

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background to the Study

Migration is the movement from one place to the other with ease or difficulty¹. A person's capacity to cross international boundaries, which is frequently regulated by the passport they possess, determines how far they can go². Although this restriction makes it challenging to use usual migration routes, instead, people look for alternative routes and begin taking strange detours³. These unauthorised routes frequently provide physical challenges and place migrants in a very precarious situation⁴. Migration in Africa has a long history that predates colonisation and includes both domestic and international travel. Thus, the modern and colonial histories of the continent are filled with examples of this⁵. The remarkable migration that characterises the modern global system has the power to change the demographic makeup of the world's main cities. Yet, migration has been a part of human existence for a very long time, so this is not a recent phenomenon⁶. Migration is the movement of people between areas within a nation's administrative state and/or between neighbouring nations or nation-states⁸. Today's migration procedures are far more complicated than they used to be. To create a new home, people travel across geographical and national boundaries from their countries of origin to more developed nations⁹. Yet, the reason for migrating depends on personal objectives, which are motivated by the possibility of achieving such aspirations in a location different from one's state of domicile⁹,^{10,11}. A typical and complicated phenomenon is migration¹¹.

Most individuals move for a variety of reasons which could be due to purposes related to politics, religion, the economy, or education. Some immigrants claimed they desired to expand their horizons, while others wished to provide their offspring the chance to seek higher

education¹². Although there are other motivating factors including adventure, escaping from family pressure, tourism, life shocks, medical and educational needs and the pursuit of a better economic life is frequently the primary one¹³. People from affluent or industrialised countries frequently relocate for reasons other than economic contentment or the desire for a better life. The likelihood of complementing essentials, expansions and reciprocal support is probably greater¹⁴. Yet, when people relocate from a developing to a developed country, it's usually for economic or personal reasons. In this variation, the majority of the migration is, coincidentally, westward. Migrant populations frequently settle in Western industrial countries like the United States of America (USA), the United Kingdom (UK), Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain and Ireland in quest of a better quality of life¹⁵. A growing number of individuals are moving to these countries in quest of a better tomorrow as well as a better now. Some emigrate due to years of bad governance, corruption and ineffective leadership, consequently, Nigeria creates a sizable migrant population in the West¹⁶.

Research confirmed that individuals move due to conflict, crime, corruption and a desire to go to new places. People are displaced from a known social and cultural environment into an unfamiliar one. This movement typically entails difficulties and emotional, and psychological discomfort. Most immigrants move to more developed nations like the United States, Russia, Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom, Spain, Australia and Denmark from less developed nations¹⁷. Based on the findings of the aforementioned nations, the United States is the one with the highest percentage of immigrants due to its potential for greater labour demand, more economic and occupational progress and its reputation as a land of opportunity¹⁸. Global migration is a hot topic among scholars, educators and politicians due to the variety of causes for migration¹⁹. 4% of all Black immigrants living in the United States are from Africa. The number

of immigrants from Nigeria living in the US is rising quickly. There are currently an estimated 461,695 Nigerian immigrants residing in the country ²⁰.

There are costs associated with choosing to stay in a foreign nation. Research studies show that immigration constitutes many obstacles and challenges like the difficulty in the acculturation process ²¹. The disparities in sociocultural values, language, communication, adaptability to the new environment, and the foreign way of life may be intimidating. As immigrants attempt to settle in the host nation, these cultural differences provide several pressures for them to deal with²¹. The conflict between Nigerian culture and host cultural ideas and values is one of the biggest sources of stress for Nigerian immigrants. This cultural gulf has led to rocky marriages, divorce, separations and family problems. Once the man or woman decides to go their ways, leaving one partner to raise children alone, the spouses in these marriages and their children are affected. Because of the fall in marriages and the rise in births outside of marriage, the number of children living in single-parent households has increased throughout the years. This is a societal problem. For instance, a recent survey asserts that out of 130 nations and territories found that 25% of American children under the age of 18 live with just one parent ²⁰. The percentage of children living in single-parent households is greatest in the United States (23%), followed by China (3%), Nigeria (4%), India (5%), and Canada (15%), respectively. Acculturation and cultural tensions lead immigrants to have more depression and other mental health symptoms than non-immigrants. Also, kids raised by single mothers are exposed to various cultural norms ²⁰.

Another research demonstrates that despite whatever hardship they may be experiencing, most diaspora dwellers often have a yearning and want to keep in contact with their motherland in expressing their feelings abroad and the typical outlet employed is social media ²¹.

Another work affirms that the Internet has aided in offering a wide range of custom content (to Diasporas) and in creating a link for maintaining a strong connection to the homeland²². As a result, the term "digital Diaspora" has been used to refer to Diasporas that actively use digital media for a variety of political, communicational, economic, social or religious goals. As a result, the challenges and merits in the home country and the host nations have gained popularity in the Diaspora's media²². Hence, Nigerians living abroad are not excluded from using social media to communicate their feelings and emotional responses on how they perceive the incidents and experiences they have both at home and overseas²³. The language used on those sites may be of a positive or negative narrative about the newly discovered locations and the observations might be on socio-political issues, the economy and the infrastructure of the country²³. Nonetheless and occasionally, the Nigerian's responses may likely take the shape of regret for first leaving Nigeria²⁴. The desire to leave the country with the mantra called 'japa' is recently being embraced by a remarkable number of Nigerians due to the numerous challenges that bedevil the Country. This calls for concern for the right-thinking citizens.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Many scholars have worked on migration discourses from different perspectives. A scholar investigates language mindsets as a lens which the migrants learners employ to interpret language deficiency or how to become better in a particular language, that language based rejection sensitivity theory is employed²⁵. Another scholar explores how COVID-19 has made multilingual communication an international challenge and the exclusion of linguistic minorities from high-quality information with health communication²⁶. Another scholar examined the language loss, shift and attrition among migrants in New Zealand and data were gathered through questionnaires²⁷. Most of those scholars pay little attention to the migration discourses

on both sides of the home nation and the host nations with the theory of critical pragmatics (CP). Therefore, this study examines the critical pragmatic analysis of the migration discourse of Nigerians in the diaspora. The online discourses on social media are inundated with migration discourses that cut across some crucial discourse issues that affect those nations and the migrants. The discourses are always in the form of constructive criticism and commendable admiration of the two distinct environments.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The study aims to examine a critical pragmatic analysis of the online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora. The specific objectives are to:

- i. identify the recurrent themes in the online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora
- ii. Identify and analyse the critical pragmatic features in the online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora
- iii. Identify and analyse the speech act features in the online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora

1.4 Research Questions

To achieve the above objectives of this study, the following research questions were formulated:

- i. What are the recurrent themes in the online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora?
- ii. What are the critical pragmatic features in the online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora?
- iii. What are the features of speech acts in the online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is important to the students of linguistics by consciously observing the interrelationship between language, context and the speech community. It is similarly significant

to increase the consciousness of the language user on how certain ideology is reflected in an overt political commitment. Moreover, it assists our comprehension in knowing the process of producing and consuming a text. It exposes us to the belief systems which are cognitively and emotionally embedded in a text. It provides an avenue to know the nexus between the social actors and social context. It further adds to the knowledge of what words are capable of doing in a social context.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This research is restricted to actual data extracted from online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora. Social media platforms are numerous however Facebook and Twitter are where the data were sourced. There are almost (300) three hundred screenshot messages that were purposely picked and later reduced to 100 hundred between the years 2020-2023 because those years witnessed numerous Nigerians migrating to other nations. The posted messages were extracted from Nigerians in the diaspora on Facebook and Twitter with the names of those groups like, 'Nigerians Abroad', 'Nigerians in Canada', 'Nigerians in the UK' etc. In observing their messages among those groups, discourse issues bordering Nigerians overseas were chosen. The handlers of various social media platforms are interested in a wide variety of issues ranging from private to public ones. This research focuses on the critical pragmatic features, speech acts and implicature in those online discourses.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

This study has some limitations. It was initially designed to include all the discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora and due to financial constraints and the restrictions placed on non-members to join some Nigerian Groups in the diaspora, the author was compelled to limit the data collection of the entire work to Nigerians in Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, South

Africa, China, Oman etc. Those few countries were purposely selected to be a good representation of the thoughts and experiences of Nigerians abroad. The above nations serve as yearnings for Nigerians to live. Even though this study only chose 100 of their posts and comments, it can still be regarded as representing the feelings and experiences of Nigerians in the diaspora. The majority of those messages were chosen to spread over the three dominant ethnic groups in Nigeria which also served as a hindrance to the thesis at the initial stage of writing and getting the posted message. It is time-consuming and capital-intensive to regularly check the internet for people's relevant comments on the aim and objectives of this work.

1.8 Operational Definition of Terms

This aspect serves to define operational terms to ensure that they are adequately understood when applied to the context of the text studied.

Abduction: The term relates to kidnapping, the common English counterpart of abduction, so abduction is "the action of taking someone away by force or deception, or without his or her legal guardian's consent.

Alien: A person who is not a citizen of the country in which they live or work.

Asylum: A form of protection given by a state on its territory based on the principle of internationally and nationally recognised refugee rights. It is granted to a person who is unable to seek protection in his or her country of nationality and /or residence in a particular for being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, member of a particular social group or political opinion.

Clandestine migration: Secret or concealed migration in breach of immigration requirements

Critical Pragmatics: Critical Pragmatics presents a picture of how parts of the language are used to materialize human thought and actions because it critically tries to probe into how human beings use language to shape and influence the realities of the community to which they belong.

Expatriate: Expatriate is a phrase used to describe migrants and is both an adjective and a noun in English. An expatriate was originally defined as someone who resided abroad; subsequently, the term came to also refer to someone who voluntarily relocated to a foreign nation.

Diasporas: Diasporas are broadly defined as individuals and members or networks, associations and communities, who have left their country of origin, but maintain links with their homelands.

Discourse: It is a spoken or written communication between people, especially a serious discussion of a particular subject.

Ideology: A set of beliefs especially one held by a particular group that influences the way people behave.

Migration Discourses: This is a narrative or story coming from individuals who are displaced or migrated to another country.

Pragmatic Analysis: Pragmatic analysis refers to a set of linguistic and logical mechanisms with which analysts develop systematic accounts of discursive socio-political interactions.

Pragmatics: the study of how language is used in particular contexts to express a meaning or attitude that may not be obvious from the actual words.

Reference: Reference is a verbal cue indicating someone is referring to or talking about a specific thing or person. Deictic expressions are a typical form of reference. Deixis can be broken down into three categories: personal ("I, me, you"), spatial ("here, there"), and temporal ("now, then").

Refugee: A person who has been forced to leave his or her home and seek refuge elsewhere, especially in a foreign country, from war, religious persecution, political troubles and the effects of a natural disaster.

Reproduction: The core act of generating whatever is being produced is the definition of "production" in its most basic sense. Additionally, the word "reproduction" implies the idea of "production again."

Speech Acts: In every utterance, a person performs an act such as stating a fact, stating an opinion, confirming or denying something, making a prediction or request, issuing an order, giving permission, giving a piece of advice, making an offer, thanking somebody. All these are speech acts.

Stance: A social actor's stance is defined as their outward display of any prominent aspect of the sociocultural field while concurrently analysing things, situating themselves and others, and aligning with other subjects. This is accomplished dialogically using overt communicative techniques.

Endnotes

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Chapter Two Literature Review

2.1.0 The literature review chapter consists of five parts. The first section is a conceptual review that discusses in some detail the central issues of this study. The second section extensively discusses the theoretical review. The third part is the review of empirical studies that relate to this study. The fourth part presents a conceptual model and the last part is a summary of the gap in the literature reviewed.

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 The Concept of Migration

The Latin term "migrare" implies changing one's residence that is, where the word "migrate" originated. Traditionally, migration has been considered in the context of social science to mean more or less permanent movement of people across space¹. Any residential movement across distinct administrative regions over a lengthy period is referred to as "migration" ¹. Migration has also been defined as an individual's travel with their mobility pattern. Moreover, it was described as the method through which immigrants create and maintain a range of social links that bind their communities of origin and settlement together^{1, 2, 3}. It was also known as the process used by immigrants to transit from one location to another⁴. The move may be permanent or for an indeterminate period. The movement of people between regions within an administrative state of a nation or between neighbouring nations or nation-states is referred to as migration⁴.

Migration is the process through which populations of a species move to new locations to secure their survival. The seasonal movement of the whole population of organisms in response to environmental cues like temperature and lighting is also referred to as migration⁵.

Migration is a demographic phenomenon that has the potential to alter the number of people living in a given area. Because of this, the demographic relevance of migration in human cultures is sometimes linked with the demographic significance of death and fertility⁶. The movement of people across significant borders to found permanent communities is known as human migration or whether people want to stay in a place temporarily or permanently, they are regarded as international migrants if they leave the country in which they were born and cross international boundaries to get to their destination⁶. "Any person who lives temporarily or permanently in a country where he or she was not born and has acquired some significant social ties to that country is considered to be a migrant"⁷. Hence, migration includes both those who enter a nation unlawfully, whether as refugees escaping from human rights violations or as victims of human trafficking, as well as immigrants who habitually (legally) stay in a country and do so permanently⁷.

It is crucial to specify two ideas at this point "emigration" and "immigration" which need to be clarified because they are commonly used interchangeably in deliberations about migration. Emigration is the act of moving away from one's birthplace and settling down somewhere else, either permanently or temporarily⁷. Entry into a new geopolitical region to settle there, either temporarily or permanently, is referred to as "Immigration", hence to "migrate" or "emigrate" is to go from one place to another, but to "immigrate" is to enter a place and stay there permanently^{8,9}. While "immigration" can refer to a movement that takes place inside a country's geo-territorial boundaries, the term "migration" is frequently used to describe the act of crossing a foreign geographical boundary (as in transnational movement into a new country)⁸. In the modern world, moving from one area to another involves far more complicated and time-consuming procedures than in the past^{8,9}. Yet, the motivation for migration is dictated

by an individual's aspirations, which are impacted by the possibility of realising those objectives somewhere other than their current place of residency¹⁰. The research on migration is heavily inclined in support of international migration, which entails individuals travelling over state borders and residing in the host country for at least a brief period¹¹. Most frequently, people move abroad for reasons relating to their jobs, families and studies. Some sad events cause them to flee, including war, persecution and natural disasters which result in refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) ¹². Moving from one area to another is what is referred to as migratory behaviour.

The USA is sometimes referred to as the greatest example of a country that has developed a shared national identity and sense of belonging for immigrants through what is referred to as the notion of the melting pot however variants are generating a variety of national identities among others as African Americans, Indian Americans, Arab Americans and Italian Americans¹³. Furthermore, it has been considered a country of immigrants since its inception since it has implemented several laws to promote inclusivity, such as affirmative action and anti-segregation policy¹⁴. For whatever reason that is responsible and leads to migration, it has been repeatedly emphasised that the fundamental driving force for migration is the denial of human rights in the nations of people's ancestors¹⁵.

2.1.2 Migration Types

The two primary types of migration that have been recognised are voluntary and involuntary migration¹⁶.

2.1.2.1 Voluntary and Involuntary Migration

Voluntary migration is when a person migrates voluntarily at their own free will. In this situation, migrants have the choice of migrating or not, as well as where to go and how long to stay there. Individuals travel about freely in quest of many things, including improved living conditions, access to innovative healthcare, worthwhile educational possibilities and work prospects¹⁶. This kind of migration is often comfortable for both the immigrant and the receiving country¹⁶. The host nation will access and expand their trade scope, talents and a cheaper labour force. Migration also has severe negative repercussions on such nations, including the following: there may be demands on the healthcare and education systems, and housing facilities. There is usually a propensity for cultural conflicts as a result of cultural differences and strains on the welfare system as migrants exercise their right to benefits. Resources are under stress as a result of causes including population increase, the expansion of metropolitan areas, the push for industrialisation and the development of infrastructure¹⁶. Involuntary migration is when a person migrates involuntarily against their will¹⁶.

2.1.2.2 International Migration

After World War II and the end of colonialism, a significant number of Africans began migrating to the United States. Between 1951 and the 1970s, about 43,000 Africans immigrated to the United States, resulting in a new Black African diaspora that spread throughout the nation²⁵. There has been a noticeable rise in the number of immigrants of African heritage coming to the US during the last three decades. In 2015, there were more than 2.1 million immigrants from Africa residing in the country. Now, 36 per cent of the Black population who were born outside of the country is made up of Africans, compared to 24 per cent in 2000 and just 7 per cent in 1980. Sixteen and a half per cent of Black Americans will be immigrants in the

United States by 2060²⁵. Governments that oppose immigration, nevertheless, could prevent this development¹⁰. Though they originate from all fifty-four of the African nations, the bulk of these immigrants are from Nigeria, Ethiopia and Ghana. Their preferred locations are the Washington, D.C. metro area and New York City. As more people choose to travel, other cities like Atlanta, Los Angeles, Minneapolis-St. Paul and Dallas-Fort Worth are becoming more popular³.

Black African immigrants, particularly Nigerians, have the greatest educational attainment of any group in the United States²⁶. Its migration history reflects this since many Black African immigrants first travelled to the country to pursue an education²⁶. Several Nigerians have migrated to the United States as a result of the United States Diversity Visa Program, which made it feasible for persons from historically underrepresented regions in the immigrant pool to do so²⁶. Nigerians, who have the greatest level of education of any population in the United States, were intended to be included in this programme. A pool of Nigerian immigrants was ultimately produced by this initiative, which was created to lure highly educated, talented and professional immigrants to settle in the United States³.

African immigrants usually have professional, managerial and technical skills when they come to the United States; among African immigrants who indicated their occupation, 44% were in one of these categories, compared to just 34% of all immigrants. For instance, in chronological order, South Africa, Nigeria, Ghana and Ethiopia are where the majority of the 5000 Africans who are now practising medicine reside in the United States²⁷. Since 2000, Nigeria's economy has been experiencing a fast decline, making it a less desirable option for many individuals looking to start new lives in other West African countries. Around a million migrants were housed in Nigeria a few years ago and most of them were from the nation's neighbours. The majority of persons who have immigrated to another nation are Ghanaians. The proportion of

immigrants in Nigeria's projected population has declined from 0.8 per cent to 0.7 per cent since the year 2000. Those who migrated to other countries in West Africa accounted up 7.8% of Nigeria's overall emigrant population in 2000^{11,30}.

A survey affirmed that women make up 45.1% of all foreign migrants in Nigeria. The immigrant population, which is now projected to number 567,100 people, is increasingly made up of women. While the unemployment rate for males continues to grow, more and more women are turning to migration as a way to sustain themselves and their families, including their pursuit of higher education. Forty-eight per cent of Nigeria's foreign migrants are under the age of 18. Notwithstanding the Child's Rights Act's protection of children, Nigeria has a relatively high unemployment rate, especially among the younger population. Young people are forced to go outside of Nigeria for employment chances since the labour sector is unable to provide sufficient employment prospects. Children are more prone to fall victim to human trafficking as a result of economic hardship^{11,30}.

For millennia, migration has been the subject of research. In the context of Sub-Saharan Africa, the bulk of migration occurs on the continent itself^{11,30}. Yet, many factors, such as the growth of free mobility agreements, globalisation, and technological improvements, make it feasible for connections to emerge between individuals from various regions of the globe¹⁸. This leads to increased awareness, which in turn fuels a stronger desire to explore opportunities elsewhere. The decision to carry out one's desire to immigrate may be made independently by the immigrant or it may be made collectively by the immigrant's family¹⁸. In this situation, immigration may be seen as an investment with the potential to lift an entire family out of poverty. Nonetheless, EU Member States' immigration regulations are tightening up over time⁴⁰. These restrictions are related to the rhetoric that demonises migration generally, but they are also

linked to the worry that migration from Sub-Saharan Africa would keep increasing at alarming rates and endanger the "Western" world ^{29, 30}. So, more laws are used to block regular paths, but they also make irregular pathways the only option for people to access the possibilities that are perceived as being readily available in the EU³⁰.

Coordinated efforts are being made to control the borders and deter unauthorised immigrants from entering the union since entrance to one EU Member State also provides access to all other EU Member States²⁹. To create "buffer zones" or make it simpler for refugees to return home, these steps include safeguarding the borders of the EU itself as well as forging bilateral agreements with nations that are not members of the EU²⁹. Generally speaking, the European Union promotes its policies among African countries and adopts a narrative that thinks migration should be halted¹⁸. However ineffective these programmes currently are at deterring migrants from trying to enter the EU, they do affect migration in other ways. In reality, they have exacerbated the dangerous position that migrants encounter when travelling several times ^{29, 24}. Also, because they do not have a legal status, illegal immigrants are not protected by the government when they are travelling. To make matters worse, they are afraid of the authorities since any contact with them might lead to dire penalties like jail or deportation. As a result, they usually choose routes that are highly dangerous to evade the authorities. Or, to put it another way, it exacerbates the difficult circumstances that migrants currently find themselves in^{4, 29}.

2.1.2.3 Migration Paths Leading to Europe

Although the EU might be their primary goal, it has been noted that a sizable number of Nigerians move every year through illegal paths to EU¹⁸. In the past, many immigrants to Europe depended on unorthodox methods, such as migrating with forged or legitimate credentials. But, as technology improves, it becomes easier to spot such situations, which encourages migrants to

use land and sea routes rather than flying²⁹. In certain instances, refugees rely heavily on unofficial routes¹⁸. As a result, they walk over the desert and sail over the Mediterranean Sea, a phrase that is becoming more common²⁹. Nigerians often migrate to the EU via the Central Mediterranean Route (CMR) and the Western Mediterranean Route (WMR). It should be emphasised once more that due to the perilous circumstances migrants encounter along the route, the actual pathways they travel may end up changing²⁹. Yet, regardless of the particular routes followed, using this means of travel is extremely risky, especially when you consider the circumstances in which people attempt to cross the Mediterranean Sea. The CMR is exceedingly dangerous, however, even before it crosses this sea, as it must transit through Libya, which is renowned for having a culture in which human rights abuses are common³¹.

Human trafficking networks have quickly proliferated throughout Nigeria as migration becomes more challenging, helping to arrange many of the voyages to Europe. This frequently necessitates the use of juju, commonly referred to as voodoo or black magic^{18, 32}. Juju is widely accepted in Nigerian society, and this is true of both Muslims and nominal Christians³². While juju cannot be classified as either beneficial or detrimental in and of itself, the way it is misused is what links it to a particularly exploitative medium^{18, 32}. Human traffickers employ juju to keep control over their victims both during transportation and once they have reached their destination and if the victim of trafficking refuses to accede to the demands of the traffickers, terrible repercussions, including death, might occur³³. Moreover, the usage of juju discourages Nigerians from sharing their own experiences³². If the Nigerian migrants are fortunate enough to survive the trek, they frequently enter the EU through Spain, Italy or Malta³³. Either they apply for asylum or they decide to stay in the nation without the necessary papers¹⁸. Due to this, it is

extremely difficult to determine the precise number of Nigerian migrants that are now residing in Europe³³.

Those who do choose to apply for asylum often have very slim chances of having their request granted³³. Because of this, they now have the choice to return willingly³³. Although this could first seem like a good opportunity, it's crucial to remember that the factors that caused migration and the pressure that migrants face now have not changed. On the contrary, given that it is now accompanied by emotions of humiliation and disappointment, it could have become worse³⁴. They had nowhere to go back to since some individuals had to make compromises to move, sometimes even at the expense of their families. They are now without a place to return to as a result of that³⁴. If they are put in this situation, they can find themselves back in a dreadful situation where they are unable to work. They are very vulnerable to being pulled into illicit behaviours because of their difficulty³⁵.

2.1.2.4 Reasons for Migration

Africa is typically represented as a continent that is continually filled with people who are on the move, in both historical and current contexts. Several various ethnic groups' source narratives make mention of significant population movements⁴⁵. Migration is an important symbol of globalisation, which is spreading more and more. Growing numbers of nations are experiencing significant levels of immigration and emigration because increasingly progressive civilizations are integrating into global migration systems⁴⁵. Growing numbers of individuals have been able to travel between a more diverse and dispersed arrangement of nations of origin and destination due to the developing social, economic and cultural connectivity epitomised by the concept of globalisation⁴⁵. The following causes are related to the aforementioned elements:

2.1.2.4.1 Education Reason

Educational migration refers to the movement of students across national borders in search of education, which is the acquisition of education-related knowledge, skills, values and beliefs in a location other than their country of citizenship³⁵. It is also defined as the transfer of individuals from their existing residence to an academic centre to seek higher education⁴⁷. With a specific emphasis on the difficulties of integrating within educational institutions, educational migration has typically centred its attention on the experiences of migrant students inside the educational systems and post-migration discourses⁴⁷.

2.1.2.4.3 Poverty

The main drivers of migration across African nations include violence, extreme poverty, a lack of opportunities for productive employment, the degradation of the natural environment and the effects of climate change. These clearly showed that, given current conditions in Africa, 41% of the population still lives on less than \$1 a day, and 48.7% of those who work do not make enough money to fully support their families. Around 1.3 million people earn less than \$2 per day and are compelled to labour in substandard circumstances without the protection of any social or legal safeguards to protect them from their perilous life¹.

2.1.2.4.4 Conflict and Warfare

Another factor in the continent's high migratory and refugee population is war. Forty per cent of the wars and conflicts in the most recent ten years took place in Africa. People have been displaced against their will through several interstate and intrastate wars, there has been so-called ethnic cleansing, and egregious human rights abuses have taken place. Also, the Boko Haram insurgency in the north of the nation has caused millions of people to be internally

displaced, which has had a significant impact on the nation. The Nigerian government has made several attempts to resolve community conflicts, including those involving farmers and herders, and has been given a top priority¹.

Nigeria is one of the few countries in Western Africa that has formed a national policy on migration to reduce the number of Nigerians leaving the country despite the issue of prevalent insecurity. A policy was later formulated to cover a wide range of topics, including migration and development, migration and social issues, national security, irregular movement, forced displacement, the human rights of migrants, organised labour migration, internal migration, the national population, migration data and statistics, as well as funding for migration management¹. This policy is very comprehensive but has not served as a panacea to the menace mentioned above: insecurity. At the moment, no ministry or organisation in Nigeria has gathered any well-known, official, comprehensive statistics on Nigerian emigration. At the end of the day, all three tiers—local, state, and federal—lack comprehensive documentation and data collecting on emigration due to insecurity¹.

2.1.2.4.5 Environmental Degradation and Climate Change

Humanity is being deprived of the resources required for their existence as a result of environmental degradation and climate change. More than 100 million people in southern Africa are at risk as a result of desertification and drought. Several African nations are also witnessing very substantial consequences of climate change, which makes the issue of climate change a significant worldwide concern³⁷. There is a danger that climate change and unpredictability will have detrimental effects on both human and natural systems. Extreme occurrences of drought, heat waves, floods, storms and wildfires can have on rainfall patterns, rising sea levels and increasing salinization and later hurt the environment¹⁰. The ultimate impacts are food insecurity,

poor soil fertility and others. People could have to migrate as a result of these catastrophes and the devastation or loss of land and property, which could lead to population displacement¹⁰. For some migrants, leaving their country of origin may be a deliberate and well-thought-out decision. It is quite clear that most individuals would choose to stay in their home countries if they could do so in a way that protected their safety, dignity and well-being^{37, 39}.

2.1.2.4..6 Economic Reason

Economic reason has the most significant role in determining people's decisions to move. People take into account many factors, including the global economy while making their decisions. What motivates people mostly the students to go to the United Kingdom in quest of higher education there? Or the demand for higher education is positively impacted by changes in the value of the British pound. For instance, students go abroad to advance their economic prospects as well as to explore and enhance their understanding of various cultures. When someone understands that there are possibilities to be obtained via education and that those opportunities should be taken advantage of. They will relocate to an area where such opportunities are easily accessible^{45, 48}.

2.1.2.5 Impact of Migration

There are many different repercussions of migration, and the nations where the migrants originate may suffer both advantages and losses. It affects the nation's reputation, which is the same as stating something favourable or unfavourable about the nation. If it's bad, it will damage the country's reputation. For instance, Nigerian nationals have been detained in other nations for smuggling narcotics, engaging in money laundering and perpetrating fraud. All of these actions have damaged the nation's reputation. The "brain drain" is the loss of highly educated and

talented people as a result of migration from developing nations. The fact that there are presently more Nigerian scientists and engineers working in the United States than in any place else in Africa serves as evidence of this². The additional impacts of migrating to others are as follows:

2.1.2.5.1 Health Challenge

Research was carried out to find out and go through the collected literature on the prevalent risk of common health issues linked to migration and the impact of cultural influences on health and illness³. Another study suggests that the three unique stages of pre-migration, migration and post-migration can be used to categorise immigration pathways⁴⁰. The process of deciding to migrate to a new nation and making the necessary preparations is referred to as the "pre-migration" stage. The time when immigrants begin their journey to their eventual destination is referred to as "the migration period". The term "post-migration" also describes the time following immigration when the immigrant has finally assimilated into the culture of the dominant society⁴⁰. Depending on how they moved and the overall experiences of settling, immigrants suffer a variety of mental health and psychological issues during these three stages of migration⁴⁰. Immigrants frequently describe a variety of challenges during this process, such as perceived discrimination, psychological adjustment, language difficulty, adaptation and acculturation issues, family separation, unemployment, cultural conflicts, loss of social support, and loss of social status that could automatically depreciate their health conditions^{2,3,17, 40, 49}.

2.1.2.5.2 Poor Language Proficiency

Newcomers' inadequate mastery of the target language was one of the key concerns among migrants⁴⁰. Due to poor command of the English language and lack of knowledge of the languages of their hosts which usually serve as hindrances for the immigrants to obtain necessary

information that would help them satisfy their basic needs, find jobs, get used to their new surroundings and actively participate in community life⁴⁰. The research, which was conducted up to the year 1990, employed a review of 185 publications on acculturation and African immigrants in the United States. Based on the English proficiency of the participants, acculturation was calculated. All of the participants, whose ages varied from 29 to 55, had previously lived in the United States. The bulk of respondents were from Nigeria (70 per cent), Ethiopians (16 per cent), and individuals from other sub-African countries. The results also indicated that the immigrants had outstanding health both before and after coming to the United States. Yet throughout the acculturation process, one aspect that contributed to immigrants' poor health was their inadequate command of the English language. They were unable to get the crucial information that was necessary for them to get the support they needed for health care and move up a level^{1, 40}. The survey indicated that the majority of immigrants and their children expressed anxieties about being teased, humiliated and misunderstood because of their accent, and inability to speak the local language well due to their ethnic origin^{1, 40}.

2.1.2.5.3 Cross-Cultural Stresses

The decision to move to a new nation involves significant adjustments in all aspects of a person's life. For instance, when people move to another country, they may find it difficult to maintain relationships with friends and relatives back home. They also need to find work, build new contacts in their new community, help their children adjust to the new environment become proficient in a new language and later strike a balance between their old and new cultural identities.

Stress brought on by contact with individuals from various cultures and the actual migration itself might result in both physical and mental problems. As a direct consequence of

this, the immigrants may have grieving reactions, a worsening of their mental health status, feelings of isolation and alienation and identity uncertainty⁴⁰.

2.1.2.5.4. Separation from Families

Immigration is a difficult procedure that is full of stress and anguish. People frequently leave behind loved ones when they leave their homes⁴¹. The family's ability to function as a unit has been directly affected by this and may eventually lead to separation. If there are kids in the home, they will probably experience the separation's emotional price the most⁴¹. The most stressful experience for immigrants was being cut apart from their families. Similar findings were found in another study, which showed that adult immigrants who had family members might experience psychological and social trauma that amounts to acculturative stress, anxiety and despair that adult immigrants who had relatives abroad experienced⁴¹. In a different study, it was shown how individuals are impacted by distant ties when it comes to immigrant children. Consider the relationship that develops between immigrant children and their teachers. Newcomer immigrants are those who have immigrated but have experienced acculturative pressures such as divorce, being separated from family members and economic and employment disparities⁴². The association between family-level stresses such as parental separation, family disputes and life events was examined in the quantitative research to determine how effectively to anticipate academic achievement and express issues⁴².

Another research found that the stresses of living among newly arrived teenagers are more prone to emotional and behavioural problems². Those who arrived during the adolescent years had worse health outcomes, as well as those who encountered multiple family pressures combined as immigrants and their offspring. Adolescents are more susceptible to the harmful effects of stress. Adolescents raised in single-parent households were more stressed than their

classmates in comparison². This was true, particularly for people who had grown apart from their parents². One of the most stressful situations was found to be being cut off from extended family networks². The challenges that different racial and ethnic groups in the United States encounter when it comes to migrating to the nation and raising their children there are well documented^{1, 2, 43}. On the other hand, research on single mothers and fathers in Nigeria is few. The lack of study on the issue of Nigerian immigrants who are raising their children alone is proof that this demographic of immigrants is disregarded and forgotten because of the social stigma associated with being a single parent². According to another research, society views single motherhood as a deviant variation of the traditional family structure. As a result, many words, including "fatherless homes," "broken homes," and "birthing outside of a married relationship," have been used to describe single-parent households²⁷.

2.1.2.5..5 Culture Conflicts

In Nigeria, parents frequently have a significant role to play in their kids' lives. They genuinely care about raising their children. Most parents in Nigeria view their children as potential sources of joy and revenue. They consider it important for kids to respect their parents and assert parental authority². At times, it is usual for children to be raised by a relative other than their birth parents since childrearing is shared across the kinship network². Therefore, kids are still expected to follow their biological parents' rules. The "adult-centric style" is another name for the authoritarian parenting approach. It is the one adopted by those parents who have immigrated to another country. In this manner, kids are supposed to submit to their parents' authority without raising any objection. When parents dispute with or the child disobeys them, they see it as disrespectful behaviour because they want their kids to respect them. Parents from Nigeria who have immigrated into a nation that practises their belief systems, customs and

values within the setting of the larger culture of the foreign homes they strive to acclimatise their kids to the local way of life. If these principles are not instilled in their children from an early age, Nigerian parents who believe in harsh discipline for their kids are worried that their kids will lose their cultural identity. This is so because American society gives its kids excessive freedom to exercise and enjoy; this makes Nigerian parents worried about their kids and characters by the time they are fully integrated².

In choosing to socialise their children in line with their own culture rather than the culture of the foreign country where they were reared, Nigerian immigrant parents have had an overall influence that cannot be overstated. This is evident in the routines of the child-rearing techniques used by Nigerian immigrant parents, who educate their kids to take responsibility for the family, work hard, put up with suffering and postpone satisfaction. Nigerian parent does not let their children grow independent and instil in them the virtue of having respect for their ancestors. On the other hand, American society, for example, values independence greatly even at a young age. The environment in Nigerian culture is structured differently from the ecosystem in American culture². On the other hand, travellers from Nigeria visiting the United States have expressed surprise at the cultural values of the nation. They express their disgust at the enormous independence and freedom granted to children in the US, which is not the case in African cultural tradition². Because of this, it can be challenging for African parents to raise their kids in America because the youngsters frequently decide to adopt American culture over the culture of their parents' continent. There is a generational gap between African parents and their kids in such a situation because of these notable cultural characteristics^{2,44}.

2.1.2.6 Migration Discourse

Migration Discourse is frequently a "constituent part" of the migration phenomenon itself, particularly when it emphasises people, culture, history, traditions, difficulties, identity, language issues, wars and work or when communicative practices are used by migration actors or spectators who use recurrent and specific linguistic elements evoking stereotypes or concepts related to nationality, identity, race, ethnicity and class. Regarding the English-language lingua franca of the migration phenomenon, various initiatives such as research on the lexis to identify migrants and the release of glossaries to harmonise terminology, such as the "Asylum and Migration Glossary" and the IOM "Glossary on Migration," confirm the interest in this area from a linguistic standpoint^{50, 51}. Migration discourse is a public discourse in which the primary talks concerning the phenomena include and have an impact on significant portions of the population and centre on national and international issues. The use of lexical and syntactic features that can be simultaneously drawn from the specialised languages of other domains, such as statistics, law, economics, linguistics, sociology and politics, helps MD shape its own identity as a specialised language even though it does not refer to a specific group of experts^{50, 51}.

The European Migration Network (EMN) initially released the "Asylum and Migration Glossary" in 2008 to ensure a better understanding and equivalence of terms related to the migration and asylum phenomenon in European contexts and legislative procedures. The most recent edition was updated in 2018 and serves as a common vocabulary of contemporary terms and concepts in all languages of the European Member States^{50, 51}. It is a glossary of terms relating to migration that is intended to foster understanding among all parties involved in international migration issues^{50, 51}.

2.1.2.6.1 Clarification of Migration's Main Concepts

The first feature that can succinctly identify those characteristics that converge with the lexicon of English specialist languages is the lexis associated with the topic of migration, particularly when the discourse on migration is utilised in institutional contexts. Recent research has focused in particular on a few important terms related to migration, including immigrant, migrant, immigration, refugee, alien, asylum (asylum seeker), expatriate and clandestine^{50, 51}. All of these important phrases have Latin roots and first appear to be interchangeable, especially when one takes into account their denotation, or the close association between each term and the thing, concept, or activity it refers to. Yet, if we take into account their connotation or the emotive and associated aspects of the phrases, it is evident that each of them has a unique semantic component that many academics have examined to understand the various ways in which migrants are defined in various circumstances^{50, 51}.

The first crucial phrase, migrant, comes from the Latin migrate-to move from one location to another-, and in English, it may be used as both an adjective and a noun. The same holds for other languages, such as Italian, where the adjective migration, which has supplanted the less common emigration or immigration, is derived from the same root. In regards to this, the Italian dictionary emphasises how the adjective emigration was used to describe Polish refugees in France or England in the middle of the nineteenth century, leading to the English adjective emigré (borrowing from French), which for a semantic relocation today refers to an "emigrant of any nationality, especially a political exile", which is generally a foreign educated and cosmopolitan person. The definition of migrant, which is the short form of immigrant that is most widely used today, is "a person who moves from one place to another, especially to find work or better living conditions." It was defined as a "person who moves temporarily or

seasonally from place to place," confirms this definition of a "person who moves permanently to live in a new country, town, etc., especially to look for work, or to take up a post, etc." ^{50,51}. The term "migrant" in Euro-English can therefore apply to a person who emigrates to find employment (for example, a short- or long-term migrant, a highly qualified migrant, a seasonal worker, etc.) or to a person who is required to move^{50,51}.

Regarding the definition of the word "refugee," it signifies a figurative and extended use, by defining it as "a person who has been forced to leave his or her home and seek refuge elsewhere, especially in a foreign country, from war, religious persecution, political troubles and the effects of a natural disaster ". Reference is made to the word "refugee" in a pejorative sense, defining it as "a runaway, a fugitive; a person who is fleeing from justice, deserved punishment" ⁵¹. Nevertheless, the 1951 Refugee Convention, an international multilateral treaty of the United Nations, provides a legally established definition of the term "refugee" in the lingua franca of English. A refugee is someone unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin due to a well-founded fear of being persecuted because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinions. The treaty recognises the right of people to seek protection from persecution in other countries. As a result, the word "refugee" is included in the list of terms related to migration that are specifically defined in international law texts that are enforceable in the participating nations^{50, 51}.

The meaning of the term "abduction," which derives from the Latin word "abductio" (which means "abduction"), provides a comparable illustration of what might be seen as an officially established reference of some migratory terminology. The term relates to kidnapping, the common English counterpart of abduction, so abduction is "the action of taking someone away by force or deception, or without his or her legal guardian's consent" ^{50, 51}. Moreover,

abduction can also be referred to as the "offence of taking away a wife, child or ward, by fraud and persuasion, or open violence." It is a way of preventing, suppressing punishing and trafficking persons, especially women and children. Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, it moved from the English legal field to the field of migration and human trafficking, acquiring an officially fixed definition at the international level^{50,51}.

The word alien is another important phrase which is defined in several ways. A foreigner who is not a naturalised citizen of the country where he or she is living is known as a foreign national^{50,51}. It has been noted that the English term "alien" has the negative connotation of the Latin "alienus" (someone foreign, unusual, inappropriate, or dangerous) and that it can be related to the Italian "extra-comunitario," highlighting the fact that in English the prefix extra- is replaced by the prefix "non-," as in "non-citizen," "non-native," and "non-national." Nevertheless, as noted by scholars from Oxford University, British media has given the phrase a negative connotation by utilising the connection "illegal alien" to refer to illegal and undocumented migrants^{50, 51}.

In 2001, the OED included the phrase "a person seeking refuge, especially political asylum, in a nation other than his or her own" as the most common compound asylum seeker. Similar to this, in European law the term "asylum seeker"—derived from the Latin "asylum" is frequently used to refer to migrants who have applied for asylum and are awaiting the outcome of their claim. Some subcategories of these applicants in the time between their application for asylum and their acceptance by one of the EU states, referring to them by terms that could be considered a new category of Euro-English migration terms: refugee in orbit, refugee in transit and refugee surplace. *Refugee in orbit* is a conceptual metaphor that evokes the state of being or

moving in an orbit. The term refers to a person who “although not returned directly to a country where they may be persecuted and is denied asylum or unable to find a state willing to examine their request and are ‘shuttled’ from one country to another in constant research for asylum”. *Refugee in transit* refers to people who are “temporarily admitted in the territory of a State under the condition that they are resettled elsewhere”⁵⁰. *Refugee surplus* has a double meaning depending on the context in which it is used. In the global context, the compound refers to a person who is not a refugee when he/she leaves his/her country of origin but who becomes one, having acquired a well-founded fear of persecution at a later date. A person who has been given refugee status based on demands for international protection that have emerged in loco after they left their country of origin is said to be a refugee surplus in the EU context (specifically Euro-English)^{50,51}.

Expat is a phrase used to describe migrants and is both an adjective and a noun in English. An expatriate was originally defined as someone who resided abroad; subsequently, the term came to also refer to someone who voluntarily relocated to a foreign nation. One of the topics of the current global discussion on the language used in migration has been this semantic redefinition, which may be viewed as a new socially created meaning. It was emphasised how expat, the informal back-clipping or truncation of expatriate, has become reserved over other ethnic groups for whom only the term migrant is preserved throughout time and is now solely used to refer to Western white people who travel overseas to work^{50,51,52}. It also refers to a "person who voluntarily renounces his or her nationality." In addition, the IOM Lexicon states that the phrase can also be used informally to refer to nationals who moved for work purposes to a different nation^{50, 51, 52}.

Without making any reference to the topic of migration, the term "clandestine" was defined as the adjective "usually in a bad sense, implying craft or deception; underhand, surreptitious." By listing the word clandestine migration without giving it meaning and using it as a synonym for illegal immigration, it was demonstrated that the term had a pejorative connotation. In this context, it is important to note that the Italian term *immigrato clandestino* can also be used as a noun to refer to someone who enters Italy illegally. The majority of English phrases have migrated from British English to Global or Euro-English through International or European regulations. To use the right word at each level of communication in official writings dealing with the migration phenomenon that has undergone semantic redetermination. The development of dictionaries like the EMN Glossary and the IOM Glossary further supports the necessity of standardising the English language used in migration both domestically and globally^{50, 51}.

2.1.2.6.2 Need for Empathic Language

Since the 1990s, there has been an increase in the use of negative terms in public discourse about migration, which has had an impact on how people perceive migrants around the world, particularly in countries that have been pressured by the large number of migrants who have crossed the Mediterranean. Let's consider European nations whose governments have had to cope with the increase of xenophobia, Islamophobia, racism, economic concerns and dangers to public health and insecurity posed by immigrants and refugees, terrorism, extreme right-wing political movements, etc. Newspaper and media coverage of the topic of migration has historically served as an excellent illustration of how it has been a topic of public conversation. Because people receive most of their information about migration from the media, which reports events and actors in a particular way, choosing certain words or emphasising others that can

easily change perceptions of reality because language creates realities, the mass media do play a significant role in shaping the phenomenon of migration and subsequently in influencing public opinion around the world^{50, 51}.

Moreover, academics contend that the mainstream media has perpetuated unfavourable public perceptions of immigrants as criminals, threats or victims by employing a static lexicon of migration that is now rich in negative connotations. In general, news serves as a platform for socially created meanings and connotations that people use to communicate with one another. As a consequence, while most phrases related to migration have a fixed definition outlined in international agreements, some of them have lately taken on a new meaning as a result of interactions between individuals, expressing concepts and viewpoints that are only valid when others agree with them^{50, 51}. The researchers used a scientific approach to analyse a corpus of 43 million words, which proved not only the most common topics but also the most often occurring terms when migrants are discussed. The term unlawful is the most frequent modifier of immigrant, whereas 'failed' is the most frequent modifier of asylum seeker, according to a search for the most frequent modifiers connected to the aforementioned phrases^{50, 51}.

Findings have demonstrated how migrants or asylum seekers are frequently categorised using terms from legal or security discourses (such as terrorist, suspicious) and language of vulnerability (e.g. destitute, vulnerable) are additional word association. The corpus also showed that while referring to each of the four categories, journalists frequently utilise overlapping phrases and distinct collocations (immigrants, migrants, asylum seekers and refugees). Rather than an immigrant, the word "migrant" is more frequently used in economic contexts (e.g. jobs, benefits, economy). The term "refugee" is frequently used in international contexts (e.g. fleeing, camp, border). In comparison to refugees, asylum seekers are more frequently included in

discussions concerning immigrants and migrants⁵¹. One of the main areas of focus for many scholars who are interested in migration discourse as a public discourse and as a specialised discourse in legal documents, according to several studies, has been the study of the lexicon, which has always been the most studied linguistic aspect of specialised languages and the lexicon⁵¹. Moreover, there have been continuous worldwide discussions about the recent negative implications that several phrases used to describe migrants have had among various players, including non-governmental organisations and newspapers. Hence, if the predominant media tendency in the past was to represent migrants unfavourably by invoking the urgency of a crisis or an unwarranted state of worry in the sectors of welfare, economics and security, today's usage of emotive cues is replacing these methods and evaluative language that supports empathy towards migrants is promoted⁵¹.

One of the first debaters was Al-Jazeera, the international news channel that plays a significant role in the political panorama of the Middle East. It claimed in 2016 that "the umbrella term *migrant* is no longer fit for purpose when it comes to describing the horror unfolding in the Mediterranean. It was further said that migrants are "numbers" when they perish in the Mediterranean Sea and a "nuisance" when they get at their destination ⁵⁰. Because media and the public do not always know whether migrants are forced or voluntary when disasters occur, it is preferable to speak about "migrants and refugees" separately (i.e. refugees). As previously stated, the distinction between the meanings of the terms "migrant" and "refugee" is based on what drives a person to relocate from their country of origin to a foreign environment. The immediate fear of persecution or death motivates refugees to flee, regardless of why they migrate (job, education, family reunion, etc.)^{50,51}.

Even when looking at glossaries of terms related to migration, it is clear that migrants are referred to by a variety of terms and expressions that sometimes refer to their financial situation, sometimes to their legal status, and sometimes to their vulnerability, such as long-/short term migrants, labour migrants, economic migrants, seasonal migrant workers, illegal migrants, irregular migrants, undocumented migrant workers¹². Due to the use of more persuasive tools, such as pictures of people crossing the Mediterranean in fishing boats or scaling walls and fences at other state borders, the newly socially constructed meaning of "migrant" was transferred to other terms that the discussants saw as condensation symbols that evoke emotions. To give just one example from the IOM Glossary, a note under the heading "illegal alien" explains that the term "alien" has come to be associated negatively over time because it is "occasionally used as synonymous to a foreigner, non-national, or non-citizen," suggesting an unnatural distance and sense of "otherness." For this reason, it is preferable to use different terminology to refer to people who are not citizens of a certain nation and may discover oneself in an unusual circumstance. Also, the word "illegal" (sometimes known as "alien") has a criminal connotation that is "against migrants' dignity and undermines the respect of migrants' human rights"¹².

The compilers of the IOM Glossary emphasise in the preface that they have argued for a more humane approach to migration by urging the international community to stop using terms associated with migration that are dehumanising, such as "illegal migrants," in favour of the more neutral phrase "migrants in an irregular situation." They claim that the shift in terminology is not merely "for the sake of political correctness," but also affects how people see migrants who are living illegally. Moreover, the word "illegal" (alien) has a negative connotation. The glossary is intended to serve the traditional function of glossaries, which is to harmonise the use of

migration terminology by clarifying concepts and terms for which legal or long-standing definitions already exist. It is designed as a "living document," accessible online and updated regularly¹².

The decision of Al-Jazeera to refrain from using the hypernym "migrant," which dehumanises and isolates people from the challenges and tragedies of those crossing the Mediterranean, was supported by a study¹². The term "refugee" implies a kind of duty to them, such as the opportunity to request asylum. Alternatively, many believe that a refugee is a person who has successfully sought asylum and who views the term "migrant" as a general phrase that may refer to anybody who moves from one location to another while seeking asylum. The author insists on other contentious terms like "illegal migrant" and contends that it is preferable to use the terms "irregular" or "undocumented" because "illegal" associates the immigrant with criminal behaviour that endangers national security rather than his or her action of crossing borders without regular permission. On the other hand, it is incorrect to categorise an asylum applicant as an illegal immigrant if their request is denied. In contrast, Judith Vonberg, also from the Migrants' Rights Network, thinks that the dichotomy between (bad) personal choice and (good) absence of choice, (bad) migrant and (good) refugee, may be reinforced by the use of the phrases "migrant" and "refugee"⁵². Several attempts have been made to demonstrate how a distinct rhetorical approach might be an effective weapon in the fight against discrimination towards migrants. While the news does not reflect individual tales or the variety of reasons why individuals leave their homes, as was noted in another study, all commentators acknowledge the necessity to employ terminology that evokes empathy. Hence, it is convenient to utilise more precise and pertinent labels to assist those in need of protection until we can properly respond to a phenomenon that is one of the most critical and demanding of the current situation⁵¹.

2.1.2.6.3 Genres of Migration Discourse

The complexity of speech as a linguistic, social, political and cultural object or phenomenon distinguishes migration discourse, as a wide class of distinct discourse genres. It is crucial to comprehend this genre category's subject matter since it serves as the main point of reference for the numerous aspects of migration as social and political phenomena. Other basic categories of discourse genres include political discourse, media discourse and educational discourse, to name a few. News reports, editorials, parliamentary debates, laws, or casual conversations are just a few of the many discourse genres that may discuss migration in general and related phenomena, such as migrants' cause of migration, integration, xenophobia, discrimination, racism, immigration policies, and so forth. Contemporary discourse studies emphasise the notion that discourse is a type of social and political (inter)action as well as a way of using language. Hence, migration as a social phenomenon involves a wide range of discourse genres about migration as social and political acts and interactions, in addition to (groups of) participants, and institutions. There have been several discourse and analytical studies on migration in general and racist speech undertaken in the social sciences in particular over the last 20 years⁴⁶.

There are several approaches to carrying out qualitative discourse analysis. A specific aspect of speech, such as the types and uses of metaphors, pronouns, or argumentation, may be the subject of specialised study. A more thorough approach to the examination of migration discourse involves a thorough, methodical introduction to the many levels and dimensions of discourse structure, as well as its uses and objectives in the social and political environment. One of the first theoretical and methodological problems when researching (migrant and other)

discourse is determining the genre of speech that is being analysed. There are, however, undoubtedly a lot more subgenres of migratory discourse, such as:

- i. Media discourse, which includes editorials, interviews, reportages, cartoons, and news broadcasts (from the press, TV, radio, and the internet);
- ii. Parliamentary debates, legislation, policy declarations, party platforms, and political speeches are all examples of political discourse;
- iii. Legal discourse: bills/laws, international agreements, treaties, police discourse, criminal reports, interrogations and court processes;
- iv. Conversations about education, such as how textbooks and courses are taught, what happens in the classroom and how teachers and students interact;
- v. Administrative discussions, including interactions with authorities, applications, and paperwork;
- vi. Social movement rhetoric, such as speeches made by leaders and member interactions;
- vii. Internet chat rooms, websites and blogs;
- viii. Poems, plays, television dramas and other cultural creations;
- ix. Human discourse: routine face-to-face encounters, correspondence in writing, electronic communication, and internet use (Facebook, Twitter, Chats)⁴⁶.

2.1.2.6.4 Contexts of Migration Discourse

While defining the discourse genres, it is possible to differentiate between contextual and textual characterizations. As discourse genres are primarily a kind of social activity, it is widely

recognised that important genre characteristics must be understood in terms of the communicative context. Many situations that include communication may be categorised into a few major and supporting groupings, including:

- i. Time/Duration;
- ii. Place, Room, Environment, and Institution;
- iii. Persons; Societal identities;
- iv. Roles of the speaker and receptive in communication; Social roles; Social interactions; collaboration, and resistance;
- v. Continuing discussion Speech actions: Present (Inter)Action (e.g., assertion, question, promise, accusation) additional social behaviours (e.g., cooperation, protests, etc.)
- vi. Goals of this interaction; Social and interpersonal cognition; Participants' shared and reciprocal general knowledge (common ground).
- vii. Normative social beliefs and migratory notions⁴⁶.

With the aforementioned groupings, a first definition of a discourse genre may be given. For instance, a parliamentary debate takes place in the institution of Parliament, usually in a parliamentary building, at a specific time, for a specific number of minutes, hours, or days, with participants in their roles as politicians and members of political parties, as well as in their national, ethnic, or gender identities, representing voters, and engaging in a complex interactive discourse (a debate), managed by the current Speaker, in a distinctive way of speaking. Many social and political endeavours, such as limiting immigration, are also covered, as are social and political actions (governing, legislating, representing the people, maybe protecting or discriminating against minority groups). Such discussions and social interactions are based on similar ideologies and views about minorities or migration, as well as shared understandings of

migration. Nonetheless, it will often be about a migration-related feature or occurrence. Such legislative discussions' substance, meaning, and formats, as well as those of other migratory discourses, must be articulated individually⁴⁶.

In a way similar to this, any of the other migratory discourse genres may be characterised contextually. To write or talk effectively in these unpredictable communication situations, participants must adapt their text or discourse to this scenario, and they can only do this if they are aware of—that is, can mentally represent—what is currently important in such a circumstance. As a result, situations, as they affect dialogue, constitute a special kind of personal mental model, or context model, which may differ greatly for each speaker, increasing the likelihood of misunderstandings. The development of discourse is under the overall direction of this context model, which also makes sure that it is suitable for the current communication activity⁴⁶. The relevance of a specific situational analysis of discourse genres is made abundantly clear by the various ways in which discourse expresses the context, including the use of time and place expressions like "today," "in this month," and "there," personal and possessive pronouns like "I," "we," and "mine," representations of roles and membership in a party, objectives, and knowledge. Hence, deictic or indexical expressions in discourse organisation represent a piece or measure of the event or context declarations and questions regarding immigration are frequently seen in the sessions of the parliament⁴⁶.

2.1.3 Concept of Pragmatics

A branch of linguistics known as pragmatics investigates how language and context interact during conversation. The study of meanings in connection to speech situations is known as pragmatics. In addition, pragmatics is defined as the study of language usage for communication⁵³. The study of grammar, which examines the underlying structure of language,

is distinct from pragmatics. Language and context are related allowing us to grasp what is said by comparing it to what is already known or what has been spoken in the past. It has been mentioned that pragmatics focuses on the investigation of meaning as it is conveyed by a speaker or writer and understood by a reader or listener⁵³. This suggests that pragmatics is discussing the speaker's intent given that it focuses more on what the speaker intends to convey through speech than what the individual words or phrases signify. Moreover, it shows that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning as it deals with how meaning is interpreted in a given context and how the context affects what is stated. Pragmatics is the study of how relative distance is expressed, which implies that depending on how close or far the listener is, the speaker chooses how much to say. We may infer from the reasons given above that pragmatics refers to the study of the interaction between language, meaning and circumstance. To put it in another way, pragmatics is the study of language use and evaluation in the context of communication⁵³.

The study of how a speaker or writer's meaning is received by a listener or reader is known as pragmatics ⁵⁴. As a result, the meaning of every linguistic expression, whether it be spoken or written, will depend on the context in which it is used. In the early years of pragmatics, in the middle of the 19th century, pragmaticists were classified as either "language philosophers," who relied on tape-recorded "conversation analysts," language, or "real" who relied on intuition. Consequently, it is a given in empirical linguistic study that ordinary spontaneous dialogue, not literary works, provides the ideal source of linguistic data for communication analysis facts ⁵⁴. It makes sense that linguists looking into normative communicative behaviours could view literary discourse as a small trustworthy source of material⁵⁴. Pragmaticists had a harder difficulty giving up on utilising fictitious literature. Nonetheless, a lot of pragmaticists have started employing made-up data in their research in

recent years. Interestingly, they haven't offered any excuses for doing this. As a result, the fictitious language is no longer considered "artificial, deficient, or contrived"⁵⁴.

It was determined that people looking into historical discourse or pragmatics have used corpora for their data as a result it is a valuable source of data that has to be examined⁵⁴. The area of linguistics known as pragmatics is said to focus on how language is used with context, goal and participating speakers. Different linguists define the idea differently: pragmatics is based on language in use and includes language science such as linguistics, the philosophy of language and the sociology of language, which place a special emphasis on the investigation of language use and its users in everyday contexts. It is disputable if pragmatics and applied linguistics are linked fields. When two people from different social groups communicate with one another, the words and expressions they use typically convey meaning that goes beyond the concepts represented by the words and structures. Here is an example of its effect in action. For instance, the greeting "How are you, old chap?" might be used to welcome someone while also implying that the person being addressed is a close friend of the speaker. Hence, practice investigates the emergence of the language in various contexts⁵⁴.

Pragmatics is the study of language based on context because language may be utilised in a variety of ways depending on the situation. Moreover, other contexts contribute to the development of language. Context has five different components and these are the following: physiological, social, psychological, temporal and cultural. The term "physical" describes the setting and surroundings in which communication takes place. Everything about the physical environment and space has an impact on communication, and language use will be suitable for the setting. For instance, your choice of language to communicate with others present in an uncomfortable, messy or noisy situation will be or will not be beneficial or vice versa when

compared to a serene environment⁵⁴. Gender, age, authority, relationship with the interlocutor, formality, and other social environment factors all play a significant role in choosing the pragmatically right language. To be more precise, if gender is used as an example, the quality of the words used in communication between people of the same gender and those of other genders varies greatly. The same-gender conversation takes place openly, with little or no hesitancy in the themes, vocabulary and phrases used. Nonetheless, there will be certain restrictions in word choice that are gained by pragmatics when it comes to the distinct genders⁵⁴. Psychology is the study of attitudes, feelings, and emotions, all of which play a crucial role in language choice. Temporal context refers to when it is permissible to engage in social interaction. One could use different words from one situation to the next. Several speech actions can be used depending on the temporal circumstances. The relevance of pragmatics in teaching foreign languages is crucial for facilitating efficient communication in a variety of contexts⁵⁴.

The age of the pupils will determine their ability to employ the language structures within its scope at a suitable time and in the proper circumstances. In the sense of a request, all of those factors are variations on the same speaking act. Also, the students will learn how to use language structures and when to use them through the course material. Pragmatics makes it possible for pupils to comprehend what is being said in the same way as the speaker's goal to prevent misunderstandings. For instance, gestures vary from culture to culture but they may also transmit distinct meanings. The subject is required to understand the gesture's meaning in the way that it was intended. It not only helps students to learn the language but also broadens their perspectives on the target culture due to the exposure to different cultures kids have when studying the language. There are indeed several cultural groupings in the society based on factors like age, social status, position, sex, race and nationality. They communicate using different language

structures. Moreover, words and idioms can occasionally convey various meanings depending on the ethnic group. One must be conscious of their manners, style of speaking, and way of acting to pick the proper linguistic structure in the discussion, which is a means to learn more about the culture of the cultural groups⁵⁴.

2.1.3.1 Linguistic Pragmatics

Every person who learns about linguistic pragmatics will gain a great deal of insight into themselves. For instance, they will focus on how they communicate with others, or how you communicate, while you will observe communication patterns among your friends, co-workers, and family from the other side. You may enhance your communication abilities by identifying trends and intriguing examples. In the context of the circle of disciplines connected to a paradigm that has changed the emphasis away from the study of language as the eternal essence of a thing-for-itself as speech, linguistic pragmatics refers to the direction in which linguistics is developing ⁵⁵. However, the linguo-philosophical foundations of pragmatics were developed back in the 1930s by a famous philosopher of language, Ludwig Wittgenstein. Unfortunately, during his lifetime, his works were not published, and a book was published posthumously called "Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus" which outlines these foundations. Linguistic pragmatics is often attributed to the time of its origin in 1970 when the first International Symposium on Pragmalinguistics was established⁵⁵.

Natural speech was what he referred to as daily speech in his works. As it turned out, the speech that had been researched before him was not genuine speech; as a result, he encouraged scientists and urged that they consider speech to be a natural language. He advocated for speech above words as the most important form of communication because he saw genuine speech as the closest thing to a person. Of course, this comment was rather ground-breaking for

the 1930s. The advent of structuralism took place in the 1930s. While structuralism was in vogue, scientists were not interested in studying it and only Ludwig Wittgenstein proposed the idea that it was a minor aspect of language. The statement's core meaning was transformed into a characterisation from the standpoint of logic by Wittgenstein's philosophical method.

If we use Aristotle's classical logic, then every judgement is categorised as either true or false. It was therefore common practice to determine whether or not this assessment is accurate in the case that there is a correlation with objective reality. The individual as such dropped out and was not necessary to qualify assertions, according to the primary criteria of the judgement and the conventional method. Ludwig Wittgenstein put out the view that the primary feature of a statement, or rather, of a speech, is not to evaluate truth and falsehood, but rather a person's sincerity or lack thereof. Whether this remark is honest or not, rather than whether it is accurate or incorrect, is what matters. To put this remark into action as honest or insincere, it had to be associated with someone's inner mental world rather than with external truth. In other words, every remark a person made had to match his or her mental state⁵⁵.

The interpretation of Wittgenstein's formula is that a statement is true if there is a link between the statement and a person. The assertion is untrue since there is no relationship between the subject and the statement. The distinction of this philosophy comes from the inclusion of a person in this operation. In contrast, traditional logic did not include a person in any way in the categorization of an utterance. This was Wittgenstein's philosophy's chief strength. You may respond, "Well, it's both reliable and unreliable here; what's wrong with that?" The person was incorporated into the characterisation of statements, he was the central and first attribute for the analysis and characterization of statements, and this revealed the amazing philosophy of Wittgenstein and the general attention that is focused on this philosophy. We are

accustomed to this system, language and structure. Indeed, this is a fantastic and positive characteristic of language, but he recommended thinking of language as a human activity⁵⁵.

This kind of human action is a deed. Specifically, it is a tool that somebody employs to accomplish a particular purpose. Instrumental notions are those that developed from Ludwig Wittgenstein's philosophy. Speaking is acting. John Austin was the one who coined the great expression "To say something means to do an act." We tend to think of speech as being simple, but if you examine the entire structure and system carefully and deliberately, you will discover that speech is a very difficult component because when we speak, we not only produce sounds but also communicate our feelings, our thoughts and our relationships to things—or, to use the philosopher's phrase, we act. Communication is defined as "doing something," if we conceive of speech as "doing something," rather than "shaking the air,"⁵⁵. I believe it will change the way we perceive speech as well as the verbal behaviour of those around us. The lingua-philosophical perspective of this school is fully reflected in the title of John Austin's book, *How to Do Things with the Help of Words*" The next fundamental lingua-philosophical approach was to change how we viewed the semantics of words; if someone asks what a word means, we will respond right away that it is a collection of particular signs that expresses the essence of objects, and so on. Also, we are aware that only dictionaries of any language have information on the lexical meaning of terms. A denotative support was generated from pragmatic linguistics, under the notion of meaning, and communicative support was introduced. As a result, the context in which a word or other linguistic unit is used determines its meaning. "Do not ask me what the word means, ask rather how it is used" is Virgil's catchphrase. That was incredibly intriguing, and the methodology used at the time was ground-breaking⁵⁵.

Each linguistic unit's meaning is solely inferred from its context. In other words, the theory of meaning established a communicative support as opposed to a denotative support. Naturally, the word "pragma" from the Greek word pragma-action serves as a reference in the very phrase "Pragmatic linguistics." This approach is centred on the understanding of speech as a particular movement, and the name perfectly captures that spirit. The primary focus of the discipline of linguistic pragmatics is on the circumstances under which communicants use language to engage in verbal communication. The emphasis is on how we use language under what circumstances and for what objectives. As the "context" is recognised as the linguistic words, they are split into many categories. Extralinguistic circumstances are referred to as "consituation" and prior information is referred to as "co-empiric"⁵⁵.

Literary pragmatics is an investigation of the effects that writers of texts hope to achieve via the use of linguistic resources to create a "working cooperation" with their readers who are the writings' consumers, is known as literary pragmatics⁵⁵. Discourse markers (DMs), on the other hand, have traditionally been seen as the main focus of pragmatics. It was defined as the discourse's constituent parts as the expression's procedural meaning, which can aid the main communicators in communicating their objective. Discourse operators, pragmatic particles, gambits, discourse particles, discourse markers, pragmatic expressions, cue words and many other names or labels have been used by scholars to these language phenomena. However, it has been disputed that the DMs are the most prevalent of these. Also, the phrase "discourse marker," is frequently used in academic publications published in English⁵⁴. DMs are a general category of non-truth-conditional, syntactically optional connective expressions. They are a distinct functional class made up of phrases or words from several grammatical subcategories. In essence, DMs are meant to maintain and realise the continuing dialogue in casual communication. DMs

are also cues that enable a speaker to reply and participate in a discourse. They demonstrate the connection between a word and a preceding statement or context. As more academics began to focus on DMs found in written genres, with the broad and gradual view on DMs, researchers started to incorporate more and more studies on discourse markers, defying assumptions about the constraints of DMs on spoken genres⁵⁴.

2.1.4 Social Media

Language is a tool used by humans to engage or communicate with others⁵⁸. Language serves as a unique aspect of social existence in addition to serving as a tool for communication. Languages serve as a medium for groups of people to interact with, make sense of, and affect the world⁵⁸. The most crucial aspect of social interaction is communication. Humans are sociable and independent beings who must have communication skills to work together. Humans communicate their thoughts, desires, and ideas through language. People utilise language as a kind of communication to convey ideas to one another. Language foretells users' attitudes and desires⁵⁸. The worldwide effect of social media has undeniably influenced change since it is now intricately tied to daily existence. The term "media" refers to "channels of communication that primarily connect the sender and receiver of information while constituting perceptions of social reality as well as normality for public, shared life." In other words, the media are the confines of societies because they provide people a place to talk and engage in discourse about social and economic concerns, among others⁶². For instance, social media platforms like Twitter and Facebook have kept up their crucial function in revealing the variety of human socio-economic activity. One aspect of this function is how the African Diaspora's usage of it is reshaping the migratory matrix in Africa. Social media is "defined as a platform that uses mobile and web-based technologies to create highly interactive platforms through which individuals and

communities share, co-create, discuss and modify user-generated content"⁶². Another study's conceptualization of social media highlighted the relationship between user-generated material and socioeconomic and political aspects of human connections at all levels⁶².

Social media was extremely popular in many groups during the globalisation age, with both young people and the elderly. Social media also plays a significant part in people's lives today. There are many different types of social networking sites out there⁵⁸. Several people in Nigeria utilise Facebook Twitter and other outlets too, they may be used to exchange information and make new friends or acquaintances, even from other countries. Social media plays a significant function for its users by offering a social networking platform where users may communicate with one another⁵⁸. They may be utilised to grow a business because they are ideal platforms for advertising a variety of goods. Users can post a status update or a caption on social networking platforms. For instance, Facebook users typically create status updates that describe their everyday lives or their personal feelings. The users can post an image or photo on them before adding a caption or description. They are social networking platforms that essentially need writing to communicate users' intentions to their followers⁵⁸. Yet, the actual ways that these social media sites are used vary significantly. Due to the differences between the two images, it is clear that those users prefer to utilise straightforward, succinct and everyday language on some platforms and other platforms, some users frequently employ a beautiful and metaphor-filled vocabulary in their captions. The social interactions between people who share interests may be seen in social media, an internet-based network of communication tools⁵⁸.

Three sorts of abuse are said to occur on social media: overuse, malicious use of power and unintended effects. 'Social media is a new paradigm for communications that is surprisingly changing the political and social landscape of the world,'⁵⁸. Facebook, a crucial component of the

social reality of the twenty-first century where actively cognitive participation behaviours are substantially documented, is frequently investigated for both helpful and detrimental engagements⁵⁹. For people all across the world, social media has evolved into a second world. Beyond only making aspirations of the future a reality, modernization also blurs the lines dividing people in different parts of the world. New subtleties are brought about by the growth of technology and information, and these nuances affect every area of the community's social structure, including its sociocultural, scientific and even ideological components. A web page or programme that enables users to produce and share content or participate in social networks is referred to as "media social" ⁵⁷. Social media helps its users develop as individuals in addition to providing information⁵⁷. Social media users have quick access to whatever they desire as well as the ability to accomplish goals they would otherwise be unable to accomplish in the real world. Many all around the world find social media to be extremely addicting because it provides them access to a second life that they can control. Instagram, Twitter and Facebook are among the social media sites that Nigerians use the most frequently^{57,58}.

Social media is an accessible form of communication in and of itself. The journalistic media won't overlook this to appeal to the public. News may be obtained on a social media page in addition to the printed and electronic media ⁵⁹. New phenomena are produced by the usage of social media and online news sources, which tend to grow annually. Everyone has the freedom to disclose whatever is on their social media profiles. Other internet users can remark on news stories from news websites that are easily shared on social media. In reality, the comments section is ready for readers even on internet news. Netizens responded to the news in a variety of ways, including enthusiastically, adversely and neutrally ⁵⁹. Notwithstanding, some people

believe social media has a detrimental influence since it has been used to spread unrest, conflict and violence, such as the riots in Greece and England⁶⁰.

Even while social media sites like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram may help couples develop better communication, there are still some of these that can be used to commit psychological abuse⁶⁰. Social media platforms may also be used to promote sex abuse, stalking and harassment, both online and offline⁶⁰. Considering this, both male and female social media users have to show discretion when selecting their words and engaging in debate to avoid the possibility of tensions and violence⁶⁰. Hate speech runs counter to a language's idea of politeness, which is a sign of linguistic beauty. Language intelligence is the capacity to control one's diction and emotions in the light of scenario⁶¹. While communicating, even on social media, someone must have moral principles. Speech actions serve as a follower of the speaker's intention in an utterance because of this. The speaker's meaning or sense goes beyond what is written down in a text transcript⁶¹.

2.1.4.1 Tools for Social Media

There are numerous tools of social media in which the following are included: Vimeo, YouTube, Instagram, Flickr Blogs/Microblogs, Twitter, Facebook, Tumblr, Plurk, Weibo, Foursquare, Digg, Pinterest and Delicious. They give room for writers to publish their works or information online in the hopes that readers would check them out. ⁶². Users of social bookmarking websites can jointly annotate and classify the online items they find interesting by using tags. With interactive technologies on a website, virtual/online communities enable people to exchange specialised information and interests. Lonely Planet and Yahoo! via social networking services, people may develop friendships and shared interests with their friends and acquaintances. Google+, LinkedIn, and Facebook are part of online worlds that create virtual

worlds on computers so that people can live there. In Africa, more people are using social media for the purposes stated above⁶². "The digital face of Africa is mobile," with 82% of Africans having a mobile connection as of 2018, also, as of December 2017, there were slightly over 204 million Facebook subscribers in Africa, according to Internet World Stats⁶². Mobile phones are one of the information, communication and technological tools that have permanently connected Africa to social media⁶².

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Critical Pragmatic Theory

Critical pragmatics has its roots in the socio-pragmatics field in which social deictic indicators, social norms of speech acts, and social elements that might entrench language in use are considered⁶³. From a macro pragmatics perspective, the socio-pragmatic approach also encompasses every subject that has, in some way or the other, a tie to society, making the socio-pragmatic issues as varied as language. One of those subjects is social conflict, which is related to language⁶³. The term "critical pragmatics" refers to socio-pragmatic research that adheres to the critical linguistics tradition, particularly Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The connection between language and social power or language and ideology is heavily emphasised in critical pragmatics. The phrase comes from Mey's article *Towards a Critical Theory of Language*, which takes a theoretical Marxian approach to several social issues as they relate to language. Robert Hodge and Gunther Kress, among others, presented their work on critical linguistics at the University of East Anglia almost simultaneously with Roger Fowler and his colleagues. Additionally, this effort is started using a Marxist perspective to address sociological and pragmatic difficulties⁶³. It is crucial to emphasise that the word "critical pragmatics" has an entirely distinct connotation in formal pragmatics and the philosophy of language. In an

investigation of reference and communication known as critical pragmatics, the philosophical status of an utterance's content is described as being vital in both pragmatics and semantics alike⁶³.

For various reasons, critical pragmatics in and of itself necessitates a multidimensional framework of analysis. First, it operates in the same manner as critical discourse analysis and applies its techniques to the study of texts and dialogue. Second, because it is a pragmatic work, it must adhere to textual pragmatic elements and make use of them while analysing issues on power, equality and ideology. Third, because it is a branch of critical linguistics, critical pragmatics can likewise make use of stance, critique, and reproduction approaches. As a result, the study of critical pragmatics focuses on the investigation of issues relating to ideology and the abuse of power and any social issue such as racism, linguisticism, sexism, Americanism, and so forth. Pragmatic strategies of speech act, implicature, presupposition and Grice's maxims within the framework of critical pragmatics are analysed as the linguistic tools through which an ideology is represented and enacted in text or discourse⁶⁴.

It was argued that:

Critical Pragmatics presents a picture of how parts of

language is used to materialise human thoughts

and actions because it critically tries to probe into

how human beings use language to shape and

influence the realities of the community in which they

belong. This means that people may intentionally use

their language to impose or reveal power or higher status⁶⁴

Critical Pragmatics mostly focuses on concerns connected to numerous social problems⁶⁵. The field of pragmatics lends itself well to critical research effort⁶⁵. The rationale is that it looks into instances of language use, many of which fall under the category of language abuse⁶⁵. In addition, the usefulness of pragmatics as a fundamental approach within the theories of language is examined by referring to numerous textbooks, studies, and journals, as well as numerous conferences that have covered topics like deixis, speech acts, presuppositions, implicatures, and discourse-related discussion⁶⁶. The dynamics of inclusion and exclusion in language use are of importance to critical pragmatics⁶⁶. Investigating the social purposes of language and its various uses is the goal of critical pragmatics. As a result, the critical pragmatic method is a branch of research that focuses on examining how ideology and power are used instead of how language is used⁶⁶.

2.2.2 Key Concepts in Critical Pragmatics

2.2.2.1 Ideology

Under the critical linguistics perspective, the fundamental idea in applying critical pragmatics is ideology. The term "ideology" typically refers to how what we say and believe interacts with society⁶⁶. Therefore, an ideology is derived from the collectively held assumptions, ideas, and value systems that social groupings take for granted. Furthermore, an ideology is considered dominant when it is the ideology of a very potent social group. First described as the "science of ideas" during the French Revolution, ideology now has a negative connotation due to its application to political ideologies. "Opposite of truth" is the common interpretation⁶⁶. That denotes ideologies and beliefs that are either unquestionable dogmas or fronts for personal and

organisational objectives⁶⁷. Adaptation theory examines how diverse linguistic decisions are used to produce multiple speech acts that can each transmit a particular ideology. The speaker's intention and context must be taken into consideration while adapting linguistic realisations. Each of these two extremes reveals a different aspect of the meaning of discourse as a social practice within the social structure; these are the pragmatic ideas that follow the linguistic tools drawn from the CDA models. The textual and discursive practises that underlie the ideological expressions are tied to linguistic tools. On the other hand, pragmatic notions are interested in the discourse's covert ideology. This relies on the kind of ideology being communicated through the language used⁶⁸.

According to pragmatic concepts, CDA, the concealed ideologies are as follows:

- a. background knowledge known as ideology refers to the information that the speaker and the listener share.
- b. The usage of presupposition, a crucial pragmatic notion that heavily depends on contextual elements and the speaker and listener's shared knowledge, shows that ideology is taken for granted.
- c. Ideology is the meaning that, unless it is understood within specific situations, not everyone is aware of. To accomplish the speaker's objective, this introduces the pragmatic concept of inference.

Several fundamental principles, including ideology, power, and ideological manifestations, define critical pragmatics⁶⁹. Implicatures and presuppositions are frequently used in the pragmatic investigation of power and ideology as implicit meaning to reveal the underlying ideologies⁶⁹. This is possible because of contextual circumstances, which are linked

by the communication's relevance principle. The pertinent pragmatic techniques employed in the critical examination of discourse are seen as pragmatic tactics that serve to perpetuate particular ideologies⁶⁹. Presupposition [pragmatic presupposition] is used in the same way as implicitly accepted ideologies are implicitly assumed to have shared knowledge, mutual understanding, or common ground. However, this has an impact on whether the supplied speech acts illocutionary force(s) are suitable⁷⁰.

2.2.2.2 Stance

The critical pragmatic method is also linked to three basic ideas. A stance, a critique, and a reproduction are these. People are psychologically wired to assess everything they come into contact with as either positive or bad. Analysts and researchers are compelled to choose a side. A social actor's stance is defined as their outward display of any prominent aspect of the sociocultural field while concurrently analysing things, situating themselves and others, and aligning with other subjects⁶⁶. This is accomplished dialogically using overt communicative techniques. Van Dijk asserts that stance is a fundamental and important subject, and analysts should take it into account. Regarding the claims they make, speakers and authors take stances⁶⁶. Their language or conceptual output reflects their beliefs, attitudes, social identity representations, or ideologies. Stance can contribute to changing a system of values or beliefs by reflecting the sociocultural value system of the community to which one belongs or by reflecting the value system of the stance taker. In the creation and understanding of discourse, stance (taking) is crucial⁶⁶. There is a comparison to a standard included. In this regard, a viewpoint must be stated in the discourse interpretation⁶⁵. An important consideration in critical pragmatic studies is stance. When employed in critical studies, this term's most general definition is concerned with the expression of a personal attitude or perspective towards a certain

proposition⁶⁵. Stance cannot be viewed as only a matter of personal preference or attitude; rather, it is a significant phenomenon in both social sciences and ordinary communication. Position "construct and maintain relations"⁶⁵.

2.2.2.3 Critique

Different interpretations of critique that are related to the Frankfurt School, Marxist ideas, or literary criticism exist. Critical studies depend heavily on the concept of "critique," particularly in the humanities and social sciences. First of all, the word "critique" requires knowledge. It focuses on formal language concerns and assesses problems with a text's internal structure, such as conflicts, inconsistencies, or contradictions. It looks for problematic political and social objectives that are considered to be outcomes of discursive practises. It looks for concealed, masked, or inconsistent intentions, purposes, claims, and interests in speakers. The discourse or contextual, social, and political knowledge may lead one to assume the intentions, purposes, claims, or interests of the speaker⁶⁶. Critique's primary purpose is to develop a range of potential solutions based on examined utterances. It is the goal of critical analysts to comprehend texts and the social processes that give rise to them. As they maintain an ethical and impartial posture towards the subject at hand, they frequently consider additional linguistic decisions that shape the ideological representation⁶⁶. They frequently offer substitutes and draw attention to options that speakers or authors may have in addition to those that are filled with ideology⁶⁶. Social criticism is used in this context to "judge the status quo, e.g., a specific discourse or (dis)order of discourse, against the background of an alternative (ideal) state and preferred values, norms, standards or criteria concerning shortcomings or contradictions"⁶⁶.

2.2.2.4 Reproduction

The core act of generating whatever is being produced is the definition of "production" in its most basic sense. Additionally, the word "reproduction" implies the idea of "production again." A crucial concept in critical analysis is reproduction, which gives a mechanism or process that can be useful in offering substitutes for sentiments or utterances that are unfavourably characterised as ideologically motivated ones⁶⁶. The replication process in critical pragmatics assumes that a candidate is selected from a pool of potential replacements for the offensive one. Consequently, a language process is needed⁶⁶. The study of pragmatics focuses on how language and what is effectively communicated is understood. Numerous variables and prioritised constraints form the basis of the optimisation process. The proposition that best satisfies the restrictions is the chosen, optimal proposition. The pragmatic system, whose function is to interpret an utterance's semantic representation in a particular context, makes this choice⁶⁷. The following alternatives to reproduce ideological identity representation utterances less negatively are suggested by this study after analysing the data⁶⁸. The following are some possible methods for replicating the text's contents: utilising a hedge, adding a word or phrase, changing a word or phrase, deleting a word or phrase, rewording the statement as a question, or completely avoiding it⁶⁹. Reproduction includes the alternative or ideal states as well as desired values. Practitioners of critical studies describe power structures and how they are reproduced in texts. They specifically want to draw attention to the speaker's or writer's options that are not ideologically biased. Reproduction is also "the concern with replacement of problematic words with the correct terms"⁷⁰.

2.2.3 Relevant Pragmatic Strategies

It is anticipated that some practical strategies will be applied to convey individuality in the analysis of a text. These are speech acts, maxim violations, references, and (im)politeness. These are how they are presented:

2.2.3. 1 Speech Acts

Austin established the fundamental tenets of the idea of speech acts. He asserted that sentences can serve a variety of purposes, including accusing, promising, and recommending. Searle revised Austin's work and established four conditions for the effective use of illocutions⁷¹. The three felicity requirements—executive, preparatory, sincerity, and fulfilment—conditions of each speech act⁷². Five groups of illocutionary acts were identified by Searle. A directive is a situation when the speaker gets people to do something. Assertive or representative is when the speaker informs others about the truth or true situation of something. Commissive is when the speaker is committed to doing something e.g. promise. Expressive is when the speaker expresses his or her feelings. Declarative is when the speaker's utterance causes an external change⁷³.

Ideologically motivated speech acts; references that conceptualise pragmatic reference as contextual reference; introduced strategies of strategic manoeuvring; implicature and maxim breaching to demonstrate an implicit ideology; and presupposition as pragmatically viewed⁷⁴. The significant pragmatic idea used in CPA is speech act theory. Given the flaws in the social system that speech acts are conducted within, the illocutionary force is implicated and the illocutionary component of the given speech act is studied. By agreeing to the felicity criteria that can only appear inside the social structures of the given discourse, the violation of the CP maxims is used as a tactic for making effective use of Speech Acts⁷⁵.

2.3 Review of Empirical Studies

The work of Lou and Noels is the first literature review in this study. An empirical study focuses on language mindsets which are viewed by learners as a "lens" through which they might interpret language difficulties as either aptitude deficiencies or chances to become better. The authors opine that language mindsets affect migrants' experiences of intercultural interaction and cultural adaptation through language-based rejection sensitivity (RS), or the propensity to anxiously anticipate rejection from native speakers due to a lack of language proficiency. He asserted that the distinctive significance of language mindsets in predicting intercultural communication and cross-cultural adaptation was shown by the persistence of these effects after controlling for perceived language ability and time of stay. He stressed further that the programmes for settling new immigrants that encourage incremental views may help them feel less anxious about speaking a second language and less worried about being rejected by others⁷⁶.

The second empirical study is by Piller, Zhang and Li on the COVID-19 epidemic crisis which has made multilingual communication an international challenge. They opine that the widespread exclusion of linguistic minorities from timely, high-quality information characterises global public health communication. He stressed that the severe barriers to multilingual communication that the COVID-19 crisis has exposed come from the hegemony of English-centric global mass communication, the historical underestimation of marginal languages, and the failure to recognise the value of multilingual repertoires for fostering trust and resilient communities. He emphasised by arguing that to draw conclusions from COVID-19 and to be better equipped to handle upcoming crises, sociolinguistics needs to include local knowledge and grassroots practices not only as objects of investigation but also in its epistemologies; it also

needs to diversify its knowledge base and the academic voices producing that knowledge base; and it needs to re-enter dialogue with policymakers and activists⁷⁷.

The third empirical review is on the study that looks at how the Covid-19 pandemic emergency affected the grammaticalisation patterns in a collection of EFL-mediated online conversations created by a community of Nigerian migrants living in Southern Italy during the lockdown in the first few months of 2020 by Guido. They opine that the migrants are disappointed over being unexpectedly thrust into a state of anxiety and further segregation through such a hybrid manner of discourse. The study shows how migrants use novel syllabic notations, acronyms, emojis, and phrasal verbs in a lingua-culturally distinctive way that triggers unusual relexicalization and decategorialization processes that challenge what has traditionally been thought of as the natural course of language change, governed by the "economy principle" at both structural and functional levels⁷⁸.

The fourth empirical review work is on language proficiency, use and maintenance among people with Vietnamese heritage living in Australia by Mcloed, Verdon, Wang and Tran. They asserted that individuals and societies can benefit culturally, economically, and socially from multilingualism. Vietnamese immigrants have relocated in great numbers to nations that speak English, including Australia, Canada, and the US. The majority spoke Vietnamese (rather than English) more frequently with their parents, elder siblings, grandparents who spoke Vietnamese, relatives who lived in Vietnam, and Vietnamese friends. With their partners, kids, younger siblings, and grandparents who spoke English, they conversed in both English and Vietnamese. While they utilised both English and Vietnamese equally on social media, they were more likely to speak English while working, learning, and watching TV. The three key factors for sustaining

Vietnamese were maintaining ties with family, preserving cultural identity, and fostering friendships⁷⁹.

Another empirical work that relates to this study is on the current ideas of bilingualism, bilinguals use just one linguistic repertoire, and allowing access to all of a student's language practises can be a crucial tool for continued language development. They affirmed that in Australia, where curriculum, pedagogy, and assessment are based on monolingual (English-only) structures, that undermines accepted practises in English as an Additional Language (EAL) education. Although many teachers agree that it is important to use students' linguistic repertoires, a lack of pedagogical direction may cause them to lose interest in this topic. Understanding teachers' attitudes about the use of languages other than English in the classroom is crucial as we work to discover and systematise plurilingual practices. As a result, it attempted to investigate how language mapping may be used to increase instructors' awareness of the communicative life worlds of their students and to encourage reflection on their attitude towards students' native languages in situations where learning English as a second language is the primary goal. The results show instructional strategies that at least partially undermine the dominance of English-only structures and show that a teacher's stance on the use of first languages is dynamic, adapting to changes in the context of the student as well as to new information learned from language mapping activities⁸⁰.

The global North has received more attention in studies on migratory children and youth than the South-South. The impact of language on young immigrant students' access to Ghanaian schools is discussed in the article. The study discovered that children and teenagers from francophone countries were put in less-than-age-appropriate classes due to their weaker English language skills through interviews with 68 students, 21 parents, 40 instructors, and principals

from 30 schools throughout Accra. The study sheds light on the numerous linguistic challenges that young immigrants face in an educational system that is dominated by English. The applicability of its findings in other postcolonial, multilingual countries in the global South is discussed in Article⁸¹.

Another empirical study reviewed is the one that deals with issues related to language and literacy practises and learning in global contexts of migration. The author looked into account how theoretical ideas from transnational migration studies, particularly concepts inspired by Boudieusian theories like transnational social field, capital, and habitus, as well as sociolinguistic studies of language and transnational space, might contribute to and broaden the field of literacy research. He used these ideas as interpretive frameworks for talking about a growing body of empirical studies that looked at various facets of language and literacy practises as they relate to concerns about cross-border relations and mobility. He argued that these studies demonstrate the significance of language and literacy practises in the establishment and maintenance of cross-border social contacts as well as in the navigation and positioning of migrants within and outside of national borders in a variety of social areas. He took into account how intergenerational processes within the family mediate engagement in these social practises, how language ideologies at various scale levels affect family and youth practise, and the varied ways in which institutional structures of schooling position the transnational affiliations and linguistic resources of migrant students⁸².

Another empirical work that relates to this work is on language use in public and social places in Cape Town, South Africa. They examined language use and identity navigation among Nigerian migrants. They discovered that mostly Igbo Nigerian migrants employ spoken Igbo and isiXhosa in contacts, as well as how they make use of their recently acquired (and frequently

rather limited) knowledge of isiXhosa in interactions and for economic exchanges. Language acquisition (particularly of isiXhosa), code-switching, Igbo neologisms, and speech stylisation are important subjects. Igbo, isiXhosa, and English are among the languages used on restaurant menus and signs in the suburbs. When xenophobic violence is present, the use of Igbo expresses and affirms their Nigerian identity, whereas the use of isiXhosa helps them avoid being labelled as "foreigners"⁸³.

Another related work is on the importance of language proficiency to international students which assists them to have greater returns to human capital, faster assimilation in the host nation, better career prospects, and better job matches are just a few benefits of higher language ability. The extent of the migrant's social network, political participation, civic engagement, educational success, health results, and family life are a few other non-economic outcomes that language proficiency undoubtedly affects. Knowing the language of the destination reduces migration costs (both the direct out-of-pocket expenditures and the psychological costs of leaving the home country) and provides access to knowledge on other migration-related factors. Although language ability is undoubtedly vital, many immigrants struggle to learn the local tongue. For the successful creation of policy measures that address the barriers to language learning, insights into the role of language in international migration as well as into the underlying mechanisms and variables that affect migrants' competence are essential to transnational migration and the economics of language⁸⁴.

This is another empirical work on global concerns like COVID-19, which introduces a creative media literacy strategy. This allows the paper to incorporate four perspectives on discourse and media as negative effects of globalisation within the framework of critical discourse analysis (CDA). The objectivist viewpoint discusses it as an international language of

communication and a source of instructional media that is shared by all humanity. The rhetorical stance exposes the covert tactics employed in conversation in international media and English as a universal language. The social constructionist perspective offers textual analysis, discourse analysis, and critical discourse analysis as the three stages of analysis for creative media literacy among university students. The article's conclusion offers suggestions for how professors should use this strategy with EFL students' views of creative media literacy as power interactions between global and local identities⁸⁵.

Another empirical work on migration discourse is on the language obstacles in primary care which are probably growing more important when there is an increase in international migration. The purpose of the study, which used Switzerland as a case study, was to examine the language barrier in paediatric and adult primary care, show its effects, demonstrate how it is overcome, as well as emphasise the use of and potential unmet needs for professional interpreters. The most common strategy for overcoming a language barrier, according to 60.1% of respondents, is to use friends and family as translators. This is followed by "using gestures" (32.0%) and just accepting a lack of understanding (22.9%). Minors employ interpretation often (frequency: 23.3%). Even though the majority (87.8%) of doctors who encounter language obstacles would value their presence and almost a quarter of them could even be able to save money, two-thirds of them never have access to a professional interpreter. Language barriers are important in primary care and have numerous effects on the quality of service when there are no trained translators available. There needs to be better access to qualified interpreters⁸⁶.

Another empirical study also relates to this study which examines language attitudes and usage among Nigerian immigrants in Germany, adding to the body of knowledge on the movement and migration of World Englishes. Linguistic analysis is done on the material, which

consists of about five hours of recorded interviews. The interviewees' words and attitudes are displayed. Nigerian Standard English must adapt to the demands of lingua franca interaction in the German setting, which results in extensive borrowing and other contact impacts from German. She affirmed that the study criticises current policies in Germany that encourage rapid German acquisition and sees lingua franca English as a barrier to accomplishing this aim. It contends that lingua-franca contact should be viewed as occurring within a multilingual repertoire for a transitional time that at a minimum calls for English and German but may also contain additional elements, such as Nigerian Pidgin, depending on the domain and situation⁸⁷.

An empirical study with an emphasis on Nigerians in diaspora and migration is the focus of the study. The paper examined the socio-political aspects of adult international migration and cited other studies on youthful migration and its causes. To support the assertion, the UN Technical Specialist for Adolescents and Youth at the Population Fund was quoted. They expect migration to increase as global integration, transportation, and communication improve. To understand discourses surrounding migrants' returns and reverse culture shock, the study investigates the position of Nigerian migrants as depicted in patterns and particularities of its elites. While often going home is planned, some have done so, offering fresh insights about both travel and life. It looks at distinguishing characteristics and discovers that disclosures will increase with time. Together with formal and informal interviews with elites, secondary data from media sources and pertinent literature were also examined using critical discourse analysis. To realise the elite's potential for higher-quality living in the West, it concluded with a demand for coordinated development activities⁸⁸.

This study investigates Niger's role as a hub for migrants from Nigeria and other West African countries. Migration is characterised as a conflict over inclusion and exclusion between

parties on either side of a boundary. Among these actors are immigrants, governments and their organisations, NGOs and private citizens. Focus groups, qualitative, ethnographic, and semi-structured research are all used in the study. Two research questions are posed. (1) Are the Sahel migration agreements between the EU and Niger and the 2015 migration law sufficient to halt migration in transit in Niger? (2) What are the implications of securitised migration policies on the Niger's economy, security, and ECOWAS Agreement on Free Movement of Persons? First, because smuggling and trafficking networks are connected to Niger's overall functioning as a transit nation, official border and migration control procedures are unable to prevent or eliminate transiting movement. Second, by breaking the ECOWAS Protocol on the Free Movement of People, the security and economic viability of Niger are threatened by the securitization of migration. The study's hypotheses are supported by research. It also emphasises how susceptible autonomous female Sahel migration is to trafficking, smuggling, and sex trafficking. It exposes attempts to violate Immigration Law by state and non-state actors⁸⁹.

The study examined how women of various identities and migration origins have become one of the most noticeable groups in recent Mediterranean migrant flows, although both their gender and religious identity have received little attention. Women with a variety of identities and migratory histories constitute a crucial group in current Mediterranean migration patterns. The study makes use of CFA to look at how gender and religious diversity are treated in European policy documents. The European Agenda on Migration and its purported objectives through the CFA are further examined in the paper. The analysis is based on research on trafficked Nigerian women. The case study draws attention to ethnic and religious women's dangerous marginalisation from the European Commission's main priorities. Gender or gender mainstreaming are not included in the European Agenda on Migration. This is true despite an

increase in immigrants from Africa and a novel strategy for managing irregular migration trends. The neutrality of the study and the securitisation paradigm in use fail to acknowledge the intersectional and gendered nature of migrant movements, which mostly affect African women⁹⁰.

The study concentrated on TFP, trafficking for prostitution. Developed nations like Italy are impacted by TFP. Throughout the beginning of time, Italy has forced thousands of immigrant women to become prostitutes. Italy has recently enacted stringent new regulations to combat illegal immigration and human trafficking connected to prostitution. Why Nigerian prostitutes migrate to Italy is investigated in the study. Contrary to media and anti-trafficking depictions, the study seeks to ascertain if Nigerian sex workers in Italy are indeed the victims of human trafficking. In Turin, Italy, semi-structured interviews with Nigerian sex workers were conducted. The main reasons people migrate to Italy are the need for fast money, unemployment, a high income, poverty, family support and the desire to be with friends and family. A majority of the Nigerian sex workers whose stories were recorded for the research were victims of human trafficking⁹¹.

The study examined migration and the international movement that is common among young people who leave for a variety of reasons. For a variety of reasons, young people will continue to take unnecessary risks with their lives. The study sought to understand what drives young people to migrate despite the risks involved as well as the connection between poor governance, illegal migration and modern slavery. In-depth interviews were conducted in the study's qualitative research to collect participant data. Using stratified sampling, 25 young people from Umuozu, Isiala-Mbano, and Imo State were chosen. Descriptive statistics were used in the data analysis. Despite being aware of the dangers, the majority of young people are prepared to take the chance of illegal immigration. Strong motivators include environmental push-pull

interactions. More young individuals are in danger of engaging in voluntary labour due to poverty. The Nigerian government must eradicate poverty and educate the nation's young to stop modern-day slavery⁹².

The study looked at the dangers associated with repatriation programmes for illegal immigrants and rejected asylum seekers. Few studies have looked at how such programmes help victims of trafficking and returning sex workers. Even fewer businesses gather information at the origin and destination before and after a return. The inquiry aims to do the investigation. The study opens with an analysis of Norway's attempts to repatriate human trafficking victims as well as the legal and logistical framework that creates vulnerability in a host state. The study then examined how returning citizens of Nigeria describe their vulnerability. The study, along with earlier research in the field, demonstrates that errors in programme execution might increase rather than lessen the vulnerabilities of returnees⁹³.

The study examined the effects of transitory and cyclical migration on global production and consumption. It is crucial to the economic and social restructuring of the world. TCM is frequently linked to societal deterioration, environmental damage, and labour exploitation. International labour unions prioritise ensuring employees have suitable working circumstances in every country, although this is sometimes touted as a "triple-win" solution for migratory labourers' home nations, countries of origin and destination countries⁹⁴.

This study looked at how corruption follows undocumented immigrants. Illegal migrants frequently have little cash means and use them up fast on the perilous journey. A non-financial kind of bribery, sextortion is the subject of the study. Sexual favour extortion is another name for sextortion. The study focused on the gendered features of sextortion encounters among Nigerian immigrants in the Netherlands. It is based on conversations with Dutch and Nigerian specialists

on migration, gender, and corruption. Nigeria, Libya, Niger, and Italy are the countries where Nigerian migrants are most likely to be extorted. Blackmailers frequently demand money in addition to sexual favours, even if the former is still the main motivation for the transaction and the latter does not lessen the former. Sextortion may even be used against those who don't identify with either of the two problems. Age, economic status and social network also have an impact on a migrant's susceptibility. Nigerian migrants are under a lot of pressure to succeed on their adventures, and when they run into sextortion, that option is welcomed by them⁹⁵.

Human cultures have historically been defined by the migration of human populations throughout the world. Yet, the rate at which these movements are occurring across national boundaries is expanding in a way that violates the immigration rules of the destination nation which later puts trafficked people in danger, and gives rise to contemporary slavery. The focus of the research is to find out how young women in Oredo, Benin City, Nigeria, see illegal immigration and sex trafficking in Europe. The study included a multi-stage random sample of 90 women, ages 18 to 40, who were questioned via focus group discussion guides and in-depth interviews. The results of the content analysis of the qualitative data show that the majority of women have unfavourable perceptions about sex trafficking and illegal immigration in Europe. This would not deter anybody from doing the act, though, in part because of the socioeconomic advantages associated with it. It is, therefore, necessary for social workers and ethical practitioners to advocate for the formulation of policies and programmes focusing on ethical migration practice and women empowerment to rehabilitate and reduce human sex exploitation. This is because illegal migration and sex trafficking are detrimental to the human well-being of European society and the welfare of its citizens⁹⁶.

The research examined migrant entrepreneurs in Downtown Harare. In Zimbabwe, migrant groups make territorial and urban claims that are essential to their survival. The research looks at how Nigerian companies operating in Harare position themselves in the networks and settings necessary to accomplish practical goals by utilising human rights rhetoric, religion, and pan-Africanism. Migrants view places as organically varied, interconnected, and connected through cross-border flows of people, capital, and information by employing cosmopolitan perspectives. The paper presents an intriguing case study of cosmopolitanism "from below" in urban settings that represent variety and individuality⁹⁷.

The research on Nigerian migrants looked at China's accelerated economic growth and rising immigration. In Guangzhou, China, a diverse immigrant population coexists with rich businesspeople and professionals. Chinese emigration has received substantial academic study, but less attention has been paid to China's rising position as a source of immigration. Analysis was on the trends of migration from the south to the north using a case study of Nigerians living in Guangzhou, China. Guangzhou is a hub for commerce. The study involved African entrepreneurs and migrants in Guangzhou. It employed qualitative interviews and participant observation. According to the report, migration from Nigeria to China exemplifies global trends in migration towards a wider range of migrant flows, greater commercialization of migration, and enhanced surveillance of foreigners within national borders. Most Nigerian respondents selected China as a more alluring option to the continents they had previously sought because of the strict immigration laws in Europe and North America. They needed migration brokers and temporary visas to exit Nigeria. There aren't many possibilities for renewing visas under China's present immigration laws. Migrants without legal status must take caution in their movements to avoid discovery from the authorities. Due to this challenge, migrants who engage in commerce

or offer services connected to commerce experience both professional and emotional stress. After completing the difficult task of moving, immigrants find themselves confined when they arrive in their new nation⁹⁸.

The study on migrants looked at how structural factors impact how well-adjusted and integrated foreign students from the Global South are in institutions in the Global North. The Global South is represented by Sub-Saharan African (SSA) nations, whereas the Global North is represented by Estonia and Denmark (DK). Cultural barriers to integrating globally mobile students from SSA were discovered by the phenomenological inquiry. Teaching and learning philosophies, cultural insecurities, and student learning styles are all impediments. To successfully integrate international students into Estonian and Danish institutions, the report reaffirmed the need for integrated programmes, language and cultural training, and orientations⁹⁹.

The study focused on Nigerian immigrant women in Durban. The research adds to the literature on emigration by addressing contemporary problems in Africa, such as family dissolution. By concentrating on a tiny group, the study supports ideas and assumptions about macro-level migration. It revisits the push-and-pull approach used in South African and Nigerian politics. The findings and the increase of African women visiting South Africa are concerning from this angle. The problems faced by women immigrants are explored and analysed using inter-sectionality and gendered geographies of power. In-depth interviews with Nigerian women in Durban and secondary materials were also employed in the research. The study demonstrates, among other things, that a fresh development in local communities prompts a change and transition in the way of life. The study shows how managing mechanisms including enterprise, resilience, and remittances maintain an immigrant's way of life. They are a reaction to problems brought on by racial, ethnic, and linguistic diversity. Implementing the strategies advised in the

report's conclusion may increase Nigerian-South African emigration and lessen the challenges faced by immigrants ¹⁰⁰.

Second-generation Nigerian males were polled regarding their family history and college achievement in the empirical study. The number of African immigrants entering the country has risen, as have the numbers of African-American students born abroad. There are a lot of second-generation Nigerian teenagers in schools as a result of immigration from other African countries. Children of African Black immigrants from Nigeria have not been the subject of much study. The study highlighted how second-generation Nigerian male students managed their identities and navigated the American educational system. The study's findings will be included in a resource that will enable black people who were born in the US and those who were born overseas to exchange knowledge and maybe close the cultural division, strengthening ties. A "cultural gap" is a systematic distinction between cultures that hinders comprehension or relationships. Different people have different attitudes, behaviours, pedagogies and customs. The research investigated the lifestyle and academic achievement of second-generation Nigerian boys using in-depth interviews, focus groups, and participant artefacts. The project is anticipated to make a substantial contribution to research on Black, minority and immigrant children's schooling in the United States¹⁰¹.

The topic of the research is how people generate regret, which is a cognitive process that may reveal how they feel about particular circumstances. It is meant to be a tool for examining how migrants from Nigeria see their new country. In the study, methods for creating regret in online discourses of Nigerian migrants are looked at. The information is made up of 88 remarks from migrants from Nigeria that were obtained from NAIRALAND, where numerous Nigerians overseas expressed their regret at leaving their native country. They were analysed qualitatively

and descriptively using van Dijk's concept of discourse analysis. The study shows that the dialogue created regrets of both the good and bad kinds. Positive self-evaluation, negative portrayals of the country, and regrets over "not leaving early" are characteristics of the development of positive regrets. Experiencing dissatisfaction overseas and contrasting specific circumstances in Nigeria with recent experiences elsewhere shape the building of regrets. Discourse construction methods including presupposition, inference, lexicalization, exaggeration, illustrations, metaphors, and disclaimers were only a few of them that were employed to make these. These Nigerians' language choices in conversation convey their feeling of hopelessness, lack of leadership vision, lawlessness and economic hardship. The conclusion of the study asserts that, despite the possibility that the opinions of Nigerian migrants are inaccurate; the government should look into them right away and take appropriate action to convince other Nigerians to prevent the exodus of potential migrants from Nigeria that could cause brain drain¹⁰².

Global mass migration, transcontinental travel, or dispersal of people away from their established or ancestral homeland may be the result of severe socio-political and economic developments in the world. This explains, without a doubt, the energy that has distinguished the inter-textual and adaption mechanics employed by certain Nigerian diaspora dramatists as group identity construction, social patterns of identity politics, and cultural belonging in expressing universal human issues throughout the years. The question is, however, whether the Nigerian culture has been strengthened by the adaptation of classical or historical plays to the emergence of current play texts by Nigerian diaspora dramatists. Most literary critics have this condition front and centre in their minds as they try to figure out where "home" actually is or what "rights" and/or "entitlements" an indigenous settler within the diaspora framework can celebrate in terms

of human diversity or uniformity as they offer an insight into a world that is different from their own. The article sought to examine these conceptual and cross-platform observations on themes and context within the diaspora construct of trans-textual adaptation, and cultural citizenship with the national or global idea of growing culture beyond boundaries. The study employs a qualitative approach of inquiry within the context of adaptation theory. To foster socio-political interconnectedness based on their diaspora experiences and worldviews, it is thought that authors like Wole Soyinka, Ola Rotimi, J.P. Clark, Femi Osofisan, Ngugi Wa Thiong'o, Athol Fugard, Eflua Sutherland, and a host of others have adapted foreign play texts. The research consequently concludes that through play-text adaptation paradigms as tools that might help the development of peaceful communities, diaspora formations have genuinely affected theatrical practice in Nigeria and Africa¹⁰³.

Several Nollywood migration-themed narrative fiction films feature migration storylines that tend to romanticise the concept of irregular migration, which may have an impact on the psychology of the audience. The study critically analysed the depictions of migration in two Nollywood narrative fiction films, *Ozoemena Ozubulu* (2017) and *The Billionaires* 2018, using the case study technique of the qualitative research method. The study made the case that using Nollywood narrative fiction films to set the right public agenda on migration will help in cultivating the right notions of migration among its audience which can have a significant impact on the reduction of irregular migration activities in Nigeria. The study based its argument on the Cultivation Theory of the Media as well as the Agenda Setting Theory. To develop the proper public agenda for migration in Nigeria, the study suggested workshops between Nollywood stakeholders and government organisations like the National Agency for Prohibition of

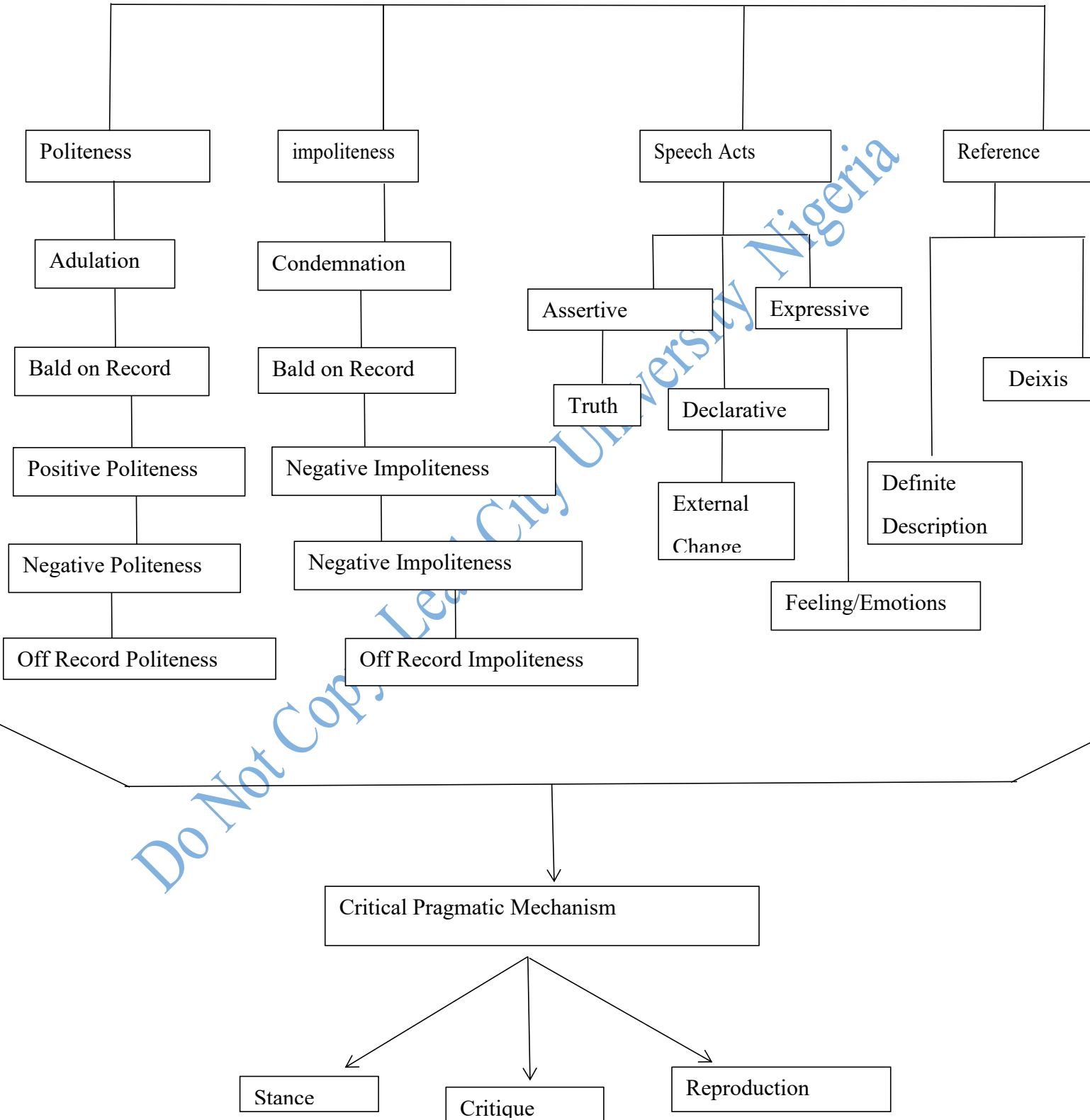
Trafficking in Persons and Other Related Offenses (NAPTIP), the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS), and the Ministry of External Affairs¹⁰⁴.

The study focused on Nigerian films from the early 1990s. Since then, the industry has advanced technologically, broadened the scope of its themes, and switched from locally produced films to co-productions, opening Nigeria to the world. The instructional focus that contributed to their popularity and attracted Nigerian admirers has been preserved in these educational-entertainment films. About the 2010, 35mm film *Ije the Journey*, which investigates rape and domestic abuse amongst migrants, the study analyses the educational tradition of Nigerian film¹⁰⁵.

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2.4 Conceptual Model

Migration Discourse



Online discourses of Nigerians in the Diaspora are mainly categorised into two: condemnation of Nigeria or Nigerians and the host nations and eulogising Nigeria or Nigerians and the host nations. These categorisations into positive and negative implications indicate that every nation has parts to be praised and condemned for. Therefore, incessant and arbitrary leaving of the nation and the dereliction of the Nigerian government may eventually have serious and adverse effects on the nation, Nigeria.

2.5 Summary of Gap in Literature Reviewed

Some notable scholars have assiduously worked on migration. Each one of those scholars approaches the phenomenon from different perspectives. Some of them investigated the impact of globalisation and the emergency of Information Communication Technology (ICT) which have promoted international migration. The attention of some scholars is drawn to the women migration which has harmed the family ties among Nigerian couples in the diaspora. Women in African settings are expected to be submissive to their husbands while in the diaspora is another ball game entirely due to the cultural conflicts. The Western culture gives ample socio-economic independence to women in comparison to what operates in the African milieu. In case of marital altercation in the Western world, men are to be bashed and be advised to vacate the house for women. Some based their research works on the spontaneous consequences of dissolved marriages which makes single parenting prevalent in the developed countries that host the Nigerian migrants. This ugly incident affects the most the children in the hands of the husband or wife. The trauma on the children is considerably much. Some of those scholars focused their works on human trafficking which could be referred to as modern-day slavery. Children and women are the most vulnerable ones to be in the above precarious situation. They are in most cases sex workers or their organs are harvested for financial gain by the perpetrators.

Moreover, those scholars from social sciences based their researched works on the patterns of migration which may be regular and irregular. They dwelt extensively on the innumerable numbers of Nigerians who lost their lives in an attempt to traverse the Mediterranean seas to Europe. Even if we considered those who adopted the regular route to Europe are also studied how they are coping and acclimatised to the newly found home. Their counterpart fortunate ones that successfully cross the sea-that took the irregular part are studied to discover how they apply for asylum which could be granted or denied or deported by the authority of the nation concerned. Some of the scholars explored the horrible and pleasant experiences had by the Nigerian migrants in the diaspora such as xenophobic attacks, racism and extra-judicial killing just to mention a few. Meanwhile, some Nigerians had a pleasant experience such as job opportunities with high minimum wages, appointment to political positions, enjoying the infrastructural and social amenities and remittance to their country of origin.

The linguistic experts are not left out in extending the research pens into the phenomenon called migration. The aspect in which they examined the complexity of language and migration is the focus of their attention. Some explored the difficulty of language interpretation and migrant experience of intercultural interaction. Some work on the language loss, shift and attrition among Nigerian migrants. Some work on the global language literacy strategy and media during COVID-19 boiled down to how to enlighten people about COVID-19 from urban to rural areas. Multilingualism, bilingualism and Nigerian migration are also researched. Those works are on how Nigerian migrants thrive in countries like Canada, the UK, the USA and South Africa which accommodate other nationalities to live together. Some scholars explored the difficulties encountered by francophone nationals who desire to be fully integrated into the

Anglophone stings. Some focused their research works on literary texts, newspapers, social media, ICT, Nollywood films and migration. They portrayed the positive and negative experiences had by the Nigerians in the diaspora, the impacts of the experiences on the country and the socio-economic fabric of Nigeria as a nation. Some researched works based on the management and control of immigrants in the host countries required to be controlled and the countries of those migrants too need to do the needful in regulating the exodus of their citizens.

The above scholars employed various types of theories in expounding their subject of discourse such as language-based rejection sensitivity (RS), Uses and Gratification framework, Sociolinguistic theory in code-mixing and code-switching, and Bourdieusian theories. Some employed questionnaires, interviews and direct participation in gathering their data. However, few studies are very close to this work by examining language and migration discourses but are variant in the aspect of the theory used and the aspect of the migration that caught their attention except the one that examines how Nigerians in diaspora express regret and the strategies employed in expressing that. The work to some extent is different in the sense that it explored the condemnations and adulations expressed by the Nigerians in the diaspora with the employment of a distinct theory, the critical pragmatic theory which is based on the science of idea, ideology, stance, critique, reproduction and some pragmatic elements in the course of analysing the data.

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Chapter Three

Methodology

Understanding and applying the critical pragmatics on the discourses of Nigerian migrants in the diaspora, the activities of the host nations and Nigeria were examined with the way adulation and condemnation were constructed which was the major goal of this study. This chapter starts by describing the:

3.1 Research Design

A research design is the procedure for collecting, analysing and reporting data in research studies. The research problem and purpose of this study indicated that the descriptive research design is employed for the data analysis.

3.2 Population of the Study

The population for this study was the online conversations of Nigerians living abroad. Their online conversations dwelt on myriad subjects from the following social media outlets: Instagram, Facebook, WhatsApp, YouTube, Vimeo, Flickr Blogs/Microblogs, Blogger, Twitter, Plurk, Tumblr, Weibo, Delicious, Pinterest, Digg, Virtual/Online Communities, Lonely Planet, LinkedIn.

3.3 Sample and Sampling Techniques

It is quite obvious and impossible to have access to all the discourses of various subjects of discussion of all Nigerians in the diaspora. Therefore, the data are randomly selected from some samples of their discourses which served as a representation of the whole conversations that reflect the intents of Nigerians' perception of condemnation and adulation of their host nations and Nigeria or Nigerians. The generalisations drawn from the results are conceived to likely represent the Nigerians in the diaspora on eulogising or condemning Nigeria and the host nations.

In identifying the posted messages that relate to migration discourses, a simple random technique is employed. Samples from Facebook and Twitter were taken from the above online outlets. One hundred (100) examples of Diasporas' Nigerians' online discourses were randomly taken and included samples from each platform based on different topics affecting Nigerians and Nigeria (home country) and the host nations. The data used were within the years 2020-2023 due to considerable numbers of Nigerians that emigrated the outside the shore of Nigeria.

3.4 Description of Research Instruments

The critical pragmatic theory was used as the instrument of this study. It contained the following elements: stance, critique, and reproduction. Stance is defined as the public act by a social actor, achieved dialogically through overt communicative means of simultaneously evaluating objects, positioning subjects (self and others), and aligning with other subjects concerning any salient dimension of the sociocultural field. A person's position reflects the sociocultural value structure of her or his group, ideology. On the other hand, critique refers to the assessment of issues, particularly negative ones that affect the speech community. The goal of critique is to pinpoint social and political objectives that are problematic and fuelled by discursive practises. Reproduction is a process with the ability to provide substitutes for words or phrases that could be interpreted negatively. Following that, ideologies and ideas that are either unquestionable dogmas or masks for personal and organisational goals are also taken into consideration. The critical pragmatic theory has a combination of pragmatic elements like speech acts, cooperative principles, reference, (im)politeness, implicature and some elements from critical discourse analysis (CDA) which mainly constitute ideology, the speaker's point of view and the context. Stance and ideology are picked from critical linguistics and speech acts are chosen from pragmatics for the analysis of the extracted data of this study.

3.5 Method of Data Collection

Screenshots of posts of Nigerians in the diaspora on Facebook and Twitter were used for the study. One hundred (100) examples of internet discourses posted by Nigerians in the diaspora that reflect praises and criticisms of their host nations/ citizens and Nigeria/ Nigerians were screenshots while the contents of the posted messages were critically examined through the principles of critical pragmatic theory. Those plates of the screenshot messages were later codified, indexed, arranged and accordingly sorted into many facets of human endeavours or some specific categories, such as politics, economics, social, moral and education, religion, culture and infrastructure that permeated the discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora.

Establishing categories that will allow research questions to be addressed by counting the instances of the content in a message which fits in a given pre-set category, content analysis focuses on media communications in a systematic, rule-governed, and rigorous fashion. In other words, this technique places a focus on records that are already in existence, such as written or published texts or documents, including books, films/videos, newspapers, magazines, photographs, symbols, ideas, themes, or any message that has previously been conveyed. The researcher took great care to avoid letting his personal experiences colour the accounts of the online users' experiences ³. To follow how online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora generate praise and criticism about Nigeria and their host countries, content analysis is utilised to interpret the discourses and the underlying motives and intentions behind the discourses. The data collected are within 2020-2023 because those years witnessed the remarkable emigration of Nigerians to other nations.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

The study's findings were organised into the following themes: (a) culture; (b) economy; (c) racism; (d) politics; (e) security; (f) linguistics; (g) health; (h) employment; (i) natural disaster. In the process of data analysis, the researcher employed the "code-recode" procedure, in which coded data were reviewed often and often to determine if the coding had persisted ³. To successfully extract and organise the qualitative data from this study and infer meaning and relevance from the data supplied by the Nigerian internet participants in the diaspora, the researcher ultimately used a simple procedure of interpretation of the data.

The study's analysis is based on the critical pragmatic theory, which is utilised to classify the online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora into positive (adulation) and negative (condemnation) features with justifications. The context that contributed to the realisation of adulation and condemnation was duly considered to assist proper imports and interpretations of the online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora. To describe, in a single word or phrase, the key idea of the data extracts, the researcher used a descriptive approach to give labels to data³. Supporting the goal of this study, data saturation was achieved by gathering the lived experiences of the online participants to retell their experiences about what they experienced in the diaspora ³.

During the first coding cycle, a beginning list of codes was produced, which was chosen based on the study literature and the research objectives. A group of facts known as a descriptive set defines the origin of data at a certain level of analysis. Often, descriptors refer to the traits of the study's participants. Memos are quick words, thoughts, or crucial ideas that may come to mind when the researcher evaluates the data ³. Memos can improve coding by revealing a more serious or underlying problem that deserves analytic attention. While developing themes for the data, the researcher looked back at the memo notes. The researcher read and reread the final list

of codes and memo notes after each coding cycle to identify trends and develop themes that emerged from the data. The researcher always groups or conceptualises data items with comparable patterns of features to better comprehend the phenomena ³.

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Endnotes

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Chapter Four

Results and Discussion of Findings

4.1 Demographic Data Analysis

The demographic data of Nigerians in the diaspora are mainly the adults between the ages of 18-65. They are the active forces of the Nigerian population. The second group are the children whose parents deliberately determined to deliver them in the diaspora or overseas like the United States of America (USA), the United Kingdom (UK) and some other European nations to seek for them the citizenship of those nations. The third group is the great number of Nigerian students as international students overseas. The fourth group is the ones that are not ready to return to Nigeria because of access to permanent stay in those countries. The fifth group includes some brilliant artisans who have migrated to foreign nations. The emigration of the above set of groups has negative impacts on the nation and the citizens of such a nation. They formed the larger percentage of those who can transform Nigeria into a nation in the future.

4.2. Presentation of Data

4.2.1 Research Question One: What are the recurrent themes in the online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora?

In the process of expressing views about Nigeria and the host countries, Nigerians usually take one of the following issues below as the pivot of their discourses. They are as follows:

(a) Racism

Racism, also known as racialism, is the idea that people can be classified into distinct biological groups called "races," inherited physical characteristics that are correlated with psychological, intellectual, moral and other cultural and behavioural characteristics that some



races are inherently superior to others ¹. The phrase is also used to refer to institutions and systems in politics, business and law that practice or uphold racial discrimination or otherwise support racial disparities in wealth and income, education, health care, civil rights and other sectors. With the rise of critical race theory, a branch of the critical legal studies movement, such as institutional, structural, or systemic racism became a specific area of scholarly inquiry in the 1980s. Critical racial theory, a branch of the critical legal studies movement, came into being. The idea of a biological race has been acknowledged as a cultural fabrication with no

scientific foundation since the late 20th century. Different races (mostly black and white) were to be kept apart, should have their unique communities, and should establish their institutions like hospitals, schools, and churches. It was also considered unnatural for people of various races to be married. The screenshot messages below expatiate more on racism and its manifestation.

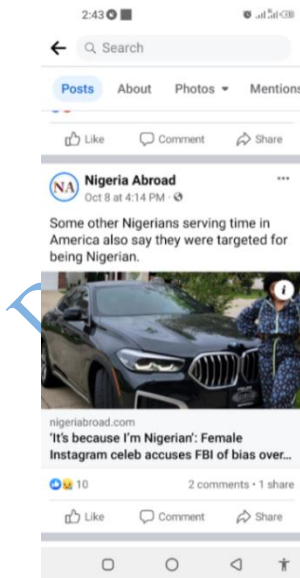


Plate 1

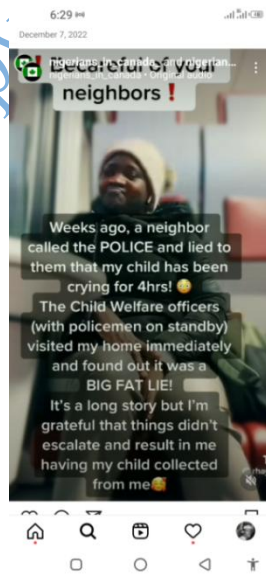


Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4

Facebook

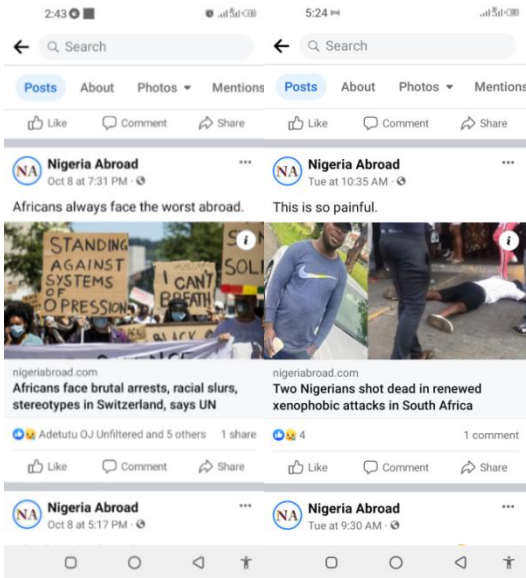


Plate 5

Twitter

Twitter

Twitter

Twitter

Plate 6

Facebook

(b) Education

Education could be regarded as the dissemination of a society's ideals and collective wisdom. It is comparable to what social scientists refer to as socialisation or enculturation in this regard. The purpose of education is to help people acquire a culture, shape their conduct into that of an adult, and point them in the direction of their ultimate place in society². There is frequently minimal formal education in the most primitive cultures—that is, little of what we would typically refer to as school, courses, or teachers. Yet, as societies become more complex, the amount of information that must be passed down from one generation to the next grows greater

than any one individual can know, necessitating the development of more effective and carefully chosen cultural transmission methods.

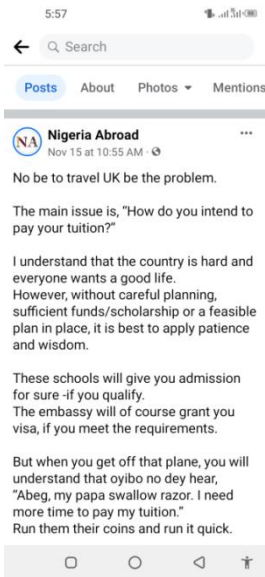


Plate 7
Facebook

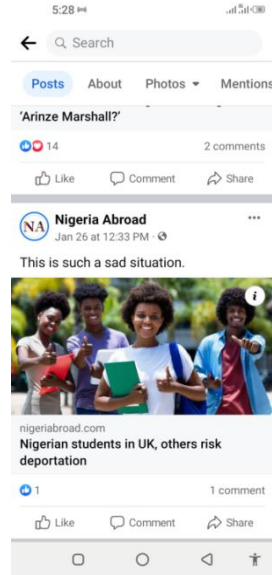


Plate 8
Facebook

(c) Economy

Economic planning entails the use of intentional effort in place of the market's spontaneous coordination to achieve harmonization, and this conscious effort must be done by a social organ. Economic planning, then, is a collectivist activity that involves regulating an individual's behaviours by the community³. Even if the plan is carried out by counsel that the participants freely accept, the decision-making power is now passed from the individual to the collective. The above screenshot plate deal with the economic aspects of human life in terms of

cost of living whether is high or low and the impact of such condition within the larger community.



Plate 9
Facebook

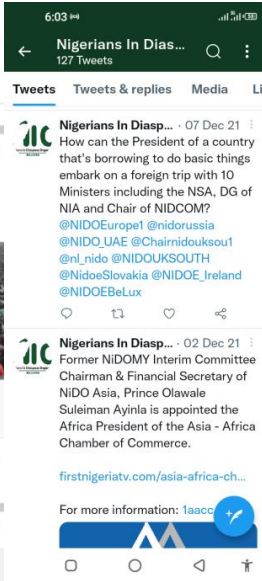


Plate 10
Twitter



Plate 11
Facebook



Plate 12
Facebook



Plate 13
Twitter



Plate 14
Twitter



Plate 15
Twitter

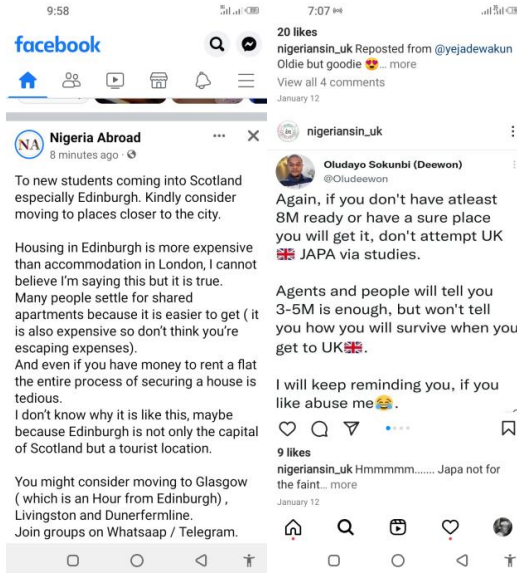


Plate 16
Twitter



Plate 17 **Plate 18**
Twitter **Twitter**



Plate 19
Twitter



Plate 20
Facebook

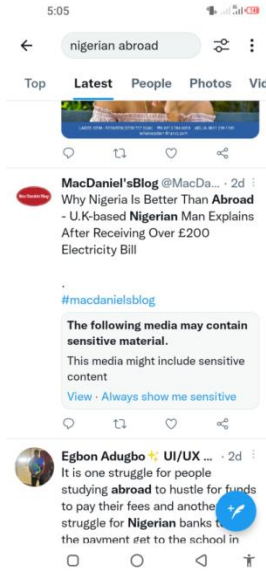


Plate 21
Twitter



Plate 22
Facebook



Plate 23
Facebook

University, Nigeria



Plate 24
Twitter



Plate 25
Twitter



Plate 26
Twitter



Plate 27
Twitter



Plate 28
Facebook

(d) Security

Security refers to a broad range of measures taken by the government to ensure that its inhabitants' lives and properties are protected from both internal and external forces ⁴. Security refers to the safeguarding against unseen and harmful disturbances in the routine of everyday life in homes, workplaces, or communities. So, the term "security" is used to define all precautions, activities, personnel, and systems put in place to safeguard the safety of people and property. These practises of security with some personnel, organisations, and technology make up the fundamental components of security. The crucial components that make up and support efficient security management are referred to as the fundamental components of security. They comprise the technological, material, and human components that underpin security operations in a particular community.



Plate 29
Twitter



Plate 30
Facebook

(e) Language

In its most basic form, language is a means of communication, whether it be spoken or written. It functions as a type of code via which individuals communicate with and comprehend one another. Language is made up of sets of meaning-making norms that are uniquely created within a given social group. These conventions might operate at the level of sounds, words, grammar, or ways of structuring spoken and written text (discourse).⁵ Language is a uniquely human gift that has given the human species the ability to express itself. So, it offers the essential direction for society's survival, the creation of society's structure, and the maintenance of relationships among social groups. Members of a speech community are connected by language in relationships. Language is also described as a taught, shared and arbitrary system of vocal

symbols through which human in the same unique community or sub-cultural engage and communicate in terms of their common cultural experience and expectation.



Plate 31
Twitter

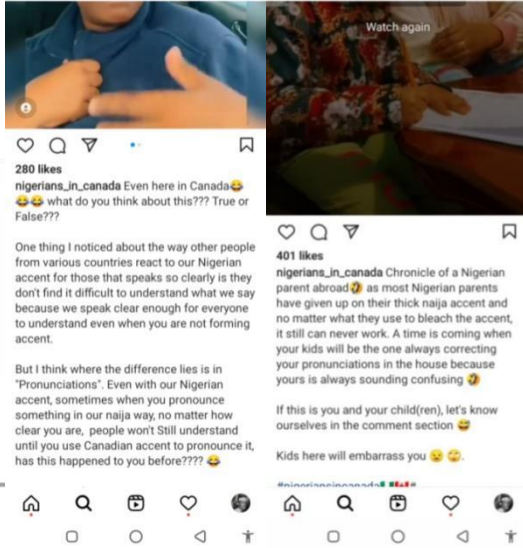


Plate 32
Twitter

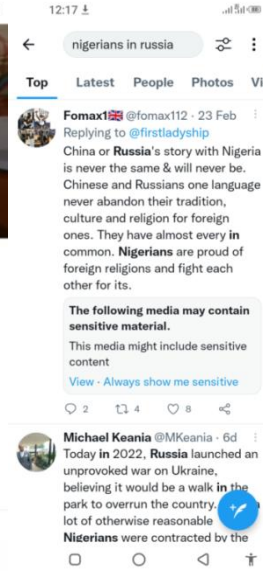


Plate 34
Twitter

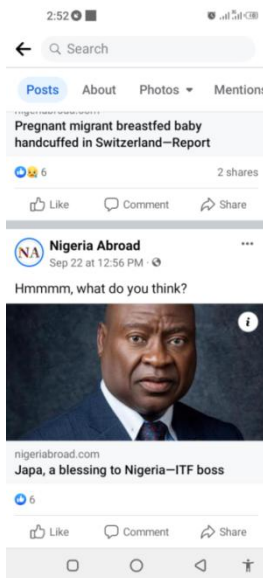


Plate 35
Facebook



Plate 36
Facebook



Plate 37
Facebook

(f)



the

is

as

Health

Health is characterised as a harmonious working of the organs, stressing the physical body and the entire functionality, coupled with sensation of comfort and lack of discomfort. This term is significant since it is a requirement for overall health and wellness ⁶. The greatest capacity of the person for self-realization and self-fulfilment implied by all contemporary notions of health, which regard health more than the absence of sickness. This should balance out the inner powers and potentials of people with their feelings of happiness or discontent in their interactions with the outside world. The term completeness encapsulates the holistic view of health. The ability to perform effectively physically, cognitively, socially, and spiritually is a measure of one's health. Each person is situated on a graded scale or continuous spectrum spanning from wellness and optimal functioning in every element of one's life, at one end, to sickness terminating in death. Both health and illness are dynamic processes.

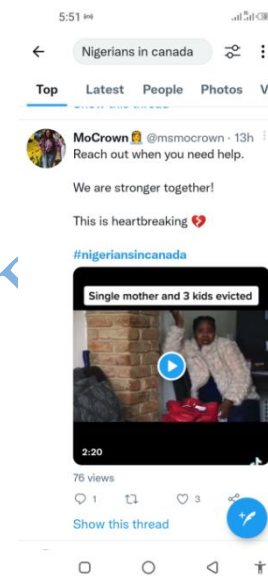


Plate 38



Plate 39



Plate 40

Plate 41

Twitter

Twitter

Twitter

Twitter

(f) Corruption

The most common and straightforward definition of corruption is the misuse of governmental authority for personal gain. Corruption is characterised as unethical or illegal action, particularly by those in positions of authority ⁷. Making someone move from a moral to an immoral norm of behaviour is the act or result of this. The phenomenon is undeniably real; consider employment or even the procurement process. In private activities that are subject to government regulation, it also exists. Several categories can be used to classify corrupt acts. Several of these categories are listed here without any additional commentary or definition. The illicit or unlawful giving and receiving known as bribery and corruption has been given many different names. The language or names chosen depend on the type of person or group of individuals who have a certain habit. These terms include "gratification," which is short for "grafts," as well as "settlement," "Tip," "appreciation," "welfare package," "bonus," "family support," and "Egunje" in the context of Nigeria.

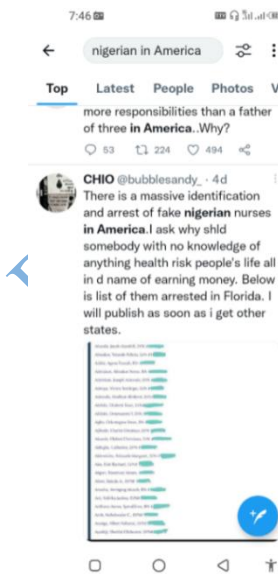


Plate 42



Plate 43



Plate 44



Plate 45
Twitter



Plate 46
Twitter



Plate 47
Facebook

(h) Politics

Politics, in its widest meaning, is the activity by which people create, maintain, and change the fundamental laws and regulations that govern their daily lives. Politics is a political term that also denotes choosing a side. Not only are there sides—typically liberal and conservative in our day and age—but they also debate one another, pitting liberals and conservatives against one another ⁸. The work of the government or state is politics. A second, more expansive definition of politics expands it beyond the limited sphere of government to encompass what is referred to as public life or public affairs. In other words, the line separating the political from the non-political also marks the boundary between what is fundamentally right from the public sphere of existence and what can be considered the private sphere. Politics may also be described in terms of how choices are made. Politics is specifically understood as a

method of dispute resolution that favours compromise, conciliation, and negotiation above force and overt authority.

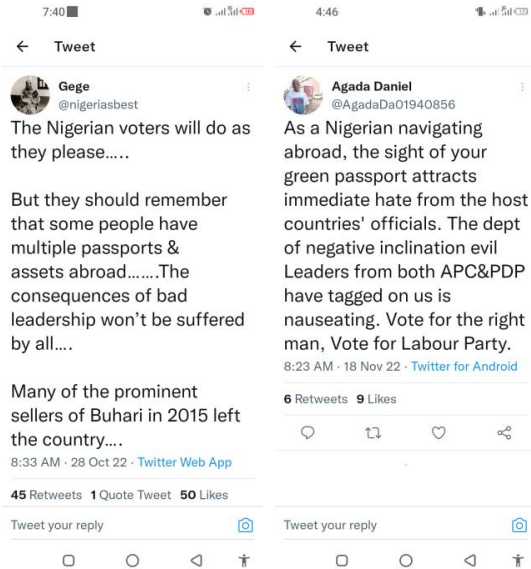


Plate 48
Twitter



Plate 49
Twitter



Plate 50
Twitter



Plate 51
Twitter



Plate 52
Twitter



Plate 53
Twitter



Plate 54
Twitter



Plate 55
Twitter



Plate 56
Facebook



Plate 57
Twitter



Plate 58
Twitter



Plate 59
Twitter

(i) Culture

Culture is the entirety of a people's way of life and conduct. Culture is a multifaceted entity that encompasses knowledge, belief, the arts, and society. It was also described as the entirety of human knowledge, ethics, beliefs, artistic creations, social mores, and technological advancements that are passed down from generation to generation. It was also explained that culture is a living, organic, well-organized whole that must relate to both natural and man-made environments⁹.



Plate 60



Plate 61



Plate 62

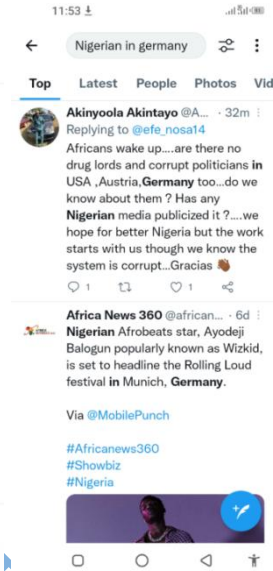


Plate 63

Do Not Copy, Lead City University

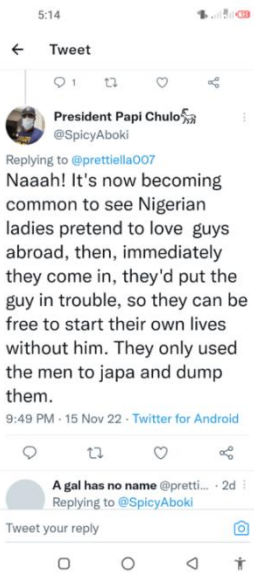


Plate 64
Twitter



Plate 65
Twitter



Plate 66
Facebook



Plate 67
Facebook



Plate 68
Twitter



Plate 69
Facebook

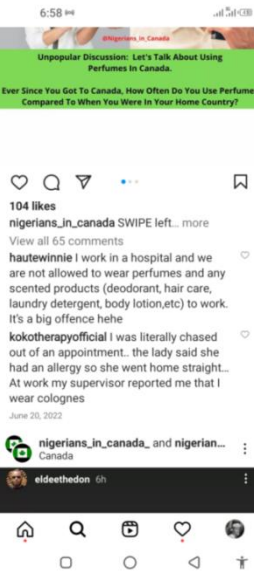


Plate 70
Twitter



Plate 71
Facebook



Plate 72
Twitter

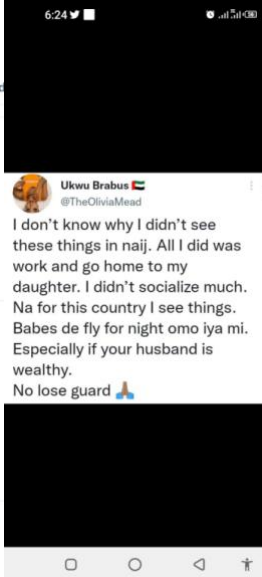


Plate 73
Facebook

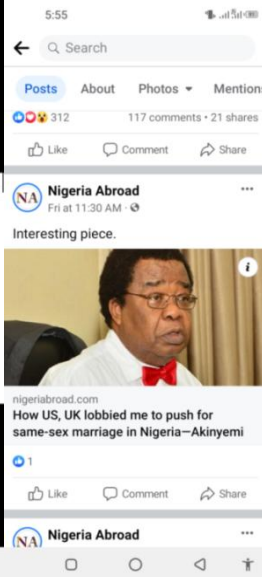


Plate 74
Facebook



Plate 75
Twitter



Plate 76
Twitter

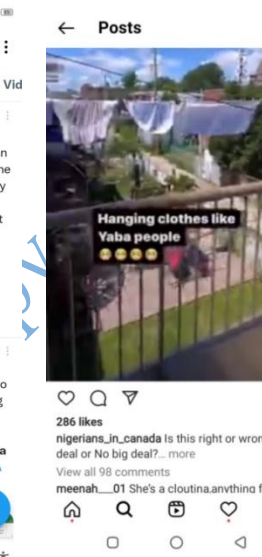


Plate 77
Facebook



Plate 78
Facebook



Plate 79
Twitter



Plate 80
Facebook



Plate 81
Twitter

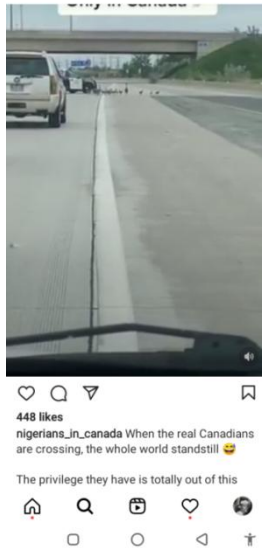


Plate 82
Twitter



Plate 83
Twitter

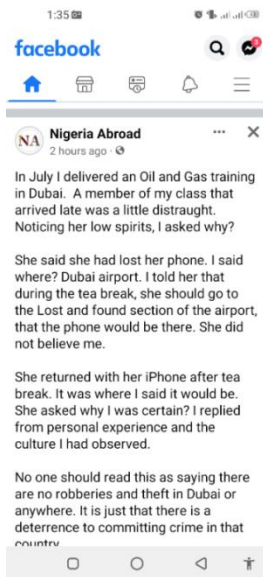


Plate 84
Twitter

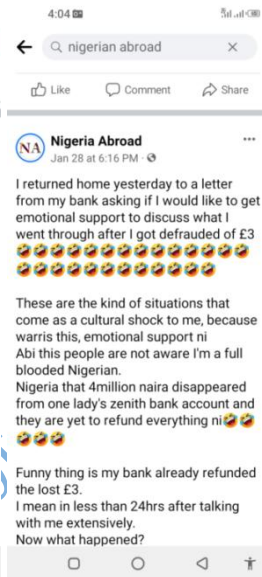


Plate 85
Facebook



Plate 86
Facebook



Plate 87
Facebook



Plate 88

Twitter

(j) Infrastructure

Infrastructure is defined as the collection of material, institutional, personal, and data resources that are made available to economic agents. We still need a comprehensive description of infrastructure that is both accurate and practical (the Latin word *infra*, which means underneath, can be used to translate infrastructure as "foundation"). Permanent military installations have always been referred to as infrastructure¹⁰. The word is now often used to refer to the fundamental organisational and economic structure of a highly developed economy (transport network, labour force). Only the complementary nature of physical, institutional, and individual infrastructure in connection to economic growth may serve as a justification for infrastructure.



Plate 89



Plate 90

(k) Religion

Religion is a collection of organised doctrines, rituals, and systems that frequently centre on the belief in and adoration of a supreme entity, such as a personal deity or other supernatural creature. Religion can include a variety of behaviours, such as preaching, ritual, prayer, meditation, sacred locations, symbols, trances, and feasts, and it frequently contains cultural ideas, worldviews, texts, prophecies, revelations, and phrases that have spiritual importance to adherents of the specific faith. This is a simple explanation, although there are many other ways to think about religion ¹¹. Not all religions base their beliefs on the existence of a deity, gods, or other supernatural beings. It was defined and characterised by the renowned psychoanalyst as a type of desire fulfilment. Nonetheless, contemporary psychology acknowledges that religion may have a significant impact on a person's life and experiences and can even enhance health and wellbeing. Studies have shown that religion may aid in the development of wholesome routines,

the control of undesirable behaviours, and the comprehension of undesirable emotions—all of which can have an impact on your health.

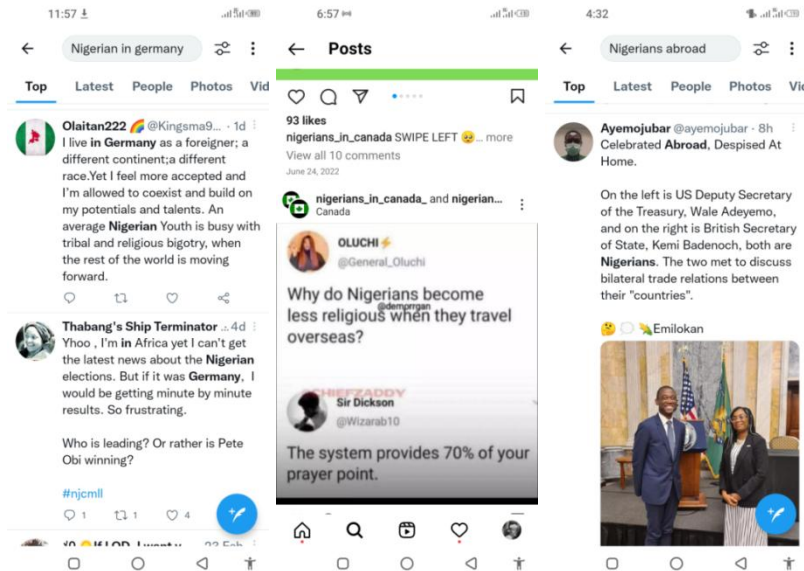


Plate 91
Twitter

Plate 92
Twitter

Plate 93
Facebook

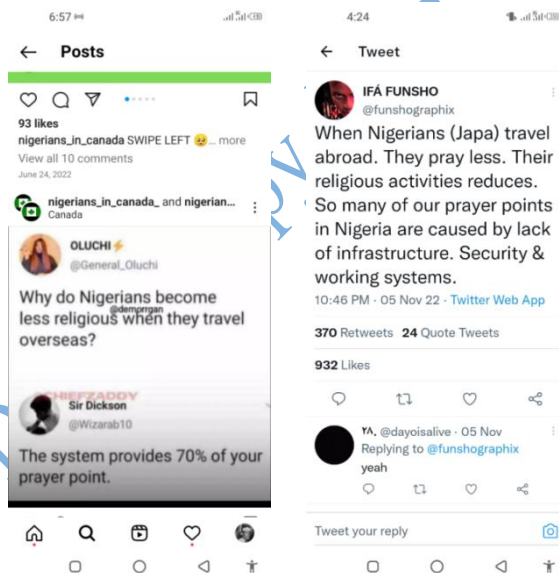


Plate 94
Twitter

Plate 95
Twitter

(I) Weather Conditions

When we discuss the weather, we are referring to the everyday state of the local atmosphere. Weather is made up of several factors. Cloud cover, wind, humidity, and temperature—how hot or cold—are a few examples. Rainfall is one weather factor that is crucial for holiday planning. One kind of precipitation is rain. Water from clouds that fall to the ground is known as precipitation. Precipitation comes in a variety of forms, such as rain, snow, sleet, and hail. Depending on how hot the air is when the water falls through it, they differ somewhat ¹². Droplets of liquid water fall as rain. On the other hand, ice particles that fall when it is cooler outside include snow and hail. Sleet is a concoction of snow and rain. The weather has a significant role in day-to-day existence. It explains how our immediate world is evolving.



Plate 96

Twitter



Plate 97

Twitter



Plate 98

Twitter



Plate 99

Twitter



Plate 100

Twitter

4.2.2 Research Question Two: What are the elements of critical pragmatics in the migration discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora?

From the Critical Pragmatic theory which comprises many features to construct ideology and establish the stance of the interlocutors, the following features: number game, national glorification, self-glorification, consensus, US/THEM dichotomy, discrepancies, exclusion, confrontation, positive self-representation strategy, negative other representation, euphemism, repetition, presupposition and polarization- may be part of the focus of the analysis of this section on the below excerpts from the screenshot messages

(i) Stance and Ideology on Language

One

Japa, a blessing to Nigeria

Two

Anybody that can 'japa' to either the UK or the US wasn't struggling in Nigeria, let that sink into your head, and don't pressure yourself.

Three

It is interesting to see how japa has evolved in these few years. The verb has become a noun

Four

My Nigerian friend working as a customer service rep in the UK was told by a customer that she should pass the phone to someone who speaks English.

Five

One thing I noticed about the way other people from various countries react to our Nigerian accent for those who speak so clearly is they don't find it difficult to understand what we say because we speak enough for everyone to understand even when you are not forming accent

Six

Chronicles of Nigerian parents abroad as most Nigerian parents have given up on their thick accent and no matter what they use to bleach the accent, it still can never work. A time is coming when your kids will be the ones always correcting your pronunciation in the house because yours is always sounding confusing.

Seven

China or Russia's story with Nigeria is never the same & will never be. Chinese and Russian one language never abandoned their tradition, culture and religion for foreign ones. They have almost every in common. Nigerians are proud of foreign religions and fight each other.

Excerpt one exhibits the ideology and stance inherent in it. The stance of the writer is absolute support for people to migrate so far it serves to be a blessing in disguise even if others have a negative interpretation of the mantra 'japa'. The ideology that is reflected in it is national glorification. The second excerpt indicates that the writer is in support of the japa to either the UK or the US. The underlying words establish the ideology of the writer through the way he antagonises the idea that the indigents in Nigeria are the migrating ones whereas he affirms that those set of people are not struggling financially in Nigeria. The third excerpt is on the stance taken by the writer which is in full support of embarking on emigration with the reason of creating and coining a new word, 'japa', which has become a noun. The strategy in constructing excerpt three is through presupposition of taking 'japa' to be a negative omen but now it has added to the linguistic repertoire of Nigerian to world English. Excerpt four designates the stance of the social actor by condemning the discrimination in the aspect of the use of language by the white counterpart. The ideology in the above excerpt is the creation of polarisation between the black and the white race. The discrimination is shown through the language variation. The stance taken by the interlocutor of excerpt five is condemning the discrimination of language differences. The strategy of ideology construction in the above is polarization, for example, *other people, we*. This implies that the supremacy of whites is established and predicated upon the difference in tongue. The writer of excerpts six and seven indicate their stance by disagreeing with those who disdain the thick accent of Nigerian parents and the possible future occurrence of

the wide gap in varieties of English between parents and their children. The strategy in constructing the ideology is the class difference referred to by the writer *their thick accent*, the parent/ their children. The writer also employed euphemisation saying that *Nigerians are proud of foreign religions and fight each other*. This is a mild way of saying that those who disregard what they have are not worthy to be human beings and that is the reason they refer to Africans as sub-humans.

(ii) Stance and Ideology on Racism

One

Some other Nigerians serving time in America also say they were targeted for being Nigerians.

Two

Weeks ago, a neighbour called the police and lied to them that my child had been crying for 4 hours! The child welfare officers (with policemen on standby) visited my home immediately and found out it was a BIG FAT LIE! *It is a long story but I am grateful that things didn't escalate and result in me having my child collected from me.*

Three

A mother shared the moment her children were ignored after an attempt made by the kids to get acknowledged by the teacher.

Four

Certain schools in China won't even accept you. If you're a Nigerian like it's not a secret, they will tell you no Nigerians allowed. But y'all should keep thinking japa will save you. Just keep playing with your future.

Five

Africans always face the worst abroad. Africans face brutal arrests, racial slurs, and stereotypes in Switzerland.

Six

Two Nigerians shot dead in renewed xenophobic attack in South Africa

The stance of the writer in the above is to object to the indiscriminating arrest of Nigerians overseas which is prompted by primordial enmity. The elements of ideology in the above are the underlying clauses- *Some other Nigerians serving time in America also say they were targeted for being Nigerians* which makes a distinct dichotomy between US/THEM. The ideology of racism is to emphasise OUR goodness and deemphasise the goodness of others. The second excerpt above is also on racism. The unequivocal stance taken by the writer is to belie the blatant falsehood against her and her kid. The ideology of propaganda is employed in this excerpt to vent the intent of hatred towards her. The underlined words indicate the presence of presuppositions (existential) that refer to the neighbour, the police, my child, the child, a big fat lie. Those phrases refer to noun phrases and the possessive case. The third excerpt is also on racism. The stance taken by the writer is to condemn the act and support the true humanity of our fellow beings. The element of the ideology of racism is indicated by this: passivity. Passivity is employed to deemphasise the agent or social actor in a context. The fourth excerpt exhibits some elements of ideology and stance-taking. The stance taken by the writer is to inform people of how Africans are subjected to inhuman treatment. The ideology of Africanism is shown by repeating the term Africans twice that repetition is also a strategy for constructing ideology. The sixth excerpt is on racism. The stance taken by the writer is to condemn racism and

ethnocentrism. The element of ideology in it is a negative term *xenophobic attack*. Negative other representation is also a method of constructing ideology.

(iii) Stance and Ideology on Quality Education

One

No be to travel UK be the problem. The main issue is 'How do you intend to pay your tuition? I understand that the country is hard and everyone wants a good life. However, without careful planning, sufficient funds/ scholarship or a feasible plan in place, it is best to apply patience and wisdom. These schools will give you a visa if you meet the requirements. But when you get off that plane, you will understand that Oyibo no dey hear, Abeg, my papa swallow razor, I need more time to pay my tuition.

Two

Nigerian students in the UK and others risk deportation.

Three

Some Nigerian students who recently japaed are having a hard time in the UK. NANS UK seeks help as members risk deportation.

The above excerpts are on the exorbitant tuition fee and the implications of being a defaulter. The stance taken by the writer concerning excerpt one is the complaint about the tuition fees of international students abroad. The elements of ideology in it are the rhetorical question, the use of personal and indefinite pronouns, and the use of superlative and demonstrative adjectives. The rhetorical question is utilised to influence somebody's opinion and the essence of the question is to awaken one's consciousness of the reality on the ground. The repetition of the personal

pronoun creates the polarisation between the interlocutors- speaker and listener. The superlative adjective is the comparison of the educational system of Nigeria and the host countries. The stance taken by the writer of the second excerpt is against defaulters among Nigerian students overseas. The ideological element is *others* which is a dichotomy of haves/have not which is invariably referred to as US/THEM in CDA. The stance of the third excerpt by the writer is to display a spirit of unity and sympathy for those students deported. The ideology in excerpt three is unity which implies that the supposedly to be deported students are in the same union with those who advocate help for them. This could be seen in the underlined words *Some Nigerian students and NANS UK*.

(iv) Stance and Ideology on Economy

One

In Nigeria, even the poor pretend not to be poor and join in addressing the poor as poor.

Two

How can the president of a country that's borrowing to do basic things embark on a foreign trip with 10 ministers including the NSA, DG of NIA and chair of NIDCOM?

Three

Don't just japa, japa with sense. Nigeria is wicked, there is fuel scarcity so migrate.

Four

This broke my heart, the inflation is real, everything is now very expensive the cost of groceries is at the high end, the 3litters cooking oil we buy for \$3.99 is now \$13, and the 8kg bag of rice we buy for \$7 is now about \$15-\$18.

Five

Why are Nigerians in Canada this silent about the crazy inflation? When will you tell us about the price of food that's above the roof, especially the rice situation? Before you call me a liar, bring out the receipts of the foodstuff you bought last year this year and let's compare.

Six

I came to America with long natural hair...after they charged me 300 dollars for braids, on top of a series of appointment bookings, nobody told me to think twice.

Seven

To new students coming into Scotland, especially Edinburg, kindly consider moving to places closer to the city. Housing in Edinburg is more expensive than accommodation in London...

Eight

Again, if you don't have at least 8m ready or have a sure place you will get it, don't attempt UK. JAPA via studies.

Nine

There is no enjoyment abroad UK based lady says as she breaks down in tears over her job.

Ten

I have been in the UK for about 3 yrs now and I have one regret please learn from my experience so you don't end up regretting it like me.

Eleven

My one cent on japa if your most important consideration is making money, consider America 3 times before you consider any other countries. The kind of wages people I know make is insane.

Twelve

Student loan repayment will not be required until borrowers earn at least \$40,000 per year.

Thirteen

I can't exchange the UK for anywhere else, for now, this is where my glory is, the place God has assigned for me. Sometimes, we think too much about money, u realise money is nothing there are so many other things that matter, the UK suits me nicely n I'm happy here.

Fourteen

Why Nigeria is better than Abroad-UK-based Nigerian man explains after receiving over \$200 electricity bill.

Fifteen

I told my friend that things are hard here in Europe and that Nigeria is better. He said I should return to Nigeria so he can come and replace me here.

Sixteen

After buying a small bottle of water for #780 (\$1) in Kigali, when it finished, I refilled the bottle with Tap water and drank it through the night. Yes, #780 for 1 bottle of water in Rwanda. I love Nigeria.

So far the essence of applying ideology is to mirror society, the first excerpt under the stance on the economy which the writer's standpoint is obvious by lamenting the attitude of indigent Nigerians who pretend that everything is alright. The element of ideology in this excerpt is the repetition of the term 'poor' four times. This is one of the strategies in rhetoric that is, the art of convincing and influencing people. The second excerpt is written to criticise the political elites which serve to be the stance of the writer. The element of ideology in excerpt two is number game and evidentiality. The writer spelt out the number of those who follow the President abroad despite the enormous amount of loans owed to IMF and other foreign banks overseas. The evidentiality there is the giving out the portfolios of the accompanied ministers. The third excerpt indicates the stance taken by the writer disapproving of the economic hardship in Nigeria. the element of ideology in the excerpt is the repetition of the word 'japa' which is repeated twice then a polarisation is created between Nigeria's economy and that of the host nations. The fourth excerpt is on hyperinflation and the writer's stance is outright criticism. The elements of ideology in it are number game and evidentiality. The writer painstakingly outlines the prices of the foodstuff and challenges others to do the same. He shows this to his interlocutors *'The 3litters cooking oil we buy for \$3.99 is now \$13, the 8kg bag of rice we buy for \$7 is now about \$15-\$18.'* This number game on the foodstuff is the second element of ideology by showing evidence of the foodstuff's prices.

Furthermore, the sixth excerpt emphasises the high cost of living overseas which the writer cleverly condemns. The expression of that is her stance. The elements of ideology in the sixth excerpt are the US/THEM or exclusion method, number game and negative other representation. *'They'* refers to those who can afford outrageous prices and she excludes herself from such a group. The number game is *300 dollars* which serves two purposes, giving the precise cost and

serving as evidence of what the woman paid. The seventh excerpt is on the high cost of living in Scotland. The stance of the writer is an expression of disappointment she met overseas. The elements of ideology in the above excerpts are repetition and polarisation. The city *Edinburg* is repeated twice and the polarization is in the form of a comparison of London and Scotland.

The eight excerpts show the stance taken by the writer about the cost of living abroad. The elements of ideology in it are number games and antagonism. 8 million mentioned there is referred to as a number game for conviction while the antagonism is against the cost of living. The ninth excerpt indicates the stance of the writer is the unimaginable standard of living accompanied by high payment prices. The elements of ideology are antagonism and euphemism. The writer goes against the typical notion that once you are outside the shore of Nigeria is automatic enjoyment which he refutes as '*no enjoyment abroad*' and the euphemisation is the phrase *break down* is a way of saying this thing mildly. The tenth excerpt is about economic hardship. The stance of the writer is to oppose hardship. The elements of ideology in the excerpt are the number game and the use of irony. The *3 years* denotes the number of years spent in the UK which also serves as evidence. The use of irony is '*one regret*' which in the real sense of it is not regret but delay in making a decisive step in migrating from Nigeria to overseas. The eleventh excerpt is written by the writer in taking a stern stance against the lifestyle in America. The elements of ideology in the eleventh excerpt are number game, polarization and presupposition. The number game is from the following terms: '*one cent*' and '*3 times*' which could be used as evidence to establish the truth; polarization of US/THEM dichotomy which is in the form of '*other countries*' which implies the negative other representation.

The stance of the writer of excerpt twelve is acknowledging the goodwill of extending scholarship hands to international students with the proviso of completing their education. The

element of ideology in the twelfth excerpt is the number game which is \$40,000. The stance of the writer of excerpt thirteen is admitting the UK as a land of abundant opportunities. The elements of ideology in the excerpt are repetition with the synonymous items in place of the UK and US/THEM dichotomy. Repetition of UK twice and these are synonymous terms e.g.: *where my glory is, the place, here* and US/THEM dichotomy like *we, you, other things*. Excerpt fourteen is on the exorbitant cost of service rendered overseas. The stance of the writer is an expression of shock over the amount on the electricity bill. The elements of ideology in excerpt fourteen are the rhetorical questions, the use of antithesis and the number game. There are two rhetorical questions to construct and reconstruct an ideology is a rhetorical question. The use of antithesis is in comparing Nigeria to the UK in terms of life maintenance in Nigeria. The number game is \$200 for the electricity bill which amazed the writer compared to what he paid in Nigeria. Excerpt fifteen is on the economic hardship. The stance of the writer is to tell his friend that Europe is hard and his friend wants to return. The element of ideology in the excerpt is a metaphoric instance that compares Europe to the UK. Excerpt sixteen is on the cost of bottled water. The stance of writer is appreciating the economic state in Nigeria. The elements of ideology in the excerpt are number game, evidentiality and repetition. The instance of the number game is #780 per \$1 in Kigali as also a feature of evidentiality, Rwanda. Repetition is also employed in these instances: *a small bottle of water, I bottle water* and #780 is repeated twice.

(v) Stance and Ideology on Security

One

To understand the depth of this systemic dysfunction, when Russia invaded Ukraine, many Nigerians wanted to use the opportunity to japa in disguise to fight alongside Ukraine

Two

Nigerians in northern Cyprus say they're safer here than in northern Nigeria.

Excerpt one under security is to portray the state of insecurity in Nigeria. The stance of the writer is to unveil the insincerity of the Nigerians who wanted to travel to Ukraine to assist the Ukrainians in the current conflict with Russia. The element of ideology is repetition. The repetition is national, Ukraine repeated twice. The second excerpt is also about insecurity. The stance of the writer is to establish the fact that living in northern Cyprus is safer in northern Nigeria. the element of ideology in the excerpt is polarisation. The evidence of the polarisation is *northern Cyprus, northern Nigeria and the*. This polarization is between the US/THEM dichotomy.

(vi) Stance and Ideology on Health

One

Reach out when need help. We are stronger together! This is heartbreaking

Two

The most lonely set of JAPARISTS are single Nigerians in Canada. Check upon them. Introduce them to fellow eligible singles. Canada lonely die.

Three

The government announced \$7.5 million in funding to tackle loneliness.

The above excerpt, one to three is on the issue concerning people's health. The stance of the writer of the excerpt is against the American lifestyle which promotes loneliness and this is responsible for various numbers of suicide cases in the Western world. The element of ideology

in one is consensus. Consensus is a factor that calls for sympathy and unity as a group from the same continent, Africa. We could see these in 'we' and 'together'. The same 'we' implies polarisation against implicit 'them' which refers to the American way of life. The second excerpt specified the type of people in single mothers or fathers- that lead to depression. The stance of the writer is proffering a solution to the predicament. The elements of ideology in the excerpt are repetition and polarisation. The reiteration of *single Nigerians* and *the most lonely set of Japarists*, serve as a way of referring to single parents. The polarization is the use of the US/THEM dichotomy. The term refers to the single Nigerian parents while the other group is US and their family ties are very intact. The third excerpt is on the percentage of the budget involved in handling the aftermath of solitude. The rudiments of ideology in it are number games and national glorification. The amount to be spent is \$7.5 million which is another way of glorifying the country, national glorification.

(vii) Stance and Ideology on Corruption

One

There is a massive identification and arrest of fake Nigerian nurses in America. I ask why shld somebody with no knowledge of anything health risk people's life all in d name of earning money.

Below is the list of them arrested in Florida. I will publish as soon as I get other states.

Two

2 Nigerians of Yoruba extraction arrested in Brampton, Canada for airline flight ticket fraud.

You see people abroad think that's how easy it is most of these things are from proceeds of crimes. This is how others are denied visas to travel

Three

90 % of flamboyant Nigerian guys that stay in South Africa are yahoo guys, most especially in Johannesburg and Cape Town. I lived there for 4 years.

Four

Nobody hates your kind. Why do Nigerians think people hate them? How about you stop committing crimes in every country you are in, whether SA, UK, UAE, Italy, India etc? Stop embarrassing the African continent.

Five

Indian citizens slapping & beating Nigerians in our country. Same with Lebanese citizens in Nigeria. I also remember the cases with Unique Foam 3 yrs ago. No Nigerian citizen can slap a Lebanese or an Indian in Delhi and get away with it.

Six

Usain Bolt's \$ 10 million retirement funds which he has never touched since 2012 have been wiped out. The fraud was perpetrated by an internal employee of his investment firm, SSL, who sold the investment of about 30 people in all & provided them with fake reports. He only had a \$2k bal.

The excerpt concerning corruption discloses the stance of the writer which is an outright condemnation of an act of deception. The elements of ideology in the excerpt are indirect questions and the US/THEM dichotomy. The indirect question is a way of constructing and maintaining a peculiar ideology. The US/THEM dichotomy is that the writer is excluding himself from the group-fake Nigerian nurses in America. The second excerpt on corruption is

written by the social actor in condemning the fraudulent acts of those Nigerians. The ideological features in the excerpt number game, polarization and negative other representation. The number game is shown by the *2 Nigerians of Yoruba extraction*. The polarisation approach is informing the interactants that the perpetrators are not only Nigerians but Yoruba extraction excluding other major and minor tribes in Nigeria. This is a negative other representation. The third excerpt on corruption is written so the writer's stance can be shown which is criticising the so-called yahoo evil. The element of ideology in the excerpt is the number game. That is achieved by referring to the actual number of *90% of Nigerian guys and 4 years*.

The fourth excerpt indicates the stance taken by the writer that Nigerians should have a change of mind so that the stigma could be erased. The elements of ideology in the excerpt are the rhetorical questions and positive self-representation. The rhetorical questions are two which are asked to sensitise Nigerians that people do not just dislike you guys but they should stop the evil deeds. The second element is the positive self-representation of Nigerians and the negative representation towards other nations that condemn the deeds. The stance taken by the writer of the fifth excerpt is exposing the negligence of the political elites in protecting Nigerians from other nationals. The elements of ideology are the number game and consensus. The precise years spent by the interlocutor are shown in the excerpt. The consensus approach reflected in the excerpt is *our country* that is, he is together in empathising with the victims of the ugly incidents. The stance of the writer of the sixth excerpt is condemning the swindling of people's funds from the insurance company. The elements of ideology in the excerpt are number game, passivity and US/THEM dichotomy. The number game is shown through these instances *Usian Bolt's \$ 10 million, 2012, 30 people and \$2k bal.* the passivity is employed to deemphasise the social actor.

The US/THEM dichotomy between the perpetrator and those who condemn their devilish doings is at the different poles.

(viii) Stance and Ideology on Politics

One

The Nigerian voters will do as they please... but they should remember that some people have multiple passports & assets abroad...the consequence of bad leadership won't be suffered by all...

Two

As a Nigerian navigating abroad, the sight of your green passport attracts immediate hate from the host countries' officials. The depth of negative inclination toward evil leaders from both APC & PDP have tagged on us is nauseating. Vote for the right man, vote for the Labour Party

Three

Small thing Nigerian politicians will run abroad where they will enjoy a good environment and quality leadership. But every opportunity they have is to steal and loot public funds.

Four

One of my friends just got to the UK to study, in her class, they're about 68. I kid you not (according to her), 51 are Nigerians, about 40 Yorubas, I don't think I have seen anything like that before.

Five

If Nigeria is good, wetin I dey find for Germany/ Nigeria man breaks down in tears.

Six

Your Prime Minister in the UK is an Asian descendant because he's the best man for the job in his party for now. Nigerians are still fighting to elect someone based on ethnicity and foreign religion and if you want changes keep dreaming and praying. You cannot find those in China.

Seven

America and Britain are the owners of Nigeria they cannot live without stealing our oil. They are not doing this because of the love they have for Nigerians but for their selfish interest in Nigeria.

Eight

This is why a sudden interest in Nigeria. Russia and China both being on a gold/ precious metals standard, the US is looking to increase its supply of gold by exploiting Nigerians. That's the Biden Administration for yall! Has the Big Guy cured cancer yet?

Nine

Doctors recruited from some of the world's poorest countries to work in UK hospitals say they're being exploited.

Ten

The US is telling the Nigerians to undermine their electoral processes, the 2020 elections in the US was widely seen as marred with irregularities and is said to be one of the worst-ever presidential election in US history did the US have China, Russia and Germany?

Eleven

We don't assassinate evil men in power. We allow them to thrive, that's why Nigeria is redundant. Likes of Mahmoud and co. should have joined their maker if Nigeria was to be like Russia in thinking. Religion has so kept us with God will fight for us' yet we are stagnant.

Twelve

My country will be going to the polls tomorrow. This election is the first time my generation will be leading the change in deciding the next Nigerian president. Thus far, I am so proud of youth participation in the campaign.

The stance taken by the writer of the above excerpt is a warning to Nigerians to be conscious of their political rights and responsibilities. The element of ideology in the excerpt is polarisation which is done by establishing the wide gap between the electorates and the elected leaders. The second excerpt is on the political failure in Nigeria. The stance of the writer is condemning the political elites and their parties which have culminated in attracting hatred to Nigerian passports. The element of ideology in excerpt two is another negative representation. This is a way of informing the readers that the ruling party APC and the opposition are responsible for the woes Nigeria is in now with the intent of giving an alternative to Nigerians and that is, the Labour Party (LP). The third excerpt indicates the stance of the social actor by criticising the political elites who failed to transform Nigeria like those European nations. The element of ideology in the excerpt is negative other representation. This is done to achieve the aim of disparaging the political leaders that they failed however when the writer is x-rayed, we will discover that the posted message may not be objectively written, why that is because the spirit of partisan is subjectively done.

The fourth excerpt is on the aftermath of the political catastrophe in Nigeria. The stance of the writer is to inform his interlocutors that the political failure is pushing Nigerians out of the country to look elsewhere for sustenance and well-being. The elements of ideology are number games and polarisation. The number of game is *about 68, 51 are Nigerians, and 40 are Yoruba*, this is to make it known to people that Nigerians are immigrating to other lands. The polarisation in the excerpt is the term *Yorubas* is a way of separating it from other Nigerians which may have two purposes, self-glorification of one the best tribes that search for knowledge or negative representation which implies that are Yoruba only tribe that travel out of Nigeria? The fifth excerpt designates the regret expressed by the writer. The stance of the writer to his co-interactants is expressing regret in travelling abroad. The elements of ideology in the excerpt are negative other representation and positive self-representation. The negative other representation is of German while the positive self-representation of how he wishes Nigeria is good. Consequently, there won't be a need to travel to Germany. The stance of the writer of excerpt six is to express his disappointment about the criteria used in Nigeria electing their political leaders. The element of ideology in the excerpt is the US/THEM dichotomy. The dichotomy between the Nigerian method of electing leaders and the United Kingdom that colonised Nigeria. The stance taken by the writer is reoccurrence of neo-colonialism. The elements of ideology in the seventh excerpt are the repetition and the metaphor. The reiteration of the pronoun '*they*' occurs thrice in the excerpt. The metaphorical statement of arrogating ownership to America and Britain is just to say the economic power is still in the hands of the colonial masters. The stance of the eighth excerpt is an expression of suspicion on the sudden interest in Nigeria. The elements of ideology are antagonism, rhetorical questions and metaphorical statements. The antagonistic approach is used in maintaining the ideology which in most cases is towards another ex-group. The rhetorical

question is employed to establish the suspicions about Russia, China and the US. The metaphor in the excerpt is cancer which points to the perennial problems in Nigeria.

The stance of excerpt nine is about the complaint from the recruited Nigerian doctors. The elements of ideology are passivity, hyperbole and antagonism. Hidden the subject in a sentence is one of the ways of deemphasising the social actor. The hyperbole refers to some countries as the poorest countries while *being exploited* is used to antagonise the UK of maltreating the recruited doctors. The stance of the writer of the tenth excerpt is to react to the piece of advice from the United States concerning the election processes in Nigeria. The elements of ideology in the excerpt are repetition, antagonism, number game and rhetorical question. The repetition of the US is four times is to disclose how powerful the influence of the US on Nigeria. The next element is antagonism which is in the form of this: *'to undermine their electoral processes'* *'elections in the US was widely seen as marred with irregularities'*. Following her admonition may put Nigeria in jeopardy. The number game is the *'2020 election'* which is not far from 2023 when the Nigeria election was conducted. The last element is the rhetorical question *'Did the US have China, Russia and Germany?'* which is telling the US to mind their business. The stance of excerpt eleven is to disparage Nigerians by not holding their ruling classes responsible for their lapses which have made Nigeria redundant. The elements of ideology in the excerpt are repetition, US/THEM dichotomy and pure polarization. The word *Nigeria* is repeated twice, *we* and *us* are repeated twice. The US/THEM dichotomy is shown in the excerpt which refers to the ruling classes versus the electorates. The dichotomy leads to polarisation that makes the two groups to be in-group and ex-group. The stance of the writer of the twelfth excerpt is an expression of his pleasure for political consciousness displayed in the 2023 election. The elements of ideology in the excerpt are number games and polarisation. The writer alludes to the

activities of Nigerian youth for the first time as motivating '*first time*'. The polarization in the excerpt is personal pronouns and possessive adjectives like *my country, and my generation*, which denote the youth.

(ix) **Stance and Ideology on Culture**

One

It's depressing being a Nigerian right now! Getting an international passport in Nigeria is tough and very expensive. Most Nigerian embassy staff are way too corrupt. Nigeria embassy is Switzerland pls caution your pot bell personnel.

Two

Dear Nigerians be careful what you receive to carry for a friend abroad, don't land in prison because you're too nice to say no, I said lemme tell you people. They put drugs in the earpiece, in hand dryer, in things you won't expect

Three

Finding out that Nigerians in Canada are charging other Nigerians coming in \$ 15-\$ 20k to act as sponsors just blows the top of my head off! You know you're not going to house the person or feed them or be responsible for them in any way. The level of wickedness is unprecedented.

Four

Africans wake up...are there no drug Lords and corrupt politicians in the USA, Austria, and Germany too... do we know about them? Has any Nigerian media publicised it?... we hope for a better Nigeria but the work starts with us though we know the system is corrupt...

Five

It is not about noise. It is about narrative. A Nigerian does well abroad. We don't loud it. But if a Nigerian fucks up, we are quick to broadcast it. We are the ones spoiling our image.

Six

We are now in that time of the year when Nigerians abroad will start posting snow asking are you sure you want to come to Canada/ USA/UK?

Seven

Cold morning 75°C in Abete, Canada. I can't even see the front; snow everywhere. Don't come o, I am barely breathing.

Eight

Stop deceiving people or telling them the bad side of travelling abroad, if you can cope what makes you think others can't cope? Nigerians need to stop discouraging people or telling them if they still want to do it. Snow or bad weather cannot be measured with bad govt in naija.

Nine

Naaah! It is now becoming common to see Nigerian ladies pretend to love guys abroad, then, immediately they come in, they'd put the guy in trouble, so they can be free to start their own life without him. They only used the men to japa and dump them.

Ten

If you see what babes are doing to make men throw their wives and kids out of their houses, you go cold. Stay prayed up cos it's jungle outches. People are locking people's husbands in padlocks and swallowing them. Men too if you love your life, stay faithful.

Eleven

Half the shits that happen to these kneegas, they deserve it too cos why can't you stay in one place? You have a beautiful family and you can afford nearly everything under the sun why not rest? Now see you inside the bottle.

Twelve

My uncle has been in the UK for nearly 20 years and has refused to take his wife to the UK permanently. Instead, they visit each other once in a while sometimes, it is better for your wife to cheat on you in Nigeria than for her to mess up your life abroad. But men won't learn.

Thirteen

I can confidentially tell you that my time living in naija, I can comfortably count the number of times I met people with body odour. But over here! lol it's a daily affair

Fourteen

I work in a hospital and we are not allowed to wear perfumes and any scented products (deodorants, body lotion) to work. It is a big offence here.

Fifteen

If you are a parent with a child that has a phone no matter the age please download Google Family Link and monitor what your child is really doing with their device. Where I work there are kids in Grade Care consuming pornographic material already because they are left /I

Sixteen

South African women are probably the most unpatriotic people on earth. They are just tools by all sorts of foreign men for all sorts of disgusting things sies. You must be stupid to think a Nigerian man will leave his country to look for love in South Africa.

Seventeen

I don't know why I didn't see these things in naij. All I did was work and go home to my daughter. I didn't socialise much. No, for this country. I see things. Babes dey fly for night 'omo iya mi' especially if your husband is wealthy. No, lose guard.

Eighteen

How the US and UK lobbied me to push for same-sex marriage.

Nineteen

Toronto in summary, Toronto is a typical Lagos, Nigeria. Truly, Toronto traffic is killing. I was also stuck in the same traffic last weekend and it took about 1 hour and 30 minutes for a normal 25 to 30-minute drive

Twenty

Hanging out clothes like Yaba people

Twenty-One

Your prime minister in the UK is an Asian descendant because he's the best person for the job in his party for now.

Twenty-Two

Am I dreaming? I had lunch with my professor. It is still weird! Nigeria has damaged me. He was the one to make the gesture. If he can have lunch with us, I mean and we were discussing. I mean? It's hard to believe. This is the real culture shock.

Twenty-Three

The Nigerian answer to all forms of criticism is I'm richer than you, I'm bigger than you. The reason Nigerians do well abroad is they're usually at the lower end of the scale. So they can't respond that way to criticism. They usually have to listen to the criticism.

Twenty-Four

Canada will humble you. If the system doesn't change your mentality about certain things, especially material stuff then nothing will. The system will teach you how to take life simple.

Twenty-Five

Who else notice animals in Canada are so stubborn that they don't fear humans simply because of the privilege and freedom they enjoy? Some domestic animals would even want to enter your nose lol and even invade your balcony after you don chase them tire with love. Instead, humans fear animals more and treat them with much care and..

Twenty-Six

When the real Canadians are crossing, the whole world standstill. The privilege they have is totally out of this.

Twenty-Seven

This idea of staying on a job and not actually doing the job is a Nigerian pervasive idea that has eaten up into the fabric of the society. Nigerians outside of the country do not take it with them when abroad PO is here to bring back our work ethics.

Twenty-Eight

In July, I delivered an Oil and Gas training in Dubai. A member of my class who arrived late was a little distraught. Noticing her low spirits, I asked why. She said she had lost her phone. I said where? Dubai airport, I told her that during the tea break, she should go to the Lost and Found section of the airport and that the phone would be there. She didn't believe me. She

returned with her phone after break tea. It was where I said it would be. She asked why I was certain. I replied from personal experience and the culture I had observed.

Twenty-Nine

I returned home yesterday to a letter from my bank asking if I would like to get emotional support to discuss what I went through after I got defrauded for \$3. There are the kinds of situations that come as a cultural shock to me because I'm a full-blooded Nigerian. Nigeria that 4 million naira disappeared from one lady's Zenith bank account and they are yet to refund everything ni. The funny thing is my bank already refunded the lost \$3.

Thirty

If you met a Nigerian with Nigerian parents born & lived in Nigeria vs a Nigerian with parents born in America, you'll see a big difference lol, one was brought up with good values & education while the other was a victim of the American education system lol.

Thirty-One

During the Apartheid era in South Africa, Nigeria was one of the foremost supporters of anti-apartheid movements, including the African National Congress; the Nigerian government issued more than 300 passports to South Africans seeking to travel abroad.

Thirty-Two

*What an amazing mood to have today as we mark the 15th anniversary of National Diaspora Day.
Congrats to Tobi Amusan and Nigeria. It is a well-deserved win from hard work and tenacity
which Nigerians are known for*

The stance of the author of the first excerpt under culture is the difficulty in obtaining a Nigerian passport. The elements of ideology in the excerpt are repetition and the use of adjectives. Some terms are repeated twice e.g. Nigerian and Nigeria. Moreover, the use of adjective phrases used copiously like *depressing, tough, very expensive, too corrupt and potbelly*. The adjectives are employed to give a vivid picture of what the line of action and the target goal. The stance of the second excerpt is about the caution given to Nigerians abroad not to collect anything from strangers on board. The elements of ideology are polarization and repetition. Polarisation is a way of Nigerians being into two groups, the righteous and criminally minded ones. The other element is repetition which is employed to construct and maintain a specific belief or norm. This is achieved through the use of personal pronouns like *I, you, they*. The stance of third excerpt is about the corrupt practices of some Nigerians abroad. The elements of ideology are number game, repetition and US/THEM dichotomy. The number game in the above excerpt is *\$15-\$20k*. The repetition that occurred in the excerpt is *Nigerians* and the use of adjectives. The US/THEM dichotomy shows in the excerpt, that they are the swindlers and the swindled. The stance in the fourth excerpt is about professional journalism. The elements of ideology in the excerpt are polarization, rhetorical questions, and US/them dichotomy. The polarisation is established by comparing the method of journalism in Africa which is antithetical to the best practice in the world. The rhetorical question is employed to awaken their

consciousness. The US/THEM dichotomy is in between the European and African methods of reportage.

The stance of the fifth excerpt is a good culture of protecting our image. The elements of ideology are repetition and antagonism. The repetition of terms appeared in the excerpt e.g. *we and Nigerians*. The antagonism in the excerpt is done through these examples: *noise/narrative; does well/fucks up; doesn't loud it/to broadcast it*. The stance of the author of the sixth and seventh excerpts is criticising Nigerians abroad discouraging others to USA or UK. The element in the excerpt is a rhetorical question, polarisation and number game. This is the rhetorical question, *are you sure you want to come to Canada/ USA/UK?* The instance of the second element is a polarisation between those who are discouraged and those who encourage others to immigrate to the USA/UK/Canada. The number of games is *75° C* which depicts the weather situation to discourage Nigerians coming to Canada. The stance of the eighth excerpt is condemning those who discourage Nigerians from immigrating to foreign nations. The elements of ideology are rhetorical questions, repetition and US/THEM dichotomy. The rhetorical question is *what makes you think others can't cope?* And the instance of repetition is *people/Nigerians*. The US/THEM dichotomy is a gap between the motivators and those who are discouraged. The stance of the author of the ninth and tenth excerpts is going against and disparaging the African cultures abroad. The elements of ideology are repetition, negative other representation and polarisation. Some terms are reiterated *guys abroad, the guy, they, their, people, you*. The polarization in the excerpt implies in-group and ex-group.

The stance of the writer of the eleventh excerpt is censuring those who are unfaithful to their family. The elements of ideology in the excerpt are derogatory remarks and rhetorical questions. The remark is the term *these kneegas*, which is taboo. The second one is rhetorical questions:

why not rest? Why can't you stay in one place? These questions are used to retain the current ideology in a group. The stance of the author is in support of maintaining the family ties. The elements of ideology are number games and repetition. The number game in the excerpt is *20 years*. *The UK* is repeated twice. The stance of the author of the thirteenth and fourteen excerpts is a cultural shock that happened to Nigeria. The elements of ideology are positive self-representation and national glorification. The author eulogises himself and his country that body odour is not rampant in Nigeria compared to what he witnesses in the UK. In the fifteen excerpts, Nigerians are disallowed to apply perfumes on their skins. The stance taken by the authors of the fifteenth to eighteen excerpts is to condemn the European lifestyles most especially on the marital issues. The elements of ideology in them are derogatory remarks, positive self-representation and negative other representation. The derogatory remarks appear in the form of '*consuming pornographic material, most unpatriotic people on earth, Babe's dey fly for the night, same sex*'. The disparity in culture prompted the writer of the above excerpts to cast aspersion on the way of life of the host nation. That aspersion serves as negative other representation and African or Nigerian cultures as the best. That is positive self-representation on the part of the writers. The stance of the authors of the excerpts nineteen and twenty is similar in some parts of human existence. The elements of ideology in the excerpts are repetition, number game and simile. The reiteration of Toronto twice, the number games are; *1 hour 30 minutes, 25 to 30 minutes* and the use of figurative expression, and simile to drive home the point e.g *Yaba people*.

The stance taken by the writers of excerpts twenty-one to twenty-six is an expression of cultural shock and conflict. Many elements of ideology are reflected in the above excerpt, they are as follows: polarisation, rhetorical question and exclamatory remark, positive self-representation,

national glorification and exaggeration. There are some methods employed by the author in twenty-one and twenty-two to pass some derogatory remarks like '*your Prime Minister, Nigeria has damaged me*'. This *your Prime Minister* is a way of creating a polarisation between the general practice in Nigeria which against the practice in the host nation. The rhetorical question is employed too '*Am I dreaming?*' '*I mean*'. The exclamatory remark is used to express the surprise this way '*It is still weird!*' Positive self-representation is employed by Nigerians in the diaspora by saying '*I'm richer than you, I'm bigger than you*'. Another element that is reflected in the above excerpts is the national glorification of the law that gives adequate rights to animals. The last element is exaggeration where the author in twenty-six says '*the whole world standstill*' when animals are crossing. The stance of the author of excerpts twenty-seven to thirty is acknowledging the cultural incongruence between Nigerian and European ones. There is a dignity of labour and protection of one's property. There are some elements of ideology in the above excerpts like direct questions, number games and national glorification. The incidence of lost property at Dubai Airport elicits and ensues some questions between the interlocutors. Also, there is a number game there in the form of '*\$3 and 4 million naira*'. The last element is national glorification where the writer of excerpt thirty showcases the laudable values of Nigerian parents. The stance taken by the authors of excerpts thirty-one and thirty-two is on the past and present achievements of Nigeria in Africa. The elements of ideology in the excerpts are positive self-representation and national glorification which informs the reader of the role played during the apartheid in South Africa and the recent feat of Tobi Amusan.

(x) Stance and Ideology on Infrastructure and Social Amenities

One

Before you move to a foreign country you need to understand that, it may take you a few weeks or even months, to land a job and to have a regular steady income; so make sure to have a couple of months worth of money stored up in your reserves.

Two

Don't worry, dey play, they are already paying with fingerprint in China, if you think the world will wait for Nigeria, you are laughing. See what Nigerians are achieving with little opportunities. Look at what you will achieve if there are better opportunities. Vote with sense.

The stance of the writer in excerpts one and two about infrastructure and social amenities is to affirm that human wants are insatiable and the factors of production are scarce. The elements of ideology in the excerpts are negative other representation, repetition and number games. The negative other representation implies that travelling overseas with automatic employment on getting there is unrealistic, one still needs to wait for a couple of months before getting that. Some terms are repeated twice e.g. they, Nigeria, Nigerians and you. The last element is the number game by refers to 'some weeks, couples of months'.

(xi) Stance and Ideology on Religion

One

Why do Nigerians become less religious when they travel overseas? The system provides 70% of your prayer points.

Two

When Nigerians (japa) travel abroad, they pray less; their religious activities are reduced. So, many of our prayer points in Nigeria are caused by a lack of infrastructure, security & working systems.

Three

I lived in Germany as a foreigner, on a different continent, a different race. Yet, I feel more accepted and I'm allowed to coexist and build on my potential and talents. An average Nigerian Youth is busy with tribal and religious bigotry when the rest of the world is moving forward.

Four

The system provides 70% of your prayer points.

Five

On the left is US Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, Wale Adeyemo and on the right is British Secretary of State, Kemi Badenoch, both are Nigerians. The two met to discuss bilateral trade relations between their countries

The above excerpts one to five indicate the stance taken by their authors in condemning how religion and ethnicities have done great damage to the growth and development in Nigeria. The elements of ideology in those excerpts are as follows: rhetorical question, passivity, multiple adjectival phrases, number game and national glorification. The rhetorical question is '*Why do Nigerians become less religious when they travel overseas?*'. The second element is passivity '*are caused*', while multiple adjectival phrases are employed too e.g. *as a foreigner, a different continent, a different race, more acceptable*. Number game is also employed, for instance, *70%*

of your prayer point' and the last element is national glorification that is UK and USA are eulogised because of those appointments to those two Nigerians.

(xii) Stance and Ideology on Weather Condition

One

The windstorm has been so heavy lately that it is heavy enough to destroy things but when there is a power outage due to a windstorm it is usually restored on time if the damage is mild. No country is perfect.

Two

Aunty, I go build a house for Nigeria, you think say na inside this cold I want to retire?

The stance of the above excerpts is to portray the weather conditions of the host nations with the conclusion that no country is perfect. The elements of ideology in the excerpts are the use of negative representation and rhetorical questions. The instances of negative representation are the damage done by the harsh weather and the response of not being ready to die overseas. A rhetorical question was asked by one of the interlocutors '*na inside this cold I want retire?*'

4.2.3 Research Question Three

What are the features of speech acts in the online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora?

The writers analysed the illocutionary speech acts performed by both the interviewer and the interviewee in Tom Cruise's interview and classified the data into five categories of illocutionary speech acts. Those five categories are representative, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative. The data analysis is presented as follows:

1. Representative

Representative is the utterances that the speaker believes to be true. This type of action includes stating, informing, describing, complaining, claiming, boasting, asserting. In this study, 66 utterances were found by the writers and categorized into representative speech acts. Here are some of the utterances and their meanings.

No	Utterance	Meaning
1.	<i>In Nigeria, even the poor pretend not to be poor and join in addressing the poor as poor.</i>	The utterance is telling the truth about the pretence of Nigerians.
2.	<i>How can the president of a country that's borrowing to do basic things embark on a foreign trip with 10 ministers including the NSA, DG of NIA and chair of NIDCOM?</i>	The utterance is informing interlocutors on social media about the extravagance of Nigerian leaders abroad.
3	<i>Don't just japa, japa with sense. Nigeria is wicked, there is fuel scarcity so migrate.</i>	The utterance is a complaint about the economic situation in Nigeria.
4	<i>This broke my heart, the inflation is real, everything is now very expensive the cost of groceries is at the high end, the 3litters cooking oil we buy for \$3.99 is now \$13, and the 8kg bag of rice we buy for \$7 is now</i>	The utterance is a complaint about the economic situation overseas.

	<i>about \$15-\$18.</i>	
5	<i>Why are Nigerians in Canada this silent about the crazy inflation? When will you tell us about the price of food that's above the roof, especially the rice situation? Before you call me a liar, bring out the receipts of the foodstuff you bought last year this year and let's compare.</i>	The utterance is a complaint about the economic situation overseas and the hypocritical disposition of Nigerians in the diaspora.
6	<i>I came to America with long natural hair...after <u>they</u> charged me <u>300 dollars</u> for braids, on top of a series of appointment bookings, nobody told me to think twice.</i>	The utterance is asserting the reality of living abroad.
7	<i>Again, if you don't have at least <u>8m</u> ready or have a sure place you will get it, don't attempt UK. JAPA via studies.</i>	The utterance gives vital information to prospective travellers.
8	<i>To new students coming into Scotland, especially Edinburg, kindly consider moving to places closer to the city. Housing in</i>	The utterance is informing new international students about the variance in the rent of an accommodation.

	<i>Edinburg is more expensive than accommodation in London...</i>	
9	<i>There is no enjoyment abroad UK based lady says as she breaks down in tears over her job.</i>	The utterance is informing his online friends that 'enjoyment' in the real sense of the word most peculiarly among Nigerians is not available.
10	<i>It's depressing being a Nigerian right now! Getting an international passport in Nigeria is tough and very expensive. Most Nigerian embassy staff are way too corrupt. Nigeria embassy is Switzerland pls caution your pot bell personnel.</i>	The utterance is criticising getting a Nigerian visa both at home and abroad.
11	<i>Dear Nigerians be careful what you receive to carry for a friend abroad, don't land in prison because you're too nice to say no, I said lemme tell you people. They put drugs in the earpiece, in hand dryer, in things you won't expect</i>	The utterance is a warning to Nigerians who are travelling for the first time.
12	<i>2 Nigerians of Yoruba extraction were arrested in Brampton, Canada for airline</i>	The utterance is to Nigerians at home whose expectation is very high.

	<i>flight ticket fraud. You see people abroad think that's how easy it is most of these things are from the proceeds of crimes. This is how others are denied visas to travel</i>	
13	<i>90 % of flamboyant Nigerian guys that stay in South Africa are yahoo guys, most especially in Johannesburg and Cape Town. I lived there for 4 years.</i>	The utterance is information to the credence to moral decadence about the future leaders.
14	<i>It is not about noise. It is about narrative. A Nigerian does well abroad. We don't loud it. But if a Nigerian fucks up, we are quick to broadcast it. We are the ones spoiling our image.</i>	The utterance is condemning the non-professionalism on the part of Nigerian journalists.
15	<i>We are now in that time of the year when Nigerians abroad will start posting snow asking are you sure you want to come to Canada/ USA/UK?</i>	The utterance is complaining about Nigerians in the diaspora who discourage others from immigrating to the host nations.
16	<i>Cold morning-75°C in Abete, Canada. I can't even see the front; snow everywhere. Don't</i>	The utterance is discouraging to embark on migration.

	<i>come o, I am barely breathing.</i>	
17	<i>Naaah! It is now becoming common to see Nigerian ladies pretend to love guys abroad, then, immediately they come in, they'd put the guy in trouble, so they can be free to start their own life without him. They only used the men to japa and dump them.</i>	The utterance states and describes how some Nigerian ladies behave overseas.
18	<i>My uncle has been in the UK for nearly 20 years and has refused to take his wife to the UK permanently. Instead, they visit each other once in a while sometimes, your wife should cheat on you in Nigeria rather than mess up your life abroad. But men won't learn.</i>	The utterance states the real mess of some marriages abroad which discourages some men from traveling with their wives.
19	<i>When Nigerians (japa) travel abroad, they pray less; their religious activities are reduced. So, many of our prayer points in Nigeria are caused by a lack of infrastructure, security & working systems.</i>	The utterance asserts the inconsistency of Nigerians abroad when it comes to the issue of religion.

20	<i>Some other Nigerians serving time in America also say they were targeted for being Nigerians.</i>	The utterance informs about some Nigerians in the foreign prison yard.
21	<i>Weeks ago, a neighbour called the police and lied to them that my child had been crying for 4hrs! the child welfare officers (with policemen on standby) visited my home immediately and found out it was a BIG FAT LIE! It is a long story but I am grateful that things didn't escalate and result in me having my child collected from me.</i>	The utterance is describing the act of racism.
22	<i>Africans always face the worst abroad. Africans face brutal arrests, racial slurs, and stereotypes in Switzerland.</i>	
23	<i>Again, if you don't have at least 8m ready or have a sure place you will get it, don't attempt UK. JAPA via studies.</i>	The utterance is informing about the cost to be incurred before travelling abroad is feasible.
24	<i>Reach out when need help. We are stronger together! This is heartbreaking</i>	The utterance is asserting the situation of single parents abroad with their loneliness

		and depression
25	<i>The government announced \$7.5 million in funding to tackle loneliness.</i>	The utterance is informing about the danger of loneliness.
26	<i>Before you move to a foreign country you need to understand that, it may take you a few weeks or even months, to land a job and to have a regular steady income; so make sure to have a couple of months worthy of money stored up in your reserves.</i>	The utterance states the situation and challenges involved in getting employed.
27	<i>Nigerian students in the UK and others risk deportation.</i>	The utterance is informing people of the high cost of tuition fees.
28	<i>I and my husband shall all responsibility from Magodo to here, sometimes, we share 50/50 and sometimes it's 70/30</i>	The utterance is informing her interlocutors that some marriages may fail abroad, but hers is intact.
29	<i>America and Britain are the owners of Nigeria they cannot live without stealing our oil. They are not doing this because of the love they have for Nigerians but for their selfish interest in Nigeria.</i>	The utterance is complaining about the activities of the superpower in Africa with their mischievous intent.

30	<i>This is why a sudden interest in Nigeria. Russia and China both being on a gold/precious metals standard, the US is looking to increase its supply of gold by exploiting Nigerians. That's the Biden Administration for yall! Has the Big Guy cured cancer yet?</i>	The utterance is complaining about the activities of the superpower in Africa with their mischievous intent
31	<i>Doctors recruited from some of the world's poorest countries to work in UK hospitals say they're being exploited.</i>	The utterance is a complaint about being exploited abroad.
32	<i>The US is telling the Nigerians to undermine their electoral processes, the 2020 elections in the US was widely seen as marred with irregularities and is said to be one of the worst ever presidential election in US history did the US have China, Russia and Germany</i>	The utterance is criticising the US on her advice to destabilise Nigeria due to some electioneering hitches.
33	<i>I don't know why I didn't see these things in naij. All I did was work and go home to my daughter. I didn't socialise much. No, for this country. I see things. Babes dey fly for night</i>	The utterance is describing the matrimonial conflict abroad among Nigerians.

	<i>'omo iya mi' especially if your husband is wealthy. No lose guard.</i>	
34	<i>How the US and UK lobbied me to push for same-sex marriage.</i>	The utterance is a complaint against homosexuality.
35	<i>Toronto in summary, Toronto is a typical Lagos Nigeria. Truly, Toronto traffic is killing. I was also stuck in the same traffic last weekend and it took about 1 hour and 30 minutes for a normal 25 to 30-minute drive</i>	The utterance informs his interlocutors about some way of life in the host countries that is similar to the Nigerian one.
36	<i>Hanging clothes like Yaba people</i>	The utterance is informing his friend online about life in the host countries that is similar to Nigerian.
37	<i>The windstorm has been super heavy lately that it is heavy enough to destroy things but when there is power outage due to a windstorm it is usually restored on time if the damage is mild. No country is perfect.</i>	The utterance complains about the harshness of the weather conditions in the host nation.
38	<i>Usain Bolt's \$ 10 million retirement funds which he has never touched from 2012 have</i>	The utterance describes the fraudulent acts among the citizens of the developed

	<i>been wiped out. The fraud was perpetrated by an internal employee of his investment firm, SSL, who sold the investment of about 30 people in all & provided them with fake reports. He only had a \$2k bal.</i>	nations.
39	<i>Student loan repayment will not be required until borrowers earn at least \$40,000 per year.</i>	The utterance is informing people about the loan facility for international students.
40	<i>Canada will humble you. If the system doesn't change your mentality about certain things, especially material stuff then nothing will. The system will teach you how to take life simple</i>	The utterance is boasting about how the new environment changes people's mentality about life.
41	<i>Who else noticed animals in Canada are so stubborn that they don't fear humans simply because of the privilege and freedom they enjoy? Some domestic animals would even want to enter your nose lol and even invade your balcony after you don chase them tire with love. Instead, humans fear animals more and treat them with much care.</i>	The utterance describes the rights and kindness of animals in Canada.

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42	<i>When the real Canadians are crossing the whole world standstill. The privilege they have is totally out of this</i>	The utterance describes the rights and kindness of animals in Canada.
43	<i>This idea of staying on a job and not doing the job is a Nigerian pervasive idea that has eaten up into the fabric of the society. Nigerians outside of the country do not take it with them when abroad PO is here to bring back our work ethics.</i>	The utterance condemns the indolence in Nigerians which is reduced when abroad.
44	<i>In July, I delivered an Oil and Gas training in Dubai. A member of my class who arrived late was a little distraught. Noticing her low spirits, I asked why. She said she had lost her phone. I said where? Dubai airport, I told her that during the tea break, she should go to the Lost and Found section of the airport and that the phone would be there. She didn't believe me. She returned with her phone after break tea. It was where I said it would be. She asked why I was certain. I replied from</i>	The utterance informs about the system that protects life and property.

	<i>personal experience and the culture I had observed.</i>	
45	<i>I returned home yesterday to a letter from my bank asking if I would like to get emotional support to discuss what I went through after I got defrauded for \$3. There are the kinds of situations that come as a cultural shock to me because I'm a full-blooded Nigerian. Nigeria that 4 million naira disappeared from one lady's Zenith bank account and they are yet to refund everything ni. The funny thing is my bank already refunded the lost \$3.</i>	The utterance informs on how the system rewards people for trampling upon their rights.
46	<i>The system provides 70% of your prayer point</i>	The utterance informs that most things that dominate our prayer points in Nigeria are taken care of abroad.
47	<i>On the left is US Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, Wale Adeyemo and on the right is British Secretary of State, Kemi Badenoch, both are Nigerians. The two met to discuss bilateral trade relations between their countries.</i>	The utterance describes the high sense of discipline that is beyond all the artificial barriers that disdain merit and transparency.

48	<i>Why Nigeria is better than Abroad-UK-based Nigerian man explains after receiving over \$200 electricity bill.</i>	The utterance informs the positive side of being a Nigerian.
49	<i>My country will be going to the polls tomorrow. This election is the first time my generation will be leading the change in deciding the next Nigerian president. Thus far, I am so proud of youth participation in the campaign.</i>	The utterance is informing people about the change in the attitude of Nigerian youths during the previous election.
50	<i>Japa, a blessing to Nigeria</i>	The utterance is telling us the positive part of emigration.
51	<i>Anybody that can 'japa' to either the UK or the US wasn't struggling in Nigeria, let that sink into your head, don't pressure yourself</i>	The utterance is a warning against blind imitation.
52	<i>It is interesting to see how japa has evolved in these few years. The verb has become a noun.</i>	The utterance informs us about the blessing in disguise a japa has become among Nigerians.
53	<i>Your prime minister in the UK is an Asian</i>	The utterance is informing the goodness in

	<i>descendant because he's the best person for the job in his party for now.</i>	considering merit in employing capable hands rather than using favouritism or nepotism
54	<i>No be to travel UK be the problem. The main issue is 'How do you intend to pay your tuition? I understand that the country is hard and everyone wants a good life. However, without careful planning, sufficient funds/ scholarship or a feasible plan in place, it is best to apply patience and wisdom. These schools will give you a visa if you meet the requirements. But when you get off that plane, you will understand that Oyibo no dey hear, Abeg, my papa swallow razor, I need more time to pay my tuition.</i>	The utterance is informing people about the educational system abroad.
55	<i>A concerned parent has finally broken the table, most times I wonder why there are so many virus infections here, especially among kids and it is a different ball game back home. It can be frustrating seeing children are sick and still sent to school and say, after all, they forgot that other innocent kids'</i>	The utterance is informing his interlocutors about health challenges overseas.

	<i>parents at home would also get a bigger share from it.</i>	
56	<i>We don't assassinate evil men in power. We allow them to thrive, that's why Nigeria is redundant. Likes of Mahmoud and co. should have joined their maker if Nigeria was to be like Russia in thinking. Religion has so kept us with 'God will fight for us' yet we are stagnant.</i>	The utterance complains about the laxity and ineptitude on the part of leaders and the led.
57	<i>If Nigeria good, wetin I dey find for Germany/ Nigeria man breaks down in tears</i>	The utterance blaming the Nigeria government for her ineptitude
58	<i>Finding out that Nigerians in Canada are charging other Nigerians coming in \$ 15-\$ 20k to act as sponsors just blows the top of my head off! you know you're not going to house the person or feed them or be responsible for them in any way. The level of wickedness is unprecedented.</i>	The utterance is condemning the corrupt practices of Nigerians in the diaspora.
59	<i>There is a massive identification and arrest of fake Nigerian nurses in America. I ask why</i>	The utterance is criticising some unscrupulous Nigerians overseas.

	<i>shld somebody with no knowledge of anything health risk people's life all in d name of earning money. Below is the list of them arrested in Florida. I will publish as soon as I get other states.</i>	
60	<i>Indian citizens slapping & beating Nigerians in our country. Same with Lebanese citizens in Nigeria. I also remember the cases with Unique Foam 3 yrs ago. No Nigerian citizen can slap a Lebanese or an Indian in Delhi and get away with it.</i>	The utterance is reporting some atrocities of some foreign nationals in Nigeria.
61	<i>I work in a hospital and we are not allowed to wear perfumes and any scented products (deodorants, body lotion) to work. It is a big offence here.</i>	The utterance informs people about the cultural differences in using perfumes.
62	<i>Why do Nigerians become less religious when they travel overseas? The system provides 70% of your prayer points.</i>	The utterance is telling Nigerians to be proactive in transforming the nation rather than being religious fanatics.
63	<i>I can confidentially tell you that my time</i>	The utterance is informing about body

	<i>living in naija, I can comfortably count the number of times I met people with body odour. But over here! lol it's daily affair</i>	odour among the citizens of his host country.
64	<i>South African women are probably the most unpatriotic people on earth. They are just tools by all sorts of foreign men for all sorts of disgusting things sies. You must be stupid to think a Nigerian man will leave his country to look for love in South Africa</i>	The utterance is talking about the waywardness of some South African women.
65	<i>There are no menial jobs in the US, Canada, UK, Australia, France etc. I laugh at the ignorance and arrogance of those Nigerians and Africans who sneer at those who relocated abroad doing what they consider as menial</i>	The utterance is notifying Nigerians about their ignorance about the so-called menial jobs.
66	<i>Don't worry, dey play, they are already paying with fingerprint in China, if you think the world will wait for Nigeria, you are having a laugh. See what Nigerians are achieving with little opportunities. Look at what you will achieve if there are better opportunities. Vote with sense</i>	The utterance is informing people about the scientifically progressive report.

2. Expressive

Expressive is an utterance that can show the speaker's feelings by using words. This utterance includes the expression of thanking, welcoming, condoling, apologizing, regretting, praising and congratulating. 21 utterances were found by the writers and categorized into expressive categories. Here are some of the utterances:

No	Utterance	Meaning
1.	<i>A mother shared the moment her children were ignored after an attempt made by the kids to get acknowledged by the teacher.</i>	The utterance is expressing regret about how her kids are being treated by the teacher.
2.	<i>There are certain schools in China that won't even accept you. If you're a Nigerian like it's not a secret, they will tell you plainly no Nigerians are allowed. But y'all should keep thinking japa will save you. Just keep playing with your future</i>	The utterance is a condemnation of racism.
3	<i>Two Nigerians shot dead in renewed xenophobic attack in South Africa.</i>	The utterance shows the regrettable feeling of the writer.
4	<i>This broke my heart, the inflation is real, everything is now very expensive the cost of groceries is at the high end, the 3litters cooking oil we buy for \$3.99 is now \$13,</i>	The utterance indicates the sadness expressed by the writer.

	<i>and the 8kg bag of rice we buy for \$7 is now about \$15-\$18.</i>	
5	<i>Why are Nigerians in Canada this silent about the crazy inflation? When will you tell us about the price of food that's above the roof, especially the rice situation? Before you call me a liar, bring out the receipts of the foodstuff you bought last year this year and let's compare.</i>	The utterance expresses disappointment about the silence of Nigerians about the inflation.
6	<i>I came to America with long natural hair...after they charged me 300 dollars for braids, on top of a series of appointment bookings, nobody told me to think twice.</i>	The utterance indicates the regret of the writer to her interlocutors.
7	<i>I don't think any country that struggles to define what a man and a woman are, abandons their elderly in care homes, shows more affinity and care towards dogs than their families, is in a moral position to critique other cultures and ways of life</i>	The utterance is rejecting the culture of the host nation.

8	<p><i>My Nigerian friend working as a customer service rep in the UK was told by a customer that she should pass the phone to someone who speaks English.</i></p>	<p>The utterance expresses disappointment from the way she was treated because of her accent.</p>
9	<p><i>One thing I noticed about the way other people from various countries react to our Nigerian accent for those who speak so clearly is they don't find it difficult to understand what we say because we speak enough for everyone to understand even when you are not forming accent</i></p>	<p>The utterance regrets the way he was treated based on language differences.</p>
10	<p><i>Chronicles of Nigerian parents abroad as most Nigerian parents have given up on their thick accent and no matter what they use to bleach the accent, it still can never work. A time is coming when your kids will be the ones always correcting your pronunciation in the house because yours is</i></p>	<p>The utterance is also the regret of the discrimination on language variance.</p>

	<i>always sounding confusing.</i>	
11	<i>Aunty, I go build a house for Nigeria, you think say na inside this cold I want to retire?</i>	The utterance is praising being in home country.
12	<i>I have been in the UK for about 3 yrs now and I have one regret, please learn from my experience so you don't end up regretting like me.</i>	The utterance is praising being overseas not real regret.
13	<i>I can't exchange the UK for anywhere else, for now, this is where my glory is, the place God has assigned for me. Sometimes, we think too much about money, u realise money is nothing, there are so many other things that matter, the UK suits me nicely n I'm happy here.</i>	The utterance is appreciating being overseas.
14	<i>Am I dreaming? I had lunch with my professor. It is still weird! Nigeria has damaged me. He was the one to make the gesture. If he can have lunch with us, I</i>	The utterance is praising the culture of the host nation.

	<i>mean and we were discussing. I mean? It's hard to believe. This is the real culture shock.</i>	
15	<i>The Nigerian answer to all forms of criticism is I'm richer than you, I'm bigger than you. The reason Nigerians do well abroad is they're usually at the lower end of the scale. So they can't respond that way to criticism. They usually have to listen to the criticism.</i>	The utterance is appreciating the socio-political and cultural setting of the host nation.
16	<i>China or Russia's story with Nigeria is never the same & will never be. Chinese and Russian one language never abandoned their tradition, culture and religion for foreign ones. They have almost every in common. Nigerians are proud of foreign religions and fight each other.</i>	The utterance is eulogising those nations that appreciate their tradition and language.
17	<i>I lived in Germany as a foreigner, on a</i>	The utterance is praising Germany for the

	<i>different continent, a different race. Yet, I feel more accepted and I'm allowed to coexist and build on my potential and talents. An average Nigerian Youth is busy with tribal and religious bigotry when the rest of the world is moving forward</i>	opportunity given to realise his latent potential.
18	<i>I told my friend that things are hard here in Europe and that Nigeria is better. He said I should return to Nigeria so he can come and replace me here.</i>	The utterance shows appreciation for staying overseas.
19	<i>After buying a small bottle of water for #780 (\$1) in Kigali, when it finished, I refilled the bottle with Tap water and drank it through the night. Yes, #780 for 1 bottle of water in Rwanda. I love Nigeria</i>	The utterance is praising the economic system in Nigeria.
20	<i>If you met a Nigerian with Nigerian parents born & lived in Nigeria vs a a Nigerian with parents born in America, you'll see a big difference lol, one was brought up with good values & education while the other was a victim of the American education</i>	The utterance is appreciating Nigerian culture.

	<i>system lol.</i>	
21	<i>What an amazing mood to have today as we mark the 15th anniversary of National Diaspora Day. Congrats to Tobi Amusan and Nigeria. It is a well-deserved win from hard work and tenacity which Nigerians are known for</i>	The utterance is praising the spirit of being a Nigerian.
	<i>During the Apartheid era in South Africa, Nigeria was one of the foremost supporters of anti-apartheid movements, including the African National Congress; the Nigerian government issued more than 300 passports to South Africans seeking to travel abroad.</i>	The utterance is acknowledging the feats achieved by our past heroes.

3. Directive

Directive is performed in the form of commanding, asking, ordering, requesting, inviting, suggesting, or forbidding. 11 utterances were found by the writers and were categorized into directives.

No	Utterance	Meaning
1.	<i>Don't just japa, japa with sense. Nigeria is</i>	The utterance is giving an order for his

	<i>wicked, there is fuel scarcity so migrate.</i>	interlocutor to migrate.
2	<i>Your Prime Minister in the UK is an Asian descendant because he's the best man for the job in his party for now. Nigerians are still fighting to elect someone based on ethnicity and foreign religion and if you want changes keep dreaming and praying. You cannot find those in China.</i>	The utterance is directing Nigerians to embrace the best practices in electing their leaders.
3	<i>Nobody hates your kind. Why do Nigerians think people hate them? How about you stop committing crimes in every country you are in, whether SA, UK, UAE, Italy, India etc? Stop embarrassing the African continent.</i>	The utterance is pleading to Nigerians to be good ambassadors of Nigeria wherever they are.
4	<i>Africans wake up...are there no drug Lords and corrupt politicians in the USA, Austria, and Germany too... do we know about them? Has any Nigerian media publicised it?... we hope for a better Nigeria but the work starts with us though we know the</i>	The utterance is discouraging Nigerian journalist from their negative reportage about Nigeria.

	<i>system is corrupt...</i>	
5	<i>Stop deceiving people or telling them the bad side of travelling abroad, if you can cope what makes you think others can't cope? Nigerians need to stop discouraging people or telling them if they still want to do it. Snow or bad weather cannot be measured with bad govt in naija.</i>	The utterance is requesting Nigerians in the diaspora to stop discouraging people from travelling abroad.
6	<i>If you see what babes are doing to make men throw their wives and kids out of their houses, you go cold. Stay prayed up cos it's jungle outches. People are locking people's husbands in padlocks and swallowing them. Men too if you love your life, stay faithful.</i>	The utterance is advising people to be faithful to their family.
7	<i>Half the shit that happens to these kneegas, they deserve it too cos why can't you stay in one place? You have a beautiful family and you can afford nearly everything under the sun why not rest? Now see you inside the bottle</i>	The utterance is recommending to Nigerians overseas to be faithful to their family.

8	<p><i>To new students coming into Scotland, especially Edinburg, kindly consider moving to places closer to the city. Housing in Edinburg is more expensive than accommodation in London...</i></p>	<p>The utterance is guiding the new international students on accommodation.</p>
9	<p><i>The most lonely set of JAPARIST are single Nigerians in Canada. Check upon them. Introduce them to fellow eligible singles. Canada lonely die.</i></p>	<p>The utterance is counselling Nigerians to pay a visit to one another, especially the single parents.</p>
10	<p><i>If you are a parent with a child that has a phone no matter the age please download Google Family Link and monitor what your child is really doing with their device. Where I work there are kids in Grade Care consuming pornographic material already because they are left /I</i></p>	<p>The utterance is advising Nigerian parents in the diaspora to be wary of their environment In taking off their wards.</p>
11	<p><i>My one cent on japa if your most important consideration is making money, consider America 3 times before you consider any other countries. The kind of wages people I</i></p>	<p>The utterance is encouraging people to consider America in case they are looking for wealth.</p>

	<i>know make is insane.</i>	
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4.3 Discussion of Findings

In research question one the recurrent themes discussed by Nigerians in the diaspora are as follows:

- (a) Politics: This is one of the issues that occupied the minds of the Nigerian interlocutors on Facebook and Twitter. They engaged in various ways of comparing and contrasting the Nigerian political system to that of the host nations they are. It was shown that democratic principles are not in conformity with the Western world. The political elites are fond of acting arbitrarily when it comes to the issue of politics.
- (b) Economy: Another germane issue that preoccupies Nigerians in the diaspora is the economic situation of the host nations and that of Nigeria. Nigerians unequivocally established that myriad opportunities are available to delight in overseas. This serves as a pull-push factor to immigrate into the foreign land to search for a greener pasture. However, they also talked about the economic hardship encountered in Nigeria.
- (c) Religion: This is another strong factor or yardstick that determines and influences the political landscape and life in Nigeria. Religion has been taken to a level of attaining any socio-political status. This has been the bane to the progressive steps to compete with other European nations due to the indoctrination, religious bigotry and extremism that characterised religious practices in Nigeria.
- (d) Racism: One other subject of discussion among Nigerians is racism and xenophobic attacks. This mental deficiency has been displayed by some disgruntled elements among

the nationals of the host nation where Nigerians are deeply hated due to their colour and the lapses of some unscrupulous Nigerians overseas. The suspicion is on any Nigerian and they can also be wrongly and innocently accused of any crime which may lead them into jail.

- (e) Language: The impact of mother tongues on the English language should not be taken as an offence to treat your fellow beings disparagingly. That is the exact attitude of the host nations towards the Nigerians in the diaspora. Their accents and intonations as Nigerians make them feel uncomfortable overseas.
- (f) Culture: It is defined as a complete way of life of people. There is an extensive debate on the wide gap between Nigerian culture and the European one. In the aspects of marriage, upbringing of children, custom, tradition, religious practice etc.
- (g) Corruption: In most government parastatal, corruption has been conventionally legalised as part of the way of life. Ranging from security personnel to ordinary men on the street. The menace has eaten deep into the fabric of Nigeria as a nation and there is no effective mechanism to curb it.
- (h) Infrastructure: This is another awesome area discussed by Nigerians in the diaspora is infrastructural development that makes the host countries look like they are situated on another planet. Nigerian political leaders enquire for more loans every year and a larger part of the funds and embezzle and misappropriated.
- (i) Weather Condition: Nigerians in the diaspora have witnessed the harsh weather conditions abroad which makes them nostalgic about their home country. Most of the natural disasters are not typically common in Nigeria.

Research question two sought to identify and analyse the critical pragmatic features in the online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora. Two out of the feature in Critical Pragmatics is chosen to identify and analyse the screenshot messages and the following findings are arrived at:

The stance taken by the authors of those messages is the stance on language discrimination where people are treated badly based on language variants. The stance on health is about the causes of some ailments due to some viruses among pupils in the primary by criticising the spreading of such dangerous viruses. The stance taken on corruption is extremely stern and the Nigerian government are advised against corruption before it puts an end to the existence of an entity called Nigeria. The stance taken on politics is widely discussed and netizens inform the world that Nigeria's politics need to be reviewed and proactive steps be taken so people will be able to enjoy the diffidence of democracy.

The stance taken by Nigerians is on cultural contacts and conflicts. They expressed the wide gap between Nigerian cultures and European ones. The stance on politics is that true democracy should be allowed to operate in Nigeria like what they witness overseas. This diffidence of democracy will automatically improve the infrastructure of many urban and rural areas in Nigeria. That is how the stance on infrastructure was taken. More also, stances were taken on education, economy, security and religion. The stances on them lay much emphasis on employing them for the benefit of humanity and not to the detriment of the well-being of Nigerians. The stern stance was taken against the racism and they clamour for the annihilation of the ideology.

The second feature in critical pragmatics is ideology which reflects a certain belief and voicing of an overt political commitment. It is employed to uncover the implicit ideologies in a text. Therefore, the following ideologies were discovered in the process of studying and

analysing the data. The ideologies of patriotism, brutal racism, fanaticism, tribalism, egocentrism, selfishness and neo-colonialism are discovered from the study of the data. The element used under pragmatics is speech acts. There are three acts out of five. They are representative, expressive and directive acts. The total number of occurrences of representative acts of the data is 64, the expressive acts are 21 and the directive acts.

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Chapter Five

Conclusion

5.1 Summary of Findings

This chapter is represented in five sections. The first section is the summary of the findings and conclusions. After this are the recommendations for the contribution to knowledge and suggested areas for future research.

Many people embark on a journey without a detailed knowledge of what operates in the host nations. With positive and negative experiences, the experiences compel them to show their reactions in the form of statements about the situations they find themselves in, by employing social media as a means of expressing their feelings. This study aimed to explore the critical pragmatics in online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora in their new environment through the three research questions listed as follows:

Research Question One: What are the recurrent themes in the online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora? One hundred participants were captured during their communications (online) which were screenshots with the following themes: racism, education, economy, security, language, health, corruption, politics, cultures, infrastructure, religion, and weather conditions.

Research Question Two: What are the elements of critical pragmatics in the online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora? The elements of critical pragmatics that were employed are stance and ideology. Thus, we have a stance on the following:

(i) Stance on Racism and Linguistic Discrimination: racism and linguistic discrimination are part of the perennial and primitive problems among human beings. They have been in existence from time immemorial and people employ it to create a caste system among them: masters/slaves. This kind of mentality will deprive the latter of having the same access to social facilities within

the same region. The ideology of supremacy based on colour and language have made man to separate their habitations away from those who are unrelated to them; markets and educational system are also subjected to this arbitrary segregation. Whenever this kind of thought flourishes among man, such a society will be far from being adjudged to be civilized and the reason being that killing other races will not be regarded as a laudable act.

(ii). Stance on Education and Culture: these are other important factors in the life of human beings. Any nation that invests heavily in education will be able to compete favourably among the comity of nations and retain valuable cultures of theirs. The scientific and technological advancement of a nation is predicated on the literacy level of its citizens and cultural imparts to its citizens. Nigerians in the diaspora can compare and contrast the educational standards of both the host nations and their country. Nigerians are yearning to witness such positive changes of increasing the % allotted for education as stipulated by the United Nations with the sole aim of self-realisation of being Nigerians.

(iii) Stance on Economy: good economic planning will determine the survival of a nation. This factor was extensively reflected in the communication of Nigerians in the diaspora. The economic hardship at home is regarded as one of the factors that prompt the mad rush for migration without giving adequate consideration about where to go. The economic imbalance makes a multitude of victims of human trafficking and organ harvest in Asia.

(iv) Stance on Security: this is one of the mainstays of any reliable nation. It is the responsibility of a leader to protect life and property and failure to do so will lead to an exodus of people to the nonviolent place. The emigration of Nigerians to the host nations provides another opportunity to experience life from the proper perspective.

(v) Stance on Politics: This is another mainstay of any nation. Failure to have a visionary leader will spell doom to such a nation. If Nigeria is fortunate to have good governance, then a real turnaround will automatically occur. The issue of insecurity, economic challenges and corruption will be a thing of the past with good governance. Nigerians in the diaspora dwell much on the political issue online. Why this? They want a better nation that will be a hub of attractions for other nationals.

(vi) Stance on Pretence: the finding reveals that many Nigerians always pretend among themselves that everything is alright about Nigeria. Nigerians are used to the corrupt system and whenever they attempt to challenge the political elites they are been outsmarted. This has led to despondency for true transformation. Nigerian political elites have perfected a method of being in power for perpetuity and whenever is time to vacate the post, they have already chosen candidates from their circle that will continue as usual. The pretence is reflected in virtually all facets of human endeavours: politics, economy, security etc.

(vii) Stance on Politics: the finding reveals the type of political system that operates in Nigeria is condemnable. The leadership style is devoid of decisive principles in which a politician can arbitrarily decide to abandon one party for the other without any remorse. What is relevant to them is their selfish interest. The love for materialism is endless. In the process of acquiring more wealth, they loot the public treasury for their aggrandizement.

(viii) Stance on Qualitative Journalism: The findings reveal great damage done by Nigerian journalism. The front page of the Nigeria newspaper is replete with negative information about the image of Nigeria and Nigeria as a whole. Part of the image-making of any nation is professional reportage whereby proper investigation is done to a reasonable conclusion before

public consumption. However, the main target of the news reportage in Nigeria is negativity which has led Nigerians to be pessimistic about the redeemable image of Nigeria's repute.

(ix) Stance on Combating Corruption: The finding reveals that corruption has eaten deep into the fabric of the country. An average Nigerian believes in partaking in the national cake whenever there is an opportunity to be at the helm of affairs. The menace cuts across the board if it is critically examined. The values and norms that drove the Nigerians in the 70s have been thrown into the trash can. Therefore, it has been one of the great factors that have contributed to the retrogressive pace of the country.

The next part is on the ideology and they are as follows;

(i) Ideology of Racism and Linguistic Discrimination: the finding reveals that racism is rooted in the blood of citizens of those host nations. For the concerned nations, once you are a black, you are a potential danger and threat to the peaceful existence of such a community. They can just call their '911' and the person will be arrested and charged arbitrarily and the government of such a nation may eventually exonerate the innocent after spending the jail terms. It was this hatred of being black that made them dislike anything about black e.g. the manner of spoken English no matter how articulate they were. The discrimination is extended to the use of language.

(ii) Ideology on Economy: High Standard of Living: the finding reveals that there are many channels to be employed in making cool money however the cost of living is extremely high. For every service rendered by the government must be paid for. Unlike Nigeria where you can easily evade the payment of tax and other charges, however, such is not allowed in the host nation. Nigerians in the diaspora complained bitterly about this experience of paying for everything.

(iii) Ideology of Colonialism and Neo-colonialism: the finding reveals that numerous strategies of attracting potential scientists and great minds from Africa through scholarship and other

incentives- free visa lottery are the new way of colonisation. It also shows that those who are not stack illiterates are motivated to travel abroad if they are artisans in whatever they are doing in Nigeria. The emigration of the above can adversely affect the growth and development of Africa in general.

(iv) Ideology on the Provision of Primary Health Care: Condition: the finding reveals that Nigerian children return from schools with strange ailments due to virus infection. Those diseases are alien to the Nigeria setting and that serves as a great challenge to the wards and their parents too. They find it very difficult to comprehend that because of the notion of an environment free from any disease with high hygienic situations.

(v) Ideology on Probity and Impartiality: the finding reveals that an encomium was on the host nations in permitting Nigerians in the diaspora to hold some sensitive public offices. Those best brains that we failed to appreciate or discover are already engaged to display their talents. Those nations open their doors for other nations to explore. The provision for appropriate infrastructures is the catalyst for such growth: compulsory elementary education for all, regular power supply and other social amenities etc.

(vi) Ideology on Leadership Style: the finding reveals that the type of democracy in those nations is instituted with principles and discipline with unprecedented patriotism. The interest of their countries is the priority. They believe in the call to serve the nation not to drain the treasury of the nation. However, whoever finds wanting will honourably resign from such an office. This is otherwise in terms of Africa; they will prefer to die in the office than to vacate it.

(vii) Ideology on Politics: the finding reveals that the percentage of youth participation is abysmally low compared to what we witnessed in the just concluded election. The voice of the youth is heard despite the fact of considering them as a group without structure. The era of

playing football during the election has gone. They were highly praised by those in the diaspora for their role in showing the political elites that they needed to be proactive, responsive and responsible in the various offices they held.

Research Question Three: Identify and analyse the features of speech acts in the online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora. The following illocutionary acts are very common in the data studied. They are as follows:

There are features of speech acts that emanated from the in-depth study of data. The findings indicate that major of those screenshot messages on both Facebook and Twitter are informing, educating, complaining, and criticising the social actors at fault or otherwise. The second act from the data is directing, ordering, requesting, enquiring and guiding its interlocutors into one thing or the other. The third one is expressing one's feelings, boasting about an achievement, regretting an action and complaining about an incident.

Finally, the study reveals the need for a proper education and enlightenment mechanism on the totality of cross-border migration concerning the African continent, operated and channelled through the media to embrace even grassroots communities. This will expose intending migrants to success, challenges and violent zones regarding regional variations and the desired level of political and economic stability attainable in each member state. Many immigrants arrive before discovering that the existing wealth and its attendant lustre are wrought with enormous challenges in the context of institutionalized social norms and economic structures put in place for the protection of national interest and for the distribution of resources that are assumed to be scarce.

5.2 Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to examine the critical pragmatic analysis of online discourses of Nigerians in the diaspora. The study provided an understanding of how Nigerian migrants are employing language to express their feelings about the host nations and Nigeria. Nigerian immigrants in the host nations are vouchsafed an opportunity to compare and contrast different situations between their host and the home they left behind.

The online participants gave cogent reasons for insisting on their condemnations and adulations regarding their abroad experiences. For example, the participants believe that expressing their emotions and feeling negatively or positively about Nigeria will make the political leaders to be conscious of their duty as leaders to serve. They also emphasized that the host countries should mend the negative factors that can lead to strange relationships between their citizens and immigrants.

From the data, most participants in this study agreed and testified that immigration is a stressful and traumatic process. In addition, they stressed the fact that Nigerians abroad should discourage those who still wish to migrate. However, they need to be properly enlightened about the country of their choice before embarking on the journey. They also want the Federal Republic of Nigeria to be duty-bound and make Nigeria a centre of attraction to other nationals.

Finally, the online participants in this study discovered in themselves strengths they never imagined they had. The challenges they faced in the host nations are manageable compared to what they left behind. The participants were grateful to discover the differences abroad and they are encouraging other Nigerians to migrate by not being discouraged by a few Nigerian migrants who write negative things always about their host nations.

5.3 Recommendations

1. There is a need for an overview of the national institutional and policy framework governing migration in addition to the creation of a consistent migration policy framework in Nigeria that both Nigeria and host nations will make the experience of being abroad a memorable one.
2. The need to examine all forms of irregular movement in the context of a general trend in emigration to a country that should protect life and property.
3. The coping mechanisms of the Nigerian immigrants in the host countries can be strengthened by marking out strategies that would improve inter-state relations among those countries.

5.4 Contributions to Knowledge

1. The work reveals that the underlying force behind the emigration of Nigerians is the development of new social dynamics.
2. The work has provided elaborate various challenges of the Nigerian immigrants in the host nations and the feelings and yearning were expressed through their language use.
3. The study provides deeper insights into the issue of language use as a tool for development regarding Nigerian immigration. That implies the government agents at the embassy will be aware of where Nigerians in the diaspora need assistance.
4. It has identified some flaws of over-generalization in the analysis of some situations both among the host nations and Nigeria that they presumed imperfect most especially the host nations.
5. The study demonstrates that what is required to make African migration an asset rather than a liability if there is partnership and cooperation between the host nations and Nigeria since the world is now a global village.

6. It demonstrates the use of critical pragmatics in explicating the screenshot messages of Nigerians in the diaspora.

7. The model in 127 also serves as an overview of the whole works

5.5 Suggested Areas for Further Research

Future researchers might replicate this study by exploring the critical pragmatic analysis of racial discrimination in the online discourses of Nigerian immigrants in the Arab nation. The data for this study was restricted to Facebook and Twitter. Therefore, further study on other media outlets could be employed e.g., Instagram and WhatsApp. The study has employed only a few comments of about 100 comments. Further research on the effects of religious conflicts may be done to establish whether other diaspora comments agree with the findings of this study.

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Piller, I., Zhang J., & Li, J., *Linguistic diversity in a time of crisis: language challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic*, 39 (5), 2020, 503–515 <https://doi.org/10.1515/multi-2020-0136>
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Biodata

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Secondary Education: Ijebu Southern District Comprehensive, Ala, 1991 SSCE Certificate

Tertiary Education: University of Ibadan, Oyo State, 2013, M. A. English

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Teachers' Registration Council of Nigeria, 2017

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Publications, if any:

Dairo, N. A. *Syntactic study of noun phrase in Yoruba and English*, **National Journal of Sciences and Education**, 8(9), 2019, 270-286, ISSN: 111745X.

Dairo, N. A., *Sociological perspective of hate speech on national development*, **Journal of Arts and Social Sciences**, 5 (1), 2019, 95-101, ISSN:1117-9813

Dairo, N. A., "Pragmatic analysis of President Goodluck Jonathan's and President Muhammadu Buhari's inaugural address", **Official Journal of Educational Advancement**, Ijebu-Ode: TASCE Press 7(2), 2018, 12-22.

H. Major Conferences/Workshops Attended:

1. One Day Workshop on ‘The Analysis of the NCE Minimum Standard for Languages (English Language Curriculum) and Evaluating Gender Equity in the English Language Teacher Curriculum, ICT Policies and Learning Materials in Botswana, Ghana, Nigeria and South Africa held on 26th January, 2023 at Federal College of Education.
2. 6th PrAN 2023 International Conference themed “Pragmatics of Violence” held from the 20th -23rd of March,2023 at the Ajayi Crowther University, Oyo Town, Nigeria.
3. International Multidisciplinary Conference with the theme: Rethinking Language & Literature as Problem-Solving Tools in the 21st Century held on 22nd to 23rd March, 2023 at International Conference Centre, Lead City University, Ibadan.
4. 5th PrAN 2022 International Conference cum Workshop, themed” Pragmatics of (Mis)Representation in Human Communication held on 10th-12th May, 2022 at the Department of English & Literary Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

I. Extra-Curricular Activities: Reading and Writing

Signature: _____ Date: _____

The University Compliance Certificate

This is to certify that this thesis written by Nureni Abolanle DAIRO with matriculation number LCU/PG/001800 in the Department of Languages and Literature, Lead City University, Ibadan, is in full compliance with the approved University format and style.

Signature

Date

Do Not Copy, Lead City University, Nigeria