

GLOBALIZATION AND LEXICAL BORROWING: THE IGBO EXAMPLE

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ABSTRACT

Issues related to globalisation can hardly be discussed in isolation of language. Lexical borrowing is a global issue since languages borrow from one another in order to enrich their lexicon. No language can exist in isolation of others. The case of Igbo is not an exception and that is why this paper aims at studying the effects of globalization on lexical borrowing with examples from the Igbo language. The nature of the study is correlational, finding out the causes and effects of globalisation on Igbo lexical borrowing. The paper finds that the relationship between globalisation and lexical borrowing is a case of cause and effect action, since the former presupposes the birth of new technologies that will effectively give rise to the need of naming these new technologies. Also, the Igbo language conforms to the globalisation trend in the area of getting lexical items from other languages. It is recommended that in as much as lexical borrowing is a viable means of enriching a language's lexicon, users of a particular language should standardize and popularize lexical items that are hitherto not standard. An appendix of one hundred and twenty four (124) words used during the study is attached at the end of the paper.

Keywords:

INTRODUCTION

The concept of lexical borrowing is informed by an important sociolinguistic phenomenon known as language contact. As different language communities co-exist in the same environment as a result of trade, government, education etc, there is bound to be culture as well as language contact. Language contact is a phenomenon that suggests the coming together and interaction of people from different linguistic backgrounds which makes it possible for the languages of these persons to be influenced or to influence each other. Agbedo (2007:31) views it as a "practical sociolinguistic situation whereby people from different ethnolinguistic backgrounds converge at a particular place for whatever reason or reasons to interact, providing a veritable ground for contact between languages used by these people." This contact however results in the loaning and lending of lexical items known as borrowing. Extensive borrowing has been done by world languages both the stronger languages as English, French, German etc and the weaker ones as Ijo, Ibibio, Igbo, Yoruba etc for representing terminologies present in cultures other than theirs. This however to a large extent contributes to the unifying of the world's languages. The notion of globalisation with respect to language creates a divide between minority and majority languages. But, this work seeks to note that whether minor or major, lending and loaning of lexical items affect both parties for the building up of lexical inventories/items. Again, globalisation is not just a business of the weaker language depending on the stronger languages but on both relying on each other for the development of a strong lexicon that can build up a global lexical inventory where every language is said to be united. It is on this note that we look at globalisation and lexical borrowing and how borrowing and the effects of globalisation have affected the Igbo lexicon. The paper also determines whether the relationships that exists between globalisation and lexical borrowing is one that is characterised by a cause and effect or one that is characterised by a co-occurrence of both events. It is important to say that the Igbo language came in contact with the English language first through colonialism and with other languages within the nation state through trade and the amalgamation of northern and southern protectorates. Having not seen any work of this sort in Igbo, it becomes pertinent to carry out this study.

This study basically adopts a descriptive approach in analysing the data gathered through structured and oral interviews and secondary sources. A study of this nature discourages the extensive borrowing of lexical items but encourages developing indigenous lexical items that can account for inventions and new scientific concepts that will come to be in the near future. In this work, Igbo is the recipient language while other languages it borrows from are the donor or lending languages.

Borrowing and its types

Sapir (1949:193) avers that lexical borrowing is an important consequence of language contact. However, lexical borrowing occurs when one of those languages in contact is more influential or prestigious than the others. Haugen (1950) notes that borrowing is a process which involves reproduction. This process should however produce a particular form or word as it is in another language. Haugen observes that the borrower is under no obligation to repay the loaned word neither is the consent of the donor language sort for when loaning the word. Mondegar-Nicasio (2007:2) observes that "borrowing does not involve a language system; instead it is limited to lexical items to fill lexical gaps in the receiving languages and cultures." Ugwuoke (1997:168) describes borrowing as a situation where a language adopts or uses as their own words, concepts and expressions of other languages. She further elaborates this definition by observing that borrowing speaks of "the copying, modification, translation or changing of a given set of patterned symbols of a source language into another set of patterned symbols (i.e target or recipient language)." Yul-Ifode (2001) sees it as an aspect of lexical change. She avers that it involves adding new items to a language or dialect taking them from another language or dialect. This means that borrowing could be a morphological process that improves the lexicon of a language. (She further notes that borrowing can be direct or indirect.) Witalisz (2011) views it as a linguistic exchange between languages. Borrowing regarding language is viewed as lexical or linguistic borrowing. Lexical borrowing (LB) is the necessitated by the need to represent concepts that are foreign to a particular language. Borrowing is said to be lexical because most often than not languages loan words/lexical items to represent the ideas they are adopting for the expansion of their lexicon. Agbedo (2011) explains that only exotic words known as content words can

be borrowed while function words such as pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions etc are not usually borrowed except on rare occasions.

Bertz (1949), Haugen (1950), Weinreich (1953), Duckworth (1977), Durkin (2009), Agbedo (2011), Witalisz (2011) classify lexical/linguistic borrowing into loan word, loan translation, foreign word, substitution, loan formation, loan rendering, loan creation and loan meaning. Durkin (2009) acknowledges only five of the above mentioned types which include: Loan words are borrowed words that are influenced by the recipient language, whether in form, pronunciation or meaning. Agbedo (2011) describes loan words as integrated words from a foreign language, examples: English borrows the word 'music' from French, Spanish borrows 'Guisqui' from English, Igbo borrows *rediyo* from English 'radio' etc. Loan translation describes or represents in the recipient language the elements contained in the donor language, examples according to Agbedo (2011) include, *showgeschäft* in German borrowed from English's 'show business', *rascal cielos* in Spanish from English for the word 'sky scraper,' Igbo borrows *ulo akwukwo* from English's 'school.' Foreign words are words that are borrowed as it were in the donor language without any influence on the meaning, pronunciation as well as the form of the word as it is the case with loan words. Foreign words are lifted and retained as they are in the donor language, (Agbedo, 2011). Examples are given, English borrows 'café' from French; Spanish borrows 'whiskey' from English, etc. Ugwuoke (1997:174) explains that substitution is "the outright creation of lexical items to replace the source language words." Examples she gave include, 'television' in English is substituted for 'onyonyo' in Igbo, 'certificate' in English becomes *asambodo* in Igbo etc. Ugwuoke observes that it is rather a process of loaning than a classification type of loaning. Loan rendering is the translation process of a part of the borrowed word, example in Igbo, 'itepotu' is used for rendering the English cooking metal utensil 'pot.' Loan creation is a coinage created for the replacement of a foreign word and the concept it represents, examples are given in Agbedo (2011) to include 'brandy' of English replaces 'cognac' of the French origin; Igbo's 'ekwentí' refers to the 'GSM handset' of English language, etc. From the explanation and examples given, we can tell that loan creation is an aspect of substitution. Loan meaning is a situation where the meaning of a foreign word is transferred to a word in the recipient language. Examples are as it is seen in Agbedo (2011:49). Ugwuoke (1997) notes that among the classification types of borrowing, three processes are said to exist of which one has earlier been mentioned and explained. These processes include: importation, adaptation and substitution. Imm (2009:13) gathers that importation occurs when the original form and pronunciation of a word is retained as part of the transfer process from the source language to the recipient language, while substitution is said to occur when the borrowed item changes in form or pronunciation. In Ugwuoke (1997:170) importation is seen as a process where "words and concepts are carried wholesale into the lexicon of the Igbo language etc." Adaptation on the other hand is a situation where some forms of operations are performed on words of a source language in order for it to suit the target language environment. She identifies phonological, semantic and pragmatic adaptations as the forms of adaptations that have been identified in the Igbo language. The examples she gave of adaption point to loan words. Of all these types of borrowing, Witalisz (2011:3) acknowledges that "the two main types of linguistic borrowing found among languages that borrow from English origin are loanwords and loan translations." This work will seek to know if this is also the case with the Igbo language.

The concept and history of globalisation

Globalisation is a process that has been going on for ages at varying degrees, Emenanjo (2005), Mbat (2005) and Neha and Atanu (2013). Globalisation generally has to do with people of different nations trading what they have for what they do not have. Emenanjo (2005) and Neha and Atanu (2013) refer to this phenomenon as a two-faced structure that enables the journeys into different parts of the world, where people were subjugated to the belief systems of those who began the trade. In defining the term globalisation, Mufwene (2003) sees it as the westernisation of weaker countries by spreading dominance in terms of politics, economic technology, culture and

language. Emenanjo (2005) sees globalisation creates a great divide between world powers and other countries of the world with wobbly economies, noting that interdependency which is the only aim of globalisation, reveals the plight of the struggling nations as dependants on the world powers. Mondejar-Nicasio (2007:1) agrees to this fact by saying that globalisation "does not necessarily promote equality or balance of power or does it recast the will of the 'haves 'on the have-nots'. She explains that it mainly focuses on worldwide resource allocation and efficiency. Emenanjo (2005:4) further lauds the open contradictions that characterise globalisation that makes it a two-faced phenomenon which include:

- universalisation and particularisation
- Homogenisation and differentiation
- intergration and fragmentation
- centralisation and decentralisation
- juxtaposition and syncretisation

The Levin Institute (2013) however explains globalisation as a process of interaction and integration among peoples, companies and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade, investment and aided by information technology. It notes also that this process has effects on the environment. Neha and Atanu (2013) say that globalisation is basically economically described and defined and that it is not often defined outside economic and technological issues.

In recounting the history of globalisation, Noam Chomsky's speech captured by Casal (2003) refers to globalisation as an old timer in a new bottle. Chomsky compares globalisation to colonialisation. Ikeokwu (2013) acknowledges in agreement with Chomsky that it is a baptized form of colonialism, where people are forced to depend on their products and on their language after they have come up with good terms to capture such phenomenon. Neha and Atanu (2013) note that after World War II, globalisation was driven by major advances in technology which made trading cost lower than it used to be. They further observe that globalisation affects areas such as social language integration of economics, equality/inequality, communication, recognition, trader's aid, out sourcing, brands etc. Mondejar-Nicasio (2007:1) agrees with this by noting that globalisation was "traditionally focused on the political and economic dimensions based on historical events particularly colonialism and imperialism." Casal (2003) notes that colonialism was a period when conquering nations established their presence on weaker nations. He observes that the colonial system monopolised control of one dominant nation over a weaker nation and primarily established the weaker nation to support the economy of the controlling nation.

Globalisation, language and lexical borrowing

Since, globalisation affects every area of man's environs and man himself, language is one basic aspect that should be considered in this work. Language is a vehicle for transferring info, trading, commerce, advancing technologies i.e. for capturing the advancements of technologies. Being an economic and political term, globalisation has gradually shifted into language and over the years, English has been tagged the language of globalisation. This has been acknowledged by Zuckermann (2003); Emenanjo (2005); Crystal (2006); Reynolds (2006); Mondejar-Nicasio (2007); Odisea (2007); Witalisz (2011); Neha and Atanu (2013) among others. According to Thomas and Kaufman (1992) as cited in Daulton (2011) lexical borrowing is the first phenomenon in language contact where two or more languages or varieties interact.

According to Emenanjo (2005:5), English has been enthroned as the language of globalisation with its many national and regional varieties as the world's language of widest communication aided by ICT (Information and communications technologies). Reynolds (2006) emphasises this by adding that through the internet, English has gained even more importance and influence over other languages of the world. Mondejar-Nicasio (2007:12) says that the variety of English that is leading in these giant strides is the American English. He observes that since it is an economic giant and political power, it has led the world in modern inventions and technological improvements. As a result of its position and pride of

place, the world waits eagerly for new inventions that will in turn be captured in American English. Zuckermann (2003:287) is of the opinion that what gives the English language the place as the world's universal language is its place as a second language in more and more countries of the world, for education, information, entertainment etc. He observes that with CNN using English and the ab-initio English-dominated internet the world will become bilingual with people mastering both the English and their native/national languages. Crystal (2006:1) opines that the impact of globalisation on English brought a widespread acknowledgement during the 1990's. The English language achieved a genuine world presence, which made it receive special status in the usage or educational system of every country. Obviously, from the literature gathered above, we affirm that the English language with the support and influence of its owners as world power is the language of globalization, meaning that it is at the centre of globalisation. As a result, several languages of the world that have direct and indirect contact with English have borrowed either moderately or extensive from the language. Mondejar-Nicasio (2007) came up with a concept global lexical borrowing (GLB) (same as LB). Mondejar-Nicasio says GLB results from globalisation where languages of the world borrow from each other because of the need for modernisation, etc. Mondejar-Nicasio observes that GLB is promoted through interdependent societies and would rather be beneficial to world languages. She says it allays the fears of endangerment and domination and builds native/mother tongues.

EMPIRICAL STUDIES

Vaisman (2011:160) observes that English has been increasingly borrowed into the speech and writing including the slang and the journalism of the Hebrew language since the 1980's in his study Lexical Globalisation in Israeli Teenage Girls' Blogs1. He compares 56 blogs of girls of ages 11-16 from two distinct speech communities; Fakasa and Freak, aiming at finding out the sociolinguistic contexts of girls' lexical borrowing choices on blogs. He finds out that the girls from Fakatsa speech community make a wider use of unique language characteristics that mix words borrowed from the lexicons of specific popular culture and media content in English, Spanish, Japanese than the girls from Freak. He also observes that the preference in the choice of borrowed words from foreign communities were chosen by their phonology with little importance laid on meaning and they words are used in divers ways including as onomatopoeic paralinguistic signs. He however says that borrowing from languages is closely linked to the interplay between gender, globalisation and computer-mediated communication.

Cabej (1982) observes that an important factor of language contact and borrowing for the case of Albanian is the geographic spread of loanwords in direct proportion to the time the language donor has been in contact with Albanian language. He agrees with Sapir (1949) on the influence of the language of prestige on the recipient or borrowing language. Poplack, Sankoff and Miller's (1988) study on the social correlates and linguistic processes of lexical borrowing and assimilation on five diverse Francophone neighbourhoods in the national capital region of Canada, proved that in borrowing as a term, environmental factors are paramount suggesting that borrowing behaviour is acquired and not merely a function of lexical need. They seem to speak largely against many literatures that say that borrowing largely occurs as a result of lexical need. Gaw (N.D) observes through his studies "We Have a Language Problem" Here that the contemporary linguistic identity is informed by a discussion of lexical change in Kiswahili loanwords from Arabic and English just one observable change in history of the language with an impact on Swahili identity. Linguistic identity is important for the people of Swahili. People want to communicate in a language that carries favourable attitudes for both the speaker and addressee.

Ugwuoke (1997) says the influx of English words into the Igbo language is inevitable, yet a welcome phenomenon. She observes that these borrowings (importations, adoptions and adaptations) are as a result of social, political, economic, religious and technical changes. She notes that the basic challenge lies with the public absorption of these borrowed terms. Baayen (2010) in the study of

lexical borrowings in French in a corpus of French newspaper texts from about 10 years later show that lexical entrenchment of borrowed words came about depending on length in syllabus, the original language of the borrowing and also semantic and contextual factors. He also notes that the earlier absorption of borrowed words in the later corpus and both measures contribute largely to the entrenchment of lexical items in French language. He however concludes by saying that the burstiness of borrowings in the French are penalized.

Sew (2007:1) studies globalisation and a shifting Malay in the light of lexical borrowing. She observes that borrowing in the Malay language is supported by external factors such as the language policy in education and foreign investment in economy expansion which expedites the English language over Malay choice in language use. She supposes that this transformation which came in the name of growth and progress is relevant for a supposed sustained prosperous future of the recipient language, Malay. A study of lexical borrowing through globalisation was carried out by Mondejar-Nicasio (2007). She observes that lexical borrowing has some merits to it such that aids in improving the lexicon of native languages and at the same time it creates a unique global lexicon. She points at the fact that lexical borrowing is the product of globalization. Mondejar-Nicasio (2007) identifies need of filling lexical gaps as one of the basic reasons and prestige on the other hand as another reason for borrowing. Kulla (2010) studies 'the Albanian Linguistic journey from ancient' and finds out that there exists the replacement of Albanian lexical items and coinages with the Turkish loanwords and that this happenstance can lead to a gradual loss of lexical items and then the language.

METHODOLOGY

Data was gathered with the aid of structured and unstructured interviews from 22 Igbo speakers and also from some secondary sources as texts and journal articles. The data will be analysed descriptively. The asterisk (*) is specifically used at the appendix to indicate the degree of usage. When one asterisk (*) is used it means that the word is not widely used/spoken. Two asterisks (**) mean that it is accepted and widely used/spoken. Where there is the absence of an asterisk it means that it is either used by a person or two. ** identifies a gloss used by 6 persons and above, * marks out a gloss used by 3-5 persons, while no asterisk shows that its either a person or two that makes use of such word forms. Also, there are instances where the same asterisk is repeated twice in a particular example, at such points, they fall within the same range and are used equally by the Igbo speakers.

Igbo and the effects of globalisation and lexical borrowing

Igbo people are found majorly in the south-eastern geo-political zone of Nigeria (Nkamigbo, 2010), which consists of five states and they speak the Igbo language. Igbo community is bordered on the north by the Igala and Idoma people of Kogi State while the Edo of Edo State borders them on the west. On the south, the Igbo community is bordered by the Ijaw of Bayelsa, Delta and Rivers States while on the east, the Ibibio and Ekoi people of Akwa-Ibom State (all in Nigeria) are their nearest neighbours.

Igbo is a language rich in itself with lexical items that can capture ideas and concepts within its context. Since change is inevitable, the Igbo language became needy of lexical items because of language and culture contact and sort ways of capturing concepts or ideas within its lexicon and or borrow(s). Like the language of globalization "English" and so many other languages, Igbo has borrowed extensively from varying cultures within and outside Nigeria. And it is widely observed that borrowing is borne out of the need to fill in lexical gaps (which enables languages keep abreast of other developing languages, cultures and concepts). It is observed from the data collected that the Igbo language has borrowed extensively from the language of globalisation, which is a language of her colonial masters and a language of prestige. In Ugwuoke's (1997) view the influx of English words into Igbo is inevitable and a welcome phenomenon. She judges this to have been made possible as a result of political, economic, religious and technical changes. They data having been observed and analysed reveal that:

- age places a good role in the choice of what to gloss a concept that does/did not originally exist in Igbo cosmology. It is observed that the older generation (though less than the younger ones) tends to capture new concepts with more Igbo coinages (though at some points very lengthy words), while the younger generation opt for borrowing words from the donor and Igbonising them (though not in all cases). Better put the older generation depends more on loan translation and loan rendition while the younger ones depend more on loan words, there are very few instances of loan translation and rendition.
- since a widely accepted standard form (orthography) for the Igbo language has not been defined by the Igbo linguists, the choice of a universal term for capturing new concepts is seeming largely impossible as it can be seen with the examples in number 3, 32, 31, 35, 41, 36 and so many others of the appendix, where the interviewees opt for Igbonised loanwords.
- the replacement of some items that have been loan translated previously with the igbonised forms of the same concept as it is the case with nqmba for qnxqgx, Jenuwar[for qnwa mbx, Maach[for qnwa atq or qnwa nke atq and so on. Kulla (2010) observed that this is the case of Turkish loan words replacing the ab-initio Albanian coinages.
- advanced the Igbo vocabulary with modern scientific concepts and ideologies.
- promoted translation of works in other languages into Igbo and vice versa.
- Negatively, globalisation has affected the Igbo language thus:
 - Preference of the language of prestige in official and non-official places to the Igbo language. This obviously can gradually lead to language loss.
 - Wide range of borrowing majorly from the English language and minor from other languages with some of the borrowed lexemes Igbonised or left the way they are. This could lead to gradual loss of the desire to develop individual lexical items to represent foreign concepts and inventions.
 - Preference of Igbonised words other than the Igbo coinage for the same concept as it is the case with the examples below got from the Interviews and texts:
 - i. Jenuwar[for January instead of Onwa mbx. This goes for all the months in a year.
 - ii. Tqqch[instead of igwe qkx for torch
 - iii. Tebulu instead of mbo (though dialectal) for table
 - iv. {nk[in the place of uhie odee or ori bekee for ink
 - v. Pqmpx for pomp and
 - vi. Klass[for class other examples can be found at the appendix.
- Loss of originality as noted by Ugwoke (1997) is a glaring evidence of total dependence of Igbo on the language of prestige "English."

Lexical borrowing (LB) has affected the Igbo language positively as well as negatively. Positively, LB has:

- enriched the lexicon of the Igbo language.
- provided room for the representation of technological concepts that cannot be captured in Igbo.

Negatively, LB has:

- brought about the non-application of Igbo phonological rules on some of the borrowed items, example, "bɔlb," "Apreel" and many others. The application of the rule does not rule out the fact that it is borrowed, but it seeks to naturalise these borrowed terms to soothe the language. Still, we advocate for the use of indigenous terms to describe the new inventions, ideologies or concepts that come up constantly
- caused the replacement of an already described or existing term for capturing a phenomenon that may have been present and or have been coined in the Igbo language as it is the case with the above mentioned Albanian language. Examples include: ɔnɔɔgugu (counting also used for number) is replaced with nɔmba an Igbonised English word. "nɔmba" is more in use and could by the end of this decade replace ɔnɔɔgugu.

The months of the year are also affected. It is gathered that the Igbo's interviewed preferred to Igbonise the months while the original forms were used by a few persons in different ways.

Jenuwar[(widely accepted) - ɔnwa mbu

Febuwar[(widely accepted form) - ɔnwa abuo and ɔnwa nke abuo

Maach[(widely accepted) - ɔnwa atq and ɔnwa nke atq and so on.

This can however lead to the loss of lexical items as the younger generation(s) will opt for the easier means of representing concepts which may at the long run lead to language loss.

Globalisation has positively and negatively affected the Igbo language too. It has:

- advanced Igbo in the area of writing. The development of symbols (-ATR (advanced tongue root), sub-dots [q, x & [] and tone marks [high ', low ' and mid'] for the typing of Igbo makes for easy reading and understanding.
- led to the learning of Igbo via electronic teaching.
- led to the adoption, representation and understanding of some technological advancement in the Igbo lexicon.

Globalization (G) may be seen as a means that initiates other means to the larger end- unifying the world into a global village. One of the means it initiates is lexical borrowing where languages borrow lexical items from each other extensively from the language of globalization 'English.' From the fore going, it can be said that G and LB relationship can be said to be characterized by a cause and effect act where language contact creates the atmosphere for different peoples with different ideologies and beliefs to come in contact and in so doing G gives room for the birth of new technologies to make life worth living. This in turn leads to the birth of names by the inventors. Other world languages that need these inventions either borrow or coin words for representing these inventions. In Mondejar-Nicasio's (2007) view, global lexical borrowing (GLB) which can be seen to be this papers LB facilitates globalization. This means that it is a two-way action and is captured in Igbo as "aka nr[kwq aka ekpe, aka ekpe akq aka nr[."

G and LB regarding language are however seen as the means to achieving a desired end 'unifying' the world's languages. Drawing from Selinger and Shonamy's (1999) observation, this is made possible when most of the world's languages have borrowed extensively from the language of globalisation "English" which may lead to the evolution of a global lexicon.

FINDINGS

From the above, the relationship between globalisation and lexical borrowing can be said to be a case of cause and effect action, being that globalisation presupposes the birth of new technologies that will effectively give rise to the need of naming these new technologies. Other cultures and languages either adopt or adapt the concept either retaining its original name by the technology manufacturers or substituting or by generating a name from within the lexicon of the language. Again, the examples in the appendices below show that the Igbo language applies substitution and adaptation (loan word, loan translation and loan rendition) more than it does the application of importation of words. Also, age contributes largely to Igbonising of borrowed words in the language.

CONCLUSION

Finally, in agreement with Emenanjo (2005), the foreseen plight of the Igbo language as well as many languages where their technological no-how is very poor and dependent on the world power will lead to the constant need to borrow from the language of prestige because of the need to fill in their lexical gaps there by experiencing gradual language shifts that can subtly endanger and

finally lead to the death of such languages. The paper advocates for capturing technologies with descriptive indigenous terms even if they are lengthy or have the case of ambiguity. Again, globalisation is not just the weaker language depending on the stronger languages but on both relying on each other for the development of a strong lexicon that can build up a global lexicon where every language is said to be united.

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APPENDIX

IGBO	ENGLISH	IGBO	ENGLISH
1 rediyo/ redio**	radio	63 njiko	Conjunction
2 tiivi /onyonyoo**/igwe onyonyoo/ihe onyonyoo /televishqnx	television	64 udachi	Affricates
3 Kọpụ* Iko*	cup	65 bekee**	English
4 Jụnụ**/onwa nke isii/onwa isii/	June	66 asambodo	Certificate
5 Ista**/ncheta qnwx Kraist/ mbili n' qnwx kraist/ mbilite n' qnwx	Easter	67 puku	1000
6 pọmpụ**	pomp	68 nde	1,000,000
7 klasi*/ klaas [**/kxlas [/k [las [class	69 ijeri	1,000,000,000,000
8 atom**	atom	70 mahadum	University
9 iyeri/ola ntị/iyeri nt [**/ ihe nt [earring	71 Epreeli/epreel**/onwa atọ/onwa nke atọ	April
10 jenda**/oke/nwunye/ oke na nwunye*/oke maobu nwunye/qbxbx	gender	72 klaasi	Class
11 Kessi*/kees*	case	73 sfẹ	Sphere
12 mofim**/mkprrxxdasxs x/mkpq xda/ [r [gh [r [okwu/ mkprrxasxsx	morpheme	74 blọkugraafu	Blockgraph
13 nsupe**/supel	spelling	75 Skul*/ulọ akwukwo**	School
14 asipekiti**/aspeekiti/aspe kitok/askiipeeti/asupekiti/ aspeketi	aspect	76 bọl**	Ball
15 tensi**	tense	77 kọmọn	Common
16 moto**/ugbo ala**/xgbq	motor	78 uba ego**	Bank
17 oha mkpirisi/mbido/ndebiri/a kxrqn [[m*/mkpqb [/ akrqn [[m	acronym	79 jenwarị**/onwa mbu/mbido afo	January
18 akwukwo arumooru	workbook	80 ulọ uka**	Church
19 okpukpu azu	backbone	81 Ite potu	Pot

20	Ikeke ikwe ọnụ	Bargaining power	82	kristi/kraist**	Christ
21	Agha ozuru mba	World war	83	mkpisi ode**	Pen
22	alaomajijiji	earthquake	84	akwụkwọ**	Book
23	Anwuru ike	Indian hemp	85	akwụkwọ ọgụgụ/ akwụkwọ (qualify it)	text book
24	fẹbụwari**/ọnwā abụọ*	February	86	igwe okwu*/ igwe eji ekwu okwu**/mikrofon	Microphone
25	ụgbọ elu**	aeroplane	87	Igbe okwu/spika**/okwu okwu/ọkọwa okwu	Speaker
26	machi**/maach/ọnwā nke atọ/ọnwā atọ	March	88	mpe okwu	Horn speaker
27	mkpọaha	noun	89	mfe ikuku**/akupe/fanụ	Fan
28	ụdaume**	vowel	90	Nde akwa*/igwe/ayon*/ igwe eji aghati akwa/igwe olu egwu	Iron
29	Mgbochiume**	consonants	91	laputop**/kọmputa/obere kọmputa	Laptop
30	nnọchịaha**	pronoun	92	Akwa nyịcha ahụ**/tọwẹlụ/akwa nhiche/akwa nhicha ahụ	Towel
31	Uhie odee/ori bekee/inku/mmiri akwụkwọ	Ink	93	bọlbụ/bọlb	Bulb
32	tebulu**/mbo	table	94	ọkụ latrịkị/ihe na-enye ọkụ/ọkụ latrịk**/eletrik	Electricity
33	ekwe (Mbaise)/nwanyi noduru okwu/oche**	stool	95	ńjụ oyi**/igwe na-eju ihe oyi*/ihe na-eju oyi/	Fridge
34	mkpuchi/ihe ntinye akwụkwọ ozi	envelope	96	ńtụ oyi**	Air conditioner
35	kapinta**/ọkụ osisi/onye ọrụ osisi/ọkụ ụlọ	carpenter	97	Opi*/opi ike**/ụbọ akwara	Trumpet
36	enyo onwe/foto**	pictures	98	Aja akpuru akpu/bulo**	Block
37	mgbado foto	picture frame	99	Mgbidi**/aja*/ahụ aja	Wall
38	nzu ode**/nzu	chalk	100	Harama/ekpem/ololo**/nkarama/kalama*	Bottle
39	elekere**/kulo**	clock	101	akpukpu ukwu**/mgbaukw/ihe ukwu	Shoe
40	nkeji**	minute	102	boket/peel/peelu/boketi	Bucket
41	awa**/elekere	hour	103	akpukpo ukwu/mgbanuukwu/mgbochi ukwu	Slippers

42	akụ mini igwe/akụ mmiri igwe**/mkpaniigwe/mkpu ru mmiri	snow	104	akpukpo ukwu/mgbanuukwu/ihe mwenye ukwu	Sandals
43	rula	ruler	105	Osi ite bekee/ihe eji e si nri	Stove
44	onye isi ochichi/onye ochichi**	ruler(someone in power)	106	Owu oriṅa/owu/owu na-ewu oku/owu ochanja	Wick
45	Mkpisi edemede/mkpisi ode**	Pencil	107	Owu akwa**/owu**	Thread
46	mgbako na mwepu**/omumu mgbako na mwepu/aritimetik/mgbako na nwepu*	mathematics	108	mmanu ugboala**	Fuel
47	agumagu**/	Literature	109	manu oku**/mmanu stovu	Kerosene
48	sayensi asusu**/nka asusu	linguistics	110	mbonvosi/mbonvosi	Comb
49	Isi omumu/ngalaba/mkpaghara	Faculty	111	Mgbo ojii**	Blackboard
50	Nka**/ aats	Arts	112		Torch
51	Ogbuniigwe**	Bomb	113	Elekere mgbanaaka*/elekere aka*	Wristwatch
52	oba na anya/mmanya ogbugbu/mmanya naban'anya	Alcohol	114	oriṅa**/ihe oku	Lamp
53	Nnochi onwe**/nnochi aha/nnochi aha onwe	Personal pronoun	115	Akwa nyichi oyi**/akwa mkpuchi oyi/mgbochi oyi	Sweater
54	Nnochi mpesin**	Impersonal pronoun	116	Akwa mkpuchi oyi/ihe mkpuchi oyi/akwa nchu oyi	Blanket
55	tinjom**	Second(s)	117	onu ogugu/nomba	Number
56	mgbako ntutu isi	Hair drier	118	Mee**/onwa nke ise/ onwa ise	May
57	julai**/onwa nke asaa/onwa asaa	July	119	ogost**/ogostu/onwa nke asato/onwa asato	August
58	septemba**/onwa nke itoolu/onwa itoolu	september	120	oktoba*/onwa iri*/oktoba**	October
59	onwa iri na otu*/novemba**	November	121	onwa iri na abuo*/disemba	December
60	dinta	Hunter	122	komkom	Tin
61	ukwu akwukwo	foot note	123	ashebi	ashuwebi
62	ashawoo**/ akwunaakwuna	ashawoo (prostitute)	124	osikapa	chinkafa (rice)/shinkafa