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502 - BRIANA MCCANN

Ce livre, traduit du swahili, marque à n'en pas douter une date dans la linguistique africaine. Depuis de longues années, son auteur milite pour la promotion du swahili comme langue nationale en Tanzanie, mais aussi, – ce livre en témoigne avec éloquence –, comme langue du discours scientifique et universitaire. Pour écrire l'histoire de la langue swahili, David Massamba fait appel à de nombreuses disciplines et à des arguments venus de l'archéologie et de la recherche historique tout autant qu'à des éléments tirés de discours identitaires ou à des raisonnements de type linguistique. Il se propose de repenser les origines du swahili, en passant au crible les diverses théories qui ont été émises à ce sujet. Les deux points essentiels qu'il s'efforce de prouver sont d'abord que le swahili est une langue bantoue dont la composante arabo-orientale a été surévaluée ; ensuite, il propose un nouveau scénario pour expliquer l'émergence du swahili sur la côte est-africaine. Concernant le premier point, David Massamba discute le mythe répété à l'envi qui fait du swahili une langue métisse, mélange de langues bantoues et d'arabe. Il réfute aussi l'hypothèse selon laquelle cette langue aurait d'abord été un pidgin à base arabe. En accord avec la majorité des bantousites actuels, il affirme que le swahili est une langue bantoue dans sa structure et son origine, qui a simplement intégré du vocabulaire d'origine arabe du fait de contacts sur la longue durée avec des commerçants venus de la péninsule arabique. En deuxième point, il réfute enfin l'hypothèse d'un foyer originel unique d'où aurait émergé la langue swahili avant de gagner le reste de la côte orientale de l'Afrique. David P. B. Massamba est professeur de linguistique générale à l'Université de Dar es Salaam (Tanzanie). Ancien directeur de l'Institut de recherche sur le kiswahili (TUKI), il est l'auteur de nombreux travaux de phonologie et de linguistique historique.

Miaka Hamsini ya Kiswahili Nchini Kenya ni mkusanyiko wa makala yaliyowasilishwa katika kongamano la kimataifa la Kiswahili lililoandaliwa na Chama cha Kiswahili cha Taifa (CHAKITA) mwaka 2013, na likafanyika katika Chuo Kikuu cha Kikatoliki cha Afrika Mashariki (CUEA). Makala chache zimetokana na kongamano la mwaka 2012 lililofanyika katika Chuo Kikuu cha Kenyatta. Kitabu hiki kinadhihirisha umuhimu wa lugha ya Kiswahili katika nyanja mbalimbali za jamii. Kwa hiyo, utapata humu ndani makala yanayoangazia ufundishaji wa lugha ya Kiswahili; Kiswahili kama nyenzo ya maendeleo ya uchumi wa taifa; mchango wa Kiswahili katika kuleta uwiano na utangamano wa kitaifa; utafiti wa Kiswahili katika lugha na fasihi; Kiswahili na ujenzi wa taswira ya mwanamke; fasihi ya watoto katika Kiswahili; na athari za Sheng kwa Kiswahili. Kwa ufupi makala yaliyomo humu yanashadidia maendeleo ya Kiswahili katika miaka hamsini iliyopita nchini Kenya. Hiki ni kitabu muhimu sana kwa wanafunzi na walimu wa Kiswahili. Pia ni kitabu kitachomnufaisha yeyote anayependa Kiswahili na anayetambua mchango wake katika jamii. Fifty Years of Kiswahili in Kenya is a collection of articles that were presented at an international Kiswahili conference organized by the National Kiswahili Association (CHAKITA) Kenya in 2013, which was held at the Catholic University of Eastern Africa (CUEA). A few articles are however from a similar conference held in 2012 at Kenyatta University. The book exemplifies the importance of the Kiswahili language in various sectors of society. Therefore, within this book you will find articles that focus on the teaching of the Kiswahili language; Kiswahili as a tool for national economic development; the contribution of Kiswahili to national cohesion and integration; Kiswahili research in language and literature; Kiswahili and portrayal of women; children's literature in Kiswahili; and how Sheng affects Kiswahili. In short, the articles herein are a testimony of how Kiswahili has developed in the last fifty years in Kenya. This is a very important book for Kiswahili students and teachers. It is also an invaluable text for Kiswahili enthusiasts and all those who recognize its contribution to society.

Volume 5 (2) of African Languages originally published in 1979, is a special issue focussing on languages and education in Africa. There are chapters on African language education from a socio-linguistic perspective, the problems of bi-lingualism and multi-lingualism in Zaire and small languages in primary education.

The volume in the field of Iranian, Semitic and Turkic contact linguistics, is the first of its kind, providing a summary of the present results of this dynamic field of research.

This work aims to provide the most comprehensive bibliography in the domain of Sociolinguistics and in the field of language planning. The 640-page publication gives access to a large percentage of the published literature via a sophisticated thesaurus. As the title indicates, Africa, and specifically southern Africa, is covered in great detail. Sources on the history and development of the languages of Namibia and Zimbabwe have been included. Apart from sources on the languages of Africa, the bibliography also offers a comprehensive overview on topics such as language conflict, language decline, language development, and language rights, as well as a section on translations and interpreting. The categorisation of sources is intended to stimulate researchers and postgraduate students, and this makes the bibliography an indispensable tool for librarians and senior academics.

The complex politics of English as a world language provides the backdrop both for linguistic studies of varieties of English around the world and for postcolonial literary criticism. The present volume offers contributions from linguists and literary scholars that explore this common ground in a spirit of open interdisciplinary dialogue. Leading authorities assess the state of the art to suggest directions for further research, with substantial case studies ranging over a wide variety of topics - from the legitimacy of language norms of lingua franca communication to the recognition of newer post-colonial varieties of English in the online OED. Four regional sections treat the Caribbean (including the diaspora), Africa, the Indian subcontinent,

and Australasia and the Pacific Rim. Each section maintains a careful balance between linguistics and literature, and external and indigenous perspectives on issues. The book is the most balanced, complete and up-to-date treatment of the topic to date.

Vol. 1- , spring 1970- , include "A Bibliography of American doctoral dissertations on African literature," compiled by Nancy J. Schmidt.

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This text examines the social and political impact of the Swahili language.

Swahili was once an obscure dialect of an East African Bantu language. Today more than one hundred million people use it: Swahili is to eastern and central Africa what English is to the world. From its embrace in the 1960s by the black freedom movement in the United States to its adoption in 2004 as the African Union's official language, Swahili has become a truly international language. How this came about and why, of all African languages, it happened only to Swahili is the story that John M. Mugane sets out to explore. The remarkable adaptability of Swahili has allowed Africans and others to tailor the language to their needs, extending its influence far beyond its place of origin. Its symbolic as well as its practical power has evolved from its status as a language of contact among diverse cultures, even as it embodies the history of communities in eastern and central Africa and throughout the Indian Ocean world. The Story of Swahili calls for a reevaluation of the widespread assumption that cultural superiority, military conquest, and economic dominance determine a language's prosperity. This sweeping history gives a vibrant, living language its due, highlighting its nimbleness from its beginnings to its place today in the fast-changing world of global communication.

This intellectual history of Standard Swahili explores the long-term, intertwined processes of standard making and community creation in the historical, political, and cultural contexts of East Africa and beyond. Morgan J. Robinson argues that the portability of Standard Swahili has contributed to its wide use not only across the African continent but also around the globe. The book pivots on the question of whether standardized versions of African languages have empowered or oppressed. It is inevitable that the selection and promotion of one version of a language as standard—a move typically associated with missionaries and colonial regimes—negatively affected those whose language was suddenly deemed nonstandard. Before reconciling the consequences of codification, however, Robinson argues that one must seek to understand the process itself. The history of Standard Swahili demonstrates how events, people, and ideas move rapidly and sometimes surprisingly between linguistic, political, social, or temporal categories. Robinson conducted her research in Zanzibar, mainland Tanzania, and the United Kingdom. Organized around periods of conversation, translation, and codification from 1864 to 1964, the book focuses on the intellectual history of Swahili's standardization. The story begins in mid-nineteenth-century Zanzibar, home of missionaries, formerly enslaved students, and a printing press, and concludes on the mainland in the mid-twentieth century, as nationalist movements added Standard Swahili to their anticolonial and nation-building toolkits. This outcome was not predetermined, however, and Robinson offers a new context for the strong emotions that the language continues to evoke in East Africa. The history of Standard Swahili is not one story, but rather the connected stories of multiple communities contributing to the production of knowledge. The book reflects this multiplicity by including the narratives of colonial officials and anticolonial nationalists; East African clerks, students, newspaper editors, editorialists, and their readers; and library patrons, academic linguists, formerly enslaved children, and missionary preachers. The book reconstructs these stories on their own terms and reintegrates them into a new composite that demonstrates the central place of language in the history of East Africa and beyond.

On the history of standardization of Swahili language.

This edited collection provides a window into Africa's diversity. A wide-ranging body of authors offers a valuable glimpse into the challenges and opportunities presented by globalization to the youth in Africa and its diaspora, while issuing a stern call for action to local governments to act now and

tap into the energy of Africa's burgeoning youth population. In doing so, the authors expand extant literature on the continent's coping with globalization in the context of young people in various African nations. Featured in the collection are views on education, language, agriculture, sport and technology, deeply interwoven into the schooling, behavior, and health of youth. Specifically, these practices are found in both formal and non-formal education, agricultural production, and food nutrition, computer technology, and sport's amelioration of health issues, throughout Africa.