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HOLDS ITS

1ST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
(VIRTUAL)

THEME
ECOLOGICAL DISCOURSES AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY
APPROACHES TO ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

1. Phenomenological Construal and Environmentalist Ideology in Christian Otobotekere's Poetry on Niger Delta Ecology

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Abstract

Studies on Niger Delta (ND) poetry have utilised stylistic and discourse analytical tools in exploring the metaphorical elements largely employed in portraying the deplorable ecological condition of the region, but how these elements have been used in creating an alternative alluring image of the ecology, especially in Otobotekere's poetry, has not attracted enough scholarly attention. The paper examines the linguistic manifestations of phenomenological construal and environmentalist ideology deployed in constructing a literary atavism of the ND riverine ecology. To achieve this, selected poems in Otobotekere's *My River* were subjected to critical

analysis, with insights from conceptual metaphor, phenomenological construal, and cultural software theories. Three conceptual mappings were observed with their respective phenomenological interpretation; namely, NIGER RIVER IS A PARENT sourced from the construal of ancestry and season/timing, NIGER RIVER FLOW IS CONSTANT REPLENISHMENT from the construal of patrol and logistics, and PLYING NIGER RIVER IS RELAXATION from entertainment and nursing construal. The conceptual mappings and their construals are respectively associated with three atavistic traits, which match the habitual posture of the river; namely, identity, responsibility, and comfort. Thus, conceptual metaphors in Otobotekere's poetry, with their phenomenological interpretation, demonstrate—against previous studies—that there is still something positive about the ND ecology.

Key words: Conceptual metaphor, phenomenological construal, Christian Otobotekere; Niger Delta literature, atavism, ecological discourse.

(2) **Ecolinguistics as a Science for Peace**

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, ecolinguists have embraced two topics which are particularly relevant to the world's present situation. One of these topics is the role of language in counteracting the 'climate change'. The second one is its role in maintaining and creating peace all over the world. 'Peace Linguistics' deal particularly with the topics of growth and mand thinking in contrasts, both of which are anchored in our languages. Michael Halliday (2001) wrote that "language promotes the ideology of growth" of anything human at the cost of nature or what we call the environment. The growth-word is always the neutral word: "how high is the mountain" – never 'how low', "how fast is the car" – never 'how slow'. However, the ideology of growth is counterproductive to creating peace, because each nation and each group wants to grow at the expense of its neighbours, which may lead to violence and war. A second line of thinking also based on our languages is our thinking in opposites. Our languages contain hundreds of word contrasts (*large : small, young : old, friend : enemy* etc.). Thus, language makes us think that the world consists of opposites, which is counter-productive to creating peace. We should be aware that between these contrasts there are 'intermediate values', which can easily be expressed with language, e.g. 'of giant size', 'medium size', 'rather small' and 'tiny'. Ecolinguistics tries to make people aware of these different ways of thinking based on language; it can thus contribute to peace in our world.

(3) **Between isolationism and negationism throughout the planet: An Ecological Discourse Analysis of political positions**

Davi Borges de Albuquerque and Gilberto Paulino de Araújo

Abstract

This work intends to analyze different politicians' discourses about COVID-19 in several countries regarding their extremists' positions, e.g. self-isolation or scientific negation. The

methodology used here is based on Fillmore's (1975) frame theory and different approaches to Ecological Discourse Analysis (Stibbe, 2015; Couto,). The corpus selected was newspaper from Brazil, United States and Europe that registered and commented some government leaders' controversial speeches. Our results were the following: besides the shallow concern with human health, the discourses analyzed here show a hidden agenda, mainly with global companies – banks, laboratories and industries; the only topics mentioned was regarding human lives, while animals were forgotten; the environment is scanty referred and narrowed to local and/or social space. The conclusions we withdrawn is, besides all efforts with Environmental Education, Ecoliteracy and all disciplines related to Ecolinguistics, in a moment of crisis most humans tend to think and act only in their own benefits ignoring that we are connected living and sharing the same space, our planet.

(4) **Semiotic markers of Closeness and Distance**

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Abstract

At a time when man's exploitation of the planet threatens to end in disaster, it is necessary to revise traditional perspectives on our relationship with the non-human world. Late industrialism produces narratives in which ideological/axiological attitudes engage with one another, with effects at the level of language and culture (neologisms and new idioms, new or revived metaphors) which must be of interest for linguistics (Bell 2005). This paper explores narratives of contact between the modernist discourse of industrial development and emergent, eco-friendly discourses, and attempts also to recover (or discover) the perspectives of non-human social actors (Roffe and Stark 2015; Stibbe 2015). As a case study, the paper explores a context on the south-east coast of Sicily, where a nature reserve thrives on the edges of one of the largest petro-chemical hubs in Europe. In the Priolo Salt pans reserve, near the historical baroque town of Siracusa, it is possible to observe, in a sort of microcosm, processes of industrial recovery/re-development, side by side with environmental discourses attempting to negotiate living spaces for a particularly post-modern type of ecosystem. Narratives of websites dealing with the zone are analysed, with a focus on the discursive construction of proximity (Cap 2013), in order to explore the representation of these landscapes, caught between a semi-mythical past and industrial/post-industrial futures, as well as the complexities of human social organisation and the apparent simplicity of the natural world.

(5) Linguistic adjustments to the novel realities of environmental changes: The case of Igbo to the Covid-19 Pandemic.

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Abstract

The paper is an attempt at developing appropriate terms for the Covid-19 in the Igbo language to enhance awareness and encourage the development of Igbo metalanguage for nouveau concepts and realities. Climate change and other ecological nuances such as the corona virus and the Covid-19 pandemic have posed a lot of ecolinguistic challenges. The paper uses descriptive survey to examine the perceived gap in the Igbo terms and terminologies for the corona virus pandemic. The paper hopes to be a vanguard to motivate and ignite researchers' interest for more studies in the area of Igbo language adjusting to novel realities as a result of the worldwide corona virus and disease pandemic. Preliminary findings reveal that there are few responses in developing Igbo terms for corona virus and disease issues. Therefore, there is the need for concerted efforts by Igbo scholars and linguists to respond to developmental language efforts to help Igbo come to reality with pandemic and be enlightened especially the rural dwellers and masses who do not speak other languages than Igbo. The paper will give motivation for the Covid-19 awareness and enlightenment campaign among the Igbo speaking populace in Nigeria and beyond. Since the paper has some implications for the health of Nigerian citizens, it is expected that the government through relevant agencies will sponsor provision of Igbo booklets for the health of the Igbo speakers.

Key words: Covid-19, corona virus, Igbo translation, Igbo awareness, environmental awareness

(6) Sensitizing the Public using Relevant Works of Art on the Danger Waste Poses to the Environment: A Positive Step towards Salvaging the Ecosystem

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Abstract

The imminent danger confronting the world due to the influx of waste products and their consequent mismanagement is so alarming and a good number of the world's population, especially the Third World nations act as though it does not concern them "owing to the level of ignorance among the peoples. Dumping of waste in all nooks and crannies, in addition to the burning of them have aggravated global warming and to a large extent have adversely affected

the ozone layer and many individuals are continually engaging in such obnoxious activities thereby threatening the safety of the globe. So, there is an urgent need to put a stop to such hazardous practices through instilling into the masses the appropriate ways of handling their generated waste to avoid harming the ecosystem. This is what this research targets by employing works of art produced through waste exploration and experimentation in informing the general public on the harmful nature of waste materials and luring them into properly managing their generated waste in order to safeguard the environment. To achieve this, hermeneutics and analytical research approaches would be engaged in explaining and analyzing the selected exploratory artworks, in order to elucidate the harmful nature of waste and highlight the appropriate measures to be adopted in handling them. It is evident that when the right information reaches the public, enabling them realize the consequences of their ignoble acts of waste, mismanagement against the environment, a good number of them would desist from such harmful activities. If diligence is not put into the dissemination of the ideal mode of waste management, multitudinous individuals out of ignorance would persist in their hazardous practices, which degenerate the environment. It is advisable that all hands should be on deck in passing the right information concerning waste management to the public, in order to improve the condition of the ecosystem.

Keywords: Sensitization, Public, Artworks, Danger, Waste and Environment.

(7) The Environmental Sculptures of Assam Owo Stephen: A Veritable Resource for Environmental Improvement

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Abstract

Nigeria is a country with conducive weather, prominent artistic cultures, and prolific tourism possibilities. The environments supporting these systems are, however, threatened by human pollution, and inadequate strategies for waste management. Creative art, however, holds a strong channel for environmental improvement. This study, therefore, recognized as largely conceived, that environmental waste to art practice can be reconfigured into a veritable resource for individual financial benefits; a sustainable healthy environment; and constrict environmental degradation. It, therefore, defines improper waste management as activities that undermine tourism development and argued that this practice is significantly viable for tourism attraction. Based on a critical and qualitative analysis of data gathered from participant observation, structured interview, published and unpublished literary materials on the subject matter, it focuses on the environmental sculptures of Assam Owo, a young formally trained sculptor of the Nsukka Art School. It describes his materials, sources, forms, and styles associated with his works, largely produced from wastes, using byproducts of plastic bottles. The paper refutes the existing norm of the hand-to-mouth practice of waste to art artists which undermines all-round economic growth in Nigeria; rather proposes institutional synergy between the government,

artistic, and the tourism industries for better tourism and cultural promotion.

Keywords: Environmental sculpture, Environmental improvement, Artistic practice, Waste reconfiguration, Assam Owo Stephen.

(8) *Freewillism* Defacing the Ecology: An Examination of the Igbo Linguistic and Cultural Environment

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Abstract

Dynamism is one of the characteristics of language. The fact that language is a social instrument of expression makes it to constantly bend back and forth in order to accommodate and be able to express the changes that the society experiences. This same dynamism is experienced in the culture of the society which constantly adjusts to accommodate the realities and expectations of every age. Again, the relationship between language and culture has been described as intricate, so much so that, any influence on one often extends to the other. Thus, this paper takes the two to constitute an ecosphere in the ecology of the society. Notably however is the fact that while some influences and changes positively lead to growth and expansion of language and culture; some produce negative impacts. This forms the background of the paper which examines the corrosive impact of *freewillism* (the attitude of free will) on the linguistic and cultural ecology of the Igbo society. The paper believes that industrialization and other harmful human activities constitute major threat to the physical environment, as much as *freewillism* constitutes a threat to the linguistic and cultural ecology of societies. The paper relies on the theories of linguistic determinism and cultural determinism to show how *freewillism*, which liberalizes perception and attitudes, constitutes a threat to the natural harmony and cohesion in the ecology of existence in many contemporary societies, the Igbo society inclusive. The paper is descriptive in its analysis, and the method of data collection is through participant observation. The conclusion of the paper is that, as much as no society would absolutely shut itself from influences and possibilities of socio-cultural growth, there is need to be cautious, especially, with respect to the negative impacts of certain influences.

9. Bin to Set to Costume-Applying Waste Materials for Multi-Purpose in Theatre Productions

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Abstract

The rate of non-biodegradable waste which constitutes various hazards to community life found in various communities in Nigeria is becoming alarming. The consequences are enormous because both human life and environment are at risk. This paper adopts a cross-disciplinary approach in discussing the correlation between performance, aesthetics, climate change and environmental concerns. It has been observed that often recycled non-biodegradable materials find their way back to the bin because they are no longer relevant to the theatre. This paper takes a clear departure from the recycling argument to reuse phenomenon. The study will be guided by Theresa May's ecocritical response to performance art. . The objective is to discuss how those involved in performance design can manipulate materials for reuse in the theatre. The exciting process provides opportunities to reuse materials for set, costume, and prop. This study isolates a performance where this knowledge has been aptly applied and captured. The paper concludes that theatre plays a consummate role in the process of eradicating climate challenges in our society in theory and practice. It recommends collaborations between climate change researchers, and model developed could be replicated in line with achieving the Sustainable Development Goal13.

Key Words:

10. Code-Mixing and Code-Switching in Nigerian Contemporary Music as Strategies for

National Integration And Development

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Abstract

The contemporary Nigerian society is rapidly tilting towards ethnicity and nepotism, with positions of power, leadership and development heavily dependent on regional and kinship affiliations resulting in the metaphor of 'square pegs in round holes' leading to political, social and economic retrogression in all facets of the affairs of the nation. Consequently, what interests some researchers, who have the interest of the nation at heart, is how to provide strategies that can reverse this deplorable situation and engender national integration and harmony for the diversification of power and leadership along the path of competence for national development and service delivery. The thrust of this paper, therefore, was to explore the practice of code-

mixing and code-switching in Nigerian contemporary music as possible strategies for information dissemination for national integration and development. The approach was linguistic and the method qualitative and analytical. Elements of code-mixing and code-switching were identified, classified according to language types, explained and interpreted as messages. The results revealed that Nigerian contemporary music contains lots of code-mixing and code-switching of Standard English, Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba, Nigerian English and Pidgin English. The result of the study, thus, shows that contemporary Nigerian language is a good medium through which the different tribes in Nigeria can be represented and their thoughts communicated. The study, then, concludes that there is need for Nigerian contemporary musicians to integrate many tongues and positive value contents in their Lyrics to promote national integration and development in Nigeria.

Key words: Code-mixing; code-switching; contemporary music; integration; national development

11. Credit Access and the Performance of Household Non-farm Enterprises: Evidence from Nigerian Data

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Abstract

Inadequate availability of credit access is one of the major problems facing household enterprises in developing countries, especially Nigeria. Despite various government interventions aimed at solving this problem, it is still perceived that credit access is a serious challenge facing these enterprises in Nigeria. Hence, this study examined the impact of credit access on the performance of total stock of input supply of household non-farm enterprises in Nigeria. Unlike the bulk of existing studies, we employed Multinomial Logit Regression and used the 2018 General Household Survey data. The stylized facts from the data revealed that household non-farm enterprises in urban areas have greater access to credit than their counterparts in rural areas. Interestingly, the findings indicate that even though a large chunk of the household non-farm enterprises in our sample face the challenge of access to credit, credit access nonetheless impacts significantly and positively on total stock of input supply of household non-farm enterprise in Nigeria. Among others, we recommended that credits to household non-farm enterprises should

be adequately monitored not only to enhance the performance of these enterprises but also to ensure that the funds are not diverted to other uses.

Key words: Credit Access, Household, Enterprise, Input supply

JEL Codes: E51, G51

12. Disaster Signification and Framing in the News Reports of CNN, CBSN, Channels TV and TVC

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Abstract

The mainstream media contributes immensely to the propagation of the narratives of ecological disasters that people tend to adopt, and which determines their responses to such disasters. This inadvertently has been ignored in a gamut of researches in ecolinguistics, which have been focused on ecocriticism, ecopoetics and the ecology of language. This present study focuses on the signification and framing strategies of the narratives of news agencies on calamitous ecological disasters. It adopts the critical disaster semiotics approach, which is a triangulation of theories and principles from Jeffries' critical stylistics, transitivity, pragmatic acts and news framing analysis to analyse texts and images (plates) transcribed from eight (8) news reports, two respectively from Cable News Network (CNN), Columbian Broadcasting System News (CBSN), Channels and Television Continental (TVC), which were downloaded from *Youtube* and the websites of the media outlets, where they are streamed to reach millions of viewers. The qualitative top-down analytical approach was adopted for analysis. This presentation is delimited to only one of the five (5) signification and framing strategies in news reports, which is: 'news plighting.' It identifies four (4) plighting strategies, which are: 'nature plighting,' that is, citing disasters as inevitable circumstances, as a result of human actions against the climate, and leading to destruction of the ecosystem; 'humanity plighting,' that is, recounting horrors of disasters to human existence, ranging from loss of life, displacements, vandalism, among other consequences inflicted on humanity; 'social plighting,' which focuses on recounting communal losses; and lastly, 'contiguous plighting,' which entails mapping the consequences of disasters to other places and regions. The study concludes that disaster plighting, by news media, affects the way people act or respond to the management of ecological disaster.

Keyword: Disaster semiotics, critical ecolinguistics, news framing, ecopragmatics, plight of disaster victims.

13.

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The Use of Eco Friendly Words in the Prescribes Text at Primary Level Schools in Punjab, Pakista

Abstract

The Use of Eco friendly words in the text books prescribed to the Primary class learners in Punjab, Pakistan. Pakistan is one of the worst hit countries as far as the pollution is concerned. There needs to be a massive campaign when it comes to call the attention of the people towards this issue. The focus of this study is to find out the ways that can be used to create awareness among the learners to respond to the ecosystem, understand it and work for its betterment. How the choice of eco positive words can help to create this awareness is the objective of this research piece.

Key words: Eco, Pakistan, Class Learners & Pollution

14. A Call for the Creation and Translation of Afrocentric Climate Change Fiction

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Abstract

This research borders on African literature with special reference to CliFi (Climate Change Fiction). It explores the use of literature as a means of increasing awareness on climate change in Africa. This article is a research and position paper. It is a position paper in that it calls for the creation of African CliFi. It is a research paper because it addresses a problem discovered through a research. The problems being examined is in two prongs; the majority of climate change fiction exists only in English excluding non-English speakers from its readership. The second part is the low volume of African based CliFi. The study therefore calls for the translation of English CliFi into African indigenous languages and other official languages found in Africa. The study also calls for the writing of afrocentric CliFi that would address environmental problems specific to tropical Africa. The research examines CliFi in general by studying some Afrocentric CliFi. It then examines some strategies for its translation. Recommendations for the creation and translation of informative and entertaining pieces discussing the issues of climate change in Africa are made at the end

Key Words: fiction, literature, afrocentric, climate change, translation

15. Teaching Children to Read in Indigenous Languages: A Step towards Holistic Development of the Environment

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Abstract

Language, culture, scientific and technological development have been almost a mirage in most African countries. One of the greatest challenges in being abreast with current developments and at par with developed countries is the use of foreign language in teaching and learning within our environment. It has been proved beyond all doubts that children learn better when they are taught in their mother tongue or language of the immediate environment (LIE). A holistic and rapid development, in all facets of life, is rapidly achieved when children are taught to read in their indigenous language. Reading is a means of language acquisition, communication, sharing information and ideas. Many factors determine teaching children to read in their indigenous language. Among these factors are trained teachers, availability of reading materials, appropriate scope and sequence, government and parents. This work assesses, using Norman Holland's reader-response-criticism, the level of teaching children to read in our indigenous language (Igbo language) to pupils in lower primary. Some primary schools in Aba and Umuahia metropolis were selected. Results show that pupils are not taught to read in Igbo language, lack of trained teachers, materials and value for Igbo language, time and financial constraint, and choice of English over Igbo language. This paper calls for the teaching of reading in Igbo language at the lower primary, implementation of the Language Policy of National Policy on Education and development of reading materials in Igbo language. These will no doubt bring rapid holistic development in our environment and the world at large.

Keywords: Teaching, reading, indigenous language, development and environment.

16. Salvation without Conservation': A Historical Assessment of Anti-Environmental Dispositions of Christian Missionaries in Mgbowo, 1919-1999

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Abstract

The paper highlights the environmental impact of Christianity to an Igbo community, Mgbowo. Using oral evidence from the community, relevant literature on Christianization of the Igbo and studies on environmental conservation, the paper establishes that until the imposition of Christian religion on the Mgbowo in 1919, the people had enjoyed some level of environmental serenity and conservation enshrined in totemic rites and ordinances. The paper identifies some incidents of faith-based environmental disasters in Mgbowo which not only threaten the age-long environmental reserves but have exposed the community to the ills of climate change. The study suggests a reintroduction of Community-Based Environmental Conservation embedded in totemic ordinances in a bid to save the few endangered flora and fauna in Mgbowo. The paper is presented in thematic and chronological order, using the historical research methodology.

Keywords: Mgbowo, totem, environment, Christianity, conservation

17. Nexus between Petroleum Scarcity and Climate Change: Impact on Economic Growth in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examines the impact of petroleum scarcity in relation to climate change on economic growth in Nigeria for the periods of 1981-2017. The Ordinary Least Square method was used in the analysis. The findings show that most of the independent variables; oil production, oil price, oil revenue, and exchange rate that often affected by environmental issues are statistically significant in

the determination of the level of the economic output. Also most of the independent variables, in line with theory, exhibit positive relationship with output level. The study recommends that the Nigerian government should focus on the need for diversification in order not to be affected by fall in oil prices in the international oil market. Also other sectors of the economy such as agricultural sector, and industrial sector should be developed by providing incentives such as tax concession and facilities needed by these sectors in order to boost production.

Key words: petroleum, scarcity, economic growth, Nigeria

18. Nature in Mind, Systemic Thinking and Imagination in Ecopsychology and Mental Health.

London: Routledge,(2018)

Roger Duncan, MSc, UKCP. (Lead paper)

What your Biology Teacher never taught you!

Synopsis

Nature in Mind explores a kind of madness at the core of the developed world that has separated the growth of human cultural systems from the destruction of the environment on which these systems depend. It is now becoming increasingly clear that the contemporary western lifestyle not only has a negative impact on the ecosystems of the earth but also has a detrimental effect on human health and psychological well-being. My book is an invitation to radically reimagine the western epistemology of how we think about the relationship between humans and nature. I argue that the roots of our current ecological and social crisis are a result of the split between how the western mind thinks and how nature actually works, and we are now experiencing the unfolding of this disastrous epistemological error. I explore the work of both Gregory Bateson and Henry Corbin and show how an understanding of the '*imaginal world*' within Systemic Psychotherapy and Ecopsychology could provide a language that is deeply understood by both nature and mind. This book is an invitation to decolonize the current Western mechanistic paradigm and step beyond the borders of the '*semantic narratives*' of both Rene Descartes and Charles Darwin. It argues the case that to truly understand nature we need to relearn an '*imaginal language*' and in doing so reclaim our lost collective indigenous heritage.

19. Ecolinguistics as an Emerging Research Paradigm and the Need for Multidisciplinary Research

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Abstract

The paper looks at ecolinguistics as an evolving research and the need for multidisciplinary collaborations in environmental studies. Collaborative evidences are drawn from Ecological linguistics as an emerging paradigm which is the interrelationship between language and ecology. Using critical ecodiscourse as an approach, the paper note that our surroundings consists of both living and nonliving things which together form life in natural, industrial and social environments. The paper therefore posits that no single discipline can succinctly provide solutions to the issues of ecology without interfacing with other related fields. It is therefore important for researchers to imbibe the practice of exploring their individual disciplines in order to identify the emerging paradigm shift in research for more problem solving research focus.

Key Words: Ecolinguistics, Emerging research, Paradigm & Multidisciplinary research

20. Ecotheological Discourse Analysis of Akombo in Tiv Traditional Worldview

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ABSTRACT

Many Foreign and some indigenous scholars had in the past undertaken several investigations on the concept of *akombo* with varying degrees of negative ideas. The false impression created and subsequent practical misrepresentation of this concept by scholars and adherents has changed the true meaning and essence of *akombo* over time. This work aimed at setting a theological basis for a correct understanding and practice of *akombo*. This was accomplished by investigating the religious role of *akombo* as healing and protective rituals and as divinities in the Tiv belief system. Descriptive phenomenology was adopted and used to investigate and describe the conscious experience of *akombo* as a way of attaining a healthy, prosperous and long lasting life through interaction with the Supreme Being. When compared, significant difference in characteristics of *akombo* as rituals to that of divinities was noticed. While some divinities

(primordial) were deified to become ancestors no *akombo* had such quality. *Akombo* were viewed to be means through which the interactions with the Supreme Being were made feasible. The work recommended that practicing *akombo* in hygienic condition, an integration of modern socio-religious ideas into *akombo* belief and practice with frequent and intensive research on the concept by scholars will help redeem the faulty perception that *akombo* are divinities worshipped by the Tiv.

Key Words: Akombo, Tiv, Theological Discourse & Tradition.

21. Perception of the Impact of Recreation and Tourism on Environmental Sustainability in Enugu State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Recreation and Tourism is one of the biggest and fastest growing sectors in the global economy. Planning and development of recreation and tourism facilities and areas often have impacts on the environment. It has both positive and negative significant environmental, cultural, social and economic effects. This study was undertaken among the residents of recreation and tourism destination points in Enugu State Nigeria, to explore the perceived impacts of recreation and tourism on environmental sustainability. The tourism destination points include Akwuke Sand Beach, **Ezeagu Waterfall** and Awhum waterfall. The descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The sample for the study consists of 240 inhabitants residing around three recreation and tourism destination points in Enugu state. The researcher-designed questionnaire was used to collect data. The questionnaire was validated by five experts and has reliability coefficient of .76. The results of the study indicate that overall, the respondents have positive perception of the economic, social and psychological impacts of recreation and tourism. Also, negative impacts reported by the respondents were mainly on the environment. Based on the findings the researchers discussed the implications of the findings for health education.

Keywords: Perception, Recreation, Tourism, & Environmental Sustainability

(22) Theatre Approach to Environmental Education

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Abstract

Discourses on environmental concerns as a result of climatic change have attracted diverse perspectives from various disciplines. The position of the study is to highlight the roles of theatre

in environmental education. To the layman, the business of theatre remains to inform and entertain. But realistically theatre has multifarious and multifaceted functions, and its apparatus can be put together in different ways. Thus, it mirrors the society and expresses every essential action of life. It can appeal to people and bring them together in many ways irrespective of the social, religious, economic, political and geographical differences. Theatre is central to the development and education of the human mind; a transmitter of culture and a vital tool for socio-political conscientization, sensitization and mobilization of the citizenry. It is this diverse functionality of theatre in curbing environmental challenges ravaging the society that the study seeks to interrogate using vigorous campaigns as a paradigm.

Keywords: theatre, environment, mobilization, sustainability, education

(23) **A Pragmatic Analysis of Some Selected South-South Proverbs and its Ecological Undertones**

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Abstract

South South region of Nigeria is currently facing environmental crises which manifest in multiple inconceivable ways such as black soot, oil spillage, flooding, draught, etc. Therefore, any effort that does not dredge into the wealth of context-specific ecosophies in informing and orientating local communities on eco-friendly behaviours is drawing a blank. The study seeks to unravel Ibibio proverbs (Ibibio is a lower Cross Language spoken in Akwa Ibom State, a South South region of Nigeria) and its eco-friendly undertones using the inferential model of linguistic communication to ascertain the inferred meaning of the proverbs, essential linguistic items used to store, build and transmit cultural heritage. In this study, I adopted a descriptive survey method and collected data via oral interviews, personal observations and introspection. Findings reveal that Ibibio proverbs have potential eco-friendly undertones which offer the people with stories they can live by and which will directly affect the ecosystem positively.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Proverbs, inferential model, Ecolinguistics.

(24) **Ecocultural Aspects of Imaginary in Chimamanda Adichie's *Half of a Yellow Sun***

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Abstract

The activities of man affect the environment in which he lives. Since human beings are in relationship with their environment, therefore, cultural and ecological practices often affect the ecosystem. However, Chimamanda Adichie's *Half of a Yellow Sun* uses imagery to illustrate

various practices and activities in Nigeria, which affects the ecology either positively or negatively. It is evidence that if human beings continue to maintain a bad relationship with the environment, it can lead to destruction of the ecosystem which will in turn affect human lives. This is the reason, why many researchers and experts emphasize on taking care of our environment and reducing destructive environmental practices. This study is therefore a contextual analysis of imagery to identify these practices and to proffer solutions and control measures in maintaining a good harmony between man and its environment.

Keywords: Environment, cultural and ecological practices, affect, ecosystem, Nigeria, imagery, causes, control.

(25) **Paleoecology and vegetation changes in Ukehe, Southeastern Nigeria**

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Abstract

Climate change is a global challenge obviously reflected in vegetation. This is as a result of the essential part of vegetation in ecosystem and its sensitivity to changes. Ukehe lies in the rainforest region which traces are found in sacred groves and cave environs. Due to early human activities such as iron smelting and stone quarrying, the vegetation of the study area has been interrupted. The aim of the research is to identify the various vegetation of the study area using cave sediment and the effect of early human activities yielding to vegetation change. To achieve the aim, excavation and palynological study of cave sediment from Onualor- Ogadike cave in Ukehe was carried out. Five sample were collected at interval of 20cm between 0-120cm and subjected to palynological analysis. A total of 47 palynomorph type and xylem vessels were recovered. Phytoecological groups represented in this study include rainforest, freshwater swamp forest, Guinea savannah, Sudan savannah, Open vegetation and Secondary forest. The presence of secondary forest and guinea savannah suggested the impact of human activities on the environment of which evidence of iron slag debris, charcoal and polished stone axes support human existence and activities. A record of freshwater species and fungal spores suggested a dominant wet period interrupted by dry climate. Anthropogenic activities were inferred from abundant pollen of *Elaeis guineensis*, poaceae and Asteraceae. Radiocarbon date determination of charcoal from the pit base gave an age of 1540-1635cal AD (410-315cal BP) and 1450-1530cal (500-420cal BP) suggesting the period of human interruption.

Key words: Palynological, palynomorph, change, Phytoecological, climate.

(26) English Language Teaching through ITCT

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Abstract

The idea of the learning is to assess the weight of English Language Teaching through Information using Tele-Communication Technology both in school study and college study and the expansion of theoretical and realistic recommendations to boost the efficiency of English as a second language teaching using ITCT. The manuscript summarizes the most accurate varieties of ITCT for the growth of language and communication proficiency. Power Point presentation, association by mails, various orientation programs using technology, internet assets in teaching of English language are the key to enrich virtual learning and teaching. In this article the full length of manuscript is discussed in detail.

Keywords: ITCT (Information using Telecommunication Technology), Philosophy and Knowledge, English as a Second Language.

(27) Millicent Asogwa's Ezinwanne Di Uko: A reflection of Marxism in Igbo Society

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Abstract

This paper studies Millicent Asogwa's prose text titled: *Ezinwanne Di Uko as a reflection of Marxism in Igbo Society*. Marxist criticism is based on the socialist theories of Karl Marx and sees Literature as a reflection of the social institutions from which it arises. Based on the socialist and dialectical theories of Karl Marx, Marxist Criticism views literary works as reflections of the social institutions out of which they are born. For Marxist critics, works of literature often mirror the creator's own place in society and they interpret most texts in relation to their relevance regarding issues of class struggle as depicted in a work of fiction. This study's main objective is to mirror the text under study from the Marxist's point of view. The research methodology adopted for this study is descriptive, using Marxist theory as postulated by Marx and his followers. The study reveals among other things, oppression, injustice, wickedness used by the elders to suppress the poor masses. It also reveals maltreatment of the less privileged by the more privileged. Finally, it reveals that truth and good deeds were tools to free the oppressed from the hands of the oppressors. The study concludes that our leaders should lead by example and stop oppressing the poor for a better society.

(28) **Capacity building needs of teachers for improved ecolinguistics and climate change adaptation in Enugu State**

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Abstract

The outcome of effective teaching is a change in behaviour. In order to achieve this, there are diverse strategies employable by teachers to facilitate students' learning within the classroom. Also, ecolinguistics in the formal environmental education setting ought to achieve a rounded education – covering the domains of cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains to correspond with the head, heart and hands model. Thus, this quantitative study adopts a descriptive survey research design to assess teachers' expressed capacity building needs in order to ascertain the missing gaps pertaining to teaching strategies related to the climate change education infused curriculum in Enugu state. A total of 410 in-service secondary school teachers serve as respondents in this study, spread across four education zones, serving in rural and urban public (government-owned) secondary schools within the study area. A self-developed questionnaire served as the instrument for this study. This instrument was tested and passed both validity and reliability tests. Descriptive statistics, mean, mean differences tests and dimension reduction analyses (principal component analyses) were applied to provide meaning for the collected data. Expected results are to unveil the strategies in which teachers require capacity building to improve students' ecolinguistics in general, and climate change adaptation in particular. Recommendations based on the study's findings will provide a crucial guide to improving the prospects of ecolinguistics within environmental education.

Keywords: climate change adaptation; climate change education; ecolinguistics; in-service teachers; teaching strategies

(29) **Recycling And Visual Enlightenment Strategies Towards Eco-Sustainability**

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Abstract

Sustainable cities and communities is one of the 17 goals projected under the aegis of sustainable development in the year 2015. This act was relevant towards maintaining viable and habitable social space. Recently, issue on the scientific journal 'Nature' dedicated to climate-change science to date- warns of the growing risk of a "critical state shift" in the earth's biosphere. As a result, man is faced with some challenging perennial health risks and the spread of infectious disease. Incidentally, the planetary tipping point which could push the environment into unpredictable and therefore all-the-more-likely catastrophic conditions is being encouraged by human activities around and within the public sphere. These challenging circumstances confronting human existence and interaction within his habitat underpins some creative impulses in the field of visual arts. Artistic outputs such as photography, digital photo-manipulations, installation art (waste to art) among others create awareness to positive environmental attitudes. Through these creative manipulations, Sensitization and awareness creations are made. This is very necessary to avert foreseen impending consequences of man unhealthy practices meted to his environment. Hence, this study, through visual presentations, discusses as well as argues for the inclusiveness of visual art practices toward sustainable ecosystem. It engages with indiscriminately littered non bio-degradable items, fashioning them into aesthetic product. Hence, sustainable ecology is guaranteed through art.

Keywords: Recycling, Visual, Enlightenment Strategies & Eco-Sustainability

30. A Bird's Eye View on Eco linguistics and its Approaches:

A Pragmatic Study

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Abstract:

Eco linguistics, then, is about critiquing forms of language that contribute to ecological destruction, and aiding in the search for new forms of language that inspire people to protect the natural world.- Arran Stibbe

This paper attempts to give brief account of Eco linguistics and its approaches. It also summarizes how language has been used in connection with the ecology. Besides language plays a significant role in aggravating the contemporary social issues particularly ecological issues (global warming, bio diversity loss, etc.). Eco linguists strive to analyze the discourse and to find constructive ways to use language towards protection of eco system. They analyze discourse with the aid of ecosophy and find out the underlying story lies in every discourse. Thus they encourage the constructive use of language and resist the destructive stories which lead to the destruction of the eco system. This paper analyses the treatment of nature and Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Tamil literature and the language use in advertisements.

Key Words: Eco linguistics, Ecology, Eco Sophy, Eco System.

(30) Ideological Representation of Economy and Environment in Nigerian Newspaper Reports of Pipeline Vandalism, 2015-2019

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Abstract

Pipeline vandalism is one of the aspects of the Niger Delta conflict that has wide reportage in Nigerian newspapers. A number of scholarly attention have been paid to the newspaper representation of the Niger Delta conflict in general, with little focus on the representation of the economy and the environment in the news reports of pipeline vandalism as a peculiar subtext. Whenever a pipeline that bears oil is vandalised, two losses are sustained: revenue and the life-sustaining ecosystem. When this vandalism is reported in the paper, it comes as a representation of the real action, which those outside the scene depend on for information. Adopting van Dijk's (2006) model of Critical Discourse Analysis and Stebbe's (2015) notions of salience and erasure, this study examines the ideologies that underlie these reports and the thematic representations they project, with a view to revealing how they represent the economy and the environment. The data corpus consist of reports on pipeline vandalism in six newspapers: *The Punch*, *ThisDay*, and *The Guardian* (representing nationally circulated newspapers), and *The Tide*, *New Waves*, and *The Pointer* (representing regionally-based newspapers that are published in the Niger Delta, all between 2015 and 2019 and purposively selected.

Keywords: Ideologies, Newspaper reports, Human ecology, Thematic representations, Pipeline vandalism, Media discourse.

(31)

Hyponyms of Snake In *Ideke* Lect

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Abstract

The study is concerned with the hyponyms of snake in *Ideke* lect in Nsukka area. The objectives are to identify the hyponyms of snake in *Ideke* lect and to classify them based on their super-ordinate term(s). The data collected were drawn from introspection and these data were validated by the elderly men in the speech community. The study uses the componential analysis to analyse the data collected. The study finds out that there are so many hyponyms of snake in *Ideke* lect and these hyponyms have a super-ordinate or hypernym known as *agwo*. Also found in the study that there are some species of snake in the study area which have different kinds with their specific names within them. Wherever they share the same feature, we use the notation, (+) to denote it, whereas we use (-) notation to indicate absence of the feature(s) found in another. For the researchers to get the differences and similarities among the hyponyms of snake in *Ideke* lect, we relate them to their colours, habitats, movements, shapes and modes of self defence.

Keywords: Hyponyms, snake, *Ideke* lect, componential analysis, co-hyponyms, super-ordinate term(s)

(32) **Political Economy Imperative of Climate Change Effect on Food Security in the Lake Chad Basin, 2010-2020**

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Abstract

Increasing heat wave in the Sahel region as a result of global warming is having huge and long-term impacts on ecosystem of the Lake Chad Basin (LCB). Shrinkage of Lake Chad (LC) and desertification of the LCB following several decades of droughts and low annual monsoon have severe consequences on the food security and livelihoods of the basin communities. This devastating effect of climate change is worsened by demographic pressure on the LC and deforestation of the basin's ecosystem orchestrated by poor farming practices such as over-grazing and reckless exploitation of the basin's forest resources. This development has adversely affected fish, food crop, livestock and animal production in the LCB resulting in loss livelihoods and biodiversity. Existing studies have focused on the socio-economic effects of droughts on the wellbeing of LCB population while glossing over those unsustainable human practices such as deforestation and urbanization which tend to exacerbate climate change effects on the basin. The paper examined the impact of global warming on the food security of the LCB. We relied on the qualitative data collected through primary sources such as interview, and secondary sources such as scholarly works and official documents; and were analyzed descriptively. The study revealed that drying of LC and desertification of the basin's ecosystem accounted for the declining output of food production in the LCB, and recommended inter-basin transfer of water to the LC and adequate policing of the LCB by the LCBC's member states to forestall further degradation in the basin.

Keywords: Climate change, droughts, deforestation, Lake Chad, ecosystem, livelihood

(33) **Eco-trauma and oil wars in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria: a study of Tanure Ojaide's *The Activist* and Helon Habila's *Oil on Water***

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Abstract

Nigerian literature has often engaged issues plaguing man and his environment, and these issues encompass the Niger Delta imbroglio. However, contemporary study of the Niger Delta oil exploration and exploitation-related problems can be best understood through traumatic and psychological investigations of the impact of environmental devaluation and oil war on the region and its people. This study, therefore, examines Tanure Ojaide's *The Activist* and Helon Habila's *Oil on Water* with a view to showing how oil exploration and exploitation and the

attendant pollutions have impacted negatively on the region and the people's wellbeing. The study employs eco-criticism as a theoretical framework for this study, which is appropriate in examining the relationship between literature and the physical or natural environment. It also appropriates qualitative and quantitative research methodology for data collection for the study. The research reveals that unbridled exploitation of the oil in the Niger Delta has grave impact and negative, unmitigated effects on its eco-system. The study also finds out that the incessant wars and militancy in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria are as a result of the inhuman exploitation of the resources of the region and the consequential negative impact on its eco-system. And the research concludes that unless effective and adequate compensations are paid to the people and laws that control oil pollutions in the region are either made or enforced, the eco-trauma and oil wars would continue to rage in the region endlessly.

(34) Ecosemantic Analysis of Climatic Concepts in Indigenous Languages

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Abstract

A climate change indicator are universal, but causes, effects, mitigation and adaptation strategies often differ from one geographical space to another. In Nigeria, climatic events and objects are often identified to have similar characteristic features that described each scenario. Using Frame semantic Theory, the paper note that Igbo and Tiv as selected indigenous languages have different semantic structures from the source language. In naming climatic scenes, unified versions of concepts were constructed on the basis of a pre-established consensus resulting from the observation of the events. The paper observes that most of the analyzed concepts in the selected indigenous languages displayed cross metalanguage resemblances in morpho-semantic descriptions of some scenes. For instance, both languages, shared similar lexical semantic paradigms for the descriptions of *onwa/wer* as 'Month' or 'moon', or *ala /nya* as 'land' or 'ground' with others identified scenarios. It is therefore evident that most climatic concepts are express either by means of associated action or framing.

Keywords: Ecology, Metalanguage, Semantics, Climate Change

(35) **Language as a Management Tool For Farmer-Herder Conflicts Emernating
from Environmental Degradation**

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Abstract

Degradation of environment occurs when there is depletion of resources like air, land and water. By so doing, the quality and natural resources are debased. The persistent conflict between farmer-herder in Nigeria is worrisome. The common cause of the conflicts is linked to environmental degradation. This environmental degradation has defaced the resources and it has devastating effects on the life of humanity. The specific purpose of this study is the use of language as a novel decisive mechanism for managing conflicts that emerge as a result of environmental degradation. The research design adapted in this study is a phenomenological research design. A purposive sampling technique was used to select ten cultural informants: five farmers and five herders. The instrument used for data collection is semi-structured interviews and by nonparticipant observations. Content analysis was employed to analyse the data which were qualitatively presented. Peer review of data was used to improve the reliability of data. This paper finds out that language performs quadruple interactional functions in conflicts management: form, reform, inform and transform. These interactional functions of language help in establishing and sustaining social relationships. In other words, language is used to form, reform, inform and transform relationships and behaviours, actions, reactions and inactions of the warring farmer-herder. In addition, the findings show that inflammatory language instigates chaos while persuasive words breed peace. Also, tone of the spoken language and figurative expressions are pointed out as necessary language features that play a cardinal role in conflict management and thereby reduce the level of environmental attrition.

Key words: conflicts, environmental degradation, farmer-herder, language, management

36. Herder-Farmer Conflicts and National Security in Nigeria: Deemphasizing the Climate Change Narrative

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Abstract

This study examined the nexus between climate change and the intensification of herder-farmer conflicts in Nigeria. Extant literature implicates climate change as a major driver of intensified herder-farmer conflicts in Nigeria, whereby steadily creeping desertification, water scarcity and increasing seasonal cross-border transhumance from Niger, Chad and Cameroon lead to intensified resource conflicts in northern Nigeria. Significant evidence however suggests that that these seasonal conflicts predate the empirical indicators of climate change in the Sub-Saharan region. Relying on trend analyses of secondary data, and adopting the social conflict theory, the study contends that while climate change accounts for increased seasonal north-south transhumant movement, it is unable to account for the intensification of herder-farmer conflicts in Nigeria's Guinea Savanna region over the past decade. Based on the findings, the study argues that the intensification of these conflicts is driven by three major factors: (1) the significant growth in cattle populations combined with the growth of human populations and expansion of farming activities and urbanization, and (2) the cross-border irredentist drive of foreign herdsmen into Nigeria, combined with the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW), and (3) a combination of government inertia in managing agricultural resource conflicts, and the failure of border security regime in northern Nigeria. The study recommends the institutionalization of cattle ranching, intensification of desertification control initiatives and stronger commitment to border security protocols in northern Nigeria.

Keywords: Climate change, conflict, farmers, resources, transhumance

37. Politics and the Language of Climate Change in Nigeria

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Abstract

Politics is the art of possessing power and authority to govern, control, and administer both the internal and external affairs of a developing nation. For the success of every nation, there must be politicians whose responsibility is to move the nation to greater heights of growth. Language is a unique gift possessed by humans in order for them to express themselves freely and understand themselves. The politicians are not left out among those created to make use of language for effective communication. The challenge of reoccurring climate change has long threatened the Nigerian national goals and sustainability. Politicians being the leaders are left with the responsibility to educate, enlighten and enforce laws that are put in place to protect lives and properties. Language can be skillfully utilized by these Politicians from campaign stage until they are finally in office to educate these citizens on climate change threat. Hence, this paper is focused on examining concepts of climate change in Nigeria, politics, implications of climate change, Common Languages and Promises in Nigerian Campaigns and Politics and Its Role to National Sustainability. The author recommends that the government should put in place law enforcement strategies that will ensure the absolute obedience of government regulation on environmental matters, language should be effectively utilized to achieve all round public awareness programme and the waste management board should be alert to their duties in ensuring waste are properly managed and cleanliness upheld among citizens.

38. The Role of Indigenous Languages in Environmental Discourse

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Abstract

Environmental issues have continued to pose challenges to policymakers and researchers. This has led to a more committed and widespread effort to combating the issue. Amongst these widespread attempts to address it, the interdisciplinary approach has been most beneficial. Environmental discourse as an approach to the environmental crisis is concerned with a shared way for people to understand environmental issues. Among the most vulnerable groups to environmental crisis are the indigenous people. This paper discussed the role of indigenous languages in environmental discourse. It explicates the concept of indigenous people, their languages and their relationship to environmental discourse. The vulnerability of the indigenous people is also discussed herein. Environmental issues and their effects are also captured. It highlights the challenges of indigenous languages and the prospect of environmental sustainability. The study employed an extensive literature review, qualitative data collection through questionnaire distribution, and the researcher's personal experience. This study showed that indigenous people see other languages as ineffective since they cannot account for the peculiarity of environmental concepts in the indigenous community. It presented indigenous languages as a holistic tool for achieving environmental sustainability. It concluded by soliciting a better attitude to indigenous language development as a tool for achieving environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Indigenous people, Indigenous languages, Environment, Environmental sustainability.

39. English Language, a Sustainable Tool in Nigerian Development.

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Abstract

The unity of a nation is linked to the relationships of its citizens, in maintaining peace and harmony, a legacy that can be passed down to their unborn generations. When such is sustained in an environment, there will be growth in economic, social, political and agricultural areas of that country. Language is an important factor in sustainability of such growth, as language plays a part in how humans relate to other humans and other organisms in the environment. This study, therefore, focuses on the role of English language, in sustaining unity in Nigeria. It will suggest different methods of teaching and learning English as a second language in Nigerian schools.

Keywords : English language, Sustainable development, peace and harmony, unity, Nigerian schools.

40. Communicating Sustainability: A Positive Discourse Analysis of the Mau-Maraserengeti Ecosystem

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Abstract

This study investigates positive ecological sustainability narratives on human ecological relationships within the Mau- Mara-Serengeti ecosystem occasioned by research observations. The Maasai Mara Science and Development Initiative (MMSDI), a multi-stakeholder group of researchers formed in 2014 observed that the ecosystem was under severe threat of interconnected and complex challenges and categorized them into ecosystem, human, political, linguistic and cultural challenges which are yet to be resolved. Ecolinguistics focus has been to critique and expose dominant discourses that form the basis of the ecological relationships within various ecosystems. This study adopts a Positive Discourse Analysis (PDA) approach within ecolinguistics through analysis of texts that can convey new beneficial ecological narratives. Stibbe's (2015) ecolinguistic theoretical framework and Martin's (2004) PDA framework form critical tenets for the ecolinguistic investigation. The study uses an ecosophy based on the principles of social justice, consideration for present and future, intrinsic worth of all species and reduction of consumption. The PDA methodology analyses the linguistic features of text to establish ideologies embedded within the text and evaluated against the ecosophy principles. The study seeks to promote positive stories about human ecological relationships about the Mau-MaraSerengeti ecosystem.

Key Words: Positive Discourse Analysis, ecolinguistics, ecosophy, ecological narratives, sustainability

41. Rethinking the dynamics of indigenous languages towards eco sustainability

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ABSTRACT

Language of communication is always considered vital in driving home salient points. This aspect of culture is necessary to contain with the surging issues of environmental sustainability which has to do with the conservation of the waters, soil and ecosystem on a long-term basis. Presently, there has been influences and, growing interest in the use of indigenous languages to grapple with the surging issues of ecological challenges more than ever. This is due largely to the fact that environment is synonymous with human sustainability. An indigenous language is a language that is native to a region and spoken by an indigenous people. It is a repository of knowledge held by the community that makes use of it and plays a very vital role in Eco sustainability. This paper, therefore, examines the influence of (native) language in enhancing communication and perception towards preserving both natural man-made environments. In order to achieve this, indigenous languages of Nigeria must be protected and promoted. The following measures among others were suggested as steps that should be taken to protect these languages – 1) indigenous children should be given the right to mother tongue education; 2) there should be provision of funds and resources needed to preserve indigenous languages, particularly for education.

42. The Obiechi Story: Environmental sustainability, Local laws and Rights of Nature (RoN)

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Story telling brings forth perspectives making available options obvious, it inspires and encourages actions. Where do we place or position our planet – mother earth's health as individuals or a community in our day to day struggle. Rights of Nature (RoN) as well as the Laudato Si teaches us to see other components of planet as sisters and brothers or children of the same mother nature e.g trees, water, Animal, fish, mountain, birds, lakes, which mandates us humans to seek for their well being and health or at most as co inhabitants. This encourages

humans to live in harmonious relationship together with ourselves and nature. These notwithstanding, we make laws, still people fail to abide by these laws... The urgency and need for ecological conversion in the face of imminent climate crisis is such that requires individual and communal conviction and conversion. This conviction and conversion will make the Rights of Nature more glaring both now and for the future generation. This paper is a story derived from an on-going ecological experience in a grass land savanna located in South East Nigeria, dating as early as the 60s that has continued till date when the global community is working to reduce the human impact on the planet and leave a healthy planet for the future generation.

Key Words: Obiechi, Environmental sustainability, Local Laws, Rights of Nature

43. Social Semiotics of Cockcrow Among the Igbo People of Southeast, Nigeria

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Abstract

In social semiotics, every sign is a code for message exchange, and every code constitutes both the signifiers and signified. Two levels of signified are identified as the denotative signified and connotative signified. While the former is its commonsense, literal, or, universal meaning, the latter generates its meanings from its socio-cultural functions within specific societies. These functions are assigned through conventions and appropriations that it becomes imperative to recourse to the society's conventions for its interpretations. Thus, through the frameworks of, Social Semiotics, and Animal Rights, this paper 1) foregrounds the semiotic resources that festoon around cockcrow to qualify as a code for message exchange among the Igbo people of Southeast Nigeria, 2) its connotative signifieds and social significance and 3) how both the physical and socio-cultural environments are implicated as the survival of the fittest.

44. Mathematics and the Eco-linguistics Discussion

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Abstract

The saying that ‘Mathematics is the language of science is as old as mankind’. The understanding of the underlying environmental or ecological problems facing mankind is an integral part of the solution process. Therefore, the interplay between ecology and linguistics is an important aspect of existence. Mathematics being the language of science is the bedrock upon which this interplay is brought to bear. This paper explores notions such as data collection, analysis and modeling which constitute the nexus of the eco-linguistics discussion.

45. A Morphological Analysis of Climate Change Terminologies

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Abstract

Climate change issue has become prevalent to the global world, especially to people who do not have clear understanding of the adaptation and mitigation strategies due to the complexities ascribed to its terms and concepts. This research work is concerned with the morphological study of climate change terminologies. The aim of this study is to identify the lexical class of climate change terms and find out the morphological processes involved in the formation of the terms. Using a total amount of one hundred (100) terms, the study examines the morphology of these climate change terms from a theory-neutral position. From the analysis, it is observed that climate change terms are framed through various linguistic processes. A number of climate change terminologies is framed through, simple, compound and complex words. Understanding these linguistic processes involved can also lead to an explicit comprehension of climate change concepts and terminologies. This study recommends that more researches be carried out in the area ecolinguistics so as to discover easier ways of communicating climate change.

46. Experiential Framing of Problems in Agricultural and Environmental Post Graduate Research: Towards Lexicalising a Balanced Ecology in Academic Discourse Tradition

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Abstract

Problem identification and articulation are very integral steps in the research process which defines research writing in the academia because these steps are considered sine qua non conditions for successful execution of research. On the basis of expectations in the academia that problems addressed by research should relate to specific problems affecting our world, the article advocates the expediency to encourage the lexicalisation of a more balanced ecology in the academic discourse traditions of Agricultural and Environmental post graduate research through appropriate *experiential framing* of research problems. The term *experiential framing* is derived from a combination of Halliday's postulation that language is a resource for construing experience and Stibbe's definition of framing as "the use of a story from one area of life (a frame) to structure how another area of life is conceptualised" (62). We use *experiential framing* as framework to analyse how research problems are conceptualised in selected post graduate theses in diverse Agricultural and Environmental disciplines; and more specifically to: the nature of the participants involved and/or affected by the situations depicted in the research problems and their relationships and how the participants are posited to benefit from the problems proffered by the research. These general objectives translate to the specifics of querying the promotion of the themes of biodiversity and sustainability in the selected data. Analyses show that concerns for food security dominate focus of these studies; humans are positioned to benefit from solutions in these studies than other members of the ecosystem which is the result of overwhelming subscription to frames used in the commercial enterprises favouring growthism, mass production and minimization of costs whilst maximising profits.

Keywords: experiential framing, research problems, balanced ecology, academic discourse tradition

47. Erasing and Emotion in Dominant Discourses

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Abstract

Erasing and exclusion of participants are resources frequently used by dominant discourses to avoid making explicit the quality of an actor as such (van Leeuwen, 2008: 28). Non-human animals, are among the groups traditionally excluded by Western discourses: they do not participate in the discursive construction that rules their lives (Stibbe, 2001: 146). The aim of this work is to analyse that exclusion in the media debate about the so-called Cresta Roja Conflict in Buenos Aires, Argentina, during the years 2015-2018. We adopt as a theoretical framework the proposal of Kress and van Leeuwen (2006) for multimodal analysis and will add the descriptions of facial expressions of emotion made by Ekman and Friesen (1975, 1986, 2003) to expand the description for the interpersonal function. Our corpus is constituted by the following audiovisual material: Cresta Roja: pollos desnutridos y trabajadores en casa (Cresta Roja: Malnourished chickens and workers at home) broadcast by C5N news channel, on January 22, 2016; Cresta Roja: dos años tras la quiebra y la empresa aún no está trabajando (Cresta Roja: two years after bankruptcy, the company is still not working), also transmitted by C5N on January 22, 2018; and Gallinas abandonadas en Cresta Roja (Abandoned hens in Red Crest), uploaded to its YouTube channel by Animal Rights organization VOICOT, on December 30, 2015. Our findings allow us to consider that each audiovisual text builds a different relationship with its public based on the emotional expressions they use. So, in speciesist texts, emotionality leads to contemplate workers' poor situation above everything else while in pro-animal right texts emotionality is directed towards non-animals, adapting audiovisual language used by the dominant discourses to build empathy towards humans.

48. Literature and Ecology: An Ecocritical Study of Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* and *Arrow of God*

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Abstract

Ecocriticism is a literary theory that explores the relationship that exists between the human beings and the natural environment. The term "Ecocriticism" was coined by William Rueckert in 1978 in his essay titled "Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism." He observes that ecocriticism entails "application of ecology and ecological concepts to the study of literature". This simply means bringing ecological issues and terminologies into literature study. It calls for a move from the complete focus on the human person to the environmental issues and how the human person has contributed in one or the other to the productivity or destruction of the ecology. This is so because man cannot be separated from nature which is part of human existence. This goes to say that people contribute either negatively or positively to the ecosystem. Ecocriticism is a recent development in the literary world. It arose as a result of the

concern for the environmental hazards like indiscriminate cutting of trees, water and air pollution. Ecocriticism is concerned with the environmental results of man's everyday actions and the damage they may cause to nature.

Keywords: Ecocriticism, Literature, Environment, Ecology, Nature

49. **Climate Change and Environment Conservation: Predation on Agricultural Lands and the Destiny of Indian Farmers**

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Abstract Conservation policies and initiatives are critical for biodiversity conservation and the past few decades has witnessed an overwhelming increase in the number of areas under protected status in India. Consequently, human-wildlife conflicts have emerged as one of the most contentious issues across agrarian landscapes throughout the country. Wildlife impact on humans can be both direct (human injury and/or death and loss of freedom and security) and indirect (damage to property, livestock depredation, crop foraging, and trampling, destruction of infrastructure and disease transmission risks). Loss due to injury and death of a breadwinner is usually devastating to families. It should be noted that in some areas, farmers have derelict superb cropland due to incessant crop raids and damages (predation on agricultural lands). The issue is exacerbated when the Governments prioritize the needs of wildlife than the requirements of local people which is evident in almost all the States. Blind conservation initiatives pave the way for making of conservation refugees (people who are displaced and evicted due to the creation of protected areas) and human wildlife conflicts will result in predation refugees (people who live expropriate due to wildlife predation on agricultural lands). In a densely populated country like India, it will engender more and more socio-economic and political ramifications than reducing the issue. If not properly managed by modern management strategies, the issue will cripple agrarian community as well as rural India, which will increase the number of conservation refugees and predation refugees thereby challenges national security too.

50.

From Anthropocentrism to Ecocentrism

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Abstract

One of the preoccupations of ecolinguistics is to analyse stories the society lives by, in reference to the physical, social, cultural, economic and political environment to filter out the negative perspectives that contribute to environmental depletion and suggest stories for a better environment. This research analyses folk literature from an anthropocentric point of view. Most of the environmentally-related issues are "ecological degradation, loss of bio-diversification and

greenhouse effects are outcomes of human activities. Most scholars who are environmental inclined have seen anthropocentrism as the root of environmental issues. Thus, the research work in a bid to solve these human-related issues pertaining to the environment, studies human-related stories, sieves out human-centred authority and suggests new stories to feature ecocentrism which is a more suitable term for environmental sustainability and development. Also, the research work proposes that ecological stories should be embedded into different, more recent media of learning so that the right information can be passed down to children who would transcend to leaders.

Keywords: Eco-linguistics, Anthropocentrism, Eco-centrism, Oral literature.

51.English Language Teaching in Turkey Ecolinguistics

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Abstract The overwhelming spread of English in Turkey has led to the exclusion of other languages in Turkey. Anglo-American policies have permeated the ecolinguistic sphere of Turkey and have been adopted on a political and economic level. The appreciation of neoliberal policies has contributed to the unprecedented expansion of English language teaching and English-related departments. Although there are almost 7110 languages in the world, only 28 of them are represented in Turkey, most of which are western. Therefore, this study aims to show the effect of political and economic decisions on ecolinguistic realm in Turkey and to claim that English should be displaced to open space for various languages. The exclusion and underrepresentation of other world languages, particularly African-Bantu languages should be represented in Turkey. This study suggests that a center world languages can be established to provide opportunities for learners, teachers and researchers to study these world languages and understand other cultures.

52. A visual language approach to communicating ecological issues in Nigeria

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Abstract

Ecological problems have today remained a global pandemic. In one way or the other everyone is involved. We are generally entangled, not only in receiving the consequences of the menace but also in seeking solution. For long, it has remained a science-based problem seeking 'scientific' solutions to it. But what contributions can non-scientists make? Non-scientists are variously attempting to bridge the science-action gap by engaging their professional capacities. In arts, although a number of artists have made vehement attempts on the issue, visual communication design methods are yet to be potently enabled not just in creating awareness, but in seeking what Moser and Dilling identified as 'public engagement.' By identifying this vacuum

this paper engages with a visual language communication towards fostering an awareness process that can engage the public towards rethinking mitigation and adaptation of the ecological problem. This paper, through my practice lends a creative voice in communicating and engaging the Nigerian public on ecological challenges we face. By adopting a practice-based process with extensions in socio-virtual platform, I show in this paper the potentials of designed visual forms as approach that can impact public recourse on ecological challenges in Nigeria.

Keywords: Ecological problems, Visual language, Art, Visual Communication, public engagement.

53. Ecotourism Resources and Indigenous Belief Systems: Perspectives from Nigeria

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Abstract

Sacred and totemic values enshrined in indigenous belief systems (IBS) appear to enhance the preservation of natural resources such as forests, lakes, valleys, caves, among others. Conversely, the inherent conservative values of IBS seem not to be in harmony with the realities of the twenty-first century such as the expansion and beliefs of foreign religions (Christianity and Islam), population increase, change in taste, the quest for industrialization and so on. How can IBS enhance the conservation of ecotourism resources? In-depth interviews and literature will be used to generate data. Communities will be sampled from the southeastern region of Nigeria. The study aims specifically at documenting IBS and understanding IBS values vis-à-vis ecotourism resources conservation; highlighting challenges and prospects of IBS in ecotourism resources management (ERM) in the 21st century. The results of the study will be analyzed thematically from a social-constructivist perspective. This research intends to contribute to discussions on environmental issues such as the conservation of natural resources with ecotourism merits. Exploring academic debate from the IBS perspective holds enormous values for environmental stakeholders, tourism professionals, and policymakers. The results are likely to affect environmental and ecotourism policies for sustainability.

54. Climate Change: Impact of the Lake Chad Shrinking, Herders-Farmers Conflict & Food Security in Nigeria

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Abstract

Climate change is a global threat to human life and livelihood. It is a complex and multi-dimensional phenomenon with significant deleterious socio-economic impact. One of the impacted areas of climate change is the Lake Chad in North Eastern Nigeria and Sahel region of West and Central Africa. Reported cases of dislocation of the ecosystem of the Lake Chad environment are on the increase. This has led to herders-farmers conflict, threatens food security as well as the overall security of the Nigeria state. The paper is aimed to interrogate how government response to the challenges of Lake Chad has impacted food security and herders-farmers conflict. Documentary method of data collection and content analysis were adopted. Human security approach was adopted as theoretical framework. The paper argues that considering the government failed response to addressing the menace of the shrinking of the Lake Chad and the weak climate adaptive profile of Nigerian herders and farmers, the commitment and resolve in ensuring that Nigeria is food sufficient through local production will be a mirage.

Keywords: Climate change; Lake Chad; Herders-Farmers; Food security; Government Response.

55. Environmental justice in Makoko Community of Lagos: Implications for achievement of the sustainable development goals

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Human wellbeing depends largely on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Consumption of unsafe water, existence of unhygienic conditions and inapt sanitation facility are the chief causes of water borne and vector borne diseases. Open defecation in and on the river banks contributes to the pollution load in the river. Makoko community of Lagos state is a “village in the city” and lacks adequate basic social amenities. In Makoko community the environmental risks and health implications of inadequate WASH are huge. The environmental burden in the community is peculiar because the buildings float on water, which is also a source of livelihood and sanitation for residents. Unfortunately, very little research on environmental justice has been undertaken in the context of this marginalized community. The purpose of this study is to examine the environmental and socioeconomic justice challenges of the residents of Makoko and its implications for the achievement of the sustainable development goals.

56. A Descriptive Exploration of Language And Literature in National Development in Africa: Nigeria as a Focus

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Abstract

The raison d'être of this paper is to examine language and literature in national development in Nigeria. It is our intention to investigate such language and literature with a view to justifying their place in national development in Nigeria. This study is borne out of our conviction that significant relationships exist between language and literature and national development, especially as it concerns the socialisation and cultural validation, socio-economic and socio-political lives of the people. The central question that research work addresses is therefore, the extent to which language and literature contribute to national development in Nigeria. Other objectives of this study include, to investigate their roles in national development, and to

ascertain how they help in maintaining the socialisation and cultural validation, socio-economic and socio-political lives of people, which contribute in no small measure to national development. The study adopts a descriptive survey method as research design and analyses its data descriptively. The database for the study is from number of related illustrative text, journal sources and net sources. Findings reveal that language and literature occupy significance position in the socio-economic and socio-political, socialisation and cultural validation lives of the people, which contribute to the national development of the country. The study also discovered that repositioning the sensitive nature and symbolic functions of language and literature will advance the national development in Nigeria. Findings reveal that without language, the exchange and transmission of ideals that lead to national development amongst the numerous people that live in the country (Nigeria) would have been impossible. The paper therefore, recommends that a repositioning of the sensitive nature and symbolic functions of language and literature in Nigeria will promote the national development.

57. Ideological Representation of Economy and Environment in Nigerian Newspaper Reports of Pipeline Vandalism, 2015-2019

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Abstract

Pipeline vandalism is one of the aspects of the Niger Delta conflict that has wide reportage in Nigerian newspapers. A number of scholarly attention have been paid to the newspaper representation of the Niger Delta conflict in general, with little focus on the representation of the economy and the environment in the news reports of pipeline vandalism as a peculiar subtext. Whenever a pipeline that bears oil is vandalised, two losses are sustained: revenue and the life-sustaining ecosystem. When this vandalism is reported in the paper, it comes as a representation of the real action, which those outside the scene depend on for information. Adopting van Dijk's (2006) model of Critical Discourse Analysis and Stebbe's (2015) notions of salience and erasure, this study examines the ideologies that underlie these reports and the thematic representations they project, with a view to revealing how they represent the economy and the environment. The data corpus consist of reports on pipeline vandalism in six newspapers: *The Punch*, *ThisDay*, and *The Guardian* (representing nationally circulated newspapers), and *The Tide*, *New Waves*, and *The Pointer* (representing regionally-based newspapers that are published in the Niger Delta, all between 2015 and 2019 and purposively selected).

Keywords: Ideologies, Newspaper reports, Human ecology, Thematic representations, Pipeline vandalism, Media discourse.

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Convener NEA/Regional. Representative for Nigeria@IEA

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