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.
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. Vinary 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             | Bqql  |
| Engine           | Njin  |
| Linguistics      | Linguistik |
| Astrology        | Astrọloji |
| Office           | Ọfis  |

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       | Hapi Krismasi   |
| Science-fiction       | Sayens fikshọn  |

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     | Astronọmi  |
| Geology       | Jiọloji    |
| Morphology    | Mọfoloji   |

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 ọnwụ ka a kwụọ ya ugwo ngwa ngwa |
| Men are insane                   | Isi adịghị ụmu nwoke mma                 |

vi. **Modulation:** This is the act of changing the viewpoint 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 n’ohia |
| O na-awịara             | isi adighị ya mma               |
| Ọ na-ezuohi             | Ọ na-eme aka ntụtụ            |

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 ọnu       |
|                                                                       | Mmanụ mmanụ                    |
| A stitch in time saves nine                                            | E mee ngwan gwa e meghara ọdachi |
| Make hay while the sun shines                                          | Were ehihie chọwa ewu ojii     |
| He who laughs last laughs best                                         | Anụ nwere ndidi na-ańụ mmiri ọma |

**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 Collerino (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, “Ahirị” can combine with these words: “mfe”, “nkwe”, “nju”, “nha”, “mburụna”, “mgbagwo”, “ajuju”, and “ncho” to form terms such as:

| Igbo               | English                  |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Ahirimfe           | Simple sentence          |
| Ahirịnkwe         | Positive sentence        |
| Ahirịnju          | Negative sentence        |
| Ahirịnha          | Compound sentence        |
| Ahirimburụna       | Conditional sentence     |
| Ahirịntimiwu       | Conditional sentence     |
| Ahirimgbagwo       | Complex sentence         |
| Ahirịajuju         | Interrogative sentence   |
| Ahirincho         | Optative sentence        |
| Ahirịnweoge        | Timeless sentence        |
| Ahirịokpuru        | Underlying sentence      |
| Ahirịide           | Kernel sentence          |
| Ahirịukwu          | Complex sentence         |
| Ahirimputarakwu    | Ambiguous sentence       |
| Ahirịndajo         | Anomalous sentence       |
| Ahirịnhaukwu       | Compound complex sentence|
| Ahirinkwugba       | Co-ordinate sentence     |
| Ahirịnso          | Finite sentence          |
| Ahirisi           | Matrix sentence          |
| Ahiriasoaso       | Non finite sentence      |
| Ahirịnsoro        | 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                                      | Oru                                           |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1 Fruit fermentation (MgbachaMkp’ụrụakwu)   | Igbucha ụzari di n’ogbe akwu ka ọchịcha ya di mfe oso oso. |
| 2 Bunch chopping (MgbuchaOgbeakwu)       | Igbucha ogbeakwu maka onwunwo                 |
| 3 Fruit sorting (Inwoakwu)                | Inwo akwu na ịhọ ndị di n’ụzari              |
| 4 Fruit Digestion (Osisimkp’ụrụakwu)      | Isi mkp’ụrụakwu ka mmanụ wee gbak mgb a na-ahochapụ ụvu a mkpuruaki |
| 5 Fruit Boiling (NsikwaMkp’ụrụakwu)       | Isi mkp’ụrụakwu iji gbochị mmiri ụka di na ya imebi. |
| 6 Mash pressing (Mwụpụmmiri)              | Iji ike si n’igwe wụghapụ mmiri ụtara n’akwu n’ite |
| nro | Oil purification (Nsikōmmirinammanụ) | Isi mmiri na mmanụ dikọrọ ọnụ ịji mee ka mmiri taa, ka e wee gbakọ mmanụ maka osisi ikpeazu |
|-----|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8   | Fibre-nut separation (NchopụtaAkị Abụọ) | Ipicha avurívụ ugboro abụọ ịji nweta mmanụ nke abụọ. |
| 9   | Second pressing (Mpičhapụtammanụugboro abụọ) | Ipicha avurívụ ugboro abụọ ịji nweta mmanụ nke abụọ |
| 10  | Nut drying (NghakpọAkị) | Ighakpọ akị maka otiti ya ma e mecha |

**Glossary of English to Igbo Palm Oil Terms**

| English (Source Language) | Igbo (target language) |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Artisanal processing     | ịji aka apapụta mmanụ |
| Acceptable quality       | Mmanụ bụ kpoo          |
| Axe/matchet              | anyuike/mmaoge/obejiri |
| Boilers filled by fibre  | iteakwụ ji avurívị akwu esonye okụ |
| Bunch cutting            | Igbutuo gbeakwu        |
| Bruised fruit            | Mkpụrụakwu mgbuhia     |
| Bunch stem               | obi ogbeakwu           |
| Chemical                 | Ogwu nchekwa mmanụ/kemikal |
| Capital intensive        | Iwe nnukwu ego         |
| Colour and flavor        | Agba na isi ụto mmanụ |
| Cooling                  | ịdọba mmanụ            |
| Cargo                    | Úgịọ mbusa mmanụ       |
| Crude palm oil           | Mmanụ agwaghị agwa     |
| Domestic mark            | Akara ngwaahia         |
| Discolouration           | Mmanụ achabeghi uhie  |
| Extraction               | ipapụta mmanụ ịjị n’avurívụ akwu |
| Extraction rate          | Ka mmanụ a papụtara si agbapụta |
| Extensively              | uju (mmanụ)            |
| Edible oil trade         | azụmahịa mmanụ oriri   |
| English                  | Igbo                                    |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Exocarp                 | Ahụ mkụrụakwụ                         |
| Exude oil               | Gbaa mmanụ/haa mmanụ                   |
| Factory/unit            | Ulo nsuakwụ                           |
| Fractionated            | ndiiche mmanụ na agbidi               |
| Factory site            | Ebe ụlọọrụ mpapụta mmanụ di         |
| Fractionated liquid     | Ikwapụta mmanụ n’ebe agbidi di        |
| and solid phases       |                                        |
| Filtering               | ịa mmanụ                             |
| Fruit formation         | Akwụ ifo ogbe                         |
| Flavour                 | isi/ukpo mmanụ                         |
| Fresh ripe              | Ogbeakwụ kachara ọhụụ                |
| Cooking                 | Osisi mkpurụakwụ                       |
| Fibre                   | avụrịvụ akwụ                        |
| Free fatty acid (FFA)   | Agbidi uka                           |
| Grinding                | mpichapụta (mmanụ)                    |
| Gravity                 | Mkpurụakwụ tara aki ipụta mmanụ       |
| To harvest              | igbu (akwụ)                           |
| Hydrolysis              | Iji mmiri sapụta mmanụ                |
| Oxidation               | Igbapụ mmiri e ji papụta mmanụ        |
| Harvesting techniques   | Usoro igbutu ogbeakwụ na obubu ya     |
| and handling            |                                        |
| High yield              | akwụ icha n’uju                      |
| International standard  | Keozurụwa                              |
| Installations           | Mwube igweọrụ                        |
| International           |                                        |
| Manufacturers           | ndị mmepụta mmanụ ozurụwa             |
| Kilogram                | Kilogram                               |
| Kernel (twin seeded)    | aki (mkpi)                             |
| Large scale plant       | nkwụ a kuru ebe o buru ibu            |
| Laboratory              | labọretrị                             |
| Liquid and solid phases | Mmanụ aki na avụrịvụ                  |
| Liquid fraction         | Oke mmanụ puteara na mkpurụakwụ       |
| Loading and unloading   | Mburu na mbutu akwụ                   |
| Terms                                      | Igbo                                              |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| of bunches                                 | Akwụ nworo enwo                                   |
| Loose fruit                                | Mmiri ime akwụ                                     |
| Lipolytic enzymes                          | Ịsụ mkpụrụakwu                                    |
| Mashing the fruit                          | Asụmakwụ ọgbara ọhụụ                          |
| Mechanized oil palm mills                  | Iji igwe paa mmanụ                                 |
| Mechanized processing                      | Mpụrụta mmanụ n’ụzo ọgbara ọhụụ                  |
| Mashing                                    | Ọsụsụ (akwụ)                                     |
| Mechanize handling                         | Iji igwe mpụrụta mmanụ                           |
| Mill                                       | Uọ ụpụrụta mmanụ                                 |
| Mashing of pounding stage                  | Ịsụ akwụ ghere eghe                              |
| Mesocarp weight                            | Ihe avụrụvụ akwụ dara                            |
| Oil palm bunch                             | Ogbeakwu                                          |
| Oil seed (such as groundnuts)              | Mkpụrụakwu                                        |
| Oil winning process                        | Usoro ọkachamma e si apammanụ                     |
| Oil seed explorer                          | Udeo                                              |
| Oil content                                | Ihe mmanụ na- nye n’ahụ/ihe mmanụ di n’ime ya    |
| Processing                                 | Ịsụchụpụta (mmanụ)                               |
| Plantations                                | Abọnkwụ                                          |
| Palm oil                                   | Mmanụ akwụ                                      |
| Processing out the crude palm oil          | Ịpụrụta mmanụ akwụ                                 |
| Purify and dry                             | Zapụta mmanụ ma gbakọ avụrụvụ                     |
| Processing operation                       | ọrụ ịpịchụpụta mmanụ aki                        |
| Post-harvest transport                     | Ọbubu ogbeakwu                                    |
| Palm                                       | Nkwụ                                              |
| Palm branch                                | Igunkwu                                           |
| Palm chaff                                 | ahiřinwa                                         |
| Palm fibre                                 | avụrụvụ                                         |
| Palm frond (tender)                        | Ọmụ                                              |
| Palm husks                                 | aghịrịgha/avụrụvụ                               |
| Palm kernel                                | Mkpụrụakị                                        |
| Palm nut                                   | Mkpụrụakwu                                        |
| English | Igbo |
|---------|------|
| Palm nut (with soft core) | Osụkwụ |
| Palm tree diseases | Uhiamma |
| Palm nut | Mkpurụakwụ |
| Purifying | izachapụ (mmanụ) |
| Pruning palm fronds | Igbuchanata ọmụnkwụ |
| Refining | Isichapụta kpoo dị na mmanụ |
| Refining industry | Ulọọrụ na-esichapụta kpoo dị na mmanụ |
| Range | agbata/oke mmanụ e nwetara |
| Research bodies | Out nchopụta (maka mmanụ) |
| Refined oil | kpoo dị na mmanụ |
| Sterilizing | Isigbu nje (mmanụ) |
| Super heated steam | Önụ akwụ rere ere a machusiri ike |
| Sampling | itatụrụ mkpurụakwụ |
| Supplying | Ibusa mmanụ n’ahịa |
| Small scale | ịpapụta mmanụ obere obere |
| Spikeletes | Aghangụ |
| Stem | Okporo nkụ/ogwe nkụ |
| Small scale processor | Igwe obere mpapụta (mmanụ) |
| Sterilization of bunches | Osisi ogbeakwụ |
| Shell | Ichere |
| Sedimentation | Mmanụ nrọchiko/eketeke/mmanụ agbidi |
| Soft exocarp | ọryịọryị avurivụ |
| Traditional manual procedure | Ụzọ ọdịnala e si emepụta mmanụ |
| Tedium and drudgery | Mmepụta mmanụ ita akpụ/ahụhụ dị na |
| Trucks | Nnukwu ugoala mbuakuwụ |
| Thermo-mechanical | Iji igwe chọpụta akwụ rebiri ọnụ |
| To extract | iruchapụta mmanụ dị n’akwụ |
| Threshing | Inwo mkpurụakwụ |

**Ahụhụ Ndị bụ Uke Nyere Akwụ**
1. Black giants ants | Agbụsi igwe
2. Caterpillar (larva form) | Ovụvu u/ovụvuọ
3. Domestic birds | Nnụnụ ụọ
4. Ear wing | Ofevụ
5. Grass cutter | Nchi
6. Khaki weed (parasitic plant) | Ahịịa edo/ovuegbe
7. Land crustacean pill bug | ọtị
8. Maggot (larva form) | Ikpurụ
9. Mealy bug | Ụtụ akwu
10. Scarab beetle larva | Akpa nkwụ

**Technique Application**

**SL (English)**

**Harvesting Technique**

Usoro Nka Di N’Igbutu Akwu

“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)**

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**SL (English)**

**Treshing**

Onwunwo Mkpuruakwu

Literally the term “treshing” denotes “ikụcha” 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).

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**SL (English)**

**Sterilization of bunches**

Osisi Ogbeakwu

“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)**

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182
Digestion of the fruit

“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”.

Pressing

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

Domestic Mark

“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).

Oil Storage

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

Bunch chopping


“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 | Ndije 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, “ndije 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**

**TL (Igbo)**

*Mmanu/Aki na Avurivu*

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

**SL (English)**

**Chemical**

**TL (Igbo)**

*Ogwu Nchekwa/kemikaalu*

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

**SL (English)**

**Installation**

**TL (Igbo)**

*Mwube Igweoru*

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

**SL (English)**

**Mechanized processing**

**TL (Igbo)**

*Ipaa Mmanu Ogbara Ohuru*

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

**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 Usoro N’Igbutu Akwu, Treshing is Onwunwo mkpuruakwu, sterilization of bunches is termed Osisi Ogbe akwu, Digestion of the fruit is Osusu mkpuruakwu, Pressing has the Igbo term Mpaputa/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 ogbaraothuru, 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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