

Thomas Bearth & Diallo, Djouroukoro & Thomas Bearth (eds.) *African Multilingualism and the Agenda 2030* (= Schweizer Afrikastudien vol. 15). Vienna/Zürich: LIT

Cover image



Kónó of the Tura, January 7, 2007, near National Park PNMS

# Communicative sustainability

Extrapolating from the PNMS  
linguistic experiment  
in mountainous Western Ivory Coast

# Ecological case study : Linguistic Decolonisation as a scientific experiment

## Exoglossic strategy: Procedure based on French (ENGREF 1996-7)

CD

- **Awareness raising:** *Location:* Prefecture. *Language:* French + translation

IMPOS

- **Motivation:** Compensation in exchange for abandonment. → **Wo wu:** *They say: Don't kill animals*

DEAL

- **Development:** Individual loans allocated by the Agency for dev. in PNMS periphery.

CS?

- Decision processes controlled by *kwí* (Blanc et Co) PMNS -> **kwi-à poon** 'the whites' thing' (colon.) →

## Endoglossic cycle initiated by *Kono* (Baya 2008, 2013; Bearth 2014, ch. 3.2)

C-loc

- **Awareness:** Each village. *Procedure:* Kono. *Language:* Tura. No translation needed.

TEST

- **Motivation:** Preservation of a common good + Profit as tour guides. → **Kó wu:** *We say. No animals killing! wii zε*

DEV

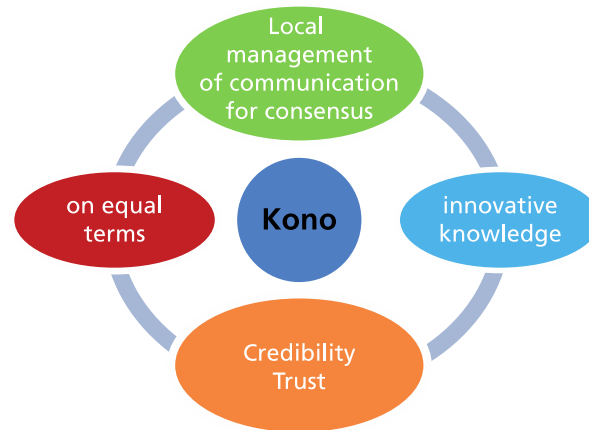
- CODIV: cooperative for community development and resource sharing.

CS

- Communication processes under the control of the CODIV and chiefs → **koà poon** 'our thing' (decolon.)

## Language Equity – a Key to Sustainable Development

*Sustainability as a process involving humans talking to each other (dialog preceding action)*



«It is not our language» =

«It is not our thing»

→ Socially and thematically inclusive dialog (Kono)

→ «It is our thing!»

**Method:** From communicative dependency to communicative sustainability

**Strategy (LMR):** Extending knowledge society beyond its limits across lines of linguistic fragmentation

### Local language mediation and research (LMR)

1. Hiring and training of professionals with proficiency in community languages
2. Cost-effective part time employment
3. Language discrimination → language equity
4. «The SDGs? Our thing!»

### Challenges for Swiss partners

1. Multilingualism as a positive value: extending it to African languages
2. Multilingual model of society «at work» developed for Europe under Swiss chair: <http://www.dylan-project.org> [Dynamic of language and management of its diversity]. Take research beyond.
3. SDG Policy: Language-sensitive solutions; upgrading Goal 17.
4. KFPE Guide: Consider promoting «Language» to P1 and P2.

## Agenda 2030

### SDG 15 & 17-unrevised

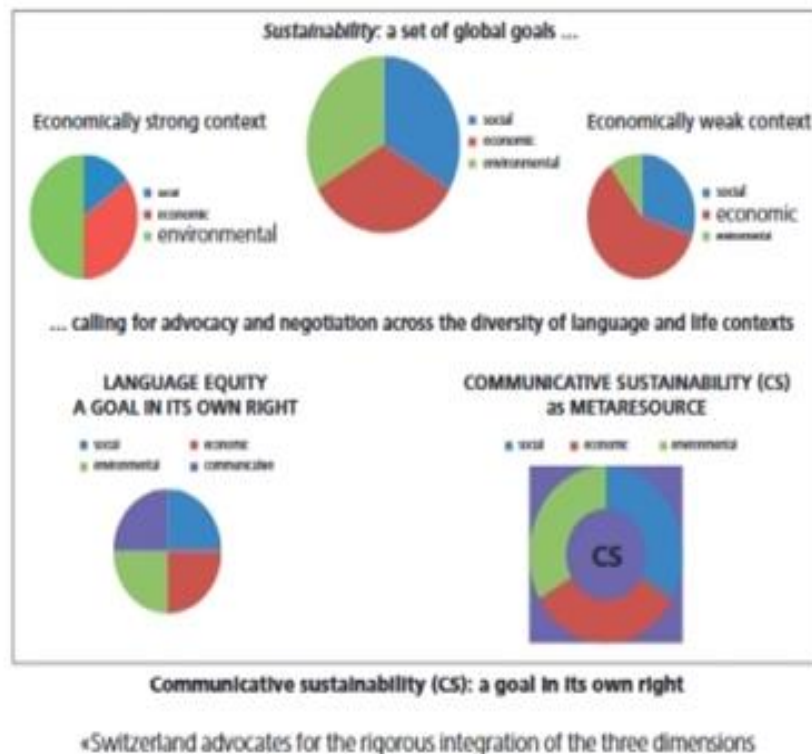
#### *CH's "comparative advantage": SDG in a multilingual setting.*

Alignment of local communicative needs and preferences with integration at national and global levels may count as a goal of its own, mirroring experiences and recognised priorities of a multilingual nation.

Much of Africa is characterized by a staggering degree of linguistic fragmentation on the one hand, and by marginalization of local languages on the other, and local majorities speaking them.

For the SDG agenda, inclusion of Africa's language diversity is a matter of equity of access to communicative resources, vital for reaching its goals.

### Language Equity – a Key to Sustainable Development



# Closing the «palaver»

## *Follow-up 2007-*

### ***post-conflict LANDMARKS***

Ouagadougou Peace Agreement

4 March 2007

End of LAGSUS project

Language, Gender, and  
Sustainability

(Volkswagen F Foundation) 2002–

Sept. 2007

[www.lagsus.de](http://www.lagsus.de)

Language and Reconciliation Festival

15-16 Sept. 2007

(Yaloba, Région Toura)

Projet CSRS-PNUD2/no 13

Renforcement du partenariat  
Scientifique Ivoir-Suisse

Multilingual turn in Tura country

<https://www.toura.ch/fr/archives/enquete-pays-toura-multilingue-2013>

Projet CSRS-PNUD2/no 13

