

UNESCO-ITU

**Global Symposium
on Promoting
the Multilingual Internet**

Geneva

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**NETWORKS & DEVELOPMENT
FOUNDATION**

<http://funredes.org>



<http://funredes.org/LC>

Linguistic & Cultural Diversity in Cyberspace

1. A framework to understand the complexity of the digital divide.
2. Its application to the understanding of the diversity issue.
3. Some fresh figures about some languages in the Internet
4. WNLD initiative

The hurdle track from
Information & Communication Technologies (ICT)
to ICT for Human Development (ICT4HD)
and the process minded approach



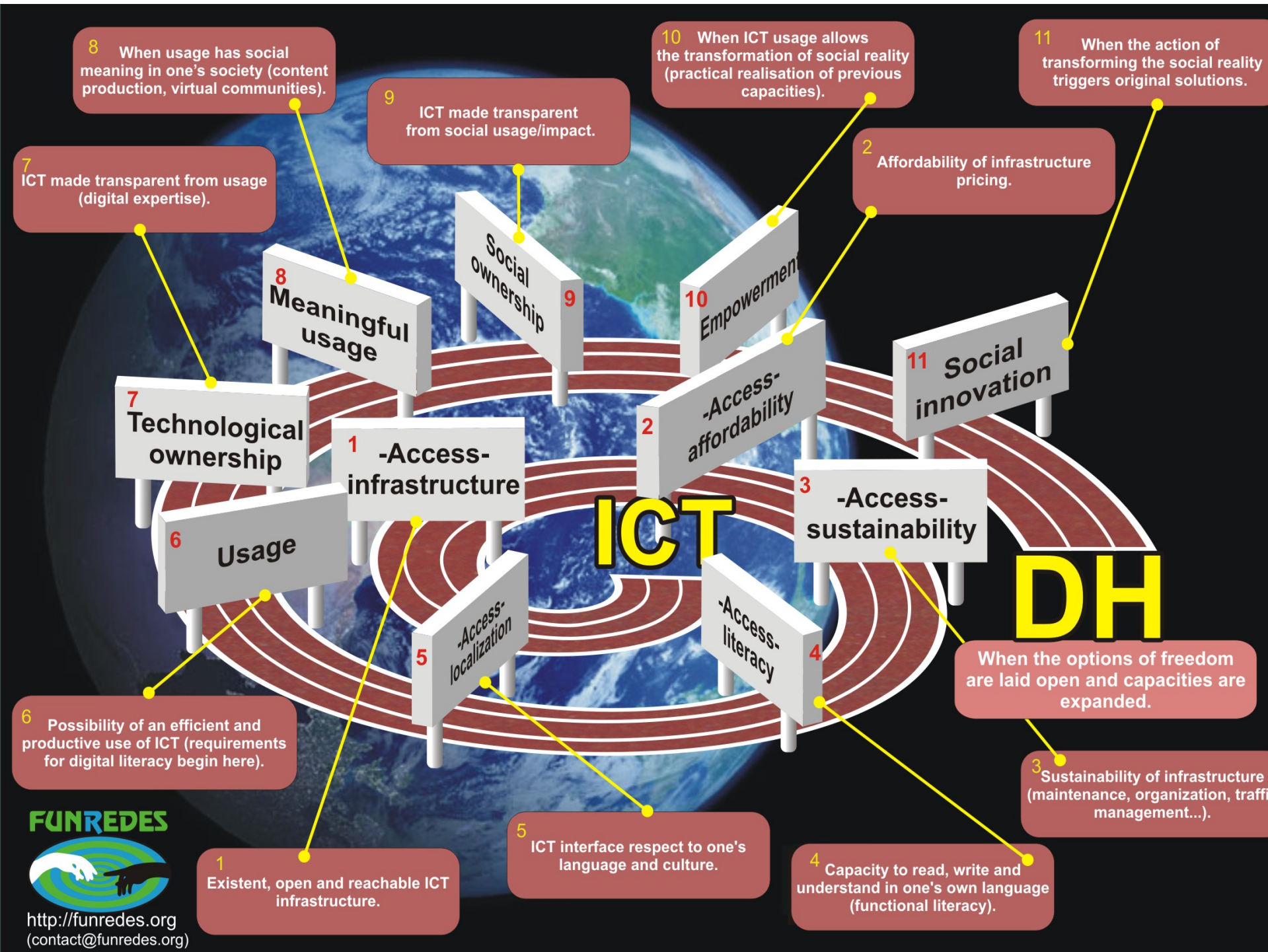
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Graphic Design: Claudio Pizetiti (gerencia@i95digital.com.ar)



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While telecommunications, hardware and software components are (predictable) prerequisites, the real pillars of Human Centred Information Societies are: EDUCATION, ETHICS & PARTICIPATION articulated as a systemic process.

Education about culture of

- networking
- information
- process

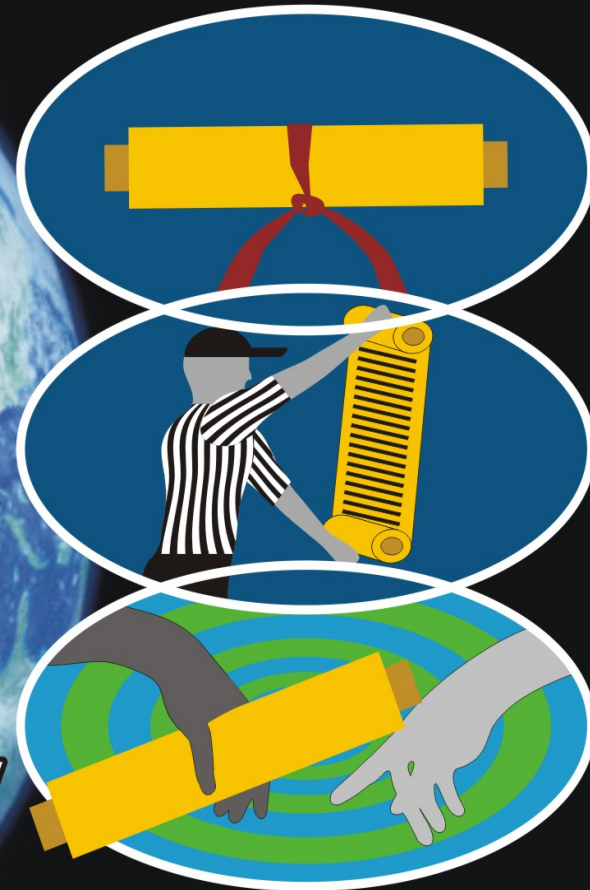
Ethics of

- networking
- information
- processes

Participation in

(end to end and multi-stakeholder)

- public policy creation
- application design
- all information society building processes.



References:

- "Development as Freedom", Amartya Sen, Oxford University Press (1999)
- "Working the Internet with a social vision", Mistica virtual Community, (2002)
http://funredes.org/mistica/english/cyberlibrary/thematic/eng_doc_olist2.html
- "Linguistic Diversity in Cyberspacemodels for development and measurement", D. Pimienta, in Unesco (2005) <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001421/142186e.pdf>

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<http://funredes.org>
(contact@funredes.org)
<http://www.funredes.org>
(contact@funredes.org)

http://www.uis.unesco.org/template/pdt/cscl/MeasuringLinguisticDiversity_En.pdt (Ingles)

APPLICATION OF THE PREVIOUS FRAMEWORK ICT4HD TO CULTURAL & LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY

HOW DOES THE HURDLES
TRANSLATE IN TERMS OF LANGUAGE
AND CULTURE?

ACCESS/INFRASTRUCTURE

Technological neutrality is a myth (ref.) however the interfaces concentrated most of the problems related with cultural and linguistic diversity.

Ref: Charles Ess, (2005) "Can the Local Reshape the Global? Ethical Imperatives for Human Intercultural Communication Online, in Capurro, R & al (Eds), Localizing the Internet. Ethical Issues in Intercultural Perspective, Ver <http://icie.zkm.de/congress2004>

ACCESS/AFFORDABILITY

Universal access must include the consideration of a price coherent with the level of revenues of the target population

→ Languages & cultures of poor segments of population (basically in the South but also immigrants in the North)

ACCESO/SUSTAINIBILITY

Telecenters' organization scheme should be coherent with local cultural practices.

Maintenance documentation in local language.

ACCESS/LOCALIZATION

Interfaces shall allow access in mother tongue and be natural to user's culture.

- Keyboard layout
- Alphabet codification
- Online dictionaries and other support software
(Ref)
- Automatic Translation (in the future)

Ref: José Antonio Millán, "How much is a language worth..." - Ver <http://jamillan.com/worth.htm>

ACCESS/LITERACY

The aim of universal access is to reach knowledge and then start by a functional literacy at 100%

USE

Here starts the requirement for
digital literacy

which shall be conceived as a process
which pays tribute to local languages
and cultures.

TECHNOLOGICAL OWNERSHIP

How to really own a tool which does not understand your mother tongue?

MEANINGFUL USAGE

Local content production and virtual communities in local languages.

SOCIAL OWNERSHIP

Network & Information's Culture & Ethic no are neutral and shall go thru a process of sincretism with local cultures.

EMPOWERMENT SOCIAL INNOVATION

The closer we get to Human Development more the importance switch into the cultural aspect.

What is the meaning of those concepts in a given cultural context?

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

We will get close to this goal only if people's participation has been a reality along the described process, if persons are subject and not object of the process.

¿What meaning has "participation" and how does it get real in a given cultural context?

¿Does real participation exist if a language different from mother tongue is imposed?

SITUATION OF LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY IN THE INTERNET

**FROM RESULTS OF FUNREDES DIVERSITY OBSERVATORY
[HTTP://FUNREDES.ORG/LC](http://funreDES.org/LC)**

**METHODOLOGY CREATED WITH CONTRIBUTION/SUPPORT
OF UNIÓN LATINA AND SUPPORT OF FRANCOPHONIE**

1998-2005

CONTEXT

**ONLY 6.000 LANGUAGES
STILL ALIVES FROM UN ESTIMATED
40.000**

Every two months one language dies...

MOST TALKEN LANGUAGES

Source Ethnologue (first and second tongues)

ABOVE 500 MILLIONS

Chinese (Mandarín + other)

English

Hindu (includes Urdu et Penjabi)

MOST TALKEN LANGUAGES

BETWEEN 200 & 500 MILLIONS

Spanish
Russian
Arabic(s)

MOST TALKEN LANGUAGES

BETWEEN 100 & 200 MILLIONS

Bengalese

Portugese

Japanese

Indonesian

Deutch

French

INDICATORS 2005

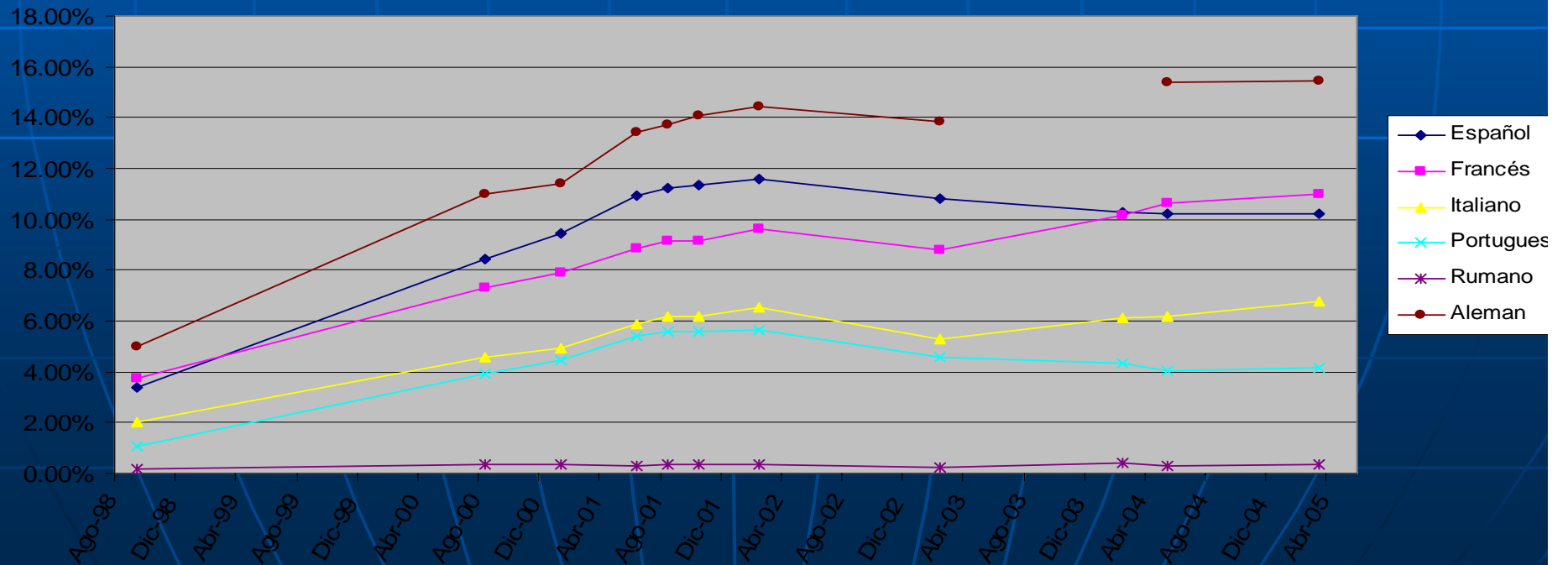
	INGL	SP.	FR.	IT.	POR.	RUM..	Deutsch	RES.	TOT.
SPEAKERS (millions)	630	375	130	60	190	30	120	5370	6000
SPEAKERS %	10,5%	6,3%	2,2%	1%	3,2%	0,5%	2%	89,5%	100%
INTERNAUTES (MILLIONS)	300	80	49	42	38	4	71	516	1100
INTERNAUTES % SPEAKERS	47,6	21,3%	37,7%	70,0%	20,0%	14,7%	59,2%	9,6%	18,3%
INTERNAUTES % POPULATION	5,0%	1,3%	0,8%	0,7%	0,6%	0,1%	1,2%	8,6%	18,3%
% INTERNAUTES PER LANG.	27%	7%	4%	4%	3%	0,4%	7%	25%	100%
WEB PAGES%	45%	4,6%	5%	3,0%	1,9%	0,2%	6,9%	33,4%	100%
PRODUCTIVITY PAGE PRODUCTION	1.57	0,66	1,14	0,81	0,55	0,70	1,06	1,32	1
WEB PAGE PER SPEAKERS	4.29	0,74	2,28	3,05	0,59	0,33	3,47	0,37	

(Sources: Global Reach & Funredes)

EVOLUTION % WEB PAGES COMPARED TO ENGLISH

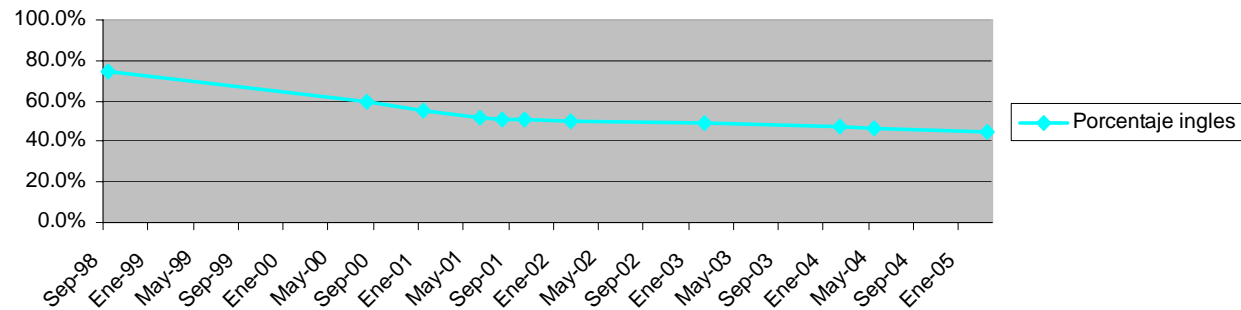
FUNREDES 1998-2005

Evolution of Latin languages compared to English



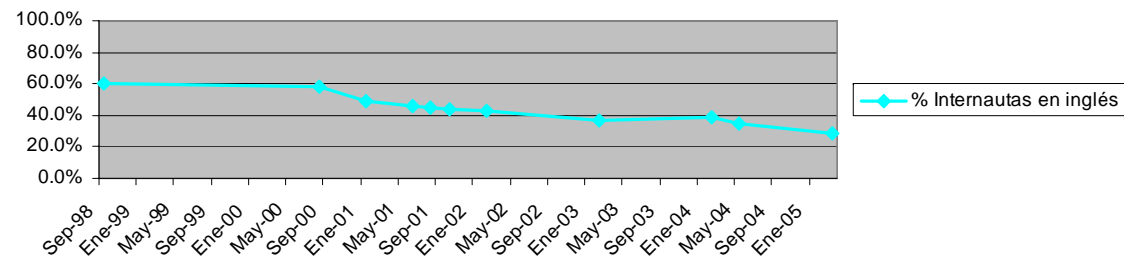
EVOLUTION ENGLISH % WEB PAGES & INTERNAUTES

Porcentaje pagina web en inglés (Fuente: Funredes)



	Sep-98	Ago-00	Ene-01	Jun-01	Ago-01	Oct-01	Feb-02	Feb-03	Feb-04	May-04	Mar-05
◆ Porcentaje ingles	75.0%	60.0%	55.0%	52.0%	51.0%	50.7%	50.0%	49.0%	47.0%	46.3%	45.0%

porcentaje de internautas en inglés (Fuente: GlobalReach)



	Sep-98	Ago-00	Ene-01	Jun-01	Ago-01	Oct-01	Feb-02	Feb-03	Feb-04	May-04	Mar-05
◆ % Internautas en inglés	60.5%	58.0%	48.5%	46.0%	45.1%	44.4%	42.5%	36.9%	38.6%	34.8%	28.6%

OBSERVED TRENDS SINCE 1998

- **CONSTANT REDUCTION** OF ENGLISH DOMINANCE
- SLOW INITIAL GROWTH OF **FRENCH** COMPARED TO **SPANISH & PORTUGUESE** THEN SWITCH
 - OBSERVATION LEFT TO **MARKET** ... WITH LACK OF SERIOUSNESS
- MARGINAL PRODUCTION OF **DEVELOPING COUNTRIES** & NO PROGRESS

PARADOXES TO THINK ABOUT

- **“DEVELOPMENT” LOOKS LIKE A TERRIBLE RÉDUCTOR OF BIOLOGICAL, LINGUISTIC & CULTURAL DIVERSITY**
- **STRONG CORRELATION BETWEEN REGIONS WITH STRONG BIOLOGICAL & LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY**
- **RICH COUNTRIES ARE MORE MONOLINGUAL & POOR COUNTRIES ARE MORE PLURILINGUAL!**

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **MAKE PLURILINGUALISM A VALUE IN INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES**
- **RETHINK LANGUAGES TEACHING**

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **UNDERSTAND IMPORTANCE OF LINGUISTIC POLICIES & SPECIALLY IN VIRTUAL SPACE.**
- **UNDERSTAND THAT DIGITAL DIVIDE IS NOT ONLY A QUESTION OF INFRASTRUCTURES.**

MONOLINGUIISM IS A SERIOUS HANDICAP IN THE GLOBALIZED WORLD...

INCLUDING FOR ANGLOPHONES!!!

SEE BRITISH COUNCIL STUDY:

“ENGLISH NEXT”

David Graddol, 2006

<http://www.britishcouncil.org/files/documents/learning-research-english-next.pdf>

English Next's Foreword

The growth of the use of English as the world's primary language for international communication has obviously been continuing for several decades. But even as the number of English speakers expands further there are signs that the global predominance of the language may fade within the foreseeable future.

Complex international, economic, technological and cultural changes could start to diminish the leading position of English as the language of the world market...

...should therefore end any complacency among those who may believe that the global position of English is so unassailable that the young generations of the United Kingdom do not need additional language capabilities.

World Network for Linguistic Diversity (WNLD)

- MULTISTAKEHOLDER CONSORTIUM
- LAUNCHED BY ADAMA SAMASSEKOU (ACALAN) AFTER WSIS PROCESS
- IN THE PROCESS OF GETTING MOMENTUM
- NOT SOLELY FOCUSING ON CYBERSPACE ISSUES.

WNLD MISSION

Value and promote
linguistic diversity
as a basis of the unity
of human communication.

WNLD OBJECTIVES

- Encourage governments & institutions to implement measures enhancing equitable multilingualism.
- Promote mother tongue based bilingual / multilingual education at all levels of education as a means of promoting both social and gender equality.
- Promote software localization and equal access of all languages to cyberspace.
- Facilitate the empowerment of language communities worldwide in developing and using their own languages.
- Contribute to the creation and sharing of language resources.
- Observe the implementation of language policies and serve as a focal point for linguistic research projects.

WNLD EXPECTED RESULTS

- **Contribute reduce knowledge divide through the construction of concrete, specific and adapted programs, which enhance the use of languages as means of the world's cultures.**
- **Implement Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships in the field of cultural and linguistic diversity.**
- **Contribute to strengthen the dialogue of cultures and civilizations for a world of peace and solidarity.**

WNLD MEMBERS

- ACALAN.....→ President: Adama Samassekou
- AIF
- BISHARAT
- Casa de les Llengües Catalunya→ Secretariat: Vicent Climent
- EC Codice Idee per cultura SRL
- E-Africa NEPAD Commission
- ENSTA
- FUNREDES→ EC (Executive Committee)
- GKP (to be confirmed).....→ EC
- GREF
- Intlnt,
- ICVolunteers.....→ Secretariat: Viola Krebbs
- INTIF
- ITU
- Language Observatory.....→ Executive Secretariat : Yoshiki Mikami
- Linguasphere Observatory.....→ EC
- ILI - University of Pennsylvania
- MINC
- RECLA
- SIL International→ EC
- Thai Computational Linguistics Laboratory
- Toile Métisse
- UNESCO
- Unicode IDN in Africa
- Union Africaine
- Union latine.....→ Deputy Exec. Secretariat: Daniel Prado

MORE ON WNLD

See

<http://icvolunteers.org/index.php?what=pub&id=413&start=2>

ICVolunteers | ICVoluntarios | ICVoluntarios - Réseau Mondial pour la Diversité Linguistique / World Network for Linguistic Diversity - Netscape

Archivo Editor Ver Ir Marcadores Herramientas Ventana Ayuda

http://icvolunteers.org/index.php?what=pub&id=413&start=2

Inicio Marcadores

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■ Newsletter
■ Publications
■ Press Articles
■ Press Releases

Réseau Mondial pour la Diversité Linguistique / World Network for Linguistic Diversity

« Back

News: Publications

Institutions

Cette section donne un aperçu des principales initiatives liées à la diversité linguistique en cours au sein du Réseau Mondial pour la Diversité Linguistique (RMDL).

The present section provides an overview of the main initiatives the major language diversity initiatives being implemented by member organizations of the World Network for Linguistic Diversity (WNLD).

Académie Africaine des Langues (ACALAN): www.acalan.org
Point focal: Adama Samassékou, Président (également Président du Réseau Mondial pour la Diversité Linguistique)
Souleymane Sangaré

- Rencontre Consultative préparatoire d'un Séminaire International pour le Partenariat entre l'Africanophonie, l'Anglophonie, la Francophonie, l'Hispanophonie et la Lusophonie
- Conférence Thématique du SMSI à Bamako : "Le Multilinguisme pour la Diversité Culturelle et la Participation de Tous dans le Cyberspace", en partenariat avec l'UNESCO, l'OIF et d'autres institutions
- Table Ronde dans le cadre du SMSI à Tunis: "Pour un Cyberspace Multilingue avec la Participation de Tous dans la Société de l'Information et des Savoirs Partagés", en partenariat avec l'UNESCO, l'OIF et d'autres institutions
- Colloques "Politiques Nationales": le Rôle des Langues Transfrontalières et la place des Langues de moindre diffusion en Afrique
- Création du Réseau Mondial pour la Diversité Linguistique, en partenariat avec les différents membres fondateurs du Réseau

FUNREDES: www.funredes.org
Point focal: Daniel Pimienta, Président

- MULBRI: Mensajería de la Unión Latina en Beneficio de las Redes de Investigación (1989) Premier logiciel multilingue d'interface aux réseaux à partir d'un PC
- REDALC@fmop11.bitnet : Conférence électronique pour les chercheurs de la région Amérique latine et Caraïbe avec promotion du multilinguisme (1990 - 1996)

Contents

- Présentation du Réseau (FR)
- Network Presentation (EN)
- Institutions
- Chercheurs / Researchers
- Structures
- Calendrier / Calendar
- Album photos / Image Gallery
- Discours inaugural (FR)
- Compte rendu de la célébration du 21 février 2006 (FR)
- UNESCO Press Release (EN)
- Webcast: Journée Mondiale de la Langue Maternelle
- Contact

