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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.

## Notes to Contributors

1. **Contributions** should be in English or French and on linguistic and literary studies.
2. **Articles** should normally be no longer than 20 pages. They should be typed, double-spaced and on one side of standard A4 paper with ample margins and set in Times New Roman, 12 font-size.
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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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**Niyi Osundare's *Songs of the Marketplace* as a  
Statement on Nigeria**

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**ABSTRACT**

Literature is conditioned by the socio-economic and political realities present in any given society. As noted by Ogunpitan (29) “the literature of an age reflects the prevalent social realities in the society in which it operates”. Since literature is one of the ways by which people’s awareness is raised on numerous salient issues in society; poetry is therefore a potent weapon of exploring socio-political maladies that affect society as well as a platform for advocating social change. Nigeria’s past and present disturbing political chronicle is approached from apparently intercession of actuality and fiction rendered in poetry oeuvre. Poetry awakens people’s consciousness concerning their realities. Osundare’s *Songs of the marketplace* signifies socio-political commitment which translates into its depiction of the people and their aspirations and struggles for change. This undertaking examines the poetry collection *Songs of the marketplace* as it underscores the need to give expression to the grim experience in present day Nigeria’s chequered political trajectory as a nation.

# **Le Nigeria Au Sein de La Francophonie, Les Enjeux**

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## **Résumé**

Au moment où le Nigeria est sur le point de présenter son dossier pour son adhésion à l'Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), les débats autour de la nécessité de cette démarche ne cessent de s'accroître. Pour les uns, le Nigeria, le géant de l'Afrique, un pays anglophone et un membre influent du Commonwealth, n'a aucune raison de s'intéresser à l'OIF, alors que, pour d'autres, la position stratégique même qu'occupe le Nigeria en Afrique et son emplacement au beau milieu de pays francophones, justifient son adhésion à l'OIF. Cet article s'interroge sur la justification de cet intérêt manifesté par les autorités nigérianes, en concluant que, malgré les craintes et les opinions adverses de certains, le Nigeria sera mieux placé pour poursuivre ses intérêts nationaux en faisant partie de l'OIF.

# Exploring the Potential of English Language Education In Combating Security Challenges in Nigeria

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## **Abstract**

The motivation for this study stems from Nigeria's purposeless search for answers to her security and national development problems in the sight of one not appropriated. For instance, how can a people who continue to think regionally in their respective regional languages hope or pretend to be working towards achieving common national development goals? The author feels that it is necessary for Nigeria to learn from the experience of Tanzania; a nation that knew what was needed for and thus mustered her political will to settle the inhibiting national language issue. In other words, the linguistic and pedagogical dimensions of English language can be appropriated as answer to the inherent lack of cohesion in Nigerian polity. Our methodology is socio-linguistic approach; drawing from the experience of some nations of the world that did achieve political cohesion in the sight of inherent internal and external threats to their collective survival and development. We trailed the history of the Athenians and Spartans who developed their physical military might to provide answer to their respective national challenges in history. As an applied reference, Nigeria can equally use English language education to address the security challenges, problem of national development and integration. Our finding is that since the strength for the survival, cohesion and development of the Nigeria three major regional nationalities is their shared linguistic identity Nigerian nation can survive when the language issue is addressed.

## **Return and Closure in the Poetry of Jorie Graham**

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### **Abstract**

Jorie Graham's poems appear to be caught between the antithetical demands of the "intimate" and the "cosmic". And the thinly veiled texture—linguistic, textual, and theoretical—of Graham's poetry has often been marked by a kind of tension between poetic precision and philosophical, expansive diction. This tension is always transformed in Graham's *oeuvre* into a pervasive structural principle. As such Graham's poetry resists all the usual narratives associated with postmodern poetry while, simultaneously, forcing us to consider it in close affinity with those narratives. If Graham's recent poetry bears some of the formal strategies, such as roving images without obvious connection, disjointed, decentred and digressive approach to thought, then it is perhaps more expedient to show that Graham has a significantly different orientation from the cotillion of poets she is usually lumped together with. Therefore, this paper will explore the question of return and closure in Graham's poetry by using the poet's philosophical inclination as a basis for reading her poems.

**Descriptive Analysis of Fulbe Affectionate  
Nicknames: A Morphological Approach**

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&

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**Abstract**

Affectionate nicknaming is a culture oriented phenomenon. Therefore, nicknaming, as a dynamic aspect of our socio-cultural orientations, is continuously changing from generation to generation. In view of this, this paper attempts to examine Fulbe affectionate nickname formations using the morphological approach. It reveals compounding and suffixation as the productive sources of affectionate nicknames in Fulfulde. Under compounding, we present a morpheme plus noun process, while under suffixation process, proper nouns or nicknames are employed in deriving affectionate nicknames by the use of nominal class suffixes, namely: -ngel, -ndu, -xi, and -le, -ye, -ji, and -re affectionate morphemes. The paper also shows that other Fulfulde affectionate nicknames are also derived from Arabic personal names as their affectionate equivalents.

# **The Significance of Language Laboratory in Teaching and Learning English as a Second Language in Nigeria**

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## **Abstract**

This paper attempts to highlight the significance of language laboratory in teaching and learning English. It begins by looking at language laboratory as a technological aid for teaching and learning English as a second language. It then tries to explore the various features, kinds and advanced facilities that help students in learning a language. In the same vein, the paper discusses language laboratory as a very helpful tool with which learners can reinforce certain areas in which they are experiencing some difficulties such as the internalization of correct grammatical structures, pronunciation, and listening comprehension. The paper finally proffers possible and plausible suggestions on how to make the language laboratories available in our various institutions for effective teaching and learning of English as a second language.

# **French Language and the Nigerian Labour Market**

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## **Abstract**

In this paper, we are taking a look at French language education and the opportunities that are available for learners of French in the local labour markets. The paper also gives a panoramic view on impact and challenges of French language in Nigeria and the level of progress attained in the teaching and learning of French in Nigerian colleges and higher institutions. It focuses on the national labour market and the advantage that graduates of French language have in terms of employment. It contends that with proper implementation of the policy on French language education, as a veritable means of communication to meet national and international human development requirements, Nigeria will attain a bilingual status in no distance future and its citizens will be able to fill the gap that is exists presently in the educational sector, and also will be able to compete favourably in the national as well as in the international labour market; as the knowledge of French will put them at advantage among their colleagues of other countries who do not possess such ability. This in turn will rub positively on the socio-political and economic impacts of the country in global affairs.

**Persuasion and/or Manipulation in ‘we Must  
Remain United’: a 2014 Democracy Day Broadcast  
by President Goodluck Jonathan**

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**Abstract**

The paper examines the strategies of manipulation and/or persuasion in the 2014 Democracy Day Broadcast by President Goodluck Jonathan. The author situates the study within the framework of Critical Discourse Analysis and operationalises the communicative mechanisms in Social Representation Theory to uncover the instances of manipulation and/or persuasion and how these strategies help to conscript his audience into his ideological fold and belief. The paper discovers group polarization along in-group and out-group divide and their positive self-representation and negative-other representation.

# Rhetorical Functions of Citations in Geography

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*Federal University, Dutse*

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## Abstract

This study investigates which rhetorical functions of citations Geography PhD theses used and also investigates whether there are any gaps or problems in terms of their citation practices. Two PhD theses were investigated: a high-graded and a low-graded thesis from the Department of Geography, Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria. The findings reveal that both theses have predominantly used attribution which account for over 80 per cent. It also reveals that the high-graded thesis has a total of 161 citations; whereas the low-graded thesis has a total of 78 citations. Again, it suggests that both student writers are typically quoting authors without any comments, evaluations or taking a position on the cited text. In some instances, the student writers demonstrate sufficient citation practice skills while in many instances they demonstrate insufficient citation practice skills. Again, this study reveals that both student writers have used a wide range of corresponding lexis in their citation practices. In conclusion, this study reveals that citation use is associated with high grades is characterised by the use of citation for a greater variety of rhetorical functions and by greater use of citation for purposes other than attribution. It suggests that in EAP class source and citation use should be given more attention; and also emphasis should be focussed on raising awareness of students of citation practice skills.

# **Language as Ideology: An Exploration**

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## **Abstract**

The paper argues that human beings are the producers of their conceptions and ideas but that these are determined by a definite mode of economic production and the nature of productive forces. Using the Saussurian semiotics as a theoretic guide, the paper demonstrates that language is a social practice and that its use is effective in the formulation and reproduction of ideology. The paper concludes that since language is not a monolithic system, it is subject to contestation by varied groups, forces and interests.

# **A Précis of French Phonology**

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Occam's razor: "we must keep things simple unless there are good reasons not to do so".  
Roca & Johnson (2001:44)

## **Abstract**

French is said to be Latin pronounced with a Celtic articulatory base and German influences. As a matter of fact Latin underwent some changes in its phonetics and phonology under the influences of a substratum (Celtic language), a superstratum (Frankish language) and an adstratum (Germanic languages). This précis is an introduction to French phonology addressed mainly to learners of French who wish to improve their pronunciation of French systematically. It is also meant to help those who are interested in language in general and French in particular, and who wish to familiarise themselves with the study of the production and function of sounds. In sum, readers without previous linguistic knowledge will be able to approach with greater facility technical works on French phonetics and phonology.

## Naming And Modes of Address in Chukwuemeka Ike's *The Potter's Wheel*

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### ABSTRACT

The paper discusses naming and the modes of addressing characters in *The Potter's Wheel* (TPW henceforth). The major source of data for this work is TPW, especially the 2011 United Tertiary Matriculation Examination (UTME) edition. Other sources contacted before this piece was written are reflected on the reference pages. Our discussion of naming and address in TPW has a number of benefits to whoever cares to read the text under consideration. One, the three names and two cognomens by which Obuechina (Obu henceforth) is called by his parent indicate the level of love that they have for their only male child in a female (6 in all) dominated line of children (PP 2-3). And knowing that his brother over-pampers him, Obu misbehaves in the house regardless of whose ox is gored. In order for readers to know the exact period of the year during which she is born, Oti's sixteen year-old sister is called Nwohuruanu, a child born on Christmas eve, because she emerges at a time when a lot of meat is available for celebrating the annual Christmas festival the following day (p. 198). Samuel is nicknamed a 'wild pig' by Obu's mother because he molests her son and bullies other younger boys in the village. Ogechukwu, one of Obu's elder sisters, is nicknamed 'a mad woman' or a 'wild animal' (p. 83) by her parents because she flares up and fights Obu on slight provocation from her brother. The nicknames labeled on some of the human and non-human characters by the author are just meant to add some humorous dimensions to the content of the book. Our major submission is that the names and epithets by which the characters are addressed in the text are identity markers of the bearers.

# **The Dilemma of the North African Playwright: A Study of Tawfik al-Hakim's *Fate of a Cockroach***

*Olagoke Olorunleke Ifatimehin*  
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## **Abstract**

North African drama and dramatic writing has its unique characters and challenges. This uniqueness is borne out of the region's experiences, cultural, religious and political. As a region which has had so much intercourse with other civilisations from outside Africa, North Africa provides an intricately exciting 'genre' of drama to African drama. Its complex blend of several influences makes North African dramatic writing stand out. This paper attempts to project the vicissitudinous feature of North Africa and its drama and how this combination reflects the identity of the North African and play writing. It would also demonstrate how this feature provides a complex dilemma for North African drama using al Hakim's *Fate of a Cockroach* in its analysis of such a 'dilemma'.

# **Fate Of The Vulture:Letter Writing In An Electronic Era; Prospects And Challenges**

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## **Abstract**

This paper title Fate of a Vulture: Letter Writing in an Electronic Era; Prospects and Challenges, examines the fate of letter writing in the Information Communication and Technology dominated society where students opted for short cuts to send their messages to relatives and well wishers. The thrust of the matter in this paper is the fact text that messages, though creative, are often used hence they replace the position of the letter. However, the argument of this paper is that letter writing is indispensable practice in the academic circle and when less is paid to it that will have adverse effects on the students' performance especially in letter writing exercises. To examine the impact of text messages on letter writing on students, the researcher examines some students of the department of Sociology, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria where many of them show that text messages affect them and that they often use text messages than they use letters to send messages. From the sources (books of the students and questionnaire), 90% of the students agreed that they use lingos in their day today writings and they acknowledged that that they have a direct effect on their academic activities.

# **The Use Of Long Pompous Nouns And Passive Verbs By English As A Second Language (Esl) Learners**

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## **Abstract**

Writing in a second language is quite a difficult task although learners try as hard as possible to write comfortably in the second language. Some learners write in English using the sentence structures of their language, while others, in the bid to impress their readers, use long and pompous vocabularies, which are of Latin origin, in their writing. They also make use of more passive sentences (verbs) than active ones. According to the study carried out, using long and pompous words does not only make an essay work sound literary, it portrays the writer as one that lacks confidence. In the same vein, an over use of passive voice tends to take away life out of the written essay. This study investigates the proposition of Zinsser (2009) that non-native writers of English tend to use long, pompous nouns and passive verbs in their essays. It examines and analyses the pervasiveness of these words in the essays of the ESL students. The research partly disputes Zinsser's proposition and it was found that less students made use of the long, pompous nouns, while most of the subjects expressed themselves using more passive than active constructions. Furthermore, the research disclosed that some of the long words found in the essays of the subjects are not pompous, and would appear in the essay of a native speaker if he/she were to write on the same topic.