**History of english language in nigeria noun pdf**

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English language is Nigeria’s ‘second’ language. A second language is one that comes after one’s primary language. Ironically, it is also Nigeria’s dominant language, with the use of English being taught at various levels of the Nigerian educational system – Pre-Nursery schools, Nursery schools, Primary schools, Secondary schools and Tertiary institutions of learning. When every guiding and holding factors are scrutinized, the history and role of English language in Nigeria is something noteworthy.History of English Language in NigeriaThe Christian Missionaries who came from Great Britain introduced formal Western education to Nigeria, just before the middle of the 19th Century. Prior to then, education was done informally, as children were taught tradition, culture, history, and the likes by their parents who were in turn taught by their own parents. After the introduction and acceptance of the formal system of education, the entirety of it was left in the hands of the missionaries and they began teacher children and adults who cared to learn English language.The invasion of the European colonial masters and slave trade activities along the West Coast of African in the 18th century is believed to have paved the way for their tradition, language, and culture, some of which is obvious till today. The earlier kinds of English language which were spoken were “Coastal English” and “Patua English” (Pidgin or broken English) which was a more adaptable English variant as a quick and easy means of communication.The entry of the British who were English speaking people in 1841, to the southern and south-western parts of Nigeria, inevitably raised the question of a language to adopt for communication between the indigenous population and the guest; more so, the European guests felt the ‘native’ languages were too “extensive and not of high quality… and never likely to become of any practical use to civilization”.In 1882, the English language which was already well spoken in Nigeria by the elites and children of the elites, was accepted and implemented as the main channel of instruction and was the generalized approved communication language in corporate environments (Schools, Post Offices, Corporate Organizations, Airports, Federal and State Parastatals, and so on). Consequently, the education ordinance and codes of 1882, 1896, 1918 and 1926 were enacted for English language to be as the “Official Language”.Some places like Abeokuta, Lagos and Badagary and Bendel had a lot of English speakers and since the language was already popular among the elites, it was soon seen as a prestigious language – A language of success and power. Regrettably, around the period, attention to native languages dwindled and it was relegated to the background; also called vernacular. Students in schools were punished for speaking them and they were unacceptable in offices and general gatherings.Roles of English language in NigeriaEnglish language is the interconnecting language amongst Nigerians from different geopolitical zones and different ethnicities.English language is a worldwide language, and it’s the means of communication in over 30% of all countries in the world and it is important to get an IELTS preparation lesson to be proficient in English language.Without a pass in English language, students can move from secondary level of education into the tertiary institutions and this is to ensure that students can at least communicate and express themselves in a multi-ethnical community.The inability to communicate in English language would definitely make international trade impossible.The roles of English language in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized as it is an important (underrated) tool for national development. We’ve known people that have Spoken English in Telugu and thanks to that they have been able to have a better life. This is just an example of how a language can have such a great impact in someone’s future. Nigeria, a country in West Africa, is the most populous Black country in the world, with an estimated population of nearly 220 million people. A former British colony until 1960, Nigeria is one of the six countries that make up English-speaking West Africa (the others being Ghana, The Gambia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and a part of Cameroon). With an estimated 53% of Nigerians speaking a form of English, Nigeria is one of the largest English-speaking countries in the world . In Nigeria, English is a co-official language alongside three other indigenous languages: Hausa, Igbo, and Yoruba. However, this is only in principle because, in practice, English is used as the sole official language in almost all official contexts, including governance, education, mass media, law courts etc. Even though the vast majority of English speakers in Nigeria use it as a second language, there is now a growing number of young Nigerians who speak Nigerian English as a first language. The history of English in Nigeria is traceable to three important historical events: first is the trade relationship between British traders and Nigerians in the 17th and 18th centuries during which a ‘contact English’ developed; the second was the Christian missionary expedition of the 19th century; and the colonisation of Nigeria in the 20th century, which consolidated the implantation of English in the country. Nigerian English must be distinguished from Nigerian Pidgin, which is an English-based pidgin language that developed as a result of trade relations between Nigerians and Europeans (chiefly the British and Portuguese). While Nigerian English dominates official contexts as the preferred language, it competes with Nigerian Pidgin as the lingua franca for interpersonal or interethnic communication, particularly among the less educated. Over the years, Nigerian English has evolved, continuously expanding in domains of usage, range of functions, and structural features.  Vocabulary As is the case with most new varieties of English, Nigerian English vocabulary emanated from the need to characterize phenomena and nuances in the users’ realities that are not adequately captured by the existing vocabulary of English. As a result, many Nigerian English words come from the country’s flora and fauna, local cuisine, dressing culture, traditional festivals and customs, means of transportation, political culture, etc. While some Nigerian English words are semantic extensions of existing English words (e.g., severally in Nigerian English means ‘on several occasions; repeatedly’ and send-forth is a noun meaning ‘a celebration or event to mark a person’s departure; a send-off’), many of them are borrowings from the indigenous languages (e.g. tokunbo which denotes ‘an imported second-hand product, esp. a car’). Grammar Similarly, Nigerian English grammar is considerably influenced by the grammars of Nigerian indigenous languages, especially those of Hausa, Igbo, and Yoruba, which are regarded as the major languages. For instance, these indigenous languages rarely distinguish between count and non-count nouns grammatically. Nigerian English, therefore, non-count nouns are used as count nouns. Example: The teacher gave us some advices. Other features of the grammar of Nigerian English include: Use of double subjects Use of zero article where L1 varieties would have a definite article Ø Majority of Ø students were late to class. Double determiners This our country is great. Use of object pronouns in subject positions Me and my friend were asked to leave the room. Intransitive use of verbs that are used as transitive in L1 varieties of English We discussed about the crisis in the meeting Pronunciation View the OED’s pronunciation model and key to pronunciation for West African English. The opinions and other information contained in the OED blog posts and comments do not necessarily reflect the opinions or positions of Oxford University Press. In English grammar, a common noun names any person, place, thing, or idea. In other words, it's a noun that is not the name of any particular person, place, thing, or idea. A common noun is one or all of the members of a class, which can be preceded by a definite article, such as "the" or "this," or an indefinite article, such as "a" or "an." Common nouns can be subdivided into countable or uncountable, depending on the function of the noun itself, as well as abstract (meaning intangible) or concrete (meaning physically capable of being touched, tasted, seen, smelled, or heard). In contrast with proper nouns, common nouns do not begin with a capital letter unless they appear at the start of a sentence.  As noted, a common noun is a noun that's not the name of any particular person, place, or thing, such as singer, river, and tablet. A proper noun, meanwhile, is a noun that refers to a specific person, place, or thing, such as Lady Gaga, Monongahela River, and iPad. Most proper nouns are singular, and—with a few exceptions (iPad)—they're usually written with initial capital letters. When proper nouns are used generically, as in "keeping up with the Joneses," or "a Xerox of my term paper," they become, in a sense, common. A proper noun is a noun belonging to the class of words used as names for specific or unique individuals, events, or places, and may include real or fictional characters and settings. Unlike common nouns, which make up the vast majority of nouns in English, most proper nouns—like Fred, New York, Mars, and Coca-Cola—begin with a capital letter. They may also be referred to as proper names for their function of naming specific things. Proper nouns are not typically preceded by articles or other determiners, but there are numerous exceptions such as "the Bronx" or "the Fourth of July." Most proper nouns are singular, but again, there are exceptions as in "the United States" and, as noted, "the Joneses." Through colloquial use and cultural adaptation, especially through marketing and innovation, common nouns can become proper nouns. Proper nouns can also become common.  Oftentimes, a proper noun is combined with a common noun to form the complete name of a person, place, or thing—for example, the phrase "Colorado River" contains both a common noun, river, and a proper one, Colorado, but the word "River" in this case becomes proper by its association with a specific body of water known as the Colorado River. Conversely, items that may have started as goods or products of marketing agencies can sometimes slip into the common vernacular. For instance, aspirin is a former trademark that lost its protection upon falling into common usage. Aspirin was once Bayer AG's brand name, but the German company lost its rights to the trademark over the years in many countries, notes "Chemical & Engineering News." Types of Common Nouns You should be aware of several types of common nouns. Countable and uncountable: Countable nouns are individual objects, people, or places that can be counted. These nouns are considered content words, meaning they provide the people, things, or ideas about which you speak. Examples are books, Italians, pictures, stations, or women. Uncountable nouns, by contrast, are materials, concepts, or information, which are not individual objects and cannot be counted, such as information, music, water, furniture, luggage, wood, or rice. Collective: A collective noun is a noun—such as team, committee, jury, squad, orchestra, crowd, audience, or family—that refers to a group of individuals. It is also known as a group noun. Concrete: A concrete noun is a noun, such as chicken or egg, that names a material or tangible objects or phenomenon—something recognizable through the senses. Abstract: An abstract noun is a noun or noun phrase that names an idea, event, quality, or concept—for example, courage, freedom, progress, love, patience, excellence, or friendship. An abstract noun names something that can't be physically touched.

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