

# Devising Yorùbá Terminology for Phonology Terms (from letter P to letter R)

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## Abstract

This essay, which is part three (3) of the report on the formulation of Yorùbá phonology terms from their English counterparts, discusses English phonology terms for letters **P**, **Q**, and **R** and the Yorùbá counterparts, totaling ninety-one (91) terms numbered from 187 to 278.<sup>1</sup> Preceding letters **A** to **O** have been discussed in part one and part two of this report, numbers 1 to 104, letters **A** to **G**, and numbers 105 to 186, letters **H** to **O**, respectively. In this report, we compiled these terms in English, alphabetically arranged, from letter **P** to letter **R**, and developed their Yorùbá equivalents. In doing this, we extracted these phonology terms from three phonology textbooks and two specialized/technical dictionaries on linguistics and phonology. We employed the *Information Processing Model* (IPM) framework. Some of the terms developed are palatalization *ìsòdáfàjápè*, paragoge *ìfíró-bòparí*, parasitic harmony *ànkóò àfòmó*, parse *ipínsífórán-ihun*, partial overlapping *ìwónú-ara élébé*, phonaestheme *fónùmù-àyótúnyo*, phonemic overlapping *ìpòórà fónùmù*, phonological phrase boundary *àlà àpòlà fonólóji*, phonological prime *fón-rán-akérépin fonólóji*, quantity-sensitive feet *èwón-aténté aníwòn-agbègé*, recessive vowel *fáwèlì àdínkù*, redundancy rule *òfin aláélé*

**Keywords:** Yorùbá phonology terms, Terminology creation, Information Processing Model

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1 See *Yoruba – The Journal of Yoruba Studies Association of Nigeria*, Volume 12:1, January 2023 and Volume 12:2, June 2023 for the first 2 of the four-part essays.

## Introduction

This essay is part three of the report of our research work on developing Yorùbá terms for phonology. The English phonology terms in this report cover letters **P**, **Q**, and **R** totaling ninety-one (91) terms from with their Yorùbá counterparts that we formulated. At the back of our mind in carrying out this research are the principles for term creation such as transparency, clinical cognition, explicitness, term uniqueness, felicity condition, linguistic economy, consistency of form and meaning, and relation to the subject field.

## Research Methodology

We extracted phonology terms from the following texts: Oyebade (2008) *A Course in Phonology*, Hyman (1975) *Phonology, theory and Analysis*, Goldsmith (1976) *Autosegmental Phonology*, Crystal (2008) *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*, Trask (1996) *A Dictionary of Phonetics and Phonology*. Yorùbá equivalents were devised using the IPM framework. We also consulted some user groups as well as some existing Yorùbá terminology documents such as Bámgbósé (ed.) (1984) *Yorùbá Metalanguage* volume 1, Awóbùlúyì (ed.) (1990) *Yorùbá Metalanguage* volume 2, *Dictionary of Modern Yorùbá* and *Quadrilingual Glossary of Legislative Terms*.

### **Theoretical Framework: Information Processing Model (IPM)**

We adopted Owólabí (2004) *Information Processing Model (IPM)* for term creation. IPM is a theory that explains the linguistic configuration and the steps involved in term creation, especially for a Yorùbá term. In developing the strategy, Owólabí (2006, p.44) asserts that:

While current devices for formulating new terms in native languages can be said to be somewhat viable, the way in which some of them are applied is not strictly in conformity with the principle of insightfulness which is one of the hallmarks of a linguistic approach ...

## Organization of the IPM

The IPM operates in five steps that interact by feeding relationships to derive a target term. The five steps divided into two interrelated aspects: a Semantic Aspect (SA) and a Derivational Aspect (DA). As Owólabí puts it, the SA covers the steps 1-3, while the DA covers the steps 4-5. In elucidating the model, Owólabí (2004, pp.402-404) says:

Given this source we can formulate the corresponding Yorùbá term from it, step by step thus:

**Step 1:** This involves stating the relevant meaning(s) of the source term.

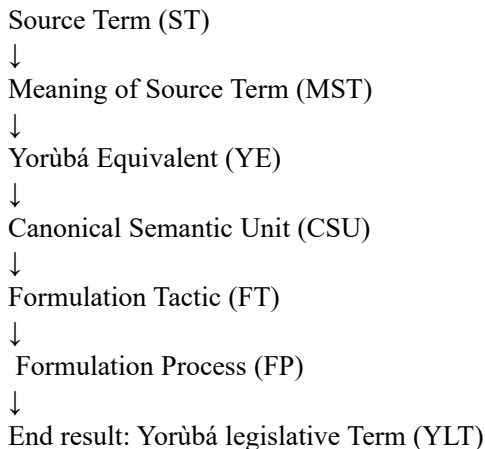
**Step 2:** This involves the giving of the Yorùbá equivalent(s) of the meaning(s) of the source term in step 1.

**Step 3:** This involves extrapolating the canonical semantic unit(s), from the Yorùbá equivalent(s) obtained according to step 2 which may be partly co-vert. A canonical semantic unit is the unit chosen as a “target” by virtue of the fact that it provides the basic semantic information (the building blocks) for the purposes of creating Yorùbá legislative terms.

**Step 4:** Involves application of the relevant tactics to the canonical semantic units obtained according to step 3 for the purposes of concatenating such units or converting them into another form.

**Step 5:** Involves the application of the relevant processes (phonological and /or morphological) to limit the length of the concatenated structure produced according to step 4 for the purposes of obtaining the required Yorùbá term.

These steps could be summarized as follows:



## Samples

- ST: president
- Step 1:** MST: the leader of a republic, organization, etc.
- Step 2:** YE: *olóri orílè-èdè tí ó ni ijọba tí kò jẹ mọ ọba tàbí ayaba, olóri egbé* (abbl)
- Step 3:** CSU: olóri: orílè-èdè /egbé abbl
- Step 4:** FT: semantic extension, composition: *olóri + orílè-èdè /egbé* → *Ààrẹ + orílè-èdè/egbé* (abbl)
- Step 5:** FP: compounding: *Ààrẹ + orílè-èdè /egbé* (abbl)  
YLT: *Ààrẹ orílè-èdè /egbé*
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- ST: president elect
- Step 1:** MST: a president that has been elected but is not yet installed
- Step 2:** YE: *Ààrẹ tí a di ibò yàn sùgbón tí kò tii gun ori oyè*
- Step 3:** CSU: *Ààrẹ : tí kò tii gun ori oyè*
- Step 4:** FT: composition, explication, idiomatization:  
*Ààrẹ + tí kò tii gun ori oyè* → *Ààrẹ + ní ọ̀la*
- Step 5:** FP: contraction, compounding: *Ààrẹ + ní ọ̀la* → *Ààrẹ + lọ̀la*  
YLT: *Ààrẹ - lọ̀la* (lit. President in tomorrow)

## Scope of the Study

### Scope of the Study and Term Creation Processes

The focus of this research is to provide equivalents of phonology terms from the letters H to O in Yorùbá. Processes involved in term creation are linguistic and stylistic. The linguistic devices are semantic processes, morphological processes, and phonological processes, while the stylistic processes are idiomatization, ideophonization, and euphemism. Some of them are discussed briefly.

**Expansion:** Extending the meaning of a term by giving it a new meaning, a shift from one concrete to the abstract or form of the abstract to the concrete.

**Conversion:** This involves the changing of grammatical category, also known as functional shift

**Revival of old words:** This involves the use of obsolete words in a living language or words from an ancestor language in which the old meaning might be retained or a new meaning might be assigned to them.

**Composition or Compounding:** This is a situation where two or more morphemes, words, or phrases are combined in order to express various foreign concepts in native languages.

**Affixation:** This is a process whereby an affix is prefixed, suffixed, or infix to some input forms

**Blending:** Blends are hybrid words. They are rather like compounds except that only part of each individual word has been used.

**Acronyms:** Acronyms are pronounceable words formed from the initial letters of other words.

**Abbreviations:** Abbreviations are also formed from the initial letters of other words but this time they do not make pronounceable words, and instead the letter names are spoken.

**Clipping:** Clipping involves missing part of the word to create a word with the same meaning. Either the beginning (fore-clipping), ending (back-clipping) or both ends of the original word may be removed.

**Borrowing:** Borrowing refers to the process of using a lexical item that is not in the lexicon of a certain language but borrowed into the language due to language contact

**Coinage:** Coinage refers to the creation of a new term for a source term that does not have an existing lexicon in the language or whose lexicon is going out of usage.

**Vowel Coalescence:** Where two contiguous segments at the underlying representation disappear at the surface phonetic level replaced by a third segment that shares features from both of the segments that disappeared.

**Assimilation:** Assimilation takes place when two segments that are contiguous to each other with different modes of production become identical in some or all of the atomic features of their production.

**Insertion:** This is a process that occurs when an extraneous element not present originally is introduced into the utterance usually to break unwanted sequence.

**Deletion:** Deletion involves the loss of a segment under some language-specific imposed conditions.

**Idiomatization:** this refers to the use of idioms to formulate terms.

**Ideophonization:** this is where a terminologist adopts the onomatopoeic representation of the term in question to devise a name for it.

**Euphemism:** in making use of euphemism, a pleasant way is employed to describe an unpleasant situation.

## Sample Presentation and Analysis

A total of 91 phonology terms were analyzed from which new Yorùbá terms were developed. These terms are arranged in alphabetical order from **P** to **R**. In adopting Owólabí's (2004) *Information Processing Model (IPM)*, we modified the framework is the term for the *End result* where we removed 'legislative' and retained *Yorùbá Term*.

### Samples

<b>Source Term:</b>	<b>glottalized [+glot]</b>
Meaning of Source Term:	They are glottal sounds whose productions are accompanied by the constriction of the glottis caused by a close-up action of the vocal cords
Yorùbá Equivalent:	<i>àwọn ni iró tí a so, di à fitań-án-nápè ni pípè wọn wáyé pèlú ifúnpo, àláfó tán-án-ná nípàsè, pípádé àwọn tán-án-ná</i>
Canonical Semantic Unit:	<i>iró : tí a : so : di : à : fi : tán-án-ná : pè</i>
Formulation Tactic:	composition: <i>iró + tí a + so, + di + à + fi + tán-án-ná + pè</i>
Formulation Processes:	contraction, nominalization by prefixation, deletion: <i>iró + tí a + so, + di + à + fi + tán-án-ná + pè → à + soḍàfitán-án-nápè</i>
<b>Yorùbá Term:</b>	<b><i>àsḍàfitán-án-nápè [+tán-án-ná]</i></b>
<b>Source Term:</b>	<b>long [+long]</b>
Meaning of Source Term:	features of sounds pronounced longer than usual. Long sounds are often transcribed with a colon at the right side
Yorùbá Equivalent:	<i>àbùdá iró tí a pè pèlú ifàgùn ju ti tẹlẹ̀ lọ. Àmì kólòḗnù ni a fi máa n ẹ ifàgùn nínú àdàkọ fònétiíkì</i>
Canonical Semantic Unit:	<i>àbùdá : iró : tí a : fà gùn</i>
Formulation Tactic:	composition: <i>Àbùdá + iró + tí a + fà gùn</i>
Formulation Processes:	contraction, nominalization by prefixation, deletion: <i>àbùdá + iró + tí a + fà gùn → à + fàgùn</i>
<b>Yorùbá Term:</b>	<b><i>àfàgùn [+àfàgùn]</i></b>
<b>Source Term</b>	<b>place features</b>

Meaning of Source Term:	They features used to distinguish different places of articulation
Yorùbá Equivalent:	<i>àwọn ni àbùdá tí à n ló láti şe iyàtò láàárín àwọn ibití a şe nu pè ìrò</i>
Canonical Semantic Unit:	<i>àbùdá : ibi : tí a: şe ẹnu : pè</i>
Formulation Tactic:	composition: <i>àbùdá + ibi + tí a + şe ẹnu + pè</i>
Formulation Processes	contraction: nominalization by prefixation, <i>àbùdá + ibi +ì + şe nupè</i>
<b>Yorùbá Equivalent</b>	<b><i>àbùdá ibi iṣenupè</i></b>
<b>Source Term:</b>	<b>Round [+round]</b>
Meaning of Source Term:	feature of sounds that are produced when the lips form a round shape when viewed from the front and are protruded when viewed from the side
Yorùbá Equivalent:	<i>àbùdá ìrò tí a pè nígbà tí ètè bá rí roboto</i>
Canonical Semantic Unit:	<i>àbùdá: ìró: ètè : roboto</i>
Formulation Tactic:	composition: <i>àbùdá + ìró + ètè + roboto</i>
Formulation Process:	deletion: <i>àbùdá + ìró + ètè + roboto → àbùdá + ètè + roboto</i>
<b>Yorùbá Term:</b>	<b><i>àbùdá ètè roboto/ àbùdá roboto [+roboto]</i></b>

Having presented samples and the processing hypothesis used for the creation of Yorùbá equivalents of the phonology terminologies, we shall outline the ninety-one (91) phonology terms and their Yorùbá equivalents below under these headings: Source Term (ST), Meaning of Source Term (MST) their meaning, Yorùbá Term (YT) and Yorùbá Equivalent (YE) i.e., the meaning of source in Yorùbá. These terms are arranged alphabetically from **P** to **R**.

S/N	Source Term (ST)	Meaning of Source Term (MST)	Yorùbá Term (YT)	Yorùbá Equivalent (YE)
187	pair test	A procedure for testing the presence of a phonological contrast between two linguistic items. One native speaker asked to pronounce the two items repeatedly in an arbitrary order selected by the investigator, while a second native speaker tries to identify them.	<i>èjì idánwò</i>	<i>Ìlànà didán wíwà iyàtò fonòjì láàárín àwọn wúnrèn língísìkì méjì wò. A bí elèdè kan pé kí ó pé àwọn wúnrèn méjì yí leraléra ní tító didàrù bíolùwádìi še mú wọn nígbà tí elèdè kejì n gbìyànjú láti dá wọn mọ.</i>
188	Palatalization	The phenomenon in which a segment whose primary articulation is at some other location is articulated with a secondary articulation involving the raising of the front of the tongue towards the palate. (2) Any phonological process in which a non-palatal segment converted to a palatal or palato-alveolar segment.	<i>isòdáfàjápè</i>	<i>1.Ìgbésè nípasè èyí tí egé kan tí isènúpè àkókó, rẹ̀ wà ní ibi kan tí jẹ̀ pípè pèlú isènúpè kejì m̀ìràn tí ó ní gbìgbé iwájú ahòń lọ sí àjà-enu. 2.Èyíkéyìì ìgbésè fonólójì nípasè èyí tí egé àifàjápè bá paradà dì egé afàjápè tàbí afàjàfèrigipè</i>
189	paragoge	The insertion of one or more segments to the end of a word.	<i>ifíró-bòparí</i>	<i>Ìfírbò egé eyọ kan tàbí jù bẹ̀ẹ̀ lọ sí iparí ọ̀rọ̀.</i>
190	Para-phonology	The characteristics of the non-linguistic sounds, such as filled pauses, are produced during speech.	<i>àisẹfonólójì</i>	<i>Àwọn àbùdá iró ài-jélingísìkì bíi àwọn idánudúró àbùdí nígbà tí a bá n ẹ̀fọ̀.</i>



191	parasitic harmony	A type of vowel harmony in which two vowels are required to harmonize for one feature if and only if they also harmonize for another feature.	<i>ànkòò àfòmó</i>	<i>Èyà ànkòò fàwèlì nípasẹ̀ èyí tí fàwèlì méjì nilò láti wà papò fún àbùdá kan tí ó bá jẹ̀ pé wọn tún wà papò fún àbùdá mìrán.</i>
192	parse	To assign a valid phonological structure to (a string of elements in a representation).	<i>ipínsífórán-ihun</i>	<i>Yíyan ihun fonólójì tí ó bá yẹ̀ fún (okùn òrọ̀ àwọn fónrán nínú isáfihàn.</i>
193	partial overlapping	The phenomenon in which two phonemes have phonetically identical allophones occurring in different environments.	<i>iwonú-ara elébe</i>	<i>ìgbésẹ̀ nípasẹ̀ èyí tí àwọn fónìmù méjì ní èdà fónìmù ajọra ní ilàna fónétíki tí wọn jẹyọ ní sàkání òtòtò.</i>
194	partial tone language	A language in which tones appear on certain syllables only.	<i>èdè olóhùn elébe</i>	<i>Èdè kan nínú èyí tí àwọn àmì-ohùn jẹyọ lóri àwọn silèbù kan nìkan.</i>
195	particle phonology	An approach to phonology that focuses on the analysis of the internal structure of phonological segments. For example, in the analysis of vowels, three privative features ( <b>particles</b> ) are recognized – [a] representing openness, [i] representing frontness, and [u] representing rounding – and segments are seen to be composed of one or more particles.	<i>fonólójì èrún</i>	<i>Ìwòye fonólójì tí ó dá lóri itupalẹ̀ ihun inú àwọn ègè fonólójì. Bí àpẹẹrẹ̀, nínú itupalẹ̀ àwọn fàwèlì, àwọn àbùdá alójúlòdi méta ní ó wà- [a] dúró fún iyanupè, [i] dúró fún iwájú, [u] sì dúró fún [roboto]- a sì rí àwọn ègè gégé bí èyí tí wón ní èrún kan tàbí jù bẹ̀ẹ̀ lọ.</i>

196	path	Any single valid route along the arcs in a metrical tree.	<i>òná</i>	<i>Èyíkéyì òná kan soṣo tí ó jẹ aṣéégbà lóri àwọn apákan àyìkàn ní orí igi iwọn-ìwòhùn.</i>
197	pattern congruity	Either of two criteria for phonological analysis invoked to choose among competing analyses. In the first (paradigmatic) version, that analysis is preferred which yields a more symmetric phonemic system. In the second (syntagmatic) version that analysis is preferred which yields the simpler or more regular phonotactics.	<i>ìbámu bátàni</i>	<i>Èyíkéyì òkan nínú àwọn ilàná méjì fún itúpalẹ̀ fonólójì tí a lè ló láti yan láàárín àwọn adije itúpalẹ̀. Nínú èyà (ètòolòòrò) àkókò itúpalẹ̀ tí ó bá mú ètò fònémìkì ní sísẹ̀ntẹ̀lẹ̀ jù jáde ní à ma yànláàyò. Nínú èyà (onibùù) kejì, itúpalẹ̀ tí ó bá mú iròrùn wá jù tàbí tí ó mú fonotátìkì a lẹ̀ déédéé jù ní a máa yànláàyò</i>
198	Phonemes-theme	A phoneme or cluster in a particular language that recurs repeatedly in words of related meanings, such as English lsi-I in <i>slip, slick, slide, slop, slush,</i>	<i>fònìmù-àyótún-yọ</i>	<i>Fònìmù tàbí isùpc nínú èdè kan pátó tí ó n jẹ yọ leraléra nínú àwọn òrò tí wọn ní àwọn itumò tí ó tan mó ara wọn.</i>
199	phoneme principle	The principle is that tis the sounds of a particular speech variety can be exhaustively assigned to a (usually small) set of phonemes.	<i>ilàná fònìmù</i>	<i>Ìlàná tí ó n sọpẹ̀ àwọn iró inú èyà ifọ kan pátó ní a lè yàn sí àkò-jọpọ̀ àwọn fònìmù kan leraléra.</i>

200	Phonemi- ci- zation	The procedure by which an analyst interprets the sounds of a language as a specified set of <b>phonemes</b> .	<i>isòdìfóniùmù</i>	<i>Ìlànà nípàsẹ̀ èyí tí olútupalẹ̀ máa n tùmọ̀ àwọn iró inú èdè kan gégé bí àkójopọ̀ àsòdọtò àwọn fóniùmù.</i>
201	phonemic overlap- ping	Any state of affairs in which two or more <b>phonemes</b> in a particular language have identical phonetic realizations in certain environments, not necessarily the same environments.	<i>ìpòórà fóniùmù</i>	<i>Èyíkéyìl ipò یشه nípàsẹ̀ èyí tí fóniùmù méjì tàbí jù bẹ̀ẹ̀ lọ nínú èdè kan bá ní àwọn ijẹ́jẹ́de fònétìkì ajọra nínú àwọn sàkání kan tí kò pọ̀n dandan kí wọ̀n jẹ́ sàkání kan-nàà.</i>
202	phonetic correlate	Any phonetic property whose presence is associated with the presence of a phonological characteristic. For example, the phonetic correlates of stress may be any or all of greater loudness, higher pitch, or greater duration.	<i>ibámu fònétìkì</i>	<i>Èyíkéyìl àbùdà fònétìkì tí wíwà rẹ̀ tan mọ̀ wíwà àbùdà fonólójì. Bí àpẹ̀ẹ̀rẹ̀ àwọn ibámu fònétìkì àtẹ̀mọ̀ lẹ̀ jẹ́ èyíkéyìl tàbí gbogbo idún lálakọ̀, iró-ohùn tí ó ga tàbí ifàgùn tí ó pé.</i>
203	phonetic illusion	The phenomenon in which a native speaker insists that two different words, which, objectively, are phonetically identical, nevertheless sound different, because of their having different underlying forms.	<i>irújú fònétìkì</i>	<i>Ìgbésẹ̀ nípàsẹ̀ èyí tí elédè kan bá dúró lóri pé ọ̀rọ̀ méjì ọ̀tọ̀tọ̀ tí wọ̀n jọra ní ilànà fònétìkì sùgbọ̀n sibẹ̀ náà didún wọ̀n yàtọ̀ nípàsẹ̀ pé wọ̀n ní irísí ipilẹ̀ ọ̀tọ̀tọ̀.</i>

204	phonetic motivation	The property of a phonological rule, which is easy to understand in phonetic terms, such as the nasalization of a vowel before a nasal consonant. Phonetically motivated rules commonly called natural rules.	<i>imòríyá fònétiíkì</i>	<i>Àbùdá òfin fonólójì tí ó rọrùn láti gbóyé ní ilàná fònétiíkì bí isòdàrán-múpè fàwèlì tí ó sáájú kónsónàntì àránmúpè. Òfin amóríyá ní ilàná fònétiíkì ní a máa n sáábà pè ní àwọn òfin àdánidá.</i>
205	phonetic plausibility	1. In American Structuralist phonology, a criterion for phonological analysis by which different phones assigned to a single phoneme only if the phonetic variation of the resulting phoneme can be explained in terms of natural phonetic processes. 2. The property of a phonological rule whose presence makes either production or perception of speech easier in some identifiable respect. Sommerstein (1977: 14-15).	<i>ìṣeégbà fònétiíkì</i>	<i>Nínú fonólójì àwọn afojú-ihun-wò tí ilẹ̀ Amérikà, ilàná fún itupalẹ̀ fonólójì nípasẹ̀ èyí tí a lè yàn orisirisii fòònù fún fóniimù ẹyọ kan ṣoṣo àyàfi tí yiyèdà fònétiíkì yiyọri sí fóniimù bá ṣeé ṣàlàyé ní ilàná àwọn igbésẹ̀ fònétiíkì àdánidá. 2. Àbùdá òfin fonólójì kan tí wíwà rẹ̀ jẹ̀ kí yálà pípè tàbí gbígbọ̀ ifẹ̀ kan rọrùn ní àwọn ọ̀nà àdámọ̀ kan.</i>

206	phonetic rule	In any approach to phonology employing rules, a particular type of rule whose function is, in some sense, no more than producing the correct phonetic detail in the pronunciation of a linguistic form: a low-level rule.	<i>òfin fònétìkì</i>	<i>Nínú èyíkéyìì iwòye fonólójì tí ó máa nṣe àmúlò òfin, èyà òfin kan tí iṣe rẹ̀ kò ju kí ó pèsè àlàyé kíkún aṣéég-bà fònétìkì nínú píṣẹ̀ ìrísí fònétìkì kan: òfin akéré-nipele.</i>
207	phonetic setting	The tendency on the part of a given speaker to maintain a particular configuration or state of the vocal apparatus throughout the speech.	<i>ètò fònétìkì</i>	<i>ìṣeṣe fún elédè kan láti dúró lóri iṣètò kan pátò tàbí ipò òpónà-ajemòhùn tíí a fi máa ṣáfò tán.</i>
208	phonetic specification	The determination, in terms of some system of description, of the phonetic characteristics of a speech sound.	<i>ìṣòḍòṭò fònétìkì</i>	<i>mímò, ní ilànà ètò ìṣàpèjúwe àwọn àbùdá fònétìkì irò ifòkan.</i>
209	phonetic universal	Any universal that pertains primarily to the phonetic characteristics of segments.	<i>àkótán fònétìkì</i>	<i>èyíkéyìì àkótán tí ó jẹmọ́ tí àwọn àbùdá fònétìkì àwọn egé ní jù.</i>
210	phonic	Pertaining to speech sounds. 2. Using speech sounds as a medium; oral.	<i>fónìkì</i>	<i>Tí ó jẹ mọ́ àwọn irò ifò, lílo àwọn irò ifò gégé bí èdè-ìkónì.</i>

211	phonics	A method of teaching spelling and reading that concentrates on breaking a word down into a sequence of graphic elements and assigning pronunciations to these.	<i>imò iró-ifò</i>	<i>Ònà sisipèlì àti kíkà tí ó dá lóri fifòrò si tẹ̀lẹ̀ntẹ̀lé àwọn wúnrẹ̀n àti yiyàn pípè fún àwọn wònyí</i>
212	Phonological change	1. Broadly, any historical change which has perceptible consequences for the pronunciation of a language. 2. More narrowly, a historical change that has consequences for the phonological structure of language, such as a change in the number or distribution of phonemes, in the way the phonemes are related, or in the number, nature, or ordering of phonological rules. In this narrower sense, the term excludes purely phonetic changes in which nothing happens beyond fairly small changes in the phonetic realizations of certain segments.	<i>iyipadà fonólójì</i>	<i>Ní kíkún, èyikéyìi iyipadà tí ó ní àwọn àbájáde iwòye fún pípè èdè kan Ní fẹ̀rẹ̀, iyipadà àtijó tí ó ní àwọn àbájáde fún ihun fonólójì ède kan, bíi iyipadà iye tàbí ifónká àwọn fónimù, ní bí àwọn fónimù náà ẹ̀ se tan mó ra wọn, tàbí ní iye, àdánídà tàbí títo àwọn òfin fonólójì. Ní ònà fẹ̀rẹ̀ yìi, òrò-iperi náà yò àwọn iyipadà fònétiiki pónbélé kúrò nípàsẹ̀ èyi tí iyipadà Kankan kòsẹ̀lẹ̀ ju àwọn iyipadà kékeré nínú àwọn ijẹyọ fònétiiki àwọn ègè kan lọ.</i>

213	Phonological component	In some comprehensive theories of grammar, notably in transformational grammar and its descendants, that part of the framework deals with relating phonological representations and their corresponding phonetic realizations.	<i>èya fonólójì</i>	<i>Nínú àwọn tíṙì àkótán gírámà pàápàà jùlọ nínú gírámà olófin iyídà àti àwọn tí ó tẹle, apá kan aṣeféremù tí ó ní ẹ̀ pèlú títanmọ àwọn isàfihàn fonólójì àti àwọn ijẹyọ fònétiiki wọ̀n.</i>
214	Phonological form (PF)	In some theory or analysis, a representation of linguistic objects (a word, a phrase, etc.) in terms of the phonological elements is recognized in that framework. The term is particularly associated with early versions of generative phonology, where it is applied to a rather abstract level of representation that has not yet been converted by rules to its corresponding phonetic form.	<i>ìrísí fonólójì</i>	<i>Nínú tíṙì tàbí itúpalẹ̀ kan, isàfihàn wínrẹ̀n fònétiiki kan (òrọ̀, àpólà àti bẹ̀ẹ̀ bẹ̀ẹ̀ lọ) ní ilà̀nà àwọn fónràn fonólójì tí a dàmọ̀ nínú aṣeféremù yẹ̀n. Òrọ̀-iperí nàà, jẹ̀ mọ̀ àwọn èyà fonólójì onídàrọ̀ àkókópàápàà nibi tí a tí ló ó sí ipele afòyemọ̀ isàfihàn tí a ò tii yí padà sí ìrísí fònétiiki rẹ̀ pèlú àwọn òfin</i>

215	Phonological phrase	In some analyses, a posited level of phonological structure is larger than a phonological word but smaller than an intonational phrase. This construct is particularly associated with the Prosodic Hierarchy model.	<i>àpòlà fonólòjì</i>	<i>Nínú àwọn ìtupalẹ̀ kan, ipẹ̀le adálábáà ọ̀rọ̀ fonólòjì kanti ó tóbi ju ọ̀rọ̀ lọ sùgbọ̀n tí ó kéré sí àpòlà iwọ̀hùn lọ. Ihun yìi, tan mó àwọ̀se ipẹ̀le atẹ̀rẹ̀rẹ̀pàápàà.</i>
216	Phonological phrase boundary	(also major pause) A boundary separating units that form the maximal domain within which any phonological processes can apply, generally identified as a single intonation contour and often represented by the symbol//. No rule can ever apply across such a boundary.	<i>ààlà àpòlà fonólòjì</i>	<i>Ààlà tí ó n̄ ya àwọn idá tí wọ̀n máa n̄ jéara sàkání tí ó ga jù lọ nínú èyí tí èyíkéyìi àwọn igbésẹ̀ fonólòjì lè ẹ̀sẹ̀, tí á dàmò lápapọ̀ gégé bí ilà iwọ̀hùn ẹ̀yọ kan tí a sì ẹ̀fihàn rẹ̀ pẹ̀lú àrokò//. Ọ̀fin kankan kò lè jẹ̀yọ̀ láyẹ̀ lóri irú ààlà bẹ̀ẹ̀.</i>



217	phonological prime	<p>In a given theory of phonology, any one of the minimal phonological elements in terms of which the theory operates and which can in a way be decomposed into simpler elements. Most versions of classical phonology took the phonemes as primes; the Prague School (arguably) and classical generative phonology (certainly) took the distinctive features as primes. Many contemporary theories of phonology take as their prime components or auto segments that are rather similar to unary features.</p>	<p><i>fónrán-akérépin fonólòjì</i></p>	<p><i>Nínú tírì fonólòjì, èyíkéyì àwọn fónrán fonólòjì akéréjùlò ní ilànà èyí tí tírì nàà tí máa n ń ṣiṣẹ́ àti èyí tí kò lè ṣeé fọ́ sí wéwé ní ònà kankan. Ọ̀pọ̀ àwọn èyà fonólòjì aṣedámò-àbùdá mú àwọn fónìmù gégé bí fónrán-akéréjù, ilẹ̀kọ̀ Píràágì àti Fonólòjì onidàrọ̀ mú àwọn àbùdá àpààlà gégé bí àwọn fónrán-akéréjù. Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ̀ tírì fonólòjì òde-òní mu àwọn ọ̀mọ-inú tàbí àwọn ègè-adápeleni gégé bí àwọn fónrán-akéréjù tí wọ̀n jẹ̀òkan-ún pèlú àwọn àbùdá alójukan.</i></p>
218	phonological representation	<p>A representation of the sound structure of a linguistic form that excludes phonetic information predictable by rules, such as a phonemic transcription.</p>	<p><i>ìṣàfihàn fonólòjì</i></p>	<p><i>Ìṣàfihàn ihun iró ìrisi lingsìtìkì tí ó máa n yọ àlàyé fònètìkì tí ó jẹ̀ àṣotélé pèlú àwọn òfin, (bí idàkọ̀ fònèmitìkì).</i></p>

219	phonological rule	In the broadest sense, any rule, which, in some analysis, is posited as, involved in deriving a pronunciation from an underlying phonological representation.	<i>òfin fonólòjì</i>	<i>Ní itumò kíkún jùlò, èyíkéyìi òfin nínú itupalè kan tí ó jẹ didá lábáá gégé bí èyí tí ó wà nínú ùsùdà pípe kan láti ara ìṣàfihàn ipilè fonólòjì kan.</i>
220	phonological space	An abstract conception of the total range of possibilities available for distinguishing one segment from another.	<i>ààyè fonólòjì</i>	<i>Èrò àfòyemò àpapò ipò àwọn aṣéégbà tí ó wà fún ùsùdà àlárín ègè kan sí òmiràn.</i>
221	phonological strength	An abstract dimension, or rather one of several abstract dimensions, along which segments hierarchically ordered with respect to their behavior in the phonological processes of lenition and fortition. A familiar example is the dimension of <i>openness</i> , along which segments may be ranked Stop >Fricative > Approximant > Zero.	<i>agbára/ipá fonólòjì</i>	<i>ònà afòyemò tàbí òkan lára àwọn ònà afòyemò, lóri èyí tí àwọn ègè tí lè jẹ títo nípele pèlú ìṣesí wọn nínú àwọn igbésè fonólòjì àisòdálágbára àti isòdalágbára. Àpẹrẹ tí amò ni ònàìyanupè lóri èyí tí àwọn ègè tí lè gba ipò àṣénupè &gt; àfúnnupè &gt; àṣéṣétán.</i>
222	phonological universal	Any universal or fundamentally phonological character, such as one constraining phoneme system.	<i>akótán fonólòjì</i>	<i>Èyíkéyìi akótán èdà fonólòjì tí ipilèsègégé bí èyí tí ó n fi òtè lè àwọn ètò fónùmù.</i>

223	phonological word	A particular phonological unit is the domain of certain phonological processes in a given language. In the unmarked case, the phonological word is identical to the morphological word.	<i>òrò fonólòjì</i>	<i>Ìdà fonólòjì kan pátó tí ó jé sàkání àwọn igbésè fonólòjì nínú èdè kan. Nínú ilò àitòka, òrò fonólòjì jé òkan-ùn pèlú òrò mofólòjì.</i>
224	phonologization	A term used in historical phonology for a process whereby sounds that were formerly allophones become phonemic through the loss of their conditioning environments.	<i>isòdífónùìmù</i>	<i>Òrò iperí tí a lo nínú fonólòjì ojòun fún igbésè nípasè èyí tí àwọn iró tí wón jẹ̀dà fónùìmù tẹ̀lẹ̀ tí di fónùìmù nípasè síṣo àwọn sàkání ifòtélé wón nù.</i>
225	Phonostylistics	The study of the aesthetic or expressive functions of sound(s).	<i>imò-ilò ajeméwà</i>	<i>Èkó nípa àwọn ilò ajeméwà tàbí aṣàpèjúwe àwọn irò.</i>
226	phonotactically motivated rule	A phonological rule which has the effect of bringing phonological forms into line with the phonotactics of the language. A ‘positively motivated rule’ removes or alleviates violations~ a “negatively motivated rule’ applies <i>except</i> when its application would produce a violation. Sommerstein (1977: 197).	<i>òfin amóriyá fonotátùkì</i>	<i>Òfin fonólòjì tí ó ní ipá láti jé kí àwọn irísí fonólòjì wà ní ibàmu pèlú àwọn fonotátùkì inú èdè. Òfin amóriyá tó dára máa n yò tàbí dín àwọn ijeniyá kù. Òfin amóriyá ní idàkejì máa n siṣé nígbà tí lílò rẹ̀ bá máa mú ijeniyá jáde.</i>

227	phonotactic range	The total set of contexts in which a particular segment can occur.	<i>ipò fonotátìkì</i>	<i>Àpapò àkójòpòògangan ipò nínú èyí tí ègé kan pátó tí lè jẹyọ</i>
228	phonotactics	In a given language, the set of constraints on the possible sequences of consonant and vowel phonemes within a word, a morpheme, or a syllable.	<i>fonotátìkì</i>	<i>Nínú èdè kan, Àkójòpò àwọn oté lóri tẹlẹntẹlẹ aṣẹégbà àwọn fónìmù kónsónàntì àti fàwẹlì nínú ọrọ, nínú mófùmù tàbí nínú silẹ̀bù kan</i>
229	pitch accent	A type of word accent occurs in some languages, in which the syllables (or moras) of each word must exhibit one of the permitted sequences of pitches.	<i>ásẹ̀ntì iró-ohùn:</i>	<i>Èyà asẹ̀ntì ọrọ tí ó máa ní jẹyọ nínú àwọn èdè kan, nípasẹ̀ èyí tí àwọn silẹ̀bù ọrọ kọ̀ọkan gbódọ̀ṣe àfihàn ọkan lára àwọn tẹlẹntẹlẹ àtẹwọgbà àwọn iró ohùn.</i>
230	pitch contour	The shape of the pitch value within the duration of the syllable bearing it.	<i>ìrísí iró-ohùn:</i>	<i>Ìrísí àbùdá iró ohùn nínú àkókò tí a fi pe silẹ̀bù tí ó ní i.</i>
231	pitch height	The exact placement of the pitch of a syllable within a given pitch span.	<i>gíga iró-ohùn</i>	<i>Ipò (gíga) iró-ohùn silẹ̀bù kan ní pátó ní igbà tí a pe iró ohùn kan pátó.</i>
232	pitch language	A language in which each word has a characteristic pitch contour so that each syllable receives a particular pitch level depending on its place in the word and on the contour assigned to that word.	<i>èdè oníròó-ohùn:</i>	<i>Èdè kan nípasẹ̀ èyí tí ọrọ kọ̀ọkan ní àbùdá ìrísí iró-ohùn, kí silẹ̀bù kọ̀ọkan ba à máa gba ipele iró-ohùn kan pátó nípasẹ̀ bí ipò rẹ̀ṣe wà nínú ọrọ àti lóri ìrísí (ìlà)tí a yàn fún ọrọ yèn.</i>

233	pitch prominence	The phenomenon in which an accented syllable stands out within a word by having a noticeably higher or lower pitch than neighboring syllables.	<i>ìtayo ìró-ohùn:</i>	<i>ìgbésè nípasè èyí tí sílèbù tí ó ní ásèntì tí máa n tayo nínú òrò nípa nínú ìró-ohùn tí ó ga tàbí tí ó kéréju àwọn sílèbù agbègbè rẹ̀ lọ.</i>
234	place feature	The feature used to distinguish different places of articulation	<i>àbùdà ibi-ìṣénupè</i>	<i>àwọn àbùdà tí a lò láti ṣe iyàtò láàárín àwọn ibití a ṣe nu pé ìró</i>
235	plateauing	A term used in autosegmental phonology for a type of rule in which a sequence of high–low–high tones is changed to high–high–high. The rule applies regardless of whether the sequence appears in the same word or in separate words. A tone assimilation phenomenon occurs in some tone languages, in which non-high tones are assimilated to adjacent high tones, as when the sequence HLH is assimilated to HHH	<i>ìṣòdòkè</i>	<i>Òrò-ìperí tí à n lò nínú fonólójì ajémádápelení fún èyà òfin kan nípasè èyí tí tẹ̀lẹ̀ntẹ̀lẹ̀ àwọn ohùn òkè-ìṣàlẹ̀-òkè tí yí padà sí òkè-òkè-òkè. Òfin nàà máa n ṣiṣe láìwo pé bóyá tẹ̀lẹ̀ntẹ̀lẹ̀ nàà jẹyọ nínú òrò kan-ùn tàbí nínú àwọn òròòtòòtò. Ìgbésè àrànmo ohùn kan, tí ó máa n wáyé nínú àwọn èdè olòhùn kan nípasè èyí tí àwọn ohùn àiṣe-òkè tí ràn mó àwọn ohùn òkè ègbé won, bí igbá tí tẹ̀lẹ̀ntẹ̀lẹ̀ OIO bá ràn dí OOO.</i>
236	postconsonantal	(of a segment) Occurring immediately after a consonant.	<i>agbèyìn-kón-sónàntì</i>	<i>(Ti ègè kan) tí ó jẹ yọ lẹyin kónsónàntì pàápàá.</i>

237	postcyclic rule	In any theory of phonology employing the cycle, a rule that is not included in the cycle but applies only after all cyclic rules applied to all possible domains.	<i>òfin agbèyìn àyikàn:</i>	<i>Nínú èyíkèyìlì tíòrì fonólò-jì tí ó ñ lo àyikàn, òfin tí kò sí nínú àyikàn kan sùgbón tí ó máa ñ ṣiṣé ní èyìn igbà tí gbogbo àwọn òfin aláàyikàn ti jé lilo sí gbogbo àwọn sákání aṣéégbà.</i>
238	posterior [-ant]	Posterior sounds are produced with a primary constriction behind the alveolar ridge; palate-alveolars, palatals, velars, uvular, and pharyngeal are [-ant]	<i>ajeméyìn [-iwájú]</i>	<i>Àwọn iróajeméyìn ni a pè pèlú ifúnṣò àkókó léyìn èrigi; àwọn irò af-àjàfèrigipè, afàjàpè, à-fàfàsépè, àfòlélépè àti àfòfunpè jé [-iwájú].</i>
239	post-nucleus	Any material following the intonational nucleus within an intonational phrase.	<i>agbèyìn-odo</i>	<i>èyíkèyìlì wúnṣùn tí ó bá tẹ̀lẹ̀ odo-iwòhùn nínú àpòlà iwòhùn.</i>
240	post-tonic	(of a syllable or segment) Occurring after the position of the stress, sometimes more specifically immediately after the stress.	<i>agbèyìn-àtẹ̀mọ̀:</i>	<i>(Ti sílèbù tàbí ègè kan) tí ó jẹyọ léyìn ipò àtẹ̀mọ̀, nígbà miràn léyìn àtẹ̀mọ̀ pàápàá.</i>
241	Postvocalic	(of a segment) Occurring immediately after a vowel.	<i>agbèyìn-fàwèlì</i>	<i>(Ti ègè kan) tí ó jẹyọ léyìn fàwèlì pàápàá.</i>
242	pre-affrication	The phenomenon in which a consonant (most usually a voiceless plosive) preceded by a brief period of friction noise, as in [a <sup>*</sup> k].	<i>aṣáájú isòdàṣéṣì:</i>	<i>Ìgbésè nípasè èyí tí àkòkò ariwo ikòlura ní sókí tí máa ñ ṣáájú kònsónàntì (àṣénupè àikùnyùn) ní òpòlòpò igbà.</i>

243	pre-nasalization	The articulation of a segment, most often a plosive, with an initial brief period of airflow through the nasal cavity, as in the segment [ᵐb].	<i>aṣáá- jú-isọdàrán- múpè</i>	<i>ìpe ègè kan, ní ọ̀pòlọ̀pò ìgbà àṣénupè, pèlú àkókò ṣókí ibèrè èémí tí ó n gbà ihò imú jáde, bii nínú ègè [ᵐb].</i>
244	primary articulation	In a segment that is articulated with constrictions at two different locations, that constriction is more radical (that is, which involves the tighter closure), the other being treated as a secondary articulation.	<i>ìṣénupè àkókó</i>	<i>Nínú ègè tí a pè pèlú àwọn ifúnṣò ní ààyè méjì ọ̀tò̀tò̀, ifúnṣò èyí tí ó jẹ́ tí ipùlṣè jù (èyí tí ó ní ipadé tí ó fún jù), ikeji ní a mọ́ sí isénupè ẹ̀lẹ̀kejì.</i>
245	privative opposition	A privative opposition is a binary one, where one member is seen as marked by the presence of a feature, which its opposite member lacks (i.e. it is ‘unmarked’), as in the /p/ v./b/ distinction in English, where the latter is seen as marked for voicing.	<i>ìṣèlòdì alójúlòdì:</i>	<i>Aṣèlòdì yí jẹ́ alójúlòdì nibí tí a ti rí akẹgbẹ́ kan gégé bí alámi pèlú níní àbùdá kan tí akẹgbẹ́ kejì kò ní (i.e. kò láami) gégé bí nínú iyàtò /p/ vs /b/ nibí tí ti ikeyin ti ní àmi ikúnnyùn.</i>
246	prolongation	Unusual or abnormal lengthening of a sound during speech.	<i>ifàgùn-àlọ</i>	<i>Fifàgùn àiṣe igbàkúùgbà tábíàlọ̀ iró kan nígbà tí a bá n sàfò.</i>
247	promotion	The replacement of a primary place feature by a secondary one.	<i>igbésíwájú</i>	<i>fifi isénupè ẹ̀kejì rọ̀pò aláàkókó</i>

248	Proparalep-sis	The addition of a word-final vowel is proparalepsis.	<i>ifiró-fáwèli-bòparí</i>	<i>Fifi fáwèli kan kún iparí òrò ní a mọ sí ifiró-fáwèli-bòparí</i>
249	proportional opposition	A set of opposition that correspond in the same contrast. i.e., when members of two or more oppositions differ in the same way. e.g, the voicing contrast distinguishing English <i>Ip/-/b/, It/-/d/, Ik/-/g/</i> .	<i>ìṣèlòdì òkan-ùn</i>	<i>Àkójopò ìṣèlòdì tí wọn ṣe déédéé ní iyàtò kan-náà. Ó tùmò sí nígbà tí àwọn akẹgbẹ àwọn ìṣèlòdì méjì tàbí jùbẹẹ lọ bá yàtò ní ònà kan-náà: bí àpẹẹẹ iyàtò ikúnyùn láàárín /p, b/, /t, d/ àti /k, g/.</i>
250	Prosodic Hierarchy	An approach to phonological organization that holds that phonological phenomena involving structures larger than a single segment can be linearly ordered into types applying to different prosodic domains such that each smaller domain is properly included within the next larger one.	<i>Ìpele Atérére</i>	<i>ìwòyeètò fonólójì tí ó máa n ní pé àwọn ìg-bésẹ fonólójì tí wọn bá ní àwọn ihun tí ó tóbi ju égé kan lọ lè jẹ tító ní abilá sí àwọn èyà tí wọn n ṣiṣẹ ní àwọn sàkání òtòtò ní èyí tí a fi sàkání kékeré kòòkan sínú (dàadáa) èyí tí ó tóbi tí ó bá tẹle.</i>
251	prosodic level	In three versions of Metrical Phonology, any one of several designated levels of organization, including the mot, the foot, and the syllable. These levels are sometimes represented graphically by horizontal lines cutting across trees.	<i>ipò atérére</i>	<i>Nínú àwọn èyà ìgì fonólójì iwòw-ìwòhùn, èy-ikéyí àwọn ipò àsàyàn ètò, tí ó ní òrò, èwọn aténté àti silébù. Àwọn ipò yi ní a máa n ṣàfihàn àwòrán wọn nígbà miràn pèlú àwọn ilà onibùú lóri àwọn igi.</i>



252	protected environment	An environment in which a segment is much less likely than elsewhere to undergo some phonological process, often especially lenition or loss.	<i>sàkání</i> <i>aṣèdáàbòbò</i>	<i>Sàkání nínú èyí tí ó ṣeé ṣe kí ègè kan farada ig-bésè fonólójì kan ju òmíràn lọ.</i>
253	prosthesis	A term used in phonetics and phonology to refer to a type of intrusion, where an extra sound has been inserted initially in a word.	<i>ìfiróbò-bèrè</i>	<i>Òrò-iperí tí à n lò nínú fònétiíkì àti fonólójì láti tóká sí èyà ìfíbò, níbi tí a ti fi irò kan bó ibèrèròrò.</i>
254	quantal vowel	A vowel whose acoustic qualities are little affected by variation in its articulation and whose perception is little affected by variation in its acoustic quality: one of [i u a]. Stevens (1972).	<i>fáwèlì aníyè</i>	<i>Fáwèlì tí yiyèdà nínú ìṣénupè rẹ pa àwọn àwòmó-ajemódùn-ún rẹ lára díẹ̀ àti èyí tí yiyèdà nínú àwòmó ajemódùn-ún rẹ pa gbígbo rẹ lára díẹ̀.</i>
255	quantitative metre	A type of rhythm based on the phonological weight of syllables and not upon stress, typical of verse in Ancient Greek and Classical Latin.	<i>Ìwòn-ìwòhùn</i> <i>àtẹ̀wòn</i>	<i>Èyà ìwòhùn tí ó dá lóri ìtẹ̀wòn fonólójì àwọn silébù tí kù ṣe lóri àtẹ̀mó.</i>

256	quantity	A term used in phonology to refer to the relative durations of sounds and syllables when these are linguistically contrastive; also referred to as length.	<i>Iye/iwọn</i>	<i>Ọ̀rò-ìperí tí à ñ lò nínú fonólòjì láti tóka sí iye àkókò tí a fí pe àwọn irò àti àwọn sílèbù nígbà tí àwọn wònyí bá yàtò ní ilàṅà língísìkì; èyí tí a tún mò sí gígùnsí.</i>
257	quantity-insensitive feet	In <b>quantity-insensitive</b> feet, all syllables are treated as equally light or equally heavy; there are no restrictions.	<i>ẹ̀wọ̀n-atéńtẹ̀ aníwọ̀n-àìgbẹ̀gẹ̀</i>	<i>Nínú ẹ̀wọ̀n-atéńtẹ̀ aníwọ̀n-àìgbẹ̀gẹ̀, gbogbo sílèbù ní a máa rí bí afúyẹ̀ ní didọ̀gba tàbí atẹ̀wọ̀n ní didọ̀gba. Kò sí òtẹ̀Kankan.</i>
258	quantity-sensitive feet	In <b>quantity-sensitive</b> feet, heavy syllables may not occur in recessive positions and are stressed.	<i>ẹ̀wọ̀n-atéńtẹ̀ aníwọ̀n-agbẹ̀gẹ̀</i>	<i>Nínú ẹ̀wọ̀n-atéńtẹ̀ aníwọ̀n-agbẹ̀gẹ̀, àwọn sílèbù atẹ̀wọ̀n lè má jẹyọ̀ ní àwọn ipò fọ̀nrán aláìgàba, wọ̀n sì máa ní àtẹ̀mọ̀.</i>
259	quantity sensitivity	In metrical phonology, a foot-shape parameter governs the distribution of light and heavy syllables in the terminal nodes of feet. Quantity sensitivity may also be formalized using moras (as in metrical grid theory). The phenomenon occurs in some languages, in which the position of the word accent is partly determined by the quantity of some syllable(s).	<i>ìwọ̀n igrẹ̀gẹ̀</i>	<i>Nínú fonólòjì ìwọ̀n-ìwọ̀hùn ilàṅà ìrísí ẹ̀wọ̀n-atéńtẹ̀ tí ó ñ de ifọ̀nká àwọn sílèbù afúyẹ̀ àti atẹ̀wọ̀n nínú àwọn ẹ̀wọ̀n agbẹ̀yìn ẹ̀wọ̀n atéńtẹ̀. Ìwọ̀n igrẹ̀gẹ̀ ní a tún lè sọdàìgbagbẹ̀fẹ̀ pẹ̀lú lilo mórà (gẹ̀gẹ̀ bíi nínú típírì gírídì ìwọ̀n-ìwọ̀hùn). igrẹ̀sẹ̀, tí ó wáyẹ̀ nínú àwọn ède kan, nípasẹ̀ èyí tí ipò ásẹ̀ntì ọ̀rọ̀ jẹ̀ dídámọ̀ pẹ̀lú iye ìwọ̀n sílèbù.</i>

260	quaternary feature	A distinctive feature that may assume one of exactly four values.	<i>àbùdá</i> <i>alójú-méérin</i>	<i>Àbùdá apààlà tí ó lè ní iwúlò méérin ọ̀tọ̀ọ̀tọ̀.</i>
261	radical	Pertaining to the root of the tongue. 2. (of a constriction) Involving a complete or nearly complete obstruction of the vocal tract, as in the articulation of an obstruent. 3. In some analyses, a superordinate feature of which [ATR] is a dependent.	<i>ìpílẹ̀ṣẹ̀</i>	<i>Tí ó jẹ̀ mọ̀yẹ̀yìn ahón. 2. (Tùfúnṣẹ̀) tí ó ní idíwọ̀ ọ̀pónà ajemọ̀hùn kíkún tàbí diẹ̀ bíí pípe anídiwọ̀ kan. 3. Nínú àwọn itúpalẹ̀ kan, àbùdá tí ó ga julọ̀ lóri èyí tí [FKQ] gbára lẹ̀.</i>
262	Radical Underspecification (RU)	A version of Underspecification Theory that holds that, in every phonological position, one value or the other of each feature is the unmarked value, and that the unmarked value cannot be specified underlyingly; hence all underlying feature specifications are of (contextually) marked feature values.	<i>Ìsọ̀dọtò-àyọ̀ọ̀lẹ̀</i> <i>Ìpílẹ̀</i>	<i>Èyà tí ọ̀rì isọ̀dọtò-àyọ̀ọ̀lẹ̀ tí ó ní pé nínú gbogbo ipò fonólójì, iwúlò kan tàbí òmiràn àbùdá kòòkan jẹ̀ iwúlò aláílámì àti pé iwúlò aláílámì kò lè jẹ̀ sisọ̀dọtò ní ipílẹ̀; fún idi èyí gbogbo àwọn isọ̀dọtò àbùdá ipílẹ̀ ní wọn jẹ̀ àwọn iwúlò àbùdá aláímì.</i>
263	rate/tempo	This term is used in phonetics and phonology to refer to speed of speaking. It is also known as <b>tempo</b>	<i>iyára-sàfò</i>	<i>Ọ̀rọ̀-ìperí yìí ní a máa ń lò nínú fónétííkì àti fonólójì láti tọ̀ka sí (Ìyára) isàfò tán, a tún mọ̀ọ̀ sí tẹ̀npò.</i>

264	realization	The phonetic form of a phonological representation, for instance, an allophone is a realization of a phoneme in some particular context. 2. By extension, any representation of a linguistic form which is less abstract (closer to the phonetics) than some other representation.	<i>ijeyo</i>	<i>Ìrísí fònétiiki ìṣàfihàn fonólòjì. Fún àpẹ̀ẹ̀rẹ̀dà fónùmù jẹ́ ijeyo (ìṣàfihàn) fónùmù nínú ògangan ipò kan pátó. Ní kíkún èyíkéyù ìṣàfihàn ìrísí línjístíki kan, tí kò jẹ́ afòyemò jù (tí ó súnmò fònétiiki) ju ìṣàfihàn mūràn lọ.</i>
265	recessive	In metrical phonology, a term used to refer to the nondominant elements in a foot. In left-dominant feet, all right nodes are recessive, and in right-dominant feet all left nodes are recessive. Recessive nodes do not branch.	<i>fónrán aláìgàba</i>	<i>Nínú fonólòjì iwón-ìwòhùn òrò-ìperí tí a lò láti tọka sí àwọn fónrán aláìgàba nínú èwón-aténté. Nínú èwón-aténté agàba-òsì, gbogbo èwón apá-òtún ní wón dinkù, atí pe nínú èwón-aténté agàba-òtún gbogbo àwọn èwón apá-òsì ní wón dinkù, àwọn èwón aláìgàba kii pẹ̀ka.</i>
266	recessive rule	In some theories of rule ordering, notably partial ordering, a rule fails to apply when its structural description (SD) is met if there is another rule taking precedence over it whose SD is met at the same time.	<i>òfin fónrán aláìgàba</i>	<i>Nínú àwọn tíòrì tító òfin, pàápàá jùlò tító èlẹ̀bẹ, òfin tí ó kò láti sìṣẹ́ nígbà tí a tí tẹ́ àpẹ̀júwe ihun (AI) rẹ̀lòrùn tí òfin mūràn wà tí ó ṣàájú rẹ̀ tí a tí tẹ́ AI rẹ̀ lórùn nígbà kàn-nàà.</i>

267	recessive vowel	In a language with dominant/recessive vowel harmony, In the right context, their dominant partners automatically substitute any of the vowels.	<i>fáwẹ̀lì àdínkù</i>	<i>Nínú èdè tí ó ní ànkóò fáwẹ̀lì púpò/aláìgàba, èyíkéyìí nínú àwọn fáwẹ̀lì tí àwọn fáwẹ̀lì akẹ̀gbé agábawọn bá máa ń rópò lèsèkẹ̀sẹ̀ nínú àwọn ipò aṣẹ̀gbà kan.</i>
268	recognition test	A standard test of speech perception, in which a set of spoken words is presented and a listener asked to repeat, write down, or otherwise respond to the test items.	<i>idánwò idámò</i>	<i>Olóri idánwò gbígbò ifò, nípàsẹ̀ èyí tí a ṣe àgbékalẹ̀ àkójọ̀pò àwọn ọ̀rọ̀ àfẹ̀nuso tí a wa bèèrè lówọ̀ òlùgbò kan pé kí o ṣe átúnpe wọn, kí ó sí kọ̀ àwọn ọ̀rọ̀ nàà tàbí kí ó fẹ̀sì sí àyèwò àwọn wún-rèn nàà.</i>
269	redundancy rule	Any rule, which states that some feature, or behavior is entirely predictable from the presence of something else.	<i>òfin aláélẹ̀</i>	<i>Èyíkéyìí òfin tí ó ní pé àbùdá kan tàbí iṣẹ̀ṣi kan máa ń jẹ̀ àmòtẹ̀lẹ̀ láti ara wíwá nńkan miiran.</i>
270	redundancy rule ordering constraint	In some versions of Underspecification Theory, the requirement that a redundancy rule supplying a feature value F must apply before any rule referring to F in its structural description. This constraint is designed to prevent the misuse of blanks. Archangeli (1984).	<i>óté titò òfin aláélẹ̀</i>	<i>Nínú àwọn èyà tíòrì isọ̀dòtò-àyóólẹ̀, ohun-aṣẹ̀ tí ó ní pé òfin aláélẹ̀ apèsè iwúlò àbùdá kan F nínú isàpẹ̀júwe ihun rẹ̀. gbọ̀dò ṣiṣẹ̀ sáájù kí èyíkéyìí òfin tí ó ń tọ̀ka sí F nínú àpẹ̀júwe ihun rẹ̀. Òtẹ̀ yìí wà láti dí lilo àwọn isòfo jù lówọ̀.</i>

271	register	The natural pitch range was available to a particular speaker or singer for anatomical reasons such as the size and thickness of the vocal folds.	<i>ipò iró-ohùn</i>	<i>Ipò iró-ohùn àdánidá tí ó wà fún elèdè tàbí akòrin kan pàtó fún àwọn erèdí ihun bíi títóbi àti niníṣon àwọn tán-án-ná.</i>
272	register tone	An unvarying level pitch on its syllable, with no upward or downward movement, realizes a particular tone in a tone language. A tone language that uses such tones exclusively is a <i>register tone language</i> . e.g. in Yorùbá, the critical feature is the relative height of the syllabic pitches and not the direction in which they move.	<i>ohùn anípò-iró-ohùn</i>	<i>Ohùn kan pàtó nínú èdè olóhùn tí ó jẹyọ nípasẹ̀ iró-ohùn anípò aláìyèdà lóri sílèbù rẹ̀, pẹ̀lú àisililọ̀ síwájú tàbí sẹ̀yìn. Èdè olóhùn tí ó máa ń lo irú àwọn ohùn bẹ̀ẹ̀ ní èdè olóhùn anípò iró-ohùn.</i>
273	rephonologization	A type of phonological change in which the relations among phonemes are changed but not the number of phonemes or their distribution.	<i>ìtúnsòdí-fonólójì:</i>	<i>Èyà iyípadà fonólójì nípasẹ̀ èyí tí àwọn ibátan láààrín àwọn fónìmù yípadà láìṣe iye àwọn fónìmù tàbí ifónká wọn.</i>
274	representation	Any conventional rendering of a piece of speech with a set of symbols or linguistic objects appropriate to some particular level of analysis.	<i>ìṣàfihàn/ idúrófún</i>	<i>Èyíkéyìlì ṣìṣe àfihàn ẹyọ ifọ kan pẹ̀lú àkójọpọ̀ àwọn àrokò tàbí àwọn wúnrèn línṣísùkì aṣéégbà ní ipèlè itupalẹ kan pàtó.</i>

275	resyllabification	It refers to a reanalysis that alters the location of syllable boundaries. It is a process that applies during a derivation to move segments from one syllable to another. For example, when French <i>bete</i> ‘beast’ [betə] loses its schwa, the [t] must be moved from the second syllable to the first.	<i>itúnsòdísilébù</i>	<i>Ó máa n tóká sí títún itúpàlẹ̀ kan ẹ̀ tí ó máa n yí ààyè àwọn ààlà sílẹ̀bù padà. Èyí ni igbésẹ̀ tí ó máa n wáyé ní àkókò ìṣẹ̀dá láti gbé àwọn ègè kán kúrò ní sílẹ̀bù kan bó sí òmíràn.</i>
276	right-dominant feet/ right-headed foot	In Metrical Phonology, a foot whose most prominent element (its <i>head</i> ) comes last.	<i>ẹ̀wọ̀n-atéńtẹ̀, agàba-òtún/ alárí-òtún</i>	<i>Nínú fonólójì iwọ̀n-ìwọ̀hùn, ẹ̀wọ̀n-atéńtẹ̀ tí fọ̀nrán atayọ̀ jù rẹ̀ jẹyọ̀ ní iparí.</i>
277	rounded	Feature of sounds that are produced when the lips form a round shape when viewed from the front and are protruded when viewed from the side.	<i>roboto</i> <i>[±roboto]</i>	<i>Àbùdá iró tí a pè nígbà tí ètè bá rí roboto</i>

278	rule-ordering paradox	In phonological theory, a term sometimes used to characterize violations of the condition on consistent rule ordering stipulated in early generative phonology. Approaches that permit such violations require $A < B$ in some derivations and $B < A$ in others.	<i>ajòró-ṣòótó</i> <i>tító-òfin</i>	<i>Nínú tíòrì fonólójì, òrò-iperi tí a máa n sáábà ló láti ṣàlàyé àwọn irúfin òtẹ́ lóri ibámu tító òfin tí ó tí wà ní àlákálẹ́ nínú fonólójì onidàrò àkókó. Àwọn iwòye tí wón fi ààyé gba irú àwọn irúfin bá wònyí ní wón nílò <math>A &lt; B</math> nínú àwọn iṣẹ́dà kan àti <math>B &lt; A</math> nínú àwọn iṣẹ́dà miiran.</i>
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## Conclusion

In this essay, we discussed the formulation of Yorùbá Phonology terms, ninety-one (91) terms were formulated from English phonology terms covering letters **P**, **Q** and **R**. We made use of the *Information Processing Model* (IPM) framework and employed term creation processes such as expansion, conversion, revival of old words, composition or compounding, affixation, blending, acronyms, abbreviations, clipping borrowing: borrowing, coinage, vowel coalescence, assimilation insertion deletion, idiomatization, ideophonization and euphemism. Some of the terms developed are Some of the terms developed are *palatalization isòdàfajàpè*, *paragoge ifiró-bòpari*, *parasitic harmony ànkòò àfòmó*, *parse ipínsíforán-ihun*, *partial overlapping iwónú-ara ẹ́lẹ́bẹ*, *phonaestheme fónùmù-àyótúnyo*, *phonemic overlapping ipòórà fónùmù*, *phonological phrase boundary àlà àpólà fonólójì*, *phonological prime fónrán-akérépin fonólójì*, *quantity-sensitive feet èwọn-aténté aníwòn-agbẹ́gẹ́*, *recessive vowel fáwèlì àdínkù*, *redundancy rule òfin aláélé*.

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