

Editorial

The first article by Lusekelo looks at the distribution of ϕ -features in Bantu DPs and vPs, especially in Kiswahili and Nyakyusa DPs and vPs. Lusekelo agrees with other scholars that the ϕ -features *number*, *gender* and *person* manifest themselves in such phrases in the two languages, but differs with them, with regard to which of the three features is supreme. Whereas other scholars opine that all are valued (number>gender>person), Lusekelo is of the view that the feature number is supreme in Bantu DPs and vPs, hence the following order: *number>case>person*.

Mpemba examines the current meanings of the Kiswahili terms *ukalimani* and *tafsiri*. He specifically looks at the semantic confusion caused by the two terms, their evolutionary trend and the distinction between their ordinary language and terminological conceptualisations. His conclusion is that, despite the recent developments in research into *ukalimani* and *tafsiri*, the establishment and expansion of interpreting and translation institutions and courses worldwide, and in East Africa in particular, these terms have remained complicated and unclear to Kiswahili experts, interpreting and translation scholars, and the public at large.

The article by Michael focuses on the influence of the educational status of parents on the performances of their children in the English language in their Senior School Certificate Examinations (SSCE). Michael hinges his discussion on the purview of Bernstein's position on language and social class. He argues that, in Nigeria, some children, by virtue of their parents' educational status, stand a chance of mastering the language, while other children don't. This argument is based on the students' performances in the language in the Senior School Certificate Examinations.

Fabusuyi and Ogunwale undertake a linguistic analysis of the various processes that are involved in the morphological configurations of certain composite verbal and nominal structures in both German and Yoruba. They critically analyse the lexical expansion capacities of the two languages in the domains of their verb and noun forms to expound on their morphological peculiarities and highlight the derivation history and the configuration mechanisms of the word forms that might have undergone structural changes during their morphological make-up over time. Their conclusion is that the two languages are similar in certain respects, although much premium is placed on the tonal nature of the Yoruba language in the processes.

Dr Abel Y. Mreta
Chief Editor
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