

44)Olanrewaju Christianah Fisayomi.	21/15CD321
45)Olatoye Seun Adeola.	20/15CD191
46)Oloruntade Sarah Ifeoluwa.	20/15CD196
47)Oladimeji Monisola Mary-Magdalene.	20/15CD184
48)Ogunkoya Christianah Oluwaseyi	21/15CD318
49)Ogundipe Ayodele Emmanuel.	21/15CD317
50)Oluseye Ifeoluwa Favour.	20/15CD201
51)Solomon-Lasisi Priscilla	21/15CD241
52)Tasie Success Nhachikaru	21/15CD324
53)Oladokun Oluwatosin Praise.	20/15cd186
54)Saad Sofiat Abidemi	: 20/15cd226
55)Onofe Olukunmi Ayodele	20/15cd204
56)Sanni Toyosi Victoria.	20/15CD231
57)OWATI Idowu Precious.	21/15cd322
58)Oluseye Ifeoluwa Favour.	20/15CD201
59)Olajide Zainab Temitope.	20/15CD187
60) OWATI Idowu Precious.	21/15cd322

that was spoken as far as back as India bore close syntactic resemblance to a common ancestor of English and other main European languages.

In the 19th century, comparative and historical linguistics gradually integrated Darwinian conceptions of evolution. It brought forth the view that most languages were related and part of bigger families and evolved then diverged from each other with time.

Edward Sapir surprised by the apparent differences between languages further developed the view and described Language as a representation of the world that would frame our cognitive categories and thought, or in its weaker version, influence our thought and non-linguistic behavior. His influential view meant that languages are irreversibly different in their core semantic system once they part from each other.

The Chomskyan Universalist conception of language has had deep repercussions on specialists of language. The effect that it will have on school of grammars and public perception in the long term is unknown. Even though most linguists tend to be advocates of descriptivism, language prescriptivism is still common in public debate and opinion. In the United-States and Britain, English is seen, just like it has been seen from the 16th century, well spoken only by the powerful and educated. With the growth of the media, there seems to be further crystallization of good speech promoted by ubiquitous diffusion of metropolitan dialects. This might become an issue as ex-British colonies develop their own Englishes. Linguistic diversity and universality should become a part of education in order bring tolerance to various language diversity.

Linguistics imperialism and attitudes towards English

"Linguistic imperialism" refers to the way that the dominance of the English language has affected other languages and cultures. This idea suggests that English has become a dominant language, and that it has negatively affected the status of other languages. Some people see linguistic imperialism as a form of cultural imperialism, in which the culture and values of English-speaking countries are imposed on other cultures. This is connected to people's attitudes towards English, as some people may view the language as a threat to their own culture and language. For example, English has become the dominant language of international business, science, and academia. This has led to a decrease in the use of other languages in these fields. English is also the dominant language of the internet, which has led to the marginalization of other languages. In addition, some countries have introduced policies that favor English over other languages, such as requiring English as the language of education or government.

Language imperialism refers to the dominance or imposition of one language over others, often driven by political, economic, or cultural power. English, as a global lingua franca, has been associated with language imperialism due to its widespread use in international business, academia, and media.

Attitudes towards English vary globally. Some view it as a tool for economic and social