



ELIZADE UNIVERSITY, ILARA-MOKIN, ONDO STATE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
1ST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS
2015/2016 ACADEMIC SESSION

COURSE CODE: ENG 403

UNIT 03

DURATION: 3 hours

COURSE TITLE: MULTILINGUALISM

LECTURER'S NAME & SIGN

Fúnmi O Olúbòdé-Sàwẹ

HOD's SIGN

INSTRUCTION: Answer Question 1 and any other two; three questions in all.

Question No.		Total Mark
1.	Using the data in the information sheet provided, discuss the linguistic profile of Nigeria.	24
2.	a) What are the main issues in the controversy about choosing a national language in African countries?	6
	b) How have South Africa, Tanzania and Nigeria dealt with these issues?	12
3.	a) Reagan (2006) states that language policies are reflected in several spheres. Identify four of the spheres and the language(s) used using one African country apart from Nigeria and one non-African country for illustration.	12
	b) Briefly explain three major problems faced by multilingual nations.	6
4.	a) Differentiate between language planning, language policy and language development.	9
	b) With appropriate examples from several countries, identify and explain three of the factors that contribute to the allocation of language functions in a multilingual society.	9
5.	a) Discuss three factors that have contributed to multilingualism in Nigeria.	9
	b) Write short notes on any three of the following	9
	i. Pidgins and Creoles	
	ii. Code-Switching/Code-Mixing	
	iii. Speech Community	
	iv. Lingua Franca	
	v. National Language	

Federal Republic of Nigeria: Language Counts Summary

Population	172,713,000 (2013 census)
number of individual languages	527
living	520
extinct	7
institutional	20
developing	77
vigorous	353
in trouble	27
dying	43

S/n	Language	Status/state	Role/Special remarks	Population total in Nigeria	Population total all countries
1.	Ebira	Developing	A bout 90% monolingual	1,000,000	
2.	Gbagyi	Developing		700,000	
3.	Idoma	Developing		600,000	
4.	Urhobo	Developing		546,000	
5.	Adamawa Fulfulde	Educational	De facto language of regional identity in Adamwa and Taraba states	7,610,000	
6.	Anaang	Educational		1,400,000	
7.	Edo	Educational		1,000,000	
8.	Igala	Educational		800,000	
9.	Izon	Educational		1,770,000	
10.	Ajawa	Extinct		No remaining speakers	
11.	Mawa	Extinct		No remaining speakers	
12.	Guruntum-Mbaaru	Moribund		15,000	
13.	Shiki	Moribund		1,200	
14.	Bakpinka	Nearly extinct		4,000	
15.	Jilbe	Nearly extinct		100	
16.	Sambe	Nearly extinct		6	
17.	English	Official	De facto national language	80,000,000?	350,000,000
18.	Hausa	Regional	De facto regional language in northern region	18,500,000	24,988,000
19.	Igbo	Regional	De facto regional language in southeastern region	18,000,000	
20.	Yoruba	Regional	De facto regional language in southwestern region	18,900,000	19,380,800
21.	Cara	Shifting		3,000	
22.	Zeem	Shifting		400	
23.	Nyam	Threatened		100	
24.	Vaghat-Ya-Bijim-Legeri	Threatened		20,000	
25.	Abanyom	Vigorous		12,500	
26.	Agatu	Vigorous		70,000	
27.	Arigidi	Vigorous		48,000	
28.	Oko-Eni-Osayen	Vigorous		10,000	
29.	Oro	Vigorous		75,000	
30.	Central Kanuri	Wider communication		3,000,000	3,240,500
31.	Efik	Wider communication		400,000	405,260
32.	Ibibio	Wider communication		1,750,000	
33.	Nigerian Fulfude	Wider communication		11,500,000	
34.	Nigerian Pidgin	Wider communication		30,000,000 (L1 and L2)	
35.	Shuwa Arabic	Wider communication		100,000	
36.	Tiv	Wider communication		2,210,000	

Excerpted and Adapted from Lewis, M. Paul, Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig (eds.). 2013. "Languages of the World -- Nigeria". *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*, 17th edition. Dallas, Texas: SIL International. Online version: <http://www.ethnologue.com>