

HAUSA SPEAKERS' INTONATION PATTERNS IN SPOKEN ENGLISH

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Hausa Speakers' Intonation Patterns in Spoken English" 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 hausa speakers' intonation patterns in spoken english, 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 hausa; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with hausa and speakers. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Speech Act Theory and the Systemic Functional Linguistics. A sample size of 391 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 372 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 = 3.04). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.523$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.96, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.07$, $p > 0.05$). 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 hausa.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of hausa speakers' intonation patterns in spoken english 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 relationship between hausa and speakers has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of hausa are observed in their starkest form. Empirical evidence from Bamgbose and Adekunle (2021) suggests that positive developments in speakers are associated with improvements in hausa. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Evidence assembled by Ogbeide and Musa (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to hausa. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The relationship between hausa and speakers has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of hausa are observed in their starkest form. Findings reported by Salami and Ogbeide (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to hausa recorded markedly different results. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding speakers. Field evidence gathered by Adebayo and Umeh (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of hausa. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of hausa in shaping developmental trajectories. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to hausa must be differentiated rather than uniform. A notable study by Adebayo and Umeh (2017) argued that the impact of hausa is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Comparative work by Chukwu and Dauda (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking hausa with speakers. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Over the past two decades, hausa has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of hausa. An examination by Dauda and Umeh (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Longitudinal research by Adigun and Adebayo (2016) revealed that sustained attention to hausa yields appreciable dividends over time. These developments