

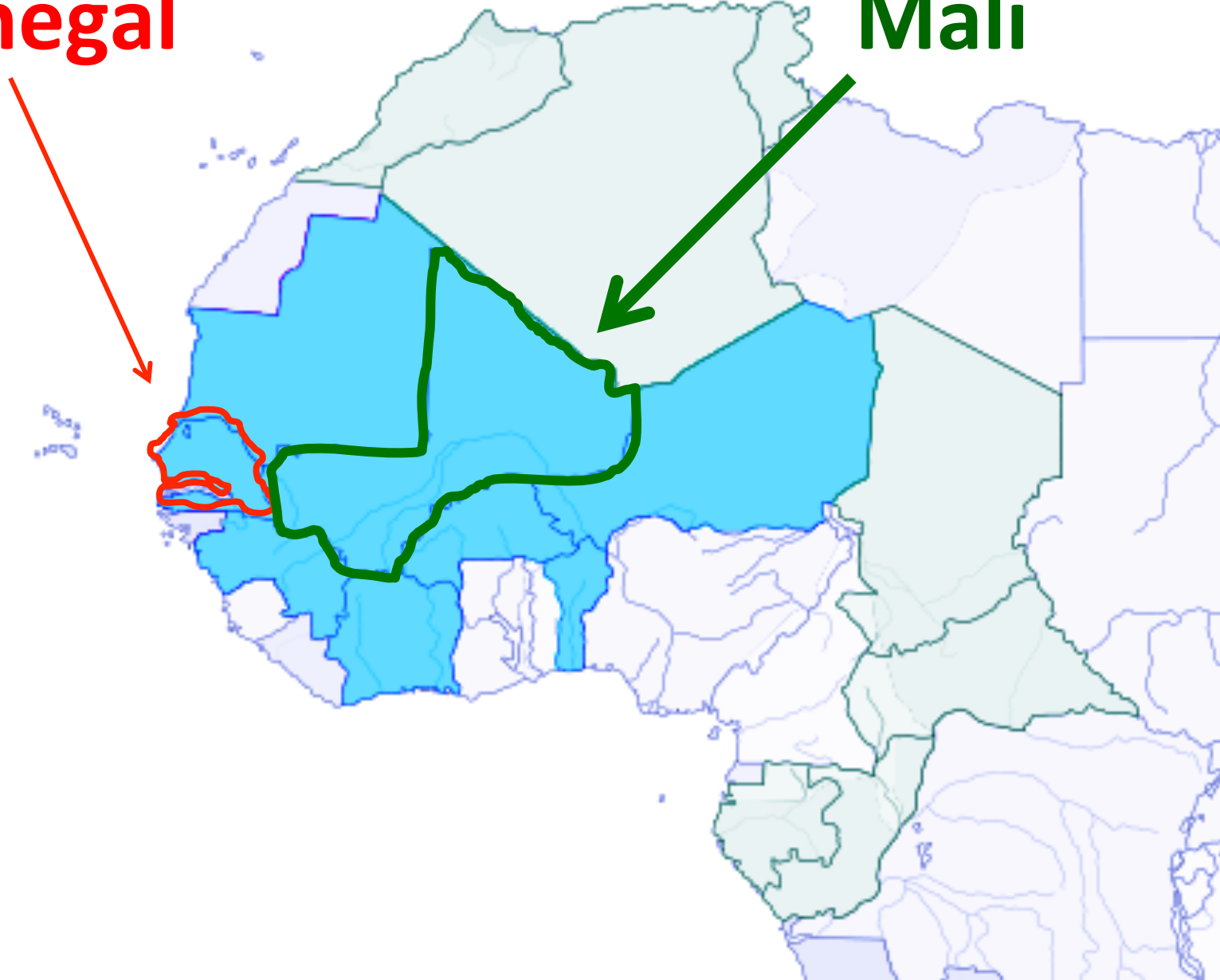
LANGUAGE - SENEGAL

- **Globalization**
- **Interactions between dominant and dominated languages**
- **Impact on education, literacy, society & government**

West Africa

Senegal

Mali



SENEGAL



Senegal: Dakar, visited Thies & Kaolack



Folk carvings, Dakar: Europeans & Africans



Mango seller, Dakar-Thiès highway



Young boys, Thiés



SENEGAL Background

SENEGAL

- **Location:** W. Africa
- **Population:** 12.5m
- **Maj. Origin:** Africa
- **Min. Origin:** Eur, ME
- **Colony of:** France
- **Independent:** 1960
- **P.C.Income/Y:** \$1,040

Source: Millennium Development Goals, World Bank, 2010

SENEGAL

USA

- **Location:** W. Africa N. Am
- **Population:** 12.5m 310m
- **Maj. Origin:** Africa Europe
- **Min. Origin:** Eur, ME Afr, L.Am
- **Colony of:** France
Britain
- **Independent:** 1960 1776

Source: Millennium Development Goals, World Bank, 2010

DIVERSITY

• Language %
(first language or
'mother tongue')

• Ethnicity %

• Religion %

SENEGAL

Wolof- 35%
Pulaar- 24%
+4 offl L-21%
+30 Af L-20%
French-0.2%

Afr'n 99.5%
.3Leb .2Fr/Eur

Muslim-95%
Christian-4%

USA

English-82%
Spanish-11%
Chinese- 1%
+other- 7%

Wh/Eur 80%
13 Blk 1 Indg

Muslim-0.6%
Christn-78%

LANGUAGES

Globalization supports FRENCH, the colonial language use, written & oral, in Senegal's government, education, business and society.

WOLOF is the dominant African language spoken in Senegal.

LANGUAGE POLICY

Senegal's language policy:

- A) To promote the MAIN NATIONAL LANGUAGES into the languages of culture**
- B) To maintain FRENCH as an official language and language of international communication.**

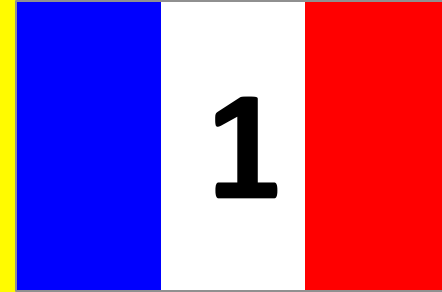
The Constitution of January 7, 2001, Article 1 (par'g 2) officially recognized:

The official Language of the Republic of Senegal is French. The national languages are Jola, Malinke, Pulaar, Serer, Soninke, Wolof & other national languages to be codified. Source:

<http://www.tlfg.ulaval.ca/axl/afrique/senegal.htm>

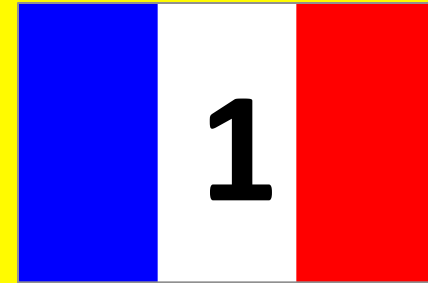
Language: Official

**1 Official language – French
(for gov't & education)**



Languages: Official + National + 30 more

**1 Official language – French
(for gov't & education)**



+ 6 “National Languages”

- Wolof – 3.95m
- Pulaar – 2.74m
- Serer – 1.13m
- Mandinka – 669k
- Jola – 340k
- Soninke – 250k



**+ 30 other Recognized
African languages**



Senegal-30 other recognized Languages

9 African lang's--

Mandinkakan-422k

Pular- 150k

*Kriulo- 105k

Mandjak- 105k

Saafi-Saafi- 100k

Balanta-Ganja-83k

Noon - 33k

Mankanya - 29k

Hassaniyya - 7k

...and 21 more

400--20k speakers: Badyara, Bandial

Bainouk-Samik, Bainouk-Gunyaamolo,

Bayot, Bedik, Ejamat, Gusilay,

Jalunga, Karon, Kerak, Kobiana,

Kuwaataay, Laalaa, Mlomp, N'ko,

Oniyan, Palor, Wamey, Xasonga

45k each: Jola-Kasa, Ndut

(6+)

9

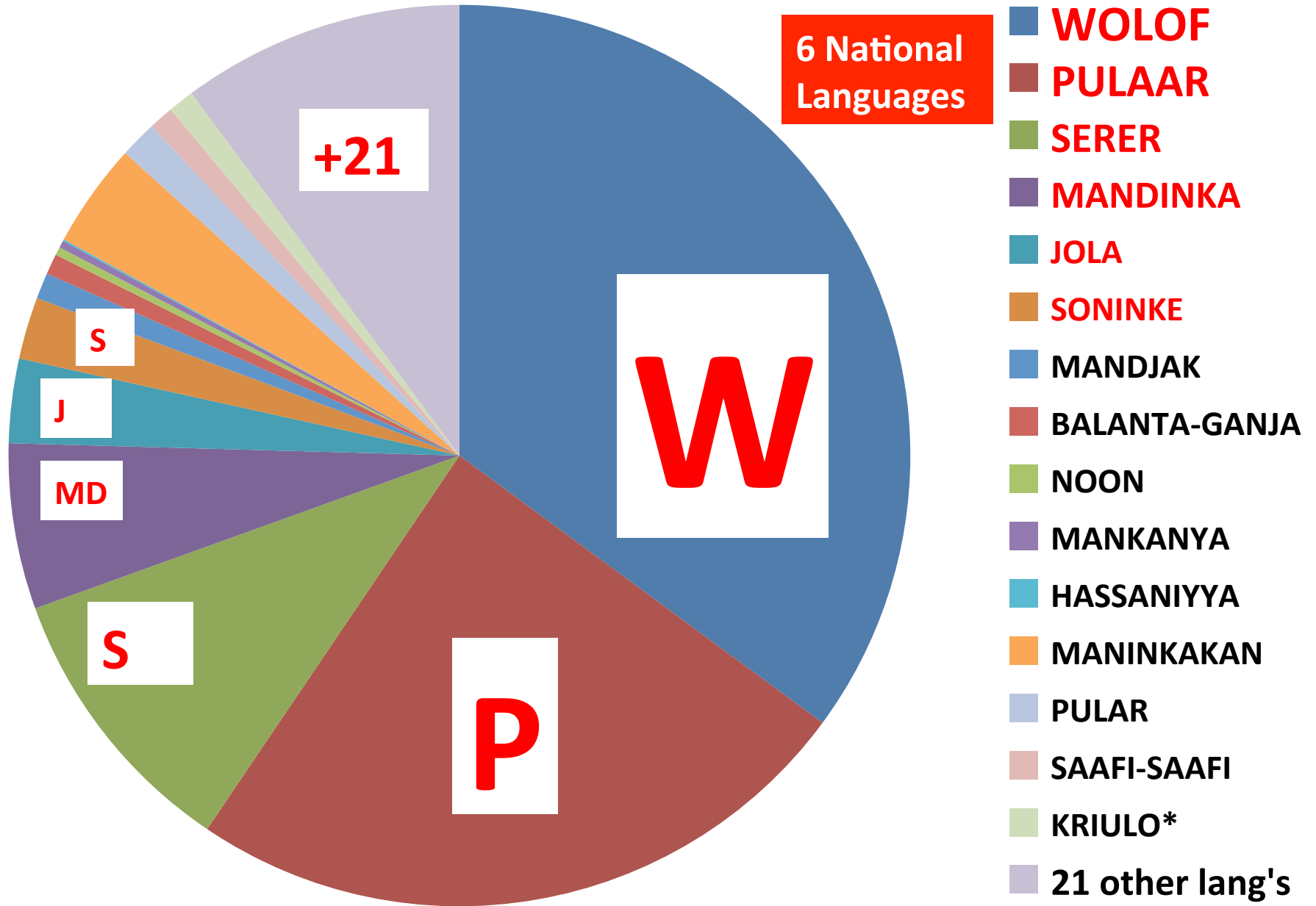
+

21

=36 total

Source http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=SN

SENEGAL language % *(as of 2006, in 1000's)*



Source http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=SN

Mother tongue language %'s

1 Official language - French <1%

6 “National Languages”

(data: 2006/2007)

- **Wolof – 35%**
- **Pulaar – 24%**
- **Serer – 10%**
- **Mandinka – 6%**
- **Jola – 3%**
- **Soninke – 2%**

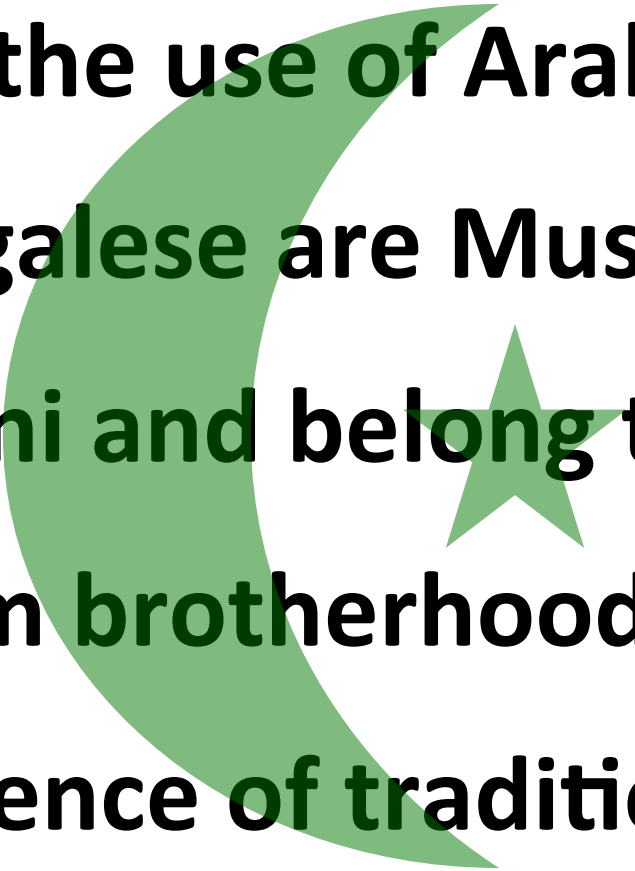
- **30 other
Recognized
African
Languages
= 20% total**

EXTERNAL

INFLUENCES

-ARAB / ISLAMIC

-FRENCH

- 
- Islam came to Senegal in 10th c. CE**
 - expansion of Islam in past 250 years**
 - Islam spread the use of Arabic language**
 - 95% of Senegalese are Muslims**
 - most are Sunni and belong to 1 of 4
Sufi Muslim brotherhoods**
 - cultural influence of traditional
African religions remains important**

Quran verses in Arabic, Yoff



**African languages were written in
Arabic script prior to French
colonization:**

Wolof

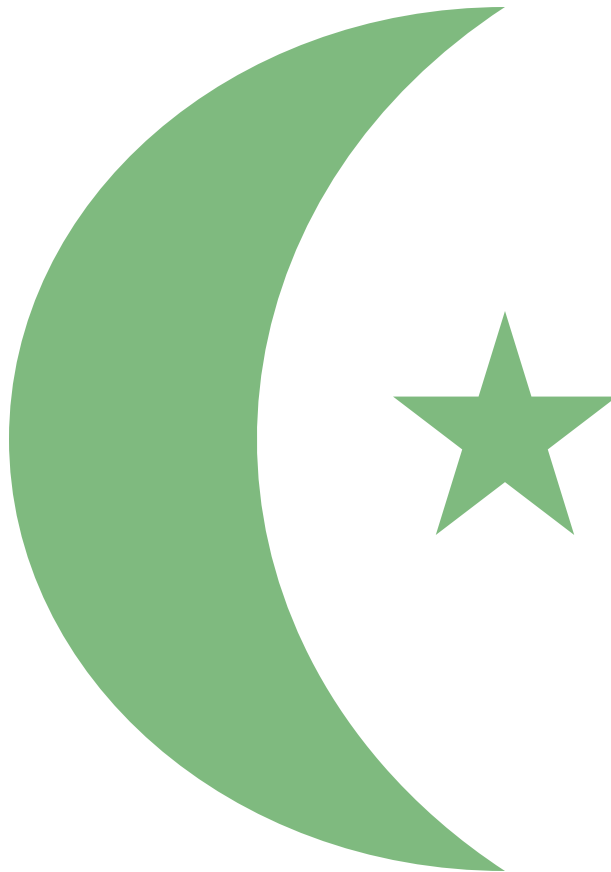
Pulaar

Serer

Mandinka

Jola

Soninke



الولوف

البولار

سيرير

ماندينكا

الديولا

السونينكي



**Teacher at the
Islamic African
American Institute,
Thiès**

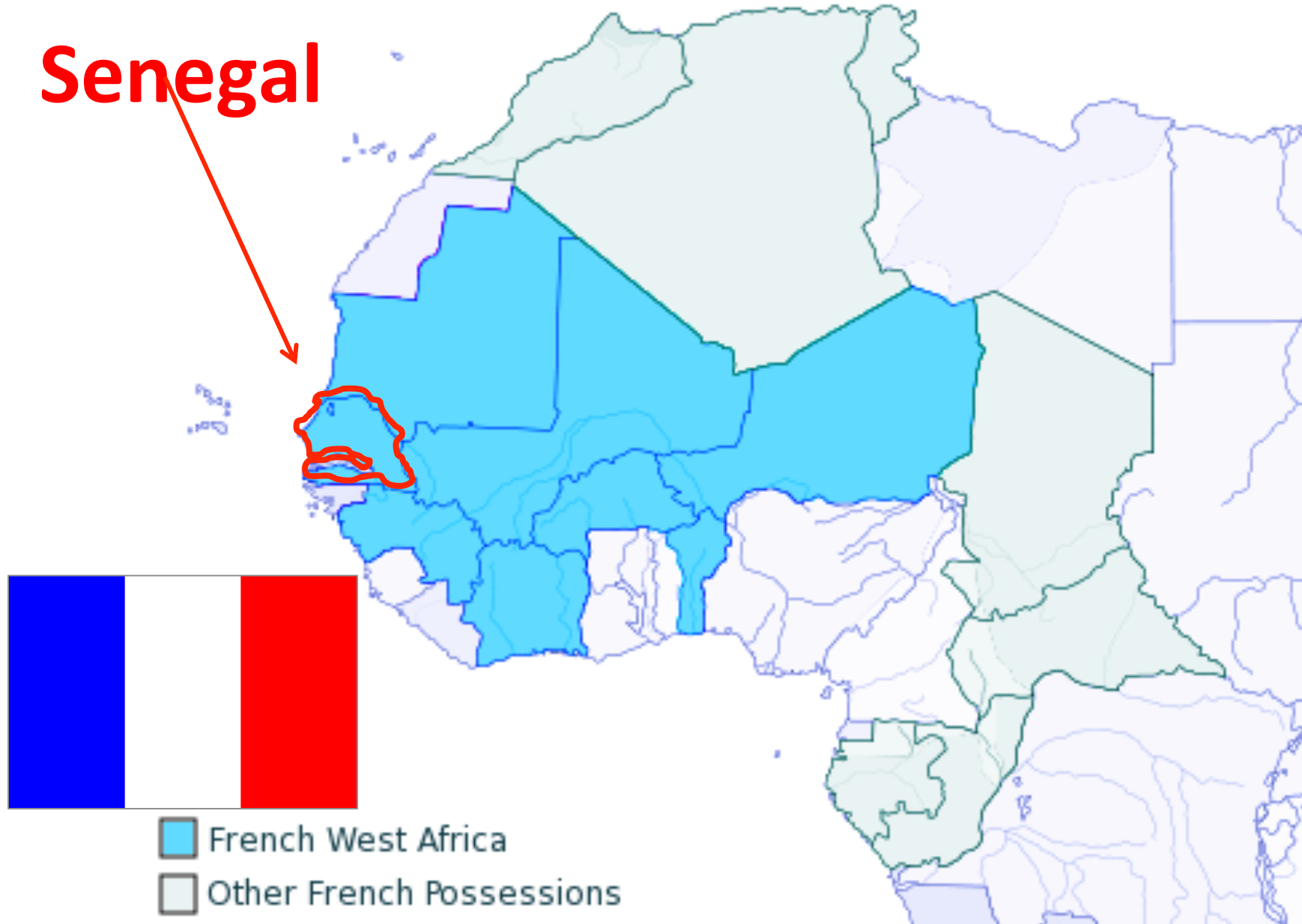


boards in Arabic for Quran memorization, Islamic African American Institute, Thiès



France colonized West Africa 1870-1960

Senegal



French colonial power dominated Senegal

1870-1960:

government,

law,

military

business,

banking,

trade

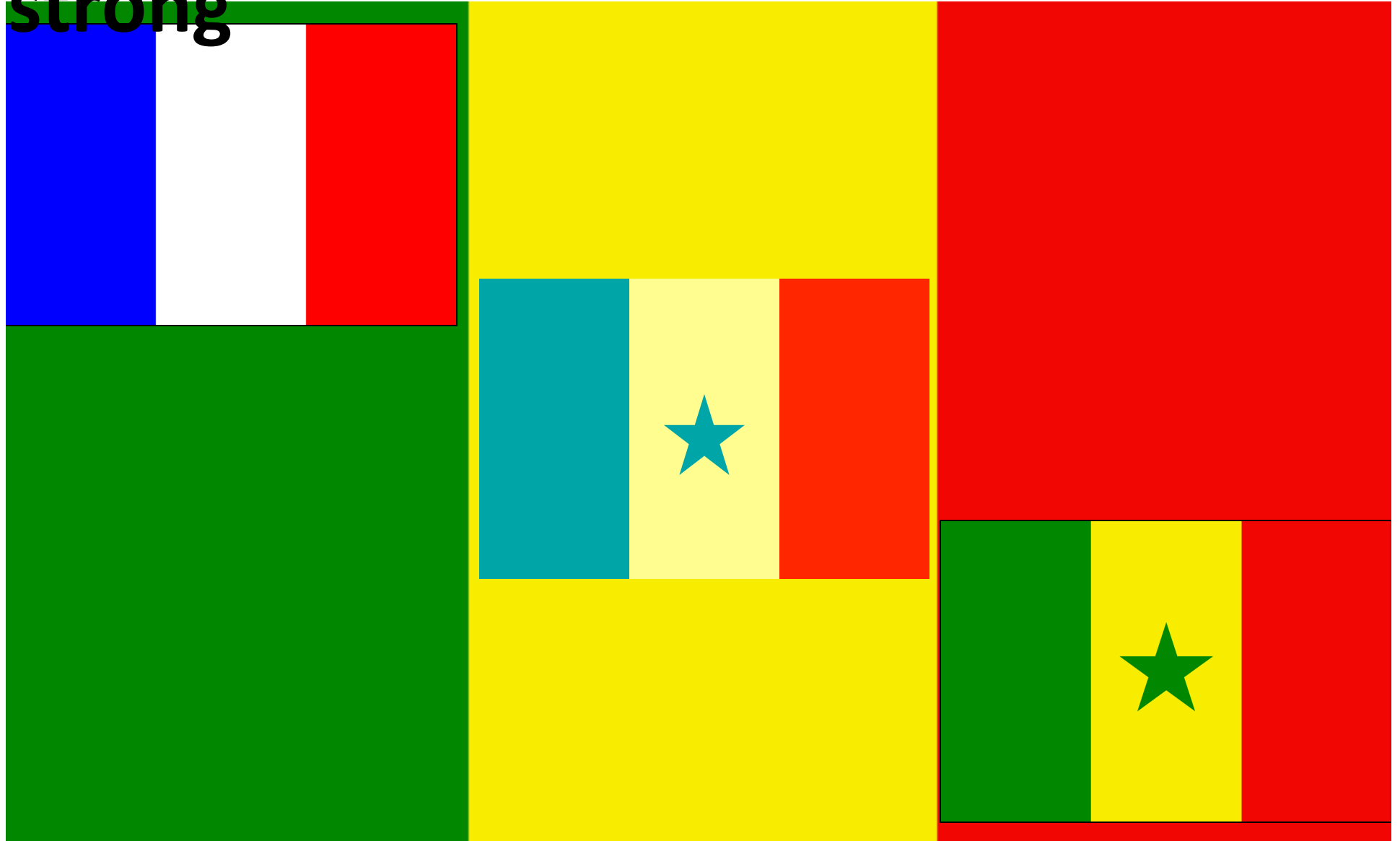
education,

language,

culture

**Senegal gained independence 1960,
but French influence remained**

strong



French language still used after independence,

1960-today in:

government,

law,

military

business,

banking,

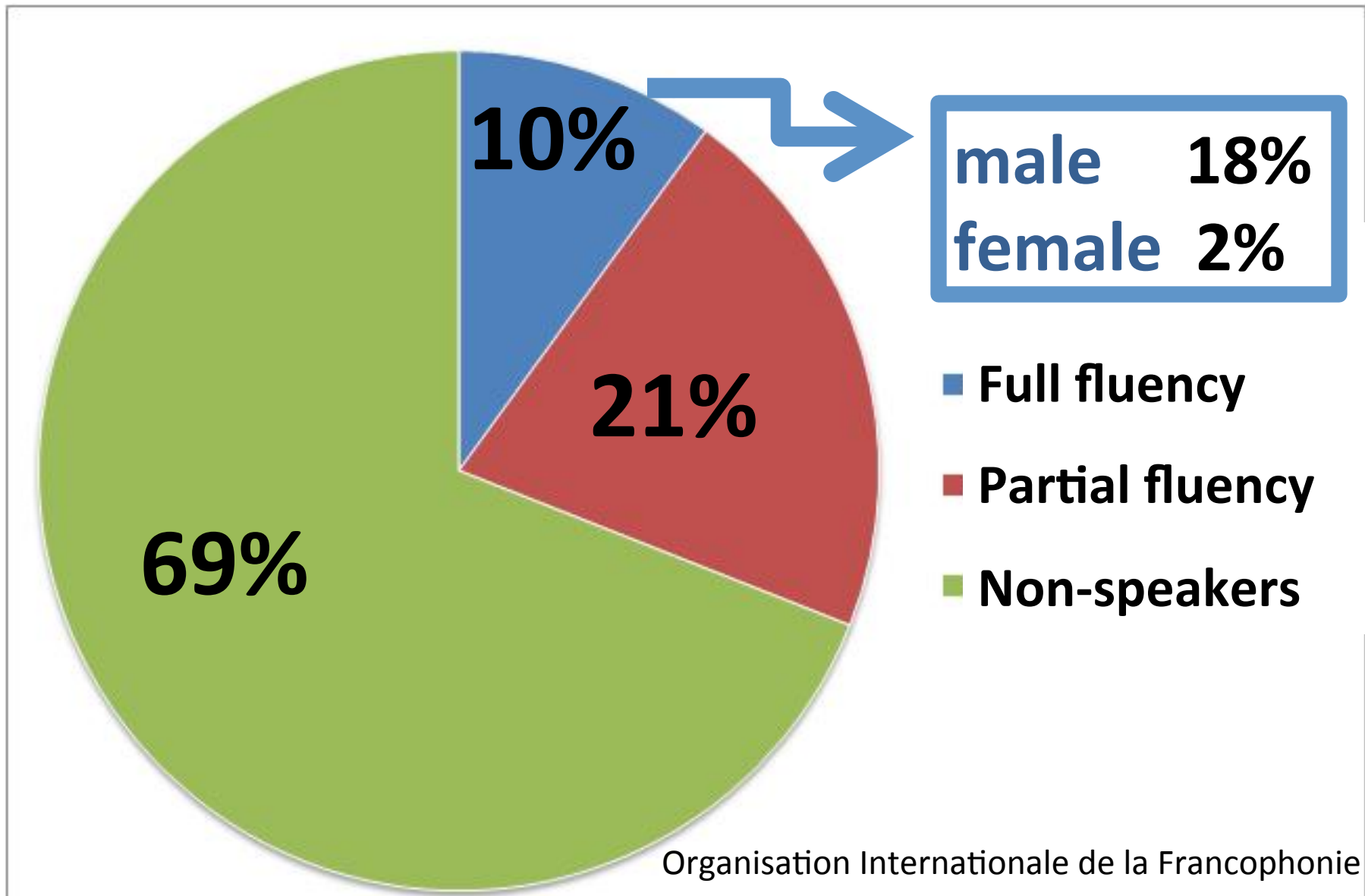
trade

education,

language,

culture

French speakers: 'mother tongue' 0.2%; second language, 10-31%



AFRICAN

LANGUAGES-1

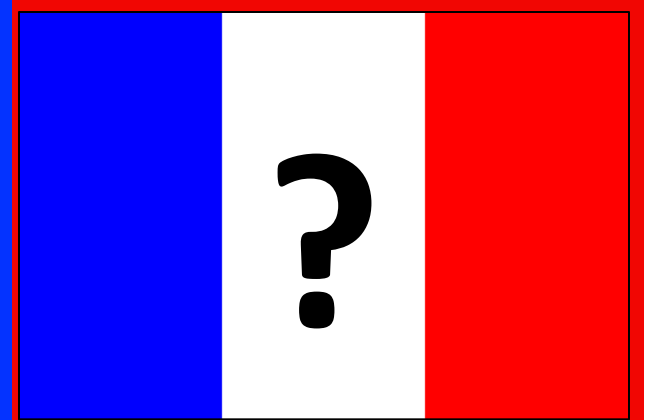
*What constitutes language policy in Senegal, as in many African countries, the official language - French, as it happens - is an *imported language*. The question is whether the national languages spoken by the population have a place in official life or not. Would it or would it not be possible to use national languages in government, at the post office and at the bank today? If so, then a policy decision needs to be made. We would have to restore national languages to their legitimate place in government, in our systems of education, training, and in public life.*

Mamadou Ndoye: Senegal Deputy Minister for Basic Education & National Languages, 1996

SUPPORT FOR FRENCH LANGUAGE

p1960

“First and foremost to replace French as the official language and language of instruction is neither desirable nor possible. At least if we do not want to be late for appointments of the Year 2000. Indeed, we would need at least two generations to make one of our national languages an effective tool for teaching science and technology. And provided that we would have the financial and human assets, that is to say, scholars and technicians skilled enough. But in the second half of the twentieth century, forty to fifty years of delay, this still may not catch up.”



Senegal's
1st President,
Leopold Senghor

French-official government language
***Welcome* [from President Wade]**



French official language-Government

Flag of Senegal



French official language-Education

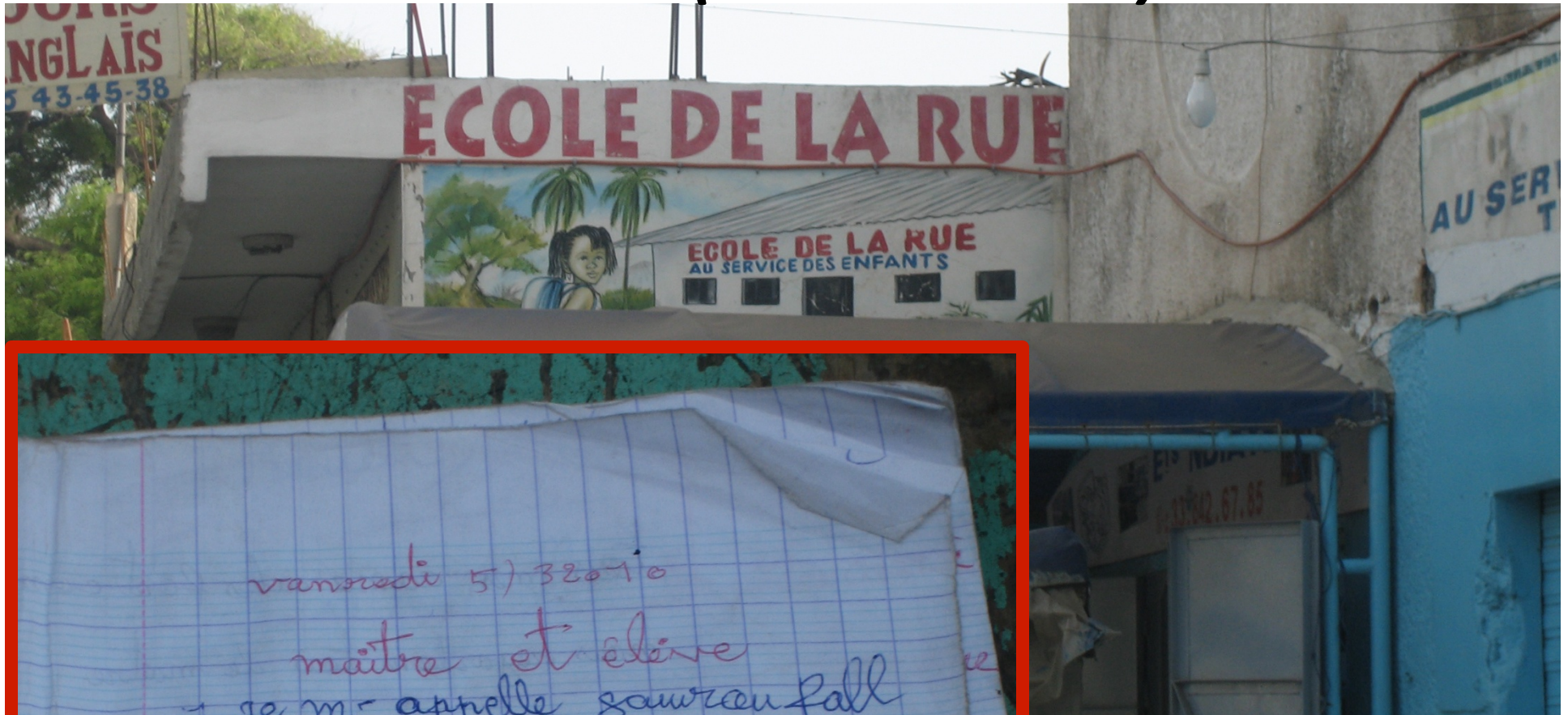
Verbo-Tonal School, Dakar:

One World of Justice, Love, Peace and Joy



French-language of private education

Ecole de la Rue (Street School) Dakar



vendredi 5) 32010
maître et élève
je m'appelle saouren fall
je vais à l'école Je suis
un élève mon maître s'appelle
s'appelle monsieur mbaye

French-language of university educ'n

Aid from Government of Republic of Korea to UCAD



French-language of most newspapers

Le Soleil: 650 billion Fcfa's to boost energy



Senegal's many French language papers



French used by small merchants

rental of plastic chairs here, each 75F



ICI LOCATION
DE CHAISES
EN PLASTIQUE
UNITE 75 F

**French-the dominant written language,
widely used by Senegalese merchants**



GLOBALIZATION:

INTERNATIONAL

ECONOMIC

INFLUENCES

French-used by international corporations

The taste of Africa in your cup

With Maggi, every woman is a star



France, Senegal's largest foreign investor

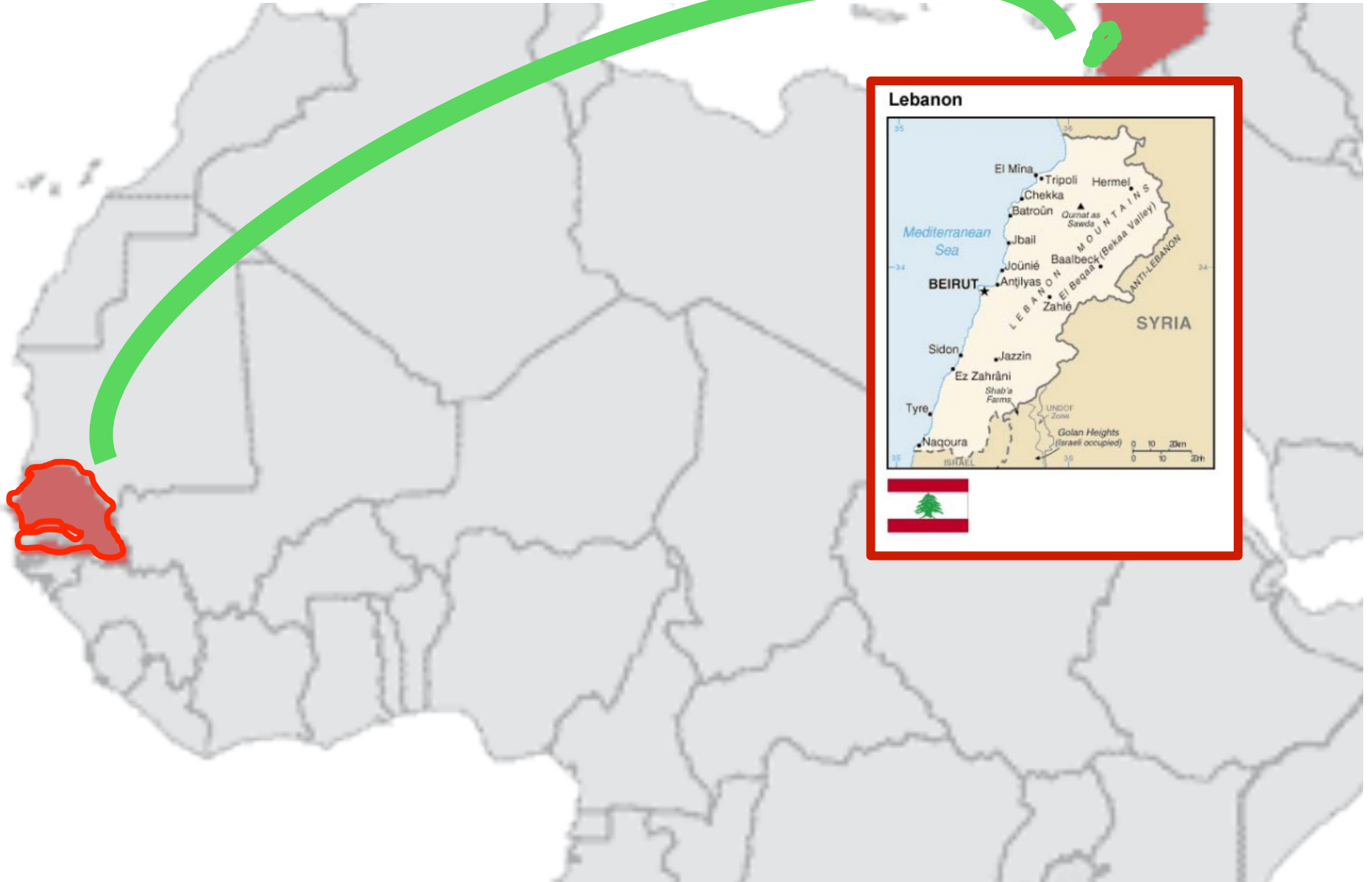
food processing, banking, telecommunications



French business owners, café, Kaolack



Colonial migrants from **Lebanon**, 1910-1930's (also a French colony)



Lebanese. Key trade & business owners

Lebanese- Kebabs, Baker

0.3% pop'n;

1st language-

Arabic,

2nd language-

French

“Welcome”
in Arabic



Lebanese in Senegal-*Hotel Al-Afifa, Dakar* merchants, imports, investments, property





AFRICAN LANGUAGES

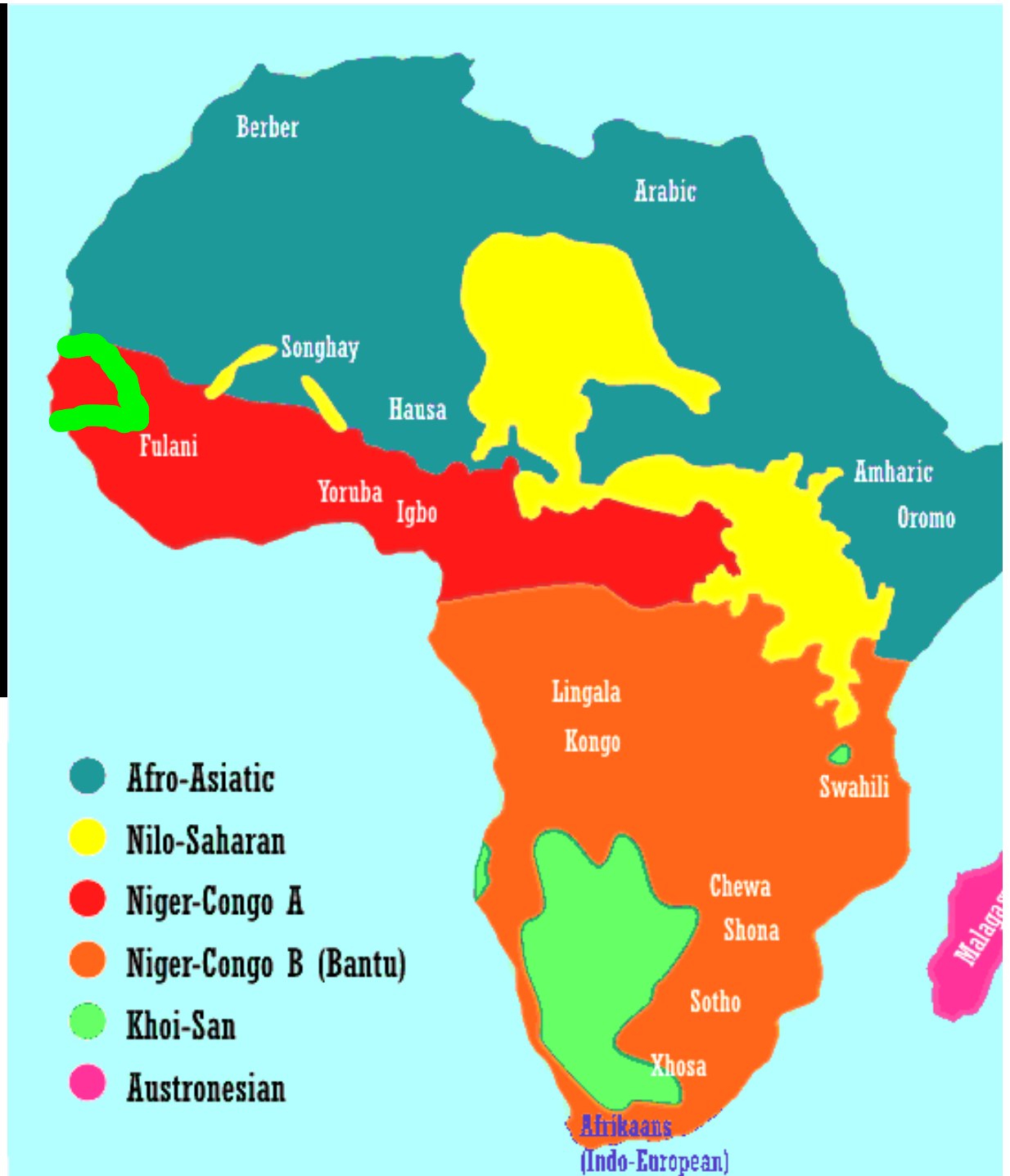
AFRICAN

LANGUAGES 2

What is the role of education in promoting national languages? A language is not merely an instrument of communication. It is also a culture. The history of a group and the etymology of their language are a reflection of the unique history of a group; these elements must be revived to accompany the effort to promote national languages. Our traditional heritage contains a wealth of popular literature - stories, epics, historical chronicles, fables, nursery rhymes, proverbs, songs, poems, liturgical literature, and so on - encompassing art, philosophy, history, and religion, and we may be losing all of that today.

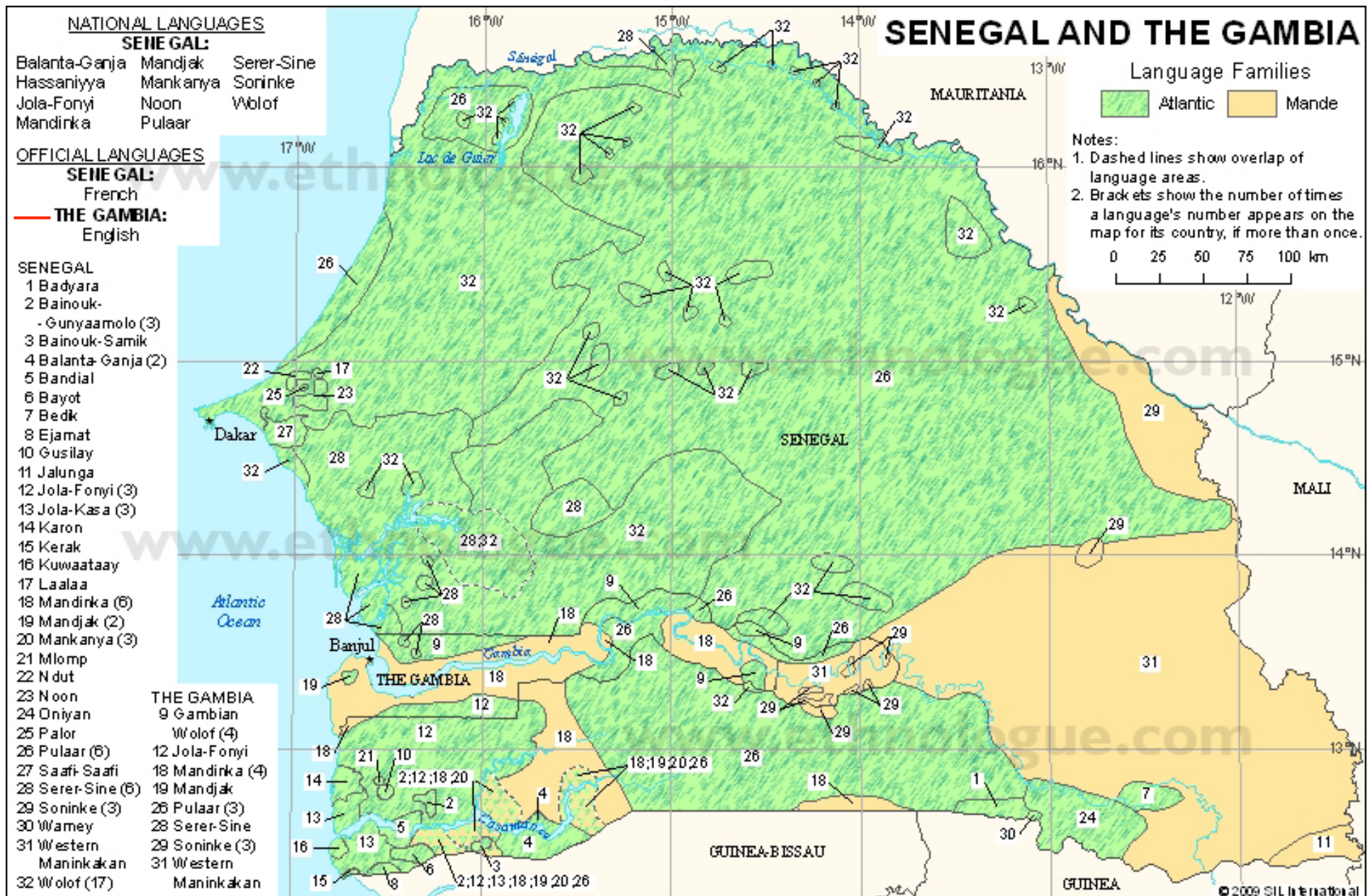
Mamadou Ndoye: Senegal Deputy Minister for Basic Education & National Languages, 1996

**AFRICAN
LANGUAGE
FAMILIES:
SENEGAL
Niger-Congo A**

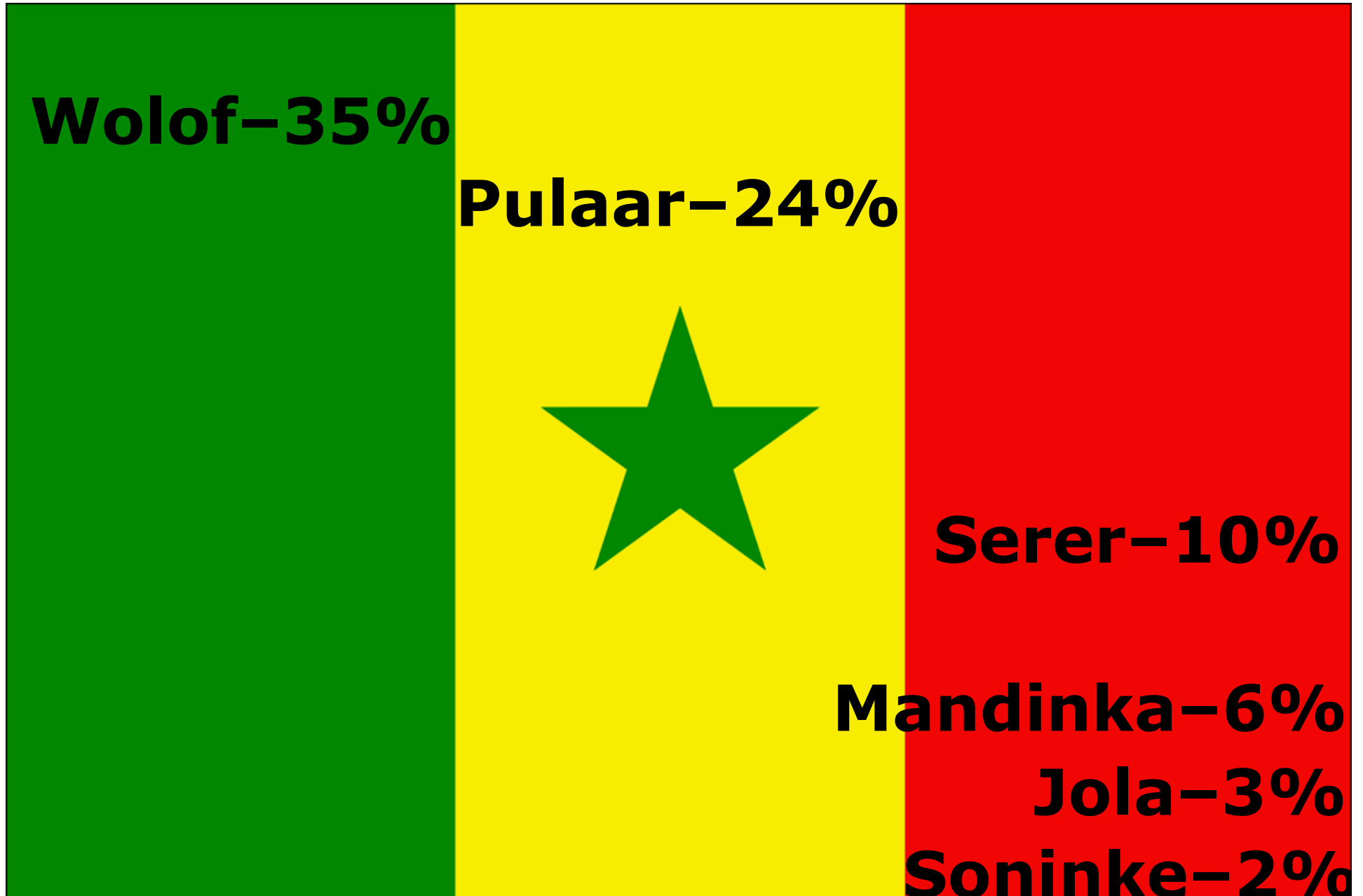


http://africamedia.typepad.com/my_weblog/2007/11/advanced-maps-o.html

2 Niger-Congo sub-families: **Atlantic** **Mande**



Senegal's 6 National Languages



AFRICAN


LANGUAGES-3

In Senegal, six African languages (Mandingo, Diola, Peul/Poular, Serer, Soninke and Wolof) have been declared official, but little effort has been made to use them in education. Various factors inhibit implementation, such as

- lack of funding for materials development,
- teacher training,
- parental anxiety about their children's acquisition of the dominant language,
- along with fear among the elite of losing their status gained through education in the

colonial language. The Impact of Language Policy on Endangered Languages, 2000

Senegal's National Languages not similar within 1 language sub-family

Atlantic	'water'	Mande
Wolof Pulaar	ndox ndiyam 	
Serer	foofi jiyo	Mandinka

Senegal's National Languages

Atlantic

'tree'

Mande

**Wolof
Pulaar**

**garab
lekki**



Serer

**ndaxar
yiroo**

Jola

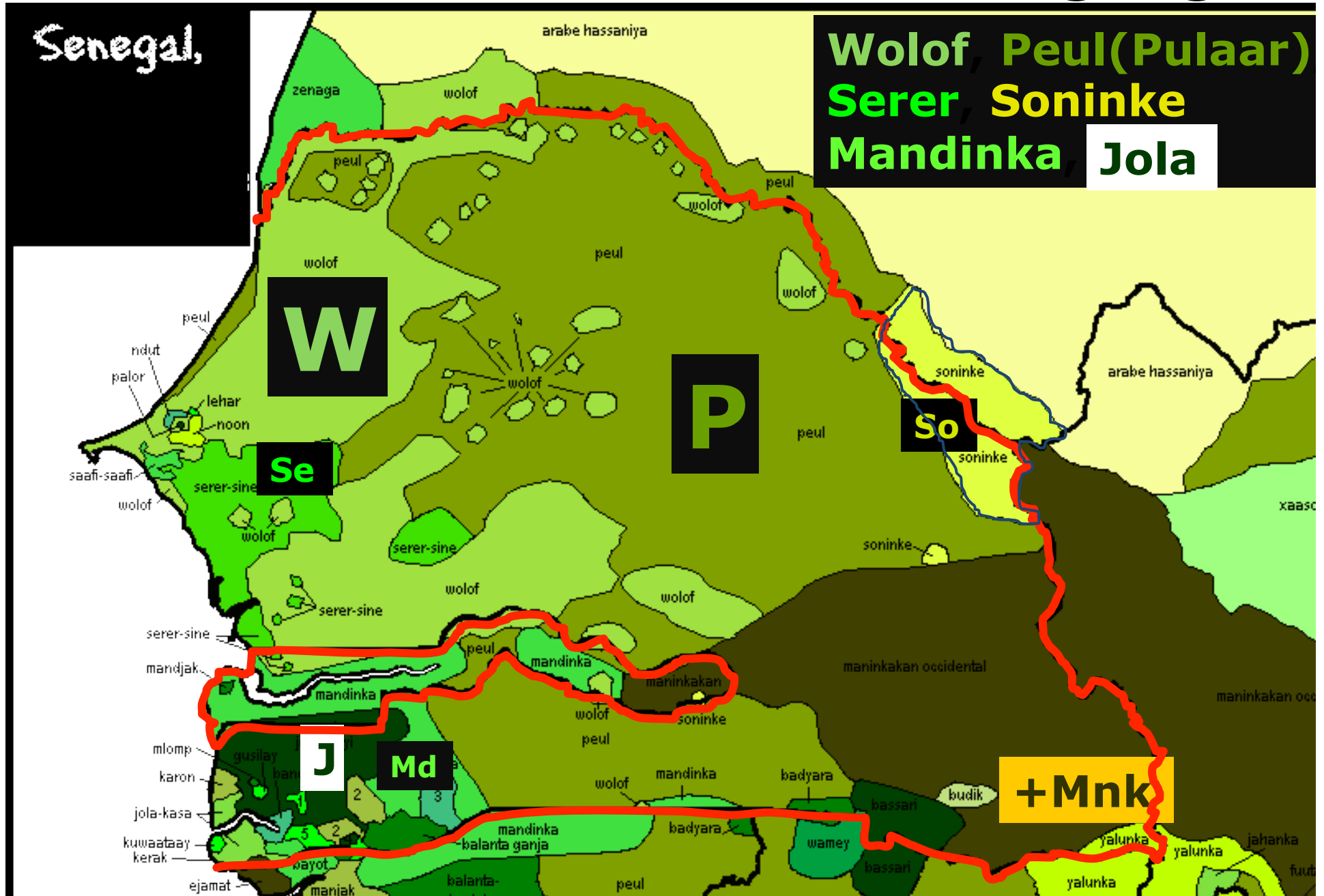
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Mandinka

Soninke

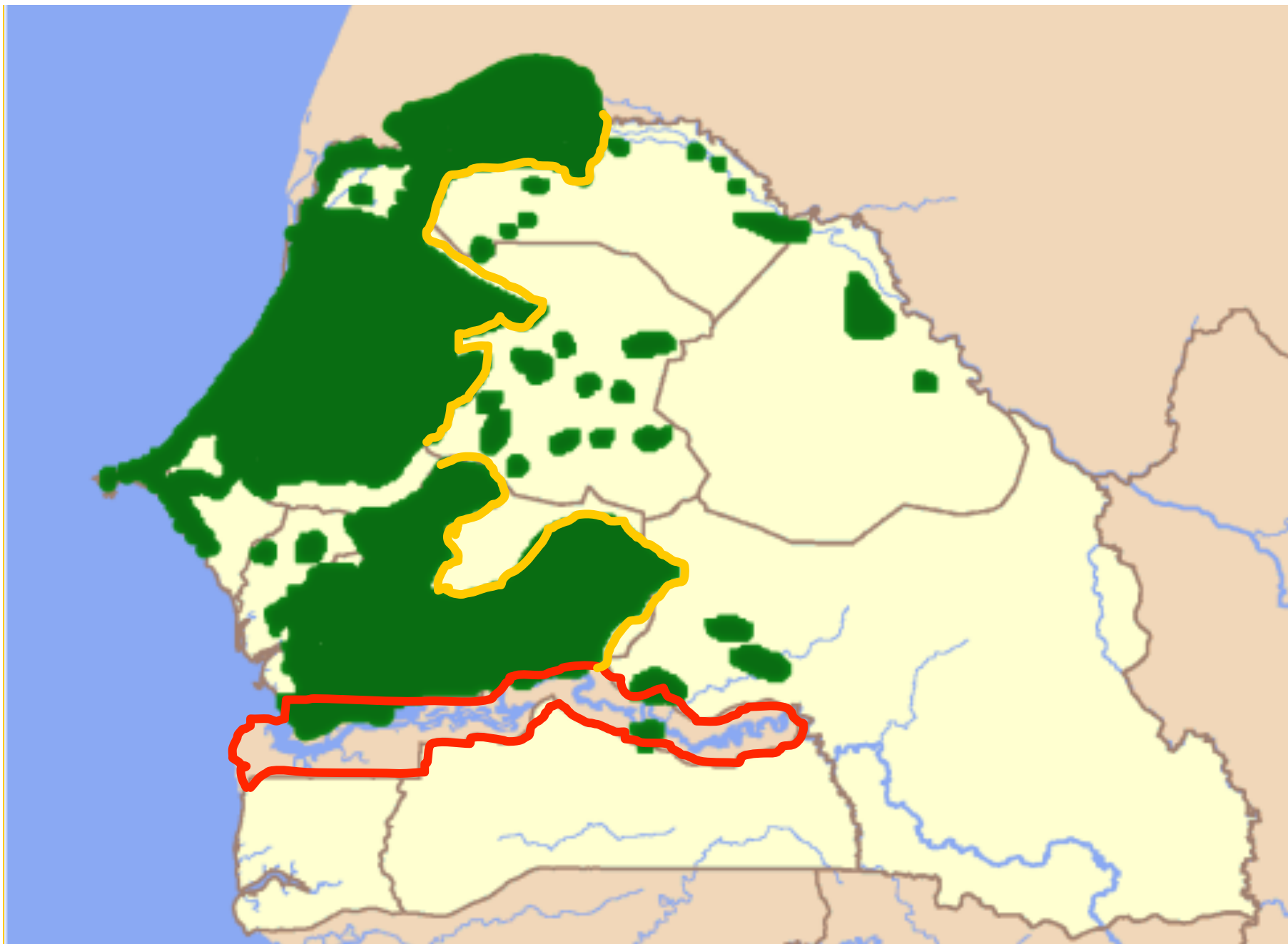
Distrib'n-6 official National Languages



Senegal Provinces ≠ Languages



Wolof, first language of 35% Senegal



**Wolof: dominant language in Dakar;
understood by 60-90% of Senegalese**
Maggi and me, the secret of happiness!



photo: Wikimedia Commons.fr "Wolof"

Dakar municipal bus with Wolof sign

Dakar go come (go and return)



AFRICAN

LANGUAGES 4

What is the role of French and the other national languages in the media?

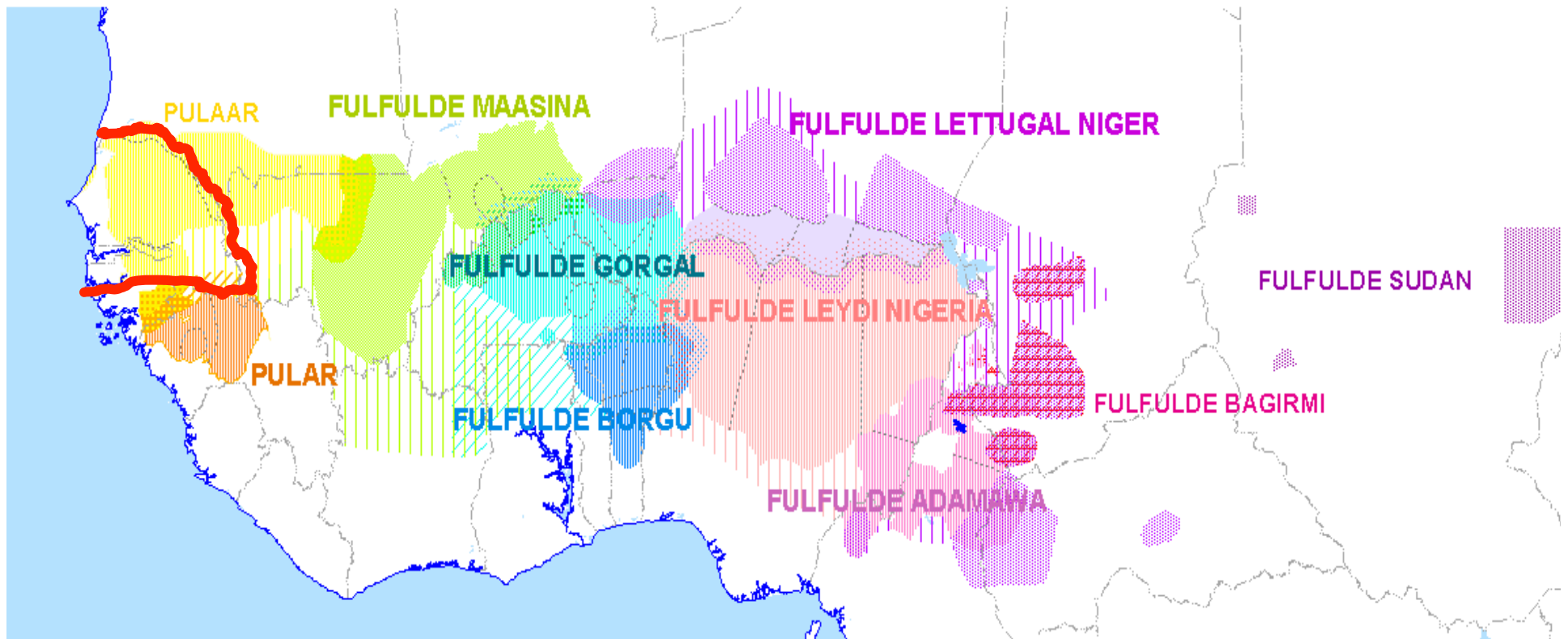
Wolof is certainly the most frequently used language in the media. Many public debates are held in Wolof. This is not surprising since to be heard you must be understood by the majority of the population. At present it's safe to say that French continues to dominate television. On the other hand, private radio stations - that have only their audience to consider - broadcast at least 70% of their programs in Wolof.

Mamadou Ndoye: Senegal Deputy Minister for Basic Education & National Languages, 1996

Pulaar language, 24% Senegal



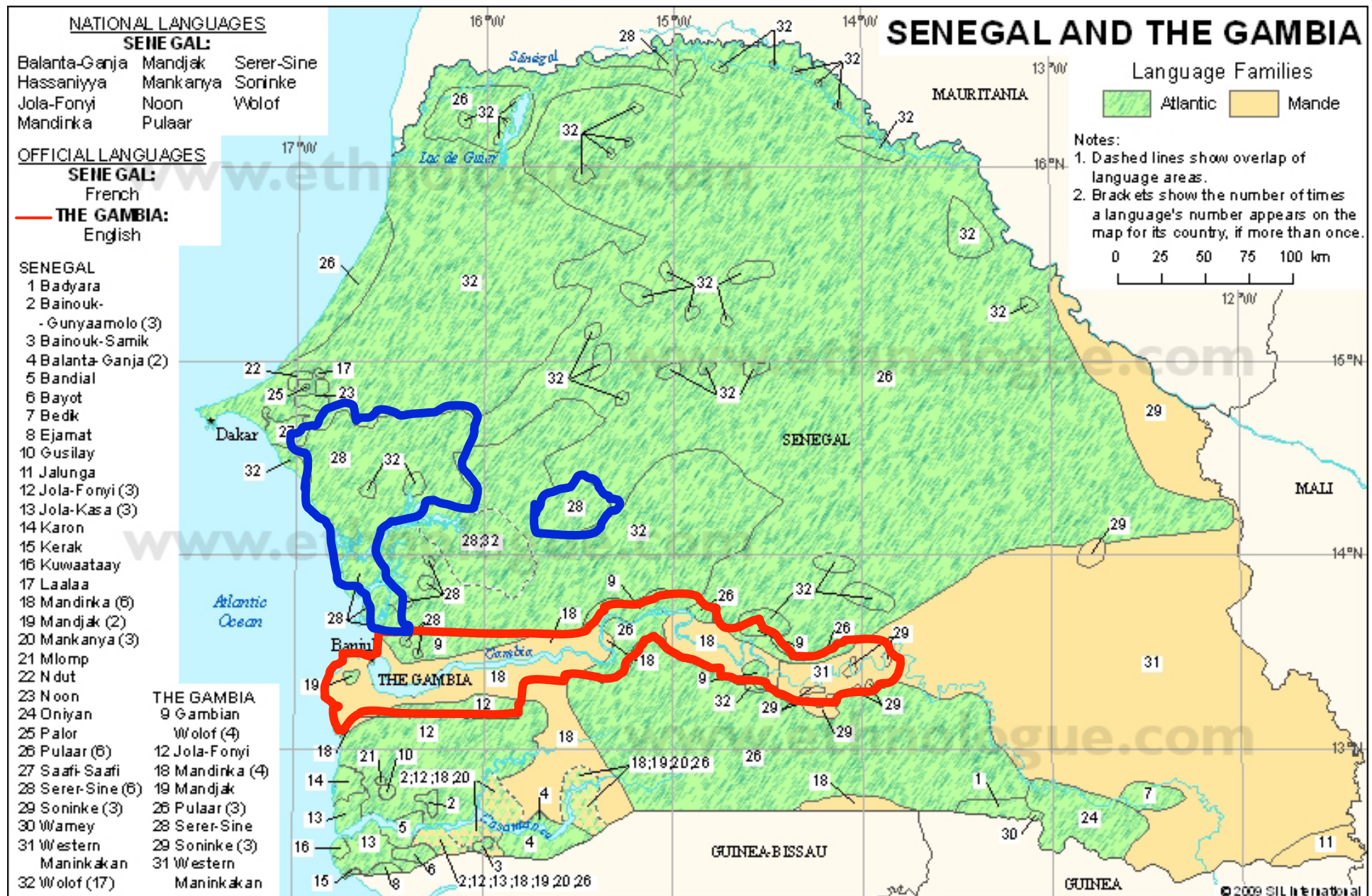
Pulaar–Fulfulde widely spoken in W. Africa



||||| Maximal extent of Fulfulde travel areas

0 500 1000 1500 2000 Kilometers

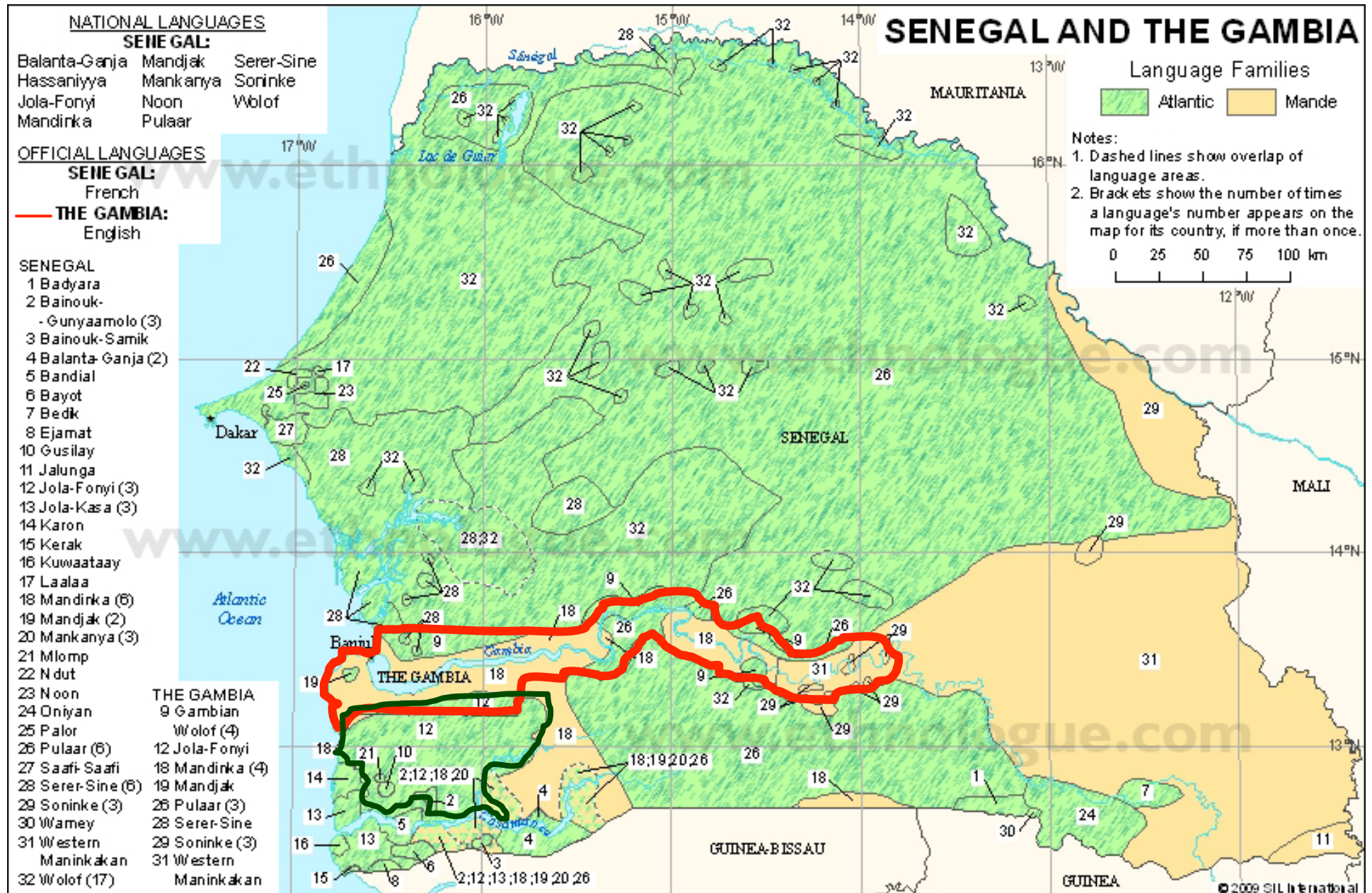
Serer-Sinn Language, 10% Senegal



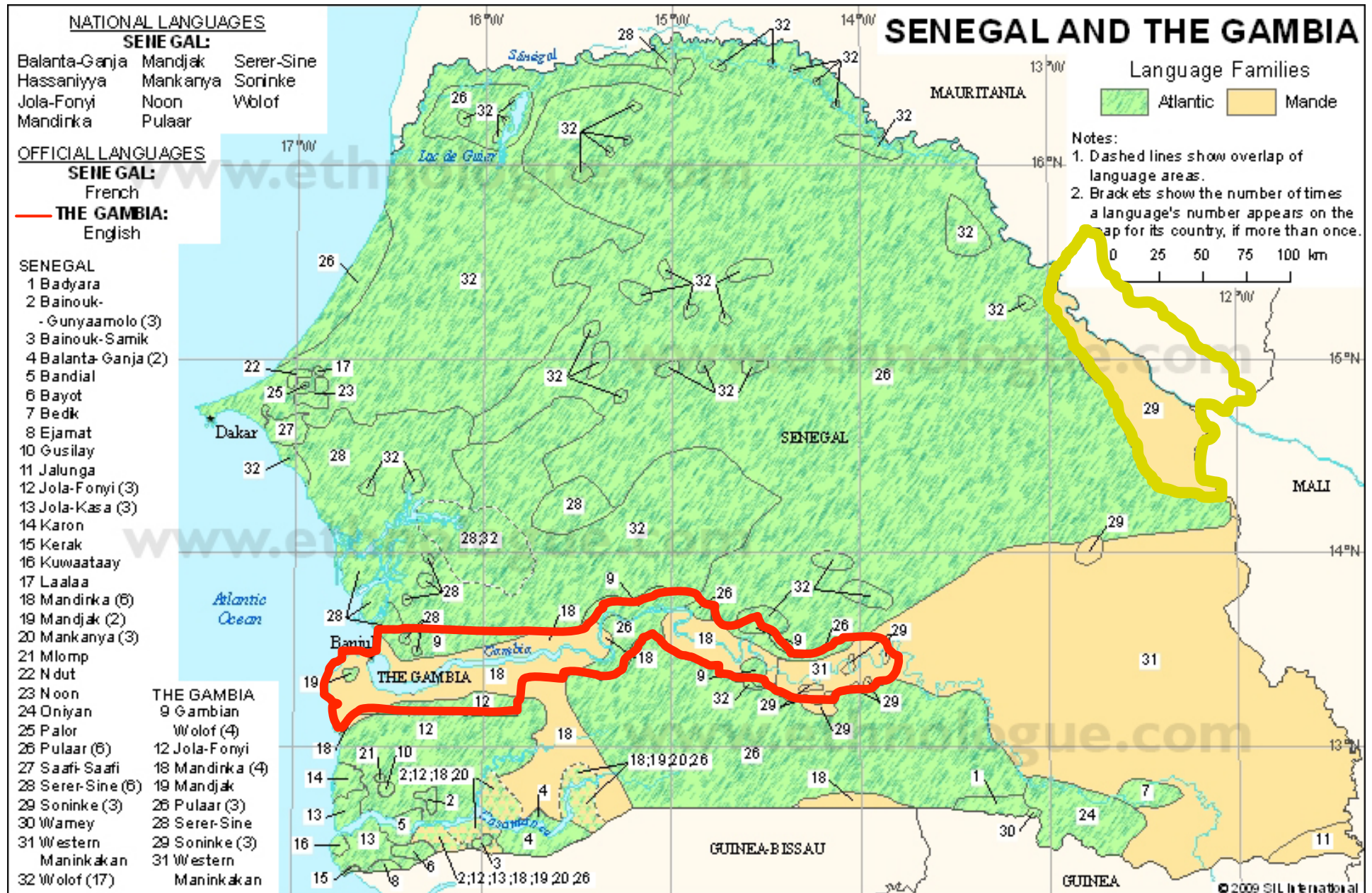
Mandinka language, 6% Senegal



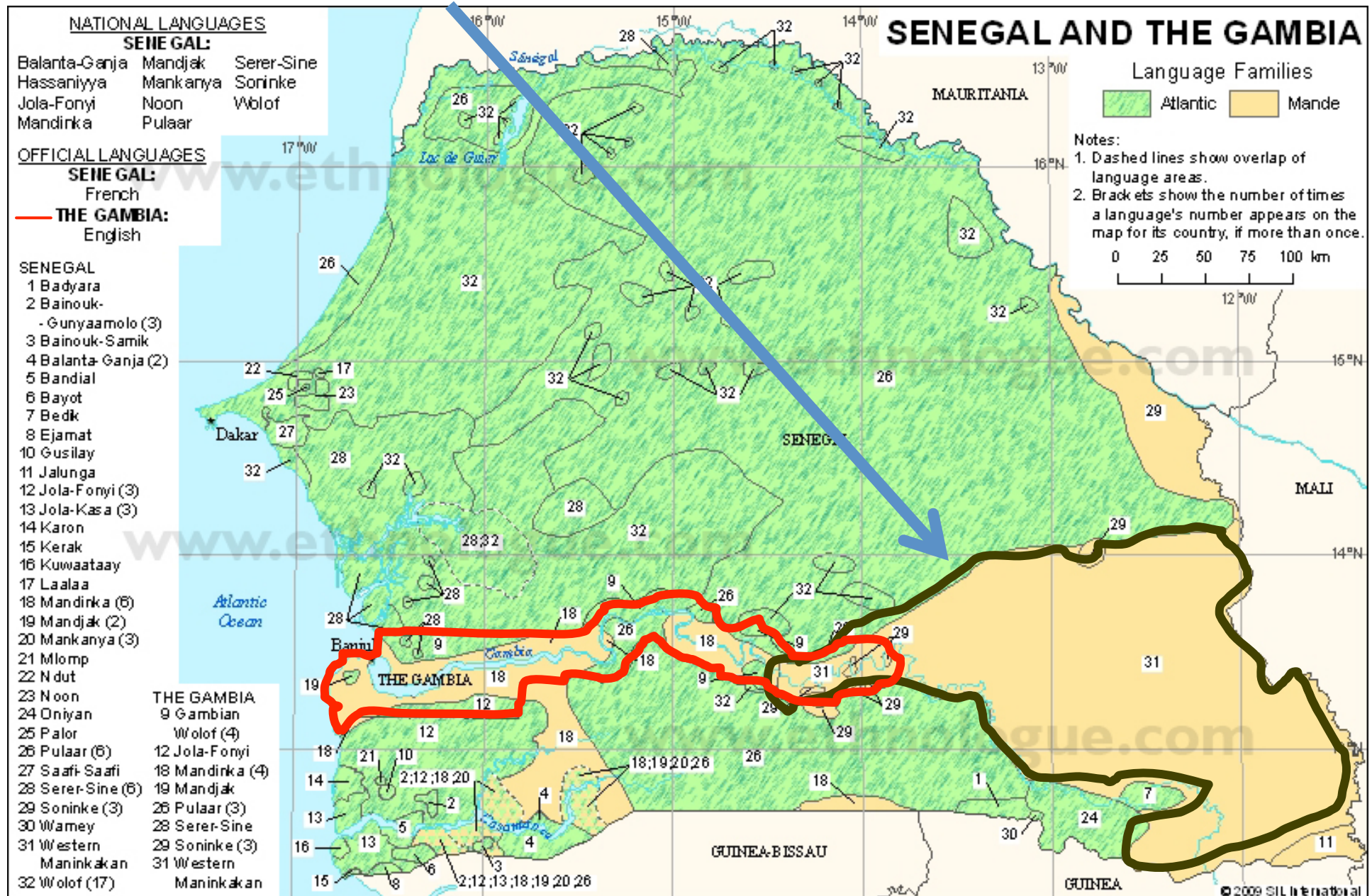
Jola Language, 3% Senegal



Soninke Language, 2% Senegal



Maninkakan-4%, but not 'national' language



LANGUAGE

AND

LITERACY

1st language relationship to literacy:

mother tongue—% literate; 2nd language

- **French— 90% 40%**
- **Wolof— 10% 30%**
- **Pulaar— 20% 20%**
- **Serer— 1% 1%**
- **Mandinka—1% 1%**
- **Jola—**
- **Soninke—**

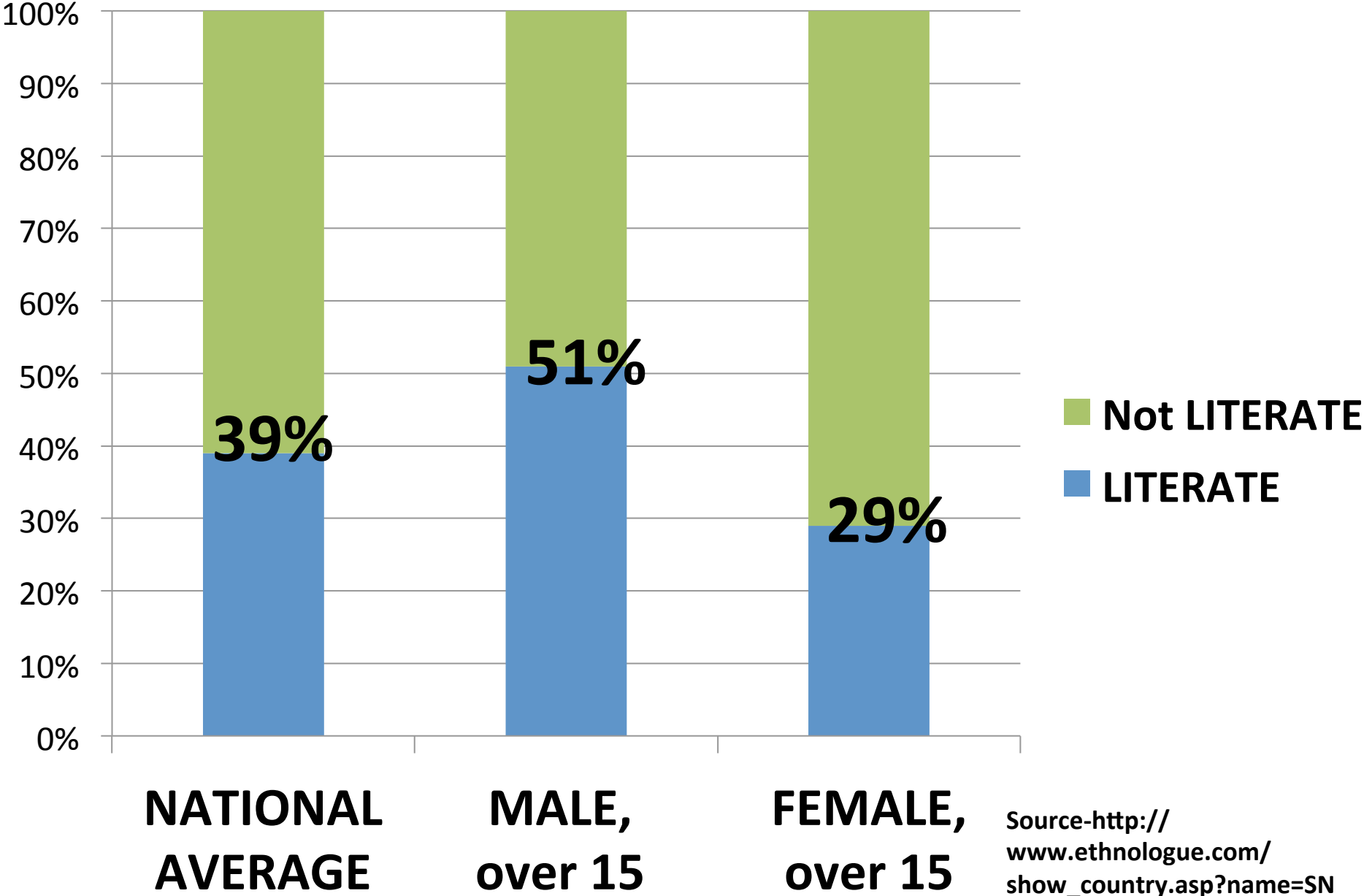
Source http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=SN

Native speakers of French & Wolof: most frequent 2nd language speakers

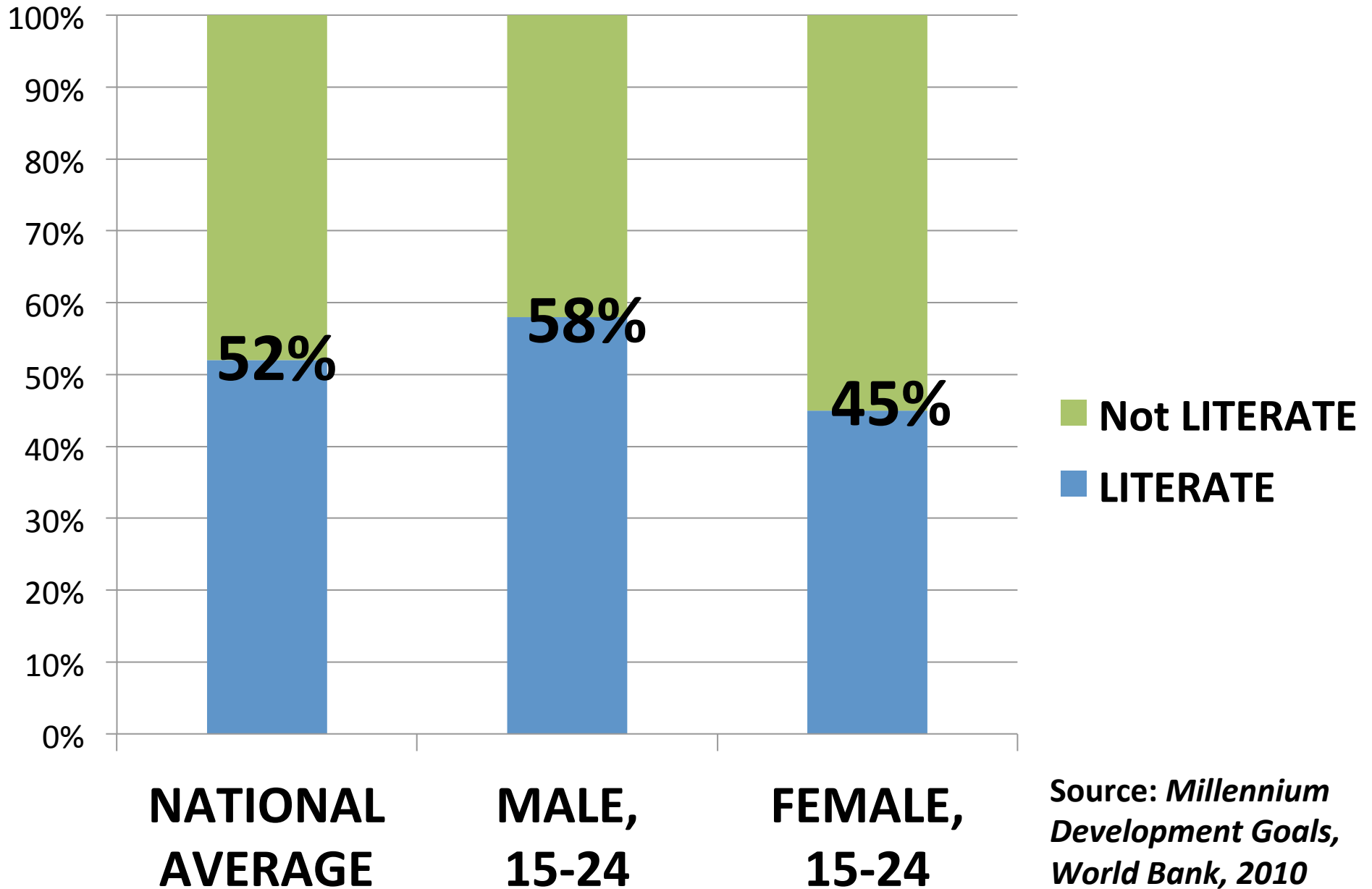
mother tongue—% literate; 2nd language

- **French—90%** **40%**
- **Wolof—10%** **30%**
- **Pulaar—20%** **20%**
- **Serer—1%** **1%**
- **Mandinka—1%** **1%**

lower Female LITERACY: all adults, 2005



Higher LITERACY in young adults 15-24, 2005



Source: *Millennium Development Goals, World Bank, 2010*