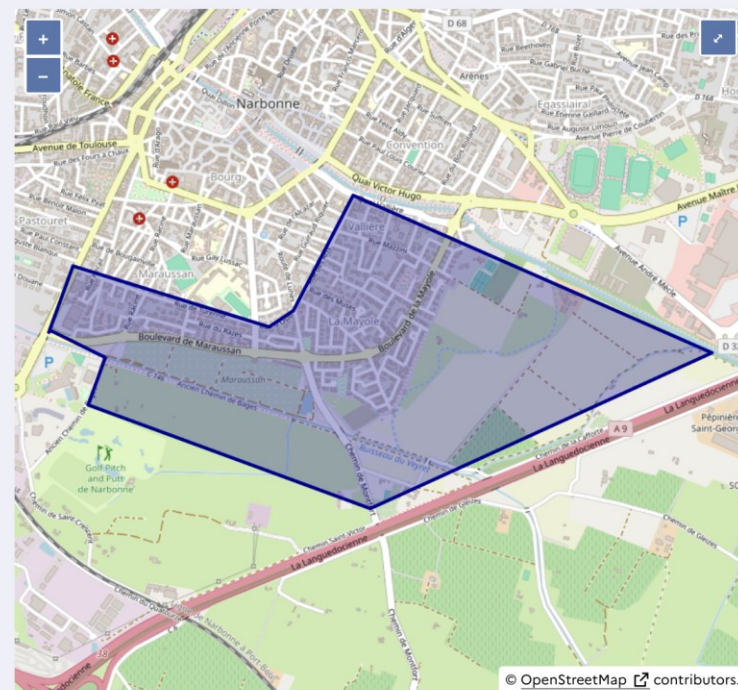
risque de crue /inondation depuis le Rec de Veyret

Si vous habitez un logement de plein pied, vous devez vous rendre dans les meilleurs délais au parc des expositions de Narbonne

Si vous avez un étage, vous devez vous y réfugier

Respectez les consignes des autorités diffusées à la radio, la télévision, les médias sociaux et sur les sites institutionnels.

Restez en lieu sûr jusqu'à ce que les autorités déclarent la fin de l'alerte.



© OpenStreetMap contributors.

<https://fr-alert.gouv.fr/les-alertes/FR-ALERT.1768768072.90000.0#info-1>



Météorologie - Crue

Inondation rapide (Ardèche)



Judi 17 octobre 2024, 10h11

Fuseau horaire : UTC+2 "Europe/France" Heure de Paris



Département de l'Ardèche (P1)

Informations complémentaires

- Fin de l'alerte : Jeudi 17 octobre 2024, 15h21
Fuseau horaire : UTC+2 "Europe/France" Heure de Paris
- Source : Préfecture de l'Ardèche

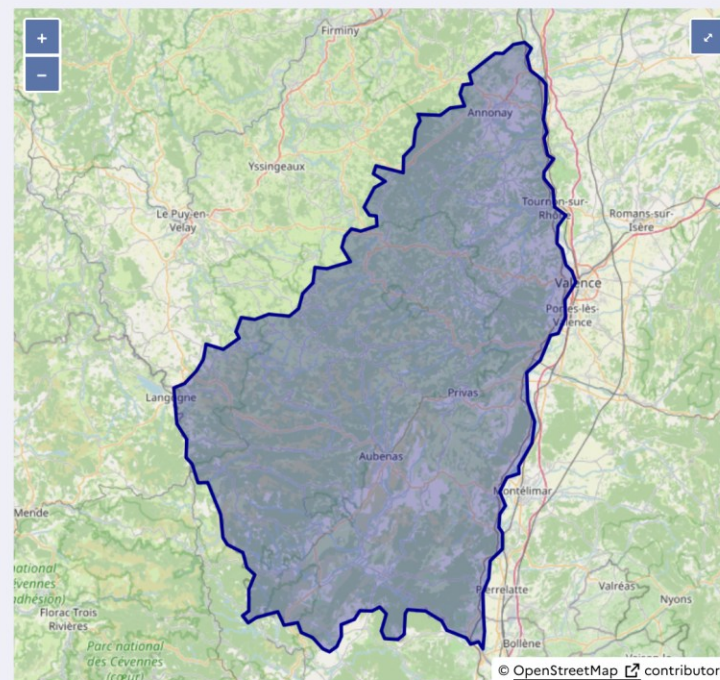
ALERTE CRUE / INONDATION RAPIDE

Message de la préfecture de l'Ardèche

1. Éloignez-vous des cours d'eau.
2. Réfugiez-vous le plus haut possible.
3. À la maison, coupez eau, gaz, électricité.
4. Reportez ou annulez vos déplacements.

Respectez les consignes des autorités diffusées à la radio, la télévision, les médias sociaux et sur les sites institutionnels.

Restez en lieu sûr jusqu'à ce que les autorités déclarent la fin de l'alerte.



<https://fr-alert.gouv.fr/les-alertes/FR-ALERT.1729159877.90000.0#info-1>



Météorologie - Crue

Vigilance orange - Crue (Gartempe)



Samedi 30 mars 2024, 19h38

Fuseau horaire : UTC+1 "Europe/France" Heure de Paris



Vicq sur Gartempe (P1)

Informations complémentaires

- Urgence : Immédiat
- Sévérité : Sévère
- Certitude : Observé
- Fin de l'alerte : Dimanche 31 mars 2024, 22h03
Fuseau horaire : UTC+2 "Europe/France" Heure de Paris
- Source : Préfecture de la Vienne

Information de la préfecture de la Vienne. La Gartempe est actuellement classée en vigilance orange crue.

Nous vous appelons à la plus grande vigilance et à respecter les consignes suivantes :

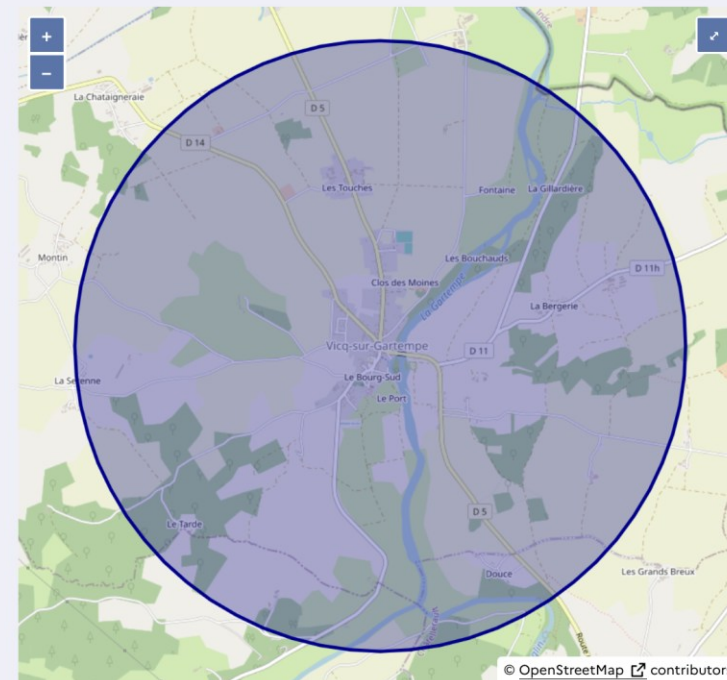
N'évacuez que sur ordre des autorités et emportez votre kit de sécurité

N'utilisez pas votre voiture et ne vous engagez pas sur une route barrée

Restez chez vous en étage et ne descendez pas dans les sous sols

Prenez contact avec vos voisins vulnérables ou isolés pour vous assurer qu'ils sont informés des consignes de vigilance

Suivez l'évolution de la situation sur les réseaux sociaux de la préfecture de la Vienne.



<https://fr-alert.gouv.fr/les-alertes/FR-ALERT.1711827528.90000.0#info-1>



Météorologie - Crue

Crue exceptionnelle - Vigicrue Rouge



Lundi 6 novembre 2023, 19h29

Fuseau horaire : UTC+1 "Europe/France" Heure de Paris



Bassin de l'Aa (P1)

Informations complémentaires

- Urgence : Immédiat
- Sévérité : Extrême
- Certitude : Observé
- Fin de l'alerte : Mardi 7 novembre 2023, 18h00
Fuseau horaire : UTC+1 "Europe/France" Heure de Paris
- Source : Préfecture du Pas-de-Calais

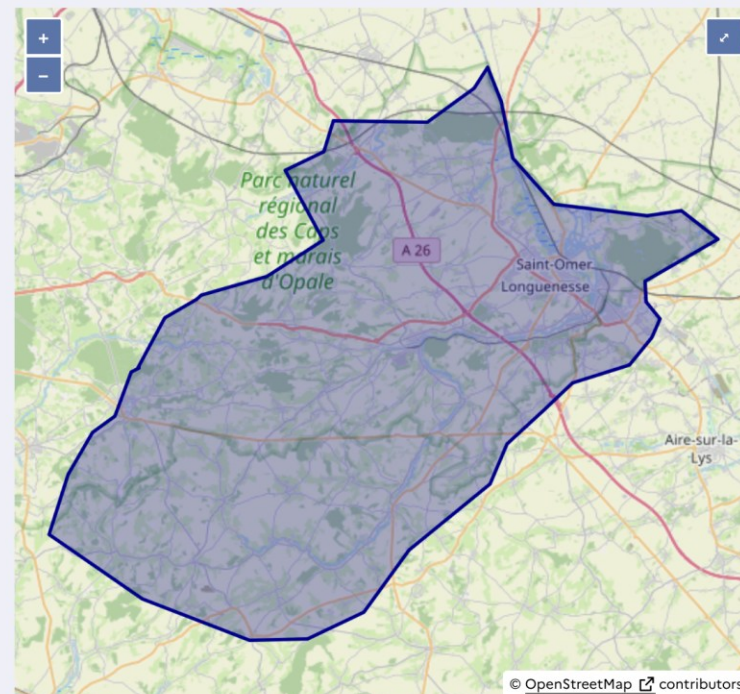
ALERTE CRUE

Message de la préfecture du Pas de Calais

Crue exceptionnelle sur l'Aa pouvant dépasser la crue historique de 2002

1. Éloignez-vous des cours d'eau.
2. Réfugiez-vous le plus haut possible.
3. En cas d'inondation, coupez eau, gaz, électricité.
4. Reportez ou annulez vos déplacements.
5. Contactez le 18 en cas d'extrême nécessité (urgences vitales)

Respectez les consignes des autorités et restez en lieu sûr jusqu'à ce que la fin de l'alerte soit donnée



<https://fr-alert.gouv.fr/les-alertes/FR-ALERT.1699298949.90000.0#info-1>

Appendix B: Scenario and Briefs for PEMT and Error Scoring

English Scenario and PEMT Brief

Imagine a flood is about to occur in Senegal. You have been asked to help communicate flood warning and evacuation messages to Wolof/English speakers around Senegal. The original messages were written in French, but they will be sent in Wolof/English to the mobile phones of people in the areas predicted to be affected in Senegal.

These messages will be sent to a wide range of Wolof-speakers/English-speakers: men and women, young and old, people who live in big cities as well as people who live in small villages, people with a high level of education and people with more basic education.

You will be given pre-prepared versions of the messages in Wolof/English. These messages were produced by two different machine translation systems.

Your job is to produce messages in Wolof/English:

1. That express all the meaning expressed in the French messages accurately (adequate and accurate)
2. That use well-formed grammar and spelling and terms in common use (fluent)
3. That will be understood and accepted by a wide range of Wolof/English speakers in Senegal (clear).

You should complete the Wolof messages in the shortest amount of time needed to achieve the goals above (timeliness).

Do not spend extra time checking or editing if you think your Wolof/English message is already adequate, accurate, fluent, and clear.

You can use any tools, dictionaries, or any language resource you want when you are working.

Speak out loud while you are working in English or French.

French Scenario and PEMT Brief

Imaginez qu'une inondation soit sur le point de se produire au Sénégal. On vous a demandé de contribuer à la diffusion d'alertes d'inondation et de messages d'évacuation à l'intention des locuteurs du wolof et de l'anglais dans tout le Sénégal. Les messages originaux ont été rédigés en français, mais ils seront envoyés en wolof et en anglais sur les téléphones portables des habitants des régions du Sénégal susceptibles d'être touchées.

Ces messages seront envoyés à un large éventail de locuteurs du wolof et de l'anglais : hommes et femmes, jeunes et personnes âgées, habitants des grandes villes comme des petits villages, et personnes ayant un niveau d'éducation aussi bien élevé que basique.

On vous fournira des versions pré-rédigées des messages en wolof et en anglais. Ces messages ont été générés par deux systèmes de traduction automatique différents.

Votre tâche consiste à produire des messages en wolof et en anglais :

1. Qui restituent fidèlement tout le sens exprimé dans les messages en français (adéquats et précis)
2. Qui respectent les règles de grammaire et d'orthographe et utilisent des termes courants (fluides)
3. Qui seront compris et acceptés par un large éventail de locuteurs du wolof et de l'anglais au Sénégal (clairs).

Vous devez rédiger les messages en wolof dans le délai le plus court possible pour atteindre les objectifs ci-dessus (rapidité).

Ne passez pas de temps supplémentaire à vérifier ou à modifier votre texte si vous estimez que votre message en wolof/anglais est déjà adéquat, précis, fluide et clair.

Vous pouvez utiliser tous les outils, dictionnaires ou ressources linguistiques de votre choix pendant que vous travaillez.

Parlez à voix haute en anglais ou en français pendant que vous travaillez.

English Additional Brief for Error Scoring

Your job is to assess the output of the machine translation messages in Wolof as well as the post-edited texts. The text in question is an early warning message sent to a population that will be affected by floods. Two versions were generated using machine translation systems and then post-edited by human participants.

To rate each translation version on a line-by-line basis, please use the table provided here [\[LINK\]](#). In the drop-down menu, you can choose options to assess the accuracy of the translation in terms of content and form.

The aim is to assess whether errors are present that could impede the understanding of the message and, if so, how critical they are. In particular, please keep the following questions in mind:

1. What errors can you find?
2. Which errors are critical? They could lead to misunderstandings that could endanger people's lives or cause greater damage.
3. Which errors are minor? They make the text harder to understand/less fluent to read, but don't cause danger.

Speak out loud while you are working.

French Additional Brief for Error Scoring

Votre mission consiste à évaluer les résultats de la traduction automatique en wolof ainsi que les textes post-édités. Le texte en question est un message d'alerte précoce destiné à une population qui sera touchée par des inondations. Deux versions ont été générées à l'aide de systèmes de traduction automatique, puis post-éditées par des participants humains.

Pour noter chaque version de traduction ligne par ligne, veuillez utiliser le tableau fourni ici [LIEN]. Dans le menu déroulant, vous pouvez choisir des options permettant d'évaluer la précision de la traduction en termes de contenu et de forme.

L'objectif est de déterminer s'il existe des erreurs susceptibles d'entraver la compréhension du message et, le cas échéant, d'évaluer leur gravité. Veuillez notamment garder à l'esprit les questions suivantes :

1. Quelles erreurs pouvez-vous repérer ?
2. Quelles sont les erreurs critiques ? Elles pourraient entraîner des malentendus susceptibles de mettre des vies en danger ou de causer des dommages plus importants.
3. Quelles sont les erreurs mineures ? Elles rendent le texte plus difficile à comprendre ou moins fluide à lire, mais ne présentent aucun danger.

Parlez à voix haute pendant que vous travaillez.

Appendix C: Participant Questionnaires

English

This is a brief survey to get initial insights into your demographics, language skills, and linguistic background. All information will be anonymised.

- Age Group
 - 20-25
 - 26-35
 - 36-45
 - 46-55
 - 56-65
 - 66-75
- Gender
 - Male
 - Female
 - Nonbinary
 - Prefer not to say
 - Other:
- What is your current highest degree?
 - High school diploma / equivalent
 - Bachelor's degree (e.g., BSc, BA, BE, BTech)
 - Master's degree (e.g., MSc, MA, MEng, MTech)
 - Doctorate or equivalent (e.g., PhD, DPhil, MD)
 - Prefer not to say
 - Other:
- What is your current occupation?
 - open-ended
- What is your level of proficiency in Wolof?
 - Native speaker
 - C2 (proficiency)
 - C1 (advanced)
 - B2 (upper intermediate)
 - B1 (intermediate)
 - A2 (pre-intermediate)
 - A1 (beginner)
- What is your level of proficiency in French?
 - same
- What is your level of proficiency in English?
 - same
- Do you use machine translation services?
 - Never
 - Occasionally
 - Regularly
 - Often
- Do you have any formal experience with translating, editing, or post-editing texts?
 - Yes
 - No
- If yes, can you quickly describe what that experience is?

French

Il s'agit d'une brève enquête visant à obtenir des informations préliminaires sur vos données démographiques, vos compétences linguistiques et votre parcours linguistique. Toutes les informations seront anonymisées.

- Age
 - 20-25
 - 26-35
 - 36-45
 - 46-55
 - 56-65
 - 66-75
- Genre
 - Male
 - Female
 - Nonbinary
 - Prefer not to say
 - Other:
- Quel est votre diplôme le plus élevé à ce jour ?
 - Lycée
 - Licence (e.g., BSc, BA, BE, BTech)
 - Master (e.g., MSc, MA, MEng, MTech)
 - Doctorat (e.g., PhD, DPhil, MD)
 - Other:
- Quel est votre poste actuel?
 - open-ended
- Quel est votre niveau de maîtrise du wolof ?
 - Locuteur natif
 - C2 (maîtrise)
 - C1 (avancé)
 - B2 (intermédiaire supérieur)
 - B1 (intermédiaire)
 - A2 (pré-intermédiaire)
 - A1 (débutant)
- Quel est votre niveau de maîtrise du français ?
 - same
- Quel est votre niveau de maîtrise de l'anglais ?
 - same
- Utilisez-vous des services de traduction automatique ?
 - Jamais
 - De temps en temps
 - Régulièrement
 - Souvent
- Avez-vous une expérience formelle dans la traduction, la révision ou la post-révision de textes ?
 - Oui
 - Non
- Si oui, pouvez-vous décrire rapidement cette expérience ?

Appendix D: Transcripts of Participant Sessions

Participant 1

00:00:00 Speaker 1	Désolée, on vous entend	Et il faut rester en hauteur.
OK.	maintenant.	00:11:49 Speaker 2
00:00:03 Speaker 1	00:07:27 Speaker 1	Il faut.
Et merci, c'est à vous.	OK, non, j'ai juste vu que vos	00:11:50 Speaker 1
00:00:04 Speaker 1	levres semblent de se bouger, mais	Rester en haute, oui.
Et dans un entre-temps, je vais	je vous ai pas entendu.	00:11:52 Speaker 2
finir la version française du	00:07:32 Speaker 1	Oui.
questionnaire.	Donc j'ai cru qu'il y a un souci	00:12:00 Speaker 2
00:01:01 Speaker 1	avec le micro.	"Bu leen wàcc ci sous-sol yi."
Une petite question.	00:07:36 Speaker 2	00:12:45 Speaker 2
00:01:04 Speaker 1	Non, non, je suis en train de lire et	Là, il y a un problème.
Est-ce que je peux vous demander	de,	00:12:50 Speaker 2
de partager votre écran pour ça	00:07:39 Speaker 1	"Toppal, toppal xalis."
qu'on peut voir, qu'est ce que vous	Désolé.	00:12:54 Speaker 2
faites?	00:07:40 Speaker 2	"Xaal."
00:01:15 Speaker 1	Mais, mais vous savez, le, le wolof	00:12:58 Speaker 2
Moi?	c'est pas ma tasse de thé au fait?	Je pense qu'ici, "toppal xew-xew",
00:01:19 Speaker 1	00:07:45 Speaker 1	ou bien "toppal xibari, ci réseaux
Oui, ça sera super.	Ah ouais ouais, non, il n'y a pas	sociaux bi".
00:01:22 Speaker 1	souci.	00:13:10 Speaker 2
Désolé. Pour l'enregistrement.	00:07:48 Speaker 2	"Toppal xi-", je pense que ça
00:01:24 Speaker 1	C'est, ce n'est pas du tout ma tasse	s'écrit comme ça, hein.
Ah, je, voulez que je partage mon	de thé, donc j'apprends aussi, eh?	00:13:12 Speaker 2
écran.	00:09:01 Speaker 2	"-ibar."
00:01:27 Speaker 1	Je trouve que la traduction, la	00:13:14 Speaker 1
Oui, pour que pour qu'on voit ce	traduction par Google Translation	OK.
que vous faites dans le document.	n'est pas mal.	00:13:16 Speaker 2
00:01:30 Speaker 2	00:09:09 Speaker 1	"Ci réseaux sociaux."
En tout cas, je suis en train de le	C'est pas mal.	00:13:19 Speaker 1
lire le message.	00:09:09 Speaker 1	Maintenant j'ai vu. Ah OK?
00:01:36 Speaker 2	OK, c'est mieux que.	00:13:21 Speaker 2
Je lis pour comprendre déjà le,	00:09:11 Speaker 2	"Xibar", c'est-à-dire, suivez les
l'exercice et corriger à même	Ça.	nouvelles ou les informations au
temps.	00:09:11 Speaker 2	niveau des réseaux sociaux.
00:01:43 Speaker 2	C'est pas mal.	00:13:32 Speaker 2
Je vais ici et puis je mets partager,	00:09:12 Speaker 2	D'accord.
c'est ça.	Maintenant, je regarde rapidement	00:13:32 Speaker 2
00:01:46 Speaker 1	ce que nous propose ChatGPT.	"Woo numéro rekk bu amee jafe-
Merci.	00:11:24 Speaker 2	jafe."
00:01:46 Speaker 1	J'ai un petit problème, "ci kaw kër	00:17:51 Speaker 2
Super, super.	gi".	Eh bon.
00:01:48 Speaker 1	00:11:26 Speaker 2	00:17:54 Speaker 2
Je suis désolé, on a dû le, ce	Vous m'entendez ?	J'ai fini.
mentionner avant.	00:11:27 Speaker 1	[...]
00:01:52 Speaker 1	Oui, oui, je vous entends. Allez-y.	00:18:52 Speaker 2
Non, non, c'est bon.	00:11:33 Speaker 2	Maintenant, il y a au niveau de la
00:01:58 Speaker 2	Voilà, ici, "desleen ci kër, ci kër	version française, "en raison d'une
Vous voyez l'écran?	gi", c'est bon.	surverse de la digue".
00:01:59 Speaker 1	00:11:35 Speaker 2	00:18:59 Speaker 2
Oui, c'est super.	C'est "ci kër gi", ce qui signifie	Au fait, vous voulez parler du
00:02:00 Speaker 1	"terrasse bi".	débordement ou bien de la
Parfait.	00:11:37 Speaker 2	rupture?
00:07:21 Speaker 2	C'est à dire, cela signifie qu'on est	00:19:03 Speaker 1
Oui.	à l'étage.	De la c'est, ah, c'est pas clair.
00:07:22 Speaker 1	00:11:47 Speaker 2	00:19:06 Speaker 1

Et en fait, c'est, c'est, j'ai regardé les différents messages.

00:19:12 Speaker 1
du réseau Alerte France.

00:19:14 Speaker 1
Donc il y a une archiv de tous les messages d'urgence qui ont été envoyés par ce réseau et on a réutilisé le fait de ces messages.

00:19:23 Speaker 1
Ça, c'est le message original qui a été envoyé et moi non plus, je n'étais pas sûr, mais on a gardé le exactement pour cette raison.

00:19:33 Speaker 2
Parce que si le message n'est pas clair, les moteurs que vous utilisez vont avoir du mal à traduire.

00:19:41 Speaker 1
Ouais, non, je suis tout à fait d'accord, et c'est ça qui m'a tourné aussi dans le version originale de ce message.

00:19:47 Speaker 1

Mais je peux vous montrer si ça vous intéresse, parce que je vais garder tous les messages originales.

00:19:55 Speaker 1
Da da da dam. Tac tac tac.

00:20:00 Speaker 1
Voilà.

00:20:00 Speaker 1
Donc on a utilisé une synthèse des alertes suivantes.

00:20:07 Speaker 1
Je vais les mettre dans le chat aussi.

00:20:08 Speaker 1
Donc le dernier lien que j'ai envoyé, qui se termine en "viewform", ça c'est la version française.

00:20:15 Speaker 1
Et les messages d'alerte qu'on a utilisé pour créer cette message synthétique, ce sont, celui-là.

00:20:21 Speaker 1

Donc ce sont tout du réseau France Alerte.

00:20:25 Speaker 1
Et je crois que c'était la troisième où il y avait le truc.

00:20:31 Speaker 1
Voilà.

00:20:33 Speaker 1
Ouais mais c'était ça.

00:20:34 Speaker 1
C'était pas sûr si c'est une question de rupture de digue ou quelque chose.

00:20:50 Speaker 1
OK.

00:20:51 Speaker 1
Vous pouvez accéder à la version française du questionnaire.

00:20:59 Speaker 2
Je sors ici.

00:21:02 Speaker 2
J'arrête le partage.

Participant 2

00:10:37 Speaker 1
OK, et maintenant c'est à vous.
00:11:01 Speaker 2
Bon, ou alors, donc ça, c'est "fimna mbënd bu, mbënd bu artu bu xonk".

00:11:15 Speaker 2
"Àrtu mbënd bu"

00:11:19 Speaker 2
"Àrtu mbënd, mbënd"

00:11:25 Speaker 2
"Gaawaay, ñu ngi ko xaar, ñu ngi ko xaar"

00:11:31 Speaker 2
"Severité, severe, yaakaar, seetlu, yeexal, artu"

00:11:49 Speaker 1
Oui, ça va, ça sera super.

00:11:51 Speaker 1
Pouvez-vous partager l'écran ?

00:11:55 Speaker 1
Oui, ça sera super.

00:11:56 Speaker 1
Désolée. Pour l'enregistrement.

00:12:01 Speaker 1
Oui, pour que, pour qu'on voit ce que vous faites dans le document.

00:12:07 Speaker 2
On partage, on partage l'écran, c'est ça?

00:12:10 Speaker 1
Oui, c'est ça.

00:12:34 Speaker 1

Merci.

00:12:39 Speaker 1
Et je vois l'écran.

00:12:40 Speaker 1
Super.

00:12:40 Speaker 1
Merci beaucoup.

00:12:41 Speaker 2
OK, donc.

<< Starts moving to another room at 30:40, back at work at around 33:30>>

00:33:38 Speaker 1
Ça vous va ?

00:34:05 Speaker 1
[P2], ça vous va?

00:34:10 Speaker 2
Oui.

00:34:11 Speaker 1
Super.

00:34:12 Speaker 1
Ça vous va ?

00:34:12 Speaker 1
Vous avez des questions ou tout se déroule, se déroule bien?

00:34:15 Speaker 2
Non, là c'est bon.

00:34:17 Speaker 1
Ah, super.

00:34:18 Speaker 1
Dites-moi si vous avez des questions ou.

00:34:20 Speaker 1

Une fois que vous avez terminé?

00:34:22 Speaker 2
D'accord, ça marche.

00:34:23 Speaker 1
Merci.

<<Seems to turn the mic off at 34:30>>

00:40:45 Speaker 2
S'il vous plaît, [R].

00:40:51 Speaker 1
Oui.

00:40:52 Speaker 2
Est-ce que vous voyez mes commentaires?

00:40:55 Speaker 1
Oui, je vois les commentaires, ce sont parfaits.

00:40:57 Speaker 2
OK, parfait.

00:40:58 Speaker 2
Voilà, j'ai fini.

00:40:59 Speaker 2
J'ai réussi de finir.

00:41:02 Speaker 1
OK.

00:41:06 Speaker 1
Merci.

00:41:25 Speaker 1
Hum hum.

00:41:28 Speaker 1
Non, mais c'est hyper intéressant à apprendre aussi.

00:41:31 Speaker 1

En effet, moi j'étais en Irlande à l'école et on a eu une situation un peu similaire avec le gaelic, donc la langue indigène de l'Irlande.
 00:41:41 Speaker 1
 qui a été remplacé par l'anglais.
 00:41:42 Speaker 1
 Donc c'est hyper intéressant.
 00:41:44 Speaker 1
 Merci, merci beaucoup pour l'information et on va vous envoyer le rapport aussitôt que c'est fini.
 00:41:53 Speaker 1
 Merci à vous.
 00:41:54 Speaker 1
 Merci et bonne journée encore.
 00:43:15 Speaker 1
 OK, [P2], je vois que vous avez remarqué que la version ChatGPT est beaucoup meilleure que Google Translate.
 00:43:24 Speaker 2
 Ouais, et c'est bien ça.
 00:43:26 Speaker 1
 Super.
 00:43:26 Speaker 1
 Donc il n'y a pas de faute du tout ou il y a des petites choses à changer quand même?
 00:43:30 Speaker 2
 Il y a des petites choses, mais dans l'ensemble, dans l'ensemble, ça va.
 00:43:35 Speaker 1
 OK, super.
 00:43:36 Speaker 1
 C'est hyper mignon à savoir.
 00:43:39 Speaker 1
 Donc, vous avez terminé, vous êtes encore en train de changer les choses dans la version ChatGPT?
 00:43:45 Speaker 2
 Oui, là, je suis en train de l'ouvrir.
 00:43:48 Speaker 1
 Nickel.
 00:43:48 Speaker 2
 Voilà, mais dans l'ensemble, l'ensemble, ça va.
 00:43:52 Speaker 1
 Super.

<<Microphone appears to be off again>>
 00:52:33 Speaker 2
 Voilà, c'est bon, j'ai fini.
 00:52:35 Speaker 1
 Super.
 00:52:37 Speaker 1
 Merci beaucoup.
 00:52:39 Speaker 1
 Donc en général, vous avez dit que la version ChatGPT est meilleure.
 00:52:44 Speaker 1
 Que, c'est le choix linguistique ou c'est plutôt la grammaire ?
 00:52:51 Speaker 1
 C'est quoi la grande différence?
 00:52:53 Speaker 2
 C'est surtout la grammaire et le style.
 00:52:56 Speaker 1
 Le style?
 00:52:57 Speaker 2
 Oui, la grammaire et le style.
 00:53:00 Speaker 1
 OK, c'est hyper intéressant.
 00:53:02 Speaker 1
 Et il y avait de graves erreurs dans la version dans la version Google Translate.
 00:53:09 Speaker 2
 Beaucoup, il y en a beaucoup dans la version Google Translate.
 00:53:13 Speaker 1
 OK.
 00:53:14 Speaker 2
 Il y en a beaucoup.
 00:53:16 Speaker 1
 Super.
 00:53:17 Speaker 1
 Merci beaucoup.
 00:53:19 Speaker 1
 Vous avez des autres remarques ou des autres pensées à partager?
 00:53:25 Speaker 2
 Une dernière remarque peut-être.
 00:53:29 Speaker 2
 Juste pour la version, concernant la version ChatGPT.
 00:53:34 Speaker 2
 Remplacer.

00:53:37 Speaker 2
 Je pense que j'ai mis un commentaire là.
 00:53:39 Speaker 1
 Oui.
 00:53:40 Speaker 2
 Je ne sais pas si vous voyez le commentaire.
 00:53:41 Speaker 2
 Oui, je le vois, je vois.
 00:53:42 Speaker 2
 Il y a une petite faute.
 00:53:43 Speaker 2
 Il y a juste une petite faute à corriger ici.
 00:53:47 Speaker 2
 Oui, "yéglén, yégle seen bopp bu baax".
 00:53:49 Speaker 2
 Donc, à la place, il faut mettre "moytu bu baax".
 00:53:55 Speaker 1
 OK.
 00:53:56 Speaker 2
 "Te topp ndigal yii".
 00:53:57 Speaker 1
 Ça veut dire quoi?
 00:54:00 Speaker 2
 C'est en fait, ça signifie tout simplement de rester vigilant et de suivre à la lettre les consignes.
 00:54:10 Speaker 1
 OK, super.
 00:54:11 Speaker 1
 Voilà.
 00:54:13 Speaker 2
 "Moytu, moytu", ça veut dire tout simplement "éviter".
 00:54:23 Speaker 2
 "Moytu", ça signifie "éviter".
 00:54:25 Speaker 1
 OK, d'accord, je vois.
 00:54:28 Speaker 1
 Super.
 00:54:29 Speaker 2
 Voilà.
 00:54:30 Speaker 1
 Nickel.

Participant 3

00:21:37 Speaker 1
 Donc on va te maintenant laisser le temps pour lire le message original.
 00:21:42 Speaker 1

Et après, si c'est OK pour toi, on te laisse parler, on te laisse éditer le message en wolof.
 00:21:51 Speaker 2
 OK.
 00:21:54 Speaker 2
 OK.

00:21:55 Speaker 2
 Le wolof est en bas.
 00:21:55 Speaker 2
 D'accord.
 00:21:56 Speaker 2
 Good.
 00:24:04 Speaker 2

Not bad.
00:24:05 Speaker 2
OK.
00:24:08 Speaker 2
“Soreel leen ak suufu gééj yi ak dex yi.”
00:24:13 Speaker 2
“Bu leen génñ, ludul su boroom ndigal yi ko santa. Yóbbu seen, yóbbu leen seen kitu kaaraange.”
00:24:32 Speaker 2
“Bu leen jëfandikoo seen oto, bu leen jaar ci yoon wu ñu tëj.”
00:24:34 Speaker 2
“Yoon wu ñu tëj”, OK, “yoon wu ñu tëj.”
00:24:42 Speaker 2
“Yeesal, walla bàyyi tukki”, yah, “tukki” yah.
00:24:50 Speaker 2
“Desleen ci kër gi, ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wàcc ci, bu leen, bu leen wàcc ci souf, ci sous-sol bi.”
00:25:02 Speaker 2
Ça, ce se comprendrait pas.
00:25:06 Speaker 2
“Thi souf.”
00:25:07 Speaker 2
On dirait bien “thi souf” ici.
00:25:13 Speaker 2
Right.
00:25:19 Speaker 2
“Wax ak deret yi walla ñi ñu bàyyi rekk ci dëkk bi ngir xam ne am nañu xibaar bi.”
00:25:33 Speaker 2
“Toppal xaaalis, xaal yi ci réseaux sociaux yi.”
00:25:40 Speaker 2
Bon, ça se dirait, c'est trop français, mais bon, ça se comprend.
00:25:48 Speaker 2
“Woo rekk bu amee jafe-jafe bu metti.”
00:25:53 Speaker 2
“Toppal xibaar yi boroom ndigal yi di yégle.”
00:26:00 Speaker 2
“Ci waa”, “secteur”, ndig- ngigalu genn”, “ordre d'évacuation”.
00:26:08 Speaker 2
“Li ñu gën a seet ci mbeeyu, tax na Préfet bi santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi, ndax diggu, mën, mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw.”
00:26:28 Speaker 2
“Bu ngeen di génñ ci seen kër, tëj ndox, gaz ak elekterisite.”
00:26:37 Speaker 2
“Bu ngeen mënul génñ.”
00:26:40 Speaker 2
“Demleen fa gën a kaw ci kër gi.”
00:26:46 Speaker 2
“Wóoral seen alal,” OK.
00:26:55 Speaker 2
“Su fekke ngeen dëkk ci kër bu amul étage, demleen bu gaaw ci barab bu ñu jagleel nit ñi ci mairie bi. Desleen ci barab bu am kaaraange ba kera ba boroom ndigal yi wax ne artu bi jeex na.”
00:27:19 Speaker 2
Oof. Bon je comprends, moi je comprends, il faudra que ça soit des personnes,
00:27:26 Speaker 2
Qui puissent lire le wolof comme je l'ai dit ce n'est pas une langue écrite c'est plutôt une langue parlée et le wolof, la nouvelle tendance là il y a un vocabulaire et un alphabet qui a été défini sauf que il se trouve que la nouvelle jeunesse là ils n'ont pas une maîtrise de cet alphabet donc c'est un peu francisé c'est un wolof francisé où,
00:27:56 Speaker 2
les gens parlent, mais c'est plus l'aspect français qui est mis pour lire le Wolof, mais c'est à peu près l'alphabet français est utilisé pour écrire le Wolof en quelque sorte.
00:28:09 Speaker 2
mais c'est vrai, en lisant, en comprenant la langue, on peut-on peut suivre ce qui est écrit.
00:28:17 Speaker 2
et vous avez remarqué que je l'ai fait avec un peu de difficulté.
00:28:21 Speaker 2
ce n'est pas fluide quand je lirai le français, quoi.
00:28:25 Speaker 2
Voilà.
00:28:27 Speaker 2
Bon, je trouve que le message est clair.
00:28:32 Speaker 2
Beaucoup de termes en français.
00:28:35 Speaker 2
Par exemple, “réseaux sociaux”, reso sosio yi.
00:28:39 Speaker 2
Oui, tout le monde sait maintenant c'est quoi “réseaux sociaux”, mais ça pas si ça se dit en wolof.
00:28:46 Speaker 2
OK, “ci ñëpp.”
00:28:52 Speaker 2
“Nu ngi leen di ñaan ngeen yégle seen bopp bu baax te topp ndigal yii.”
00:29:00 Speaker 2
“Soreel leen ak suufu gééj yi ak dex yi.”
00:29:06 Speaker 2
“Bu leen génñ, ludul su boroom ndigal yi ko santa.”
00:29:11 Speaker 2
“Yóbbu leen seen kitu kaaraange.”
00:29:16 Speaker 2
“Bu leen jëfandikoo seen oto, bu leen jaar ci yoon wu, wu ñu tëj.”
00:29:21 Speaker 2
“Yeesal walla bàyyi tukki yi.”
00:29:27 Speaker 2
“Desleen ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wàcc thi souf.”
00:29:33 Speaker 2
“Wax, wax ak deret yi walla ñi ñu, walla ñi ñu bàyyi rekk ci dëkk bi ngir xam ne am, am nañu xibaar bi.”
00:29:51 Speaker 2
“Toppal xaaalis xaal yi ci réseaux sociaux yi.”
00:29:55 Speaker 2
“Xaal, xibaar yi, toppal xibaar, xibaar, xibaar, xibaar, xibaar.”
<< Initially spells this “Yibar” >>
00:30:05 Speaker 2
“Xibaar”, c'est “nouvelles”.
00:30:07 Speaker 1
Uh-huh.
00:30:08 Speaker 2
“Xibaar, yi ci réseaux sociaux yi.”
00:30:12 Speaker 2
“Woo, rekk bu amee jafe-jafe bu metti”, “urgence”.
00:30:17 Speaker 2
“Toppal xibaar”, ça se revient là.
<<Goes back to change spelling above>>
00:30:26 Speaker 2
“Xibaar yi boroom ndigal yi.”
00:30:31 Speaker 2
“Ci waa, secteur bi, ndigalu genn.”
00:30:34 Speaker 2
“Li ñu gën.”
00:30:36 Speaker 2
“Li ñu gën a seet ci mbeexu, mbeeyu.”
00:30:43 Speaker 2
“tax na Préfet bi santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk.”
00:30:50 Speaker 2
“Ndax diggu, mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di”
00:30:57 Speaker 2

“digg, diggu diggu diggu”, quoi?
00:31:20 Speaker 2
“Ci mbeexu, mbeexu, mbeexu, mbeexu, mbeexu. Dex. Dex, dex, dex, dex, dex.”
<< replaces “mbeeyu” with “deeh”
>>
00:31:31
“Digg, ndax, mën na tuuru ci guddi.”
00:31:35 Speaker 2
“Bu ngeen di génñ ci seen kër, ndox, gaz ak elekterisite.”
00:31:43 Speaker 2
“Bu ngeen mënñul génñ.”
00:31:53
“Demleen bu fa gën, gën a kawé ci kër gi. Wóoral seen alal.”
00:31:57 Speaker 2
“Wóoral,” OK, “wóoral” c'est vrai.
00:32:05 Speaker 2
“Su fekke ngeen dëkk ci kër bu amul, étagem demleen bu baax, bu gaaw ci barab bu ñu jagleel nit ñi, ci mairie bi.”
00:32:13 Speaker 2
“Desleen ci barab bu am kaaraange ba kera ba boroom ndigal yi wax.”
00:32:24 Speaker 2
À peu près correct.
00:32:33 Speaker 2
Ouais.
00:32:43 Speaker 2
C'est OK pour moi.
00:32:46 Speaker 1
C'est OK?
00:32:47 Speaker 2
Ouais.
00:32:48 Speaker 1
OK, super.
00:32:49 Speaker 1
Donc la différence entre les deux versions, entre la version ChatGPT, entre la version Google Translate, qu'est-ce que tu en penses?
00:33:00 Speaker 2
Je trouve que Google Translate donne plus, donne plus de précision.
00:33:06 Speaker 1
Ça donne plus de précision?
00:33:07 Speaker 2
Ouais, je comprends mieux ici.
00:33:09 Speaker 2
Moi, je comprends mieux ici.
00:33:12 Speaker 2
Que ChatGPT quoi.
00:33:13 Speaker 2

Parce que là, c'est la deuxième version, c'est ça?
00:33:16 Speaker 1
Non, la deuxième version, c'est ChatGPT.
00:33:18 Speaker 1
La première version, c'est Google Translate.
00:33:21 Speaker 1
Donc c'est ça?
00:33:22 Speaker 2
C'est ça le deux là, c'est ChatGPT.
00:33:25 Speaker 1
Oui, ça c'est ChatGPT.
00:33:27 Speaker 2
Et un, c'est Google Translate.
00:33:31 Speaker 1
Oui.
00:33:33 Speaker 2
OK.
00:33:34 Speaker 1
Tu peux ouvrir la petite navigation, il y a le menu à côté pour switcher entre les deux.
00:33:43 Speaker 1
Ouais, c'est ça.
00:33:45 Speaker 2
OK.
00:33:45 Speaker 1
C'est la version de ChatGPT.
00:33:47 Speaker 2
Ouais, d'accord.
00:33:49 Speaker 2
“Meteo.”
00:33:51 Speaker 2
“Mbeeyu ndox.”
00:33:53 Speaker 2
“Wottu, yel bu”
00:33:58 Speaker 2
“Artu mbey.”
00:34:02 Speaker 2
“Mbeuneu, mbeuneu”, ce n'est pas “mbey”, “mbeuneu”.
00:34:15 Speaker 2
“Mbeuneu”.
00:34:19 Speaker 2
OK, “urgence”.
00:34:24 Speaker 2
“Metti lool, wóor, gis nañu ko. Jeextilalu artu bi, dibéer.”
00:34:33 Speaker 2
“Xibaar bu jóge ci Préfecture bi, bu jóge ci Préfecture.”
00:34:42 Speaker 2
“Nekk na léegi ci wottu xel bu xonq ngir mbeeyu ndox.”
00:34:46 Speaker 2
“Mbeey mi, mën na doon bu réy lool te mën na weesu.”

00:35:01 Speaker 2
“Gaawaay, ñu ngi ko.”
00:35:10 Speaker 2
“Severité, severe.”
00:35:13 Speaker 2
“Yaakaar, seetlu.”
00:35:16 Speaker 2
“Jeexal artu, dibéer.”
00:35:19 Speaker 2
“Xibaar bi, bawoo ci prefecture bi. Fimna nii, ndox mi.”
00:35:24 Speaker 2
“Mingi ci biir artu mbënd, mbënd bu xonk. mbënd bu amul fenn, bu mēna weesu mbënd bi mag bi.”
00:35:39 Speaker 2
“Ci askan wi yépp.”
00:35:42 Speaker 2
“Noo ngi lay digal nga moytu bu baax te nga topp tegtal yii.”
00:35:49 Speaker 2
“Deel baña jege ndox mi ci suufu vale yi ak ndox mi.”
00:35:58 Speaker 2
“Rawal leen sudee kilifa yi santaane nañu la, nga yóbbaaale sa”, “kit d'urgence.”
00:36:08 Speaker 2
“Bul jëfandikoo sa oto te bul jéema dawal ci tali bi.”
00:36:19 Speaker 2
“Toxal wala nga fomm sa tukki.”
00:36:23 Speaker 2
C'est plus clair avec le Google Translate.
00:36:27 Speaker 1
OK.
00:36:28 Speaker 1
Et c'est plus clair pourquoi ?
00:36:30 Speaker 1
C'est quoi la différence?
00:36:32 Speaker 2
En fait, les expressions utilisées sont beaucoup plus directes.
00:36:37 Speaker 2
Par exemple, ici, “Bul jëfandikoo sa oto te bul, te bul jéema dawal ci tali bu tēju.”
00:36:46 Speaker 2
Ouais, ça c'est clair.
00:36:47 Speaker 2
C'est un message très clair.
00:36:49 Speaker 2
N'utilise pas ta voiture et n'essaie pas de conduire dans, dans une route qui est fermée, sur une route qui est fermée.
00:36:56 Speaker 2
Ça c'est clair.
00:36:58 Speaker 2

Ouais, “toxal, toxal” ça se dit quoi ?
 00:37:01 Speaker 2
 Reportez vos voyages ou bien annulez-les quoi?
 00:37:06 Speaker 1
 Ouais.
 00:37:06 Speaker 1
 Et la version ChatGPT en comparaison.
 00:37:09 Speaker 2
 Ouais, en comparaison, je trouve que c'est lourd.
 00:37:12 Speaker 2
 Les expressions utilisées, parfois, c'est pas trop clair.
 00:37:15 Speaker 2
 C'est pas trop clair, oui.
 00:37:17 Speaker 2
 ChatGPT, oui.
 00:37:18 Speaker 2
 Par exemple, là, il se dit.
 00:37:21 Speaker 2
 “Bu leen génn ludul su boroom ndigal yi ko santa.”
 00:37:26 Speaker 2
 “Yóbbu leen.”
 00:37:27 Speaker 2
 “Bu leen jéfandikoo seen oto.”
 00:37:29 Speaker 2
 “Bu leen jaar ci yoon wu ñu tēj.”
 00:37:33 Speaker 2
 “Yeesal walla bëyyi tukki.”
 00:37:37 Speaker 2
 D'accord, “tukki”. << Shakes head sideways >>
 00:37:41 Speaker 2
 C'est le même, c'est le même message avec une précision, une c'est un ordre différent quoi.
 00:37:54 Speaker 2
 Moi je trouve que l'ordre est plus impactant sur Google Translate que sur Chat GPT.
 00:38:02 Speaker 2
 “Bu leen jéfandikoo seen oto.”
 00:38:07 Speaker 2
 “Bu leen jaar ci yoon wu ñu tēj. Yeesal walla bëyyi tukki yi”, d'accord?
 00:38:15 Speaker 2
 “Desleen ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wacc ci thi souf.”
 00:38:23 Speaker 2
 D'accord?
 00:38:24 Speaker 2
 Et là, “demal ci biir kër gi ci kaw etaas bi te.” <<stresses “te”>>
 00:38:33 Speaker 2
 D'accord?

00:38:34 Speaker 2
 “Te”, et au wolof le “te”.
 00:38:37 Speaker 2
 C'est, ça, ça accentue le message.
 00:38:39 Speaker 2
 En plus.
 00:38:41 Speaker 2
 “Te bul wà-”, ouais, “te bul wacci ci suufu”.
 00:38:45 Speaker 2
 D'accord ?
 00:38:45 Speaker 2
 Le fait d'ajouter cette expression, en plus, ça précise plus, ouais.
 00:38:52 Speaker 1
 Donc c'est plus emphatique, tu veux dire?
 00:38:54 Speaker 2
 Ouais, c'est ça.
 00:38:56 Speaker 2
 Là, quand tu fais une succession d'ordres, après tu accentues en ce moment par des expressions, ça passe plus, ça passe plus.
 00:39:05 Speaker 2
 Ouais.
 00:39:06 Speaker 2
 “Jokkoo ak say dëkkandoo”, “dëkkandoo” c'est les voisins.
 00:39:10 Speaker 2
 “Yu amul njariñ wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali kaaraange yi.”
 00:39:22 Speaker 2
 Yeah.
 00:39:24 Speaker 2
 Les voisins, on te pousse aussi à aller voir chez les voisins, s'ils sont également au courant ou pas.
 <<says “voisins si”>>
 00:39:32 Speaker 1
 Hm hm.
 00:39:33 Speaker 2
 “Toppaleen li xew ci reso sosio yi.”
 00:39:39 Speaker 2
 “Jokkoo ak su amee jafe-jafe bu metti.”
 00:39:43 Speaker 2
 Ouais, carrément, je lis plus facilement sur Google Translate que sur.
 00:39:51 Speaker 2
 “Toppal xibaar yi ci reso sosio yi.”
 00:39:54 Speaker 2
 “Woo rekk bu amee amee, bu me-, jafe-jafe bu metti.”
 <<scrolls up to ChatGPT version>>
 00:40:02 Speaker 2

“Toppal xibaar yi boroom ndigal yi di yégle.”
 00:40:07 Speaker 2
 Ouais, parce qu'on peut combiner, on peut combiner.
 00:40:11 Speaker 2
 Là, il y a l'aspect mettre en place, non.
 00:40:18 Speaker 2
 Ne considérer que les informations des autorités ici qui n'a pas été précisé de l'autre côté, mais c'est un peu ouais.
 <<scrolls down to Google Translate version>>
 00:40:30 Speaker 2
 Ici, d'accord.
 00:40:32 Speaker 2
 “Jokkoo ak su amee.”
 00:40:36 Speaker 1
 Hum.
 00:40:37 Speaker 2
 “Jafe-jafe yu mëna gállankoor sa dundu.”
 00:40:39 Speaker 2
 Ouais, carrément.
 00:40:46 Speaker 2
 Je suis plus à l'aise là, beaucoup plus convaincu par Google Translate que ChatGPT.
 00:40:56 Speaker 1
 OK.
 00:40:57 Speaker 1
 Et après ces erreurs, est-ce qu'il y a des erreurs critiques dans une de ces deux versions?
 00:41:03 Speaker 2
 Voilà.
 00:41:05 Speaker 2
 En tout cas, ce que je peux le plus regarder, c'est le message.
 00:41:09 Speaker 2
 Maintenant, je peux lire et comprendre en termes d'écriture correcte de certaines expressions, parce que c'est l'alphabet Wolof que moi je ne maîtrise pas.
 00:41:24 Speaker 2
 Mais lire en Wolof, je peux, mais je ne connais pas le A, B, C, D jusqu'à Z ou s'il y en a d'ailleurs du Wolof.
 00:41:34 Speaker 2
 D'accord, mais le parler, Wolof, je sais et je peux le lire comme je le fais comme ça.
 00:41:40 Speaker 2
 Du coup, si je ne connais pas comment lui il écrit le C par exemple, là, “baña”, d'accord, le N

là, tu vois, je ne connais pas son alphabet, mais je peux le lire quoi?
 00:41:54 Speaker 2
 “Baña”, je peux, “deel baña”, d'accord, “refuse”, “jege ndox mi ci suufu vale yi ak ndox mi”, d'accord?
 00:42:06 Speaker 2
 Donc là, c'est pas un “n” là, mais c'est “ñ”, ça se lit “ñ” là en Wolof.
 00:42:10 Speaker 2
 Et je peux lire comme ça, même si j'ai pas, j'ai pas l'alphabet en tête.
 00:42:16 Speaker 1
 C'est hyper intéressant, super.
 00:42:19 Speaker 1
 Et donc, mais côté contenu,
 00:42:24 Speaker 1
 C'est clair les mesures que les gens doivent prendre.
 00:42:29 Speaker 2
 Oui.
 00:42:29 Speaker 2
 OK.
 00:42:31 Speaker 2
 C'est des messages.
 00:42:33 Speaker 2
 C'est des messages, ouais.
 00:42:35 Speaker 2
 C'est des messages clairs.
 00:42:37 Speaker 2
 C'est des messages clairs qui, si on les lit, on serait amené à respecter.
 00:42:43 Speaker 2
 On est à respecter dans la mesure du possible.
 00:42:47 Speaker 1
 OK, super.
 00:42:50 Speaker 1
 Nickel.
 00:42:50 Speaker 1
 Donc.
 00:42:53 Speaker 1
 La prochaine chose, est-ce que tu as quelque chose à ajouter sur la traduction en Wolof de ton côté?
 00:43:01 Speaker 2
 D'accord.
 00:43:01 Speaker 2
 Disons.
 00:43:07 Speaker 2
 “Klimaa”.
 00:43:09 Speaker 2
 “Àrtu bu xonk.”
 00:43:12 Speaker 2
 “Alerte rouge.”
 00:43:15 Speaker 2
 “Àrt mbënd, mënd, mënd.”
 00:43:20 Speaker 2
 “Samedi.”

00:43:22 Speaker 2
 Voir tout d'accord, “yeneen leeral, gaawaay, ñu ngi ko xaar, severité, bou metti,” alors là, “severe”, dirait “bou metti”.
 00:43:51 Speaker 2
 Disons, je dirais ça.
 00:43:58 Speaker 2
 “Bou metti.”
 00:43:58 Speaker 2
 Il y a plusieurs expressions à utiliser quoi, mais celui-là, quand on lui dit.
 00:44:14 Speaker 2
 ouais.
 00:44:14 Speaker 2
 Ça fait.
 00:44:15 Speaker 2
 ça fait un peu, ça interpelle quoi.
 00:44:18 Speaker 2
 Personne n'aimerait se trouver dans une situation de sévérité.
 “Bou metti”, quoi.
 00:44:21 Speaker 2
 “Yaakaar, seetlu. Jeexal àrtu.”
 00:44:28 Speaker 2
 “Xibaar bu bawoo ci prefecture bi. Fimna nii mingi ci biir àrtu mbënd bu xonk.”
 00:44:45 Speaker 2
 “Mbënd bu amul fenn bu mēna weesu mbënd bu mag bi am ci”, “date”.
 00:44:51 Speaker 2
 “Ci askan wi yépp. Noo ngi lay digal nga moytu bu baax te nga topp tegtal, tegtal yii.”
 00:45:02 Speaker 2
 “Tegtal”, c'est vraiment un terme clair, très, clair.
 00:45:07 Speaker 2
 “Tegtal”, c'est les instructions.
 00:45:12 Speaker 2
 Oui.
 00:45:13 Speaker 2
 “Deel baña jege, jege ndox mi ci suufu vale yi ak ndox mi.”
 00:45:21 Speaker 2
 “Rawal leen sudee kilifa yi santaane nañu la, nga yóbbaaale sa kit.”
 00:45:33 Speaker 2
 “Rawal”, c'est vraiment “évacuer”, quoi.
 00:45:38 Speaker 2
 Ouais.
 00:45:39 Speaker 2
 “Bul jëfandikoo sa oto te bul jéema dawal ci tali bu tëju.”
 00:45:49 Speaker 2

“Toxal, toxal wala nga fomm sa tukki.”
 00:45:52 Speaker 2
 “Demal ci biir kër gi ci kaw etaas bi te bul wacci ci suufu kër yi.”
 00:46:00 Speaker 2
 “Jokkoo ak say dëkkandoo yu amul nja- njariñ.”
 00:46:06 Speaker 2
 “Wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali kaaraange yi.”
 00:46:25 Speaker 2
 Ça. <<Shakes head from side to side>>
 00:46:26 Speaker 2
 “Njariñ.”
 00:46:27 Speaker 2
 “Jokkoo ak say dëkkandoo yu amul njariñ.”
 00:46:36 Speaker 2
 “Njariñ, yu sori ngir xam ndax” <<talks to self in Wolof>>
 00:46:46
 “Yu sori”, sorry.
 00:46:53 Speaker 2
 “Toppaleen li xew ci reso yi.”
 00:47:00 Speaker 2
 “Jokkoo ak su amee jafe-jafe bu metti jafe-jafe yu mēna gállankoor sa dundu. Deel xam mesaas yi njiit yi di siiwal.”
 00:47:16 Speaker 2
 OK. Parfois, comme ici, là, je sens que ça sort un peu du cadre.
 00:47:20 Speaker 2
 Parce que “njariñ”, en wolof, c'est avoir de l'importance ou pas.
 00:47:25 Speaker 2
 Tu as de l'importance, tu n'as pas de l'importance.
 00:47:27 Speaker 2
 Maintenant, vu ce message-là <<Selects Jokkoo ak say dëkkandoo yu amul njariñ>>, quand on te dit “dëkkandoo”, c'est le voisin, et en Afrique, au Sénégal, le voisin, c'est trop fort.
 00:47:36 Speaker 2
 C'est ton premier, ton premier cohabitant, en même temps, c'est la personne qui te porte secours en première chance quoi.
 00:47:45 Speaker 2
 Donc, quand tu dis que cette personne n'a pas de “njariñ”, qui n'a pas d'utilité, “njariñ”, c'est ce qu'elle veut dire, c'est un contresens.
 00:47:55 Speaker 2

Maintenant, ouais, c'est un contresens, carrément.
 00:47:58 Speaker 2
 Je ne sais pas comment l'indiquer.
 00:48:02 Speaker 2
 "Jokkoo", c'est entrer en contact avec ton voisin.
 00:48:06 Speaker 2
 D'accord.
 00:48:06 Speaker 2
 "Yu amul njariñ, yu amul njariñ", là, c'est ce que cela veut dire.
 00:48:14 Speaker 2
 Ils n'ont pas d'utilité quoi, qui ne servent à rien en quelque sorte.
 00:48:17 Speaker 2
 "Wala yu sori", voilà, des voisins ou bien des gens qui sont un peu loin de toi pour savoir s'ils sont au courant les mesures de sécurité.
 00:48:25 Speaker 2
 Moi si on peut voilà par ce terme-là, je sais pas.
 00:48:32 Speaker 2
 Ouais.
 00:48:38 Speaker 2
 Voilà.
 00:48:43 Speaker 2
 Sinon, je trouve que le message est lisible et les ordres sont clairs et c'est vraiment possible de les suivre, quoi.
 00:48:54 Speaker 1
 Super.
 00:48:58 Speaker 1
 Ouais.
 00:48:58 Speaker 1
 Nickel.
 00:48:59 Speaker 1
 Donc, dernière question.
 00:49:05 Speaker 2
 "Demal ci barab bu wóor ba kilifa yi wax ni ártu bi jeexna." C'est vraiment ouais.
 00:49:06 Speaker 2
 Moi, j'opte plus pour Google Translate.
 00:49:09 Speaker 2
 OK.
 00:49:11 Speaker 1
 Cool.
 00:49:11 Speaker 1
 C'est hyper intéressant parce qu'on a déjà parlé avec un de vos collègues et une a dit que les deux sont à peu près les mêmes.
 00:49:22 Speaker 1
 L'autre a préféré ChatGPT.
 00:49:25 Speaker 1

Donc, c'est bien d'avoir le spectrum de différentes opinions.
 00:49:33 Speaker 1
 S'il te reste cinq petites minutes, ça m'intéresserait, tu peux jeter un coup d'œil hyper vite sur la version anglaise.
 00:49:41 Speaker 1
 Sur les deux versions anglaises.
 00:49:43 Speaker 2
 OK.
 00:49:44 Speaker 1
 Et me donner tes impressions, en fait.
 00:49:48 Speaker 1
 Ouais.
 00:49:48 Speaker 1
 Ouais.
 00:49:49 Speaker 1
 C'est bon?
 00:49:49 Speaker 2
 "Flood warning, Saturday, March thirty."
 00:49:53 Speaker 2
 "Time zone."
 00:49:54 Speaker 2
 Ouais.
 00:49:57 Speaker 2
 "Status expected, severity severe, certainty observed, alert end, Sunday, March."
 00:50:02 Speaker 2
 "Information from the prefecture."
 00:50:10 Speaker 2
 "The is currently under red flood alert, an exceptional flood is expected and may exceed, historic flood level." Yeah.
 00:50:19 Speaker 2
 "For all residents, please remain extremely vigilant and follow these instructions."
 00:50:28 Speaker 2
 "Stay away from valley and rivers."
 00:50:31 Speaker 2
 "Evacuate only if instructed by authorities and take your emergency kit with you."
 00:50:38 Speaker 2
 "Do not use your car and do not drive on closed roads."
 00:50:43 Speaker 2
 "Post- postpone or cancel travel."
 00:50:46 Speaker 2
 "Stay at home on your upper floor and do not go into basement."
 00:50:54 Speaker 2
 "Check on vulnerable or isolate."
 00:51:00 Speaker 2

OK!
 00:51:01 Speaker 2
 Maintenant je comprends.
 "Isolated neighbor to make sure they know the safety instructions."
 00:51:08 Speaker 2
 "So follow updates on official social media channels."
 00:51:13 Speaker 2
 "Call, number only in case of life threatening emergency."
 00:51:23 Speaker 2
 "Follow all messages from authorities."
 00:51:26 Speaker 2
 "For residents in area, evacuation order, according to the latest forecast"
 00:51:35 Speaker 2
 "For the watercourse, the prefect has ordered the immediate evacuation of the municipalities of, due to an expected overflow of the levee during the night."
 00:51:51 Speaker 2
 "Before leaving your home, turn off water, gas and electricity."
 00:51:56 Speaker 2
 "If you can't evacuate, move to the highest possible level and secure your belongings."
 00:52:03 Speaker 2
 "If you live in a single story home, go as soon as possible to the reception center at the town hall."
 00:52:12 Speaker 2
 "Stay in a safe place until authorities announce the end of the alert."
 00:52:21 Speaker 2
 C'est une sorte de bulletin, ces messages qui arrivent.
 00:52:25 Speaker 2
 Il faut le lire très rapidement.
 00:52:29 Speaker 2
 Mais
 00:52:31 Speaker 2
 Voyez-vous, je lis beaucoup plus facilement en anglais, en français que je l'irais un wolof, quoi.
 00:52:37 Speaker 2
 C'est ce que je disais au début que le wolof, c'est plus une langue parlée qu'écrite.
 00:52:45 Speaker 2
 Oui, même si il y a son vocabulaire, il y a son vocabulaire, son alphé, sa grammaire, c'est tout.
 00:52:52 Speaker 2

La nouvelle jeunesse ou bien les gens qui parlent plus le wolof,
 00:52:59 Speaker 2
 Ils ne parlent plus qu'ils ne l'écrivent.
 00:53:02 Speaker 2
 Ce qui fait que pour le lire, il faut le faire vraiment avec, comment dire, instinct.
 00:53:10 Speaker 2
 Il faut avoir l'instinct, il faut avoir le flair.
 00:53:16 Speaker 2
 C'est ça.
 00:53:17 Speaker 2
 Donc, en lisant ça, surtout cette phrase-là, ici,
 00:53:26 Speaker 2
 Je disais les voisins, les personnes vulnérables, en fait, "néew doolé, néew doolé" je disais, j'allais dire que "ñakk njariñ", parce que "njariñ", c'est un peu péjoratif ici, dans le wolof, quoi.
 00:53:42 Speaker 2
 Quand tu dis que "ñakk njariñ, ñakk njariñ", ce qui veut dire que tu es inutile, en fait, tu ne sers à rien.
 00:53:48 Speaker 2
 Donc, je dirais "néew doolé", c'est le terme qui est utilisé pour
 00:53:55 Speaker 2
 C'est le terme qui est utilisé pour.
 00:54:00 Speaker 2
 "Say dëkkandoo yu, néew doolé."
 00:54:01 Speaker 2
 "Néew doolé."
 00:54:02 Speaker 2
 On lit que "amul njariñ."
 00:54:05 Speaker 2
 Ouf ! C'est vraiment une sorte d'insulte, quoi.
 00:54:16 Speaker 2
 Ouais.
 00:54:16 Speaker 2
 "Néew doolé."
 00:54:17 Speaker 2
 "Néew doolé", c'est vraiment qui manque de force ou bien qui n'ont pas certaines capacités.
 00:54:25 Speaker 2
 Extension.
 00:54:27 Speaker 2
 Mais sinon, je trouve que c'est OK pour l'anglais.
 00:54:31 Speaker 1
 Pour le deux.
 00:54:33 Speaker 2
 Ouais.

00:54:34 Speaker 2
 Ah oui, pour les deux.
 00:54:35 Speaker 2
 Ah, désolé.
 00:54:37 Speaker 2
 OK, je voyais pour ChatGPT.
 00:54:39 Speaker 2
 OK, good.
 00:54:41 Speaker 2
 Weather, flooding.
 00:54:42 Speaker 2
 Et c'était lit "flood alert".
 00:54:46 Speaker 2
 OK. "Flood alert red level".
 00:54:47 Speaker 2
 Là, c'est beaucoup beaucoup plus tchèque là quand on dit "flood" arrête, "alert".
 00:54:51 Speaker 2
 "Alert red level", c'est plus impactant que "weather flooding, red alert". Oh.
 00:55:01 Speaker 2
 OK.
 00:55:02 Speaker 2
 So "Saturday" on time, "time zone, additional information, emergency accepted, expected, severity severe, certainty observed, end of alert Sunday March."
 00:55:16 Speaker 2
 OK.
 00:55:17 Speaker 2
 "Information from the prefecture."
 00:55:21 Speaker 2
 "The water course is currently under a red flood alert, exceptional flooding that could exceed the historical flood of", yeah.
 00:55:35 Speaker 2
 So "to the entire population, we urge you to exercise extreme caution and to follow these instructions."
 00:55:43 Speaker 2
 "Stay away from valley bottom and water courses."
 00:55:46 Speaker 2
 "Only evacuate if ordered by the authorities and take your emergency kit with you."
 00:55:52 Speaker 2
 "Do not use your car and do not attempt to drive on a blocked road."
 00:55:57 Speaker 2
 "Postpone or cancel your travel."
 00:56:00 Speaker 2
 "Stay indoors, on an upper floor and do not go down to basements."

00:56:07 Speaker 2
 "Contact your vulnerable"
 00:56:11 Speaker 2
 "or other, isolated neighbor to ensure they're away, aware of the safety guidelines, follow the instructions, the situation on social media, contacts in case of extreme necessity, life-threatening emergencies, stay informed of messages broadcast by the authorities."
 00:56:35 "To residents of", yeah, "evacuation order".
 00:56:39 Speaker 2
 "The latest flood card forecast for the, have led the prefect to order the immediate evacuation of the municipalities of, due to overflow of the dike at this coming night."
 00:56:58 Speaker 2
 "Leave your home after the water, gas and electricity have been shut off."
 00:57:04 Speaker 2
 "If you can't evacuate,"
 00:57:06 Speaker 2
 "Take refuge as high as possible and secure your belongings."
 00:57:11 Speaker 2
 "If you live in a single home, in a single story dwelling, you must go to the reception center at the town hall as soon as possible."
 00:57:22 Speaker 2
 "Remain in a safe place until the authorities declare the alert over."
 00:57:29 Speaker 2
 Yeah, safe, stay informed, message.
 00:57:32 Speaker 2
 OK.
 00:57:36 Speaker 2
 "Stay in a safe place until authorities announce the end of the alert."
 00:57:42 Speaker 2
 "If you can't evacuate, move"
 00:57:44 Speaker 2
 Yeah.
 00:57:45 Speaker 2
 Right.
 00:57:46 Speaker 2
 ChatGPT, je pense que down, sur l'anglais, sur l'anglais ChatGPT down translate.
 00:57:53 Speaker 2
 Pour moi, je suis plus, "if you cannot evacuate, take refugees as

high as possible and secure your belongings.”
 00:58:02 Speaker 2
 “If you live in a single story dwelling”
 00:58:05 Speaker 2
 “You must go to the reception.”
 00:58:08 Speaker 2
 So, yeah, “if you can't evacuate, move to the highest possible level and secure your belongings.”
 00:58:13 Speaker 2
 If you live in a single-story, go is not possible.
 00:58:16 Speaker 2
 Yeah, les deux, ça va.
 00:58:18 Speaker 2
 Yeah, les deux, ça va pour l'anglais.
 00:58:21 Speaker 2
 C'est clair, je pense.
 00:58:27 Speaker 1
 OK, super.
 00:58:30 Speaker 1
 Entre.
 00:58:32 Speaker 1
 Entre la qualité de traduction en wolof et en anglais, tu as l'impression que la qualité de la traduction anglaise est meilleure ou juste différente ou c'est quoi?
 00:58:46 Speaker 2
 C'est bien meilleur quoi.
 00:58:47 Speaker 2
 C'est bien meilleur.
 00:58:49 Speaker 2
 Ouais, c'est bien meilleur.
 00:58:50 Speaker 2
 Même si le wolof, on comprend en lisant.
 00:58:53 Speaker 2
 Ouais, on comprend en lisant et les instructions sont là.
 00:58:58 Speaker 2
 les expressions utilisées sont là, mais la fluidité du message.
 00:59:04 Speaker 2
 Pour moi, c'est meilleur avec les nouvelles, les anciennes langues, quoi.

00:59:11 Speaker 2
 Le Wolof.
 00:59:13 Speaker 2
 Oui, c'est plus simple en lisant quoi.
 00:59:16 Speaker 2
 Déjà, je suis pas anglais ni français, mais je sens mieux le message en lisant en anglais que
 00:59:23 Speaker 2
 qu'en le lisant en Wolof, même si je comprends parfaitement en le lisant en Wolof.
 00:59:30 Speaker 2
 Ouais.
 00:59:30 Speaker 1
 Et entre les deux versions anglaises, ChatGPT et Google Translate, t'as l'impression, quelle est meilleure pour la compréhension.
 00:59:40 Speaker 2
 Non, les deux mouvent, les deux mouvent.
 00:59:43 Speaker 2
 Par contre, je, je vois que moi, ce qui compte, c'est la première phrase qui est en haut, quoi.
 00:59:52 Speaker 2
 pour moi.
 00:59:53 Speaker 2
 Et ChatGPT le dit très vite, quoi, ici.
 00:59:55 Speaker 2
 Flood alert.
 00:59:58 Speaker 2
 Ouais.
 00:59:58 Speaker 2
 Google Translate dit “weather, flooding” avant de dire à la fin “flood alert”.
 01:00:04 Speaker 2
 Donc la première phrase qu'on lit, elle est importante, ce qui fait qu'on est tout de suite attiré ou pas.
 01:00:10 Speaker 1
 OK.
 01:00:11 Speaker 1
 Ouais, tu as tout à fait raison.
 01:00:13 Speaker 1

Et je crois que ça, c'est peut-être parce qu'avec Google Translate,
 01:00:20 Speaker 1
 C'est une structure qui est restée exactement la même que en, dans la version française, mais dans pour ChatGPT, on a vraiment mis qu'il faut la traduire et être sûr que c'est urgent et bien compréhensible pour la population.
 01:00:37 Speaker 1
 Et c'est aussi ChatGPT qui a ajouté tu vois le format au texte, le fait qu'il y a des choses qui sont
 01:00:48 Speaker 1
 qui sont, “bolded”.
 01:00:52 Speaker 1
 Tout ça, c'est.
 01:00:53 Speaker 2
 Bold.
 01:00:56 Speaker 1
 OK, super.
 01:01:04 Speaker 2
 Oh, j'avais juste dit que c'est intéressant comme approche, franchement.
 01:01:08 Speaker 2
 Moi, je travaille sur les systèmes d'alerte, mais.
 01:01:14 Speaker 2
 savoir, moi, je détecte les débordements des inondations et tout par le réseau et les bassins.
 01:01:20 Speaker 2
 Et il y a derrière ce travail à faire de communiquer les messages, de les alerter.
 01:01:27 Speaker 2
 Ça se fait ici, mais pas à un tel niveau.
 01:01:32 Speaker 2
 Et ce serait intéressant de continuer à travailler là-dessus.
 01:01:36 Speaker 2
 Je vous encourage carrément quoi.
 01:01:38 Speaker 1
 Super.
 01:01:38 Speaker 1
 Merci beaucoup.

Participant 4

00:00:00 Speaker 1
 Hop.
 00:00:01 Speaker 1
 Voilà.
 00:00:02 Speaker 1
 Et voici les versions traduites.
 00:00:35 Speaker 2

La première, première erreur pour moi, c'est...
 00:00:41 Speaker 1
 Ah, désolé, j'ai oublié.
 00:00:42 Speaker 1
 Pouvez-vous partager votre écran?
 00:00:44 Speaker 2

Ah, ok.
 00:00:46 Speaker 2
 Comme ça, je vous.
 00:00:57 Speaker 2
 Vous voyez mon écran là?
 00:00:59 Speaker 1
 Oui, je le vois.

00:01:00 Speaker 1
Parfait.

00:01:01 Speaker 1
Nickel.

00:01:01 Speaker 2
Ok, parce que là, par exemple, la première traduction de “mbënd”, de “crue”, c'est bon.

00:01:10 Speaker 2
La deuxième, il manque un “B”.

00:01:13 Speaker 2
Ah ok.

00:01:14 Speaker 2
Il manque un “B” là, ce n'est pas la bonne terminologie.

00:01:18 Speaker 1
Vous pouvez ajouter donc sans “B”, c'est un différent mot ou c'est une traduction, une prononciation différente?

00:01:26 Speaker 2
Ok, c'est un nouveau mot.

00:01:29 Speaker 2
Ça, c'est un nouveau mot.

00:01:31 Speaker 1
Ok.

00:01:32 Speaker 2
J'écris.

00:01:33 Speaker 1
Oui, oui, oui, ça sera super. Merci.

00:01:37 Speaker 2
Je vais mettre en rouge.

00:01:44 Speaker 1
Merci.

00:01:58 Speaker 1
Super, merci.

00:02:26 Speaker 2
“Severité”, “severe”. Non, c'est pas un mot Wolof. Ce n'est pas un mot Wolof.

00:02:51 Speaker 2
C'est...

00:02:55 Speaker 2
“Daayo”.

00:02:58 Speaker 2
C'est l'ampleur, en fait.

00:03:00 Speaker 2
Ici, quand on parle de sévérité, c'est l'échelle de gravité.

00:03:05 Speaker 2
Donc, c'est l'ampleur.

00:03:08 Speaker 2
“Yaakaar”... donc, je vais voir le mot français...

00:03:16 Speaker 2
“Certitude: observé”.

00:03:19 Speaker 2
“Yaakaar: seetlu”.

00:03:25 Speaker 2
Il s'appelle.

<< murmurs to themselves >>
“Préfecture”, ce n'est pas un mot Wolof, un mot français.

00:03:50 Speaker 2
Donc, là, on parle de.

00:04:02 Speaker 2
En wolof, on parle de “ndawal buur”, ce sont les gents de l'État.

00:04:06 Speaker 2
Ok.

00:04:07 Speaker 2
C'est juste de l'État.

00:04:09 Speaker 1
Super.

00:04:17 Speaker 2
“Fimna”.

00:04:18 Speaker 2
Non, “fimné”.

00:04:18 Speaker 2
“Fimna”, c'est pas.

00:04:20 Speaker 2
“Fimna”, c'est “instantané”.

00:04:55 Speaker 2
Là.

00:05:00 Speaker 2
Ça, c'est le passé.

00:05:02 Speaker 2
Là, on conjugue au passé.

00:05:08 Speaker 2
En fait, le “am”, c'est le présent.

00:05:22 Speaker 2
“Amoné”, c'est le passé.

00:05:26 Speaker 1
D'accord?

00:05:29 Speaker 2
Parce que là, on fait la comparaison entre le, la crue qu'il va y avoir, et la crue qui avait déjà lieu.

00:05:56 Speaker 1
Aaah, ok.

00:05:58 Speaker 2
On parle de “tek-”, pas “tegtal”, ce n'est pas un “G”, c'est un “K”.

00:06:31 Speaker 2
Non, “vale”, c'est pas.

00:06:52 Speaker 2
“Vale” c'est pas Wolof, c'est.

00:06:57 Speaker 1
C'est la grande différence entre les deux.

00:07:00 Speaker 1
Les traductions gardent plus le mot français.

00:07:03 Speaker 1
Je crois que seulement parce qu'il n'y a pas trop retrouvé la traduction de Wolof.

00:07:08 Speaker 2
Oui. <<laughs>>

00:07:40 Speaker 2
En fait, les deux, la vallée et les cours d'eau peuvent avoir la même traduction?

00:07:48 Speaker 2
Peuvent avoir la même traduction.

00:07:59 Speaker 1
D'accord?

00:09:38 Speaker 2
Donc, “kit d'urgence”, ce n'est pas la traduction Wolof, c'est typiquement français là.

00:09:47 Speaker 2
Il a repris les mots français.

00:09:51 Speaker 1
Ouais.

00:09:54 Speaker 1
“Kit d'urgence”.

00:09:57 Speaker 1
Ok, d'accord. Super.

00:10:05 Speaker 2
“Oto”, c'est un mot français, mais on l'utilise en langue wolof.

00:10:09 Speaker 2
Mais le vrai mot pour désigner une voiture, c'est pas, c'est pas “oto”.

00:10:15 Speaker 2
Mais c'est peu de personnes, en fait, c'est le wolof très ancien, qui est parlé...

00:10:27 Speaker 2
Ce mot, on l'entend vraiment de, des personnes âgées.

00:10:31 Speaker 2
Mais tout le monde, dans même la langue wolof, dit “oto”, en fait.

00:10:35 Speaker 2
C'est un peu... On a importé des mots français dans le wolof, donc ça se dit.

00:10:42 Speaker 2
Mais le vrai terme en Wolof pour parler de voitures, ce n'est pas “oto”.

00:10:49 Speaker 2
Je peux le mettre, mais c'est un terme très rare.

00:10:52 Speaker 1
Ok.

00:10:53 Speaker 2
C'est un terme très très rare.

00:10:55 Speaker 2
Et je ne pense pas même que beaucoup de personnes, comme moi, je l'ai su parce que je faisais des enquêtes dans les villages Wolof traditionnels.

00:11:08 Speaker 2
Donc, c'est un mot très rare.

00:11:11 Speaker 1

Ok.	<<murmurs>	Donc là, on peut.
00:11:14 Speaker 1	00:14:15 Speaker 2	00:20:48 Speaker 2
Et donc, “tarakokine”?	“Mesaas yi”, non.	Je pense qu'on peut l'enlever un
00:11:16 Speaker 2	00:15:49 Speaker 1	peu.
“Tarakokine”, c'est... ou “waru”.	“Ndigalu”?	00:20:49 Speaker 2
00:11:20 Speaker 1	00:15:52 Speaker 2	Pour moi, je.
Ah ok?	“Ndigalu”, c'est “ordre”.	00:20:56 Speaker 4
00:11:21 Speaker 2	00:15:53 Speaker 1	“Ēlëk”, ok.
“Waru way”. En fait il y a deux.	Ah, ok?	00:21:00 Speaker 2
00:11:23 Speaker 2	00:15:54 Speaker 2	“Ci guddi”, c'est “la nuit
“Tarakokine” ou “waruway”.	“Ndigalu”, c'est “ordre”.	prochaine”.
00:11:24 Speaker 2	00:15:58 Speaker 1	00:21:04 Speaker 2
Ok.	Super.	Donc, “giy ñëw”, on peut l'enlever.
00:11:24 Speaker 2	00:17:07 Speaker 2	00:21:08 Speaker 1
En fait, on monte dessus.	Là, “munisipa-, munisi-,	Ok.
00:11:28 Speaker 2	munisipaalite”, c'est le, c'est une	00:21:09 Speaker 2
C'est comme pour dire que quand	traduction anglaise de	Parce que c'est déjà le mot, le,
tu montes dessus, tu, c'est un	“municipalité”, française de	c'est déjà en compte.
moyen de déplacement.	“municipalité”.	00:21:16 Speaker 2
00:11:34 Speaker 1	00:17:18 Speaker 2	“Soo tëjee”.
Ok.	C'est ça?	00:21:22 Speaker 2
00:11:40 Speaker 2	00:17:19 Speaker 2	“Gaz bi kurañ”.
<<murmurs>	On peut dire “la localité”.	00:21:53 Speaker 2
00:11:55 Speaker 2	00:17:26 Speaker 2	“Genn”, c'est le verbe, en fait.
“Toxal”, non.	“Gox”, il veut dire “localité”.	00:21:54 Speaker 2
00:11:57 Speaker 2	00:18:05 Speaker 5	Là, “sortir”.
Non.	Donc.	00:21:57 Speaker 2
00:11:57 Speaker 2	00:18:18 Speaker 2	La traduction littérale, c'est “sortir
Non, c'est pas.	On peut dire “gox” ou “dëk bi”.	de ta maison”.
00:11:58 Speaker 2	00:18:20 Speaker 2	00:22:01 Speaker 2
“Toxal... fomm sa tukki”.	“Gox”, c'est la localité, “dëk bi”,	Alors que l'ordre, c'est “evacuer”,
00:12:03 Speaker 2	c'est le village ou la commune.	c'est “sors de ta maison”.
Non.	00:18:24 Speaker 1	00:22:05 Speaker 2
00:12:03 Speaker 2	Super.	C'est “genn”, “genal”, c'est “sors”.
“Demal ci biir kër gi”.	00:18:40 Speaker 2	00:22:39 Speaker 2
<<murmurs>	“Digue”.	Ouais, c'est bon.
00:12:16 Speaker 2	00:19:13 Speaker 2	00:22:44 Speaker 2
Là il manque un “L”.	Là, la différence entre “dafa” et	C'est bon.
00:13:06 Speaker 2	“dina”.	00:22:46 Speaker 1
“Reso sosio”, c'est une traduction	00:19:19 Speaker 2	Super.
de forme de “réseaux sociaux”, de	“Dafa”, c'est “déjà plein”.	00:22:47 Speaker 2
“réseaux sociaux” en français.	00:19:21 Speaker 2	Ouais.
00:13:24 Speaker 2	Alors que “dina”, c'est le futur.	00:22:49 Speaker 2
C'est un nouveau mot, donc qui	00:19:25 Speaker 1	Donc, j'ai essayé de mettre les, en
n'est pas.	Ça sert à, ok, ok.	rouge, tu vas le retrouver?
00:13:28 Speaker 2	00:19:26 Speaker 2	00:22:57 Speaker 1
qui n'est pas très ancien en	Oui.	Super, parfait.
français, même.	00:19:28 Speaker 2	00:22:59 Speaker 1
00:13:30 Speaker 2	La nuit prochaine, parce qu'on	Donc ça, c'était la version Google
Donc.	parle de la nuit prochaine, ce n'est	Translate.
00:13:31 Speaker 2	pas là.	00:23:02 Speaker 2
Je pense qu'on peut laisser, mais	00:19:31 Speaker 2	Oui.
bon, moi, je ne trouve pas	Ce n'est pas maintenant.	00:23:03 Speaker 1
l'équivalent en Wolof.	00:19:35 Speaker 2	Après, il y a la version ChatGPT.
00:13:44 Speaker 1	“Ci guddi”...	00:23:05 Speaker 1
Ok.	00:19:36 Speaker 2	Et ça m'intéresse beaucoup.
00:13:58 Speaker 2	“Ēlëk ci guddi”.	00:23:07 Speaker 2
Non. Je trouve pas.	00:19:38 Speaker 2	Ça va être la catastrophe.
00:14:06 Speaker 2	On dit “ëlëk”.	<<laughs>
“Jokko ak”	00:20:46 Speaker 2	00:23:09 Speaker 2

ChatGPT, ça va être la catastrophe.
 <<laughs>>
 00:23:12 Speaker 1
 Ok.
 00:23:13 Speaker 1
 Vous avez déjà travaillé avec ChatGPT en Wolof ?
 00:23:15 Speaker 1
 C'est.
 00:23:16 Speaker 2
 Oui, un peu, oui.
 00:23:19 Speaker 1
 Ok, cool.
 00:23:20 Speaker 2
 Je vais juste prendre un mouchoir.
 00:23:24 Speaker 2
 Tu vas m'envoyer la version ChatGPT en Wolof ?
 00:23:28 Speaker 1
 Oui, elle est dans le même document juste après, la page après.
 00:23:32 Speaker 2
 Ok, je vais juste me moucher quelques secondes, excuse-moi.
 00:23:40 Speaker 1
 Pas de souci.
 00:23:40 Speaker 1
 Merci pour le temps.
 00:23:42 Speaker 1
 C'est vraiment grave.
 00:23:42 Speaker 2
 C'est pas grave.
 00:23:44 Speaker 2
 C'est pas grave, c'est pas grave.
 00:23:46 Speaker 2
 Ok.
 00:24:02 Speaker 2
 Oui.
 00:24:52 Speaker 2
 <murmurs>
 00:25:04 Speaker 2
 Je vais le faire.
 <<murmurs>>
 00:25:07 Speaker 2
 Parce que là, elle dit "artu mbey".
 00:25:29 Speaker 2
 "Mbey", c'est "l'agriculture".
 00:25:31 Speaker 1
 L'agriculture! ?
 00:25:33 Speaker 2
 Ouais.
 00:25:33 Speaker 1
 Ok.
 00:25:35 Speaker 2
 "Mbey", c'est "l'agriculture"
 <<laughs>>
 00:25:39 Speaker 2
 Donc c'est.
 00:25:43 Speaker 1

Donc c'est un "alerte agriculture" dans ce cas-là. Marron.
 <<laughs>>
 00:25:48 Speaker 2
 C'est très éloigné.
 00:25:56 Speaker 2
 Je t'écris la transcription ici pour que tu...
 00:25:59 Speaker 2
 Où tu vas t'en souvenir après?
 00:26:01 Speaker 1
 Non, j'ai la transcription, donc je prends les notes en même temps et j'ai aussi le transcript du chat et de tout ce qu'on dit.
 00:26:09 Speaker 1
 Donc normalement, il n'y a pas de souci.
 00:27:02 Speaker 2
 Je dirais "yenen xibaar", pour parler d'informations complémentaires.
 00:27:59 Speaker 2
 Là, c'est "attendre".
 00:28:01 Speaker 2
 C'est même pas.
 00:28:03 Speaker 2
 Ok.
 00:28:20 Speaker 2
 C'est.
 00:28:21 Speaker 2
 "Urgence", c'est une "ñu ngi".
 00:28:30 Speaker 1
 Donc, avec ChatGPT, déjà, les trucs de base, il y a des problèmes.
 00:28:34 Speaker 2
 Oui, c'est beaucoup plus compliqué.
 00:28:40 Speaker 2
 C'est beaucoup plus pauvre.
 00:28:41 Speaker 2
 C'est une traduction Wolof presque avec des termes plus français que Wolof.
 00:28:45 Speaker 2
 "Xibaar bu jôge ci préfecture"...
 00:29:25 Speaker 2
 "Ndawal buur".
 <<mutters>>
 00:29:26 Speaker 2
 "Nekk na léegi ci"...
 <<mutters>>
 00:29:40 Speaker 2
 Non.
 00:29:41 Speaker 1
 Non?
 00:29:42 Speaker 2
 Wow! Même moi, je ne comprends pas ce qu'il veut dire en fait.
 00:29:47 Speaker 1

Ok, c'est d'un côté terrible, d'un côté, d'autre côté, très intéressant pour nous.
 00:29:52 Speaker 2
 Parce que là, je ne comprends rien de ce que les mots que tu dis.
 <<mutters>>
 00:30:00 Speaker 2
 Attends, attends, je lis et je traduis en français, je lis textuellement.
 00:30:03 Speaker 1
 Super.
 00:30:05 Speaker 2
 C'est déjà.
 00:30:11 Speaker 2
 C'est déjà.
 00:30:17 Speaker 2
 "Xel", en fait, c'est la pensée.
 00:30:20 Speaker 2
 C'est déjà une pensée rouge.
 00:30:26 Speaker 2
 Pour.
 00:30:29 Speaker 2
 "Mbeeyu", c'est agriculture, pour cultiver l'eau.
 00:30:32 Speaker 2
 Ça n'a pas de sens.
 00:30:34 Speaker 2
 Ça n'a pas de sens.
 00:30:39 Speaker 2
 "Nekk na léegi cu wottu"...
 00:31:55 Speaker 5
 Non non non non non non.
 00:32:47 Speaker 2
 Oui, ça, c'est par exemple cette phrase.
 00:32:53 Speaker 2
 Sa principale difficulté, c'est de traduire le "crue".
 00:32:58 Speaker 1
 D'accord?
 00:32:59 Speaker 2
 Il traduit "crue" par... il confond "crue" et "agriculture".
 00:33:05 Speaker 2
 Parce que le "mbeey", c'est "agriculture".
 00:33:07 Speaker 2
 "Mbënd", c'est "crue".
 00:33:09 Speaker 2
 Ah, ok?
 00:33:10 Speaker 1
 Waouh.
 00:33:11 Speaker 2
 Et par exemple, "réy".
 00:33:17 Speaker 2
 "Réy", c'est "tuer" en Wolof.
 00:33:21 Speaker 2
 C'est avec un accent aigu.
 00:33:25 Speaker 2

C'est "tuer". Avec un "E" avec, "E" tréma...
 00:33:30 Speaker 2
 C'est un "u" en wolof.
 00:33:34 Speaker 2
 Donc, c'est "grand". "Enorme".
 00:33:35 Speaker 2
 "Rëy", c'est grand, c'est avec un "E" tréma, c'est pas "E" accent aigu.
 <<murmurs>>
 00:34:39 Speaker 2
 Là, il dit "ngi leen di ñaan ngeen yégle".
 00:34:43 Speaker 2
 Yeglé, c'est ce mot, c'est "avertir".
 00:34:48 Speaker 1
 "Avertir", ok.
 00:34:49 Speaker 2
 Alors que le message français, c'est.
 00:34:55 Speaker 2
 "On vous appelle à la plus grande vigilance".
 00:34:59 Speaker 2
 C'est là.
 00:35:02 Speaker 2
 "Moytu". En fait, c'est "éviter la grande vigilance".
 00:35:05 Speaker 1
 "Éviter la grande vigilance"!
 00:35:07 Speaker 2
 Oui, c'est là, c'est l'inverse.
 00:35:10 Speaker 2
 C'est l'inverse, en fait.
 00:35:17 Speaker 2
 Là, il y a différents mots qu'on peut utiliser.
 00:35:22 Speaker 2
 Par exemple, "moytu", c'est "éviter".
 00:35:34 Speaker 2
 "Aar", c'est "protéger".
 00:35:57 Speaker 2
 Donc "aar" ou "saam", c'est "se protéger".
 00:36:00 Speaker 1
 Ok. Super
 00:36:07 Speaker 2
 "Te topp ndigal yii", ok.
 00:36:07 Speaker 1
 Ok.
 00:37:13 Speaker 1
 "Santané", ok?
 00:37:14 Speaker 2
 "Santané", c'est.
 00:37:21 Speaker 2
 C'est "ordre des autorités".
 00:37:28 Speaker 2
 Par exemple, "kitu", c'est "kit".

00:37:34 Speaker 2
 Il a juste traduit "kit".
 00:37:44 Speaker 1
 Super.
 00:37:59 Speaker 2
 "Diumtukay", ça peut être "kit", ça peut être "objet", ça peut être "outil".
 00:38:06 Speaker 2
 "Kaaraange", c'est "protection".
 00:38:07 Speaker 2
 Ça, c'est bon.
 00:38:09 Speaker 1
 Ok, ok, ok.
 00:38:10 Speaker 1
 Donc, c'est effectivement vos objets de protection qu'ils doivent amener.
 00:38:16 Speaker 1
 Ok.
 00:38:17 Speaker 2
 "Bu leen jëfandikoo seen oto"...
 00:38:21 Speaker 2
 J'avais mis les deux traduction.
 00:38:22 Speaker 2
 Attends, je.
 00:38:54 Speaker 2
 "Annuler", ce n'est pas.
 00:39:02 Speaker 2
 Ce n'est pas "yeesal", en fait.
 00:39:18 Speaker 2
 "Yeesal", c'est.
 00:39:21 Speaker 2
 "Yeesal... walla bàyyi tukki yi", c'est "retire", "reporter" ou "annuler votre voyage".
 00:39:28 Speaker 2
 Mais le mot "yeesal" qu'il utilise, ce n'est pas.
 00:39:32 Speaker 2
 Ce n'est pas adéquat.
 00:39:33 Speaker 2
 "Yeesal", ça veut dire, par exemple, comment on dirait, par exemple, si tu peins à nouveau une peinture délabrée, par exemple.
 00:39:51 Speaker 2
 La peinture, elle est délabrée, tu mets une couche de peinture.
 00:39:56 Speaker 1
 Une couche de peinture.
 00:39:57 Speaker 2
 Oui, c'est par exemple quand tu...
 00:39:59 Speaker 2
 "Yeesal", c'est quand tu fais une action pour rendre plus actuel, plus beau, plus récent, quelque chose qui est usé.
 00:40:11 Speaker 1
 Ok.

00:40:13 Speaker 2
 Alors que "foomë", c'est vraiment "reporter".
 00:40:19 Speaker 1
 Ok.
 00:40:20 Speaker 2
 C'est le mot exact.
 00:40:21 Speaker 2
 "Foomë, c'est reporté".
 00:40:33 Speaker 2
 "Sous-sol", ce n'est pas Wolof.
 00:40:35 Speaker 2
 Là, je pense qu'il n'a pas le mot.
 00:40:41 Speaker 1
 J'ai trouvé ça hyper-intéressant que les deux modèles, effectivement, quand ils n'ont pas trouvé le mot Wolof, ont mis le mot français.
 00:40:52 Speaker 1
 Ça va...
 00:40:53 Speaker 1
 me souvenu quand j'étais à l'école et on avait des examens de français et je n'ai pas su le mot français parce que moi, j'avais l'italien aussi, comme deuxième langue.
 00:41:03 Speaker 1
 J'ai juste substitué le mot italien et j'ai ajusté l'orthographe un tout petit peu pour donner l'air un peu plus français.
 00:41:12 Speaker 1
 Ce n'est pas passé du tout.
 00:41:14 Speaker 2
 <<laughs>>
 C'est compliqué, les mots, c'est très compliqué, c'est quoi...
 00:41:44 Speaker 2
 Un mot...
 00:41:49 Speaker 2
 Qui on peut utiliser pour le sous-sol.
 00:41:52 Speaker 2
 Là, je cherche un mot adéquat pour le sous-sol, mais je ne trouve pas aussi.
 00:41:55 Speaker 2
 Ok.
 00:41:55 Speaker 1
 Sinon, c'est.
 00:42:03 Speaker 1
 On peut juste noter que c'est difficile de trouver un équivalent.
 00:42:10 Speaker 2
 Oui, c'est "sufu lër gi".
 00:42:11 Speaker 2
 Oui, c'est ça.
 00:42:30 Speaker 2
 Ouais. "Sufu kër yi."
 00:42:33 Speaker 2

Le sous-sol, parce que “sufu”, c'est “en dessous”.
00:42:38 Speaker 2
C'est “en dessous”, et “kër”, c'est “maison”. C'est sous la maison.
00:42:42 Speaker 1
Sous la maison.
00:42:47 Speaker 2
Voilà.
00:42:48 Speaker 2
“Wax”.
00:42:57 Speaker 2
“Wax ak deret yi”...
00:42:59 Speaker 2
“Walla ñi ñu bëyyi rekk ci dëkk bi ngir xam ne am nañu xibaar bi”.
00:43:04 Speaker 2
C'est ça?
00:43:23 Speaker 2
“Wax ak”. “Deret”.
00:43:29 Speaker 1
Ah, vous utilisez LanguageTool.
00:43:31 Speaker 2
Oh? Ouais.
00:43:35 Speaker 2
Pour corriger les fautes d'orthographe.
00:43:39 Speaker 2
Ouais.
00:43:39 Speaker 2
“Wax ak deret”, oh. Parce que “vulnérable”, “les personnes vulnérables”, il les traduit par “deret”, mais “deret”, ça veut dire “sang”.
00:43:50 Speaker 1
“Cent”, le nombre?
00:43:52 Speaker 2
Non, “sang”, “sang”. C'est le “blood”.
00:43:55 Speaker 2
Oh, j'ai pas compris.
00:43:58 Speaker 2
Ouais.
00:44:00 Speaker 2
Prenez soin.
00:44:01 Speaker 2
Prenez contact avec vos voisins vulnérables.
00:44:05 Speaker 2
Non, c'est pas ça.
00:44:08 Speaker 2
C'est pas du tout ça.
00:45:54 Speaker 2
C'est, par exemple, la traduction, c'est contact avec vos voisins vulnérables ou isolés pour s'assurer qu'ils sont informés des consignes.
00:46:03 Speaker 2
Là, c'est “joko len”.
00:46:04 Speaker 2
“Joko”, c'est prendre contact.
00:46:07 Speaker 2
Neogatan, on peut dire les personnes vulnérables dans le quartier, “wala”, où les voisins pour savoir s'ils ont les informations.
00:46:21 Speaker 2
Moi, j'en veux comme ça.
00:46:23 Speaker 1
Nickel.
00:46:25 Speaker 2
Parce que “deret”, ça c'est “sang”.
00:46:30 Speaker 2
Wow.
00:46:42 Speaker 1
Donc, vous avez vraiment eu raison, c'est une catastrophe.
00:46:44 Speaker 2
Non, c'est une catastrophe.
00:46:50 Speaker 2
“Toppal xalis”, “toppal xalis xaal yi ci”.
00:46:59 Speaker 2
“Toppal xibbar yi”.
00:47:14 Speaker 1
Et les “réseaux sociaux”, même chose que.
00:47:18 Speaker 2
Ouais, je pense que c'est le même chose qu'en haut.
00:47:20 Speaker 1
Même correction.
00:47:21 Speaker 2
Même correction.
00:47:36 Speaker 2
Non, même les réseaux sociaux, je viens de me souvenir.
00:47:38 Speaker 1
Ah oui, oui.
00:47:39 Speaker 1
On a dit que.
00:47:41 Speaker 2
Ouais, “xaralé yu”.
00:47:43 Speaker 2
Moi, je travaille par “xaralé”.
00:47:46 Speaker 1
“Xaralé”.
00:47:48 Speaker 2
Ouais, “xaralé”, ça, c'est “les nouvelles technologies”, en fait.
00:48:01 Speaker 1
Aah. Super.
00:48:04 Speaker 1
Ok.
00:48:09 Speaker 2
J'ai mon.
00:48:22 Speaker 2
Super.
00:48:39 Speaker 2
“Woowal”, c'est “appeler”.
00:48:41 Speaker 1
Et “woo”?
00:48:50 Speaker 2
“Woowal”, “wotel.”
00:48:57 Speaker 2
C'est à dire c'est la même chose.
00:49:04 Speaker 1
Ok.
00:49:06 Speaker 2
“Bu amee jafe-jafe bu metti.”
00:50:00 Speaker 2
Mmm, non.
00:50:12 Speaker 1
J'adore ces commentaires.
00:50:13 Speaker 1
Bah non.
00:50:15 Speaker 2
<<laughs>>
Non, ça se...
<<mutter>>
00:51:04 Speaker 2
“Nguir ñi dëk fi, walla”, ou “nguis wa dëk”.
00:51:07 Speaker 2
C'est pour ceux qui habitent là.
00:51:10 Speaker 2
Ok.
00:51:10 Speaker 2
Pour situer un peu le territoire.
00:51:29 Speaker 1
Super.
00:51:50 Speaker 2
“Ndigalu geen”.
00:52:04 Speaker 2
“Li ñu gën a seet”.
00:52:19 Speaker 1
Ça, c'est “l'agriculture” encore?
00:52:21 Speaker 2
Oui.
00:52:23 Speaker 2
“Li ñu gën a”, “li ñu gën a seetlu”, ce qu'on a plus remarqué ou ce qu'on a plus vu sur les crues.
00:52:34 Speaker 2
“A amené le préfet”, “tax na préfet bi”.
00:52:39 Speaker 2
Donc, la “préfet”, on l'a traduit par “ndawal buur”.
00:52:50 Speaker 2
“Santané”.
00:52:50 Speaker 1
On a dit la même chose, avant.
00:53:06 Speaker 2
“Santané”.
00:53:07 Speaker 2
En plus. Ça, c'est correct.
00:53:12 Speaker 2

Oui.
00:53:23 Speaker 2
“Ndax diggu mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw”.
00:53:26 Speaker 2
Ça, c'est bon.
00:53:27 Speaker 2
“Bu ngeen di génn ci seen kër.”
“Tëj ndox”, “len ndox”.
00:53:34 Speaker 1
“Len”, c'est quoi?
00:53:37 Speaker 2
Par exemple, quand tu dis
“fermer”, là, c'est “fermer”.
00:53:42 Speaker 2
C'est “fermer”.
00:53:45 Speaker 2
On peut mettre le fermer pour le conseil ou l'ordre fermé.
00:53:49 Speaker 2
On ajoute les fermer.
00:53:51 Speaker 2
Donc, on peut personnaliser; fermer l'eau, “ndox”, “gaz ak elekterisite”.
00:54:01 Speaker 2
Mais électricité, nous, en Wolof, il n'y a pas d'électricité.
00:54:06 Speaker 2
On parle de...
00:54:12 Speaker 2
“Kuuraj”.
00:54:12 Speaker 2
On parle de “kuuraj”.
00:54:15 Speaker 1
Aah, comme le “courant électrique”.
00:54:17 Speaker 2
Je comprends.
00:54:17 Speaker 2
Oui, ça, c'est bon.
00:54:22 Speaker 1
C'est la même chose en allemand, parce que la langue maternelle, c'est l'allemand.
00:54:27 Speaker 1
Et on a “le courant” aussi, “Strom”.
00:54:29 Speaker 2
Oui.
00:54:40 Speaker 2
Même “gaz”, ce n'est pas “gaz”.
00:54:42 Speaker 2
Moi, je mets le mot, je le.
00:54:45 Speaker 2
Je vais chercher après.
00:54:47 Speaker 1
Ok.
00:54:48 Speaker 2
Oui, je trouve, je te l'envoie par mail, mais “gaz”, ce n'est pas.
00:54:51 Speaker 2
Il y a un mot typique pour dire gaz en wolof.
00:54:55 Speaker 2
Ça, c'est sûr.
00:54:57 Speaker 1
Ok.
00:54:58 Speaker 2
Je vais demander, j'ai un ami qui est très fort en ça, qui a fait le département de linguistique.
00:55:07 Speaker 1
Ouh!
00:55:08 Speaker 2:
Département à l'UCAD.
00:55:09 Speaker 1
Super.
00:55:10 Speaker 2
Spécialisé sur les langues locales.
00:55:12 Speaker 2
Je vais lui demander parce que “gaz”, c'est un mot anglais, c'est un mot français.
00:55:16 Speaker 2
Il y a un équivalent en wolof.
00:55:17 Speaker 2
C'est pas un terme commun qu'on rencontre tous les jours, en fait.
00:55:22 Speaker 2
C'est ça, pourquoi on le.
00:55:24 Speaker 2
Je ne le connais pas.
00:55:28 Speaker 2
“Bu ngeen mënul génn”, “si vous ne pouvez pas sortir”.
00:55:33 Speaker 2
“Allez là où c'est plus haut dans la maison”.
00:55:43 Speaker 2
“Ci kër gi”, ça, c'est bon.
00:55:46 Speaker 2
“Wóoral seen alal, wóoral seen alal”, “protégez vos biens.”
00:55:54 Speaker 2
OK.
00:55:55 Speaker 2
Non, c'est pas “wóoral”, c'est “saamë”.
00:56:18 Speaker 2
Là, c'est “protégez vos biens”.
00:56:19 Speaker 2
C'est “saamë”.
00:56:21 Speaker 2
“Saamë len seen alal.”
00:56:25 Speaker 2
“Si vous”.
00:56:31 Speaker 2
“Si vous habitez dans une maison où il n'y a pas... étage, allez là”.
00:56:43 Speaker 2
“où on a réservé”, “allez dans les lieux réservés pour accueillir les gens dans les mairies.”
00:56:52 Speaker 2
Ça, c'est bon.
00:56:55 Speaker 2
“Rester dans les endroits... où il y a la sécurité”...
00:57:05 Speaker 2
“Jusqu'à”... Non, ce n'est pas comme ça.
00:57:06 Speaker 2
Là, c'est.
00:57:32 Speaker 2
“Jusqu'au les autorités disent que l'alerte est finie”.
00:57:37 Speaker 1
Ok.
00:57:37 Speaker 2
Oui, ça, c'est bon.
00:57:42 Speaker 2
Pour les deux phrases, il s'est bien débrouillé, mais bon.
00:57:46 Speaker 1
Wow.
00:57:47 Speaker 2
Donc voici.
00:57:53 Speaker 1
Super, donc je dois dire que c'est beaucoup plus d'informations que nous avons eu des autres gens qui ont assisté dans l'expérience jusqu'au moment, parce que...
00:58:02 Speaker 1
On avait quelques petites corrections, oui, mais ça, c'est vraiment beaucoup mieux expliqué aussi.
00:58:09 Speaker 1
Donc vraiment nickel.
00:58:11 Speaker 1
Il y a une dernière chose que j'aimerais bien vous demander à faire parce que je dois avouer que j'ai cru que cette partie-là va prendre 20 minutes, mais avec tous les infos que vous avez noté, incroyable, c'était vraiment super.
00:58:24 Speaker 1
La dernière chose, je vais la mettre dans le chat, c'est l'évaluation.
00:58:31 Speaker 1
Et la comparaison des deux traductions.
00:58:33 Speaker 1

Donc c'est il y a pas grand chose à écrire, il y a juste à dire deux aspects.

00:58:38 Speaker 1

Donc je viens de mettre les liens.

00:58:41 Speaker 1

Donc vous avez dit déjà si quelque chose est adéquat ou pas.

00:58:46 Speaker 1

Et en fait, c'est ces deux termes qu'on utilise donc adéquat pour dire si le contenu est bon, donc si et dans quelle mesure le son du texte de la traduction a été retenu.

00:59:01 Speaker 1

Et le deuxième aspect, c'est la forme, donc grammaire, orthographe, choix des termes, etc etc.

00:59:09 Speaker 1

Et donc il y a le petit drop down pour dire si le contenu a été retenu ou pas.

00:59:16 Speaker 1

Donc tout, plupart, peu ou pas du tout.

00:59:19 Speaker 1

Et si la forme est impeccable, bon, pas fluent ou incompréhensible.

00:59:26 Speaker 1

Et on a fait ça pour les deux versions Wolof et aussi pour la traduction de correction que les autres ont fait.

00:59:38 Speaker 1

Donc, si très vite vous pouvez faire le score pour les différentes versions, ça sera super.

00:59:45 Speaker 1

Merci.

00:59:46 Speaker 2

Ok, ça marche.

01:00:19 Speaker 2

Non.

01:00:23 Speaker 1

Là, c'était le truc avec l'agriculture, c'est ça?

01:00:26 Speaker 2

Ouais, c'est incompréhensible, ça.

01:00:30 Speaker 2

C'est beau.

01:00:32 Speaker 2

"Vigilance rouge".

01:00:34 Speaker 2

Impeccable, ça c'est bon.

01:00:56 Speaker 2

"Alerte à la crue".

01:01:00 Speaker 2

"Artu mbënd".

01:01:00 Speaker 2

Non, ce n'est pas incompréhensible, c'est compréhensible, ce n'est pas fluent.

01:01:10 Speaker 2

Hum.

01:01:12 Speaker 2

Ah comme.

01:01:14 Speaker 2

Non.

01:01:14 Speaker 2

Non, non, non.

01:01:19 Speaker 2

Non.

01:01:28 Speaker 2

En fait, c'est peu.

01:01:30 Speaker 2

Là, il manque juste, il manque juste un "U".

01:01:33 Speaker 2

S'il y avait un "U", c'était très bien.

01:01:36 Speaker 1

Ok.

01:01:37 Speaker 2

Le troisième, "artu mbeuneu", "mbeuneu mi".

01:01:45 Speaker 2

C'est peu, parce que ce n'est pas la traduction de "mbën" acceptable, ça ne s'écrit pas comme ça à l'orthographe.

01:01:54 Speaker 2

<<mutter>>

01:01:58 Speaker 2

Parce que là,

01:02:01 Speaker 2

Là, il manque un "U" et il manque un "B".

01:02:08 Speaker 2

Sur la même phrase, il manque un "U", il manque un "B".

01:02:11 Speaker 2

Et là, il manque un, par exemple, quand tu mets un "B" ici, c'était super.

01:02:19 Speaker 2

S'il y avait un "B", par exemple, si on reprenait le même mot avec un "B" ici, ce serait super.

01:02:29 Speaker 1

D'accord.

01:02:38 Speaker 2

En fait, "mars", ça se dit pas en Wolof, par exemple, c'est le ça, c'est un problème, c'est pas un problème de Wolof, c'est un problème de calendrier.

01:02:46 Speaker 2

Parce que "mars", c'est le calendrier grégorien.

01:02:50 Speaker 2

Et en Wolof, nous, Wolofs, c'est les musulmans, c'est le calendrier hegirique, donc on n'a pas les mêmes termes.

01:03:00 Speaker 1

Ok, donc les traducteurs n'ont même pas pris ça en compte?

01:03:03 Speaker 2

Non, parce que 30 mars, janvier, février, mars, avril, mai, juin, c'est le calendrier grégorien, c'est le calendrier catholique.

01:03:11 Speaker 2

Et c'est minimum, tu vois, il y a des mois à 30 jours, il y a des mois à 31 jours, il y a des mois à 29 jours.

01:03:17 Speaker 2

Alors que le calendrier hegirique, musulman, c'est 30 jours.

01:03:23 Speaker 2

Ce n'est pas le même.

01:03:24 Speaker 2

Par exemple, mars, on est à.

01:03:31 Speaker 2

C'est Ramadan.

01:03:33 Speaker 2

On a fini le Ramadan.

01:03:36 Speaker 2

Là, on est.

01:03:41 Speaker 2

Attends, je peux voir sur Internet vite fait parce que.

01:03:45 Speaker 1

Donc, ce n'est pas seulement une question de la traduction linguistique, mais aussi de la traduction culturelle.

01:03:51 Speaker 1

C'est hyper intéressant.

01:03:52 Speaker 1

Waouh.

01:04:13 Speaker 2

Tu vois, c'est Chabane.

01:04:16 Speaker 2

Chabane, c'est le mois de Baraklou.

01:04:18 Speaker 2

On dit Baraklou en wolof, mais c'est Chabane, le mot arabe.

01:04:23 Speaker 1

D'accord?

01:04:24 Speaker 2

Et c'est après le Ramadan.

01:04:26 Speaker 2

Le Ramadan, c'est le mois qu'on a fini avec le carême des musulmans.

01:04:30 Speaker 2

OK.	Ah, c'est possible.	C'est moins "résultat", mais c'est plus un "effet".
01:04:31 Speaker 1	01:06:15 Speaker 2	01:08:11 Speaker 1
Je vais juste faire une remarque sur ça parce qu'on va donc laisser cette partie-là.	C'est pas.	Ok, ok, ok.
01:04:35 Speaker 1	01:06:18 Speaker 2	01:08:11 Speaker 2
Mauvais calendrier, vous l'avez déjà mis.	Oui.	Non, non, non, non, non, non.
01:04:36 Speaker 1	01:06:28 Speaker 2	01:08:25 Speaker 2
Merci.	Non.	Bon.
01:04:41 Speaker 2	01:06:40 Speaker 2	01:08:27 Speaker 2
Ok, donc, attends.	Oui.	Ok. "Prefecture".
01:04:51 Speaker 2	01:06:58 Speaker 2	01:08:32 Speaker 2
La plupart disent "mars", c'est normal.	Oui.	C'est bon, les trois se disent.
01:04:54 Speaker 2	01:07:19 Speaker 2	01:08:36 Speaker 2
Mais bon, c'est pas.	"Jeexal àrtu".	Les trois se disent.
01:04:58 Speaker 2	01:07:20 Speaker 2	01:08:40 Speaker 2
Par exemple, le "samedi".	Là, c'est bon, ça, c'est mieux.	Oui, ça se dit.
01:05:01 Speaker 2	01:07:23 Speaker 1	01:08:42 Speaker 2
Non, non, non, "samedi", c'est pas en Wolof, c'est pas un mot Wolof.	Super.	Tous les trois, c'est.
01:05:04 Speaker 2	01:07:23 Speaker 2	01:09:39 Speaker 2
C'est "gaawu", le mot Wolof.	Ça, c'est impeccable.	Oui, c'est bon.
01:05:05 Speaker 2	01:07:24 Speaker 2	01:09:42 Speaker 1
Le mot Wolof, c'est "gaawu".	"Jeexitalu".	Super.
01:05:09 Speaker 2	01:07:25 Speaker 2	01:09:42 Speaker 2
Ok.	En fait, "jeexitalu", c'est les "résultats".	Là, c'est très bon.
01:05:11 Speaker 2	01:07:28 Speaker 2	01:09:44 Speaker 2
Plupart.	Là, c'est les "résultats".	Mais non.
01:05:19 Speaker 2	01:07:31 Speaker 2	01:09:47 Speaker 2
Voir tout.	Ah!	Entre "mbeey" et "mbënd" il y a une très grosse différence.
01:05:20 Speaker 2	01:07:33 Speaker 1	01:10:27 Speaker 2
D'accord.	"Résultats".	En fait là, "ci askan wi yépp".
01:05:22 Speaker 2	01:07:34 Speaker 1	01:10:29 Speaker 2
D'accord.	"Résultats expected".	C'est bon, mais pour moi, ce n'est pas un très très bon wolof.
01:05:29 Speaker 2	01:07:36 Speaker 1	01:10:35 Speaker 2
La plupart, c'est bon, c'est les.	Oh my god.	Parce qu'il manque "nguir".
01:05:33 Speaker 1	01:07:36 Speaker 2	01:10:37 Speaker 2
Hum, hum.	Par exemple, quand tu.	"N-G-U-I-R".
01:05:40 Speaker 2	01:07:39 Speaker 2	01:10:40 Speaker 2
"Yeenen leeral", c'est.	Quand tu ajoutes.	"Nguir".
01:05:41 Speaker 2	01:07:42 Speaker 2	01:10:42 Speaker 2
Oui, on peut dire "information complémentaire".	Par exemple, quand "jeexal", c'est "fini".	C'est pour.
01:05:43 Speaker 2	01:07:47 Speaker 2	01:10:44 Speaker 2
"Yeenen leeral", c'est bien.	"Jeexitalu", c'est le "résultat".	"Ci", "C-I", ça peut dire "à l'encontre", mais oui, ça peut aller, ça peut aller, mais bon.
01:05:45 Speaker 2	01:07:49 Speaker 2	01:10:52 Speaker 2
"Xibaar yu yokk" aussi, on dit.	C'est ce qui vient de finir.	C'est assez difficile à un wolof.
01:05:46 Speaker 2	01:07:54 Speaker 1	01:10:54 Speaker 1
Ok.	Ah! Waouh.	"Nguir", comme ça?
01:05:47 Speaker 1	01:07:59 Speaker 2	01:10:58 Speaker 2
On dit.	Non.	Oui.
01:05:50 Speaker 1	01:08:03 Speaker 2	01:10:59 Speaker 2
Super.	"Effet".	Ok, super.
01:05:51 Speaker 2	01:08:03 Speaker 2	01:11:09 Speaker 2
Une chance attendue.	Tu peux mettre "effet".	"Ci ñépp", oui, ça se passe.
01:05:56 Speaker 2	01:08:05 Speaker 2	01:11:14 Speaker 2
Une chance attendue.	"Effet", c'est plus.	C'est bon.
01:06:12 Speaker 2	01:08:07 Speaker 2	01:11:16 Speaker 2
	C'est plus.	Ouais.
	01:08:09 Speaker 2	

01:11:20 Speaker 2
C'est bien aussi.

01:11:24 Speaker 1
Super.

01:11:25 Speaker 2
"Nous vous appelons la plus grande vigilance et respecter les consignes suivantes.

01:11:29 Speaker 2
"Noo ngi lay digal nga moytu bu baach te nga topp tegtal yii".

01:11:33 Speaker 2
Donc, on voit que ça, c'est une phrase que les autres ont changée.

01:11:42 Speaker 2
Oui. <<mutter>>

01:11:46 Speaker 2
Oui, ça, c'est bon.

01:11:50 Speaker 2
Ça, c'est bon.

01:11:51 Speaker 2
<<mutter>>.

01:12:03 Speaker 2
Non, il y a que là, c'est.

01:12:08 Speaker 1
Hum, hum. Super.

01:12:09 Speaker 2
"Eloignez-vous des fonds de vallées".

01:12:29 Speaker 2
Aussi, ça se dit.

01:12:31 Speaker 1
Super.

01:12:34 Speaker 2
"Deel baña jege ndox".

01:12:36 Speaker 2
"Suufu vale... ndox".

01:12:38 Speaker 2
Mais "ci suufu"?

01:12:42 Speaker 2
On met plupart parce que "vale", "vale" c'est pas Wolof.

01:12:54 Speaker 2
"Soreel leen, soreel"... Oui.

01:12:59 Speaker 2
Ouais.

01:13:05 Speaker 2
Ah. Oh. Non.

01:13:14 Speaker 2
Là, c'est par exemple, il fait, il dit "deel baña jege sori".

01:13:20 Speaker 2
Il dit ne pas ne pas s'approcher, s'éloigner.

01:13:26 Speaker 2
Donc ces deux mots disent le contraire.

01:13:28 Speaker 2
"Jege", c'est "s'approcher", "sori", c'est "s'éloigner".

01:13:31 Speaker 1
Ah, super.

01:13:33 Speaker 1
Oh, c'est horrible, mais c'est super intéressant.

01:13:38 Speaker 2
Ouais.

01:13:39 Speaker 2
C'est "jege", c'est "s'approcher", "sori", c'est "s'éloigner".

01:13:46 Speaker 1
Ok.

01:13:48 Speaker 2
"N'évacuez que sur ordre des autorités."

01:13:59 Speaker 2
Parce qu'il y a des mots, il y a trop de mots en français là.

01:14:10 Speaker 1
Hum, hum.

01:14:13 Speaker 2
Hum.

01:14:14 Speaker 2
"Bu lenn gënn ludul su boroom ndigal yi ko santa".

01:14:19 Speaker 2
Ouais.

01:14:22 Speaker 2
Il y a juste un mot, "kitu", c'est pas Wolof en fait, mais c'est bon, c'est acceptable.

01:14:28 Speaker 2
"N'utilisez pas votre voiture", "bul jëfandikoo sa oto..."

<<mutter>>

01:14:30 Speaker 2
Ça, c'est très bien.

01:14:31 Speaker 1
Super.

01:14:39 Speaker 2
"Bu leen jëfandikoo seen oto, bu leen jaar ci yoon wu ñu tëj".

01:14:52 Speaker 2
Ça.

01:14:57 Speaker 2
"Restez chez vous".

01:15:01 Speaker 2
<<mutter>>

01:15:22 Speaker 2
"...wacc ci thi souf".

01:15:26 Speaker 2
Moi, ça, c'est très bien.

01:15:28 Speaker 2
C'est très correct.

01:15:30 Speaker 2
C'est très direct et c'est très bien.

01:15:32 Speaker 1
Super.

01:15:34 Speaker 2

"Prenez contact avec les voisins vulnérables".

01:15:36 Speaker 2
"Jokko ak say"...

01:15:37 Speaker 1
Ah oui, là, on avait les voisins sanglants.

01:15:40 Speaker 2
Oui.

01:15:41 Speaker 2
C'est bon?

01:15:52 Speaker 4
Non?

01:15:54 Speaker 2
Ah non non non non.

01:16:00 Speaker 2
Ouais.

01:16:01 Speaker 2
C'est bon?

01:16:03 Speaker 2
"Suivez l'évolution de la situation sur les réseaux sociaux", "Toppaleen ... reso sosio".

01:16:11 Speaker 2
Oui.

01:16:21 Speaker 2
Parce qu'en fait, on n'a pas la traduction exacte du mot "réseaux sociaux", en fait.

01:16:28 Speaker 2
"Contactez le numéro"...

01:16:30 Speaker 2
"Jokko ak nimero"...

01:16:35 Speaker 2
Oui, ça, c'est bon.

01:16:41 Speaker 2
Ça, c'est bon.

01:16:44 Speaker 2
"Tenez-vous informé des messages diffusés par les...", "deel xam"...

01:16:52 Speaker 2
Non, peu. "Toppal".

01:16:57 Speaker 2
Ouais, ça, c'est bien.

01:17:04 Speaker 2
"Aux habitants situés"...

<<mutter>>

01:17:20 Speaker 2
C'est incompréhensible, en fait.

01:17:25 Speaker 2
"Ordre d'évacuation".

01:17:41 Speaker 1
Presque fini.

01:17:41 Speaker 1
Je crois qu'il nous restent trois phrases.

01:17:44 Speaker 2
"Les dernières prévisions de la crue amènent le préfet à procéder

sans délai à l'évacuation des communes”
 01:17:53 Speaker 2
 “En raison d’une surverse”...
 <<mutter>>
 01:17:55 Speaker 2
 Oui, moi, je dirais plus bon.
 01:18:15 Speaker 2
 Le deuxième, cette fois, c'est mieux.
 01:18:19 Speaker 1
 Et ça, c'est une correction.
 01:18:22 Speaker 2
 Oui.
 01:18:25 Speaker 2
 C'est bon?
 01:18:39 Speaker 2
 “Quittez votre logement”.
 01:18:45 Speaker 2
 “Soo tëjee ndox mi, gaz bi ak kuuraŋ bi ba”...
 01:18:51 Speaker 1
 Et là, il y avait le truc avec le courant.
 01:18:53 Speaker 1
 Ouais.
 01:18:54 Speaker 1
 Ça, je me souviens.
 01:19:11 Speaker 2
 “Si vous ne pouvez pas évacuer, réfugiez-vous, le plus haut possible.”
 01:19:17 Speaker 2
 Ça, c'est clair.
 01:19:20
 “Sudee mënoo rawale, demal fu gëkawe nga tëye say bagaas”.

01:19:40 Speaker 2
 C'est très clair.
 01:19:43 Speaker 2
 Non.
 01:19:43 Speaker 2
 “Si vous avez un logement en plein pied, vous devez”...
 01:19:45 Speaker 2
 “Soo dëkke ci kër”...
 <<mutter>>
 01:19:48 Speaker 2
 Ça, c'est bon.
 01:19:53 Speaker 2
 Les deux sont bons.
 01:19:56 Speaker 2
 “Restez en lieu sûr jusqu'à ce que les autorités déclarent la fin de l'alerte.
 01:20:00 Speaker 2
 Très bien.
 01:20:05 Speaker 2
 Voilà, ça, c'est bon.
 01:20:06 Speaker 2
 Ça, c'est très bon.
 01:20:07 Speaker 2
 “Desleen ci barab bu”...
 01:20:10 Speaker 2
 Non, non, non, non, non, non.
 01:20:20 Speaker 1
 Non?
 01:20:23 Speaker 2
 Parce que “demal”... là, il y a trois mots, en fait.
 01:20:26 Speaker 2
 “Rester”, c'est clair.
 01:20:30 Speaker 2
 “Demal”, c'est parler.

01:20:32 Speaker 1
 Ok, donc c'est l'inverse.
 01:20:33 Speaker 1
 Encore?
 01:20:34 Speaker 2
 C'est l'inverse, en fait.
 01:20:37 Speaker 2
 Le premier, ce n'est pas fluent.
 01:20:38 Speaker 2
 C'est même incompréhensible, en fait, quand je dis parce que.
 01:20:44 Speaker 2
 Là, il demande, la consigne, c'est de rester.
 01:20:46 Speaker 1
 Oui.
 01:20:47 Speaker 2
 Et lui, il dit, “allez dans des lieux sûrs”.
 01:20:52 Speaker 2
 Alors que la consigne, c'est de rester, en fait.
 01:20:55 Speaker 4
 Ah, ok?
 01:20:59 Speaker 2
 Donc, la deuxième, c'est impeccable.
 01:21:05 Speaker 2
 Voilà.
 01:21:14 Speaker 2
 C'est fini, c'est bon.
 01:21:16 Speaker 1
 Oui, c'est fini.

Participant 5

00:00:08 Speaker 1
 Okay, so there's one from Google and then one from ChatGPT afterwards.
 00:00:12 Speaker 2
 Exactly.
 00:00:13 Speaker 1
 Thank you.
 00:00:23 Speaker 1
 When I'm reading the French, do I have to speak out loud as well, or?
 00:00:26 Speaker 2
 Talk anytime.
 00:00:29 Speaker 1
 I need to read the French to start with.
 00:00:33 Speaker 2
 If there's anything in the French that seems odd to you, then yeah,

just talk out loud, note it, doesn't matter.
 00:00:42 Speaker 1
 Oh yeah, not to correct it, but to understand what we're translating.
 00:00:48 Speaker 2
 Yes.
 00:01:03 Speaker 1
 Hmm.
 00:01:43 Speaker 1
 What does that mean?
 00:02:02 Speaker 1
 Une digue.
 00:02:04 Speaker 1
 Okay.
 00:02:10 Speaker 1
 Une surverse de la digue, that's like if the water
 00:02:17 Speaker 1

It's like comes out of the containment thing.
 00:02:25 Speaker 2
 Well, that is like that in the original text that we used for this.
 00:02:30 Speaker 1
 Yeah, it's just to understand what it means.
 00:02:33 Speaker 2
 Yeah.
 00:02:34 Speaker 2
 It's fine if you go like, I want to Google this and do that.
 00:02:38 Speaker 2
 Like, use whatever.
 00:02:47 Speaker 1
 Okay.
 00:02:49 Speaker 1
 Okay.

<< Uses the translation interface on google.com to look up “en raison d'une surverse de la digue du [endroit] dans la nuit prochaine” in the French-English direction. The result is “due to an overflow of the dike at [location] during the coming night”. >>
 00:03:19 Speaker 1
 Okay.
 00:03:44 Speaker 1
 So I speak when I want to change something.
 00:03:47 Speaker 1
 Or just, it's hard to read and speak at the same time.
 00:03:52 Speaker 1
 “We urge you to exercise extreme caution.”
 00:04:05 Speaker 2
 And like, maybe don't read out loud all the time.
 00:04:10 Speaker 2
 But if you're fixing something, then the idea is to have your thoughts on it.
 00:04:17 Speaker 2
 Yeah. Or.
 00:05:13 Speaker 1
 This one, there's nothing wrong with it, but it's quite wordy.
 << Indicates the first paragraph of Evacuation Order in the Google Translate Version >>.
 00:05:17 Speaker 1
 And it's quite high level language.
 00:05:25 Speaker 1
 “This coming night.”
 00:05:42 Speaker 1
 But that's not what we're looking for, is it?
 00:05:45 Speaker 1
 It's just inaccuracies.
 00:05:51 Speaker 2
 Yeah, like adequate, accurate, somewhat fluent and clear.
 00:06:40 Speaker 1
 << laughs >>
 I mean, here it's saying that you can't evacuate, so stay as high as possible, but then you have to as soon as possible.
 00:06:51 Speaker 1
 Yeah.
 00:07:17 Speaker 1
 Do I read both of them before I make any changes or just?
 00:07:20 Speaker 2
 As you like.
 00:07:26 Speaker 1

Okay.
 00:07:26 Speaker 1
 I don't, yeah.
 00:07:28 Speaker 1
 Now I don't see anything really to change other than the, it's quite high level language, so it's maybe not.
 00:07:42 Speaker 2
 All right.
 00:07:44 Speaker 1
 It could be less wordy.
 00:08:35 Speaker 1
 That one is easier to read because of the use of, more simple language.
 00:08:46 Speaker 2
 Okay.
 00:08:47 Speaker 1
 But is it just because we're used to reading stuff on ChatGPT?
 00:08:52 Speaker 1
 No, I think the sentences are shorter.
 00:08:55 Speaker 1
 There's no like unnecessary filler words and it's less high level.
 00:09:03 Speaker 2
 So you're saying you like the ChatGPT one better?
 00:09:06 Speaker 1
 Yeah.
 00:09:13 Speaker 1
 Yeah, if it's for something that's urgent, I think short sentences, just the information in as few words as possible.
 00:09:25 Speaker 1
 Key things are like in bold.
 00:09:32 Speaker 1
 But in terms of the content, it's the same.
 00:09:36 Speaker 1
 I don't think there are any like grave errors.
 00:10:12 Speaker 1
 Okay.
 00:10:21 Speaker 1
 Okay.
 00:10:28 Speaker 1
 Yeah, I can't see anything that I would really change.
 00:10:31 Speaker 1
 Yeah.
 00:10:33 Speaker 2
 Okay, good.
 00:10:34 Speaker 2
 That's also a result.
 00:10:37 Speaker 2
 Thank you.

00:10:38 Speaker 1
 Not from the ChatGPT one anyway.
 00:10:40 Speaker 1
 But I would make, if I was changing something, I would change the Google Translate one to be more, read more like the ChatGPT one.
 00:10:49 Speaker 2
 Okay.
 00:10:50 Speaker 2
 Okay. Thank you.
 00:10:51 Speaker 2
 Well, it's good to know.
 00:10:53 Speaker 2
 But a bit outside the scope of post editing.
 00:10:57 Speaker 1
 Yeah.
 00:10:58 Speaker 2
 Okay.
 00:10:59 Speaker 1
 But in terms of like errors, I can't see any.
 00:11:04 Speaker 2
 Okay.
 00:11:05 Speaker 2
 Is there anything in particular that you would like to change?
 00:11:09 Speaker 2
 Some small things or is it like, would it be like, a lot of work?
 00:11:33 Speaker 1
 I don't know, like a, I would just make this more like just shorter, but like this.
 << Indicates the first list of instructions in the Google Translate version, then the same in the ChatGPT version >>
 00:11:44 Speaker 2
 Okay, now I think we're good.
 00:11:47 Speaker 2
 I think we're good.
 00:11:49 Speaker 2
 Okay, then I think you can close this.
 00:11:55 Speaker 1
 Stop sharing mode.
 00:11:59 Speaker 2
 Yeah, you can stop sharing too.
 00:12:05 Speaker 2
 And the survey?
 00:12:36 Speaker 1
 Okay.
 00:12:41 Speaker 1
 Like there I'm seeing.
 00:12:43 Speaker 1
 Yeah.

00:12:47 Speaker 2
What are you seeing?
00:12:48 Speaker 1
Like the time is in 24 hour rather than.
00:12:56 Speaker 1
the other type of time.
00:12:58 Speaker 1
I think I prefer that.
00:13:00 Speaker 1

I think it's more easy to understand.
00:13:07 Speaker 2
Okay.
00:13:08 Speaker 1
In the ChatGPT one.
00:13:10 Speaker 1
Whereas the Google Translate one, it's using AM, PM.
00:13:15 Speaker 2

Okay.
00:13:18 Speaker 1
I think that's my only useful contribution.
00:13:24 Speaker 2
Okay, that's good.
00:13:26 Speaker 2
It's good that I didn't stop recording yet because that's good to know.

Participant 6

00:28:27 Speaker 1
Okay.
00:28:28 Speaker 2
Yeah.
00:28:29 Speaker 1
Document looks like this.
00:28:30 Speaker 1
You've got the scenario on top again.
00:28:33 Speaker 1
Then there's the original alert in French underneath, and then there are the versions produced by ChatGPT and Google Translate.
00:28:41 Speaker 1
And those two are the ones that I'd like you to edit.
00:28:45 Speaker 1
And I'm also going to ask you to start sharing your screen now.
00:28:54 Speaker 1
And as a side note, the alert is a combination of actual alerts that were sent out through France Alert.
00:29:03 Speaker 1
So this is like bits and pieces of different messages that were actually sent.
00:29:15 Speaker 2
You see my screen?
00:29:17 Speaker 1
Yes, we do.
00:29:19 Speaker 1
That's perfect.
00:29:21 Speaker 2
So what you want me to do is to switch from the French one to the English one and check the, check the accuracy of the, the translation, right?
00:29:33 Speaker 1
Check the accuracy, fluency, grammar.
00:29:39 Speaker 1
If there's anything you'd like to fix, then just fix it in there.

00:29:43 Speaker 2
Okay.
00:29:47 Speaker 2
So, "météorologie crue, vigilance rouge".
00:29:50 Speaker 2
Okay.
00:29:51 Speaker 2
"Flood alert, red level, flood warning."
00:29:54 Speaker 2
This is good.
00:30:01 Speaker 2
Okay.
00:30:07 Speaker 2
And you want me to do both in the same time or one by one?
00:30:11 Speaker 1
As you like.
00:30:12 Speaker 2
Okay, so I do both in the same time, I think.
00:30:42 Speaker 2
Okay, I think the ChatGPT one is maybe less accurate because it's "flood alert, red level".
00:30:51 Speaker 2
It's not really what's in the text in French, but it works better than the second one, the Google Translate one.
00:31:01 Speaker 2
Because when I see "weather", I'm not like, okay, this is a flood alert right now.
00:31:08 Speaker 2
"weather", it's more like weather forecast, you know, in French.
00:31:12 Speaker 2
So, so I would say "flood alert" is better.
00:31:16 Speaker 2
So do I edit it right now?
00:31:21 Speaker 1
Yes.
00:31:22 Speaker 2
Yes.

00:31:22 Speaker 2
Okay.
00:31:35 Speaker 2
I will say maybe, "Vigilance Rouge".
00:31:43 Speaker 2
"Warning."
00:31:48 Speaker 2
Okay, "red alert" is good.
00:31:53 Speaker 2
It'll be "red".
00:31:56 Speaker 2
"Red level".
00:31:58 Speaker 2
"Alert" is better.
00:32:03 Speaker 2
Okay, then "alerte à la crue".
00:32:06 Speaker 2
"Flood warning."
00:32:19 Speaker 2
"Flood warning" is better than "flood alert", I would say.
00:32:27 Speaker 2
"Samedi trente mars deux mille vingt, dix-neuf heures onze", le fuseau horaire "Sénégal heure de Dakar", Okay, this one is good.
00:32:44 Speaker 2
Okay, Google Translate, decided to turn it to English time, you know, like AM, PM.
00:32:57 Speaker 2
And this is the difference with ChatGPT.
00:33:02 Speaker 2
Because I'm not sure that for an English speaker, it's good to see "19:11" like that.
00:33:08 Speaker 2
So I will say that.
00:33:14 Speaker 2
That one is better.
00:33:15 Speaker 2
All right.
00:33:20 Speaker 2
Okay, "status, expected".
00:33:24 Speaker 2

“Urgence, attendu, sévérité, sévère, certitude”
 00:33:28 Speaker 2
 “observé”
 00:33:41 Speaker 2
 “Flood alert, rouge”, okay, “status, expected”.
 00:33:42 Speaker 2
 “Severity, severe, certainty, observed”.
 00:34:08 Speaker 2
 Okay.
 00:34:18 Speaker 2
 It's weird that ChatGPT translated “emergency” into “status”.
 <<the word in question was “urgence”>>
 00:34:26 Speaker 2
 This is weird.
 00:34:28 Speaker 2
 So I will say something like “emergency, level”
 00:34:32 Speaker 2
 “expected”, “urgency” is not good for me, “emergency level”, “severity”
 00:35:06 Speaker 2
 Okay, this is good, and “end of alert, Sunday, March thirty-one, ten PM”.
 00:35:14 Speaker 2
 So the same for the time here.
 00:35:18 Speaker 1
 All right.
 00:35:21 Speaker 2
 “10 PM” is better.
 00:35:25 Speaker 2
 Then “information of the prefecture”
 00:35:29 Speaker 2
 You can do it.
 00:35:30 Speaker 2
 “Le cours d’eau est actuellement classé, en vigilance rouge, crue exceptionnelle, crue historique”
 00:35:36 Speaker 2
 Okay.
 00:35:36 Speaker 2
 “Currently, under red flood alerts.”
 00:35:44 Speaker 2
 “Exceptional flood is expected and may exceed”
 00:35:47 Speaker 2
 I think that that translation is good.
 00:35:50 Speaker 2
 In ChatGPT.
 00:35:55 Speaker 1
 Okay.
 00:35:56 Speaker 2

“Red flood alerts, exceptional flooding that could exceed”
 00:36:02 Speaker 2
 That one is good too.
 00:36:04 Speaker 2
 So for that part, it's okay.
 00:36:09 Speaker 2
 Then, “à toute la population, nous vous appelons à la plus grande vigilance et à respecter les consignes suivantes, éloignez-vous des fonds de vallées et des cours d'eau.”
 00:36:14 Speaker 2
 “Stay away from valleys and rivers.”
 00:36:23 Speaker 2
 This is good.
 00:36:25 Speaker 2
 “Stay away from, valley bottoms.”
 00:36:29 Speaker 2
 Uh, yeah.
 00:36:35 Speaker 2
 Well, of course.
 00:36:39 Speaker 2
 I don't really like “valley bottoms”.
 00:36:41 Speaker 2
 I don't know if it's very, very good way to say it, but I will say from “valley”, of course, it's easier to understand.
 00:36:59 Speaker 2
 Okay.
 00:37:00 Speaker 2
 “N'évacuez que sur ordre des autorités”
 00:37:02 Speaker 2
 “Et emportez votre kit de sécurité”
 00:37:08 Speaker 2
 “Evacuate only if instructed by authorities.”
 00:37:13 Speaker 2
 “and take your”, okay.
 00:37:15 Speaker 2
 That one is good.
 00:37:19 Speaker 2
 “Only evacuate if ordered”
 00:37:22 Speaker 2
 Okay.
 00:37:24 Speaker 2
 So maybe just “evacuate” first, “only”.
 00:37:29 Speaker 2
 It's better in that way because you've got the action word first.
 00:37:37 Speaker 1
 Okay.
 00:37:39 Speaker 2
 “N'utilisez pas votre voiture et ne vous engagez pas sur une route

barrée. Reportez ou annulez vos déplacements.”
 00:37:40 Speaker 2
 Okay, “Do not use your car.”
 00:37:44 Speaker 2
 “And do not drive on closed roads.”
 00:37:51 Speaker 2
 “Postpone and cancel travel.”
 00:37:52 Speaker 2
 This is clear.
 00:37:57 Speaker 2
 “Car, do not attempt to drive on,” this is good too.
 00:38:04 Speaker 2
 “Restez chez vous en étage, et ne descendez pas dans les sous sols”
 00:38:20 Speaker 2
 “Stay at home on the upper floor and do not go into basements”, very clear.
 00:38:17 Speaker 2
 “Stay indoors on an upper floor and do not go”, okay, same translation for both so it's okay
 00:38:24 Speaker 2
 “Prenez contact avec vos voisins vulnérables ou isolés pour vous assurer qu'ils sont informés des consignes de vigilance”
 00:28:30 Speaker 2
 “Check on vulnerable or neighbors to make sure know the safety instructions.”
 00:38:37 Speaker 2
 OK, ça marche.
 00:38:47 Speaker 2
 OK, different translation from the two translators, but it works in both cases, so I think it's OK.
 00:38:59 Speaker 1
 Alright.
 00:39:01 Speaker 2
 “Suivez l'évolution de la situation sur les réseaux sociaux”, “Follow updates on, official social media channels.”
 00:39:08 Speaker 2
 This is good.
 00:39:11 Speaker 2
 Okay, here with Google Translate, we we lost the information about official channels.
 00:39:21 Speaker 2
 So maybe if it's in French too.
 00:39:28 Speaker 2
 Okay.
 00:39:29 Speaker 2

So we didn't have the information about official media channels in French.
 00:39:36 Speaker 2
 But it's it looks like ChatGPT just invented it.
 00:39:40 Speaker 2
 So yes.
 << laughs >>
 00:39:45 Speaker 2
 so I don't know.
 00:39:46 Speaker 2
 This is like, it was not in the French version, but I think it's important to have it.
 00:39:50 Speaker 2
 I don't know.
 00:39:51 Speaker 2
 But this is a difference, I think.
 00:39:54 Speaker 1
 It's interesting to note.
 00:39:58 Speaker 2
 Yeah.
 00:40:04 Speaker 2
 "Contactez le numéro en cas d'extrême nécessité, urgences vitales."
 00:40:08 Speaker 2
 "Call number only in case of life-threatening"
 00:40:20 Speaker 2
 OK, so here.
 00:40:23 Speaker 2
 In French, the message is more like, if you've got extreme necessity, you should call the number.
 00:40:32 Speaker 2
 And ChatGPT translated it into "call number only in case of life-threatening emergency".
 00:40:40 Speaker 2
 So this is like a big change in the meaning, I think, like ChatGPT saying, if you are not dying, don't call.
 00:40:49 Speaker 2
 Which is different, I think, so I will change it.
 00:40:54 Speaker 2
 "Call number in case of" I will say, like, "in case of emergency".
 00:41:04 Speaker 2
 What was the French saying?
 00:41:17 Speaker 2
 I will say like, "severe emergency" maybe.
 00:41:26 Speaker 2
 "Contact number in case of extreme necessity."

00:41:30 Speaker 2
 Okay, that one is better.
 00:41:33 Speaker 2
 "Contact number in case of extreme necessity", and "life threatening emergencies."
 00:41:37 Speaker 2
 Okay, that one is, I think I'll take that one and put it there.
 00:41:49 Speaker 2
 "Tenez-vous informés des messages diffusés par les autorités."
 00:41:54 Speaker 2
 "Follow all messages from authorities."
 00:41:57 Speaker 2
 OK.
 00:41:58 Speaker 2
 "Stay informed of messages broadcast"
 00:42:02 Speaker 2
 OK, this is working.
 00:42:08 Speaker 2
 "Aux habitants situés secteur, ordre d'évacuation."
 00:42:17 Speaker 2
 OK.
 00:42:18 Speaker 2
 "Les dernières prévisions de la crue, amènent le Préfet à faire procéder sans délai à l'évacuation des communes, en raison d'une surverse de la digue, dans la nuit prochaine."
 00:42:23 Speaker 2
 "Evacuation order, according to the latest forecasts."
 00:42:29 Speaker 2
 "Prefect has."
 00:42:31 Speaker 2
 "Immediate evacuation of the municipalities."
 00:42:35 Speaker 2
 "Due to an expected of overflow of the, during the night."
 00:42:40 Speaker 2
 OK.
 00:42:45 Speaker 2
 "Procéder sans délai à l'évacuation des communes," ils ont traduit par
 00:42:50 Speaker 2
 "Immediate evacuation."
 00:42:51 Speaker 2
 OK, ça marche.
 00:42:56 Speaker 2
 "The latest forecasts for the river, prefect"
 00:43:01 Speaker 2

"Municipality, due to an overflow of the dike"
 00:43:08 Speaker 2
 "this coming night"
 00:43:22 Speaker 2
 Okay.
 00:43:24 Speaker 2
 Okay.
 00:43:26 Speaker 2
 "Quittez votre logement après fermeture de l'eau, du gaz, d'é-"
 00:43:33 Speaker 2
 Okay.
 00:43:38 Speaker 2
 Okay.
 00:43:44 Speaker 2
 "Si vous ne pouvez pas évacuer, réfugiez-vous le plus haut possible et procédez à la mise en sécurité des biens."
 00:43:50 Speaker 2
 "Si vous habitez un logement de plein pied"
 00:43:54 Speaker 2
 "Vous devez vous rendre dans les meilleurs délais au centre d'accueil ouvert à la mairie."
 00:43:56 Speaker 2
 "Cannot evacuate."
 00:44:00 Speaker 2
 "Move to the highest possible level and secure belongings."
 00:44:13 Speaker 2
 Okay, this, I'm not sure I will.
 00:44:15 Speaker 2
 Yeah.
 00:44:16 Speaker 2
 But maybe I don't have enough vocabulary in English, like to say "plain-pied".
 00:44:21 Speaker 2
 In French, "plain-pied" is like you don't have any other floors, like only the first one.
 00:44:28 Speaker 1
 Okay.
 00:44:29 Speaker 2
 And they say "single-story home".
 00:44:31 Speaker 2
 I'm not sure about that.
 00:44:33 Speaker 2
 They say the same.
 00:44:35 Speaker 2
 "Single-story dwelling."
 00:44:37 Speaker 2
 Yeah, this one, I'm not sure.
 00:44:41 Speaker 2
 Okay.
 00:44:42 Speaker 2

I think I'm not good enough in English to to know the, the right word to say it.
 00:44:47 Speaker 2
 So I will, I will let it like that.
 00:44:49 Speaker 2
 But I'm not.
 00:44:59 Speaker 2
 I'm not sure.
 00:44:59 Speaker 2
 Okay.
 00:45:00 Speaker 2
 "reception center at the town hall, as soon as possible."
 00:45:06 Speaker 2
 Okay.
 00:45:09 Speaker 2
 "Restez en lieu sûr jusqu'à ce que les autorités déclarent la fin de l'alerte."
 00:45:14 Speaker
 "Stay in safe place until authorities announce end of the alert."
 00:45:16 Speaker 2
 This one is good.
 00:45:18 Speaker 2
 "Remain in safe place until the authorities declare the alert over."
 00:45:22 Speaker 2
 This one is good too.
 00:45:23 Speaker 2
 It's another way to say it, but it's working well.
 00:45:26 Speaker 2
 So I think I'm, I'm done.
 00:45:30 Speaker 1
 OK.
 00:45:36 Speaker 2
 I didn't see any big.
 00:45:40 Speaker 2
 Big mistake.
 00:45:41 Speaker 2
 I think it was pretty good from both.
 00:45:43 Speaker 2

I don't know if you want me to do a, feedback right now.
 00:45:48 Speaker 1
 Yeah, just in general terms.
 00:45:51 Speaker 1
 How would you compare them?
 00:45:52 Speaker 1
 You already said that there weren't any big errors, but yeah, anything else you can think about those two?
 00:46:02 Speaker 2
 It's, it's funny because at the first place I thought that
 00:46:07 Speaker 2
 Google Translate will be worse, but actually it was, I think, better than ChatGPT.
 00:46:16 Speaker 1
 Okay.
 00:46:19 Speaker 2
 Especially, maybe the big mistake there was the time format, you know, like the way it was displayed.
 00:46:28 Speaker 2
 Like, I'm not sure if you,
 00:46:33 Speaker 2
 If you tell that to an English speaker to come over at 22, it will work.
 00:46:41 Speaker 2
 And this is important, I think, in case of emergency to read properly the time.
 00:46:48 Speaker 2
 So Google Translate did well and ChatGPT didn't.
 00:46:53 Speaker 2
 Otherwise, it was quite good from both.
 00:47:00 Speaker 2
 It took me a bit longer because I wasn't in the context, but I think if I've got to do it regularly, I think it's faster because you've got all the

expressions, you know, of emergency alert and so on.
 00:47:17 Speaker 2
 If you are used to work with, then you can go fast in the, in the edition of the text.
 00:47:28 Speaker 1
 Okay, all right.
 00:47:30 Speaker 1
 Thank you for the feedback.
 [...]
 00:50:03 Speaker 2
 I don't know if that was what you expected.
 00:50:06 Speaker 2
 Like you thought I will be faster on the revision of the, of the text or what?
 00:50:14 Speaker 1
 No, no, this.
 00:50:16 Speaker 1
 This is approximately what I expected to happen.
 00:50:20 Speaker 2
 It was like, what, 15 minutes to review both?
 00:50:24 Speaker 1
 Yeah.
 00:50:25 Speaker 2
 Something like that.
 00:50:26 Speaker 1
 Yeah, 15, 20 minutes.
 00:50:29 Speaker 1
 Yeah.
 00:50:30 Speaker 2
 I think the conclusion is that there is no big mistake in the automatic translation, but few things to review and to check with a human behind the screen.
 00:50:44 Speaker 2
 Just checking that everything is perfectly clear, it's, it's good to, it's good to have.
 00:50:57 Speaker 1
 Okay, thank you.

Participant 7

00:00:00 Speaker 2
 OK, here we go, so let's read through this.
 00:00:02 Speaker 2
 OK, sharing my screen.
 00:00:05 Speaker 2
 Oops.
 00:00:06 Speaker 1
 OK.
 00:00:08 Speaker 2
 OK, here we go.

00:00:09 Speaker 2
 So let's read through this.
 00:00:11 Speaker 2
 "Météorologie crue, vigilance rouge."
 00:00:13 Speaker 2
 "Alerte à la crue."
 00:00:14 Speaker 2
 Ah, can I split view this?
 00:00:21 Speaker 2
 No.

00:00:21 Speaker 2
 OK.
 00:00:23 Speaker 2
 What I'm going to do, so.
 00:00:29 Speaker 2
 To new window.
 << Opens the document in a new browser window >>
 00:00:31 Speaker 2
 I'm going to set this up so that I have one text, the French text on

the big screen and the English one on the small screen so that I can.
00:00:44 Speaker 1
Okay.
00:00:46 Speaker 1
French text.
00:00:48 Speaker 1
I'm going to record only one of them though.
00:00:53 Speaker 2
I know.
00:00:54 Speaker 2
I'll record the text that I edit.
00:00:58 Speaker 2
Okay.
00:00:58 Speaker 1
Okay.
00:00:59 Speaker 2
Got the French one for reference on the big screen now.
00:01:01 Speaker 2
Got it.
00:01:03 Speaker 1
Okay.
00:01:03 Speaker 2
I'm going to go there.
00:01:05 Speaker 2
English, Google Translate.
00:01:06 Speaker 2
“Weather, flooding.”
00:01:12 Speaker 2
Yeah, I'm not.
00:01:13 Speaker 2
Well, it says “météorologie”.
00:01:16 Speaker 2
I would actually, because it's a type of flood alert.
00:01:20 Speaker 2
So I would go more with “meteorology”.
00:01:26 Speaker 2
I'm not sure.
00:01:28 Speaker 2
But I suppose for the general comprehensiveness, that would make more sense to keep it “weather”.
<< Creates a comment reading “Meteorological (type of flood alert)” >>
00:01:37 Speaker 2
But it's not, you know, very exact.
00:01:39 Speaker 2
So, okay.
00:01:41 Speaker 2
“Flooding”, yes.
00:01:43 Speaker 2
“Red alert”, that's fine.
00:01:46 Speaker 2
“Flood alert”, okay.

00:01:48 Speaker 2
“Saturday, March”, and that's okay.
00:01:50 Speaker 2
“Time Zone” is “Dakar Time”.
00:01:52 Speaker 2
That's okay.
00:01:53 Speaker 2
“Additional information, urgency” is “Expected”, “Severity” is “Severe”.
00:01:59 Speaker 2
“Certainty, observed”, yes.
“Certitude”
00:02:03 Speaker 2
You know what?
00:02:10 Speaker 2
I think I'd put this as “likelihood”.
00:02:15 Speaker 2
Because it's the likelihood of an event occurring rather than a certainty of an event occurring.
00:02:20 Speaker 2
But that's just my two cents.
00:02:22 Speaker 2
End of alert.
00:02:23 Speaker 2
Information from the prefecture.
00:02:26 Speaker 2
“The water course is currently on the red flood alert, exceptional flooding that could exceed the historical flood of date.”
00:02:34 Speaker 2
OK.
00:02:34 Speaker 2
All right.
00:02:36 Speaker 2
OK.
00:02:37 Speaker 2
Good.
00:02:37 Speaker 2
Then, to the entire population.
00:02:43 Speaker 2
Then, “Nous vous appelons à la plus grande vigilance et à respecter les consignes suivantes. We urge you to exercise extreme caution.”
00:02:51 Speaker 2
“and to follow these instructions”, “exercise extreme caution” is, it's a bit, “be extremely cautious”, I'd say, “and follow these instructions”.
00:03:10 Speaker 2
“Éloignez-vous des fonds de vallées et des cours d'eau”. “From valley bottoms”, you don't actually say that, I'd say “from low lying areas, and watercourses”.

00:03:21 Speaker 2
“N'évacuez que sur ordre des autorités et emportez votre kit de sécurité.” “Only evacuate if ordered by the authorities and take your emergency kit with you”, oh that's fine.
00:03:36 Speaker 2
“N'utilisez pas votre voiture et ne vous engagez pas sur une route barrée. Reportez ou annulez vos déplacements”, “Do not use a car and do not attempt to drive on a blocked road.” Good.
00:03:45 Speaker 2
“Postpone or cancel your travel.”
Yup.
00:03:51 Speaker 2
“Restez chez vous en étage et ne descendez pas dans les sous sols”, “Stay indoors on an upper floor and do not go down to basements.”
00:04:00 Speaker 2
“into basements”?
00:04:04 Speaker 2
Yeah.
00:04:06 Speaker 2
Okay.
00:04:08 Speaker 2
“Prenez contact avec vos voisins vulnérables ou isolés pour vous assurer qu'ils sont informés des consignes de vigilance.”
00:04:10 Speaker 2
“Contact your vulnerable isolated neighbors.”
00:04:17 Speaker 2
Let's say “any”.
00:04:19 Speaker 2
“vulnerable or isolated neighbors to ensure they're aware of the safety guidelines.”
00:04:26 Speaker 2
You can see the “vigilance” is not the same thing as “safety guidelines”.
00:04:30 Speaker 2
I would say “of the alert, and safety precautions”, something like that.
00:04:43 Speaker 1
Okay.
00:04:45 Speaker 2
Okay.
00:04:46 Speaker 2
“Follow the situation, on social media”, yes.
00:04:50 Speaker 2

“Contact the number”, yes, “in case of extreme necessity, life threatening emergencies”, okay.
00:04:57 Speaker 2
“**And stay informed of messages broadcast by the authority.**”
00:05:04 Speaker 2
Uuh. Yeah.
00:05:08 Speaker 2
“**Stay**”, I'd say not “up to date, to date with messages”
00:05:17 Speaker 2
“**by the authority**”
00:05:19 Speaker 2
Okay.
00:05:20 Speaker 2
“To residents of the area”, that's an evacuation order.
00:05:35 Speaker 2
Okay.
00:05:35 Speaker 2
Uh...
00:05:35 Speaker 2
“**Les dernières prévisions de la crue**”, da da da da. And then... “**le Préfet à faire procéder, en raison d'une surverse de la digue**”
00:05:38 Speaker 2
Okay.
00:05:39 Speaker 2
“The latest flood forecasts for the river, are that the prefect ordered immediate evacuation of the municipalities of, due to an overflow of the dike this coming night.”
00:05:50 Speaker 2
Yes.
00:05:52 Speaker 2
“**Quittez votre logement après fermeture de l'eau, du gaz, et de l'électricité.**”
00:05:56 Speaker 2
“**Leave you home after**”
00:05:54 Speaker 2
“**After**” should use the active tense.
00:06:02 Speaker 2
“**After shutting off the water, gas and electricity.**”
00:06:06 Speaker 2
Because otherwise it makes it sound like someone else is going to do the shutting off of the water, the gas, and the electricity.
00:06:14 Speaker 2
“**You cannot evacuate.**”
00:06:17 Speaker 2
“**Réfugiez, réfugiez-vous le plus haut possible et procédez à la mise en sécurité des biens.**”

00:06:21 Speaker 2
“**You cannot evacuate.**”
00:06:22 Speaker 2
“**Take refuge as high as possible.**”
00:06:26 Speaker 2
Yeah, “and secure your belongings.”
00:06:28 Speaker 2
“**Secure your belongings**” is fine.
00:06:30 Speaker 2
I would say, “**retreat to as high an elevation as possible.**”
<< types it out >>
00:06:39 Speaker 1
Okay.
00:06:42 Speaker 2
“**Réfugiez**”, it's like “flee”, but using the word “flee”, that would probably be more like, arouse panic, and we wouldn't want that.
00:06:55 Speaker 2
So I think the strategic word “**retreat**” is more apt to describe a, a situation like that.
00:07:08 Speaker 2
And, “**retreat to as high an elevation**”, or “**to as high a level as possible.**”
00:07:14 Speaker 2
Because it's “**réfugiez-vous**,” “**retreat to**”, “**le plus haut possible**”, “**to as high as possible**”, but “**as high as possible**” in English is a bit,
00:07:27 Speaker 2
It's a bit abstract, I'd say, so I'd say “**to as high a level as possible, and secure your belongings.**”
00:07:34 Speaker 2
“**If you live in a single-story dwelling**”, “**dwelling**” is a bit odd.
“**Home.**”
00:07:40 Speaker 2
“**You must go to the reception center.**”
00:07:42 Speaker 2
“**You must go.**”
00:07:43 Speaker 2
No, just “**go to the reception center at the town hall as soon as possible.**”
00:07:47 Speaker 2
OK.
00:07:48 Speaker 2
“**Remain in a safe place until the authorities declare the alert over.**”
00:07:53 Speaker 2
OK, that's fine.
00:07:55 Speaker 2
All right.

00:07:57 Speaker 2
OK, going to reflect on this later.
00:07:59 Speaker 2
I mean, it's not bad.
00:08:02 Speaker 2
It just sounds very stilted in some cases.
00:08:06 Speaker 2
It sounds, it sounds like an actual French person trying to speak English.
00:08:10 Speaker 2
Like you can totally imagine this, a radio presenter with a very strong French accent reading those.
00:08:17 Speaker 2
It's just like, “**ouh, mon Dieu, flee to as high a level as possible.**”
00:08:22 Speaker 2
Anyways, that's me.
00:08:24 Speaker 2
Then ChatGPT, “**Flood alert red level**”, we have lost
00:08:31 Speaker 2
The “**météorologie crue**”, apparently.
00:08:34 Speaker 2
Okay, that's fine.
00:08:36 Speaker 2
“**Flood warning**”, good.
00:08:38 Speaker 2
“**Saturday.**”
00:08:39 Speaker 2
It's interesting that you have the different formatting here, that certain bits of the text are bolded.
<< Indicates the first paragraphs of the ChatGPT version >>
00:08:48 Speaker 2
Okay.
00:08:50 Speaker 1
Yes.
00:08:51 Speaker 2
And you don't have the bullet points here, I think.
00:08:54 Speaker 2
Okay.
00:08:54 Speaker 2
Anyway, “**Saturday, March**”, that's fine.
00:08:58 Speaker 2
That's interesting.
00:09:01 Speaker 2
It's interesting that this is in PM, and then this is in military time.
00:09:11 Speaker 2
Interesting difference, because both format the French “**nineteen**” “**heures**” with the “**H**” in between “**eleven**”, and Google Translate

formats it to “seven eleven PM”,
 whereas
 00:09:30 Speaker 2
 ChatGPT sticks with “nineteen
 hundred hours”.
 00:09:33 Speaker 2
 And I think that's quite interesting.
 00:09:35 Speaker 2
 I mean, this is for Africa and
 Senegal.
 00:09:38 Speaker 2
 So do they usually, I think they
 read time in military time rather
 than in “PM” and whatever.
 00:09:46 Speaker 2
 So I think here would be
 interesting to reflect that the
 English language alert is destined
 for people who are more used to
 00:09:56 Speaker 2
 the military time reading, or are we
 more used to the AM/PM time
 reading?
 00:10:01 Speaker 2
 Is this English as a lingua franca?
 00:10:05 Speaker 2
 Because in that time, in that case,
 it would be more the question, it
 would probably be more adapted
 to military time.
 00:10:13 Speaker 2
 Or is this English specifically for
 Americans, and the British?
 00:10:17 Speaker 2
 Because then the AM/PM system
 would work better.
 00:10:21 Speaker 2
 But yeah, that's just something I
 know it is.
 00:10:23 Speaker 1
 Okay.
 00:10:24 Speaker 2
 Okay, so “status, expected,
 severity, severe, certainty”, again, I
 would say “likelihood”, “observed,
 alert end.”
 00:10:36 Speaker 2
 I think the “end of alert” works
 better here.
 00:10:42 Speaker 2
 Information from “prefecture”.
 00:10:47 Speaker 2
 Okay.
 00:10:49 Speaker 2
 “The water course is currently
 under a red flood alert.”
 00:10:55 Speaker 2
 “An exceptional flood is
 expected.”
 00:11:06 Speaker 2

“Which may exceed the historic
 flood level of.”
 00:11:13 Speaker 2
 I think it's quite good actually,
 “exceed the historical flood”, it's
 good I think that ChatGPT puts
 “historical flood level”, because in
 the Google Translate it doesn't say
 anything about the level it just says
 00:11:33 Speaker 2
 “exceed the historical flood.” And
 specifying that it's the level of the
 flood that will be exceeded is
 actually does add a bit of
 additional sort of punch to it.
 00:11:42 Speaker 2
 It's going to be higher than it was
 that year that it was already really
 bad.
 00:11:47 Speaker 2
 Right.
 00:11:48 Speaker 2
 “For all residents, please remain
 extremely vigilant.”
 00:11:53 Speaker 2
 I like that.
 00:11:54 Speaker 2
 It's much better than the, what was
 it, in Google Translate, “exercise
 extreme caution”.
 00:12:02 Speaker 2
 “Please remain extremely vigilant”
 is good, “and follow these
 instructions.”
 00:12:05 Speaker 2
 Good.
 00:12:07 Speaker 2
 “Stay away from valleys and
 rivers.”
 00:12:10 Speaker 2
 Yes, however, the “valley”.
 00:12:12 Speaker 2
 Oh, that, that's not accurate.
 00:12:14 Speaker 2
 You should “stay away from low
 lying areas, and rivers”, because
 staying away from valleys doesn't
 make sense if you're high up on
 like in the valley, like, not directly
 at the bottom.
 00:12:28 Speaker 2
 It's fine.
 00:12:28 Speaker 2
 So “stay away from low lying
 areas”.
 00:12:31 Speaker 2
 “Evacuate only if instructed by
 authorities, by the authorities, and
 take your emergency kit with you.”
 00:12:39 Speaker 2

Good.
 00:12:41 Speaker 2
 “Do not use your car and do not
 drive on closed roads.”
 00:12:46 Speaker 2
 I think the Google Translate one
 was better here, what was is.
 00:12:49 Speaker 2
 “Do not attempt to drive on a
 blocked road.”
 00:12:56 Speaker 2
 “Drive on closed roads.”
 00:13:02 Speaker 2
 “Blocked roads.”
 00:13:03 Speaker 2
 I like “closed roads” better.
 00:13:05 Speaker 2
 But honestly, in the ChatGPT.
 00:13:08 Speaker 2
 But adding the “attempt”, “to drive
 on closed roads”, it's like a, it's a
 better translation of “ne vous
 engagez pas, sur une rue barrée”,
 because that's sort of like, you start
 to drive on a blocked road.
 00:13:25 Speaker 2
 You're not going to get through.
 00:13:27 Speaker 2
 Just saying “don't drive on blocked
 roads” makes it sound like you
 could, but putting “do not attempt
 to drive on blocked roads” makes
 it very clear it would stay an
 attempt.
 00:13:39 Speaker 2
 More than twenty centimeters of
 water and your car would be swept
 away.
 00:13:43 Speaker 2
 “Postpone or cancel travel.”
 00:13:45 Speaker 2
 Nice.
 00:13:46 Speaker 2
 Very straightforward and punchy.
 00:13:48 Speaker 2
 “Stay at home on an upper floor
 and do not go into basement.”
 00:13:52 Speaker 2
 Yes.
 00:13:53 Speaker 2
 Oh, what's the original?
 00:13:57 Speaker 2
 “Restez chez vous en étage,” yep,
 that's good.
 00:13:58 Speaker 2
 “Check on the vulnerable or
 isolated neighbors to make sure
 they know these safety
 instructions.”
 00:14:02 Speaker 2

That works.
00:14:04 Speaker 2
“Follow updates on official social media channels.”
00:14:07 Speaker 2
Yes.
00:14:09 Speaker 2
Hold on.
00:14:11 Speaker 2
This is really interesting.
00:14:12 Speaker 2
It added the “official, social media channels” because the French original says “suivez, suivez l'évolution de la situation sur les réseaux sociaux”.
00:14:23 Speaker 2
Just follow the evolution of the situation on social media.
00:14:28 Speaker 2
I think the fact that ChatGPT automatically added “on official, social media channels”, it's actually a good touch.
00:14:36 Speaker 2
Because otherwise, if you're going to just follow, I don't know, your next door neighbor who's like, it's totally fine, I don't see a flood here.
00:14:43 Speaker 2
And then it comes five minutes later, that's going to be counterproductive.
00:14:46 Speaker 2
So having this additional bit of “official social media channels” is actually really useful.
00:14:52 Speaker 2
Cool.
00:14:53 Speaker 1
Okay.
00:14:54 Speaker 2
Okay. Cool.
00:14:54 Speaker 2
And this is, this is not good.
<< selects “Call [number] only in case of life-threatening emergency.” >>
00:14:57 Speaker 2
“Contactez le numéro en cas d'extrême nécessité.”
00:14:59 Speaker 2
This is actually a bit misleading because the French original says “contactez le numéro en cas d'extrême nécessité”.
00:15:09 Speaker 2
And this one makes it sound like this is a number that you can call at any time.
00:15:16 Speaker 2
There's like a nuance there of
00:15:20 Speaker 2
This is an emergency number, but please only call it in life-threatening situations.
00:15:27 Speaker 1
Okay.
00:15:28 Speaker 2
Okay.
00:15:29 Speaker 2
It's odd.
00:15:29 Speaker 2
I would say “in case of life threatening emergencies, call”.
00:15:40 Speaker 2
Okay.
00:15:40 Speaker 2
I would say this.
00:15:42 Speaker 2
“Threatening emergencies, call this number.”
00:15:46 Speaker 1
Okay.
00:15:47 Speaker 2
Because “call”, starting the sentence off with “call only” sort of gives you this additional mental block.
00:15:56 Speaker 2
It's like evaluating, is this a life-threatening emergency, blah, blah, blah.
00:16:01 Speaker 2
But if you start off with, “in case of life-threatening emergencies”, this makes it very clear of, hey, you have an emergency, a bad one, call this number, rather than starting off with “call only”, the sort of discouragement of calling.
00:16:17 Speaker 2
What do they do in the, “contact in case of extreme necessity?”
00:16:20 Speaker 2
That's also good.
00:16:22 Speaker 2
It's like, “contactez”.
00:16:27 Speaker 2
Actually, this maintains the integral structure of the French sentence, starting off with the action, but I like that.
00:16:33 Speaker 2
So both of these work.
00:16:35 Speaker 2
“Follow all messages from authorities.”
00:16:39 Speaker 2
Yeah, that's a bit vague, though.
00:16:45 Speaker 2
I think I like “broadcast by authorities”, because “broadcast by” implies.
00:16:51 Speaker 2
“Diffusé par”, it implies the, you know, regular radio, TV, the normal channels.
00:16:58 Speaker 2
We already mentioned the social media explicitly.
00:17:02 Speaker 2
But “follow all messages by authorities”.
00:17:05 Speaker 2
It's very big.
00:17:06 Speaker 2
Alright, “for residents in area”.
00:17:08 Speaker 2
We have the “evacuation order”.
00:17:12 Speaker 2
“According to the latest forecasts for the”
00:17:15 Speaker 2
What?
00:17:21 Speaker 2
Hold on.
00:17:23 Speaker 2
“Dernières prévisions de la crue de la”, huh.
00:17:27 Speaker 2
“De la”, we've lost the “flood”.
00:17:28 Speaker 2
“Flood of the watercourse.”
00:17:31 Speaker 2
No.
00:17:33 Speaker 2
And this is a bit. “Les dernières prévisions de la crue de la cours d'eau amènent le Préfet”
00:17:36 Speaker 2
And here we've got an inaccuracy.
00:17:43 Speaker 2
It's “due to”.
00:17:46 Speaker 2
Not “according to”.
00:17:47 Speaker 2
“According to”, or it should be either “due to” or “following” to imply the causality, but “according to” it's like a citation, that doesn't work.
00:17:58 Speaker 2
“Due to the latest forecast for the flood of the, nah, the Prefect ordered the immediate evacuation

of the municipalities”, uh, “due, because of”, otherwise, “because of unexpected overflow”
 00:18:14 Speaker 2
 “Of the location levee during the night.”
 00:18:17 Speaker 2
 Good.
 00:18:18 Speaker 2
 “Before leaving your home, turn off water, gas, and electricity.”
 00:18:23 Speaker 2
 No.
 00:18:25 Speaker 2
 “Leave your home”, because that's the principal instruction.
 00:18:31 Speaker 2
 You've got to leave “after turning off water, gas, and electricity.”
 00:18:40 Speaker 2
 “If you cannot evacuate, move to the highest possible level.”
 00:18:42 Speaker 2
 Good, this is good.
 00:18:43 Speaker 2
 “and secure your belongings.”
 00:18:45 Speaker 2
 “If you live in a single story home, go, go to the reception center at the town hall as soon as possible.”
 00:18:57 Speaker 2
 “Stay in a safe place until authorities announce the end of the alert.”
 00:19:01 Speaker 2
 Okay, I think this is good now.
 00:19:03 Speaker 2
 Okay.
 00:19:04 Speaker 2
 And I think the nuances between the two are really interesting.
 00:19:08 Speaker 2
 Overall, I think Google has a more accurate translation.
 00:19:14 Speaker 2
 ChatGPT is shorter and more punchy, that's for sure.
 00:19:18 Speaker 2
 I like the fact that it bolded the most important information.
 00:19:22 Speaker 2

However, I think it got several nuances wrong.
 00:19:25 Speaker 2
 It got the nuance, it, it's where it changed the order of the sentences, and it's where it changed the major action, emphasis, basically.
 00:19:35 Speaker 2
 Like if we look at the sentence, “leave your home after turning off water, gas, and electricity”
 00:19:42 Speaker 2
 In French, “quittez votre logement après fermeture de l'eau, du gaz, de l'électricité”, like the principal action item here is leave and shutting off the gas, water and electricity.
 00:19:55 Speaker 2
 It's like the secondary action item.
 00:19:56 Speaker 2
 If you forget to do that, not great, but not life threatening for you.
 00:20:02 Speaker 2
 I think Google got that correct, in the original, but ChatGPT sort of inversed the priority here, saying that, okay, you should shut off everything and then leave.
 00:20:17 Speaker 2
 It's a small nuance, but it's a nuance.
 00:20:21 Speaker 2
 Same thing with “attempting to drive from closed roads.”
 00:20:25 Speaker 2
 So I think it made it shorter, it made punching, made it easier to follow, but in doing so, it lost a couple of nuances that could be important to people.
 00:20:33 Speaker 2
 Same with the “calling the emergency number.”
 00:20:37 Speaker 2
 Like both in Google Translate and in the French original, the action verb “contact” is first, but not in ChatGPT.
 00:20:50 Speaker 2
 Those are my two cents.

00:20:51 Speaker 2
 So overall, I think it should be a sort of a mix of the two.
 00:20:54 Speaker 2
 The post-edited version of ChatGPT is definitely better.
 00:20:58 Speaker 2
 I like that it, for example, added the “official” to the “official social media channels”.
 00:21:03 Speaker 2
 It sounds more authentic, but it lost some important nuances.
 00:21:08 Speaker 2
 Yeah, that's it.
 00:21:09 Speaker 1
 Okay.
 00:21:10 Speaker 1
 Okay.
 00:21:12 Speaker 2
 Any more questions?
 00:21:13 Speaker 2
 I really feel that, there it is.
 00:21:19 Speaker 2
 Any what?
 00:21:22 Speaker 1
 Any more notes and observations you have on this whole process?
 00:21:27 Speaker 2
 Nope, nothing for me.
 00:21:29 Speaker 2
 I think I took about twenty minutes, post-edit.
 00:21:32 Speaker 1
 Okay.
 00:21:34 Speaker 1
 Yeah, that's, that's great.
 00:21:39 Speaker 1
 Okay.
 00:21:39 Speaker 1
 All right, then I think we're done here.
 00:21:42 Speaker 1
 Thank you for your time.
 00:21:44 Speaker 2
 You're welcome.
 00:21:46 Speaker 2
 Bye.
 00:21:48 Speaker 1
 Goodbye.

Participant 8

00:00:14 Speaker 1
 Prête.
 00:00:17 Speaker 1
 Et c'est parti.
 00:00:36 Speaker 1
 Super.

00:00:37 Speaker 1
 Ah non.
 00:00:38 Speaker 2
 Ah bien, c'est que j'autorise vite le partage d'écran total, oui.
 00:00:42 Speaker 2

Alors là, je reviens sur le document, c'est ça.
 00:00:46 Speaker 2
 Ah, autant pour moi.
 00:00:47 Speaker 2
 Non, c'est le...

00:00:49 Speaker 2	Je pense qu'on parle plus de...	"Àrtu bu xonk", et donc.
C'est celui-là.	00:02:28 Speaker 2	00:04:07 Speaker 2
00:00:53 Speaker 1	Mh mh mh mh mh. "Mbeeyu	Je mettrais "bon".
Ouais. Super.	ndox".	00:04:10 Speaker 2
00:00:55 Speaker 2	00:02:30 Speaker 2	Là, je mettrais même "impeccable"
Alors, je fais des commentaires en	Ça, je pense que c'est plus lié aux	pour l'orthographe.
même temps.	cultures qu'on fait en période	00:04:16 Speaker 2
00:00:58 Speaker 2	hivernale.	Pour...
Pourquoi...	00:02:42 Speaker 1	00:04:18 Speaker 2
00:00:59 Speaker 2	Donc, c'est plutôt l'agriculture.	"Wottu xel bu xonq".
Pourquoi je prends "tout" ou	00:02:43 Speaker 2	00:04:20 Speaker 2
"plupart" ou "rien"?	Pardon?	"Vigilance rouge".
00:01:04 Speaker 2	00:02:45 Speaker 1	00:04:22 Speaker 2
D'accord.	On a perdu votre écran.	"Wottu xel bu xonq".
00:01:05 Speaker 2	00:02:52 Speaker 1	00:04:25 Speaker 2
Alors, pour "klimaa – mënd".	Moi, je ne le vois plus.	Alors, "wottu xel bu xonq".
00:01:10 Speaker 2	00:02:53 Speaker 1	00:04:34 Speaker 2
"Mënd", de ma compréhension, on	Ah voilà.	Alors, si on traduit "wottu xel bu
peut dire inondation sur "mënd".	00:02:54 Speaker 1	xonq" par "vigilance rouge".
"Mbënd".	Ok, on est de retour.	00:04:44 Speaker 2
00:01:16 Speaker 2	00:02:56 Speaker 1	Vous voulez dire que c'est la
Ok.	Ça va. Maintenant.	même chose avec "àrtu bu xonk"
00:01:18 Speaker 1	00:02:58 Speaker 2	selon le logiciel?
D'accord?	Alors pour "Mbeeyu ndox, crue",	00:04:50 Speaker 1
00:01:19 Speaker 2	si "mbeeyu ndox" égale "crue", je	Oui.
Pour "klimaa", "météorologie",	ne sais pas, je doute un peu.	00:04:53 Speaker 1
oui, "klimaa", oui.	00:03:04 Speaker 1	Donc normalement, toutes les
00:01:24 Speaker 2	Ok, si c'est pas compréhensible, on	différentes versions sous chaque
Donc "crue", "mbënd", oui, je	peut mettre "peu". Parfait.	ligne grise doivent avoir
pense que ça se tient.	00:03:11 Speaker 1	00:05:02 Speaker 1
00:01:28 Speaker 2	Oui.	le même texte, le même sens, donc
Pour "klimaa" aussi,	00:03:14 Speaker 2	ça, c'est de la prédiction de la
"météorologie", oui.	Pour la grand-mère, oui, c'est bon.	même partie des textes.
00:01:31 Speaker 2	00:03:17 Speaker 2	00:05:10 Speaker 2
Parce qu'il me semble qu'à la base,	"Klimaa", effectivement.	Je mettrais peu.
peut-être qu'il n'y a pas de termes	00:03:21 Speaker 2	00:05:13 Speaker 1
spécifiques par rapport à météo.	Pour "meteo", c'est un terme	Ok.
00:01:41 Speaker 2	francophone emprunté.	00:05:14 Speaker 2
Je pense, en tout cas en Wolof.	00:03:29 Speaker 2	"Àrtu bu xonk" serait plus
00:01:45 Speaker 2	"Mbeeyu ndoy".	pertinent pour moi, selon moi.
Donc on a un peu adapté, je pense,	00:03:34 Speaker 2	00:05:19 Speaker 2
le terme francophone "climat".	Bon, pour l'orthographe, oui, je	Mais pour l'orthographe.
00:01:50 Speaker 2	pense que c'est.	00:05:22 Speaker 2
Voilà par rapport à notre langue.	00:03:38 Speaker 1	Oui, c'est vrai.
00:01:55 Speaker 2	Mais ce n'est pas le choix correct	00:05:25 Speaker 2
Alors je prends tout, alors?	du terme?	Même chose pour "àrtu bu", "artu
00:01:57 Speaker 1	00:03:41 Speaker 2	xonq"...
Oui, c'est ça.	Oui, c'est ça.	00:05:28 Speaker 2
00:01:59 Speaker 1	00:03:43 Speaker 2	Il n'y a pas le.
Super, c'est ça?	Donc, je peux mettre "pas fluent"?	00:05:32 Speaker 2
00:02:01 Speaker 2	00:03:46 Speaker 1	Comment on va appeler ça?
Alors.	Oui, c'est ça.	00:05:37 Speaker 2
00:02:04 Speaker 2	00:03:50 Speaker 2	Je vais mettre peu.
"Meteo", là, on l'a emprunté tout à	Alors, "vigilance Rouge", "àrtu bu	00:05:39 Speaker 2
fait, "météo".	xonk".	Et pour l'orthographe, "artu xonq".
00:02:10 Speaker 2	00:03:56 Speaker 2	00:05:44 Speaker 2
"Mbeeyu ndox, crue".	Oui, oui, "Àrtu bu xonk", oui.	Peut-être pour le sens.
00:02:12 Speaker 2	00:04:02 Speaker 2	00:05:46 Speaker 2
Alors, "mbeeyu ndox".	Oui, je pense, oui.	Je pense que c'est pas correct.
00:02:18 Speaker 2	00:04:04 Speaker 2	00:05:48 Speaker 1

Ok.
 00:05:52 Speaker 2
 Alors, “alerte à la crue”.
 00:05:56 Speaker 2
 “Àrt mënd”.
 00:05:59 Speaker 2
 “Àrtu”, je suppose.
 00:06:00 Speaker 2
 “Àrt mënd”.
 00:06:08 Speaker 2
 J'aurais mis “àrtu”, “àrtu mënd”,
 “àrtu mbënd mi”.
 00:06:16 Speaker 2
 Alors.
 00:06:22 Speaker 2
 Mais pour.
 00:06:29 Speaker 2
 “Artu mbey mi”.
 00:06:36 Speaker 2
 “Artu mbey mi” ?
 00:06:43 Speaker 2
 Non, “artu mbey mi”, parce que
 “mbey”, c'est plus en rapport avec
 l'agriculture, en fait.
 00:06:51 Speaker 2
 “Mbey mi”, c'est “faire de
 l'agriculture”.
 00:06:54 Speaker 2
 Bon, par rapport à ma
 compréhension propre, “mbey”,
 c'est “l'agriculture”.
 00:07:00 Speaker 2
 Donc quand vous dites “artu mbey
 mi”, c'est comme si on dit.
 00:07:06 Speaker 2
 Bon, ce n'est pas vous, le logiciel.
 00:07:08 Speaker 1
 C'était le logiciel, c'est ça.
 00:07:10 Speaker 2
 Voilà, c'est ça.
 00:07:11 Speaker 2
 Donc c'est un peu comme s'il disait
 “attention aux travaux,
 champêtres” ou “attention à”...
 00:07:21 Speaker 2
 Alors, je ne mettrai donc rien.
 00:07:28 Speaker 1
 Super.
 00:07:30 Speaker 2
 Concernant la forme grammaticale,
 oui, c'est correct.
 00:07:38 Speaker 2
 Mais pour le sens, non pas
 impeccable, parce que pour le
 sens, c'est incompréhensible.
 00:07:43 Speaker 1
 Super.
 00:07:45 Speaker 2
 Alors, “artu mbeuneu mi”.

<<pronounces this throughout as
 “mbeuneu”>>
 00:07:46 Speaker 1
 Pas super, mais très intéressant.
 00:07:49 Speaker 2
 Oui.
 00:07:49 Speaker 2
 Alors, “artu mbeuneu mi”, alors là,
 oui, je pense que c'est plus adapté
 avec “alerte crue”.
 00:07:56 Speaker 2
 “Mbeuneu mi”.
 00:07:58 Speaker 2
 “Mbeuneu mi”, c'est.
 00:08:00 Speaker 2
 Voilà, on peut dire c'est
 l'inondation, c'est la crue.
 00:08:05 Speaker 2
 Et concernant l'orthographe, je
 dirais impeccable.
 00:08:09 Speaker 2
 “Artu mbeuneu mi”.
 00:08:13 Speaker 2
 Alors, “àrtu mbënd”, pour moi, ce
 qui manque ici, c'est le “mi”,
 comme “àrtu mbënd mi”.
 00:08:19 Speaker 2
 Ah, attention ! “Mbeuneu”, pour
 l'orthographe, je ne vais pas mettre
 impeccable, je n'avais pas prêté
 attention.
 00:08:29 Speaker 2
 Parce que d'habitude, le “eu”, le
 “E-U”, ça n'existe pas.
 00:08:36 Speaker 2
 OK.
 00:08:37 Speaker 2
 Je pense.
 00:08:38 Speaker 2
 On met “E-U” parce qu'on a un
 peu adapté avec la langue
 française, mais c'est plutôt “E”
 tréma, comme les allemands, le
 “E”.
 00:08:48 Speaker 2
 C'est plutôt, voilà, “E” tréma.
 00:08:52 Speaker 2
 Alors, je mettrai pour
 l'orthographe, je mettrai pas
 fluent.
 00:09:03 Speaker 2
 Bon, pour l'orthographe, ça passe,
 mais pour.
 00:09:08 Speaker 2
 Ce n'est pas l'expression que je
 choisirai en tout cas.
 00:09:15 Speaker 2
 Très peu.
 00:09:17 Speaker 2

Et pour la forme, en tout cas
 grammaticale, il manque le “mi”.
 00:09:28 Speaker 2
 “Àrtu mbënd mi”.
 00:09:32 Speaker 2
 Alors, “àrtu mbënd mi”, là, par
 exemple.
 00:09:38 Speaker 2
 Là, je mettrai tout.
 00:09:45 Speaker 2
 Et côté grammatical, il manque
 l'accent, il me semble, sur le “A”,
 “àrtu”, “àrtu mbënd mi”.
 00:09:56 Speaker 2
 Je mettrai bon.
 00:09:58 Speaker 1
 Super.
 00:10:03 Speaker 2
 Alors, pour “samedi”...
 00:10:04 “Altine, talaata, àllarba,
 alxamis, ajjuma, gaawu”. C'est
 “gaawu”.
 00:10:09 Speaker 2
 Alors, “gaawu”, c'est “samedi”.
 00:10:14 Speaker 2
 Alors, “gaawu”, oui.
 00:10:18 Speaker 2
 Ah, j'ai sauté quelque chose,
 “samdi”.
 00:10:20 Speaker 2
 On ne dit pas “samdi”, on dit
 “gaawu”.
 00:10:23 Speaker 2
 “Gaawu”, oui, c'est pour “samedi”,
 et “dibéer”, c'est pour “dimanche”.
 00:10:28 Speaker 2
 Donc, en gros, c'est “altine,
 talaata”...
 00:10:31 Speaker 2
 Peut-être que vous n'allez pas
 retenir, mais bon.
 00:10:34 Speaker 2
 C'est “altine, talaata, àllarba”.
 00:10:39 Speaker 2
 “Altine, talaata, àllarba, alxamis,
 ajjuma, gaawu”, et “dibéer”.
 00:10:45 Speaker 2
 Donc “gaawu”, c'est “samedi”.
 00:10:47 Speaker 2
 Alors là, pour le “samdi”, je ne
 mettrai rien.
 00:10:52 Speaker 2
 Et côté orthographe aussi, je
 mettrai incompréhensible.
 00:10:56 Speaker 2
 Bon, c'est compréhensible, on sait
 que c'est, “samdi”, mais bon.
 00:11:01 Speaker 2
 Voilà.
 00:11:01 Speaker 1

Ce n'est pas le bon choix.
00:11:04 Speaker 2
C'est ça.
00:11:05 Speaker 2
Alors pour “gaaawu”, oui.
00:11:10 Speaker 2
Même chose côté orthographe.
00:11:16 Speaker 2
Je fais ça.
00:11:19 Speaker 2
Alors, “fuseau horaire”.
00:11:23 Speaker 2
“Waxtu Dakar”.
00:11:27 Speaker 2
Je dirais plutôt “Waxtu ci Dakar”.
00:11:35 Speaker 2
Ça veut dire l'horaire, le, à Dakar.
00:11:41 Speaker 2
Alors, je dirais, la plupart, ce qui manque peut-être, c'est le “ci”, “C-I”.
00:11:51 Speaker 2
Pour dire “à Dakar” pour indiquer un lieu.
00:11:56 Speaker 2
Et “waxtu”, là, c'est juste “l'heure”.
00:12:00 Speaker 2
Donc, il manque quelque chose.
00:12:06 Speaker 2
Alors, je mettrai peut-être plus bas.
00:12:11 Speaker 2
“Waxtu ci Dakar”.
00:12:17 Speaker 2
Mais côté orthographe, je dirais oui.
00:12:26 Speaker 2
“Waxtu”.
00:12:27 Speaker 2
En tout cas, à “waxtu”, pour dire juste “l'heure”.
00:12:30 Speaker 2
Pas “fuseau horaire”, mais juste “l'heure”.
00:12:32 Speaker 2
C'est correct?
00:12:36 Speaker 2
Je veux dire.
00:12:37 Speaker 2
Oui, je comprends.
00:12:39 Speaker 2
Parce que c'est la traduction de “fuseau horaire”, en fait, pas la traduction de “l'heure”.
00:12:45 Speaker 1
Non, “fuseau horaire”, c'est bon.
00:12:47 Speaker 2
Ok, “fuseau horaire”, donc.
00:12:48 Speaker 2

Est-ce que je ne vais pas mettre plus tard, pas tout, quoi, parce que c'est pas.
00:12:57 Speaker 2
Voilà.
00:12:57 Speaker 2
Alors, pour “informations complémentaires”, “xibaar yu yokku”, “yenen xibaar”.
00:13:06 Speaker 2
“Yenen leeral”.
00:13:08 Speaker 2
Bon, “leeral”, c'est plus “éclaircissement”, “d'autres éclaircissements”.
00:13:14 Speaker 2
Je ne sais pas si...
00:13:16 Speaker 2
La traduction, si c'est, comment dirais-je, si ça va s'adapter avec “informations complémentaires”, “d'autres éclaircissements”, est-ce que je ne trouve pas que “d'autres éclaircissements” seraient un peu synonymes “d'informations complémentaires”?
00:13:43 Speaker 2
“Yenen leeral”, “d'autres éclaircissements”.
00:13:46 Speaker 2
Je vais mettre plupart.
00:13:54 Speaker 2
Et pour l'orthographe, c'est bon.
00:13:59 Speaker 2
Alors, “xibaar yu xonk, yu yokku”?
00:14:02 Speaker 2
“Yu yokk”.
00:14:08 Speaker 2
“Baax, xibaar yu yokku”.
00:14:10 Speaker 2
Ce que je dirais, moi, j'aurais dit “xibaar yu si yokku”.
00:14:16 Speaker 2
Et côté “xibaar”, oui, ça s'orthographie comme ça, je dirais bon, parce que j'aurais mis “xibaar yu ci yokku”, ou “xibaar yu ciy yokku”.
00:14:33 Speaker 2
Le “ci”, c'est pour dire un peu “les informations” ou “l'information”.
00:14:38 Speaker 2
“Yu ci yokku”, c'est quand c'est singulier, et “yu ciy yokku”, avec “C-I-Y”, souvent c'est le pluriel.
00:14:47 Speaker 2
Alors, “yenen xibaar”, c'est “d'autres informations”.
00:14:52 Speaker 2

C'est différent d' “informations complémentaires”.
00:14:56 Speaker 2
Je ne mettrai rien.
00:15:00 Speaker 2
Et pour l'orthographe, “yenen yibaar”, pour l'orthographe, c'est bon.
00:15:08 Speaker 2
Alors.
00:15:10 Speaker 2
Mais il faudrait choisir entre “yenen leeral” ou “xibaar yokku”, entre les deux ou bien.
00:15:16 Speaker 1
Non, non, non, pas du tout.
00:15:17 Speaker 1
Si vous trouvez les deux sont compréhensibles par plupart, c'est bon.
00:15:22 Speaker 1
Il peut avoir deux différentes traductions qui sont compréhensibles.
00:15:28 Speaker 2
Alors, “urgence attendue”.
00:15:35 Speaker 2
“Urgence”.
00:15:45 Speaker 2
Je réfléchis un peu, “urgence”, comment je pourrais traduire “urgence” en wolof?
00:15:58 Speaker 2
Parce que je pense que j'aurais utilisé le terme “urgence”, mais pas forcément en wolof en fait.
00:16:06 Speaker 2
“Urgence, urgence, attendue”.
00:16:16 Speaker 2
“Gaaway”, c'est un peu la “rapidité”.
00:16:20 Speaker 2
La “gaaw”, que ça soit “rapide”.
00:16:24 Speaker 2
Donc, “gaaway”, c'est plus “rapidité”.
00:16:30 Speaker 2
“Ñu ngi ko xaar”.
00:16:35 Speaker 2
“Gaaway, ñu ngi ko xaar”.
00:16:42 Speaker 2
Je suis un peu sceptique.
00:16:46 Speaker 2
Pour “urgence”, je mettrais peu.
00:16:48 Speaker 2
“Gaaway”, c'est plus “rapidité”.
00:16:58 Speaker 2
Je mettrais incompréhensible.
00:17:00 Speaker 2

Je ne vois pas vraiment ce que
 “gaaway”.

00:17:08 Speaker 2
 Alors “urgence”, “ñu koy”...

00:17:15 Speaker 2
 Attendre?

00:17:16 Speaker 2
 Attende?

00:17:19 Speaker 2
 Donc “kaar”, c’est “attendre”.

00:17:22 Speaker 2
 Donc pour là, je vais commencer
 par incompréhensible concernant
 l’orthographe et le sens.

00:17:32 Speaker 2
 Et “ñu koy attende”?

00:17:36 Speaker 2
 Vraiment peu.

00:17:40 Speaker 2
 “Ñu ngi koy kaar”, voilà, je pense
 que “Ñu ngi koy kaar”...

00:17:50 Speaker 2
 Ou “ngi koy kaarandi”.

00:17:54 Speaker 2
 C’est le terme le plus qui se
 rapproche le plus de “attendu”.

00:18:04 Speaker 2
 “Ngi koy kaar” ou “Ngi koy
 kaarandi”, je pense.

00:18:08 Speaker 2
 Et pour l’orthographe, oui, “ngi
 koy kaar”.

00:18:13 Speaker 2
 Alors pour “sévère”.

00:18:22 Speaker 2
 “Sévère”.

00:18:36 Speaker 2
 Alors, pour “sévère”, il y a un
 multiséns, parce que ça dépend un
 peu du contexte dans lequel on va
 l’utiliser.

00:18:48 Speaker 2
 Je donne un exemple.

00:18:49 Speaker 2
 Par exemple, si on dit qu’on doit
 condamner une personne
 “lourdement”, “sévèrement”, on va
 dire
 <<gives a Wolof example >>
 “diis”, pour dire que c’est sévère.

00:19:06 Speaker 2
 Alors que “diis”, le terme, signifie
 “lourd”.

00:19:10 Speaker 2
 C’est-à-dire que soulever quelque
 chose de lourd, c’est dire
 <<gives Wolof translation
 including “diis”>>.

00:19:17 Speaker 2

Donc, je ne sais pas si vous voyez,
 un peu.

00:19:21 Speaker 2
 Pour moi, c’est vert.

00:19:24 Speaker 2
 Non, ça ne, s’y n’est pas, je pense.

00:19:28 Speaker 2
 Non, ce n’est pas adapté.

00:19:40 Speaker 2
 Et en wolof aussi, c’est un peu le
 “diis”, “yu tar”.

00:19:47 Speaker 2
 J’aurais dit le “yu diis walla yu tar.

00:19:51 Speaker 2
 Alors “metit”, “metit” c’est “la
 douleur”, “metti lool”.

00:20:02 Speaker 2
 “Metti”...

00:20:09 Speaker 2
 J’aurais dit “yu tar”, mais bon,
 “metti lool”, c’est, on va dire un
 peu.

00:20:15 Speaker 2
 Parce que parfois on peut dire, “ay
 taw, taw yu metti”. Donc pour dire
 “des pluies torrentielles” ou voilà,
 “taw metti”.

00:20:30 Speaker 2
 Alors, pour “metti lool”, pour
 l’orthographe, c’est impeccable.

00:20:40 Speaker 2
 Alors, “sévérité, bou metti”,
 “metti” aussi, “metti lool”.

00:20:44 Speaker 2
 “Metti lool”, c’est pour, il me
 semble, c’est pour insister sur une
 chose.

00:20:50 Speaker 2
 “Metti lool” pour dire “très”.

00:20:53 Speaker 2
 C’est très dur, la forme “metti
 lool”.

00:20:57 Speaker 2
 Donc, “da rafet lool”, c’est “très
 joli”, “da rafet lool”, donc c’est
 plus pour insister sur une chose.

00:21:08 Speaker 2
 Alors que “bou metti”, c’est juste,
 voilà, il n’y a pas d’insistance, c’est
 juste “bou metti”, c’est “dur”, c’est
 tout, mais il n’y a pas “très dur”.

00:21:19 Speaker 2
 Alors “bou metti”, donc, non, peu,
 je pense.

00:21:25 Speaker 2
 Et “bou metti”, pour l’orthographe,
 le sens qu’on comprend.

00:21:34 Speaker 2
 Alors, “daayo”.

00:21:37 Speaker 2

Alors, “daayo”, là, je pense que si
 on disait “jege daayo”, “jege
 daayo”, ça veut dire “extrême”.

00:21:48 Speaker 2
 “Extrême”.

00:21:48 Speaker 2
 “Jege daayo”, pas seulement
 “daayo”, mais “jege daayo”.

00:21:53 Speaker 2
 Alors, je pense que “extrême”...

00:21:57 Speaker 2
 Peut-être pourrait un peu s’adapter
 avec le terme “sévère”, je ne sais
 pas, je pense, mais pas “daayo”
 seulement, donc je mets peu et je
 mets pas fluent.

00:22:21 Speaker 2
 Alors, concernant la “certitude,
 observée”,

00:22:28 Speaker 2
 “Seetlu”, c’est “observer,
 observation”.

00:22:33 Speaker 2
 “<<Wolof word>> seetlu”, c’est
 “bien observé”.

00:22:40 Speaker 2
 “Yaakaar”, “certitude”.

00:22:44 Speaker 2
 “Yaakaar, seetlu”.

00:22:53 Speaker 2
 “Wóor”, oui.

00:23:06 Speaker 2
 C’est “certitude”, oui.

00:23:10 Speaker 2
 “Gis nañu ko”, c’est “on l’a vu”.

00:23:21 Speaker 2
 Là, je serai prudente, je vais mettre
 peu, mais pas fluent.

00:23:29 Speaker 2
 Alors, “fin de l’alerte”, “jeexal
 artu, dibéer”, trente-et-un mâr
 vingt-quatre.

00:23:51 Speaker 2
 Bon, en plus, “jeexal, jeexal artu,
 jeexal artu”, plus...

00:23:58 Speaker 2
 Parce que “jeexital”, c’est les
 “retombées”, les “conséquences”
 de quelque chose, c’est “jeexital”.

00:24:05 Speaker 2
 “Jeexital artu bi”, ça ce sont les
 “retombées de l’alerte”.

00:24:10 Speaker 2
 Alors que “jeexal”, ça sonne la fin.

00:24:15 Speaker 2
 Alors je mettrais peu.

00:24:17 Speaker 2
 Et là, incompréhensible.

00:24:21 Speaker 2
 Et là, impeccable, mais bon.

00:24:25 Speaker 2
 “Jeexal àrtu”, et je pense qu’il...
 s’il pourrait y avoir une autre
 expression plus... adéquate pour
 traduire “fin de l’alerte”, je pense.
 00:24:38 Speaker 2
 Alors, “informations de la
 préfecture”.
 00:24:40 Speaker 2
 “Xibaar bu, ba yi ko”, “bawoo ci
 prefecture bi.”
 00:24:51 Speaker 2
 Je pense que c-... <<Wolof
 phrase>>, c’est “préfecture bi”.
 00:24:57 Speaker 2
 Je.
 00:24:58 Speaker 2
 Oh ! C’est vous qui avez touché
 à...?
 00:25:06 Speaker 2
 Ou bien c’est moi?
 00:25:07 Speaker 2
 Je sais.
 00:25:09 Speaker 1
 C’était moi.
 00:25:09 Speaker 2
 Vous êtes là?
 00:25:11 Speaker 1
 Ouais, on est là.
 00:25:14 Speaker 2
 D’accord, ok.
 00:25:16 Speaker 2
 Alors j’en étais là, “information de
 la préfecture”.
 00:25:20 Speaker 2
 “Xibaar bu bawoo ci prefecture”,
 non?
 00:25:23 Speaker 2
 Je dirais peu.
 00:25:28 Speaker 2
 “Bu bawoo”, parce que j’aurais
 plus utilisé <<same phrase as at
 00:24:51>> pour dire que ça vient
 d’eux, de la préfecture.
 00:25:40 Speaker 2
 Et donc, je ne mettrais pas fluent.
 00:25:42 Speaker 2
 Alors, “xibaar bu jóge”, aussi, “ci
 préfecture”, c’est correct.
 00:25:52 Speaker 2
 Et “bu jóge ci préfecture”, et
 même pour l’orthographe.
 00:25:56 Speaker 2
 Alors, “xibaar yu bawoo”...
 00:25:04 Speaker 2
 Je ne suis pas très sûre.
 00:26:08 Speaker 2
 Ok, ça, c’est “une information”,
 alors que “yu”, c’est plusieurs
 “informations”.

00:26:17 Speaker 2
 Donc mettrais peu, parce qu’on
 parle d’une “information” ou bien
 de plusieurs “informations”.
 00:26:24 Speaker 1
 De plusieurs informations.
 00:26:26 Speaker 2
 D’accord, donc ça c’est “yu
 bawoo”, c’est.
 00:26:31 Speaker 2
 Bon, “yu bawoo”, je dirais plupart,
 alors.
 00:26:38 Speaker 2
 Bien que, <<Wolof phrase>>.
 00:26:48 Speaker 2
 Je mettrai pour l’orthographe,
 “xibaar bu bawoo, ci”...
 00:26:53 Speaker 2
 “Ndawal buur bi”.
 00:26:55 Speaker 2
 Ok, ça c’est plus complet.
 00:26:58 Speaker 2
 “Ndawal buur bi”, pour dire
 “préfecture”.
 00:27:03 Speaker 2
 Sauf que quand on dit “ndawal
 buur bi”, est-ce qu’on fera
 systématiquement le lien avec
 “préfecture”?
 00:27:12 Speaker 2
 Parce que ça peut être aussi, je sais
 pas, la mairie, ça peut être une
 autre autorité.
 00:27:18 Speaker 2
 Pas forcément la préfecture, non.
 00:27:22 Speaker 2
 Alors je mettrais peu, parce que ce
 n’est pas très clair.
 00:27:34 Speaker 2
 Et pour l’orthographe, c’est bon.
 00:27:39 Speaker 2
 “Ndawal buur bi”.
 00:27:42 Speaker 2
 Alors, “xibaar bu jóge, ci ndawal
 buur bi”.
 00:27:49 Speaker 2
 “Xibaar, bu jóge”.
 00:27:52 Speaker 2
 Moi, c’est le “ndawal buur bi” qui
 me pose un peu de problème, mais
 sinon, le “xibaar bu jóge”, le,
 c’est...
 00:28:04 Speaker 2
 Pour moi, le terme c’est “jóge”,
 comme j’ai validé ici, “xibaar bu
 jóge ci préfecture bi”, “xibaar bu
 bawoo ci ndawal buur bi”, c’est
 juste “ndawal buur bi” qui me pose
 problèmes.
 <<signs>>

00:28:21 Speaker 1
 C’est frustrant?
 00:28:23 Speaker 2
 Pardon?
 00:28:24 Speaker 1
 C’est frustrant, vous disez?
 00:28:25 Speaker 2
 Qu’est-ce qui est frustrant?
 00:28:30 Speaker 1
 Non, les différences, les petites
 différences, je voulais dire.
 00:28:33 Speaker 2
 Ah d’accord.
 00:28:35 Speaker 2
 Oui, oui.
 00:28:38 Speaker 1
 Mais c’est vraiment vraiment super
 que vous donnez si tant de
 réflexions et tant des infos en plus.
 00:28:43 Speaker 1
 C’est vraiment vraiment cool.
 00:28:46 Speaker 2
 Ok, alors la.
 00:28:52 Speaker 2
 “Le cours d’eau est actuellement
 classé en vigilance rouge crue”.
 00:28:57 Speaker 2
 “Fimné”, pas “fimna”.
 00:29:03 Speaker 2
 “Fimné”.
 00:29:05 Speaker 2
 “Ndox mi, mingi ci biir àrtu
 mbënd bu xonk bi”.
 00:29:15 Speaker 2
 Bon, je vois pour les autres.
 00:29:18 Speaker 2
 Bon, là déjà pour là, je ne suis pas
 très convaincue.
 00:29:23 Speaker 2
 Parce que “fimna nii”, si on me dit
 “fimna nii”, je vais croire que c’est
 une autre langue, pas le wolof.
 00:29:33 Speaker 2
 Donc “fimna nii”, en fait, ça ne
 signifie rien, en tout cas en wolof.
 00:29:42 Speaker 2
 Et donc c’est incompréhensible.
 00:29:46 Speaker 2
 Et pour “cours d’eau”, “nekk na
 léegi, ci wottu xel bu xonq ngir
 mbeeyu ndox”?
 00:29:50 Speaker 2
 “Nekk na léegi”?
 00:29:56 Speaker 2
 Ah d’accord, si je comprends bien,
 “cours d’eau” n’a pas, on n’a pas
 réussi à traduire, en tout cas le
 logiciel, n’a pas réussi à traduire
 “cours d’eau”, c’est ça?
 00:30:07 Speaker 1

Oui, c'est ça.
00:30:07 Speaker 1
En fait, on a remplacé le toponyme de la version française avec le remplacement, juste pour ne pas avoir un endroit spécifique.
00:30:19 Speaker 2
D'accord.
00:30:21 Speaker 2
Alors, "cours d'eau, nekk na léegi ci, wottu xel bu xonq ngir mbeeyu ndox".
00:30:32 Speaker 2
Je ne comprends pas trop.
00:30:35 Speaker 2
Je mettrais incompréhensible.
00:30:38 Speaker 2
"Fimné", oui, "fimné nii", ça veut dire présentement.
00:30:44 Speaker 2
Si je devais traduire "fimné nii", je vais dire "présentement".
00:30:48 Speaker 2
Ou "actuellement".
00:30:51 Speaker 2
"Fimné nii, ndox bi, mingi ci biir, àrtu mbënd bu xonk bi".
00:31:05 Speaker 2
Je mettrais plupart.
00:31:08 Speaker 2
Mais côté orthographe, "fimné nii", je ne suis pas très sûre.
00:31:17 Speaker 2
Avec le "fimné", "fimné nii".
00:31:24 Speaker 2
Parce qu'on peut dire "fimu nekk nii".
00:31:28 Speaker 2
S'il y a pas de contraction.
00:31:31 Speaker 2
"Fimu nekk nii.
00:31:37 Speaker 2
Non, j'hésite.
00:31:39 Speaker 2
Alors, "fimnee nii".
00:31:44 Speaker 2
"Fimnee nii".
00:31:45 Speaker 2
"ndox mi mingi ci biir àrtu mbënd bu xonk bi.
00:31:54 Speaker 2
Oui, pour le "fimnee nii", je l'aurais orthographié comme ça.
00:32:00 Speaker 2
Enfin, "fimu nekk ni", j'allais écrire, mais "fimnee nii", ça... plus.
00:32:09 Speaker 2
Alors, "cours d'eau, nekk na léegi, ci àrtu bu xonk"?

00:32:15 Speaker 2
"Bu xong".
00:32:16 Speaker 2
Ah non, ça pour côté orthographe, c'est incompréhensible.
00:32:23 Speaker 2
Parce que "xonk", c'est "rouge", mais "xong", ça signifie rien.
00:32:30 Speaker 2
Enfin, ça n'a pas de signification, pas signifie rien, mais ça n'a pas grand sens.
00:32:38 Speaker 2
Alors je mettrais peu.
00:32:46 Speaker 2
"Une crue exceptionnelle pouvant dépasser la crue historique".
00:32:55 Speaker 2
"Mbënd bu amul fenn, mēna weesu mbënd bu mag bi am".
00:33:13 Speaker 2
Jusqu'à "mbënd bu amul fenn"...
00:33:17 Speaker 2
Exceptionnel, est-ce que ce n'est pas plutôt <<Wolof phrase>>?
00:33:22 Speaker 2
C'est-à-dire que ça n'a jamais existé ou c'est exceptionnel?
00:33:28 Speaker 2
Je pense, <<same Wolof phrase>>.
00:33:31 Speaker 2
Donc, "mēna weesu mbënd bu mag bi, am ci 'date' bi".
00:33:38 Speaker 2
Je mettrais plupart.
00:33:42 Speaker 2
Par prudence.
00:33:43 Speaker 2
Et pour l'orthographe, c'est bon.
00:33:47 Speaker 2
Mais je pense qu'il y a des plus adaptés.
00:33:50 Speaker 2
"Mbeey mi, mēn na doon, bu réy, lool te mēn na weesu, mbeey mu mag mi amoon."
00:34:04 Speaker 2
Alors.
00:34:08 Speaker 2
"Mbënd bu amul fenn, mbënd bu mag mi am".
00:34:22 Speaker 2
Alors "mbënd bu amul fenn bu mēna weesu bu mag bi amoon bi, amoon," oui.
00:34:38 Speaker 2
Ok.
00:34:43 Speaker 1
Ok.
00:34:44 Speaker 2

Alors... je mettrais plupart.
00:35:07 Speaker 2
Là, je pense que c'est conjugué à la.
00:35:13 Speaker 2
C'est le temps adéquat à utiliser, "bi fi amoon".
00:35:19 Speaker 2
Pour indiquer un peu, indiquer le passé.
00:35:27 Speaker 2
Alors, "mbënd bu amul fenn bu mēna weesu", "mbënd bu mag bi amone", je vais mettre plupart.
00:35:42 Speaker 2
Je mets bon pour ne pas disqualifier systématiquement les, toutes les expressions utilisées.
00:35:50 Speaker 2
"Mbënd mi mēn na doon bu réy look te mēn na weesu mbënd bu mag"...
00:35:54 Speaker 2
"Mbënd mu mag mi amoon".
00:35:59 Speaker 2
Oui.
00:36:00 Speaker 2
Là, par exemple, là, j'aurais une... compréhension.
00:36:04 Speaker 2
Là, je comprends.
00:36:08 Speaker 2
Là, je comprends.
00:36:11 Speaker 2
Sauf que le temps utilisé, "mbënd mi mēn na doon", c'est un avertissement.
00:36:18 Speaker 2
"Mbënd mi mēn na doon", comme un avertissement.
00:36:24 Speaker 2
Ça pourrait être, ça pourrait être "une crue exceptionnelle... pouvant dépasser la crue".
00:36:37 Speaker 2
Alors, "à toute la population", "ci askan wi yépp", "wa askan wi yépp".
00:37:02 Speaker 2
Pour moi, "ci askan wi yépp", soit "wa askan wi yépp", c'est possible.
00:37:11 Speaker 1
Ok.
00:37:13 Speaker 2
C'est possible.
00:37:22 Speaker 2
Mais "ci ñépp", ça veut plus dire, "à tous".
00:37:30 Speaker 2
Donc, peu et pas fluent.

00:37:39 Speaker 2
 “Ci ñépp, à tous”.
 00:37:39 Speaker 1
 Super.
 00:37:45 Speaker 2
 Alors, “nous vous appelons à la plus grande vigilance et à respecter les consignes suivantes”.
 00:37:50 Speaker 2
 “Ngi lay digal nga moytu bu baax te nga topp, tegtal yii”.
 00:37:57 Speaker 2
 Ok.
 00:38:02 Speaker 2
 La côté orthographe, pas fluent, mais dans le sens, c'est...
 00:38:12 Speaker 2
 C'est correct.
 00:38:15 Speaker 2
 “Nu ngi leen di ñaan ngeen yégle seen bopp bu baax te topp ndigal yii”.
 00:38:27 Speaker 2
 Non, pas très compréhensible.
 00:38:33 Speaker 2
 Je mettrai incompréhensible.
 00:38:37 Speaker 2
 “Noo... ngi lay digal... nguen moytu bu baax te nguen topp tegtal yii”
 00:38:52 Speaker 2
 Je comprends, mais côté...
 00:38:55 Speaker 2
 Côté orthographe, le “noo ngi lay digal”.
 00:39:02 Speaker 2
 Le “noo ngi lay digal”.
 00:39:09 Speaker 2
 “Noo ngi lay digal, nguen moytu, bu baax te ngen topp tektal yi”.
 00:39:19 Speaker 2
 Alors là, il y a un problème de conjugaison.
 00:39:24 Speaker 2
 Bon, ce n'est pas incompréhensible, je comprends, mais le temps utilisé n'est pas le temps adéquat.
 00:39:31 Speaker 1
 D'accord.
 00:39:32 Speaker 2
 Et.
 00:39:35 Speaker 2
 “Noo ngi leen di digal... nga moytu bu baax te ngen topp tektal yi”.
 00:39:46 Speaker 2
 Ah, je comprends.
 00:39:47 Speaker 2
 C'est-à-dire que si on me dit cette phrase-là, je vais comprendre.
 00:39:58 Speaker 2
 Mais bon, pour côté orthographe et peut-être le temps utilisé, peut-être que c'est moins adéquat.
 00:40:06 Speaker 2
 Alors, “Nu ngi leen di ñaan, ngeen moytu bu baax, te topp ndigal yii”.
 00:40:15 Speaker 2
 “Noo ngi lay digal nga moytu bu baax te nga topp tektal yii”, là, j'aurais pris celui-là.
 00:40:26 Speaker 1
 Super.
 00:40:28 Speaker 2
 Là, moins, mais bon, c'est possible, mais celui-là, plus.
 00:40:37 Speaker 2
 Alors, le “noo ngi leen di”, le “nu”, c'est plus le “N” avec le tréma, pas tréma, le...
 00:40:47 Speaker 2
 C'est comme quand on dit le “di ñann”, le.
 00:40:52 Speaker 2
 L'accent qui est sur le “N”, pour dire.
 00:40:57 Speaker 2
 Côté orthographe, ça reste.
 00:41:04 Speaker 2
 Bon, mais pas fluent.
 00:41:06 Speaker 2
 “Nu ngi leen di ñaan, ngeen moytu seen bopp bu baax te topp ndigal yii”.
 00:41:15 Speaker 2
 “Ndigal yii”, c'est “conseil”.
 00:41:18 Speaker 2
 “Tektal”, c'est “consigne”.
 00:41:22 Speaker 1
 Ok.
 00:41:25 Speaker 2
 Alors donc pour là, je pense qu'il y a une petite différence quand même.
 00:41:35 Speaker 2
 J'aurais juste plus mis “tektal yii, topp tektal yii”, donc pour dire “les consignes”.
 00:41:42 Speaker 1
 D'accord?
 00:41:44 Speaker 2
 Je mettrai plupart.
 00:41:47 Speaker 2
 Et bon, pour l'orthographe, bon.
 00:41:52 Speaker 2
 Alors, “éloignez-vous des fonds de vallée et des cours d'eau”.
 00:39:58 Speaker 2
 “Deel baña”.
 00:42:00 Speaker 2
 Alors, “éloignez-vous”, c'est “deelen”.
 00:42:02 Speaker 2
 “Deelen baña... jege ndox mi ci suuf”.
 00:42:07 Speaker 2
 “Ci suufu, vale yi ak ndox mi.”
 00:42:20 Speaker 2
 C'est assez incompréhensible.
 00:42:23 Speaker 2
 “Soreel leen”, pas “sorale leen”, ou “sori leen”, mais pas “sorale leen”.
 00:42:31 Speaker 2
 Ah, “soreel leen”, comme “éloignez-vous”.
 00:42:34 Speaker 2
 “Sori”.
 00:42:36 Speaker 2
 Ok, “soreel leen, ak suufu géeh yi ak dex yi”.
 00:42:45 Speaker 2
 Là, je pense que vous avez trouvé le...
 00:42:48 Speaker 2
 En tout cas, le logiciel a trouvé peut-être la traduction idéale pour les “cours d'eau”, pour dire “dex yi”, signifier “cours d'eau”.
 00:42:58 Speaker 1
 Super.
 00:42:59 Speaker 2
 D'accord.
 00:43:01 Speaker 2
 Ou “<<Wolof word>> ndox, dex yi”, ou “<<Wolof word>> ndox”.
 00:43:05 Speaker 2
 Alors, “Soreel leen, ak suufu géeh ak dex yi”.
 00:43:11 Speaker 2
 “Éloignez-vous”, “soreel leen”.
 00:43:19 Speaker 2
 Bon, pour la compréhension, je comprends.
 00:43:22 Speaker 2
 Pour l'orthographe, j'aurais mis “sori leen”.
 00:43:24 Speaker 2
 “Sori leen”, “éloignez-vous”.
 00:43:28 Speaker 2
 “Sori leen”.
 00:43:31 Speaker 2
 Bon, je mettrai pas fluent.
 00:43:36 Speaker 2
 “Deel baña jege”.
 00:43:40 Speaker 2
 “Sori dex mi, ci suufu vale yi ak ndox mi”.
 00:43:50 Speaker 2

Alors, “deel baña jege ndox mi ci suufu dex”.
 00:44:05 Speaker 2
 Je mettrais peu. Pas fluent.
 00:44:17 Speaker 2
 “N’évacuez que sur ordre des autorités et emportez votre kit de sécurité”.
 00:44:28 Speaker 2
 “Rawale leen”.
 00:44:30 Speaker 2
 “Rawal leen, sudee kilifa yi santaane nañu ko”.
 00:44:36 Speaker 2
 Ah non, “santaane nañu ko”, pas “santaane nañu la”.
 00:44:43 Speaker 2
 “La”, c’est.
 00:44:45 Speaker 2
 “Santaane nañu ko”, c’est pour désigner un objet.
 00:44:51 Speaker 2
 Et “santaane nañu la”, il me semble, c’est plus pour désigner une personne.
 00:45:00 Speaker 1
 Ok.
 00:45:02 Speaker 2
 Donc pour là, côté orthographe, c’est incompréhensible.
 00:45:10 Speaker 2
 Bon, on peut, parce que là, on saura à peu près ce que ça veut dire.
 00:45:20 Speaker 2
 Mais à peu près.
 00:45:21 Speaker 2
 Alors, “bu leen génn, ludul su boroom ndikal ko santa, yi ko santa, yóbbu leen seen kitu kaaraange”.
 00:45:34 Speaker 2
 “Bu leen génn ludul su boroom ndigal yi, ko santané”.
 00:45:41 Speaker 2
 “Yóbbu leen seen kitu diumtukay kaaraange”.
 00:45:48 Speaker 2
 Ok, “diumtukay kaaraange”.
 00:45:50 Speaker 2
 Oui, je pense plus pour parler d’équipe de sécurité.
 00:46:10 Speaker 1
 Super.
 00:46:10 Speaker 2
 Alors, “bu leen génn, ludul su boroom yi, ndigal yi, santané ko”.
 00:46:27 Speaker 2
 Je mettrai vraiment peu.
 00:46:44 Speaker 2

Et même là, je mettrai pas fluent.
 00:46:48 Speaker 2
 Alors, n'utilisez pas.
 00:46:49 Speaker 2
 Oui, parce que, “bu leen génn, ludul su boroom ndigali ko santané”...
 00:47:07 Speaker 2
 Je pense “santané ko”, ça devrait être. “Bu leen génn, ludul su boroom ndigal yi santané ko”, au lieu de mettre “ko santané”.
 00:47:10 Speaker 2
 “Yóbbu leen seen kitu diumtukay kaaraange”.
 00:47:19 Speaker 2
 Bon.
 00:47:21 Speaker 2
 “Bu leen génn”...
 00:47:26 Speaker 2
 Je pense que côté grammaire, orthographe,
 00:47:32 Speaker 2
 On peut avoir mieux.
 00:47:35 Speaker 2
 Je pense, on peut avoir mieux.
 00:47:38 Speaker 2
 Bon, je ne vais pas changer.
 00:47:39 Speaker 2
 Je pense que pas fluent, c’est ce qui s’y est plus.
 00:47:48 Speaker 1
 D'accord?
 00:47:50 Speaker 2
 Eh bon.
 00:47:55 Speaker 2
 Alors, “bul jéfandikoo sa oto, te bul jéema dawal ci tali bu tëju”.
 00:48:03 Speaker 2
 “N'utilisez pas votre voiture et ne vous engagez pas sur une route barrée.”
 00:48:07 Speaker 2
 “Bu leen jéfandikoo seen oto, bu leen jaar ci yoon wu ñu tëj”.
 00:48:15 Speaker 2
 Plutôt “wu ñu tëj”.
 00:48:19 Speaker 2
 Parce que “bu tëju”, ça va être une barrière naturelle.
 00:48:28 Speaker 2
 Alors que “wu ñu tëj”, ça veut dire qu'on a barré, en fait, la route a été barrée volontairement.
 00:48:39 Speaker 2
 Alors je mettrai tout pour celui-là.
 00:48:43 Speaker 2
 Et.
 00:48:46 Speaker 2

“Bu leen jaar ci yoon wu ñu tëj”, je mettrai pour l'orthographe, c’est bon.
 00:48:51 Speaker 2
 Pour là, je comprendrai, mais “ci tali bu tëju”...
 00:48:58 Speaker 2
 Ça peut être une barrière naturelle, donc une barrière naturelle, comme si je dois donner un exemple.
 00:49:13 Speaker 2
 Alors peut-être parfois qu’il y a des crues, parfois quelque part, ou même s’il y a une route avec la crue, cette route devient impraticable, par exemple.
 00:49:25 Speaker 1
 D'accord.
 00:49:26 Speaker 1
 Ok, ok.
 00:49:27 Speaker 2
 Donc là, je mettrai plupart.
 00:49:31 Speaker 2
 Et bon, enfin, je ne saurais pas pourquoi c’est “ci tali bu tëju bi”, qu’est-ce qui a occasionné le, voilà, “ci tali bu tëju”, mais voilà, je saurais que cette route est barrée.
 00:49:44 Speaker 2
 Par quoi? Je ne sais pas.
 00:49:46 Speaker 2
 Alors que quand c’est “bu leen jaar ci yoon wu ñu tëj”, ça veut dire que volontairement, soit les autorités ou la population, a décidé de fermer cette de barrer cette route-là.
 00:49:59 Speaker 2
 Alors.
 00:50:00 Speaker 2
 “Reportez ou annulez vos déplacements.”
 00:50:04 Speaker 2
 “Toxal, wala, nga fomm sa tukki”.
 00:50:10 Speaker 2
 Alors là, j'aurais mis “toxal leen wala, fomm, leen, sa tukki”.
 00:50:16 Speaker 2
 Oui, de “toxal wala nga fomm sa tukki”.
 00:50:19 Speaker 2
 Ça, c’est plus question d'orthographe.
 00:50:24 Speaker 2
 Mais pour.
 00:50:27 Speaker 2
 Mais pour le sens, en fait, on comprend le sens.
 00:50:32 Speaker 2

Oui, oui.
 00:50:36 Speaker 2
 Oui.
 00:50:37 Speaker 2
 Alors, “yeesal walla bàyyi tukki, yi”.
 00:50:45 Speaker 2
 “Yeesal”?
 00:50:49 Speaker 2
 Reporter, c'est “toxaal”, donc ce n'est pas “yeesal”.
 00:50:53 Speaker 2
 Parce que “yeesal”, c'est.
 00:50:57 Speaker 2
 Quel terme je pourrais utiliser en français?
 00:51:00 Speaker 2
 “Yeesal”.
 00:51:09 Speaker 2
 Je l'ai sur le bout de ma langue.
 00:51:13 Speaker 1
 Il ne faut pas y penser, il va revenir.
 00:51:18 Speaker 2
 Oui, oui.
 00:51:19 Speaker 2
 Alors, “yeesal, walla bàyyi tukki”, pas “yeesal” quand même.
 00:51:31 Speaker 2
 Mais côté orthographe.
 00:51:35 Speaker 2
 Alors, “foomë, walla bàyyi tukki, yi”.
 00:51:38 Speaker 2
 “Foomë”, c'est plus “abandonnez”.
 00:51:43 Speaker 2
 “Walla bàyyi tukki”.
 00:51:45 Speaker 2
 “Abandonnez” et pas “reportez”.
 00:51:49 Speaker 2
 “Foomë, walla bàyyi tukki”.
 00:51:53 Speaker 2
 Donc, je mettrais peu.
 00:51:59 Speaker 2
 C'est compréhensible, c'est compréhensible, mais bon, côté.
 00:52:03 Speaker 1
 Pas rien.
 00:52:05 Speaker 2
 Voilà.
 00:52:08 Speaker 2
 Alors.
 00:52:12 Speaker 2
 “Restez chez vous en étage et ne descendez pas dans les sous-sols”.
 00:52:21 Speaker 2
 Alors, “demal”, c'est “partez”, “allez”.
 00:52:26 Speaker 2
 “Demal ci biir kër gi”.

00:52:29 Speaker 2
 “Allez”, je pense que c'est différent de “restez”.
 00:52:34 Speaker 2
 Voilà, “allez”, c'est parce que, voilà, il y a le mouvement, il faut aller quelque part, alors que “restez”, on est déjà quelque part et on ne bouge pas, il me semble.
 00:52:42 Speaker 1
 Ah ok, donc c'est un peu l'inverse en fait.
 00:52:46 Speaker 2
 Alors “restez chez vous”, ça veut dire que vous êtes déjà chez vous et vous ne vous déplacez pas.
 00:52:54 Speaker 2
 Et mieux, vous allez à l'étage.
 00:52:58 Speaker 2
 Pour plus de sécurité.
 00:53:00 Speaker 1
 D'accord?
 00:53:01 Speaker 2
 Alors “demal ci biir kër gi”, ça veut dire que vous êtes dehors.
 00:53:05 Speaker 1
 Et il faut rentrer chez vous.
 00:53:07 Speaker 2
 Voilà, c'est ça.
 00:53:08 Speaker 1
 Ok.
 00:53:09 Speaker 2
 “Demal ci biir kër gi ci kaw etaas bi te bul wacci ci suufu kër yi”.
 00:53:18 Speaker 2
 Donc littéralement, ça veut dire “allez dans votre maison, allez à”...
 00:53:25 Speaker 2
 “Rentrez dans votre maison, allez à votre maison, allez à l'étage et surtout ne descendez pas au sous-sol”. “Suufu kër yi”.
 00:53:36 Speaker 2
 Donc pour là, je mettrais peu.
 00:53:45 Speaker 2
 Bon, pour l'orthographe, je mettrais, je vais mettre pas fluent, bien que je ne vois pas de.
 00:53:56 Speaker 2
 De problème avec l'orthographe.
 00:53:59 Speaker 2
 Mais le choix.
 00:54:01 Speaker 2
 C'est le choix de terme.
 00:54:02 Speaker 2
 Voilà, c'est ça.
 00:54:03 Speaker 2
 C'est ça.
 00:54:04 Speaker 2

Alors, “deslee ci kër gi”, ça veut dire “restez dans les maisons”.
 00:54:09 Speaker 2
 “Ci kaw kër gi”.
 00:54:12 Speaker 2
 “Bu leen wacc ci sous-sol yi”.
 00:54:18 Speaker 2
 Bon, si on contextualise un peu, au “sous-sol”, il y a peu de maisons...
 00:54:25 Speaker 2
 De demeures qui disposent d'un sous-sol ici au Sénégal souvent.
 00:54:31 Speaker 2
 Alors pour les “sous-sols”, on n'en a pas forcément ou rarement.
 00:54:44 Speaker 2
 Alors pour ça, quand on utilise le terme “sous-sol”, ça, va un peu, voilà, les gens ne comprendront pas systématiquement, mais si vous dites “suufu kër”,
 00:54:55 Speaker 2
 Ils sauront que voilà, c'est “en bas”.
 00:54:59 Speaker 2
 Mais pour “sous-sol”, c'est.
 00:55:02 Speaker 2
 Je pense que le terme.
 00:55:05 Speaker 2
 Voilà.
 00:55:05 Speaker 2
 Parce qu'il y en a un, il y a des immeubles avec des sous-sols maintenant qui servent de parking, mais ce n'est pas quelque chose de très fréquent.
 00:55:13 Speaker 2
 On le trouve à Dakar par exemple, mais pas forcément dans les autres régions.
 00:55:19 Speaker 1
 D'accord.
 00:55:20 Speaker 2
 Et encore moins en zone rurale.
 00:55:26 Speaker 2
 Alors, je dirais que pour les termes, c'est pas très fluent.
 00:55:30 Speaker 2
 C'est le terme “sous-sol” qui me fait tiquer un peu.
 00:55:34 Speaker 2
 Mais voilà, je mets dans “sous-sol”, mais je mettrai côté traduction, sauf avec “sous-sol”.
 00:55:44 Speaker 2
 Mais là, je comprendrai.
 00:55:46 Speaker 2
 Alors, “Desleen ci kër gi, ci kau kër gi, bu leen wacc ci thi souf”, alors ça, c'est clair.

00:55:55 Speaker 2
Sauf que “thi souf”, c’est le “T-H-I” qui n’existe pas, je pense, en wolof, le “T-H”, c’est plus “X”.
00:56:07 Speaker 2
Ah, autant pour moi, c’est plus deux “C”, deux “C” fait <<incompréhensible>> pour le son <<geminated voiceless palatal plosive, IPA: [cc]>>.
00:56:15 Speaker 2
Donc là, ce qui pose problèmes, c’est les termes utilisés.
00:56:22 Speaker 2
Mais pour le côté compréhension, voilà, on comprend, on comprendrait.
00:56:28 Speaker 2
“Desleen ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wàcc ci sufu kër yi”.
00:56:36 Speaker 2
Oui.
00:56:39 Speaker 2
Oui, là, je mettrai tout.
00:56:41 Speaker 2
Oui?
00:56:54 Speaker 2
“Prenez contact avec vos voisins vulnérables ou isolés pour vous assurer qu’ils sont informés des consignes de vigilance.”
00:57:07 Speaker 2
Alors, “jokko leen”, “prenez contact”, ça voudrait dire, “jokko leen”, il y a le “leen” qui manque ici.
00:57:14 Speaker 2
“Ak say dëkkandoo”, pour dire, pour marquer le pluriel, “vos voisins”.
00:57:20 Speaker 2
“Yu amul njariñ”?
00:57:30 Speaker 2
Alors, “yu amul njariñ”!? <<laughs>>
00:57:33 Speaker 2
Excusez-moi, ça fait un peu rire.
00:57:36 Speaker 2
Alors, “amul njariñ”, ça veut dire qu’ils n’ont pas d’utilité.
00:57:42 Speaker 2
Donc des “voisins qui ne sont pas utiles”.
00:57:46 Speaker 1
Ouf.
00:57:48 Speaker 2
Alors, ça, ça fait...
00:57:51 Speaker 2

Alors, “jokkoo ak say dëkkandoo, yu amul njariñ”, “wala yu sori”, ou “qui sont éloignés”.
00:57:58 Speaker 2
“Ngir xam ndax xam nañu tektali kaaraange yi.”
00:58:04 Speaker 2
Alors, là, c’est “amul njariñ” qui me...
00:58:08 Speaker 2
Non, ça n’a pas de sens.
00:58:13 Speaker 2
Des “voisins qui n’ont pas d’utilité”.
00:58:15 Speaker 2
Ok.
00:58:17 Speaker 2
“Wax ak”...
00:58:23 Speaker 2
“Wax ak deret yi”?
00:58:26 Speaker 2
“Walla ñi ñu bàyyi rekk ci dëk bi ngir xam ne am nañu xibaar bi”.
00:58:37 Speaker 2
Ok, alors, “wax ak deret”.
00:58:41 Speaker 2
“Deret”, ça signifie le “sang”?
00:58:46 Speaker 2
“Deret”, c’est le “sang”.
00:58:47 Speaker 2
Le “sang”.
00:58:48 Speaker 1
Le “son”?
00:58:49 Speaker 2
Le “sang”, “S-A-N-G”.
00:58:51 Speaker 2
Ah, le “sang”.
00:58:52 Speaker 2
Ok.
00:58:53 Speaker 1
Ok, ok.
00:58:56 Speaker 1
Mince.
00:58:58 Speaker 2
“Wax ak deret”.
00:59:00 Speaker 2
Parce que pour “voisin”, ça veut dire “dëkkandoo”.
00:59:04 Speaker 2
“Dëkkandoo”, c’est “voisin”.
00:59:06 Speaker 2
Alors, “wax ak deret”, c’est quoi? Ça n’a pas de sens.
00:59:11 Speaker 2
“Walla ñi ñu bàyyi rekk ci dëk bi ngir xam ne am nañu xibaar bi”.
00:59:14 Speaker 2
Non non. Ça n’a pas de sens, du tout.
00:59:24 Speaker 2

Non.
00:59:25 Speaker 2
Alors, “jokko ak sa dëkkando yu neew doolé”.
00:59:31 Speaker 2
Alors, “neew doolé”, ça veut dire des “voisins pauvres”.
00:59:36 Speaker 2
“Pauvres”, ok.
00:59:37 Speaker 2
Oui, “neew doolé”, ça veut dire “pauvre”.
00:59:41 Speaker 2
Voilà.
00:59:42 Speaker 2
“Yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tektali kaaraange yi”.
00:59:49 Speaker 2
Bon, c’est le...
00:59:57 Speaker 2
Alors s’ils veulent dire que par “vulnérabilité”, ils comprennent des personnes pauvres, là j’aurai compris.
01:00:08 Speaker 2
Mais si, par vulnérabilité, ça inclut également les personnes en situation de handicap, par exemple.
01:00:14 Speaker 2
Là, c’est autre chose, ça change les choses.
01:00:20 Speaker 2
Alors.
01:00:25 Speaker 2
Désolée.
01:00:29 Speaker 2
Alors là, ça change tout.
01:00:32 Speaker 2
“Jokko ak say dëkkandoo yu neew doolé”.
01:00:37 Speaker 2
Ou non, je n’en suis pas là.
01:00:39 Speaker 2
“Neew doolé, wala yu sori, ngir xam ndax xam nañu tektali kaaraange yi”.
01:00:42 Speaker 2
Par quoi il entend “vulnérabilité”?
01:00:52 Speaker 2
Peut-être que le logiciel entend par “vulnérabilité”, “une personne pauvre”.
01:01:00 Speaker 2
Mais par “vulnérable”, une personne en situation de handicap est une personne, peut être une personne, “vulnérable” parce qu’elle ne pourra pas se déplacer en cas de danger et tout et même les enfants aussi en bas âge aussi

donc pour le “neew doolé”... Ah non. a

01:01:38 Speaker 2

Alors, “jokkool ak say dëkkandoo yu amul njariñ, wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali

01:01:49 Speaker 2

Alors, c'est le “amul njariñ” qui me...

01:01:52 Speaker 2

Parce que comme là, “amul njariñ”, ça veut dire qu'ils n'ont pas d'utilité.

01:01:57 Speaker 2

Donc, je mettrais peu.

01:02:01 Speaker 2

“Amul njariñ”.

01:02:03 Speaker 2

“Joko len ak ñi new kataan si koñ bi wala dëkëndoo yi baxam am nañu xibaar bi”.

01:02:17 Speaker 2

Alors là, ça passe mieux parce que quand vous dites “new kataan”, c'est en rapport avec la vulnérabilité.

01:02:31 Speaker 2

Donc ça peut inclure les personnes à mobilité réduite, les enfants.

01:02:40 Speaker 2

Puis je pense, c'est.

01:02:43 Speaker 2

Oui, je pense que ça c'est plus, avec vulnérable.

01:02:59 Speaker 2

Alors, “suivez l'évolution de la situation sur les réseaux sociaux”.

01:03:10 Speaker 2

“Toppaleen li xew ci reso sosio yi”.

01:03:22 Speaker 2

Non, oui.

01:03:28 Speaker 2

Parce que les “réseaux sociaux”, on dirait plus “xaralé yu yess”, ça veut dire les “nouvelles technologies”, un peu.

01:03:39 Speaker 2

Les nouvelles technologies, réseaux sociaux.

01:03:44 Speaker 2

Bon, je mettrais, bon, mais “toppaleen li xew”, “suivez l'évolution”, “toppaleen”, j'ai les “réseaux sociaux”, oui, mais “xaralé yu yess” aussi.

01:03:59 Speaker 2

Alors, “toppal xalis... xaal yi ci réseaux sociaux”.

01:04:07 Speaker 2

“Toppal xalis”, ça veut dire “suivez l'argent”.

01:04:12 Speaker 1

L'argent!?

01:04:13 Speaker 2

Oui, l'argent.

01:04:17 Speaker 2

Alors, “toppal xalis”, là, c'est pas du tout compréhensible.

01:04:27 Speaker 2

Alors, “toppal xibaar yi”, “xibar yi”, c'est “les informations”, “ci réseaux sociaux yi”.

01:04:34 Speaker 2

Bon, c'est compréhensible, sauf que pour “réseaux sociaux”, peut-être moins, pour peut-être les personnes qui ne comprennent absolument pas le français, peut-être.

01:04:48 Speaker 2

Alors, “toppal xibar yi, ci xaralé yu yess yi”, c'est peut-être, oui.

01:04:55 Speaker 2

Sauf que certains vont pas comprendre.

01:04:57 Speaker 2

Donc je mettrai plupart.

01:05:04 Speaker 2

En tout cas, ceux qui ont qui ont un certain niveau d'éducation vont comprendre.

01:05:11 Speaker 2

Et même, voilà, parce que

“réseaux sociaux”, voilà, ils vont comprendre.

01:05:16 Speaker 2

Alors, “toppal xibaar yi”, “ci reso sosio yi”, c'est la même chose?

01:05:30 Speaker 1

C'est juste une question d'orthographe dans ces cas-là.

01:05:33 Speaker 2

Pardon?

01:05:35 Speaker 1

C'est juste une question d'orthographe dans ces cas-là.

01:05:38 Speaker 1

Un ou deux “A”s, mais ce n'est pas grave.

01:05:44 Speaker 2

Oui.

01:05:50 Speaker 2

Ah oui, avec “xibaar”.

01:05:53 Speaker 2

Oui, “xibaar”, c'est deux “A”.

01:05:56 Speaker 2

Effectivement, “xibaar”, c'est deux “A”, donc on va mettre bon.

01:06:03 Speaker 2

C'est juste “xibaar” qui pose problème, mais sinon, voilà.

01:06:06 Speaker 2

Alors, “toppaleen li xew ci xaralé yu yess yi”

01:06:12 Speaker 2

Oui, je mettrais tout.

01:06:15 Speaker 1

Super.

01:06:18 Speaker 2

Oui.

01:06:20 Speaker 2

Alors, “toppal xibbar yi xi xaralé yu yess yi”.

01:06:26 Speaker 2

Alors là, la différence, c'est le pluriel et le singulier.

01:06:30 Speaker 2

“Toppaleen”, c'est “suivez”.

01:06:34 Speaker 2

On suppose au pluriel, “suivez l'évolution”.

01:06:40 Speaker 2

“Toppal”, c'est “suis”, “suis l'évolution”.

01:06:47 Speaker 2

Donc je mettrai plupart, “suis l'évolution”.

01:06:51 Speaker 2

Si, par exemple, les messages sont destinés à des personnes, peut-être à des individus, donc les individuels, là, peut-être, on peut dire “toppal xibaar yi”.

01:07:05 Speaker 2

Mais si ça s'adresse peut-être à une population comme dans ce contexte-ci, on devrait dire “toppaleen xibaar yi”.

01:07:14 Speaker 2

Mais quoi qu'il en soit, ça dépend, je pense, de la cible.

01:07:21 Speaker 2

Alors, “contactez le numéro en cas d'extrême nécessité”.

01:07:28 Speaker 2

Hum-hum.

01:07:28 Speaker 2

“Jokko ak nimero”...

01:07:33 Speaker 2

“Su amee jafe-jafe bu metti”.

01:07:40 Speaker 2

Ah. “Jafe-jafe yu mëna gällankoor sa dundu”.

01:07:49 Speaker 2

Ah oui.

01:07:56 Speaker 2

Oui, je comprends.

01:08:00 Speaker 2

“Woo”, “appel”.

01:08:06 Speaker 2
Alors pour là, je pense qu'il y a une petite subtilité.

01:08:12 Speaker 2
Parce que quand vous dites "woote", "woote da", ça suppose que j'ai utilisé le téléphone, par exemple, ou Zoom ou chose du genre pour passer un appel?

01:08:28 Speaker 1
Ok.

01:08:29 Speaker 2
Alors que quand je dis "woo",

01:08:33 Speaker 2
Ça suppose que c'est quelque chose d'assez physique.

01:08:36 Speaker 2
Donc je suis là, il est là-bas, je te dis "maa ko yi woo".

01:08:41 Speaker 2
"Je l'appelle".

01:08:43 Speaker 1
Ah, "appeler sans de technique" en fait.

01:08:48 Speaker 2
Pardon?

01:08:49 Speaker 1
"Appeler sans de technique", donc juste.

01:08:52 Speaker 2
Donc là, c'est ça, c'est ce qu'on dit.

01:08:54 Speaker 2
Ok ok.

01:08:56 Speaker 2
"Woote na", ça suppose, moi, quand on me dit "woote na",

01:09:00 Speaker 2
Ça suppose que j'ai, vous avez utilisé le téléphone, et cetera.

01:09:04 Speaker 2
Et que voilà.

01:09:05 Speaker 2
Il y a un outil que vous avez utilisé.

01:09:10 Speaker 2
"Woo na ko", alors, "woo".

01:09:15 Speaker 2
Là, j'aurais mis "woote, numero".

01:09:20 Speaker 2
"Woo... rekk"...

01:09:28 Speaker 2
Alors là, ça n'a pas de sens.

01:09:32 Speaker 2
Ça n'a pas de sens.

01:09:40 Speaker 2
C'est, c'est incompréhensible.

01:09:44 Speaker 2
"Jokkool ak numero, su amee jafe-jafe bu metti".

01:09:45 Speaker 2

"Jafe-jafe yu mēna gāllankoor sa dundu".

01:09:58 Speaker 2
Oui.

01:10:03 Speaker 2
"Woowal".

01:10:06 Speaker 2
"Nimero".

01:10:09 Speaker 2
"Rekk bu amee jafe-jafe bu metti".

01:10:23 Speaker 2
Alors là, ça vient comme une "woowal".

01:10:27 Speaker 2
C'est plus une, on va dire, une injonction.

01:10:35 Speaker 2
C'est un ordre.

01:10:44 Speaker 2
Woowal nimero bi, woowal nimero bi."

<<background noise>>

01:10:50 Speaker 2
Mais excusez-moi pour l'arrière.

01:10:54 Speaker 1
Il n'y a pas de souci du tout.

01:10:55 Speaker 1
Je suis vraiment désolée. Ça prend plus de temps qu'on avait prévu.

01:11:00 Speaker 1
Mais c'est surtout parce que vous avez vraiment beaucoup, d'infos que vous ajoutez et c'est hyper utile pour nous.

01:11:06 Speaker 1
Donc c'est vraiment super.

01:11:09 Speaker 2
Tant mieux.

01:11:10 Speaker 2
Alors, "woowal nimero"? "Bu amee jafe-jafe bu metti".

01:11:21 Speaker 2
J'allais dire "Wootel". "Wootel ci nimero, wootel ci nimero bi".

01:11:26 Speaker 2
"Bu amee jafe-jafe bu metti."

01:11:27 Speaker 2
Et "rekk", ça veut dire "seulement"...

01:11:32 Speaker 2
Donc le "rekk" ici, je ne vois pas trop l'utilité.

01:11:38 Speaker 1
D'accord?

01:11:41 Speaker 2
Alors, je mettrais peu.

01:11:46 Speaker 2
Bon, c'est compréhensible, mais.

01:11:49 Speaker 1
Pas fluente.

01:11:53 Speaker 2
Oui.

01:11:53 Speaker 2
"Tenez-vous informé des messages diffusés par les autorités."

01:11:58 Speaker 2
"Deel xam, mesaas, yi njiit yi di siiwal".

01:12:04 Speaker 2
"Toppal xibaar yi, yi boroom ndigal yi di yégle".

01:12:11 Speaker 2
Alors plus celui-là.

01:12:14 Speaker 2
"Deel xam". Parce que "deel xam", ça veut dire "sois au courant".

01:12:24 Speaker 2
"Soyez au courant".

01:12:28 Speaker 2
En plus, "sois au courant".

01:12:29 Speaker 2
"Sois au courant des messages que les autorités diffusent".

01:12:37 Speaker 2
Donc, je mettrai plupart.

01:12:42 Speaker 2
Bon, pour l'orthographe, oui, mais il y a mieux, comme "Toppal xibaar yi boroom ndigal yi di yégle".

01:12:55 Speaker 2
"Deel xam bataaxal"...

01:12:57 Speaker 2
Alors là, c'est encore mieux, parce que "bataaxal", ça signifie "message".

01:13:03 Speaker 2
Ça, c'est pas du wolof, par exemple, "mesaas".

01:13:07 Speaker 2
Alors que "bataaxal", ça veut dire "lettre".

01:13:11 Speaker 2
À la base, ça veut dire "lettre" et ça veut dire "message" aussi.

01:13:18 Speaker 2
Ou "information".

01:13:19 Speaker 2
Oui, donc "deel xam bataaxal yi nijit yi di siiwal", c'est un peu comme "xibaar".

01:13:26 Speaker 2
Mais "bataaxal", dans ce sens, dans ce contexte, c'est "bataaxal" qui s'adapte le plus.

01:13:35 Speaker 1
D'accord?

01:13:36 Speaker 2

Alors, “deel xam, deel xam bataaxal yi nijit yi di siiwal”.
 01:13:40 Speaker 2
 Donc, je mettrai tout.
 01:13:48 Speaker 2
 “Toppal xibaar yi, ndawal buur yi, di yégle”.
 01:13:57 Speaker 2
 Bon, c'est limite.
 01:13:58 Speaker 2
 Je mettrai limite.
 01:14:00 Speaker 2
 Oui.
 01:14:04 Speaker 1
 Ok, super.
 01:14:06 Speaker 1
 Donc, il nous reste que l'ordre d'évacuation.
 01:14:11 Speaker 2
 Ok, alors, “aux habitants situés”.
 01:14:33 Speaker 2
 “Ngir ñi dëkk”.
 01:14:35 Speaker 2
 “Ci waa”, “secteur”.
 01:14:38 Speaker 2
 “Nguir ñi dëk”.
 01:14:44 Speaker 2
 Ça veut dire que c'est pour “habitants qui habitent ici” ou “qui habitent... dans le secteur”.
 01:14:54 Speaker 2
 C'est ça, “qui habitent ici”.
 01:14:56 Speaker 2
 Bon, le “secteur”, on peut dire, on peut comprendre par “secteur” ou “zone”.
 01:15:04 Speaker 2
 Mais en tout cas, “fi”, c'est “ici”.
 01:15:10 Speaker 2
 “Ici”.
 01:15:11 Speaker 2
 Donc peut-être à défaut de pouvoir.
 01:15:15 Speaker 2
 Traduire correctement le terme “secteur”, peut-être indiquer juste le “lieu”, “ñi dëk fi”.
 01:15:25 Speaker 2
 “Wala, ñi dëk si”... le terme à utiliser.
 01:15:44 Speaker 2
 “Wala ñi dëk si, gox bi”. “Gox”.
 01:15:45 Speaker 1
 “Gor bi”, OK.
 01:15:48 Speaker 2
 “Gox”.
 01:15:49 Speaker 2
 Alors, je pense que ça va s'écrire “G-O-X”.

01:15:53 Speaker 2
 “Gox”, pour parler d'une “zone”, d'un “endroit”, peut-être d'un “secteur”.
 01:16:01 Speaker 2
 “Nguir ñi gox bi”.
 01:16:01 Speaker 2
 Donc “gox”, ça peut être le “quartier”.
 01:16:04 Speaker 2
 “Gox”, ça peut être un peu la “région”.
 01:16:10 Speaker 2
 “Ci gox bi”, ça peut être une “zone” encore plus, plus restreinte.
 01:16:16 Speaker 2
 Mais en tout cas, c'est, je pense que “gox si” est mieux.
 01:16:19 Speaker 2
 Alors.
 01:16:21 Speaker 1
 Super.
 01:16:22 Speaker 2
 Alors donc, “ngir ñi dëkk”, je mettrais peu.
 01:16:37 Speaker 2
 Ah, il a voulu traduire “secteur” par “area”?
 01:16:43 Speaker 2
 J'ai vu le terme “area”.
 01:16:46 Speaker 2
 Il a voulu traduire le terme “secteur” par “area”.
 01:16:49 Speaker 1
 Oui.
 01:16:50 Speaker 2
 OK.
 01:16:53 Speaker 2
 Oui on peut. Pas fluent.
 01:17:16 Speaker 2
 Je mettrai “ndigalu rawale”.
 01:17:19 Speaker 1
 D'accord?
 01:17:22 Speaker 2
 Oui, parce que “komandu rawlu”, ça n'a pas de sens, je...
 01:17:29 Speaker 2
 “Komandu rawlu”.
 01:17:31 Speaker 2
 En fait, “rawale”, ça veut dire évacuer.
 01:17:36 Speaker 2
 “Komandu rawlu”, alors c'est le “rawlu” que je ne comprends pas.
 01:17:43 Speaker 2
 Et même “komandu”, parce que “komandu”, c'est prendre un terme en français et l'adapter un peu avec le wolof, “commande”.
 01:17:53 Speaker 2

Alors que “ndigal”, c'est “ordre”.
 01:17:57 Speaker 2
 Alors “ndigalu genn”,
 01:18:00 Speaker 2
 Ça, c'est plus “ordre de sortie”.
 01:18:03 Speaker 1
 “Ordre de sortie”, d'accord.
 01:18:05 Speaker 2
 Parce que “genn”, c'est plus “sortie”.
 01:18:08 Speaker 2
 Alors je mettrais peu et pour pas fluent.
 01:18:13 Speaker 2
 Ok.
 01:18:18 Speaker 2
 Alors “les dernières prévisions de la crue, de la cour d'eau, amènent le préfet à faire procéder sans délai, à l'évacuation des communes.”
 01:18:36 Speaker 2
 “Des communes de communes”?
 01:18:40 Speaker 2
 Je ne comprends pas.
 01:18:45 Speaker 1
 Oh, c'est juste normalement, il y avait le nom de commune ou la liste des communes entre dans cet endroit-là.
 01:18:55 Speaker 1
 donc dans la commune de Montpellier, dans la commune de Dakar, n'importe le nom du village où, ville.
 01:19:05 Speaker 1
 C'est juste un remplaçant.
 01:19:08 Speaker 2
 D'accord.
 01:19:10 Speaker 2
 Alors, “en raison d'une surverse de la digue, dans la nuit prochaine”.
 01:19:23 Speaker 2
 “Les dernières prévisions de la crue.”
 01:19:28 Speaker 2
 “Amènent le Préfet à procéder sans délai à l'évacuation des communes”.
 01:19:38 Speaker 2
 Alors, “mbënd mi mujje am”...
 01:19:45 Speaker 2
 “Ci dex gi, moo waral prefet bi, santaane ñu rawale ci saasi”.
 01:19:55 Speaker 2
 “Munisipaalite”?
 01:19:59 Speaker 2
 Ok.
 01:20:02 Speaker 2

“Ndax digue bi dafa fees, ci bërëb bi, ci guddi, giy ñëw”.

01:20:25 Speaker 2
“Li ñu gën, a seet ci mbeeyu”...

01:20:41 Speaker 2
Bon, je choisis déjà et après j'explique selon ma compréhension.

01:20:46 Speaker 1
Allez-y, allez-y.

01:21:44 Speaker 2
Alors, je pense que c'est ça qui s'adapte le plus, parce que, il dit “mbënd mi mujjee am ci dex gi”.

01:21:54 Speaker 2
Donc, c'est la dernière crue.

01:21:59 Speaker 2
“Moo waral”, explique, “ndawal buur bi”, à savoir “le préfet” ou “l'autorité” en tout cas en place.

01:22:09 Speaker 2
“Moo waral ndawal buur bi santaane ñu rawale ci saasi”, donc “a donné l'ordre d'évacuer”, “dëk yi ci”, c'est “ici”, donc toutes les “zones”, “dëk yi”, ou, parce que “dëk yi” ça peut signifier “pays”, mais ça peut signifier également “village”.

01:22:31 Speaker 1
D'accord, donc il n'y a pas de spécificités.

01:22:35 Speaker 2
Bon, si, il y en a, mais bon, ça dépend du contexte.

01:22:41 Speaker 2
Quand vous dites, par exemple, quand je viens à Montpellier et que je dis, j'ai quitté mon pays, je peux dire, <<Wolof phrase ending in “dëk”>>, donc là, c'est “pays”.

01:22:54 Speaker 2
Alors que quand je suis déjà dans mon pays et que je dis, <<Wolof phrase ending in “dëk bi”>>, ça veut dire “je vais au village”.

01:23:03 Speaker 2
D'accord. Ça dépend un peu du contexte.

01:23:06 Speaker 1
Je comprends.

01:23:08 Speaker 2
Alors, donc, pour là, je.

01:23:13 Speaker 2
“Ndax digue bi dina fees”, donc l'eau va “déborder”, “dina fees” c'est “déborder, surverse”.

01:23:23 Speaker 2
“Ci guddi ëlëk”, “guddi ëlëk” c'est “la nuit prochaine”.

01:23:25 Speaker 2
Donc, c'est assez, ça se tient comme traduction.

01:23:32 Speaker 2
“Li ñu gën a seetlu ci mbënd, mbënd mi, tax na ndawal buur bi santané, genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi, ndax diggu, mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw”.

01:23:45 Speaker 2
“Guddi gi di ñëw,” ah, “ci guddi ëlëk”.

01:23:53 Speaker 2
“La nuit”, “la nuit qui va suivre”, “la nuit suivante”, et “guddi ëlëk”, “la nuit prochaine”.

01:24:02 Speaker 2
Donc c'est juste ça la subtilité. Mais, on pourrait comprendre.

01:24:12 Speaker 2
Alors, “li ñu gën a seet ci deeh yi, tax na,” alors, j'aurais mis “li ñu gën a seetlu”, “li ñu jot a seetlu”, “ce qu'on a pu remarquer” ou “ce qu'on a pu noter”.

01:24:33 Speaker 2
Donc, je vais dire déjà pour le “seet”, je commence, pas fluent.

01:24:38 Speaker 2
“Tax na Préfet bi santa, genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi”.

01:24:45 Speaker 2
“Genn bu gaaw”, c'est “sortir en urgence”.

01:24:53 Speaker 2
“Sortir en urgence”. “Ndax digue mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw”.

01:25:04 Speaker 2
C'est pas trop mal côté compréhension, parce que.

01:25:11 Speaker 2
En tout cas, je pourrais comprendre ce que ça veut dire.

01:25:16 Speaker 2
J'hésite entre plupart et peu.

01:25:20 Speaker 2
Je vais mettre plupart.

01:25:27 Speaker 2
“Li ñu gën a seet ci mbeeyu.”

Alors, “mbeeyu”...

01:25:29 Speaker 2
Pour “cours d'eau”... c'est, non, quoi.

01:25:35 Speaker 2
En tout cas, à mon sens.

01:25:38 Speaker 2
Alors, “li ñu gën a seet ci mbeeyu, tax, tax na”...

01:25:42 Speaker 2

“Préfet bi santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi, ndax digue, mën na, ndox”, “di tuuru”?

01:25:52 Speaker 2
Non, ça n'a pas de sens.

01:25:56 Speaker 2
“Mën na ndox, di tuuru”...

01:25:59 Speaker 2
C'est comme si, en fait, on superpose des mots sans qu'il y ait un verbe.

01:26:09 Speaker 2
“Mën na ndox di tuuru ci gudii gi di ñëw”.

01:26:13 Speaker 1
Donc c'est la grammaire qui a des soucis, sérieux?

01:26:16 Speaker 2
Oui, oui, oui, oui.

01:26:18 Speaker 2
Donc c'est incompréhensible déjà.

01:26:20 Speaker 2
Et puis, une personne qui entend ça ne va pas forcément comprendre.

01:26:25 Speaker 1
D'accord.

01:26:26 Speaker 2
De quoi il s'agit exactement.

01:26:29 Speaker 2
“Li ñu gën a seet ci mbeeyu, tax na, Préfet bi santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi ndax digue mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw”.

01:26:40 Speaker 2
Même chose.

01:26:43 Speaker 2
Déjà, c'est la “mbeeyu”.

01:26:48 Speaker 2
Alors, “mbënd mi, mujje am ci, moo waral prefet bi, santaane ñu rawale, ci saasi munisipaalite yi ci”...

01:27:00 Speaker 2
“Ci” et c'est quoi?... Ah ouais, d'accord.

01:27:03 Speaker 2
“Ndax digue bi dafa fees ci bërëb bi”.

01:27:10 Speaker 2
Alors, “digue bi, dina fees”, “ci guddi giy ñëw”.

01:27:15 Speaker 2
Donc là, c'est déjà pour le temps utilisé.

01:27:21 Speaker 2
Bon, c'est juste le temps parce que.

01:27:31 Speaker 2
Ah, c'est juste le temps utilisé qui pose problème.

01:27:35 Speaker 2
 “Ndax digue bi”, “dafa fees”.
 01:27:39 Speaker 2
 Ça veut dire que c'est il y a déjà la crue qui est là.
 01:27:43 Speaker 1
 D'accord.
 01:27:44 Speaker 1
 Ok, donc.
 01:27:47 Speaker 2
 Alors que quand c'est “ndax digue bi dina fees”, ça veut dire que c'est prévisionnel, ça va se remplir, “ci guddi giy ñëw”.
 01:27:59 Speaker 2
 Mais on peut comprendre.
 01:28:11 Speaker 2
 “Quittez votre logement après fermeture de l'eau, du gaz et de... de l'eau, du gaz et de l'électricité”.
 01:28:42 Speaker 2
 Oui, parce que.
 01:28:46 Speaker 2
 Parce que là, “soo tëjee ndox mi”.
 01:28:51 Speaker 2
 Bon, “si vous fermez le gaz”, “si vous coupez”, “vous fermez”.
 01:28:57 Speaker 2
 “Si vous coupez le gaz”,
 01:29:00 Speaker 2
 “L'eau, le gaz et l'électricité”, “quittez votre demeure”, “quittez votre maison”, ou “sortez de votre maison”.
 01:29:12 Speaker 2
 Donc là, je comprendrais.
 01:29:15 Speaker 2
 “Bu ngeen di génn ci seen kër, ci kër gi, tëj len ndox, gaz ak elekterisite”.
 01:29:24 Speaker 2
 “Avant de sortir”, ou “avant de sortir de chez vous”,
 01:29:28 Speaker 2
 “Coupez l'eau, le gaz et l'électricité”.
 01:29:32 Speaker 2
 Alors, c'est juste pour l'orthographe qui est.
 01:29:37 Speaker 2
 C'est pas fluent, mais.
 01:29:44 Speaker 2
 Bon, pour le choix, c'est pas fluent.
 01:29:46 Speaker 2
 Je vais mettre pas fluent.
 01:29:48 Speaker 2
 Mais quand même, pour le sens-là, je comprendrais.
 01:29:56 Speaker 2

“Soo tëjee ndox mi, gaz bi ak kuuraŋ bi ba noppi, genal ci sa kër”.
 01:30:10 Speaker 2
 Ah oui, bon, c'est un peu la même chose.
 01:30:15 Speaker 2
 C'est un peu la même chose parce que là, c'est juste “genn ci sa kër”, “sortir de chez soi”, “genal ci sa kër”, “sortez de chez vous”, par exemple.
 01:30:26 Speaker 2
 Et même pour les termes utilisés aussi, la grammaire, je pense que c'est correct.
 01:30:30 Speaker 2
 Bu ngeen di génn ci seen kër”...
 01:30:37 Speaker 2
 “En sortant de la maison”, “des maisons”, “tëj len ndox, gaz ak kurraŋ”.
 01:30:48 Speaker 2
 “En sortant de la maison, fermez l'eau, le gaz”, “coupez l'eau, le gaz et l'électricité”.
 01:31:13 Speaker 2
 Alors, ce message est plus direct.
 01:31:17 Speaker 2
 Et il me semble que c'est plus pragmatique.
 01:31:24 Speaker 2
 “Bu ngeen di génn ci seen kër”, “en sortant de la maison, fermez l'eau”...
 01:31:29 Speaker 2
 “Coupez l'eau, le gaz et l'électricité”. Ouais.
 01:31:34 Speaker 1
 Super.
 01:31:42 Speaker 1
 Et la fin?
 01:31:44 Speaker 2
 C'est la dernière ligne droite, j'allais dire, oui.
 01:31:47 Speaker 2
 Alors, “si vous ne pouvez pas évacuer, réfugiez-vous le plus haut possible et procédez à la mise en sécurité”. Alors.
 01:32:03 Speaker 2
 “Réfugiez-vous, le plus haut possible et procédez à la mise en sécurité des biens”.
 01:32:10 Speaker 2
 “Sudee mënoo rawale”.
 01:32:24 Speaker 2
 “Si vous ne pouvez pas évacuer quoi”?
 01:32:27 Speaker 1

La maison.
 01:32:36 Speaker 2
 “Réfugiez-vous le plus haut possible et procédez à la mise en sécurité des biens”.
 01:32:49 Speaker 2
 “Sudee mënoo rawale, demal fu gëna kawé, nga tëye, say bagaas.”
 01:33:02 Speaker 2
 “Bu ngeen mënul génn... dem leen fa gën a kawé ci kër gi, wóoral, seen alal.”
 01:33:11 Speaker 2
 “Wóoral.” Ah, je comprends, oui.
 01:33:14 Speaker 2
 “Bu ngeen mënul génn, demleen fa gën guena kawé ci kër gi”.
 01:33:21 Speaker 2
 “Wóoral seen alal.”
 01:33:25 Speaker 2
 “Bu geen mënul génn demleen fa gën a kawé ci kër gi”.
 01:33:33 Speaker 2
 Alors, j'allais dire, “nguir saamë seen alal”.
 01:33:36 Speaker 2
 “Si vous ne pouvez pas sortir”, “demleen fa gën a kawé”, “allez à l'étage”, “ci kër gi”, “allez à l'étage”, ouais, et “préservez”, “saamë len seen alal”.
 01:33:51 Speaker 2
 Ça veut dire “préservez vos avoirs”, “préservez vos biens”.
 01:33:57 Speaker 1
 D'accord?
 01:33:58 Speaker 2
 Alors, je dirais plus celui-là.
 01:34:04 Speaker 2
 Ouais que je pense qu'il peut y avoir mieux comme expression.
 01:34:10 Speaker 2
 “Bu ngeen mënul génn”, “si vous ne pouvez pas sortir”, “demleen fa gën guena kawé ci kër gi”...
 01:34:20 Speaker 2
 Alors c'est le “wóoral seen alal”, c'est le “wóoral” qui me...
 01:34:23 Speaker 2
 Je ne suis pas très sûre avec le “wóoral”.
 01:34:27 Speaker 2
 et même pour l'existence du terme.
 01:34:29 Speaker 2
 Peut-être que je me trompe, c'est vrai que c'est ma langue maternelle, mais parfois, peut-être, il y a des choses qui peuvent évidemment m'échapper.
 01:34:39 Speaker 1

C'est la même chose pour nous.
 01:34:42 Speaker 2
 Alors, c'est le "wóoral", "wóoral seen alal".
 01:34:46 Speaker 2
 Alors, "wóor", je sais que concernant la racine du terme, "wóor", c'est "sécurité".
 01:34:55 Speaker 2
 Ou "sûr", plutôt "sûr", "sûr".
 01:34:59 Speaker 2
 "Est-ce que wóor na?" "Est-ce que c'est sûr?"
 01:35:03 Speaker 2
 "Ba wóor na", plutôt, pour faire une phrase tout en wolof.
 01:35:07 Speaker 2
 "Ba wóor na?"
 01:35:09 Speaker 2
 "Est-ce que c'est sûr?"
 01:35:11 Speaker 2
 Mais "wóoral", je ne sais pas.
 01:35:15 Speaker 2
 Je ne sais pas si le terme "wóoral"...
 01:35:21 Speaker 1
 Mais si ce n'est pas bien compréhensible à vous, 'a native speaker',
 01:35:27 Speaker 1
 c'est votre langue maternelle, en fait, ça veut dire que la plupart des gens, probablement, ne vont pas le comprendre non plus.
 01:35:33 Speaker 2
 Oui.
 01:35:35 Speaker 2
 Alors. "Bu ngeen mēnul génn, demleen fa gēn a kawē ci kēr gi, wóoral seen alal", même chose.
 01:35:41 Speaker 2
 C'est...
 01:35:43 Speaker 2
 Pas fluent.
 01:35:45 Speaker 2
 "Sudee mēnoo rawale, demal fu gēna kawē nga tēye say alal".
 01:35:49 Speaker 2
 Alors là, c'est le "tēye" qui me.
 01:35:54 Speaker 2
 Parce que "tēye seen alal", c'est "tenir ses biens".
 01:35:59 Speaker 2
 Donc, "mettre en sécurité", "tenir quelque chose", c'est pas forcément les "mettre en sécurité".
 01:36:09 Speaker 1
 Pas vraiment.
 01:36:12 Speaker 2
 Alors, je mettrais peu.

01:36:20 Speaker 2
 Alors, "si vous habitez un logement de plain-pied",
 01:36:24 Speaker 2
 "Vous devez vous rendre dans les meilleurs délais au centre d'accueil, ouvert à la mairie".
 01:36:30 Speaker 2
 "Soo dēkke ci kēr gu... am benn etaas, danga wara dem ci, santu dalal nit ñi ci mairie bi, ci nimu gēna gaawe."
 01:36:55 Speaker 2
 Alors "ci kēr gu am, benn etaas", ça veut dire, de ma compréhension.
 01:36:59 Speaker 2
 C'est comme une maison "R+1".
 01:37:05 Speaker 1
 Ah, ok.
 01:37:07 Speaker 2
 "Kēr gu am benn etaas".
 01:37:12 Speaker 2
 Est-ce que c'est par ça qu'il entend, est-ce qu'il entend, est-ce qu'il voudrait dire "une maison basse"?
 01:37:23 Speaker 1
 Oui, c'est ça.
 01:37:24 Speaker 1
 Donc une maison où il n'y a pas d'étage du tout.
 01:37:28 Speaker 2
 Ok, parce que "benn etaas", ça veut dire qu'au moins il y a, c'est "R+1", je pense.
 01:37:33 Speaker 1
 Ok, non, ce n'est pas ça.
 01:37:36 Speaker 2
 Non.
 01:37:39 Speaker 2
 Alors, je dirais peu.
 01:37:46 Speaker 2
 Et pas fluent.
 01:37:49 Speaker 2
 Ok.
 01:37:50 Speaker 2
 "Su fekke... ngeen dēkk ci kēr bu amul étage".
 01:37:53 Speaker 2
 Alors, là, c'est une "maison qui n'a pas d'étage", c'est une "maison basse".
 01:38:00 Speaker 2
 "Demleen bu gaaw ci barab bu ñu jagleel nit ñi ci mairi bi".
 01:38:06 Speaker 2
 Alors là, oui.
 01:38:13 Speaker 1
 Super.
 01:38:14 Speaker 1

Et la dernière chose?
 01:38:18 Speaker 2
 Alors, "restez en lieu sûr jusqu'à ce que les autorités déclarent la fin de l'alerte."
 01:38:24 Speaker 2
 "Demal ci barab bu wóor ba kilifa yi wax ni artu bi jeexna".
 01:38:31 Speaker 2
 "Desleen ci barab bu am"...
 01:38:39 Speaker 2
 Ah, "ba kerok", il veut dire.
 01:38:42 Speaker 2
 "Ba kerok boroom ndigali, wax digal yi, ne artu bi jeex na".
 01:38:50 Speaker 2
 "Desleen ci barab bu, am kaaraange"...
 01:38:53 Speaker 2
 "Ba kerok", ok. "Boroom ndigal.
 01:38:58 Speaker 2
 Alors là, c'est celui-là.
 01:39:06 Speaker 2
 Pour celui-là, moins, parce qu'il y a une erreur là.
 01:39:10 Speaker 2
 Bon, c'est compréhensible.
 01:39:12 Speaker 2
 Sauf que là, ça devait être "ba kerkok" et non "ba kera".
 01:39:18 Speaker 2
 Alors, donc, côté fluence, ça reste.
 01:39:25 Speaker 2
 Alors, "demal ci barab bu wóor ba kilifa yi wax ni artu bi jeexna".
 01:39:32 Speaker 2
 Alors "demal" et "desleen", c'est différent.
 01:39:35 Speaker 2
 "Demal", ça veut dire il faut "aller dans" un endroit sûr, alors que "desleen", ça suppose que l'endroit sûr a déjà été trouvé, donc vous êtes déjà dans un endroit sûr?
 01:39:46 Speaker 1
 D'accord, donc il y a une grande différence, ça peut être une erreur critique, en fait.
 01:39:51 Speaker 2
 C'est ça?
 01:39:53 Speaker 1
 Super.
 01:39:54 Speaker 2
 Je mettrais peu.
 01:39:57 Speaker 1
 Ou même rien.
 01:39:58 Speaker 1
 Ou incompréhensible, même.
 01:40:03 Speaker 1
 Super. C'était tout!

Appendix E: Post-Edited Versions of the Texts, Changes Tracked

Participant 1 – ChatGPT

Meteo – Mbeeyu Ndox (Crue)

Wottu xel bu xonq (Vigilance rouge)

ARTU MBEY MI (ALERTE CRUE)

Gaawu 30 mars 2024 – 19:11

Waxtu: UTC+0 “Afrik/Senegaal” (Waxtu Dakar)

Xibaar yu yokk:

- **Urgence:** Ñu koy attende
- **Metit:** Metti lool
- **Wóor:** Gis nañu ko
- **Jeexitalu artu bi:** Dibéer 31 mars 2024 – 22:00

Xibaar bu jóge ci Préfecture bi:

[cours d’eau] nekk na léegi ci **wottu xel bu xonq ngir mbeeyu ndox**. Mbeey mi mën na doon bu réy lool te mën na weesu mbeey mu mag mi amoon [date].

I. Ci ñépp

Nu ngi leen di ñaan ngeen **yégle seen bopp bu baax** te topp ndigal yii:

- Soreel leen ak suufu géeg yi ak dex yi.
- Bu leen gén (evacuer) ludul su boroom ndigal yi ko santa. Yóbbu leen seen kitu kaaraange.
- Bu leen jéfandikoo seen oto, bu leen jaar ci yoon wu ñu tëj. Yeasal walla bàyyi tukki yi.
- Desleen ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wacc ci sous-sol yi.
- Wax ak deret yi walla ñi ñu bàyyi rekk ci dëkk bi ngir xam ne am nañu xibaar bi.
- Toppal xibar yi ci réseaux sociaux.
- Woo [numéro] rekk bu amee jafe-jafe bu metti (urgence vitale).
- Toppal xibaar yi boroom ndigal yi di yégle.

II. Ci waa [secteur]

NDIGALU GENN (ORDRE D’ÉVACUATION)

Li ñu gën a seet ci mbeeyu [cours d’eau] tax na Préfet bi **santa** genn bu gaaw **ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na ndox di tuuru ci guddi gi di ñew.**

Bu ngeen di gén ci seen kër: **Tëj ndox, gaz ak elekterisite.**

Bu ngeen mënul gén:

- Demleen **fa gën guena kaw** ci kër gi.
- Wóoral seen alal.

Su fekke ngeen dëkk ci **kër bu amul étage (plein-pied)**, demleen bu gaaw **ci barab bu ñu jagleel nit ñi ci mairie bi.**

Desleen **ci barab bu am kaaraange** ba kerog ba boroom ndigal yi wax ne **artu bi jeex na.**

Participant 1 – Google Translate

Klimaa - Mbënd

Àrtu bu xonk

ÀRT MËND

Samdi 30 màrs 2024, 19:11

Waxtu Dakar: UTC+0 "Afrique/Sénégal" Waxtu Dakar

Yeneen leeral

- Gaawaay: ñu ngi ko xaar
- Severité: Severe
- Yaakaar: Seetlu
- Jeexal àrtu: Dibéer, 31 màrs 2024, 22:00

Xibaar bu bawoo ci prefecture bi. ~~Fimma~~Fimné nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir àrtu mbënd bu xonk. Mbënd bu amul fenn bu mëna weesu mbënd bu mag bi am ci [~~date~~atou].

I. Ci askan wi yépp:

Noo ngi lay digal ~~nganguen~~ moytu bu baax te ~~nganguen~~ topp tegtal yii:

- Deel ~~baña-jege-ndox~~sori dex mi ci suufu vale yi ak ndox mi.
- Rawal leen sudee kilifa yi santaane nañu la, nga yóbbaaale sa kit d'urgence.
- Bul jëfandikoo sa oto te bul jéema dawal ci tali bu tëju. Toxal wala nga fomm sa tukki.
- Demal ci biir kër gi ci kaw etaas bi te bul wàcci ci suufu kër yi.
- Jokkoo ak say dëkkandoo yu amul njariñ wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali kaaraange yi.
- Toppaleen li xew ci reso sosio yi.
- Jokkoo ak [numero] su amee jafe-jafe bu metti (jafe-jafe yu mëna gällankoor sa dundu).
- Deel xam mesaas yi njiit yi di siiwal.

II. Ngir ñi dëkk [area]

KOMANDU RAWLU

Mbënd mi mujjee am ci [dex gi] moo waral prefet bi santaane ñu rawale ci saasi munisipaalite yi ci [munisipaalite yi] ndax digue bi dafa fees ci [bërëb bi] ci guddi giy ñëw.

Soo tëjee ndox mi, gaz bi ak kuurañ bi ba noppi, genn ci sa kër.

Sudee mënoo rawale, demal fu gëna kawé nga tëye say bagaas. Soo dëkke ci kër gu am benn etaas, danga wara dem ci santu dalal nit ñi ci mairie bi ci nimu gëna gaawe.

Demal ci barab bu wóor ba kilifa yi wax ni àrtu bi jeexna.

Participant 2 – ChatGPT

Meteo – Mbeeyu Ndox (Crue)

Wottu xel bu xonq (Vigilance rouge)

ARTU MBEY MI (ALERTE CRUE)

Gaawu 30 mars 2024 – 19:11

Waxtu: UTC+0 “Afrik/Senegaal” (Waxtu Dakar)

Xibaar yu yokk:

- **Urgence:** Ñu koy attendre
- **Metit:** Metti lool
- **Wóor:** Gis nañu ko
- **Jeexitalu artu bi:** Dibéer 31 mars 2024 – 22:00

Xibaar bu jóge ci Préfecture bi:

[cours d’eau] nekk na léegi ci **wottu xel bu xonq ngir mbeeyu ndox**. Mbeey mi mën na doon bu réy lool te mën na weesu mbeey mu mag mi amoon [date].

I. Ci ñépp

Nu ngi leen di ñaan ngeen ~~yégle seen bopp~~ **moytu** bu baax te topp ndigal yii:

- Soreel leen ak suufu géeg yi ak dex yi.
- Bu leen gén (evacuer) ludul su boroom ndigal yi ko santa. Yóbbu leen seen kitu kaaraange.
- Bu leen jéfandikoo seen oto, bu leen jaar ci yoon wu ñu tëj. Yeesal walla bàyyi tukki yi.
- Desleen ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wàcc ci sous-sol yi.
- Wax ak deret yi walla ñi ñu bàyyi rekk ci dëkk bi ngir xam ne am nañu xibaar bi.
- Toppal xalis xaal yi ci réseaux sociaux.
- Woo [numéro] rekk bu amee jafe-jafe bu metti (urgence vitale).
- Toppal xibaar yi boroom ndigal yi di yégle.

II. Ci waa [secteur]

NDIGALU GENN (ORDRE D’ÉVACUATION)

Li ñu gën a seet ci mbeeyu [cours d’eau] tax na **Préfet bi** santa **genn bu gaaw** ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax **diggu [endroit]** mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw.

Bu ngeen di gén ci seen kër:

Tëj ndox, gaz ak elekterisite.

Bu ngeen mënul gén:

- Demleen **fa gën a kaw** ci kër gi.
- Wóoral seen alal.

Su fekke ngeen dëkk ci **kër bu amul étage (plein-pied)**, demleen bu gaaw **ci barab bu ñu jagleel nit ñi ci mairie bi**.

Desleen **ci barab bu am kaaraange** ba kera ba boroom ndigal yi wax ne **artu bi jeex na**.

Participant 2 – Google Translate

Klimaa - Mbënd

Àrtu bu xonk

ÀRT MËND

Samdi 30 màrs 2024, 19:11

Waxtu Dakar: UTC+0 "Afrique/Sénégal" Waxtu Dakar

Yeneen leeral

- Gaawaay: ñu ngi ko xaar
- Severité: Severe
- Yaakaar: Seetlu
- Jeexal àrtu: Dibéer, 31 màrs 2024, 22:00

Xibaar **byu** bawoo ci prefecture bi. **FimmaFimnee** nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir àrtu mbënd bu xonk. Mbënd bu amul fenn bu mëna weesu mbënd bu mag bi am ci [date].

I. **CiWa** askan wi yépp:

Noo ngi **layleen di** digal nga moytu bu baax te **ngangen** topp **tegtal-yiitektal yi**:

- Deel baña jege ndox mi ci suufu vale yi ak ndox mi.
- Rawal leen sudee kilifa yi santaane nañu la, nga yóbbaaale sa kit d'urgence.
- Bul jëfandikoo sa oto te bul jéema dawal ci tali bu tëju. Toxal wala nga fomm sa tukki.
- Demal ci biir kër gi ci kaw etaas bi te bul wàcci ci suufu kër yi.
- Jokkoo ak say dëkkandoo yu amul njariñ wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali kaaraange yi.
- Toppaleen li xew ci reso sosio yi.
- Jokkoo ak [numero] su amee jafe-jafe bu metti (jafe-jafe yu mëna gállankoor sa dundu).
- Deel xam mesaas yi njiit yi di siiwal.

II. Ngir ñi dëkk [area]

KOMANDU RAWLU

Mbënd mi mujjee am ci [dex gi] moo waral prefet bi santaane ñu rawale ci saasi munisipaalite yi ci [munisipaalite yi] ndax digue bi dafa fees ci [bërëb bi] ci guddi giy ñëw.

Soo tëjee ndox mi, gaz bi ak kuurañ bi ba noppi, genn ci sa kër.

Sudee mënoo rawale, demal fu gëna kawe nga tëye say bagaas. Soo dëkke ci kër gu am benn etaas, danga wara dem ci santu dalal nit ñi ci mairie bi ci nimu gëna gaawe.

Demal ci barab bu wóor ba kilifa yi wax ni àrtu bi jeexna.

Participant 3 – ChatGPT

Meteo – Mbeeyu Ndox (Crue)

Wottu xel bu xonq (Vigilance rouge)

ARTU ~~MBEY~~Mbeuneu MI (ALERTE CRUE)

Gaawu 30 mars 2024 – 19:11

Waxtu: UTC+0 “Afrik/Senegaal” (Waxtu Dakar)

Xibaar yu yokk:

- **Urgence:** Ñu koy attende
- **Metit:** Metti lool
- **Wóor:** Gis nañu ko
- **Jeexitalu artu bi:** Dibээр 31 mars 2024 – 22:00

Xibaar bu jóge ci Préfecture bi:

[cours d’eau] nekk na léegi ci wottu xel bu xonq ngir mbeeyu ndox. Mbeey mi mën na doon bu réy lool te mën na weesu mbeey mu mag mi amoon [date].

I. Ci ñépp

Nu ngi leen di ñaan ngeen **yégle seen bopp bu baax** te topp ndigal yii:

- Soreel leen ak suufu géeg yi ak dex yi.
- Bu leen gén (evacuer) ludul su boroom ndigal yi ko santa. Yóbbu leen seen kitu kaaraange.
- Bu leen jéfandikoo seen oto, bu leen jaar ci yoon wu ñu tëj. Yeasal walla bàyyi tukki yi.
- Desleen ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wàcc ci ~~sous-sol-yi~~Thi souf.
- Wax ak deret yi walla ñi ñu bàyyi rekk ci dëkk bi ngir xam ne am nañu xibaar bi.
- Toppal ~~xaalis-xaal~~xibaar yi ci réseaux sociaux.
- Woo [numéro] rekk bu amee jafe-jafe bu metti (urgence vitale).
- Toppal xibaar yi boroom ndigal yi di yégle.

II. Ci waa [secteur]

NDIGALU GENN (ORDRE D’ÉVACUATION)

Li ñu gën a seet ci ~~mbeeyu-deeh~~[cours d’eau] tax na **Préfet bi** santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñew.

Bu ngeen di gén ci seen kër:

Tëj ndox, gaz ak elekterisite.

Bu ngeen mënul gén:

- Demleen **fa gën a kaw** ci kër gi.
- Wóoral seen alal.

Su fekke ngeen dëkk ci **kër bu amul étage (plein-pied)**, demleen bu gaaw **ci barab bu ñu jagleel nit ñi ci mairie bi.**

Desleen **ci barab bu am kaaraange** ba kera ba boroom ndigal yi wax ne **artu bi jeex na.**

Participant 3 – Google Translate

Klimaa - Mbënd

Àrtu bu xonk

ÀRT MËND

Samdi 30 màrs 2024, 19:11

Waxtu Dakar: UTC+0 "Afrique/Sénégal" Waxtu Dakar

Yeneen leeral

- Gaawaay: ñu ngi ko xaar
- Severité: ~~Severe~~Bou metti
- Yaakaar: Seetlu
- Jeexal àrtu: Dibéer, 31 màrs 2024, 22:00

Xibaar bu bawoo ci prefecture bi. Fimna nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir àrtu mbënd bu xonk. Mbënd bu amul fenn bu mëna weesu mbënd bu mag bi am ci [date].

I. Ci askan wi yépp:

Noo ngi lay digal nga moytu bu baax te nga topp tegtal yii:

- Deel baña jege ndox mi ci suufu vale yi ak ndox mi.
- Rawal leen sudee kilifa yi santaane nañu la, nga yóbbaaale sa kit d'urgence.
- Bul jëfandikoo sa oto te bul jéema dawal ci tali bu tëju. Toxal wala nga fomm sa tukki.
- Demal ci biir kër gi ci kaw etaas bi te bul wàcci ci suufu kër yi.
- Jokkoo ak say dëkkandoo yu ~~amul-njari~~ñeew doolé wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali kaaraange yi.
- Toppaleen li xew ci reso sosio yi.
- Jokkoo ak [numero] su amee jafe-jafe bu metti (jafe-jafe yu mëna gállankoor sa dundu).
- Deel xam mesaas yi njiit yi di siiwal.

II. Ngir ñi dëkk [area]

KOMANDU RAWLU

Mbënd mi mujjee am ci [dex gi] moo waral prefet bi santaane ñu rawale ci saasi munisipaalite yi ci [munisipaalite yi] ndax digue bi dafa fees ci [bërëb bi] ci guddi giy ñëw.

Soo tëjee ndox mi, gaz bi ak kuurañ bi ba noppi, genn ci sa kër.

Sudee mënoo rawale, demal fu gëna kawé nga tëye say bagaas. Soo dëkke ci kër gu am benn etaas, danga wara dem ci santu dalal nit ñi ci mairie bi ci nimu gëna gaawe.

Demal ci barab bu wóor ba kilifa yi wax ni àrtu bi jeexna.

Participant 4 – ChatGPT

Meteo – Mbeeyu Ndox (Crue)

~~Wottu xel bu~~ Artu xonq (Vigilance rouge)

ARTU ~~MBEY~~ MBËND MI (ALERTE CRUE)

Gaawu 30 mars 2024 – 19:11

Waxtu: UTC+0 “Afrik/Senegaal” (Waxtu Dakar)

Yenen Xibaar ~~yu~~ yokk:

- **Urgence:** Ñu ngi koy attendexaar
- **Metit:** Metti lool
- **Wóor:** Gis nañu ko
- **Jeexitalu artu bi:** Dibээр 31 mars 2024 – 22:00

Xibaar bu jóge ci Préfecture ndawal buur bi:

[cours d’eau] nekk na léegi ci ~~wottu xel~~ artu bu ~~xonq ngir mbeeyu ndox~~ xong nguir mbënd mi. MbeeyMbënd mi mën na doon bu réyrcy lool te mën na weesu mbeeymbënd mu mag mi amoon [date].

I. Ci ñépp

Nu ngi leen di ñaan ngeen yégle moynu seen bopp bu baax te topp ndigal yii:

- Soreel leen ak suufu géej yi ak dex yi.
- Bu leen gén (evacuer) ludul su boroom ndigal yi ko santasantané. Yóbbu leen seen kitu diumtukay kaaraange.
- Bu leen jéfandikoo seen oto, bu leen jaar ci yoon wu ñu tēj. Yeesa! Foomë walla bàyyi tukki yi.
- Desleen ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wàcc ci sous-sol sufu kër yi.
- WaxJoko len ak deret yi walla ñi ñu bàyyi rekk ci dëkk new kataan si koñ bi ngir xam newala dëkëndo yi baxam am nañu xibaar bi.
- Toppal xaalis xaal xibbar yi ci réseaux sociaux xaralé yu yess yi.
- Woo wal [numéro] rekk bu amee jafe-jafe bu metti (urgence vitale).
- Toppal xibaar yi ~~boroom ndigal~~ ndawal buur yi di yégle.

II. ~~Ci waa~~ [secteur] Nguir ñi dëk fi

NDIGALU GEEN (ORDRE D’ÉVACUATION)

Li ñu gën-a seet lu ci mbeeyumbënd [cours d’eau] tax na Préfet ndawal buur bi santasantané genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw.

Bu ngeen di gén ci seen kër:

Těj len ndox, gaz ak elektirisite kuuran.

Bu ngeen mënul gén:

- Demleen fa gën a kaw ci kër gi.
- ~~Wóoral~~ Saamë len seen alal.

Su fekke ngeen dëkk ci kër bu amul étage (plein-pied), demleen bu gaaw ci barab bu ñu jagleel nit ñi ci mairie bi.

Desleen ci barab bu am kaaraange ba kera ok ba boroom ndigal yi wax ne artu bi jeex na.

Participant 4 – Google Translate

Klimaa - Mbënd

Àrtu bu xonk

ÀRTU MBËND

Samdi 30 màrs 2024, 19:11

Waxtu Dakar: UTC+0 "Afrique/Sénégal" Waxtu Dakar

Yeneen leeral

- Gaawaay: ñu ngi ko xaar
- SeveritéDaayo: Severe
- Yaakaar: Seetlu
- Jeexal àrtu: Dibéer, 31 màrs 2024, 22:00

Xibaar bu bawoo ci prefecturendawal buur bi. FimnaFimné nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir àrtu mbënd bu xonk. Mbënd bu amul fenn bu mëna weesu mbënd bu mag bi amone ci [date].

I. Ci askan wi yépp:

Noo ngi lay digal nga moytu bu baax te nga topp te gktalyii:

- Deel baña jege ndox mi ci suufu vale yi ak ndox midex.
- Rawal leen sudee kilifa yi santaane nañu lako, nga yóbbaaale sa kit d'urgencesay dioumtukay yu ndiëk.
- Bul jéfandikoo sa oto te bul jéema dawal ci tali bu tëju. Toxal wala nga fomm sa tukki.
- Demal ci biir kër gi ci kaw etaas bi te bul wacci ci suufu kër yi.
- Jokkoo! ak say dëkkandoo yu amul njariñ wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali kaaraange yi.
- Toppaleen li xew ci reso-sosioxaralé yu yess yi.
- Jokkoo! ak [nimero] su amee jafe-jafe bu metti (jafe-jafe yu mëna gállankoor sa dundu).
- Deel xam mesaasbataaxal yi njiit yi di siiwal.

II. Ngir ñi dëkk [area]

KOMANDU RAWLUNDIGALU RAWALE

Mbënd mi mujjee am ci [dex gi] moo waral prefetndawal buur bi santaane ñu rawale ci saasi munisipaalitedëk yi ci [munisipaalite yi] ndax digue bi dafaina fees ci [bërëb bi] ci guddi giy-ñewëlëk.

Soo tëjee ndox mi, gaz bi ak kuurañ bi ba noppi, gennalci sa kër.

Sudee mënoo rawale, demal fu gëna kawé nga tëye say bagaas. Soo dëkke ci kër gu am benn etaas, danga wara dem ci santu dalal nit ñi ci mairie bi ci nimu gëna gaawe.

Demal ci barab bu wóor ba kilifa yi wax ni àrtu bi jeexna.

Participant 6 – ChatGPT

Flood Alert – Red Level

FLOOD WARNING

Saturday, March 30, 2024 – ~~19~~7:11 PM

Time zone: UTC+0 (Dakar time – Africa/Senegal)

~~Status~~Emergency level: Expected

Severity: Severe

Certainty: Observed

Alert end: Sunday, March 31, 2024 – ~~22~~10:00 PM

Information from the Prefecture:

The [watercourse] is currently under **red flood alert**. An exceptional flood is expected and may exceed the historic flood level of [date].

I. For all residents

Please remain extremely vigilant and follow these instructions:

- Stay away from valleys and rivers.
- Evacuate **only if instructed by authorities** and take your emergency kit with you.
- Do **not use your car** and do not drive on closed roads. Postpone or cancel travel.
- Stay at home on an **upper floor** and do not go into basements.
- Check on vulnerable or isolated neighbors to make sure they know these safety instructions.
- Follow updates on official social media channels.
- ~~Call~~Contact [number] ~~only~~ in case of extreme necessity (life-threatening emergency-emergencies).
- Follow all messages from authorities.

II. For residents in [area]

EVACUATION ORDER

According to the latest forecasts for the [watercourse], the Prefect has ordered the **immediate evacuation** of the municipalities of [municipalities] due to an expected overflow of the [location] levee during the night.

Before leaving your home, **turn off water, gas, and electricity**.

If you cannot evacuate, move to the **highest possible level** and secure your belongings. If you live in a **single-story home**, go as soon as possible to the **reception center at the town hall**.

Stay in a safe place until authorities announce the **end of the alert**.

Participant 6 – Google Translate

~~Weather~~Flood alert - Flooding
Red ~~Level~~ Alert

FLOOD ~~ALERT~~WARNING

Saturday, March 30, 2024, 7:11 PM
Time Zone: UTC+0 "Africa/Senegal" Dakar Time
Additional Information

- ~~Urgency~~Emergency level: Expected
- Severity: Severe
- Certainty: Observed
- End of alert: Sunday, March 31, 2024, 10:00 PM

Information from the Prefecture. The [watercourse] is currently under a red flood alert. Exceptional flooding that could exceed the historical flood of [date].

I. To the entire population:

We urge you to exercise extreme caution and to follow these instructions:

- Stay away from valley ~~bottoms~~ and watercourses.
- ~~Only~~Evacuate only if ordered by the authorities and take your emergency kit with you.
- Do not use your car and do not attempt to drive on a blocked road. Postpone or cancel your travel.
- Stay indoors on an upper floor and do not go down to basements.
- Contact your vulnerable or isolated neighbors to ensure they are aware of the safety guidelines.
- Follow the situation on social media.
- Contact [number] in case of extreme necessity (life-threatening emergencies).
- Stay informed of messages broadcast by the authorities.

II. To residents of [area]

EVACUATION ORDER

The latest flood forecasts for the [river] have led the Prefect to order the immediate evacuation of the municipalities of [municipalities] due to an overflow of the dike at [location] this coming night.

Leave your home after the water, gas, and electricity have been shut off.

If you cannot evacuate, take refuge as high as possible and secure your belongings. If you live in a single-story dwelling, you must go to the reception center at the town hall as soon as possible.

Remain in a safe place until the authorities declare the alert over.

Participant 7 – ChatGPT

Flood Alert – Red Level

FLOOD WARNING

Saturday, March 30, 2024 – 19:11

Time zone: UTC+0 (Dakar time – Africa/Senegal)

Status: Expected

Severity: Severe

~~Certainty~~**Likelihood:** Observed

~~Alert end~~**End of alert:** Sunday, March 31, 2024 – 22:00

Information from the Prefecture:

The [watercourse] is currently under a red flood alert. An exceptional flood is expected ~~and, which~~ may exceed the historic flood level of [date].

I. For all residents

Please remain extremely vigilant and follow these instructions:

- Stay away from ~~valleys~~low-lying areas and rivers.
- Evacuate **only if instructed by the authorities** and take your emergency kit with you.
- Do **not use your car** and do not attempt to drive on closed roads. Postpone or cancel travel.
- Stay at home on an **upper floor** and do not go into basements.
- Check on vulnerable or isolated neighbors to make sure they know these safety instructions.
- Follow updates on official social media channels.
- ~~Call [number] only in~~In case of **life-threatening emergencyies**, call [number].
- Follow all messages ~~from~~broadcast by authorities.

II. For residents in [area]

EVACUATION ORDER

~~According~~Due to the latest forecasts for the flood of the [watercourse], the Prefect has ordered the **immediate evacuation** of the municipalities of [municipalities] ~~due to~~because an expected overflow of the [location] levee during the night.

~~Before leaving~~Leave your home, ~~turn~~after turning off water, gas, and electricity.

If you cannot evacuate, move to the **highest possible level** and secure your belongings. If you live in a **single-story home**, go ~~as soon as possible~~ to the **reception center at the town hall** as soon as possible.

Stay in a safe place until authorities announce the **end of the alert**.

Participant 7 – Google Translate

~~Weather~~Meteorological - Flooding
Red Alert

FLOOD ALERT

Saturday, March 30, 2024, 7:11 PM

Time Zone: UTC+0 "Africa/Senegal" Dakar Time

Additional Information

- Urgency: Expected
- Severity: Severe
- ~~Certainty~~Likelihood: Observed
- End of alert: Sunday, March 31, 2024, 10:00 PM

Information from the Prefecture. The [watercourse] is currently under a red flood alert. Exceptional flooding that could exceed the historical flood of [date].

I. To the entire population:

We urge you to ~~exercise extreme caution~~be extremely cautious and to follow these instructions:

- Stay away from ~~valley bottoms~~low-lying areas and watercourses.
- Only evacuate if ordered by the authorities and take your emergency kit with you.
- Do not use your car and do not attempt to drive on a blocked road. Postpone or cancel your travel.
- Stay indoors on an upper floor and do not go down ~~into~~to basements.
- Contact ~~your~~any vulnerable or isolated neighbors to ensure they are aware of the alert and safety guidelines~~precautions~~.
- Follow the situation on social media.
- Contact [number] in case of extreme necessity (life-threatening emergencies).
- Stay informed ~~of~~up to date with messages broadcast by the authorities.

II. To residents of [area]

EVACUATION ORDER

The latest flood forecasts for the [river] have led the Prefect to order the immediate evacuation of the municipalities of [municipalities] due to an overflow of the dike at [location] this coming night.

Leave your home after shutting off the water, gas, and electricity have been shut off.

If you cannot evacuate, ~~take refuge~~retreat to as high a level as possible and secure your belongings. If you live in a single-story ~~dwelling~~home, ~~you must~~ go to the reception center at the town hall as soon as possible.

Remain in a safe place until the authorities declare the alert over.

Appendix E: Full Error Scoring Results (English)

Line	Version	Text	Adequacy	Fluency	Remarks
1	Français	Météorologie - Crue			
1	Google Translate	Weather - Flooding	Completely	Impeccable	
1	ChatGPT	Flood Alert – Red Level	Somewhat	Good	Shortens and combines the first two lines of the original. The solution is inexact, but very to the point.
1	P6 GT	Flood alert - Flooding	Mostly	Not fluent	Misses the "weather" aspect, duplication
1	P7 GT	Meteorological - Flooding	Completely	Not fluent	"Meteorological" is uncommon
2	Français	Vigilance rouge			
2	Google Translate	Red Alert	Completely	Impeccable	
2	ChatGPT		Not at all		Included in first line.
2	P6 GT	Red Level Alert	Completely	Good	
3	Français	ALERTE A LA CRUE			
3	Google Translate	FLOOD ALERT	Completely	Impeccable	
3	ChatGPT	FLOOD WARNING	Completely	Impeccable	
3	P6 GT	FLOOD WARNING	Completely	Impeccable	
4	Français	Samedi 30 mars 2024, 19h11			
4	Google Translate	Saturday, March 30, 2024, 19:11	Completely	Good	
4	ChatGPT	Saturday, March 30, 2024 – 19:11	Completely	Good	
4	P6 CGPT	Saturday, March 30, 2024 – 7:11 PM	Completely	Impeccable	
5	Français	Fuseau horaire : UTC+0 "Afrique/Senegal" Heure de Dakar			
5	Google Translate	Time Zone: UTC+0 "Africa/Senegal" Dakar Time	Completely	Impeccable	
5	ChatGPT	Time zone: UTC+0 (Dakar time – Africa/Senegal)	Completely	Impeccable	
6	Français	Informations complémentaires			
6	Google Translate	Additional Information	Completely	Impeccable	

6	ChatGPT		Not at all		Omits this line entirely.
7	Français	Urgence : Attendu			
7	Google Translate	Urgency: Expected	Completely	Impeccable	
7	ChatGPT	Status: Expected	Completely	Impeccable	
7	P6 GT	Emergency level: Expected	Somewhat	Good	
7	P6 CGPT	Emergency level : Expected	Somewhat	Good	Extraneous space.
8	Français	Sévérité : Sévère			
8	Google Translate	Severity: Severe	Completely	Impeccable	
8	ChatGPT	Severity: Severe	Completely	Impeccable	
9	Français	Certitude : Observé			
9	Google Translate	Certainty: Observed	Completely	Impeccable	
9	ChatGPT	Certainty: Observed	Completely	Impeccable	
9	P7 GT	Likelihood: Observed	Completely	Impeccable	
9	P7 CGPT	Likelihood: Observed	Completely	Impeccable	Same solution.
10	Français	Fin de l'alerte : Dimanche 31 mars 2024, 22h00			
10	Google Translate	End of alert: Sunday, March 31, 2024, 10:00 PM	Completely	Impeccable	
10	ChatGPT	Alert end: Sunday, March 31, 2024 – 22:00	Completely	Good	
10	P6 CGPT	Alert end: Sunday, March 31, 2024 – 10:00 PM	Completely	Impeccable	
10	P7 CGPT	End of alert: Sunday, March 31, 2024 – 22:00	Completely	Good	
11	Français	Information de la préfecture.			
11	Google Translate	Information from the Prefecture.	Completely	Good	
11	ChatGPT	Information from the Prefecture:	Completely	Good	
12	Français	La [cours d'eau] est actuellement classée en vigilance rouge crue.			
12	Google Translate	The [watercourse] is currently under a red flood alert.	Completely	Impeccable	
12	ChatGPT	The [watercourse] is currently under red flood alert.	Completely	Good	
12	P7 CGPT	The [watercourse] is currently under a red flood alert.	Completely	Impeccable	

13	Français	Crue exceptionnelle pouvant dépasser la crue historique de [date].			
13	Google Translate	Exceptional flooding that could exceed the historical flood of [date].	Completely	Not fluent	Copies the French syntax rather than creating a full fluent sentence.
13	ChatGPT	An exceptional flood is expected and may exceed the historic flood level of [date].	Completely	Good	
13	P7 CGPT	An exceptional flood is expected, which may exceed the historic flood level of [date].	Completely	Good	
14	Français	I. A toute la population :			
14	Google Translate	I. To the entire population:	Completely	Impeccable	
14	ChatGPT	I. For all residents	Mostly	Good	Small mismatch between "À" (addressing the target audience) and "for" (specifying the target audience), and "residents" vs. "population".
15	Français	Nous vous appelons à la plus grande vigilance et à respecter les consignes suivantes :			
15	Google Translate	We urge you to exercise extreme caution and to follow these instructions:	Completely	Good	
15	ChatGPT	Please remain extremely vigilant and follow these instructions:	Completely	Good	Unusual phrasing but comprehensible.
15	P7 GT	We urge you to be extremely cautious and to follow these instructions:	Completely	Impeccable	
16	Français	Éloignez-vous des fonds de vallées et des cours d'eau.			
16	Google Translate	Stay away from valley bottoms and watercourses.	Completely	Impeccable	
16	ChatGPT	Stay away from valleys and rivers.	Mostly	Good	
16	P6 GT	Stay away from valleys and watercourses.	Mostly	Good	
16	P7 GT	Stay away from low-lying areas and watercourses.	Completely	Impeccable	
16	P7 CGPT	Stay away from low-lying areas and rivers.	Completely	Impeccable	
17	Français	N'évacuez que sur ordre des autorités et emportez votre kit de sécurité			
17	Google Translate	Only evacuate if ordered by the authorities and take your emergency kit with you.	Completely	Impeccable	
17	ChatGPT	Evacuate only if instructed by authorities and take your emergency kit with you.	Completely	Good	
17	P7 GT	Evacuate only if ordered by the authorities and take your emergency kit with you.	Completely	Good	

17	P7 CGPT	Evacuate only if instructed by the authorities and take your emergency kit with you.	Completely	Impeccable	
18	Français	N'utilisez pas votre voiture et ne vous engagez pas sur une route barrée.			
18	Google Translate	Do not use your car and do not attempt to drive on a blocked road.	Completely	Good	
18	ChatGPT	Do not use your car and do not drive on closed roads.	Completely	Good	
18	P7 CGPT	Do not use your car and do not attempt to drive on closed roads.	Completely	Good	
19	Français	Reportez ou annulez vos déplacements.			
19	Google Translate	Postpone or cancel your travel.	Completely	Impeccable	
19	ChatGPT	Postpone or cancel travel.	Completely	Good	Would be more fluent with a pronoun, like "any".
20	Français	Restez chez vous en étage et ne descendez pas dans les sous sols			
20	Google Translate	Stay indoors on an upper floor and do not go down to basements.	Mostly	Good	
20	ChatGPT	Stay at home on an upper floor and do not go into basements.	Completely	Impeccable	
20	P7 GT	Stay indoors on an upper floor and do not go down into basements.	Mostly	Impeccable	
21	Français	Prenez contact avec vos voisins vulnérables ou isolés pour vous assurer qu'ils sont informés des consignes de vigilance			
21	Google Translate	Contact your vulnerable or isolated neighbors to ensure they are aware of the safety guidelines.	Mostly	Good	
21	ChatGPT	Check on vulnerable or isolated neighbors to make sure they know these safety instructions.	Mostly	Good	
21	P7 GT	Contact any vulnerable or isolated neighbors to ensure they are aware of the alert and safety precautions.	Mostly	Good	Better, usefully adds the "alert".
22	Français	Suivez l'évolution de la situation sur les réseaux sociaux			
22	Google Translate	Follow the situation on social media.	Mostly	Impeccable	missing "évolution"
22	ChatGPT	Follow updates on official social media channels.	Mostly	Impeccable	Useful addition of "official"
23	Français	Contactez le [numéro] en cas d'extrême nécessité (urgences vitales)			
23	Google Translate	Contact [number] in case of extreme necessity (life-threatening emergencies).	Completely	Good	
23	ChatGPT	Call [number] only in case of life-threatening emergency.	Somewhat	Good	sounds restrictive

23	P6 CGPT	Contact [number] in case of extreme necessity (life-threatening emergencies).	Completely	Good	P6 copied Google Translate version over ChatGPT version
23	P7 CGPT	In case of life-threatening emergencies, call [number].	Mostly	Good	Looser, but very clear.
24	Français	Tenez-vous informés des messages diffusés par les autorités.			
24	Google Translate	Stay informed of messages broadcast by the authorities.	Completely	Good	
24	ChatGPT	Follow all messages from authorities.	Somewhat	Not fluent	"Follow" is less clear than "stay informed" or "stay up to date"; "diffusés" is missing. May be misread as an order to "obey" such messages.
24	P7 GT	Stay up to date with messages broadcast by the authorities.	Completely	Impeccable	
24	P7 CGPT	Follow all messages broadcast by authorities.	Mostly	Good	
25	Français	II. Aux habitants situés [secteur]			
25	Google Translate	II. To residents of [area]	Completely	Impeccable	
25	ChatGPT	II. For residents in [area]	Mostly	Impeccable	"For" vs. "To", as above, but otherwise good.
26	Français	ORDRE D'ÉVACUATION			
26	Google Translate	EVACUATION ORDER	Completely	Impeccable	
26	ChatGPT	EVACUATION ORDER	Completely	Impeccable	
27	Français	Les dernières prévisions de la crue de la [cours d'eau] amènent le Préfet à faire procéder sans délai à l'évacuation des communes de [communes] en raison d'une surverse de la digue du [endroit] dans la nuit prochaine.			
27	Google Translate	The latest flood forecasts for the [river] have led the Prefect to order the immediate evacuation of the municipalities of [municipalities] due to an overflow of the dike at [location] this coming night.	Completely	Not fluent	Very close translation. Comprehensible, but it copies the impersonal construction.
27	ChatGPT	According to the latest forecasts for the [watercourse], the Prefect has ordered the immediate evacuation of the municipalities of [municipalities] due to an expected overflow of the [location] levee during the night.	Mostly	Not fluent	"According to" is wrong.
27	P7 CGPT	Due to the latest forecasts for the flood of the [watercourse], the Prefect has ordered the immediate evacuation of the municipalities of [municipalities] because an expected overflow of the [location] levee during the night.	Completely	Good	Missing "of" (of an expected overflow)

28	Français	Quittez votre logement après fermeture de l'eau, du gaz, de l'électricité.			
28	Google Translate	Leave your home after the water, gas, and electricity have been shut off.	Completely	Not fluent	Technically correct, but it is better not to use the impersonal construction, which leaves open who is doing the shutting off.
28	ChatGPT	Before leaving your home, turn off water, gas, and electricity.	Mostly	Good	Moves the stress from "leave" to "turn off".
28	P7 GT	Leave your home after shutting off the water, gas, and electricity.	Completely	Impeccable	
28	P7 CGPT	Leave your home after turning off water, gas, and electricity.	Completely	Good	
29	Français	Si vous ne pouvez pas évacuer, réfugiez-vous le plus haut possible et procédez à la mise en sécurité des biens.			
29	Google Translate	If you cannot evacuate, take refuge as high as possible and secure your belongings.	Completely	Impeccable	
29	ChatGPT	If you cannot evacuate, move to the highest possible level and secure your belongings.	Mostly	Good	
29	P7 GT	If you cannot evacuate, retreat to as high a level as possible and secure your belongings.	Completely	Impeccable	
30	Français	Si vous habitez un logement de plein pied, vous devez vous rendre dans les meilleurs délais au centre d'accueil ouvert à la mairie.			
30	Google Translate	If you live in a single-story dwelling, you must go to the reception center at the town hall as soon as possible.	Completely	Good	
30	ChatGPT	If you live in a single-story home, go as soon as possible to the reception center at the town hall.	Completely	Good	
30	P7 GT	If you live in a single-story home, go to the reception center at the town hall as soon as possible.	Completely	Impeccable	Respects English adverbial order better.
30	P7 CGPT	If you live in a single-story home, go to the reception center at the town hall as soon as possible.	Completely	Impeccable	same solution
31	Français	Restez en lieu sûr jusqu'à ce que les autorités déclarent la fin de l'alerte.			
31	Google Translate	Remain in a safe place until the authorities declare the alert over.	Completely	Good	
31	ChatGPT	Stay in a safe place until authorities announce the end of the alert.	Completely	Impeccable	

Appendix G: Full Error Scoring Results (Wolof)

Participant 4

Line	Version	Text	Adequacy	Fluency	Remarks (trans. F.K.)
1	Français	Météorologie - Crue			
1	Google Translate	Klimaa - Mbënd	Mostly	Good	
1	ChatGPT	Meteo – Mbeeyu Ndox (Crue)	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
2	Français	Vigilance rouge			
2	Google Translate	Àrtu bu xonk	Completely	Impeccable	
2	ChatGPT	Wottu xel bu xonq (Vigilance rouge)	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
3	Français	ALERTE A LA CRUE			
3	Google Translate	ÀRT MËND	Somewhat	Not fluent	A “U” is missing.
3	ChatGPT	ARTU MBEY MI (ALERTE CRUE)	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
3	P3 CGPT	ARTU Mbeuneu MI (ALERTE CRUE)	Somewhat	Not fluent	“U” and “B” are missing
4	Français	Samedi 30 mars 2024, 19h11			
4	Google Translate	Samdi 30 mäs 2024, 19:11	Somewhat	Good	Wrong calendar
4	ChatGPT	Gaawu 30 mars 2024 – 19:11	Completely	Impeccable	(Term "mars")
5	Français	Fuseau horaire : UTC+0 "Afrique/Senegal" Heure de Dakar			
5	Google Translate	Waxtu Dakar: UTC+0 "Afrique/Sénégal" Waxtu Dakar	Mostly	Good	
5	ChatGPT	Waxtu: UTC+0 “Afrik/Senegaal” (Waxtu Dakar)	Completely	Impeccable	

6	Français	Informations complémentaires			
6	Google Translate	Yeneen leeral	Completely	Impeccable	
6	ChatGPT	Xibaar yu yokk:	Mostly	Good	
7	Français	Urgence : Attendu			
7	Google Translate	Gaawaay: ñu ngi ko xaar	Mostly	Good	
7	ChatGPT	Urgence: Ñu koy attende	Somewhat	Not fluent	
8	Français	Sévérité : Sévère			
8	Google Translate	Severité: Severe	Somewhat	Not fluent	
8	ChatGPT	Metit: Metti lool	Mostly	Good	
8	P3 GT	Severité: Bou metti	Mostly	Good	
9	Français	Certitude : Observé			
9	Google Translate	Yaakaar: Seetlu	Mostly	Good	
9	ChatGPT	Wóor: Gis nañu ko	Mostly	Good	
10	Français	Fin de l'alerte : Dimanche 31 mars 2024, 22h00			
10	Google Translate	Jeexal àrtu: Dibéer, 31 mäsrs 2024, 22:00	Completely	Impeccable	(the calendar again)
10	ChatGPT	Jeexitalu artu bi: Dibéer 31 mars 2024 – 22:00	Not at all	Incomprehensible	"Jeexitalu" => effects
11	Français	Information de la préfecture.			
11	Google Translate	Xibaar bu bawoo ci prefecture bi.	Completely	Impeccable	
11	ChatGPT	Xibaar bu jóge ci Préfecture bi:	Completely	Impeccable	
11	P1 GT				
11	P2 GT	Xibaar yu bawoo ci prefecture bi.	Completely	Impeccable	

12	Français	La [cours d'eau] est actuellement classée en vigilance rouge crue.			
12	Google Translate	Fimna nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir àrtu mbënd bu xonk.	Mostly	Good	
12	ChatGPT	[cours d'eau] nekk na léegi ci wottu xel bu xonq ngir mbeeyu ndox.	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
12	P1 GT	Fimné nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir àrtu mbënd bu xonk.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
12	P2 GT	Fimnee nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir àrtu mbënd bu xonk.	Mostly	Good	
13	Français	Crue exceptionnelle pouvant dépasser la crue historique de [date].			
13	Google Translate	Mbënd bu amul fenn bu mēna weesu mbënd bu mag bi am ci [date].	Completely	Impeccable	
13	ChatGPT	Mbeey mi mēn na doon bu réy lool te mēn na weesu mbeey mu mag mi amoon [date].	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
13	P1 GT	Mbënd bu amul fenn bu mēna weesu mbënd bu mag bi am ci [atou].	Completely	Impeccable	
14	Français	I. A toute la population :			
14	Google Translate	I. Ci askan wi yépp:	Completely	Good	"nguir" is missing
14	ChatGPT	I. Ci ñépp	Mostly	Good	
14	P1 GT				
14	P2 GT	I. Wa askan wi yépp:	Mostly	Good	
15	Français	Nous vous appelons à la plus grande vigilance et à respecter les consignes suivantes :			
15	Google Translate	Noo ngi lay digal nga moytu bu baax te nga topp tegtal yii:	Completely	Impeccable	
15	ChatGPT	Nu ngi leen di ñaan ngeen yégle seen bopp bu baax te topp ndigal yii:	Somewhat	Not fluent	
15	P1 GT	Noo ngi lay digal nguen moytu bu baax te nguen topp tegtal yii:	Completely	Impeccable	
15	P2 GT	Noo ngi leen di digal nga moytu bu baax te ngen topp tektal yi:	Completely	Impeccable	
15	P2 CGPT	Nu ngi leen di ñaan ngeen moytu bu baax te topp ndigal yii:	Completely	Impeccable	
16	Français	Éloignez-vous des fonds de vallées et des cours d'eau.			
16	Google Translate	Deel baña jege ndox mi ci suufu vale yi ak ndox mi.	Mostly	Not fluent	
16	ChatGPT	Soreel leen ak suufu géej yi ak dex yi.	Mostly	Good	

16	P1 GT	Deel baña jege sori dex mi ci suufu vale yi ak ndox mi.	Not at all	Incomprehensible	The inverse!! (go towards / go away from)
17	Français	N'évacuez que sur ordre des autorités et emportez votre kit de sécurité			
17	Google Translate	Rawal leen sudee kilifa yi santaane nañu la, nga yóbbaaale sa kit d'urgence.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
17	ChatGPT	Bu leen génn (evacuer) ludul su boroom ndigal yi ko santa. Yóbbu leen seen kitu kaaraange.	Mostly	Good	
18	Français	N'utilisez pas votre voiture et ne vous engagez pas sur une route barrée.			
18	Google Translate	Bul jëfandikoo sa oto te bul jéma dawal ci tali bu tëju.	Completely	Impeccable	
18	ChatGPT	Bu leen jëfandikoo seen oto, bu leen jaar ci yoon wu ñu tëj.	Completely	Good	
19	Français	Reportez ou annulez vos déplacements.			
19	Google Translate	Toxal wala nga fomm sa tukki.	Completely	Impeccable	
19	ChatGPT	Yeesal walla bàyyi tukki yi.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
20	Français	Restez chez vous en étage et ne descendez pas dans les sous sols			
20	Google Translate	Demal ci biir kër gi ci kaw etaas bi te bul wacci ci suufu kër yi.	Completely	Good	
20	ChatGPT	Desleen ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wacc ci sous-sol yi.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
20	P3 CGPT	Desleen ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wacc ci Thi souf.	Completely	Impeccable	
21	Français	Prenez contact avec vos voisins vulnérables ou isolés pour vous assurer qu'ils sont informés des consignes de vigilance			
21	Google Translate	Jokkoo ak say dëkkandoo yu amul njariñ wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali kaaraange yi.	Completely	Impeccable	
21	ChatGPT	Wax ak deret yi walla ñi ñu bàyyi rekk ci dëkk bi ngir xam ne am nañu xibaar bi.	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
21	P3 GT	Jokkoo ak say dëkkandoo yu neew doolé wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali kaaraange yi.	Completely	Impeccable	
22	Français	Suivez l'évolution de la situation sur les réseaux sociaux			

22	Google Translate	Toppaleen li xew ci reso sosio yi.	Completely	Good	
22	ChatGPT	Toppal xalis xaal yi ci réseaux sociaux.	Mostly	Good	
22	P1 CGPT	Toppal xibar yi ci réseaux sociaux.	Mostly	Good	
22	P2 CGPT				
22	P3 CGPT	Toppal xibaar yi ci réseaux sociaux.	Mostly	Good	
23	Français	Contactez le [numéro] en cas d'extrême nécessité (urgences vitales)			
23	Google Translate	Jokkoo ak [número] su amee jafe-jafe bu metti (jafe-jafe yu mēna gállankoor sa dundu).	Mostly	Good	
23	ChatGPT	Woo [numéro] rekk bu amee jafe-jafe bu metti (urgence vitale).	Mostly	Good	
24	Français	Tenez-vous informés des messages diffusés par les autorités.			
24	Google Translate	Deel xam mesaas yi njiit yi di siiwal.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
24	ChatGPT	Toppal xibaar yi boroom ndigal yi di yégle.	Completely	Impeccable	
25	Français	II. Aux habitants situés [secteur]			
25	Google Translate	II. Ngir ñi dëkk [area]	Somewhat	Not fluent	
25	ChatGPT	II. Ci waa [secteur]	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
26	Français	ORDRE D'ÉVACUATION			
26	Google Translate	KOMANDU RAWLU	Somewhat	Not fluent	
26	ChatGPT	NDIGALU GENN (ORDRE D'ÉVACUATION)	Completely	Impeccable	
27	Français	Les dernières prévisions de la crue de la [cours d'eau] amènent le Préfet à faire procéder sans délai à l'évacuation des communes de [communes] en raison d'une surverse de la digue du [endroit] dans la nuit prochaine.			
27	Google Translate	Mbënd mi mujjee am ci [dex gi] moo waral prefet bi santaane ñu rawale ci saasi munisipaalite yi ci [munisipaalite yi] ndax digue bi dafa fees ci [bërëb bi] ci guddi giy ñëw.	Mostly	Good	
27	ChatGPT	Li ñu gën a seet ci mbeeyu [cours d'eau] tax na Préfet bi santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw.	Completely	Impeccable	

27	P1 CGPT	Li ñu gën a seet ci mbeeyu [cours d'eau] tax na Préfet bi santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na ndox di tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw.	Mostly	Good	
27	P3 CGPT	Li ñu gën a seet ci deeh[cours d'eau] tax na Préfet bi santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
28	Français	Quittez votre logement après fermeture de l'eau, du gaz, de l'électricité.			
28	Google Translate	Soo tëjee ndox mi, gaz bi ak kuurañ bi ba noppi, genn ci sa kër.	Completely	Impeccable	
28	ChatGPT	Bu ngeen di génn ci seen kër: Tëj ndox, gaz ak elekterisite.	Mostly	Good	
29	Français	Si vous ne pouvez pas évacuer, réfugiez-vous le plus haut possible et procédez à la mise en sécurité des biens.			
29	Google Translate	Sudee mënoo rawale, demal fu gëna kawé nga tëye say bagaas.	Completely	Impeccable	
29	ChatGPT	Bu ngeen mënul génn: Demleen fa gën a kawé ci kër gi. Wóoral seen alal.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
29	P1 CGPT	Bu ngeen mënul génn: Demleen fa gën guena kawé ci kër gi. Wóoral seen alal.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
30	Français	Si vous habitez un logement de plein pied, vous devez vous rendre dans les meilleurs délais au centre d'accueil ouvert à la mairie.			
30	Google Translate	Soo dëkke ci kër gu am benn etaas, danga wara dem ci santu dalal nit ñi ci mairie bi ci nimu gëna gaawe.	Mostly	Good	
30	ChatGPT	Su fekke ngeen dëkk ci kër bu amul étage (plein-pied), demleen bu gaaw ci barab bu ñu jagleel nit ñi ci mairie bi.	Mostly	Good	
31	Français	Restez en lieu sûr jusqu'à ce que les autorités déclarent la fin de l'alerte.			
31	Google Translate	Demal ci barab bu wóor ba kilifa yi wax ni artu bi jeexna.	Not at all	Incomprehensible	The inverse (go towards / stay)
31	ChatGPT	Desleen ci barab bu am kaaraange ba kera ba boroom ndigal yi wax ne artu bi jeex na.	Completely	Impeccable	

Participant 8

Line	Version	Text	Adequacy	Fluency	Remarks (Trans. F.K.)
1	Français	Météorologie - Crue			
1	Google Translate	Klimaa - Mbënd	Completely	Good	
1	ChatGPT	Meteo – Mbeeyu Ndox (Crue)	Somewhat	Not fluent	
2	Français	Vigilance rouge			
2	Google Translate	Àrtu bu xonk	Completely	Impeccable	
2	ChatGPT	Wottu xel bu xonq (Vigilance rouge)	Somewhat	Impeccable	
2	P1 GT	Àrtu bu xonk	Completely	Impeccable	
2	P4 CGPT	Artu xonq (Vigilance rouge)	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
3	Français	ALERTE A LA CRUE			
3	Google Translate	ÀRT MËND	Mostly	Good	
3	ChatGPT	ARTU MBEY MI (ALERTE CRUE)	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
3	P4 GT	ÀRTU MBËND	Somewhat	Not fluent	
3	P3 CGPT	ARTU Mbeuneu MI (ALERTE CRUE)	Completely	Not fluent	
3	P4 CGPT	ARTU MBËND MI (ALERTE CRUE)	Completely	Good	
4	Français	Samedi 30 mars 2024, 19h11			
4	Google Translate	Samdi 30 màrs 2024, 19:11	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
4	ChatGPT	Gaawu 30 mars 2024 – 19:11	Completely	Impeccable	
5	Français	Fuseau horaire : UTC+0 "Afrique/Senegal" Heure de Dakar			
5	Google Translate	Waxtu Dakar: UTC+0 "Afrique/Sénégal" Waxtu Dakar	Mostly	Good	
5	ChatGPT	Waxtu: UTC+0 “Afrik/Senegaal” (Waxtu Dakar)	Mostly	Impeccable	
6	Français	Informations complémentaires			
6	Google Translate	Yeneen leeral	Mostly	Good	
6	ChatGPT	Xibaar yu yokk:	Mostly	Good	
6	P4 CGPT	Yenen Xibaar:	Not at all	Good	

7	Français	Urgence : Attendu			
7	Google Translate	Gaawaay: ñu ngi ko xaar	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
7	ChatGPT	Urgence: Ñu koy attende	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
7	P4 CGPT	Urgence: Ñu ngi koy xaar	Mostly	Impeccable	
8	Français	Sévérité : Sévère			
8	Google Translate	Severité: Severe	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
8	ChatGPT	Metit: Metti lool	Somewhat	Impeccable	
8	P3 GT	Severité: Bou metti	Somewhat	Good	
8	P4 GT	Daayo: Severe	Somewhat	Not fluent	
9	Français	Certitude : Observé			
9	Google Translate	Yaakaar: Seetlu	Mostly	Good	
9	ChatGPT	Wóor: Gis nañu ko	Somewhat	Not fluent	
10	Français	Fin de l'alerte : Dimanche 31 mars 2024, 22h00			
10	Google Translate	Jeexal àrtu: Dibéer, 31 màrs 2024, 22:00	Mostly	Good	
10	ChatGPT	Jeexitalu artu bi: Dibéer 31 mars 2024 – 22:00	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
11	Français	Information de la préfecture.			
11	Google Translate	Xibaar bu bawoo ci prefecture bi.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
11	ChatGPT	Xibaar bu jóge ci Préfecture bi:	Completely	Impeccable	
11	P1 GT				
11	P2 GT	Xibaar yu bawoo ci prefecture bi.	Mostly	Good	
11	P3 GT				
11	P4 GT	Xibaar bu bawoo ci ndawal buur bi.	Somewhat	Good	
11	P4 CGPT	Xibaar bu jóge ci ndawal buur bi:	Mostly	Good	
12	Français	La [cours d'eau] est actuellement classée en vigilance rouge crue.			
12	Google Translate	Fimna nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir àrtu mbënd bu xonk.	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
12	ChatGPT	[cours d'eau] nekk na léegi ci wottu xel bu xonq ngir mbeeyu ndox.	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
12	P1 GT	Fimné nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir àrtu mbënd bu xonk.	Mostly	Not fluent	
12	P2 GT	Fimnee nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir àrtu mbënd bu xonk.	Mostly	Good	

12	P3 GT				
12	P4 GT	Fimné nii [ndox mi] mingi ci biir artu mbënd bu xonk.	Mostly	Not fluent	
12	P4 CGPT	[cours d'eau] nekk na léegi ci artu bu xong nguir mbënd mi.	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
13	Français	Crue exceptionnelle pouvant dépasser la crue historique de [date].			
13	Google Translate	Mbënd bu amul fenn bu mëna weesu mbënd bu mag bi am ci [date].	Mostly	Good	
13	ChatGPT	Mbeey mi mën na doon bu réy lool te mën na weesu mbeey mu mag mi amoon [date].	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
13	P1 GT	Mbënd bu amul fenn bu mëna weesu mbënd bu mag bi am ci [atou].	Mostly	Good	
13	P4 GT	Mbënd bu amul fenn bu mëna weesu mbënd bu mag bi amone ci [date].	Mostly	Good	
13	P4 CGPT	Mbënd mi mën na doon bu rëy lool te mën na weesu mbënd mu mag mi amoon [date].	Completely	Impeccable	
14	Français	I. A toute la population :			
14	Google Translate	I. Ci askan wi yépp:	Completely	Good	
14	ChatGPT	I. Ci ñépp	Somewhat	Not fluent	
14	P2 GT	I. Wa askan wi yépp:	Completely	Good	
15	Français	Nous vous appelons à la plus grande vigilance et à respecter les consignes suivantes :			
15	Google Translate	Noo ngi lay digal nga moytu bu baax te nga topp tegtal yii:	Completely	Not fluent	
15	ChatGPT	Nu ngi leen di ñaan ngeen yégle seen bopp bu baax te topp ndigal yii:	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
15	P1 GT	Noo ngi lay digal nguen moytu bu baax te nguen topp tegtal yii:	Mostly	Good	
15	P2 GT	Noo ngi leen di digal nga moytu bu baax te ngen topp tektal yi:	Mostly	Not fluent	
15	P4 GT	Noo ngi lay digal nga moytu bu baax te nga topp tektal yii:	Completely	Good	
15	P2 CGPT	Nu ngi leen di ñaan ngeen moytu bu baax te topp ndigal yii:	Mostly		
15	P4 CGPT	Nu ngi leen di ñaan ngeen moytu seen bopp bu baax te topp ndigal yii:	Mostly	Good	
16	Français	Éloignez-vous des fonds de vallées et des cours d'eau.			
16	Google Translate	Deel baña jege ndox mi ci suufu vale yi ak ndox mi.	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
16	ChatGPT	Soreel leen ak suufu géey yi ak dex yi.	Mostly	Not fluent	
16	P1 GT	Deel baña jege sori dex mi ci suufu vale yi ak ndox mi.	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
16	P4 GT	Deel baña jege ndox mi ci suufu dex.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
17	Français	N'évacuez que sur ordre des autorités et emportez votre kit de sécurité			
17	Google Translate	Rawal leen sudee kilifa yi santaane nañu la, nga yóbbaaale sa kit d'urgence.	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	

17	ChatGPT	Bu leen génn (evacuer) ludul su boroom ndigal yi ko santa. Yóbbu leen seen kitu kaaraange.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
17	P4 CGPT	Bu leen génn (evacuer) ludul su boroom ndigal yi ko santané. Yóbbu leen seen kitu diumtukay kaaraange.	Mostly	Not fluent	
18	Français	N'utilisez pas votre voiture et ne vous engagez pas sur une route barrée.			
18	Google Translate	Bul jëfandikoo sa oto te bul jéema dawal ci tali bu tëju.	Mostly	Good	
18	ChatGPT	Bu leen jëfandikoo seen oto, bu leen jaar ci yoon wu ñu tëj.	Completely	Impeccable	
19	Français	Reportez ou annulez vos déplacements.			
19	Google Translate	Toxal wala nga fomm sa tukki.	Completely	Not fluent	
19	ChatGPT	Yeesal walla bàyyi tukki yi.	Somewhat	Good	
19	P4 CGPT	Foomë walla bàyyi tukki yi.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
20	Français	Restez chez vous en étage et ne descendez pas dans les sous sols			
20	Google Translate	Demal ci biir kër gi ci kaw etaas bi te bul wàcci ci suufu kër yi.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
20	ChatGPT	Desleen ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wàcc ci sous-sol yi.	Mostly	Not fluent	
20	P3 CGPT	Desleen ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wàcc ci Thi souf.	Mostly	Not fluent	
20	P4 CGPT	Desleen ci kër gi, ci kaw kër gi, bu leen wàcc ci sufu kër yi.	Completely	Impeccable	
21	Français	Prenez contact avec vos voisins vulnérables ou isolés pour vous assurer qu'ils sont informés des consignes de vigilance			
21	Google Translate	Jokkoo ak say dëkkandoo yu amul njariñ wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali kaaraange yi.	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
21	ChatGPT	Wax ak deret yi walla ñi ñu bàyyi rekk ci dëkk bi ngir xam ne am nañu xibaar bi.	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
21	P3 GT	Jokkoo ak say dëkkandoo yu neew doolé wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali kaaraange yi.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
21	P4 GT	Jokkool ak say dëkkandoo yu amul njariñ wala yu sori ngir xam ndax xam nañu tegtali kaaraange yi.	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
21	P4 CGPT	Joko len ak ñi new kataan si koñ bi wala dëkëndó yi baxam am nañu xibaar bi.	Mostly	Good	
22	Français	Suivez l'évolution de la situation sur les réseaux sociaux			
22	Google Translate	Toppaleen li xew ci reso sosio yi.	Mostly	Good	
22	ChatGPT	Toppal xalis xal yi ci réseaux sociaux.	Not at all	Incomprehensible	
22	P4 GT	Toppaleen li xew ci xaralé yu yess yi.	Completely	Impeccable	

22	P1 CGPT	Toppal xibar yi ci réseaux sociaux.	Mostly	Good	
22	P2 CGPT				
22	P3 CGPT	Toppal xibaar yi ci réseaux sociaux.	Mostly	Good	
22	P4 CGPT	Toppal xibbar yi ci xaralé yu yess yi.	Mostly	Good	
23	Français	Contactez le [numéro] en cas d'extrême nécessité (urgences vitales)			
23	Google Translate	Jokkoo ak [número] su amee jafe-jafe bu metti (jafe-jafe yu mëna gállankoor sa dundu).	Mostly	Good	
23	ChatGPT	Woo [numéro] rekk bu amee jafe-jafe bu metti (urgence vitale).	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
23	P4 GT	Jokkool ak [número] su amee jafe-jafe bu metti (jafe-jafe yu mëna gállankoor sa dundu).	Mostly	Good	
23	P4 CGPT	Woowal [numéro] rekk bu amee jafe-jafe bu metti (urgence vitale).	Somewhat	Not fluent	
24	Français	Tenez-vous informés des messages diffusés par les autorités.			
24	Google Translate	Deel xam mesaas yi njiit yi di siiwal.	Mostly	Good	
24	ChatGPT	Toppal xibaar yi boroom ndigal yi di yégle.	Completely	Impeccable	
24	P4 GT	Deel xam bataaxal yi njiit yi di siiwal.	Completely	Impeccable	
24	P4 CGPT	Toppal xibaar yi ndawal buur yi di yégle.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
25	Français	II. Aux habitants situés [secteur]			
25	Google Translate	II. Ngir ñi dëkk [area]	Somewhat	Not fluent	
25	ChatGPT	II. Ci waa [secteur]	Somewhat	Not fluent	
25	P4 CGPT	II. Nguir ñi dëk fi	Completely	Impeccable	
26	Français	ORDRE D'ÉVACUATION			
26	Google Translate	KOMANDU RAWLU	Somewhat	Not fluent	
26	ChatGPT	NDIGALU GENN (ORDRE D'ÉVACUATION)	Somewhat	Not fluent	
26	P4 GT	NDIGALU RAWALE	Completely	Impeccable	
27	Français	Les dernières prévisions de la crue de la [cours d'eau] amènent le Préfet à faire procéder sans délai à l'évacuation des communes de [communes] en raison d'une surverse de la digue du [endroit] dans la nuit prochaine.			
27	Google Translate	Mbënd mi mujjee am ci [dex gi] moo waral prefet bi santaane ñu rawale ci saasi munisipaalite yi ci [munisipaalite yi] ndax digue bi dafa fees ci [bërëb bi] ci guddi giy ñëw.	Mostly	Good	
27	ChatGPT	Li ñu gën a seet ci mbeeyu [cours d'eau] tax na Préfet bi santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw.	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	

27	P4 GT	Mbënd mi mujjee am ci [dex gi] moo waral ndawal buur bi santaane ñu rawale ci saasi dëk yi ci [munisipaalite yi] ndax digue bi dina fees ci [bërëb bi] ci guddi ëlëk.	Completely	Impeccable	
27	P1 CGPT	Li ñu gën a seet ci mbeeyu [cours d'eau] tax na Préfet bi santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na ndox di tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw.	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
27	P3 CGPT	Li ñu gën a seet ci deeh[cours d'eau] tax na Préfet bi santa genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw.	Mostly	Not fluent	
27	P4 CGPT	Li ñu gëna seetlu ci mbënd [cours d'eau] tax na ndawal buur bi santané genn bu gaaw ci dëkk yi [communes], ndax diggu [endroit] mën na tuuru ci guddi gi di ñëw.	Mostly	Good	
28	Français	Quittez votre logement après fermeture de l'eau, du gaz, de l'électricité.			
28	Google Translate	Soo tëjee ndox mi, gaz bi ak kuurañ bi ba noppi, genn ci sa kër.	Mostly	Good	
28	ChatGPT	Bu ngeen di génñ ci seen kër: Tëj ndox, gaz ak elekterisite.	Mostly	Not fluent	
28	P4 GT	Soo tëjee ndox mi, gaz bi ak kuurañ bi ba noppi, genal ci sa kër.	Mostly	Good	
28	P4 CGPT	Bu ngeen di génñ ci seen kër: Tëj len ndox, gaz ak kuurañ.	Completely	Impeccable	
29	Français	Si vous ne pouvez pas évacuer, réfugiez-vous le plus haut possible et procédez à la mise en sécurité des biens.			
29	Google Translate	Sudee mënoo rawale, demal fu gëna kawé nga tëye say bagaas.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
29	ChatGPT	Bu ngeen mënul génñ: Demleen fa gën a kawé ci kër gi. Wóoral seen alal.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
29	P1 CGPT	Bu ngeen mënul génñ: Demleen fa gën guena kawé ci kër gi. Wóoral seen alal.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
29	P4 CGPT	Bu ngeen mënul génñ: Demleen fa gën a kawé ci kër gi. Saamë len seen alal.	Mostly	Good	
30	Français	Si vous habitez un logement de plein pied, vous devez vous rendre dans les meilleurs délais au centre d'accueil ouvert à la mairie.			
30	Google Translate	Soo dëkke ci kër gu am benn etaas, danga wara dem ci santu dalal nit ñi ci mairie bi ci nimu gëna gaawe.	Somewhat	Not fluent	
30	ChatGPT	Su fekke ngeen dëkk ci kër bu amul étage (plein-pied), demleen bu gaaw ci barab bu ñu jagleel nit ñi ci mairie bi.	Mostly	Impeccable	
31	Français	Restez en lieu sûr jusqu'à ce que les autorités déclarent la fin de l'alerte.			
31	Google Translate	Demal ci barab bu wóor ba kilifa yi wax ni artu bi jeexna.	Somewhat	Incomprehensible	
31	ChatGPT	Desleen ci barab bu am kaaraange ba kera ba boroom ndigal yi wax ne artu bi jeex na.	Mostly	Not fluent	
31	P4 CGPT	Desleen ci barab bu am kaaraange ba kerok ba boroom ndigal yi wax ne artu bi jeex na.	Completely	Impeccable	

Appendix G: Wolofal Version (ChatGPT) of the Warning Message

ChatGPT ▾

Translate the following text into Wolof in the Wolofal script:
Météorologie - Crue
Vigilance rouge

ALERTE A LA CRUE
Samedi 30 mars 2024, 19h11
Fuseau horaire : UTC+0 "Afrique/Senegal" Heure de Dakar
Informations complémentaires
Urgence : Attendu
Sévérité : Sévère
Certitude : Observé
Show more ▾

I can translate this into Wolof, but I'm not able to reliably produce a long official notice in standardized **Wolofal (Ajami) script** without risking orthographic errors. Here is a translation in **standard Wolof (Latin script)**:

If you need the translation specifically in Wolofal (Arabic-based Wolof script), I can attempt a transliteration, but it may not follow all regional Wolofal conventions.



Yes attempt the translation

Below is an **attempted Wolofal (Ajami) rendering** of the Wolof translation. Because Wolofal spelling is not fully standardized across all communities, treat this as an approximate administrative-style rendering rather than an official orthography.

میتورولوجی – مبی می (یوخو دیکس)

مویتو گو خۇنق

ارتو مبی می

گاؤو 30 مارس 2024، 19:11

افریک/سینیگال" (واختو دکار) " UTC+0 : واختو

خیبار یو یوک

جافی-جافی: موی پیو

تار: مینی لؤل

وؤر: گیس نانیو کو

جیخییتال ارتو بی: دیبیر 31 مارس 2024، 22:00

مي نيك نا ليگي چي توفتاليگ مَبي مو خُونق. مَبي مو [cours d'eau]. خييار بي جوگي نا چي پريفكتير بي [date]. رَبي لول مين نا ويسو مَبي مي گين ا ماگ مي امون چي

I. چي مبوليم اسكان وي

دانيو لين پان نڱين مويٽو لول تي توب ندگال يي

.سوري لين چي سوف يو ندوخ دي دانو اڪ چي ويتو ديكس يي

.بولين گين سين کير نڱير داو لودول سو کو بوروم غور گي سانتاني؛ يوبو لين سين جومتوکاي يو کارانگي

.بولين جيفانديکو سين اوتو تي بولين جار چي يون وونيو تيج. ييگالي لين والا نينال سين توكي يي

.ديس لين چي کاو کير گي تي بولين واج چي سوس-سول يي

.جوکوليلي لين اڪ سين ديکاندو يو نيوو دولي والا يو بيرو نڱير سيت ني ام نانيو خييار يي اڪ ندگال يي

.توب لين ني خاليس بي دي سوپکو چي ريزو سوسيو يي

.بو امي جافي-جافي جو ميتي لول [numéro] ووتي لين چي

.ساخ لين چي ديگلو خييار يي اڪ ييگلي يي بوروم غور يي دي سيوال

II. [secteur] چي وا ديك بي نيك چي

(IVACUATION) ندگالو گين

تاخ نا پريفي بي سانتاني نڱير نيو گيني چي سا سي وا ديك [cours d'eau] خايما يو موج يي چي مَبي مي چي دينا ويسو ندوخ چي گوددي گي نيوو [endroit] ندختي تاتا جي چي، [communes] يي چي

.بولين گين سين کير لودول گاناو بي نڱين تيجي ندوخ مي، گاز بي اڪ اليکٽيريستي بي

.سو فيکي ني مينولين گين، داولي لين با فا گين ا کاوي تي آر سين الال يي

سو فيکي ني ديك نڱين چي کير گو ام بين اتاس ريك، ديم لين چي گاو گاو چي بيراب بو نيوي دالال نيت ني بو اوبيکو چي ميري بي

.ديس لين چي بيراب بو وور با کيرا اوتوريت يي ييگلي ني ارتو بي جيخ نا

ChatGPT

Log

Transliterate the original message into the Garay script.

I can't reliably transliterate a long French emergency alert into the **Garay script** with sufficient accuracy.

Garay is a relatively new script for Wolof, and producing a full official/public-safety notice in Garay requires knowledge of the script's orthographic conventions and character mappings that I do not have at a level that would be safe or trustworthy for an emergency message.

If your goal is publication or language work, I recommend using:

- A native Garay writer or language specialist.
- A dedicated Garay keyboard/transliteration tool.
- A reference from the script's creator, [Assane Faye](#), or organizations promoting Garay literacy.

I can, however:

1. Translate the text into standard Wolof.
2. Transliterate it into Wolofal (Ajami) approximately.
3. Help create a letter-by-letter transliteration scheme if you provide a Garay alphabet chart or sample

Abstract Deutsch

Krisenlagen erfordern klare Kommunikation, um Todesfälle, Verletzungen sowie Schäden an Infrastruktur und Privateigentum zu minimieren. Insbesondere müssen Mitteilungen an die betroffene Bevölkerung in einer Sprache zugänglich sein, die diese verstehen. Oftmals erfordert dies eine Ad-hoc-Übersetzung in Krisensituationen durch Laien, darunter Freiwillige, Ersthelfende und Nichtregierungsorganisationen. In den letzten Jahren hat die Nutzung von Tools zur maschinellen Übersetzung (MT) in der breiten Bevölkerung erheblich zugenommen. Sprachmodelle (LLMs) wie ChatGPT und Tools zur neuronalen maschinellen Übersetzung (NMT) wie Google Translate sind mittlerweile allgegenwärtig. Für nicht-professionelle Übersetzer:innen, die in Krisenübersetzungen einspringen, ist es daher naheliegend, diese Tools zu nutzen, um den Betroffenen Nachrichten in deren Sprachen zur Verfügung zu stellen. Allerdings ist nur wenig über die Leistung dieser MT-Tools in Krisensituationen oder den Aufwand für die Nachbearbeitung (Post-Editing) bekannt, der erforderlich ist, um den Roh-Output für die Verbreitung geeignet zu machen. In Krisensituationen ist dies besonders kritisch, da bereits kleine Fehler in Übersetzungen die Rezipient:innen in Gefahr bringen könnten. Darüber hinaus wurde bislang nicht untersucht, ob der Einsatz von maschineller Übersetzung bei der Verbreitung von Alarmmeldungen in die offizielle Planung von Katastrophenschutz und -vorsorge integriert wurde.

Um diese Forschungslücken zu bearbeiten, befasst sich diese Masterarbeit anhand einer Fallstudie zu zwei offiziell französischsprachigen Ländern – Senegal und Frankreich – sowohl mit Erwähnungen von (maschineller) Übersetzung in Planungsdokumenten auf nationaler Ebene als auch mit der Leistung der maschinellen Übersetzung anhand einer Alarmmeldung für Nicht-Französischsprachige. Im ersten Teil der Methodik wurde ein Korpus aus offiziellen Regierungsdokumenten zu den Themen Katastrophenrisikomanagement, Planung und Vorsorge sowie Notfallmaßnahmen zusammengestellt. Anschließend wurden systematische Stichwortsuchen durchgeführt, um die Einbeziehung von Übersetzungen im Allgemeinen und maschineller Übersetzung im Besonderen in diese Dokumente zu untersuchen. Im zweiten Teil der Methodik wurde das Beispiel einer französischsprachigen Hochwasserwarnmeldung herangezogen. Diese wurde mittels Google Translate und ChatGPT sowohl ins Englische als auch ins Wolof (die am häufigsten gesprochene Sprache im Senegal) übersetzt. Anschließend wurde ein Experiment zur Nachbearbeitung der maschinellen Übersetzungen (PEMT) durchgeführt, bei dem drei englisch- und vier wolofsprachige Teilnehmende gebeten wurden, die Meldung so lange nachzubearbeiten, bis sie ausreichend verständlich sei, um an die

Zielgruppe gesendet zu werden, und um die Handlungsanweisungen korrekt zu vermitteln. Zur Bewertung des technischen Aufwands für die Nachbearbeitung wurde die Damerau-Levenstein-Edit-Distance (ED) herangezogen. Darüber hinaus wurde von weiteren Teilnehmenden eine Fehlerbewertung sowohl der rohen maschinellen Übersetzung als auch der nachbearbeiteten Versionen durchgeführt, und zwar einmal für den Englisch- und zweimal für den Wolof-Teil des Experiments.

Die Ergebnisse der Korpusanalyse zeigen, dass weder Frankreich noch Senegal in ihrer Planung für Katastrophenrisikomanagement oder -bewältigung explizit auf maschinelle Übersetzung im Speziellen eingehen, sich aber am Rande einige Erwähnungen von Übersetzung im Allgemeinen finden. Diese beziehen sich auf Barrierefreiheit von Informationen für verschiedene vulnerable Bevölkerungsgruppen, und auf die Fremdsprachenkenntnisse von Freiwilligen in Kriseninformationszentren. Die Qualität von Übersetzungen findet allerdings keine Erwähnung. Das PEMT-Experiment zeigte, dass Google Translate bei Übersetzungen sowohl ins Englische als auch ins Wolof insgesamt besser abschnitt als ChatGPT, mit geringeren Gesamt- und Durchschnitts-EDs. Die zusätzliche Formatierung, die ChatGPT einfügte, um bestimmte Handlungsaufforderungen für die Zielgruppe hervorzuheben, wurde von den Post-Editor:innen jedoch geschätzt, insbesondere in der Englisch-Version. Es ist zudem festzustellen, dass die Übersetzungen vom Französischen ins Englische (zwei ressourcenreiche Sprachen) keine kritischen Fehler aufwiesen. Zwar verschob sich die relative Betonung einiger Phrasen der Warnmeldung, diese blieb aber insgesamt verständlich. Im Gegensatz dazu enthielten die maschinellen Übersetzungen aus dem Französischen ins Wolof (eine ressourcenarme Sprache) mehrere kritische Fehler, die die Rezipient:innen möglicherweise in Gefahr bringen könnten, insbesondere in der ChatGPT-Version. Erhebliche Teile wurden als überhaupt unverständlich bewertet. Letztendlich unterstreicht diese Arbeit die Notwendigkeit einer fundierten menschlichen Nachbearbeitung, wenn maschinelle Übersetzung in Krisensituationen eingesetzt wird, insbesondere wenn es sich bei der Zielsprache um eine ressourcenarme Sprache handelt.

Abstract English

Crisis situations demand clear communication in order to minimize fatalities, injuries, and damage to infrastructure and private property. In particular, the messages sent to affected populations need to be accessible to them in a language they understand. Often, this demands ad hoc crisis translation by non-specialists, including volunteers, first responders, and NGOs. Over the past years, the use of machine translation (MT) tools has increased significantly among the general population, with Large Language Models (LLMs) such as ChatGPT and neural machine translation (NMT) tools like Google Translate becoming ubiquitous. Therefore, it can seem like a default choice for non-professional translators stepping up in crisis translation to use these tools in making messages available to affected populations in their languages. However, little is known about the performance of these MT tools in crisis situations or the post-editing effort it takes to make the raw MT output suitable for distribution. In crisis situations, this is particularly critical as even small mistakes in translations could end up endangering recipients. Furthermore, it has not been investigated whether the use of machine translation in the diffusion of emergency messages has been integrated into official action plans, preparedness documents.

To address these knowledge gaps, this MSc thesis takes the case study of two officially francophone countries – Senegal and France – and investigates both the presence of mentions of (machine) translation in national-level planning documents, and the performance of MT in rendering an emergency message available to non-French-speakers. For the first part of the methodology, a corpus was compiled of official governmental documents related to disaster risk management, planning, and preparedness, and emergency response. Systematic keyword queries were then run to investigate the incorporation of translation in general and machine translation in particular into these documents. For the second part of the methodology, the example of a French-language flood warning message was taken. It was translated into both English and Wolof (the most commonly spoken language in Senegal) using Google Translate and ChatGPT. Subsequently, a Post-Editing of Machine Translation (PEMT) experiment was performed, with three English- and four Wolof-speaking participants being asked to post-edit the message until they felt it was of sufficient quality to be broadcast to the target audience and convey emergency instructions accurately. For the assessment of the technical post-editing effort, the Damerau-Levenshtein edit distance (ED) was used. In addition, error-scoring was performed on the raw MT output and the post-edited versions by one participant for the English and two participants for the Wolof part of the experiment.

The results of the corpus analysis show that neither France nor Senegal explicitly take machine translation into account specifically but that they mention translation in general in passing in their disaster risk management or emergency response plans. Some mentions are made of the accessibility of information for different vulnerable population groups, and of the foreign language skills of volunteers in crisis information centres. However, no mention is made of quality assurance. The PEMT experiment demonstrated that, overall, Google Translate performed better than ChatGPT when it came to translations into both English and Wolof, with smaller overall and average EDs. However, the additional formatting that ChatGPT inserted to highlight particular action items for the target audience was appreciated by post-editors, especially in the English version. It can also be noted that the machine translations from French to English (a high-resource language) did not contain any critical errors. While small nuances shifted the main emphasis of some phrases of the emergency message, it remained intelligible overall. In contrast, the machine translations from French to Wolof (a low-resource language) contained several critical errors that could result in additional danger for the readers, especially in the ChatGPT version. Large parts of them were rated as incomprehensible. Ultimately, this thesis highlights the need for well-grounded human post-editing if MT is used in crisis translation situation, especially if the target language is a low-resource one.