

English: Abstract

African societies are historically "orality-first," relying on the spoken word for governance, history, and community connection. However, modern IT is often "literacy-first," creating a barrier for the elderly, the visually impaired, and those less fluent in colonial languages. By leveraging Voice User Interfaces (VUI) and Natural Language Processing (NLP), technology can be redesigned to align with African cultural values like Ubuntu. Projects like voice-activated voting illustrate how "digitizing the wisdom of the Griot" ensures inclusive, communal access to the digital future.

Kiswahili: Muhtasari

Jamii za Kiafrika kihistoria zimekuwa zikitegemea mifumo ya mazungumzo (orality-first), ambapo maarifa na sheria zilipitishwa kwa maneno badala ya maandishi. Changamoto iliyopo ni kwamba teknolojia ya sasa inasisitiza kusoma na kuandika (literacy-first), jambo ambalo linatenga wazee na watu wasiojiweza. Kwa kutumia teknolojia ya sauti (VUI), tunaweza kuunganisha utamaduni wetu na mifumo ya kisasa ya kidijitali. Lengo ni kuhakikisha teknolojia inafuata falsafa ya Ubuntu, ikimshirikisha kila mwanajamii kupitia "sauti" kama chombo cha ukweli na uaminifu.

Kikuyu: Gũcookereria (Abstract)

Mũtũũrĩre wa Abĩrika kuuma tene wĩhocetie mũno harĩ kwaria na tũnua (orality-first), kũrĩa ũgĩĩ, rũruka, na watho ciatwarithio na uugi wa kanua. Ũmũthĩ, mĩtugo ya kĩ-teknononjĩ ĩthometwo na njĩra ya kwandĩka (literacy-first), ũndũ ũrĩa ũrehagĩra andũ akũrũ na arĩa matangĩhota gũthoma thĩna. Na njĩra ya kũhũthĩra mĩtambo ya mĩgambo (Voice UI), no tũthondeke mĩtambo ĩrĩa ĩratwarana na kĩndũ kĩrĩa tũĩ kĩ-ndũire ta Ubuntu. Kĩrathimo kĩrĩ kũrĩ mĩtambo ĩno nĩ gũteithia o mũndũ athegeerere ũtoonyi wa kĩ-ndijito tondũ "mũgambo" nĩguo kĩhumo kĩa ma na wĩhokeku.