

English Language In Sudan Liza Sandell

Verzeichnis der exzerpierten Zeitschriften: 1926, p. [XXXI]-/XVII.

Alors que les combats de la Seconde Guerre mondiale achevaient de dissoudre le mythe de la supériorité de l'homme blanc, le Soudan était disputé par ses deux maîtres officiels, la Grande-Bretagne et l'Égypte. Le territoire s'acheminait-il vers l'indépendance ou une union politique avec son voisin méditerranéen ? La rivalité anglo-égyptienne, couplée à un impérialisme britannique soucieux de « préparer » les sociétés africaines à la souveraineté nationale, déboucha sur l'unification hâtive du Nord et du Sud-Soudan en 1947. Parvenues à des positions de pouvoir une décennie avant l'indépendance (1956), les élites du Nord s'attachèrent à faire du Soudan, pays à forte pluralité ethnolinguistique et religieuse, un État-nation arabe et musulman. Dans ce contexte, un nouvel enseignement d'histoire fut élaboré pour les écoles élémentaires soudanaises. Quels en étaient les acteurs, les récits, les pratiques ? Cet ouvrage décortique les représentations, les apprentissages et les rapports sociaux sous-tendant la production et l'usage de manuels en langue arabe dans le Soudan colonial tardif. L'auteure propose également un éclairage comparatif sur l'histoire enseignée dans d'autres territoires de l'empire britannique en voie d'émiettement. Ce livre offre de nouvelles clés de compréhension d'une séquence charnière dans l'histoire du monde contemporain. Au regard de l'actualité plus récente, il montre quel rôle l'histoire scolaire a pu jouer dans l'éclatement du cadre national soudanais après 1956, aboutissant à la scission du Soudan en deux États en 2011.

The Indian Listener (fortnightly programme journal of AIR in English) published by The Indian State Broadcasting Service, Bombay, started on 22 December, 1935 and was the successor to the Indian Radio Times in English, which was published beginning in July 16 of 1927. From 22 August, 1937 onwards, it was published by All India Radio, New Delhi. In 1950, it was turned into a weekly journal. Later, The Indian Listener became "Akashvani" in January 5, 1958. It was made a fortnightly again on July 1, 1983. It used to serve the listener as a Bradshaw of broadcasting, and give listener the useful information in an interesting manner about programmes, who writes them, take part in them and produce them along with photographs of performing artists. It also contains the information of major changes in the policy and service of the organisation. NAME OF THE JOURNAL: The Indian Listener LANGUAGE OF THE JOURNAL: English DATE, MONTH & YEAR OF PUBLICATION: 22-08-1940 PERIODICITY OF THE JOURNAL: Fortnightly NUMBER OF PAGES: 88 VOLUME NUMBER: Vol. V, No. 17 BROADCAST PROGRAMME SCHEDULE PUBLISHED (PAGE NOS): 1299-1358 ARTICLE: 1. The Play 2. Visvabharati 3. AIR's News Studio 4. Planned Listening 5. Physical Culture For Women AUTHOR: 1. Col. C. A. F. Drummond 2. Rathindranath Tagore 3. Unknown 4. Marjorie Malaiperuman 5. Razia Siraj-Ud-Din KEYWORDS: 1. Play, Comedy, People 2. Visvabharati, Switzerland, Shantiniketan, Rathindranath Tagore, Brahmacharyashram 3. A.S. Bokhari, New News Studio, AIR, Central News Organization 4. Radio Broadcasting, Favourite News Programme, Radio Listening 5. Women, Physically Stronger Document ID: INL-1940 (J-D) Vol- II (05)

Op een middag in november wordt een jonge moeder dood gevonden achter een kinderdagverblijf ten zuiden van Stockholm. Ze is het vierde slachtoffer in korte tijd. De kranten beweren dat het gaat om het werk van een seriemoordenaar. Maar

misdaadjournaliste Annika Bengtzon heeft daar haar twijfels over en besluit de zaak te onderzoeken. Als haar vriend Thomas vervolgens betrokken raakt bij een gijzeling in Nairobi, kan ze haar gedachten nauwelijks nog bij de zaak in Zweden houden.

English Language in Sudan A History of Its Teachings and Politics Letters from Khartoum. D.R. Ewen Teaching English Literature, Sudan, 1951-1965 BRILL After the growth of English and American dialectology since the 1930's and the expansion of sociolinguistics since the 1960's, the study of 'world English' has emerged in recent years to join these other disciplines. This bibliography is intended to reflect what has been achieved in this area and to serve as an indispensable research tool for further investigations. The bibliography is divided into three parts, each one is preceded by a preface which explains the procedures followed and each of the sections is followed by an index. It classifies the items according to specific areas, ethnic groups, or similar topics.

This fourth edition of the Historical Dictionary of the Sudan covers the history of Sudan through a chronology, an introductory essay, appendixes, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 700 hundred cross-referenced entries on important personalities, politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about the Sudan.

This book examines the social, cultural, economic, and political transformations that have occurred among southern Sudanese women refugees as they experience life in Cairo, Egypt. It intends to show how these women use their newly acquired skills and knowledge to challenge their past and to challenge the image of women refugees as victims and dependents. The author counters previous literature's tendency to categorize these women as victimized, dependent and backwards, rather than recognizing their strength and contributions to their new societies.

This is a collection of twenty essays written over forty years between 1962 and 2004 on the Sudan, southern Sudan and Darfur. Four decades of civil war has cost more than two million dead and another six million refugees and Internally Displaced Persons. Now, after a decade of ambivalent and frustrating negotiations, a peace agreement between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and the Government of the Sudan has finally been signed on 9 January 2005 leaving in its wake a devastated southern Sudan - its infrastructure completely destroyed, its fragile economy in ruins, and its people exhausted after nearly half a century of fierce fighting. Although these twenty essays include such topics as nation-building, the dynamics of racial, ethnic, cultural, and religious identity, the politics of oil, and the legacy of slavery, most of them are concerned with conflict in the Sudan, its participants, and the reasons why and it began and has continued for so long. These essays are presented here in chronological order, the aggregate becomes a unique history of the Sudan's terrible civil war that cannot be found elsewhere. The independent Sudan are woven into the text of each revealing new insights into the history of these tumultuous decades.

Sharkey examines the history of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (1898-1956) and the Republic of Sudan that followed in order to understand how colonialism worked on the

ground, affected local cultures, influenced the rise of nationalism, and shaped the postcolonial nation state.

Through close readings of both familiar and obscure medieval texts, the contributors to this volume attempt to read England as a singularly powerful entity within a vast geopolitical network. This capacious world can be glimpsed in the cultural flows connecting the Normans of Sicily with the rulers of England, or Chaucer with legends arriving from Bohemia. It can also be seen in surprising places in literature, as when green children are discovered in twelfth-century Yorkshire or when Welsh animals begin to speak of the long history of their land s colonization. The contributors to this volume seek moments of cultural admixture and heterogeneity within texts that have often been assumed to belong to a single, national canon, discovering moments when familiar and bounded space erupt into unexpected diversity and infinite realms.

The third edition focuses on the period following the rise of Islam in the Sudan in the 14th century (the earlier period will appear in a forthcoming volume on Ancient Nubia), with extensive coverage of political events since the civil war and establishment of Islamic Shari'a law in 1983 and the radical Islamic movements of the 1990s. In addition to the dictionary itself, a chronology, maps, and lengthy (44-page) introduction to the history of the Sudan are provided. Two of the authors teach anthropology at Rhode Island College, the third teaches African and Middle Eastern History at St. Norbert College. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR.

Introducing the subject of English in Africa, this book examines the usage of English in education and in African literature. The range of language forms and the attitudes towards English are discussed. The author considers the influence of English on African languages.

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Dictionary includes lists of government leaders and biographical sketches of important historical figures.

Letters from Khartoum is a partial biography of Scottish educator, D.R. Ewen, and of the teaching of English Literature at the University of Khartoum, from the time of the late Anglo-Egyptian Condominium through to Independence and the October 1964 Revolution.

On July 9, 2011, South Sudan celebrated its independence as the world's newest nation, an occasion that the country's Christian leaders claimed had been foretold in the Book of Isaiah. The Bible provided a foundation through which the South Sudanese could distinguish themselves from the Arab and Muslim Sudanese to the north and understand themselves as a spiritual community now freed from their oppressors. Less than three years later, however, new conflicts emerged along ethnic lines within South Sudan, belying the liberation theology that had supposedly reached its climactic conclusion with independence. In Chosen Peoples,

Christopher Tounsel investigates the centrality of Christian worldviews to the ideological construction of South Sudan and the inability of shared religion to prevent conflict. Exploring the creation of a colonial-era mission school to halt Islam's spread up the Nile, the centrality of biblical language in South Sudanese propaganda during the Second Civil War (1983--2005), and postindependence transformations of religious thought in the face of ethnic warfare, Tounsel highlights the potential and limitations of deploying race and Christian theology to unify South Sudan.

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