

LANGUAGE, PEDAGOGY & SOCIAL DISCOURSE

In Honour of Professor Tunde Ajiboye at 70

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However, others deserve recognition too for their very supportive roles. Top on the list is the former supervisees of Professor Tunde Ajiboye, in particular Dr. M. O. Adesola, Dr. Taofiq Adedayo Alabi and Dr. T. A. Osunniran. We should appreciate Professor Adebayo Lawal and Dr. Femi Dunmade for their intellectual input. The contributors and assessors of the articles can in no way be downplayed. They all worked tirelessly to give Professor Tunde Ajiboye the deserved honour.

About Professor Tunde Ajiboye

Professor Tunde Ajiboye is worthy of our encomia. Few will contest this assertion, given the quantity and quality of his publications. Perhaps the Department of French, University of Ilorin has been the greatest beneficiary of his great and outstanding intellect. Professor Ajiboye left Oyo State College of Education, Ilesha to work in University of Ilorin in 1986 as a Senior Lecturer and ‘bowed out’ in February 2019, having attained the mandatory age of retirement.

His years in University of Ilorin were an invaluable period as we all enjoyed his valuable insight, academic leadership and administrative ingenuity. It is only therefore proper that the Department of French celebrates him, a pioneer in many respects who has blazed a trail for many to follow.

Professor Ajiboye has produced numerous graduates and graduate students in various departments of the University of Ilorin. He has successfully mentored younger ones to positions of prominence within and outside the country. His constant preparedness to share, teach, mentor and lead is simply amazing. Coupled with a rare combination of intelligence, gut, expertise, accessibility and humility, Professor Ajiboye has not only endeared himself to younger ones, but he has also fired them up in their intellectual pursuit. I am an eloquent testimony of this – being his “first begotten” Ph.D. product and Professor (Ajiboye’s words).

As a Professor of international status, Tunde Ajiboye’s legacy cannot be confined to University of Ilorin. His imprints have gone far beyond the shores of Nigeria. Indeed, University of Ilorin only provided the structure to launch his brilliant ideas and touch lives. Professor Ajiboye has been an external examiner to numerous universities and colleges in and outside Nigeria. He has also been an editor and editorial adviser to numerous publications and a consultant and resource person to national and international bodies including the West African Health Organization (WAHO), WAEC, NUC and JAMB. His many honours include the award of “Chevalier dans l’ordre des palmes académiques” in 1996 by the French Government.

The noteworthy academic trail of Professor Tunde Ajiboye should be a source of pride to his lecturers who taught him in University of Ibadan where he obtained a First Class in French and Université de Nancy II, France which gave him Doctorat de 3ème Cycle in 1978 barely four years after obtaining B.A. Hons (French).

The entire editorial team and his academic disciples wish him more fruitful years ahead.

Professor Isaiah Bariki
Editor-in-Chief

EDITORIAL

Language, Pedagogy and Social Discourse will be published in two volumes. This volume has 32 articles and is a result of the painstaking efforts of academics of diverse orientations. The depth in the papers is fascinating and will, hopefully, contribute to broaden the intellectual horizon of many.

In her article, **Oyinkan Medubi** has recourse to Parallel Worlds Linguistics Theory to attempt to explain how classical worlds in *Our husband has gone mad again* emerge from the different non-classical states or splits of ‘worlds’ and resolve into those typical of ESL situation. Her analysis reveals *inter alia* how characters from different worlds collide on different levels to produce classical results that manifest conflicts which in turn metamorphose into explosion as though natural worlds were making physical impacts.

Joseph Omoniyi Friday-Otun explores the phenomenon of insulting and cursing among children. He examines the types, contents, emotive acts, contexts and goals or illocutions among Yoruba children. He analyzes his observations by developing interactional sociolinguistic approach. The study reveals that bad labeling, ethnic slighting, names-calling, bad possessive tags, derogatory metaphor, etc., characterize the forms of children’s’ insults. He observes that curses were less rampant than insults.

Taofiq Adedayo Alabi’s article “Cohesion in Poetic Discourse: A Study of Olafioye’s *The Parliament of Idiots* and Launko’s *Pain remembers, Love rekindles*” seeks to deploy the key components of Halliday and Matthiessen’s (2014) thesis in determining the effectiveness of both structural and non-structural resources which combine to give the sampled data their unique identity. The analysis spans textual cohesion which is recognisable at the lexicogrammatical level and propositional development from the perspective of the underlying speech acts. The study reveals that the structural and non-structural units that make up the poetic discourse under study are inextricably bound together in alignment with the constraints imposed by authorial intention and provision within the global context of expression.

Yetunde Oluwafisan’s article on “Tackling issues arising from the translation of English hymns into Yoruba” examines some translation inadequacies by comparing and contrasting simple English originals with their Yoruba versions. The paper adduces reasons for the shortcomings, and proffers solutions in a bid to make the Yoruba translations more meaningful and of greater impact on and benefit to the users.

Segun Afolabi uses the defunct Nigeria French Language Village’s (NFLV) Postgraduate Diploma in Translation and Interpretation Programme as a case study to carry out an appraisal of the impact of similar programmes on the public they were designed to serve. The paper is based on a thematic content analysis of the official document. Questionnaires administered to graduates of the programme were the main instrument employed in assessing the programme. The paper recommends the reactivation of the NFLV programme on translation and interpretation.

Minanflinou Estelle and **Akpaca Servais** observe that globalization process has an influence on translation. Their paper on “Translation and Globalisation” discusses how translation is

influenced by the use of e-commerce and localization as well as by automation, the use of supra-national institutions and organisations, time constraints and the centrality of specific languages. The paper recommends the exploration of corpus linguistics for the purpose of terminology studies.

Using an ethnolinguistic theoretical approach, **Babatunde Alani Gbadamosi**'s paper examines to what extent Nigerian learners of French must have been influenced by their exposure to the French language and culture. He concludes that the behavioural changes occasioned by the influence of French could eventually infiltrate into Nigerian culture as the number of French learners in the country experience numerical increase.

The article of **Abdul-Raham Burour Ibrahim** and **Chambi Julien Atchade** is a discussion on the jargons or language of corruption viewed from lexico-semantic and pragmatic perspectives. It employs a participant observation method to analyze data obtained from Benin-Nigeria road.

Temitope Afolabi's paper beams its searchlight on the interpretation of Yoruba and French gestures. Relying primarily on the Piercean notions of Semiotics, the article identifies similarities and differences drawn from gestures in the two languages.

Yunus Oladejo Tijani's paper analyses the dynamics of stylistic interpretation of prose through syntagmatic noun with adjectival value, using Boube Saley's *Tébonsé* as a case study. The study concludes that the semantic analyses of syntagmatic noun with adjectival value is dominated by the presence of numbers of explosiveness which according to Cressot (1970: 30) implies agitation and anger as it is witnessed in the fictive society of *Tébonsé*.

Bayo Isa recalls various linguistic legislations vis-à-vis French meant to enhance the study of French in Nigeria. In the author's view, the different legislations are a reflection of the ideologies and priorities of the politicians.

Bolanle Adekeye, Abdullahi Na'Allah and **Mary Amaechi** seek to explore contrastive analysis of two or more languages with particular reference to consonants in Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba. They discover that Hausa and Igbo have more consonants than Yoruba, and infer from this that Hausa and Igbo speakers learning Yoruba are relatively better 'positioned' to learn Yoruba than a Yoruba learning Hausa and Igbo.

Olúwolé Tẹwógboyè Òkékándé's article describes some level of language variations especially sounds and tones, as a result of text content which results to sufficient or insufficient information and meaning shift. It is found out from the study that, the choice of a word or grammar in a discourse or text greatly influences the level of information and understanding of a text or discourse.

Mufutau Tijani's article focuses on the pedagogical translation in Nigerian university context. The article discusses strategies to resolve the problems and competences of both students and teachers involved in pedagogical translation.

Adesina Adegbite's article dwells on the role of characters and costumes as they lend credence to the overall meaning of the stage production of Toyin Abiodun's *The Marriage of Arike*. Using descriptive and analytical methods, the work through its findings, submits that though costume has a significant role to play in any play production, meaningful success of the entire performance is better achieved when characters truthfully deliver in accordance with the overriding tone of the play.

Samiat Olabunmi Abubakre and **A. S. Abdussalam's** article analyses ST culture-specific expressions (CSEs) and identifies the corresponding translations. It also evaluates the strategies used in the Target Text for conveying the intended meanings of the CSEs. Using both qualitative and quantitative methods, she concludes that barring other mistranslations in the TT resulting from toneless orthography of the (ST), the use of retention strategy for most of the focused proper names and literal for the proverbs, to a large extent, conveys the ST intended meanings.

In their article, **Abena N. Agyakwa** and **Anthony Y. M. De-Souza** analyze the nature of interferences that occur during students' online production in French. They observe that due to the disparity between the previously acquired languages as a reference system and the inadequate development of French as a new reference system or not, linguistic interference does become prevalent.

Taking off from the premise that political, historical and cultural studies have underevaluated many elements central to the form of Gabriel Garcia Marquez's "No one Writes to the Colonel", **Femi Dunmade**, applies new criticism, type of formation, to do a close reading of the novella. The study reveals that Garcia Marquez celebrates integrity and depicts the need for endurance and the readiness to pay a price for one's political conviction, and does these primarily through the motifs of waiting, poverty, lying and death, etc. Marquez advances these preoccupations by coupling characterizations and symbolism and deploying elements such as epigrams, symbolism and humour.

In their paper, **Adelaide K. Dongmo**, **Ismail Abdulmalik** and **Lois Ogonye** recall the stranglehold whites had on the African continent during the post-independence years- a situation that gave birth to political discourse in form of African literature. They attempt to establish a link between politics and literature in Calixthe Beyala's *The Roman of Pauline*. The authors conclude that Beyala's form of engagement in the post-colonial context as revealed in *The Roman of Pauline* clearly depicts her anti-neocolonialism and anti-racial stance.

Olawale Abdulgafar Fahm's paper explores the idea of annihilation through death in the mystical epic, *Masnavi-yi Ma'navi* also known as *Mathnawī* of 13 Century mystic Jalal al-Din Rūmī. In Islamic mystical tradition, dying is regarded as an ethical training for spiritual growth of man. Therefore, this article looks at the different representations, symbolism and purposeful anecdotes identified with death in the *Mathnawī* (of Rumi) through the explication of selected couplets and lines in his *Mathnawī*. It became evident that as far as Rumi is concerned the idea of annihilation through dying is a coordinated methodology for moral training and spiritual development.

Moussa Traoré's paper is a study of *This is how you lose her* by Junot Diaz - a collection of nine stories. The author divides the stories into four groups according to the different underlying characteristics of the stories. He has recourse to the chronological order of events to give an insight into the life of the main character and narrator, Yuniior, and in turn shows the development of his linguistic and cultural identity.

Dennis Coffie and **Mawuloe Koffi Kodah** delve into Ken Bugul's *Rue Felix-Faure*. They observe that the novel is associated with the Literature of the Absurd which is an emergent theme in contemporary African novel. The article analyses the absurd, narratology and deconstruction in the novel.

Mawuloe Koffi Kodah's paper is an empirical study founded on current affairs and democratic politics in Ghana. It combines historical and sociological approaches in the interpretation of textual data and empirical observations in the formulation of its reflections. It examines what democracy is not, on one hand, and what it is, on the other hand. The author argues that informed-knowledge of these two realities will lead to democratic literacy urgently required for good governance, socio-economic and political development in the country.

The joint paper of **Folakemi O. Adeniyi; R. A. Lawal** and **Muraina Yusuf** centres on the relative effects of three instructional approaches - Multisensory, Metacognitive and a combination of Multisensory and Metacognitive Instructional approaches - on the vocabulary achievement of underachieving secondary school students. The study adopts the quasi-experimental design in which a pre-test, post-test, non-randomized, non-equivalent control group design was employed. One hundred and twenty students in four schools are categorized into three experimental groups and control group. The results are analyzed using Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) while the Duncan Multiple Range Test is used to confirm which pairs of the variables were significantly different. The results reveal that each of the experimental group perform significantly better than the control group. However, the findings indicate that the Multisensory Instructional Approach (MSIA) is the most potent of these modes.

Afsat Sanni-Suleiman posits that research tools such as figures, tables and charts are powerful communication tools for a well-researched academic paper. These tools enhance the standard of intellectual work when properly organized to reproduce detailed, graphic and coherent information based on data collected.

In their article, **F. Oyeyemi Adeniyi** and **F. Oyinlade Adekanye** attempt to assess the higher education lecturers' approaches to the teaching of Literary Criticism in Colleges of Education. They discover that students in the higher institutions offering literary criticism are not performing well due to the approach on teaching. Teachers mostly adopt teacher-centered approaches where they dominate in the literary class. The authors recommend a student-centered approach will give room for full students' participation.

Moses Bariki draws inspiration from 'found objects' in Fine Arts to examine the complexities in the relationship between Europe and Africa, from a postcolonial and decolonial perspective. The author questions Europe's persistence to highlight the danger of a single story. He says artists have the danger of a single story. In his opinion, artists have historically functioned as social

commentators, using their works as a mirror to reflect society. He concludes by expressing concern that many scholars have categorized the art of an entire continent (Africa) into these periods: precolonial, colonial and postcolonial era.

Peter Adebayo takes an overview of the importance of French based on his personal experience as a writer in Nigeria and abroad. Given the interactional relevance of French in research and in international conferences, symposia, etc., the author recommends that French should be made compulsory to undergraduate students in Nigeria.

Domwini D. Kuupole and **Evans Kokroko**'s chapter is on the development and practical use of a strategy of integrating educational audiovisual DVD for teacher training. Their research reveals three important pedagogical implications worthy of consideration with regard to the use of audio-visual educational DVDs for teaching oral comprehension in Teachers' Colleges in Ghana.

Omotayo Foluke Siwoku-Awi raises questions about human moral responsibility as recent cognitive studies reveal that human brains function along deterministic lines. She further questions the justifiable ground for convincing people of their crimes if humans have been programmed to act in specific pre-deterministic morals. Freewill negates determinism, but both notions are philosophical positions that link religion to philosophy. The author's conclusion: the Bible philosophy is the only plausible arbiter that considers human frailty in helping him (man) and the unlimited power of God to work out salvation through Jesus Christ in an individual, as he (man) makes the right choice to obey Him (Christ) and do His will.

Michael Oyebowale Oyetade's study provides an exegetical review of 1 Corinthians 14: 34-35 as a premise for the examination of "Let your women keep silence in the churches and its relevance to the Redeemed Church of God Women in Nigeria". The author employs historical and sociological methods to explain the relevance of his chosen theme in the churches and society. According to the author, silence in this context is restricted to a certain period of time to avoid disturbance during church meetings, and does not in any way prevent women from talking in the church or society. He concludes that opposition to gender equality is a fundamental breach of human rights.

In their article, **Olumuyiwa Aduralere Ajetomobi** and **Michael Oladele Olorunnimbe** analyze the influence of Yoruba language on African Christianity using Samuel Ajayi Crowther and his contributions to the African churches as a case study. Using historical approach, they conclude that if the efforts of Samuel Ajayi Crowther are appreciated by the founders of African churches, the churches should introduce and imbibe the culture of speaking Yoruba language during church services and be able to meet the need of the core Yoruba speaking ones in diaspora.

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