A Stylistic Analysis of the Communication Styles Used in Selected Signboards of Churches in Enugu Metropolis

By

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Abstract
Stylistics is the study of style. Style here refers to the choice made by a language user from the unlimited vocabulary available to him. This paper focuses on the study of signboards belonging to some churches in Enugu metropolis so as to ascertain if they are able to pass on information to the public and the styles they employ in the act of communication. Twenty signboards were randomly selected, studied and analyzed. The data were analysed and graphological, lexical, syntactic and semantic levels of stylistic analyses were employed. It was discovered that the owners of these signboards employed the use of upper cases, pictures, logos, symbols, italics, catch-phrases, and so on to send their intended messages to the public. It is therefore concluded that signboards can be a good means of communication.

Keywords: stylistics, levels of stylistic analysis, communication, language, signboards
1.0 Introduction

Language is “a means which human beings have devised for communicating ideas, feelings, emotions, desires, etc through complex vocal or written symbols,” (Anagbogu, Mbah & Emeh, 2010). Crystal (2008) refers to it as “the concrete act of speaking, writing or signing.” The possession of language by humans helps them to interact with one another. Language is able to aid in cooperation and interaction because of its communicative function. With the aid of language, one can express one’s ideas, thoughts, emotions, needs and opinions, as well as pass on intended messages or information.

In communication, there is an “attempt to establish ‘commonness’ with someone” (Otitte & Ogionwo, 2006), through sharing information, ideas or attitudes. Otitte and Ogionwo (2006) further state that during the process of communication, five elements are involved. They are source, message, channel, destination and effect. To bring these five elements closer to this study, the ‘source’ could be seen as the religious organisation which is telling the public (the destination) of the presence of the church (the message), through the use of the signboard (the channel), so as to attract more members or worshippers (the effect).

This study will perform a stylistic analysis of randomly selected signboards of some churches in Enugu metropolis. It will attempt to find out if these signboards were able to meet up with the five elements of communication proposed by Otitte and Ogionwo (2006) and the styles they employed.

2.1 Style and Stylistics

McRae and Clark (2004) opine that stylistics is an umbrella term that covers a range of different stylistic approaches to the study of texts. To them, stylistics is only concerned with ‘texts’. Malmkjaer (2010) also sees stylistics as the analysis of texts using linguistic description. He further states that stylistics does not only explain formal textual features, but also aims to show their functional significance. To Crystal (2008), stylistics is a “branch of linguistics which studies the features of situational distinctive uses (varieties) of language, and tries to establish principles capable of accounting for the particular choices made by the individual and social groups in their use of language.”

Crystal’s definition of stylistics shows that stylistics is not only concerned with analyzing languages but also studies the limited choices made from the unlimited ones. Put simply, stylistics study style. Simpson (2004) agrees with this when he states that “to do stylistics is to explore language, and more specifically, to explore creativity in language use.”

According to Agbede (2016), style “may not be divorced from stylistics” because stylistics is “the study of style.” Style, in linguistics, according to him, is used to “describe the choice made from a language available to its user.” It refers to the form which a language user decides to use among the indefinite forms available to him. Onwukwe (2012) holds that style can be seen as a choice or a deviation. As a choice, style could be grammatical choice, stylistic choice or non-stylistic choice. As a deviation, style could be viewed from the point of view of statistical deviation, deviation as the unique usage of a writer, syntactic deviation, lexical deviation, graphological deviation, semantic deviation, and so on.

Stylistics, as mentioned earlier, studies these styles. By studying different styles used in language, whether spoken or written
language, stylistics brings out the distinctive features which the language user employed to achieve the desired effect(s).

### 2.2 Stylistic Analysis of a Signboard

A signboard, according to Collins Dictionary, is a “piece of wood which has been painted with pictures or words and which gives some information about a particular place, product or event.” Oxford Dictionary defines it as “a board displaying the name or logo of a business or product.”

A signboard is, therefore, a means of advertisement, which is used to create awareness about the existence of products or services.

A signboard usually contains the name and logo of a business or product. It displays necessary information needed on the product or services. Most of them provide the address where the product or services could be obtained.

Levels of stylistic analysis include phonology, graphology, lexis, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. However, to analyse a signboard, not all these levels will be needed. The following levels of stylistic analysis will be used: graphological, lexical, syntactic and semantic levels of analysis.

#### 2.2.1 Graphology

According to Agbede (2016), graphology is “the whole writing system” in a piece of work. Onwukwe (2012) describes it as the “study of a language’s writing system and distinctiveness or significance.”

Graphology refers to the level of linguistic analysis which focuses on the layout of texts, the size or shape of words and any other features that is graphical or orthographical, (Agbede, 2016). Graphological devices include punctuations (comma, full stop, colon, semi-colon, etc), paragraphing, spacing, foregrounding of structure, capitalisation, lower cases, bold prints, italics, underlining, and so on. Agbede (2016) states that capitalisation, italics, bold prints, underlining and lower case letters are devices used specifically for foregrounding (that is, a deliberate act of making a feature prominent or important, used in order to catch the attention of the audience instantly).

Graphology is important in signboards because it captures the ‘eye’ of the reader or the public in general. It gives the public a “solid impression by communicating the exact mind of the advertiser” (Agbede, 2016).

#### 2.2.2 Lexis

Sharndama and Mohammed (2013) define lexis as the “entire vocabulary of a given language.” According to them, lexical level in stylistic analysis looks at how words are selected from the language user’s linguistic repertoire to meet the communication ends. Put differently, lexical level of stylistic analysis is where the analyst looks at the choice of words in a work. Agbede (2016), states that lexical study of style involves the identification of the constituents or features of a word in a sentence. The word type, register and vocabulary are studied at this level.

#### 2.2.3 Syntax

Syntax is concerned with sentence construction. It can be used synonymously with grammar (Onwukwe, 2012). The major interest here is to account for how words are put together to form sentences. At the syntactic level, the analyst identifies the types of sentences, clauses and phrases, as well as the cohesive devices used. Most signboards use phrases, simple sentences or sentence fragments to pass on their messages.
2.2.4 Semantics
Semantics is the study of meaning. Crystal (2008) defines it as a major branch of linguistics devoted to the study of meaning in a language. At the semantic level of stylistic analysis, the study focuses on the ways the artist communicates his meaning. In signboards, meaning can be conveyed through the use of symbols, pictures, logos, mantras and so on. Meanings could also be deduced from the choice of words as well as the details of information released by the advertiser.

3.0 Methodology
Twenty signboards belonging to different Christian denominations in Enugu metropolis were randomly selected for this study. The method of data analysis adopted for this study is descriptive analysis, using the following levels of stylistic analysis – graphology, lexis, syntax and semantics. The findings are briefly described below.

3.1 Stylistic Analysis of the Communication Styles Used by Selected Signboards of Churches in Enugu

Datum 1
Graphology: All the writings on the signboard are in the upper case. The name of the church, “The Triumphant Christian Church”, is made more prominent by making it the largest in size.

Lexis: Religious terms used on the signboard include “triumphant”, “Christian”, “church”, “prayer”, “worship”, “Jesus” and “Lord”.

Syntax: The last writing on the board is a simple sentence that states “Jesus is Lord”.

Semantics: The board is painted a dark colour while the letterings are white in colour. This makes it easier for passers-by to read. Directly under the church’s name is the full detail of its address, which is meant to guide interested members of the public to the church location. Detailed information about the time and days for different church activities are legibly written. This is also a way of letting the public know that they are invited to partake in these activities. The last writing on the board states “Jesus is Lord”, and it symbolizes the church’s beliefs.

Data 2, 4, 7 and 16
These signboards belong to different parishes of a church – The Redeemed Christian Church of God.

Graphology: The name of the church can be deduced from the highest prominence given to it – the letters of the name are the boldest and it is written in capital letters. The names of the parishes are also written in capital letters but they are not as large as the name of the church.


Syntax: Data 2 and 7 contain a simple sentence (Jesus Christ the same yesterday and today and forever), but the verb (is) is omitted. Datum 4 contains a compound sentence (Come and worship with us this Sunday) with “Come” as the first part.

Semantics: The signboards are white in colour, with a green strip on the lowest parts. White signifies peace and purity while green signifies life. In all the signboards the name of the church is also written in green and the parishes’ in red. This makes it easier for passers-by to read the write-ups. The church’s logo contains the picture of a white descending dove, symbolizing the Holy Spirit. All the signboards have the address...
of the church, but only data 2 and 7 indicate the time and days for the church activities. This signifies that the church is inviting every member of the public to be part of her activities.

**Datum 3**
This signboard belongs to the Deeper Life Bible Church.

*Graphology:* The name of the church is given the greatest prominence because it is the boldest of all the letters, even though they are all written in capital letters. Another writing given much prominence is the sentence at the lowest part of the board, which is written in italics, and ended with an exclamation mark.

*Lexis:* Religious terms found on the board include “Bible”, “church”, “worship”, “revival”, “evangelism” and “blessed”.

*Syntax:* At the lowest part of the board is a compound sentence with an imperative (“Come”) as the first clause and “be blessed” (which is missing the subject and the auxiliary -you will), as the second part.

*Semantics:* The board is divided into two parts. The first part is painted blue, and it bears the name, address and the church’s logo, all written in white. The second part of the board is painted white and it bears the activities of the church and her invitation to the public to partake in the activities. The writings on this second part are written in blue and red. These colour selections make the write-ups easy to read. The church’s logo is a picture of a white book with a red cross on top of it. The book signifies the Bible, or the Word of God, while the red cross symbolises the Passion of Christ. The signboard does not only invite the public to be part of them through the sentence (Come and be blessed!), but also provides the day and time for each of its activities.

**Data 5 and 18**
Data 5 and 18 are signboards for Dominion City.

*Graphology:* The name of the church is the boldest of all the writings and it is written in capital letter. In Datum 5, at the lowest part of the board, a phrase (This way) which is written in capital letters, is inserted in a red arrow. In Datum 18, the different days for the parish activities are all written in capital letters. Aside these, every other letter is in small case. In Datum 18, the sign - @ - is used instead of ‘at’. There is also the use of ellipsis in Datum 18.

*Lexis:* The religious terms found on the boards are “worship” and “prayer” (in Datum 5). Other than these, the church used mainly non-religious terms on her signboard.

*Syntax:* Above the church’s name, on the two boards, are the following sentences: “Welcome” (in Datum 5) and “Worship with us” (in Datum 18). The church’s mantra, “Raising leaders that transform society”, is a complex sentence that is missing some parts – a subject and an auxiliary (“We are” in the independent clause and “will” in the dependent clause).

*Semantics:* Above the church’s name are expressions inviting the general public to come to the church (“Welcome” in Datum 5 and “Worship with us” in Datum 18). Directly under the church’s name, in Datum 5, is the address, which is missing in Datum 18. The days and times for the different activities in the church are stated and made bold enough for easy reading by passers-by. Under the church activities is the church mantra, which gives a clear picture of the church’s belief system. Other ways the signboard is able to communicate its doctrine to the public are through its logo and picture of the founder. The logo, found
at the top right side of the board, is a picture of skyscrapers, which symbolizes civilization, development and wealth. The large picture of the founder, inserted at the right side of the board, gives out the impression of a charismatic leader. The picture also makes it easy for those who couldn’t read to identify the church by recognising its founder.

Datum 6
Graphology: All the writings on the board are in capital letters, but the name of the church (The Apostolic Church) is the boldest. A bracket is used to announce the activities held on Tuesdays.

Lexis: The religious terms used on the board are “church”, “Bible study”, “Jesus”, “Apostolic”, “Lord” and “blessed”.

Syntax: On the lowest part of the board are two sentences, a simple sentence (Jesus is Lord.) and a compound sentence (Come and be blessed.)

Semantics: This signboard is mostly white in colour and the writings are in dark colours, except for those in the dark strip. This makes it very easy to read. Under the church’s name is the address. The time and days for activities in the church are clearly written for easier visibility and understanding. Then, the lowest part of the board is the church’s invitation to the public to be part of the listed activities.

Datum 8
Graphology: Almost all the words on the board are written in the upper case, but the name of this church (Mountain of Fire and Miracles Ministries) is emboldened.

Lexis: There is a great use of religious terms, which include “miracles”, “Bible study”, “revival”, “deliverance”, “power” and “heaven”.

Syntax: A simple sentence, “Power must change hands,” is written on the board. At the lowest part of the board is a phrase, which states “The arena of open heaven”.

Semantics: The board is white in colour, except for the blue strip at the lowest part of the board. Some of the writings on the board are coloured black and the rest are coloured red, making them legible to any passer-by. The name of the church is written in red, symbolising ‘fire’, in accordance to the name of the church. The logo of this church – the picture of a mountain on fire – also symbolises its name. Those who couldn’t read can guess the name of this church from the logo. The church’s address and activities are clearly written, a sign that all are invited to be part of these activities. At the bottom of the board is a catch-phrase (The Arena of Open Heaven) that tells the public what to expect in the church.

Datum 9
Graphology: All the writings on the board are in capital letters. The biggest writings on the board read “Light & Freedom Moving Church Int’l”, which is obviously the name of the church.

Lexis: Religious registers used are “deliverance”, “light” and “church”.

Syntax: The signboard does not contain any sentences.

Semantics: The signboard is white in colour while the letterings are either red or black in colour. This makes it easier for its contents to be read. Another point to note here is the shape of the board. It is shaped like an arrow, which points towards the church building. This can account for the absence of the address. The board also contains the days and time for the different activities in the church, showing the church’s willingness to admit new members.
Datum 10

**Graphology:** All the letters on the board are written in capital letters. There is also an arrow on the board, which points towards the direction of the church.

**Lexis:** The board contains only five words. Two out of the five words are religious terms. They are “Kingdom” and “Jehovah”.

**Syntax:** The board only bears the phrase, “Kingdom Hall of the Jehovah’s Witnesses”.

**Semantics:** The board is blue in colour and the letterings, white. This makes it easier for interested members of the public to read. There is also an arrow which points towards the direction of the church building. However, the signboard contains just the words: Kingdom Hall of the Jehovah’s Witness, which only announces the presence of the church within the vicinity. The address and activities are concealed from the public, an indication that the information being communicated is not for every member of the public.

Datum 11

**Graphology:** Capital letters are used to write “Abidingword” and “worship centre/office address”. “Abidingword” is given the greatest prominence because it is the largest letter on the board. At the lowest part of the board are two sentence fragments – “reaching the unreached” and “raising ministers” - which are written in italics. Ellipsis is used to separate these sentence fragments.

**Lexis:** The name of the church is a compound word made from the combination of the verb ‘abiding’ and the noun ‘word’ (The Abidingword Ministries). Religious registers used include “prayer”, “worship”, “power” and “ministries”.

**Syntax:** Two sentences without subjects and auxiliaries are found at the lowest part of the board. They state, “Reaching the unreached” and “Raising ministers”.

**Semantics:** The signboard is divided into two. The upper section is painted white while the lower one is painted black. The letterings on the upper part are written in black and red while those at the lower part are written in white. These made the words easier to read by passers-by. The church activities are well written. The address and contact phone numbers of the church are also written. This is a way of making it easier for interested members of the public to contact the church. A large picture of the founder is inserted at the left side of the board. This is a strategy employed to communicate to the members of the public unable to read the letterings about the church since they can assume the name of the church by identifying the owner.

Datum 12

This is a signboard belonging to the Church of Christ.

**Graphology:** All the words on the board are written in capital letters but the name of the church is the largest of them all. “Church activities” is underlined so as to give it prominence.

**Lexis:** The name of the church itself is a religious register. Other terms that show that the board is announcing the presence of a church include “Bible” and “worship”.

**Syntax:** A simple sentence, “All the Churches of Christ salute you,” can be found at the lower part of the board.

**Semantics:** The signboard is painted white all through – a symbol of purity. The letterings are written in black, blue and red colours. This combination of colours does not only make the board attractive but also
made the words catchy and easier to read. Above the church’s name is the phrase “worship with”, which acts as an invitation from the church to the general public. The address and activities of the church are well spelt out. A book from the bible (Romans 16: 16) is written at the lowest part of the board. This obviously signifies the authority on which the church anchors its activities.

Datum 13

Graphology: Capital letters are greatly used on the board. However, the greatest prominence is given to the name of the church, which is the boldest of all the words on the board. Prominence is also given to “Anglican Communion” and “Mount Zion”, which are enclosed in brackets, though they are written in initial capitals. “Weekly Activities” is also boldly written in capital letters.


Syntax: No sentence or clause can be found on the board.

Semantics: “Church of Nigeria” can be found at the topmost part of the board. Under it is “Anglican Communion”, and then, the diocese the church belongs to. These information are there for passers-by to identify the denomination of the church. The name of the parish is boldly written in bright colour against a dark background, making it easier for the public to read. The activities of the church are written but her full address is not given. The absence of the address could be as a result of the signboard being mounted at the front of the church. However, the presence of the church’s activities indicates that the church is open to the general public.

Datum 14

Graphology: Some of the words on the board are written in capital letters while the rest are in small letters. However, “Catholic Diocese of Enugu” seems to receive a very great prominence because of its colour and size. The different major activities of the church are underlined to give them prominence.

Lexis: The name of the church, “Omniun Sanctorum” are Latin words meaning, “All Saints”. Other religious terms, such as “Chaplaincy” “Masses”, “infant Baptism”, “prayer”, “Rosary”, “Benediction” and “confession” are used.

Syntax: The board does not contain any sentences or clauses.

Semantics: The writings at the topmost part of the boards, which reads “Catholic Diocese of Enugu”, shows that the church belongs to the Catholic Church. The Latin name given to the chaplaincy is also an indicator of its denomination because the Roman Catholic Mission, popularly known as the Catholic Church, is known to use Latin language in her worship. The address of the church is missing though it is indicated that the church is the chaplaincy of Godfrey Okoye University. The absence of the full address could also be attributed to the fact that the signboard is mounted at the front of the church. However, the time and days of the activities in the church are provided for those who might have interest in partaking in them.

Datum 15

Graphology: All the words are written in capital letters. The name of the parish (Our Lady of Perpetual Help) is given the greatest prominence because it is the boldest of all the letterings on the board.
Lexis: Religious register used on the board includes “catechism”, “confessions”, “praises” and “Mass”.

Syntax: The board does not contain any sentences or clauses.

Semantics: The board is divided into two. The first part is painted yellow while the second part is painted light turquoise. The writings on both parts are black in colour, which makes it easier for passers-by to read. The writings at the topmost part of the board showed that the board belongs to a Catholic Church in Enugu Diocese. A large picture of a woman carrying a child is inserted directly under “Catholic Diocese of Enugu” and above “Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish”. This is a strategy used to let those unable to read the writings on the board to know about the presence of that particular denomination as well as to decode the name of the church. The activities of the church as well as the days and time they are held are provided. However, the signboard does not contain any information about the location of the church.

Datum 17

Graphology: All the writings on the board are written in capital letter except for “Worship with us” and “Giving your life a meaning”, which are, however, italicised. The name of the church (Christ Embassy) is the largest in size. The sign - @ - is used instead of ‘at’.

Lexis: Apart from the name of the church, other religious terms on the board include “worship”, “prayer” and “communion”.

Syntax: The simple sentence, “Worship with us at Christ Embassy”, found at the first and the second line of the board, is missing the preposition ‘at’. The gerundial phrase, “Giving your life a meaning”, is found at the lowest part of the signboard.

Semantics: At the topmost part of the board is the writing, “Worship with us”, which acts an invitation to the general public to partake in the church’s activities. Detailed information on the church’s address is provided. The days and time for different activities of the church are also clearly written. This shows that the church is open to anyone who might wish to join them. A large picture of the founder is inserted on the left side of the board, a strategy that is employed to help those unable to read to identify the church through her founder.

Datum 19

Graphology: Most of the letterings on the board are in the upper case. The name of the church – All Souls Anglican Church – is given the highest prominence. It is written in capital letter and it is the largest of all the letterings. Bracket is used to enclose “The City of God”, “Wednesday” and “Last Friday”. “Weekly Activities” is italicised, a way of giving it its own prominence.

Lexis: Religious terms such as “Church”, “God”, “Anglican”, “Communion”, “Diocese”, and “All Souls” are used.

Syntax: The board does not contain any sentences or clauses.

Semantics: At the topmost part of the board are write-ups that tell every passer-by the denomination of the church – the Anglican Communion. The name of the church is written in green (which signifies life) against a white background (which signifies purity). The signboard has two logos used by the church. One of the logos is a picture of the world on an open book (signifying evangelism), while the other logo bears the picture of a cross in front of an open tomb (signifying the passion, death and resurrection of Jesus). The address of the church is given and the activities carried out in the church duly presented. This is a sign
that the church opens her door to any member of the public who wishes to be part of them.

Datum 20

Graphology: Both capital and small letters are used on the board. The word, “worship” is given the greatest prominence because it is the boldest of all the words and it is also written in italics. Brackets are used to enclose terms that indicate the activities of the church. Deviations are applied to the word “city”, which is spelt “citi” and to the letter ‘t’ in the word “citi”, which is written to bear a resemblance to a cross. The sentence at the bottommost part of the board is also italicised.

Lexis: Religious registers used on the board include “worship”, “miracle”, “deliverance” and “church”.

Syntax: Two simple sentences – “Welcome to the church of the word, worship and warfare” and “Raising a godly army above all limits” – are on the board.

Semantics: The board is dark in colour and the letterings on them are either white or yellow in colour. This makes it very easy for the writings to be seen and read. The term, “worship with us” is placed at the middle of the board and is made very prominent. This term is the invitation given to the public by the church. The activities of the church, including their days and time, are given to attract the interest of the public. Pictures of people praying are inserted on the board, signifying “word, worship & warfare”, which is written at the down part of the board. The last write-up found at the bottom of the board is a sentence fragment (Raising a godly army above all limits), which could be the church’s mantra.

4.0 Conclusion

Language is a device invented by man in order to satisfy his needs within the society. Language, among its other functions, helps man to communicate and to influence others. It can perform these functions through the use of one or more mediums, that is, through spoken, written and signed forms.

The need for communication usually comes up when individuals and organisations wish to inform and influence the decision-makings of some members of the society. They need to use language in a way that it will imprint the desired messages on the minds of these intended audiences. They also sort for ways through which the messages could reach a wider community. To achieve these aims, the signboard was invented.

Signboards are means of communication used by individuals and organisations to create awareness of their products and services. It uses both writing and signs to perform this function. The use of language in a signboard indicates what the advertiser wants the intended audience to know and do. The writings and signs on them are designed in such a way that they can attract the attentions of the intended audience, persuade them and influence their decision-makings. A signboard that gives out information on the location and activities of an organisation is clearly inviting every member of the public to partake in their activities. On the other hand, the one that does not include the aforementioned details indicates that the organisation’s transactions are meant for a selected few. This is to say that signboards could perform all functions of communication.
References


Appendix I – The Church Signboards

Datum 1

Datum 2

Datum 3

Datum 4

Datum 5

Datum 6
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Datum 7

The Redeemed Christian Church of God
Mighty Saviour Parish
Enugu Province 1
3, Chief Okeagwu Lane, Emene Junction Off Abakaliki Road New Haven, Enugu

Weekly Programmes
Sundays: Worship service - 8:00 am - 11:00 am
Tuesdays: Singing deep (bible study) - 5:30 pm - 7:00 pm
Thursdays: Faith Clinic (Miracle Hour) - 5:30 pm - 7:00 pm

Datum 8

Mountains of Fire and Miracles Ministries
South East Region 23, Regional Headquarters New Haven Enugu
No 1, Ifuku Street By Psychiatric Hospital Enugu

Activities
* Tuesday: 5PM - Bible Study
* Thursday: 9PM - Revival Service
* Sunday: 7:30AM - Sunday Service
* Every 1st Saturday of Every Month: 7AM - Power Must Change Hands
* Every 1st Week of The Month: After Power Hands Deliverance

Datum 9

Light of Freedom
Moving Church Intl
Activities
TVC 4th Service: 10AM
Every Night Worship Service: 11PM
Every Saturday Night Worship Service: 11PM

Datum 10

Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses

Datum 11

The Abiding Word Ministries
Sun: Worship Service: 9am
Fri: Hour of Power (Prayer Meeting): 6:00pm
Wed: School of the Word: 6:00pm

Datum 12

Worship with Church of Christ
New Haven Enugu
Meeting at Kings High School Enugu, City Layout Extension

Church Activities
Sunday: Worship 9AM - 12 Noon
Wednesday: Bible Class 5PM - 6PM
All the Churches of Christ Salute You
Romans 16:16
Datum 13

ST. PETER’S PARISH THINKER’S CORNER, ENUGU
(Mount Zion)

WEEKLY ACTIVITIES

SUNDAY
- 4.00pm: Sunday Service
- 10.00am: Sunday School
- 5.00pm: Holy Hour
- 10.30pm: Holy Hour

MONDAY
- 10.00am: Bible Study
- 6.00pm: Sunday Service

TUESDAY
- 9.00am: Bible Study
- 7.00pm: Sunday Service

WEDNESDAY
- 6.00pm: Bible Study
- 7.00pm: Sunday Service

THURSDAY
- 7.00pm: Bible Study
- 8.00pm: Sunday Service

FRIDAY
- 4.00pm: Bible Study
- 6.00pm: Sunday Service

SATURDAY
- 10.00am: Bible Study
- 12.00pm: Sunday Service

Datum 14

CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF ENUGU
OMNIA SANCTORUM CHAPLAINSHIP OF GODFREY OKEYE UNIVERSITY & ITS GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS

WEEKLY ACTIVITIES

- 6.00am: Sunday Masses
- 8.00am: Sunday Masses
- 10.00am: Sunday Masses
- 5.30pm: Rosary
- 6.00pm: Benediction
- 5.45am: Saturday Masses
- 7.15am: Saturday Masses

CHAPLAINCY SUNDAY PROGRAMMES:
- Prayer for Pregnant Women: First Sunday in January, May, September
- Infant Baptism: Second Sunday of the Month
- Prayer for the Sick: Third Sunday of the Month
- Birthday Prayers: Last Sunday of the Month
- Confession Days: Thursday, 5.00pm & Sunday, 8.45 - 9.45pm

Datum 15

OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP PARISH

ACTIVITIES

SUNDAY MASS:
- 6.00am: Sunday Mass
- 10.00am: Sunday Mass

DAILY MASS:
- 6.00am, 8.00am, 10.00am, 12.00pm

CATHERCHES: TUES. & THUR.

CONFessions:
- FRIDAY AFTER DINNER

Datum 16

THE REDEEMED CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF GOD
THE LORD’S GARDEN PARISH

No. 108 Iji Road Thinkers Corner, Enugu.

Datum 17

CHRIST EMBASSY
THINKERS CORNER
@ 10 CHURCH STREET THINKERS CORNER

DAYS OF ACTIVITIES

- SUNDAY SERVICE: 8.00am
- WED. MIDWEEK SERVICE: 5.30pm
- FRIDAY PRAYER MEETING: 5.30pm

* EVERY FIRST SUNDAY: COMMUNION SERVICE: 4:00pm

Datum 18

DOMINION CITY

SUNDAY
8:00am

WEDNESDAY
5:30pm

Raising Leaders That Transform Society
Appendix 2 – Definition of Terms

**Parish:** A small Christian administrative district typically having its own church and a priest or pastor.

**Diocese:** A district under the pastoral care of bishop in the Christian church

**Chaplaincy:** A chapel that belongs to an institution, ship, regiment, etc, where a chaplain works