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Author(s): Chiluwa, I.

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Abstract: Three major factors introduced the English Language in Nigeria, namely the European trade activities of the 15th Century; colonialism in the 19th century and the activities of Christian missions. Now functioning as Nigeria’s official language of government, education, commerce, religion, etc, English is said to have ceased to be a foreign language and has since developed local varieties indicating some cultural/institutional directions to which the language must respond. Local varieties are marked by new words and expressions that reflect new ways of perceiving and constructing the environment. In the religious sector, new lexical items are constantly evolving following new wakes of religious activities and Christian revivals in the country. The study reveals that the escalation of Christian activities in Nigeria in the last thirty years has unarguably taken its toll in the use of the English Language. This study describes the morphological and semantic features of some of these new entries in the lexicon of Nigerian English. The study shows that words associated with religion are commonly formed through affixation, blending and compounding. Not only have these new words developed to express new concepts of Christian thoughts, lexical creativity has been used to sustain the new tempo of Christian writings as well as church growth.