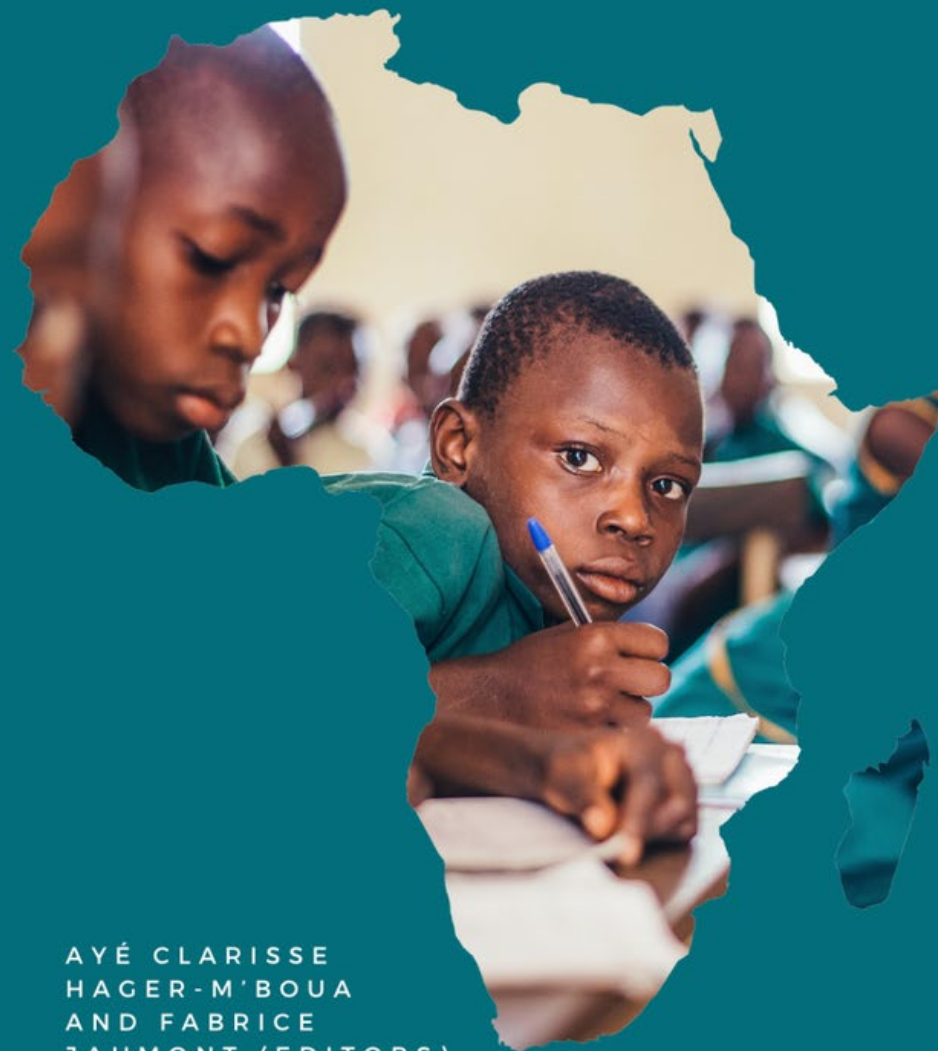


A BILINGUAL REVOLUTION FOR AFRICA



AYÉ CLARISSE
HAGER-M'BOUA
AND FABRICE
JAUMONT (EDITORS)

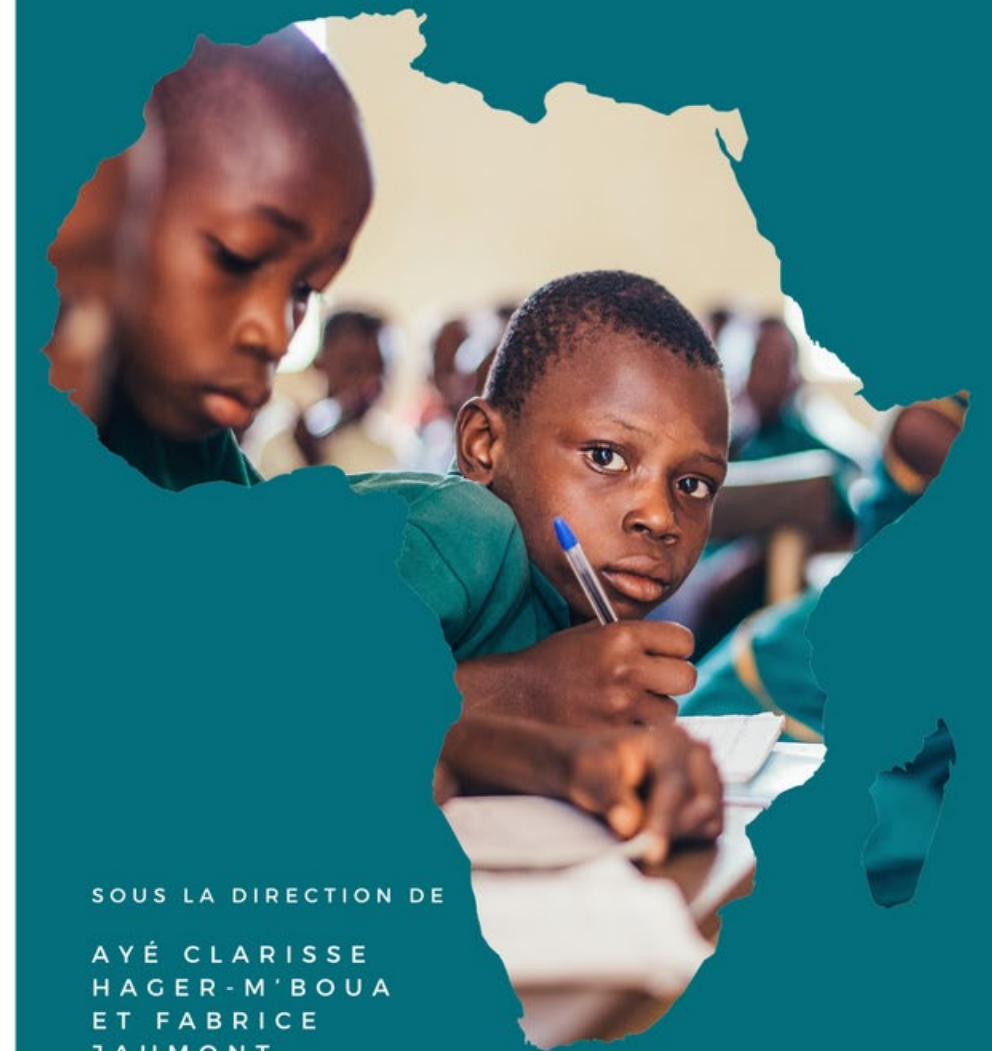
A Bilingual Revolution for Africa:

The potential for
multilingual education in
Africa

Key insights from the book

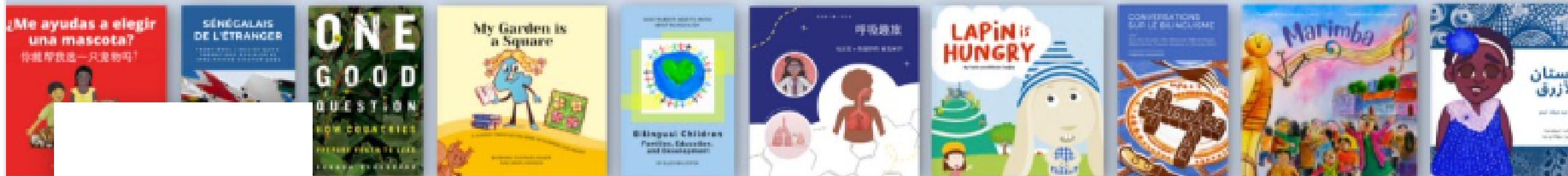
Fabrice Jaumont, PhD

UNE RÉVOLUTION BILINGUE POUR L'AFRIQUE



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Civic and Social Organizations

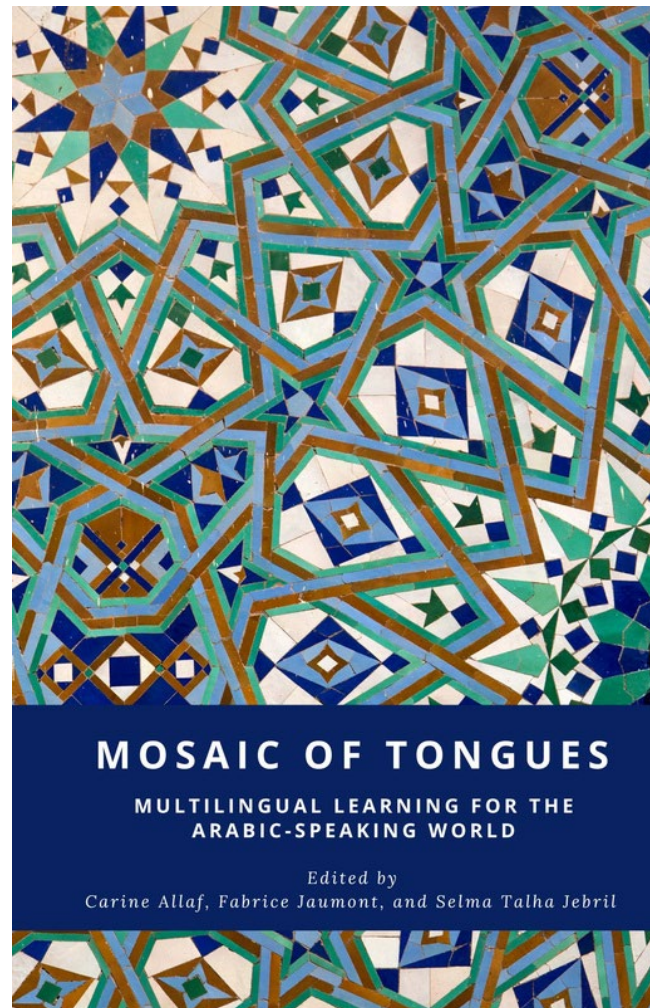
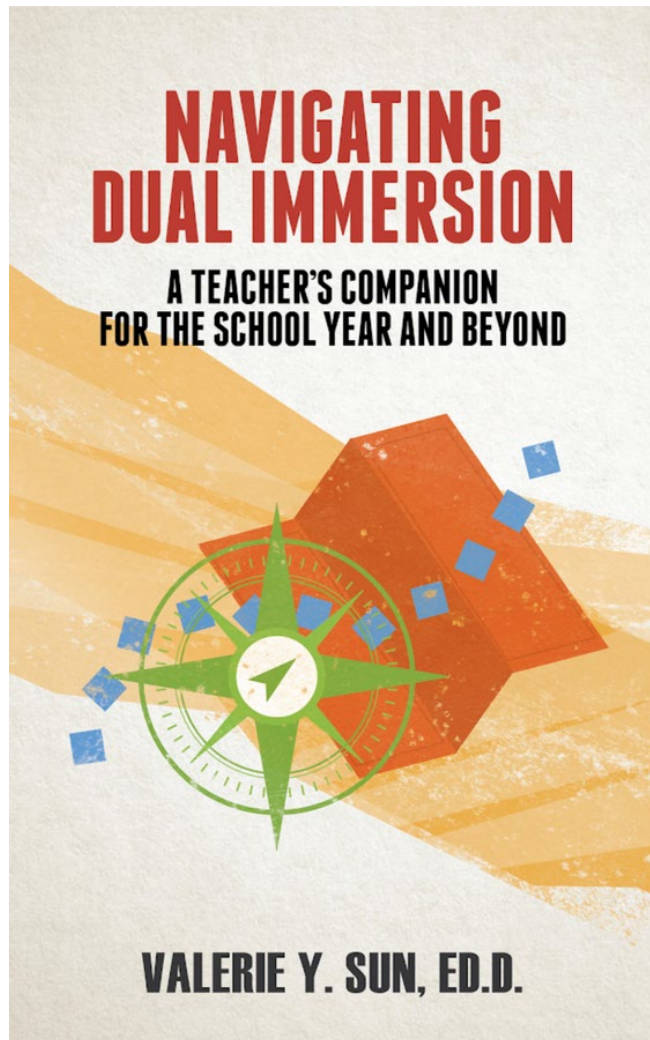
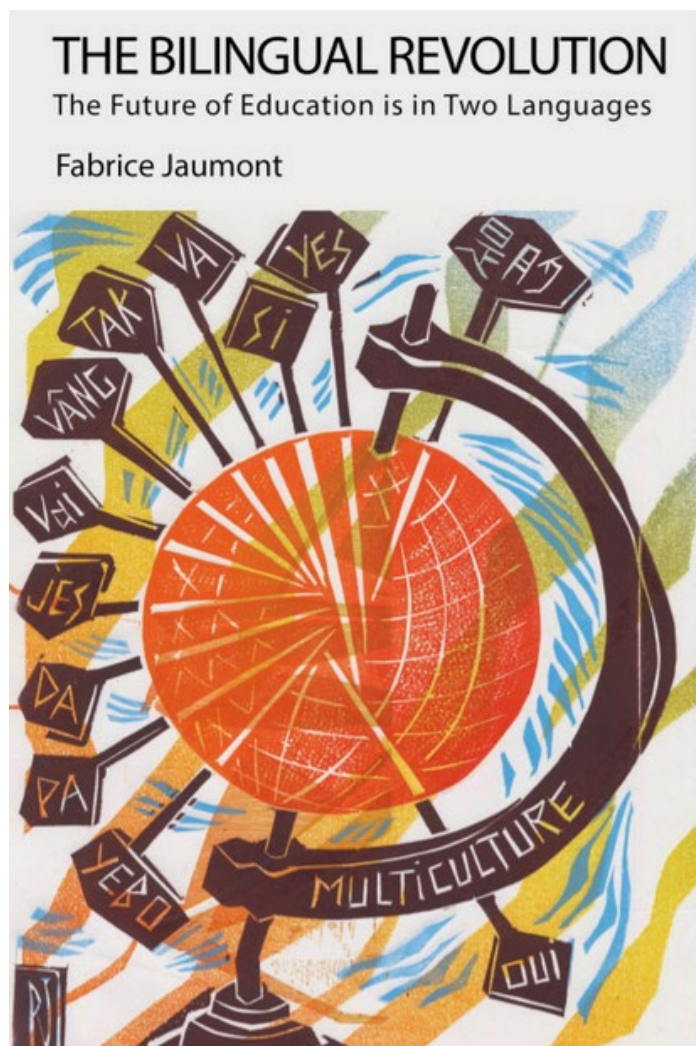
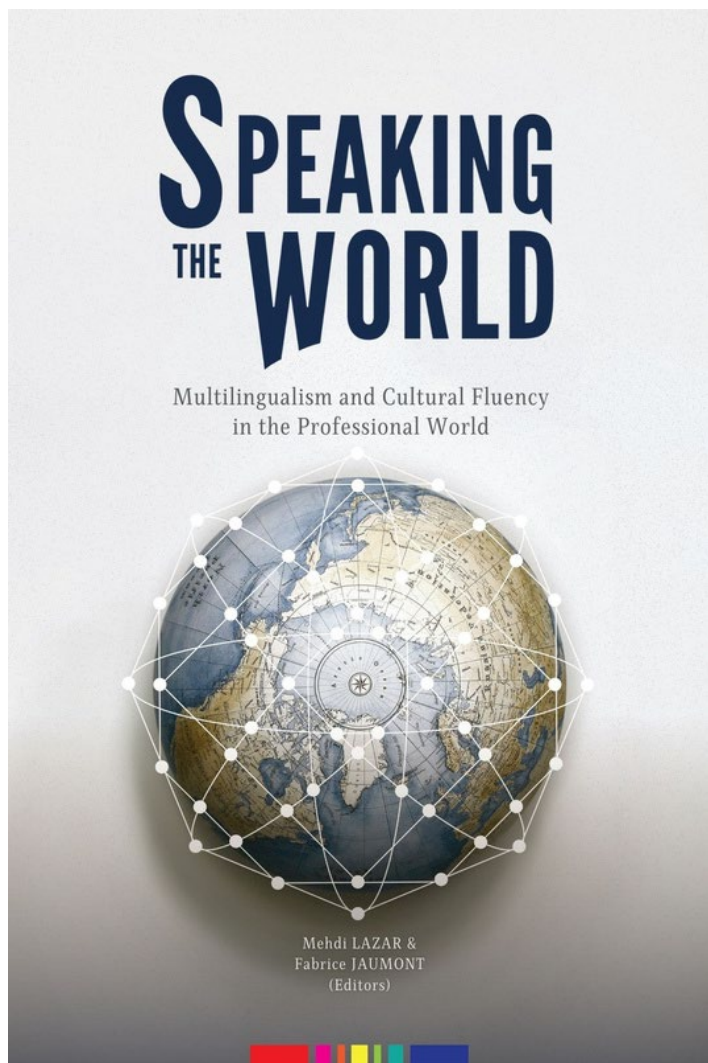
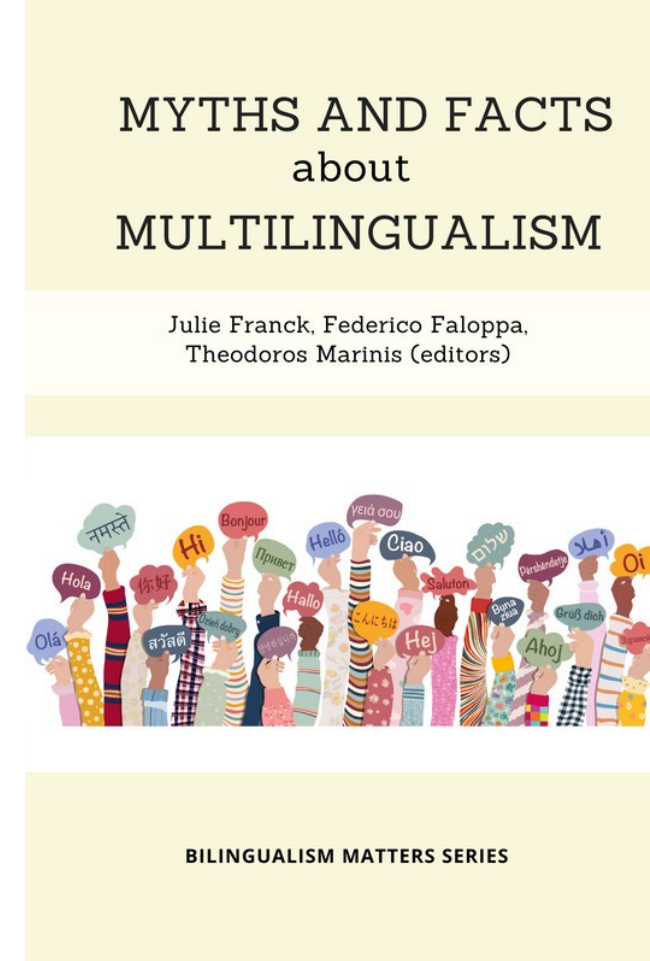
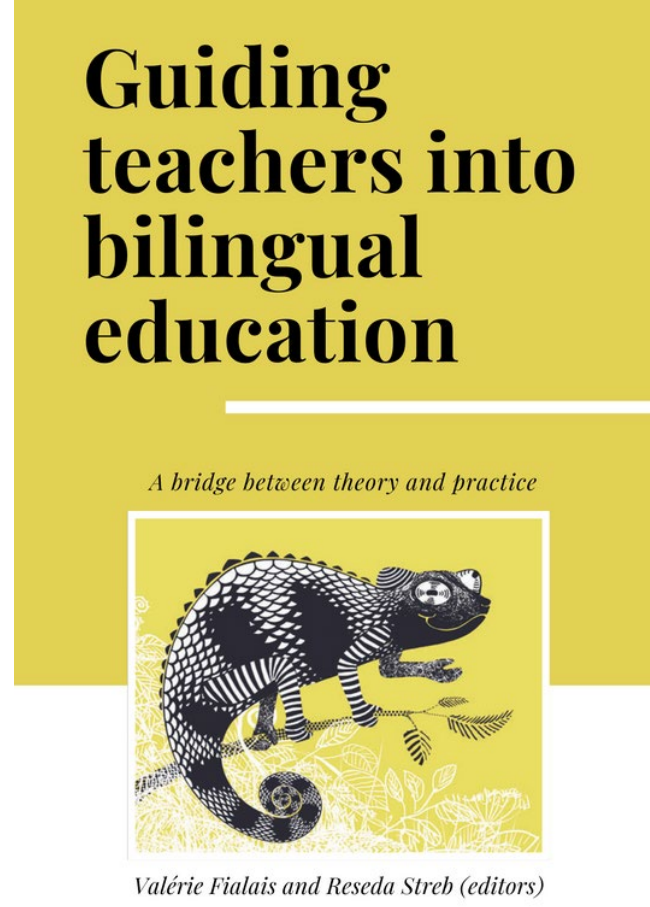
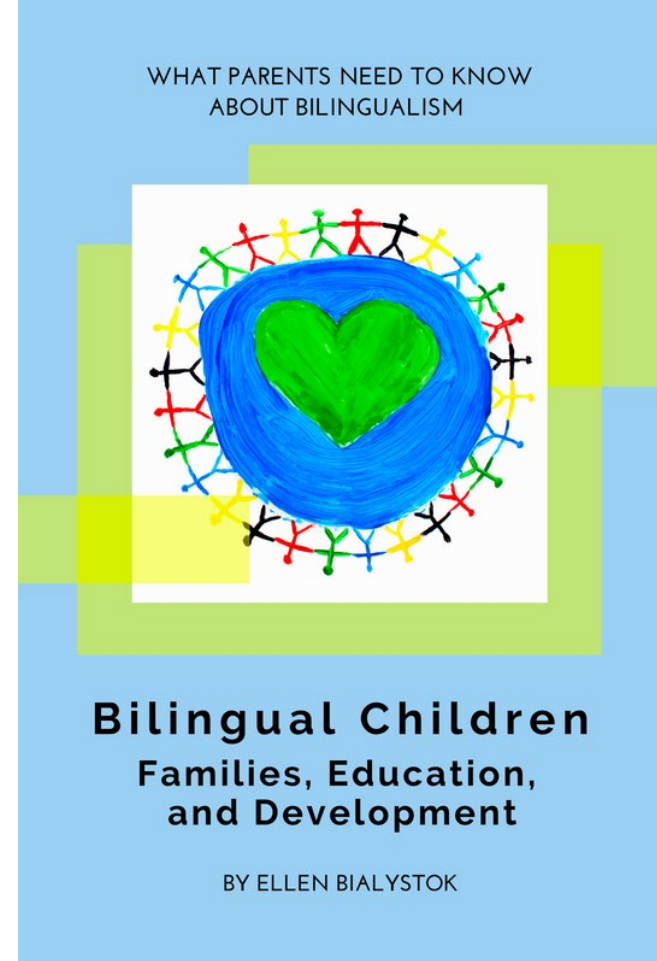
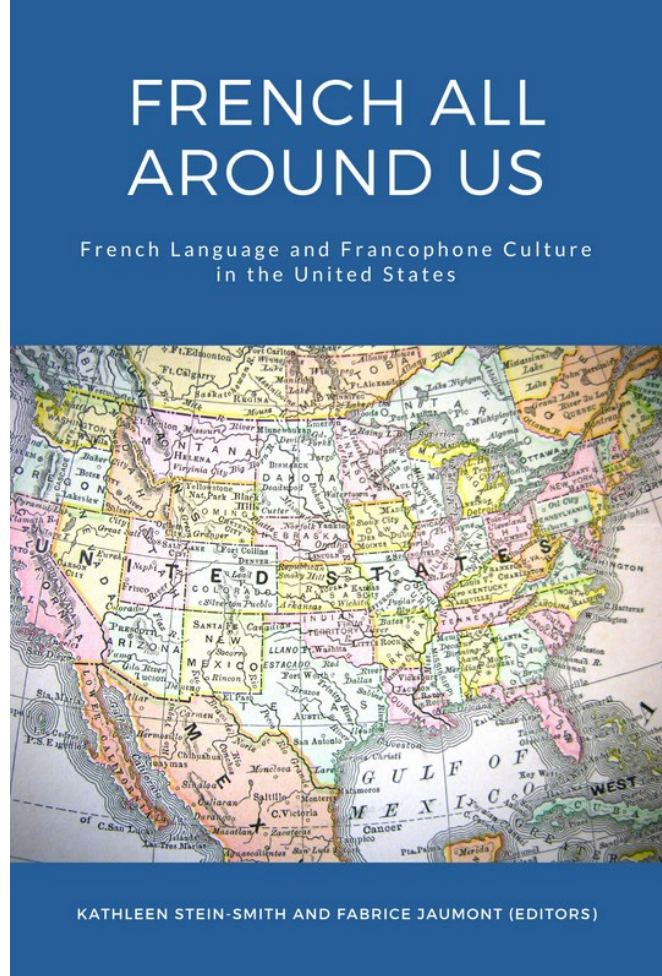
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Empowering Multilingual Families & Linguistic Communities through Education, Knowledge, Advocacy, Publishing (TBR Books)

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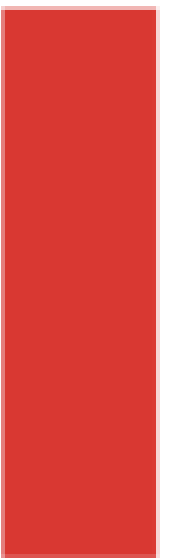


Introduction

Africa: Over 2,000 languages, rich linguistic diversity.

Colonial legacy: Educational systems prioritize European languages.

Objective: Explore the benefits of multilingual education in preserving cultural identity, improving academic outcomes, and fostering social cohesion.

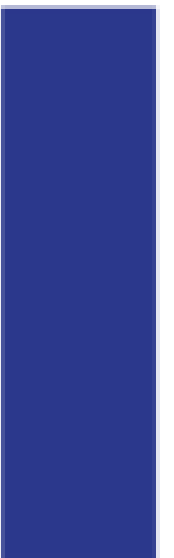
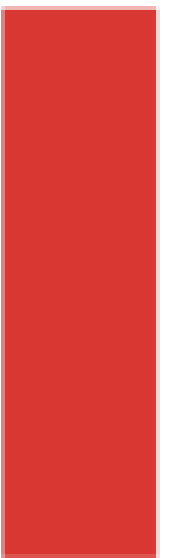


Language and Cultural Identity

Importance of native language in child development.

Case Study: French Heritage Language Program (FHLP) in the U.S.

Key Point: Multilingual education supports identity, cognitive development, and preserves cultural diversity.

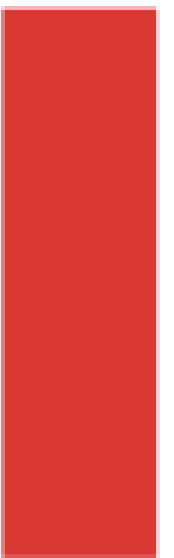


Decolonial Multilingual Education

Definition: Using African mother tongues in education to strengthen cultural identity.

Challenges: Colonial languages dominate educational systems.

Solution: Multilingual programs that use students' native languages as a foundation for learning.

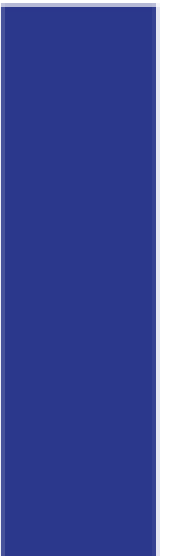
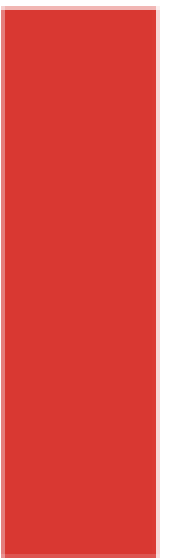


Biculturalism in Education

Biculturalism: Merging African and European cultures in the classroom.

Case Study: Côte d'Ivoire – Parents' and teachers' desire for education that aligns with community language use.

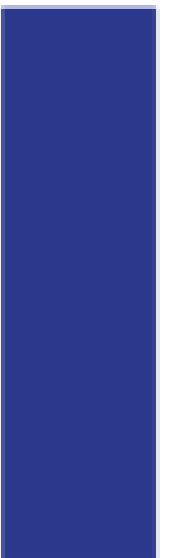
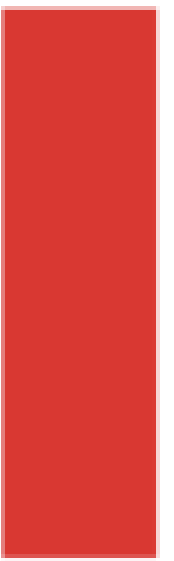
Benefits: Enhances student engagement and academic success.



Multilingualism and Language Equity

Need for a shift in multilingual education advocacy in Africa.
Importance of multilingual teachers and resources (e.g., glossaries).

Key Point: Using native languages improves foreign language acquisition and inclusivity.

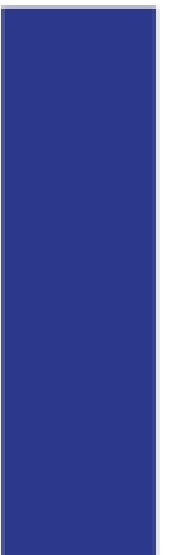
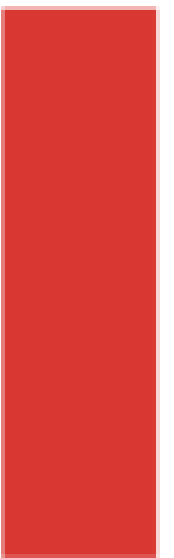


Bilingual Education Models

Different models: Mother tongue/French, Mother tongue/English.

Examples: Fulfulde-French bilingual program in Togo; Translanguaging in Kenyan schools.

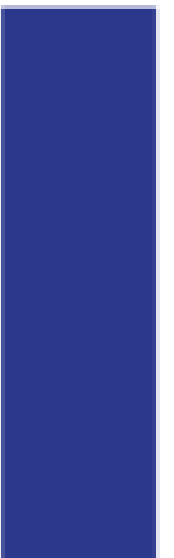
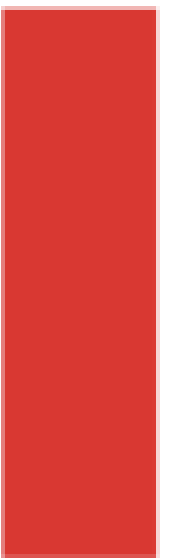
Benefits: Promotes social cohesion, preserves languages, and enhances educational quality.



Challenges in Implementing Bilingual Education

Misconceptions and resistance to bilingual education. Policy changes needed to embrace multilingual education.

Future Directions: Creating more inclusive educational environments valuing native languages.

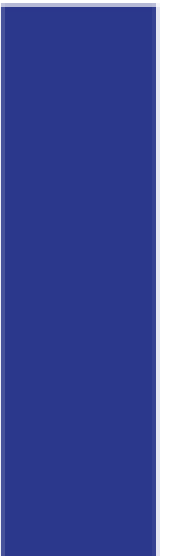
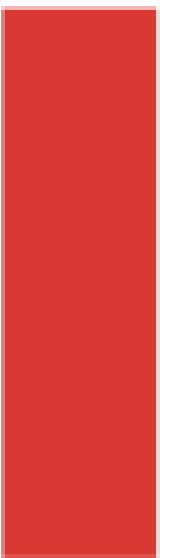


Benefits of Multilingual Education

Cognitive: Enhances learning, problem-solving, and academic success.

Cultural: Preserves linguistic diversity, promotes identity and cultural pride.

Societal: Fosters inclusivity, social cohesion, and economic growth.

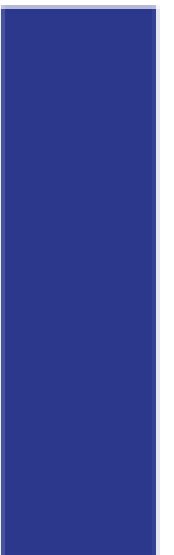
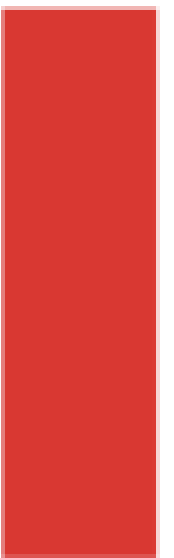


Conclusion

Recap: Bilingual education is vital for Africa's development, identity preservation, and educational equality.

The revolutionary impact: Bilingualism empowers students, communities, and the continent as a whole.

Final Thought: Multilingual education is not just an academic choice—it's a pathway to sustainable social development.



Q&A

How can multilingual education policies be practically implemented in different African countries?

