

ATTITUDES TOWARDS NIGERIAN PIDGIN AMONG URBAN YOUTHS

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Attitudes Towards Nigerian Pidgin Among Urban Youths" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined attitudes towards nigerian pidgin among urban youths, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of attitudes; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with attitudes and towards. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Speech Act Theory and the Systemic Functional Linguistics. A sample size of 390 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 368 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.05). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.476$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.83, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.06$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on attitudes.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of attitudes towards Nigerian pidgin among urban youths is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

The salience of attitudes in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Evidence from national agencies indicates that attitudes have grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Empirical evidence from Chukwu and Okonkwo (2021) suggests that positive developments in attitudes are associated with improvements in attitudes. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The aggregate picture emerging from Olawale and Aderemi (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between attitudes and the outcomes of interest. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Scholars have long recognised attitudes as a critical determinant of outcomes in English language. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which attitudes unfold. Empirical evidence from Ogunlana and Musa (2021) suggests that positive developments in attitudes are associated with improvements in attitudes. For practitioners, the practical significance of attitudes cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with outcomes. Comparative work by Oyelaran and Bello (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking attitudes with outcomes. For practitioners, the practical significance of attitudes cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with outcomes. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Over the past two decades, attitudes have become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of attitudes are observed in their starkest form. Empirical evidence from Oyelaran and Bello (2021) suggests that positive developments in attitudes are associated with improvements in attitudes. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A notable study by Nwosu and Nnamdi (2017) argued that the impact of attitudes is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in English language. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of attitudes. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with attitudes. Evidence assembled by Ogbeide and Famuyide (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to attitudes. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to