A LINGUISTIC STUDY OF LOAN WORDS IN NIGERIAN PIDGIN

BY

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P13AREN8033

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

NOVEMBER, 2017

DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this dissertation entitled **A Linguistic Study of Loan Words in Nigerian Pidgin** has been carried out by me in the Department of English Language and Literary Studies, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this dissertation was previously presented for another degree at this or any other institution.

OKOYE, Raphael Ikechukwu _____ _____

Signature Date

CERTIFICATION

This dissertation entitled **A Linguistic Study of Loan Words in Nigerian Pidgin** by Okoye, Raphael Ikechukwu meets the regulation governing the award of the degree of Master of Arts in English Language of the Ahmadu Bello University, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

To my immediate elder sister, late Mrs Nkiru Obiakor (Nee Okoyeaga) who lost her life at 30 on 19th January, 2017 and to her only surviving six months old child, Miss Chizaram Obiakor.

To a great scholar of Political Science and former roommate late Olorunfemi Omojarabi Wasiu (Marshal) who lost his life in a fatal motor accident while returning to Zaria for his Ph.D. programme on 5th January 2017.

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ABSTRACT

The tittle of this work is A Linguistic Study of *Loan Words in Nigerian Pidgin.* Researches have shown that Nigerian Pidgin (NP) is a Nigerian language and clearly different from other varieties of West African Pidgins. Pidgins are known to have small vocabularies which continue to expand to fulfill the linguistic needs of their users. Nigerian Pidgin is no exception. This work sets out to identify the sources of the words that came into NP. Data for this research were got from two sources - a book "Sozaboy" (1985), which is a relatively earlier variety of NP, and news scripts from three NP using radio stations (2015): the latter is a relatively current variety. A questionnaire listing words got from our data was administered to NP speaking ABU students, and the respondents were required to provide or confirm the sources and meanings of the words. The responses were analyzed using Serjeanston and Erik Bjokman's models. The findings reveal that specific languages have contributed to the vocabulary of NP, and that a difficulty exists in identifying the real provenance of every linguistic item. The findings, while maintaining that English is the initial lexifier language, show that words from other languages have come into NP. This research goes further to prove that NP is like any other natural language in active use, in that it has borrowed and continues to borrow to swell its initially small vocabulary.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

With respect to the emergence of loanwords, Platt et al. (1984) observe that linguistic contacts between languages result in the incorporation of some words coming from other tongues. Thus, the process of adopting foreign words is not strange or unusual. It happens in all languages and dialects in varying degrees and ways because speech communities do not function in isolation. The intermingling of people of different cultures and languages brings about borrowing, and through it, languages accommodate foreign elements, words and ideas geared towards expanding their vocabularies. Again, languages come into contact through bilingual speakers. Banjo (1983), Madaki (1983) and Pariola (1983) in Olaoye (1991) posit that when languages come into contact, a variety of phenomena such as bilingualism, borrowing, relexification, code-switching, code-mixing and perhaps language death take place. However, Scotton (1988) opines that the use of a borrowed item in a language is code-switching until enough speakers use it and the item is accepted by native speakers into their dictionary.

Lexical borrowings are by far the most commonly attested language contact phenomenon, and it is therefore not an aberration in the world of languages as languages come in contact at different points. Nigerian Pidgin is a product of such contact and it relies on other languages for survival. Just like human beings, languages (including Nigerian Pidgin) borrow linguistic items and expressions from one another to complement, improve and develop their vocabularies. No wonder Haspelmath and Tadmor (2009:1) state that "no language in the sample and probably no language in the world is entirely devoid of loanwords".

Nigerian Pidgin (NP), like other living languages has borrowed extensively intranationally and internationally. The vocabulary of a pidgin language is usually small compared to that of other languages, but it continues to grow and acquire more linguistic items when in active use. It is often described as a marginal language used by people who need to communicate for certain restricted purposes. For this reason, pidgins tend to arise on trade routes, for example, along the coast of West Africa. The more languages a pidgin comes in contact with, the more the words it borrows from the languages, and it adopts the words in various situations. With time and with increased use, a pidgin when it becomes an "expanded pidgin" is able to satisfy all the linguistic needs of the immediate community in which it is used. Where an expanded pidgin co-exists with a host language, as for example Nigerian Pidgin does with the English Language in Nigeria, research has shown that it is not an appendage of that host language, It is a language of its own with a distinct linguistic system (Elugbe and Omamor 1991, Gani Ikilama 1993).

Ken Saro Wiwa's book "Sozaboy" is a post independence novel which describes the fortunes of a young naive recruit (in the Nigerian Army during the Nigerian Civil War) who entered the army proud but eventually faced confusion, disillusionment and horror. Mene is totally naive, and remains so till the end of the novel. Despite his limited knowledge, Mene always manages to survive while the others -- who started out with him -- quickly die.

Saro-Wiwa gives a sub-title to his novel, "a novel in rotten English." This is an anti-war novel, which is real and experimental in its constant, but sustained use of pidgin English. Other authors, such as Achebe and Soyinka have used Pidgin English in their dialogues, but Saro-Wiwa has utilised the language of the novel in order to reflect the reality of the context around his story as he indiscriminately borrows lexical items from different languages. The

writer sets out to actually write, hence the tag ‘rotten English’. According to his words in his preface to the novel:

> Sozaboy's language is what I call 'rotten English,' a mixture of Nigerian pidgin English, broken English and occasional flashes of good, even idiomatic English. This language is disordered and disorderly. Born of a mediocre education and severely limited opportunities, it borrows words, patterns and images freely from the mother-tongue and finds expression in a very limited English vocabulary. To its speakers, it has the advantage of having no rules and no syntax. It thrives on lawlessness, and is part of the dislocated and discordant society in which Sozaboy must live, move and have not his being.

In society today, differences exist among people of different social and economic classes. It is this class distinction that Saro Wiwa demonstrates by employing and combining different tongues. Through the introduction of broken English, Pidgin English and indigenous languages, Saro Wiwa showcases the disorderliness in the novel. There is anarchy, but it also constitutes a source of comic relief and sustains the interest of the reader. This necessitates the indiscriminate borrowing of so many words from different languages to buttress the writer’s control of the language.

The major goal of radio and television stations is to disseminate information at the grassroot level. This is why there is an increasing number of radio stations that broadcast in Nigerian Pidgin today, since according to research, NP is the language of widest outreach in Nigeria. Gani-Ikilama (1996:314) confirms this thus:

> when asked through which language the largest number of Nigerians can be reached, 59% responded that it is pidgin, while 28% said it is Hausa, 4% responded in favour of Yoruba, 2% in favour of Igbo and the remaining 7% responded in favour of other languages.

The choice of this language in the media is to accommodate both the educated and the uneducated. These stations that broadcast in NP have indeed taken the freedom of expression very far, for with Nigerian Pidgin, many listeners feel very free. Liberty FM, Supreme FM and Freedom FM are some of the radio stations that broadcast in Pidgin in Kaduna. Kaduna is therefore a multilingual city for it represents the Nigerian character. Supreme FM is known for its popular programme 'Oga Driver' which attracts many listeners and Wazobia FM is widely known as a station that broadcasts exclusively in NP.

1.2 Statement of Research Problem

Linguistic borrowing is an already established fact among languages of the world. Borrowing is a feature of all living languages, as distinct from a language like Latin, which is referred to as a "dead" language, as it cannot accommodate new words. Considering the situation that brought NP into existence, a host of Nigerians and linguists would rightly expect it to borrow from any language around and especially from languages around the delta areas of Nigeria where NP thrives most: indeed, in such areas, it is considered a creole, that is, a pidgin that has become the mother tongue of its users.

Many Nigerians today dislike to be associated with NP because they see it as derogatory or as a language meant for illiterates or semi educated people. Particularly some educated Nigerians have always stigmatized NP. Owing to its relationship with the English Language from which the bulk of its initial vocabulary was derived, NP is often seen as an inferior language. It is also regarded as an exoglossic language, yet all things considered, this language NP has its roots in Nigeria and it is used within Nigeria.

Olabode (2008:1) presents the situation in the following way.

> The Nigerian Pidgin has an ironic stigma that even language experts find it difficult to understand. It is the most widely spoken language, the only unbiased langua franca with interjection of many indigenous languages across the country and it is the language often used by politicians to attract the attention and votes of the masses, yet it is the most maligned language dismissed as the language of the uneducated.

The general attitude against Nigerian Pidgin is what Mafeni (1971) tags "traditional attitudes of disapproval". However, linguistic research continues to bring NP out of this negative situation. Elugbe and Omamor (1991) say that NP is like the errand boy whom everybody uses but disowns.

NP like any living language in active use has borrowed many words to swell its originally small vocabulary, and it is therefore important to know the sources of the borrowings considering the fact that most of the countries where these donor languages are spoken share no demographic boundaries with Nigeria. In addition, finding the real provenance of linguistic items or determining the true avenue of loaning is a difficult matter that is often neglected in the study of loanwords.

1.3 Research Questions

Our research questions are as follows

a) What are the loan words found in NP?

b) How intelligible are those loaned linguistic items to users of NP?

c) How are the loaned items adopted and integrated in NP?

d) What type or nature of borrowing exists in NP?

1.4 Aim and Objectives

The aim of the study is to find the sources of NP's vocabulary items collected from our sources, given that the initial bulk is from the English Language. The objectives include:

a) to Identify the loan words that are found in NP.

b) to determine how intelligible the borrowed items are to Nigerian users of pidgin.

c) to explain the linguistic adjustments that accompany the adoption and adaptation of loaned lexical items into NP.

d) to determine the nature/type of borrowing that exists when lexical items are loaned from other languages into NP.

1.5 Significance of the Study

So many literature and works exist in the field of linguistic borrowing. It has been established that all languages borrow irrespective of the status and according to Garba (1979), no language in any society which has come in contact with any other society or societies is entirely pure. All such languages have adopted some loan words from one another. Again, all languages borrow irrespective of where they are spoken, the population of the users and their status. Nigeria Pidgin also borrows, so it is important to know the sources of these words found in the language since it is a distinct language. The knowledge of many Nigerians on the properties of NP is relatively poor. It is hoped that this research will increase knowledge in this field.

This work therefore aims at describing the existing link between NP and other languages within and outside Nigeria. In addition, we hope to re-establish that NP is a language of its own with a developed and stable grammar and a vocabulary that satisfies the linguistic needs of its users in particular situations or communities. Furthermore, a work of this

nature is carried out in Zaria, a northern Nigerian town because researches have proved that NP is used all over Nigeria. Moreover, Ahmadu Bello University is a multilingual setting; a federal university with federal character.

1.6 Scope and Delimitation

This study investigates borrowings in NP with a focus on Ken Saro Wiwa's Sozaboy (1985) and relatively current (2015) news scripts from three NP using radio stations. Emphasis will be laid mainly on lexical items. Words from different sources will be analyzed. The choice of this literary text is that it depicts an earlier version of pidgin and it is also a codified form too. The author calls his work "rotten English", not by accident but by choice. On the other hand, Kaduna is a cosmopolitan city, hence the use of NP in broadcasting stations is a deliberate practice. News scripts from three NP using radio stations in Kaduna have been considered in this work.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 Preamble

This chapter reviews available and relevant literatures on the subject under study namely Nigerian pidgin and language borrowing. The chapter also provides a theoretical framework for the analysis of the research data.

2.1 DEFINITIONS OF A PIDGIN

Different scholars over the years have attempted to define what a pidgin is and as such there are many definitions depending on what aspect of a pidgin the linguist or researcher is focusing on. A pidgin has therefore been variously defined among other things as a contact, makeshift, restricted or reduced language. Below are some of the definitions.

2.1.1 A Pidgin as a Contact Language

According to Wardhaugh (2006:61), "a pidgin is a language with no native speaker. It is no one's first language, but it is a contact language". Whinnom (1971) believes that a pidgin is born in a situation which involves a target language and two or more substrate languages.

Yule (1996:233) in discussing Tok Pisin, a pidgin in Papua New Guinea, opines that "this language is now used by over a million people, but it began as a kind of contact". He defines a pidgin as a variety of a language (eg English) which developed for some practical purpose, such as trading among groups of people who had a lot of contact, but who did not know one another's languages. As such it would have no native speakers. Similarly Cook (1993) sees a pidgin as a contact language used by two groups, one being socially dominant, but neither speaking it as a first language. Cook (1993) notes that the situation may involve a

lack of social and psychological solidarity between the groups of speakers: they share a social distance marked by the necessity to communicate. From the definition above, it is clear that Cook is laying emphasis more on the social function of a pidgin especially between a dominant group and other substrate groups.

In the words of Reinecke (1964:534) "a pidgin is a minimal makeshift language, which arises when people of different speech are thrown into contact and must reach an understanding…." It is important to note that some linguists over emphasize the birth of pidgins in master-servant or governor-governed situations, neglecting the fact that many pidgins have also evolved from non-colonial or domination situations.

2.1.2 A Pidgin as a Make-Shift Language

Crystal (1987**)** sees a pidgin as a system of communication which has grown among people who do not share a common language, but want to talk to each other for different purposes especially trading. According to him, a pidgin has been variously called "makeshift", "marginal" or "mixed" language. Todd (1974) supports this view and also enlarges her scope as she defines a pidgin as a marginal language which arises to fulfill certain restricted communicative needs among people who do not share a common language.

Pidgins have a limited vocabulary, a reduced grammatical structure and structure words like prepositions have a much wider range of functions, compared to the languages which gave rise to them. However, a pidgin can develop to a considerable degree of stability and complexity and have its own grammar and lexicon. Generally, it can be said that a pidgin is a marginal language, developed in a situation where different groups of people require some means of communication but lack any common language.

2.1.3 A Pidgin as a Restricted Language

Rickford (1992) sees a pidgin as sharply restricted to social role, used for limited communication between groups of speakers of two or more mutually unintelligible languages who have repeated and extended contact with one another.

Sharply restricted in domains of use, a pidgin undergoes varying degrees of simplification and admixture. Hall (1966) points that two conditions must be met for a language to be a true pidgin: first, its grammatical structure and its vocabulary must be sharply reduced; second, the resultant language must be native to none of those who use it. Pidgins have always arisen when people speaking mutually unintelligible languages come into contact. Therefore a pidgin is the result of contact between peoples speaking different languages, and usually formed from a mixture of the languages of the participants. Muhlhausler (1986:5), after certain considerations proposes a new definition of a pidgin thus:

> Pidgins are examples of partially targeted or non-targeted second language learning, developing from simpler to more complex systems as communicative requirements become more demanding. Pidgin languages by definitions have no native speakers; they are social rather than individual solutions and hence are characterized by norms of acceptability.

He further assumes that there are qualitatively different stages in the development of a pidgin:

jargon----------pre pidgin, multilingual idiolect, secondary hybrid

|

stable pidgin----------pidgin, basilectal pidgin, tertiary hybrid

|

expanded pidgin----------extended pidgin

|

creole

2.1.4 Definitions Based on Communicative Needs

Some linguists have equally based their definitions on communicative functions or needs. Baker (1993) presents a pidgin as a form of language created by members of two or more linguistic groups in contact as a means of intercommunication, the most basic grammatical rules of which are common to all its habitual users regardless of the own primary language, while at least one and perhaps all of the participating groups recognize that this means of intercommunication is not the primary language of any other. Romaine (1988:224) in emphasizing the communicative needs of a pidgin has it that "a pidgin is a language which has been stripped of everything but the bare essentials necessary for communication".

For Holmes (2013:85),

> a pidgin is a language which has no native speakers; it develops as a means of communication between people who do not have a common language and which arises when two groups with different languages are communicating in a situation where there is also a third dominant language".

Holmes cites an example with Caribbean slave plantation scenario in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, where West African people were deliberately separated from those who used the same language as theirs, so as to reduce the chances and risk of their plotting to escape or rebel. She continues that in an attempt to communicate with each other, as well as with their overseers or masters, they developed pidgins based on the language of the plantation's bosses as well as their own languages.

The view above rhymes with Hall's (1966) view, that when Negroes were imported from Africa to the Caribbean area, their new masters deliberately separated slaves who came from the same African tribe, so as to lessen the danger of conspiracy and revolt among those

speaking a common language. The only language the plantation slaves had in common was a pidginized variety of their masters' tongue: English, French, Spanish, or Portuguese as the case might be.

2.1.5 Pidgin as a Distinct Language

Decamp (1987) opines that pidgins and creoles are genuine languages in their own right, not just macaroni blends or interlingual corruptions of standard languages. He describes a pidgin as an accidental communicative language within a multilingual setting, and which is the native language of nobody.

From this definition therefore, a pidgin is taken to be an amalgam of different languages- a main or superstrate language usually a foreign language, and some indigenous or substrate languages. It is a language in its own right, with a fixed and describable grammar, and able to fulfill the communicative needs of its users. (Gani Ikilama, 2005).

2.2 THEORIES OF THE ORIGIN OF PIDGINS

There are various theories on the origin of pidgins. These theories have been postulated to account for the genesis of pidgins, all attempting to describe how pidgins all over the world have arisen and developed. The theories have been contentious and till date, no one has been generally considered absolute. Some of these theories are related and are discussed below.

2.2.1 Monogenetic Theory

Thompson (1961) and Whinom (1965) constitute the supporters of this theory. It states that all pidgins grew out of a proto-pidgin, a medieval lingua franca called *Sabir*, used by the Portuguese along the African coast in the 15th century. Monogenetic approaches explain the structural similarities between most or all European based pidgins and creoles with a common

origin, pointing to the Portuguese based words which are found in a large number of pidgins, such as '*save'* or *'savvy'* for know, from Portuguese *'saber',* know and *'pikinini'* or *'pikin'* for child from Portuguese '*pequenini'* meaning little (Aitchison 1981). The theory also claims that the pidgin which developed as a result of the contact with the Portuguese must have undergone relexification according to the language with which the Africans come in contact with, after the decline of the Portuguese influence.

An important component of the monogenetic theory is relexfication. Relexification as Malmkjaer (1991) explains is the process of vocabulary substitution in which the only information adopted from the target language in the lexical entry is the phonological representation. It shows the lexical differences existing between pidgins and creoles, as they are historically related and derived from a common origin in WAPP (West African Pidgin Portuguese). Muhlhausler (1986) writes that relexification theory claims that most European-based pidgins and creoles are related via a special process involving the maintenance of grammar and the replacement of lexical units. Relexification means the total or near total replacement of the vocabulary items of a particular language by the vocabulary of another language with the maintenance of a stable syntactic base. While the lexicon changed and Portuguese words were replaced, with words from other European colonizer's language, the basic grammatical structure of WAPP was retained.

Some arguments have been advanced in favour of this theory. Yul-Ifode (2001) records that exponents of this theory, as evidence for their claim, point to certain syntactic features between some of the existing pidgins. He makes an example with 'na' found in Portuguese as well as West African Pidgins like Krio, an English based pidgin spoken in Sierra Leone and Nigerian Pidgin. Again relexification is a well attested process in pidginization and it

establishes genetic relatedness of pidgins and creoles. As Todd (1984) puts it, the grammars of some European based creoles are so similar- more similar than the grammars of the standard languages- that it is hard to believe that the resemblances could be fortuitous.

2.2.2 Polygenetic Theories

These theories are derived from the anthropological and linguistic concepts of the polygenism of races and languages of the world. The advocates, e.g. Hall (1966) subscribe to the hypothesis of multiple origins of pidgins of the world. Todd (1974) observes similar features between Atlantic and Pacific pidgins, but argues that this cannot be attributed to their common West African backgrounds, since there is so much diversity within the West African cultures themselves.

It is important to note that structural similarities do not exist here and the advocates strongly hold that similarities existing among pidgins and creoles of the world can be accounted for by acknowledging that these languages all derive from indo-European language family, therefore, the polygenetic theories emphasize the frequency of spontaneous generation of new pidgins, having developed from different sources and it does not restrict itself to European-based pidgins and creoles. However, as Holm (1988) points out, the existence of a common West African substratum is questionable.

The following theories have been postulated in support of polygenetic theory of pidgins.

2.2.3 The Baby Talk Theory

This theory holds that similarities exist between pidgins and the early speech of children. The dominant group in the contact situation adopts a condescending attitude to those

contacted possibly assuming that the substrate group are incapable of learning the full language. Todd (1984) supports this as she says that many observers of pidginized languages have observed the similarities between pidgins and the early speech of children. Jespersen (1922) and Bloomfield (1933) posit that the dominant group spoke as if they were speaking to children, eliminating grammatical irregularities, inflections and limiting the vocabulary to a few words (mainly content word). The substrate group therefore acquired a reduced form of the target language.

Aitchison (1981) calls it the theory of imperfect learning, stressing that a pidgin represents the best attempts of a people to learn a language quite unlike their own, and in so doing, they produced a simplified form of speech comparable to that produced by children learning to speak for the first time.

The main arguments usually advanced in support of this view according to Elugbe and Omamor (1991:27) are the following:

a) Like children, speakers of a pidgin tend to simply approximate the pronunciation of the standard language that is being pidginized;

b) Child language and pidgins involve a high proportion of content words and very few function words;

c) The speech of children and that of speakers of a pidgin show evidence of;

   i) little or no morphological changes, ie inflections

   ii) a less rigid organization into word classes i.e. syntactic categories such as nouns, verbs etc., and

iii) a reduction in pronominal contrast, i.e., a reduced pronoun system.

In general therefore, the baby talk theory assumes a master-servant or superior- inferior social relation. One obvious merit of this theory as Yul-Ifode (2001) notes is that it reflects the socio-economic and sociolinguistic conditions known to have existed in most parts of the world where European-based pidgins and creoles have developed.

The baby-talk theory has been subjected to criticisms with various limitations highlighted. For instance Bickerton (1975) challenges the authenticity of this theory claiming that it does not account for a creole like Chinok Jargon which is not based on European languages but white man's effort to speak the native languages. Again, this theory fails to account for pidgins born out of non-domination situations for according to Todd (1984), many of the languages listed by Reinecke (1964) owe nothing to the colonial ambitions of West European nations. Similarly, Cassidy (1961) says that the theory is also doubtful that the speakers of a target language felt absolutely no compulsion to learn a substrate language. He goes on to say that this is because there is an early account that the white plantation owners and their families were learning the new language of the slaves and not vice versa.

2.2.4 Foreigner Talk Theory

> I suggest that a pidgin is a version of a foreigner talk of a superstratum community that has been conventionalized and accepted, most importantly, by speakers of the substrate language(s), Foley (1988:166).

This theory suggests that a pidgin represents unconscious attempts by native speakers of a base language to simplify it in ways that might make it easier for non native speakers to learn. As Aitchison, (1981:195) sees it, "such a view regards a pidgin as a regularized form of

foreigner talk, the sort of broken speech Londoners frequently use if a foreign tourist asks them how to get to the zoo". He continues that Bloomfield claims without giving any evidence that such 'foreigner talk' is based primarily on imitation of learners' errors. Ferguson (1971: 147) opines that foreigner talk is "the speech addressed to foreigners" and naturally, human beings tend to simplify language when speaking to a foreigner who they feel may find it difficult to understand their language. 'Foreigner talk' therefore has its source mainly in the preconceived notion of people who think they are imitating foreigners, but are in fact spontaneously creating the simplified talk themselves. Attractive as this theory may be, it is criticized because there is no evidence that speakers of the base language ever listened critically or attentively to non-native speakers and that it does not account for the fact that all pidgins apparently share certain features.

2.2.5 The Nautical Jargon Theory

The nautical jargon theory traces the origin of pidgins to the language of seamen, sailors, Reinecke (1938). It concerns a nautical jargon used by the multilingual crew on ships and passed on to people with whom the contact came in contact in Africa, Asia, Polynesia etc. Yul-Ifode posits that as members of ships' crews sailing abroad from Europe were usually made up of people from different nations with no common language, such crew members as a necessity devised a common language, a lingua franca from their diverse languages. Perhaps this is why words like *capsize, spill, heave, hoist, hail, cargo, galley etc are* common among pidgins.

One attraction of this theory is that it does not only explain the similarities shared by various pidgins, such as the presence of nautical elements, but also the differences, however, as argued by Gani Ikilama (2005), the role of sailors in shaping the lexicon and grammars

diffused by them over vast distances as the theory claims remains unproven. Again, Mulhausler (1986:99) believes that a nautical jargon existed, but died after pidgins had been formed. There is therefore no convincing explanation on how sailors would have transmitted their jargons to substrata groups since the time of their exposure and other social variables are unknown.

2.2.6 Theory of Linguistic Universals

Universalist theory is one central factor or mechanism involved in the explanation of the stricking structural similarities among the pidgins and creoles of the world. The theory aims at explaining structural similarities among the world's pidgins and creoles on the basis of the assumption that all humans are characterized by an innate ability to simplify language. Hence structural similarities are the result of universal strategies for language simplification. This is based on the features common to all pidgins. Accoding to Todd (1984:26),

> The tendency is now to look for common denominators underlying all varieties of language and to argue that pidgins and creoles are alike because, fundamentally, languages are alike and simplification techniques are alike. It appears therefore, that contact vernaculars arise from exploitation albeit unwittingly of linguistic universals.

So many studies on pidgin and creole linguistics have forced researchers to suggest that a universal grammar exists among them. Features of such a grammar include the following: a fixed word order, a few pronouns, a few negation markers, usually short sentences, fewer prepositions, lack of inflections reduplications and so on. However, as Todd (ibid) puts it, it is not easy to say what these linguistic universals are, because by the time a pidgin has stabilized sufficiently to become an effective means of communication, it has already become a complex

linguistic system and has thus modified and complicated the structures that were earlier to be found in it.

Schuchardt (1979:73) also subscribes to the universality of features of pidgins and creoles as he says:

> Creole dialects have not been fully appreciated for their general linguistic significance. They are customarily regarded as products very peculiar or extreme mixture, but what distinguishes them is rather, if I may dare to say so, their universal linguistic features.

The point advanced by this theory is that pidgins are pidgins anywhere they exist despite the languages they are formed from. This is so because of certain linguistic characteristics common among them. Whinnom (1965) says that most pidgins derive from one proto pidgin. She postulates a universal process of simplification that is a synthetic theory and attempts to account for the similarities between pidgin languages. It therefore suffices to say that pidgins are created on the basis of simplified input and that the shared structurally simplified version is the result of the fact that the learners of a pidgin are exposed to structurally simplified version involving both the lexifier language (target or superstrate language) and the substrate language. Since all pidgins share common features, it has been argued that there may be the expression of some universal language features that naturally arise, when a simple language is built. Todd (ibid) adds that this theory is sufficiently comprehensive to include all others.

2.3 SOCIOLINGUISTIC PROFILE OF NP

Nigeria is a multilingual and multiethnic society with over five hundred 500 indigenous languages across the country. Nigerian Pidgin,an unbiased lingua franca exists in

the midst of these languages and cultures, therefore it is not homogenous. A sociolinguistic survey carried out by Onah (2004) reveals that NP is very useful in all parts of Nigeria for it is a language with the highest population of speakers, even though the standard is to be found in the Warri and Sapele and Benin areas of Niger Delta. Emenanjo (1985) recognizes NP as one of the four commonly spoken languages in Nigeria, competing with the country's so-called major languages—Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba. NP is the most useful link between the educated and uneducated. However, Agheyisi (1971) claims that the typical users of NP are those that have little or no formal education. Akande (2008) objects to this when states that the sociolinguistic reality in Nigeria today is such that NP is spoken by university graduates, professors, lawyers and journalists. It is used in all walks of life and attracts a majority approval of very many Nigerians. Gani-Ikilma (1999:1) confirms this, thus

> Research has shown that no single Nigerian Language, not even the three sectional linguae francae-Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba can reach the number of Nigerians that Nigerian Pidgin (NP) can… One language which is used all over Nigeria by Nigerians whatever their linguistic or educational background is Nigerian Pidgin.

She further states that not even the exoglossic language English – does not contend with pidgin English in this capacity. She writes:

> In Nigeris for example, no single language, not even the official language, English, can reach as many Nigerians as pidgin does (1992:56).

Nigerian Pidgin, despite its usefulness among Nigerians has no official status. The Nigerian government is silent on its acceptance as a national language and even linguists have not paid full linguistic attention to it. In the light of this, Holms (2000) submits that "it is only

comparatively recently that linguists have realized that Pidgins and Creoles are not wrong versions of other languages but rather, new languages...shaped by the same linguistic forces that shaped English and other "proper"languages".

Furthermore, no serious government policies and discourse are made using NP. In addition, conscious efforts have been made to make NP die a natural death: for instance the WAZOBIA and GUOZA projects, yet it still stands the test of time. Despite all these, it still holdsway growing in popularity and intelligibility among its users. Nigerians, especially those in entertainment industries explore the potentials of NP as a very potent instrument for money making. Most of them gain recognition and fame for songs, jokes and films rendered in NP. In the electronic media, NP is used to anchor sensitization and entertainment programmes in radio and television stations, for instance, Liberty FM and Supreme FM, Wazobia FM, Naija FM and others. Worship places are not left out, sermons songs and even testimonies are rendered in NP. Indeed, this language have come of age in Nigeria's Sociolinguistic system and needs to be given its place of pride.

2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF PIDGINS

Todd (1984) bases her studies on expanded pidgins which are related to English and she focuses on Cameroonian Pidgin (CP) as representative of others. Research (according to Todd (Ibid) suggests that a universal grammar exists among all pidgins, whatever their base, and the following are the characteristics of the grammar with examples from NP.

(1) Fixed word order. NP word order is similar to that of English with SV as the basic pattern.

NP	English
Ade bit Bola welwel. s v	Ade flogged Bola mercilessly.
Di pikin don die. s v	The child is dead.
Dem go wok fo me. s v	They will work for me.

(2) Linguistic items are multifunctional i.e., not limited to only one word class. For example

NP	ENGLISH
Swit sup *adj n*	Delicious stew
Dis swit big. *Pro n adj*	This sweet (candy) is big.

(3) No inflection for number and also for tense.

NP	English
A kom (number)	I come
I kom (number)	He comes
A bin kom (tense)	I came
A don kom (tense)	I have come

(4) Sentences are usually short. For instance

NP	English
Wia u de go?	Where are you going to?
How una de?	How are you (plural)?
She don resign.	She has resigned.
I de pray for church.	He/she is praying in the church.

(5) Negation involves the use of one negation marker ‘no’. However, ‘neva’ is also considered a negative marker in NP. For example

NP	English
I no fit slap me.	He cannot slap me.
Dem no sabi di dans.	They do not know the dance.
A *neva* bai di ka.	I have not bought the car.
A *neva* chop.	I have not eaten.

(6) Passive constructions do not occur. Here, reported speeches are absent, although their meanings can be rendered as follows:

NP	English
Dem bin kil am.	He was killed.

(7) Yes/No questions are distinguished from statements by intonation alone.

NP	English
I no wan chop.	He doesn't want to eat.
Yu no wan chop?	He doesn't want to eat?

(8) Pidgins make use of base forms of verbs instead of verb variations such as *go, went, goes, going, gone.*

NP	English
I go go maket tode.	He will go to market today.
I bin go maket tode.	He went to market today.
I de go maket evride.	He goes to market everyday.
I de go maket nau nau.	He is going to market now.
I don go maket.	He has gone to market.

(9) Pidgins according to Todd (1984) have fewer prepositions. Gani Ikilama (2005) observes that the prepositions *at, in, for, on, from* can all be represented in NP using only 'for'. For example

NP	English
I de *for* fam.	She is *at* the farm.
Dem de *for* church.	They are *in* the church.
Du dis wan *for* me abeg.	Do this *for* me please.
Di moni de *for* table.	The money is *on* the table.
Yu fit tek tri naira *for* mai bag.	You can take three naira *from* my bag.

(10) Since pidgin vocabularies are small, synonyms are very few. For example, NP "beat" can stand for English "spank, flog, whip, lash"

spoil- can mean—destroy, damage, deface, disfigure.

get- can mean---- posses, own, have, obtain, receive, snatch.

(11) Pidgins use duplication to extend its small vocabulary and tend to be analytical. Examples are *sansan, washwash, fainfain, kraikrai, wanwan, soso*.

2.5 LINGUISTIC BORROWING

In the study of language borrowing, loan words are only one of the types of borrowings that occur across language boundaries. Borrowing is the process of importing linguistic items from one linguistic system into another, a process that occurs any time two cultures are in contact over a period of time. Haugen's 1950 article on borrowing marks the beginning of the current interest in the topic. Thomson and Kaufman (2001) opines that language contact breeds linguistic borrowing, a phenomenon as old as language itself, adoption and nativization of phonemes, morphemes, words and syntactic constructions from another language. Tsvetkov, Ammar, and Dyer (2015) posit that linguistic borrowing is the phenomenon of transferring linguistic constructions (lexical, phonological, morphological and syntactical) from a "donor" language to a "recipient" language as a result of contact between communities speaking different languages. They stress that borrowed words are found in all

languages and in contrast to cognate relationships, borrowing relationships may exist across unrelated languages.

Crystal (2003:56) sees borrowing as a term used in comparative and historical linguistics to refer to "linguistic forms taken over by one language or dialect from another". Richard and Platt (1992), in their book entitled *Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics* describe borrowing as a word or phrase which has been taken from one language and used in another. They declare that when the words are borrowed, they are pronounced according to the sound system of their own language.

In explaining the concept of borrowing, Haugen (1950: 211-212) writes:

> The metaphor implied is certainly absurd, since the borrowing takes place without the lender's consent or even awareness, and the borrower is under no obligation to repay the loan. One might as well call it stealing, were it not that the owner is deprived of nothing and feels no urge to recover his goods. The real advantage of the term 'borrowing' is the fact that it is not applied to language by laymen. It has therefore remained comparatively unambiguous in linguistic discussion, and no after term has yet been invented.

For Kemmer (2007), borrowing occurs when one language takes a morpheme or a word from another language and adds it to its lexicon. Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003) corroborate this view when they argue that borrowing occurs when one language adds a word or morpheme from another language to its own lexicon. Borrowing is a consequence of cultural contact between two language communities.

Borrowing of words can go in both directions between the two languages in contact, but often there is no asymmetry, such that more words go from one side to the other (Hassan and Hussaini 2009). They continue that a loan word can also be called a *borrowing* and that

the abstract noun *borrowing* refers to the process of speakers adopting words from a source language into their native language. *Loan* and *borrowing* as they describe are of course metaphors, because there is no literal lending process. There is no transfer from one language to another, and no *returning* of words to the source language. They simply come to be used by a speech community that speaks a different language from the one they originated in. This idea concurs with Haugen's (ibid) view that '*the borrowing takes place without the lender's consent or even awareness, and the borrower is under no obligation to repay the loan'.*

Stressing borrowing as a phenomenon of contact, Hoffer (2002 :1) posits that

> perhaps the most frequently encountered product of cultural contact is the set of loanwords that follow from intercultural communication. This "Language Borrowing" begins with an introduction to some of the major contributions to the linguistic study of the field of language borrowing and a general treatment of some of the latest approaches.

In languages, borrowing implies that one language takes something from another language and makes it into a permanent part of its own system. To this end therefore, Gleason (1961:446) describes linguistic borrowing as the "copying of linguistic items from speakers of another speech form". Fromkin and Rodman (1978) discuss that a language may borrow a word directly or indirectly. This is substantially supported by Howard and De Amvela (2000) who highlight that the history of loanword may be complex because some words may have entered the language not directly. Fromkin and Rodman (ibid) therefore discuss direct and indirect borrowings.

2.5.1 Direct Borrowing

Jackson and Amvela (2000**)** opine that a direct borrowing occurs when the borrowed item is a native word in the language from which it is borrowed. Serjeantson (1935):512)

confirm this view, stating that direct borrowing means that the borrowed item is a native word in the language from which it is borrowed. Direct borrowing may come as a result of direct contact in which speakers of one language turn up in the midst of speakers of another (through invasion, emigration, colonization, etc.). If a word is taken from another language directly without changing it, like omelette, tortilla, pasta, etc., we are talking about direct borrowing

2.5.2 Indirect Borrowing

This is a situation where a word is taken from a language which in turn has borrowed it from yet another and so on, meaning that words pass from one language to another and each time this is done, some changes occur. In this case therefore, a language must serve as a mediator or an intervening language. For example the word *coffee* originated in the Turkish language as *kahveh*, then it entered the Arabic as *kahva*, then the Dutch as *koffie* and finally the English as *coffee*. For indirect borrowing, contact could be through the mediation of technology or nowadays television and radio. Serjeantson (1935) claims that:

> In more modern times, it is science rather than literature that has been responsible for the introduction of words of a learned type, and English dictionaries, of a general character as well as purely scientific, contain hundreds of words formed directly from Greek or Latin elements, which are never used by the ordinary speaker and may never be seen or heard by him.

Other Instances of indirect borrowing are “allegory”, “drama”, “anesthesia”, “chaos”, “dilemma”, “harmony”, “rhythm”, “phenomena” etc. These are Greek words that entered English through Latin. Greek words that entered English through French include center, character, chronicle, ecstasy, democracy, harmony, machine, pause, restaurant etc.

2.6 REASONS FOR LINGUISTIC BORROWING

There are a number of factors responsible for linguistic borrowing for according to Bamgbose (1995), languages in contact naturally influence each other in many ways and the commonest and best known is borrowing which is commonly restricted to lexical and vocabulary items. Most times in contact situations, language borrowing is always mutual i.e., a two way process, however Bamgbose further points out that although borrowing is mutual, in the Nigerian context, the traffic is almost one way, that is, from English into Nigerian languages for obvious reasons that English speaking nations are associated with higher technology, industrialization, education, military prowess, standard of living etc. Scholars have outlined that conquest, history and colonization could be reasons for borrowing in the past. Some others have it that suitability, identity, fashion, necessity, innovation etc also constitute part of the reasons for borrowing, perhaps in this present age. Below are some of the reasons discussed.

2.6.1 Bilingualism

Mackey (1962) has it that bilingualism is the ability to use more than one language. Similarly, Weinreich (1968) defines bilingualism as the practice or use of two languages. Bloomfield (1933) however shifts ground as he remarks that bilingualism means or implies a native-like control of two languages. Clyne, (1972) in Coulmas (2004) writes that bilingualism is the use of more than one language or competence in more than one language. These authors have similar as well as varied views about the concept but one thing common in the definitions is that bilingualism involves two languages. Therefore bilingualism may be said to be the consequence of borrowing linguistic items across language boundaries.

Awoniyi (1982:20) records that "the unilingual simply accepts new words in their vocabulary and becomes an agent in the diffusion of the words". Bamgbose annexes that such borrowings become the property of the receiving language as a whole and not just that of the person who introduces it.

2.6.2 Innovation/Necessity/Need for New Designation

Sometimes new concepts are introduced including the words that are used for them. English terms that are associated with computers, with technology, and also with football (UK) or soccer (USA) were introduced in other languages together with their concepts. Awoniyi (1982:20) affirms this assertion as he states that "the importance of Western technology brings about borrowing of suitable words". In this case, other languages that do not have words for these new concepts are forced to borrow words so as to make up for the lacks. One language may possess words for which there are no equivalents in the other languages and the other languages may decide to borrow. Examples include words like hospital, bucket--*boketi*, accountant--*akanta*, minute--*minti*, retire--ritaya, bread--burodi which are all originally not in the Hausa language but have been borrowed into the language perhaps as a result of colonial influence or contact with foreigners and have been *hausanized.*

Uriel (1964) describes lexical borrowing of this type as a result of the fact that using an already made designation is more economical than describing things afresh. However, Uriel's view is not always the case because some languages may coin new words and ideas instead of the already made ones. There may be words for objects, social, political, and cultural institutions and events or abstract concepts which are not found in the culture of the other language.

Ajolore and Afolayan (1982) support the idea above as they hold that the commonest reason for linguistic borrowing is when a language needs to find names for new people, places, objects, ideas, notions and concepts which it has come into contact with. Colin Baker and Sylvia Prys Jones (1998) provides Examples from the English language. English has borrowed words for types of houses (e.g. *castle, mansion, teepee, wigwam, igloo, bungalow*). It has borrowed words for cultural institutions (e.g. *opera, ballet*). It has borrowed words for political concepts (e.g. *perestroika, glasnost, apartheid*). It often happens that one culture borrows from the language of another culture, words or phrases to express technological, social or cultural innovations.

2.6.3 Need for Differentiation

Uriel, (1964) states that a bilingual may feel that some of his semantic interpretations are insufficient when compared with the other language or languages to which he is exposed. This is so because the essence of communication in every context is the realization of meaning, and linguistic items whose meanings cannot be fully ascertained when given adequate linguistic coverage are deficient in nature. This may result to lexical borrowings from other languages. Uriel (ibid) exemplifies that the Italian dialect spoken in Switzerland is said to have gotten along with a single word *corona* to denote *wreath* and *crown.* Later on, as a result of their contact with German, they felt the need to differentiate and then borrowed *kranz* for *wreath while retaining corona* for *crown.*

2.6.4 Need for Euphemism

Brook (1979) says that for some imaginary sins which have been a subject of reproof in the past, the use of loanwords would be welcomed instead of words of native origin. So this constitutes one of the factors for lexical borrowing because loanwords could be used to make

unpleasant ideas pleasant or avoid restricted words that are offensive, vulgar or harsh. For example such expressions like four-one-nine, uncleanness, immorality, Sodom, hard drugs and men of the underworld are used as face saving device from the harsh effects of their more direct and straight forward counterparts which respectively are 'advance fee fraud', sexual 'perversion' 'illicit sexual relations', 'a morally bankrupt and rotten society', 'Indian hemp/cocaine', and 'armed robbery' (Adeyanju 2001).

2.6.5 Social Values

The European languages mostly are always seen as prestigious languages worthy to be reckoned with. They are mainly global languages, having international recognition and used as tools for wider communication and are also potential instruments for global development and unification. This is to say that associating with these source languages gives social recognition, value and relevance to the borrowing language. With the traces of foreign loanwords in local languages, these languages may earn international benefits as the case may be.

2.7. LANGUAGE BORROWING PROCESSES

In the study of language borrowing, loanwords are only one of the types of borrowings that occur across language boundaries. The speakers of a language have various options when confronted with new items and ideas in another language. Hockett (1958) has organized the language borrowing processes as follows as recorded in Hoffer (2005).

2.7.1 Loanword

Speakers may adopt an item or idea and the source language word for each. The borrowed form is a loanword. These forms now function in the usual grammatical processes,

with nouns taking plural and/or possessive forms of the new language and with verbs and adjectives receiving native morphemes as well.

2.7.2 Loanshift

Another process that occurs is that of adapting native words to the new meanings. A good example from the early Christian era in England is *Easter*, which had earlier been used for a pagan dawn goddess festival. Other Loanshifts in English include *God, heaven,* and *hell*.

2.7.3 Loan-translation

A Loan-translation or Calque occurs when the native language uses an item-for-item native version of the original. "Loanword" itself is a loan-translation of the German *lehnwort*, *marriage of convenience* is from the French, and *long time no see* is a somewhat altered version from the Chinese. An example from the earliest Christian era is *gospel,* from *good* (good) and *spella* (story; book). The Latin source was related to *evangelist* (from *good* plus *message* plus the ending *-ist* for person). *Good Book* and *Holy Writ* and so on can be seen as loan-translations of the native form *godspella* or "gospel".

2.7.4 Loan blend

A Loan-blend is a form in which one element is a loanword and the other is a native element, as in the borrowed *preost* (priest) plus the native *-had* (hood) in Old English to produce *preosthad* (priesthood**).**

2.8 LANGUAGE CONTACT AND LINGUISTIC CHANGE.

Language is in the process of change in the course of time. Most of the languages have taken several steps of modification by changing or by borrowing words. One of the distinctive features of the human language is change. As long as languages are in constant and active use by humans, they are subjected to unimaginable changes. Any language that no longer changes

commits natural linguistic suicide. An example is Latin. Sankoff (2001) has highlighted that two major social processes have given rise to contact situations of interest to linguists: conquest and immigration.

Henreich, Hock and Joseph (2009) discuss that languages and dialects do not exist in a vacuum because there is always linguistic contacts between groups. They further claim that this contact influences the loan words that are integrated into the lexicon and why certain words are chosen over others. Language contact and language change are orchestrated by innovation, contact with speech communities and development in science and technology, all of which necessitate new ways of expression.

Murray (2011) is of the view that language change is still obvious and rather mysterious. Biblically, it is believed that God made man with language but when man devised a means of abusing this opportunity, God invariably caused drastic change by multiplying languages of the world. This is what is demonstrated in the biblical Tower of Babel.

Wardhaugh (2006) identifies what he calls 'traditional view of language change' and that the only changes that are important in a language are those that can be demonstrated to have structural consequences. He claims that such change, of course, is not restricted to phonology. The morphology and syntax of a language changes in the same way. He continues that a second kind of change in a language is external in nature and that this change is brought about through borrowing. Changes that occur through borrowing from other dialects or languages are often quite clearly distinguishable, for a while at least from changes that come about internally.

In any contact situation therefore as Murray (2011) notes, there will be two possible scenarios for change. One is where lexical borrowing takes place from language one into

language two. The second is where structural interference from one language leads to changes in another language. The essential difference is that, for interference to take place, there must be a degree of bilingualism in the speech community; otherwise there are no speakers to transfer structures from a second language into their mother tongue. One of the results of language change is that a single language over years can develop into several unidentifiable languages.

The Indo-European language family provides a clear picture of language change over time and in space. Yule (1996:215) asserts that "the process employed in establishing some possibly family connections between different languages involved looking at what are called cognates". He also says that within groups of related languages, we often find closer similarities in particular set of terms. For instance, the English forms mother, father and friend are cognates of German forms *mutter, vater* and *freund.* It is important to note that the case of language contact and language change cut across all living languages wherever they exist whether the consequence is enrichment of vocabulary or impoverishment. This is a contact phenomenon that will continue to exist.

2.9 UNIVERSALITY OF LINGUISTIC / WORD BORROWING

Most languages of the world share some linguistic properties that are common among them. The discovery of these linguistic properties that are common among languages of the world is a fundamental goal of linguistic research. Linguists are faced with the daunting task of bringing to bare the reasons why languages which apparently differ so greatly from one another on the surface, display such striking similarities in their underlying structure.

According to Greenberg (1966), a linguistic universal is a pattern that occurs naturally across natural languages and is potentially true of all of them. Language universals refers to

summary statements about features or characteristics that are present or obtainable in all languages. The various languages of the world are structured according to many patterns of phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics, yet, some similarities exist among them. Word borrowing is a characteristic feature common in all languages. It is a feature found in all spoken and written languages of the world; therefore it is a universal phenomenon among languages to borrow linguistic items. In other words, vocabulary is the most vulnerable to foreign influence, and so least resistant to borrowing. Thus, every language comprises loanwords; every speech community borrows lexical items from others whenever there is the need for it. Some examples of English loan words and their sources are listed below.

2.9.1 Words Borrowed by English:

2.9.1.1 **From French:**

French	**English**
tete-a-tete	tete-a-tete
coup d'etat	coup d' etat
fiance	fiance
Rendez-vous	Rendez-vous
terrain	terrain
restaurant	restaurant

2.9.1.3 From Latin

Latin Word	**English**	**Meaning in English**
Porto	Portable	I carry
Poto	potable	I drink
politus	polish	Smooth
hospitalis	hospital	Health care institution
distract	distrahere	Pulled in diverse directions
distance	distantia	Remote

2.9.2 Words borrowed by Nigerian Languages

Hausa

Hausa	**From**	**Meaning in English**
Alamajiri	**Arabic**-- *almuhaajir*	a pupil
Malami	**Arabic**--*mu'allim*	teacher
Talata	**Arabic**--*thalaathaa*	Tuesday
Asibiti	**English**—hospital	hospital
Akanta	**English**—accountant	accountant
Boketi	**English—**bucket	bucket

2.9.3 Yoruba

Yoruba	**From**	**Meaning in English**
Abere	**Arabic**--ai-bra	needle
Adura	**Arabic**--du'a	prayer
Alubosa	**Arabic**--al-basal	onion
Boolu	**English**—ball	ball
Beedi	**English**—bed	bed
Redio	**English**—radio	radio
Telefision	**English**—television	television

Igbo

Igbo	**From**	**Meaning in English**
Bokeeti	**English--**bucket	bucket
Latiriki	**English--**electric	electric
Siketi	**English--**skirt	skirt
tenanti	**English—**tenant	tenant
televishion	**English—**television	television
siketi	**English—**skirt	skirt

It is worth emphasizing that the standard of a language, its geographical distribution or spread,' prestige i.e. social status cannot stop a language from borrowing. All languages borrow from one another; therefore they live a parasitic life style.

2.10 THE VOCABULARY OF NIGERIAN PIDGIN

Nigerian Pidgin has drawn the bulk of its initial vocabulary from the English language, hence the name Pidgin English. This could be attributed to colonial influence, missionary activities, trade and other factors. Jowitt (1991:19) says that "its vocabulary is drawn mostly from English, with Portuguese probably the source of such common words as *dash*, *palaver*, and *sabby"*.

Holm (1988) states that pidgin lexicons are usually restricted in size and make up for it through multifunctionality (one word having many syntactic uses), polysemy (one word having so many meanings), and circumlocution (lexical items consisting of phrases rather than single words). He also notes that the lexicons have been (and still are) influenced by European lexical sources, African lexical sources, morphological, and semantic changes.

Oloruntoba (1992) observes from various speakers' usage practices that NP lexicon is quite dynamic and in a constant flux comprising the use of basilectal, mesolectal, and acrolectal varieties all at the same time. In other words, for one word, one can have at least two lexical variations e.g. chop/eat for eat, hala/shaut for shout, rishi/rich for reach etc. However, Jowitt (1991) states that some pidgins reflect older English usage, such as *yonder* and *quench* and sound archaic in modern British English.

Esizimetor and Egbokhare (2015) write that NP lacks the typical inflectional word building system found in English and other European languages. New words in NP can be formed mainly by derivation. Among the commonest word building processes in NP are compounding, reduplication and zero-derivation. In a like style, Faraclas (1996) corroborates this when he says that lexical processes in NP are mostly derivational processes; they include

multifunctionality in word order, reduplication, compounding, prepositions, serialized verb constructions, and ideophones.

Nigerian Pidgin also draws a considerable amount of its vocabulary from the other Nigerian languages spoken around it. Nigerian languages such as Nupe, Igbo, Bini, Hausa, Yoruba and other Niger Delta languages have heavily influenced the vocabulary of Nigerian Pidgin.

2.11 NAME FOR NP

NP today has been given a name by linguists, 'Naija' though not officially recognized. Ofule (2010:2) states that:

> the name 'Naija' was adopted at the Conference on Nigerian Pidgin, University of Ibadan held in July 2009; following the resolution that what hitherto was referred to as Nigerian Pidgin is no longer a pidgin because it has creolized in some parts of the country; its functions have surpassed the functions of a pidgin; and the term 'pidgin' has helped to encourage derogatory connotations associated with it.

Esizimetor and Egbokhare (2015) confirm this when they state that recently, a number of linguists and writers have proposed 'Naijá' as the best candidate for resolving the national language and national identity question in Nigeria. This bold step is an interesting one geared towards making NP a real language.

2.12 LEXICAL ITEMS IN NP

NP words manifest extensive shift in meaning especially in context; therefore, certain English words may lose their meanings in Standard English and dance to the linguistic tune of the Nigerian context. Some English words in NP have kept their meanings, while others have

experienced different kinds of changes. As Mafeni (1971) views it, “although these vocabulary items (English and NP) have some phonological resemblances to certain current English words, the Nigerian Pidgin items seem to cover completely different areas of meaning from the English”, eg *bend down or bend down select* means second hand, or used items. As a result, while some words could change in their meaning, some others undergo a shift in their meaning. This is called semantic extension or semantic shift.

As the pidgin evolves, some of the new secondary meanings may eventually become more widespread than the initial meanings. For example, in Nigerian Pidgin English, "chop" can mean "food" and "yarn" can mean "talk". Furthermore, Hall (1972:143) reveals that:

> the vocabularies of pidgins and creoles manifest extensive shifts in meaning. Many of these changes are the result of the inevitable broadening of reference involved in pidginization. If a given semantic field has to be covered by a few words rather than many, each word must of course signify a wider range of phenomena.

It is adequate and sufficient to say that every English word could participate linguistically in Nigerian pidgin though the meaning may be unstable; this means that the context of situation plays an important role in determining the meaning of any lexical item in NP. Mafeni (1971) mentions that “indeed, every word in English is a potential loan-word in NP….(p103)”

2.13 FUNCTIONS OF A PIDGIN

Gani Ikilama (1989) identifies six functions of NP:

- **Link Language:** NP serves as a link and common language for Nigeria's ethno linguistic language situation. It links people coming from different parts of the country, therefore, the inability of some Nigerians to speak English does not hinder communication. Gani Ikilama (ibid) cites Iso and Alendras (1970), who claim that pidgin English is extremely important for the communication pattern linking people who do not share a common language. Again, Akande (2008) states that it is an inter-ethnic code available to Nigerians who have no other common language.
- **Language of Socialization:** Nigerian Pidgin helps individuals who use it to be accepted in a group. At all levels of education, it is an important tool for socialization. Students and friends feel at home when they speak it. NP is a language of relaxation and people find more co-operation when using it.
- **Workers Language:** This is a language used by workers exclusively, especially at work. An example is "Fanagalo" in the Copperbelt of Zambia which serves as a means of communication between Africans and Europeans while at work. In Nigeria, staff in the civil service, painters, tailors, factory workers, vulcanizers mechanics, security officers and other people at different work posts often use NP in their day to day activities.
- **Soldiers Language:** A pidgin is always the language of soldiers and the police wherever they exist because they are made up of ethnically heterogeneous troops. It gives the soldier a sense of belonging.

- **Individual and Society:** Just as Nigerians use their mothers' language effectively in communication, the individual for whom Nigerian Pidgin is mother tongue functions normally like others. NP serves as a language of identity for such individual and it is very functional in his live. He is able through the language to identify himself and the society or community which he belongs to. Since NP has become a creole in some parts of Nigeria, it is automatically part of the culture of Nigerians and it should also have a place in education just like other local languages.
- **Status Marker**: Nigerian Pidgin has not been given official recognition by the government; therefore people see those who speak it as being on the lower rung of the ladder since English language is seen as the language of the educated. They are however, higher than those who use only their indigenous languages.

2.14 USES OF NP

NP is also considered important enough for some state broadcasting services to air news in it, radio and television broadcast, poetry, drama and even advertisements. Products such as noodles, panadol, canned foods, unifoam, maggi and even some of the telecommunication industries like Glo, Airtel, popular MTN among others use Nigerian pidgin for adverts. Wazobia 95.1fm and Wazobia TV are exclusive pidgin stations, Supreme FM, Liberty FM, Freedom FM in Kaduna State Nigeria all broadcast in NP and there are a lot of other stations in the Southern part of the country that use NP in their daily programmes.

Nigerian Pidgin is also used in Nigerian home movies, especially in comedies. The popular 'Night of a Thousand Laugh', a comedy forum is anchored mainly in NP. Comedians in Nigeria capture and sustain the interests and fancies of their audiences when they use NP. It is indeed a very efficient tool for jokes and comic relief. As a matter of fact, no language

whether local or foreign can suitably be used to crack and propagate interesting jokes except NP.

Nigerian pidgin also features in prominent secular music in Nigeria today. Popular musicians like Fela Anikulapor Kuti, Timaya, 2face, African China, Patoranking, Charger Naso, Flavour, Tekno,, Yemi Alade and a host of others also use NP in their songs. Even, some praise and worship songs are rendered in Nigerian Pidgin.

Looking at the various functions of NP discussed above, it is clear that the language is very much qualified to be accepted for national recognition and be made a national language. Unfortunately, nothing serious has been done in this regard especially by the government. Scholars have called severally for the recognition of NP by the government but nothing good seems to be happening, yet, NP has loads of functions in Nigeria even more than other languages. Elugbe (1995:284) rightly presents the situation as follows:

Naijiria pijin	***Nigeria pidgin***
bi laik pikin	***is like a child***
wey no get papa	***who has no father***
bot everibodi	***but everybody***
de sen am mesej	***sends him errands***

EMPIRICAL STUDIES

Tanimu (2009) in his study on "English Words of Arabic Origin" reveals that English has borrowed the greatest number of Eastern loan words from Arabic, and that Arabic stands prominent among the languages that have contributed to English vocabulary. The findings also indicate that English and Arabic came into contact right from the middle ages when Arab scholars were at the forefront in medicine, astronomy, mathematics, astrology, and other related fields. This obviously may be the reason why most of the Arabic words in English are

science based. He again proves that most natural languages including English rely heavily on borrowing in building their vocabulary and that languages in contact naturally influence one another in so many ways and the commonest and best known of these is 'borrowing'.

In a similar vein, Afolayan (2015) researched on the Nigerianness of Nigerian Pidgin. The findings of her research reveal that NP is clearly Nigerian and should be given a linguistic investigation so as to discover more possible reasons why it should be given an official recognition. She goes on to state that the Nigerian local languages/NP language code-mixing involves the retention of the local language syntax and the insertion into this syntax of words and phrases of NP expressions and slang. In this respect, NP has become, for most of its users a language of recognition. Again, that NP has been greatly influenced by the local regional dialects where it is spoken, therefore, pressure from cultural practices of the environment in Nigeria is modifying on the use of NP language overall.

Furthermore, Onah (2004) who carried out a research on The Viability of Nigerian Pidgin as National Language also states in his findings that NP has begun to function in Nigeria as an unofficial lingua franca across all regional boundaries. It is his words that despite the failure of the government to give official recognition to NP, the language still marches on as the most attractive option for the national language question. Onah further states the reason why the exoglossic language english or any of the indigenous languages including the artificial languages (WAZOBIA and GUOSA) cannot work as the national language of Nigeria. His work also shows that any radical imposition of whatever language on Nigeria would be met with violence. Therefore, a nationally acceptable language as national language will be the greatest thing that can happen to Nigeria.

On lexical borrowing, Tijani (2015) conducted a research on A Morphological Analysis of Loan Words among Yoruba Speakers of Englisg Language in Kaduna Metropolis. The study discovers that a hybrid version of Yoruba language which is not very intelligible with that spoken in the south west region, the home of Yoruba language is being spoken in that environment. He claims that there is heavy borrowing of vocabulary item from other tongues. These borrowed vocabularies have been integrated into Yoruba because speakers use them while expressing their thoughts and ideas. It is also established in his work that borrowing is a common feature in an informal setting, he continues that the 'naturalness' in the informal domain seems to have enhanced the free flow of linguistic behavior of speakers. In his extracts, he identifies words loaned from Arabic, Hausa and English with a claim that the above listed languages are the major languages spoken in Kaduna metropolis.

In a similar vein, Adeleye (2006) in her research English-Based Loan Words in Etuno Language discovers that borrowing is a very common phenomenon among languages and that a larger part of the vocabulary of the Etuno language are words with English origin. She states that the Etuno language is a heavy linguistic borrower that has borrowed extensively from both Yoruba and English languages. In addition, the findings show that Etuno speakers are good language learners and translators who apply their own linguistic sense in translating borrowed/foreign words. This is always achieved despite the syntactic and semantic constraints they may come across. This work shows that a large percentage of the loan words are morpho-phonemic versions of the original English words. Again, Etuno syllables are open, therefore, whenever any foreign lexical item come into the language, the Etuno speakers impose their own pattern of morpho-phonemic rules on it.

This work seeks to know the origin of loan words found in Nigeria Pidgin with reference to our sources, Ken Saro-Wiwa 'Sozaboy' and radio stations' broadcast.

2.15 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Erik Björkman (1900-02) in his work "Scandinavian Loanwords in Middle English" concentrates on the loans (from Scandinavian into English) present in the Middle English period and based his research mainly on a phonological investigation of the origin of the loans, proposing a number of tests which makes it possible to prove the etymology of a particular item. He organises his study according to the degree of probability of a word being borrowed from Scandinavian. Björkman (ibid) enriched his study with an account of the contact situation which contributed to the transfer of the Scandinavian vocabulary into English.

Serjeantson (1935) worked on *A History of Foreign Words in English.* She also worked on Scandinavian loan words into English. In her analysis, loan words are classified and interpreted by providing their original meanings in the donor language. She presents a list of words which entered English from Scandinavian in the Old and Middle English periods. Serjeantson orders the investigated words according to the semantic fields they belonged to, and their provenance too.

Jibril (2009) also did some work on loan words. The title of his work was *English Words of Arabic Orig0in: An Etymological Survey.* He followed the steps of Serjeantson (1935) and found the works of Erik Björkman (1900-02) and Serjeantson (1935) very relevant to his research and so used them as framework for the analysis of his data.

Björkman's (1900-02) work though it concentrates mainly on phonological investigation of the origin of the loans, will be useful in proving the etymology of particular items in this research. This work intends to trace the sources and meanings of the loanwords in

NP along the lines Serjeantson proposes. The choice of this combined method is that they will assist in achieving the aim and objectives of the study.

This study will use a combination of Björkman, Serjeantson and Jibril 's works for analysis. NP loanwords will be classified according to the different semantic fields they belong to, just as Serjeantson (ibid) did and subjected to analysis, providing the meaning of each of the items in NP as well as their provenances.

This chapter has attempted a review of works available and relevant to this study. It has discussed and explained to some extent the concepts of pidgins, Nigerian Pidgin, language relationship, contact and borrowing. It has also reviewed literature on the reasons why languages borrow as well as the linguistic constituents of NP which constitute the focus of this research. In an attempt to have a reliable data analysis, the chapter has also provided a framework of analysis upon which the analysis of research data will be based.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Preamble

This chapter discusses the method employed for this research. This comprises the sources of data, the research subjects, the mode of collection of the data, and the method of data analysis.

3.1 Sources of Data

There are two sources of data for this study. These are primary and secondary sources.

3.1.1 Primary Source

The primary sources of data for this study are the following:

a) A book in NP (Nigerian Pidgin)--- "Sozaboy" by Ken Saro Wiwa (1985)
b) News scripts in NP from three different radio stations in Kaduna, namely Liberty FM, Freedom FM and Supreme FM.

Ken Saro Wiwa's "Sozaboy" is a novel, and it has been chosen as one of the sources of data for this research because it is already codified and it also depicts an earlier version and form of NP, showing the linguistic constituents of the language. The novel "Sozaboy" is written in "Rotten English" as the author describes it. It is a mixture of NP, broken English and occasional flashes of good English. It is an anti war novel and was published in 1985. Again, since the novelist is a native of Ogoniland in Rivers State (i.e Niger Delta), where NP according to research thrives very much, the language of the novel is a reflection of NP as used

in the Niger Delta area of Nigeria. The choice of the text as a source of data is therefore considered appropriate as it captures adequately the typical NP.

Also, relatively current (2015) news scripts in NP from radio stations, namely, Liberty FM, Freedom FM and Supreme FM were employed. These NP scripts reflect the linguistic habits of cosmopolitan Kaduna which is made up of diverse peoples and cultures.

3.1.2 Secondary Source

Ahmadu Bello University students who use NP in their day to day activities provided the secondary source of data for a university setting is always a multilinguistic setting. Information for the study was elicited from students from both southern and northern parts of Nigeria. The researcher as a speaker of NP is also a resource person.

3.2 Method of Data Collection

3.2.1 Identification of loan words

The researcher went through the book ("Sozaboy"), identified and made a list of NP loan words found in the book. This was also done with the news scripts.

3.2.2 Questionnaire:

Questionnaires were served to NP speaking Ahmadu Bello University students. In this case, students were required to give the meanings and the sources of the words collected from the scripts and the book. They were chosen because they are active users of NP.

The questionnaire contained a total of one hundred and three (103) words of which sixty four (64) came from the afore mentioned text, while thirty nine words (39) words were sourced from the scripts from the three NP broadcasting stations. About 70% of the total

number of the questionnaires were administered to students from the Niger delta region of Nigeria (the home of NP according to research) while the 30% were randomly distributed among other students. In essence, responses from the questionnaires provided the origins and the meanings of loaned lexical items.

3.2.3 Interview

Ten students were randomly selected and interviewed and the responses elicited were used to substantiate and complement responses from the questionnaire. Again, dictionaries were used to determine the routes (languages) that some words have passed before entering intos NP.

3.3 Research Subjects

The research subjects were made up of both undergraduate and post graduate students. The entire population of students considered is fifty (50), randomly selected from various faculties and departments.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.1 Preamble

This chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of data collected for this research work. NP words collected from radio stations, and from Ken Saro Wiwa's 'Sozaboy' are analysed and interpreted accordingly.

4.2 Procedure for Data Analysis

Questionnaires were given out to ascertain the meanings of the words collected from our sources, namely, Sozaboy and News Scripts: (these are hereafter referred to as SB and NS respectively). The source languages where the borrowed lexical items came from will also be identified through the questionnaires. A frequency count of our responses will give an indication of the authentic answers we need. Tables 1 and 2 in the appendix show the entire result of our research. Even though, the words from our sources are all displayed, only those that have up to 80% agreement and above from our respondents have been randomly selected for discussion.

4.3 Semantic Shift

In this study, the meanings of some words are noticed to have shifted from what they are in their source language. Semantic Shift is an evolution of word usage usually to the point that the modern meaning is radically different from the original usage. Semantic change is a change in one of the meanings of a word. Grzega (2004) has tried to create a complete list of motivations for semantic change. They can be summarized as:

- Linguistic forces

- Psychological forces
- Sociocultural forces
- Cultural/encyclopedic forces

We can say therefore that linguistic and sociocultural forces motivate the shift in some meanings of words in NP. When languages come in contact, new words are coined or created and new meanings are given to existing ones, thereby resulting in a shift or change in meaning. This is the case with some NP words.

4.4 Categorization of NP Loanwords into their Meanings, Origins, Direct and Indirect nature of Borrowing

It is worthy of note that all pidgins are initially named after their primary lexifier language, hence, we have pidgin English, pidgin French, pidgin Spanish, pidgin Portuguese and others. Nigerian Pidgin is for instance a pidgin English.

This area of data analysis, following the works of Björkman (1900-02), Serjeantson (1935) and Jibril (2009) on loaning presents the sampled loanwords in an alphabetical order. Our analysis will states the type of loaning (direct or indirect) that has occurred with individual words from the donor languages, since, according to scholars, a word can pass through many routes (i.e languages) before being adopted into a particular language.

4.5 Analysis of the Data

Our questionnaires were served to fifty (50) respondents on A.B.U. campus, Samaru. Thirty five of these are from the delta states of Nigeria, while the other fifteen (15) were randomly chosen. The questionnaires were so distributed because research has it that NP is

most prevalent in the delta areas of Nigeria. The following are the procedural steps that will form the analysis of our data.

1. Identification of the loaned item in NP.
2. The source language.
3. Original form in the source language.
4. Meaning in the source language.
5. Extended meaning in NP
6. Nature of borrowing.

4.6 Interpretative Tables of the NP Loanwords

The first column in the table(s) consists of the loanwords in their present forms in NP. The second column indicates the origins of these words (i.e. source languages) while the third presents the original forms of the loanwords in the source language. The fourth column shows the meanings of the loanwords in the source language, the fifth shows the meanings in NP and the sixth, the nature or type of borrowing that has occurred. The words and interpretative tables are categorized alphabetically from A-Z as shown below.

TABLE (A)

Loanwords beginning with "a"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning**	**Nature of Borrowing**
abi (SB)	Yoruba	Abi	A tag asking for the confirmation of an utterance or a statement	A tag asking for confirmation of an utterance or a statement	Direct
aboki (NS)	Hausa	Aboki	friend	fool	Direct
ashawo (SB)	Yoruba	Ashewo	Prostitute	prostitute/ harlot	Direct

Discussion:

'aboki'

Worthy of note in this first table is the NP word 'aboki' which was given two distinct meanings by the respondents:

(a) friend-----52% of the respondents

(b) fool--------47.9% of the respondents

'Friend' means acquaintance, while 'fool' stands for unintelligent or not sensible. This variation is as a result of semantic shift or change, where over time, the NP word 'aboki'

has acquired another meaning different from its original usage especially in certain regions of Nigeria. From Grzega's (2004) study, sociocultural forces can be said to be a motivation for such a change in the meaning of 'aboki'. To this end, Firth (1957:225) opines that

> Every utterance occurs in a culturally determined context of situation and its meaning is the totality of its contribution to the maintenance of what he refers to as patterns of life in the society.

When the NP word 'aboki' is used in sociocultural contexts, its meanings will clearly be identified. This obviously means that creating a situational context in any discourse is very essential. This will create no room for misinterpretation, confusion, misunderstanding and contradiction among language users. In addition all in all, all the respondents (100%) agreed that the NP word 'aboki' has Hausa origin. Again Mensah (2011) confirms that the NP item 'ashawo' has Yoruba origin. This confirms the data from our respondents because opinions tend to differ as regards the provenance of certain items.

TABLE (B)

Loanwords beginning with "b"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
bobby (SB)	English	Booby	A woman's breast	Breast	Direct
blokkus (SB)	Wafi (Warri language)	Blokkus	Scrotum	Scrotum	Direct
boku (SB)	French	Beaucoup	Plenty	Plenty	Direct
before before (SB)	English	Before	earlier than a date, time, or event	long ago	Direct
baba (NS)	Hausa	Baba	father	An elderly man	Direct
brekete (NS)	Bini	Brekete	plenty	spread out	Direct

Discussion:

'boku'

'Boku' is an NP word loaned from French "beaucoup" which means "many" or "much". Its meaning has been directly transferred into NP. Therefore, it retains its original meaning in French, the source language, without a change in NP, although the spelling is entirely different:

'beaucoup'------French

'boku'----------NP

One can say that the spelling of its NP version is phonemic, that is where words are spelt exactly the way they are pronounced without other additions. Again, this is one of the credits of a phonemic spelling system which some notable NP researchers like Akinluyi (1977), Elugbe and Omamor (1991) and Gani Ikilama (1993) have used. The case of irregularity in spellings is largely absent unlike languages like English and French where words are largely pronounced differently from the way they are spelt.100% of the respondents subscribed to the meaning as mentioned, although only 83.3% subjects attempted giving its source language as French and 16.6% did not respond.

In NP, 'boku' only serves the function of an adjective whereas it can be an adjective as well as an adverb in French. Knowing word category is also knowing the meaning of the word. The best way to know the meaning of any NP word is to look at the syntax. Davidson (1971:456) suggests that to know the meaning of a sentence such as "my brother is bald" is to know the condition under which the assertion is made. To him, the conditions are

conventionally expressed. Similarly, Bloch and Trager (1946) corroborate this when they say that:

> The meaning of a linguistic form (a word, part of word, or combination of words) is the feature common to all situations in which in it is used.

TABLE (C)

Loanwords beginning with "c"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
Chei (SB)	Wafi	Chei	Exclamation	Exclamation, surprise	Direct
Chop (SB)	English	Chop	To cut something up with sharp tool or slice of meat with bone	To eat or something to be eaten	Direct
Chuk (SB)	Wafi	Chuk	To stab or Prick	to stab or pierce	Direct
Commot (SB)	English	come out	To get out or be removable	Come out, To get out or go out	indirect, from English to Wafi to NP

Discussion:

'commot'

Most of the NP words in this table have English as their source language. They also often appear in our spontaneous language use. This is shown by the number of respondents that indicated their meanings as well as their origins, nevertheless, discussions would be based mainly on 'commot'. Details of others are found in the appendix at the end of this work. 95.8 % of respondents recorded that the NP word 'commot' means 'come out' or 'go out'. The high score shows that the percentage of respondents with 'no response' is insignificant, hence the meaning on the table.

Our results reveal that some of the loanwords are blends. 'Commot' is an example of blend, a word formation process where words are partly reduced and joined together to form new ones. A blend combines the senses of the source words in a transparent fashion, going by the context and background information. Blends are not very common in languages except English, in fact it is one of the major word formation processes in English and has been directly transferred into NP, therefore, 'commot' is a product of the two words

come + out =commot.

Other examples in English are

breakfast + lunch = brunch

motor + hotel = motel

television+ communication= telecom

TABLE (D) Loanwords beginning with "d"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
Dash (SB)	English (sic)	Das	something given to somebody else as a bribe or a gift	bribe or gift	Indirect, from Portuguese to English
dabaru (NS)	Yoruba	Dabaru	to scatter	To spoil, to destroy, to scatter	Direct
dormot (NS)	English	Door mouth	Doorway	Doorway, door post	Indirect, from Niger delta

Discussion:

'dormot'

'Dormot' maintains 83.3 % with the meanings door mouth, door post or door way and 85% subscribing to English as the source language. 'Dormot' is a blend, formed by combining the words 'door' and 'mouth'. Moreso, there is an obvious extention of its meaning. In the case of 'dormot' (door mouth), which literally means, mouth of the door, the meaning has been extended to veranda or a space immediately after the door. To support this, Allan (1986) posits that most semantic changes occur as a result of the effect of extending the scope of a word's denotation to another phenomenon literally or metaphorically similar to the former

denotatum. In this case then, the context of use determines its meaning. This confirms Allan's (1986:68) view that:

> The speaker's utterance is context bound, that is, bound to a particular setting, a particular textual environment and a particular world spoken of.

In addition, as regards the origin and source of the lexical item 'dash', researches have disproved the results from our respondents. Esizimetor (2010) in his work on Historical Development of NP states the source the loan word is Portugese and it is spelt 'das', with the meaning as gift. This he claims is as a result of the sustained contact between Portugese and the people of Niger Delta along the coast. Mensah (2011) posits that this contact brought about a Portuguese-based Pidgin language known as "Negro Portugese" in 15th century.

TABLE (E) Loanwords beginning with "e"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
ego (NS)	Igbo	Ego	money	Money	Direct

Discussion:

'ego'

The Igbo tribe in Nigeria is well known for their love for, and attachment to money, as such, the Igbo word for money 'ego' has become very popular and has over ridden such terms in other tribes. In this regard, Edward Sapir (1921:33) holds that "there is a natural connection between the form and the meaning of a word". These days, hardly could an Igbo business

person who is semi educated remember that the English term for the legal tender is money, except in a purely non Igbo speaking environment. This perhaps has influenced the responses elicited. 93.7% respondents registered the word as money and 91.4 responses claimed that the word is of Igbo origin. The number of subjects that did not respond is quite insignificant, 6.2% and 8.3% respectively. It is a popular saying that you keep a very huge amount of money close to an Igbo man to check his life status. If he fails to react, he has really died, if not, he certainly will quickly jump to grab it. This has indeed earned them popularity nationally and internationally.

TABLE (F) Loanwords beginning with "f"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
foto (SB)	English	Photo	photograph	Photo/ picture	Direct

Discussion:

'foto'

It is recorded that 95.8% responded in support that the NP 'foto' means photograph or photo and the same number of responses (95.8%) chose English as the source language, therefore it was directly borrowed from English.

TABLE (G) Loanwords beginning with "g"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
Grama (SB)	English	Grammar	particular set of language rules	Big vocabulary, big English	Indirect, Via Old French *gramaire* and Latin *grammatica* < Greek *grammatikos*
gra gra(SB)	Wafi	Gragra	commotion	Commotion, stubborn	Direct
Gidigba (NS)	Igbo	Gidigba	balance	Balance, strong, firm	Direct
Gbege (NS)	Bini/Wafi	Gbege	trouble	Trouble	Direct

Discussion:

'grama'

'Grama' in NP is normally used to show that someone's language use is difficult to understand or that he has employed some jaw breaking English words that are difficult to pronounce and also not easily understood by listeners. It has 87.5% positive response. Again,

the meaning of the NP word ‘grama’ is not solely restricted to what has been said above. In another sense, the use of this word ‘grama’ is also a means of telling someone that what he or she is saying is rubbish or meaningless. Moreso a speaker may also employ the word to express displeasure over what has been said by another person.

A look into the meaning of the NP version and that of English ‘grammar’ suggests a difference. This is noticed not only in the meaning but also in the spelling as used in the book ‘Sozaboy’. While ‘grammar’ deals with a system of rules and principles for speaking and writing a language, its NP version differs greatly. The above therefore disproves Allan’s (1986) view that determining the meaning of a new item or lexeme is best done by applying the background knowledge of the parent language though the process is only peripheral to a linguistic theory of meaning. Relating this view to this work therefore, the meaning of the NP word ‘grama’ cannot be determined by applying the sense of the meaning in English, although English is the parent language of NP. The meaning of an item such as this in languages may highly be based on the system of that language, since it is said that language is a system of systems. Morris (1946:147) therefore says that

> the meaning of a word or combination of words is determined by the set of rules which regulate their use.

One can say then, that the meaning of a word could be influenced or bent at different points in time to suit and satisfy the language needs of a society which basically is communication.

TABLE (H) Loanwords beginning with "h"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
Hala (SB)	Wafi (sic)	Holler	to call out or shout something	To call or shout	Indirect, via Wafi <English<Old French *halloer*
Haba (SB)	Hausa	Haba	Why, is that?	Why, is that?	Direct
Helele (SB)	Warri	Helele	Excellent, marvelous	Excellent, marvelous	Direct
Helep (NS)	English	Help	Assistance, useful or provide for somebody's needs	Assistance	Indirect Old English *helpan* < Germanic

Discussion:

'hala'

The data gathered show that the respondents are very much aware of the meanings of the NP words 'hala'. It has a significant number of respondents that affirmed the meanings slated

in the table above. 83.3% respondents recorded the meaning of hala and indicated Warri (sic) as the source language as shown above, although researches have shown that English is the source language. Moreover, the response by the respondents on the origin of the word 'hala' may not be entirely wrong for the word may have indirectly been borrowed into NP, that is via English and via Warri. It is found that just like 'aboki', the NP word 'hala' has two entries:

1) to shout

2) to call

It is interesting to know that these meanings as adopted in NP are used exactly the same way in the source language without a change or shift, though the spelling form is something to worry about. There is therefore a clear change in their spellings especially in vowels. This is shown below

holler (English)
hala (NP)

For 'hala', one would expect that its meaning will be tampered with, at least, as a borrowed lexical item that has passed through some routes, because of the constantly changing environment in which we live which may cause changes in the meanings and meaning relations between lexical items. Allan (1986:203) comments thus:

> meaning changes largely in words and expressions are the consequences of meaning changes in lexical items. This change is neither completely regular nor completely unsystematic.

The statement above is a fact, however, it is not the case with NP 'hala' because the obvious change in lexical items has not in any way affected the change in the meaning of the words and expressions.

TABLE (J) Loanwords beginning with "j"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
j.j.c. (SB)	English	Jonny just come	stranger	Stranger, novice	Direct
Juju (SB)	Yoruba	Juju	charm	Charm	Direct
Jeje (SB)	Yoruba	Jeje	gently	Gently, slowly, gradually	Direct

Discussion:

'Jjc'

J.J.C. is an everyday term and a Nigerian slang expression which is used when making reference to someone who is a complete novice or stranger in a new environment, a field or context of discourse. J.J.C. is an abbreviation that locally stands for 'Jonny Just Come'. 87.5% of subjects agreed that it is borrowed from English into NP. This is however not completely wrong although it could be the Nigerian version of the language.

TABLE (K) Loanwords beginning with "k"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
Knacking (SB)	English	Knack	To make a sharp abrupt noise, to chink or to speak affectedly.	To tell a story	Direct
Kotuma (SB)	Igbo	Kotuma	Customary court		Indirect, from English to Igbo
Koboko (SB)	Hausa	Koboko	Leather horse whip	whip, cane	Direct
Kain (SB)	English	Kind	A type, or category of a group of entities that have common characteristics, such that they may be grouped together	Type	Indirect, via Old English "cynde" < Germanic

Kaya (NS)	Hausa	Kaya	Load	Load, luggage	Direct
Korokoro (NS)	Igbo	Korokoro	Clearly	Clearly, vividly	Direct
Kampe (NS)	Wafi	Kampe	Strong	Strong, firm	Direct
Kpafuka (NS)	Edo	Kpafuka	Die, spoil	Spoil, die	Direct
Kpomkpi (NS)	Wafi	Kpomkpi	Calm	Calm down	Direct
Kolabo (NS)	English	Collaborate	to work together with another person or group in order to achieve a common goal	To collaborate, or cooperate	Indirect, borrowed from English via Latin *collaborat*
Katakata (NS)	Wafi	Katakata	Chaos, trouble	Chaos, trouble	Direct
Kudi (NS)	Hausa	Kudi	Money	Money	Direct
Kurukere (NS)	Bini (Edo)	Kurukere	Crooked	Not straight forward, crooked	Direct

Discussion:

'kpafuka'

Most of the words on this table are mainly from Nigeria indigenous languages. It is clear that Nigerian languages have greatly enriched the vocabulary of NP by donating so many lexical items. It can also be said that NP is indeed a fusion of cultures, where several languages actively participate and play crucial roles in achieving communicative needs in a multilingual and pluralistic society like Nigeria.

The origins and meanings of the words are all indicated above as recorded in the questionnaires and their frequencies are represented in appendix I and 2

'Kpafuka' has a total of 81.2% responses confirming the meanings in the table. The word is mainly used in the southern part of Nigeria, although the word has gone wider and has two identifiable meaning as shown in the table, namely

(a) spoil---to ruin or damage

(b) die---to cease to be alive or exist

The meanings clearly differentiate the contexts of use, although they have the connotation of 'not good'. It needs to be said that context as well as the individual words contribute to the meaning of the word when used in sentences. The first shows 'spoil' while the second denotes 'death'. Ullmann (1951:17) maintains that

> a word combines form with meaning and speakers tend not to separate the form from the meaning of a word as they tend to associate the meaning of a word with its denotatum.

TABLE (L) Loanwords beginning with "l"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
Lai lai (SB)	Yoruba	Lai lai	never	Never	Direct
Lef (SB)	English	Leave	To Depart, to go away from a person or place	To go out or get out	Direct, Old English *lǣfan*

Discussion:

'lai lai'

'Lai lai' is from Yoruba language and 87.5% holds that it means 'never'. Again, 'lai lai' is an example of reduplication and the operand is completely repeated. This word can also be used for emphasis or to stress an already established point. The pattern of reduplication employed here is complete and Allan (1986:117) has this to say:

> all kinds of reduplication create effect on the word or meaning coined. This is because they must be interpreted from pattern matching in the existing reduplication

An important point here is that when English words are duplicated, each part of the duplicated form still makes a complete meaning on its own and determines the meaning of the whole word. For instance

ple ple = ple,

difren difren = difren

big big = big

Reverse is the case with Nigerian Languages. The meaning of a duplicated form comes in whole and not in part. Any attempt at assigning meaning to either part renders the word meaningless. Examples include

mago mago = mago

poto poto = poto

jaga jaga = jaga

It is conspicuous that ‘mago’, ‘poto’, and ‘jaga’ are meaningless. ‘Lai lai’ is not an exception and it means ‘never’, used to show that something may not come to past or will never happen.

TABLE (M) Loanwords beginning with "m"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
Mamy water (SB)	English	Mermaid	a mythical sea creature with the head and upper body of a woman and the tail of a fish instead of legs	Marine spirit	Direct
Mumu (SB)	Bini (Edo)	Mumu	Foolish, stupid	Foolish, stupid	Direct
Melesin (NS)	English	Medicine	a drug or remedy used for treating illness	Drug	Indirect, via French < Latin *medicina*
Mugu (NS)	Wafi	Mugu	Foolish, stupid	Foolish stupid	Direct
Magana (NS)	Hausa	Magana	Talk, discussion	Talk	Direct
Mata (NS)	English	Matter	something that is being considered or needs to be dealt with or	Case, issue	Indirect, via Anglo-Norman *mater(i)e*, via French

			cause of problem		*matière, via* < Latin *materia*
Messay (NS)	English	Massage	a communication in speech, writing, or signals, usually a brief one or a lesson, moral, or important idea communicated	erand	Indirect, via,French, via Latin *missus*

Discussion:

'mamy water

Mamy water is a very popular word and could be used both to praise or show how beautiful a woman is and also insult or abusea lady, although none of these meanings is found in the English dictionary entry. 87.5% respondents provided the meaning of 'mamy water' to be mermaid or marine spirit, however 6.1% left the space empty. Ferdinand de Saussure in Allan (1986:167) opines that:

> the correlation between the form of a language expression and its meaning is arbitrary and conventional in the sense that everybody in a language community tacitly concurs in using a certain form with certain meanings.

The researcher agrees with Saussure's opinion and asserts that there are no rules and regulations guiding the extension of meanings of certain words. The dictionary meaning of

mermaid (mamy water in NP) as "a mythical sea creature with the head and upper body of a woman and the tail of a fish instead of legs" has been extended to mean 'beautiful' in NP.

It is also interesting to say that this NP word is rather a Nigerian coinage, (Nigerian English) which has found wide acceptance by users of the language. One can therefore say that Nigerian English is also a donor language to NP.

TABLE (N) Loanwords beginning with "n"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
Nyash (SB)	Wafi	Nyash	buttocks	Ass, bottom	Direct
Nyafu nyafu(SB)	Igbo	Nyafu nyafu	plenty	Plenty	Direct
Nama (NS)	Hausa	Nama	meat	Meat	Direct

Discussion:

'Nyash'

'Nyash' is Wafi (Warri Pidgin) and has the connotation ass or bottom (97.9% responses). It is vulgar and mostly popular among youths who use it consistently. However, recently, it is employed socially by almost all as compliment to some ladies especially those whose backsides are really very heavy or intimidating. As regards the meaning, its use has been extended to cover another referent. In line with this, Allan (1986:206) highlights that:

meaning shift/extension often involves a number of lexemes jostling one another for semantic space

Apart from being used to refer to buttocks, bottom or ass, in recent times, it has come to accommodate the area of meaning that denotes ‘shape’ or well formed. In order words, it is used also to describe someone who has a pleasing shape or somebody who is pleasant when looked at.

TABLE (O) Loanwords beginning with "o"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
Okporoko (SB)	Igbo	Okporoko	Stock fish	Stock fish, a type of fish	Direct
Oyibo (SB)	Igbo	Oyibo	A white man	A white man, westerner	Direct
Oga (SB)	Yoruba	Oga	boss	Master, boss	Direct
Ogbonge (NS)	Igbo	Ogbonge	Correct	Good, correct,	Direct
Obodo oyibo (NS)	Igbo	Obodo oyibo	Abroad	Over sea, abroad	Direct
Omo (NS)	Yoruba	Omo	Child	Person,	Direct
Oba (NS)	Yoruba	Oba	King	King	Direct

Discussion:

'obodo oyibo'

The NP loanwords in table (O) above has Igbo as its source language. 'Obodo oyibo' is from Igbo language with 95.8% answers in support. It is a compound lexical item which

stands for abroad or oversea. Morphologically, it is made up of two free morphemes and the meaning of the word 'obodo oyibo' is the sum total of the meanings of the individual words. The word has Igbo as its source language and 'obodo' in Igbo means place or town while 'oyibo' is popularly known by many as whites or whiteman. Therefore, meaning of the word in Igbo corresponds with what it stands for in English.

Indeed Yoruba language has contributed a very significant quota to the vocabulary of NP. Most Yoruba words are generally accepted by users and are used regularly. No wonder some of them appear in the English sentences of very many Nigerians, including the educated and they are mutually intelligible to Nigerian users of English and other languages.

This work therefore agrees with Gani Ikilama (2005) who posits that the incidence of Yoruba words in NP tends to be more than others. She further claims that:

> of all Nigerian languages, Yoruba tends to have the greatest number of words in NP, yet NP is not much spoken by the Yorubas. In her analysis, she argues that power was more or less concentrated in Yoruba land, the seat of the government being in Lagos, which was the most developed part of the country too, the first university was in Ibadan and many of the earliest secondary schools and teacher training colleges were mostly in Western Nigeria. Traders from Eastern Nigeria were frequent in Lagos which was a sea port.

TABLE (P) Loanwords beginning with "p"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
Pesin (SB)	English	Person	An individual, usually a human being	Someone, somebody	Indirect Via French *persone* < via Latin *persona*
Pikin (SB)	Wafi (Sic)	Pequenni	Child	Child	Indirect Via Warri<Portugese
Palaver (SB)	English	Palaver	Disagreement Or an idle, flattering and time wasting talk	Trouble	Indirect, Via Portuguese *palavra, via* Latin *parabola*
Palmy (SB)	Igbo-english	Palmy	Local wine tapped from palm tree	Local wine tapped from palm tree	Indirect, from english
Perps (SB)	English	Perhaps	Maybe, peradventure	By chance	Direct

Prick (SB)	English	Prick	The penis, a highly offensive term for a penis	Penis, a male sex organ	Indirect, from old English *prica* via Germanic

Discussion:

'pikin'

Pikin is a well known expression widely used to refer to a child or baby as the case may be. No wonder 100% of the respondents confirmed it. The spelling of the word in NP is to a large extent different from its Portuguese version 'pequenni' which researches and scholars have proved to be its origin. Although NP has no acceptable spelling system, the word is spelt 'pikin' in NP and 'pequenni' in the source language. One may therefore wonder how such a purely Portuguese lexeme found its way into NP. The extensive nature of borrowing by NP may justify this or the contact Nigerians had with whites at the coasts may possibly have been the means through which some of these words from European languages entered NP. Unfortunately, respondents are not aware of the real provenance of the word, no wonder very many chose Warri as the origin. One can say that the word indirectly entered NP through Warri language since the word has been in use in Warri language before its adoption into NP..

TABLE (S) Loanwords beginning with "s"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
Sabi (SB)	Wafi (sic)	Saber	Know	To know	Indirect < via Wafi < Portuguese
Soza (SB)	English	Soldier	a member of an army, of a rank below commissioned officer		Indirect, Old French, *soulde* Latin *solidus*
Serzent (SB)	English	Sergeant	a police officer of a rank below a lieutenant	Police officer, sergeant	Indirect Via Old French *sergent*, via Latin *servient*
Shege (SB)	Hausa	Shege	Good	Fool (abuse word)	Direct
Shoo! (SB)	Warri	Shoo!	Exclamation	Exclamation, surprise	Direct
Sotey (SB)	English	Sotey	So long	So long	Direct
Sha (SB)	Yoruba	Sha	Anyway	Anyway	Direct

So so (SB)	English	So	in order that	Only	Indirect Old English *swā*
Sufferman (SB)	English	Poor man	A person affected by poverty	Poor man	Direct
Swag (NS)	English	Swag	a lurching or swaying movement	Showoff, style	Direct
Sme sme (NS)	Edo	Sme sme	Sluggish	Sluggish, slowly	Direct
Shele	Yoruba	Shele	Happen	Happen	Direct
Sufferhead (NS)	English	Sufferhead	Poverty	Suffering, poverty	Direct

Discussion:

'sabi'

In table (S) above, the NP word 'sabi,' is widely known. The subjects are familiar with the meaning of the word therefore 100% respondents have 'to know' as the meaning. 20.8% has Portuguese and 79.1 % has Niger delta. Some respondents also specified Warri as the language of origin. It is interesting to note that an average Nigerian including children who use NP employ 'sabi' in their every minute language use. This shows how popular the word is,

although the source language is Portuguese (as researches have proven,(Atchison (1987) and indirectly entered NP through Wafi, a Warri language..

Moreover, the sentential or contextual use of this word varies from user to user. It could be used in some senses to still express the meaning ‘to know’ in a different way. ‘Sabi’ is used in different ways in sentences, yet, they still have the conventional meaning ‘to know’. In popular Nigerian English, the use stands for ‘ITK’ well known as ‘I TOO KNOW’.

TABLE (T) Loanwords beginning with "t"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
Tory (SB)	English	Story	a factual or fictional account of an event or series of events	News, gist, story	Indirect, Via Anglo-Norman *estorie* and Latin *historia*
Tiefman (SB)	English	Thief	Somebody who steals	Stealer, thief	English
Tombo (SB)	Igbo	Tombo	Locally made alchoholic drink	Locally made alchoholic drink	Direct
Tufia (SB)	Igbo	Tufia	God forbid	Exclamation, forbidden	Direct
Terprita (SB)	English	Interpreter	somebody who carries out oral translation from one language to another	somebody who carries out oral translation from one language to another	Direct

TABLE (U) Loanwords beginning with "u"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
Una (SB)	Igbo	Unu	You (plural)	You (plural), people	Direct

Discussion:

'una'

The NP word on the table above 'una' is known as a representative of the English pronoun 'you' in plural form. 83.3% of the respondents agreed to this. Also, 81.2% supports that it has Igbo origin. A look at the NP version of the word shows that the word has undergone certain changes hence 'una'. The change is only at the end vowel of the word, from /u/ to /a/.

TABLE (V) Loanwords beginning with "v"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
Veks (SB)	English	Vex	To annoy	Annoy	Indirect, Via French *vexer* < Latin *vexare*

Discussion:

‘veks’

‘ Veks as an NP word stands for annoyance or anger. It has English as its source language, 87.5% has shown this and 12.5% has no response. 81.2% agree that English is the source language and 18.7% is indifferent as to the origin or source language of the word. There is also a significant change in the spelling patterns of the word in NP and in its source language which is English. The major change is at the end of the word. The ‘x’ in the English version changed to ‘ks’ in NP, thereby complying to the phonemic orthography system which researchers such as Gani-Ikilama is suggesting for the language.

TABLE (W) Loanwords beginning with "w"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
Wey (SB)	Wafi	Wey	That	That	Direct
Wuruwuru (SB)	Yoruba	Wuruwuru	Cheat,	Trick, cheat	Direct
Wahala (SB)	Hausa	Wahala	trouble	Trouble	Direct
Worwor (SB)	Wafi	Worwor	Ugly	Ugly	Direct
Wayo (NS)	Hausa	Wayo	Trick, cheat	Trick, cheat	Direct
Winch (NS)	English	Witch	someone, especially a woman, who practices witchcraft	Vicious, malicious	Indirect, Old English *wicce*

Discussion:

'winch'

'Winch' is English. It is observed that speakers of NP do not show any distinction existing between males and females who practice witchcraft as it is in English: witch for female and wizard for male. Whenever the word is to be used, speakers freely say 'winch' to whoever they are referring to. Hall (1972:143) further states that:

the vocabularies of pidgins and creoles manifest extensive shifts in meaning. Many of these changes are as a result of the inevitable broadening of reference involved in pidginization. If a given semantic field has to be covered by a few words rather than many, each word must of course signify a wider range of phenomena.

TABLE (Y) Loanwords beginning with "y"

Loanword in NP	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning in NP**	**Nature of Borrowing**
Yanga (SB)	Hausa	Yanga	Showoff	Bluffing, showoff	Direct
Yeye (SB)	Yoruba	Yeye	Foolish	Stupid, foolish	Direct
Yanki (NS)	English	Yankee	Someone who is from the United States or New England	Abroad, oversea	Direct

Discussion:

'yanki'

For everyone who intends leaving the four walls of this country, 'yanki' is handy. It has gone very popular because Nigerians are adventurers, always wanting greener pastures. The word therefore means abroad or oversea, with 93.7% responses to its credit. The dictionary meaning is used on the table and the difference in the spelling in the two languages is minute. Coincidentally, the NP 'yanki' also has an entry in Hausa language. They are spelt the same, pronounce the same but have different meanings and are used in different contexts. This is called homonym in English language.

4.7 Coinages in NP

Coinage is a word formation process in which a new word is created either deliberately or accidentally without using the other word formation processes and often from seemingly nothing. NP Examples are seen below

Loan word	**Source Language**	**Original Form in the Source Language**	**Meaning in the Source Language**	**Extended Meaning**	**Nature of Borrowing**
Infomet (NS)	English	Information	Information/ knowledge	Information/ knowledge	Direct
Chopulate (NS)	English	Chop	To cut	To eat, to embezzle	Direct
Bookology (NS)	English	Book	Knowledge/ studies/	Knowledge/ studies/	Direct

			research	research	
Sufferhead (NS)	English	Suffer+head	Extreme Pain/ distress/ discomfort	Extreme pain / distress / discomfort	Direct
Jollificate (NS)	English	Jollification	Merry making festival	Extreme enjoyment	Direct
Surebanker (NS)	English	Assurance	Confidence and trustworthiness	Confidence and trustworthiness	Direct
Supportation (NS)	English	Support	help	Help/ assist	Direct
Sextortion	English	Sex+extortion	Sexual molestation / abuse	Sexual molestation	Direct
Wunjure (NS)	English	Wound+injure	To wound or to injure someone physically	Physical injury	Direct
Sufferness	English	Suffer+ness	Experiencing	Pains	Direct

(NS)			extreme pains		
Imposicant (NS)	English	Impossible+cannot	Very difficult to deal with	Impossible	Direct

Discussion

The words on the table above are coined expressions often used in NP. They are words which were coined from at least two words but which over time have come to be used as single words as recorded by Ofulue (2010). In NP, words are coined to create new meaning or to explain an already existing or new phenomenon. Bolinger (1975:109) views this subject in the following words:

> Words are not coined in order to extract the meaning of their elements and compile new meanings for them. The new meaning is there first, and the coiner is looking for the best way to express it without going through too much trouble.

From the extract above, the emphasis rests majorly on the coiner. Since there is already, an existing meaning, the coiner therefore has to be extremely careful when coining words to suit meanings. Misconception, misinterpretation, misunderstanding and confusion will definitely arise when the coinage is unsuccessful, i.e. if the coiner wrongly coins a word for a certain or particular meaning.

Charles and Osgood (1954) in Allan (1986:197) suggest a format for determining the meaning of newly coined words. They say:

> First, match them – coined words with items that do occur in the lexicon. Reinterpret them with the syntactic category of meaning of the newly coined word. If the deduced meaning of the coined item does not fit into the context, try matching it with an alternative homonym. If it fails, then abandon it or assume that it is a slip of the tongue or language play.

Additionally, the freedom of thought, the unending quest for human wants and the limitless or unrestricted nature of human language make unavoidable the coinage of new lexical items and structures. Palmer (1981:35) has this to say:

> language exists primarily for the free expression of thought. Communication and other social uses of language are according to Chomsky of secondary importance.

This work agrees with that of Ugot, (2009) who says that other coinages or neologisms result from cultural contact and are initially peculiar to a particular genre such as that of music. She gives the following examples:

yahooze	internet fraudster
tear body	stress oneself
shayo	an alchoholic drink
sengemenge	smoothly
yori yori	an endearment
kolomental	a mental case

Such coined words gain currency with the passage of time. Xerox and kleenex for example were invented trade names which are now recent additions to the English language. The South African "vuvuzela" has also recently been admitted into the English dictionary as a plastic horn (BBC World Service, 2010).

4.8 FINDINGS

This research has vividly shown that NP is a language that is based on loaning. Basically, NP has come to accommodate words from the various Nigerian regional languages and cultures in addition to foreign words and slangy expressions used for ease of social interaction which have enriched the language. Therefore it is an identity marker. Akande (2008:38) states that:

> there is a sense in which NP could be regarded as a marker of identity and solidarity. It is an inter-ethnic code available to Nigerians who have no other common language.

Mainly, all indigenous languages in Nigeria that are sources of lexical enrichment of NP are tonal languages, therefore, situational context has a leading role in interpreting the meanings of NP vocabulary items. Practically, this is shown in the use of certain expressions. For instance, the meanings of the lexical items 'aboki', 'nyash' 'oga' and others as shown in the discussion could adequately be determined when applied in linguistic environments which are sentences. This agrees with Booji (2005) who states that pragmatic principles, knowledge of the world and the context in which a word is used, must be invoked to assume a proper interpretation and use of words, for according to Hall (1972:143),

> the vocabularies of pidgins and creoles manifest extensive shifts in meaning. Many of these changes are as a result of the inevitable broadening of reference involved in pidginization. If a given semantic field has to be covered by a few words

> rather than many, each word must of course signify a wider range of phenomena.

Since there is no generally accepted orthography for NP, the spellings of these words vary a great deal and are either retained in the source language or reduced (piginized) to blend with the simplified phonology of NP. This is noticed in some words like 'winch' sabi', 'pikin', 'pesin', boku etc. Therefore, it would suffice to say that when words are borrowed from the target language into a receptor language, they undergo phonological and morphological adjustments, hence, the morphological differences. This also happens with their meanings too. In this regard, NP has adopted mainly morphological, and semantic strategies to acquire new words and expressions, thus increasing its lexicon within the Nigerian sociolinguistic system. This is done to enable words formed through borrowing fit into the system of the target language. (Arsher and Simpson (1994).

The degree of borrowing reflects the extent of contact NP has had with its source languages. An examination of the data above may force one to say that the noun is the lexical category that is mostly affected by the phenomenon of borrowing. This supports Barker's (2002) idea that meaning-wise, nouns are the freest category (Other lexical items like verbs (V) and adjectives (A) may be borrowed only from the superstrate or lexifier language. These content words carry most of the descriptive payload of the sentence or the 'meat' of the message we want to send (Barker 2002, Harley 2003).

NP words are very productive, therefore they are multifunctional. This means that they can belong to more than one grammatical class. This is also extended to their meanings. Inspite NP's rich borrowing patterns, this study reveals a dynamic process of linguistic innovation and lexicalization, which in turn has greatly improved its functionality that can

sustain it as a language of national consciousness in Nigeria. What normally happens according to Gani-Ikilama (2005) is that

> where a subject of which there are no NP words is being discussed, words are freely taken especially from the English language and indigenous languages; and as long as the grammar of the speech is NP, the language is considered NP.

Again, due to the extensive nature of borrowing by languages (NP inclusive), difficulties normally arise in finding the real provenance of a word or words. Opinions tend to differ in determining the real origin of loan words. For instance, Afolayan (2015) records that the words *yanga* and *mumu* are Hausa and Yoruba respectively while Mensah (2011) claims Igbo and Warri although he calls it *inyanga.* In addition, many a Nigerian hold that the items *obodo* and *oyibo* have Igbo origin. However Elugbe and Omamor (1991:54) and Mafeni (1971) hold that the words *oyibo* and *wahala* have Yoruba origin while Ofulue (2010:4) states that *wahala* originated from Hausa language and Oribhabor (2010:14) assigns *oyibo* and *obodo* Urhobo origin. This work on its own reveals that 'yanga' and 'mumu' are loaned from Hausa and Warri '(Niger delta) and 'oyibo' and 'wahala' from Igbo and Hausa. This work disproves Oribhabor's views about their origin.

This agrees with Newman (2004:270) when he says that

> a difficult matter that is often neglected in the study of loanwords is determining the true avenue of loaning. For example many Arabic loan words found in English were not loaned directly, rather they came into English via medieval Latin or French. Similarly, many Arabic loan words in Hausa such as 'Kasuwa' (market) from Arabic 'suq' had Kanuri as an intermediate source.

For duplicated forms, linguistic items also have dual functions thereby assigning different grammatical classes to certain words. The lexical items belonging to European languages especially English have single as well as meaningful base forms and are also doubled to create new words. The reverse becomes the case as regards duplicated words from Nigerian languages, where the doubled form is the base and meaningful but could not be meaningfully separated. For instance, the NP word *before before* is loaned from English. The root of the word is *before* and it makes a sense, however, when this happens with a word borrowed from an indigenous language, the meaning of its base is affected. Example, *mago mago* is meaningful while *mago* the root is not.

It is worthy of note that total reduplication is very common in NP while other types are silent. There are also evidences of blending, shift in meaning and also extension of meaning, where certain words cover broader areas of meaning.

Euphemistc expressions in NP are found to exist as single words, phrases and as clauses. Examples include fence yur eye, starch yur leg, wear bra, landlord and others. These forms started off as slang and gradually gained currency into the lexicon of NP through regularity of use Mensah (2011). The Warri variety is usually the source of these socially invented meanings from where they spread to other varieties of NP. For instance, words like *yawa*, *gas*, *casale*, *kanja*, etc. were Warri slang and subsequently began to be used as NP lexical items.

Among the Nigerian languages that have been found as sources of vocabulary enrichment in NP, the study reveals that the Yoruba language tends to participate more than other languages, yet, the Yoruba people do not patronize the language compared to Warri and other Niger Delta regions of Nigeria where NP has creolized. This is supported by the works

of Jowitt (1991), Mafeni (1971) and Omamor (1987). This study therefore agrees with Gani-Ikilama (2005:77) who posits that

> there are words from other Nigerian languages in NP but the incidence of Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo words tend to be more than others. Of all Nigerian languages, Yoruba tends to have the greatest number of words in NP, yet not much spoken by the Yorubas.

In her analysis, she substantiates this argument with evidence that:

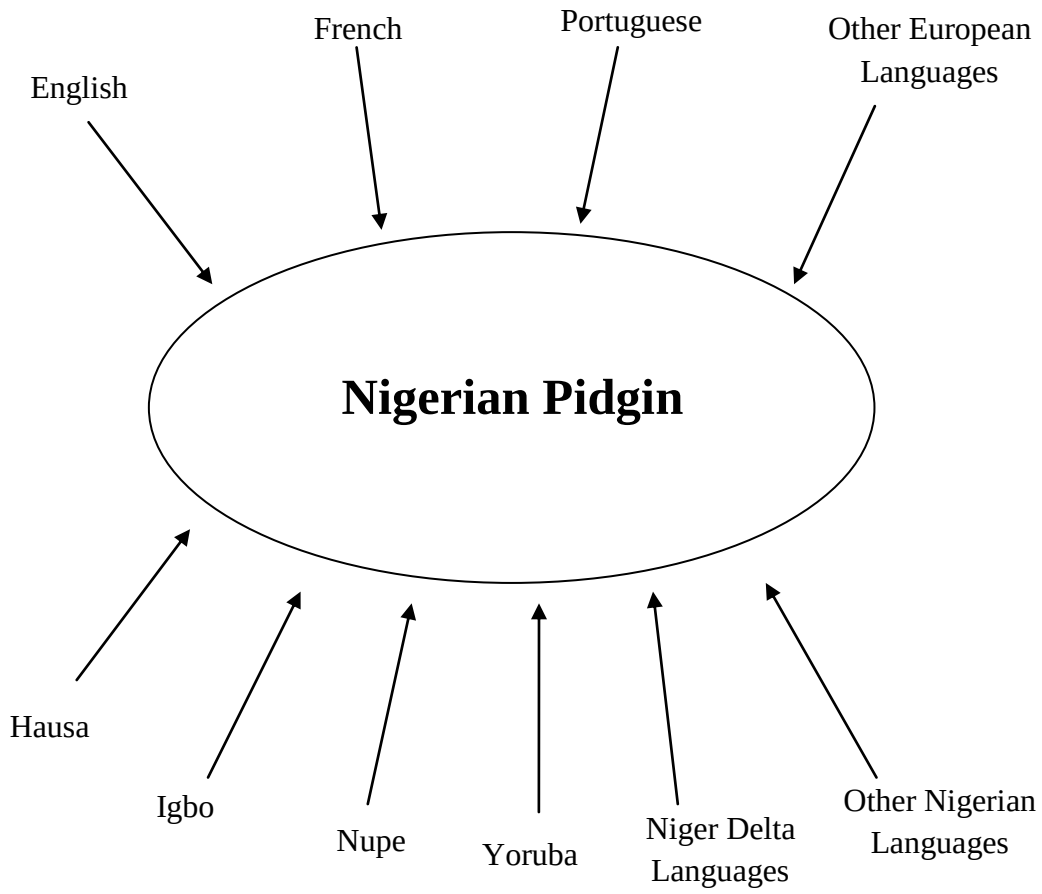
> the power was more or less concentrated in Yoruba land; the seat of the government being in Lagos, which was the most developed part too, the first university being in Ibadan and many of the earliest secondary schools and teacher training colleges all in Western Nigeria.

4.9 Clash of Homonyms

This is one of the reasons why languages borrow. The term homonym is used when one form (written or spoken) has two or more unrelated meanings. For example, the pairs *bank* (of a river) and *bank* (a financial institution), *cricket* (an insect) and *cricket* (a type of game), *race* (a contest of speed) and *race* (an ethnic group). To avoid misinterpretation, misconception and misunderstanding therefore, borrowing may occur. Samuels (1972) strengthens this as he asserts that words may be borrowed to clarify ambiguity and limitations as a result of polysemy or homonymy. This is one of the basic reasons why languages borrow.

The linguistic make up of NP is therefore represented in the diagram below as designed by the researcher.

Superstrate languages



substrate language

4.10 Phonological Changes

NP is not a homogenous language. It is therefore made up of several other tongues and has no officially accepted sound system. Although NP currently has no generally accepted phonology, it mainly uses a phonemic spelling system which notable scholars in the field have used. This is a situation where words are spelt the way they are pronounced. The phonology of NP is a reflection of the sound system of its speakers' mother tongues, including English which is the initial lexifier language. This means that everybody comes to NP with his mother

tongue For instance, if words are adapted into NP, the pronunciations of such words are subject to change

4.11 Morphological Changes

The bulk of the vocabulary of NP is English although there are many lexical items still coming from other tongues (indigenous Nigerian Languages or vernaculars). As Mafeni (1971) states, every English word is a potential loanword in NP. Todd (1984), while discussing Cameroonian Pidgin lends credence to this when she says that all items of the lexicon of international English are potential CP materials. Apart from these groups of languages already mentioned, foreign languages such as French and Portuguese have also donated loan words to the vocabulary of NP. All such borrowings have been made to fit NP's vocabulary through the process of pidginization, which is a re-modification process where words are customize to suit a pidgin language

For instance, lexical items such as sausage, loyalty, retrieve, assembly, peasant were borrowed from French *saussiche, loialte, retrouver, asemblee and paisant*, so they have been converted and adapted into English These words have undergone some morphological changes, hence their English forms. Similarly, NP words such as *boku, winch, domot, foto, grama, mata* and others have undergone such change (pidginisation), in addition to the fact that Nigerian Pidgin uses phonenemic orthography

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Preamble

This chapter summarizes the whole work and spells out the summary and the conclusions arrived at after the analysis of data.

5.2 Summary

This research starts with a background write up on the linguistic variables namely borrowing and Nigerian Pidgin. It provides the problematic of the study, the significance of the study as well as the areas the researcher intends to cover. It also discusses the aim and objectives the study tends to achieve.

The study also reviews literature relevant to the study: the concept of borrowing at large, its implications and how it occurs. The researcher tries to identify, critique and harmonize various submissions of scholars in areas related to the work. These areas include types of borrowing, reasons for linguistic borrowing, universality of word borrowing, and word borrowing processes. The concept of pidgin, its characteristics, and theories among others are all discussed. In addition, the challenges, and the vocabulary of Nigerian Pidgin are also considered. The discussions in the chapter also show the influence or input of indigenous Nigerian languages in the present stock of NP vocabulary.

In the review of related literature, the works of Todd (1984), Elugbe (1995), Gani Ikilama (1989), Mafeni (1971), Hall (1972), Esizimetor and Egbokhare (2015), Ofule (2010), Jowitt (1991), Holm (1988), and others are all reviewed.

The research considers a combination of Erik Björkman and Serjeantson's works on Scandinavian Loanwords in Middle English and *Foreign Words in English* respectively as

theoretical framework to show that NP words have been borrowed from so many languages both internationally and intra-nationally. The methodology applied in gathering the data for the research, the procedure for data collection and the method of data analysis have aided the successful analysis of lexical items gotten from the sources.

NP loanwords are classified accordingly just as Serjeantson did and subjected to analysis, providing the meaning of each of the items in NP as well as their provenances. This unravels the fact that NP is an indispensable linguistic property of Nigerians and should be given official and national recognition.

5.3 Conclusion

From our findings, NP is conspicuously a real language that has developed and is continuing to develop like any other living language. It is one of Nigeria's indigenous languages and it has local flavour that can be identified as typically Nigerian; therefore, it is not alien at all. However, a major issue here is prejudice against NP. This is quite disconcerting because NP is a potential tool for nation building, since it performs a great number of functions in the life of Nigeria as a country. NP is often associated with illiterates Agheyisi (1971), yet, among all of Nigeria's indigenous languages and also English which is Nigeria's official language, NP is the language of wider communication. Indeed one of Nigeria's problems today is its linguistic heterogeneity. Gani-Ikilama (1993) has proved that NP is the language of widest outreach in Nigeria; as such, it is the only Nigerian language that can occupy the post of a national language without any raising of the eyebrow by any cultures since it is used all over Nigeria. In addition, as this research has shown, a host of the Nigerian languages have contributed significantly to its linguistic make up.

. This research also reveals that the degree of borrowing reflects the extent of contact NP has had with its source language(s). Moreover, it is indicated that some of the loan words in NP entered the language directly from the language(s) they are borrowed from. Furthermore, it is established that context has a leading role in interpreting the meaning of NP vocabulary items. This is because words are borrowed extensively and the items may change in form and meaning when borrowed. An example is the NP word ‘aboki’ that has different entries from respondents.

We therefore say from the findings above that phonological features of these loaned items may or may not change during their transition from their original language into NP. The study has proved that languages including English, enhance, develop and enrich their vocabulary mainly through borrowing, and that languages in contact naturally influence one another by this process of borrowing. NP too, like all languages in active use continues to enlarge its vocabulary through borrowing from various sources.

5.4 Recommendations

1. The findings of this research is a call on Nigerians to embrace NP because it is indeed a Nigerian language and it embodies linguistic elements from other tongues. The Nigerian Government should look into this.

2. Since many researchers notably Gani-Ikilama (1993) have proven that NP among other Nigerian languages is the language with the widest outreach and it is also the lingua franca that cuts across the length and breadth of the country, and also across all social classes, the Nigerian government needs to take a serious note of this especially in its search for a national language.

3. If the Nigerian government, because of the usefulness and significant functions of NP would assign specific roles to NP in the national language policy, Nigeria's peoples will be helped to drop their negative attitudes to NP, and to value the language as has happened in some other countries like Tanzania, Papua New Guinea that have pidgins and for the reasons stated above upgraded their pidgins and become proud of them.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies

This work has examined loan words in Nigerian Pidgin from a linguistic perspective with Ken Saro Wiwa's 'Sozaboy' and News scripts from radio stations in Kaduna as sources of data. It is recommended that further researches be conducted on NP loan words in the following areas:

a) A Socio-Pragmatic Analysis of Loan words in Nigerian Pidgin
b) Loan words in Nigerian Pidgin: A Pragma-Semantic Analysis of Selected Radio/Television Programmes on Pidgin

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APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondents,

The following are Nigerian Pidgin (NP) words put together from a textbook "Sozaboy" and three NP using radio stations in Kaduna. These words are assembled for research purposes.

Do you recognize them? a. Yes ( ) b. No ( )

If yes, the researcher will be grateful to get your opinion as to the meaning of the words and which language (Nigerian or foreign) these words came from. E.g., "ajebo" (sophisticated) is from Yoruba; "okrika" (second hand or used items) is from Igbo, while "winch" is from English "witch".

Please, the researcher would want you to fill in the following:

- Please indicate your state of origin…….
- Language(s) spoken (please tick). a. Yoruba ( ) b. Igbo ( ) c. Hausa ( )

  d. Others (please specify) ……..

NP Words (Sozaboy)	**Meaning**	**Source language**
1. knacking (tory)		
2. tory		
3. kotuma		
4. chop		
5. sabi		
6. tiefman		
7. soza		
8. serzent		
9. pitakwa		
10. hala		
11. grama		
12. yanga		
13. chook		
14. pikin		
15. wey		
16. pesin		
17. dash		
18. tombo		
19. palaver		
20. wuruwuru		

21. palmy		
22. okporoko		
23. j.j.c.		
24. abi		
25. ashewo		
26. Mamy water		
27. perps (perhaps)		
28. prick		
29. waya		
30. commot		
31. veks		
32. haba		
33. helele		
34. tufia		
35. mumu		
36. foto		
37. chei		
38. nyash		
39. bobby		
40. yekpe		
41. shege		
42. wahala		
43. blokkus		
44. oyibo		
45. gragra		
46. shoo!		
47. una		
48. koboko		
49. oga		
50. sotey		
51. sha		
52. worwor		
53. boku		
54. juju		
55. before before		
56. lai lai		
57. nyafu nyafu		
58. jeje		
59. yeye		
60. so so		
61. sufferman		
62. kain (kind)		
63. lef(leave)		
64. terprita		
NP Words (Radio		

FM)		
1. wayo		
2. aboki		
3. kaya		
4. kwanta		
5. baba		
6. nama		
7. yanki		
8. gidigba		
9. ogbonge		
10. korokoro		
11. obodo oyibo		
12. brekete		
13. omo		
14. oba		
15. shey		
16. kampe		
17. winch		
18. melesin		
19. helep		
20. swag		
21. kpafuka		
22. kpomkpi		
23. dabaru		
24. de		
25. mumu		
26. sme sme		
27. kata kata		
28. sufferhead		
29. kudi		
30. Magana		
31. ego		
32. gbege		
33. shele		
34. kurukere		
35. messay		
36. kolabo		
37. dormot		
38. 419		
39. mata		

APPENDIX B
NP LOAN WORDS (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER) AND THEIR MEANINGS

ASSESSMENT BY RESPONDENTS

LOANWORDS	MEANING IN ENGLISH	NO. AGREE	%	NO. DISAGREE	%
419	Fraud	46	95.8	2	4.1
Abi	Isn't it? true? right?	31	64.5	17	35.4
Aboki	Friend, fool	25/23	52/47.9	0	0
Ashewo	Prostitute	48	100	0	0
Baba	Father	46	95.8	2	4.1
Boku	Plenty, many	47	97.9	1	2
before before	Since	39	81.2	9	18.7
Blokkus	scrotum, testis	37	77	11	22.9
Bobby	breast, boobs	40	83.3	8	16.6
Brekete	plenty, too much	42	87.5	6	12.5
Chei	exclamation, surprise	25	52	23	47.9
Chook	punch, pierce, stab	34	70.8	14	29.1
Chop	eat, to eat	48	100	0	0
Commot	get out, leave, remove	46	95.8	2	4.1
Dash	gift or bribe	32	66.6	16	33.3
Dabaru	scatter, spoil	39	81.2	9	18.7
De	Is	30	62.5	18	37.5
Dormot	door post, door mouth	40	83.3	8	16.6
Ego	Money	45	93.75	3	6.2
Foto	picture, photograph	46	95.8	2	4.1
Gbege	Trouble	40	83.3	8	16.6
Gidigba	strong, firm, balance	32	66.6	16	33.3
Gragra	commotion, showoff, stubborn	43	89.5	7	14.5
Grama	big vocabulary	42	87.5	6	12.5
Haba	why, is that?	26	54.1	22	45.8
Hala	to call or shout	40	83.3	8	16.6
Helele	good,excellent, marvelous	32	66.6	16	33.3
Helep	Help	44	91.6	4	8.3
j.j.c.	novice, stranger	46	95.8	2	4.1
Jeje	gently, gradually, slowly	41	85.4	7	14.5
Juju	Charm	40	83.3	8	16.6
kain (kind)	type, kind	40	83.3	8	16.6

Kaya	Load	30	62.5	18	37.5
Korokoro	clearly, vividly	30	62.5	18	37.5
Kwanta	sleep, trouble	25	52	23	47.9
Kampe	gallant,strong	40	83.3	8	16.6
kata kata	chaos, trouble	41	85.4	7	14.5
knacking (tory)	to tell, tell	38	79.1	10	20.8
Koboko	leather whip, cane	47	97.9	0	2
Kolabo	collaborate cooperate	40	83.3	8	16.6
Kotuma	court, customary court	26	54.1	22	45.8
Kpafuka	spoil, die	39	81.2	9	18.7
Kpomkpi	calm down	28	58.3	20	41.6
Kudi	Money	45	93.7	3	6.2
Kurukere	not straightforward, crooked	31	64.5	17	35.4
lai lai	Never	42	87.5	6	12.5
lef(leave)	go out, get out	37	77	11	22.9
Magana	Talk	40	83.3	8	16.6
Mamy water	mermaid, marine spirit	42	87.5	6	12.5
Mata	issue, case	30	62.5	18	37.5
Melesin	medicine, drug	30	62.5	18	37.5
Messay	Message	18	37.5	30	62.5
Mumu	foolish, fool	43	89.5	5	10.4
Mugu	stupid, foolish	44	91.6	4	8.3
Nama	meat, fool	30	62.5	18	37.5
nyafu nyafu	plentiful, plenty	43	89.5	5	10.4
Nyash	ass, buttocks, bottom	47	97.9	1	2
Oba	King	46	95.8	2	4.1
obodo oyibo	oversea, abroad	46	95.8	2	4.1
Oga	boss, master	46	95.8	2	4.1
Ogbonge	correct, good	44	91.6	4	8.3
Okporoko	stockfish, fish	42	87.5	6	12.5
Omo	child, person	40	83.3	8	16.6
Oyibo	westerner, whiteman	47	97.9	1	2
Palaver	Trouble	48	100	0	0
Palmy	Palmwine	46	95.8	2	4.1
Pesin	someone,somebody	48	100	0	0
perps (perhaps)	perhaps, maybe	34	70.8	14	29.1
Pitakwa	Portharcourt	22	45.8	26	54.1
Pikin	child, baby	48	100	0	0

Prick	Pennies	32	66.6	16	33.3
Sabi	know, to know	48	100	0	0
Serzent	Sergent	44	91.6	4	8.3
Sha	Anyway	20	41.6	28	58.3
Shege	good, fine	30	62.5	18	37.5
Shey	not so? Confirmation	36	75	12	25
Shele	Happen	44	91.6	4	8.3
shoo!	surprise, exclamation	41	85.4	7	14.5
sme sme	Sluggish	41	85.4	7	14.5
so so	Only	37	77	11	22.9
Sotey	so long, long	39	81.2	9	18.7
Soza	Soldier	44	91.6	4	8.3
Sufferman	poorman, poor	41	85.4	7	14.5
Sufferhead	Poverty	30	62.5	18	37.5
Swag	showoff, stlye	30	62.5	18	37.5
Terprita	Interpreter	40	83.3	8	16.6
Tombo	local alchohol	35	72.9	13	27
Tiefman	thief, stealer	46	95.8	2	4.1
Tory	news, story	48	100	0	0
Tufia	god forbid, exclamation	45	93.7	3	6.2
Una	you, people	40	83.3	8	16.6
Veks	annoy, anger	42	87.5	6	12.5
Wahala	Trouble	47	97.9	1	2
Waya	Call	25	52	23	47.9
Wayo	trick, cheat	43	89.5	5	10.4
Wey	That	18	37.5	30	62.5
Winch	magician, witch, witchcraft	46	95.8	2	4.1
Worwor	Ugly	47	97.9	1	2
Wuruwuru	cheat, trick	44	91.6	4	8.3
Yanki	abroad, oversea	45	93.7	3	6.2
Yeye	foolish, stupid	45	93.7	3	6.2
Yanga	Showoff	46	95.8	2	4.1
Yakpa	plenty, excess	25	52	23	47.9

APPENDIX C
NP LOAN WORDS (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER) AND THEIR SOURCES
ASSESSMENT OF SOURCES BY RESPONDENTS

LOANWORDS	ORIGIN/SOURCE	NO. AGREE	%	NO. DISAGREE	%
419	English	46	95.8	2	4.1
Abi	Yoruba	32	66.6	16	33.3
Aboki	Hausa	46	95.8	2	4.1
Ashewo	Yoruba	44	91.6	8	16.6
Baba	Hausa/Yoruba	24/24	50/50	0	0
Boku	French	40	83.3	8	16.6
before before	English	47	97.9	1	2
blokkus	Wafi	41	85.4	7	14.5
bobby	English	25	52	23	47.9
brekete	Edo (Bini)	41	85.4	7	14.5
Chei	Wafi	27	56.2	21	43.7
chook	Wafi	24	50	24	50
Chop	English	34	70.8	14	29.1
commot	English	34	70.8	14	29.1
Dash	English	40	83.3	8	16.6
dabaru	Yoruba	38	79.1	10	20.8
De	Wafi	27	56.2	19	39.5
dormot	English	41	85.4	7	14.5
Ego	Igbo	44	91.6	4	8.3
Foto	English	46	95.8	2	4.1
Gbege	Edo (Bini)	39	81.2	9	18.7
gidigba	Igbo	33	68.7	15	31.2
gragra	Wafi	45	93.7	3	6.2
grama	English	42	87.5	6	12.5
haba	Hausa	28	58.3	20	41.6
hala	Wafi	38	79.1	10	20.8
helele	Wafi	28	58.3	20	41.6
helep	English	46	95.8	2	4.1
j.j.c.	English	42	87.5	6	12.5
jeje	Yoruba	39	81.2	9	18.7
juju	Yoruba	39	81.2	9	18.7
kain (kind)	English	44	91.6	4	8.3
kaya	Hausa	35	72.9	13	27
korokoro	Igbo	29	60.4	19	39.5
kwanta	Hausa/igbo	30	62.5	18	37.5
kampe	Wafi	30	62.5	18	37.5
kata kata	Wafi	37	77	11	22.9
knacking (tory)	English	36	75	12	25
koboko	Hausa	39	81.2	9	18.7

kolabo	English	38	79.1	10	20.8
kotuma	Igbo	12	25	36	75
kpafuka	Edo (Bini)	37	77	11	22.9
kpomkpi	Wafi	29	60.4	19	39.5
kudi	Hausa	46	95.8	2	4.1
kurukere	Edo (Bini)	33	68.7	15	31.2
lai lai	Yoruba	40	83.3	8	16.6
lef(leave)	English	43	89.5	5	10.4
magana	Hausa	40	83.3	8	16.6
Mamy water	English	44	91.6	4	8.3
mata	English	29	60.4	19	39.5
melesin	English	40	83.3	8	16.6
messay	English	15	31.2	33	68.7
mumu	Edo(Bini)	44	91.6	4	8.3
mugu	Wafi	41	85.4	7	14.5
nama	Hausa	43	89.5	5	10.4
nyafu nyafu	Igbo	44	91.6	4	8.3
nyash	Wafi	46	95.8	2	4.1
oba	Yoruba	43	89.5	5	10.4
obodo oyibo	Igbo	45	93.7	3	6.2
oga	Yoruba	46	95.8	2	4.1
ogbonge	Igbo	39	81.2	9	18.7
okporoko	Igbo	40	83.3	8	16.6
omo	Yoruba bini	38	79.1	10	20.8
oyibo	1gbo	44	91.6	4	8.3
palaver	English	32	66.6	16	33.3
palmy	English	28	58.3	20	41.6
pesin	English	44	91.6	4	8.3
perps (perhaps)	English	36	75	12	25
pitakwa	Wafi	16	33.3	32	66.6
pikin	Portuguese-Wafi	8	16.6	40	83.3
prick	English	39	81.2	9	18.7
sabi	Portuguese-Wafi	10	20.8	38	79.1
serzent	English	36	75	12	25
sha	Yoruba	28	58.3	20	41.6
shege	Hausa	41	85.4	7	14.5
shey	Wafi	37	77	11	22.9
shele	Yoruba	44	91.6	4	8.3
shoo!	Wafi	40	83.3	8	16.6
sme sme	Edo (Bini)	45	93.7	3	6.2
so so	English	47	97.9	1	2
sotey	English	35	72.9	13	27
soza	English	36	75	12	25
sufferman	English	40	83.3	8	16.6

sufferhead	English	31	64.5	17	35.4
swag	English	37	77	11	22.9
terprita	English	40	83.3	8	16.6
tombo	1gbo	31	64.5	17	35.4
tiefman	English	38	79.1	10	20.8
tory	English	30	62.5	18	37.5
tufia	Igbo	40	83.3	8	16.6
una	Igbo	39	81.2	9	18.7
veks	English	37	77	11	22.9
wahala	Hausa	47	97.9	1	2
waya	Hausa	27	56.2	21	43.7
wayo	Hausa	43	89.5	5	10.4
wey	Wafi	18	37.5	30	62.5
winch	English	47	97.9	1	2
worwor	Edo (Bini)	46	95.8	2	4.1
wuruwuru	Yoruba	27	56.2	21	43.7
yanki	English	32	66.6	16	33.3
yeye	Yoruba	40	83.3	8	16.6
yanga	Hausa	40	83.3	8	16.6
yakpa	Wafi	20	41.6	28	58.3

APPENDIX D

HANDWRITTEN SCRIPTS FROM RADIO STATIONS