**INDIGENISATION OF ENGLISH AND ITS CONCOMITANT EFFECTS ON CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES: NIGERIAN FACTORS**

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**Abstract**

Indigenisation of a foreign language, with its concomitant effects on conversational implicature is a major issue in modern philosophy of language. The issue is more pronounced in English, as a second language, and perhaps with the manifestations of socio-cultural diversity and its nuances that impact so much, negatively, on language competence and language performance. Language is indeed a vehicle of culture through our consciousness. Our language comes closer to manifesting our identity. Unarguably, there are countless aspects to our culture, but language is the single most important. Be that as it may, that vehicle of culture is gradually being undermined by the emergence of Englishes. Varieties of English, with relevance accorded them it some regions or countries, have made English language a sure bet, as a global language, though with its attendant problems of unintelligibility or incomprehensibility to the real native speakers of English in some cases. It is apparently clear that English has more communicative functions than several other languages in the world and that has made it to become a bitter pill that must be swallowed in order to feel better, with respect to global communication. However, in the true sense of it, many countries adopted it as either the official language or the second language. And, in outsmarting its overbearing influence some nations of the world have indigenised it, by methodically inserting their indigenous words into English expressions. Such words inserted often have polysemous outlook, and thereby creating problems in their interpretations to native speakers. This paper, therefore, discusses the pros and cons of indigenisation of English, within the context of its use (meaning) and its expansionism, as buttressed in the inclusion of some Nigerian words in English lexicons. It also questions the essence of the ‘almighty’ status of English Language, particularly in Nigeria, with a view to promoting indigenous languages in Nigeria to a national standard.

**KEYWORD:** conversational implicature, Englishes, Indigenisation, Polysemous, Varieties