

ENGLISH-IGBO GLOSSARY CREATION OF PALM OIL PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING TERMS

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Abstract

The Igbo speaking people are well known for palm oil production and processing in Nigeria. This occupation is one of the lucrative ventures among other trades or occupations for which the Igbo are known. With recent technological advancement in the method of production and processing palm oil, more English terms that do not exist in the Igbo language create communication problems. It is expected that the Igbo farmers of south-eastern Nigeria should be equipped with the Igbo equivalents of both the new and old terms involved in this venture for a balanced and free flow of communication. To achieve this objective, this paper comes to fill the gap of lack of an Igbo glossary for the technical terms involved in palm oil production and processing. The study is anchored on such translation techniques as Adaptation, Calque, Naturalisation, Transposition, Modulation and Loaning. It is a rendition from English to Igbo. Findings of the study indicate that some English terms have no Igbo equivalents, which calls for the documentation of terms in this area. Again, it finds out that some unschooled translators create terms indiscriminately without following the morphological rules involved in the process, thereby making it difficult to comprehend. Sequel to this, the paper discovers that readers of English-Igbo translated texts need to be cautioned not to take every product of translation with much seriousness. Based on these findings, the researcher recommends that the federal government should give the needed support for research development; translators involved in terminology should register with international organizations for unification of terminological neologism.

Introduction

Oil palm appears to be one of the cash crops that Nigeria cares for. Its multi-purpose use cannot be overemphasized. It serves as a source of revenue to a greater number of the rural population of

the Igbo in particular and Nigeria in general. For the reason of its many advantages, oil production involves some technology. The activities like land preparation, field transplanting, fertilization, pest control and maintenance of the plantation are all responsibilities in the processing of palm oil. The activities involved right from the sprouting level in the nursery to the stage of crop harvesting in the field make up oil production technologies. All these activities call for language of expression. The items used are concepts and ideas in oil production and processing which the Igbo need to be conversant with.

Some modern techniques have been introduced in palm oil production and processing in the Igbo-speaking areas of the South Eastern Nigeria. The integrated pest control and management have not been recognized widely and this has been affecting yield negatively. Even the English foreign terms involved are unknown and strange to indigenous farmers. All these have impeded transaction and acquisition of the modern techniques. Besides, death has been gradually claiming the lives of most of the elderly palm oil production farmers, and the young ones are not eager to take after them. The absence of a language register can cause many problems when these elderly farmers are extinct. It is against this backdrop that this study is centred on An Igbo Glossary Creation for Palm Oil Production and Processing Terms. The study is charged with the goal of generating a list of often difficult or specialized words or expressions in palm oil production and processing, and giving them Igbo translations and/or definitions.

To accomplish this set target, the different techniques of translation will be called into use as and when necessary, in order to have the experience and attitudes of another culture or mentality of the modern technology in the Igbo language. In the first section, the introduction will be done, followed by the review of relevant literature in the second. The third section will address the research methodology. Data presentation and analysis will be done in section four, while the fifth section will take care of the summary of findings and conclusion.

Literature Review

Here we are going to look at some related literature to our topic of discussion.

Theoretical Studies

The Concept of Translation

The word translation is derived from the Latin word “translatio” meaning “to carry across,” House (2009:4) defines translation as “the process of replacing a text in one language by a text in another language”. This means in essence, the restatement of the forms of one language in another: The Chief means of information between different language communities. There is the need to emphasize that speaking two or more languages does not qualify one as a translator, rather translation is an acquired skill of expressing a particular culture so that the message conveyed to the new audience remains unchanged. This skill is acquired over many years of practice after the individual has acquired the necessary basic language skills.

Fidelity and Fluency

Fidelity (or faithfulness) and fluency are two qualities that have been regarded as ideals to be striven for in **translation**, particularly ‘literary translation.’ ‘Fidelity’ pertains to the extent to which a translation accurately renders the meaning of the source text, without distorting it. ‘Fluency’ pertains to the extent to which a translation appears to a native speaker of the target language to have originally been written in that language, and conforms to the language’s grammatical, syntactic and idiomatic conventions.

A competent translator must have the following qualities:

- i. Must be familiar with the subject matter of the text being translated.
- ii. A good knowledge of the language, written and spoken, from which he is translating
- iii. Must have an excellent command of the language into which he is translating (the target language)
- iv. A profound understanding of the etymological and idiomatic correlates between the two languages.

- v. A finely tuned sense of when to “metaphrases” (‘translate literally’) and when to “paraphrase” so as to assure true rather than spurious “equivalent” between the source and target language texts.

Translation Techniques

Ezeuko (1997) enumerates the seven special skills employed for the purpose of good translation as proposed by J. P. Vinay and J. Darbelnett, thus:

- i. **Loaning:** This is seen as borrowing or lifting words from one language into another without the word being translated or modified. Loaning could involve expression and not words alone. One outstanding rule with Igbo is that the orthography and phonology of the language must be used in writing the word borrowed Ezeuko (1997).

Example:

English	Igbo
Ball	Bọ́ol
Engine	Njin
Linguistics	Linguistik
Astrology	Astroloji
Office	Ọ́fis

- ii. **Calque:** This is the process of copying or initiating the structure of a foreign language term in coining an equivalent indigenous term.

Example:

English	Igbo
Happy Christmas	Hapị Krịmasị
Science-fiction	Sayens fikshon

- iii. **Adaptation:** This is the process of copying or borrowing a word in the indigenous orthography although the

sound may not correspond. Adaptation is close to naturalization.

Example:

English	Igbo
Linguistics	lingwistiiki
Certificate	Safrikeeti
Ball	Boolu
Degree	Digrii
Oxygen	Osijin
Fridge	Firiiji

- iv. **Naturalization:** This is the act of borrowing words and using the orthography of the target language (TL) in writing them according to the sound of the language. It is otherwise known as Igbonization.

Example:

English	Igbo
Agriculture	Agrikolcho
Astrology	Astroloji
Astronomy	Astronomi
Geology	Jioloji
Morphology	Mofoloji

- v. **Transposition:** This involves two or more items changing position. It is a change in grammatical category.

Example:

English	Igbo
He insisted on immediate	O siri onwu ka a kwuo ya ugwo ngwa ngwa
Men are <u>insane</u>	Isi adighi umu nwoke mma

- vi. **Modulation:** This is the act of changing the view point of the message. It can either be obligatory or

optional. For instance, in Igbo, euphemism may be used instead of writing the actual words/expressions.

Example:

Igbo	Igbo
O jere inyunsi	O gara ihu nwaanyi muru nwa n'ohia
O na-awjara	isi adighi ya mma
O na-ezuohi	O na-eme aka ntutu

- vii. **Equivalence:** Equivalence is depicting a relationship of equal value. It implies to idiomatic expressions, proverbs, etc. Here, you do not have the same style, but you have something that can or is similar in arriving at the same meaning.

English	Igbo
If there is no cross there be no crown	Aka aja aja na-ebute onu Mmanu mmanu
A stitch in time saves nine	E mee ngwan gwa e meghara odachi
Make hay while the sun shines	Were ehie chowa ewu ojii
He who laughs last laughs best	Anu nwere ndidi na-anu mmiri oma

Necessity of Documentation

Language documentation is a lasting multipurpose record of language. Certainly the major reason why the researcher has decided to engage with the idea of documenting the terms involved in palm oil production and processing in the Igbo language is to curb the threat of language extinction in this field. This documentation will equally serve the following purposes:

- i. Creating lasting communication is seen as one major linguistic response to the challenge of the increased level of language endangerment observable in recent times.

- ii. It is necessary to record all communicative events in a given area for reference purposes and posterity.
- iii. Having a glossary in this work would serve as a model to linguists, lexicographers, terminologists, language teachers, students and prospective translators.
- iv. Finally, to retain the language of palm oil production and processing in Igbo language.

Empirical Review

Some researched works by some scholars are reviewed here. Some of these works include thesis and projects in the light of translation and terminology.

Ezeuko (1997) says that each trade or profession has its own vocabulary. Specialized language is used in specific areas of human endeavour. For example, a specialist in agriculture may use terms that are specific to the profession as not used by others. But what these experts do affect the lives of many ordinary people. How well can an outsider understand what the experts are talking about? The expert language concerns us as individuals insofar as we make use of the findings or inventions. Every trade, industry or scientific development has its own technical terms. Technical terms can easily confuse the outsider or non-initiated.

Quoting Collierino (1992), Ezeuko (1997) points out that “the study of the system of concept underlying a given field is followed by the attempt to link them to corresponding terms by means of definition”. A term is a cognitive tool that enables one to understand a concept. From a logical point of view, terms behave like names that are like signs denoting objects of any kind or indicating concept. Terms are therefore names belonging to a well-structured system.

For the characteristics of a term, a term must be transparent, specific, give room for continuity and economy. A term is said to be transparent when it is clear of what is being said. If the definition does not make the concept clear, then the concept is wrong. So the term must be classified where it belongs.

A term is said to be specific where there is the ability to distinguish one concept from the other and indicate the limit of such term. But if definition does not limit concepts, then the

concept is wrong. On economy, a term given to a concept must be short and not sentential for clarity. For continuity, a term should be open-ended for further creation of more terms.

Example 1:

“Ampi” which forms the root can take “cilin” or “cloxacillin” as suffix in pharmaceutical industry to get “Ampicilin” and “Ampicloxacillin” respectively.

In Igbo, “Ahiri” can combine with these words: “mfe”, “nkwe”, “nju”, “nha”, “mburuna”, “mgbagwo”, “ajuju”, and “ncho” to form terms such as:

Igbo	English
Ahirimfe	Simple sentence
Ahirinkwe	Positive sentence
Ahirinju	Negative sentence
Ahirinha	Compound sentence
Ahirimburuna	Conditional sentence
Ahirintimiwu	Conditional sentence
Ahirimgbagwo	Complex sentence
Ahiriajuju	Interrogative sentence
Ahirincho	Optative sentence
Ahirienweoge	Timeless sentence
Ahiriokpuru	Underlying sentence
Ahiriide	Kernel sentence
Ahiriuwu	Complex sentence
Ahirimputaraukwu	Ambiguous sentence
Ahirindajo	Anomalous sentence
Ahirinhaukwu	Compound complex sentence
Ahirinkwugba	Co-ordinate sentence
Ahirinso	Finite sentence
Ahiriisi	Matrix sentence
Ahriasoaso	Non finite sentence
Ahirinsoro	Serial sentence
Ahirimyiemetu	Parallel

Supporting the above view, Rotistav (1985:85) in his words says:

Terms must be systematic that is to say distinctive with a terminology system, and adequately reflect the referent. They must be fixed by usage, their forms and meaning known and accepted by users. They should be non-ambiguous when used in specialized texts; therefore polysemy, homonymy, and synonymy are to be avoided.

In the field of translation, the translator who deals with specialized text faces problems of translating or finding the equivalence of these source terms in the target language. A translator who has a thorough competence in the two working languages must choose the word with the right meaning and the right referent for the given context Ezeuko (1997).

Data Presentation and Analysis

Unit Operations Terms of Palm Oil Production and Processing

	Usoro	Orụ
1	Fruit fermentation (MgbachaMkpurwakwu)	Igbucha uzari di n'ogbe akwu ka ochicha ya di mfe oso oso.
2	Bunch chopping (MgbuchaOgbeakwu)	Igbucha ogbeakwu maka onwunwo
3	Fruit sorting (Inwoakwu)	Inwo akwu na ihọ ndi di n'uzari
4	Fruit Digestion (Osisimkpurwakwu)	Isi mkpurwakwu ka mmanu wee gbaa mgbe a na-ahochapu avurivu na mkpuruaki
5	Fruit Boiling (NsikwaMkpurwakwu)	Isi mkpurwakwu iji gbochie mmiri uka di na ya imebi.
6	Mash pressing (Mwupummiri)	Iji ike si n'igwe wughapu mmiri putara n'akwu n'ite

		nro
7	Oil purification (Nsikommirinammanu)	Isi mmiri na mmanu dikoro onu iji mee ka mmiri taa, ka e wee gbako mmanu maka osisi ikpeazu
8	Fibre-nut separation (NchoputaAki Abuo)	Ipicha avurivu ugboro abuo iji nweta mmanu nke abuo.
9	Second pressing (Mpichaputammanuugboro abuo)	Ipicha avurivu ugboro abuo iji nweta mmanu nke abuo
10	Nut drying (NghakpoAki)	Ighakpo aki maka otiti ya ma e mechaa

Glossary of English to Igbo Palm Oil Terms

English (Source Language)	Igbo (target language)
Artisanal processing	iji aka apaputa mmanu
Acceptable quality	Mmanu bu kpoo
Axe/matchet	anyuike/mmaoge/obejiri
Boilers filled by fibre	iteakwu ji avurivi akwu esonye oku
Bunch cutting	Igbutuo gbeakwu
Bruised fruit	Mkpuruakwu mgbuha
Bunch stem	obi ogbeakwu
Chemical	Ogwu nchekwa mmanu/kemikal
Capital intensive	Iwe nnukwu ego
Colour and flavor	Agba na isi uto mmanu
Cooling	idoba mmanu
Cargo	Ugbo mbusa mmanu
Crude palm oil	Mmanu agwaghi agwa
Domestic mark	Akara ngwaahia
Discolouration	Mmanu achabeghi uhie
Extraction	ipaputa mmanu di n' avurivu akwu
Extraction rate	Ka mmanu a paputara si agbaputa
Extensively	uju (mmanu)
Edible oil trade	azumahia mmanu oriri

Exocarp	Ahu mkuruakwu
Exude oil	Gbaa mmanu/haa mmanu
Factory/unit	Ulo nsuakwu
Fractionated	ndiiche mmanu na agbidi
Factory site	Ebe ulooru mpaputa mmanu di
Fractionated liquid and solid phases	Ikewaputa mmanu n'ebe agbidi di
Filtering	iza mmanu
Fruit formation	Akwu ifo ogbe
Flavour	isi/ukpo mmanu
Fresh ripe	Ogbeakwu kachara ohuu
Cooking	Osisi mkpuruakwu
Fibre	avurivu akwu
Free fatty acid (FFA)	Agbidi uka
Grinding	mpichaputa (mmanu)
Gravity	Mkpuruakwu tara aki iputa mmanu
To harvest	igbu (akwu)
Hydrolysis	Iji mmiri saputa mmanu
Oxidation	igbapu mmiri e ji paputa mmanu
Harvesting techniques and handling effect	Usoro igbutu ogbeakwu na obubu ya
Harvesting, transporting and handling	mgbutu, mbula na mpaputa mmanu
High yield	akwu icha n'uju
International standard	Keozuruuwa
Installations	Mwube igweoru
International Manufacturers	ndi mmeputa mmanu ozuruuwa
Kilogram	Kilogram
Kernel (twin seeded)	aki (mkpi)
Large scale plant	nkwu a kuru ebe o buru ibu
Laboratory	laboretiri
Liquid and solid phases	Mmanu aki na avurivu
Liquid fraction	Oke mmanu putara na mkpuruakwu
Loading and unloading	Mburu na mbutu akwu

of bunches	
Loose fruit	Akwu nwo ro enwo
Lipolytic enzymes	Mmiri ime akwu
Mashing the fruit	isu mkpuruakwu
Mechanized oil palm mills	Asumakwu ogbara ohuu
Mechanization	Iji igwe paa mmanu
Mechanized processing	Mpaputa mmanu n'uzo ogbara ohuu
Mashing	osusu (akwu)
Mechanize handling	Iji igwe mpaputa mmanu
Mill	Ulo mpaputa mmanu
Mashing of pounding stage	isu akwu ghere eghe
Mesocarp weight	Ihe avurivu akwu dara
Oil palm bunch	Ogbeakwu
Oil seed (such as groundnuts)	Mkpuruakwu
Oil winning process	Usoro okachamma e si apammanu
Oil seed explorer	Ude
Oil content	Ihe mmanu na- nye n'ahu/ihe mmanu di n'ime ya
Processing	isuchaputa (mmanu)
Plantations	Abonkwu
Palm oil	Mmanu akwu
Processing out the Crude palm oil	ipaputa mmanu akwu
Purify and dry	Zaputa mmanu ma gbakoo avurivu
Processing operation	oru ipichaputa mmanu aki
Post-harvest transport	Obubu ogbeakwu
Palm	Nkwu
Palm branch	Igunkwu
Palm chaff	ahirinha
Palm fibre	avurivu
Palm frond (tender)	Omu
Palm husks	aghirigha/avurivu
Palm kernel	mkpuruaki
Palm nut	Mkpuruakwu

Palm nut (with soft core)	Ọsụkwu
Palm tree diseases	Uhiama
Palm nut	Mkpuruakwu
Purifying	izachapu (mmanu)
Pruning palm fronds	Igbuchanata omunkwu
Refining	Isichaputa kpoo di na mmanu
Refining industry	Ulooru na-esichaputa kpoo di na mmanu
Range	agbata/oke mmanu e nwetara
Research bodies	Out nchoputa (maka mmanu)
Refined oil	kpoo di na mmanu
Sterilizing	Isigbu nje (mmanu)
Super heated steam	Onu akwu rere ere a machusiri ike
Sampling	itaturu mkpuruakwu
Supplying	Ibusa mmanu n'ahia
Small scale	ipaputa mmanu obere obere
Spikeletes	Aghangu
Stem	Okporo nkwu/ogwe nkwu
Small scale processor	Igwe obere mpaputa (mmanu)
Sterilization of bunches	Osisi ogbeakwu
Shell	Ichere
Sedimentation	Mmanu nrochiko/eketeke/mmanu agbidi
Soft exocarp	yoriyori avurivu
Traditional manual procedure	Uzo odinala e si emeputa mmanu
Tedium and drudgery	Mmeputa mmanu ita akpu/ahuhu di na
Trucks	Nnukwu ugboala mbuakwu
Thermo-mechanical	Iji igwe choputa akwu rebiri onu
To extract	iruchaputa mmanu di n'akwu
Threshing	Inwo mkpuruakwu

Ahuhu Ndi bu Uke Nyere Akwu

1.	Black giants ants	Agbūsi igwe
2.	Caterpillar (larva form)	ovuvuu/ovuvoo
3.	Domestic birds	Nnunu ulo
4.	Ear wing	Ofevuu
5.	Grass cutter	Nehi
6.	Khaki weed (parasitic plant)	ahihia edo/ovuegbe
7.	Land crustacean pill bug	oti
8.	Maggot (larva form)	Ikpuru
9.	Mealy bug	Utu akwu
10.	Scarab beetle larva	Akpa nkwu

Technique Application

SL (English)

Harvesting Technique

“Harvesting technique” here is translated into the target language (Igbo) as “usoro nka di n’igbu akwu”. In Igbo, harvesting is understood as “owuwe ihe ubi” but in relation to harvesting of “palm bunch” in Igbo, it is realized as “igbu akwu” while “technique” is realized in Igbo as “usoro nka”. Equivalent technique is employed here.

TL (Igbo)

Usoro Nka Di N’Igbu Akwu

SL (English)

Treshing

Literally the term “treshing” denotes “ikucha” or “iti cha ihe” in the target language (Igbo), but onwunwo mkpuruakwu” is rather used for this expression in Igbo. The technique employed here is intra linguistic borrowing. (borrowed from the dialect of Achina Igbo).

TL (Igbo)

Onwunwo Mkpuruakwu

SL (English)

Sterilization of bunches

“Sterilization of bunches” is given “osisi ogbeakwu” here in the target language (Igbo). Literally, “sterilization” means “nsicha” or “nsigbu” in the target language while “bunch” means “ogbeakwu” which is the equivalent. But to be in congruent with palm oil production and processing terms, is called “osisi” hence “osisi ogbeakwu” for “sterilization of bunch”.

TL (Igbo)

Osisi Ogbeakwu

SL (English)

Digestion of the fruit

TL (Igbo)

Ọsusu Mkpuruakwu

“Digestion of the fruit” here is translated into the target language (Igbo) as “ọsusu mkpuruakwu”. In the target language (Igbo), digestion is seen as “ngweri” while “mkpuruakwu” is the equivalence of the “fruit”. Since “digestion” connotes “pounding” in palm oil production and processing terms, it is realized as osusu. The technique employed is “modulation” owing to the significant change in the view point of the term “digestion”.

SL (English)

Pressing

(mmanu)

TL (Igbo)

Mpaputa/ipa

Here, “pressing” in the source language (English) which denotes “ọpịpị” in the target language has certainly changed to “ipa” (mmanu) in order to give its meaning in palm oil production and processing. Technique used here is equivalence.

SL (English)

Domestic Mark

TL (Igbo)

Akara Ngwaahia

“Domestic” in the source language here simply denotes “keihe/ejiri mara ihe” in the target language (Igbo). With regards to palm oil production and processing, domestic has been termed “ngwaahia”, as a result of change of view point, while “mark” has been “akara ngwaahia” as its translation. The technique employed is equivalence and transposition due to a change in the position of terms that make both the source language (English) and target language (Igbo).

SL (English)

Oil Storage

TL (Igbo)

Nchekwa Mmanu

“Oil storage” in the source language (English) has its equivalent in the target language (Igbo) as “nchekwa mmanu”. Equivalent technique applies here.

SL (English)

Bunch chopping

TL (Igbo)

Igbucha Ogbeakwu Maka Onwunwo

“Bunch chopping” here is translated into the target language (Igbo) as “igbucha ogbeakwu”. In the target language (Igbo), chopping is being regarded as “ibe/obube” but in relation to palm oil production and processing. “chopping”, is translated as “igbucha” while “bunch” has been given its equivalent. “Ogbeakwu”. Hence, “igbucha ogbeakwu”. Techniques employed are both equivalence and transposition (view point is changed).

SL (English)

TL (Igbo)

Extracting the palm oil

Ipaputa Mmanu Di na Mkpuruakwu

The term “extracting” in the English context is rendered into Igbo as “ipaputa”. We decided to accept “ipaputa” instead of “iweputa” which is inappropriate in the context in question. The techniques employed is equivalence.

SL (English)

TL (Igbo)

Fractionated

Ndijiche Mmanu na Agbidi

There is dilution in Igbo in the course of translating the source language (English) into Igbo. The source language “fractionate” which is only one term is translated into the Igbo language with up to four words thus, “ndijiche mmanu na agbidi”.

SL (English)

TL (Igbo)

Clarification and drying

Oziza na Nchekpo

“Clarification and dry” here has been translated into the target language (Igbo) as “oziza na nchekpo”. In the target language (Igbo) clarification is literally assumed to mean “nkowada”, while “dry” is understood as “mgbakpo/nghakpo” respectively. But in relation to preservation of palm oil, it is rendered as “oziza na nchekpo” in the target language (Igbo). The technique employed is equivalence.

SL (English)

TL (Igbo)

Percent

Pasent

“Percent” which is the source language (English), has been lifted into the target language (Igbo) to read “pasent” without any

further translation. The technique employed is calque which is also a type of loaning.

SL (English)

Liquid and solid phases

Liquid literally means “Kemmiri” in the target language (Igbo) while solid is “keokpurukpu”. To suit the domain of the research, the expected equivalent, “liquid” has been realized as “mmanu” whereas “solid” has been given “aki/avurivuvu”. Modulation technique is observed following the significant change in the view point of the concepts involved.

TL (Igbo)

Mmanu/Aki na Avurivuvu

SL (English)

Chemical

“Chemical” which is the source language (English) is here adapted into the target language (Igbo) as “kemikaluvu”. We do not have sound to sound correspondence in the SL and TL of the affected terms. So the technique is adaptation.

TL (Igbo)

Ogwu Nchekwa/kemikaluvu

SL (English)

Installation

The term “installation” is diluted into three words “mwubeigweoruvu” in the target language (Igbo). The technique involved here is dilution.

TL (Igbo)

Mwube Igweoruvu

SL (English)

Mechanized processing

Mechanized processing is translated into the target language (Igbo) as “ipa mmanu ogbara ohuru”. In Igbo, “mechanized” denotes ijigweruoruvu”, while “processing” implies “nruchaputa” respectively. In order to get the suitable term, “mechanized processing,” is rendered as “ipa mmanu ogbara ohuru.” Equivalent technique is employed.

TL (Igbo)

Ipa Mmanu Ogbara Ohuru

Summary of Findings

The study has realised its objective of establishing an Igbo Glossary of Oil Production and Processing Terms. The following

previously non-existing terms have been added to the Igbo word stock through this research: Harvesting technique is *Uoro Nka Di N'Igbutu Akwu*, Treshing is *Onwunwo mkpuruakwu*, sterilization of bunches is termed *Osi Oge akwu*, Digestion of the fruit is *Osusu mkpuruakwu*, Pressing has the Igbo term *Mpuputa/Ipa mmanu*, Oil storage is *Nchekwa mmanu*, Bunch chopping is *Igbucha ogbeakwu maka onwunwo*, Classification and Drying is *Oziza na Nchekpo*, Percent is loaned to be *pasenti* and Mechanized processing is *Ipa mmanu ogbaraohuru*, to mention but a few.

Also established is that some terms are improperly created by some unschooled translators without abiding by the professional methods. We have also discovered that some terms like percent and laboratory do not have Igbo equivalents and so have to be inevitably loaned; others have to be coined, adapted and borrowed to avoid creating a vacuum.

Conclusion

The objective of this research has been to develop an English-Igbo Glossary for Oil Production and Processing Terms. This objective has been met as evidenced by the new terms generated and explained above. It is now clear that the palm oil production and processing word stock in Igbo does not remain the same, hence the farmers will now have a good flow of communication in their business transaction. Even the mass media can now boast of new Igbo palm oil related terms which could be used for news casting in Igbo, etc.

Suggestions and Recommendations

Creating indigenous terms in any discipline is not an easy task. This paper has shown that Igbo language is endowed with mechanism for coining and inventing new words using various methods.

To further develop the Igbo language in the area of terminology, all the available methods and principles should be put to use. We need not fear to borrow from other languages to create new terms. Supporting this view is Yannani (1987:90) who points out that English which is one of the greatest languages of the world has about 50% of its vocabulary borrowed. It borrows

from French, Latin, and Greek. These borrowings have been made possible through translation. If the Hebrew language which was dormant for almost 2,000 years was revived, the Igbo language which is still on its developmental stage can go further especially in this area of creation and translation of terms.

In the light of research and findings, we recommend that:

1. The federal government should give the needed support for research development, i.e. research in Nigerian language should be given the proper attention it deserves.
2. Research institutes should be well funded to enable them achieve their desired goal.
3. Translators involved in terminology development should register with international organizations for unification of terminological neologism/
4. Individual efforts in this area should be commended for the efforts towards term creation.
5. The mass media – the television and radio, the journals and newspapers should help in making newly created terms popular.
6. Professionals – teachers, lawyers, writers, journalists and general public should use such terms in their daily communication as they apply.

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