

SHIFTING PARADIGMS: GENDER IDENTITIES IN IGBO AND YORUBA CULTURAL CONTEXTS

¹Babatunde Olatunji Ogunleye and ²Funmilayo Adeola Adewale

^{1&2}Department of Philosophy, Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria.

Abstract: The perception of women's sexuality through metaphysical identities has long perpetuated derogatory stereotypes within African cultural consciousness. Rooted in ancient beliefs and reinforced through post-colonial mental conditioning, these perceptions have entrenched negative attitudes and fears surrounding women's sexuality. Throughout history, women have been associated with negative metaphysical attributes such as witchcraft and spirit possession, further marginalizing them in society. This abstract delves into the implications of these metaphysical identities on women's social relations, highlighting the stereotypes and stigmas they face. Drawing from scholarly insights and cultural observations, we explore the dual identities of women in African societies: the physical and the metaphysical. By examining the historical and cultural context surrounding these perceptions, we gain a deeper understanding of the challenges women encounter and the societal constructs that perpetuate their marginalization.

Keywords: Women's sexuality, Metaphysical identities, African cultural consciousness, Gender stereotypes, Social relations

INTRODUCTION

The exploitation of women's sexuality through metaphysical identities is one of the perceptions which still keep women in derogatory status within the traditional cultural consciousness in Africa. In ancient Africa, beliefs were born out of ignorance, though governed by tradition and confirmed by strange coincidence. In post-colonial era, beliefs are entrenched through mental poisoning which inaugurates attitudes of uncontrollable fear and premonition. Women's sexuality has been given negative attributes in African societies. The conceptions of witchcraft, spirit-child were all attributes of negative women metaphysical identity. Metaphysical identity gives women a sort of stereotype that affects them in their social relations. Mbiti writes that witches who are mainly women are people with inherent power by means of which they can abandon their bodies at night and go to meet similar people or suck or eat away the life of their victims. It is widely believed in most African cultures that women are usually blamed for experiences of evil in the society (Ogunbemi, 2007:128; Parrinder, 1974:124; Lawson, 1984:23-4). Among the Ga people of Guinea Coast of West Africa, women are usually possessed by evil demons, which live in them and passed to their daughters at death. The implication of the above perspective is that a woman has two identities: the physical and the metaphysical. The two identities are presented one after the other in the next sub-sections.

Physical identity

Identity can be understood from the perspective of sameness and otherness. Sameness connotes the nature of something without reference to another thing (Amaku, 2004:105). It connotes the autonomy of being as well as the point of departure and return in discussion of the nature of a particular being (ibid). The authors' daily experience and observation are such that teaches people that identity is connected by resemblance, contingency or causation (Hume, 1978:251-263). In this work identity here has to do with gender; anatomy or biological resemblance. Identity is inextricably linked to the sense of belonging. People perceive themselves through identity, and others see them, as belonging to certain groups and not others. Being part of a group entails active engagement (Díaz-Andreu et al., 2005:2). This resemblance necessitates the classification of one as a woman. Research reveals that human is made up of physical as earlier mention and spiritual otherwise referred to as metaphysical identity. The concept of metaphysical identity is point of discussion in the next sub-section.

Metaphysical identity

Metaphysics has to do with the study of what lies beyond the physical world of sensory experience (Popkin and Stroll, 2008:116). These metaphysical explanation of human identity includes the most general and fundamental characteristics of gendered identities both physical mental and spiritual. In this study the authors shall adopt spiritual to include the metaphysical. Spiritual has to do with connections with the human spirit (Hornby, 2000:1147), whereas identity means who or what someone is. (Hornby, 2000:953). Identity, therefore, is not a static thing, but a continual process (literally, that of identification (Hall and Du Gay, 1996). Identities are constructed through interaction between people, and the process by which people acquire and maintain their identities requires choice and agency. Through agency people define who they are. They are potentially able to choose the groups they want to identify with, although this selection is always constrained by structures beyond their control such as boundaries and their own body. The active role of the individual leads to identities being historical, fluid, subject to persisting change. They are also socially mediated, linked to the broader cultural discourse and are performed through embodiment and action. The concept of identity deployed in this volume, therefore, is not an essentialist, but a strategic and positional one (Díaz-Andreu et al., 2005:3). Identities can be hybrid or multiple and the intersection between different types of identities is one of the most enriching aspects of this study.

It means that metaphysical identity is what someone is in relation to his /her spirit. This is contrasted from physical identity. Women's spiritual and metaphysical identity means what women are in connection with their human spirits. It is thus described as a complex and challenging interactions between internal (self) and external (spiritual or supernatural) forces within an individual. This issue of spiritual identity may be properly considered as a phenomenon of human nature, worthy of examination. If we can determine its cause, an addition is made to human wealth of knowledge; if not, it must be held as part of our usual constitution.

African concept of identity

Within African traditional belief systems, it is generally believed that humans are both biological and spiritual beings; the biological is expressed in the physical world whereas the spiritual is expresses in the non-physical world. There are also two ontological realms of existences; the supernatural (invisible realm) and the natural (visible realm) (Nwala, 2010:46).

The belief is allied with the ontological conviction that life exists beyond the physical and extends to the spiritual. In order words, the ontology of any distinctively African world-view is replete with spirit: spirit is the animating,

sustaining creative life-force of the universe. Spirit is real. It is as real as matter. Its reality is primordial and it is if not superior at least as primitive as that of matter. In its pure state it is unembodied (Idonibiye, 1973:83).

The physical world is real as well as an intimate part of the spiritual world. Thus, African thought system cannot condone regimentations because there is a continuous interplay, intermingling and interdependence between spirit (forces) and material world. Okoro also emphasized that Africans consider humans and society to be embodiments of spirituality and physicality (Okoro, 2011:7), thus:

Wisdom consists in the harmonization of the compositions of man and his society. This is usually done in a hierarchized order with the singular purpose of unifying the horizontal and vertical factors in man and in the society (Okoro, 2011: 8).

Humans maintain relationship in the physical world through the human body and the unseen world of gods and spirit through their spiritual aspect. The African world could best be described in what Nwoga (1984:25) captured as; a multidimensional field of action admitting of three types of reality; physical, spiritual and abstract ... they acknowledge that things may change their nature ... a world view that provides the framework for the goals of community and for the hopes and aspiration for the good life of the individual persons.

Thus the traditional African cultures evolved world views, which are categorised within traditional cosmology as world-views which produce a way of life based on man's spiritual needs; a socio-religious well-ordered communally integrated way of life. There is no sharp distinction between the religious and the secular, between the natural and the supernatural. Thus cosmological relativism underlies the African worldview. It has been expressed that African traditional religion is excessively pragmatic and utilitarian, as their primary motivation of the traditional human religiosity was purely spiritual (Ekwuru, 1999:75), aimed at striking a balance in relationship, particularly with humans and spirits. The implications of these is that culture can be true and genial; it can be false and hostile (Eboh and Idika, 2019:24). But then, culture embodies morality, creativity, collection of wisdom and world-views.

Justification for the study

Contemporary study points to the fact that in this era of modernization and Christianity, maintaining a balance between humans and spirits in Igbo and Yoruba traditions is highly branded especially in dealing with spiritual identities and their rituals of healing. The identities of women are being presumed through spiritual and metaphysical stereotypes. This is so because Western religious consciousness has become the ideal and those traditional beliefs are assumed fetish, irrational and superstitious. This is in the form of positive affirmation which could affect women, men and humanity. Again, this is a way of calling for new spiritual orientation which will foster tolerance and embrace the respect and recognition among and between sexes.

The authors chose to discuss this issue of women's spiritual identities under philosophical anthropology. This is because philosophy is distinct in its use of method of rational reflection in an attempt at discovering the most general principles underlying things. Philosophy appeals to the very nature or essence of things. One of the presuppositions of philosophy is its attempt at discovering the most fundamental or underlying and general principles of reality in its various dimensions (Ukpokolo, 2004:5). Philosophy has been described as the principle of explanation that underlines all things without exception, the element common to gods and men, animals and stars, the first „whence“ and the last „with“ of the whole cosmic procession, the conditions of all Agoyi and Osuji knowing, and the most general rules of human action (James, 1970:11). This means that philosophy tries to understand what is beyond the foreground of the life situation. Philosophy by interrogating the spiritual identities of women in two cultures (Igbo and Yoruba) deals with the fundamental issues and pursues

certain varied but connected inquiries; what is spiritual Identity? What are the nature and connection(s) of the spiritual with the physical? What are the grounds for valid belief in the spiritual? How do we know?

This is why the idea of women's spiritual identity as perceived in the languages of the people is best discussed in philosophical anthropology which is a discipline that seeks to unify the several empirical investigations of human nature in an effort to understand individuals as both creatures of their environment and creators of their own values... it refers to the systematic study of man conducted within philosophy (Ukpokolo, 2004:8).

It is within this meaning that the idea of women spiritual identity has become a philosophical issue rather than religious issue. What is central here is the extent to which the study of women spiritual identities can be an object of systematic and scientific study. Philosophical anthropology involves a conceptual analysis of such issues as whether humans possess a specific human nature. Again it investigates the implications of human possessing diverse natures as in the case of spiritual identity. It is within philosophical anthropology that issues between fragmentation of knowledge and the human condition is discussed. This is why the study of women's spiritual identities is open for serious philosophical investigations. The kind of philosophical anthropology being proposed here will therefore be based on the following assumptions; a human being is a unified biological organism, capable of action, which has evolved to produce culture and also to be shaped by it (Ukpokolo, 2004:15). This, more so, provokes some accounts on the biological „make-up“ and gender behaviour. It also informs the search for sociobiological ideas about women as well as differences between men and women especially of any identifiable biological basis for female (human) behaviour. It will further question the roots of those spiritual differences and their divergences in the biological makeup of the two sexes. In the following chapter, metaphysical identities will be discussed from Igbo and Yoruba perspectives. This will be followed by cross examination of those cultural stereotypes then conclusion will come last.

The Igbo conception of women's metaphysical identity

In Igbo cosmological anthropology, there are different levels of interdependence; nothing is absolute “Everything, everybody, however apparent independent, depends upon something else; interdependence exhibited as duality or reciprocity, now as ambivalence or complementarities, has always been the fundamental principle in the Igbo philosophy of life” (Ifemesia, 1979:67-8). This interdependence of everything and everybody, more so, account for the traditional belief in the interdependence of humans and spirits Thus there are categories of spirits; (Anyanwu and Ruch, 1981:87; Iroegbu, 1995:339-41; Okoro, 2011:12) including powerful spirits, good spirits (*mmuo oma*), bad spirits (*ajo mmuo, chi ojo*) to mention but a few. Women also participate in this interdependence between the spirits and humans. However, this interaction could be negative or positive. When it is a positive interaction, it means it conforms within the ideals of communal life. But then when it is negative, it becomes problem to the society. In this situation the spirits provide opportunities for the malformation of ties forbidden in the purely human social filed. This function is discharge in two ways; first by providing non-human patterns with whom people can take up relationship forbidden with other human beings. Second, through the mechanism of possessions; by allowing people to „become“ spirits and so to play nonhuman and unacceptable roles; they are debarred from playing as ordinary human beings. This is premised on the belief that being human is metaphysics and metaphysics here is a deductive system. The Igbo women's spiritual identity is a complex issue in Igbo culture. Sometimes, it is believed that women are usually possessed by strange and bad powers or beings that foster anti-social activities. This is traditionally understood in different ways; this manifest in their ways of life, characters and essentially behaviour. Within the Igbo traditional anthropology,

humans are both social and spiritual. Being social is what distinguishes humans living within the community while being spiritual depicts that there is life beyond the physical.

Uchegbue captured this belief in the spiritual as; (Hu)man consists of physical and spiritual (or immaterial) aspects and the (hu)man is made of physical and spiritual substances ... (hu)man is a biological and spiritual being ... this belief logically presupposes the allied ontological conviction that life exists beyond the physical world and extends to the spiritual. The basic social understanding of existence ... is the firm belief that a community of spirits and of the dead exist alongside the community of human beings and that there is a mutual partnership between them (Uchegbue. 1995:91).

The carnal of this is that there is extra-human and supernatural dimension of life and being human. The spiritual world is very real and intimate. The Igbo cosmology sees human as having more spiritual essence than biological. Humans, therefore, maintain relationship between the physical and spiritual. This relationship between human and the spiritual world is conceived and completely expressed in the sense of the normal social interaction within the extended family, through the transcendental, invisible and enigmatic way (ibid, 92).

There are certain spiritual relationships which can endanger the goodness and fruitfulness of humans' lives on earth; those relationships are considered negative and abnormal.

Women's spiritual identities in classical Igbo language and culture

There are different forms of negative spiritual relationships among and within sexes and cultures. For the sake of this study, the authors shall limit their discussion on women. These negative forms of spiritual identities affect woman more than the man. It is diverse among traditions and cultures. These different forms of women spiritual identities in Igbo worldview include; the spirit-child (*Nwa mmuo*), the water lady (*agbo mmiri*), Spiritual playmates or comrades (*Ogbanje, ojembe, ogbonuke*), *Nwanyi ihe na ákwà* (woman of double personality), spiritual spouses (*nwunyi mmuo / dimmuo*) and witches (*Amosu*). These cases and categories of spiritual problems are usually dictated traditionally based on their menaces.

The concept of the spirit-child (*Nwa mmuo*) is observed in an instance where a child who is usually an only child, well loved by the parents and relatives develops a complex health issues that could not be treated and will surely die leaving her biological parents poorer, childless and stressed. It is believed that the spirit-child is sent to a family to punish them. The child will not allow the biological parents to have another child through her spiritual powers and will definitely die unproductive before her parents. Within the Igbo cosmology, the concept of the spirit child is understood as a psychic pact between the specific girl and the spirit world, which is celebrated by oath-taking, representing the girl's acceptance of her mission on earth, who is the girl's parent, friends and relatives. This pact can be broken through the expertise of a strong medicine man (*Dibia*).

The identity of the water-lady (*agbo mmiri*) is usually conceived by people who live around the river areas. The woman or young girl identified with this negative interaction is seen going to the stream or river at odd hours. She can be talking and smiling alone along or at the river. She sometimes displays negative attitudes against the normal social-cultural milieu of her traditional settings. She will definitely not get married; if she marries, she will die on the eve of her wedding day or during childbearing or her husband will die strangely. But then, if her husband is alive, she will not bear a child. Her barrenness will defy all medications and clinical diagnosis. They are viewed as odd especially in terms differing of healing and the inability of their healer to comprehend the nature of their illness. Thus this condition is theorized as anomalous which is in opposition and conflict with normal life of the woman. It is within the cultural setting that she will be identified as possessed by water

spirit and traditional prescriptions and rituals are done to separate her from such act and she begins to have her own children. Momoh expressed this reality in his doctrine of „existential reality“ where in an environment characterized by water, spirit-beings of the water kingdom are usually the major channel of ritual, worship, explanation of reality, or used as an ontological background to the meaning of life. Thus, Momoh wrote; the simple consideration is the pervasive and strategic role of which an existent plays or had played in one's life. Whether the existent is natural, fabricated by man or even a superstitious existent is beside the point. The simple question is: does or has the existent played any core or central role in the life of the individual or community? If the answer is positive, chances are that the individual or community will institute a religion or a ritual in honour of that existent (Momoh, 1998:38).

This is to show that the conceptions of spiritual identity of women vary from culture to culture, from community to community. It is important also to note that the universal status of spiritual identity is always localized, generated and informed by surrounding and existential factors as well as coloured by peculiar epistemic contexts. Some things are similar with water-lady and spiritual spouses. It is believed that both case of identity will not marry since they are connected strongly with their spiritual families. It is believed that they have husbands, children and a functional family in the spiritual realm. And until they are properly cut off they will not have a good family life on earth.

The case of *Nwanyi ihe na ákwà* (woman of double personality), is a situation where a young lady displays two different characters. It is believed that there are two spiritual personalities living in one body. When the first personality is in her, she behaves normally, when the second personality manifests, she behaves abnormally. This is seen in women that steal occasionally, fights furiously occasionally. And after each adventure, she apologizes and confesses that she does not know what happened to her. It is traditionally believed that there is the presence of strange personalities who did not fulfil their destinies before their lives were cut short by death; so they are in perpetual search of bodies to accomplish their destinies. There are traditional means of removing the strange personality in her, and she becomes normal again.

Spiritual playmates or comrades (*Ogbanje, ojembe, ogbonuke*) are of different forms. An instance of *ogbonuke* is when young woman is identified as having spiritual playmates through some of her attitudes. As a young child she will be crying excessively, uncontrollably and spontaneously without any overt cause sometimes.

The young woman may be suffering from hysterical psychosomatic syndromes. The young woman may as well be excessively careless and causing accidents as a result of the presences of her spiritual playmates. She may still be bedwetting beyond childhood. She may find it difficult to live with others, since Igbo believe that to „we are therefore I am“ (Unah, 2018:4; Oni, 2019: 169).

Within the Igbo cosmology, the *ogbanje* is conceived as a spiritual group or association of children who are members of a group in the spiritual world. They have already taken a decision to be born in the human world in various homes.

They also decide that they will live for a short time and die, all in a group, normally before reaching puberty (Uchegbue, 1995:95). They as well cause pains and shame to any member of their spiritual association that deviates from their covenant. There are preventive and curative rituals from the medicine man.

There are also spiritual spouses (*nwunye mmuo / dimmuo*). The belief in marital relationship between human beings and spiritual beings abound among the

Igbo. Uchegbue noted that;

This belief is inferred from the marital experience of particular individuals with spiritual entities who came to have sex with them at night, from some personal names, from certain propitiatory and matrimonial rituals performed by some individuals and from many Igbo folktales, oral and written (Uchegbue, 1995: 95-6).

There are two identified phenomenon which inform the presence of spiritual spouse in a woman. The first is the case of the wife or husband of one's former life who either craves the continuation of the marital union from the spiritual world or seeks a redress or revenge for the injustice done to her or him in the former life by the living partner. The second is the belief that some gods or divinities have or seek to have marital relationship with human of opposite sex. Ezeanya opined that in those parts of Africa where deities are represented in human forms, male deities have their female counterparts as wives (Ezeanya, 1976:114). This is rooted in the Igbo cosmological belief that the happenings in the world of men are the reflections of the happenings in the world of the spirits. This can be seen as the thrust of the spirithuman relationship is best understood through our known human parlance. There are also preventive and curative rituals within the Igbo medical and psychological closures though it depends of what the spirit husband is asking for. For instance, in the case of an affective and love-seeking spiritual husband, two alternative rituals are performed; (a) a ritual of acceptance and (a) a ritual exchange. Both ways involve lots of demands in terms of both material and psychological.

The other form of spiritual identity is the witches (*Amosu*). The term witch connotes a supernatural, mysterious power devoid of scientific explanation. It has been argued that to say that something is mysterious does not necessarily mean that it is beyond explanation. So the possibility of an explanation may exist at least in the future (Oluwole, 1989). In explaining the concept of

Table 1. Women's Spiritual identities and their menaces in Igbo perspective.

Spiritual identity	Menace
<i>Ogbanje</i> , <i>ojemgbe</i> (Spiritual playmates/ comrades)	Hysterical psychosomatic syndromes, carelessness and accidents, incessant sickness, abnormal bed wetting
<i>Nwuye mmo</i> (Spiritual Spouses)	Loss and wretchedness, psychosomatic syndromes, disappointment in life, spendthrift, kleptomania, constant sexual intercourse in dreams.
<i>Nwanyị ihe na ákwà</i> (Woman of double personality)	Stubbornness, excessively quarrelsome, outlaw, unusual behaviours
<i>(agbo mmiri)</i> (water-lady)	Constant disappearance for days and weeks, soliloquizing,
<i>Nwa mmuo</i> (Spirit-child)	Beloved child in wretched home, strange sickness, short lived.
<i>Amosu</i> (Witch)	Usually wretched, isolated, unfriendly, exhibiting bitterness at human progress and interactions.

witches Mbiti (1990:253) stated as follows; Witches, who are mainly women, are people with an inherent power by means of which they can abandon their bodies at night and go to meet with similar people (other witches) or „suck“ or „eat-away“ the life of their victims (1970:263).

He also wrote that sorcery is an anti-social employment of mystical power, the use of poisonous ingredients put into the food or drink of someone to harm people and their belongings and that it is mainly women who get blamed for experiences of evil kind (Ibid, 262); and many women have suffered and continue to suffer under such accusations. Within the Igbo cosmology, there are epistemic structures of knowing, confirming, preventing

and curing these spiritual identities. It is generally believed that eighty *per cent* of victims are women; it is only on few instances that men are victims. Most of the preventive and curative prescriptions are traditionally rooted and has no scientific bases. These days with modernity and Christianity, the practices are seen as obsolete, pagan practices and lacking in orthodox means.

One of the ways through which these spiritual identities are observed is through their behaviour, social menace, and attitude. It is generally believed that they show who they really are, that is their spiritual side through their behaviour, they as well exhibit odd attitude at unexpected times. Women with issues of spiritual identities are usually unfair to their relations, parents, spouses, friends of who that are their suppose victims (suffer misfortunes originated from them).

Space will not allow the authors to discuss all these here and the traditional explanations of these spiritual identities. This paper moves with the ontological analysis rather than mere phenomenological narrative and description; Table 1 states the categories of their menaces and curative rituals; their curative measures are traditionally accessed and are in various forms; they are living their curative and preventive measures for further research and discussions. Now let examine spiritual identity from the Yoruba perspective.

Yoruba conception of women's spiritual identity

To understand the nature and status of women's identity in Yoruba, people must first understand that the identity of women in traditional thought is polarised. The polarity is evident in the philosophical and mythical saying that feature women attitude and contribution to the happenings in the immediate society as well as finding solutions to societal problems. Specifically the Yoruba view of a woman as a member of the larger community is seen in Yoruba mythological explanation of the woman in *ẹsẹ ifá* „ *bàrà méjì*"; who they portrayed as betrayals, untrustworthy, have no endurance and sexually weak.

Women as weaklings

Wádé Abíḃó lá (1978's) *bàrà Méjì* the mthy on how *rúnmilà* dated *rọ* before getting married to her. *rúnmilà* did not haẹ a plesant eoperence after the marraige. This version goes on to portray women as beings lacking in enduring spirit.

They are seen as beings that lack emotional and selfcontrol. This is captured in the relationship between Òrúnmila and his wife, Orò, as follows;

... He consulted oracle on behalf of Òrúnmila when he intended to have Olowo's daughter Orò as wife. Òrúnmila was away for economic reasons. Orò, the wife of Òrúnmila, after the birth of the third child, settled at Ife. Òrúnmila was invited to Olokun, before leaving Ife; he settled the wife with enough provision and told her that he will be back on the seventeenth day. He gave her provisions enough to make her comfortable for some time. But after three months Òrúnmila did not return, Orò ran out of money and the provisions. Being a big woman, she never engaged in any economic activity. The problem became complicated with the indefinite absence of her husband. She joined women in the vicinity to collect firewood for sale to generate money. However, on one of the trips to the farm, as a beautiful woman, she befriended Ondááró who gave her a hundred thousand cowries. From their canal knowledge of each other, Oro was impregnated. Oridaro did not own up after finding out that she was Òrúnmila's wife. She became a single mother to Agbé. She lived on the hundred thousand cowries. After exhausting the money, she had to join others again in the old business, but was deceived by Oigoosun, who paid her two hundred thousand cowries. The union resulted in another pregnancy that produced Aluko. She suffered similar fate as with that of Ondááró, she

could not discipline herself as in the third attempt to find money for her upkeep. She had a union with Olúúko ọ lọ , who gave her one million cowries. The union resulted her bringing forth Àgbìgbò, she also raise Àgbìgbò as a single mother...(Abimbola, 1978: 67-73).

Both the spiritual and physical identity of women is already biased within the traditional society portrayed above. This is so because it has been integrated into our traditional folktale and myths in such a way that she is not free in the society. The female is defined as a being that stands in antagonistic opposition and reciprocity with the male gender. The idea of stereotypical women's identity is traditional and historical; this ideology has been transferred from one generation to another. Next is to consider women's spiritual identity in traditional Yoruba thought.

Women as Èlẹyẹ / Ìyà mi; (witches)

The spiritual identity of women within the Yoruba traditional thought is not very clear. Yoruba proverbs seems to be positive in the portrayal of women as witches, for example; *Bóbinrin bá pé nílẹ ọkọ a dàyẹ* (a woman who lives long in the matrimonial home is always tagged a witch). This implies that it is not too common for a woman to endure matrimonial hardship till old aged. However the *Ifa Oracle* sees a woman as an ingrate and wicked spiritual being. This claim is captured in *bàrà*

Méjì;

A pá òlá nìgì Ájẹ

Oṣẹ abìgì rẹ rẹ ẹ rẹ

Adiá fún rúnmilà

Ifá òlọ lèè gbé ọ

Tìi ẹ ọmọ Olówu nýàwó... (Ibid, 67)

Big trees are witches abode Oṣẹ with big canopy rúnmilà consulted his oracle While on his bead to propose to ọ

That is the daughter of Olówu ...

The above quotation implies that Yoruba assumes that witches adorn big trees particularly Oṣẹ. Yoruba believed that the *Èlẹyẹ* 'witches' were female beings that descended from heaven. They were among the four hundred and one spiritual beings recorded in *Òsá Mejì*, one of the *Ifa* verses thus;

Òòlẹ" ló ẹ yìn gùnmọ lẹ

(The root of a house is with raise back)

Bí ẹni arìnmọ rìn (Like a slow mover)

Bó bá jà kó rìn (If broken it will move)

A dúró sii (It is immovable)

A dífá fún ọ kànlénú irúmọlé

(He was the oracle consultants to 401 spiritual beings)

Wọ n òtọ run bọ wáyé ...

(On their journey from heaven to earth...) (ibid, 84-87)

On the journey of all spiritual beings to the earth, all wore clothes. The witches were naked because they were ingrate and wicked. This is captured in the verse thus;

Gbogbo wọ n ló rí aṣọ bora

They were all wearing clothes

Sùgbọ n ihòhò ni àwọn iyàmi wà

But my mothers were naked ...

Nígbà ti wọn dé bodê

On their arrival at the gate of heaven

Wọn ò leè lọ mọ

They were unable to precede the journey

Ojú níti wọn ...

They were feeling shy

The *Ẹlẹyẹ* „witches“ pleaded with other spiritual beings to help them cover their nakedness but they all refused, only *Òrúnmilà* offered assistance. But they refused to come out of *Òrúnmilà*. They were feeding on his intestine and liver on arrival from heaven. Consequently, after consulting the Oracle, *Òrúnmilà* had to take them back to the gate of heaven where he met them. There are many arguments on why the female witches (*Ẹlẹyẹ*) came naked from heaven among other spiritual beings; the authors will not go into this argument in this paper.

This goes to express how the society perceives this kind of spiritual identity mostly associated with women. The above account sees the women as ingrates. However, scholars such as Ogunbemi present a defrent view of Yorùbá women spiritual identity. The scholar argues that witches in Yoruba belief were created to make Yoruba trust God and worship him; to him, without the witches, the Yoruba will not have recourse to worship the Supreme Being Deity because in Yoruba cosmology, witches are the major causes of misfortunes, illness, poverty and death. It is common to accuse old women of witchcraft. However no Yorùbá person dear addressed any woman, publicly, as witches instead, euphemism like *awon iya wa* („our mothers“), or *agbalagba* („the elders“) are used (Ogbungbemi, 2007:128).

Yoruba believe the cult of witches is mostly women who pass their witchcraft spirits to their daughters not sons. This is expressed as „*Fi gbogbo omo bi obinrin*‘,

‘Ẹyẹ ní yí lu ẹyẹ’ (she gave birth to only female children, which multiplies the witchcraft spirit). It is also traditionally believed that passing the art to their daughters will enable them to increase their population and give them their control of their guilds (Ibid, 129). Even though there are good and bad witches, the tensions created in families

Otún ẹyẹ kangó

Òsì ẹyẹ kingo

Òòsa ló ní kẹyẹ mó jowú àn

... A díá fún Talàbí

Omọ Òòsa

Ífá mbẹ láàrin ipọ njú

Ẹ ẹ rùn ló yán, Ní omí dòwọ n

Àwón Ẹlẹyẹ gbẹ odò ti wọn sílẹ

Àwọn èyàn náà sì gbé ti won

Ní àwọn Ẹlẹyẹ bá lagogo káà kiri pé

Kí awọn èyàn ó má ẹ, dé ibi odò awọn o

The witches“ right side are hard

The left sides are hard

The gods forbids witches from devouring its special cotton cake

He was Talàbí“s oracle consultant

Consulted oracle on behalf of *Òrúnmilà*

Ifa was facing a great difficulty

It was dry season, There was drought

The witches dug a well.

Human beings also dug well.

Witches made a decree,

that prohibited human beings from their water source

Nígà tí odó awon yàn ò lómi ònù mọ
Ní Talàbí bá lọ pọnmí ní odò àwón Èlẹyẹ
Agbe ní awon Èlẹyẹ sì fí sọ odò
Títí tí Talàbí fí pọnmí tán, Agbe ò jí

jé kí Talàbí ó màa gbé agbè omi náà rú
Ní àdà òòsà tó mú lówó bá lu agbè náà
Ní Agbé bá jí
Jíjí tí Agbe jí. Igbe ló fí bọnu
... Gbogbo àwón Èlẹyẹ ba tú jéde
... Talàbí hò
Awon Èlẹyẹ gbá. Wọ n fí yá a...

However, human water source dried up
Talàbí ventured to fetch from the witches' water source
Agbe was employed by Èlẹyẹ as gate man to the water source
Talàbí successfully fetched water because Agbe was fast asleep.

Tàlábí's attempted to place the gorge of water on his head
But mistakenly hit the gorge with cutlass he was holding
Agbe woke up
Agbé alerted the witches
All the witches came out
Talàbí took to his heels

The witches pursued him hard ... (Abimbola, 1978: 88-9)

and communities by the belief in witchcraft are polarizing the essence of human social relations and essence of communal living. This explains why witches are separated from physical human transactions in the society. The fear of attack and manipulation of innocent people informs the Yoruba believe as express in the traditional thought, that whatever belongs to witches is sacred; therefore set aside to avoid their wrath. This obedience to the wishes/the keeping of the witches taboo is captured in *Òsá Meji* as; The above demonstrates the ground of being a witch in Yoruba thought. The fact is that within the Yoruba cosmology, witches are separated from human endeavours. The witches are sets of beings that are always obeyed to avoid their wrath. In *sá Mèjì*, every one obeyed Èlẹyẹ by abstaining from their water source. Anyone who disobeys them always incur their wrath; as in the case of Talàbí, that tried to fetch water from the witches separate water source: no body including Aláàfin Abíọ dún (the king) came to his rescue while he was pursued, until he got to Òrúnmìlà's abode. This goes on to show how the idea of the witch affects the psychology of the people and their way of life. Now let us examine another form of spiritual identity in Yoruba anthropology.

The Emèrè cult

Again, within the Yoruba cosmology, there are various forms of spiritual identities. They are peculiar to both sexes but more on women and female children. It is believe within the traditional ontology that women get in contact with the spirit in many ways, which could as well affect their children. Within the Yoruba cosmology, it is believed that a pregnant woman is not supposed to be out from twelve noon to one pm since it is the time spiritual entities come and interact and could enter the pregnant woman. The *El re* (female) and *Eméré* (male) depicts the spiritual identities of humans in Yoruba cosmology. The Yoruba categorized the varying spiritual identities based on their traditional sources. Table 2 shows their sources and the place they have meetings.

These are some of the various spiritual identities in Yoruba cosmology. In the case of the spirit child they usually die young. In some cases, they are given marks on their bodies when they die; and when another child is born, the child comes with the marks inscribed on the dead child. In such instances, a higher form of power is consulted so as to stop the child from untimely death.

Table 2. Names, sources and places of meeting of spirits in Yoruba cosmology.

Name	Source	
Place of meeting <i>mo-omi</i> or <i>Olomi</i> , <i>emèrè-omi</i> Omi (Water) note that they are bath with cold water when born Inside water		
<i>Ogédé / emèrè</i>	Banana, paw-paw	Under banana stalks
<i>Emere- ofurugu</i>	They stay in the sky	Sky
<i>Apata</i>	Rock	Flat rock
<i>Emere- awon</i>	Refuge bins	Refuge bins
<i>Alujonnu</i> and <i>Oro</i> and <i>abiku</i>	Trees for example <i>Agbalomo</i> (cherry tree), <i>Qparim</i> (Bamabo) <i>Ori Igi</i> (Iroko) <i>Oro</i> lives inside Big trees (bewitched) trees.	
<i>Aje</i> (witch)	Oludumare	Nocturnal meetings

This child is called *abiku*. This idea of *abiku* (re-occurring still birth) and spiritual identities is widely believed by Yoruba people. It has also given rise to the high attendance and patronage of the white garment churches in Yoruba land. In Yoruba land, it is widely believed that *Emere* is the general name for spiritual identity pertaining to those that have their source from banana. There are various types of *Emere* spiritual identity. There is also the *alujonnu* and *oro*: They are spiritual identities pertaining to trees. Within the Yoruba traditional cosmology, it is generally believed that *alujonnu* and *oro* do not harm people, but then there are wicked people who mix with them and use their influence to harm and initiate human beings. There are also the *omo-omi* (marine/ mermaid child) who does not harm people but they always have mission and thereabout to turn to females (human beings) in order to accomplish their mission.⁴ It is mostly those in the cult or who seek power or refuge from the sect who go down to the spirit world to associate with them.

Philosophy interrogates women's spiritual identity in Igbo and Yoruba philosophy

From the exposition of the ontology, metaphysics and epistemology of women's spiritual identities among the Igbo and the Yoruba of southern Nigeria, one can inference that although they were conscious of the difference of gender, these two African nations in the precolonial times did not develop stereotypes in which ideally women's spiritual identities were outraged and mischievously exploited. The issues of spirit-child, spiritual spouses and spiritual comrades and their rituals of healing were not spitefully contrived to exploit femininity but are conceived as a way of solving socialspiritual problem. From our knowledge of spiritual identity, and from our everyday experience, we have many ideas and opinions about what these issues of spiritual identities are like. This is to say that these issues of spiritual identity and their ritual of healings were direct response to perceived theological, spiritual and metaphysical problems of typical traditional settings within a specific time in history.

Given this age of modernity, these ideas of spiritual identities reflect the need for identifying in contract to the true nature and socio-cultural „situatedness“ of the women. Since spiritual identities in these cultures are stereotypes, it brings to the fore the need to reshape the social behavior of women especially those stereotyped. It more so calls for reconceptualization especially in terms of the foundations of learning, social, cultural and

even legal and political relations. This is also suggestive of the idea of the comparative worth of women's lives and personalities. Comparative worth defines women as people in need of protection because they are different from men and there is need to polish this principle of comparative worth beyond philosophical limits.

It is obvious within these cultures that there is something true about their spiritual identities, studies on them have not been systematic and comprehensive. The understanding of them is still within the epistemic closures of cultures that practice them. For a clearer philosophical analysis of the challenges of women's spiritual identities, we will discuss them under three headings; the problem of context, women's spiritual identities and resistant culture and finally dealing with dilemma from a postmodernist perspective.

Problem of context

This study on women's spiritual identities is contextual and relative, creating a perceptual problem within philosophy.

The problem of women's spiritual identity is that it is culturally oriented. Since there are variations of the conceptions of spiritual identities given these cultures, an examination of the problem of context is useful in understanding the cosmological basis these cultural practices are built on. Again, there are difficulties in attempting to use critical concepts, ideas, theories, terms to understand the nature of spiritual identities of the traditional woman. It is more so difficult to prescribe alternatives to these spiritual identity models. These create gap in understanding and dealing with issues boarding on the reality and challenges of spiritual identities. This deficiency is not grounded in women domination and oppression but serves as critiques that relates to contextualization of feminist issues. But then, it creates the ideology that sees men as fair, and more socially, spiritually and psychologically accurate. This is because the idea of spiritual identities between these two cultures pertains more to women than men. The fact that women were portrayed as oppressed stereotypes, gender minorities and inferior: Women's spiritual identities add to this as well.

This study also presents the problem of the pluralistic nature of women's spiritual identities. This is because it dwells within our cultural setting, showing itself in various forms and types, making the problems of women's spiritual identities subjective and relative. What is meant as spiritual identity varies within cultural settings as exemplified in Igbo and Yoruba cultural settings. Since the spiritual identities of women are cultural, it also gives rise to the problem of methods of explanation. There is lack of concepts with equivalent meanings when translated from source language to target language. This idea has either been over-simplified or lack correct words and connotations for in English language. Most times it is dismissed as superstitions and myths (Otakpo, 2016:28-9).

Another problem generated by women's spiritual identity is that it is controlled by a traditionally understood „Cause-effect mechanism. “ It posits the lack of scientific method of verification, testing of hypothesis, no controlling principles, laws or theorems, and moves within the concepts of epistemic closure or secrecy. This is to say that because of the varying cultural realms it operates, its activities are explained by reference to cause and effect within the particular culture: This raises the problem of explanatory models. It is worthwhile to note that women's spiritual identities are not accounted for in critical literature. Thus, it exhibits the same proclivities of patriarchy that renders that account of human incomplete.

The explanation to this is that women's spiritual experiences are also part of human experiences and as such should be accounted for. The issue of context presents to us the need to censure the idea of spiritual identity as premised on a notion that people are mystified by conservative cultural ideology and consequently cannot

remake the world until they see how contingent such idea is. Thus, it is built on the principle of error in that their version of stereotype by consent does not present a realistic picture of women domination by men or spiritual aspects and their psychological consequences.

Women's metaphysical identity and resistant culture

The problem of spiritual identity is challenging the confidence of the traditional woman in her development model. This is evident in the challenging population structure of traditional and cultural practitioners which vary and add to the high uncertainty in women's movement, social, political as well as women's rights groups. In Ekwuru's (1999:59) words; "... one thing I must tell you is that those things which the white men (modernity and Christianity) came to destroy are still with people and shame to them if they abandon the religion and practice of their fathers." These controversial issues for women spiritual identities are part of the problems that escalated with the clash of cultures; what may be called the traditional Igbo / Yoruba verses the modern Igbo / Yoruba? is a struggle between deculturisation and depersonalisation.

The place of women's spiritual identities in Igbo and Yoruba cultures are evident in the art and literature of each culture. Even with the influence of Western education and religion (Christianity and Islam), the problem of women's spiritual identities still persist. The exigence of this situation of dual cultural existence puts the woman in a state of a tragic clash of values, and unconsciously imbues in their social personality a form of schizophrenic pathology with paranoid tendencies. This has brought the woman under a stereotyped socioanthropological surveillance. Part of the objectives of this essay is to propose a way to help women and the society at large re-think and overcome these stereotypes. This research proposed three projects;

- 1) Reconstruction of the existing culture (the culture of spiritual identity and its manifestations) through consolidation with a more rational culture. This is purely inventive not recovery moves.
- 2) To make conscious efforts to enter into this discourse of spiritual identities (discourse on this area is minimal within scholarly writing) within indigenous belief systems; that is to mix with it, transform it to make it acknowledged instead of marginalized, stereotyped or suppressed or as forgotten history. This is because; some traditional women still holds this system tenaciously.
- 3) It is time to put resilient culture towards a more integrative view of human community and human liberation.

Dealing with dilemma from a postmodernist perspective

To offer a simple solution to the dilemma of women's spiritual identities is to think of a possible way of contradicting the message. It would be a capitulation of the Igbo and Yoruba ontology that we seek to destabilize in order to explain it. If one argues that spiritual identity is different from physical or intellectual identity then where is the place of the essential ingredients that constituent humanity such as human freewill, determinism and moral responsibility? Since humans are both *Homo sapiens* and rational, where is the place of self-consciousness and the basis of value? The problems of spiritual identities of women create paradox of existence. It also raises the problem of personality and division of the self. The problem of spiritual identity has to a large extent created polarity in human existence. This is because women do not live in the objective world alone. The world belongs both to men and women, other animals and things. Philosophically speaking, women's spiritual identities raise issues in the conceptions of human nature, culture, destiny among others.

It will be mistaken if these (Igbo and Yoruba) perspectives on women's spiritual identities are dismissed. It will be novel if philosophical discussions on them are deepened. The task should not be to show how resolute the philosophical tensions between identity and women, but rather to consciously inhabit that very tension. This

inspires a philosophical anthropology of reconstruction; an attempt to reconstruct women's identity itself in the light of the difference cultural makings. Thus, history has shown that women's spiritual identity can coexist happily with formal commitment to objectivity, neutrality and with old optimistic faith to reason, truth, blind justice and neutrality.

Thus, this study prescribes intersubjectivity as a theoretical frame upon which human social-cultural relations can be built. Since human experiences and descriptions of spiritual identity thereof can no more be shown to correspond to such an „objective“ description, (especially in contrast to the understanding normal identity), then there is need to accommodate these variations, not as stereotypes but as part of the human accounts of identity variation. It is also true that we cannot establish the „objectivity“ of our experiences' content, there is need to resist a slide into relativism by insisting that they are mediated by rationally delineated categories which supposedly assure the transcendental or universal nature of their form. This will provide an absolute standard against which we might check the veridicality of our descriptions of, and communications concerning women's spiritual identities. There is need to understand the interpersonal and intercultural states of women's spiritual identity especially through communication. It is through the addition of various subjective accounts of spiritual identity that a proper understanding of women spiritual identity will be realized even beyond the two cultures in this study. Spiritual identity as a complex and challenging interactions between internal and external (spiritual) forces between the individual agency and structure of power can be changed by reducing cultural essentialism and accepting Agoyi and Osuji universal truths and justice within the intersubjective frame.

The idea of change must flow directly from a focus on ideology, which is a major weakness that separates the actual from the possible. The prominence of ideology is that it prevents people from thinking in terms that are less than human hence from implementing a freer social condition. Thus ideology is the first logical step to cancel stereotyping and yield social transformation. Not only that the idea of consciousness-raising on the implications and effects of modelling a woman's identity in the code of spiritual identity must have to be enlightened. This leads us to self-consciousness, and other parameter such as storytelling, awareness creation to combat this social stereotyping. It will involve a strategic thinking about the philosophical and social implication of the meanings and programmes we endorse in our cultures.

For example, what are the implications of arguing for and against women's spiritual identity? If both have negative implications there should be suggestion in the need to reframe the issue; to ask previously unanswered question about the relevance or stability of spiritual identity.

Critical thinking about norms and cultural practices should open up unexamined aspects of the cultural systems, conversations about altering norms; bring about new ways of reasoning, and taking definitions of existing terms. Also definitions must be justified by exploration of cultural contexts and experiences of existing but excluded voices and offering wholly new concepts, themes, theories, and terminologies.

This work examines the complex women identity the scheme of things in Nigeria especially with the Igbo and Yoruba cosmology as perceive in the language use within each society. The research finds out that the way each linguistic group perceive women differs significantly. While the Igbos demonise the identity of women with exception talents as well as those who experience misfortune in marriages and life endeavours. The Youruba women spiritual identity is more libraries in that the good virtue is positively rewarded with kind words. The

term *iyá mi* „my mother“ signifies a motherly attachment, honour and respect for the female gender. Good mothers always protect the children but are always out to punish anyone who dares to take them for granted as in the case of Àlàbì in the myth. The Igbo society is not as tolerant in the treatment of women perceived to be connected to the so called spiritual world. In essence women identity in the two culture is complex. The contemporary society holds the traditional values in relating to women in the different cultural and religious gatherings. Therefore, by linking and pulling the contextual points of the two cultures together, the research presents conceptions of women's complex spiritual identity for the understanding of human nature more clearly from the cultural and indigenous ideology. Analyzing, the perceived identity portals the contemporary relevance in the scheme of things in the larger society.

This research attempts to open up the interested researchers' understanding of two Nigerian linguistic groups (Igbo and Yoruba) to how complexities within African and indeed Nigerian social and political culture have been made to question gender and identity. It is assumed that understanding of the problem of achieving human solidarity and proper accommodation in a multicultural postmodern world can be approached through thorough investigation of the social cultural background as perceived in the language.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors have not declared any conflicts of interests.

REFERENCES

- Abimbola W (1978). *Ìjinkè Ohìm Enu Ifá Apá Kejì Awọn Ifá M lánálá* (2nd Edition), Nigeria. Oxford University Press.
- Amaku EE (2004). Language as a Powerful Expression of Human Dignity and Cultural Identity. *Journal of Igbo Youths and their Language*.
- Anyanwu KC, Ruch EA (1981). *African Philosophy: An introduction to the main philosophical trends in contemporary Africa*. Rome: Catholic Book Agency.
- Díaz-Andreu M, Lucy S, Babic S, Edwards DN (2005). *Archaeology of Identity*. Taylor & Francis.
- Eboh MP, Idika CMN (2019). "Igbo Culture, Creative thinking and Moral Development, in *African Moral Character and creative thinking Principles*, Unah Jim I. (ed.), Ife: University of Ife Press pp. 23-44.
- Ekwuru EG (1999). *The Pangs of an African Culture in Travail, Uwa Ndi Igbo Yaghara Ayagha*, Owerri, Imo State: Totan Publishers Limited.
- Ezeanya SN (1976). Women in African Traditional Religion. *Orita: Ibadan Journal of Religious Studies*. 10(2):105-121. Available at: <https://www.africabib.org/rec.php?RID=189588608>
- Idonibiye DE (1973). The Idea of African Philosophy: The Concept of Spirit in African Metaphysics in *Second Order: An African Journal of Philosophy* 11(1):83.
- Ifemesia C (1979). *Traditional Human Living among the Igbo; A Historical Perspective*, Enugu: Fourth Dimension Publishers.
- Iroegbu P (1995). *The Kpim of Philosophy*. Owerri: International University Press.

- James W (1970). Selected Paper on Philosophy, in History of Philosophy, London: Hodder and Stoughton.
- Lawson TE (1984). Religions in Africa, NewYork: Harper and Roll.
- Hall S, Du Gay P (1996). Questions of Cultural Identity: SAGE Publications. Sage pp. 1-17.
- Hornby AS (2000). Oxford Advances Learner's Dictionary. Sixth Edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Hume D (1978). Of Personal Identity in A Treatise of Human Nature. Selby-Bigge edition, revised by Nidditch PH. Oxford: Oxford University Press pp. 251-263.
- Mbiti JS (1990). African religions & philosophy. Heinemann. Momoh CS (1998). The Substance of African Philosophy, Auchi: African Philosophy Projects Publications.
- Nwala TU (2010). Igbo Philosophy. Third Edition. Abuja: Niger Books and publishing Company Limited.
- Nwoga D (1984). Nka na Nzere: The Focus of Igbo Worldwide, Ahiajoku Lectures, Owerri; Ministry of Information, Culture, Youth and Sports.
- Okoro C (2011). The notion of integrative metaphysics and its relevance to contemporary world order. Integrative Humanism Journal 2(2):328.
- Ogungbile DO (2015). African indigenous religious traditions in local and global contexts: perspectives on Nigeria. Malthouse Press.
- Ogungbemi S (2007). Philosophy and Development, Ibadan- Nigeria: Hope Publications.
- Oluwole S (1989). Witchcraft, Re-incarnation and God-Head. Ikeja: Excel publication.
- Oni MO (2019). Being with Others: Metaphysical Pedagogy for Social Peace, in African Moral Character and creative thinking Principles, Unah Jim I. (ed.). Ife: University of Ife Press pp. 163-174.
- Otakpo N (2016). Idegbe: Linage Continuity through a Daughter. Benin: University of Benin Press.
- Parrinder GE (1974). African Traditional Religion, London: Sheldon Press.
- Popkin RH, Stroll A (2008). Filosofia per tutti (Vol. 17). Il saggiaiore.
- Uchegbue CO (1995). The Concept of Man's Spiritual Companions in Igbo Traditional Thought" in Footmarks on African Philosophy. Uduigwomen AF (ed.). Ikeja-Lagos: Obaroh and Ogbinaka Publishers Limited.
- Ukpokolo IE (2004). Philosophy Interrogates Culture, A Discourse in Philosophical Anthropology. Ibadan: Hope Publication.

Unah JI (2018). African Philosophy and Phenomenology of Peace.

Lagos: Concept publications.