

Editorial

Welcome to the second issue, volume two, of the Journal of Islamic studies and Arabic Language. The major themes include Islamic law/Sharia, and comparative studies between Arabic and Kiswahili on the one hand and Arabic and Luganda on the other.

Bundid compares Arabic literature with Kiswahili literature. His investigation seeks to portray the relationship between Arabic and Kiswahili languages. The study focuses on *Al- Inkishaaf*, a collection of poems which is a work authored by Abdallah Ali Nasser. This stresses the influence of Arabic poetry on Kiswahili poetry. In his conclusion, Bundid affirms that the *will* as a theme of Kiswahili poetry has Arabic origins. This explains Kiswahili as a byproduct of Arabic and indigenous languages.

Muhindo depicts the status of a woman in society through using different texts of prose and poetry. He refers to this as *intertextuality*. Whereas proverbs reflect the mode of life a particular society lived, the religious texts of the Qur'an and Hadith contain texts indicating the same status. Hence, with reference to Qur'an, Hadith and Kiswahili proverbs, Muhindo indicates how those different texts relate to the woman, through the formation of contemporary prose discourse, in which the past is revealed.

Serwadda explores the five types of Adverbial phrases in Arabic Grammar and compares them with those of Luganda language. His objective is to remedy the challenges Luganda speakers face while learning Arabic as a second language. For instance, in most cases the adverbial phrase comes after the verb, the subject and the object. In some cases, the adverbial clause comes before the subject and noun. Awareness on similarities and differences regarding adverbial phrases and their proper usage can help Ganda learners of Arabic to overcome some grammatical challenges.

Walusimbi presents the biography of Lady Khadijah bint Khuwaylid (R.A), the first wife of the Prophet-peace be upon him. The objective is to derive both legal and moral lessons for the benefit of Muslim women of the 21st century. The study describes the marital and business lives of Lady Khadijah; how she reconciled business with family life. Walusimbi maintains that the corporate woman of the 21st century has challenges of harmonizing her business life with her status as a mother and or house wife. Such challenges begin with choosing a wrong spouse for marriage, then maintaining the marriage. Indeed, it would need extra patience and effort to maintain the marital life with a wrong husband and vice versa. This has led to family breakups.

As a mother, Lady Khadijah played her role of good upbringing of her children. As a housewife she had to give priority to pleasing her husband and being available to him, sometimes at the expense of business. Conversely, the corporate woman's major challenge manifests in sacrificing the husband and children at the benefit of the business. For they spare little time to cater for their families. It is evident from the study that sexual harassment is among the contemporary challenges of a working woman in order to get promotion and academic excellence among others. But through adherence to high moral values and self-confidence, as exemplified by Lady Khadijah, all those challenges can be overcome.

Hasan Kiyingi

Editor-In-Chief

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