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**The Humanities ^{in the}
Fourth Industrial
Revolution (4IR)**

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WHAT IF PHILOSOPHY WAS PART OF THIS WORLD?

BY

PROFESSOR BRUCE JANZ

Abstract

We sometimes see philosophy as rising above this world, seeing the structure and formal properties within what Dewey called the “blooming buzzing confusion” of the world. We think we gain insight with this removal, but it is at the price of speaking to the real world in which we live. Real life rarely fits our pristine categories.

What if this didn't have to happen? I want to explore what it would look like for philosophy to both reflect on concepts, and to remember its place in the world. To do this, we will look at a few elements of contemporary life in the digital world, such as big data, interfaces, and AI, to see how philosophy might help us to ask new questions about this world, the world we actually live in. Focusing on questioning in a new way opens the door for new dialogue between philosophy and other disciplines.

African philosophy, I believe, is already asking some of these new questions, and we will look at some of the ways in which it has gone from simply trying to justify its own existence to a skeptical world, to its current state of asking new questions from an African place that have the potential to change our way of thinking in Africa and beyond.



MORAL VALUES AND SOCIAL CHANGE

BY

EMERITUS PROFESSOR GODWIN SOGOLO, *FNAL, fspsp*

Abstract

Moral values play a critical role in defining social change. They serve as a guiding force in determining the trajectory of cohesion and development in any society. This paper examines the intricate relationship between the moral values of a society and its capacity to attain full potentials, with particular reference to Nigeria. It starts with an analysis of morality as a universal phenomenon, the values of which are inculcated in the individual by parental upbringing and then transmitted from generation to generation through education, formal and informal, as well as other processes of socialisation. It, then, examines some of the factors that cause moral disruptions and argues that governance and developmental failures, in Nigeria, are products of moral retrogression. The paper concludes by recommending moral education-cum-behavioural re-orientation as the only way to save Nigeria from the brink of moral collapse, and maximise her abundant potentials for meaningful growth and development. That is the path to follow if we are to be active partakers and beneficiaries of the 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR)



ARE WE READY TO RECOMMEND OURSELVES TO AI?

BY

DR BJORN FRETER (LEAD SPEAKER)

NOUN Faculty of Arts 1st International Conference, 2024.

Abstract

The so-called industrial revolutions, as revolutionary they were from a technological point of view, were surprisingly unsuccessful in solving problems human and other beings have been haunted by for centuries. There is no end in sight for pauperization, sexism, ableism, racism, speciesism, capitalism and so on and so on. We have, following the terminology of the World Economic Forum, arrived at the fourth industrial revolution - and yet, none of these problems have been solved? Should it be possible that we can invent an AI that can compose music, draw paintings and write poetry, but we, the natural intelligences, cannot find a way to overcome superiorism? One wonders what conclusion an advanced AI will draw when it studies these peculiarities of its inventors. Will it give up on us because it refuses to accept the human inconsistencies? Or will it push superiorism to an even worse level? And perhaps, one day, decide that anything that is not like it should not be? Or will it only deny the existence of those who are different from its inventors and those it retrieves its knowledge from?

I do not claim to have any answers to that. I would, however, argue that we urgently need a practical ethical revolution. The Western enlightenment was revolutionary, certainly. The Western world, however, too often failed and too often fails to practice what it recommends to the world. Why would this fourth revolution not, again, deepen inequality, injustice, and violence?

To unveil and overcome these inconsistencies, we need to continue think critically, we need to continue to teach critical thought, we need to continue to philosophize, and, most importantly, we need to make our critical insights a practical, a desuperiorized reality. We need to do this first and when we have done so, we can consider again whether we should recommend ourselves to an AI to study us.



THE HUMANITIES AND THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (4IR): EMERGING TRENDS AND THE CHALLENGING ISSUES

BY

GIDEON S. OMACHONU

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Abstract

The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), consolidating on the experiences and gains of the first, second and the third, is undeniably changing the way we experience, perceive and understand the world around us including teaching, research and community service. The influence on arts and humanities, research, and education, are evidently unprecedented and global in scope. It is ubiquitous and central to any informed discussion on modern realities and narratives. While arts and humanities cannot afford to be left behind in the revolution, it is also disastrous to ignore them because arts and humanities education bring to the fore the importance of reflecting on the variety of methodological and societal issues that arise from any practice. Secondly, an inter-/multi-disciplinary and cross-disciplinary approach to teaching and research that produces human-focused solutions to problems rather than mere scientific understanding and/or attempts at problem solving is a better option. In other words, ensuring that humanities and social sciences disciplines are integrated into all scientific research and teaching produces more rounded graduates and provides more holistic solutions to problems. It is against this background that the paper interrogates the synergy and interconnectivity between the humanities and the 4IR; examining the emerging trends in the wedlock and enumerating the likely challenges that come with the development. It affirms that integrating humanities and social science to scientific research not only delivers more dependable outcomes but provides scholars, researchers and beneficiaries with a deeper understanding of the ethical and cultural dimensions to societal problems including the concerns and preoccupation of the 4IR.



INTERROGATING THE POTENTIAL OF USING AN AI ESSAY GRADER IN OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING

BY

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Abstract

The paper discusses how AI language models, such as ChatGPT, can be used for automated essay scoring (AES) in Open and Distance Learning (ODL) by leveraging the GPT-3 model to score essays and comparing the scores to benchmark levels. Recently, some colleagues and I experimented with an AI essay grader, accessible even to non-tech-savvy users and found that it performs the basic function of grading essays, provides additional features like summarizing content, detecting plagiarism, identifying errors, and even offering feedback – making it an excellent tool for marking essays in an Open and Distance Learning institution like the National Open University of Nigeria where essay answers are still being manually marked by lecturers.

This experiment further validates the fact that AI can be used to score essays by utilizing natural language processing, machine learning techniques, and pre-training models. These AI-powered systems can analyze the syntax, semantics, grammar, and content of written essays to provide accurate grading and feedback. The paper further reviews the various approaches that have been proposed, including the use of graph-based techniques to assess the similarity of sentences and the integration of multi-level semantic features. Models such as BERT, convolutional neural networks, and recurrent neural networks are employed to extract deep semantic features, while feature fusion techniques enhance the accuracy of scoring. Pre-training and fine-tuning mechanisms, along with prompt feature fusion and auxiliary tasks, have also been explored to improve performance in essay scoring systems. The paper concludes, that these advancements in AI technology have the potential to revolutionize the evaluation and feedback process in essay grading, providing more efficient and accurate assessments especially in ODL institutions such as the National Open University of Nigeria.

KEYWORDS: Automated essay scoring (AES), Natural language processing (NLP), Transformer-based large language models, GPT (Generative Pre-



HOW NOT TO COGNIZE THE ONTOLOGICAL ORDER IN THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (4IR): AGAINST ANIMAL SENTIENCE AND MORAL VEGETARIANISM

BY

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Abstract

In recent times, efforts have emerged to not only extend rights and welfare to non-human animals but to also argue that inflicting pain or killing them for food is a morally culpable venture as endorsed by apologists of animal sentience and moral vegetarianism. As humanity embraces the promises of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, there is no doubt that our comprehension of nature too commands revision. On this note, the extension of sentience or consciousness (*with its implications*) to non-human animals but not to plant invites critical scrutiny. In addition, some scholars have offered vegetarianism as the proper diet and condemn flesh-eaters as transgressors of the rights of non-human animals. This informs the various criticisms leveled against the killing of non-human animals on personal, spiritual and religious grounds. Herein, I challenge moral vegetarianism and animal sentience using analytic philosophy as method. I argue that: (1) carnivorous non-humans animals inflict pains and eat one another, in line with the ontological order; (2) humans, like other creatures, are omnivorous meaning they are ontologically inclined to consuming flesh and plants; (3) vegetarians are no different from flesh eaters since plants have been shown to possess sentience and consciousness; and (4) If propositions (1), (2) and (3) are valid, then I deduce that both flesh-eaters and vegetarians are morally culpable since this implies that humanities must desist from both consuming plant-based foods and non-human animals for their nourishment. Being an interdisciplinary research, I rely on studies from plant neurobiology, the cellular basis of consciousness and the metaphysical principles of panexperientialism and vitalism to reinforce my position.

KEYWORDS: Animal sentience, Cellular basis of consciousness, Moral vegetarianism, Panexperientialism, Plant neurobiology



ANALYSIS OF AMBIGUOUS HAUSA COMPOUND WORDS

BY

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Abstract

The paper tries to identify some words in Hausa which are called compound words (independent word that joined together to form a single meaning). The main concern of this paper is to demonstrate and analyze the ambiguous meaning within some Hausa's compound words. The data of this study was obtaining from some sources such as radio's programme aired by different stations in Kano like Freedom radio, Gidan Radio Dandago, Rahama and Aminci. Having discussion with some people in various markets such as Abubakar Rimi and Singer markets (Kano markets) as well as some youth groups in some places like Kwanar Jaba, Fagge, Dala. On the other hand, we consulted some documented materials such as books, journals and researches for the paper to be grasped. The paper identifies some categories of Hausa compound words such as; Noun based, Verbs based, Adjectives based and Adverbs based. It also arranges them based on the categories and analyze the ambiguous meaning derive from each compound word. In addition, the paper demonstrates both lexical and syntactic ambiguous of Hausa's compound words. The paper employs descriptive approach with a view to finding out whether there will be mismatch or similarity among the Hausa's compound words. Finally, the paper guides the readers to understand the various meanings of compound words in Hausa.



CHALLENGES OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN COMMUNICATION AND THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION(4IR)

BY

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Abstract

The paper has attempted to address the challenges of digital transformation such as lack of ingenuity in digitalisation, rapid increase in cybercrime, poverty, social violence and barriers in interoperability. Our major concern in this paper is to unveil the roles and relevance of digital transformation in communication and the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Roles such as information dissemination, accelerating artificial intelligence, modelling natural languages on computers and the application of parsers for automatic analysis of languages are part of our preoccupations. The paper has adopted the analytic method to unveil the roles of communication in the Fourth Industrial Revolution(4IR). We have adopted the multimedia approach. The approach places premium on the use of different digital sources of information such as computer, handset, telegram, videos, radios, televisions, cameras and opera. The multimedia approach is instrumental to this study since it hinges on the optimal application of digital gargets in communication. We have applied the computer-mediated theory in communication to delve into roles and challenges of digital transformation as human efforts to add more value to human existence. We have discovered that the notion of Fourth Industrial Revolution is not a new trend in human existence, but an offshoot of first, second and third industrial revolutions; which evolved from agrarian and handcraft economy, industrial manufacturing, rapid scientific discoveries and technological innovations in effective communication.

KEYWORDS: Challenges, Digital Transformation, Communication Revolution, The Fourth Industrial Revolution.



HARNESSING THE PROMISES OF THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (4IR) TO ADDRESS THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA

BY

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Abstract

There is a vicious loop among the trio of climate change, conflicts and food security. All of these conflate together in the quest towards the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within sub-Saharan Africa. Granted that climate change is not peculiar to Africa alone, the vast potentials of the 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR) are being harnessed to tackle this conundrum in many other countries and continents, such as in India where Artificial Intelligence (AI) has assisted farmers to achieving over 30 percent higher groundnut yields per hectare, by providing information on preparing the land, applying fertilizer and choosing sowing dates. In Norway, AI has helped significantly in establishing more independent electric grid which helps to explore renewable energy. However, many countries in Africa, especially those ones with large deposits of natural resources, are more concerned about the exploration of those resources for some personal gains, than tackling the effects of climate change on food security and/or on renewable energy. How to proceed is to find ways of discerning how (AI), Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Intelligence (DI) can help untangle some of the problems facing our continent caused mainly by climate change. The methodology adopted for this task is that of philosophical analysis.

KEYWORDS: Climate Change, Food Security, Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INNOVATIONS IN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN NIGERIA.

BY

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) has significantly impacted various industries, representing a progression of human intelligence. In libraries, AI applications have transformed the information sector and revitalized modern library development. By integrating AI into library operations, new internet resources can be accessed, enriching the services libraries offer. Librarians are continuously utilizing innovative technologies such as virtual reality to engage patrons and enhance information literacy skills, thus expanding library services. This study aims to identify the types of AI technologies used, challenges faced in their application of AI and measures taken to mitigate the challenging faced in the application of artificial intelligence in federal university libraries in Nigeria. A qualitative research design was employed for this purpose. Guided interview constituted the instrument for data collection. The study revealed several AI technologies applied in federal university libraries in Nigeria, including Project Alexandria, open-source AI chatbots, and SARA (Self-service Automated Reference Assistant), Koha among others. The findings further revealed that challenges facing the application of artificial intelligence in these various libraries include high cost of high-speed internet connectivity, lack of knowledge, lack of AI experts in the field of library and information science in Nigeria among others. The study concludes with recommendations that university administration should work with other institutions to share resources and exchange information. They can focus on educating staff members on effective use of AI technologies and advocate for increased funding and support for AI initiatives.

KEYWORDS: Application of Artificial Intelligence, Innovations, University libraries



EXAMINING 'AND' IN CLAUSAL COORDINATION IN RESIDENT NANA ADDO DANQUAH AKUFO-ADDO'S 8TH STATE OF THE NATION'S ADDRESS

BY

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Abstract

This qualitative study examined the rhetorical functions of 'and' as a clausal coordination in the 8th State of the Nation's Address delivered by president Nana Addo Danquah Akufo-Addo, the president of Ghana, on Tuesday 27 February, 2024. The study hinged on Halliday and Matheissen's (2014) ideation and textual metafunctions of Systemic Functional Grammar to unearth the functions of 'and' in the identified coordinated clauses. The findings revealed that 'and' functions as additive, comment, consequence, and the semantic meanings contributing to the overall persuasiveness and effectiveness of the discourse. The findings further established that the president persuasively used coordinated structures to project himself as industrious, efficient and visionary, promoting unity and serving the needs of Ghanaians in ensuring safety in the face of increase in terrorist activities in the West African sub-region, and ultimately, as a uniting force towards Ghana's economic emancipation.

KEYWORDS: Clausal coordination, Political discourse, Communication, Nana Addo Danquah Akufo-Addo



THE NEXUS BETWEEN ONLINE FACILITATION AND THE PERFORMANCE OF MA ENGLISH STUDENTS AT THE NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA

BY

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Abstract

COVID-19 brought a lot of changes to the world. One of the new linguistic coinages that has gained popularity in our new world is *the new normal*. The world of education delivery took a somersault. One new normal in the world is the delivery of education through digital channels. The National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN), being an ODL institution, totally embraced this new way of life and plunged into it headlong through e-facilitation (electronic facilitation). This study thus seeks to establish the link between NOUN's embrace of e-facilitation and its effect on the students' performance. The population of the study covered the 2023 MA English students of NOUN. This attempts to establish a nexus between the students' experience of e-facilitation and their subsequent performance in their courses in 2023 session. Data will be collected using a Google form questionnaire and interview of the e-facilitators. The data collected will be analysed using inferential statistics. The study should give empirical evidence to support the usefulness or otherwise of the e-facilitation model by NOUN, with special reference to the MA English programme. It should show the relevance of digital platforms to the educational attainment of the NOUN MA English students. It should help the University to determine whether sustaining this practice is helpful or profitable to its delivery process. In addition, the importance of digital humanities in the 4IR to our practices as English scholars would become obvious through innovative engagements with our craft and scholarship.

KEYWORDS: E-facilitation, students' performance, NOUN MA English students, Fourth Industrial Revolution, Digital Humanities



A WOMAN'S PLACE IS IN THE KITCHEN? AFRICAN FEMINIST WRITERS CONTESTING PATRIARCHAL IDEOLOGIES

BY

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Abstract

Historically, the woman's place used to be the kitchen. It was very difficult for women writers to publish their works. Their works were considered not suitable to be read by the public. Walters (2005) posits that their works of art were criticised by both men and women and they were never appreciated. However, some daring women authors had to publish their works using male pseudonyms. An example is that of Mary Ann Evans who used the pseudonym, George Eliot., as a result, the twenty first century saw feminist writers emerging. These authors contest patriarchal ideologies, that is, they deal with issues that concern the place of women and girls in society. These authors often portray women who defy societal norms and values to set themselves free from patriarchal bondage, women who will never make the kitchen their place. Feminist writers show that a woman's place cannot be the kitchen. The women in African societies have become bread winners, they can now bring bread and butter to the family table. The reversal of these gender roles has become topical, and many academics have taken a keen interest in these issues. As a result, this paper gives a critical analysis of feminist writers who have identified the place of women in African public arenas and not in the kitchen only. The discussion swings along the axis of the radical feminist theory. The paper recommends that these literary texts be studied in universities for a sustainable tomorrow.

KEY WORDS: Kitchen, feminist writers, contesting, patriarchal ideologies



SOCIO-LANGUAGE FORMATION AFFECTING INDIVIDUAL MENTAL, EMOTIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STABILITY IN THE SOCIETY, CASE OF THE SHONA LANGUAGE.

BY

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Abstract

The formation of a language of a particular community is highly rooted in the bigger society language formation. However, since societies are dynamic, languages also tend to follow the dynamism of the society. When the society adopts its Language, it is affected by contemporary social language trends, the language tends to be affected by such trends or constructs with external influential players. There are different adopted language formations especially the prefixes that are used in the society which forms the bigger part of the descriptive languages in communities. This paper proffers socio-linguistic descriptive prefixes that are used in the Shona Language in Zimbabwe. These Shona words mostly carry descriptive prefixes that describe the stature and nature of a person. Shona language word formation is based on the pre-fixes that are classified in different classes. Some of the descriptive words form a language that is very encouraging to individuals in the society while others form a language that can be discouraging, derogatory, segregating and marginalising to members of the society. The effect of a language to members of a society may be devastating especially psychologically as well as emotionally. This paper looks at such prefixes and words that are formed and their mental, psychological and emotional effects on particular community members especially those with disabilities. The paper look at Class prefix 5 (-ri-); 6 (ma-) 7 (chi-) 8(zvi-) 11 (ru-) 12 (ka-)19 (svi-)21(zi-). These prefixes and suffixes are used in Shona Language to form descriptive words that affect people's emotions and psychological lineages.

KEYWORDS: Prefixes, Suffixes, Language, Society, Community



DEEPPFAKE IN VIDEOS: AN ANALYSIS OF DONALD TRUMP'S VIDEOS AND THE IMPACT ON KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION

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Abstract

The social media in the IR4.0 is agog with different hyper-activities ranging from real, semi-real, and unreal information. Deep fake, the product of artificial intelligence manipulates images, videos, voices, and other semiotic modes. The study adopts the inductive mode of data enquiry to scrutinise the linguistic and non-linguistic elements in two deep fake videos of Donald Trump on the social media. This study is premised on the view that all semiotic resources combine to pass across meaning in a speech event, based on this, hinging on the Halliday (1985) precepts on the Ideational metafunction of language, the videos are analysed to see how they portray real world or fake world view. The truism or falsity of words are based on common ground knowledge to decipher which of the utterances is fake and which is real, with the belief that there are predictable speech patterns of particular individuals. The aim of this study is to unravel the inconsistencies in the semiotic elements of deep fake videos. The research objective of the study among others are: To ascertain the degree of complementarity observable in the words and the body movements of Donald Trump in the videos. The findings of the study will help make useful propositions on the dangers artificial intelligence-manipulated videos portend for the use of language in the public by notable public figures. The recommendation of the study will have implications for language use, as the traditional function of the use of language by humans are fast eroded by artificial intelligence.

KEYWORDS: Donald Trump, deep fake, ideational metafunction, fourth industrial revolution, semiotic elements



HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS OF RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS IN THE ISRAELI AND PALESTINIAN SECTARIAN CONFLICTS IN POST COLONIAL AFRICAN REVOLUTION

BY

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Abstract

Humanitarian religious organisations have played a number of significant roles towards fostering amicably peaceful interventions in the contemporary conflicts between Israeli and Palestinian foreign coexistence while scholars of interdisciplinary humanitarian studies ranging from Anthropology, Religions, Philosophy, Sociology etc. have not adequately penned up related works that could sustain the harmoniously coexistent dealings between the selected countries that this paper focuses on. In fact, scholars have little attempts to the humanitarian interventions of religious organisations in the growing sectarian conflicts among some African and non-African countries and the implications it has on the Post-Colonial African Revolution. There is no doubt that Global Humanitarian Intervention (GHI) if adequately sustained could go a long way in contributing to putting an end to any forms of growing sectarian conflicts or social crises among the nations of the world. It is against this background that this study primarily examines and interrogates the roots of the growing sectarian conflicts between Israel in the Middle East and Palestine in the West Asia while relevant studies have recorded their bonded foreign relations through some documented policies that are safe-guiding their fundamental human rights. The study also finds out the level of humanitarian interventions of religious organisations towards putting an end to the scourge of sectarian conflicts as they affect Muslims and Christians in the West Asia and in the Middle East. It also explores the humanitarian diplomatic means that religious organisations adopted towards intervening in the growing sectarian conflicts between Israel and Palestine in the Post-Colonial African Revolution while utilising descriptive and comparative narrative methods to chiefly achieve the objectives of the study. The finding of the study among others is that the level of Global Humanitarian Intervention (GHI) is very inadequate not only among the religious organisations but among government institutions that are making humanitarian policies to protect the fundamental rights of all while recommending that the humanitarian interventions of religious organisations should be sustainably integrated to causing enviable peace accords and harnessing harmonious relationships among the nations of the world.

KEYWORDS: Humanitarianism, Religious Interventions, Israel and Palestine, Sectarian Conflict and Post-Colonial African Revolution.



THE FUTURE OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND THE PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN AFRICAN FEMINISM

BY

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Abstract

This paper explores the intersection of language, feminism, and knowledge production within the African context. African languages, rich in cultural heritage and indigenous wisdom, are often marginalized in favor of colonial languages, posing significant challenges to the preservation of linguistic diversity and the advancement of feminist discourse. We examine key areas, including language preservation and revitalization, the role of language in shaping identity and agency, decolonizing knowledge production, intersectionality, feminist linguistics, digital technologies, educational policies, and cross-cultural dialogue. By embracing African languages and challenging linguistic hierarchies, African feminism can amplify marginalized voices, promote inclusivity, and foster social justice agendas across the continent. This paper advocates for language justice, translation initiatives, and technological innovations as essential components of a holistic approach to empowering African feminist movements and ensuring their visibility and impact on a global scale.

KEYWORDS: Future, African Languages, Production, Knowledge, African Feminism



PERSPECTIVES ON TRANSLANGUAGING AS A PEDAGOGICAL STRATEGY IN ENGLISH-ONLY TEACHING AND LEARNING IN ESL EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS: THE NIGERIAN CONTEXTS.

BY

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Abstract

Nigeria is a Multilingual and multi-ethnic nation where English serves as the lingua franca and official language. Exposure to the English language typically begins in elementary/primary school in Nigeria and continues through secondary school, with English used as the language of instruction in tertiary institutions, contrary to the Federal Republic of Nigeria National Language Policy (2022). And with English established as the dominant global language, particularly in academic and professional spheres, many English as a Second Language (ESL) students around the world, as it is the case in Nigeria, receive their education exclusively in English. However, this research suggests that translanguaging is a Pedagogical rationale for looking beyond 'English-only' approaches to teaching and learning to ESL students. This proposed study aims to deeply explore perspectives on translanguaging pedagogical strategies to bi/multilingual ESL learners in Nigeria's educational settings. The conceptual framework adopted for this research is Universal Design (UD) principles proposed by Thompson, Johnstone, & Thurlow (2002) and Teacher-Mediated Initial Classroom Assessment (TMICA). Findings would inform pedagogical practices to better support bi/multilingual students in English-only educational contexts.

KEYWORDS: Perspectives, translanguaging, English-only, ESL, Bi/Multilingual, pedagogical, strategies.



THE NATURE OF CONSCIOUSNESS FROM A NEO-DARWINIST PERSPECTIVE

BY

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Abstract

The age long but irresolvable mind-body problem since it has been properly formulated by the French scholar, Rene Descartes, continues to be elusive as it pertains to where they interact. Commencing the mind-body problem with Rene Descartes is not to say that Descartes is the first to delve into the discourse, the problem had always been with man. Various proposals have been put forward to surmount the intellectual gridlock but without success. It is from this background that in recent times, Thomas Nagel enters the discourse in order to ferment a viable solution as he seeks to resolve the quandary through an exploration of the nature of human consciousness from a materialistic and neo-Darwinist shade. In spite, of the depth and critical insights of his analysis, this research levels some flaws against Nagel to affirm that the mind-body problem, being a metaphysical issue continues as a persistent issue that may not receive finality.

KEYWORDS: Nagel, Mind-Body Problem, Consciousness, Philosophy of Mind.



UNVEILING DIVINE PATTERNS: EXPLORING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE THROUGH AN AFRICAN THEOLOGICAL LENS IN THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

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Abstract

The Fourth Industrial Revolution has ushered in a new era of technological advancement, notably in Artificial Intelligence (AI), prompting profound reflections on its ethical, cultural, and spiritual implications. This paper explores AI through an African theological lens, delving into the interconnectedness of humanity, nature, and the divine inherent in African theology. Drawing on concepts such as ubuntu—the belief in a universal bond among all humanity—the study examines the symbiotic relationship between creator and creation, challenging the notion of AI as separate from human existence. Additionally, the study contemplates the presence of the divine in AI, viewing it as a manifestation of divine creativity. From this perspective, ethical considerations in AI development extend beyond technical functionality to encompass broader societal implications, emphasizing the importance of equity, justice, and inclusivity. The study also highlights the imperative of preserving harmony within creation, necessitating proactive measures to address biases and promote diversity in AI development. Ultimately, this intersection of AI and African theology offers profound insights for navigating the complexities of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, providing a guide towards ethical and equitable AI deployment to foster human flourishing and solidarity within an interconnected world.

KEYWORDS: African Theology, Interconnectedness, Symbiotic relationship, Ubuntu



DIGITAL STORYTELLING AS A TOOL FOR KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND MANAGEMENT IN HUMANITIES EDUCATION

BY

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Abstract

Digital storytelling has emerged as a powerful tool for knowledge sharing and management in humanities education, offering innovative ways to engage learners and facilitate a deeper understanding of complex concepts. This paper explores the application of digital storytelling techniques in the context of humanities education, examining its potential to enhance knowledge creation, dissemination, and retention. Through a review of relevant literature and case studies, we analyse the effectiveness of digital storytelling in fostering critical thinking, empathy, and cultural understanding among students. Additionally, we discuss the practical considerations and challenges associated with integrating digital storytelling into humanities curricula, including issues of accessibility, ethics, and technology literacy. By highlighting the benefits and limitations of digital storytelling in knowledge management, this research contributes to the ongoing discourse on innovative pedagogical approaches in humanities education.

KEYWORDS: Digital storytelling, Knowledge sharing, Knowledge management, Humanities education, Pedagogy



AFRICA LITERARY WRITERS ON WOMEN: AN EXAMINATION OF SELECTED YORUBÁ POETS

BY

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Abstract

There is no doubt about the fact that African women are at disadvantage to their male counterparts in society. This is obvious in the works of some male writers who often ascribe negative stereotypes to women, presenting a biased picture of womanhood and neglecting aspects of their unique contributions to the development of the home front and society at large. The traditional African societies do not help matters as they portray women as voiceless and frail extensions of humanity. Therefore, this paper seeks to examine both the negative and positive images of women as they are depicted in literary works and the contribution women are making through their written work to the development of society. It also reveals that African women through their written works have proved that they are not secondary citizens to their male counterparts but the backbone of the society. Feminist theory which is germane to the topic of discussion is adopted. In the findings, the paper is able to reveal underrepresentation of women in leadership position, structural barriers, gender bias and societal norms. Although, in the recent times, some male writers have changed their narratives on how they portray African women in their writings, much is still expected to project the good image of African women in the face of society and national development. The paper suggests that literary artists should use their work of arts to correct the negative images of women in African society and bring to the fore the core value of women and their uniqueness in societal development.

KEYWORD: African Women, Traditional African Society, Male, Literary, Feminism theory.



A COMPLEMENTARIST RECONSTRUCTION OF WIREDU'S IDEA OF CONSENSUAL DEMOCRACY

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Abstract

The question of whether Africa has indigenous political ideology which can be used to re-establish the African current socio-political affairs or not has been affirmatively answered by Kwasi Wiredu through his 'consensual democracy'. His 'consensual democracy' is based on non-party polity as against what he called 'majoritarian democracy'. He argues that exclusion of the minority groups and lack of decisional representatives, which are the major problems of majoritarian democracy are addressed in his consensual democracy. In the face of different responses to it, Barry Hallen calls for reconsideration of the ideology by historically showing the significance of the idea and how it can work in a multicultural world of Africa. Nevertheless, Kazeem Fayemi on his part, provides reasons why neither Wiredu nor Hallen's positions can be wholly acknowledged; through complementarity approach, he shows how the consensual democracy can be institutionalized which is the major focus of the present African reality. While defending the position of Fayemi, the paper further strengthened his position through Asouzu's transcendental existential conversion by showing that both Hallen and Wiredu commit ethnocentric biases by failing to show that the identities of the current African societies have been influenced by the "triple heritage". Hence, the institutionalization of the idea should be the focus of the African through the fusion of both the majoritarian and consensual democratic ideas.

KEYWORDS: Consensual Democracy, African Identity, Hallen, Fayemi, Transcendent Existential Conversion.



THE FUTURE OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND THE PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN AFRICA

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Abstract

This paper explores the evolving landscape of African languages and their crucial role in the production and dissemination of knowledge across the African continent. With globalization and technological advancements, there is a growing concern about the future of indigenous African languages and their impact on knowledge creation and preservation. Firstly, the paper examines the historical and colonial influences that have shaped the status of African languages, leading to the dominance of the European language in academic and professional spheres. It discusses the challenges faced by African languages, such as limited institutional support, digital divide issues, and linguistic marginalization. Next, the paper delves into current efforts and initiatives aimed at revitalizing African languages and integrating them into knowledge production processes. This includes proper learning of the English Language which provides a common ground for teaching and learning African languages in a multilingual community, a language revitalization programme, digital language technologies, and inclusive educational policies that promote multilingualism. The author examines the prospect of African languages serving as a source of knowledge production in Africa. Furthermore, the paper explores the potential benefits of embracing African languages in knowledge production, including the preservation of cultural heritage (culture and values), enhanced communication within local communities, and the promotion of diverse perspectives in research and academia. Lastly, the paper discusses prospects and strategies for promoting African languages as vibrant mediums for knowledge production in a globalized world. It emphasizes the importance of collaboration between policymakers, educators, language experts, and technology developers and programmers to create sustainable frameworks that empower African languages in the digital age.

KEYWORDS: Future of African Languages, Multilingual Community, Cultures and Values, Production of Knowledge, Globalization, Technological Advancement.



THE INFLUENCE OF TECHNOLOGY ON THE ENGLISH VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENTS

BY

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Abstract

As new technologies emerge; the English language evolves ways of describing them. The more there are changes in society so does the English language also change to enhance appropriate communication in the era. It is in view of the above that this thesis investigates the extent to which technological words have influenced English vocabulary, in the 21st century, using senior secondary school students' essays. One hundred (100) essay scripts were sampled from four selected senior secondary schools in Abakaliki urban of Ebonyi state. Renate Bartsch's Theory of Linguistic Norms were adopted and the analysis of data guided by linguistic principles. This was to identify the proliferation of technological words, which have formed the language of technology, on students' writings through qualitative data analysis in order to ascertain whether there is a deviation from the conventional vocabulary of English. The findings revealed that the rules of structure and word formations in the English language are broken by the students in order to meet their social needs. These were anchored on the contributions of mobile phones and Internet technologies on English as a changing language, especially on its lexis.

KEYWORDS: Technological development, word formation, lexical change, linguistic norm



LOAD ON THEIR HEADS, FLEEING WOMEN: INTERROGATING TRADITIONAL NARRATIVES OF THE IFE-MODAKEKE AND AGULERI-UMULERI COMMUNITY CONFLICT EXPERIENCES

BY

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Abstract

Established discourses in conflict texts globally, concerning the roles of men as principal actors and women as victims, have meanings that although appear to be traditional are however, not immune to political manipulation. In Nigeria, the narratives in texts concerning conflicts between Ife and Modakeke in the South-West and Aguleri and Umuleri communities in the South-East focused almost exclusively on the conflict role experiences of women as 'wailing, displaced fleeing' victims as well as subjects of forced marriages and traditional oaths to forestall divulgence of security information to relatives. The focus on women as 'mere victims' did the opposite of conveying accurate, objective and balanced knowledge to the public by omitting the 'amidst victim experiences' resourceful and resilient 'survivor' roles played in both conflict situations. This paper not only makes visible the courageous 'un-headlined survivor' roles of the women of both communities but uncovers using feminist, gender-curiosity, the gendered workings of power contributing to the representations of women as victims. This is as it concerns the myriad forms power takes regarding: Who gains what from the sustained system of gendered meanings and practices?; and How the representations are camouflaged so that it does not look like power is at play?

***Women *Traditional Narratives* Survivor Roles *Ife-Modakeke and Aguleri-Umuleri community conflict.**



MIGRATION AND THE FAMILIAL SPACE IN CHIMAMANDA ADICHIE'S SHORT STORIES

BY

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Abstract

Women writers in Nigeria have over the years been involved in documenting the impact of migration on women and their identities. Discourses on migration have received critical and literary attention with most writings on women's identities and migration, focusing on the socio-cultural realities that persist for women in the social sphere. This paper attempts to portray the impact of migration on women's identities within the familial space also depicting the portraiture of women's identities and migrant families. The paper submits that Adichie narrates the realities of motherhood, parenting and various familial roles in multicultural and global spaces with the struggle and contestations against patriarchal dominance, racism, acculturation, sexual exploitation and infidelity. In the selected short stories, Adichie portrays women who either resist or negotiate Western values in a bid to sustain their cultural and sexual identities in the family. The women advocate blending of parenting styles dominant in African and Western locales. They collectively and individually struggle for survival and independence through friendship and negotiation of identities. Adichie's constructs indicate the engagement of contemporary writers in narrating reconfigurations of women's identities as cosmopolitans in the migration process while coping with familial responsibilities and constraints.

KEYWORDS: Migration, Family, Women's Identities



IN PRAISE OF NORMATIVE SCIENCE: ARTS AND HUMANITIES IN THE AGE OF AI

BY

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&

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Abstract

The advent of AI and other digital technologies is touted as ushering in the fourth industrial revolution (4IR). 4IR pertains to the burning internet connectivity, sophisticated analytics and production, and automation's transformative impacts on the world. The surge of change in the production arena started in the second half of the 2010s and has continued to increase astronomically with a remarkable probability of shaping the future of manufacturing and humanity. The 4IR is thus heralding areas such as digitalisation, artificial intelligence, cloud computing, robotics, and 3D technologies amidst many other innovative digital technologies following the first, second and third industrial revolutions. The problem this paper addresses is the role of arts and humanities (A&H) in the era of AI. Should A&H imbibe the empirical science methodology to stay relevant? How does A&H contribute to 4IR? Leveraging philosophical tools of arguments and reconstruction of ideas, this paper argues for the significance of Kant's thoughts in *The Contest of the Faculties* and that arts and humanities are instrumental to humanising technology, helping to shape interdisciplinary collaboration, likewise the ethical, social, and cultural ramifications of AI.

KEYWORDS: 4IR, AI, Arts and Humanities, Kant.



ENHANCING MOTIVATION IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH THE INTEGRATION OF INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGY

BY

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Abstract

As technology continues to transform educational landscapes, its capacity to engage and motivate students is becoming increasingly apparent. Motivating language learners is a crucial component of effective teaching, and technology has the potential to transform conventional teaching methods. This research paper investigates the integration of interactive technology as a means of boosting motivation in English language learning. It specifically examined whether lecturers in higher institutions of learning have adopted the integration of these technological tools as motivational agents that can engage students and create immersive learning environments. To achieve this objective, a questionnaire was administered to thirty (30) English Language lecturers from Madonna University, Nigeria; Nwafor Orizu College of Education, Nsugbe, Anambra State, Nigeria; and Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria, to determine the extent to which they used interactive technological tools to motivate their students. The data was analysed using Venkatesh et al.'s (2003) Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT). The theory incorporates aspects of TAM, such as perceived ease of use and perceived utility, while also recognising that broader contextual factors can influence technology adoption. Findings indicated that all lecturers are willing to incorporate the use of technological tools as motivation for their students, provided there is an enabling environment and resources, because they believe it will improve their students' learning performance. Unfortunately, the majority of lecturers are unfamiliar with some of the technological tools commonly employed for language learning. The study will benefit educators and policymakers in designing language curricula and implementing technology-enhanced learning environments.

KEYWORDS: Integration, English Language, Motivation, Technological Tools, Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology.



YORUBA IN THE DIASPORA EXPERIENCE IN ARTS AND HUMANITIES.

BY

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Abstract

The Yoruba diaspora experience in the arts and humanities is an interest area of study that exposes the rich cultural heritage, resilience, and creativity of the Yoruba people across the globe. Originating from the Yoruba ethnic group primarily located in present-day Nigeria, Benin, and Togo, the Yoruba diaspora has spread to various parts of the world due to historical migrations, the transatlantic slave trade, and contemporary global mobility. In the arts, Yoruba traditions and aesthetics have profoundly influenced a wide range of artistic practices both within and outside Africa. Yoruba art forms, such as sculpture, textiles, and pottery, are renowned for their intricate designs, symbolic motifs, and spiritual significance. Similarly, in the humanities, the Yoruba diaspora experience offers invaluable perspectives on history, religion, language, and philosophy. The Yoruba diaspora in the arts and humanities is deeply connected to issues of social justice, activism, and cultural preservation in diverse global contexts. This paper will be limited to few American countries which may include Brazil, Cuba, and United States of America. By exploring the creative and intellectual contributions of the Yoruba in the diaspora, it is believed to gain a deeper appreciation for the diversity, complexity and richness of human experience in an interconnected world.

KEYWORDS: Diaspora, Arts, Humanities, Cultural Heritage, and Transatlantic.



THE HUNTER BECOMES THE HUNTED: ADAPTATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGICAL FORMS IN PLAYWRITING AND DIRECTING

BY

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Abstract

The focus of the discussion in this paper is on an experience of and exploration of emerging technological forms in playwriting and directing using the “Audio Walk in Tallinn” (Estonia) as a representative study. This audio walk presents a significant and unique departure from the traditional playwriting/directing skills and practice. It also extends to stage play production. With just a headpiece, the participant(s) the supposed audience become(s) the actor(s) explicating the theme and propelling the plot while adhering to the story of play and directing (stage movements) as recorded in the headpiece. The performance stage in this new form could be anywhere, like the park, a bookshop, a dilapidated building etc. The themes were drawn mainly from colonial experiences, the disappearing beauty of traditional society, the devastating effect of modernity and so on. The methodology will comprise mainly, focus interviews and study of related literature. This research is geared towards a recommendation of the adaptation of these new technological forms in playwriting, directing and production by Dramatic/Theatre Artists in Nigeria. It could also, with an appropriate presentation, be incorporated into the curriculum of interested universities as the “Audio Walk in Tallinn,” (Estonia) was a final year project of the Department of Theatre students of the University.



THE PRACTICAL IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION.

BY

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is one of the major technologies driving the digital transformation and the fourth Industrial Revolution. AI is having a major impact on all business sectors including translation and interpreting. As the world becomes more interconnected as a global village, communication between individuals from different parts of the globe becomes increasingly important. This not only calls for translation and interpreting but means increase in the workload of translators and interpreters. As the boundaries of translation continue to expand, translators have more need of leveraging machine translation as catalysts for their crafts, integrating them into their workflow for greater efficiency and accuracy to meet the evolving demands of the globalized world. AI-powered translation tools can translate large amounts of data using advanced machine learning algorithms and they can do it fast. They also offer invaluable assistance in refining the quality and polish of translated content. The symbiotic relationship between human translators and AI tools is therefore reshaping the industry as AI has brought significant advancements and novel approaches to the world of translation. In this work, we will look at the practical impact of AI on translation and Interpreting- the role, benefits and challenges of AI in translation.

KEYWORDS: Artificial Intelligence(AI), Communication, Fourth Industrial Revolution, Interpretation, Translation.



THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AND THE VOLATILE CHARACTER OF THE AFRICAN POLITICAL SYSTEM IN 2024

BY

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Abstract

When other continents are poised and embracing the benefits of the wave of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), which is sweeping across the world, Africa seems unprepared. Unprepared because the basics for the 4IR – a stable governance and political structure is absent since coup d'états have become the norm. This is specifically the case of three African countries in the ECOWAS region – Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger. Whereas one may argue that these problems are peculiar to these countries and ought not to transfer to other countries' leaning toward the 4IR, this study contests that such an outlook is misleading. Misleading because these countries are so related in matters of trade and commerce to the extent that neighboring countries are affected. More so, the wave of coups has had other African countries 'shaking up' their military in order to forestall the possibility of any coup. On this note, the central question is: with efforts targeted toward military standardization and targets against falling into military rule, are African countries really ready to benefit from the promises of the 4IR?

KEYWORDS: 4IR, Coup d'états, Democracy, Development, Contemporary African political system



A CRITICAL PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF THREATENING IN NIGERIA'S POLITICAL CAMPAIGN DISCOURSE

BY

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Abstract

The paper critically examines the act of threatening in the campaign discourse produced and circulated within Nigeria's socio-political domain. Specifically, the study investigates the pragmatic features of threatening in discourses circulated by Nigerian politicians during the 2023 general election campaign. Mey's (2001) critical approach to pragmatics is adopted in the study to uncover underlying power relations and ideologies in political discourse disseminated by citizens to support or oppose candidates during campaigns in the country. Data for the study comprise twenty (20) purposively selected speeches circulated in the media between 28 September, 2022 and May 29, 2023. This period covers the beginning of the general election campaign to the inauguration of President Bola Tinubu. The analysis of the data revealed that text producers deployed the speech act of threatening to represent Self/ in-group as powerful and Others/outgroup as powerless with regards to citizens' access to political power. In addition, strategies of criminalisation, polarisation, blame allocation and blame avoidance deployed in the speeches ideologically reflect the use of naturalised discourse of authority to dominate the opponent in Nigeria's political space. The findings have implications for the realization of the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goal of a cohesive Nigerian nation in 2030.

KEYWORDS: Critical pragmatics, threatening, political discourse, Nigeria



PREVALENT GENDER-RELATED ISSUES AND PLACE OF WOMEN IN NIGERIA: A THEMATIC ANALYSIS

BY

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Abstract

From the outset of the first wave of feminism to the most recent fourth wave, some organisations have joined hands and other movements for women sprang up agitating for gender equality globally and locally. Research activities are also being carried out to ascertain ways of making life better for women and girls alike such that the issue can be said to have been over-flogged in research. Nigeria is a patriarchal society characterised by men being at the helm of affairs in various spheres of life: economic, social and political, subjugating women and devaluing feminine-perceived attributes in the various societies that make up the nation. This fact alone makes achieving gender-equality in Nigeria a daunting task and a perpetual challenge. Because this situation is perceived to have gathered its roots from the past, some researchers have smartly delved deep into finding out how some aspects of culture have contributed to the status placement of women in various cultural communities in the nation. Some other researchers have made effort to determine factors that perpetuate the unpleasant situation. This research alternatively takes a qualitative approach to thematically analyse common themes gathered from randomly selected recent viral blog posts on gender-related issues and violence against women shared by famous Nigerian bloggers so as to determine gender-related issues that are prevalent in recent times despite the substantial effort put in place to salvage the situation. This study indubitably brings to lime-light the place of women in Nigeria in recent times and the key areas that need special attention in this regard. This will be of great benefit to women, organisations that promote gender equality, advocates of movements for women and feminists nationally and globally by providing them more insights on the gender-related issues that are prevalent in recent times in Nigeria for their knowledge and necessary action towards achieving a more prosperous, equal and peaceful society.

KEYWORDS: Nigerian society and women, Gender-Inequality, Gender Violence, Social media and Bloggers



CONTEMPORARY TRENDS OF HUMANITARIAN MIGRATION GOVERNANCE IN THE FOURTH AFRICAN REVOLUTION: A CASE STUDY OF MIDDLE EAST

BY

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Abstract

The Middle East region has been severely affected by several ongoing conflicts and violence, which have created diversified patterns of migration and displacement across the region. Hence, the Regional Strategy pursues the objectives of resilience, mobility and governance, and further aspires to support governments and regional stakeholders in strengthening their humanitarian commitments to promote the rights and well-being of migrants in the fourth African Revolution. Therefore, the study aims at interrogating the response to crises and disasters towards strengthening institutional development within the regulatory frameworks of governance. Adopting a whole-of-society approach and enhancing multi-stakeholder partnerships are key to addressing structural factors and promoting the inclusion of migrants to utilize their potentials through adequate migration governance frameworks. This study investigates the determinants of regional crises that have severely caused refugees and some forms of human displacements in the fourth African revolution and reveals regulatory frameworks of governance/governmental interventions towards proffering credible solutions to the conflict and social violence in the area under study. It adopts analytic and descriptive methods to primarily achieve the specific objectives of the study. The paper concludes that the Middle East region and North Africa should expedite efforts to mediate and arbitrate the conflicts that have affected their humanitarian existence in the fourth African revolution.

KEYWORDS: Humanitarian Migration, Governance, Middle East, Displacement and African Revolution



WESTERN MEDIA RHETORICAL CONSTRUCTION OF AFRICA'S SOCIO-POLITICAL EVOLUTION: ISSUES AND PATTERNS OF REPORTAGE IN BRITAIN AND USA

BY

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Abstract

Conversations on the role of the media in shaping opinion, indicate that the media have power and indeed, do create narrative frames which inform general perception of the world around us. Expectedly, many believe that news coverage and report hold the key to causing opinion changes in people over issues while others posit that entertainment storylines hold the ace as being more persuasive and effective at overcoming stereotypes. Western media portrayal of Africa remains a subject of intense debate among scholars and other public intellectuals both within the continent and among the Diaspora. The consensus appears to be that the Western media project a negative image of Africa through multiple media channels, thereby rendering the region vulnerable in many respects including stunting its growth and development. They argue that the apparent negative portrayals are either an over-exaggeration of the reality or a deliberate emasculation of the positive points in the continent. The claim is further made that Western media reports about Africa are largely about war, famine, terrorism, corruption and other criminal tendencies, while ignoring or under-reporting the development strides in the region. Some western scholars, however, counter the argument asserting that the media report what they see. This study explores, through a cross-regional analysis of media content, the dominant narrative frames, news sources and themes that characterise media portrayals in different countries, to empirically evidence how and why Africa and Africans are portrayed and perceived in the media spotlight internationally.

KEYWORDS: Cross-regional analysis, Dominant narrative frames, The media shape opinion, Western media portrayal of Africa



A PHILOSOPHICAL INQUIRY INTO AFRICAN WOMEN AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

BY

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Abstract

This paper interrogates the relationship between African women and digital technology by probing the ethical, ontological, and existential implications embedded within this relationship. The paper engages with philosophical frameworkzs to unravel the essence of empowerment and agency as experienced by African women in the cyber clime. Basically, the paper contemplates the notion of agency within the context of digital technology and examines how African women navigate and negotiate their identities, aspirations and social roles in virtual realms. Rooted in existentialist philosophy, the paper interrogates the existential freedom and authenticity inherent in women's engagement with digital platforms, because the embracement of digital tools enables African women in exercising agency to shape their narratives, challenge societal norms and construct alternative realities that reflect their lived experiences and aspirations. Additionally, the paper explores the ethical dimensions of African women's participation in the digital sphere and interrogates the ethical responsibilities of stakeholders, including governments, corporations and communities, in ensuring equitable access, representation and empowerment; and questions the ethical implications of algorithmic biases and techno-colonialism. The paper further explores the ontological ramifications of African women's engagement with digital technology and contemplates the ways in which digital interfaces mediate their sense of selfhood, belonging and agency as well as how digital technologies affect and are affected by socio-cultural constructions of gender, race and identity.

KEYWORDS: Agency, Digital Technology, Existential, Identity, Techno-colonialism



HICK'S "ACCIDENT OF BIRTH": A RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH TO THE DILEMMA OF NIGERIAN PLURALISTIC QUESTION

BY

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Abstract

Religious pluralism has been variously defined including *manyness* of religion or diversity. Nigeria is not just a pluralistic religious society but one with a conflicting relationship among the faith adherents. Pluralism discourse has engaged the attention of many philosophers including John Hick who propounded the doctrine of accident of birth. This research is an attempt to study Hick's accident of birth, various responses to it, and its relevance to the Nigerian pluralistic question. The work seeks to find: what is Hick's accident of birth? What effect has religious pluralism had on the Nigerian state? How can Hick's accident of birth be an answer to the dilemma of Nigerian pluralistic question? This study is significant because Hick is speaking out of the experience of ministering in a multi-faith society like Nigeria who is characterized by religious tensions and conflicts. The work adopts phenomenological and theoretical approaches premised on the framework of system theory which is most suitable for studying a heterogeneous nationhood. Hick's accident of birth is that all religions are culturally conditioned responses to the same Ultimate Reality. The research uncovers that Hick's accident of birth if clearly understood and practiced will bring peaceful co-existence and inclusive society to Nigeria instead of crisis and terrorism. The work also uncovered that religion had become a fertile ground for the manipulation of the masses and the bane of the Nigerian socio-political crisis. Hick has put into scholarly language what many people intuitively believe – that all religious routes (Christianity, Islam, and African Traditional Religion ATR) ultimately lead to the same destination and what could possibly contribute to the peaceful Nigerian society. Again, his hypothesis is one of the most sophisticated formulations of the study of pluralist position in achieving nationhood.

KEYWORDS: Accident of Birth, Dilemma, Pluralism, Exclusivism, Inclusivism, Phenomenology



ISLAMIC BANKING SYSTEM: AN ALTERNATIVE TO MODERN ECONOMIC GROWTH

BY

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Abstract

The Interactions of Muslims and non- Muslims has not been ignored by Shariah. Islamic economic system is an important aspect of Muslims life that deals with the day to day transactions. This paper is an attempt to examine the emergence and development of Islamic Banking, how it operates, the governing principles of the system, challenges and it is able to serve as an alternative to Modern economic growth in the 21st century. The paper is going to view the differences between the Islamic Banking system and the interest based-banking focuses on profit/ loss or risk sharing as against interest based deposit. Findings of the research is hoping that If Islamic Banks practice and operates base on the principles of Islamic law "Shariah" the economy will boost, unemployment will reduce and poverty will be eradicate. The methods used in conducting this research is through consulting books as the Glorious Qur'an, Hadith and Fiqh are among others. The paper ends with the recommendations.



AN OVERVIEW OF KISWAHILI AS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION IN EAST AFRICA AND BEYOND

BY

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Abstract

This study investigates the role of Kiswahili as an international language that is encapsulated in bridging and connecting individuals, communities, cultures, nations, socio-economic activities, and subsequently cultivating a sense of inclusivity in the process. There is no doubt that the centre of human socio-economic interactions is the tool of language which bridges the communicative gaps that occur across multifarious communities. In an attempt to make sense of the intimate correlation between the humanities and the socio-economic project in Africa, I make a case for the study of the role played by language – the Kiswahili language – to foster socio-economic features of inclusivity and diversity within the East African region and beyond. Therbou Framework of inclusivity and the Social Role Valorisation theory are the guiding analytical frameworks of the study. The study subsequently, reveals various dimensions of inclusion and exclusion in Kiswahili socio-economic institutions as well as their underlying intricacies. My humble postulation is that while Kiswahili is strategic in promoting inclusive societies, barriers of inclusion still exist as a result of socio-cultural and political institutions. This study provides recommendations and concludes that is important to recognize the role of Kiswahili as a strategic international language that can help foster inclusivity of African and global citizenry as well as eradicate communication barriers by connecting people of diverse cultures, economic ideologies, religions and languages across the world.

Keywords: Kiswahili, Socio-Economic Inclusion, Economic ideologies, Therbou Framework of Inclusivity, Social Role Valorisation.



THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE TO THE AFRICAN SOCIETY

BY

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Abstract

The protestant reformation has revealed how religious transformation could lead to profound consequences for social and economic development. Although, economists and other social scientist agreed that there is strong relationship between the reformation and economic growth, there is an active question and discussion that should be inclusive. That is- how can the African Christians deduce from the Protestantism for her own economic development. In view of the phenomenal growth of Protestantism that was influential in Europe for its economic development, it is important to examine the entrepreneurial spirit/drive of the protestant movement and how it is significance to the economic development in Africa. In light of the quest for socio – economic development in Africa. This study attempts to identify the protestant work ethic, spirit of capitalism and the Entrepreneurial will and its significance to the social – economic and industrial development in Africa. Africa is in dare need of economic development. Consequently, the best approach for this paper is that existing literature would be critically engaged and Reviewed in regard to the subject matter.



THE EFFECT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) ON RELIGIOUS STUDIES AND HUMANITIES

BY

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Abstract

This study examined the effect of artificial intelligence (AI) on religious studies and humanities. It is a rational belief that artificial intelligence (AI) provides super support to the global world of scholars in all academic fields including religious studies and humanities. People criticize the use in research industry as it aids scholars' and students' laziness and reduction in knowledge acquisition. Moreover, it is a quick way of accessing information. This paper: ascertained the actual impact of (AI) in the research industry; identified the influence of (AI) on Arts and Humanities; established the ethical considerations surrounding the use of (AI) in academic fields; analyzed the possible methodologies through which Arts and humanities can contribute to the industrial revolution in Africa. This paper solved the following problems: inadequate knowledge of people about (AI); fundamental purpose(s) of (AI) in life; suggested possible solutions to (AI) users. Focus study group method was used to interact 30 scholars in Lagos. Multi-stage and purposive sampling method was used. Leibniz's theory of psychological parallelism was adopted, its states that mental and bodily events are perfectly coordinated, but without any causal interaction between them. Result shows that: (AI) have opportunities and challenges on Arts and Humanities. This paper recommended that the users should be educated, cautioned and controlled for effective usage.

KEYWORDS: Artificial Intelligence, Belief, Arts, Humanities, Research Industry.



ISSUES OF COHESION, NATIONALITY, AND SELF-DETERMINATION IN ARTS AND HUMANITIES

BY

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Abstract

Studies on human society and culture, which includes such areas as philosophy, psychology, sociology, religion, history, language, etc. constitute the academic disciplines of Arts and Humanities. These mentioned academic areas are fundamental in the development of cohesion, nationality, and self-determination. Furthermore, knowledge and skills acquired from such areas will serve as a catalyst in the growth and development of a more productive society. Cohesion is achieved when there is unity. Unity exists where a variety of individuals from distinct cultural, ethnic, tribal, social and economic systems come together and live in harmony in a specific setting. In other words, national cohesion is a situation whereby people of diverse cultures, religious, language, political, social and economic systems are brought together to have a common goal. A united society is a self-determined one. A self-determined society usually possessed a certain degree of national consciousness to form their own state and choose their own government. This means the society has freedom and ability to make choices and manage their own affairs. Both cohesion and self-determination become possible in a situation whereby, the individuals in a particular society are organized in one country, under one legal jurisdiction, and belonging to a particular nation. Therefore, this paper aims to explore on the issues of cohesion, nationality, and self-determination in arts and humanities.



RELIGION'S ROLE IN SHAPING AFRICA'S DIGITAL DEVELOPMENT ERA

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Abstract

Religion holds an important role in shaping Africa's transition towards a morally upright digital society. Central to this role is the considerable influence wielded by religious leaders over the lives of Africans, potentially molding perceptions of digital technologies in either constructive or detrimental ways. To have what I called “Digital Moral African World” religious leaders have a role to play. Therefore, this paper endeavors to investigate the multifaceted relationship between religion and Africa's embrace of the digital era. Specifically, it seeks to ascertain how religion can contribute to guiding Africa through the complexities of digital advancement.

A focal point of inquiry is the phenomenon of religious disaffiliation among younger demographics and its potential correlation with the ongoing digitalization of society. Through an examination of causative or correlative links, this study aims to shed light on whether and how digital technologies influence religious affiliation among Africa's youth. Moreover, it explores actionable steps that religious leaders and faith communities might take to address this trend effectively.

In particular, this paper delves into the ramifications of extensive social media usage, recognizing its dual nature as both a tool for education, connectivity and a source of potential harm. By acknowledging these complexities, the study aims to propose strategies that empower young Africans to navigate the digital landscape with resilience and discernment. Ultimately, this research endeavors to foster dialogue and collaboration between religious institutions, technological innovators, and policymakers to ensure that Africa's digital journey is not only technologically robust but also ethically grounded and socially equitable.



LINGUICIDE AS A GLOBAL THREAT: TOWARDS SAVING NIGERIAN DYING TONGUES

BY

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Abstract

The issue of language dominance and possible linguicide where exoglossic languages such as English and French hold sway has characterized African multilingual societies. In spite of the awareness of the importance of language diversity, „Peace linguistics“ (Crystal 2008), the tendency towards the use of English as an only language in Nigeria tends to be increasing pathetically. Some linguists have cautioned that the way the English language is going; it may eventually kill most of the other languages in the world (Colls 2009). This development has prompted new initiatives whereby concerned citizens, policy makers and administrators dread and cry out about the loss of their linguistic heritage. An assessment of the linguistic repertoire of the average Nigerian elite shows much loss or erosion in their first language (L1) competence. Expressions in Yoruba idioms such as, „Eja Mbakan“ (Fish or crab?), „Atari Ajanaku“ (Elephants skull) are no more understood. Fishman (1996), Kachru (1997), Crystal (2003), Bamgbose (2004) and Osoba and Alebiosu (2016) have also argued about the threat English and Pidgin can pose to other languages across the world. In the light of the above, this paper examines the causes and nature of the endangerment in Nigeria and suggests possible ways to save Nigerian dying tongues based on UNESCO’s (2003) resolution that language diversity is essential to the survival of human heritage and that every language embodies the unique cultural wisdom of a people.

KEYWORDS: Endangerment, extinction, language diversity, multilingualism



A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF POWER RELATIONS IN NIGERIAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES' CAMPAIGN SPEECHES

BY

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Abstract

This study critically examines the campaign speeches delivered by three presidential candidates during the 2023 elections. Specifically, the paper focuses on investigating the role of language in shaping power relations among selected presidential candidates who contested in Nigeria's 2023 general elections. The purposive sampling method is adopted in the gathering of data from speeches delivered by Atiku Abubakar of the People's Democratic Party (PDP), Bola Ahmad Tinubu of the All Progressives Congress (APC) and Peter Obi of the Labour Party (LP). Data was collected from speeches delivered by candidates from September 28th, 2022 to February 24th, 2023. This period covers the beginning of the campaigns up to twenty-four (24) hours before the election. The study adopted Fairlough's (2001) three-dimensional approach to critical discourse analysis (CDA) in the study of the campaign speeches. The findings of the study show the use of linguistic resources such as pronominal, adjectives, metaphors and discursive strategies of inclusion/exclusion. Appeal to emotion, negative framing of the opponent, among others were used by the candidates to appeal to voters. It also shows the complex interplay between language, power, and ideology in campaign speeches delivered to mobilize public support for presidential candidates in Nigeria. This study recommends that awareness be created by the Independent Electoral Commission (INEC) encourage voters education with regards to the language of politics.

KEYWORDS: Critical Discourse Analysis, Power, Campaign, Nigeria



STYLISTIC FOREGROUNDING IN PRESIDENT BOLA AHMED TINUBU'S INAUGURAL SPEECH

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Abstract

The study examines the application of foregrounding techniques in President Bola Ahmed Tinubu's inaugural speech, focusing specifically on deviation and parallelism. Inaugural speech holds significant importance in the realm of political discourse, as it marks the beginning of a political tenure and sets the tone for leadership. Drawing upon the theoretical frameworks of Leech & Short (1981), this research employs both qualitative and quantitative approach which involves several steps that systematically analyze the speech in order to identify the foregrounding devices embedded in the speech. Scholarly works abound in political speeches. However, previous studies show that there had been no stylistic analysis of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu's inaugural speech. Stylistics is based mainly on the interpretation of a text from a linguistic perspective. Stylistic foregrounding is hinged on deliberate deviation from conventional language pattern such as using unusual word choices. The speech is analyzed to reveal how these deviations such as repetition, rhetorical devices, and graphology affect the overall meaning of the message. The research findings shed light on the strategic use of foregrounding in President Tinubu's inaugural speech. It identifies specific patterns of repetition that serve rhetorical functions such as persuasion, and emotional appeal. Additionally, the linguistic tools employed by politicians in public speaking contribute to a wider understanding of the political discourse. It highlights the intricate interplay between language, and politics.

KEYWORDS: stylistics, deviation, foregrounding, parallelism, inaugural speech, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu



A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF REDUPLICATION IN ARABIC AND HAUSA

BY

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Abstract

This study is a Contrastive Analysis of Arabic and Hausa reduplication patterns and it is an attempt to contribute to the field of Arabic-Hausa comparative analysis or contrastive theory which is generally believed to be the synchronic study of two or more languages, with the aim of discovering their differences and similarities, while placing more emphasis on the differences, and applying these discoveries to related areas of language study and practice. By identifying the morphological differences between these two languages, a teacher will determine how to teach the students, on the other hand, the students will know how and what to focus on when learning the target language. The relevance of this linguistic study as a potential reference material in the domain of intellectualisms is almost self – evident because language is one of the most resourceful areas of human activity that can demonstrate convergence in human mentality. For such venture to succeed, comparative studies in all areas of human endeavor must be embarked upon. The major aim of the study, therefore, is to contribute to the current trend of intellectualism from the point of view of the two languages. The study, therefore, serves as a reference material to subsequent studies at various components of linguistic structures in Arabic and Hausa languages.



THE CONNECTION AND DISCONNECTION BETWEEN THE QUR'AN AND SCIENCE IN THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0 ERA

BY

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Abstract

We are now in the era of science and technology which are tools for the implementation of all industrial revolutions (1.0-4.0). The Qur'an is all encompassing Book of guidance in every aspect of man's spiritual and mundane life. It invites man to seeking knowledge and engaging in the scientific issues for the development of man and the society towards the recognition of God as the Creator. However, the concern of the industrial revolution 4.0 is the integration of disruptive technologies and trends, like the Internet of Things (IoT), robotics, artificial intelligence (AI), etc. into manufacturing practices in order to change the way modern people live and work. The aim of this study is to identify some areas of connection and disconnection between the Qur'an and science in relation to the industrial revolution 4.0. Data collected are not limited to the Qur'an and the prophetic tradition (*Ḥadīth*) but including books, scholarly journals, websites, etc. The findings reveal that there are some accurate meeting points and missing gaps between these two phenomenal in terms of needs and purpose of scientific discoveries and implementation. The work concludes that advancement in the scientific discoveries and implementation are a continuous educative exercises which should be made towards seeking the pleasure of God and the development of man and the society at large in order to create peace and tranquility. It therefore recommends that every scientist, should consider the spiritual aspect of discoveries as a foundation of establishing the connection between knowledge and God as well as between man, the society and God.

KEYWORDS: connection, disconnection, guidance, industrial revolution 4.0, Qur'an, science, technologies.



THE MINIMALIST PROGRAM AS THE 4TH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN SYNTACTIC THEORIES

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Abstract

Theories in syntax have been meant to solve grammar related problems. However, these theories and attendant trends encompass a range of approaches to understanding how language structure works. Trends in syntactic research often involve incorporating insights from cognitive science, computational linguistics, and corpus linguistics to refine our understanding of how syntax operates in natural language. This study explores the strengths and weaknesses of the Minimalism Program with the probing of the goals of the theory by isolating, structural samples from selected newspaper editorials in Nigeria. The merits of simplicity, universality, economy, multiple perspectivization, and computational elegance are investigated in the selected newspapers for the economy principle of last resort and least effort. Ten newspapers sampled randomly were perused to ascertain the competence of the editors in applying economy principles in their writing skills via the editorial sections. This is to really assess the MP as the 4th industrial revolution in the evolution of syntactic theories. The findings consequently establish the Minimalist Program as the last syntactic theory from Noam Chomsky which unpacks the efforts of earlier theorists at solving language related problems structurally without recourse to social views of learners of the English language as second language. The study concludes that knowledge of the MP is the peak of acquisition of theories which are capable of serving as tools for the explication of syntactic choices.

KEYWORDS: Syntax, Minimalist Program, Economy principles, Industrial Revolution, English Language



AN OVERVIEW OF EXISTENTIAL DRAMATIC IRONY IN SOJI COLE'S EMBERS

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Abstract

Generally, reading literary texts enhances our critical thinking skills but critical thoughts on Soji *Cole's Embers* appear to have been on the sociological orientations of the text. Hence this paper focuses on the literary exploration of how the meanings brought out in the text come to be. In this regard we are looking at the use of dramatic irony particularly from Jean Paul Sartres' philosophy of existentialism. We assume in this paper that the originating or defining essence of African Literature is that of commitment to underscore the notion that African writers conceptualize aesthetic practices as a means of a social cause and intervention in the affairs of governance. It appears in *Embers* that the writer focuses on those issues that undercut government's vital campaign for cohesion, nationality and self-determination in their efforts to fight terrorism and banditry in the nation. We argue in this paper by appropriating Bobkina and Stefanova's (2016) "The Critical Framing Stage" of their four-stage "Critical Literacy Pedagogy" model to mirror the use of artistic trope of dramatic irony in *Embers*. It is noted that existential motifs of memory, pain, rape, trauma, violence, and truth-telling come to the fore through the playwright's ingenious use of dramatic irony. Our research method is interdisciplinary as the dominant motifs span across disciplines such as history, politics, psychology, human rights and even the environment (Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) in Northern Nigeria). Hence our approach is literary-critical through content based and flexible.

KEYWORDS: Existential, Dramatic irony, Critical Literacy Pedagogy, commitment



A COGNITIVE SEMANTIC APPROACH TO CONCEPTUAL METONYMY IN HAUSA FILM *DAXIN KOWA*

BY

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Abstract

This paper analyses Hausa metonymical expressions in *Daxin Kowa* film in a cognitive linguistic approach. The ethnography method was adopted in the process of the analysis. This research also adopts the Conceptual Metonymy Theory (CMYT) which was originally proposed by Radden and Kövecses (1999). The result reveals that Hausa metonymical expressions have systematic conceptual structure in which one conceptual entity that is the vehicle, provides or facilitates mental access to another, that is the target, within the same Idealized Cognitive Model (ICM). The research further argues that Hausa metonymies are not restricted for poetic, literary studies or stylistic ornamentations but are highly attested in Hausa day-to-day communication or discourse which is one of the fundamental functions of metonymy. Therefore, Hausa metonymies are not merely figures of speech but also are ways of thinking and conceptualizing in which they involve conceptual mapping between two contiguous items within a single cognitive domain. The research shows and believes that characters in this film use metonymical expressions for different purposes such as focus, expressing personal attitude and dysphemism. They also use metonymy in order to be indirect rather than direct with their interlocutors or conversers. Finally, the research finds that the interpretations of these metonymies are beyond their literal meanings, that is a matter of cognition and embodiment.



FLIPPED CLASSROOM IN ESL SETTING

BY

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Abstract

This paper examines the transformative potential of flipping the ESL classroom, where traditional instructional models are reimagined through the strategic integration of Loom and Zoom platforms. The course taught on the online platforms is English Language, in which eight (8) different topics were covered. 20 students of 100 level of department of English Al-Qalam University Katsina were examined for the study in which table and percentage was used for data analysis. The theory adopted for the study is The Community of Inquiry Framework (2000) by Matthew C. Ingram. This framework emphasizes the importance of three elements for effective online learning: cognitive presence (critical thinking), social presence (interaction and collaboration), and teaching presence (instructor guidance and support). Application in Online Learning: Course design should consider elements like discussion forums, group projects, and well-structured learning activities to foster all three elements. This presentation further explores the integration of questionnaire-based data collection methods to inform and enhance the efficacy of flipped ESL instruction. By soliciting feedback from students regarding their learning experiences, preferences, and challenges, educators can gain invaluable insights into the effectiveness of instructional strategies, content delivery formats, and technological tools. The findings revealed that some students learn better and those with shyness found it very easy to communicate via the loom and zoom platforms. The major challenge was the extreme poor network.

KEYWORDS: Loom, zoom, flipped classroom, ESL



VIRTUAL REALITIES AND ETHICAL CHALLENGES OF THE 4IR IN THE LIGHT OF THE SYNOPTIC GOSPELS

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Abstract

This research explores the ethical complexities arising from the integration of virtual realities within the landscape of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), illuminated by insights from the Synoptic Gospels—Matthew, Mark, and Luke. As the 4IR unfolds, technologies such as virtual reality (VR) are becoming increasingly prevalent, raising a host of ethical issues. These include profound ethical dilemmas concerning identity, privacy, interpersonal relationships, and societal values. By engaging with the teachings and narratives found in the Synoptic Gospels, which emphasize compassion, justice, humility, and the inherent worth of every individual, this study aims to establish a robust moral framework for grappling with the ethical challenges inherent in the intersection of virtual realities and the 4IR. The study adopts an interdisciplinary approach, thus integrating insights from theology, philosophy, ethics, and technology studies. Through theological reflection and ethical analysis informed by the Synoptic Gospels, this research endeavours to foster critical discourse and dialogue regarding the responsible development and ethical implications of virtual realities. The study acknowledges the formidable ethical challenges inherent in VR and other 4IR technologies and argues that the teachings of the Synoptic Gospels offer invaluable guidance in navigating these issues. It advocates for a human-centric technological approach, rooted in ethical principles derived from the Synoptic Gospels. The research contributes to shaping a more ethically conscious and socially responsible deployment of technology in the digital age, thus stressing the indispensable role of religion in the ongoing discourse about ethics in the 4IR.



ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) IN INTEGRATED TSANGAYA SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN NIGER STATE.

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Abstract

The integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) into educational system has become increasingly significance especially in contexts where traditional methods intersect with modern advancements. This abstracts explores the role of ICT within the integrated Tsangaya education in Niger state, Nigeria. Tsangaya education a centuries old Islamic education has undergone transformation with the infusion of digital tools and resources. This study aims to examine how ICT is incorporated into integrated Tsangaya education to enhance teaching and learning outcomes while preserving cultural heritage, through qualitative research method such as interview and observation, the study investigates the types of ICT tools used, their impact on pedagogy, and the challenges associated with their integration. Key aspect explored include the accessibility of ICT infrastructure in Tsangaya schools, the training and capability building of educators in ICT, and the perceptions of students, teachers, and community member towards ICT integration. Additionally, the study analyzed how ICT supports the teaching of humanities subjects within the Tsangaya education, critical thinking, digital literacy and intercultural communication skills among students. The findings of this research will contribute to a deeper understanding of evolving nature of Tsangaya education in the digital age and provide insights into effective strategies for leveraging ICT to enrich Traditional educational practices while preserving cultural identity. This study underscores the importance of adapting educational system to meet the demands of the fourth industrial revolution while honoring cultural heritage and values.

KEYWORDS: Integration, ICT, Education, Tsangaya, Humanities



SOCIO-RHETORICAL ANALYSIS OF GALATIAN 3:28 AS A RESPONSE TO INCREASED CONNECTIVITY ON XENOPHOBIA AND RACISM IN THE 4IR

BY

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Abstract

This study conducts a socio-rhetorical analysis of Galatians 3:28 in response to contemporary challenges of xenophobia and racism, amplified by the pervasive connectivity of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR). Through exploration of socio-historical contexts, rhetorical strategies, and textual nuances, it examines the transformative potential of Galatians 3:28 in fostering inclusive attitudes and dismantling discriminatory barriers. Situating the text within the framework of 4IR's heightened interconnectedness, the study elucidates the intersection of ancient Christian teachings with modern societal complexities. It highlights the enduring relevance of biblical principles in addressing pressing issues of identity, prejudice, hate speech, and discriminatory ideologies, while promoting social cohesion in the digital age. Utilizing a multidisciplinary approach encompassing theology, sociology, cultural studies, and technology, the study examines the various dimensions of Galatians 3:28. It investigates how the passage can be interpreted and applied in the context of 4IR, where increased connectivity has facilitated greater communication and understanding among diverse groups. By emphasizing the significance of multidisciplinary problem-solving in the era of 4IR, the study contributes to scholarly discourse on biblical interpretation, intercultural communication, and ethical responses to globalization and technological advancement.

KEYWORDS: Biblical principles, Christian teaching, ethical responses, cultural studies, social cohesion, digital age, technological advancement.



RE-THINKING IGBO ONTOLOGY AS A BASIS FOR A STABLE SOCIETY A LA FELA KUTI'S AFRICANISM

BY

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Abstract

The contemporary African has yet to recover from the overriding influences of Euro-Christian civilizations and Arab-Islamic impressions which had infiltrated the continent from the 15th century onward. The contemporary African is bogged down by tensions related to ethno-religious clashes initiated by these 'foreign materials,' which have in most cases compromised the quest for a stable Nigerian society. These avoidable realities are worrisome especially as the late Fela Kuti had foreseen these anomalies even at the embryonic stage before the cataclysmic consequences being witnessed today. All these are coming to light in the wake of the late Fela Kuti's 'Africanism,' which implores black Africans to embrace their traditions and stop imitating Western ideals. In a nutshell Fela's 'Africanism' accentuates an Afrocentric culture that will liberate Africans from all forms of mental enslavement. These antecedents are the motivations for this study. Through the method of analysis and interpretation, this study therefore takes up Fela's political gauntlet by exploring the Igbo concept of personhood as a veritable basis for a stable community. It is the proposal herein that a detailed analysis of traditional Igbo ontology and its affinity with personhood may assist the quest toward a stable society where peace and mutual cohesion may be sustained.

KEYWORDS: Personhood, Igbo Ontology, Fela Kuti, Africanism, Political Stability.



EXPLORING THE INTERSECTIONS OF ARTS, HUMANITIES, AND MEDIA IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

BY

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Abstract

This paper delves into the intricate interplay between arts, humanities, and media, highlighting their profound influence on contemporary society. Through a multidisciplinary lens, it examines how these domains intersect, collaborate, and sometimes clash in shaping cultural narratives, social discourse, and individual identities. Drawing on theoretical frameworks from cultural studies, communication theory, and literary analysis, this research explores the symbiotic relationship between artistic expression, humanistic inquiry, and media representation. It elucidates how the arts provide a canvas for interpreting human experiences, fostering empathy, and challenging societal norms, while the humanities offer critical perspectives that contextualize and interrogate these expressions within broader historical, philosophical, and cultural frameworks. Furthermore, this paper investigates the role of media as both a facilitator and mediator of artistic and humanistic discourse. It analyzes the power dynamics inherent in media production, dissemination, and reception, examining how various platforms and technologies shape our understanding of art, literature, history, and philosophy. This Paper clarifies the complex dynamics at work within the nexus of arts, humanities, and media through case studies and examples covering literature, visual arts, film, digital media, and popular culture. It addresses the obstacles presented by commercialization, technological disruption, and ideological contestation, as well as the possibilities for cooperation and creativity across these fields. In the end, this study emphasizes how critical engagement and interdisciplinary discourse are crucial for navigating the changing media, humanities, and arts landscape in the digital age. We may foster a public sphere that is more inclusive, reflective, and culturally lively by acknowledging the interdependence of these areas and their significant influence on society.

KEYWORDS: Arts, Humanities, Media, Interdisciplinary, Cultural Studies, Communication, Representation, Society, Digital Age.



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: ITS SIGNIFICANCE, RELEVANCE, AND ADAPTABILITY IN CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY"

BY

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Abstract

The advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has spurred a paradigm shift in various aspects of human life, rendering it an integral element in most of the human endeavours. This remarkable achievement is attributed to the cumulative effect of human curiosity and technological advancement that has provided a conducive environment for AI to thrive. The digital explosion has, in turn, engendered a shift in theological ethical traditions. This study seeks to evaluate the theological significance of AI, its sustainability in Christian spiritual settings, and its potential impacts on the transmission of biblical truth. Drawing on a theological hermeneutical method of Christian scriptures, the study addresses innovation adaptability and emphasises the need for AI literacy among Christian theologians and theological institutions. This approach would undoubtedly dispel any misconceptions about AI in the theological circles. Such an investment would significantly influence theological studies, challenge any foreseeable spiritual imbalance, and address most of the ethical issues linked to AI. Ultimately, this paper advocates for a constructive dialogue between AI and Christian Theology, fostering a symbiotic relationship that upholds Christian values while harnessing the benefits of AI technology. This study would be of immense significance in furthering the development of theology and AI technology. Theologians, AI experts, software developers and the end-users would equally benefit from the study.

KEYWORDS: Paradigm shift, theological ethics, Christian spirituality, theological hermeneutics, technological advancement, AI technology



HARNESSING INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS TO EMPOWER WOMEN IN AFRICA: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

Empowering women in Africa is critical for achieving sustainable development and fostering gender equality. This systematic literature review explores the potential of harnessing Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) as a means to empower women across the African continent. Drawing upon a comprehensive search of academic databases, journals, and relevant literature sources, this review synthesises existing research to provide insights into the role of IKS in advancing women's empowerment. The review identifies key themes, challenges, and opportunities related to the integration of IKS in programs and policies aimed at empowering women in various spheres of life, including agriculture, health, education, and community development. By examining the intersection of gender, culture, and knowledge systems, this review contributes to a deeper understanding of how Indigenous Knowledge can be leveraged to promote women's agency, participation, and well-being. Moreover, it underscores the importance of recognising and respecting local knowledge systems, traditional practices, and women's expertise in driving inclusive and sustainable development initiatives. Finally, the review highlights gaps in the current literature and offers recommendations for future research and policy interventions to further harness Indigenous Knowledge for the empowerment of women in Africa.

KEYWORDS: women, indigenous, knowledge, knowledge systems, Africa



DEPICTION OF PERVERSION OF JUSTICE IN NIGERIA: A LITERARY PERSPECTIVE

BY

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Abstract

In Africa, Nigeria in particular, political leaders do not allow the full value of justice system to work; instead the course of justice is greatly perverted. This is a worrisome scenario and has become a bitter experience in democratic setting. Being the third arm of government under democratic principles and the last hope of the common man, the practises of unjust denial or subverting of justice is a great dent to the survival of democracy. In this paper, an attempt is made to examine the depiction of perversion of justice in the contemporary Nigerian novels. Two Yorubá novels are used as the launching pad of the discussion. The paper investigates Orílawẹ̀ Àdígún and Baba Rere significance portrayal of justice denial and perversion of justice in neo-colonial Nigeria, in particular, and the entire Africa, in general. It is revealed that, in the novels, Olabimtan, depicts the perversion of justice reality and its consequence effects on the judiciary and the nation at large. In conclusion, the paper observes that the uniqueness of the author's discourse of perversion of justice lies on the adroit blend of the motifs and narrative techniques.

KEYWORDS: Political leaders; Perversion of justice; democratic setting; Narrative technics



ETHNO-POLITICAL HATE SPEECHES IN SELECTED MEDIA CAMPAIGN DISCOURSE. A CRITICAL STUDY

BY

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Abstract

This research work focused on the ethno-political hate speeches produced and circulated in the media during the 2023 election campaigns in Nigeria. Using van Dijk's socio-cognitive approach, the study analysed the linguistic and ideological features of hate speeches produced by candidates and supporters of three political parties (All Progressive Congress, Peoples Democratic Party and Labour Party) during the 2023 presidential election campaigns. The data selected for this study were seventeen (17) in number. Data were gathered from newspaper publications and Twitter posts circulated from September 28, 2022 to February 23, 2023. The analysis revealed that political actors and their supporters used discursive strategies of (de)legitimization, negative framing of the opponent and ethnic argumentation, to represent the in - group and out - group as positive and negative. In addition, linguistic resources such as adjectives, nouns in forms of labels, metaphors among others, were used in derogatory form to highlight the positive attributes of the party candidates and the negative attributes of their opponents. The study concluded by recommending that government and INEC as the umpire of elections in Nigeria, should encourage issue-based campaign discourse to be circulated during election campaigns and prevent political actors from engaging in “argumentum ad-hominem” (leaving the issue and attacking the personality involved) in Nigeria's politics. This will enhance the nation's effort at achieving national cohesion.

KEYWORDS: Critical discourse, media, hate speech, ethno-political, Nigeria, campaigns.



L'ÉVALUATION DE L'IMPACT DES RÉSEAUX SOCIAUX SUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT/ APPRENTISSAGE DU FRANÇAIS AU NIGERIA APRÈS LA PÉRIODE DU COVID 19

BY

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Abstract

Online teaching platforms and emerging social networks offer many promising and alternative ways of teaching and learning. During the covid 19, they helped to ensure not only continuity in the training of learners, but also to improve the level of education in Nigeria. With this new approach, teachers and learners have access to a variety of resources and information at any time and in any place to keep them busy and improve their knowledge. In this study, we used connectivist theory and descriptive statistics to analyse the impact of online platforms and social networks on the teaching/learning of French in Nigeria. 15 teachers and 200 students from two universities and a college of education were interviewed. The analysis showed that online platforms and social networks have many advantages for both teachers and learners of French in Nigeria, even though there are still some difficulties, gaps and apparent weaknesses in their use. To ensure continuity in their use, recommendations have been made to encourage those involved, namely teachers, to adhere to these platforms. To achieve this, they need training to enable them to use these online teaching platforms and social networks in an effective and responsible way.

KEYWORDS: Teaching, online platforms, social networks, training,



REDEFINING TRADITION: THE EVOLVING GENDER ROLES OF WOMEN IN IGBO TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP

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Abstract

The traditional Igbo society of Nigeria is characterised by its important social structures and rich cultural traditions. Gender has shaped the dynamics of leadership in all of these Igbo traditions in different but equally significant ways. This study examined the historical background of gender roles in Igbo traditional leadership, highlighting the patrilineal traditional framework and reinforcing the significance and influence of women, which are frequently undervalued. This study examined the changing Igbo traditional leadership landscape using insights from historical sources and modern viewpoints. This was accomplished by emphasizing the growing number of women in leadership positions. But the struggles and achievements of women in Igbo society are also explored, which was appropriate given the advocacy and grassroots movement's capacity for transformation. The study then promotes gender equality and inclusivity within the Igbo leadership structure, as well as a revaluation of conventional gender standards.

KEYWORDS: Igbo Traditional Leadership, Gender Roles, Women Empowerment, Cultural Norms, Leadership Evolution, Grassroot Movements, and Advocacy Efforts



LEVERAGING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR ADVANCEMENTS IN AUDIOVISUAL TRANSLATION

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Abstract

In order to assess the state of AI technologies in audiovisual translation (AVT) and investigate the benefits and opportunities of using AI in AVT, this study focused on using artificial intelligence to advance audiovisual translation. The study used a phenomenological approach in its design. Content creators, AI developers, and end users were asked about their concerns, opinions, and difficulties with AI-driven audiovisual translation in a semi-structured interview. The study used an observer approach, in which the researcher watched the audiovisual translation processes both with and without AI assistance to learn more about how technologies are being incorporated into workflows and their implications for translation quality. The study also looked into the possible benefits of increased translation quality and efficiency, as well as the ethical issues and potential difficulties related to AI use in audiovisual translation. Furthermore, investigation was done on new trends like multimodal learning, human-AI collaboration, ethical AI practices, and sharpening the next generation of AI technology. According to the research, there is more potential for various organizations to use AI to reach more viewers, generate inclusive audiovisual content for a variety of global audiences, and create high-quality localized content. The study suggests that in order to support advancement in the state-of-the-art in AI-driven technologies for AVT, attention should be targeted toward supporting various research and development initiatives that cover the areas of multimodal learning, quality estimation, and ethical AI.

KEYWORDS: Artificial Intelligence, Audiovisual Translation, Machine Translation, Speech Recognition, Content Analysis, Accessibility.



MASKS AND MASQUERADES AS A REVERED CULTURE IN THE SOUTH EAST OF NIGERIA (IGBO LAND) IN THE DIGITAL EPOCH

BY

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Abstract

African art is conceptual, emotional, communal and highly symbolic of the African cultures. The concept is based on the belief-system of the people. In most parts of Africa, particularly the Igbo geo-cultural areas of South-Eastern Nigeria, there is the strong belief in “*Chi*” (God). They also believe that there is life after death, in the spirit world 'Ala-mmụọ'. It is believed that their fore-fathers (ancestors) are alive in the spirit world and are watching how well or not their descendants are playing the game of life. This explains why the Art of Africa is classified under two groups (i) the man-regarding art and (ii) the spirit-regarding art. All represents the aesthetics of African belief. They include both the plastic and performing arts. This study is focused on the masks and Masquerades of ndị Igbo in the south eastern zone of Nigeria along the west coast of Africa. It discussed the role of these art forms and practices in the contemporary African society (Ndi Igbo), with regards to the challenges of the present digital times. Furthermore, the study set out to determine the extent of the impact of these art forms and ideas on the spiritual, legal and socio-political life of the people. The study also discussed the impact of the African art in the Diaspora. The study acknowledges the inevitable role of language in the culture of a people.

The Aim of the study is to explore the cultural and educational content of African art for possible development and contribution to learning. This will be useful to scholars who are involved in African studies particularly those delving into Igbo studies and the challenges of the contemporary digital epoch.



LINGUISTIC CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING, REVISING, POST-EDITING AND EDITING ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS

BY

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Abstract

This paper is a reflection on the linguistic challenges of translating, revising, post-editing and editing academic publications in English and all the specificities inherent to the abovementioned processes. A theoretical background is provided to all of the concepts involved and then the respective linguistic challenges are taken into consideration by means of practical examples drawn from scientific articles that were published, or submitted for publication, in acclaimed academic English journals with an impact factor. Some final reflections are made, based on the initial theoretical framework that was presented, and a future implication for better practices in translation related tasks is proposed.

KEYWORDS: linguistic challenges; English; translating; revising; post-editing; editing; academic publications.



LEADERSHIP IN THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: A SOCIO-RHETORICAL ANALYSIS OF JOHN 13:1-17 AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR NIGERIA

BY

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Abstract

One of the greatest problems hindering many African societies from joining the global race in the Fourth Industrial Revolution is Leadership. Poor leadership leads to stagnation of human resources and meaningful techno-scientific emancipation. This Seminar focuses on examining leadership models through a socio-rhetorical analysis of John 13:1-17, with a specific emphasis on addressing issues of poor leadership in Nigeria. The research involves a review of relevant literature, an examination of the immediate and sociological context of the biblical passage, as well as a comparison with leadership dynamics in contemporary Nigerian society.

The aim is to glean insights from the biblical text and apply them to the Nigerian context, potentially offering solutions to challenges faced in leadership. The principles illustrated by Jesus in John 13:1-17 are proposed as valuable guidelines for shaping the characteristics of leaders in Nigeria towards fostering progress and development.

For future research directions, the researcher suggests exploring methods to cultivate effective leadership mindsets among youths through integrating social ethics into educational curricula from an early age. Overall, the seminar highlights the interdisciplinary approach to understanding leadership dynamics and offers practical implications for addressing leadership deficiencies in Nigeria in order to ensure effective development and be able to join the rest of the world in the Fourth Industrial Revolution.



ANALYSIS OF THE GRAMMATICAL CONTENT IN TWO SENIOR SECONDARY ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEXTBOOKS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN OYO STATE

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Abstract

This study analysed the grammatical contents of two English Language textbooks (Intensive English II and Effective English II) in secondary schools in Oyo State. The study adopted the survey research design. Fifty teachers of English Language were randomly selected from senior secondary schools in Oyo State. One research instrument: Grammatical Content Adequacy Scale ($r=0.81$) was used for data collection. Data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics of percentage scores, mean, standard deviation and inferential statistics of t-test. The results showed that the grammatical contents of the two recommended English language textbooks used in senior secondary school II were high. The findings also revealed that the two textbooks were not significantly different ($t= -2.078$; $df=2$; $p>.05$). Based on the findings of this study, it was recommended that government and stakeholders in textbook selection should always consider the grammatical content of textbooks. The age of a learner determines the method, technique and the level of language to be used in the classroom. In addition, background knowledge of a text is very essential. Writers should include passages that are familiar to students when constructing passages.

KEYWORDS: Analysis, Grammatical content, English Language textbooks



INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AS A TOOL FOR ARABIC LANGUAGE LEARNING IN MADARIS, LAGOS STATE

BY

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Abstract

Learning Arabic in Madaris, Lagos State, and other educational institutions presents a challenge because the faculty allows modifications to be made to the teaching and learning strategies. For Arabic students, comprehending Arabic grammar and expressions can be difficult since they cannot quickly become fluent speakers and find spoken Arabic to be extremely dull. Technology advancement can help achieve this because it has a wealth of information that can be used to improve Arabic students' achievement. This study aims to address whether information and communication technology, when used as a learning medium, can boost Arabic students' motivation to learn the Arabic language, as well as the role that technology plays in the alignment and sustainability of Arabic learning. This paper employs the qualitative descriptive method to address a few of the previously posed questions. The results of the study show that learning resources are essential for raising the enthusiasm of learners to learn in order to stay out of disenchantment. Information and communication technology can be used as a learning tool via the internet, Google Classroom, WhatsApp, interactive CDs, and Arabic e-learning programs.

KEYWORDS: Information and Communication Technology, Arabic language, Madaris



A FORGOTTEN INTERSECTING REALITY OF THE PRESENT: A THEOLOGICAL REFLECTION ON RELIGION AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BY

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Abstract

The intersection of religion and artificial intelligence (AI) is an often overlooked but significant reality in current discussions on technological development. This study examines this connection through a theological lens, exploring the profound implications of the relationship between religion and AI. Using a theological hermeneutical method with a focus on the Judeo-Christian scriptures and early Church traditions, the study analyses historical precedents, theological reflections, and contemporary cultural phenomena to shed light on the theological dimensions of AI and its potential impact on human understanding, ethics, and spirituality. By presenting religious perspectives on AI in a nuanced way, the study encourages readers to reconsider the role of theology in shaping our responses to technological innovation and engage in critical reflection on the ethical and existential questions raised by the integration of AI into society. The study, ultimately, emphasises the importance of theological reflection in navigating the complexities of the digital age and paving the way for a more humane and ethically responsible future. It serves as a valuable resource for the ongoing academic discourse, highlighting the essential role of theology. It can benefit religious leaders, industry leaders, AI software programmers and end-users alike.

KEYWORDS: Judeo-Christian scriptures, church tradition, spirituality, ethics, technological innovation, hermeneutical method. cultural phenomenon.



AFRICAN WOMEN AND THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: A FOCU-FEMINIST READING OF MARYAM BOBI'S *BONGEL*

BY

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Abstract

Relegation of women to subordinate positions is the major factor that limits their self-actualization and meaningful participation in national development. Maryam Bobi's *Bongel* has been examined from the angle of victimization against women but the woman's assertiveness for emancipation is left out. This study examines the role of African women in gaining their freedom from gender induced oppression in the text within the context of fourth industrial revolution. Focu-feminism is used as theoretical framework and the novel is subjected to literary analysis. *Bongel* is chosen for this study because it depicts victimization against women as well as the women's emancipatory effort. This study discovers that every victimized female character in the text devises and employs a different strategy she considers most appropriate in resisting her unique oppression experience. This study contributes to the on-going awareness on bridging gender gap in Nigeria. It concludes that resorting to in-built capabilities is the most veritable tool for the African woman's self-actualization, empowerment and her necessary participation in the current trend of advancement- the fourth industrial revolution in the twenty-first century and beyond.

KEYWORDS: The Fourth industrial revolution, Focu-feminism, Gender Studies, Maryam Bobi



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: THE PLACE OF INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES AS MEDIA OF COMMUNICATION

BY

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Abstract

Sustainable development in Nigeria is the development that meets the present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This can't be possible without communication because it plays an important role in the progress of creating a sustainable way of life around the globe. Communication is an indispensable aspect of human activities; it is the backbone of any society. Language is the key instrument of communication. It is central to development and advancement. Sustainable development can only come from our indigenous languages. Unnecessary advantage has been given to the English language in our society. For Nigerians not to lose their national identity ultimately together with their rich indigenous culture, indigenous languages should be used. Therefore, this paper looks into Sustainable Development in Nigeria: The Place of Indigenous Languages as Media of Communication.

KEYWORDS: Sustainable Development, Language, Indigenous Languages, Communication



THE CHURCH AND WOMEN INVOLVEMENT

BY

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Abstract

The involvement of women in the church has been a multifaceted and evolving aspect of religious practice throughout history. This paper explores the dynamic relationship between women and the church, examining the historical, social, and theological factors that have influenced women's roles within religious institutions. Drawing from a range of religious traditions and denominations, the abstract investigates the changing status of women in the church, from early supportive roles to contemporary advocacy for gender equality and leadership opportunities. It explores the diverse experiences of women within different religious communities, highlighting both progress towards greater inclusion and persistent barriers to full participation. Additionally, the research considers theological debates surrounding gender, scripture interpretation, and the evolving understanding of women's spiritual gifts and callings within religious contexts. Through a comprehensive analysis of women's involvement in the church, the research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the intersection of gender, religion, and social change.

KEYWORDS: Dynamic relationship, religious institutions, religion, gender, social change, spiritual gifts and callings



ECHOES OF JOHN THE BAPTIST: NAVIGATING THE WILDERNESS OF THE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ERA

BY

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Abstract

In the contemporary landscape of technological advancement, the emergence of artificial intelligence (AI) presents both profound opportunities and unprecedented challenges. Drawing parallels with the biblical narrative of John the Baptist, who navigated through the wilderness of Judea and heralded a transformative era in the wilderness, this research explores the complex terrain of the AI era and the strategies needed to navigate it. The study adopts an interdisciplinary approach that integrates insights from theology, philosophy, and technology studies. It examines the ethical, social, and existential dimensions of AI adoption and its impact on humanity. By delving into the historical context of John the Baptist's message and its relevance to the challenges of today, this research seeks to offer nuanced perspectives on how individuals and societies can confront the wilderness of the AI era with wisdom, foresight, and moral integrity. Through critical analysis and reflection, this study aims to contribute to ongoing discussions surrounding the ethical deployment of AI technologies and the cultivation of human flourishing amidst rapid technological change. Academia, theologians, philosophers, ethicists, AI scientists and technologists, various institutions of society and their leaders stand a better chance to gain from this study.

KEYWORD: Theology of AI, AI scientists and technologists, interdisciplinary approach, historical context, human flourishing, wisdom, moral integrity.



THE POSSIBILITY OF ETHICAL DISPOSITIONS IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

BY

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Abstract

The paper proposes the possibility of ethical dispositions in Artificial intelligence. In recent times, what is called Artificial Intelligence (AI), emerged and it was said that there is little a human can do that AI cannot do. AI from the understanding of the concept may be defined as an aspect of computer science and engineering that involves developing systems and models that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence. Some of the AI systems as designed have helped the human race to solve so many problems and make their work easier, better, and faster. However, the fact that the concept is still evolving warrants a look into some things that might be beyond the capacity of AI. Among such things is the possibility of Artificial Intelligence coming up with some ethical dispositions. This research attempts an exposition of the possibility of Artificial Intelligence behaving ethically despite being a machine since there is a form of interaction between the AI and humans. The research concludes that AI systems can behave ethically, though, there are challenges and limitations to ensuring ethical behaviour. Ongoing research and development in this area will be important to ensure that AI is developed and deployed responsibly and beneficially.

KEYWORDS: Artificial intelligence, Human, Ethical behaviour, Computer system, Interaction



THE ROLE OF CITIZEN JOURNALISM IN ADDRESSING BANDITRY IN NIGERIA

BY

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Abstract

This paper examined the role of citizen journalism in addressing banditry in Nigeria regarding how it can curb the current security challenges posed by bandits, relevance of collaborative journalism in Nigeria's news industry, motivating factors and how citizen journalism can provide possible panacea to the terror in the society. The essence is to bring to bear citizen and professional journalism collaborating to make news available for Nigerians, especially as it involves curbing banditry in the country. This paper adopted theoretical approaches; public sphere theory of Jorgen Habermas and network public sphere of Yachia Benkler to explained citizen journalism relying solely on descriptive analysis from data sourced from books, journals, periodicals, newspapers, magazines and government publications. The study reveals among others that; citizen journalism indeed influences Nigerian public sphere, the tools involved in disseminating information or broadcast about bandits' attack on communities and other security challenges enveloping the nation. Also, bandits provide information about its activities through the citizen media, utilizing YouTube, X formerly Twitter, Facebook and other website, which in many occasions, serve as source of news for mass media outlets, the prevalent problem of digitalization cuts majority from information gathering system since few members of the citizen have access to good mobile phone that contain enormous of these provided website. The study recommended among others counter-terrorism strategies, professional journalists and media organizations should incorporate citizen journalism into the mainstream media.



CONTEMPORARY CHRISTIANITY IN GBAGYI LAND: TOWARDS THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

BY

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Abstract

The gospel was introduced to Gbagyi land in 1910 by the Sudan Interior Mission (SIM). It first landed in Karu, a town in the Federal Capital territory Abuja. Since then, Christianity has had a significant influence on the people. The Christian faith brought not only religion but also socialization through Western education and medical care, which were all components of the SIM missionary activities. As a result, the gospel brought civilization to the people from their primitive and barbaric culture.

The Christian values and practices passed on to African Christians in Gbagyi land have been considered the standard for Christian faith. However, little effort has been made to contextualize Christianity to the culture of the people. In the 21st century, the church faces a new challenge, as young people seem uncomfortable and dissatisfied with the way and manner Christianity is being practiced. The church has not been able to address their current challenges, and it has not given much attention to maximizing the space and the digital system that consumes most of the time of the contemporary youth. This paper highlights this gap between the church and the youth, further highlighting the danger and suggesting what the church needs to do to meet this challenge.



ARTS, HUMANITIES, SOCIAL MEDIA AND NATIONAL COHESION

BY

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Abstract

This article explores the inherent interconnectedness between arts, humanities, and national cohesion in a conspicuous era of high increase in globalization and digital exploration, as the dynamism in national cohesion continues to strive and evolve rapidly. The paper addresses the interconnectedness within the concept of discussion in shaping general identity and maintaining social bond of unity within the various societies. Drawing from the empirical facts and interdisciplinary scholarship, the article investigates the approach in which artistic expressions, digital interaction, and cultural aesthetic influence the creativity and maintenance of national narratives and the sense of belonging.

The literature review of the article navigates through the theoretical framework surrounding the national cohesion, highlighting the important role of arts and humanities in articulating shared cultural heritage, collective memory and values. It further analysis the dynamic impact of social media platforms as facilitators of public interaction, political discourse, and cultural exchange, hence, influencing the contour of national identity formation in the digital era.

With a critical case studies and empirical illustration, the paper elucidates the unique relationship between artistic issues, humanistic inquiry, and online interaction in promoting inclusiveness, empathy, and civic engagement. It further analysis the challenges and opportunities inherent in leveraging these mediums for promoting national cohesion, digital divide, ethical considerations, and proliferation of misinformation inclusive.

Ultimately, the paper underscores the importance of interdisciplinary approaches in understanding and ensuring national cohesion in the globe. By embracing the synergies with arts, humanities, and social media, scholars, the policymakers, and professionals can nurture more resilient, values and collective aspirations.

KEYWORDS: Arts, Humanities, Social Media, National Cohesion and Digital Exploration



DISINFORMATION IN NIGERIA'S ONLINE NEWS: A CRITICAL STUDY

BY

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Abstract

Increasingly, social media has become a major source of fake news, with disinformation used as a tool in manipulating public opinion and delegitimizing opposing voices. The purpose of this study is to critically examine misinformation in social media fake news. Specifically, the study examines the fake news circulated in the media during the 2023 election campaigns. Data was gathered from Twitter and Facebook platforms. The critical discourse analysis approach to the study of language use was adopted. Disinformation, popularly known as 'fake news' have assumed a disturbing dimension in recent times. Its damaging implications cut across every fiber of a people's communal life; from politics to religion, from business to social life. Perhaps, the most pronounced area of concern over fake news, particularly in Nigeria is national security, which unarguably is, the greatest challenge of the country at the moment. National security is a sine qua non for economic development and the total wellbeing of a nation. This study therefore adopted a critical discourse analytical approach to examine the discursive strategies employed by social actors in Nigeria in constructing disinformation in online news. Data were gathered from the Twitter platforms to carry out the investigation. The data include fake news circulated from 2011 to 2023. This period covers former presidents Goodluck Jonathan up to the 2023 general election. The findings reveal that language is sometimes deployed by online users to manipulate the general public. In Nigeria. This has implications for the worsening cases of electoral violence, ethno-religious conflicts, leadership mistrust and insecurity in the country.

KEYWORDS: Disinformation, online news, critical, Nigeria



SOCIO-RHETORICAL ANALYSIS OF GALATIAN 3:28 AS A RESPONSE TO INCREASED CONNECTIVITY ON XENOPHOBIA AND RACISM IN THE 4IR

BY

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Abstract

This study conducts a socio-rhetorical analysis of Galatians 3:28 in response to contemporary challenges of xenophobia and racism, amplified by the pervasive connectivity of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR). Through exploration of socio-historical contexts, rhetorical strategies, and textual nuances, it examines the transformative potential of Galatians 3:28 in fostering inclusive attitudes and dismantling discriminatory barriers. Situating the text within the framework of 4IR's heightened interconnectedness, the study elucidates the intersection of ancient Christian teachings with modern societal complexities. It highlights the enduring relevance of biblical principles in addressing pressing issues of identity, prejudice, hate speech, and discriminatory ideologies, while promoting social cohesion in the digital age. Utilizing a multidisciplinary approach encompassing theology, sociology, cultural studies, and technology, the study examines the various dimensions of Galatians 3:28. It investigates how the passage can be interpreted and applied in the context of 4IR, where increased connectivity has facilitated greater communication and understanding among diverse groups. By emphasizing the significance of multidisciplinary problem-solving in the era of 4IR, the study contributes to scholarly discourse on biblical interpretation, intercultural communication, and ethical responses to globalization and technological advancement.

KEYWORDS: Biblical principles, Christian teaching, ethical responses, cultural studies, social cohesion, digital age, technological advancement.



HIDDEN IDEOLOGIES IN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN ADVERTISEMENTS IN NIGERIA: A SOCIAL SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS

BY

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Abstract

Political campaign advertisements serve as powerful tools for shaping public opinion and garnering support during electoral campaigns. However, beneath the surface of these advertisements lies a complex web of hidden ideologies that subtly influence the perceptions and beliefs of the electorate. This paper employs a social semiotic approach to unveil the concealed ideologies embedded within political campaign advertisements in Nigeria by analyzing the visual and linguistic elements employed in these advertisements. Drawing on selected political campaign advertisements circulated during the 2023 election campaigns, the analysis uncovered a range of ideological discourses and strategies employed to sway public opinion. Data for the study were gathered from campaign advertisements produced for gubernatorial candidates of the All Progressives Congress (APC), People's Democratic Party (PDP) and Labour Party (LP). This was intended to shed light on the ways in which visual and linguistic resources were deployed to construct and reinforce ideological positions in the 2023 governorship campaign posters circulated in Lagos, Kano, Enugu and Rivers States. Through a critical examination of these advertisements, this paper offers insights into the socio-political dynamics at play in Nigeria's electoral landscape, highlighting the role of ideology in shaping political discourse and practice using campaign billboards, posters, flyers, handbills and t-shirts. The findings showed that semiotic helped to frame political candidates in a favourable light.

KEYWORDS: Discourse, Political Campaign, Advertisement, Social Semiotics, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)



ISLAMIC EDUCATION IN THE ERA OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

BY

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to computer systems capable of performing complex tasks that historically only a human could do, such as reasoning, making decisions, or solving problems. Today, the term “AI” describes a wide range of technologies that power many of the services and goods we use every day – from that provide customer support in real time. The management of Islamic education in this era of Fourth industrial revolution has been around for a long time period of time, but various problems have always accompanied Islamic education from the colonial era, to the Industrial Revolution Era 4.0. There are numerous menace that are militating against the development of Islamic education in the midst of this era of Fourth industrial revolution and digitalization, such as the dichotomy which exists between the religious education and scientific education, also the research interest and attitude in our various Islamic educational institutions is still weak (both scholars, practitioners, and policy makers are all inclusive in the openness of educational institutions such as Islamic boarding schools that consider research to be a Western product). Furthermore the curriculum problems that often change along with the changes in the government policies, also the limited human resources in terms of quantity and quality (both teachers, lecturers, tutors, and instructors). Lastly the Islamic education management system is still not well organized; there is lack of mastery of science and ICT in the administration of education, and the education evaluation system is still largely relied on written examination and multiple choice questions . The research conducted by the author is a desk research using a descriptive method.



WAS SAMUEL PSYCHOPATHIC?: RECONSTRUCTING THE TRAUMA BONDING OF SAUL IN 1 SAMUEL

BY

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Abstract

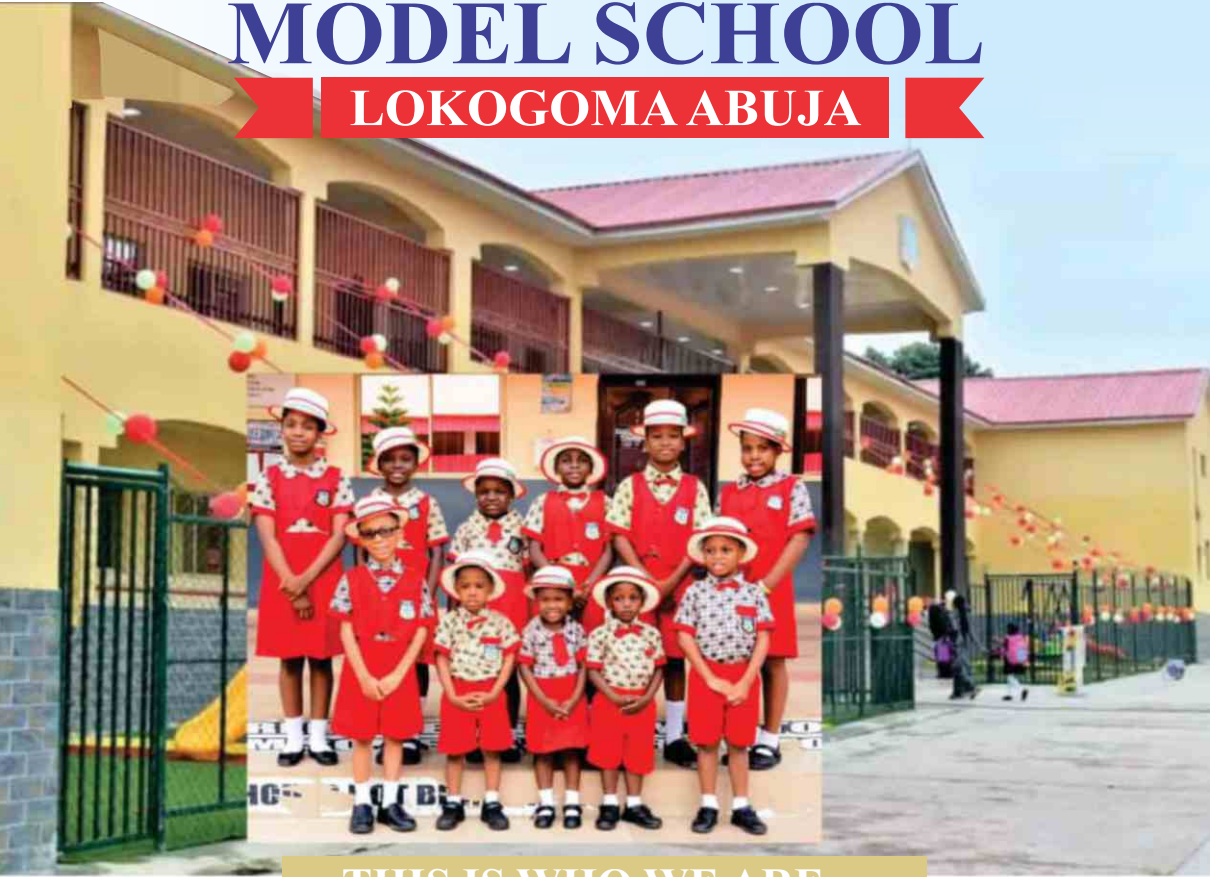
This study contextualizes Saul's relationship with Samuel in terms of trauma bonding. Conversations on Saul's peculiarities leading to his death are framed around disobedience and Samuel's overbearing influences. Drawing from the principles of psychological biblical criticism and the theory of trauma bonding, this article provided evidence that Saul's strategies of negotiating survival, at any rate, suggests forming emotional attachment with a manipulative psychopath-Samuel. Although the narrative of Saul and the corpus of I Samuel are knitted around the providence of Yahweh, a critical analysis of the events implicates Samuel's psychopathic manipulations that led to Saul's usurpation as a king as well as his death. This account in the most part contrasts the dominant thesis on the impetus for Samuel's relationship with Saul. The study drew from the Jewish Old Testament to present how psychopathic individuals treat their victims to a point they are incapable to retaliate.

KEYWORDS: psychopath, trauma-bonding, disobedience, Saul, Samuel

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, leaving small margins at the top and bottom. There are no vertical margin lines or other markings on the page.

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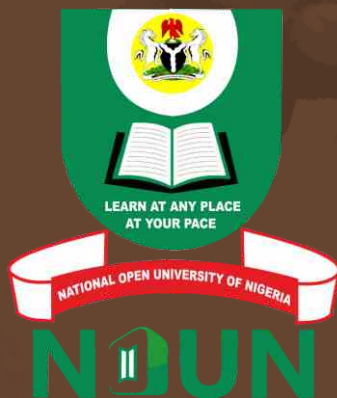


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