ABSU *Journal of Arts, Management, Education, Law and Social Sciences*.
Vol. 8&9; 070-079, 2018/2019 www.absujamelss.org

LINGUISTIC LOANING AND LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

Okeke, J.K.
Department of Foreign Language and Translation Studies (FLATS)
Abia State University, Uturu P.M.B. 2000
Uturu, Nigeria.

Abstract
Translation occupies an important position in the dissemination of information across civilizations especially in the modern world characterized by unprecedented generation of textual and non- textual information. Languages the world over (both world languages and languages of less diffusion, especially the later), resort to linguistic loaning in order to cope with terminological lacunae that exist in language-cultures. This paper studies different types of loans as they are found in world languages and in the Nigerian national languages. The paper emphasizes the use of loan- words to enhance the ability of national languages in conveying ideas foreign to their language-cultures. However we contend that the use of loans should not be abused by unnecessary and excessive borrowing.

Keywords: Translation, Linguistic loaning, national language, terminological lacunae loan-words.

Introduction
Linguistic loaning is a veritable means of language enrichment. The whole effort entails a constructive effort and approach at exploiting the various avenues for terminological generation or creation with a view to overcoming the multiplicity of terminological lacunae in the various national languages. The various approaches are to be highlighted and the order of preference for their eventual adoption recommended.

Linguistic loaning
Linguistic loaning has been defined by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958:8) as a word loaned or borrowed by another language without being translated. In other words, no modification either at the graphological level or at the phonological level is carried out on the foreign term which as a result is imported wholesale into the borrowing language.

Certain factors make the recourse to loaning inevitable or very attractive. Some of these factors include the existence in the source language (SL), of a concept unknown, or strange in the Target Language (TL). In order to fill the linguistic vacuum that arises there from, the Target Language resorts to borrowing the SL term. This can occur when an imported culture imposes its terminology on the importing language culture. (Vide infra, 3.00).

Another factor that encourages loaning is when the creation of neologisms gives rise to terms that are strange and unpopular and ipso facto unacceptable. For instance, when "Teknuzu" was proposed in Igbo for "technology" the public preferred a loan "Teknoloji" in the form of naturalization. Later, a more original term was created through composition, (a technique in term creation), and the term is "Nkanuzu" "Teknoloji" was dropped.

Certain terms or words are borrowed for stylistic or aesthetic reasons. This entails retaining the SL term in order to give the target language text a local coloration, a certain cultural coloration of the target language (catford, 1965:21). Examples of such loans from Igbo into English can be lifted from Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* namely: Obi (the husband's hut), Ani (the god of land) chi (personal god), nza (the weaver bird), ilo (playground), Ege (pinfall), amadiora (god of thunder), ekwe (wooden gung), ozo (a traditional title), uli (black dye), jigidi (waist beads), iba (malaria), Ogbanje (a child that dies and returns to the womb at will), Oye (one of the four market days in Igbo Culture), iyi uwa (an object that is an embodiment of ogbanje's power), egwugwu (a masquerade representing a certain spirit), efulefu (a nonentity), ogwugwu (a masquerade representing a certain Spirit) e.tc.

Loans can be used for purposes of sounding academic or pedantic, or for suggesting one's social class or profession. In this case, the SL term is used instead of using the existing

TL equivalent. Nigerians are fond of using this kind of loan. The Yoruba can say, "olua ba mi "tranquility". "(God give me "tranquility" of mind." The Igbo may say, "o ga-adi "catastrophic" (it is going to be catastrophic). The Hausa may say "babu "problem" (no problem) or "mu na son "dollar" (we want "dollar"), and so on.

Loans can be categorized into several types. We have internal loans (or **intra-lingual** loans), and external loans (or inter-lingual loans).

Internal loans: These are words or terms borrowed from within the system of the same language in order to fill a lexical or terminological vacuum. Some terms that have been forgotten in a language or that have not been in constant use are rediscovered, reactivated and brought into modem use. This helps to reduce the threat of excessive influx of foreign words in form of loans into the national languages. For instance, "teknuzu" was being used for "technology" in Igbo. But looking inwards, it was discovered that the Igbos used to talk of "nka" (skillfulness) and "uzu" (metal smelting). These terms were reactivated and used to create "nkanuzu" as the equivalent of "technology."

External loans: these are words or terms borrowed from one language (SL) into another (TL). Under external loans, we can talk of the following:

Old loans: These arc loans that have been in use over a long period of time and that have gained acceptance in the TL to the extent that failing to use them becomes a mistake or an error. Such loans have survived the test of time as they have been in use over the years and have been accepted in the borrowing language and have therefore become part of the lexical items of the language, (Vinay el al, 1958:47). They have therefore been formalized and recognized in the TL. Examples of old loans are given in 3.00 below for the various languages (the examples are generally old loans).

New loans: These are loans that are already being used in the target language and whose status as loans are yet to be confirmed by the test of time and by their general acceptance by language users (authors, translators, journalists, interpreters e.tc.). In French, new loans include "hardware" software" "processing" e.tc. Some of these loans have now been replaced by real French words namely "la quinecaillerie", le "logiciel", et "traitement de texte", respectively. In Igbo, we have "komputa," "vidio," "fakisi for "computer", "video," "fax" "respectively though these are naturalized loans (vide 3.2.1.1.1. Infra)

Personal loans: These are loans, often used by writers such as novelists, journalists etc for stylistic reasons or for reasons of "couleur" locale" (local coloration), Journalists and authors enjoy a freehand in the use of personal loans unlike translators who cannot use personal loans in formal or technical texts where he is bound to use formalized or normalized terminology. However, in literary translation, personal loans are possible for aesthetic reasons though publishers and authors may resist such loans. Such loans include the ones given in **1.00** (taken from *Things Fall Apart*). These loans are resorted to not because they have no existing equivalents in the Target language. They really have existing equivalents in the TL. These loans are generally used for purposes of sounding pedantic, well- read, well-travelled, well experienced, an insider, or for the mere aim of mystification, etc.

National languages and inter-lingual Loaning

National languages like other languages including international languages like English, French, Spanish, German, Chinese, Russian, etc borrow from other languages for some of the reasons mentioned above. These loans come under different categories as we can see below. Generally speaking, Nigerian national languages are very reluctant to borrow foreign words. There is the general feeling and fear that vulgarization of loaning is a sure way of revealing and acknowledging the linguistic inadequacy of national or indigenous languages in conveying message from, especially, a world- language-culture into a language of less diffusion like the

indigenous languages. Now that national languages are being accorded some measure of attention as evident in researches and studies in indigenous languages development, and now that the indigenous languages are facing the challenge of proving their ability to measure up to the level of international languages, none of the national language is very willing to rush to loaning.

This attitude is perhaps not peculiar to the national languages alone. The French government has been known to have legislated against unauthorized loaning from other languages, especially from the English to French in order to reduce "Anglicism" to the barest minimum.

All said and done, no language can afford not to borrow words and even expressions from other languages. What should be the object of interest is the degree of borrowing. Each language tries to reduce the degree of borrowing to the barest minimum. A "dormant" language like Latin still has a good number of its words and expressions being used as loans in other languages. Example of borrowing from Latin into English include: strict-sensu, quo vadis, a contrario, à fortiori ad infinitum, sine die, grosso-modo, ex-gratia, supra, infra, mutatis mutandis, in situ etc Sapir, (quoted by Salami, (1982:119), stated

> Languages like culture are rarely sufficient unto themselves. The necessity of intercourse, brings the speakers of one language into direct or indirect contact with those of neighbouring or culturally dominant languages. The simplest kind of influence that one language can or may exert on another, is the borrowing of words. When there is cultural borrowing, there is always the likelihood that the associated words may be borrowed too.

A study of a translation of lexical items from English into Hausa, Igbo, and Yoruba (Ezurike, date not supplied) see notes (1), shows that among the three languages, the Hausa language makes the least borrowing while the Igbo and Yoruba languages seem to stand at par in their level or degree of borrowing though one may say that the Yoruba language has a certain edge over the Igbo language. Concerning borrowing in the Igbo language, **Ezikeojiaku (1**982:45) observed that, "How to treat foreign loan- words is yet another problem to be solved by the Igbo lexicographer. Those to include or exclude as well as how best to render such forms, poses some difficulty".

On word loaning in Yoruba, Salami (1982; 120-122) observed that, the tempo of borrowing seems, however, to have increased by an almost geometrical progression in the last few years alone (...) So extensive is the borrowing from English to Yoruba in the last two decades.

Salami explained that the tempo of borrowing is such that a monoglot Yoruba speaker of Samuel Ajayi Crowther's time will find it difficult to fully understand a passage replete with such loan words.

Nature of Loans: We shall classify loaning into three categories. These are pure or direct loans, structure-loan or structure-claque, and indirect loaning.

Pure or direct loaning (or "unassimilated loans" as used by Salami, (1982):

This is loaning in the strict sense of the word and as defined by Vinay et al (vide supra, **1.00**). To us they are words or expressions or linguistic structures that arc borrowed from one language to the other without undergoing any modification either at the phonological level or at the graphological level. **Hereunder** are few examples of pure loans.

Loan -words (or lexical loans): These are lexical units, not "lexical structures, borrowed from the SL into the TL.

loan - words (lexical units) from English to Igbo:
-Tomato *(l),p. I; mango (1) p.; -hostel (1) p.14; fan (1) p.10;

- Cram *(4) p. 139; - lava *(2) p. 153; pupa (2) p. 153; - labido *(3) p.33;
- Limbo (3) p. 35; - mini (3) p.37; etc.

loan -words from Yoruba into Hausa:
- Baba etc

loan -words from Hausa into Igbo:
- Suya ;- dogoyaro ;- jara ; - waka ; - alubase ; -Jaki
- dogon ;- agushi ; - Alhaji ; - fura ; - kuli - kuli ; - kunu ;- tatasi etc.

loan - words from Hausa into Yoruba:
- keke (bicycle) *(I) p.l3). ;- rakumi (camel) (I) p, 13
- alubou (flour); barake (barracks).

loan - words from Yoruba into Igbo:
- oga -okwute -iba -buba -ashawo -abara -wayo –
-Dodo -ogede -olukun -kabu -kabu; -agidi -ashebi -own
--amibo -ajibo -eba -Igbo -moi-moi -amala etc.

loan -words from Igbo into Hausa and Yoruba:
-ogbunigwe -isieghu; -akpu; -okoro; -nkwobi; -nnaa;
-Loyi Loyi

loan -words from English into French:
-parking -weekend -hamburger -football -sandwich
-software (logiciel) -tank -suspense -boy -feedback
-camping -corner -hardware (now “quincaillerie”)
-processing (now “traitement”) -acajou -redingote -paquebot.

loan -words from French into English:
-Tête-à-tête; -restaurant; -restaurateur; -rendez -vous;
-fuselage; -Laissez-faire; -abattoir; -resumé’ ; -rapport;
-souvenir; -Rapporteur; -beau monde; -bon mot; -souvenir;
-denouement; - enjambement; -ensemble; -communiqué; -penchant;
-chef d’ oeuvre; -coup d’etat; -calque etc.

Structure-loan or structure- claque (as opposed to lexical loans or loan-words)
This entails borrowing the word structure or the syntagmatic structure of a language into another language to which the borrowed structure is 'alien, strange and unfamiliar. Such a borrowed structure does not normally conform to the word structure of the borrowing language. The word structure or the **syntagmatic structure** of the lending language is transferred wholesale into the borrowing language and the composite words of the syntagmatic structure so borrowed, are translated literally. (Vinay el al, (1958:47). For instance, the following structures are dominant in French and English respectively:

French	**English**
-Garcon intelligent	-Intelligent boy
(Noun) (Adjective)	(Adjective) + (Noun)

When therefore the French structure is translated wholesale into English or vice versa, **structure calque** or **structure loan** takes place. Examples of structures borrowed from English

English structure	**borrowed by**	**French**
-Science-fiction		-science fiction (instead of
(Noun + adj.)		(Noun + adj) fiction de science).

-Economically weak	-cononiquenment faible
(Adverb + adj.)	(Adverb + adj.)
(Vinay el al (1958:47)	(instead **of "faible economiquenmcnt").**
-Old testament	-ancien testament
(Adj +noun)	(Adj, + noun) (instead of "testament ancien")

French structure borrowed by	**English**
-Gouverneur général (noun + Adj.)	Governor general (instead of (noun + Adj.) General governor
-Directeur general	Director general (not General Director)
-Mission impossible	mission impossible (not impossible mission)

English structure borrowed by	**Igbo**
(The dominant structure in Igbo is noun + Adj (c.g. Ugwu ukwu big mountain	
-Administrative judge	-administrative jooji
(Adj. + noun)	(Adj. + noun
-Chief justice	-Chifu jostisi (not jostisi nke chifu)
-Volleyball	-Voli bolu (instead of "bolu voli")

Expression calque or loan:

This entails borrowing the structure of a whole expression in form of a paraphrase or a sentence from one language into another. This goes beyond an ordinary syntagm structure. The syntagmatic structure of the SL is transferred into the TL while the wordings are translated literally into the TL. Examples include:

English expressions borrowed by	**French:**
-compliments of the season	-complements de la saison
-Marriage at fifty-fifty	-marriage à Cinquante-cinquante Etc.

English expressions borrowed by	**Igbo**
-Philosophy of might is right	-Nkwenye Na ikikere ziri ezi (Imo-(Broadcasting corporation news Translation -20/7/92)
-Twenty-five per cent	-iri abuo Na ise n'ụzo nari (n'ime nari)

Indirect loaning (or "assimilated" loans):

This entails borrowing a foreign word and proceeding to make modifications either phonologic-ally or graphologicaly in the borrowed word in order to integrate it into the phonology or the graphology (orthography) of the TL. Thereby making the word lose some aspects of its foreign qualities. It is loaning that does not look it. This is why we call it **"disguised loans"** or indirect loaning. It is resorted to in order to minimize incidences of naked or direct loaning in the indigenous languages.

Indirect loan-words (or indirect lexical loans):

These arc indirect loans operated at the lexical unit level as opposed to the systematic structure level.

Nature of Indirect loan-words:

We shall classify indirect loan-words into three categories. These are nationalization o direct assimilation, hybridization, and adaptation.

Naturalization or direct assimilation (Those marked with doable asterisks are adaptation (see 3.2.1.1.3 infra)

This entails borrowing a foreign word and transcribing it in the TL along the line of the phonology of the TL (Okeke, 1994). In other words, the pronunciation of the foreign word is

imitated closely by the phonology of the TL, within possibilities and limitations of the TL phonology.

Examples include: (1)

-Source language:	**Target language:**	**Source L:**	**Target L.:**
-English	**Igbo**	***English***	***Igbo***
-State	------ Steti *(1)	-radio	-radio
-Table	------ tebulu	-pillow	-pilo
-Window	------ windo	-bucket	-boketi
-Television	------ televishonu	-cocoa	-koko
Primary	------ praimari	-nurse	-nosu
		-editor	-edito
Photographer -----	-fotografa etc	-minister	-minista

Source L.	**Target L.**	**Source L.**	**Target L.**
English	***Hausa***	***English***	***Hausa***
-Radio	-rediyo	-table	**tabiri (1)
-Pillow	-fillow (1)	-cocoa	-koko (1)
Secondary	-sakandire (1)	-nurse	-nas (1)
-Lawyer	-lauya (1)	-soldier	**-soja (1)
-minister	-minista (1)	-rod	-rodi (1)
-Cement	-siminti (1)	-kitchen	-kicin (4)
-Bucket	bokiti (4)	-motor	**-mota (4)
-Taxi	-taxzin (4)	-bus	-bas (4)

English	**Yoruba**	**English**	**Yoruba**
-Radio	-radio (1)	-table	-tabili (1)
-Cocoa	-koko (1)	-soldier	-soja (1)
-Minister	-minista (1)	-rubber	-roba (1)
-Nurse	-noosi (1)	-rod	-roodu (1)
-Cement	-simenti (1)	-bomb	-bombu (5)
-Star	-sitaa (5)	-bible	-bibeli (5)
-Shop	-soobu (5)	-doctor	**-dokita (5)
-Church	-soosi (5)	-alum	-aloum (5) etc.

Hausa	**Igbo**	**Hausa**	**Yoruba**
-Agushi	-egushi (1)* etc.	-alede	(pig)-elede (1) etc

Yoruba	**Igbo**	**Yoruba**	**Hausa**
-Okuta (stone	-okwute (1)*	-danchiki	-danciki
-tolotolo	**torotoro		

Igbo	**Hausa**	**Igbo**	**Yoruba**
-nye m mmiri (Give me some water	**-nyamiri	-okuko (the fowl) -eghu (the goat)	-akuko adiy (the cock **-ewure

Indigenous language	**to**	**English**
?		-?

English	**French**	**English**	
-Telly	**-télé -télédétection	-teledetection (remote sensing	
-Programmer	-programmeur -Microprocessor	-microprocesseur	
Source language	**Target L.**	**Source L.**	**Target L.**
English	*Hausa*	*English*	*Hausa*
-fan	**-fanka (1)*	-tomate	**-timatiri (1)*
-Mango	**-managoro (1)*	-hospital	**-asibiti (1)*

Source language	**target L.**	**Source language**	**Target L.**
-Government	**-gwamnanti (1)	-governor	**-gwamna(1)*
-Gutter	**-kwata (1)	-electric	**-lantariki (1)*
Photograph	**-hoto (4)	-cup	-kofi (4)
-Bread	**-burodi (4)	-line	-layi (4)
English	**Yoruba**	**English**	**Yoruba**
-Axe	**-aake (1)*	-rice	**-iresi (1)*
		-driver	**-direba (1)*
-Governor	**-gomina (1)*	-gutter	-kota (1)*
-Street	**-titi (5)*	-dirty	**-doti (5)*

English	**Igbo**	**English**	**Igbo**
-Slippers	**-siripaasi(1*)	-razor blade	**-bredireza(1)*
-Rice	**-uroshi (1)*	-mango	(**-mangoro/) mangolo
-Electric	**-latriki (1)*	-vulcaniser	**-fokunaiza
-Pussy	**-puusu/buusu	-six pence	**-sisi
-Three pence	**-toro	-nine pence	**-nai
-Pound	**-pam	-shilling	**-shili
Hausa	**Yoruba**	**Hausa**	**Igbo**
-Alubasa	-alubosa (1)*	-akwati	-akpati (1)*
-Akwati	**-apoti (1)*	-shinkifi	osikapa
-Agogo	**-aago owo (1)*		

Igbo	**Hausa**	**Yoruba**	**Igbo**
-Gari	-garin royo (4)*-it is not immediately clear		
-Pami	**-bammi (4)* as to which direction the following Adaptations go (Yoruba to Igbo or Igbo to		
Yoruba)		**Yoruba**	**Igbo**
Yoruba	**Hausa**	-imu (nose)	**-imi (1)
-Ogede	-agade (1)	nu	**(mouth) – onu
		-eti (ear)	**-nti (1)
		-orun (neck)	**-olu (1)
		-Ogun (war)	-Ogu (1)

Indigenous language	**English**
-Okwuru (igbo)	**-okro

Hybridization:

This may entail a partial naturalization or a partial adaptation of the SL term. Some modification of the SL term may be operated, but the important thing to note is that elements (either graphological or phonological) of the SL term are retained in the hybridization. Examples include:

English	**Igbo**
-Ominous	-imirimious (Emenanjo, 1989:231)
-Technology	-teknuzu (now "nka na uzu")
-Important	-impotankpa

Adaptation: (see 3.2.1.1.1 for more examples with double asterisks (**). Adaptation like naturalization imitates the phonology of the TL word or structure but whereas naturalization imitates the phonology of the TL element strictly or closely, adaptation imitates the phonology of the TL word or structure loosely and not closely. It sounds like a deformation of the source language word. Some of the words listed under naturalization may well qualify for adaptation. Examples of adaptation include:

-English	to	**Igbo**
-Electric		-Latriki
-government		-gomenti
-doctor		-dokinta
-soldier		-soja

French	to	**Igbo**
-Beaucoup		bokwu
-échappe		ichafu

Igbo	to	**English**
Okwuru		Okro

National Languages and Intra -Lingual Loaning

This occurs when a language looks inwards (within itself) to borrow words from within the same language in order to translate new ideas. Instead of resorting to borrowing a word from another language, the language borrows an already existing word in the same language and confers a new meaning to it. This is an effective means of increasing the ability of a language to cope with the arrival of new ideas and concepts. The practice should consist of borrowing words from one domain of human activity into another. The idea of borrowing from another domain reduces the confusion and ambiguity resulting from the new semantic charge assumed or acquired by the borrowed words. For instance, a word can be borrowed from the medical vocabulary or domain into the domain of mechanical engineering and vice versa. This kind of borrowing has not been phenomenally exploited by the national languages but is potentially promising as a means of increasing the lexical repertoire of national languages.

Recommendations:

Linguistic loaning has been known to be a very effective way of enriching languages. The national languages cannot be exceptions. In the face of almost invading, intimidating and ever increasing new concepts from foreign cultures, national languages have no immediate alternative other than to increase their lexical repertoire by resorting to terminological creations (neologisms) and loaning to fill up the terminological gaps created in the national languages owing to modern development. Any language that is unable to adjust to the level of the demands being made on it will certainly relapse into oblivion. In the event of a lexical or a terminological "lacuna" or vacuum in an indigenous language, we suggest that the solution to the vacuum be sought in the order shown below. The solutions are ordered in such a way that the solution that is most close to what is natural in the national languages comes first. The last option, therefore, is a solution of last resort.

(1) Terminological creations (neologisms) using the following approaches in order of preference

(a) Lexical composition (Dubuc, 1980,68 -70)
(b) Juxtaposition (Okeke, 1994)
(c) Derivation (Dubuc, 1980:68): Okeke, 1991)
(d) Internal loan (vide, supra, 1.1)
(e) Semantic extention (Generalization) (Dubuc, 1980, 65 - 66)
(f) Abbreviations (Okeke, 1991): (Newmark, 1981: 34)
(g) Sigla (Newmark,) idem
(h) Acronym (Newmark, ibid)
(i) Coining/ labeling (Okeke, 1994): (Newmark, ibid: 31)

(2) External loans: (vide supra, 1.2):
(a) Adaptation (vide supra, 3.2.1.1.3)
(b) Hybridization (vide supra, 3.2.1.1.3)
(c) Naturalisation (vide supra, 3.2,1.1,1
(d) Direct loan {vide .supra, 3,1)

Conclusion

National languages are being given added attention in recent times by governments at various levels. This is a happy development though much is still left undone. The National Language Centre (NLC) and the National Educational Research and Development Centre (NERDC) and independent national language organizations or bodies like various societies for promoting the national languages should be encouraged financially and materially to publish works on terminological enrichment of these languages on a regular basis. A language that does not exist in print or not used in essay writing of different nature, specialized and unspecialized essays (i.e. essays on specialized domains of activity), or used in translating other works, for cultural transmissions) faces a bleak future. The use of the national languages in specialized discourse is very rare. It is rare, for instance, to use national languages in discussing scientific topics. This is because the terminology is not there. It is not enough for a language to be used in news broadcast. The broadcast media, however, has been and will ever remain organs of term generation and popularization (Okeke, 1995: 214).

Notes:

*(1) Ezurike, R.M, (see Bibliography).
*(2) A glossary of Igbo technical terminology for primary school (see bibliography).
*(3) Igbo metalanguage, vol. 1. (See bibliography).
*(4) Nysc language teaching document (unpublished, Ibadan, 1981),
*(5) Adebisi salami (see bibliography).

Bibliography

Achebe. Chinua *Things Fall Apart.* London: Heinemann. (1955).
Catford, J. C. A *Linguistic Theory of Translation.* London: Oxford University Press. (1965).
Dubuc, Robert *Manuel pratique de Terminologie* Quebec: Linguatech. (1980).
Emenanjo, Nolue. *E.* "Planned and Spontaneous Modernization Of Standard Igbo Vocabulary" in *Language Reform: History and Future.* 4. 221 - 232. *(*1989).
Ezikeojiaku, p.A. " The Igbo Lexicographer and Dictionary Compilation" in *The Nigerian Language Teacher*. 5 (1), 39 - 46. (1982).
Ezurike. R.M. *Learn Nigerian Languages for Unity and National Integration,* 1. (Unpublished). (No date)
A Glossary of Technical Terminology for Primary Schools in Nigeria..A. Afolayan (Ed.). Lagos: Federal Ministry of Education. (1978)

Igbo Metalanguage (Okaasusu Igbo). Nolue E. Emenanjo: I.A.O. Umeh, J.U. Ugoji (Eds.). Ibadan: University press, 1., (1990).

Okeke, J. K. Approaches in term creation: the case of Igbo Language: in O. Maduka -Durunze (Ed.). *Proceedings* of the 1991 LAN (Linguistic Association of Nigeria) Conference (29lh July -1st August, 1991), held at Abia State University, Uturu.

---------- "Translation English - Igbo and Language Engineering in the Electronic News Media; Elements in Communication" in A. Anyanwu (Ed.). *Enabling Environment for Economic Growth.* Benin, Nigeria: Barloz, publisher's inc.229-234. 1995.

---------- "A Bilingual English/Igbo Study of Political Terminology

With Special Reference to the Broadcast Media" in J. K. Okeke, D. Njoku, and B. Enwereuzor (Eds.). *Ideas in Development: A Mult-disciplinary Overview*. Owerri: Creative Educational Management Consultants. 208 -238. 1995.

Salami, A. "Vowel and Consonant Harmony and Vowel Restriction In Assimilated English Loan words in Yoruba." In A. Afolayan (Ed.). *Yoruba Language and Literature.* University press and University of Ife press. 118 -144., 1982,

Sapir (quoted by A. Salami) "Vowel and Consonant Harmony and Vowel Restriction in Assimilated English Loan Words in "Yoruba" in A. Afolayan (Ed). *Yoruba Language and Literature.* University of Ife press. 118 -144. 1982.

Vinay, Jean P., and Darbelnet. Jean. *Stylistique Comparee du francais et de* I' *anglais*. Paris: Didier, 1958.