



Restructuring Coinage: A Linguistic Strategy for the Development of Anaang Language

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Abstract: In this study, we embarked on restructuring coinage as a linguistic strategy for the development of Anaang language. The strategies and technicalities of coinages are modalities devised for the development of languages. We employed library sources, 122 words extracted from NERDC 2000 template, glossary of registers of different professions. Others were lexical materials and the orthographies of Anaang Language. The theoretical framework of instrumentalism propounded by Punya Sloka Ray and Valter Tauli, as cited by Mesthrie et al (2000) was modeled. After careful research on restructuring coinage, it was found out that this technique concerns reconstruction of words using morphonomic patterns of the target language created out of the source language. This technique is adequate, reliable, attractive and creative for language development. Linguists are advised to adopt this case study for the development of languages.

Keywords: Coinages, Restructuring, and Registers

1.0 Introduction

Through the process of modernization, thousands of new words, which are contemporary to our time are brought to use. This will enable the language to discuss all facts of modern life, education, science, technology, literature, etc. This modernization of the language can be achieved through borrowing, translation, coinages, semantics extension, compounding, reduplication and blending. This process will enable the language to communicate with the modern world and fit properly into the space of time in all aspects of its endeavor. It is language development that occurs when a language is expanded so that its lexicon could meet its expected functions. Modernization is often implemented when a group gains independence from a colonial government or when the educational policy needs the use of such languages, as in the Nigerian case. Coinages are the act of creating a new word or phrase that other people will begin to use, a word that someone has created. (Wikipedia). In the case above, the potential force in achieving the goal of modernization is in developing the lexicon of the language, so that it may enable the language to discuss contemporary issues. As such, the language planners will focus on the creation of new words and new terms which must be agreed by the generality of the people. This is seen in nearly all languages such as Igbo, Hausa, Efik, Hungarian and Japanese. While Hungarian used internal processes to create new lexical items, Japanese adopted borrowing technique to achieve modernization. In this study, modernization shall be achieved through various vocabulary developments strategies, one which is the subject of this study.



1.2 Theory of Instrument

The theory of instrumentalism was propounded by Punya Sloka Ray and Valter Tauli, as cited in Mesthrie et al (2000). This theory observes languages as “mere tools for communication, imperfect in their natural state, this means that language can be evaluated, changed, developed and new words can be created”. Tauli, one of the advocates, as cited by Mesthrie et al (2000) observes that language can be evaluated with regards to their efficiency. This fact is established on the premise that linguists can make value judgment about languages by eliminating illogical constructs, unclear structure (ambiguity) and evaluating what must not be in the language but of concrete linguistic features from the point of view of economy, clarity, elasticity, etc.

Furthermore, Tauli points out that the central aim of language planning is a methodological improvement of linguistic system based on a language ideal which is characterized not only by the linguistic efficiency (which may be easy to learn and use) and communicative adequacy but that it also concerns uniformity and beauty.

Later, she observes that linguistic engineering is sometime used to refer to the approach which often concentrates on changes affecting the language corpus and perceived language planning as technical or linguistic exercises. She notes that some of the non-linguistic measures, which affect creation of artificial language, include lack of political and economy power and negative attitude of the people. Derived from the framework highlighted by these scholars, this study adopts the theory of instrumentalism as its major theoretical framework to achieve the goal of providing the strategies towards the development of a metalanguage in Anaang.

1.3 Research instrument and Methodology

We made use of extract of 122 words from the NERDC 2000 template, glossary of registers of different professions, welding, education, medicine, petrochemical engineering, etc. others were lexical materials, the orthography of Anaang language, books, journals and individuals.

The primary source of data collection in this study was the library sources, since this work embarked on language development. Anaang community was the setting we gathered our data from. The secondary source was the use of lexical and documentary materials since this work is on the strategies of metalanguage. Most of the documents were derived from the internet such as the registers of education, petrochemical engineering, medicine, welding etc. the officials of NERDC were interviewed and they gave us metalanguage documents. Finally, personal intuition as a native speaker, who lived in the language community from birth had been of immense contribution to the data collection.

2.0 Restructuring Coinage: A linguistic strategy for the development of new words in the Anaang language.

Anaang language has seven phonemic vowels according to Michael (2001:32). These are as follows /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /o/, /u/, /ʊ/, while English has twelve vowels as follows /i:/, /i/, /e/, /æ/, /a:/, /ɒ/, /u:/, /ʌ/, /ɜ:/, /ə/, /ɔ/, /ʊ/. On the consonants, Anaang twenty-three phonemic consonants such as / b/, /d/, /p/, /t/, /k/, /kʷ/, /gʷ/, /kp/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /ɲ/, /ŋʷ/, /f/, /s/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /ɕ/, /l/, /j/, /w/, /ɣ/, /ɾ/, whereas English has twenty four consonant sounds. They are as follows: /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /f/, /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /h/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /i/, /r/, /w/, /j/. Additionally, in Anaang language, we have twenty-three alphabets; b, d, p, t, k, kw, gw, kp, m, n, ñ, ñy, nw, f, s, ch, j, r, l, y, w, h, gh. while English has twenty-six alphabets; a, b, c, d, e,



f, g, h, I, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, the strategy of coinage by restructuring the morphemes that are available in the Anaang language are unavailable in the source language, English were replaced by those nearest to the ones available in Anaang.

Moreover, derived from the contrastive analysis between English and Anaang phonological structures, it is realized that Anaang does not have the following sounds in the consonants /θ, ð, z, v/ while these sounds are found in the English language. On the other hand, English does not have the following sounds, found in Anaang; /kp, k^w, ŋ^w, nw/. These are areas of differences in the phonology of the two languages which have brought some elements of divergences in the acquisition of English by an Anaang speaker. These differences then are the basic areas of reconstructions and restructuring on the course of language planning and development from the source language to the target language. Additionally, taking the prominent variant alveolar tap /ɾ/ and lateral /l/ in place of alveolar roll /r/, we have realized that the alveolar tap and alveolar lateral /l/ are very close, so the variant we are using for this reconstruction that will replace alveolar roll /r/ which is not available in Anaang language is the alveolar lateral /l/, voiceless palato alveolar affricate /tʃ/ in place of voiceless alveolar fricative /s/. The alveolar lateral /l/ will used to replace every sound with alveolar roll /r/ and voiceless palate alveolar affricate /tʃ/ will used to replace voiceless alveolar fricative /s/ in the medial position. These and other sounds which change on the course of coinage in the technique by restructuring from English language (source) to Anaang (target) are illustrated below:

Source language (English)		Target language (Anaang)
(i.) -ter	—————>	ta
-er	—————>	a
-re	—————>	a

For example, in the word “Peter”; the new word created in Anaang is “Apeta” in his word morphemes “er” change to “a” the reason is that, in Anaang orthography there is no letter cluster an of words such as “ter”, so it has to be represented by the sound that is similar to that of the target language. More examples from this work are “semester” created as “asimista”. It is realized that, most words in the initial start in Anaang with a vowel, so the prefix “a”.

Source language (English)		Target language (Anaang)
S -	—————>	che

In Anaang words, the letter “s” is available in the orthography but not frequently used in the initial and final positions but in the final what is prominent is the voiceless palato alveolar /tʃ/ represented with the letter ch since most sounds in Anaang ends in a vowel. We add the vowel /i/ represented by the letter “i” to it so that it may go well. Below are examples:

Source Language(English)		Target Language(Anaang)
Semester		asimista
Syllabus		asilabusi
Center		asenta
(ii.) er -	—————>	a
(iii.) - re	—————>	a
(iv.) - s	—————>	si

In this study, the adopted alveolar lateral /l/ will replace the letter ‘r’ in the initial and medial positions of words in the newly created words. Examples are shown below:

Source Language

fibrin
Dysuria
Catarach
Diary
(v) s- →
(vii) t- →

Target Language

fiblin
disulia
akatalak
dialy
i
i

The letter “s” as well as ‘t’ are not, used in the final position alone, it is used in the final position in Anaang word so it must be followed by letter “i” example: “abùsi” Anaang – (cat), “ùlosí” – (rice), “aklasi” – (glass); .

The letter “y” is not used in the final position in Anaang, it is only found in the midial position. In the words of the source language, wherever we encounter this letter in the initial and final position it should be changed to the letter “I”, examples are shown below:

Source Language

Chemistry
Geometry
Dormitory
Acidity
(vii) - c →

Target Language

kemistri
jeómétrí
domítórí
àcídíti
k

The letter “c: is not available is Anaang alphabets. This sound is represented by the letter “k” in this study. Examples are shown below:

Source Language

Anaphalactic
Anionic
Epidemic
Alphatic
(viii) x →

Target Language

anafalaktik
anionik
epedemik
alfatik
si

The alphabet “x” is not available in Anaang as such, the letter used to represent letter “x” is “s” examples in shown below.

Source Language

Oxidation

Target Language

osidachon

This formation is no available in Anaang so we have to change the available formation in the target language (chon). This is shown in the following examples.

Source Language

education
oxidation
polymerization

Target Language

edukachon
osidachon
polimelisachon

(ix) - t →

(x) - te →

d

d

In Anaang, there is no voiceless alveolar plosive /t/ in the final position of the words. What is obtainable is the voiced alveolar plosive /d/. This is shown in word such as /ébòd/ (goat), ùkód (leg), /efud/ (bottom). Therefore, wherever, a word in the source language, English ends in letter

“t” or “te” in the final, it is corrected to /d/ in the new words created in the language, Anaang. Let us consider the examples below:

Source Language	→	Target Language
Bonnet	→	abonned
Parachute	→	parakud
(xi) ph	→	f
(xii) ph	→	fi

The word clusters “ph” is not available in Anaang, so in any place we have “ph” we replaced it with “f” which is the close morphemes with the “f” available in Anaang. Examples are shown below:

Source Language	Target Language
Anaphylactic	anafilactik
physics	fisiksi

Source Language	→	Target Language
xiii. g	→	j

The letter “g” is not available in Anaang orthography, rather “j”. Other close variants are gh /R/ and gw /g^w/. As such, all words with “g” will be replaced by “j”. Previous words in Anaang are: jed/dʒed/, ajo /adʒo/

2.1 TABLE 1
Technical terms of medicine

S/N	Registers of medicine	Technical terms in medicine in Anaang	Phonological transcription	Definition
1.	Fibrin	Afibin	/afibín/	A blood clothing protein
2.	Vagotonia	Afajotina	/afadʒotina/	A nerve complain
3.	Dysplasia	Diasflasia	/diasflasia/	Abnormality of development
4.	Glomerulonephritis	kolomelolofiaitis	/kólómélólófiaítisi/	Acute kidney inflammation
5.	Adenitis	Adeniisi	/ádéniísi/	Gland inflammation
6.	Anaphylactic	Anafalatik	/ánafalatik/	Severe allergic response related
7.	Aneurysm	anerisim	/ánérisím/	Swelling in artery wall
8.	Angitis	ajitisi	/ájitisi/	Blood vessel inflammation
9.	Angioedema	akidema	/ákidema/	Skin blistering

10	Anticoagulant	akilokulan	/akilokulan/	Substance that prevents blood clotting
11	Adenoma	adenoma	/adenomá/	Non-cancerous tumour
12	Akinnesia	akinesia	/akínésia/	Lack of movement
13	Anastomosis	anastonosis	/anastomosisi/	Union of parts or branches of a system of blood vessels
14	Albumin	abumin	/ábumín/	Water soluble blood protein
15	Anabolic	anabolik	/ánabolík/	Body building
16	Amine	amine	/amine/	Organic compound containing nitrogen
17	Dysuria	aisulia	/áisulía/	Painful urination
18	Dose	dose	/dose/	Dimension of drugs
19	Epidemic	epedemik	/epédémík/	Occurring everywhere
20	Demendia	demendia	/déméndia/	Losing your mind
21	Aritidote	atidod	/átídód/	Substance that promotes or reduces the harmful effects of a poison.
22	Aniomic	anionik	/ánióník/	With an anion
23	Anosmia	anomia	/ánomia/	Lack of sense of smell
24	Anovulatory	anofolatoli	/ánófolátolí/	Without producing egg
25	Antitocin	antitoksin	/ántítôksin/	Vaccine
26	Balamtis	abalamti	/ábalámtí/	Smooth pernis
27	Bacillus	abakilus	/ábákílushi/	Bacteria
28	Catarach	akatalak	/ákatalak/	Caterant
29	Choasma	chosam	/chosam/	Dark, blood stained stools or vomit.
30	Diagnosis	diknosi	/diknosi/	Diagnosis

TABLE 2
Technical terms of education

S/N	Technical terms of education	Technical terms of education in Anaang	Phonological transcription	Definition
1.	Bench mark	Abenchmark	/abénmárk/	A detailed description a specific level of studfish achievements expected of students at particular ages grades, etc.
2.	Bilingual	Bilinkual	/bilinkual/	An in school programme for students whose first language is not English
3.	Certificate	Asatifikad	/asátifikad/	A state issuing license certifying that the student has completed the necessary basic training course.
4.	Campus	Kompusi	/kompusi/	School environment for learning
5.	College	Akoleji	/akólédzǐ/	Institution of learning
6.	English	Inkilisi	/iŋkílísí/	English language as a subject
7.	Chemistry	Akemistri	/akémistri/	Subject which studies chemical compositions
8.	Physics	Fisiksi	/físíksí/	The scientific study of matter and energy
9.	Geometry	Jeometri	/dzéométri/	The branch of mathematics that deals with the measurements of lines, angles, surface and solids.
10	Dormitory	Dormitory	/dômitri/	A place where students live
11.	Teacher	Aticha	/atíchá/	A person who teaches
12	Curriculum	Kolikolum	/kòlíkòlùm/	Course of study in school
13	Professor	Plofesor	/plófésɔ/	The highest grade of a lecturer in the university
14	Profession	Plofechon	/plófétʃon/	Occupation of one requiring advanced education
15	Counselor	Akanselo	/akanséɔ/	Academic adviser
16	Chalk	Chok	/tʃok/	Writing material

17	Tutor	Atuto	/átùto/	A private teacher who instructs a small class
18	Indoctrinate	Indokotirined	/indokotírined/	To fill the mind of somebody with ideas
19	Inducted	Induk	/indùk/	To give general knowledge for the future
20	Subject	Asubjek	/asùbjék/	An aspect of course taught in school
21	Semester	Asimista	/asimistà/	Division of academic year
22	Syllabus	Asilabusi	/asilàbùsi/	Outline of a course of studies
23	Diary	Diari	/díarí/	The record of the course outline taught daily
24	Registrar	Registra	/rédzístira/	A person who keeps records or registers of students
25	Etimology	Etimoloji	/etímòlòdži/	The study of the origin and history of words
26	Orgy	Oji	/òdži/	The study of mountains
27	Ethnology	Enoloji	/enòlòdži/	The study of human races
28	Metallurgy	Metaloji	/mètàlòdži/	The study of science of metal
29	Limnology	Limonoloji	/límònòlòdži/	The study of ponds and lake life
30	Chromatic	Kolomatik	/kòlòmàtik/	The study of colours

TABLE 3
Petroleum engineering – coinage by restructuring

S/N	Technical terms	Technical terms in education in Anaang	Phonological Transcription	Definition
1.	Abel tester	abetesta	/abètéstá/	A close-cup flash tester for kerosene and other oils
2.	Acidity	Asiditi-d	/asídítí/	The presence of acid type constituent whose concentration is usually defined in terms of neutralization number
3.	Alphatic	alafatik	/aláfátík/	A class of saturated or unsaturated carbon compounds in which the carbon atoms are joined in equal volume

4.	Asphaltense	asafaensi	/asàfaènsí/	Insoluble semi solid or solid particles which are combustible and are highly aromatic
5.	Aromatics	alomatik	/alómátík/	A group of hydrocarbons of which benzene is the parents
6.	Centipoises	asetipoise	/asètípoise/	0.01 poise or centi
7.	Clarifier	kalalifia	/kalálífiá/	A machine used for liquid sludge separation
8.	Cracked	kalak	/kalák/	Petroleum product which produced a secondary refinery process.
9.	Hydrometer	hidolometa	/hidolómétá/	An instrument for determining the gravity of liquid
10	Innage	inak	/inák/	Space occupied in a product container
11	Ionization	inisichion	/inisitjón/	The process of adding electrons to or removing electrons from atoms or molecules
12	Cetarie index	ketali indisi	/kétáli/ /indísi/	An empirical measures of ignition quality
13	Cutter stock	kotatok	/kɔtatɔk/	Flix stock. A petroleum stock used to reduce the viscosity of heavier residual stock
14	Desalter	desalt	/desalt/	It mixes the hydrocarbon stream with a small amount of fresh water.
15	Engler Viscosity	ekalafikositi	/ekalafikɔsiti/	A velocity that causes the decomposition of a chemical compound by the use of electricity.
16	Homogenizer	omogenisa	/omógénísa/	Any piece of equipment used to harmonized mixture such as a kitchen blender, mortar and pestle.
17	Layering	layaling	/làýáling/	This occurs in tankers when it is used to create a stable, uniform dispersion of an insoluble phase
18	Longton	ionton	/Iɔntɔn/	An avoirdupois weight measure equaling 2,240 pds
19	Micron	mikoron	/míkɔrɔn/	A unit of length
20	Molecule	molekul	/mólekùl/	The smallest division of a compound that still retains and



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				exhibits all the properties of the substance
21	Naphtha	nafta	/nàftà/	A volatile colourless product of petroleum distillation
22	Olefin	olifinsi	/Òlifinsi/	Class of unsaturated paraffin hydrocarbons produced at the well heads
23	Oxidation	oksidachon	/oksidatʃon/	Combining elemental compounds with oxygen to form a new compound
24	Pensky martens	penkimaten	/pénkímàtèn/	A close cup test for flash points of oil
25	Petrochemical	petolokemikal	/pètolokémikál/	An intermediate chemical derived from petroleum hydrocarbon liquids or natural gas such as ethylene, propylene, benzene, toluene and xylene.
26	Petroleum	petololum	/pètololùm/	A generic name for hydrocarbons including crude oil, natural gas, liquids, and their products.
27	Polymerization	polimelisation	/pòlímèlísátʃón/	Process of combining two or more simple molecules of the same type called monomers to form a single molecule having the same element
28	Ramsbottom coke	lamabotomkok	/lámábótómkɔk/	A carbon residue test originated by Dr. J. R. Ramsbottom in England
29	Recycle	risikele	/rísikélé/	The use of water or waste within (internally) a facility before it is discharged to a treatment system.

TABLE 4
Terms in general purpose

S/N	Terms	New word in Anaang	
1.	Slippers	silipasí	sílípásí
2.	Radio	uladio	ùlàdíó
3.	Soap	asoop	ásɔɔp
4.	Basin	abesin	ábesín
5.	Machine	amasin	ámásín
6.	Police	abolosi	ábòlòsí
7.	Kerosene	kalasin	kàlásín
8.	Computer	akomputa	ákòmpùtà
9.	Fan	afan	áfàñ
10.	Television	atelefichon	átéléfitjòn
11.	Trouser	tudasa	tùdàsà
12.	Tyre	taya	tàyà
13.	Indicator	indicato	indícàtɔ
14.	Bumper	bomba	bɔmbá
15.	Engine	njin	ndʒin
16.	Bonnet	aboned	ábɔnèd
17.	Truck	atorok	átɔrɔk
18.	Limousine	alimosin	alímósín
19.	Scooter	askuta	askùtà
20.	Trailer	aterela	atèrèlà
21.	Automatic	atomotik	àtómótik
22.	Aeroplane	alopelon	àlópelon
23.	Hanger	anka	anka
24.	Aileron	alelon	àlèlòn
25.	Parachute	parakud	pàràkud
26.	Helicopter	alikopta	àlíkóptá
27.	Terminal	tamina	támínà
28.	Brochure	bolocho	bólótʃɔ
29.	Telescope	telekop	tèlèkòp
30.	Anatomy	anatomi	ànàtómí

Conclusion

Coinage by restructuring demands some adjustment, the morphological formation and the phonology of the target language. In this adjustment, the morphological formation and the phonology of the target language must be taken into total consideration. That is to say, if the language developer wants the language to have meaning relevance and absorption in the language of the people, every alignment and creation must be done in conjunction with the phonological



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pattern of the target language; since the language is created for the people to use. It is in this manner that such new words could be quickly absorbed into the language structure of the people. This is the reason the adjustment mentioned above from the source language, English to the target language, Anaang are implemented.

Coinage by restructuring is done by reconstructing the words using morphemic pattern of the target language. By executing the process of this coinage, it should be borne in mind that every word created out of the foreign language must follow the class of the words in the target language. This means that if a word in its source language was a noun, when it is coined in the host language, it should be a noun. If it was a verb, it should be a verb.

Recommendation

The use of restructuring coinage in the development of Anaang language is a study case for other languages to adopt. This is because this strategy has created room for extensive creation of new words. Other coinages of language development recommended to be researched upon are coinage by composition and coinage by description.

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