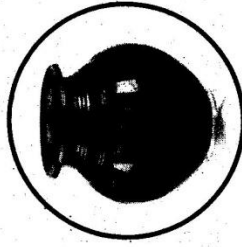


AMU:
AKUNGBA JOURNAL
of the **HUMANITIES**

VOLUME 4, No. 1, September, 2022



AMU, domestic reservoir of refreshing drinking water amongst the Yoruba, offers us a perfect metaphor for the collection of highly seminal, well-researched and referred academic papers offered in this journal.

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VOLUME 4, No 1, September, 2022

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The journal calls for well researched and incisive scholarly papers for publication in Volume 5, No 1 edition of the journal. The journal covers the fields of English Studies, History, Linguistics, Philosophy, Religious Studies, Performing Arts and Yoruba. The journal encourages submissions of high quality, original papers which have not been submitted for publication elsewhere.

Manuscripts should be written in clear English/Yoruba language and should not exceed 15 pages, typed in MS Word format in 12pt font size, Times New Roman and 1.5 line spacing. The paper should be accompanied with an abstract of not more than 250 words and five keywords. The front page of the paper must contain the title, names and institutional affiliation of the author. Tables and figures should carry titles, relate directly to the text and be easily comprehensible. Citation of sources should be indicated in Arabic figures in the text consecutively, with superscript numbers, and should be explained in a list at the end of the text as Endnotes. Reference citations in the text should follow the Turabian manual citation. For instance, Book Citation: Uriel O. Okoye, *Practical English in Nigeria* (Lagos: Longman, 2010), 79. Journal Citation: C. O. Adams, "The Ekiti Parapo War of the 18th Century", *Akungba Journal of History* 5.2 (December, 2012): 67-9. Joint authorship of three or more names, the words "et al" Should be inserted after the first name). The use of ibid, op cit. etc are not accepted. In case of repeated citation, such should be spelt out. Taking a cue from the above, what is needed is Uriel O. Okoye, *Practical English in Nigeria*.

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FOREWORD

The incessant disruptions in the University system due to the global epidemic lockdown and other unforeseen circumstances adversely affected the publication of *AMU* in the last three years. However, all the obstacles militating against its regular publication has been surmounted.

The primary aim of *AMU: Akungba Journal of the Humanities* is to create a platform for national and international scholars and students to present well researched, scholarly articles that would be peer reviewed for publication.

This current issue presents a wide range of 8 academic articles covering the disciplines of English Studies, History, Yoruba Studies, Religious Studies and Philosophy. The papers which are presented in clear English/Yoruba Language address diverse issues of interest ranging from social realism and postmodernist criticism of the novel to post colonial criticism of poetry. The implication of diplomatic relations on inter group relations, socio-religious integration of mixed marriages, discourse analysis of online Christian inspirational posts and issues in cultural studies were also interrogated.

Our contributors were drawn from the mid-career academics to those in the professorial cadre across institutions in Nigeria. It is our hope that the next edition of the journal will feature papers with multidisciplinary approach and contributors from other continents.

I appreciate members of the Editorial Board for their cooperation in ensuring the success of this edition and on their behalf present the 2022 edition.

Raji, S.M. (1987). "Orin-O'ie", Unpublished M.A Thesis, Department of Linguistics and African Languages and Literature. Obafemi Awolowo University Ile-Ife.

Raji, S.M. (2011). "Isowolo-Ede Inu Orin ati Ewi Alabi Ogundepo gège bi Ona Èdè", *Egin Jónaisé Akada ni Èdè Yorùbá*, o.1.24-34.

Raji, S.M. (2014). "Àgbéyewo Oju Àmúwáyé àti Litiresò Aloluhin Yorùbá nínú Orin Àjémésin Musulúmíní ilẹ̀ Yorùbá" Unpublished PhD Thesis, Department of Linguistics and African Languages and Literature, Obafemi Awolowo University Ile-Ife, 2014.

Sanya, A.G. (2001). "Orin Ijé Yorùbá nínú Idagbasòké Ilẹ̀ Nàìjíríà" Unpublished mimeo.

Ifá Òrúnmílà bí Onímò-èdè Púpò: Èrí l'atínú Ohùn]

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Aṣamọ

Ifá jẹ́ ọ̀pákútiélé to gbe aṣa Yorùbá rọ, nipa bẹ́, o fẹ́rẹ̀ n igbè-aye Yorùbá ti a kò lẹ̀ topinpin dé inu Ifá. Èdè jẹ́ ọ̀ka nínú aṣa àwujọ̀ omọ́niyan, eyí kò sì yọ̀ àwujọ̀ Yorùbá sílẹ̀ rá ẹ̀ka-jẹ́ka igbè-aye Yorùbá, to tan mò Ifá nì isẹ̀ iwádii tí w won. Àmọ̀ sá, títi di asikò yìi, isẹ̀ iwádii èdè inu Ifá, ní pàtí kan èdè mífàran bí èdè Tápá (Nupe), Hausá àti Lárùbáwá kò bí eyí tísẹ̀ iwádii yìi dagbàlé. Ilàna itan nì isẹ̀ yìi sàr itopinpin iwádii, ní pàtáki, itan Ifá. Isẹ̀ iwádii yìi fí Òrúnmílà, tí sẹ̀ ongbufo tabí agbenusọ Ifá jẹ́ omímọ̀ èc Hausa àti Lárùbáwá, àwọn èdè to sọ̀ Oṣiṣa yìi di gbajugbaj èdè púpò, bo tí jẹyọ̀ nínú imedéiò àwọn èdè wọ́nyí nínú odh yìi sànmúlo fun itupalẹ̀. Isẹ̀ iwádii yìi fí hán pé, akooṣu àti ọ̀ ipò jẹyọ̀ esé àti odu-Ifá tayọ̀ èdè Yorùbá nìkan. Àgbálọ́gí iwádii yìi fídi ibatan àti imọ̀ Ifá àti Òrúnmílà hán bí eyí to t àti àwujọ̀ Yorùbá nìkan, sugbọ̀n, to sànmúlo imọ̀ èdè-àtí aṣ mífàran bakan naa.

Kòkò-ọ̀rọ̀: Ifá, Òrúnmílà, odu Ifá, èdè, elédè-púpò, imọ̀-ità

Ifáara

Ifá jẹ́ ipilé tabí ọ̀wọ̀n to gbe aṣa Yorùbá- bayésé ijimlẹ̀-ero, igbagbọ̀, isẹ̀, ẹ̀sìn to fí kan èdè rọ, nipa bayii, ọ̀

igbè-aye Yorubá ni a le topinpin denu Ifá. Orunmila ni Orisha ti a fi ohun-enu Ifá ran (bi o tilé jé pé, awon onimọ kan gba pé ko si iyato laarin Ifá ati Orunmila). Kaakin agbaye ni ede (yala alohin, alakofe, ami, ami tabi ohun) ti je kori-o-ya pelu igbè-aye an imuduro awujo omorin, nitori, nipase ede ni a fi n mo ero okan eniyan, ajosepo pelu ibatan laarin ara-eni tabi ninu awujo. Sise ede miiran yato si ede abinibi je ona kan lati sahan ajosepo ni ibatan pelu eya miiran. Ise iwadii yii waye lati topinpin amulo tabi jeyo ohun enu Ifa de inu ede Tapa (Nupe), Hausa ati Larubawa eyi to sahan Ifa bi onimọ ati eni to gbo awon ede wonyi. Eyi tun si pe, ajosepo tabi ibatan lona kan tabi omiran wa laarin Orunmila ati awon ede wonyi. Ilana itan, paapaa, itan Ifa ni ise iwadii yi samulo; niwon igba ti "ese Ifa" is historical in content, its structure is also based on its historical nature." Eyi ni pe, akoonu ese-Ifa je ajemotan; bee si ni ihun re naa duro lori iseda ajemotan. Saaju akoko yii, ko ti si ise iwadii ti a mo, to topinpin tabi sahan ajosepo ede miiran (tayo ede Yorubá) ninu Ifa. Nitori naa, ise iwadii yii sahan ajosepo ibatan itan ede Yorubá pelu ede Tapa, Hausa ati Larubawa eyi to juwe Orunmila bi onimọ ede pupo nipa bi awon ede wonyi se jeyo ninu imedelo ohun enu Ifa.

Ilana iwadii

Ilana iwadii ajemotan ni ise yii gun le; bi o ti je pe, o fere maa si eka igbè-aye Yoruba: imọ jinle-ero, iselu, oro-aje, sayensi, ibagbepo-awujo ati bee bee lo ti ko si ninu Ifa; eyi ti ko yo imọ itan sile. Orisi eka-imọ itan Yoruba lo le je amulo fun iwadii-itan igbanni, itan afo, itan meriri, itanyitan ati itan Ifa. Itan Ifa ni ise iwadii yi fi salegun iwadii; nitori, "itireso to pimirin kun inu ohun enu Ifa fofọ." Pupo eka itireso Yorubabi i ofo, oriki ati orile

lo maa n samulo imọ itan.

Okun-o-jokan eka-imọ itan lo kuninu Ifa: itan orisha, a jigun ati eleye, eniyan, awon emi-aini, ilu, awon akoni, erank eran-osi, eye, kokoro, igi, ohun-ogboin, oku-oriun ati bee lo. Abimbola woye pe, iwadii ajemotan inu ese-Ifa "is importa a source of information on Yoruba cultural history which is neglected by the Western-trained historian." Eyi tun si pe, I patiki bi orisun itan asa Yoruba eyi ti awon akosomose-onimọ igbalode maa n foyu tininin. Amulo jeyo ede miiran-Tapa, H ati Larubawa (yato si ede Yoruba) yoo safikun imọ ti a ti ti je ede Ifa. Ise yii yoo se agbeyawo ede amulo enu Ifa tayo ede Yc ti a ti mo on mo saaju akoko ise iwadii yii.

Ero awon onimọ nipa Ifa ati Orunmila

Ba ba ni bi ejo se gun to la o se dana re gbo gbo igi igbo o fee lo tan, nitori, titi di akoko yii, enu awon onimọ ko ko nikan kan naa ni Ifa ati Orunmila tabi bee ko. Nitori naa, oro i ati iyapa laarin Ifa ati Orunmila tayo eyi tise yii le dagbale. E ni ise yii yoo so nipa eyi. Ninu ero Adeoye, isori meji ni ero onimọ pin si nipa Ifa ati Orunmila. "Awon isori kilin ninu oluwadii wonyi gba pe ko si iyato ninu Ifa ati Orunmila. Ab iwadii won ni pe, enikan naa ni ti je oruko mejeje. Isori mita pe ona ti Orunmila n gba se ise re ati ohun ti n fo lewu bi o b eniyan lowo kan lbo wo ni Ifa ati pe, iyamole ti o n sise Orunmila" Bakan naa, loju Odegbola, "Orunmila kii se Ifa Onugbifọ Ifa ni."⁵

Loju Akiwowo, a le pe Orunmila ni onugbifọ Ifa. Idi ti sakawe ipe Orunmila bi "ajemotan", nitori, imọ to way Orunmila ni. "We know there exists such an entity as Orunmila of his attributes; but he possesses others whi

do not yet know and must struggle to discover for the rest of the period of our human existence. For he is amomotan." Eyi tumo si pe, enikan wa nigba kan ri to n je Orunmila. Pupo awomog abuda re ni a mo, sugbon ogogo awon abuda lo ni ti yoo je mimo nipase akityan iwadii, nitori, oju ko lee pin imo to ni. Amos sa, ero Abimbola ninu iwadii re so pe, "the fact borne out of my own research, however, is that the two names, *Ifa* and *Orunmila* refer to the same deity." Eyi tumo si pe, ise iwadii mi fihan pe okan ni aife Ifa ati Orunmila ja si.

Ero Orimogunje ni pe, agbeyewo ero awon onimo nipa Ifa ati Orunmila saifhan lhora meta pataki: "Orunmila, oro ati Olodumare." Siwaju si i, onimo yii fi oju gun wo ajosepo to wa laarin Ifa ati Orunmila. O pabi, o si yabidun re pe "ki i se pe boya Ifa je Olodumare; tabi pe Ifa naa ni Orunmila; bee si ni ki i se Orunmila, oro ati Olodumare ni won papo ti won n pe ni Ifa; sugbon Olodumare gan-an ni Ifa." Iha otun yii ni onimo yii se ekanika apeere aileyin ero re deni esin miran, paapaa, inu Bibeli. Agbeyewo Ifa tabi Orunmila bi "oro gbogbo-ede: Olodumare" je eri miran pe, abuda Olodumare, ti ko sede ti ko gbo ni Ifa tabi Orunmila duro fun. Amos sa, ko si eri lati fi awon apeere ede enu Ifa tabi Orunmila mulu saaju ise iwadii yii. Ohun ti o han gbangba ni pe, eeran loju, gbodegi si laala ni Iha ikosira Ifa ati Orunmila, sibe, bi a ba n yin etu, ori awo a si ma a wu; bee, bi a ba si n bu etu, ori a si maa to awo loro ibatan Ifa oon Orunmila. Oro to ba ti kan isaasun yoo kan sibi, ohun to ba ti kan lge, ko le yo Adubi sile; nitori, bi a ba ti fa gburi ni, dandan ni ki gburi naa fagbo.

Ifa, bi oruko ni awon orile-ede n da pe lorisiinsii, ki i se Orunmila, nitori, ilumomika orisa ni se. Bi apeere "Fa" ni awon eya Fon nile olomimira Benin mo on si. "Eva" ni eya Tapa n pe Ifa. Ifa naa ni a n pe irumole yii ni Cuba, USA, Brazil, Trinidad ati

Tobago, Jamaica ati Togo. "Efodu" ni awon Juu n pe Ifa; nigba ti eya Ewe n pe e ni Afa. "Eyi saifhan pe, Ifa ti di ilumomika kaakiri agbaye. Robinson saifhan re pe, "in 2005, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) proclaimed *Ifa* as one of the 86 traditions of the world to be recognised as masterpiece of oral and intangible heritage of humanity." Eyi tumo si pe, lodun 2005 ni ajo to wa fun eto oko, sayensi ati asa labu ajo isokan agbaye kede Ifa bi okan lara 86 asa agbaye to kopa lori igbe-aye omotiyin.

Ipa keremi ko ni Ifa ko ninu asa Yoruba, nitori, imo Ifa ni a fi n topinpin asa Yoruba. Idi re nuyi ti Abimbola fi ri Ifa, "as store house through which the Yoruba comprehend their own historical experience and understand their environment." Eyi tumo si pe, bi ile-ikerusi isembaye ti iran Yoruba fi le loye ati imo iriri itan awujo ni Ifa je. "Koda, Obayemi ni, ofege ni asa tabi ise ti a ko ba le topinpin deni Ifa je si iran Yoruba, nitori pe, "Ifa is fundamental in the explanation of the components of the Yoruba culture." Itumo eyi ni pe, Ifa se pataki lati le salaye awon eya-ara asa Yoruba. Ohun, asa, ise ti a ko ba le topinpin de inu Ifa aifimo ko maa je ayederu tabi ajeji si iran Yoruba. Ladele ati awon elegbe re je ko ye wa pe, ninu Ifa ni a ti le ri jinile Yoruba ti ko ni abawon. Ihan to farasin, itumo oruko ti o farasin, ati litireso to pimirin kun inu ohun enu Ifa foti. "Areoye ni, okan lara abuda awomog ese-Ifa ni pe, "ko fi aaye sile fun aiffo tabi atowoda." Ero yii saifhan, pe, ohun enu Ifa ko se e se adaiu. Ko faye gba dida luru po mo sapa rara. Odindi ti ataare ma a n di tire ni odu ati ese-Ifa je. Okan lara ipenija awomog to farasin nipa Orunmila ni pe, olugbo, oluso ati onimo ede pupo (yato si Yoruba) ni ise; eyi ise iwadii yii dagba le lati sawari idi re mulu.

Itan Èdè àti Èyà Yorùbá Pèlù Ifá àti Òrùnmìlà

Níwòn ìgbà tí "Yorùbá" bí èdè àti èyà kò tí sè èyà nípá, tí "Yorùbá" sí jé èdè ànniò àti isafò ohùn enu Ifá, ò yé láti topinpin orinun orúkò yìi. Bí apẹrẹ, orìsinrìsì orúkò apemọ àti orìsun inu orúkò bèẹ (Yorùbá) ni àwọn onímọ tí síṣé jé lórí. Lára inu orúkò isájú tí a mọ èyà Yorùbá mọ ni *Ulkami/Ulkun/Alkamy/Lucumi*, tí a fí n pè èyà Yorùbá ni èyà Cuba nígbà kan tí.¹⁶

Orúkò míràn tí a fí n pè èyà Yorùbá ni ibèrè pépè ni 'Akú', èyí tó jé jade láti ara isè ikini èyà Yorùbá. Ní m̀kan bí ọdún 1787 ni è Sàro (Sierra Leone), níbi tíjọba Gẹ̀sì (British Government) n kó àwọn tó gba ìtusilẹ̀ tabi ìdàndè kuro loko erú sí. Awoniyi woyé pé, 'Akú' jé jade láti inu ipèdè ikini "A kún/E kún." "Àmọ̀ sá, kò sí èyí tó gbajúbajá bí 'Yorùbá'. Awoniyi fésiwájú pèlù èrò yìi pé, "None of these terms, largely coined for both the Yorùbá-speaking people and their language, survived in the Western State of Nigeria. It is 'Yorùbá' as a name which has endured. But the available evidence also points to the fact that the term 'Yorùbá' was a foreign-coined name, the origin of which is still shrouded in misery." Èrò yìi tùmọ̀ sí pé, kò sí nínú àwọn orúkò wònyí tí a rọ̀ tabi dà pé láti tòka sí èyà àti èdè Yorùbá tó jé ìtẹ̀wọ̀gbà láarin àwọn Yorùbá, lapa ìnà iwọ̀-oorun iṣẹ́ Nàìjíríà. 'Yorùbá' bí orúkò ló fèsẹ̀ tìnlẹ̀ jù. Àmọ̀sá, àwọn èrì tó wà ní arọ̀wọ̀to sàfihàn pé, àjẹ́jì ní orúkò 'Yorùbá' jé, èyí tó sí tùn rùnì-lọ̀jù.¹⁸

Awoniyi ní, Oyinbó aláwọ̀ funfun, Bowdich ni a kẹ́ fí-tẹ̀ sànniò orúkò tó fara pé tabi tó jọ "Yorùbá." "Yariba" ló pé èyà àti èdè Yorùbá, bí asá àwọn tí Bowdich juwe bí i 'Moór', sùgbọ̀n, "Yarba" ni Yorùbá n pè ara wòn nígbà nà. Àwọn 'Moór' ni Bowdich pé ni èyà Hausa.

The Moors to which Bowdich referred, were the Hausa-speaking peoples who were the

northern neighbours of the once great Oy (Yorùbá) Empire of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The impression which seems to be created by Bowdich's comments is that the term 'Yorùbá' was the name coined for the Yorùbá-speaking peoples by the Hausas. This may be true to certain extent, for the oral traditions of the Hausa peoples, as well as their records, appear to give an indication of a distant mythological relationship with the Yorùbá-speaking people. For instance, in the Bayajida legend by which the Hausa peoples traced their ancestry origin, it was claimed that the Yorùbá State was one of the seven 'bastard' Hausa states. In the Hausa language, Yorùbá people are called 'Yarabawa'; a Yorùbá man, 'Bayaraba'; an Yorùbá woman, 'Bayarabiya'; and the Yorùbá language, 'Yarabanci'. However, all the hitherto available oral traditions of the Yorùbá speaking people, and the interpretation of the historical data by the historians of the Yorùbá people made no reference whatsoever to the Hausa legend mentioned above with regard to their historical origins. Rather, the evidence seems unanimous on the mythological *Oduduwa* as the progenitor of the Yorùbá peoples. The Hausa legend may therefore be nothing more than a reference to a very distant socio-political contact between the Hausa and

the Yorùbá peoples in the past which has faded into mythological account.

Àwọn Moors tí Bowdich n wí nìbí ni àwọn tò n sọ èdè Hausa tí wòn jé alánnùléti pélu ìjòba ilumòmíkà Òyó nínà aríwà òkè-òya ní sèntùrì ketadinlogun àti ikejidinlogun. Ohun tí Bowdich ní léro pélu ọrọ̀ tí a mọ̀ sí 'Yorùbá' ni àwọn tò n sọ èdè Yorùbá ni pé àwọn Hausa sọ lóókò yí. Èyí lè jọ́oítò dàayè kan, nítorí ìtàn atenundenu àti àkọ́jé àwọn Hausa ẹ̀e àfihàn ibátan tò jinnà sira wòn pélu àwọn tò n sọ èdè Yorùbá Bí àpẹ́rẹ, nínú ìtàn igbani Bayajida nípásẹ̀ eni tí Hausa topasẹ̀ ìtàn isẹ́dálẹ̀ àwọn baba-nlá wòn, wòn fí hàn pé Ìpínlẹ̀ Yorùbá jé ọ̀ kan lára ipínlẹ̀ 'omọ̀ àlẹ̀' méjẹ Hausá... 'Yarabawa' ni Hausa n pe ìtàn Yorùbá, 'Bayaraba' ni okunrin Yorùbá, tí obinrin sí jé 'Bayarabiya'; nígbà tí wòn n pe èdè Yorùbá ní 'Yarabanci'... Àmọ̀ sá, gbogbo ìtàn alohun àwọn Yorùbá tò wà ní arọ̀wọ̀tò tabí ìtunmọ̀ àwọn ìtàn tí àwọn onimọ̀ ìtàn sàwari kankan kò tóka sí ìtàn igbani Hausa kankan bí èyí tí Yorùbá fí sun jáde láti ara Hausa. Àwọn èrì tí kò ní àtáko wà nínú ìtàn pé Oduduwa ló sẹ̀ ìtàn Yorùbá sílẹ̀. Nítorí náà, ìtàn Igbanii Hausa kò ní mkan miiṣan ju èyí tò n tóka sí ajoye ẹ̀yà Yorùbá àti Hausa nídií ọ̀rọ̀ amuluundun-òsẹ̀lú tò n wáyẹ̀ tipẹ̀ tipẹ̀.¹⁹

L'ona akoko, bi o tilẹ̀ jẹ̀ pé, èrì maa jẹ̀ mi n sọ̀ kò sí fún ifesẹ̀ muṣẹ̀ ijooitọ̀ ero oke yii, ohun to se patiki ninu ayolo yii pélu isẹ̀ iwadii

yii ni pé, isalabapade ede Hausa ninu ese ati odu Ifa, tise gbeyewo se e se ko je nipase annuleti eya Yoruba pelu Hausa

Ninu ero miiran, ki Yoruba, bi oruko ajumojẹ́ eka-ede to waye, Oyo nikan ni a mo mo Yoruba. Lijadu ni:

it is perhaps necessary to state for the benefit of readers unfamiliar with Yoruba history that the people who came to be known later by the name are African sub-tribe in Nigeria such as Ife, Oyo, Ijesa, Ijebu, Ekiti, Ondo, Owu, Eko and so on, who share a common culture. In actual fact the name Yoruba was initially applied only to the Oyo stock by their northern neighbours across the River Niger, the Hausa, before it was extended to embrace the whole ethnic unit.

Boya o se patiki lati safomọ̀ re fun awon onkawe ti itan Yoruba sajọ́i si pe itan Yoruba je ara eya Adulawo ti won n je awon oruko bi i Ife, Oyo, Ijesa, Ijebu, Ekiti, Ondo Owu, Eko ati beẹ̀ beẹ̀ lo, ti won ni asa kan naa. Ootoni pe, awon eya Oyo ni awon Hausa apa aríwà, ni isoda odo Oya mo si Yoruba ni ibere pepe, ki oruko yii todi ajumojẹ́ fun gbogbo eya.²⁰

Ero yii filan pe, Yoruba bi ede tabi bi eya ti wa tipẹ̀, lodì Oyinbo alawọ̀ funfun Bowdich pe eya Hausa lo sọ Yoruba l yii.

Lona keji, Fadipe ni, pelu imoran latodọ̀ Sultan Bello tiu Sokoto, Clapperton to sabewo

si iha ibugbe eya Yoruba lodun 1829, eyi to sakawe pe:

the whole territory through which he passed on that journey as the country of the Yarriba and to the people themselves as Yarribans. This name he adopted from Hausa, who applied it, apparently, to the people grouped together as Yoriba who were nearest to their territory, that is, the Yoriba-Oyo Kingdom. Clapperton obtained the information from the Sultan of Sokoto, on his first visit to Africa."

Eyi tunso si pe, Clapperton pe gboibo ekin to gba koja ni Yarriba, to si pe awon eniyan ibe ni Yarriban. Oruko yii lo mu latinu ede ti Hausa fi peawon to para po ni je Yoriba, ti won n gbe nitosi won, eyi i ni ni ijoba Yoriba-Oyo. Clapperton gbo oro imoran yii latodog Sultan tilu Sokoto nigba abewo re akoko sila Afrika.

Lona akoko, awon ero oke wonyi saifian pe, awon ajeji lo n so eya aji ede Yoruba loruko. Lona keji ewe, ododo olofi eya Hausa- Sultan tile Sokoto ni Oyibo alawo funfun Clapperton ti gba imoran oruko ti ba so Yoruba. Ale so pe, abalajo ti itan atowodowo isaju fi segebe leyin eya Hausa bi eyi to bi Yoruba- nitof, ko si eni ti esinsin yoo tun gbe, bi ko se elegbo, se bi ba fun were lodog ododo ara re ni yoo roko si. Itan ati ohun to segebe leyin Sultan tile Sokoto ni yoo gbaruku ti.

Ohun to daju ni pe, Orunmila ti wa saaju igbatibi akoko owo eru sise nitof, eri wa pe o kopa ninu owo eru. Eri latenu odi Obata Meji ese karunun so nipa Orunmila pe,

Baba lo ta Fulani rododo.
Baba lo taasa lo ta Larubaawa.

Baba lo tetun lo fi romo.²²

Ohun enu Ifa yii fidi re mule pe, Orunmila ra eya Fulani ati Larubaawa lefu lati serapada eya Yoruba ri.

A ni lati sakiyesi pe, Orunmila to je ongbufo ohun enu Ifa je Orisa, bee, itan to ro mo isedale awon orisa Yoruba ni pe, riro ni won ro lati orun. Ojise Olodunare ni awon orisa ni isalaye. Adeoye ni, "Trinwo ni iyeju awon ti won ro. Merindilogun merindilogun ni won n ro mo Orunmila ni riro ekan."²³ Ero yii fihan pe, Orunmila ba eya ati ede Yoruba ni aye (awujo Yoruba) ni. A ko ri itan orun re lati ilu kan si ekeji saaju aarin eya awon Yoruba. Orunmila je agbenuso fun awon eniyan, oku-orun, awon orisa ati emi-aini.²⁴ Ede Yoruba si ni ede ogburo yii. Bi a te je itan isenbaye yii, ale fi gboibo enu so pe, araba ni baba, eni ba laba ni baba. Ede Yoruba ti wa tipe, ati pe, Orunmila ba ede Yoruba nile Ife ni, nigba ti o ti isanlu orun sokale si isalaye, nile Ife Ododaye. Ifa Orunmila ni a mo si "Onpitan Ife." Loju Adeoye.

Yoruba gba pe nigba ti Olodunare yoo da tile-aye, Irumole ti O fi ise yii le lowo ni Orunmila. Igbagbo won si ni pe Ife Ododaye ni ibi ti won koko da ati pe ibe ni Ogbal lero ti i se ibugbe akoko fun omo eniyan wa. Niwon igba ti o ti je pe Irumole yii ni o mo ibere tabi ipilese ode-aye, ko si itan Ife kankan ti o sa pamo fun un ni oruko inagije yii.²⁵

Eri itan mifan to ro mo ero oke yii ni pe, akoko kan naa ni a ri igba iwalaaye Oduduwa ati Orunmila. Lijadu saakan re pe, *Ifa is a divination system created by the Yoruba people of South Western Nigeria some 2000*

years ago. In the course of succeeding centuries, The Ifá priests (Babalawo) have developed the original form bequeathed them by **ORUNMILA**, the reforming prophet of the **ODUDUWA ERA** of Yorubá history (5000B.C. – 500A.D.) in many ways but have kept its canons essentially unchanged to this very day.

Ifá didá bèrè látoḡḡ ẹ̀yà Yorubá apá Gusù Ìwọ̀-oorun Nàìjíríà ní nńkan bí egbẹ̀run mejì odún sẹ̀yin. Lẹ́yin àwọn sẹ̀nńtńrń, ní àwọn alufáa awo Ifá sáwán ojúlówó ìlana idáfá tí **ORUNMILA** gbé kalẹ̀, emí tò jẹ̀ wólń gbajugbaja akòkò **ODUDUWA** nígbà ìran Yorubá (5000B.C. – 500A.D.) lópò ọ̀nà tò sí wá ní àyí pada tífí dí oní.²⁶

Òkàn-ò-jòkàn ìtàn ló wá nẹ̀ nípa ibi tí Yorubá tí sẹ̀ wá tǎn mọ̀. Àwọn onímọ̀ mńràn bí I Johnson²⁷ àti Adeoye²⁸ gbà pẹ̀, Yorubá tǎn pẹ̀lú ilẹ̀ Ègíbítí. Idí sí nńyí tí wón fí wọ̀yẹ̀ pẹ̀, ọ̀rọ̀ ayálo ní ọ̀rọ̀ Ifá. Loju Adeoye,

nínú èdè àwọn ẹ̀yà tí ó n gbé Ilẹ̀ Ègíptí (Egypt) ní a tí yá ọ̀rọ̀ yíi ló. Ẹ̀yí fihán gbàngba pé, a ní àjosepò pẹ̀lú wón fí. Nínú èdè àwọn tí a tí yá ọ̀rọ̀ yíi ló, 'ogbon' ní itumọ̀ Ifá. Dájúdájú nítorí Ìmọ̀ jínlẹ̀ àti ọ̀yẹ̀ tí Itumọ̀lẹ̀ yíi ní ní wón fí sọ ọ̀ ní Ifá. Ọ̀rọ̀ tí àwọn àgbà sí mǎa n sọ pé Bí o gbọ̀n, bí Ifá tí o mńràn bí ọ̀pẹ̀lẹ̀ kín alálayẹ̀ tí a sẹ̀ lẹ́yin.

Bí a bá gbà pẹ̀lú àwọn onímọ̀ yíi, a jẹ̀ pé, Ifá kò ní í sẹ̀ pẹ̀lú itumọ̀ rẹ̀, àti pé, o sẹ̀ sẹ̀ ká mǎ sẹ́dà ọ̀rọ̀ nǎa, kí a yá a ló. Ju gbogbo rẹ̀ ló, àrńyánńyán yíi kò jẹ̀ isẹ̀ yíi lógún bí í ede jẹ́yọ̀ àti amúlo ede ilẹ̀ mńràn nínú odu Ifá. Odégbola ní "ní ilẹ̀ Lárubáwá (Arabia),

derb el rami ni Ifá, wón sì nń *Orunmila* pe Setilu."²⁹

Ìtàn mńràn sọ pé Sẹ̀lńlú ló pílẹ̀ Ifá didá. Johnson ní, *another tradition says it was introduced into the Yorubá country by one Sẹ̀lńlú, native of the Nípe country... Sẹ̀lńlú crossed the River Niger and went to Benin staying for a while at a place called Ọ̀wọ̀, thence to Ado. Subsequently he migrated to Ile-Ife, and finding that place more suitable for practicing his art, he resolved to make it his permanent residence.*

Ìtàn mńràn ní ara Nípe kan tò n jẹ̀ Sẹ̀lńlú ló bèrè Ifá didá nílẹ̀ Yorubá... Sẹ̀lńlú sọdá Odo Niger ló sí Benin, o dúró fún gbà díẹ̀ ní Ọ̀wọ̀, ló sí Ado. Lẹ́yin nǎa ló sí ló sí Ilẹ̀-Ife, nígbà tí ọ̀rń ípẹ̀ ibẹ̀ tu oun lára lati mǎa sí sẹ̀ Ifá didá, o yàn lati fihẹ̀ sẹ̀ ojuko ibugbe rẹ̀."

Idí tí a kò fí lẹ̀ fí gbogbo ara daradé jìjòoṡoṡo ìtàn pé Sẹ̀lńlú ló pílẹ̀ Ifá didá ní pé, eesẹ̀ tò fí jẹ̀ pé ede idáfá rẹ̀ kò fí jẹ̀ ede Tápá, níwón ìgbà tò tí n dáfa sǎájú kò tò dé ibi tí a n pé láarín ẹ̀yà Yorubá? Kò dájú pé, itumọ̀lẹ̀ àjẹjẹlẹ̀ sọrò lédé tò yáto tabí sǎjẹjẹlẹ̀ sí ẹ̀yí tò sẹ́dà rẹ̀, níwón ìgbà tí imusẹ̀ idáfá pé fún idapọ̀ àwọn ẹ̀mí ańrń. Bó bá tilẹ̀ jẹ̀ pé, Sẹ̀lńlú ló pílẹ̀ Ifá didá, a jẹ̀ pé, ede Yorubá sǎgba rẹ̀. Ede yíi (Yorubá) ló sí bí gbogbo odu àti esẹ̀-Ifá. Ohun tò dájú tò ada ní pé, ede àti ẹ̀yà Yorubá kò sẹ̀ e yá nípa. Itakun tò sọ ìgbà ló sọ elegede. Nílẹ̀ tò sí mọ̀ lóni in, bí a o bá sọwọ̀ Ogun, dandan ní kí a rǎja. Babalawo kò ní ede mńràn tayo ede Yorubá lati sǎjẹyọ̀rń nínú idáfá. Bó bá sí sẹ̀ ajọjọ̀ ló fẹ̀ kọ̀ Ifá didá, dandan ní kò jẹ̀ nńpasẹ̀ ede Yorubá.

Àkọ́jọ̀ Ede Fayewò aìlùpalẹ̀

Yaagbo-yaaju ni ede Ifa. Idi niyi ti Agboola fi ni "ninu gbogbo orile-ede agbaye emi ko ti ri ibi ti won ti n lo ede bi ti Ifa."²² Nipasẹ iru ero yii, ede amulo ede ajeji mu Ifa tona ni gbogbeyewo lati saifikan imo wa nipa ede amulo Ifa dida.

Èka ohun orin enu Ifa, ti a mọ si iyere Ifa" saifikan Orumilia bi onimọ to gbede, to si mede pupo. Aṣiyein ero yii lo jeyo ninu iyere Ifa pe:

Èlẹ: Orumilia sure ọọ m'ede,
wa kọ mi

Ègbẹ: Sure kọ m'ede wa kọ gbogbo wa.

Orumilia sure ọọ m'ede
wa kọ wa oo.²⁴

Iyere oke yii saifikan Orumilia bi olukọ ede pupo, ti opolopo si ma an to lo lati bomi ogbon ede mu lodotere.

Agbeyewo awon odu ati ese-Ifa kan fihan pe, imo ede, bo se jeyo ninu imedelo Orumilia sapejuwe re bi onimọ-ede to wayami, paapaa, pelu itokasi ede Tapa, Hausa ati Larubawa. Abimbola ni amulo imo ede pupo wonyi lo sokunfa oruko imajigi ti Orumilia n je- "Orumilia Afedefeyo."²⁵ Abimbola ni eyi tunog si "Eni ti o gbo gbogbo ede."²⁶

Okun lara imede ajeji lo Orumilia ninu ohun enu-Ifa to jeyo bi afọ owe Hausa bo se han ninu ofo Ifa pe:

Ipá-nlá-abugbẹ-s'ona.
Ipá-nlá-abugbẹ-s'ona.
Ipá-nlá-abugbẹ-s'ona.

Àngulá-dé-kiso

Àngulá-dé-kiso

Àngulá-dé-kiso

Olábitan sonipa awon ila meta to gbeyin ayolo oke yii pe "awon

oro ti mo fi ami akyesi si ninu ayolo oke yii fihan pe, Ede Hausa niyi. Imugere ni Igun aì Onidiri. Nwon nifi pa owe ni. Apatan owe naa ni Ifa ru wa na, angulu de kiso - Kimi kan igun pelu onidiri."²⁸

Odu Okantan Oyeku tun saifikan imedelo ede Hausa pe:

Ruwa n'yaaso, Ruwa n'yaaso
Ruwa n'sanmo, Ruwa n'sanmo
Omi yaa rubo²⁹

Salami ni, "Ruwan yan so ruwan sanmo. Both are Hausa words... It translates "Rain has come." The rain from the sky." Eyi tunog si pe, awon oro mejeji je ede Hausa to tunog si "ojo ti de."³⁰

Orumilia tun sanmulo ede Tapa ninu odu Irosun Meji ese kejo:

Bere lo ye le
Aterigba a ye odede...
A dia fun Fatusi
LEnpe, n'le alere w'Oya.
Afedi oko tele fo mogamoga.
Nje ede awon le ye ara awon bayii?
Ni awon ara *Enpe* difa si...

Ope n fo Tapa,
E o gbo ni
Edu mo mo n fo Tapa,
E o gbo ni

Ope n fo Tapa,
E o gbo ni.³¹

Ninu ayolo oke yii, *LEnpe* je ilu awon Tapa. Eyi to fidi akyesi an isaju han pe, ayewo lodog Ifa ko pin sodog eya *Yoruba* nikan. *Mogamoga* je ede Tapa. Oruko miiran ti Orumilia n je ni Ope, ti oriki orile re si je Edu.

Ede Larubawa naa je ede amulo mu ese-Ifa. Bi apeere, Odu

Ika Meji, ese keta ni:

O ni atoto arere

Parakoyi, babaa *Mogana*³²

Abimbola, *Mogana* je "awon ti n fo ede Larubawa."³³
Ijeyo ede Larubawa tun waye ninu Odu Ota Meji pe:

Muwutu yaaki;

*Muwutu yambele.*³⁴

Abimbola ni, "Wutuutu yaaki; wutuutu yambele: a fi n sin awon Imole je nipa bi kewu won ti n dun leti eni ti ko gbo kewu."³⁵

Ibi ijeyo awon ede ajeji wonyi ni se pelu iseweku aye ijeyo won ninu odu-Ifa ti won ti je yo. Bi apere, odu-Ifa Ota Meji lo da lori bi awon omo Orunmila meta-Ganmbi (akpo), Kilanu (ekeji) ati Daudu (eketa) se pili esa Musulimi. Awon omo Orunmila meteta wonyi:

Nigba to dojo kan,

Ni won ba re agbadaa baba won,

Won re gele Iyaa won,

Won wo agbada naa,

Won si we gele naa sori bantutu.

Won na igi metin silẹ nibunibun.

Won waa ko si aarin awon igi naa,

Won nsewu wujewuje;

Won nfori kanle,

Won ndide,

Won nkunle,

Won si ndide

Won nkunle,

Won n naro.

Babaa won sa nwo won ni.

Won nse beje leenaarunmarunun lojoojumọ...

Igba to ya,

Won waa mu un bi ise.

O di wi pe

Bi enikan ba nso omo loruko.

Awon omo meteta yii o lo sibe.

Bi oku ku fun enikan,

Won a ranse pe won.

Be ni awon omo naa se

Ti won fi ndara gbogbo.

Igba ti won dagba tan,

Ti awon naa bimo.

Be ni naa ni awon omo won naa nse.³⁶

Okunfa isamulo ede Larubawa ko se leyin akoonu ibere esin Musulimi pelu awon omo Orunmila meteta; be ni oruko awon omo Orunmila meteta wonyi sin wa ni gbere ipako pe oruko ajemesin Musulimi to tan mo ede Larubawa ni akoonu Odu Ifa yii da je lori. Ona iparoko ti a le saaye ibatan re pelu ede ati esin ni awon oruko wonyi je. Ibi ijeyo ede- oruko ninu afo, je ona itopinpin ibatan asa- ninu eyi ti ede je foran pataki ati esin.

Nirufe isamulo ede ajeji ni aye ijeyo bayii, Mayle ni, a gbodo mo pe,

much discourse is telegraphic. Verb phrase are not specifically mentioned, entire clauses are left out, direct objects disappears, pronouns abound. Yet, people still understand one another, and part of the reason is that rules of grammar and rules of discourse combine with contextual knowledge to fill in what is missing and make the discourse cohere. Much of the contextual knowledge is knowledge of who is

speaking, who is listening, what objects are being discussed, and general fact about the world we live in – what we have been calling

situational context

pupọ isofọ afọ lo jẹ afi-ami gbé kalé. A kí i darukọ apóla isẹ ní taara, gbogbo awé gbolohun ni a má a n gẹ kuro, ohun tí a dojù afọ kọ má a n pòorá, arópó orúkọ má a n wáyé. Sibé, awón eniyan sì má a n gbọ ara wón ní agbọyé, òkan lára okunfa èyí sì ni pé ofin girama àti ofin afọ má a n papọ mọ imọ ògangan ipò láti dí awón àyè ohun tò sófó, tí isewéku afọ yoo sì wá. Pupọ imọ ògangan ipò jẹ imọ asafọ, eni tí a dari afọ sí, oún tí a n sáfó lẹ lori àti bí igbẹ-aye se mú oofọ dani sí – ohun tí a n pé ní **àkoonu' àyè.**"

Àgbeyéwò ede Lárubáwá tò jẹ ifaara odu Otua Meji oke yii fidi ero ayọlò oke yii mulẹ pé, awón orò tabi apóla orò, paapaa, apóla isẹ jẹ gbígbe tò ní àyè ijeyo afọ bẹe nínú odu-Ifá. Sibé naa, agbọyé má a n wáyé, níwón igba tí àkoonu' àyè ijeyo irú afọ bẹe ba tí ní isewéku, bo se wáyé nínú ayọlò Odu Otua Meji tísẹ yii tóká sí lóke. Àmọsá, ijeyo ede miiran nínú esé tabi odu-Ifá sáfihan pé, Òrunmílà loyè àti imọ awón ede naa àti pé, o se e se kí onibeeje jẹ éyá ede ibi tí Ifá tí jẹ yó. Bẹe sí ní, ijeyo awón ede ajeji wónyí kí i se eyi tí afọ rẹ jàgun ju gbolohun kan sí meji lo, nítorí, amọ, ní iru ijeyo ede bẹe, kó wara eran rara. Yíyó àti kíkí odu, ede awo Ifá-Yorubá, lo gbodò jẹ, bí o tilẹ jẹ pé, ànfàni wá fun Òrunmílà láti sàlàyé fun onibeeje jẹde miiran tò yé tawo-tògbèrì, bí o tí ijeyo nínú odu Ifá tò sáfihan pé, Òrunmílà gbọ ede Tapa àti ede Yorubá bí isẹ iwadii yii tí sáfihan amúlò àti ijeyo irú imedélò bẹe nínú odu-Ifá.

Àgbàigbábọ̀

Isẹ iwadii yii sáfihan pé, àkoonu' ede Ifá gbooro, o sì jinié tò bẹe tò n sáfihan Òrunmílà tabi Ifá bí onímọ eléde pupọ, bí isẹ iwadii yii tí fidi éri yii mulẹ pèlú ijeyo ede Hausa, Tapa àti Lárubáwá. O se e se kí okunfa amúlò awón ede wónyí nínú odu àti esé Ifá jẹ nípase ibatan tabi ajosepọ éyá Yorubá pèlú awón éyá ede Hausa, Tapa àti Lárubáwá. Isẹ iwadii yii tún sàtileyin ero pé, Ifá ní eegun-eyin tò gbé aṣa Yorubá, tò fi mọ ede rọ. Itan Yorubá tí a bá le topinpin denú Ifá afaímọ kí iru itan bẹe má jẹ ofegé itan. Bẹe ní iwadii yii sáfihan Ifá bí "adabà kekeluwe" tí kò sí oja tí kò ná tán. Amúlò Ifá, pàkàkì, ijoooyó àti iseedara-dé-fòkàn-tẹ rẹ kí i se làaarin Yorubá nikan, bí kó se kààkiri agbàye.

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- ³⁸ F. Agboola. *Ojúlówó Oríkì Ifá (Àpá Kìnnì)*. (Lagos: Project Publications Limited, 1989), v.
- ³⁹ Oríṣù itan ló rọ̀ mọ̀ ohun tí "iyèrè Ifá" jẹ́. Olaturú (bi Areoye 1980) se sáfihàn rẹ̀, nígbà tó rí i bí èyà ewi ohun ènu Ifá tí àwọn Babaláwọ̀ maa n sun; èyí tí Orunmila maa n sun yàlà nígbà idunnu tabí ibanjẹ́. Areoye tún sàgbeyèwò èrò Abimbola (1976) nípa iyèrè-Ifá pé, ohun rẹ̀ maa n yàtò gedegbe, èyí tó maa n jẹ́ síṣun lójó awo àti odún Imọ̀lẹ́. Ènikan yoo maa lẹ́ e, tí ènikan tabí opo eeyan yoo sì maa gbẹ́ e.
- Bí a ba wó isedá "iyèrè" a le sọ pé "iyèrè", èyí tó tùmọ̀ sí èkúku lúbúlúbú láti ara igi gbígbe. Àwọn Babaláwọ̀ miiran maa n fí tefá. Àwọn babaláwọ̀ rí iyèrè bí ohun tí Ifá sọ.
- Itan miiran (ti èrì rẹ̀ wá nínú Ifá) fihàn pé, omọ̀ bíbí inú

- Orunmila ni "iyèrè." Ọsán kan, ọru kan ló fò sanlẹ̀ tó kú. Iyèrè Ifá tí Areoye (1980) gbà sílẹ̀, esé kòkàndinlọ́gọ̀jì aii ogoji ní: A dífá fun Iyèrè
- Tí s'omọ̀ bíbí inú Àgbomirẹ̀gun
- Àarò èkún iku omọ̀ Orunmila: Iyèrè mọ́ kí àwọn inunmọ̀lẹ̀ yookú pàwàwà sí i pé kó mọ̀ sunkun mọ́, "iyèrè ní kí ó maa sun, nítorí kí inu isẹ̀lẹ̀ bẹ́ẹ̀ maa lẹ̀ wá mọ́"
- Wọn ní ọ̀ mọ̀ sunkun mọ́
- èkún iyèrè ní ọ̀ maa sun (Areoye 1980), 9. Èyí tùmọ̀ sí pé, ohun Ifá ní kó maa fí sẹ́ranti/darò iku Iyèrè. Èrò yìí ní ańfọ̀ pẹ̀lú èsìn Mùsùlùmí tí wón gbà pé dípo kí wón maa sunkun Mùsùlùmí tó kú, wàkà ní kí wón maa dà. Wàkà dída yìí yàtò sí kẹwú kíkẹ́. Inu iyàtò aii ibàtan laàarin Wàkà aii kẹwú ní a lẹ̀ sàkàwẹ̀ rẹ̀ bí èyí tó wà laàarin Ifá aii iyèrè.
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