HARSHEN FARANSANCI A DUNIYA

tsarinsa 2018

Gallimard | Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie

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SHIMFIDA

An daɗe ana jiran fitowar sabon bugun littafin *Faransanci a Duniya* saboda wannan aiki ya ba da damar yin nuni da haƙiƙanin makekiyar iyakokin wurin da ake Magana da harshen Faransanci in da ma a iya ɓacewa.

Da farko ana zaton wannan rahoto kamar tallafi ne da ya dace da raba ilimin harshen faransanci da matsayinsa a duniya, sannan ya ba da damar a auna duka ko wani ɓangare na matakan da wata ƙasa renon faransa, da masu ruwa-da-tsaki suka ɗauka game da bunƙasa harshen da yaɗa shi. Ya ƙunshi bayanai masu amfani, kuma akwai binciki masu yawa da ban sha'awa akan abubuwa daban-daban da suka shafi harshe da al'ada da suke ƙunshe da matsalolin harshe da alama, da ilimi da walwala da ƙwarewa ko kafofi watsa labarai da tatalin arziki da yawan jama'a.

Fiye da tsohon bugu, wannan sabon bugun littafin ya gwada muhimmancin burin mu da dagewarmu da kuma 'yancin ƙasa renon Faransa tare da shigar ta cikin sauran ƙasashe da gwamnatoci Mun san cewa harshen Faransanci shi ne jigon haɗin kai. Kuma shi ne babban harshen taimako.Da ƙarfafawa, da wayarwa da tsare-tsare da harkar siyasa da kuma sadarwar ƙasa da ƙasa. Shi ne harshen na uku na ciniki da kasuwanci, shi kaɗai ne harshen da ake Magana da shi da ingilishi a ƙasashe masu yawa; ba bu tababa, shi ne harshen ƙirƙira. Kullum ana abubuwan da suka shafi tattalin arziki da kimiyya don sanar da al'umma aharshen Faransanci. Faransanci harshe ne na shari'a, harshe ne na aikin koyarwa da watsa labarai da gudanar da bincike. Ba mu yarda da ra'ayin cewa sai harshe daya kawai zai mamaye wasu wurare ba. Yin haka ba zai amfanar ba. Ba a killace walwalar ɗan adam. Muna goyon bayan amfani da harsuna masu yawa a bangare da kuma kungoin ƙasa da ƙasa sannan a ba da dama ga mutanen da suka yi wani aiki kuma suke Magana game da Faransanci a duniya don a ga ƙwarewar su kuma a ji su. A ji ra'ayinsu a harkar ƙarfafa dumokara diya da zaman tare da yin zumunci tare.

Ta fuskar yanayi da tattalin arziki, akwai ƙasashe renon Faransa a Arewa, da kudu da Gabas da yamma. A al'adance, akwai su Creole, da Latin da Larabawa da Nigoro da wasu ƙungiyoyin jama'a. Game da harshe, muna ganin harshen Faransanci ya yaɗu a ɓangarori guda biyar, kuma ya cakuɗu da al'adun wasu harsuna-fiye da kwata ɗaya na harsuna dubu shida da har yanzu ake magana da su a duniya suna yankin da ake Magana da Faransanci ne Wani abin sha'awa shi ne, a cikin Faransawa miliyan ɗari uku (300 miliyan) wanda mafi yawa a ƙasashen sun haura shekara talatin (30) su ne majiya ƙarfi a ɓangarori biyar da suke ƙoƙarin samarwa, da ƙirƙirowa da kuma gina-gadar ci gaba da samar da hanyoyin warware matsaloli gaba ɗaya, a gode wa yin amfani da harshe ɗaya na faransanci da ya ba da damar yin haka, kuma ya ba da damar haɗuwa da juna.

Wannan haɗuwar ƙarfi dole a kiyayeshi, kamar yadda Leopold Sedar Senghor, yace, "Zaman mu ƙasashe renon Faransa ko dai wata-mahaɗa ce ko wani gini ne da ya rikiɗe da lokacin mu da bukatun mu". Waɗannankalmomi suna da muhmmanci a gare mu. Kuma wannan shi zai sa mu dinga waiwaiyen bukatum zama lafiya da dumokuraɗiya da hakkin ɗan adam da 'yanci da kare rikici da tsaro; da manufofin raya al'umma da kare muhalli waɗanda ƙasashe renon faransa ke aiwatar da shirye-shiryensu da gudanar da su. Kungiyoyin maza da mata suke gudanar da waɗannan tare da ƙwarewarsu da iyawarsu da samin makamar fasahar su da masana'antun gargajiya da kafafen watsa labarai kamar yadda ƙasashen ke bukatar mutane su yi.

Harshen Faransanci a duniya a cikin shekara ta 2018, wani nau'in dabarun tambaya ne kan batutuwa da kalubale da ke fuskantar mu a yankunan da suka fi muhimmanci kamar zuba jarurruka a cikin 'yan Adam, ci gaba da haɓaka, haɓaka ci gaba, da alhakin ci gaba, ilimi, sana'a, fasaha da fasaha na matasa da mata, haɗarsu ta haɓaka, dabarun kasuwancin su, fasahar zamani da sababbin fasaha, masana'antu da kafofin watsa labarai. Bisa la'akari da binciken da aka yi a cikin shekaru biyu da suka gabata da kuma gudummawa daga manyan mutane da masu magana da harshen Faransanci, ana amfani da su da dama ga La Francophonie.
A wannan sabon bugun littafi da tsari da aka yi sakamako ne na haɗaka da Maison Gallimard wanda aka yi aiki tare da shi da kuma nuna ƙwarewarsa. Muna fata mai karatu zai gamsu idan ya karanta wannan aiki.

Michaëlle Jean
Babban Sakataren Kasashe Renon Faransa

GABATARWA

Mutane miliyan ɗari uku ne (300) 'yan asali masu Magana da harshen Faransanci, kuma yawan ya ƙaru da kashi goma cikin ɗari (10%) tun a shekara ta dubu biyu da goma sha huɗu (2014). Faransanci shi ne harshen na biyar da aka fi yin Magana da shi a duniya bayan Sinanci da Ingilishi da Sipaniyanci da Larabci. Ana amfani da shi a nihiya biyar, Faransanci yana duk sifofin harshen da za ai wa lakabi da harshen duniya. Kamar wasu, ya yi fice ne saboda matsayinsa da tasirinsa a ɓangorori da yanayi daban-daban. misali :

- Shi ne harshe ƙasa da Hukuma a ƙasashe 32 da kuma kungiyoyin kasa da kasa;
- I Harshe ne da ake koyar da mutane fiye da miliyan 80 a ƙasashe 32 da sauran wurare ;
- Harshen waje wanda mutane fiye da miliyan 50 suke koyanshi ;
- Harshe na watsa labaran duniya TV5 monde, da RFI ko France 24 da Euronews da BBC da Chinese CGTN ko Russian RT ;
- Shi ne Harshe na huɗu a intanet.

Har wayau, dangane da'yan asali masu magana da shi da tattalin arziki da yanayi da siyasa, harshen Faransanci yana da muhimmanci ƙwarai wajen samar da arziki da raya al'umma da bunkasa mu'amala ta kasa da ta ɓangare da kuma kasa da kasa.

Daga karshe, a shekaru masu yawa saboda ƙasashe renon faransa, harshen Faransanci ya zama wata mahaɗa ta bayyana al'adu da harsuna da kuma abin koyi na "wayewa ta duniya" kamar yadda Leopold Sedar Senghor ya bayyana, kuma ya zama wani wuri da ake maraba da kowa dakowa da yin musayar ra'ayi a kan abubuwa iri-iri da suka shafi addinai da abubuwan dubawa masu yawa.

Littafin *Harshen Faransanci A Duniya* a matsayin wani aiki na kimiyya, shi ne burin farko a kan amfani da Faransanci a matsayin abin ba da bayani a kan muhimman harkokin mutane.

Ta wannan hanya, an bayyana kuma an sanar da abubuwa iri daban-daban na yaɗawa da mu'amalar da ake yi da tasirin da yake yi ko ake yi da shi, da kuma yadda 'yan asalin harshen ke ɗaukarsa, a takaice, duk wasu bambance-bambance da ya shafi nazarin manufofinsa a matsayin na harshe mai siffofi da yawa.

Tsare-tsare a sassa huɗu, wannan aiki an yi nasarar tsara fannoni kamar haka :

1. Kasashe Renon Faransa a Duniya, da farko gabatar da muhimman abubuwa da suka shafi amfani da Faransanci kullun nangaba, sannan an kimanta yawan masu Magana da Faransanci ;

2. Koyarwa da koyon Faransancia bisa bayanai da ake da su na bangare da na kasa da abin da aka haɗa na nazari akan sadarwa da yaɗawa da ba da horo da shedar satifiket ;

3. Tattalin Aizikin ƙasashe Renon Faransa, haɗa tattalin arziki gaba ɗaya na ƙasashe renon Faransa da harkar musayar kuɗi dangane da ƙirkire-ƙirƙirenmasana'antu da kuman kananan harkokin tattalin arziki akan darajar harshen Faransanci a matsayin sa na harshen samun aikin yi ;

4. Bunƙasa Harshen Faransanci a kafafen Watsa Labarai na Duniya da intanet, kamar yadda aka nuna a wasu bincike guda biyu, an tsara shi a matsayi na huɗu a bayan Ingilish da Sinanci da Sipaniyanci.

Wannan tsarin ya nuna abin da ya kunsa da fannonin da aka bayyana kuma aka nazarta a aikin da ya fito a shekara ta 2019 a bugun Gallimard.

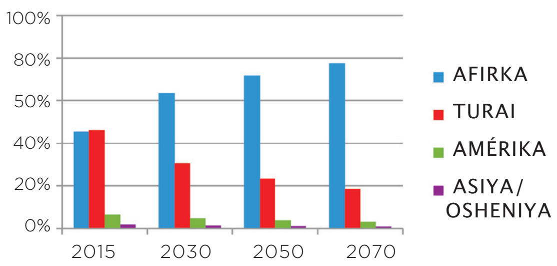
SASHE NA ƊAYA

MUTANE MASU MAGANA DA FARANSANCI

AMFANI DA HARSHEN FARANSANCI DA MATSAYINSA NAN GABA A DUNIYA

Kashi hamsin da tara cikin ɗari na masu magana da harshen Faransanci a matsayin 'yan asalin yanzu suna ƙasashen Afirka ne. Aune-aune sun nuna ƙarfin harshen Faransanci, da yadda suke amfani da shi tare da wasu harsuna ta yadda yake yaɗuwa a yau da matsalolin dake shafar bunƙasarsa (kamar na ilimi, da wadda aka samar da wadda aka aikata da wadda aka nuna) su ne aka nazarce su a ƙasashen Africa na kusa da sahara da Africa ta Arewa har da ƙasar Lebanon.

Kiyasi na adadin masu amfani da harshen Faransanci a nahiyoyin duniya



Tushe : sarrafa byanai ODSEF (Marcoux da Richard, 2017)

Muhimman yanayin dake ƙarasa yin amfani da harshen Faransanci a waɗannan wurare shi ne yanayi da ilimi. Kuma an bayyana waɗannan fannoni sosai don a gano muhimman abubuwa kamar haka :

• Wuraren da ake Magana da harshen Faransanci yana amfana ne daga yawan 'yan Afirka da ke ƙaruwa ;
• Duk da iriin cigaban da aka samu a shekarun nan na kusa, matsalolin da suka shafi bada ilimi a yanayi mai kyau da kuma koyon Faransanci zai yi wuya a gano su saboda ta ɓangare ɗaya, a ƙasa ɗaya kawai ta kusa da Hamada Sahara, fiye da yara miliyan.30 har yanzu basa zuwa makaranta, a wani ɓangaren, binciken PASEC[1] ya nuna cewa yara miliyan 71 a aji biyu na firamari basu da isasshen ilimin Faransanci don taimaka musu su fahimci bayanin da aka yi musu ta baka ko ma'anar jerin kalmomi da aka rubuta.
• Akwai shirye-shiryen horar da malamai tare da yin amfani da kayan koyar da harsuna na zamani yana taimakawa game da shirin IFADEM da ELAN ga masu Magana da Faransanci ;
• Dangane da wannan, akwai hasashe iri-iri dake nuna cewa yawu masu magana da harshen Faransanci a 2070 zai kai, ko dai miliyan 477 ko miliyan 747.

Mene ne matsayinharshen Faransanci a wajen mu'amala da harshe a gida, ta fuskar masu Magana da shi da kuma karnin da suke ciki? Shin an ɗauke shi a matsayin harshe ne na gargajiya wanda ake sadarwa da shi, don haka a adana shi don gaba? Ta yaya masu magana da harshen, wadanɗa ba ma harshensu ne na asali ba suka ɗauki wannan harshe, wanda wani lokaci ake ce masa "harshen na biyu" ko kuma a ce "harshen Afirka" (saboda asali ko yadda aka mai da shi)? Yaya kuma za a yi da batun bambance-bambance da ake samu ta hanyar ƙirƙira da bukatun masu Magana da Faransanci?

Binciken[2] da aka gudana a Afirka kusa da sahara, da Arewacin Afirka da kasar Lebanon, da bayanan da aka gabatar, sun bada sakamakon da ya dace :

→ Masu magana da Faransanci a Afirka galibi suna magana harsuna da yawa sannan tasirin amfani da harshen asali ya danganta ne da yawan harsunan da ake magana da kuma amfani da su da akeyi. Misali : Karin harshen larabci a Arewacin Afirka da ƙasar Lebanon, da harshen Wolof a ƙasar Senegal ko harshen Bambara a Mali, duk harsuna ne da ake amfani dasu a matsayin harsunan farko. Amma a ƙasar Cote d'Ivoire ko ƙasar Gabon ba wani harshe da aka keba a bayyane (sai Faransanci) ;

→ A ko'ina galibi kafin a yi maganar harsunan asali, ba a haɗa harshen Faransanci da wani baƙin harshe saboda shi Faransanci shi ne na biyu da ake amfani da shi (a gida da makaranta da wurin aiki da wurin shakatawa ...) ;

→ Wannan fahimta ta karfafa sosai. Hakika matasan zamanin nan sun karfafa amfani da harshen Faransanci fiye da mutane da ;

→ A wani yanayi kuma ana samu kuma ana amfani da mabambanta Karin harshen Faransanci masu asali daga harshen ko daga gaurayen wasu harsuna (kamar : *nouchi* a Cote d'Ivoire, *Toil bangando* a Gabon) yadda aka karbe su kuma aka sa su su ne wani ƙangarre na mabuƙen cigaban masu Magana da harshen Faransanci (wannan zai dawo da bambancin de ke tsakanin wuraren da ake Magana da Faransanci marasa babban birni, wato inda harkar harshe take ta zahiri da masu Magana da harshe, ko a cibiyoyin da ake amfani da shi musamman ƙungiyoyin ƙasa da ƙasa masu suna iri ɗaya da kuma duk ƙasashe da gwamnatoci da masu sa ido);

→ Tasirin harshen Faransanci ya na rabuwa da zamanin mulkin mallaka duk da cewa da wahala, sannan harshen na kafuwa a kan yan asalin harshen kamar a matsayin harshen makaranta, harshen zamani, harshen ma'aikata da kuma kasuwanci. A kowane wuri ba'a ganin harshen yana dakushewa, ko yana da matsala, ko kuma ya zama sai masana kawai ke amfani da shi ;

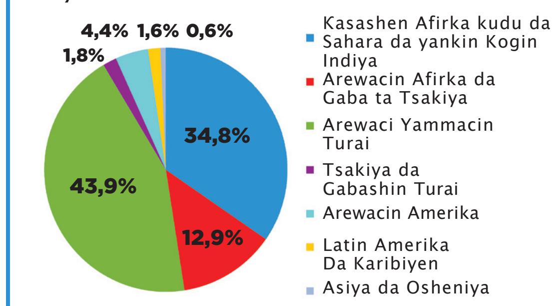
→ Tskanin kashi tamanin cikin ɗari (80%) da kashi ɗari bisa ɗari (100%) na masu magana da harshen Faransancia a Afirka da ƙasashen larabawa sun yi fatan a ce zuriyarsu sun koyi harshen Faransanci ;

→ Kashi arba'in (40%) da kuma fiye da kashi tamanin cikin ɗari (80%) su bayyana aniyarsu ta barin 'ya'yansu da jikokinsu gadon harshen Faransanci (ko jikokin jikokin da sauran yara).

KIYASHIN YAWAN MASU MAGANA DA HARSHEN FARANSANCI A DUNIYA

A shekara ta dubu biyu da goma shatakwas (2018) an ƙiyasta cewa akwai masu Magana da harshen Faransanci har su miliyan ɗari uku (300 miliyan). Wannan ya nuna cewa harshen ya ƙara yaɗuwa da kashi tara da ɗigo shida cikin ɗari (9.6%), tun daga ƙiyasin da aka yi a kan 'yan asalin harshen a shekara ta dubu biyu da goma sha huɗu (2014).

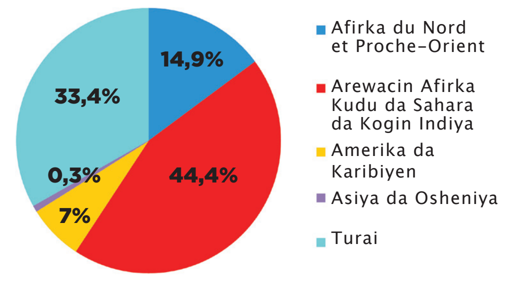
Tsarin Masu Magana da Faransanci a ɓangarori na Duniya a Shekara ta 2018



Dangantakar Masu Magana Da Faransanci

Wani abin lura shi ne irin nasabar da ke tsakanin 'yan asalin masu magana da Faransanci da kuma sauran wurare da ake magana da Faransanci, aka kuma mai da shi harshen dole kuma mai ban sha'awa wanda ake koyawa mutane, wanda suke zama "kamar wadanda aka haifa da Faransanci".
Wannan tsarin da muka gabatar da shi shekara huɗu da suka wuce ya bayyana irin sha'awar da ake da ita ta

Tsarin masu magana da Faransanci yau da kullum (2018)



tsarawa wadda ta dace da koyar da ilimi ba tare da kaucewa tsarin harse na zahiri ba wanda kuma shi zai kawo cigaba a inda ake magana da Faransanci. Waɗannan masu magana da Faransanci sun kai kashi saɓabin da takwas cikin ɗari (78%) na yawan masu magana da Faransanci da ake da shi a mutane miliyan ɗari biyu da talatin da biyar (235 miliyan).

Bunƙasa da Inda aka Ɗosa

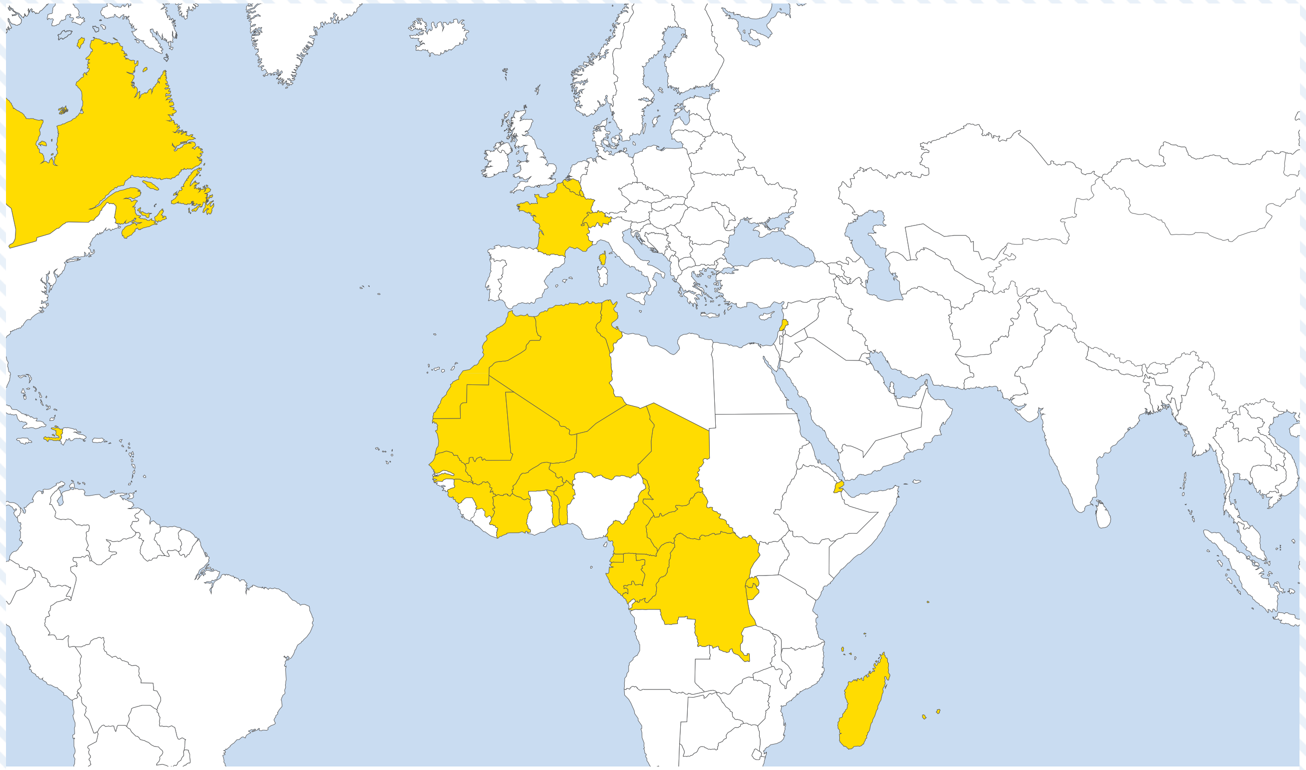
Cibiyar inda ake magana da Faransanci ta ci gaba da bunƙasa zuwa kudu, tana daɗa wanzuwwa tun a shekara ta 2010, inda a cikin masu magana da Faransanci miliyan ashirin da biyu da ɗigo bakwai (22.7 milliyon) waɗanda suke a doron Duniya, kashi sittin da takwas cikin ɗari (68%) suna Afirka kusa da Sahara ne kuma kashi ashirin da biyu cikin ɗari (22%) suna zaune a Arewacin Afirka ne, sannan sauran kashi goma da kashi uku da kashi bakwai (10%, 3%, 7%) suna zaune a Amerika da ƙasashen Turai suka tsara sauran 10% da suka rage kashi uku da kashi bakwai (3% et 7%). Ba da daɗewa, an gano ƙaruwa yawan masu magana da harshen Faransancin a kullum yana kaiwa kashi goma sha ɗaya cikin ɗari (11%) kamar yadda aka gani a tsakanin shekara ta 2010 da kuma ta 2014, sai dai kashi sha bakwai cikin ɗari (17%) a nahiyar Afirka ne (wanda haka ya nuna ƙaruwar maki biyu atsakanin shekara ta 2010 da shekara ta 2014. Wannan canji a Afirka ya samo asali ne daga kasancin ƙasashen da kuma cigaban ilimi a nahiyar. Za aci gaba da ganin wannan tasiri akan bunƙarsar harshen Faransanci a shekaru masu zuwa (ba tare da wasu togaciya ba da ake ganinsu tun farko).

Wannan ƙaruwar yawan masu magana da Faransanci[3] ya haɗa da bambance-bambancen da ake da shi ne a ƙasashe, amma abin sha'awa shi ne za a iya cewa yawanmasu magana da Faransanci a ƙasashen bai gaza kashi hamsin cikin ɗari (50%).

[1] PASEC 2014 - Tsarin ilimi a yankin Saharan Afirka masu amfani da harshen Faransanci : ƙwarewa da nasara a firamari.

[2] TRANSLANGA da DUFRAM masu daukan nawi su ne AUF da OIF

[3] Baptiste BECK, Richard MARCOUX, Laurent RICHARD da Alexandre WOLFF. *Estimation des populations francophones dans le monde en 2018. Sources et démarches méthodologiques*, Québec, Observatoire démographique et statistique de l'espace francophone, Université Laval, Note de recherche de l'ODSEF, 2018. 160 p. www.odsef.fss.ulaval.ca/sites/odsef.fss.ulaval.ca/files/odsef-lfdm-2018.pdf



AWON WURAREN DA AKE AMFANI DA FARANSANCI A KULLUN

KASA KO ƊANGARE	% KASHI NAWA CIKIN KARI NA MASU MAGANA DA FARANSANCI (A CIKIN YAWAN MUTANE)
"Waƙanda aka Haifa" da harshen Faransanci ('yan asali) :	
▪ Kanada-Kyubek	93%
▪ Kungiyar Waloniya-Borosel	98%
▪ Faransa	97%
▪ Monako	97%
▪ Yammacin Kasar Suwizzalan	81% (2005)
Wasu "da aka haifa da Faransanci" (yawansu cikin ɗari) :	
▪ Andorre	70%
▪ Lebanon	38%
▪ Marishiyos	73%
A zaman harshen hukuma shi kadai "rayuwa cikin Faransanci" :	
▪ Benin	33%
▪ Burkina Faso	24%
▪ Kongo	59%
▪ Cote d'Ivoire	33%
▪ Kasashen wajen Faransa	84%
▪ Gabon	66%
▪ Guinea	25%
▪ Mali	17%
▪ Nijar	13%
▪ Kungiya Demokradiyar Kongo	51%
▪ Senegal	26%
▪ Togo	40%

KASA KO ƊANGARE	% KASHI NAWA CIKIN KARI NA MASU MAGANA DA FARANSANCI (A CIKIN YAWAN MUTANE)
Arewacin Afirka, "rayuwa cikin Faransanci" :	
▪ Algeriya	33%
▪ Moroko	35%
▪ Mauritaniya	13%
▪ Tunisiya	52%
Harshem hukumu tare da wasu harsuna da dama "rayuwa cikin Faransanci" :	
▪ Burundi	8%
▪ Beljiyom	75%
▪ Kamaru	41%
▪ Kanada	29%
▪ Kanada New Barunswick na Kasar Kanada	42%
▪ Kanada-Ontariyo	11%
▪ Afirka ta Tsakiya	28%
▪ Komoros	26%
▪ Jibuti	50%
▪ Ikotoriyar Guinea	29%
▪ Haïti	42%
▪ Lezunbok	92%
▪ Madagaskca	20%
▪ Ruwanda	6%
▪ Seshel	53%
▪ Suwizzalan	67%
▪ Chadi	13%
▪ Banutu	31%

SHAFI NA BIYU

KOYO DA KOYAR DA FARANSANCI

TAKAITAWA

■ Yadda Abubuwa Suke

Harshen Faransanci ya sami damar zama harshen Duniya ne saboda wasu dalilai kamar yadda ake koyar da shi kusan a duk ƙasashen Duniya, sannan ana koyar da shi sosai a ƙasashe talatin da shidda da kuma wasu matattarar jama'a.

Har wayau akwai tsare-tsaren koyar da ilimi, ba bu wani wuri idan mutum yana son koyon harshen Faransanci da ba zai samu inda ake koyar da shi ba, wani wurin akwai wurin koyarwa da ake kira *"Alliance Francaise"* ko wata ƙungiya da za ta ba da shawarar hanyoyin da za a koyawa. Sannan akwai kayan koyon harshen na zamani iri-iri da ake samar wa koyaushe.

Idan aka ƙididdige bayanai na kasa, da kuma matakai daban -daban na yawan ɗalibai masu koyon harshen Faransanci a matsayin harshen waje (FLE) a ƙalla sun kai mutane miliyan hamsin da ɗaya (51 miliyan) sannan masu koyan harshen na wucin gadi ba za su gaza mutum miliyyan tamanin da ɗaya ba (81 miliyan) Wannan ƙididdiga ta kunshi mutanen da suka yi rejista ne a cibiyoyin da ake koyar da Faransanci irinsu *"Alliance Francaises"* waɗanda ɗalibai ba sa gaza kashi biyu cikin ɗari (2%) na (FLE) da kuma ɗaliban da ke karatu a cibiyoyin ilimi na Faransanci da ke ƙasashen waje waɗanda aka ƙiyasta da (0.5%) cikin ɗari na yawan ɗaliban Faransanci a duniya.

■ Faransanci a matsayin harshen ƙasar Waje (FLE)

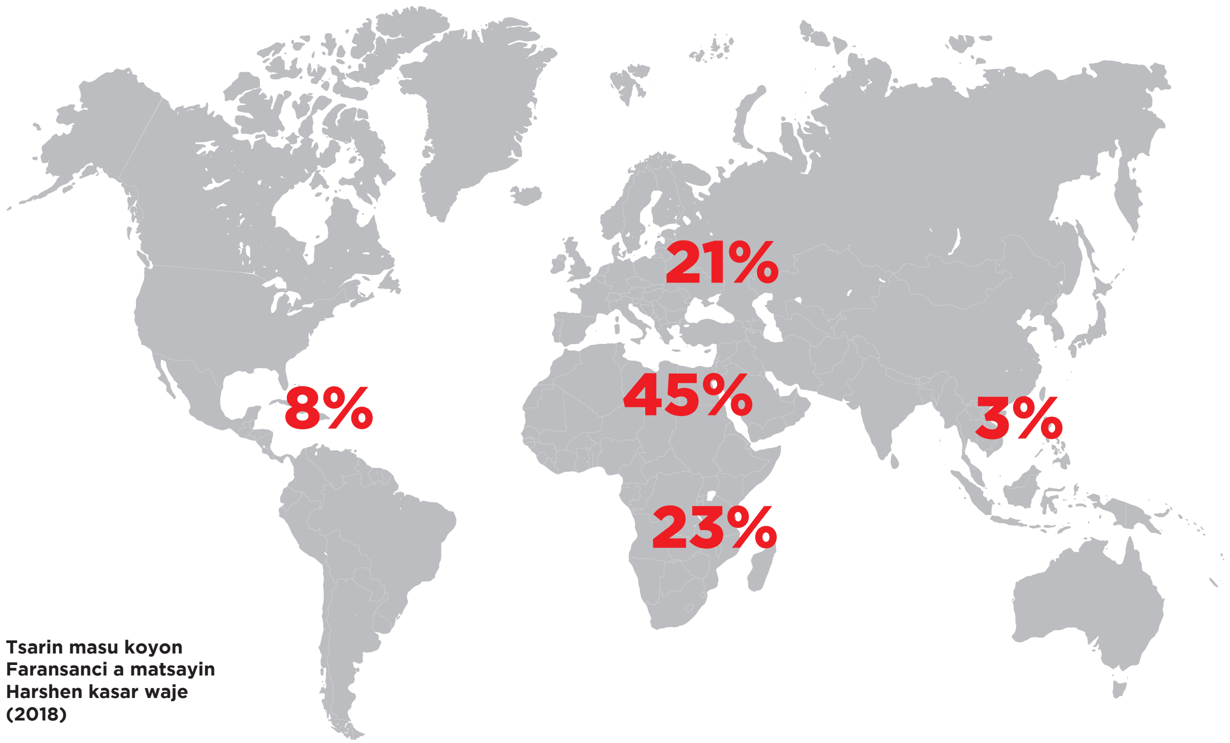
An Bayyana irin ƙimar da harshen Faransanci yake da shi a Arewacin Afirka da Gabas ta Tsakiya a shekara ta dubu biyu da sha hudu (2014) Faransanci yana da matsayin harshen hukuma ko kuma babban harshen da ake koyarwa da shi. Sannan shi ne harshen da galibi mutane suke mu'amala da shi. Shi ne kuma harshen da ake koyonsa a jami'a kuma harshen da ƙwararru suke amfani da shi a wasu fannoni na koyon ilimi tun daga matakin firamare zuwa sakandare a fannoni na kimiyya da sauran manyan tsare-tsaren koyon ilimi.

Afirka kusa da sahara da Kogin Indiya : Ɓangarori ne inda harshen faransanci shi ne harshen da aka fi yin aikin koyarwa da shih aka kuma ya nuna cewa wadannan ɓangarori su ne na biyu a duniya wajen yawan ɗalibai masu koyon harshen Faransanci a matsayin harshen waje (FLE), musamman bisa la'akari da tsarin koyar da ilimi na gomnati ko kuma masu "harshe biyu", kamar yadda ake yake a ƙasar Kamaru inda ake haɗa (Ingilishi da Faransanci), da kuma ƙasar Madagaska (Malagasi da Faransanci) ko ƙasar Marushiyos (Creole da Faransanci) wanda yin haka ke kwaɗaitar da koyon Faransanci tun da wuri. ; Wani dalili kuma shi ne yadda ake sha'awar koyon Faransanci a ƙasashe irinsu Nijeriya da Gana da Liberiya da Ruwanda inda harshen Ingilishi shi ne harshen koyarwa. Haka ma a ƙasar Angola da Guinee-Bissau, da Mozambik da Sau-Tome da Firinsifi a Portuguese ko harshen Sifaniyanci a ƙasar Equatorial Guinea.

Kasashen Turai : Su ne babban ɓangaren da ake koyar da Faransanci. Nan ne harshen ya zama harshe na biyu da aka fi koyo a ƙananan makarantun sakandare. Sannan shi ne harshen farko a ƙasashe renon Ingilishi da kuma ƙasashen da aka mai da shi harshen hukuma na biyu, kamar a ƙasar Belgium da Luxemburg ko Switzerland. A wasu ɓangarorin/kuma, harshen Faransanci shi ne na uku, wani lokaci ma na huɗu a wuraren da ake ba da zaɓin yin amfani da harsuna da yawa.

A ƙasar Amerika da Karibiyen ana koyan harshen faransanci a matsayin harshen waje wato (FFL) ana yi ne a *"Alliances Francaises"* da kuma wasu cibiyoyin koyarwa sai dai ba kasafai ake samun ɗallibai masu yawa ba a tsarin koyar da ilimi, sai dai a ƙasar Canada da Amerika inda ake sha'awar koyarwa da harsuna biyu da naƙaltar ƙwarewa a dabarun sanin harshe wanda ake bukata sosai a matsayin sharaɗi na samun aikin yi.

A ƙarshe, yankin Asia-Pacific, shi ma wuri ne da ake koyon Faransanci, musamman da taimakon ƙasashe renon faransa irinsu Kambodiya, Los ko Viyetnam. Haka kuma da yawan ɗalibai (duk da cewa yawansu ɗan kaɗan ne in an kwatanta su da ɗalibai masu ilimi) a ƙasashe masu yawan jama'a kamar ƙasar Sina da Indiya da Jafan.



Tsarin masu koyon Faransanci a matsayin Harshen kasar waje (2018)

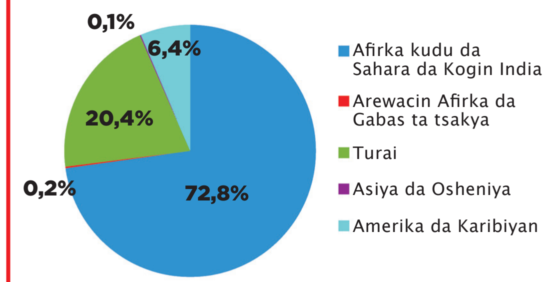
■ Faransanci, Harshen Koyarwa

Cikin mutane miliyan 81 da aka koyar da Faransanci, kashi uku cikin hudu an koya musu ne a cibiyoyi na ƙasa (na gwamnati da masu zaman kansu) waɗanda suke a ƙasashen Afirka kusa da sahara ko Indian Ocean. Galibi Faransanci shi ne kaɗai harshen da ake koyarwa da shi a harkokin Ilimi a ƙasar Benin, da Burkina Faso da Afirka ta Tsakiya, da Comoros da Congo da Jamhuriyar Demokraɗiyar Kongo da Cote d'Ivoire da Gabon da Guinea da Mali da Niger da Senegal da Togo.

Kimar harshen Faransanci wadda take nuna 'yan makarantar firamare da ɗalibai fiye da miliyan goma sha biyar (15 milliyan) ya nuna matsayinsa ƙasashen Turai, wanda yake a matsayi na biyu a duka wurare.

Harwa yau a Amerika da Karibiyan, da Kyubek (da sauran sassan Canada), a ɓangare ɗaya, da kuma kasar Haiti, a wani ɓangaren, inda yake da kima sosai da rukunin ɗalliban harshen Faransanci. Duk da cewa yawan ɗalibai a ƙasar Haiti ba a tantance shi bay a zuwa yau, a 'yan shekaran nan, kuma yawan waɗanda aka rubuta bas u cika samun koyarwa kacokan da Faransanci ba (harshen Creole shi ne yanzu yafi samun damar da hukuma ta bashi, Faransanci kuma yana fuskantar rasher tagomashi daga gun malamai da yawa da yakamata su yi amfani da shi wajen koyarwa).

Tsarin masu koyon a cikin harshen Faransanci (2018)

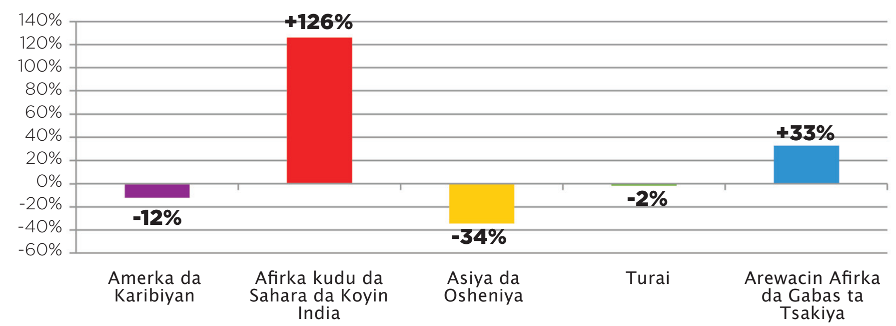


■ Bunƙasarsu

A cikin jimlar ƙaruwar ɗalibai (fiye da kashi takwas cikin ɗari (+8% na ɗalibai a tsakanin shekara ta 2014 da 2018) bunƙansar yawan ɗalibai a ɓangare, ya tabbatar da sauyin da aka samu a yankuna guda biyu : wato Afirka kusa da Sahara zuwa Indian Oshen da Arewacin Afirka zuwa Gabas ta Tsakiya. Sai dai kuma wani yanki na Asiya da Amerika zuwa ɓangaren Karibiyan, yana raguwa ne, Saboda yawan ɗalibai masu koyonn Faransanci a matsayin harshen waje (FLE) da aka sani raguwa yake yi ya danganta da wuri.

A ƙasashen Turai, duba da irin 'yar raguwar kimarsa ta kashi biyu cikin ɗari (2%) a shekara huɗu, za a iya cewa

Canjin yawan adadin masu koyon Faransanci a matsayin harshen harshen kasar waje (FLE 2014 da 2018)



ƙimar harshen na nan koda yake yawan ɗalibai a makarantar sakandare yana raguwa musamman masu gama karatu a wannan mataki da ake koyarwa. Duk da haka harshen Faransanci har yanzu yana wanzuwa a wannan yanki saboda masu amfani da shi a firamare da kuma a ƙananan makarantun sakandare.

HANYOYIN DA YADAWA DA KAYAN AIKI

Masu-ruwa-da-tsaki game da yaɗa harshen Faransanci da al'adun Faransawa suna shirya kansu tare da yin aiki tare da juna, suna bin hanyoyin da aka ƙirƙiro a cibiyoyin yaɗa al'adun na ƙasar waje (kamar su AUG, Université Senghor, da AIMF da TVS MONDE) da su (Kungiyar Al'adu Faransa ta panin kasashen Waje, da Alliance Francaises - AF da ma'aikatu na Faransanci - IF) waɗanda masu tasiri ne a harkar ilimi da harshen Faransanci (irinsu : APEFE-WBI[4], the Swiss Cooperation, etc) da sauran masu-ruwa-da-tsaki na ƙasa da ƙasa.

Hanyar yaɗa Ilimin Faransanci da hukumomin ko waɗanda hukuma ta ba izinin yin haka a ƙasashen waje irinsu AEFF (Hukumar yaɗawa da koyarda Faransanci a kasashen waje- Agence pour l'enseignement Francais a l'etranger) da kuma hukumomin haɗin gwiwa na MIF (Maison laique francaise) a nasu ɓangaren, suna koyar da yaran ma'aikata ne na Faransa a ƙasar waje da harshen Faransanci, tare da sauran ɗalibai da ma wasu 'yan ƙasashen waje da suke son yin karatu da Faransanci don samun kundin Ilimin karatu.

[4] Kungiyar yada ilimi da ba da horo ta ƙasashen waje ta Waloniya da ke Borosel

Aikin koyarwa na FLE da wanda ake yi da Faransanci, ana yinsa ne da farko sai an koyar da ma'aikata da malamai na ma'aikatun ilimi ta ƙasa wadda take da haɗin gwiwa da wasu ƙungiyoyi malaman Faransanci (waɗanda ke aiki a ofishin jakadanci, dake da nasaba da FIPF - Wato-Federation Internationale des Professeurs de Français) da ofisoshin yanki na OIF da AUF da kuma Sabon Ofishin Farawa a Kasashe (institutes, centres, regions, campus, CLAC[5]...) suke shirya yadda ake gudanar da tsare-tsare da aikace-aikacen da ake yi. kuma suke tsara duk abubuwan da ake yi musamman banda na IFEF (Institut de la Francophonie pour l'education et la formation) tare da abokan haɗin gwiwarsu.

Ta hanyar wannan cibiyar hukumomi a aikace ne kayan aiki da matakinne zasu bada goyon baya da hadin gwiwar kwararru panin Faransanci saboda bada gudumawa ga horar da ɗalibai da mallamai musamman ta hanyar damar da kafafen sadarwa na zamani suka bada.

Shirin al'adu, ta ake bada horo da Faransanci tare da ba da satifiket ana yinsa ne ta hanyar IF da AF ko ina a duniya da kuma raba finafinan Faransanci (IF Cinema) da kuma kayan aiki na dijital (Frantastique Lingozng, speakshake), kuma suna ƙara ƙulla dangantaka a tsakanin malamai ko ina a duniya ta hanyar kyakkyawar mu'amala (IF profs), ta damar samun ilimin al'ada ta hanyan dijital (Alliance 3.0) ko kuma ta hanyar ba da horo ta hanyar yanar gizo dari bisa ɗari.
Cibiyoyi irinsu IFOS da CLOM na "tenseigner le FLE aujourd'hui-Koyarda Faransanci a matsayin harshen kasar waje a yau." sannan tsarin ba da horo na CAVILAM, da BELC, da CIEP, da Sauransu, duk waɗannan suna aikin koyar da Malamai don a sami damar shiga TICE na koyo da ba da horo sosai domin cimma manufofin aikin koyarwa da harsuna guda biyu da sauransu.

[5] Cibiyar koyan karatu de raya al"adun gargjiya ta OIF

"Iya Faransanci jari ne a jami'a da wajen mu'amala da ƙwararru."

Kungiyar "La Francophonie" ko wata jarida, ko hanyar koyarwa daga gida mai suna FAD-FLE. wadda CREFAP (OIF) ta samar sun ƙirƙiro wasu kayayyaki da wasu hanyoyi, wato cibiyoyin ilmi da shirye-shirye a Faransanci waɗanda Arte (Educ' Arte) da talabijin TV5MONDE (enseignerTV 5monde.com, da apprendre tv5monde.com da parlons-français tv5monde.com da application 7 jours sur la planète) da RFI (RFI SAVOIRS) da Le talisman brisé. Parlez-vous Paris? La RTBF ko kuma ta hanyoyin sadarwa na Yanar-Gizo.

FIPF ta sanya hanyar sadarwa ta Yanar-Gizo ɗaya daga cikin muhimman jari da zai ba dukkan tsare-tsarenta damar yada shirye-shiryenta da raba ayyukanta da kuma koyo (dandamalin mu'amala www.fipf.org) Tana yin wasu littafai domin ɗimbin jama'a masusuna "Le Francais dans le monde" da kuma "addendum". Francophonie du Sud ko kuma wanda aka yi domin ƙwararru mai suna ("Tattaaunawa da al'adu", "Bincike da Manhaja") kuma tana shirya tarurruka na shiyya da kuma na duniya baki ɗaya wadɗanda ke tara ɗaruruwan jama'a (Za a yi Taron Duniya a watan Yuli shekarar 2020 a Nabeul ta ƙasar Tunisiya).

WAKILAI NA YANKI DA NA KASA

Afirka ta Arewa da Gabas ta Tsakiya

A ƙasashen Afirka ta Arewa, duk da yake harshen Faransanci, ba shi ne harshen hukuma ba, ana koyar da shi a makarantun firamare da sakandare (kafaɗa da kafaɗa da Larabci da kuma karin harshen yankin ko wani harshen da al'ummar wurin ke yi). Harshen na tallafa wa a harkokin kasuwanci, da ilmi a manyan makarantu ga ɗalibai da ƙwararru musamman a fannin kasuwanci na duniya, Faransanci na da ruwa da tsaki a wajen shugabanci a makarantu da sashen ƙwadago, da jarida da harkan ɗalib'ci. Yana taka muhimmiyar rawa a matsayin harshen ƙasar waje duk da yake yana da gata a wasu ƙasashe irin su Tunisiya da Maroko da Aljeriya da Mauritaniya da Lebanon ko kuma Egypt a matsayin harshen koyarwa tare da wasu harsunan, wani lokacin tun firamare, kuma bugu da ƙari, harshen koyarwa a wasu pannonin jami'u.

Karin kashi 33% na masu koyo na FLE (Faransanci a matsayin Harshen Kasar Waje). Ya tabbatar da irin muhimmancin da harshen Faransanci yake samu a tsarin ilmin yankin (kashi 45% na halarta a duniya) musamman a nazarin harsuna da dama wanda ake yi wa garambawul alal misali a Misira, ko a Lebanon wadda ga alama take koyar da harsuna uku a manyan makarantu.

Kuma tashar 56 IF a yankin ta tattara aƙalla kashi 50% na ɗalibai da kuma tarayyar ɗaliban Faransanci na AEFE wadda ita kaɗai take da kashi 39% na jimillar ɗaliban da aka ilmantar a Faransanci a mataki na koli (ma fi yawa a Moroko da Lebanon).

Saboda haka ƙwarewa a Faransanci wani abu ne da ake bukata a jami'a da harkar ƙwarewa a ƙasashe da dama na yankin, duk kuwa da matsalolin da ɗalibai suka fuskanta (rashin ƙwarewa a harshe a farko farkon karatu a manyan makarantu) da kuma su kansu Malaman Ilimin koyarwa (kayayakin da dabarun karantarwa da suka dace da koyon Faransanci a matsayin harshen kasar waje (FLE.).
Jami'o'in Faransawa suna ƙoƙarin goyon bayan a yi amfani da Faransanci wajen koyarwa ta tallafa wasashen koyar da Faransanci da cibiyoyin harsuna da malamai masu koyarwa domin masu koyarwar su zama kwararru da sauransu.

Yawan ɗaliban da ke neman satifiket kan ƙwarewa a kan harshen Faransanci na nuna irin amfanin da jami'o'i da shirye-shirye na ci gaban ƙwararru musamman ta fuskar kasuwanci suke da su ga, al'umma kamar dai yadda yawan ɗaliban shirin DELF-DALF suke bunƙasa, musamman shirin "Jeune Public" wanda ya ƙaru da kashi 48%. Yawan ɗaliban dake zuwa Faransa musamman daga Moroko da Aljeriya da kuma Tunisiya yana ta ƙaruwa, kuma yana nuna nahiyar Afirka ita ce ke da mafi yawan ɗalibai zuwa ƙasashen da suke karɓar ɗalibai daga wata nahiya zuwa wata, da kuma cikin 'yan gudun hijira, mutane

masu barin wasu wurare da ake fito na fito (Iraqi da Siriya da kuma Libiya) a nan ma ana sa ran wasu al'ummomin su saje da tsarin ilmin ƙasar baƙuncinsu irin Lebanon musamman yara 'yan Siriya.

Kasashen Afirka kudu da Sahara da Kogin Indiya

Bunƙasar harshen Faransanci ya danganta ga irin yadda tsarin ilmin ƙasashen ya ƙirƙiro kayayyakin aiki da tsarin koyar da harsuna da dama waɗanda suka dace da Faransanci da harsunan ƙasa (a muhallin da ake yin harsuna da dama) da yadda za a horar da yara da dama waɗanda suke ta ƙaruwa, da kuma samar da ƙwararrun malamai da za su shawo kan matsalolin.

A gaskiya ma Faransanci shi kaɗai ne harshen da ake amfani da shi a ƙasashe 13, a wasu ƙasashe 5 ana amfani da shi haɗe da wani harshen ko wasu. Adadin yaran makaranta da ake koya masu da Faransanci a yankin ya kai kashi 73% na duniya, kimanin kashi 70% a firamare suke. A ƙasashe irin su Jamhuriyar Kongo (Congo) (ana koya wa yara miliyan 19 da Faransanci), ko (miliyan 5) a Kamaru (miliyan 5) da Madagaska (miliyan 5), wannan na nuni ga irin girman abin, amma ba ƙololuwar ƙwarewa a ilmi ba. Haka ma ana koyar da harshen Faransanci ga 'yan koyo da dama a matsayin hanyar koyon harsuna da yawa a (Kamarru da Madagaska da kuma Marushiyos) da kuma matsayin harshen baƙi a ƙasashe renon Ingila (Gana da Gambiya da Nijeriya da sauransu. Ko kuma na'urori da suke bunaƙsa Faransanci.

A ƙasashen da ba Faransa ba ta reno su ba masu koyon FLE sun kai kashi 23% a duniya, wanda wannan ya ba su matsayi na biyu bayan ƙasashen Afirka ta Arewa da Gabas ta Tsakiya. Kuma sun fi kowa bunƙasa a duniya (+ 126%) da ci gaba mai armashi a Mozambik da Sau-Tome da Firinsifi da Namibiya, sai kuma bunƙasa tsaka-tsaki a Afirka ta kudu da Angola.

Koyar da FLE ga alama ya fi shafar Faransanci na ƙwararru musamman a manyan makarantu, domin faɗaɗa ƙwarewa da kasuwanci waɗanda ake yi da ƙasashe masu yin Faransanci da aka yi iyaka da su.

Adadin masu koyon Faransanci ta IF da AF yana ɗan ƙaruwa, yak ai 78, 000 (30, 000 daga cikinsu sun fito ne daga ƙasashen da suke ba Faransa ta reno su ba). Ma fi muhimmanci daga cikinsu ana samun du ne a Madagaska mai masu koyo 30, 000 ko a Nijeriya da Gana da Kenya da Afirka ta Kudu. Tilas a lura cewa dokoki da ƙa'idoji na samun ci gaba a wajen aiki a Kyubec sun sauya yan kwanaki nan suna bayar da fifiko ga iya aiki da kuma ƙwarewa a harshen Faransci (ta hanyar samun satifiket daga TEF da TCF) da ma yawan ɗaliban suna fitowa ne daga ƙasashen renon Faransa irin su Kamaru da Aibari Kos kuma su ne suka fi yawa a duniya.

> "A matsayin Faransanci na baƙon harshe na biyu da ake koya bayan Ingilishi, a ƙasashen Latino-Amerika."

Amerika Da kasashen karebiya

Idan aka yi ala'akari da tarihin koyon Faransanci yana da matsayi na musamman saboda falalarsa ta fuskar al'adu da kimiyya da tattalin arziki da sauransu, kuma ma jari ne ga ƙarin girma ga ɗalibai da zama ƙwararru a farfajiyar Faransanci.

A matsayin Faransanci na baƙon harshe na biyu da ake koya bayan Ingilishi, a ƙasashen Latino-Amerika, haka ma ana ganin darajar Faransanci matuƙa a wasu ƙasashe irin su Kwasta-Rika inda tilas ne a yi shi a makaranta ko a Santi Lusiya inda kashi 85% na 'yan firamare na yin sa. Akwai wani shiri a yanzu na bunƙasa harshen Faransanci da amincewa da shi a ƙasashen Amerika ta Tsakiya. (Hundarus da Gwatamala da Nikaraguwa da Fanama da kuma Salbado).

Sai dai Faransanci bai cika samun masu koyo da yawa ba a makarantu in banda Kanada (banda yankin Kyubek) sai ko a wasu 'yan jihohi inda ake samun masu sha'awar nazarin harsuna da dama.

Shirin koyarwa na FLE na Fashar AF (da wasu tasoshin IF) Suna da asali (tun 1884) da aka sanya shi cikin ɗaya daga cikin manyan tashohi na duniya (316 AF wanda aka rarraba a kasashe 31) da kuma wasu manyan tasoshi (Amerika da Ajantina da Birazil da Meziko) da masu koyo kimanin 196,000 wanda ya kai adadin 42% na duniya. Tsarin koyar da Faransanci a makarantu ta AEFF abu ne da ya zauna daram-dam a yankin da makarantu 90 (daga ciki 26 makarantun Faransanwa ne masu bin tsarin Sakyulanci); Su ne na 2 a duniya da adadin kashi 16% na al'ummar Faransa, wanda wannan alama ce da ke nuna irin ƙimar shirin.

Adadin mutanen da ke neman satifiket na Faransanci a ƙasashe irin su Meziko da Kolombiya da Haiti da Birazil da Ajantina ko kyuba na nuna irin shauƙin da ake da shi ga Faransanci domin ilmi mai zurfi da kuma ci gaba a wani fanni na ƙwararru. Yanki na 2 a duniya ta fuskar yawan ɗaliban DELF wato na "Jeune Public" (bayan Turai), inda ɗalibai da dama suna yin jarabawar tantance ƙwarewa samun shedar yin hijira zuwa Kanada (da la'akari da iya wucewa Kyubek ta sauya matsayi a tashi daga muƙamin ɗalibi ko mazauni ya zuwa ga na ɗan ƙasar Kanada). Haka ma bayar da shaidar iya Faransanci ta kafu a wasu ƙasashe (Kyuba da Haiti da kuma Feru) musamman a kan al'amarin yawon-buɗe-ido da jami'o'in Amerika domin koyon Faransanci don kasuwanci ko a jami'o'in Meziko na ƙere-ƙere domin samun aiki.

Duk da irin amfani ko sha'awar da ake da ita ga Faransanci, raguwar FLE zuwa kashi 12% na nuni ga cewa ga alama tsarin ilmin bai da sha'awar koyar da harsuna da dama ta yadda za a haɗa da Faransanci, ko ma a mayar da shi tilas tare da wasu harsuna banda Ingilishi aqalla a yanzu.

Asiya – Oshaniya

Tashoshin AEFE su ne kadai ke koyar da Faransanci a yankin wanda kuma ya kai kashi 6% na adadin masu koyo na duniya da ɗalibai 21,000 da ake koya wa Faransanci a makarantu 48 a duk yankunan sabuwar Kaledoniya da ke haɗe da Faransa, a Banutu inda Ingilishi da Faransanci suke da qima ta musamman (harshen koyarwa tun daga makarantar reno har sakandare a tsarin karatun Ingilishi ko Faransa), ko kuma ma a Ostireliya ko Los inda ake niyyar fara koyarwa ta amfani da harshe fiye da ɗaya.

Duk da yake wannan yanki shi ne ma fi karsashi a duniya ta fuskar koyarwa ta FLE (kashi 3% na masu karatu na duniya, da kashi 34% na raguwa musamman a makarantun firamare da sakandare duk kuwa da cewa akwai yituwar ƙarewa a manyan makarantu) Yawan masu karatu na Satifiket na DELF-DALF duk ya nuna raguwa ta kashi 9% tsakanin 2014 da 2016 (in banda Sin da Koriya ta kudu a inda ana samun ci gaba).

> "Yankin Asiya-Oshaniya ne babban yankin na asalin ɗaliban kashen waje a duk duniya."

Koyar da Faransanci na ci gaba ne da taimakon ƙasashen da suke 'yan ƙungiyar Faransassu (Kambodiya da Los da kuma Biyatinam) da kuma cewa da dama daga cikin masu koyon a ƙasashe masu tarin jama'a kamar Sin da Indiya ko Jafan, da ma wata wadda ake sa rai Koriya ta Kudu wadda tun 2016 take 'yar kallo ta ƙungiyar ƙasashen Faransa.

Adadin masu koyo ta FLE daga tashohin AF da IF shi ma raguwa yake yi da kashi 3% (da adadin mutane 131,000 masu koyo a 2017), amma akwai masu koyo da dama a Indiya (ƙasa ta 2 a duniya a ƙarƙashin AF da masu koyo 28,500) da Sin (masu koyo 20,000) ko ma a Ostaraliya (11,000). Wasu ƙasashe kamar Bangaladash da Kazakstan su ma masu koyo sun ƙaru ainun tsakanin 2012 da 2017.

Kamar yadda Campus France ya nuna yankin Asiya-Oshaniya shi ne yanki na asalin ɗalibai na ƙasashen waje a duniya da adadin ɗalibai miliyan 1.9 (wanda 0.8 daga cikinsu 'yan Sin ne) kimanin kashi 42% na ɗalibai masu tafiya karatu a duniyar baki daya.

Za'a iya lakari cewa turuwar ɗalibai a bangaren yanki Asiya zuwa Ostirelia, Jafan, Malesiya, Koriya ta Kudu da New Zealand yana karuwa cikin yankin da Ingilishi ya kasance harshen sadarwa, kuma wanan jami'oin ƙasashe renon Faransa sun daukeshi da mahimmanci.

“Faransanci shi ne harshe na farko na waje da ake koya, su kuma ƙasashen renon Jamus sun ba shi matsayi na biyu.”

■ **Turai**

A duniya, Faransanci shi ne harshe na ɗaya ga kashi 12% na mutanen ƙasashen Turai (alhali Jamusamci na da kashi 16% Ingilishi kashi 13% kafin vallewar Ingila), kuma shi ne harshe na biyu na waje a fannin ilmin sakandare a ƙasashen Turawa (da adadin 26.1% na masu koyo, alhali Ingilishi da na kashi 96%, Jamusanci 16.8%). Sai Sifaniyanci 12.6%.

Banda tsarin makarantu, tashohin AF da IF suna taimakawa ga koyon Faransanci a nahiyar. Kimanin kashi daya cikin uku daga cikin tashoshin a Turai suke, wato AF 200 wadda aka sani da malamai da kuma IF 55.

A Turai “Lycees Français” ne kashin bayab koyar da Faransanci. Waɗanda suka hada da makarantun da AEFE ta amince da su da makarantu Sakyulanci na Faransa Gun yi wa ɗalibai kimanin 75,000 rajista daga makarantun reno zuwa sakandare, wato kimanin kashi 19% na duk wadanda aka yi wa rajista a duniya. Wannan na nuna karin 10% idan an yi la'akari da kididdigar 2013-2014.

A yammaci da Arewacin Turai : A ƙasashe Ingilishi kamar ƙasar da ba Faransassa ba misali Beljiyam a Lazambaq da kuma Siwiszalan Faransanci shi ne harshen a waje na farko wajen koyo, amma shi ne harshen na biyu a ƙasashe Jamusassu. A duk sauran wurare ba mu Ingilishi ya yi baba-kere ne kurum ba, a'a Jamusanci ko Rashanci (a ƙasashen Balltik) sh ne ke biye, an mayar da Fransanci harshen waje 3 ko na 4.

A Tsakkiya Da Turai Ta Gabas : Babu shakka Faransanci ya karvu ga al'ummomi shekaru aru-aru waɗanda a yau suna tsofewa, kamar dai malaman waɗanda aka ɗora wa nauyin koyar da shi.

Haka ma hanyoyin koyarwar da kayan aiki ba a wani sabunta su. Ko da kuwa ana ƙoƙarin yayyafa wa harshen ruwa wanda yake harshe mai ƙima, amma wanda aka ɗauka na 'yan birni wanda bai dace a yi harkar kasuwanci da shi ba. A lokacin ɗaya shima Rashinci ya rage karfi tun 1990 ko da kuwa ana yin sa a ƙasashe da dama.

A Kudanci Turai : Kasanshen harsunan Romawa kamar Andorra da Sifen da Itale da Fotugal suna yin amfani da harsuna waɗanda asalinsu daya da Faransanci, wanda banda ma yanayi, wannan zai taimaka wa wannan harshe. Daɗin dadawa waɗannan asashe suna da “Faransassu” da dama (tsakanin kashi 12% har zuwa 25% na yawan jama'ar har ma ya kar kashi 70% a Andorra) Abubuwan da suka sanya mutane da dama suka iya Faransanci shi ne zamansu a makarantu, da hijira (tsofaffi) da yawon-bude-ido wanda wannan har yanzu tasirinta yana nan a duniya yana da yawa fiye da yawan jama'arta.

SASHEN NA UKU

FUSKAR TATTALIN ARZIKIN HARSHEN FARANSANCI

FRANCOPHONIE TA PANIN TATALIN ARZIKI

A fuskar tattalin arziki, harshe wani sinadari ne (tunani da magana da rubutu), wani makamashin da ake sarrafawa, ko haja mataimakiya (sanarwa da hujjoji da tarihi da yanayi) da abin da aka sarrafa (jawabi da llabari da rubutacciyar waƙa da zance da ƙiƙriraren littafi, da kalmomi da waɗar baka …) amma kuma tsari ne na ƙa'idoji da dokoki. Daɗin dadawa ana iya ɗaukar harshe a matsayin wani abu-bare, ta yadda ƙwarewa a kansa (ko rashin haka), da yin amfani da harshe iri ɗaya (ko akasin haka) na iya samar da yanayi wanda ya dace wajen samuwar kyawawan halaye. Wannan sifa ta ƙarshe ta harshena fito da kanta ta fuskar cuɗeɗeniya kan tattalin arziki. Ba ta fuskar musaya ne, amfani da harshe iri ɗaya yake yin kyakkyawan tasiri ga (kaya da ayyuka) ba, a'a har ma ta wasu fannonin kamar tattalin arziki da yawon-buɗe-ido.

Babu shakka arzikin ƙasashe Faransawa, shi ne kuma ƙimar dukkan ƙasashe talatin inda ko dai Faransanci yake harshen hukuma, ko da dama daga cikin jama'a na amfani da shi ta yadda zai taka-rawa a wajen tattalin arziki. Duka duka dai za a san shi a matsayin Farfajiyar Faransanci (EF).

■ Kimar Farfajiyar Kasashe Farancophoni (EF)

Farfajiyar ƙasashe Faransawa mai adadin yawan jama'a miliyan 540 ta yi taro a 2016. Kashi 7.3% na al'ummar duniya a maimakon kashi 6.4% a 2000. Yawan al'ummar ya ƙaru ainun a shekara sha biyar a da ta wuce, fiye da na sauran sassa na duniya da kimanin kashi 2% a shekara. Yawan al'umma a ƙasashen Faransawa na nuna irin cunkuson yawan jama'a a ƙasashen Afirka kudu da Sahara, waɗanda su kaɗai sun kai kashi 58% na dukkan al'ummar, kuma kashi 75% na mutanen 'yan ƙasa da shekara 15 ne.

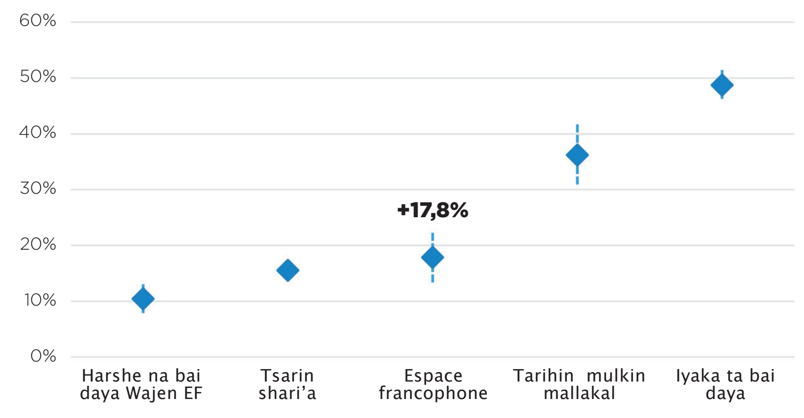
Idan aka auna Farfajiyar Faransanci a kan mizanin arzikin da ƙasa ke samarwa za'a lura cewa tasirinsa ya wuce nauyin ko yawan jama'ar wadan nan ƙasashe. Shi ya sa a 2016 ƙasashe Faransa suke samar da kashi 8.7% na arzikin duniya. Kididdigar arzikin a tsakanin ƙasashe Faransassu ta nuna cewa kashi 90% na arzikin da ƙasa ke samarwa ya fito ne daga ƙasashe na Arewa, sai ƙasashen Afirka ta Arewa da ke biye can nesa (6%), sai kuma ƙasashen kudu da Sahara na Afirka (4%).

> "Yawan al'ummar ya ƙaru ainun a shekara sha biyar a da ta wuce, fiye da na sauran sassa na duniya."

■ Amfanin kasancewa cikin ƙasashe renon Faransa

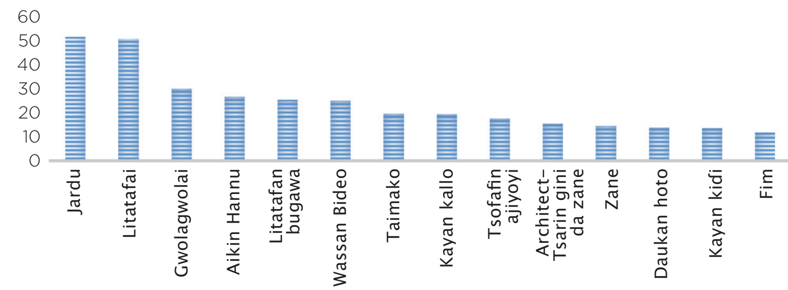
A shekara ta 2015, kayan da aka fitar dashi ta panin ciniki daga ƙasashe renon Faransa sun kai kashi 10.9% na kaya da aka fitar a duniya, kana kayan da aka shigo dasu sun kai kashi 12.2% na kayan shiga a duniya. A sami ragewar wanan kaya can baya a shekara ta 1995. Amma daidai wa daidai, idan aka yi nazari za'a ga cewa tsakanin wanan shekarun da aka buga misali dasu, kasuwanci tsakanin ƙasashe biyu renon Faransa (na EF) yafi kasuwancin tsakanin wasu ƙasashen da ba yen renon Faransa ba da kashi 17.8% ƙwaryar kimantawa na ƙarin da aka samu na kashi uku da ɗigo biyar cikin ɗari (3.5%) na samun damar yin kasuwanci da ƙasashe 'yan ƙungiya ƙasashen Afirka kusa da Sahara su sukafi samun damar yin kasuwanci a tsakanin kasashe renon Faransa. Wannandamar musayar kasuwanci bisa jagoranci EF a shekara ta 2015, ya nuna kimar karin da aka samu na PIB 4% par tête a ƙasashen EF.

Awon da kiyasin tasirin da sigogin kusanci suke dashi dangane da kasuwanci kasa da kasa1995-2015



> "Amfani da harshen Faransanci yana da muhimmanci kwarai musamman ta fuskar musayar al'adun gargayya a bisa rubutacciyar hanya."

Bangaren kasuwancin kayen fitarwa tsakanin kasashe renon Faransa a panin kayan al 'adun gargajiya ophones



■ Kasashe Renon Faransa da Masana'antu ƙirƙire ƙirƙire a panin Al'adun gargajiya

A shekarar ta 2015, a kalla an sami kashi talatin da huɗu cikin ɗari (34%) na damar fitar da kayan gargajiya na EF zuwa wasu ƙasashe na EF (maimakon kashi 13% na wasu kaya) da kuma kashi 24% na shigo da kayan gargajiya an shigo da su ne daga ƙasashen ƙungiyar EF (maimakon kashi 12% na wasu kaya) wanda ya ba da ƙarin maki 10 da 8 fiye da na shekar 2008. Kayan gargajiyar da EF ke kaiwa kasuwa su ne kayan da suka shafi ''harshe ne sosai'' saboda rabin kayan su ne mujallu da littattafai daga ƙasashen ƙungiyar EF waɗanda ake kai su ƙasashen Espace a tsakanin shekara ta 2008 da 2015.

Amfani da harshen Faransanci yana da muhimmanci, musamman a fagenmusayar koyar gargajiya bisa rubutaciyar hanya. Ta wannan hanya, musayar kasuwanci da aka yi da ta shafi mujallu da littattafai an ninke ta takwas a ƙalla. Sauran kayanda ake musayarsu su ne *albums* da *maps* a tsakanin ƙasashe biyu, kuma harshen Faransanci shi ne harshen hulɗa wanda yake ɗaɗa yaɗuwa ta fuska biyu a haka.

Kasancewa ɗan ƙungiyar EF ya ba da damar ƙaruwar kasuwanci aƙalla kashi 153% na duka kayan gargajiya.

FARANSANCI DON SAMUN AIKI

Shin ko iya harshen Faransanci yana cikin abin da zai sa a samu aiki ? waɗanne fannoni nena shi suke da muhimmanci ? shin kamfanoni suna ɗaukar fannonin da muhimmanci in za su ɗauki ma'aikata don wane muƙami ? Wajen ba da amsar waɗannan tambayoyi ake gano abubuwa masu yawa a wasu ƙasashe dangane da ɗaukar mutane aiki waɗanda suka iya harshen Faransanci sosai da kuma waɗanda suka koyi faransanci a matsayin harshen waje, kamar a ƙashen Armenia da Bulgaria da Cambodia da Kenya da Lebanon da Madagascar da Nigeria da Romania da Kuma Vietnam.

“Ba bu Shakka Harshen Faransanci Yana da daraja Wajen Samun Aiki.”

Ban da ƙasar Nigeria[6] adadin bukatar iya harshen waje don samun aiki ya fi yawa da kashi 34% a ƙasar (Romania) da kuma kashi 80% (a ƙasar Armenia).

In banda ƙasashen renon ingila ba, an fi yin amfani da harshen ingilishi wajen yin talace-talace[7]. Sai dai har yanzu ana amfani da harshen Faransanci sosai a fannoni kamar : ciniki da kasuwanci, da ƙungiyoyi (na gwamnati da masu zaman kansu) da hotel da kuma harkokin yawon buɗe ido.

Haƙiƙa aikin mafasari da aiki watsa labaran talabijin na ƙasashen wajen renon Faransa, shima yana bukatar iya harshen Faransanci sosai. Abin mamaki shi ne bincike ya nuna ana bada aiki ne a inda ake bukatar sanin harshen Faransanci ya zama sharaɗi, kuma ana kimanta sanin shi harshen da muƙamai da nasabarsu da bayanan sadarwa na zamani.

Dangane da amfani da ‘tsare-tsaren harshe’, a bayyane yake cewa muhimman abubuwan da ake bukata sun haɗa da mutane ‘yan ƙasa, (waɗanda suke wakiltar sauran jama’a a duk ƙasashen) shi kuma ya dogara ne da sanin wani harshe nawaje.

A fili yake cewa sanarwa da kampa noni suka yi game da bukatarsu ta sanin harshe lokacin ɗaukar ma’aikata ya tabbatar da abubuwanda aka gano a binciken samun aiki. Harshen ingilishi shi ne a gaba, Harshen Faransanci shi ne na biyu ko da yake yana baya sosai, sai dai a ƙasar Madagascar inda yake shi ne na ɗaya; da kuma a ƙasar Armenia inda harshen Russia yake a tsakanin Faransanci da Ingilishi.

A taƙaice dai, iya Magana da rubutu da harshen Faransanci a ko ina a duniya ba shakka yana ƙara daraja wajen neman aiki idan ana bukatar sanin dabarun harshe.

[6] Kasashen da aka tace bayanin ɗaukar ma’aikata da yawa (1 000)
[7] An bayyana cewa ba’a samu bada ƙiddidigar alkaluma b agame da ƙasashe biyu ba (Lebanon da Madagaska)

SASHE NA HUDU

HARSHEN FARANSANCI A HANYOYIN SADARWA TA REDIYO DA YANAN GIZO

AMFANIN FARANSANCI TA YANAR GIZO

An gudanar da bincike[8] guda biyu mabanbanta tare da hanyoyin tace bayanai da kuma misalai iri ɗaya da aka samo daga hanyoyin sadarwa na zamani da yadda ake gudanar da su a shafukan intanet. Ɗaya daga cikin binciken yamaida hankali ne a ken kwatanta matsayin harshen Faransanci da wasu harsuna. Shi kuma ɗaya binciken ya duba yadda ake amfani da harsuna guda ɗari da arba'in ne a intanet (14) waɗanda mutane miliyan biyar (5 miliyan) ke Magana da su bisa ƙididdigar da aka yi.

Daga madogara ɗaya, kowane bincike ya bada sakamakon da ke nuna ƙwaƙƙwaran matsayin harshen Faransanci cewa shi ne harshen a huɗu (4th) da aka amfani da shi a intanet bayan Ingilishi da Sinanci da kuma Sifaniyanci.

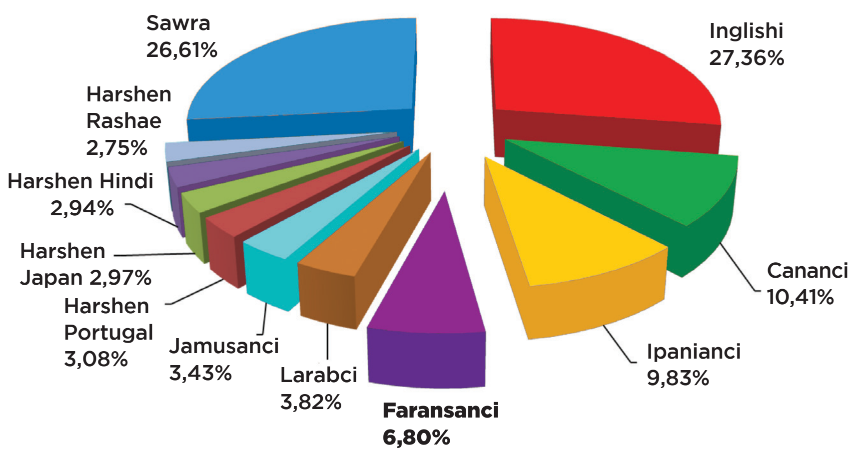
Bayanan da aka tattara sun nuna yadda aka karkasa ta : ('masu amfani da intanet' abin da ke ciki', yadda aka amfani da sauransu) su suka ba da damar auna matsayin harsuna a intanet don a sami cikakken bayani.

Tebur mai nuna tsarin Faransanci dangane da harsuna daban daban.

Matsayin Faransanci A Intanet

TSARI L1+L2	MATSAYI A DUNIYA	KASHI CIKIN DARI A DUNIYA
Masu amfani da intanet	4	5,6%
Yawan amfani	3	7,8%
Amfani	4	7,4%
Abubuwa	2	9,3%
Karin bayani	4	7,3%
Hadakar abubuwa	4	7,4%
% Masu magana da intanet	11	8,1%

Maiyan harsuna Les principales langues, toutes applications confondues (Harshen farko da biyu a tare)

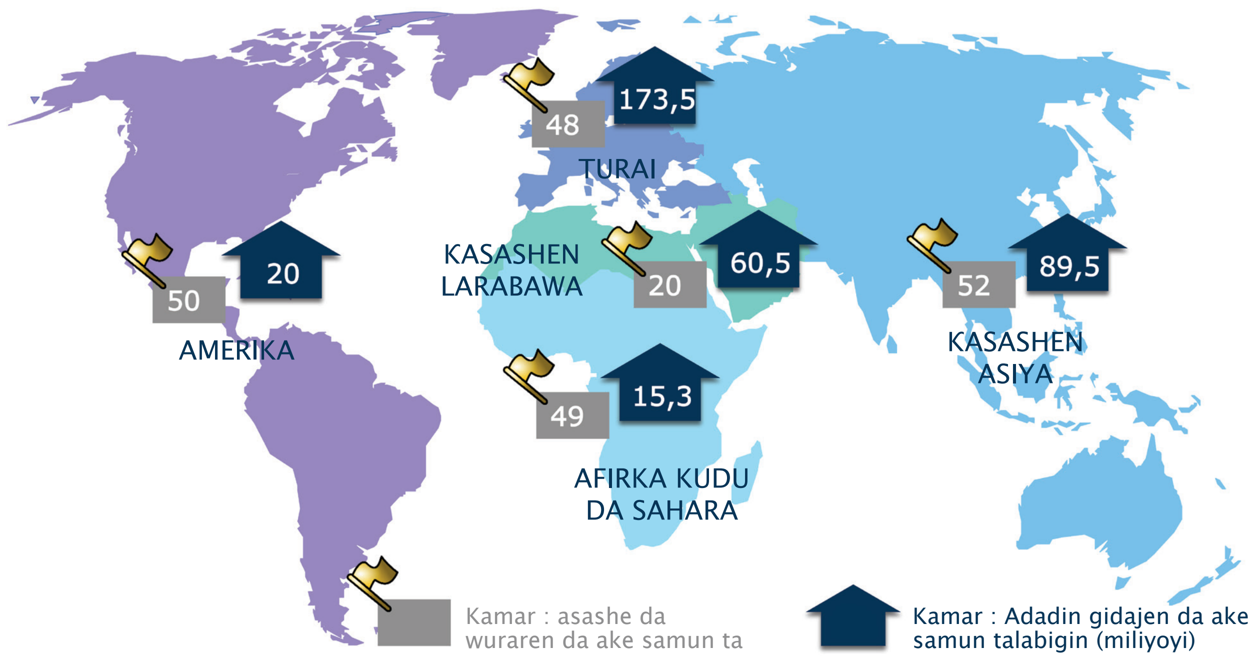


KAFOFIN WATSA LABARAI NA KASASHEN RENON FARANSA NA DUNIYA

Duk da kasancewar jama'a da yawa suna amfani da su, waɗannan kafofin sadarwa suna fuskantar gasa mai tsanani, kuma gasar ta ƙara yin tsanani ne saboda bunƙasar hanyoyin sadarwa na zamani (dijital) da kuma irin yadda ake amfani da su. Saboda haka yawan masu ruwa-da-tsaki ko masu raba kayan ƙasa she renon faransa ko da ba na su bane, akwai tasirin harshen faransanci.

[8] http://observatoire.francophonie.org/2018/Place-francais-sur-Internet-D-Pimienta.pdf ; http://observatoire.francophonie.org/2018/Place-francais-sur-Internet-D-Prado-Annexe.pdf ; http://observatoire.francophonie.org/2018/Place-francais-sur-Internet-D-Prado.pdf

TASHAR TV5 MONDE ANA SAMUN TA A GIDAJE MILIYAN 360 A KASASHE FIYE DA 200



Yawan masu magana da Faransanci wanda yake ta ƙaruwa kamar yaddda aka lura, ya ƙarfafa sha'awa da kwaɗayin yin takara ko gasa da sauran masu gasa, musamman a nahiyar Afirka.

Tashoshin da ke Magana a wajen ƙasashe renon Faransa su ne tashar TV5 MONDE ko ta kungiyar "Les Medias Francophone Publics (MFP)" Waɗanda aikinsu na farko da burinsu shi ne su gabatar shirye-shirye iri-iri daga ƙasashe renon Faransa (ko kuma shirin da su kansu kafofin suka yi), kafofin labarai na ɓangare ko na duniya su ma suna watsa labarai da faɗakarwar da Shirye-Shirye da fina-finai da sauransu ; a cikin harshen Faransanci ko a fassara a rubuce. Tashar TV5-MONDE ita ce ta farko wajen watsa labarai da Faransanci a duniya. A kowane mako tana samun masu kallo a ƙalla miliyan (60).

Wannan tasha ta TV5 MONDE ana kallonta a fiye da gidaje miliyan 360 kuma tana shiga fiye da ƙasashe 200 da sauran wurare. Tana watsa shirye-shirye da harshen Faransanci, kuma ana fassara-a-rubuce a harsuna goma sha huɗu (14) (Ingilishi da Jamusanci da Sifanisanci da Portuguese da Dutch da Romaniya da Russia da Larabci da Jafanisanci da Koriyanci da Viyetnamci da Kuma Mandarin na gargajiya da Mandarin na Faransanci).

Duk da haka, wani ɓangare na wannan aiki ya yi la'akari da irin isasshiyar gudummuwar da wasu kafofin watsa labarai suke bayarwa har da ta yanarsu ta gizo. A taƙaice, ga jerin kafofin masu muhimmanci : RFI, da FRANCE 24, da Arte da Canalt Afrique da Radio-Canada da Radio France da TV5 Quebec-Canada, da RTBF da RTS da Tele Quebec da TFO da BBC, da CCTN French (da News CN) da Deutsche Welle da 'Rasha A Yau' France da AFP da kuma Agora.

Rahoton OIF
Harshen Faransanci a Duniya 2018

Mai Gudanarwa : Youma Fall, directrice "Harshen Faransanci da Al'adu da Banbance Banbance"

Shiryawa : Alexandre Wolff, Manajan Observatoire de la langue française

Rubutawa : Francine Quéméner da Alexandre Wolff

Tuntuba : Lola Aubertin, Amel Hocine, Mériem Lahouiou, Mélanie Léger-St-Cyr.

Mataimaki : Dayana Duclos

Masu bada gudumawa : David Bel, Bernard Cerquiglini, Souleymane Bachir Diagne, Jean-Marie Klinkenberg, Jean-Martial Kouamé, Maria Masood, Daniel Pimienta, Daniel Prado, Rada Tirvassen

Fassara : Mariam Birma

Wannanaiki tsari ne na littafi
Harshen Faransanci a Duniya 2018
Wanda zai fito Bugun Gallimard a Watan Maris 2019

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