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## Examples of nigerian english

Examples of nigerian pidgin english. Examples of standard nigerian english. Give ten examples of a nigerian english. Examples of nigerian english and british english. Examples of nigerian english words.

For Pidgin, see the Nigerian pidgin. English dialect This article needs additional quotes for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Material not honored can be challenged and removed.Find fonts: "English Nigerian" "à, â ê" News à - Newspapers à - Books À - Jstor (July 2010) (Learn how and when to remove this Model) Speech Example Chimamanda Ngozi Adhbie, a Nigerian writer talking with a Nigerian accent Problems to play this file? See the help of the media. Part of a Sést Rie in TheEnglish Tongues English English Tongue English Advanced English How to Lingerie Chanting Lingerie Modern Loanwords Purismo Linguistic Phonology Phonology (History) Dialects American Anquillian Antiguan Australian Bahamian Bajan Birmese Belizean Bermudal Birmese Cameroonian Canadian Caribbean Fijian Islands GÀ è MBIA Malaysia Jamaican Jamaican Kenyan Liberian Malaysian Malaysian Malaysian Negrei Nigeriana Pakistani Philippine Philippine San Andran © - Providencia Scottish Singapore South African South Atlantic South Sri Lanka Trinidadian and Tabaginal Uganda Galàs Zimbabwe See also: List of English Teaching Dialects English As Second Language Category: Words and English Questions Superior Category Upper Category: Language English VTE Nigerian, also known as Nigerian English Standard, is an English dialect spoken at Nigaria. [1] Based on British English, the dialect contains several connerary and placements of the nigaria native languages, due to the need to express specific concepts of the nation's culture ( For example, Senior Wife). [2] Nigerian pidgin, a pidgin derived from English, is mainly used in informal conversations, but English Nigerian is used in polic, formal education, media and other official uses. Sociocultural implications of English Nigerian Nigerian Nigerian is a nativized form of English. As South African English, its native and development as English new English corresponds approximately with the colonization period and colonization by Grand -Bretanha. [3] Nigerian English has become nativated language that works exclusively within its own cultural context. [4] Nigerian English has been a controversial idea, as the idea of a "Nigerian Nigerian pattern" (SNE) is difficult to establish, [5] considering the fossilization that occurred in the instructions Increased English in many regions of Nigaria, largely to a variety of factors, including "interference, lack of installations and crowded classrooms". [6] Due to the contact between English British and English Nigerian, who have two very different sets of grammatical rules, pronunciation and spelling, a predominant occurrence of "defective analogy" arose (the assumption that, as A grammatical characteristics resembles the other in use, applicable rules à ê - the first one also applies to this last) in what Okoro refers to "substantial" varieties of English Nigerian. [6] However, there are some characteristics that have joined in relation to communities that fulfill the differences between different varieties, even within ne, all relating to cultural values which are expressed exclusively in English terms . Two prevalent examples are "sorry" and "sir" [4] the literal meaning of repent usually indicates some kind of responsibility on the part of the person who says this; However, for all NE varieties, it is used to express sympathy in a unique way, or to show empathy for those who have experienced misfortune. "Lord," or replacement of names with titles, indicate respect and a high value for politeness. The tie of "Lord" to another title (ie, "Professor Sir") [4] illustrates a greater level of prestige than normal, or an instance to be more educated than the norm. Although the exact levels of English use is contested, a suggestion indicates that there are 4 levels of use in within English Nativated (but not indigenous): [6] Level 1: Pidgin, spoken as Casual Language Level 2: One step above, and the most spoken. Spoken by those with elementary education [6] Level 3: Marked by more expansive loops, fluency and use of characteristics of Level's speakers 1 are "avoided", spoken by those with "education Secondary level "[6] Level 4: Proposed as the NSE as their characteristics are very similar (but still characteristically Nigerian) to English Pattern, "spoken by those with a university education Ria [6] These levels are only a differentiation of the pragmatic realizations of Nigerian English. Due to the nature of his presence in the niggest, English has been a point of discouragement among Nigerian residents who strive for a more nativophy lifestyle (ie, returning to the predominant speech of indigenous Paàs). [7] However, due to the nature of the introduction and the English role in exercising the values of the colonization in a colonial niggle, some would call in the nature inseparable of the nature of the tongue Region. Lexic-Seminal Innovations There are three basic subsets of innovations that occurred as a result of the Nativization of English at Nigaria: [8] "Empreter, Corsages and Shifts". SHITTIMOS, a genero is defined by the Oxford dictionary as "a word adopted from a foreign language with little or no modification." Nigerian English has a multitude of employees who have no direct equivalent of English, but they rooted at the dialect and have an unique meaning. [9] Examples below for prominent English Compensation Nigerians are provided by Grace Ehunlola (citing them): [9] Agbada: a spread of flow dress for men, especially among the IORABA: À ê "Thief Oqini wore agbada for the wedding ceremony." Bauncha: a spy of long and loose dress for men, especially among the Hausas: À ê à ê "I really like your babinsique. Akara: A food item, also referred to as à ê "Bake BakeAfà ê" è Akamu Pap: A corn porridge: À ê à ê "This morning comi Akara and Akamu . Akpu, Banga, EBA, Egussi, Ogbono, Tuwo: À à ê "Soup – à ê" (in several Nigerian Languages), as in: ~ Alhlytime I eat and Eba I have been Chateado Mago à ê è "è; À ê à ê "Can I eat a tuwo rice? À ê"; À ê à ê è è o Like the smell of akpuÀ ê à à ê "è" I would like to eat ogbono soup mixed with ogusi. Danfo, Okada: A mode of transport: À ê à ê "You go by Danfo or take an Okada." IADAKAJI, OBA: Chiefaty Totals, as in: à ê " IADAKAJI II was in the coin of Lagos. Coins of coins, although similar to the employees, function as a sreee of colloquialism that is spoken in English, but has a cultural significance These are also especially prolific in Nigerian English. [10] In comparison with the employees, the currencies typically have a short severe life and are adopted for unique cultural purposes of the present, And as such, they die quickly after their acquisition. [10] Examples are provided by Abdullahi-Language and Olaniyi: [11] Long duration leg (which means "well connected") free and Fair comes from carpet intersection (equivalent to crossing the ground in the United Kingdom) Man of logging and caliber Money-Bag Juggernaut Politics / Neight Political Bride (coalition partner or race companion) Accord I was Power Bottom (woman using her sexually as a bargain chip) The coins are not the same as the acronyms, although Nigerian English also has exclusive acronym. Acritics serve a variety of functions and follow the same rules as the first letters are taken from each word in a sentence (especially office titles, government agency, etc.). Seimonica displaces the study of the semi-rise is, in general, a general study of the meaning of words. A common example of semi-human change is in the reappliance of the meaning of English words to Nigerians and uses. This can cause the original meanings to be "displaced, restricted or extended." [12] For example, in some areas, although the international meaning of Trek has a long distance or Travel, Nigerian use is "walking a short distance". [12] A particularly expansive example of semi-existic in NE is the use of a variety of healthy. This stretching of meaning can not only change the meaning of the English phrase, but also represents something of the Nigerian culture: for example, the saying "good night, ma" can be said, regardless of the time of day, and function Simply as an assumption that the person in question will not come to the next day. [4] This was specially noticed in the culture of Yorubà. [4] phonology This section contains phonetic transcriptions in the international phonetic alphabet (IPA). For an IPA Symbols introductory guide, see Help: IPA. For the distinction between [à, ] / à ø ø ©, see the parsees and delimiters of the transcription. As literature is currently, most phonological studies analyzed a multitude of Nigerian English speakers of a wide range of origins (region of origin, current profession, social class, etc.). There was special focus on regions such as Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba. [5] Nigerian English can be considered similarly to American English in this approach: as well as in American English, Nigerian English varies from region to region, and as such, variables à ê - phonologic are performed in different ways in different regions. [5] Some common features among Nigerian encompasses include: Voice -z Sounds in which the "S" is present in spelling becomes no voice, this is, "boys" is pronounced / "v, "]". Backing / À % À % À "nico / vowel in / and /, displayed in words like "wait", pronounced / eka «SPEKT / NE. [13] Because palus-alveolar palate fricative / à è / not present in most Nigerian varieties, any words including this phoneme are converted to -SH / À «è / sound, as in the word "conclusion ". Pronunciation / KA ©" è kluan «À À è n / in ne. [13] Initial Studies of Proscelia associated Nigerian English, being timed of sausage, rather than timed by stress, but the dialect has until now evaded the specific grouping in any category. [14] MEDE and JAN-TORSTEN suggest that Nigerian English is closer to a tonal tone, similar to other western frica tonrangs, but rather than tones associated with stressed and not stressed silles, they are associated with grammatical functions. [14] They suggest that "articles, prepositons and conjunctions tend to have a low tone, while nouns, verbs and adjectives are usually produced with a high tone." [14] Use in technology in July 2019, Google announced its new Nigerian English voice for maps, Google assistant and other Google products. [15] [16] [17] It is based on speaking speech work created by a team on Google LED by Nigerian linguist Kola Tubosun. [18] [20] [21] In January 2020, Oxford English Dictionary added more than two dollars of new Nigerian pavements for the Oxford Dictionary. [23] See also, Ignica Igantrica Portal References ^ "English Nigerian". Encarta. Microsoft. Archived from the original on September 9, 2010. Recovered on July 17, 2012. ^ Adegbjia, efuratbine. (1989) "Variation of Xico-SemÀ è Ntica in English Nigerian", English, 8 (2), 165 - 177. ^ Lass, Roger. "Language in the South Africa". Chapter 5: South African English. Cambridge University Press, 2002. Print. ^ a B C D and Adamo, Grace Ehunlola (February 2007). "English Nigerian" (PDF). English today. 23: 42 À è à ê "47. Doi: 10.1017 / S0266078407001083 À è à ê" via cambridgecore. ^ a B C D and F Okoro, Oko (Spring 2017). "Nigerian English use and the tyranny of defective analogy III: pronunciation." 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