swahili

the standard language of Tanzania

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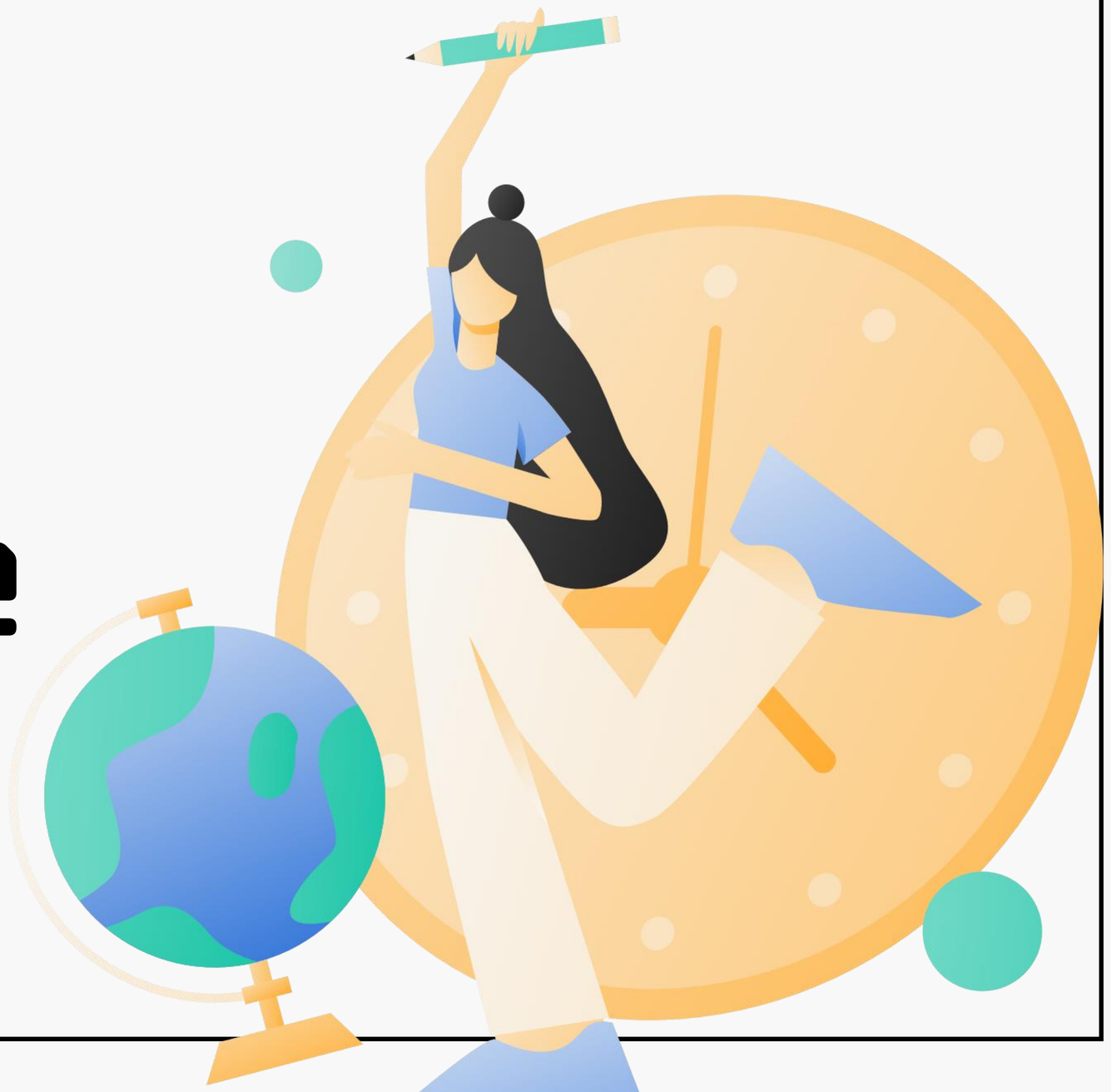
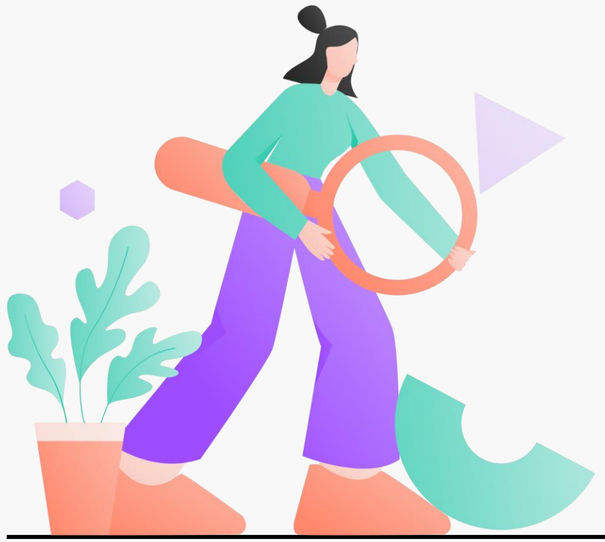
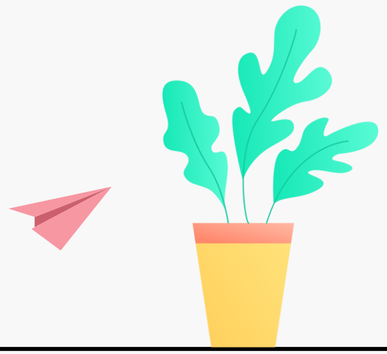
01

basic feature







basic feature
基本特征

a. verbal system

The Swahili verbal system is distinctly more complex than that of English, consisting of numerous affixes, both inflectional and derivational morphemes, attached to the verb root.

b. language

Swahili has many Arabic words in its language

c. art

Swahili designs are primarily geometric because of Islamic restrictions on anthropomorphic images.

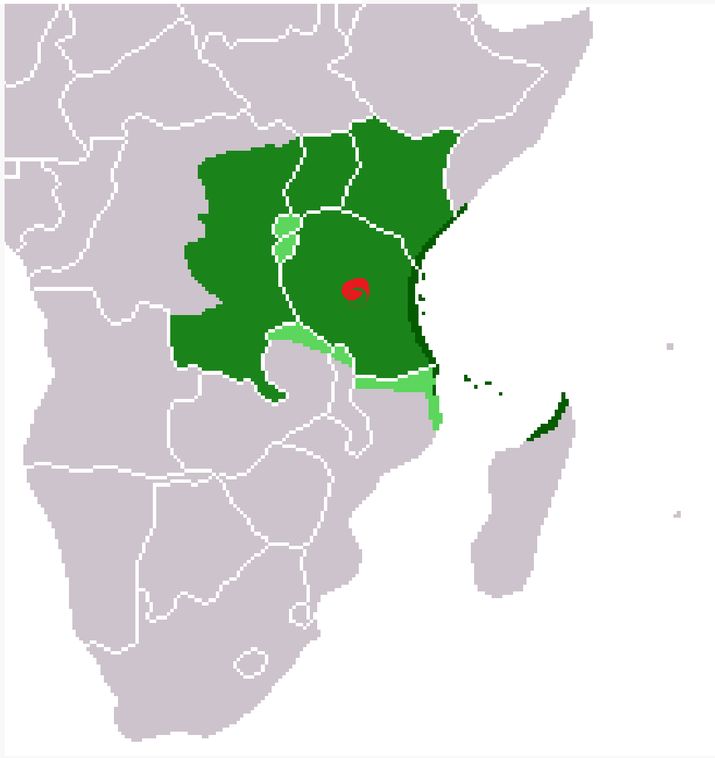
词源 [编辑]

斯瓦希里语一词的起源是它在阿拉伯语中的语音等价物：

ساحِل	→ سَوَاحِل		→ سَوَاحِلِيّ
萨伊尔	*萨瓦伊尔*		*萨瓦伊利*
“海岸”	“海岸”	(破碎的复数)	“海岸”

كِسوَحِيلِ

←斯瓦希里语书写
阿拉伯语书写
↓
السواحلية



斯瓦希里语的地理行政范围。深色：原生范围（斯瓦希里海岸）。中绿色：与土著语言一起被大多数人使用。浅绿色：由少数人使用。

02

教育语言政策

Educational language policy

语言教育政策的发展

German colonial period
德国殖民时期

The "de-Islamization" of Swahili was widespread
斯瓦希里语的"去伊斯兰化"广泛传播

In the uprising, as an inter-ethnic communication medium, i ts integration characteristics become a mobilization tool for national unity and integration

在起义中，作为族际交流媒介，
其融合性特征成为民族团结和民族融合的动员工具

british colonial period
英国殖民时期

Language and politics

👎

"Divide and rule.":
Less than 4% of the elite
speak only English in school

👍

The British colonial government
pushed to systematize and standardize
Kiswahili

post-independence
独立后 🇹🇿

It became a medium to call on all et groups to unite and shape a commo political philosophy.

why swahili ?

1. Pre-independence, Kiswahili has become a medium for rallying ethnic groups and shaping common political ideas

2. The majority of the population was able to use or understand Kiswahili.

further information about post-independence
走进独立后

前期
1961-1966

资本主义制度

Kiswahili officially becomes the standard language of Tanzania

中期
1967-1980s

社会主义制度

Trait: "Swahiliization"
特征:"斯瓦希里化"

后期
1980s-

资本主义制度

The status of English education has risen dramatically and English is sought after

(English vs swahili)

swahilization
"斯瓦希里化"

Principle:
education for self-reliance

"education should
improve people's living standards and social welfare ;

follow socialist principles and reduce dependence on the West;

be geared towards meeting national needs and providing lifelong education to avoid creating educational stratification" (Nyerere1967).

Kiswahili into secondary education

During this period, the Government mandated English as the medium of instruction in secondary schools, which posed a serious challenge to students' learning abilities and learning outcomes.

"Mwarimu"
Julius Kambaraji Nyerere

1980s
后

Outside: Neoliberalism flourishes. Inside: Economic crisis

Western intervention

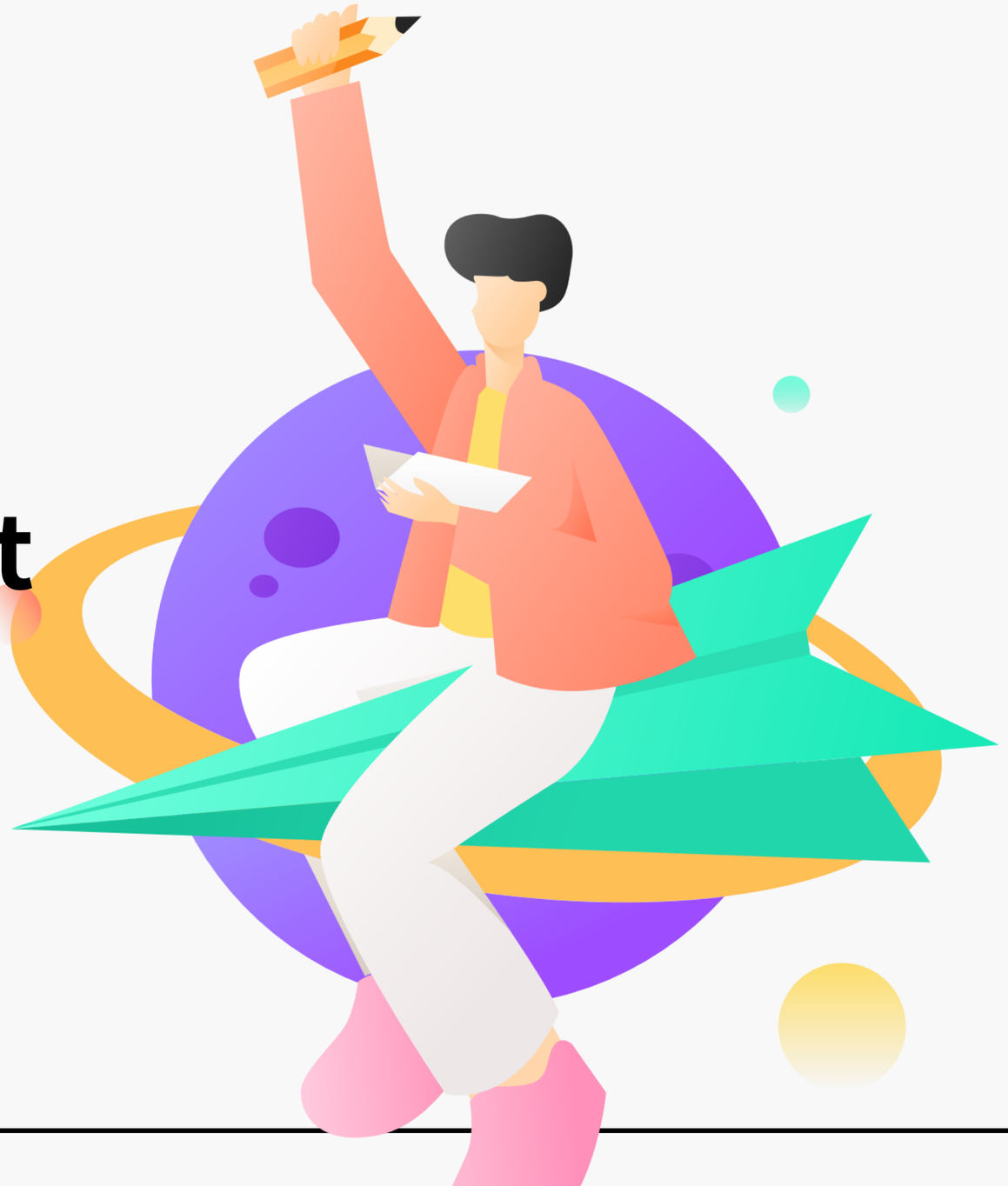
Economic liberalization,
abandoning the original socialist founding concept

你的段落文字

03

Language Conflict Impact Factor

语言冲突影响因子



introduction

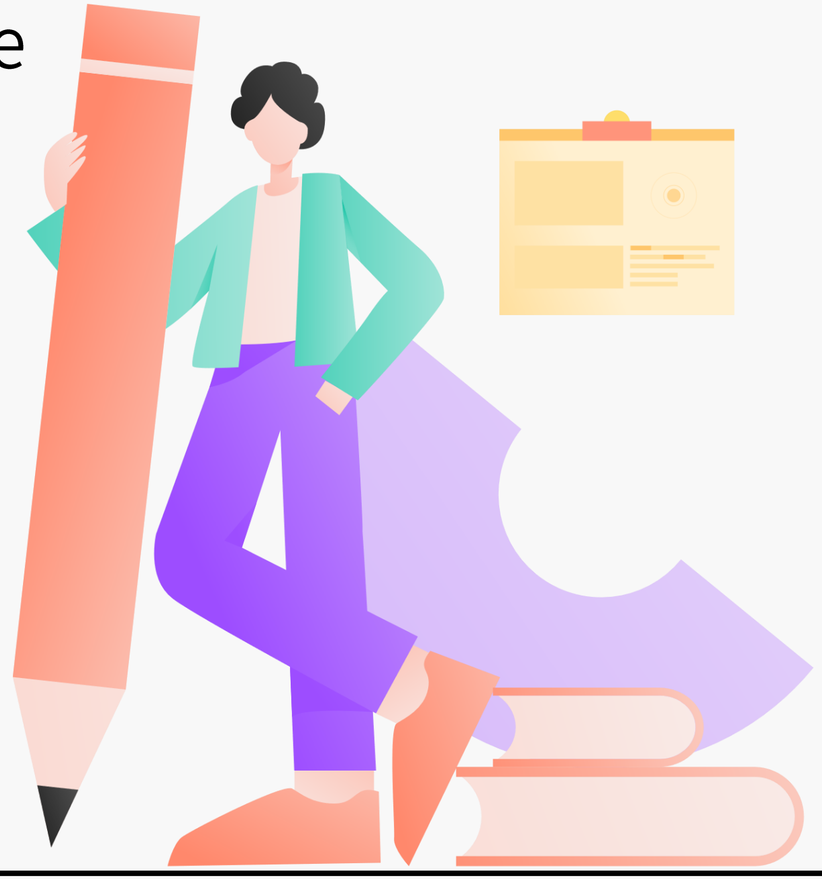
Linguistic conflict between social classes has plunged Tanzania into a language of instruction crisis

Language Conflict
Impact Factor

1. Language policy divorced from language life

2. International Language Hierarchy

3. Unclear positioning of English



04

summary

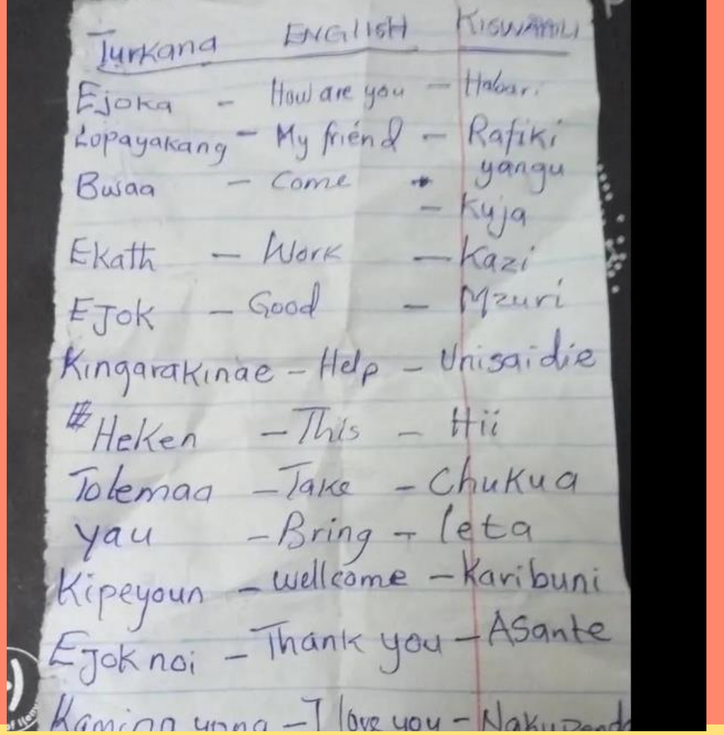
1.language and politics

Linguistic issues are ultimately political issues, and changes in social systems are ultimately reflected and acted upon at the linguistic level.

2.good job,but...

Kiswahili has made a remarkable contribution to national unity and regional integration in East Africa.... But. Kiswahili education is facing challenges and the erosion of the English language

彩蛋:
来学一句?
一分钟速成



Jambo!
你好!

Kwa heri.
再见。

Asante
谢谢

感谢观看

THANK YOU