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Ifeanyi J. Ezema

ifeanyi.ezema@unn.edu.ng

C.F. Ugwuanyi

University of Nigeria - Nsukka

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Application of Citation Analysis in the Development of Core Nigerian Languages Texts in Nigeria University Libraries

By

Ifeanyi J. Ezema (Ph.D)

(Principal Librarian)

Nnamdi Azikiwe Library

University of Nigeria, Nsukka

ifeanyi.ezema@unn.edu.ng ; ifyezema@gmail.com

Chijioke Ferdinand Ugwuanyi

Principal Librarian

Nnamdi Azikiwe Library

University of Nigeria, Nsukka

cfugwuanyi@yahoo.com; ferdichiji@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to develop core books in Nigerian languages using citation analysis. A total of 449 theses and dissertations submitted to the Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages in six Nigerian universities from 1996 to 2007 constituted the population. The universities are University of Nigeria, Nsukka (UNN), University of Ife (OAU), University of Lagos (UNILAG), University of Ibadan (UI), Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (ABU) and University of Benin (UNIBEN). A bibliometric study was conducted using indicators such as types of cited sources, most frequently cited books and the most frequently cited authors. A total of 27,686 bibliographic references were harvested from the theses with an average of 58.4 citations per theses. Books and monographs dominated the entire citations with 63.6%. Thirty-seven (37) most frequently cited books were identified. Top among these books are Chomsky's *Aspect of theory of syntax* with 6.6% while the least was *Sociolinguistics* by P. Trudgill with (1.7%). Seventy-four (74) authors were identified as the most frequently cited. Noam Chomsky ranked first with 5.1% and the least was Okebalama, C.N with 0.7%. This study would be useful for language researchers and collection development of libraries particularly academic libraries where language research needs to be supported.

Introduction

Language plays very critical roles in national, regional and international relations. All human activities in all fields of studies hinge on the use of languages. Language therefore is the catalyst of socio-political, economic and scientific development of the human race. This is

because communication processes are usually rendered in languages. For this reason, language research has always taken centre stage among linguists. The issue of indigenous language research in Africa has been of great interest to linguists resulting in a number of national and international conferences. According to Emenanjo (2006), these conferences propelled the formation of Pan African Linguistic Association that was mandated to implement the language plan that was earlier adopted by 44th ordinary session of OAU Council of Ministers in Addis-Ababa in July 1986. Furthermore, the use of indigenous languages in national development was the major theme of the 1998 Johannesburg Conference where discussions focused on Thabo Mbeki's heralded African Renaissance initiative. Perhaps it is because of this that Chumbow (2005) remarked that development of human resources is essential for African socio-economic and technological growth. Chumbow blamed the failure of education policies in Africa on the neglect of indigenous language in pedagogy. Such neglect is contrary to UNESCO's 1953 findings that learning process is more effective using the mother tongue at an early stage (Bamgbose 1991).

Nigeria with over four hundred and fifty indigenous language, (Adegbija, 2004) require serious research for the development of these languages.

A study by King'ei (1999) posited that research in African languages is critical in propelling other kinds of research because it is mainly through the use of languages that vital information relevant for the conduct of research could be obtained. According to him, "given that most of Africa remains rural and illiterate, the issue of which language is to be a medium of research is especially crucial. Verbal communication is often the only option that trained researchers obtain information and attain their research goals." As a result it is basic that the need to speak to people in their own native language cannot be ignored if this necessary information for research must be obtained.

. Bamgbose (2006) remarks that some of the research conducted in Nigerian languages often have to do with languages that have not been written at all. This is because the foundation of research in any language has to do with the development of orthography of the language. He equally identified several factors that impede language research in Nigeria. Such factors include funding and paucity of research materials in libraries, such as books, relevant and current journals and lack of publication outlets.

However, the prominence of books and monographs over journals in humanities research has also been elaborated by East (2006) in his ranking of journals in humanities. He argued that since journals do not have much influence in humanities scholarship, evaluation of humanists through journal ranking is improper. Council for Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences (2005:9) strengthened this argument when it remarked that the "standard bibliometric practices do not capture the variety of research outputs (for instance books, documentaries, policy reports) in the humanities and social sciences and are clearly absurd in the creative arts."The relevance of books in language research has been underscored by several bibliometric studies (Heinzkill, 1980; Thomson, 2002; Georgas and Cullars, 2005; Knievel and Kellsey 2005). It is therefore very important to ascertain the relevant core text books for Nigerian language research.

Objectives of the Study

The purpose of this paper is to apply citation analysis in the development of core text books for the study of Nigerian languages using theses and dissertations submitted to Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Language in six Nigerian universities. Specifically the paper intends to:

1. the language spread of theses used in the study;
2. find out the types of sources cited by language researchers;
3. find out the most frequently cited books in Nigerian language research
4. determine the age of most frequently cited books

Literature Review

Citation analysis according to Gooden (2001) is defined as “an excellent unobtrusive method to determine which resources researchers are using.” Citation analysis is associated with Garfield (1955), who proposed a citation index that offered a new approach to subject control of the scientific literature. Citation analysis as a bibliometric technique has been applied to examine the coverage of library acquisition and a tool to develop core literature for collection development (Karisson, 1994; Enger, 2009; Cooke & Rosenthal, 2011). It is also a useful instrument to identify scholars who may be behind a particular subject area and apparently the most frequently cited authors (Garfield 1998).

The use of books and monographs in conducting research in African languages generally and Nigerian languages in particular has been prominent. According to Hair (1967), earlier linguists in Nigeria such as Kilham, Rabon and Bowdich relied heavily on the use of books and monographs. This pattern seems to have continued over the years. Thompson (2002) has also highlighted the importance of monographs to the humanists. According to her “the soul of the humanist lies between the covers of a scholarly monograph.” However she regrets that these monographs are gradually disappearing in libraries, since library collections now lay more emphasis on the scientific publications. Regular library budget cuts have always been on the humanities publications and the acquisition of monographs and humanities scholarship has continued to suffer (Sewell, 2001; Case, 1997 and Waters, 2000). Thompson therefore fears that this paucity of materials for humanities research may have contributed to few citations studies in the humanities, unlike what is obtainable in the sciences.

In attempt to establish the nature of materials used in language research, some citation studies have been conducted. A study by Heinkill, (1980) found 75% of citations in 15 journals in English language and literature to books and 20% to journals, while the remaining 5% were to other literature sources. Similarly, Karisson (1994) analyzed a popular Finnish journal *Virittaja* and revealed that the ten most cited sources in the journals were books. Another study by Georgas and Cullars, (2005) also found more citations to books than journals after citation analysis of *Language and Linguistics Behavioural Abstracts*. Knievel & Kellsey (2005) also found over 74% citations to books in a citation analysis of journals in eight humanities fields which included linguistics. A recent study by Ezema and Asogwa examined the citation and authorship pattern of two linguistics journals and found out that books and monographs dominated the entire citations with 53.3% while journal citations were 35.9%. More than 70% of

the cited sources are above ten years of age. Findings also reveal that sole authorship dominates linguistics research.

Other citation studies were used to develop core text for collection development. Enger (2009) used citation analysis as a tool to develop book selection for the social sciences in an academic library. Findings indicate that the methods accounted for circulation of nearly 95% of the social science collection. Another study by Cullars (1998) examined 539 references from 183 single-authored philosophy monographs, excluding collections of essays, published in 1994 and indexed by *Philosophers' Index*, with each reference counted as frequently as it was cited in the randomly selected citations. Findings reveal that while many contemporary philosophers consider their discipline more related to the sciences than to the humanities, their citation patterns are typically humanistic, with the bulk of citations to books rather than journal articles and the citation of much material older than 20 years.

Methods

The design of the study was a bibliometric study. The population of the study comprised all the theses submitted to the departments of Linguistics and Nigerian languages in the six first generation universities from 1998 to 2007. They are University of Nigeria, Nsukka (UNN), University of Ife (OAU), University of Lagos (UNILAG), University of Ibadan (UI), Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (ABU) and University of Benin (UNIBEN). These universities were used because they have generated enough theses and dissertations considering their ages. From the records of the acquisition departments of these university libraries the population of the theses was 508. Of these, 449 theses were available for analysis. Data were collected from citations documented as references in the theses. Citation analysis was applied in analyzing the references because it provided an unbiased data for the study. The classification of sources cited was developed following earlier citation studies found in the literature (Georgas, & Cullars, Karisson. Citations documented as references were harvested and analyzed in relationship to the objectives of the study. Items of the same theses which were cited more than once in references were counted as one. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequency and percentage and presented in tables and charts.

Results

Table 1: Language Spread of Theses used in the study

LANG	ABU	UNILAG	OAU	UI	UNN	BENIN	TOTAL	%
Hausa	36	-	-	4	5	-	45	10
Igbo	-	10	-	30	79	-	119	26.5
Yoruba	-	44	62	149	1	-	256	57
Edo	-	-	-	5	-	2	7	1.6
Efik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Fulfulde	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	0.4

Urhobo	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	1.2
Nupe	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.2
Ibibio	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	2.2
Isoko	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.2
Tiv	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	0.4
Ngas	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.2
TOTAL	36 (8.0%)	54 (12.0%)	62 (13.8%)	208 (46.3%)	87 (19.4%)	2 (0.45%)	449 99.9%	99.9

Table 1 indicates that the most studied Nigerian language is Yoruba which generated 256 theses or 57% of the total number of theses. This is followed by Igbo language with 119 theses or 26.5% of the total while Hausa language has 45 theses (10%). Ibibio has 10 theses or 2.2% of the total number of theses while Edo has 7 theses representing 1.6% of the entire theses studied. Urhobo generated 5 theses representing 1.2% while Fulfulde and Tiv have 2 theses each. The least number of theses are generated by Nupe, Isoko and Ngas with 1 thesis each. University of Ibadan contributed the highest number of theses with 46.3%, followed by University of Nigeria Nsukka with 19.4% of the theses. The least number of theses came from University of Benin with only 0.45% of the theses.

Table 2: Type of Cited Sources

Types of Sources	ABU	UNILAG	OAU	UI	UNN	BEN	Total	%
Books	1114	1912	3405	7912	3232	41	17616	63.6
Journals	120	274	1095	2114	909	9	4521	16.2
E-Resources	2	2	61	59	49	-	173	0.6
Theses	156	232	983	1190	408	8	2977	10.8
Govt. Pub	55	9	51	42	25	-	182	0.7
Conference/Semin	49	141	483	342	332	-	1,347	4.9
News Pub.	48	32	51	87	22	-	240	0.9
Reports	-	24	32	28	34	-	118	0.4
Lecture Notes	3	20	132	50	39	-	244	0.9
Inaugural lectures	-	4	24	8	13	-	49	0.2
Mimeograph	1	5	16	12	7	-	41	0.1
Interview	-	73	-	55	14	-	142	0.5

Dairy	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	0.01
Radio/TV	2	-	-	31	-	-	33	0.1
TOTAL	1,550 (5.6%)	2,728 (9.9%)	6,333 (22.%)	11,933 (43.1%)	5,084 (18.4%)	58 (0.21%)	27,686 99.9%	

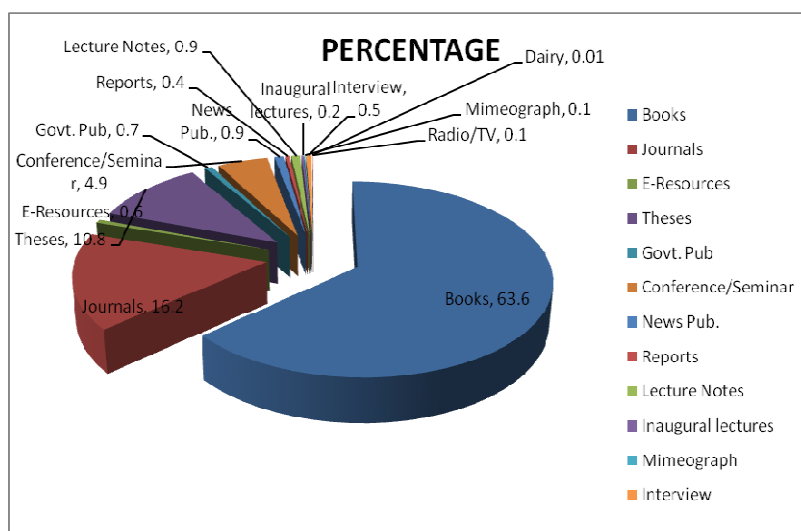


Table 2 shows the type of information sources used by Nigerian language researchers with books and monographs as the dominant sources of information for the researchers. These account for about 17,616 (63.6%) of the entire citations followed by journals with 4,521 or 16.3%. Theses equally constitute significant percentage in the citations with 2,977 or 10.8%, while conference/seminar papers have 1,347 or 4.9%. News publications are 240 (0.9%) and government publications are 184 (0.7%). It is however note worthy to observe from the table that citations to electronic publications are very low – 174 citation (0.6 %.) Lecture notes, inaugural lectures and reports have 244 (0.9%), 49 (0.2%) and 118 (0.4%) respectively while citations to oral interviews are 142 (0.5%). The least citations are to diaries with only 3 citations followed by radio/ televisions with 33 citations or 0.1% of the total. University of Ibadan has the highest contributions to the citation with 43.1%, followed by Obafemi Awolowo University with 22.9, while University of Benin has the least.

Table 3: Most Frequently Cited Books and their year of publication

Rank	Books	Author	Date of pub	ABU	LAG	OAU	UI	UNN	BEN	TOTAL	% of freq cited bks	% of bks cited
1	Aspect of the theory of syntax	Chomsky, N	1965	15	7	73	105	32	2	234	6.6	1.3
2	A short Yoruba grammar	Bamgbose, A	1967	12	8	60	98	4	1	183	5.1	1.0

3	Features of Yoruba oral poetry	Olatunji, O.O	1984	5	21	57	67	12		162	4.6	0.9
4	Essentials of Yoruba grammar	Awobuluyi, O	1978	5	13	71	42	3		134	3.8	0.8
5	Introduction to Yoruba oral poetry	Ogundeji P.A	1991	3	11	32	75	4		125	3.5	0.7
6	Knowledge of language, its nature, origin and use.	Chomsky, N	1986	11	2	20	75	15		123	3.5	0.7
7	The modern Yoruba novels: an analysis of the contents art	Isola, A	1998	-	5	51	64	2	1	123	3.5	0.7
8	Introduction to Yoruba oral literature	Ogundeji, P.A	1991	8	20	47	38	8		121	3.4	0.7
9	Contents and forms of Yoruba ijala	Babalola, A	1966	9	10	46	25	15	2	107	3.0	0.6
10	Language in Nigeria	Owolabi, K	1995	2	14	53	33	2	2	106	3.0	0.6
11	Oral literature in Africa	Finnegan, R	1970	2	13	42	26	21		104	2.9	0.6
12	Yoruba oral tradition	Abimbola, W	1975	7	8	7	41	33	2	98	2.8	0.6
13	The development of Yoruba novels	Ogunsina, J.A	1992	6	9	37	40	6		98	2.8	0.6
14	The handbook of phonological theory	Goldsmith, J	1995	6	15	31	37	8	1	98	2.8	0.6
15	Yoruba theatre: introduction to African theatre	Beier, Ulli	1967	9	13	43	17	13	2	97	2.7	0.5
16	Igbo verbs: a semantic – syntactic analysis	Uwalaka, M.A	1988	8	9	33	29	15	1	95	2.7	0.5
17	Multilingualism, minority languages and language policy in Nigeria.	Emenajo, E.N	1990	9	18	26	31	9	1	94	2.6	0.5
18	Towards an Igbo literary standard	Nwachukwu, P.A	1983	8	17	29	26	13		93	2.6	0.5
19	Transformational grammar: a first	Radford, A	1988	9	15	34	19	14		91	2.6	0.5

	course											
20	Yoruba meta language	Awobuliyi, O	1989	9	11	28	29	12		89	2.5	0.5
21	Igbo-English dictionary	Williamson, K	1972	7	9	26	11	32	1	86	2.4	0.5
22	Literary theory: an introduction	Eagleton, T	1983	9	12	24	18	16		79	2.2	0.4
23	Language of Africa	Greenberg, J.H	1963	8	11	25	14	20		78	2.2	0.4
24	Exploration in the functions of language	Halliday, M.A.K	1977	6	13	21	17	21		78	2.2	0.4
25	Olodumare: Gods in Yoruba belief	Idowu, E.B	1962	4	12	23	15	17		71	2.0	0.4
26	Linguistics	Crystal, D	1971	5	9	27	13	14		68	1.9	0.4
27	Transformational generative grammar: an introduction.	Yusuf, O	1959	3	8	23	16	17	1	68	1.9	0.4
28	Lectures on government binding	Chomsky, N	1981	7	6	25	12	17		67	1.9	0.4
29	Language, culture and society: a reader in linguistics and anthropology	Hymes, D.H	1964	6	8	21	13	19		67	1.9	0.4
30	Dictionary of modern Yoruba	Abraham, R.C	1958	5	9	24	18	10		66	1.9	0.4
31	Traditional Yoruba poetry	Olukoju, E.O	1992	2	15	26	15	8		66	1.9	0.3
32	Phonology: theory and analysis	Hyman, L	1995	6	13	21	12	13		65	1.8	0.3
33	Awon oriki orile	Babalola, A	1967		14	28	19	4		65	1.8	0.3
34	The language of Africa	Greenberg, J.	1963	5	18	14	16	11		64	1.8	0.3
35	Language	Bloomfield, L	1935	3	17	18	11	12	1	62	1.7	0.3
36	Yoruba language and literature	Afolayan, A	1982	2	15	23	17	4		61	1.7	0.3
37	Sociolinguistics	Trudgill, P	1974	3	12	18	13	13	1	60	1.7	0.2

TOTAL			224	440	1207	1167	489	19	3546	99.9	20
Percent			6.3	12.4	35.0	32.9	13.8	0.5	99.9		

Table 3 presents result for the most frequently cited books in Nigerian language research. The most frequently cited book is Chomsky's *Aspect of the theory of syntax* with 234 citations or 6.6% followed by *A short Yoruba grammar* by Bamgbose which yielded 183 citations. The third is *Features of Yoruba oral poetry* by O.O Olatunji with 162 citations while *Essentials of Yoruba grammar* by Awobuluyi ranks fifth with 134 (3.8%) citations. Another book by Chomsky, *Knowledge of language, its nature and use* is sixth in the ranking with 123 (3.5%) citations. This has the same number of citations with A Isola's *The modern Yoruba novels: an analysis of the contents and art*. However at the rear of the most frequently cited books are *Sociolinguistics* by P. Trudgill with 50 citations, *Yoruba language and literature* by A Afolayan with 51 citations and *Language* by L. Bloomfield. The 37 most frequently cited books yielded 3,496 citations representing 20.6% of the citations to books and 12.6% of the total citations. From the table the oldest book among the most frequently cited books (*Language* by Bloomfield) was published in 1935 while the latest *The modern Yoruba novels: an analysis of the contents art* by A. Isola was published in 1998. The highest contribution to the citation is University of Ibadan with 35.0% followed by OAU with 32.9% while UNIBEN took the rear with 0.5%.

Discussion

Theses analyzed concentrated their studies in the three major Nigerian languages, namely Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba. Findings however reveal that theses on Yoruba language studies were dominant, contributing fifty-seven percent of the total number. Perhaps this is a reflection of the level of development of Nigerian indigenous languages. Yoruba arguably seems to be the most developed Nigerian language. This is not far from the contents of Hair's (1967) work who had revealed that publications in Yoruba language first appeared as far back as 1819. The early study of Yoruba language seems to have given it an edge over other indigenous Nigerian languages and equally propelled research in the language. Another reason that may be responsible for the large percent of theses focusing on Yoruba studies is that three of the first generation universities are located in Yoruba-speaking environment. Although observations during the analysis revealed that other Nigerian languages such as Igbo, Hausa, Edo, Efik among others were also researched, the extent of such research cannot be compared with that of Yoruba, which is the native language of large percent of the catchment areas of the universities.

From the findings, Igbo language is another Nigerian indigenous language that is highly researched. This is not surprising as literature has revealed that Igbo language seems to be the next most developed language after Yoruba. For instance a study carried out by Olaofe (1990) demonstrated that apart from Yoruba, Igbo language has more publications than any other Nigerian indigenous language. Observations made during the analysis revealed that out of the three major Nigerian languages, Igbo appears to be the most studied outside the catchment areas of the location of the universities.

Though Hausa language recorded an appreciable number of theses, one would have expected more than forty five since it is one of the major Nigerian languages. The low number of theses in Hausa could be a reflection of the number of publications in the language as reflected in Olaofe's (1990) work. From the findings, Ibibio is the most researched of all the Nigerian minority languages. This minority language made a fair contribution to the theses studied with about 1.2 percent. Similarly Edo and Urhobo contributed to some extent in the theses population. One can therefore safely conclude that these three minority languages are emerging Nigeria indigenous languages with potential research focus.

It is however, surprising that a popular Nigerian language Fulfulde contributed very little to the theses population. The reason behind this is not clear for we do know that Fulfulde is a language spoken in many African countries and has large speaking population in Nigeria. This should give a great concern to Nigerian linguists, particularly this time that many languages are going into extinction. It is also a source of worry that of the over four hundred and fifty languages in Nigeria, Adegbija (2004), only twelve of them are represented in the study. Could it be that no orthography has been developed for these languages or could it be that many of them are already going into extinction?

The result of the findings showed that books and monographs are the dominant information sources cited in the theses of Nigerian languages. This finding is in line with earlier works on information seeking behavior of the humanists. For instance, Thompson (2002) had underscored the relevance of books and monographs to researchers in the humanities.

The findings also reveal that journal citations are fairly represented with more than sixteen percent of the total citations. The finding is in line with other citation studies reviewed in the literature. For example in the study carried out by Knieval and Kellsey (2005), journal articles accounted for over twenty five percent of the total citations. It equally corroborates earlier findings by Heinzkill (1980), who reported that journals contributed twenty percent in his work on English language and literature.

Interestingly, findings from the study show that another important information source of particular interest to the Nigerian language researchers are theses and dissertations which accounted for over ten percent of the citations. Theses and dissertations have usually been classified as others in most citation studies making it difficult to appreciate their value in scholarly research.

Other types of information sources that are represented in the citations are conference and seminar papers which accounted for five percent. The findings show that these yielded close to five percent of the total citations. Although these information sources are often unpublished, researchers still find them as very useful source of information for scholarly publications. The low citations to seminar and conference papers could be as a result of the problems associated in tracking down such information sources since they are not published.

An important information source that has a surprising low citation is government documents. This finding to some extent contradicts earlier findings in citation studies. For example, Zainab and Goi (1997) found out that government publications contributed up to 3.8 percent of total citations in their analysis of theses of humanities researchers. Could it be that

government documents are not accessible to Nigerian language researchers or that the researchers do not consider this type of information sources very relevant in their research process? Another primary source of information as reflected in the findings is interview. Most citation studies do not give adequate consideration to this very important information source in humanities research. Other information sources that have made great impact from the findings are lecture notes and reports. These sources were hardly recognized or even completely absent in earlier citation studies.

The findings revealed a total of thirty seven most cited books, yielding 3,550 citations or 20.6 percent of the overall book citations. A total 294 books were cited, yielding 17,616 citations which give average citation of 60 per book. Findings clearly revealed the recognition of Chomsky in language and linguistics. Three of his books namely; *Aspects of theory of syntax*, *Knowledge of language, its nature, origin and use* and *Lectures on government binding* are in the list of the most frequently cited books ranking first, sixth and twenty eighth respectively.

Similarly, books from Yoruba authors account for a large proportion of most frequently cited books. Two reasons may likely be responsible for this. First, a large number of the sources data (theses) are from universities located in Yoruba dominated area. Therefore, it is most likely that researchers may have access more to books written by Yoruba authors. Secondly, available evidence from literature points to the fact that of the three major Nigerian languages Yoruba is the most developed and has more publications than any other. Books published by Igbo authors are significantly represented in the list. On the contrary, there is a total absence of books written by authors from Hausa extraction. The reason for this is difficult to explain because theses focusing in Hausa language made high contribution in the total theses analyzed.

Findings also reveal that a greater percentage of the most frequently cited books are books published by Nigerians. Out of the thirty-seven books sixteen of them were written by non Nigerian authors. It is however necessary to observe that citations to these books contributed heavily in the overall citations. Some of these books written by non Nigerians are very important in the study of Nigerian languages for some of them are specifically interested in African languages in general and sometimes in Nigerian languages. For example, Ruth Finnegan's *Oral literature in Africa*, Kay Williamson's *Igbo-English dictionary* and J. H Greenberg's *Language of Africa* are all books that are very valuable for researchers in Nigerian language and literature.

The findings also reflected the paucity of publications in Nigerian indigenous languages. Only one book (*Awon oriki orile*) by Ayo Babalola made the list of the most cited books, ranking 33rd in the list. This finding corroborates earlier findings by Olaofe (1990) and Orimalade (2005) who had reported that there is scarcity of books written in Nigerian indigenous languages in Nigerian libraries. Observations have shown that the lack of availability of books in Nigerian languages could be attributed to three reasons. First, many writers do not have interest in publishing in Nigerian languages because according to them such publications do not attract wider readership. Secondly, publishers do not often accept manuscripts in local languages because such publications do not provide them the profit margin they require as businessmen. Finally, many Nigerians find it difficult reading materials published in Nigerian indigenous languages, no matter their level of education. This therefore does not encourage authors and publishers in production of books in Nigerian languages.

The age of the frequently cited books reflects the characteristics of materials used by humanities researchers. Available literature indicates that humanities researchers do not reject old research materials. In the present findings, the latest book among the most cited books is more than ten years old. The book (*The modern Yoruba novels*) written by A Isola was published in 1998. The oldest among the books (Language) by L Bloomfield was published in 1935, which means that it is more than seventy years old. Majority of the most cited books were published between 1960 and 1980. The reason behind this could be that these books are predominantly available in the university libraries.

Though age of materials may not be a serious consideration in the materials used by linguistic scholars, it is puzzling to observe the near absence of current publications among the most cited books. Could it be that valuable books are no longer being published in the area or the libraries lack the required funds to acquire recent materials? The later may actually be the problem because observations have shown that libraries in Nigeria lack the required finances to acquire research materials as most of them face huge budget cuts. It is even more difficult in the acquisition of linguistics research materials for attention of most libraries, particularly academic libraries, is focused on the acquisition of materials for science and technological research.

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