

## **Abstract**

This research project raises the problem of global warming which arises once we start thinking on the issues of sustainable development as well as the future of the planet. Its proven and often tragic consequences have led to an almost overall mobilization – especially that of the political authorities – of the world, led by the UN. These consequences are rampant everywhere but developing countries, including Cameroon, are those that undergo them more severely. Yet, such countries are the least polluters as many studies seem to conclude; whence the recent interesting and contradictory speeches between developed and developing countries on the management of this crisis. This state of affairs leads us into building our research on the following main question: How is the climate issue introduced and developed in the political discourse in Cameroon (that of president Biya)? We shall base our investigation into this problem upon two theories: the Scandinavian theory of linguistic polyphony (“ScaPoLine”) by some Scandinavian linguists and the “Praxématique” postulated by Bres, in a bid to reveal the other voices present in selected speeches of Cameroon’s president on climate, and then the relationship between these voices and his. We shall lay emphasis on the past six years (2009-2015). The main objective of this project is to demonstrate that if on surface, the speeches seem to converge towards an agreement such as that obtained during the recent Paris COP 21, a deeper analysis based on polyphony could reveal profound disagreements over strategies to be worked to curb this phenomenon. The joint effort that has to be made to definitely reduce the extent of global warming is thereby delayed.