

Refugees: digitalization and the role of proper names in transidiomatic interactions

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April 6, 2013

New Scrabble to Allow Proper Names

Mattel to Introduce Rule Changes to a Version of Popular Board Game, **Permitting Names of People and Places for First Time**

(Milton Bradley, CBS) *Last updated at 5:26 p.m. EST*

There are three constants in life: Death, taxes, and no allowing proper nouns in Scrabble. But that is about to change.

Mattel has announced it will sell a new version of the classic board game that will, for the first time in history, allow players to count the names of people, places, companies and brands.

A spokeswoman for Mattel told BBC News that allowing proper nouns would "add a new dimension" to the game that would "**enable younger fans and families around the world** to get involved." (...)

A triple word score for rapper Jay-Z, for example, would net the player 69 points.

transidiomatic environments

**→ lack of understanding
and predictability**

**de/reterritorialized
speakers**

**multiple
communicative
channels**

power-saturated settings



Asylum interview at Care, Rome.

**importance of
referentiality**



→ use of proper names as preferred communicative practice

Teleconference, Cisco Systems, 2011

Proper Names in transidiomatic interactions 2

PN believed to have fairly stable, recognizable forms

- WHERE ARE YOU FROM?

- ROMA

- ROMANIA?

- NO, ROMA,
ITALY, COLOSSEO!

- AH, SILVIO BERLUSCONI..

- NO NO, ROMANIA.

CONVERSAZIONE TRA UN INGLESE E UN ITALIANO.
(chat between an Englishman and an Italian)

DI: FIERI DI ESSERE ITALIANI, PFF.

PN believed to
carry denotation
not connotation

Proper Names (PN) in multilingual encounters¹

Deterritorialized speakers seek out PN as **anaphoric signposts** within turns produced in languages they do not understand:

Music Store interaction (Reynolds and Orellana, 2009)

Mr B man, first generation Mexican migrant;

I his daughter, second generation;

SC store clerk, Anglo

Mr. B dile que hemos sacados muchos instrumentos aqui

I he says that his band has taken out a lot of instruments from here?

(...)

SC is that uh **José Rodriguez** or who's =

Mr. B = yeah, **José Rodriguez** =

SC = **José**? Yeah.

Mr. B (that one) tuba =

SC = tubas and stuff, yeah

Proper names in multilingual institutional encounters

Institutional boards seek out referential language, and in particular PN

Senza Confine, Roma, May 20, 2009

AS young man, Pashtun

(AS = asylum seeker)

O young woman, Italian

(O = officer)

I middle age woman, Farsi (spoke Dari with AS)

(I = interpreter)

O [to I] l'udienza si terrà
a Roma o a Ca=serta?=
AS = Roma =

O [to I] the hearing will be held
in Rome or Caserta?
AS Rome

Crosstalk 2.0

Immigration Appellate Court, Glasgow (Good 2008: 179)

Asylum seeker (AS)	woman, Bengali
Officer (O)	British English (Home Office Presenting Officer)
Judge (J)	British English (Adjudicator)

O **HE** says that **HIS grandfather** suggested the marriage!
AS **my grandfather** did, yes.
O ((eagerly)) **his** or **yours**?
(...) ((long pause))
J Mr. M, they are **cousins**; they have the same **grandfather**.

- lack of shared knowledge for interpreting shifters
- denotational referentiality preferred over indexicality
- use of proper names as preferred communicative practice

[VIDEO]



proper names in institutional settings

believed to be
easily transferrable from
language to language

believed to have high
denotational value

PN as communicative technologies
of disciplinary power

linked to identity (ID papers, databases, etc.)

“Modern disciplinary power can be located in the capacity to examine subjects, name them, and establish dossiers”. (Foucault)



Commissione Territoriale Asilo (main members)
Rome, Italy

Search for denotational accuracy

Seeking **rigid designators**

personal names

toponyms

chrononyms

Proper Names in institutional multilingual encounters

Registration Office, UNHCR, Tirana, March 8, 2000 (Jacquemet 2005)

AS young man, Gheg Albanian

I young man, Gheg Albanian

O young woman, Japanese

O ↔ I

O so can you ask him some questions about this part of Kosovo?

I ↔ R

I pa thuma tash ndonjë fshat të rrethinës së malishevës aty?

AS po (..) është- belanica/
thuj mbas qysh i thone belza- baja-
prejucaki- seniti- është:: (..) si e ke emrin- është klecka një-
një lagje komplet në prizren-
sa thashë unë- pese t' i? thashe?
(..) pastaj vjen durgazi-
vjen bllaca- vjen kemecia- asht=
I =shume mire

O ↔ I

I yes he knows well that region.

PN believed to
boost credibility

I now, can you name any village of the **Malisheva** area?

AS yes..there is- **Belanica**
and after it I say **Belza, Baja,**
Prejucaki, Seniti, then:: ..
what's its name... **Klecka**, this is a-
a- large neighbourhood in **Prizren**-
how many did I mention? five?
(..) then there's **Durgazi**
then **Bllaca**, then **Kemecia**, that's it=
I =very good!

Seeking proper names

Senza Confine, Roma, May 22, 2009

AS young man, Kurmanji native speaker

I young man, Kurmanji native speaker

Law young woman, Italian native speaker

I e la famiglia è ancora perseguita I
quando fermano ai posti di blocco
chiedono di loro

Law e chi glielo ha detto?

I dal villaggio=

Law =da chi? da chi?

è mica un coro greco

I kè tera got?

AS zavè min

I il cognato=

Law =perchè non voleva dirlo?

I forse aveva paura del cognato=

Law =chiedilo a lui

and the family is still persecuted
when they are stopped at checkpoints
they ask about them

Law and who told him this fact?

I the village

Law **who? who?**

they are not a Greek chorus!

I who told so?

AS my brother-in-law

I his brother-in-law

Law and why didn't want to say it?

I maybe he's afraid of his brother-in-law

Law ask him

(continues)

Seeking proper names b

I çe ma te berè negot?
AS ahakari
I beh, noi diciamo la gente
 il cognato ha saputo
 da un altro signore del villaggio
 e li hanno informati
Law CHI li ha informati?
I kè tera got?
AS zavè min
I il cognato
Law vabbene, nome?
I navè wi çiyè?
AS Hussein Ocalan
Law ooo::!

I who told you that?
AS the people
I well, we say the people
 the brother-in-law heard it
 from another man in the village
 and they told them
Law WHO told them?
I who told them?
AS the brother-in-law
I the brother-in-law
Law alright! What's his name?
I what's his name?
AS **Hussein Ocalan**
Law finally!

Chrononyms (a)

UNHCR, Tirana March 3, 2000

AS young woman, Gheg Albanian

I young man, Kosovar Albanian

O young woman, Japanese

I ku është pazari në dragash
masi ke përmend pazarin ku asht?

AS po qysh me ta thanë une..
në qendër\

I në qendër? Nuk është në qendër

AS ma sa futesh në dragash-
ngjitesh pak përpjetë qaty asht pazari
ka qenë/ tashti unë s' e di-

(..)

I nuk është aty

AS po po si futesh në dragash-

I po

AS ec pak sipër është pazari qatje

I yes she describe
that is on the right side

I Where is the bazaar in Dragash
since you mentioned it?

AS but how can I explain it to you...
in the center

I **in the center? It's not in the center**

AS as you enter Dragash-
you go uphill there is the bazaar
it used to be there now I don't know

I **it's not there**

AS yes yes as you enter Dragash

I yes

AS you go uphill the bazaar is on the right

I *yes she describe it
being on the right side*

(continues)

Chrononyms (b)

O uh uh
I from the center but the lo-
the location of bazaar but uh=
is not so appropriately not so correct
O ok .. and in which day
is the bazaar usually held?
I çfarë dite asht pazari?
AS të premten
I të premten?
AS po
I E sigurtë?
AS po
I on Friday. that is correct.
O uh uh
I yes.

O yes
I *from the center... but the lo-
the location of the bazaar
is not so appropriately not so correct*
O *ok .. and in which day
is the bazaar usually held?*
I which day is bazaar?
AS **Friday**
I Friday?
AS yes
I are you sure?
AS yes
I ***on Friday... that is correct***
O yes
I yes

BIG PROBLEMS WITH THIS METHOD!

Problems with personal names

Preliminary Hearing, Belgian Asylum Courts (Maryns 2005: 280-281)

AS *woman, Sudanese (prob. Fur)*

O *woman, Belgian*

O I gonna start with the story
 so what happened to you in Sudan
 that you have to leave the country

[30 lines omitted]

AS don' t- when they are fighting we run

O you just run away uhum
 and what happened to you
 run away... so where to

AS one man... one man **carry me**, help me

O **Karimi?**

AS yeah

O it was a man or a woman?

AS man

From the officer's report:

"A man named **Karimi** helped me leave the country"

Problems with toponyms

Immigration Appellate Court, Glasgow (Good 2007: 163)

AS Kurd

I Kurd

O British English

J British English

O According to your statement and your interview, you actually attended the HADEP building, but you didn't know the address of it. Why would it be?

I xxx

AS xxx

I There was a party building in N---. I knew the building, I knew where I was, I didn't have to know address. It's like in this country, I know where my friend lives, I don't have to know his address.

Problems with toponyms (2)

Belgian Asylum Courts (Maryns 2005:299)

AS woman, Sierra Leone, prob. Njala

O woman, Belgian

O ok... your address in Sierra Leone

AS Puba

O Puba... no street name

AS Puba

O that is the city hen... Puba

AS xxxxxxxx

O what is it...

AS I don't understand... that

O Puba... is the city or the village?

AS it's a VILLAge

O yes... and the name of the street...

AS what?

O name of the street

AS Puba

O ALSO Puba?

AS the name of the street

O yes... your street has no name

Problems with chrononyms

Immigration Appellate Court, Glasgow (Good 2008: 173)

AS Tamil

I Tamil

O British English

O when did you arrive in Colombo?

I xxx

AS xxx

I twenty-first September Ninety Nine

O in your interview, page A4, you say you went to Colombo in August Ninety Nine?

I xxx

AS xxx avasti xxx

I I went in August

O remember the date in August?

I xxx

AS xxx

I twenty first

O so, twenty first August Ninety Nine

[long dialogue between AS and I involving use of names of various Tamil months]

(continues)

Pb. with chrononyms (b)

I I went on twenty first September Ninety Nine
O You just said you went in August.
I xxx
AS xxx
I I went in September
O so can you explain why in your interview you said you went in August?
I xxx
AS xxx
I must have forgotten, I was frightened for my life,
so I must have given wrong date.

Problems with lexical items

Bougasse Case: “*peur*” vs. “*père*” (Jacquemet 2011)

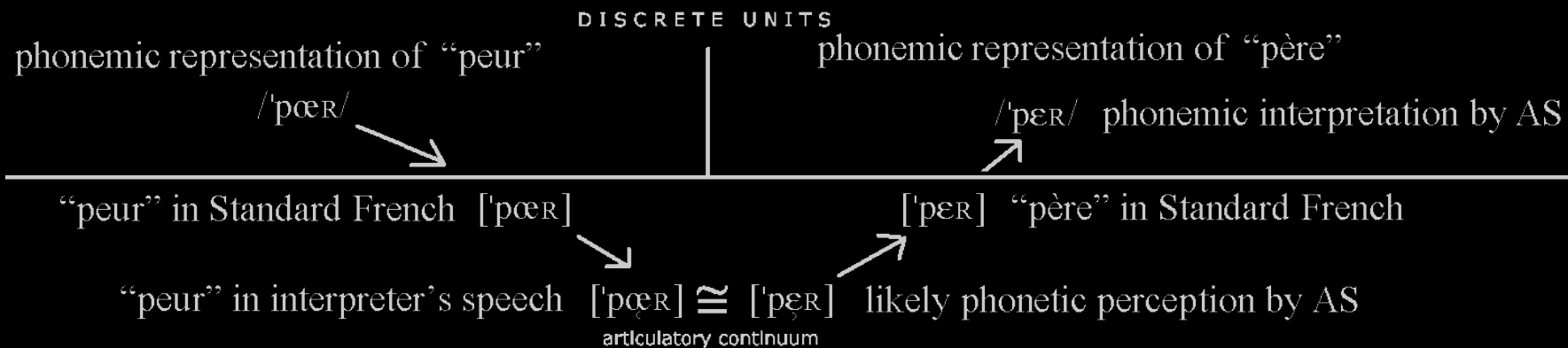
Commissione Territoriale, Roma June, 11, 2009

AS young man, Ivory Coast

I young woman, Serb (multilingual)

O adult man, Italian

- | | | | | |
|----|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------------------|
| 01 | O | avete paura | O | are you afraid |
| 02 | | di tornare al vostro paese? | | to go back to your country? |
| 03 | I | de quoi avez-vous peur/père? | I | of what are you afraid/father of? |
| 04 | AS | de quoi? | AS | of what? |
| 5 | I | avez-vous peur/père au pays? | I | are you afraid/have you a father in your country? |
| 06 | AS | no, je n' ai pas de père | AS | no, I don' t have a father |
| 07 | O | ma come? | O | how come [you are not afraid]? |
| 08 | I | quelle est votre peur/père? | I | what' s your fear/father? |
| 09 | AS | je n' ai pas de père | AS | I don' t have a father |
| 10 | I | lui non ha più padre | I | he doesn' t have a father anymore |
| 11 | O | non capisco | O | I don' t understand |
| 12 | (...) | | | |
| 13 | R | (metapragmatic intervention of this researcher to explain the confusion) | | |



Denying credibility through toponyms

UNHCR, Tirana March 10, 2000

AS old woman, Gheg Albanian

I young man, Gheg Albanian

O young woman, Japanese

I prej nga ke erdhe- ka ke shku?

AS vec kena ece nuk e di rruges
qe me ardhe aty masandej kena -
ece malit kena ece-

na kane lshu neper fusha aty naten-

I =no she is saying the only- =

AS =na kane pru gjeneralet ketu=

I ~mountains ~fields

~mountains ~fields

O uh uh

I nothing else\

no names of villages or town

or some place where are people living/

no names

O uh uh

I only mountains ~fields

I which way did you come? which way?

AS we just walked the roads,

I don't know, to get there then,

we climbed the mountains,

we spread among the fields at night-

I *no, she only says*

AS (the generals pushed us this way)

I *mountains, fields,*

mountains, fields,

O *yes*

I *nothing else,*

no names of villages or town

or some place where people are living

no names.

O *yes*

I *only mountains and fields.*

Denying credibility through proper names 2

Belgium Asylum Courts (Spotti 2015): B.K. case.

AS claims to be from Konakry, Guinea; Father is Malinka; Mother is Peul; arbitrarily assigned mother tongue > Malinka; arbitrary assigned language for the procedure > French

Report after asylum hearing:

“the claimant does not know:

- the names of the four areas that make up Konakry municipality (which he just calls “la ville”);

- the name of the central mosque (“la grande mosquée”);

- the name of the bottled water most sold in Guinea;

- the name of the money used in Guinea (“l’argent”);

- the name of the football team in Konakry;

- the name of any Guinean TV channel (“la télé”);

- the name of the market where he went with his father.

Whereas this court has concluded that B.K. is not a believable claimant.”

WHAT ABOUT THE **TRANSIDIOMA**?

Denotation and the digitalization of asylum

Software: Word processor/Machine Translation/
Photoshop

Hardware: Mobile devices

Web 2.0:

- Dynamic/interactive websites

- Online archiving of asylum records

- Big data mining

1. Asylum seeker (AS) initial statement

Ben Türkiye İstanbul Viranşehir Kadıköy köyü 15.05.1973 doğumlu adim [REDACTED] yurtsever ve kürt bir vatandaşım. Ailece kürt olduğumuz için bizimde yapmamız gereken bazı görevler vardı bunları sizlere söyle açıklayabilirim, ben ve kardeşim 2005 yılında katıldığımız yürüyüşte polisler tarafından yakalandık ve üç gün bizlere istençe ediyorlardı. daha sonra serbest bırakıldık ben ve kardeşimin minübüsü vardı viranşehir ve kadıköy arasında kalıyorduk viranşehirde dükkanımız vardı minübüsün olduğumuz için pkk'ya yardım ediyorduk yani belli bir noktamız vardı o noktaya malzeme götürüyorduk pkk'lilere veriyorduk bu nedenle evimize sık sık baskılar yaptılar. 2006 yılında newroz kutlaması yaparken o sırada jandarma karakolu tarafında yapılan baskında ben ve kardeşim göz altına alındık ve iki gün istençe ettiler bu yüzden sık sık ailemize baskın yapıp arama yapıyorlardı. Daha sonra ben ve kardeşim viranşehir DTP binasından çıkarken polisler tarafından yakalandık ~~istençe~~ istençe ettiler ve bu istençede sağ kulağımdan büyük ~~bir~~ ^{dört} bir darbe yedim ve şuan kulak zarım patlak hâldedir.

First account of main story

Story broken down in seven **narrative programs** (NP, see Greimas 1979, 1982, Courtès 1991—based on Propp 1958):

NP1: On September 25, 2007 I picked up, together with my brother, supplies for the PKK; we put them on our minibus and left the minibus on an agreed-upon spot.

NP2: Abbas picked up the minibus but he was later arrested.

NP3: After some hours without news from Abbas we got suspicious and left our village to stay in another village.

NP4: In the morning we got the news that our family had been raided and all of them got arrested.

NP5: We escaped to our uncle's town, Antalya.

NP6: In Antalya our uncle found a networker.

NP7: We left Turkey by boat on October 31, 2007 and arrived in Italy on November 11.

Software 1a: Word-processing (first draft prepared by interpreter)

CITTADINANZA: Turchia

RELIGIONE: _____

DOCUMENTI PAESE D'ORIGINE: C.I. NR. 755442; patente di guida ordinaria nr. 08806 e patente speciale per guida minibus nr. E-08806

DOCUMENTI ITALIANI: tessera sanitaria; codice fiscale; permesso di soggiorno per richiedenti asilo nr. 092881 del 23.4.09, rilasciato dalla Questura di Roma, con scadenza 23.7.2009.

He is not certain of the ages because he does not remember them

Mi chiamo [REDACTED]. Sono curdo, nato il 19.05.1973 nel villaggio di Kadikoy, a Viransehir nella provincia di Sanliurfa (Kurdistan, Turchia). Sono sposato e ho due figli di 16 e 14 anni, ed una figlia di 12 anni [NON E' SICURO DELLE ETA' PERCHE' NON LE RICORDA]. Ho 5 fratelli ed una sorella. I miei genitori sono contadini, coltivano i campi ed allevavano il bestiame. Un fratello, Emin, è in Italia con me per chiedere asilo politico. Tutti gli altri membri della mia famiglia, invece, sono rimasti in Kurdistan. Sono ancora vivi ma psicologicamente distrutti perché continuano a subire irruzioni e controlli da parte della polizia turca.

Fino al 2007, quando sono dovuto scappare dal mio Paese, vivevo a Kadikoy e lavoravo tra il villaggio di Kadikoy e Viransehir. In particolare con mio fratello Emin avevamo un alimentari a Viransehir dove ci recavamo tutte le mattine per lavorare.

La mia famiglia è di etnia curda e sia io sia mio fratello Emin sin da giovani abbiamo militato per il partito curdo, prima HADEP e poi il DTP. Non avevamo la tessera del partito curdo perché temevamo di essere scoperti e, essendo commercianti, di mettere in pericolo, oltre che la nostra vita e la nostra

Senza Confine, Roma, May 14, 2009

(AS: young man, Kurdish; I: young man, Kurdish; Law: young woman, Italian)

Law che età hanno i figli?

Law what's the age of his sons?

I zarè te çend saline?

I ((kurmanji))

AS qizamin neh wêd hevtadan da bu, AS ((k))

kùrêmin beriya qizikê bun ((k))

hema nayê biramin belki ((k))

neh wêd pêncada ((k))

I la figlia è nata nel novantasette

I the daughter was born in '97

e i figli prima,

the sons earlier,

ma non si ricorda,

but he does not remember

magari novantacinque, chessò.

maybe '95, if you ask me

(...)

(...)

Law guarda che io ti chiedo queste cose

Law listen, I'm asking these things

perchè poi gliele chiedono anche loro because later they too are going to ask them I

si sì, io scherzo,

I yes, yes, I'm joking about it

ma so che è serio

but I know this is quite serious

(...)

(...)

Law e non si ricorda l'età dei suoi figli?
sons' age?

Law so he does not remember his

(...)

(...)

bel padre!

what a good father!

[a AS] scherzo eh!

[to AS] I'm just joking, ok?

Word-processing 1b: second draft prepared by counsel

Handwritten note in a red box: *+v. 1*

chiamo [redacted]. Sono curdo, nato il 19.05.1973 nel villaggio di Kadikoy, a Viransehir nella provincia di Sanliurfa (Kurdistan, Turchia). Sono sposato e ho due figli ed una figlia ^{ma sono} e dovrebbero avere, rispettivamente, 16, 14 e 12 anni. Ho cinque fratelli ed una sorella. I miei genitori sono contadini, coltivano i campi ed allevavano il bestiame. Tutta la mia famiglia, compresa la moglie e i miei figli, sono in Kurdistan, tranne mio fratello Emin che è scappato in Italia con me per chiedere asilo politico. La mia famiglia continua a vivere a Kadikoy, sono tutti vivi ma psicologicamente distrutti perché continuano a subire irruzioni e controlli da parte dei militari e della polizia turca.

they should be are 16, 14 and 12 year olds

Fino al 2007, prima di venire in Italia, vivevo a Kadikoy e lavoravo tra il villaggio di Kadikoy e Viransehir. Con mio fratello Emin avevamo un alimentari a Viransehir dove ci recavamo tutte le mattine a lavorare.

La mia famiglia è di etnia curda. Siamo mussulmani ma non praticanti. Mio padre è un attivista curdo, membro del partito curdo (HADEP, poi DTP). Partecipa alla vita politica curda, alle riunioni di partito, alle feste e manifestazioni curde. All'inizio degli anni '80, quando avevo circa 10 anni, è stato arrestato perché alcuni curdi corrotti che lavorano per lo Stato turco lo hanno denunciato di aiutare il pkk. E' stato quindi condannato ed è rimasto in prigione 4 anni. Non mi ha raccontato di torture o vessazioni subite perché mio padre non parlava con noi di queste cose, le teneva per sé. Però quando lo andavo a trovare in prigione vedevo che aveva le unghie bruciate.

Anche io ero militante del partito curdo, ~~prima l'HADEP e poi il DTP~~. Non avevo la tessera del partito curdo, come mio fratello Nuri, perché temevamo di essere scoperti e, essendo commercianti di pregiudicare la nostra attività commerciale e la clientela. Per il partito curdo, con Emin trasportavamo merce, come giornali volantini opuscoli, ^{con il nostro} Avevamo un minibus e lo mettevamo a disposizione del partito quando occorreva. A volte trasportavamo noi la merce tra Kadikoy e Viransehir. Altre volte, prestavamo il minibus al partito che se ne serviva e poi ce lo riportava. A volte trasportavamo merce come vestiti, cibo, tabacco, per il pkk. In questi casi venivamo pagati dal pkk, mentre per il partito curdo aiutavamo come volontari. Per questa attività a favore del partito curdo e del pkk più volte i militari turchi hanno fatto irruzione nella nostra casa, sia nella casa dove vivevo con i miei genitori fratelli e sorelle, sia nella casa dove poi sono andato a vivere con mia moglie ed i miei figli che era molto vicina.

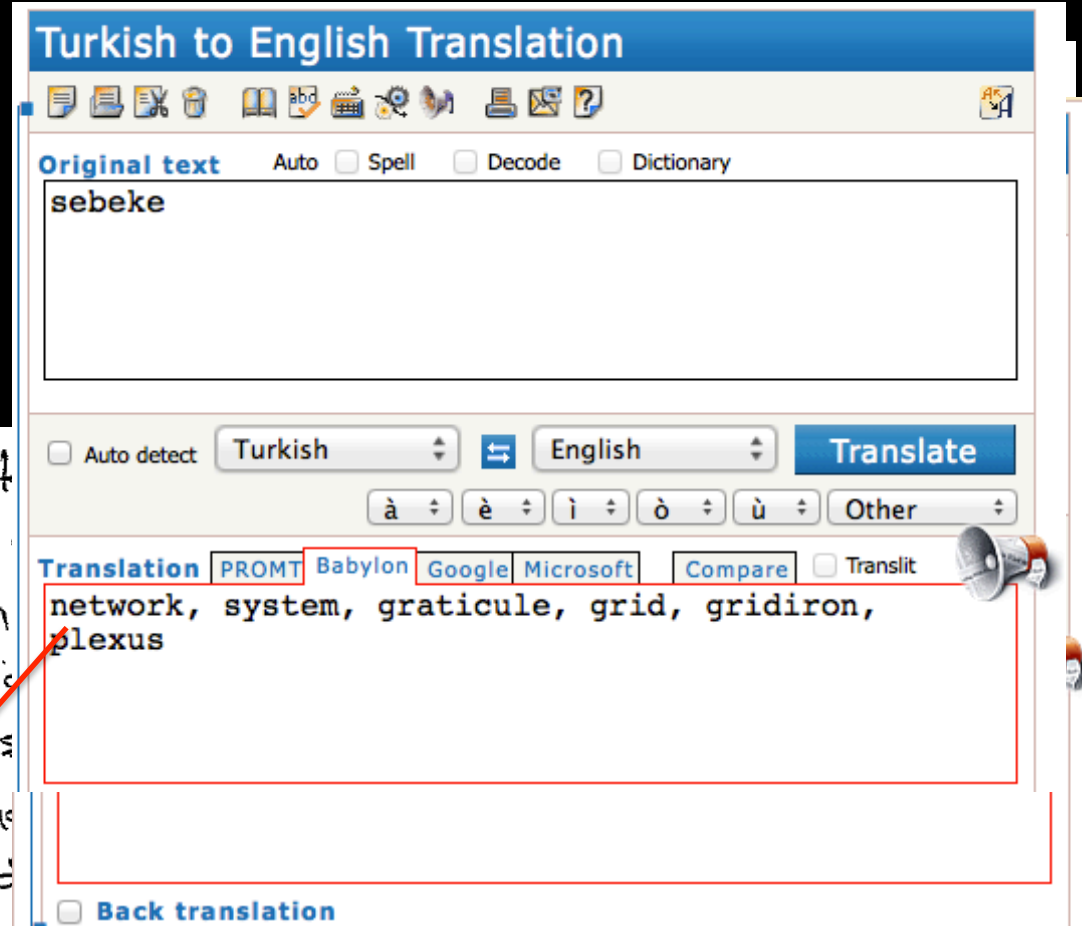
Handwritten note: *Hadep poi*

Handwritten note: *accanto*

25.09.2007 tarihinde pkk'nin malzemelerini minübüsle viran-
şehirden eve getirdik, ve noktasına gönderdik tam o nok-
tada operasyon düzenlendi minübüsü götürən, abbas mal-
zemeyle beraber yakalandı aradan zaman geçti abbastan-
haber gelmedi bizde şüphelenip köyden çıktık o gece bas-
ka köye gittik sabah haber aldık ailemize baskın yapılmış -
hepsi tutuklu ve minübüs bizim olduğu için bizde aranıyor-
duk ve köyden sanliurfa'ya gittik biletimizi alıp Antalya'ya
gittik orda DTP'de üye olan dayım bizi sakladı Antalya-
da bir ay sonra dayım bir **şebeke** bulup Antalyadan bizi
İzmir'e getirdi; şebekeci izmirde de dört gün şebekeci -

şebekê

25.09.2007 tarihinde pt
şehinden eve getirdik,
bada operasyon düzen
zemeyle beraber yatalı
haber gelmedi bizde
ka köye gittik sabah he
hepsi tutuklu ve minüt
duk ve köyden sanlı Antalya gittik biletimizi alıp Antalya
gittik orda DTP'de üye olan cayım bizi sağladı Antalya
da bir ay sonra cayım bir şebekê bulup Antalyadan bizi
İsmire getirdi şebekeci İzmirde de dört gün şebekeci



Turkish to English Translation

Original text: sebeke

Translation: network, system, graticule, grid, gridiron, plexus

The screenshot shows a web-based translation interface. The title is "Turkish to English Translation". Below the title, there are several icons and a search bar. The "Original text" field contains the word "sebeke". The "Translation" field contains the words "network, system, graticule, grid, gridiron, plexus". The interface includes options for "Auto detect", "Turkish", "English", and "Translate". There are also options for "Auto detect", "Turkish", "English", and "Translate". The "Translation" field is highlighted with a red box, and the word "şebekê" in the handwritten text is also highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points from the handwritten text to the translation result.

Şebekê = networker

Asylum counsel's interview

Senza Confine, Roma, May 14, 2009

(AS: young man, Kurdish; Int: young man, Kurdish; Law: young woman, Italian)

NP6: "In Antalya our uncle found a **networker**."



Law e chi e` questo networker

Int voleva dire trafficanti

Law e quanto li ha pagati?

Int te çiqas da şebekê?

AS heft hezar euro

Int settemila euro

Law e vabbene

Law who is this networker?

Int he meant human traffickers

Law how much did he pay them?

I how much did you pay the traffickers?

AS 7,000 euros

Int 7,000 euros

Law oh, very good

Final version of the story

NP1: On Sep. 25, 2007 I picked up, together with my brother, supplies (**tobacco, sugar, boots**) for the PKK; we put them on our minibus and left the minibus on an agreed-upon spot.

NP2: Abbas, **a secret PKK agent**, picked up the minibus **at 8 pm** but he was later arrested.

NP3: After some hours without news from Abbas we got suspicious and **at midnight** we left our village, **Kadikoy**, to stay in **my brother-in-law's** village, **Onardi**. **We arrived there at 2 or 3 am.**

NP4: In the morning we got the news, **from my brother-in-law Hussein Ocalan**, that our family (**including my father, who is a PKK sympathizer and spent for 4 years in jail, and my children aged 16, 14, and 12**) had been raided and all of them got arrested.

NP5: **From Onardi a friend drove us to Sanliurfa, then we took a bus to** ~~We escaped to our~~ **maternal** uncle's town, Antalya. **He's a DTP**

NP6: In Antalya our uncle found ~~a networker~~ **a human trafficker who charged us 7,000 euros to reach Italy. After a month hidden in our uncle's house, the traffickers took us to Ismir in a SUV. There we took the boat.**

NP7: ~~We left Turkey by boat on Oct. 31, 2007 and arrived in~~ **Crotone,** Italy on Nov. 11.

Software 2: photoshopping evidence



বেটা ভার্সন

প্রসঙ্গ জাতীয়

রাজনীতি

মাহমুদুর রহমান

২৪ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০১৫, মঙ্গলবার, ০৫:০৯

অন্যান্য আজকের পত্রিকা

ইউন

সর্বশেষ পঠিত

ব্রিটিশ কৌজে পৃথক শিখ রেজিমেন্ট

রাহুল-সনিয়া বিরোধ তীব্র!

আল আমিনের অভাব বোঝা যাবে

শান্তির বাণী ছড়িয়ে দিয়ে দেশকে এগিয়ে নিতে হবে : স্পিকার

বিআরটিসির দুর্নীতিবাজদের বিরুদ্ধে শিপগির ব্যবস্থা

নিজাম হাজারীর তোরণ পোড়ানোর জের : ফেনীতে যুবদল নেতাসহ আহত ১০

সেরা ৩০ করদাতাকে সম্মানিত করবে এনবিআর

নয়াদিগন্তের সাউথ এশিয়ান ভাসিটিতে ভর্তি আবেদনের শেষ তারিখ ৯ মার্চ

মাম্মা-কামালরা দেশ ও গণতন্ত্রের শত্রু : মায়





নাগরিক ঐক্যের আহ্বায়ক মাহমুদুর রহমান মাম্মাকে আটক করেছে পুলিশ। মঙ্গলবার রাতে বানানীর একটি বাড়ি থেকে তাকে আটক করা হয়েছে বলে নয়া দিগন্তকে নিশ্চিত করেছেন নাগরিক ঐক্যের কেন্দ্রীয় কমিটির সদস্য ইফতেখার আহমেদ বাবু।

এর আগে সোমবার নাগরিক ঐক্যের আহ্বায়ক মাহমুদুর রহমান মাম্মাকে গ্রেফতারের দাবি উঠে মন্ত্রিসভায়। সেনা হস্তক্ষেপ ও ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে লাশ ফেলার বিষয়ে তার টেলিফোন কথোপকথন নিয়ে সোমবার সচিবালয়ে অনুষ্ঠিত মন্ত্রিসভার বৈঠকে এ নিয়ে আলোচনা তুলেন কয়েকজন

মন্ত্রী। বিএনপি নেতা সাদেক হোসেন খোকাকে এবং অপর একজন অজ্ঞাত ব্যক্তির সাথে মাম্মার কথোপকথনের ওই অডিও নিয়ে মন্ত্রিসভার বৈঠকে অনির্ধারিত আলোচনা হয় বলে জানিয়েছে বৈঠক সূত্র। সূত্র জানায়, সংবাদমাধ্যমে মাহমুদুর রহমান মাম্মার ছ'টি পৃথক অডিও প্রকাশ এর বিষয়টি প্রথমে একজন সিনিয়র মন্ত্রী উপস্থাপন করেন। এ কথোপকথনকে গভীর ষড়যন্ত্র হিসেবে আখ্যায়িত করে মন্ত্রিসভার সদস্যদের অনেকেই মাহমুদুর রহমান মাম্মাকে এসময় গ্রেফতারের দাবি জানান। এসময় মন্ত্রিসভার একাধিক সদস্য মাম্মাকে বিএনপির 'পেইড এজেন্ট' হিসেবে আখ্যায়িত করেন।

Software 3: Web Searches

Commissione Territoriale, Roma May, 26, 2009

AS young man, Kurdish

I young woman, Kurdish

O young woman, Italian

O allora perche` i militari turchi
ce l'avevano con lei?

I cima leshkerè tirka tera neyarti dikirin?

AS min arikari dida kurda
u leshkerè kurda

I aiutava i kurdi e l'armata kurda

O come l'aiutavate?

I çawa te wanra arikari dikir?

AS min arikari dida wan kesè
ciyada gerila bun

I aiutava i Guerrigli...
sono dei soldati kurdi

O I Guerrigli...
questi non li ho mai sentiti...
e chi sono?

O so, why the Turkish army
was after you?

I why was the army after you?

AS *because I helped the Kurds
and the Kurd army*

I he helped the Kurds and its army

O how did you help it?

I *how did you help them?*

AS *I helped the people waging a
guerrilla war in the mountains*

I he helped the **Guerrigli**
they are **Kurdish** soldiers

O The **Guerrigli**?
these ones I never heard of...
And who are they

[Fourteen minutes omitted]

(continues)

Problems with names 2b

O e che rapporti ci sono
tra il PKK e questi Guerrigli
che ho sentito qui per la prima volta
e che il collega non trova su internet?

Law guardi che c'è
un errore di traduzione,
lui ha detto che aiutava la guerriglia,
cioè il PKK

O ah,
voi aiutavate dei guerriglieri del PKK?
[a I] Chiedi un pò?

I we arikari PKK è ra dikir?

AS erè

I si, aiutava il PKK

O oh, meno male.

(...)

O e come si chiamava una volta il PKK?

I PKK bi naveki dinè ra ji tè naskirinè?

AS KADEK

O vabbene

O and what kind of relationship is there
between the **PKK** and these **Guerrigli**
that I heard here for the first time? ←
and that my colleague cannot find on internet? ←

Law I believe
there's a translation mistake
he said he helped the guerrilla
that is, the **PKK**

O so,
you helped the **PKK** guerrilla?
[to I] Can you ask him?

I *did you help the PKK*

AS *yes*

I yes, he helped the **PKK**

O well, finally!

(...)

O how was the PKK previously called?

I *the PKK, is it know with another name?*

AS **KADEK**

O very good.

Digital devices: cell phones

Case Nebez: speaking of the devil

Melek Taus the
Peacock-Angel,
whorshipped by
the Yazidis of Iraq



Online archiving, databases and big data mining

The digitization of legal records: from public but restricted access to effortless, instantaneous, and complete access

→ Implications for asylum cases?

Transformed knowledge infrastructure

→ Production of asylum-specific databases (COIR)

Social media

→ collection of AS info on publicly accessible internet sites (facebook, twitter, ...)

Big data mining of databases/internet sites

→ access and mining of previous asylum cases

Conclusions

The culture of speed and the desire for immediacy

Issue of privacy/surveillance/exposure (and self-exposure)

Digital communication technologies are power technologies deployed to implement the ideology of suspicion prevalent in the asylum process.

The importance of denotational evidence in a world devoid of indexical (shared) knowledge.

→ implications for asylum process?



Asylum hearing, U.K.

THANK YOU!

comments/questions?
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