

PROBLEMS WHICH MAR THE TEACHING OF ORAL ENGLISH IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN NORTH-EASTERN NIGERIA

¹YUBA Asugu Garba

Abstract--The challenges that Nigeria face in recruiting and retaining qualified teachers cannot be overemphasized. The purpose of this study was to investigate some of the challenges associated with teachers and teaching in English as well as identifying strategies that can be implemented to improve the working conditions of teachers as well as teaching in school in Nigeria. The study surveyed the problems of teaching Oral English in some selected secondary schools within Biu Local Government Area of Borno State. The sample size is 50 comprising of 8 secondary schools. A survey research design was adapted for the investigation. The research instruments include teaching staff questionnaires using the analysis of variance (ANOVA). The result of the finding reveals that there are problems in teaching Oral English in Biu secondary schools. Mother tongue interference, lack of experience and use of outdated textbook were major hitches to the teaching of Oral English. The schools or even the teachers should acquire up-to-date textbooks also, teachers be sent on in-service training and students are encouraged to communicate in English within and outside the classroom, so as to reduce the problems of mass failure in English Language Examination and other relevant examinations.

Keyword--Oral, Language, English, Students, Biu.

I INTRODUCTION

Education is a key investment in any country as it plays a crucial role to sustainable human and economic development. Thus, investment in education is widely recognized as a means of supplying the critical human capital required for sustained economic, social and technological development of a nation. It is therefore important that nations invest heavily in education to ensure that the young, whether in rural or urban community, are equipped with knowledge, skills and competence to enable them to contribute meaningfully to national development (Adedeji and Olaniyan, 2011).

Teaching Oral English has been considered by many people, more especially teachers, as a simple or trivial activity consisting of having the students repeat after the teacher. While for others, Oral English has been confused with phonetics which deal with physics, physiology and linguistics; and with all readily publication(s) on the subject Oral English teaching it is still hard to convince most of our present day teachers that it could be taught to pupils or learners without tears (difficulties).

However, nowadays if the teaching of Oral English is discredited, it is because the skills of teaching is not known or known but ignored simply because of its complexity. As a result of this, the student has become capable of dealing with phonetic principle without being able to use them more appropriately as required. And the teachers who already know or have been aware of the problems of teaching

¹College of Education Waka-Biu, Nigeria

Moreover, words that cause problems when it comes to pronunciation are mostly those borrowed from French and other classical language of the world. Such words comprise largely of the learned as well as the more formal level of vocabulary. And the major problem here is the placement of stresses occupied with changes resulting in the pronunciation of the sounds be it consonant or vowel sounds, the most affected area in terms of pronunciation is secondary school. The way the pupils pronounce the English Words is pathetic and this problem is becoming worse.

It is therefore, in view of this that, this work is taken up to identify problems associated with the teaching of Oral English in Secondary schools.

In conducting this research, interview and observation will be utilized as a source through which data will be collected in each school visited among the selected ones. The information gathered from these sources is going to be presented and analyzed.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. Ascertain problems in teaching oral English in North Eastern Nigeria.
2. Evaluate the availability and experience of teachers teaching oral English in the study area.
3. Evaluate the Interference of mother Tongue (MT) on Oral English leaching.

II STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

For the past ten years, the North -Eastern region of Nigeria has had terrible crises with its educational system either being permanently or temporarily obstructed by insurgency. Infrastructure, teachers, students, in fact, anything education is considered a serious crime. Schools were closed whenever it is considered unsafe for learning, teachers hide or were forced to flee to save Zones, this situation further brought set back to the North Eastern region which even before the insurgency is considered “educationally less developed”.

With the recent change of governance in Nigeria and a return to seventy percent normalcy, education is back on its feet and schools have or are being re-constructed where they were destroyed and students are back to school.

It is with these factors in mind that the study was conducted to ascertain factors that mar the teaching of oral English in north eastern Nigeria.

HYPOTHESIS

The hypothesis formulated for the investigation was as follows:

H_O: There is no problem in teaching Oral English in Secondary Schools in North Eastern Nigeria.

H_A: There is problem in teaching oral English in secondary schools in North Eastern Nigeria.

III METHODOLOGY

Design of the Study

A survey research was conducted and fifty (50) questionnaire were distributed to teachers of English in secondary schools in north eastern Nigeria. The result and responses of the groups would be analyzed and the design involves the following:

Population Sample

The area of study has been limited to Biu Local Government Area; Eight (8) Secondary Schools were selected and used for the sampling. The sample was done at random. The selected schools were:

1. Government Day Secondary School Guyuk, Adamawa state.
2. Government Secondary School Damboa, Borno state.
3. Government Senior Science Secondary School,
4. Government Girls' Secondary Shaffa, Borno state.
5. Government Girls' Secondary School, Mirnga, Borno state
6. Government Secondary school,
7. UBE Kamuya, yobe state.
8. UBE Debiro Borno state.

Instrumentation

This analysis was conducted based on only eight (8) Secondary School as the research population and majority from Borno because it is the most affected in the north east.

The questionnaires were the instrument for data collection, the data was divided into two sections (1) and (2) Section 1 consists of background information, school, age, qualification experience, gender, marital status and occupation. While section (2) consists of the selected item intended for the research study.

The respondents are expected to tick the appropriate answer that best suits their opinions i.e. Agree, Disagree or Undecided.

Procedure for data collection, the researcher used Direct Delivery Techniques (DDT) to distribute the questionnaires randomly to staff members in each school.

IV DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Table 1: Shows questions and responses of respondents

S/No	Questions	Response		
		Agreed	Disagreed	Undecided
1	There is a problem with the teaching of Oral English.	45	05	-
2	There are qualified teachers teaching Oral English.	27	13	10

3	Teaching Oral English requires a knowledge of the speech sounds	30	19	01
4	Government contributes to problems in teaching of Oral English due to inadequate teaching facilities.	36	14	-
5	Some teachers are forced to teach English where are inadequate teachers of English.	21	20	09
6	There are spelling and pronunciation problem	30	20	-
7	The attitudes of teachers being forced to teach English encouraging	40	05	05
8	Students require the practices of spelling pronunciation	40	05	05
9	The interference of mother tongue affects your oral performance	43	06	01
10	40 minutes is enough for Oral English lesson	28	20	02
11	Oral English teaching is difficult	34	06	12
12	You cannot pronounce English words correctly.	36	10	04

Table 1: shows question and responses of the respondents. The question was selected based on similar responses represented as “Agreed”, “disagreed” and “Undecided” and grouped according to their frequency.

One way of analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used in analyzing the data. Where the ratio in respect of the hypothesis was significant and computed to determine which group would show significant difference.

V MAIN FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Table 2: analysis of variance on group, one-way ANOVA variance table

Source of Variation	Sum of Square	Degree of Freedom	Mean Sum Of Square	F- ratio
Between variation	4584	2	2292	4.52
Within Variation	15204	30	506.8	
	19788	32		

Significant at $P = 0.05$

Table of Value $F = 0.81 = 3.52$
 $0.05 = d82$

H_A table II Shows analysis of variance on the group's one-way ANOVA variance time-table. The result from the table there a Significant P-ratio ($F=425$ d-²/₃₀ $P > 0.05$) and a table value that is the critical F- value is 3.52

Since the F-value calculated (4.52) (Table 4.52), H_A i.e. alternative hypothesis which states that there is problem in teaching oral English in Secondary Schools in north eastern Nigeria, was accepted and there is a significant difference the between the three groups of respondents.

The null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected because the critical F-value is less than F-ratio calculated. The H_0 which states that "there is no problem in teaching oral English in secondary Schools cannot be retained in this case.

VI DISCUSION OF RESULT

During the investigation, the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis, which slates that there is a problem in teaching Oral English in Secondary Schools in north eastern Nigeria, was accepted. The problems of teaching Oral English in these Secondary Schools are lack of knowledge of the speech sounds which agrees with A Wilkins (1972) view that "Sounds are the first things to learn because 'Sound' is the core for the learning of pronunciation.

This finding also identified mother tongue interference as another factor that hinders effective Oral English Teaching where words are mispronounced and hence distort meaning. This confirms Brain and David's statement "that due to the absence of some of the English sound in most African languages most people interpret or pronounce word using the approximate phoneme in the native language.

The education system has not made physical facilities like textbooks available to most of the schools for adequate drills this observation agrees with that of Adesina (1997) who suggested for evaluation standard was on examination of facilities available at various schools most of the books are outdated.

Most of the teachers have poor reading culture, in addition to being inexperienced, they lack basic skills required to teach oral English to the students. Badejo (1997) posits that, the products of our education system largely are semi-illiterates both in character and learning, lack of believe in the dignity of labour and hard work, poor reading culture etc.

VII CONCLUSION

The ability to know English language depends to a large extent, on availability to have safe schools for effective learning to take place also, the ability to pronounce English words and sentences correctly. Oral English teaching being part of the English language has contributions towards the development of good speakers of the English language through various activities involved lack of experience of the teachers or the poor reading habits makes Oral English teaching and learning a difficulty.

Strategies for Dealing with the challenges

Teachers and quality teaching are critical factors to the development of any educational system. Any socio-economic strategy, aimed at improving schools and human development must of necessity, emphasize the advancement and working conditions of teachers (Adedeji and Olaniyan, 2011). As part of this study teacher and school heads were asked to identify strategies that can be implemented to counter the challenges raised in this research. The participants identified the following strategies as crucial to the provision of quality English in secondary school. Security was their top priority followed by, improving the working conditions of teachers, it is significant to consider the need for effective teaching of Oral English in secondary schools in the north eastern part of Nigeria. This can be attained by training the already employed teachers. Through courses, seminars or in-service training to gather their education. Relevant textbooks be bought by school administrators for the teachers also, assignment and drills be given marked promptly by the teachers. Pronunciation drills be given to students with difficulty also, students be encouraged to communicate in English to improve their oral competence.

REFERENCE

1. Adesina, S. (1987) planning and Educational Development in Nigeria, longman Publishers, Ibadan Nigeria.
2. Adedeji, S.O. and Olaniyi, O. (2011). Improving the conditions of teachers and Teaching in rural schools across African countries. UNESCO:
3. International institute for capacity Building in Africa.
4. Badejo, O.O. (1997). The Role of backing in the system of education in Nigeria. Maiduguri Journal of Education Studies 2 (1) 52-55.
5. Robert, L. (2001). Language testing Tai Cheung Printing Company Limited. Japan
6. Wilkins, D.K (1972). Linguistic in language teaching. Published by Edward Arnold Publishers Limited, 41 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3DQ. 153.

7. **Biography:** Mr. Yuba AsuguGarba is a teacher of English language at the college of education, waka-Biu, Borno state, Nigeria. I had my B.A.(Hons) English Language in the year 1999 from the university of Maiduguri, Nigeria. On the 20th day of October, 2002, I was employed assistant lecturer by the Borno state government. I have taught English language courses at the preliminary level for five years after which I begun to teach at the NCE level. I also teach part time in some private secondary schools within the local government. I am married with eight children and enjoy playing scrabbles and badminton.
8. CERIN ELDO, RIYA K , MOHAMED ANEES S,RAJINIGANTH E. "Treatment of Textile Plant Effluent by using a Heat Exchanger." International Journal of Communication and Computer Technologies 7 (2019), 27-29. doi:10.31838/ijccts/07.SP01.06
9. Sorli, A., Kaufman, S.Experimental methodology in consciousness research (2018) NeuroQuantology, 16 (3), pp. 7-11.
10. Zhang, R.Decision-making mechanism under economic management risk based on event-related potential neuroimaging technique (2018) NeuroQuantology, 16 (3), pp. 75-82.