



Influence of Tiktok on Digital Inclusion and Preservation of Minority Nigerian Languages

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ABSTRACT

Background: Digital platforms are reshaping language use and cultural expression among youths. TikTok, as a fast-growing social media platform, offers new opportunities for minority Nigerian languages to gain visibility, yet its algorithmic structure may also reinforce the dominance of major languages. Therefore, this study sought to find out how TikTok influences the visibility, usage, and preservation of these minority languages in contemporary digital spaces.

Objectives: This study examined the influence of TikTok on the visibility, participation, and preservation of minority Nigerian languages among Nigerian youths.

Method: The study employed the descriptive survey research design, using questionnaire as instrument to collect data from 400 respondents who were selected through purposive sampling procedure. Analysis was done using tables, frequency counts, percentages and weighted mean scores.

Results: Findings show that TikTok enhances awareness and participation in minority languages through creative content formats. However, algorithmic biases and unequal digital representation favour dominant languages, limiting the reach of minority language content.

Conclusion: TikTok presents both opportunities and structural challenges for the promotion of minority Nigerian languages in the digital space.

Unique Contribution: The study provides insight into how platform algorithms intersect with linguistic diversity, highlighting digital inequality in language representation.

Key Recommendations: Government agencies and cultural institutions should establish digital language preservation programmes, grants and content-creation competitions that encourage the production of minority-language content on social media platforms. Content creators who produce videos in minority Nigerian languages should receive training, funding opportunities and collaborative support from cultural organisations to increase the quality, reach, and sustainability of indigenous-language content.

Key Words: Youth engagement, Indigenous speech forms, Social media algorithms, Cultural visibility, Algorithmic bias, Linguistic diversity



INTRODUCTION

The digital revolution has significantly transformed communication practices, cultural transmission, and linguistic interaction across societies. Social media platforms have emerged as important spaces for cultural representation and language use, creating new opportunities for both linguistic preservation and language shift among minority communities. Among these platforms, TikTok has emerged as one of the most influential digital media applications, particularly among young people and marginalized communities. TikTok allows users to create, share, and consume short-form videos using music, storytelling, comedy, dance, and spoken language, thereby shaping contemporary cultural and linguistic expression (Barnes, 2024; Amaefula, 2025). In Nigeria, TikTok has become increasingly popular among youths, content creators, entertainers, and digital entrepreneurs, creating new opportunities for online participation and cultural representation (Krings & Nwankwo, 2025). However, despite the growing influence of TikTok in Nigeria, limited scholarly attention has been given to how the platform may influence digital inclusion and the preservation of minority Nigerian languages. In this study, minority languages refer to indigenous Nigerian languages that possess relatively smaller speaker populations, limited media representation, and low levels of digital visibility compared to dominant languages such as Hausa, Yoruba, and Igbo.

Lewis, Simons, and Fennig (2016) opined that Nigeria is one of the most linguistically diverse countries in the world, with over 500 indigenous languages spoken across different ethnic and cultural communities. However, UNESCO (2023) noted that while some major languages enjoy relatively higher visibility in media and digital communication, many indigenous and minority languages remain endangered due to inadequate representation in contemporary communication systems. Scholars have further argued that globalization, urbanization, migration, and the dominance of English in education and digital communication continue to threaten the survival of indigenous languages in many African societies (UNESCO, 2023; Amaefula, 2025). The increasing dependence on digital technologies for communication and cultural participation has therefore raised concerns about the future of minority Nigerian languages in online spaces.

In this study, digital inclusion refers to the ability of individuals and communities to access and effectively participate in digital environments regardless of social, economic, geographical, or linguistic barriers. UNESCO (2023) emphasized that language accessibility is a critical dimension of digital inclusion because people participate more actively in digital spaces when communication occurs in familiar indigenous languages. Social media platforms such as TikTok may therefore provide opportunities for minority-language speakers to participate in digital communication through local storytelling, indigenous music, comedy, oral traditions, and cultural performances (Adeyeye & Ngcobo, 2026; Barnes, 2024). Nevertheless, there is insufficient empirical research examining whether TikTok actually enhances digital inclusion for speakers of minority Nigerian languages or whether it primarily benefits dominant languages with larger online audiences.

Although studies have examined TikTok's role in entertainment, political communication, identity construction, and indigenous language promotion in Nigeria, little attention has been



paid to its influence on digital inclusion and the preservation of minority Nigerian languages. Existing research focuses predominantly on major languages such as Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo, and Nigerian Pidgin, leaving minority languages largely unexplored (Amaefula, 2025; Barnes, 2024; Adeyeye & Ngcobo, 2026; Krings & Nwankwo, 2025). Consequently, there is limited empirical evidence regarding whether TikTok facilitates meaningful digital participation and long-term language preservation among minority-language communities in Nigeria such as Urhobo, Ibibio, Anaang, Efik, Tiv, Gbagyi, Jukun, Kalabari, among others.

Furthermore, scholars have expressed concerns that social media platforms may contribute to language shift and cultural erosion among younger generations because exposure to dominant global cultures and English-language content may discourage the use of indigenous languages online (UNESCO, 2023; Amaefula, 2025). Boeker and Urman (2022) asserted that TikTok's algorithmic recommendation system tends to prioritize highly engaging and widely consumed content, which may indirectly favour dominant languages with larger audiences and monetization opportunities. As a result, minority-language content creators may face difficulties reaching wider audiences, thereby limiting the digital presence and sustainability of smaller indigenous languages online.

At the same time, TikTok may also serve as an important platform for cultural revitalization and indigenous language promotion. The platform allows users to create localized content using indigenous expressions, proverbs, songs, folktales, dance performances, and oral traditions, thereby potentially increasing the visibility of Nigerian languages among younger audiences (Barnes, 2024; Adeyeye & Ngcobo, 2026). According to Yusuf and Chukwuere (2026), digital media platforms can empower indigenous voices by enabling marginalized communities to express cultural identity and sustain traditional communication practices within contemporary online environments. However, there is still limited evidence regarding the extent to which these activities contribute to the long-term preservation of minority Nigerian languages or whether they merely provide temporary entertainment value.

Another important issue relates to technological inequality and linguistic representation on digital platforms. Studies in Natural Language Processing (NLP) and artificial intelligence indicate that many African indigenous languages lack adequate digital corpora, subtitles, translation systems, and computational resources needed for effective representation in digital technologies (Orife, 2020; Oyewusi et al., 2021). Consequently, automated captioning systems, search algorithms, and recommendation technologies may not effectively recognize or promote minority-language content on platforms such as TikTok. This technological limitation raises concerns about whether minority-language speakers are fully included within Nigeria's rapidly expanding digital ecosystem.

Despite the growing popularity of TikTok and increasing concerns about indigenous language decline in Nigeria, there remains a shortage of comprehensive studies examining the relationship between TikTok, digital inclusion, and minority language preservation. Most existing literature emphasizes broader social media trends without specifically assessing how TikTok may



influence the survival, visibility, and digital participation of minority-language communities (Barnes, 2024; Yusuf & Chukwuere, 2026). Moreover, available studies have not sufficiently explored the experiences of minority-language speakers themselves regarding accessibility, content creation, audience engagement, and cultural representation on TikTok.

This study therefore seeks to assess the influence of TikTok on digital inclusion and the preservation of minority Nigerian languages. The study intends to investigate whether TikTok provides meaningful opportunities for minority-language representation and participation in digital communication or whether existing technological and algorithmic structures continue to marginalize smaller indigenous languages. The study also aims to explore how TikTok users employ indigenous languages for cultural expression, identity formation, and language revitalization in Nigeria's contemporary digital environment.

The significance of this study lies in its potential contribution to scholarship on digital media, language preservation, digital inclusion, and cultural sustainability in Nigeria. Findings from the study will provide insights for policymakers, educators, cultural organisations, technology developers, and social media stakeholders on strategies for promoting inclusive digital communication and preserving Nigeria's linguistic diversity in the digital age. The study will also contribute to ongoing global discussions on indigenous language preservation during the International Decade of Indigenous Languages (2022–2032) promoted by UNESCO. Specifically, the study examines TikTok usage as the independent variable and digital inclusion and minority-language preservation as the dependent variables.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The study aims to investigate the influence of TikTok on digital inclusion and preservation of minority Nigerian languages. Specifically, it was aimed to:

1. Examine the influence of TikTok on the digital inclusion and visibility of minority Nigerian languages.
2. Assess the extent to which TikTok contributes to the preservation and promotion of minority Nigerian languages.
3. Explore how TikTok users employ minority Nigerian languages for cultural expression and identity representation in Nigeria's contemporary digital environment.
4. Identify the challenges affecting the use and promotion of minority Nigerian languages on TikTok.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Technological Determinism Theory

Technological Determinism Theory is one of the major communication and media theories used to explain how technological innovations shape human behaviour, communication patterns, social structures, and cultural development. The theory is widely associated with Canadian media scholar Marshall McLuhan, who argued that communication technologies significantly influence



how societies think, interact, and organize themselves (McLuhan, 1964; Chandler, 1995). From a linguistic perspective, technological platforms can influence which languages gain visibility, attract users, and remain relevant in contemporary communication environments. Consequently, digital technologies may contribute either to language preservation or to language marginalization depending on how they facilitate communication and content dissemination.

The theory is particularly relevant in understanding how TikTok's algorithmic structure may either promote or marginalize minority Nigerian languages. TikTok's recommendation algorithms often prioritize content with higher engagement and broader audience appeal, which may favour dominant languages such as English, Yoruba, Hausa, Igbo, and Nigerian Pidgin over smaller indigenous languages. Consequently, speakers of minority languages may experience digital exclusion if their languages receive limited technological visibility and engagement online. Technological Determinism Theory therefore helps explain how technological systems may reinforce linguistic inequalities within digital environments.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a descriptive survey research design to obtain systematic data from TikTok users regarding their engagement with indigenous languages on the platform. The survey design was considered appropriate because it facilitates the collection of standardized data from a large number of respondents and enables the examination of perceptions, behaviours, and experiences relating to TikTok use, digital inclusion, and minority-language preservation.

The population of the study comprised approximately 37.4 million TikTok users in Nigeria (Intelpoint, 2025). Particular attention was given to youths and young adults who actively consume, create, and interact with content on the platform, as they constitute the largest segment of TikTok users and play a significant role in contemporary digital communication and cultural expression.

A sample size of 400 respondents was selected using the purposive sampling technique. The choice of this sampling method was informed by the accessibility of TikTok users and the need to obtain responses from individuals with active experience on the platform. Of the 400 questionnaires administered, 382 were successfully completed and found suitable for analysis, representing a response rate of 95.5%.

Data were collected using a structured questionnaire developed by the researcher. The instrument consisted of both closed-ended questions and four-point Likert-scale statements designed to elicit information on respondents' exposure to indigenous-language content, patterns of language use, perceptions of digital inclusion, and the role of TikTok in the preservation of minority Nigerian languages. The questionnaire was administered electronically through Google Forms and distributed via social media platforms, including TikTok, WhatsApp, Facebook, and X (formerly Twitter), to facilitate wider coverage and improve response rates.



To ensure the validity and reliability of the instrument, a pilot study involving 20 respondents was conducted, and responses obtained from the pilot study were analysed using Cronbach's Alpha reliability test, and the coefficient exceeded the acceptable benchmark of 0.70, indicating satisfactory internal consistency of the instrument.

Data collected from the respondents were analysed using descriptive statistical tools, including frequency distributions, percentages, and weighted mean scores. These statistical techniques facilitated the presentation, interpretation, and analysis of respondents' views regarding the influence of TikTok on digital inclusion and the preservation of minority languages in Nigeria

RESULT

A total of 400 questionnaires were distributed to respondents, out of which 382 were correctly completed and returned, representing a response rate of 95.5%. The data obtained were analysed using frequency counts and percentages.

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	201	52.6
Female	181	47.4
Total	382	100
Age Range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
15–20 years	98	25.7
21–25 years	156	40.8
26–30 years	84	22.0
31 years and above	44	11.5
Total	382	100
Frequency of Exposure of Use	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Daily	248	64.9
Weekly	87	22.8
Occasionally	47	12.3
Total	382	100
Exposure to Indigenous-Language Contents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	319	83.5
No	63	16.5
Total	382	100

Table 1 shows that 201 respondents representing 52.6% were male, while 181 respondents representing 47.4% were female. This indicates that both male and female TikTok users participated actively in the study. The table indicates that respondents between 21–25 years constituted the highest percentage with 40.8%, followed by respondents aged 15–20 years with 25.7%. This suggests that younger people are the most active TikTok users. The findings reveal



that 64.9% of respondents use TikTok daily, and while 22.8% use it weekly. This indicates a high level of TikTok engagement among respondents. Table 1 also shows that 83.5% of respondents have been exposed to indigenous-language content on TikTok, while 16.5% indicated otherwise. This suggests that indigenous-language content is visible on the platform.

Table 2: Nigerian Languages Commonly Encountered on TikTok

Language	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yoruba	121	31.7
Hausa	82	21.5
Igbo	76	19.9
Nigerian Pidgin	58	15.2
Minority Languages (Urhobo, Ibibio, Tiv, Efik, Kalabari, etc.)	45	11.7
Total	382	100

The findings indicate that Yoruba-language content was the most commonly encountered on TikTok with 31.7%, while minority Nigerian languages accounted for only 11.7%. The finding suggests that despite TikTok's potential for democratizing content creation, minority Nigerian languages remain significantly underrepresented compared to dominant languages. This may indicate the persistence of linguistic inequalities within digital spaces.

Table 3: TikTok Promotes Digital Inclusion of Minority languages (it is accessible, any language can be used, anyone can create content or react to posts)

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	136	35.6
Agree	148	38.7
Disagree	61	16.0
Strongly Disagree	37	9.7
Total	382	100

The table reveals that 74.3% of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that TikTok promotes digital inclusion through user participation, accessibility, audience reach and indigenous-language content creation. This indicates that TikTok may provide opportunities for broader digital participation.

Table 4: TikTok Helps Preserve Minority Nigerian Languages

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	118	30.9
Agree	142	37.2
Disagree	79	20.7
Strongly Disagree	43	11.2
Total	382	100



The findings show 68.1% of respondents reporting that TikTok contributes to the preservation of minority Nigerian languages through indigenous-language videos, storytelling, comedy, and cultural performances.

Table 5: TikTok Algorithms Favour Dominant Languages

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	147	38.5
Agree	139	36.4
Disagree	56	14.7
Strongly Disagree	40	10.4
Total	382	100

Table 5 indicates that 74.9% of respondents believed that TikTok algorithms favor dominant languages such as English, Yoruba, Hausa, and Igbo more than minority Nigerian languages. This suggests the existence of linguistic inequality in content visibility on the platform.

Table 6: Ways TikTok Contributes to Minority Language Preservation

Response Option	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Indigenous comedy skits	109	28.5
Music and dance videos	97	25.4
Storytelling and folktales	74	19.4
Language teaching content	58	15.2
Cultural awareness campaigns	44	11.5
Total	382	100

The findings reveal that indigenous comedy skits (28.5%) and music/dance videos (25.4%) were perceived as the major ways through which TikTok contributes to minority language preservation.

Table 7: Ways TikTok Users Employ Indigenous Languages for Cultural Expression and Identity

Usage Pattern	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Cultural storytelling, proverbs, and folklore	104	27.2
Comedy, skits, and satire rooted in local culture	96	25.1
Music, dance, and performance using native lyrics	78	20.4
Language teaching, translation, and vocabulary clips	61	16.0
Hashtags, captions, and code-switching for identity signaling	43	11.3
Total	382	100
Weighted Average	—	3.41

Findings on table 7 show that the most common way users employed indigenous languages on TikTok was through cultural storytelling, proverbs, and folklore (27.2%). This was closely followed by comedy and skit production grounded in local cultural realities (25.1%). Music and dance performances using native lyrics accounted for 20.4%, indicating the platform’s role in showcasing performative heritage.



Educational uses such as language teaching, translation, and vocabulary clips constituted 16.0%, reflecting deliberate efforts toward language learning and revitalization. Meanwhile, 11.3% of users relied on hashtags, captions, and code-switching as subtle markers of identity and belonging within digital communities. The weighted average score of 3.41 out of 5.00 indicates a moderate-to-high concentration of responses around cultural storytelling, comedy, and performance-based uses of indigenous languages on TikTok, suggesting that these forms are the dominant avenues through which users express cultural identity and heritage on the platform.

Overall, the findings reveal that TikTok provides significant opportunities for the visibility and use of indigenous languages in digital spaces. Respondents generally perceived the platform as contributing to digital inclusion and language preservation. However, the dominance of major Nigerian languages and the perceived bias of platform algorithms suggest that minority languages continue to face challenges in achieving equal visibility and representation online.

DISCUSSION

The findings position TikTok as a consequential digital arena for the visibility and everyday use of indigenous Nigerian languages among young people. A large proportion of respondents reported encountering indigenous-language content through comedy skits, storytelling, music, dance and other culturally grounded performances. This pattern underscores how entertainment formats function as gateways for linguistic exposure. This finding is in line with Adeyeye and Ngcobo (2026) who found that creative performance on short-video platforms appears to lower the barrier to language engagement, making indigenous expression attractive, humorous and socially shareable. Rather than formal language instruction, it is the performative and participatory nature of TikTok that draws young users into contact with indigenous speech forms in ways that feel contemporary and relevant.

Beyond visibility, the study shows that TikTok advances digital inclusion by enabling participation across linguistic backgrounds. Respondents reported that users who might otherwise be excluded from mainstream digital conversations can create and consume content in their local languages on TikTok. This supports arguments that language accessibility is central to digital participation (Yusuf & Chukwuere, 2026). When users communicate in familiar indigenous languages, they experience a stronger sense of belonging and confidence in digital spaces. TikTok's tools such voiceovers, captions, duets and remixes further enable users to adapt content into their own linguistic contexts, reinforcing inclusion through creative localisation. From the perspective of Technological Determinism Theory, TikTok's technological features shape how users communicate and participate online. The platform's tools enable the creation and dissemination of indigenous-language content, thereby influencing patterns of linguistic interaction in digital spaces.

The findings indicate that TikTok may contribute to language preservation by providing opportunities for the use and visibility of indigenous languages. A majority of respondents agreed that indigenous-language videos, especially those rooted in folklore, proverbs and oral traditions, help sustain cultural memory. This aligns with observations that digital platforms can



support language survival by extending usage into new domains of everyday life (UNESCO, 2023). Importantly, preservation here is informal and practice-based: languages are kept alive through use in humour, narration and performance rather than through institutional instruction alone. TikTok thus becomes a living archive of spoken heritage, where intergenerational knowledge is repackaged for youth audiences. Although respondents reported substantial exposure to indigenous-language content, the findings show that minority languages accounted for only 11.7% of the languages most commonly encountered on TikTok. This suggests that while the platform offers opportunities for linguistic representation, actual visibility remains concentrated among dominant Nigerian languages.

However, the study simultaneously reveals persistent linguistic inequality. Dominant languages such as English, Yoruba, Hausa, Igbo and Nigerian Pidgin receive greater visibility and engagement than minority languages. Respondents attributed this to TikTok's algorithmic preference for content that already attracts high interaction. This is in line with Aghaebé & Nwafor (2026) who stated that access to TikTok in Nigeria is affected by economic divide, thereby favouring the dominant ethnic groups. Viewed through Technological Determinism (McLuhan, 1964), TikTok's algorithm does more than distribute content; it shapes which languages gain relevance in digital culture. The medium's architecture privileges visibility, speed and engagement, conditions that favour widely spoken languages. Thus, technology operates as both an enabler of expression and a mechanism that reinforces dominance. While TikTok appears to broaden opportunities for participation, the findings suggest that inclusion is uneven. Minority-language speakers may gain access to digital spaces, but the visibility of their content remains constrained by algorithmic preferences that favour dominant languages.

Finally, the findings suggest that TikTok functions not merely as an entertainment space but as a site of cultural negotiation, identity construction and informal revitalization of culture. Users embed indigenous languages in captions, hashtags, code-switching and performance to signal belonging and cultural pride. Through these practices, young Nigerians assert linguistic identity within a globalised digital environment. TikTok therefore becomes a contemporary arena where heritage is reimagined, performed and sustained in ways that resonate with youth culture while preserving linguistic presence in Nigeria's evolving digital landscape. The findings affirm both Adeyeye and Ngcobo's (2026) assertion that TikTok contributes to indigenous language preservation and the central proposition of Technological Determinism Theory that technological innovations transform cultural practices and social interactions. Through its digital affordances, TikTok enables young Nigerians to sustain linguistic presence, strengthen cultural identity, and reimagine heritage within an increasingly globalized media landscape. The prominence of storytelling, folklore, and proverb-based content demonstrates that TikTok facilitates the digitization of oral traditions that have historically been transmitted through face-to-face interaction. Consequently, the platform extends traditional cultural practices into contemporary digital environments.



SUMMARY

The study found that TikTok contributes to the digital inclusion of minority-language speakers by providing opportunities for participation, content creation, and cultural expression in indigenous languages. The findings further revealed that TikTok supports the promotion and perceived preservation of minority Nigerian languages through storytelling, comedy, music, dance, and educational content. The study also established that users employ indigenous languages as tools of cultural expression and identity construction within digital communities. However, dominant languages continue to enjoy greater visibility and engagement than minority languages due to perceived algorithmic preferences.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study reveals that TikTok presents a complex landscape for the future of minority Nigerian languages within the digital sphere. On the positive side, the platform serves as an accessible space for young users to showcase indigenous languages through creative expression, thereby enhancing cultural visibility, fostering identity affirmation, and stimulating renewed interest in linguistic heritage. Through short-form videos, music, storytelling, humour, and everyday interactions, many users are contributing to the visibility, circulation, and continued use of local languages in digital spaces.

However, the study also shows that this potential is constrained by structural and algorithmic dynamics that privilege already dominant languages. Content produced in widely spoken languages tends to receive greater reach, engagement, and discoverability, while videos in minority languages struggle for visibility. This unequal digital representation risks reproducing offline linguistic hierarchies within online spaces, limiting the broader impact of minority-language content. Consistent with Technological Determinism Theory, the findings demonstrate that digital technologies shape patterns of communication, cultural expression, and language visibility. TikTok simultaneously enables linguistic participation while influencing which languages receive prominence within digital environments.

In light of these findings, the study recommends that government agencies and cultural institutions should establish digital language preservation programmes, grants, and content-creation competitions that encourage the production of minority-language content on social media platforms. Secondly, content creators who produce videos in minority Nigerian languages should receive training, funding opportunities, and collaborative support from cultural organisations to increase the quality, reach, and sustainability of indigenous-language content. Furthermore, social media platforms such as TikTok should develop mechanisms that improve the discoverability and visibility of minority-language content through inclusive recommendation systems, language tags, and culturally diverse content promotion strategies. Finally, Educational institutions should integrate digital storytelling and social media-based language projects into cultural and language education programmes to encourage younger generations to use indigenous languages in digital spaces.



Suggestions for Further Studies

Future studies should employ mixed-method or qualitative approaches to examine the experiences of minority-language content creators on TikTok, including the challenges they face in reaching wider audiences. Researchers may also investigate specific minority Nigerian languages or compare multiple social media platforms to determine their relative effectiveness in promoting digital inclusion and language preservation. Longitudinal studies would further help to assess whether TikTok engagement translates into sustained language use among younger generations.

Ethical clearance

Ethical consent was sought and obtained from the participants used in this study. They were made to understand that the exercise was purely for academic purposes, and their participation was voluntary.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Authors' Contributions

Faith O. Enekhai and Lilian O. Ipori conceived the study, including the design, Lilian O. Ipori collated the data. Faith O. Enekhai handled the analysis and interpretation, and the initial manuscript writing. All authors have critically reviewed and approved the final draft, and are responsible for the content and similarity index of the manuscript.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) Use Disclosure

During the preparation of this manuscript, the author(s) used ChatGPT for Grammar checking, language editing, and proofreading purposes. The author(s) carefully reviewed, revised, and verified all outputs generated by the tool and take full responsibility for the accuracy, originality, and integrity of the manuscript content.

Data availability statement

The datasets on which conclusions were made for this study are available on reasonable request.

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