

SUMMARIES OF ARTICLES

IZABELA WILL

Nonverbal Ways of Expressing Negation in Hausa Culture

Gestures, at first glance, look like spontaneous movements of hands that help the speaker to produce the utterance. A more detailed analysis shows that these movements are strictly associated with certain concepts, and rather than being random, they are meaningful and systemic. The first part of the paper contains an overview of gestures of negation used by Hausa speakers (both emblems and co-speech gestures). In the second part, four types of co-speech gestures are scrutinised: shaking the index finger sideways, hand scissors, brushing the palms against each other and brushing the back of the hands. The analysis leads to the conclusion that the gestures in question co-occur with the specific markers of negation and emphasize one of the meanings or functions of the negation, such as prohibition, refusal, rejection, denial, nonexistence and totality.

Key words: co-speech gestures, emblems, Hausa culture, negation, Nigeria

ZOFIA PODOBIŃSKA

A Swahili Version of *The Little Prince*, a Worldwide Cultural Icon

My article discusses the latest Swahili translation of *The Little Prince* by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry. In addition to presenting the ways in which the translators have rendered selected cultural realities in the situation of a clash between two completely incompatible language systems (French – Swahili), I have focused on the elements of language etiquette used in interpersonal relations. The basic question I am asking is whether the translators have succeeded in adequately reproducing the social relationships described here and their dynamics, or whether they have merely restricted themselves to rendering the forms of messages from the original.

Key words: *The Little Prince*, translation, Swahili

SABINA BRAKONIECKA

Salafism vs. Secular Authority – Political Thought of Muhammad Yusuf, Ideologist of the Boko Haram Organization.

The paper presents the political thought of Muhammad Yusuf, who was the ideologist of the northern Nigerian organisation for Islamic renewal known as Boko Haram. Muhammad Yusuf was a Salafi scholar who preached the necessity to revive the earliest form of Islam, to introduce Sharia in full in northern Nigeria, and to build a religious state based on the Sokoto caliphate. Yusuf regarded democracy as an illegal political system and equated it with polytheism. He perceived politicians and secular state's administrative workers as idolaters and negated their right to consider themselves Muslims. His teachings, based on disdain for the incumbent government, provided him with social support and served as inspiration for anti-establishment sentiments.

Key words: Boko Haram, Islam, Muhammad Yusuf, Nigeria, Salafism

ANETA PAWŁOWKA

“The Democratisation of Art” in South Africa in the Context of Museum Practice

Museums are important sites of national cultural output, collective memory making, and the construction of national narratives. Contemporary South Africa is a particularly interesting place to study these processes. With the demise of apartheid, South Africa faces the difficult challenge of creating a new national identity that incorporates an examination of past oppression, yet leaves the way open for building a national identity that incorporates all its diverse groups. While social problems such as poverty, racial inequalities, disease and unemployment still remain and need to be addressed within South Africa, the museums as well as art itself can and should be treated as an outlet to reveal, question and resolve many important issues.

The museums reviewed below, such as the *South African National Gallery* – SANG in Cape Town and the *Museum Africa, Johannesburg Art Gallery* – JAG, or the *Apartheid Museum* in Johannesburg and *Art Gallery* all make important contributions to this process.

Key words: South Africa, apartheid, museum, contemporary art, SANG, JAG, collection, post-colonialism.

SEBASTIAN ŽBIK

Arab Clove Plantations on Zanzibar and Pemba in the 19th Century: Social and Cultural Conditions

The article analyses the Arab clove plantations on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba in the nineteenth century. The aim of this analysis is to show the functioning of a non-European model of plantations using slave labour. The author presents the organisation of work on the clove cultivation and characterises the owners and the workforce. He describes not only changes that affected this system in the nineteenth century, but also indicates the extent to which the plantations themselves contributed to the social and economic transition of the islands. The Arab model of plantation is shown compared to the similar systems in the Americas, highlighting common features of this institution as well as its unique elements on Zanzibar and Pemba.

Key words: plantation, Zanzibar, Pemba, 19th century, Oman, Arabs, cloves, slavery, Africa, economy, social change, Indians, Swahilis, Great Britain, abolitionism

IGOR DOBRZENIECKI

Book review, *Kenya: The Struggle for a New Constitutional Order*, Godwin R. Murunga, Duncan Okello, Anders Sjørgen (eds), Zed Books, London 2014.

One of the essential elements of Kenyan political history is the issue of constitutionalism. From 1963 until 2010, the so-called “Lancaster House Constitution” was in force. It was outdated, repeatedly amended and associated with Jomo Kenyatta’s and Daniel Arap Moi’s authoritarian regimes. In the 1990s, the newly formed and now legal political opposition, leading Kenyan figures and human rights organisations increasingly demanded a democratisation process, an important element of which was meant to be a new Kenyan constitution.

The authors of the book discuss this subject matter, which is especially important for the process of Kenyan constitutional reform.

Key words: Kenya, constitution, constitutional process, democratisation

MICHAŁ LEŚNIEWSKI

Review of Two Books About the Rise of the Zulu and Other States in South-East Africa

In the space of just a few months, two books by Elisabeth A. Eldredge, a renowned specialist in pre-colonial and early colonial history of southern Africa, were published. Both books, although separate, were evidently written concurrently or in a very short span of time. Their subjects are similar enough to do one review of both of them. They deal with very similar topics, although approached from two different angles. Both finally are examples of the changes which took place in last thirty years in South African historiography, especially in relation to the history of the Zulu, South-Eastern Africa and state traditions among South African indigenous populations.

Key words: Zulu state, South-East Africa, kingdoms, chieftainship, oral tradition, history

HANNA RUBINKOWSKA-ANIOL

Review of Michał Tymowski's book Europeans and Africans. Mutual Discoveries and First Contacts

Michał Tymowski's book was published this year. It is a valuable item amongst Polish monographs dedicated to the history of Africa which describes the first meetings and mutual relations between Europeans, arriving in the 15th and early 16th century to West Africa, and its inhabitants. The author presents this issue using a well-selected and interesting source database and analysing various aspects of the meetings between different cultures.

Key words: Europeans, Africans, West Africa, geographic discoveries, first contacts