

Speakers:  
Havenol Douglas (University of the West Indies, Mona), Jean Pierre Boutche (University of Bayreuth), Anne Storch (University of Cologne), Philipp Krämer (Freie Universität Berlin), Matthias Hüning (Freie Universität Berlin), Nico Massenstern (University of Cologne), Mariëna Thanasoulia (University of Cologne), Jules Coly (University of Cologne), Sophie Wade (University of Cologne), Steffen Lorenz (University of Cologne), Andrea Wolvers (University of Cologne)

# Language Ideologies

December 9-10, 2014

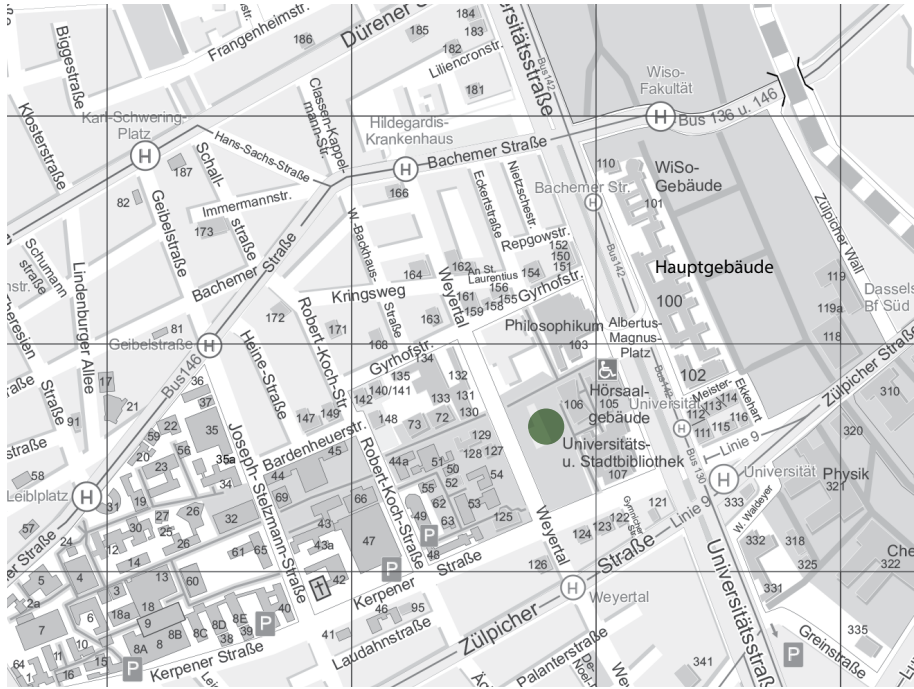


GLOBAL SOUTH  
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WORKSHOP I UNIVERSITY OF COLOGNE



ORGANIZED BY  
Anne Storch and Andrea Wolvers  
Global South Studies Center

COOPERATION WITH  
Competence Area IV

CONFERENCE VENUE  
Seminargebäude, Tagungsraum  
University of Cologne

TIME  
9th of December 09:30-17:30  
10th of December 10:00-14:00

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FURTHER INFORMATION  
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# LANGUAGE IDEOLOGIES

Tuesday, December 9

9.30	Welcome
9.45 - 10.30	Matthias Hüning & Philipp Krämer (Freie Universität Berlin): Exported language ideologies: On norms and standardisation in post-colonial societies
10.30 – 11.15	Havenol Douglas (University of the West Indies, Mona): The Non-arbitrary nature of Rasta Talk: An aspect of the Rastafarian Ideology of Language
11.15 – 11.45	Tea
11.45 – 12.30	Marilena Stüwe-Thanasoula (University of Cologne): Linguistic diversity and multilingualism as political factors: Language attitude and language policy in Uganda
12.30 – 13.15	Jean Pierre Boutché (University of Bayreuth): The ideologies behind the Bible translation into Fulfulde (Adamawa)
15.15 – 14.15	Lunch
14.15 – 15.00	Sophie Wade (University of Cologne): How language ideologies are negotiated in multilingual contexts: case studies from French in Senegal
15.00 – 15.45	Jules Jacques Coly (University of Cologne): Wolof language ideology
16.15	Afrikaaps, Dinner

Wednesday, December 10

10.00 – 10.45	Andrea Wolvers (University of Cologne): Language, ideologies and music: global repertoires and local perspectives in Ethiopia
10.45 – 11.30	Nico Nassenstein (University of Cologne): Congo Swahili speakers' deliberate choices, ideologies and multilingual strategies
11.30 – 12.00	Tea
12.30 – 13.15	Anne Storch (University of Cologne): Xenophilia
13.15 – 14.00	Steffen Lorenz (University of Cologne): Negotiating Identities
14.00	Tea and discussion



CULTURES  
AND SOCIETIES  
IN TRANSITION



Language ideologies are at the heart of linguistic change and language dynamics. What we think about words, languages, linguistic performances and ways of speaking has great impact on our linguistic practices. Societies characterized by multilingualism often reflect multilayered language ideologies which feature complex conceptualizations of identity, belonging and differentiations and which become manifest in phenomena of language contact and language change. Important mechanisms of social relations which enforce (linguistic) adaptation and differentiation with regard to identity are at work. Indeed, the complex forms of multilingualism and flexible repertoires found in many societies (e.g. in Africa) are often well-grounded in (language) ideologies.

Likewise the ideologies of linguists and scientists influence the way in which linguistic phenomena are perceived and described. This fact can be observed in the history of science and in paradigm shifts towards different ideas about and perspectives on language.

This workshop seeks to investigate language ideologies of various groups in a range of contexts focusing on Africa and the Atlantic space. The objective is to discuss ideas and research on linguistic practices by shedding light on the underlying mechanisms of linguistic change and multilingualism driven by ideologies. By looking at multilingual repertoires as social practices in case studies from Africa and the Atlantic World; and by investigating the role of language ideologies in both, linguistic and linguists' practices with regard to phenomena such as "creolization" we are hoping to open the way for a new perspective on language, ideologies and multilingualism and their place in the relation between continental and diaspora Africans' linguistic practices.