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Cover illustration shows a picture of the Minaret of Gobarau Mosque, built in c. 1395, which is a potent symbol of Katsina city as a Centre of Learning.

Purpose and Philosophy of KAJOLLS

KAJOLLS, the Katsina Journal of Linguistic and Literary Studies is published once a year in September for the Department of English and French, Umaru Musa Yar'adua University, Katsina. The main objective of KAJOLLS is to highlight the academic dynamism and scholarly diversity of the intellectual interests of members of the Department of English and French and other contributors from outside the Department. KAJOLLS also seeks to attract contributors and readers who are interested in English and French studies from all parts of the world. In sum, the dedicated to the development of language-related disciplinary areas (in both English and French) and in which various approaches, theoretical and empirical, complement each other.

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4. **Abstract** should be included. This should not exceed 200 words. It should also be in French and English when the article is written in French.
5. **Tables** should be numbered consecutively and titled, and must be referred to as such in the text.
6. **Footnotes** should be avoided, as far as possible. Essential notes, if necessary, should be numbered in the text and grouped together at the end of the article.
7. **References** should be presented in the APA or MLA format.
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Doit-on continuer à enseigner la grammaire?

Djibo Maman
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“Every human being who speaks a language knows its grammar” (Fromkin et al. 2007)

Résumé

Pendant au moins deux décennies, l'enseignement de la grammaire a été presque abandonné dans beaucoup de pays européens. Ceci est dû en grande partie à la mauvaise image de la grammaire traditionnelle taxée d'être trop formelle et normative. Ce sont, bien sûr les progrès réalisés en linguistique générale et/ou appliquée, en théories psycho-cognitives, etc, qui ont permis de mettre en évidence les différentes tares qu'on lui reproche. C'est ainsi que des méthodes d'enseignement hostiles à l'enseignement de la grammaire ont vu le jour. et l'enseignement systématique de la grammaire a été banni jusque dans les programmes officiels. On donne priorité à l'oral au sens et à la situation, au détriment de l'écrit et de la forme. Cependant, après une vingtaine d'années les responsables de l'éducation se sont rendus compte que cette suppression de l'enseignement de la grammaire n'est pas sans conséquences néfastes et qu'un certain nombre d'erreurs ont été commises, dont entre autres, le fait de confondre l'acquisition du langage et l'apprentissage, de sous-estimer la forme et l'écrit, etc. Alors d'où la naissance de l'idée d'un retour à l'enseignement de la grammaire, en le renouant et en le rendant plus efficace.

Abstract

For at least two decades, the teaching of has been almost abandoned in many European countries. This is, largely, due to bad image of the traditional grammar accused of being too formal and normative. It was, of course, the progress achieved in General and/or Applied Linguistics in psycho-cognitive theories etc. that brought to the fore different deficiencies that the traditional grammar was blamed to have. As a consequence some teaching methods hostile to grammar teaching appeared and the systemic teaching of grammar banished even in the official programmes. Priority was given to oral learning, meaning and context to the detriment of writing and form. However, after about twenty years, the agents of education realised that this suppression of teaching grammar could not be without negative consequences and that some kind of mistakes were committed, among which the fact of confusing language acquisition and language learning, and also underestimating the form and writing etc. Hence the idea of returning back to teaching grammar while reforming and making it more efficient.

The Development of Black Caribbean Literature

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ABSTRACT

The main thrust of this paper is to explore the development of Black Caribbean literature from the early beginnings to about the twentieth century. It is the submission of this paper that Caribbean literature has been a literature in transition which has witnessed tremendous growth and development over the years. It traces this development from the period of armchair romance to the works of descendants of ex-slaves, which were often condescending in focus and fashioned after Elizabethan theatrical traditions, to the beginning of real imaginative works of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This paper shows that the Black Caribbean literature has matured both in scope and in content and still has a lot to contribute to world literature. It also reveals how the literature reflects the various stages in the development of the consciousness of the Black Caribbean.

A Descriptive Analysis of Hausa Affectionate Nicknames²

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Abstract

This paper attempts to examine the linguistic aspects of affectionate nickname formations in Hausa. The morphologically motivated aspects comprise compounding process which entails agentive copula plus noun (i.e ma + noun and noun +linker + noun). Also under the genitival complex compounds, na+noun and ta+noun, affectionate nicknames are identified. The Phonologically motivated aspect identified is assimilation process. Under suffixation, fifteen affectionate inflectional morphemes used in deriving affectionate nickname from proper name or nickname base, have been identified. These are: -ti, -di, -ta, -ko, -le, -ye, -yo, -ji, -ri, -lo, (l)liya, -uwa, -ni,-nan, and -li. In addition, infixation reduplication and clipping processes are revealed. The sociolinguistic aspects of affectionate nicknames presented are affectionate nicknames assigned by children, affectionate nicknames assigned for teasing and Arabic personal names with Hausa affectionate equivalents.

**Class, Religion and Capitalism in Jane Austen's
Pride and Prejudice and *Persuasion***

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Abstract

This paper examines *Pride and Prejudice* and *Persuasion* as eighteenth century social commentaries that introduce us to a living world. It explores in *Pride and Prejudice* the beneficial relationship between the church and the English state and how such link contributes in creating aristocratic characters such as Darcy and Catherine de Bourgh, thus aiding in the perpetuation of class difference in the society. It also examines in *Persuasion* the advantageous connection between naval officers such as Wentworth and Benwick and the state, and how the soldiering profession contributes in creating individuals, thereby leading to the rise of the middle class. The paper concludes that political issues like capitalism, class, war and imperialism are presented in the novels through common-place themes, which altogether leads to fresh, invigorating and effective discourse.

Hausa Eponyms

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Abstract

This paper focuses on eponyms in Hausa. It traces the different ways of creation of eponyms in Hausa. The findings of this work shows that names of persons or things that end up eponymicized are those of Leaders, Musicians e.t.c. The name of Murtala Ramat Muhammad, a one-time Military Head of State in Nigeria is the eponym of 'Murtala' twenty naira currency note (₦ 20.00) so as to immortalize him.

Literary Environmentalism and Ecological Stability in Northern Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper explores the relevance of regional literature (especially Northern Nigerian Literature) regarding environmental protection and enhancement. Both oral and written Northern Nigerian Literature are used as a platform for presenting environmental issues. Working within the field of Eco criticism, this paper point out that issues such as flooding, drought, desertification and erosion form the major or sub themes of poems, novels and plays in contemporary Northern Nigerian Literature. Even songs by popular traditional singers such as MammanShata and HarunaUji Ibrahim emphasize the value of nature. It is now clear that Northern Nigerian use literature as a means of making people of that region to become aware of environmental hazards and seek practical ways of protecting and developing the environment. There is a need to translate English novels and poems of the region in to indigenous languages so that more people would be aware of environmental problems and how to curb such problems.

Rapport Entre L'original et le Texte D'arrivée en Traduction Poétique : Exactitude ou Recréation ?

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Résumé

Cet article explore l'instabilité, l'impénétrabilité et l'(in)traduisibilité du texte poétique. Ils s'inspire des éclairages de quelques théoriciens de la traduction et des linguistes pour mener une réflexion sur le rapport entre l'originale et l'objet traduit en traduction poétique. L'article argue que vu la relative difficulté voire impossibilité d'être fidèle en même temps au fond et à la forme (au style) en traduction poétique, la recréation du texte de départ s'impose. Toutefois, cette recréation n'est pas synonyme d'infidélité. Le traducteur-poète ((re)créateur) travaille dans les limites floues de sa liberté pour produire un texte équivalent, bien que recréé. Le texte d'arrivée est considéré équivalent dans le sens de l'effet produit chez le lecteur de la langue d'arrivée. La (re)création est donc vue dans cette communication comme un angle de la fidélité en traduction poétique.

Mots Clés : Traduction Poétique, Fidélité, Recréation, Interprétation, Sens

**From Patriarchy to Matriarchy: Re-defining the
Role of Women in Alkali's *the Stillborn***

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Abstract

This paper attempts to explore the socially structured roles of man and woman in Alkali's *The Stillborn*, and how the author challenges those roles by presenting her female characters as courageous women who fill the vacuum that is irresponsibly left by men. The social setting of the text is that of patriarchy. It is an arena where men play the important roles, and enjoy power and privileges over women. At the end, as this paper reveals, the situation is reversed because, the men woefully fail to fulfill their duties and the women step up and fill the vacuum; thus becoming the 'men' of the society.

Providing an Effective Model for Nigerian L₂ Learners in the Use of English Bare Infinitives

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to provide the average Nigerian L₂ learners and other users of English with a model consisting of a list of those English verbs that do not take 'to' infinitives within the theoretical framework of Structural Grammar. Data for the study have been collected primarily through a direct observation of the linguistic behaviour of academics, civil servants, politicians, students and other users of the language in both formal and informal contexts. The major finding of the study is that many Nigerians use infinitives where plain or bare infinitives are required and vice versa.

Movement and Stillness in the Early Poetry of MedbhMcGuckian

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Abstract

MedbhMcGuckian is probably the most respected among the contemporary Northern Irish poets. She is famous for her electric metaphors, which is seen as decidedly feminine, work by association and by a seeming irrationality rather than logic. This essay appraises MedbhMcGuckian's early collections of poems by specifically focussing on the poet's concern with movement and stillness not just as physical metaphors but also as political images which transcend the stereotyped political themes of contemporary Northern Irish poetry.

A Postcolonial study of Ngugi's Early Novels

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Abstract

Several European literary writers and their history counterparts have misrepresented/distorted Africa in their writing. These include Daniel Defoe in Robinson Crusoe (1719), Joseph Conrad in Heart of Darkness (1902), Joyce Kilmer in Mister Johnson (1939) William Shakespeare in The Tempest, Fred Majadalan in A State of Emergency: The Full Story of Mau Mau (1962) and Ian Henderson in The Hunt for Dedan Kimathi (1957) to name but a few. For these writers, Africa was a historical and cultural desert until the advent of the Whiteman. The concern of this paper is to unveil how Africa has been distorted by these European writers and how canonical African writers have reacted against this misrepresentation through their own representations of the continent. Using postcolonial theory and criticism as its theoretical framework, the study undertakes a critical and programmatic re-reading of NgugiwaThiong'o's early novels, Weep Not, Child (1964), The River Between (1965) and A Grain of Wheat (1967). In this critical task, the paper provides yet another perspective on the texts in order to highlight the complex nature of both the European misrepresentation of Africa and the specific response of a particular writer, NgugiwaThiong'o, to this misrepresentation.

Language of Diplomacy: A Pragmatic Analysis of Selected Interviews of Kofi Annan

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Abstract

This paper makes a pragmatic analysis of the language of diplomacy in selected interviews of Kofi Annan, former Secretary General of the United Nation. The paper examines Kofi Annan's language use in diplomacy as enacted in some of his interviews taken from the internet. The interviews that were selected are based on the centrality of issues during his tenure (1997-2006). Grice's Cooperative Principle is employed as the framework of analysis. The analysis reveals that his language to a large extent is characterized by indirectness, vagueness and ambiguity. The analysis also reveals that Kofi Annan's language contain deliberate use of facts with practical statistical evidences, instances of names of nations to serve as basis for information. His language is replete with explanations and analogies to buttress certain points. The paper also confirms that language is an important tool for negotiations and resolutions of conflicts which constitute the goals of every diplomat. By and large, of all the four maxims, the maxim of quantity is the most violated by Kofi Annan

Creation D'un Dispositif de Formation :Necessite D'un Centre De Ressources

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Résumé

L'essor des technologies de l'information et de la communication a donné, au cours de ces dernières années un nouvel élan à l'enseignement/apprentissage des langues étrangères, notamment du français langue étrangère. La mise en place d'un centre de ressources dans des écoles nigérianes tient principalement sur rue surtout à l'heure où l'enseignement des langues étrangères se traine de répondre aux attentes de la mondialisation. Ainsi, dans cette communication, nous essayons de proposer un dispositif de cours axés sur l'utilisation des centres de ressources de langue pour à la fois combler le manque et améliorer l'existant tout en mettant à la disposition des apprenants de nombreux ouvrages, journaux aussi bien que des ressources en ligne proposant des parcours d'apprentissage diversifiés.

Lighting in Contemporary Theatre: Issues on Origin, Properties and Importance

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Abstract

Lighting is one of the most important but often neglected aspects of the theatre especially in most educational institutions. It is a technical aspect of theatre that cannot be ignored if effective play production must be attained. However, it should be realized that producers and theatre managers can spend 'millions' of Naira on scenery, scripting, directing, makeup, costumes, and performers and have it all wasted because of 'bad' lighting. What this implies is that lighting in theatre is a significant venture that should never be handled with levity as some theatres often do. Consequently, drawing largely from secondary sources and practical theatre experience, this paper addresses itself to concrete issues pertaining to the properties and uses of stage lighting in theatre and performing arts. The significance of this paper is geared towards reinforcing the several discussions on the properties and use of stage lighting and establishing its firm and indispensable place in theatre practice in Nigeria. It is recommended in this paper that strong capacity building should be provided to empower the staff, students and the personnel in charge of lighting in theatre departments in all Nigerian universities and theatre training organizations to enable them handle lighting that will transform theatre productions in Nigeria.

**A Review of Prepositional Usage in English
Prepositional Verbs by Some Secondary School
Teachers in Katsina Metropolis**

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&

Ibrahim Sani

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Abstract

This paper examines only the use of prepositions in prepositional verbs with a view to finding out whether the use of prepositions to combine with verbs to form prepositional verbs is, these days, error free or the errors are still persistent 27 years after publishing the *Common Errors in English* by David Jowitt and Silas Nnamonu. The work is research based as such questionnaires were used to collect data from 30 randomly selected teachers from the five public Senior Secondary School teachers in Katsina metropolis. The respondents are university graduates of various disciplines. The paper which examines replacing a preposition with a wrong one, or inserting a preposition where it is not required, or completely omitting it where there should be one, practically reveals that the errors still manifest in the English used by the subject of the study. The finding shows that still there are problems somehow somewhere pertaining to teaching and learning English as a second language.