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Faculty of Arts, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

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Zaria Journal of Liberal Arts (ZAJOLA) is a peer-reviewed journal, published bi-annually by the Faculty of Arts, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria. The journal welcomes manuscript of original articles, from scholars around the globe, in the various areas of Liberal Arts. The articles may be product of descriptive or analytical research, field research notes, reviews of publications and printed materials, drawn from, but not limited to Languages and Linguistics; Law; Environmental Sciences, Education; Management Studies; Cultural and Literary Studies; Theatre Arts; Philosophy; Religion; History and Strategic Studies; Archaeology and Heritage Studies; Developmental Studies and Social Sciences. To ensure the quality of its published articles, **Zaria Journal of Liberal Arts (ZAJOLA)** deploys a rigorous double-blind peer-review process as outlined below:

The Editor-in-Chief;

- i. Receives the submitted manuscript and conducts an initial desk screening to ensure that the manuscript aligns to journal's guidelines.
- ii. Conducts a preliminary check for plagiarism using detection software.
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- ix. Ensures that the manuscript is then sent for copyediting and typesetting.

Submission Guidelines

All articles submitted for publication should adopt APA 7th Edition style of referencing.

1. Abstracts should not exceed 250 words. Contributors writing in Languages other than English are required to provide an abstract in the English Language.

2. Each article should be typed double-spaced with sufficient margins and should count between a 4, 000 and 6, 000 including the abstract, references and appendices.
3. The title of the article, author's name, institutional affiliation, and email address should appear on a separate page.
4. Tables, figures and diagrams, where applicable, should be simple and camera ready.
5. Papers submitted must not be under consideration for publication in any other research outlet.
6. Letter of acceptance for publication will be issued at the end of a successful peer-review process.
7. An electronic version in form of an e-mail should be sent to the: zajola@abu.edu.ng, cc: abuzajola@gmail.com

References

Book

- Usman, Y.B. (1986). *Nigeria against the IMF: The Home Market Strategy*. Kaduna, Nigeria: Vanguard Printers and Publishers.
- Mamdani, M. (2012). *Define and rule: Native as political identity*. U.S.A: Harvard University Press.

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Nasidi, N. A. (2021). A Contextual Analysis of Sufi Saint Paintings in Kano, Nigeria. (A PhD Thesis), Department of Fine Art. Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

The present edition of *Zaria Journal of Liberal Arts (ZAJOLA)*, volume 13, no 2 has 16 articles on various subject, reflecting its multidisciplinary range as a journal that embodies diverse concerns in the humanities.

The interconnectedness of the global population as brought about by globalization due to the expansion of trade and cultural exchange, has led to linguistic borrowing as a source of language enrichment which is the focus of the article by Grace Adeleye. Though using the Etuno language as a case study, Adeleye locates the influences that are generated in the contact between cultures. Hence, the article is particular about linguistic borrowing as a phenomenon of all languages and as a source of enrichment to the borrower language. Taking Etuno as the researcher's mother tongue, the article uses morpho-phonemic and ethnolinguistic approaches to reveal the many English words that have been adopted into the Etuno language and in the course of nativizing these loan words, they experience adjustments which enrich the vocabulary of the language.

Auwal Muhammad in his article examines the concept of reading comprehension using different approaches otherwise known as interactive approach. Given that reading comprehension could be a complex exercise, the article highlights the fact that when words do not always retain their grammatical class whenever they are used in a text, their meanings change according to the context they appear. Auwal therefore, developed what is called assistive technology, pointing out the uses to which words could be assigned.

Abdul Wahab Monsur Olayiwola and Murtadha Yusuf conduct a "Contrastive Analysis of Yoruba and Arabic Languages," highlighting the similarities and differences in their phonology, morphology, and syntax. They concluded that there is almost a complete similarity between the Arabic and Yoruba languages in the way gender is being used for simple, descriptive and relative structures.

Alongside the complexities of language, is the task of translation. Birma Mariam in her article titled "Translation of Scientific Terms into Hausa: Domestication, Adaptation and Foreignisation," sampled some critical lexical terms that are postured in English-Hausa dictionaries and some Hausa media outlets. Based on its findings, the article shows a huge gap between the provision on the ground and what needs to be achieved as a way forward to a new dawn of intended educational realisation in relation to effective translation of scientific terms into

Hausa and recommends that a dictionary of English-Hausa scientific terms should be established.

Issues of governance and challenges have been interrogated by Yahaya Abubakar's article in which he examines the Fourth Republic in Nigeria (1999-2007), as representing a period of considerable difficulty for the country's democratic process. The article highlights the irregularities and incompetence of elections held during that period, which resulted in the decline of public confidence in the electoral system. It shows how the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) was hampered by a number of constraints, including a lack of autonomy and a lack of sufficient resources, hence, the need to enhance its capacity and autonomy. In examining contemporary issues of elections and future trajectories, Abubakar advocates a dedication to reinforce INEC's capabilities which will show a wider aspiration towards democratic governance, thereby, highlighting the significance of powerful electoral institutions in Nigeria's voyage towards democratic consolidation and national development.

By examining the emergence of new markets as an aspect of the development of new commercial activities in Kano metropolis, Nura Isah Zubairu argues that rapid urbanization contributed to the emergence of not only new markets, but found out that the Old Kano city Kurmi Market, established in the colonial period, became congested and inadequate to cater for, and to the needs of the people in the post-colonial period. Hence, the need to create more markets to serve the exploding population and their various needs.

The article by Amodu, Ochulor and Adzer explore the dynamics of face, politeness, and African culture from a pragmatic perspective, drawing examples from the Hausa language of Northern Nigeria. It submits that every ethnolinguistic group has its own established conventions regarding the utterances and actions of its members, which are regarded as polite or impolite. Despite recorded differences, there are grounds for similarities in how these diverse cultures perceive politeness which can be achieved through employing paralinguistic and extra linguistic features like soft voice and silence among others.

A report is being offered by Ruhaimatu Lawal based on an archaeological investigation carried out on Rikochi, which is one of the earliest walled Hausa

settlements of the people of Zaria. Though abandoned, the goal of Lawal's article is to understand an aspect of the culture history of the people that once settled at the site, identifying finds such as potsherds, grinding stones and hammer stones that were found as well as classifying the site which is a habitation site due to the evidence of cultural remains.

Still on human habitation and survival tactics, Oyinloye Yinka Olanrewaju and Suleiman Zainab traced imprints of human past on Mangila and Getuwa Sites, Miya, Bauchi State, Nigeria through the use of a historical archaeology framework, which involves using oral tradition and written records to study and document the imprints of past human activities on the site. The article reveals the culture history of southern Bauchi, its people and the rich tradition of the mass circumcision of boys among the Miya people.

Similarly, Clement Olumuyiwa Bakinde's article offers archaeological evidence for intergroup relations in Okunland, 16th Century AD, where he depicts landmass occupied by people ascribing to the Okun identity. Though not much has been documented about historical events and the Okun cultural landscape, the article aims to shed light on the types of sociocultural interactions of the people of the specified area from the earliest period of their habitation.

Olaifa Temitope in her article "Women Writers and Peace Building in Africa: Possibilities for a More Socially Engaged Writing," seeks to foreground the nature of peacebuilding and the power of the female writer to harness her natural instincts to build structures of peace, thereby, preventing violent conflict in Africa through her writings, especially when women are not only the first to know of an impending conflict, but are the most vulnerable in conflict situations alongside children.

Through a close textual analysis, Sunday Bamisile and Tola Oye, interrogate the theme of suicide and colours of death in Lygia Bojunga's *O Meu Amigo*, looking at the multi-layered causes behind the protagonist's suicide, including romantic disappointment, political disillusionment, and political persecution, while assessing its reverberation. In the child's inner world. By tracing the dynamics of mourning and the strategies the child employs to cope with losses, the article foregrounds questions surrounding the nature of grief, the ethics of suicide, and the significance of affective bonds.

Using an ecocritical lens focused on peacebuilding, Joyce Onoromhenre Agofure, uses Emmanuel Egya Sule's *Makwala* as an example for narrativizing peace and its significance in multicultural resource conflicts. Agofure acknowledges the presence of natural resources which has created deep-seated disgruntlement among people because of its imbalance fiscal distribution, and therefore focuses on how conflict disrupts, thereby, creating dissonance, and the dire need to communicate peace amidst natural resource in order to totally forestall anarchy, especially in a multicultural setting like Northern Nigeria.

In their article titled "Hugo et Zola à l'heure de la négligence des démunis au Nigeria", Simeon Olayiwola & Aliyu Karo Abdullahi examined two novels written by two French writers of the 19th century – Victor Hugo and Emile Zola. Using the novels titled *Les Misérables* and *Germinal*, the article analysed the crisis facing humanity in the face of endemic poverty in Nigeria. The article concluded that the two 19th century novels have their place in the 21st century as they are still relevant today with regard to the plight of workers and children in Nigeria.

In his article, "The Function of Conjunctions Waw (و) and Fa (ف) in Abdulqadir bin Mustafa's Poem on the Battle of Dakarawa", Bashir Ahmad Azzabawi examined the discourse functions of conjunctions *wāw* (و) and *fā'* (ف) in Abdulkadir bin Almuṣṭafa's 19th century Arabic poem on the Battle of Dakarawa. His grammatical and semantic analysis of the literary work offered insights into the poet's historical and psychological perspective.

Muhammad Garba Ibrahim presents the art of elegy, which includes the environment in which the poet lives, a historical overview of the poet, and a theoretical study of elegy which is a poem that expresses sorrow and grief over the death of a loved one or an unfortunate event. Ibrahim adopts a descriptive approach to highlight the effective contributions of the poet Naseer in the literary field in general and in the part of elegiac poetry.

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