



A POLYPHONIC ANALYSIS OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENTS' SPEECHES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE: CASE OF THE REGION OF GBÊKÊ

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Abstract: Polyphony refers to the voices encapsulated in an utterance. This enunciative phenomenon occurs in every speech act no matter its utterer's field and social class. Then, happening in the words of the Law Enforcements, peace officers, polyphony appears as the thermometer of the inclusiveness of the voices. In other words, polyphony is an indicator of the inclusive texture of the enunciators in the Law Enforcements' speech acts in peace setting through the development of the community policing doctrine in Côte d'Ivoire particularly in the region of Gbêkê. Based on the theory of polyphony, this qualitative work intends to study the extent to which the utterances of the Law Enforcement in Bouaké trigger a favorable landscape for peace. Thus, through mitigation, politeness, personal deixis and adjectives, it underscores rule of law, civil control, and intelligence as the seeds for a sustainable peace in Gbêkê and Cote d'Ivoire in general.

Keywords: Gbekè, community, enforcement, implementation, law, policing, polyphony, speech.

Résumé: La polyphonie désigne les voix contenues dans un énoncé. Ce phénomène énonciatif se produit dans tout acte de langage, quels que soient le domaine et la classe sociale de l'énonciateur. Ensuite, dans les paroles des forces de l'ordre, des agents de la paix, la polyphonie apparaît comme le thermomètre de l'inclusivité des voix. En d'autres termes, la polyphonie est un indicateur de la texture inclusive des énonciateurs. Cela se perçoit dans les actes de langage des forces de l'ordre dans l'établissement de la paix à travers le développement de la doctrine de la police de proximité en Côte d'Ivoire, en particulier dans la région de Gbêkê. Basé sur la théorie de la polyphonie selon H. Nolke, ce travail qualitatif se propose d'étudier dans quelle mesure le discours des forces de l'ordre à Bouaké déclenchent un paysage favorable à la paix. Ainsi, par le biais de l'atténuation, de la deixis personnelle et d'adjectifs, il souligne que l'état de droit, le contrôle civil et le renseignement sont les germes d'une paix durable à Gbêkê et en Côte d'Ivoire en général.

Mots clés: Gbekè, application de la loi, communauté, discours, droit, implémentation, police, polyphonie.

Introduction

Language owes its meaning and importance to human who uses it to reach his goals. This postulate subtends the truthfulness of J. Austin's view according to which language is used to do something. The performative set of language fits in what human does or his social profile. It is undoubtedly what brings about the function of language. As functional linguistics teaches, language is attributed a role in accordance with its user's expectation. This view foments different types of language as political language, journalistic language and scientific language. For instance, while the politician gives a political curve to language, the journalist bestows it a journalistic fall in the hope of seeing their dreams come true. The use of language is subjectivity-oriented.

The subjective usage of language is perceivable with the security actor in the fulfilment of his task. That generates the security speeches whose target is to reach the objectives of his security policy. The rise of violent extremism groups these last decades has triggered the redefinition of the national security policies. This new security setting claims for the development of the community policing in Africa particularly in Cote d'Ivoire. This appeal draws its origins from Sir Robert Peel's security conception propounding a cooperation between the security forces and the civil society. The exclusive presence of the security forces in the production of security has long been prevailing. This way of working does no longer fit in the news fighting guidelines against the current security issues which are termed as asymmetrical by T. Kama (2022).

Both the civil society and the security entity must be in a close touch to eradicate them. That requires an empowerment of the civil society through the building of a communication network between the security forces and the population. How to use words to empower these lambda citizens is what matters in selecting the following topic: A Polyphonic Analysis of the Law Enforcements' Speeches in the Implementation of Community Policing in Côte d'Ivoire: Case of the Region of Gbêkê. The study of this topic requires answers to the knead of questions. What is polyphony? To what extent does polyphony contribute to the understanding of the law enforcement speeches? What are the anchorages of polyphony in law enforcement utterances in implementing community policing in the region of Gbêkê? What are the stakes of a polyphonic analysis of law enforcement speeches in developing community policing in the region of Gbêkê? This qualitative work targets to explain, in accordance with the theory of ScaPoline, the notion of polyphony as a means to grasp law

enforcements' utterance. Thus, it is split into three main sections. It first of all describes the concept of polyphony and the community policing. It then accounts for the polyphonic anchorages in the Law Enforcement's speeches. It finally describes the stakes of analyzing the security forces' words in a polyphonic framework.

1. Notions of Polyphony and Community Policing

1.1. From Bakhtinian Polyphony to Nølke's

From the field of music, the notion of polyphony enters linguistics thanks to its use by M. Bakhtin in his literary works. Literarily, polyphony refers to the voices encapsulated in a novel or literary work. It stands for a multiplicity of voices in a novel or an utterance. A. Nesari (2015, p. 4) helps understand Bakhtin's polyphony when he mentions that "polyphony literally means "multi-voicedness". Polyphony is a state which arises in fiction when the particular position of the author allows a great deal of freedom for interaction among the characters of the story". From this quotation, one can figure out that literary polyphony is at two levels.

The first level is based upon the author's capacity to epitomize the voices of the characters. That is the reason why D. Lodge (1990, p. 86) talks about "an authoritative authorial voice. The independence of the voice of the author from those of the characters is of a great importance with this aspect of the literary polyphony. The other facet of Bakhtin's polyphony is rooted in the multiplicity of meanings which constitute the foundation stone of the communication network among characters. In a nutshell, the first aspect of literary polyphony displays a subdivided individual called author and bearing other authors, whereas the second aspect pictures the knead of meanings which allow the understanding of the literary work.

Apart from the field of literature, polyphony is the object of many linguistic studies. Developed by O. Ducrot for instance, polyphony is tantamount to the presence of the diverse voices that an utterance encodes. As a matter fact, the linguistic polyphony of O. Ducrot (1984) approaches polyphony as the presence of the enunciators to whom points of view can be attributed. As for him, negation, presupposition, reported speech and irony are the triggers of polyphony. J. Authier-Revuz (1984) conceives the notion of polyphony as enunciative heterogeneity which is the unwillingness of the speaking subject to have control over his utterance as well. It is, in another perspective, concerned with the subdivided aspect of the

speaking subject. That is the reason why she defines heterogeneity on two edges: constitutive heterogeneity and shown heterogeneity.

The conception of heterogeneity as polyphony takes its roots from Bahktin's dialogism. It is in this realm that D. Lodge (1973, p. 40) advocates that "in Bahktin's theory, 'polyphony is virtually synonymous with 'dialogism'". Of course, there is no difference between polyphony, dialogism and heterogeneity. It is the same phenomenon differently named by Ducrot, Authier-Revuz and Bahktin. As Bahktin's disciples, O. Ducrot and J. Authier-Revuz are retaking Bahktin dialogization process of language. Whereas Ducrot views it as at the level linguistics, Authier-Revuz conceives polyphony as at the stage of linguistics and metalinguistics. It is what triggers N. K. Gervais (2022)'s conception of linguistic polyphony and metalinguistic polyphony.

The two aspects are to be described in the words of the law enforcement's speeches. This description owes its relevance to the Scandinavian Version of Polyphony: ScaPoLine developed by H. Nølke and *al.*, (2004). For them, the polemic around the study of the notion binds them to initiate an investigation to theorize it. This theorization requires the participation of the linguistic and the literature researchers. This togetherness is for them to coin a sight of the term. That is based on the establishment of a frontier between linguistic polyphony and literary polyphony. This quotation exemplifies it:

Par commodité, nous avons trouvé opportun d'introduire une première distinction terminologique entre la polyphonie linguistique et la polyphonie littéraire. Dès lors, faire travailler ensemble les deux approches qui représentent ces deux termes a été le but central des recherches entreprises au cœur du groupe de polyphonistes scandinaves (H. Nølke and *al.*, 2004, p. 14).

Indeed, the main goal of implementing the ScaPoLine theory is to gather the two sides of polyphony in accordance with the researchers' different fields. It consists in settling the frontier existing between the linguistic and literary polyphony and accordingly work out a theory proper to them. That is the reason why they mention:

si pour la polyphonie linguistique, il existe des recherches proprement théoriques, la notion polyphonie recouvre plutôt une méthode d'interprétation, ce qui est lié au fait que la polyphonie linguistique prend son point de départ au niveau de la langue pour relier langue et parole de manière systématique, alors que l'analyse polyphonique littéraire s'effectue au niveau de la parole²⁵ (H. Nølke and *al.*, 2004, p. 14).



From this thought, it is clear that the linguistic polyphony consists in theorizing polyphony as a pile of interpretation methods. This postulate is fomented by the fact that the linguistic polyphony starts from the systemic setting of “langue” and “parole.” In other words, the linguistic analysis of polyphony starts from “langue” and ends at the level of “parole.”

As a remedy of O. Ducrot’s linguistic polyphony, the Scandinavian theory Polyphony Linguistics theory vouchsafes two kinds of polyphony: polyphonic structure and polyphonic configuration. The polyphonic structure prophesies the polyphonic configuration. The structure-p is concerned with the linguistic clues at the level langue. Whereas, the configuration-p or linguistic polyphony deals with the semantic dimension of the linguistic items at the level of parole. So, this linguistic study of polyphony consists in describing how the polyphonic structure brews the polyphonic configuration in Law Enforcement’s utterance. That compels to provide with an overview on the notion of community policing which an item of the security field.

1.2. Concept of Community Policing

The notion of community policing has been the subject of many researchers' studies in various fields. G. Pott (2013), for example, ventured into a study that aimed at shedding light on the origins of this policing, which is more than a doctrine. He traces its origins back to 1636 in England, via the United States of America. Pott identifies two forms of community policing. The first form is described as informal and community-based. Over time, this form became in the 1880s, the municipal policing. It is what Pott named as the second form of the community policing right after the revolution in the United States. Its aim was to establish security within cities.

The evolution of community policing under different names is the immediate result of the popularization of its principles by Sir Robert Peel in 1829, according to the analyses of E. John (2017). His procedure for promulgating the standards of community policing has enabled the world to face up to the imminent security challenges we face. For him, policing is a culture that needs to be developed in order to guarantee internal security in our societies. He goes further to underline how often the notion of policing rhymes with the idea of "police consensus". The aim is to build an agreement between the security forces and the population to produce security.

Based on this premise, K. T. Berenger (2015, p. 21) defines community policing as a doctrine of co-production of security. This is why, for him, "from now on, one talks about co-



production indeed co-management of security". In this way, community policing becomes a security system designed to employ the forces, the security force and the population, hence its doctrinal dimension. Berenger's analysis goes so far as to show that police and the public become the same entity. From this perspective, K. T. Berenger (2015, p. 24) conveys the idea in these words: "police becomes the public and the public becomes police". The researcher's maxim suggests a relation whose objective is the exchange of information between police and public.

The climate of trust is established between the two entities with a view to co-producing security. Implicitly, the population is seen as a stakeholder in its own security. The aim of this study is to give meaning to T. K. Berenger's quotation, revealing the police and the population as two inseparable entities in the quest for security. In the face of social vicissitudes linked to social discrimination and class, this principle seems to be failing in its primary mission. This is because part of the population defines itself as excluded from the mass that must co-produce security with the security forces. Specifically, this work aims to show that the commitment of the population alongside the security forces takes into account all social strata.

2. Realization of Polyphony in Law Enforcement's Speech

This section is concerned with the description of the different realizations of polyphony in the Law Enforcement's words. In accordance with the theory of polyphony according to H. Nølke (2004), this qualitative work resorts to the content analysis guideline to collect and process data. Collected in August 2022 in the region of Gbêkê, these data are from the report of an assessment trip of the work-team of the INL-Community policing program-US Embassy of Cote d'Ivoire. This report is a collection of the utterances of the police Commissioners and some of their colleagues in implementing the community policing doctrine. These speech acts retrace the polyphony-oriented linguistic techniques in the dynamic of empowering the civil society the production of security. One of these tools is personal deixis

2.1. Personal Deixis

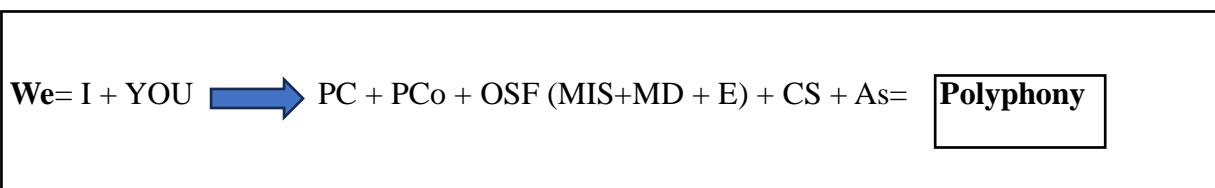
Personal deixis is of a great substantiality in fostering a context of polyphony. It generates the empowerment of the civil society in developing the community policing doctrine in Côte d'Ivoire. This polyphonic technique is used to create the unicity of the

speaking subject and his interlocutor. The law enforcement achieves in building a togetherness with the civil people. The following utterance appears as a justification:

(1) We have a common enemy. Then, we must work together to secure our society.

This utterance is characterized by a surfeit of deictic clues. In fact, they indicate a polyphonic structure which subtends a polyphonic configuration in that utterance in the perspective of H. Nølke and *al.*(2004). One can have a knead of noun phrases composed of the personal pronoun “we”.

This noun phrase tells the unicity of the law enforcement and the population. However, this unicity does not defeat the independency of the entities encapsulated in “we”. The following operation uncovers the entities that “we” overlaps:



Legend: **PC** = Police Commissioner (Speaking Subject), **PCo** = Police Commissioner Colleagues, **OSF** = Other Security Forces, **MIS** = Ministry of Interior and Security, **DE** = Ministry of Defence, **E** = State, and **CS** = Civil Society, **AS** = Assessor

The operation justifies the multi-facetedness of the speaking subject capable to endorse a multiplicity of voices. Thus, when the speaking subject speaks, all the aforementioned voices are heard. They are all ranged under the speaker marker “we” which attest their togetherness. It is what burgeons the verb phrase “have a common enemy”.

According to this polyphonic structure, this utterance bears the polyphonic configuration according to which both the Law Enforcement and the population as well as the other voices have the same enemy. It is what nurtures their obligation to co-work. The speaker tries to advice the population and raise their awareness about their common interest which the security of goods and people of Bouake. As the speaking subject of this utterance is a police commissioner, these polyphonic anchorages trigger the empowerment of the civil society in producing security. That is the reason why, a civilian mentions that

(2) we are always invited by the security forces to reflect on the security situation in Bouaké



This utterance uncovers the security forces' process of empowering the civil people. They invite them to take part in all the security issues-oriented meetings in the region of Gbêkê. The verb phrase, “are always invited”, generating the prepositional phrase, “by the security forces”, underlines the perpetuity of the relationship between the security forces and the population.

The endlessness of this relationship is brought about by the adverb “always”. Polyphonically, this adverb defeats the idea according to which the civilians are often or sometimes invited by the security forces. It conceals any idea according to which the population is rarely invited by the security. The implicature of “always” is a posterior response to those viewpoints. One can realize the endless efforts of the security forces to appoint the civilian as their security associates. It indicates, by the way, that the personal “we” is the gathering of all the civilian platforms. Personal deixis is a convincing tool. Used in security discourse, one can understand the security force's endeavor to persuade the population for a co-action against the security challenges today. Except for the personal deictic, adjectives are important in this polyphonic analysis.

2.2. Adjectives

Adjectives are clues through which the security forces empower the population. The utterance below suggests much about this idea:

(3) The development of community policing is a good thing.

This utterance epitomizes the ambition of the security forces to show the goodness of the community policing. Polyphony is firstly at the level of the structural texture of the utterance. In fact, the polyphonic structure brings about two phrases: noun phrase and verb phrase. The two phrases represent the trend of polyphony which claims for the multiplicity of voices. These voices refer to the polyphonic configuration according to H. Nølke and *al.*,(2004). The polyphonic structure of the utterance sets into relief a verbal phrase endorsing the epithet adjective “good”. It appears as the trigger of the polyphonic texture of the utterance.

Basing on dialogism, this utterance is an anticipatory response to the view according to which the development of the community policing is a bad thing. The verbal tense of the predicate “to be” implies that the goodness of the development of the community policing is not a past reality, but rather, a fact evolving with the eternal present. The goodness of the community policing can be measured through the following utterance:

(4) We develop the community policing which is the suitable security tool against the current security issues.

This utterance focuses upon the importance and appropriateness of the community policing face to “the current security issues”. The polyphonic structure of this utterance indicates a list of structures which are at the heart of the polyphonic configuration according to H. Nølke and *al.* (2004). This reality points out a succession of voices as follow: the first voice is based upon “we develop the community policing”.

The second voice is coined by the relation between the relative pronoun “which” and the segments “is the suitable security tool against the current security issues” and “we develop the community policing”. It means that there is no security system which being implemented but the community policing. It also stands for that there is no security implement which can permit to eradicate the security challenges today, except for the community policing. This latter voice is generated by the expressive “suitable” which obliges “we” to “develop the community policing.

The suitability of the community policing to fighting against the current security in this utterance is an anterior answer to those who deny it. This response justifies how is the community policing an unavoidable implement in developing a peaceful and secured landscape today. The adjectives are tools through which the security forces try to persuade the civil population by forwarding the qualitative dimension of the community policing. Mitigation is a technique through the Law Enforcement empower the civilians of the region of Gbeke.

2.3. Mitigation

Mitigation consists in softening a speech act. This linguistic phenomenon comes true through clues like hedging words and phrases, modal verbs, qualifiers, and polite expressions. These markers appear in the words of the security forces in implementing the community policing in the region of Gbeke. According to one of the police commissioners,

(5) We think that the gap between us and the civil society is no more in existence.

This utterance overlaps a polite expression which “think”. This item shows the politeness of the locutor as well as his modesty and non-extremism in describing the improvement of their relation with the population.



The polyphonic structure of this utterance, suggesting a multiple phrases, yields a series of polyphonic configuration in the view of H. Nølke and *al.* (2004). First of all, the locutor associate himself to other people through “we”. Thus, the verb “think” implies a dimension of doubt since the locutor and his associates do not want to be treated as layer if it is not the case or if their co-speakers do not share the same idea. It is a skylight for the locutor to foster a context in which the view of the interlocutor matters. He can confirm or infirm what the locutors view. The inclusiveness of the personal pronoun “we” indicates that the speaking subject embodies the voices of all the security forces of the region as well as those of Cote d’Ivoire. Their voice is dialogically crossed by that of the civilians who still believe that the security forces are their enemies. It is also a response to any voice advancing that the gap between the security forces and the population will stay for ever.

(6) The population is potentially hostile to the security programs. We have to make them understand the stakes of developing the community policing today.

This utterance is mitigated by the hedging word “potentially”. It underlines the interpretation that the locutor performs upon the idea that “the population is hostile to the security program. This interpretation smoothens this content for the sake of acceptance.

The content of the utterance negatively affects the relation between the Law Enforcement and the civil population if “potentially” is deleted. It treats the civilians as effectively hostile to security program. It means that the hostility of the population to the security program remain a hidden fact. That is a prior reply to any view ascertaining that the population is effectively hostile to the security programs. In the approach of H. Nølke and *al.*, (2004). This polyphonic configuration is based upon the structural one encapsulating a verbal phrase characterize by an adverbial segment. So, “we have to make them understand the stakes of developing the community policing today” so they do not become effectively hostile to the security policies. This project is due to the fact that through “potentially”, the population can radicalize at any time. It is one more time focus upon the importance of the community policing to eternal hide the potential hostility of the population to the security program.

3. Results and Interpretations

3.1. Results

This section presents the results of the analysis. These results are the different anchorages of polyphony in the Law Enforcement's speech acts. They are of two types as follow:

3.1.1. Linguistic Polyphony

One of the types of polyphony anchorages is the linguistic polyphony. This type of result overlaps the linguistic enunciators in the Law Enforcement's utterances. We can have the speaking subject, the locutors, the implicatures and one. They all play a great role in the conveyance of the security message as owners of voices. So, linguistic polyphony is the presence of the linguistic enunciators in an utterance. Apart from this type of result, the upcoming lines describes the metalinguistic polyphony.

3.1.2. Metalinguistic Polyphony

The metalinguistic polyphony endorses the metalinguistic enunciators in the words of the security forces. These voices are the police commissioners, all the security forces of Cote d'Ivoire, the security institution and the civil society. The metalinguistic voices are of a paramount role in passing on the security message related to the community policing. They hold points of view which intend to conquer the heart and spirit of the population for coproducing security. Metalinguistic polyphony can then be defined as the presence of the metalinguistic enunciators in an utterance. what are the stakes of such polyphony anchorages in the security discourse is of a great deal in this work. The section below emphasizes it.

3.2. Interpretations

The polyphonic insight into the Law Enforcement's Speeches in developing the community policing are countless. This work stresses three main types which are rule of law, civil control, intelligence.

3.2.1. Rule of law

The polyphonic glimpse into the law enforcement words allows to figure out that the rule of law. The rule of law is the principle that everyone, including government officials, must be respectful to laws that are publicly enacted, equally enforced, and consistent with fundamental rights. It ensures accountability, fairness and predictability in society. This principle is brought about in the implementation of the community policing in the region of Bouake. It is accounted through this utterance:

- (7) Since the beginning of this project, we and the population fulfil the same duty of producing security. It confirms the idea that the security force and the population constitute a unique entity.**

This quotation draws its roots from S. R. Peel's conception of security according to which "police become the population and the population become police" in a governance security and a democratic context. Through the adjectival clues "same" and "unique", one can figure out how a flow of polyphony. The adjectival polyphonic structure "the same duty of producing security" is response to a dialogical voice according to the duty of the security forces is different from that of the population.

The predicate "fulfil" points out another viewpoint ascertaining that that "same duty" is not the responsibility of a single one entity, but rather, the two. It remains an answer to a voice which crosses it, conveying that the same task is fulfilled by either the security forces or the population. This discursive flow is a witness of polyphonic configuration as the measurement unit of the development of the rule of law in Cote d'Ivoire generally speaking. As a matter of fact, the sameness of the duty unveils the sameness of their right, their vision, their skill in a democratic realm. That is what subtends their uniqueness, hence their unicity and mainly equality face to law. The rule of law as one of the stakes of developing the community policing can be seen through this utterance

- (8) In the era of the governance security, all the social groups are involved in the production of security. The development of the community policing consists in enforcing equitably law.**

This utterance from a police commissioner implies a polyphonic feature. This characteristic is the adverbial marker "equitably". It amplifies the softness of the content of the utterance.

As an interpretation performed upon the speech act, it raises other voices as follow: the development of the community policing consists in enforcing unequally law. The development of the community policing consists in subjectively enforcing law. These implicatures are turned into derision by the simple insertion of the hedging word "equitable" in the utterance. It renders the utterance more specific since the double enunciation triggers defeats the informational insufficiency encapsulated in "the development of the community consists in (...) enforcing law".



The precision that “equitable supplies is an illustration that in the context of developing the community policing, all the people are equal before the law. In other words, in the context of democratic security, no one is above the law. That is backed up by T. K. Berenger (2022) viewing rule of law as one of the prior steps of peace in a security. This reality makes understand how the community policing intends to improve the righteousness of justice. The objective is to favor the respect people fundamental rights and that law be equally and consistently enforced. That comes true thanks to the development of the community policing setting all the social classes, be it the social rank, at the same level before the law. Apart from the rule of law, there is the civil control as one of the stakes of implementing the community policing.

3.2.2. Civil Control

A polyphonic interpretation performed upon the law enforcement words describes the development of the civil control in the sector of security in Cote d’Ivoire. Civil control is the tantamount of the authority exercised by the civilian institutions, such as the government or law enforcement over military or paramilitary forces within a society. It ensures that the military operates within the bounds of laws, regulations and democratic principles preventing it from acting independently or becoming a threat to civilian authority. This reality is perceivable through this speech act from one of the police commissioners in Bouake:

(9) The implementation of the community policing leads us to a strong collaboration with the prefectural corps as the highest authority in the region.

The polyphonic structure of the utterance a knead of phrases containing a surfeit of polyphony configuration.

In the first part of the verb phrase, one can have the expressive “strong” which describes the state of the relationship between the security forces and the prefectural corps. In fact, this relationship could be ‘weak, quasi-weak, or quasi-strong’. Thus, thanks to the qualifier “strong”, makes the utterance a response to any voice which builds upon one of the forementioned adjectives. This strongness of their bound starts with an awareness of the two parties particular of the security forces who know that in a democratic State, the institutions are led by the civil authorities. That is the reason M. C. Houngnikpo (2011) views that the ruling of the institutions of a democratic state by the military authorities is antinomic. One can

understand the great involvement of the State, the Minister of interior and security, the Minister of defence and the civil society leaders in the development of a secured and peaceful climate.

The second part of the verb phrase not only focuses upon the awareness of the security forces but also the status of the civil authorities in producing security. Basically, the Ivorian security forces are aware of the fact that in Cote d'Ivoire the civil authorities are the leaders of the institutions. As such, they must pay respect to them instead of overthrowing them or boycotting them. Their awareness is what reveals properly the status of the prefectural staff through the superlative "highest". It means the civil authorities are those who have to take strong decisions even decision in the security sector. This fact is what compels the security forces to build a strong linkage with them in developing the community policing. The upcoming utterance is an illustration of the civil control:

(10) The development of the community policing falls into the framework of implementing the human security. It is a presidential project that our Minister must implement.

The presential dimension of the project suggests much about the origin of the development of the community policing.

According to the situational context, the president of Cote d'Ivoire as well as the Minister of Interior and security is a civilian. It means that the civilian as on the highest power of the country, play a great role in the elaborating the security policies and security decisions making. It illustrates the great involvement of the civil people, the president of republic, in the security sector. This project could be military, economical, and so forth. All the implicatures building upon these adjectival items to foster the polyphonic configuration in the utterance are denied. It summarizes that the civil control is a factual event in the era of developing of the community policing. The development of the community policing has allowed a reliable intelligence system in Cote d'Ivoire particularly in the region of Gbeke.

3.2.3. Intelligence

Intelligence is one of the fallouts of implementing the community policing in Cote d'Ivoire. Indeed, intelligence is the income of the treatment of information. This fact is decipherable in the discourse of the Law Enforcement. Here is an example:

(11) The population denounce the suspicious individuals in their surroundings.

Coming from one of the police commissioners of the region of Gbeke, this utterance uncovers the role of empowering the civil society in producing security. It consists in whistleblowing what and who can compromise their quietness. That provides with a bank of information to the security forces. The analysis of these information supplies what needs to be done in the future. The upcoming utterance best fits in this argumentation.

(12) Thanks to the information from the population, many dangerous bandits are stopped and terrorist attacks aborted.

The syntactic structure of the utterance suggests much in underscoring the implicatures witnessing the presence of polyphony. The appositive segment is the propaedeutic of the annihilation of the expressive effect of “dangerous” and “terrorist”. It indicates the conviction and empowerment of the population on the side of the security forces in producing security. The actions of the security forces achieved in winning the heart and spirits of the population. It means that the dream of the Ivorian state which consists in involving the civil society in its security policy is coming true.

The expressive “dangerous” and “terrorist” qualify the status of insecurity actors. They fall as a response to the voice according to which the bandits and attacks are neglectable. They also reply any view standing for a denial of the existence of the bandits and attacks in the region of Gbêkê. These voice points of view illustrate the great job of the security forces on the ground against terrorism and any other insecurity practice. That confirms as well as the implementation of the security-based strategic program of the State by the Minister of interior and security and its subordinates. This table is a testimony of the interrelation of the enunciators underscored in the analysis. It burgeons complicity whose yield is prevention and pro-action. It helps grasp the conception of T. K. Berenger (2022) asserting that preventive security is an illusion without intelligence. In other words, intelligence, as settled in developing community policing, starts with the collection of data, which treatment leads to anticipation on what can cut off the people quietness.

Conclusion

The development of the community policing in Côte d'Ivoire is an implement to empower the population in the production of security. That follows procedures formalized by the commitment of the population through new security practices. Accounted for through the polyphonic approach on the security discourse, it comes out that the empowerment of the citizens is possible thanks to such linguistic clues as personal deictics, adjectives and mitigators. Bringing about linguistic and metalinguistic polyphony, they insert linguistic and metalinguistic enunciators in the security discourse.

One can have the presence of the speaking subject, the locutors, the implicatures and one. They pinpoint the definition of the linguistic polyphony as the presence of the linguistic enunciators in an utterance. The State, the Minister of Interior and Security, the Minister of Defence, the police commissioners and all the security forces are also overlapped. They propound the terminology of the metalinguistic polyphony as the presence of the metalinguistic enunciators inside an utterance.

Thanks to the usages of the mentioned linguistic clues in their words, the security forces achieved in building a participative landscape of producing security. That is brewed by the construction of a network of cooperation-oriented confidence whose incomes are rule of law, civil control and intelligence. Thus, conducting this polyphonic analysis has led to figure out how the development of the community policing has permitted to commit the population in production security and building preventive security in Cote d'Ivoire specifically in the region of Gbeke.

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