Devising Yorùbá Terminology for Phonology Terms *(from letter S to letter Z)*

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Abstract

In this final part of our report, which is part four (4) on the formulation Yorùbá phonology terms for their English counterparts, we discuss terms from letters **S** to **Z** of English phonology and give their Yorùbá equivalents.[1] Eighty-five (84) terms, numbered from 279 to 363, are given in this last report. 278 had been reported in three previous parts which covered letters **A** to **R**, Numbers 1 to 104 covering letter **A** to **G** were reported in part one, part two has numbers 105 to 186 from letters **H** to **O** while letters **P, Q** and **R** are reported in part three from number 187 to number 278. In carrying out this research, we extracted phonology terms in English from three phonology textbooks and two specialized/technical dictionaries on linguistics and phonology. The Yorùbá equivalents of these terms were devised using the ***Information Processing Model*** (IPM) framework. Some of the terms developed are secondary *articulation **ìṣénupè kejì**, sibilant **afòòsépè**, Sonority Hierarchy **Ìpele Ìdún**, spirantization, **ìsọ̀dàfúnnupè**, stress language **èdè alátẹ̀mọ́**, subsidiary features **àbùdá aṣègbè**, Syncope **ìpàró-fáwèlì-je**, tense [+tense] **Àfipápè/ afiṣanpè [+ipá]**, ternary feature **àbùdá alójúmẹ́ta**, transparent rule **òfin ahànde (à-hàn-sóde)**, unary feature **àbùdá alójúkan**, underspecification **ìsọdọ̀tọ̀-àyoọ́lẹ́ (à-yo-sílẹ̀)**, Valency **iye-ìwúlò**, weight-to-stress principle, **Ìlànà ìwúwo-sí-àtẹ̀mọ́***

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

Introduction

In this final part of our research report on developing Yorùbá terms for phonology, we give the Yorùbá counterparts of English phonology terms from letters **S** to **Z** which contained a total of eighty-four (84) terms numbered from 279 to 363. In our previous reports, 278 had been reported from part one to part three which covered letters **A** to **R**. We reported 104 terms in part one, numbers 1 to 104 covering letter **A** to **G,** in part two we reported 81 terms from number 105 to number 186 which covered letters **H** to **O,** while 91 terms were discussed in part three of our report which covered letters **P, Q** and **R** from number 187 to number 278. 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 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 relationship to derive a target term. The five steps are divided into two interrelated aspects: a Semantic Aspect (SA) and the 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:

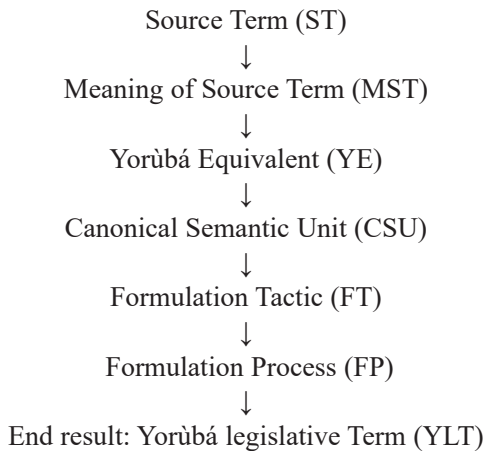**Step 1:** This involves stating the relevant meaning(s) of the source term.

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 covert. 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 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:

Source Term (ST)

↓

Meaning of Source Term (MST)

↓

Yorùbá Equivalent (YE)

↓

Canonical Semantic Unit (CSU)

↓

Formulation Tactic (FT)

↓

Formulation Process (FP)

↓

End result: Yorùbá legislative Term (YLT)

ST: elect
Step 1:MST: to choose/select by vote for an office, position etc.
Step 2:YE: di ìbò yàn sí ìpò
Step 3:CSU: di : ìbò : yàn
Step 4:FT: composition: di + ìbò + yàn
Step 5:FP: contraction: di + ìbò+ yàn → dìbò + yàn
YLT: dìbò – yàn

ST: elected government
Step 1: MST: a government that was chosen by vote for a political job
Step 2:YE: ìjọba tí a di ìbò yàn láti ṣe òṣèlú
Step 3:CSU: ìjọba : tí èyí tí a : di : ìbò : yàn
Step 4:FT: composition: ìjọba + èyí tí a +di +ìbò +yàn
Step 5: FP: contraction, nominalization by prefixation, compound-
                                       ing: ìjọba + èyí tí a +di +ìbò +yàn → ìjọba + à + dìbò
                                       + yàn
YLT: ìjọba – àdìbò – yàn

ST: president
Step 1: MST: the leader of a republic, organization, etc.
Step 2: YE: olórí orílè-èdè tí ó ni ìjọba tí kò jẹ mọ́ ọba tàbí ayaba,
                                       olórí ẹgbẹ́ abbl
Step 3: CSU: olórí: orílè-èdè /ẹgbẹ́ abbl
Step 4: FT: semantic extension, composition:: olórí + orílè-èdè /
                                       ẹgbẹ́ → Ààrẹ + orílè-èdè/ẹgbẹ́ abbl
Step 5: FP: compounding: Ààrẹ+ orílè-èdè /ẹgbẹ́ abbl
YLT: Ààrẹ orílè-èdè /ẹgbẹ́

ST: president elect
Step 1: MST: a president that has been elected but is not yet installed
Step 2: YE: Ààrẹ tí a di ìbò yàn ṣùgbọ́n tí kò tíì gun orí oyè
Step 3: CSU: Ààrẹ : tí kò tíì gun orí oyè
Step 4: FT: composition, explication, idiomatization: Ààrẹ + tí kò
                                       tíì gun orí oyè →Ààrẹ + *ní ọ̀la*
Step 5: FP: contraction, compounding: Ààrẹ + *ní ọ̀la* → Ààrẹ + *lọ́la*
YLT: Ààrẹ - lọ́la (lit. President in tomorrow)

Scope of the Study and Term Creation Processes

The focus of this research is to provide equivalents of phonology terms from letters **S** to **Z** into the Yorùbá language. 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 using obsolete words in a living language, or words from an ancestor language in which the old meaning might be retained or new meaning might be assigned to them.

Composition or **Compounding:** This is a situation where two or more morphemes, words, 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 infixed 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 off 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 new term for a source term which 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 to be replaced by a third segment which shares features from both of the segments that disappeared.

Assimilation: Assimilation takes place when two segments which 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 which occurs when an extraneous element does not present originally is introduced into the utterance usually to break unwanted sequence.

Deletion: Deletion involves the loss of a segment under some language–specifically 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 eighty-four (84) phonology terms were analyzed from which new Yorùbá terms were developed. These terms are arranged in alphabetical order from **S** to **Z**. In adopting Owólabí's (2004) ***Information Processing Model (IPM),*** we modify the framework in term for ***End result*** where we removed ´legislative' and retain ***Yorùbá Term.***

Samples

Source Term:	**subsidiary features**
Meaning of Source Term:	they are secondary features (like secondary articulation and phonation) which are not considered as the main features that distinguish phonemes.
Yorùbá Equivalent:	àbùdá àwọn ìró tí wọ́n ń ṣe ìgbèléyìn (bíi ìṣénupè kejì àti ìpèró) tí a kò rí gégé bíi olú àbùdá láti ṣe ìyàtọ̀ láàrin àwọn fóníìmù
Canonical Semantic Unit:	àbùdá :ìró : tí wọ́n ń: ṣe : ìgbèléyìn
Formulation Tactic:	composition: àbùdá + ìró+ tí wọ́n ń+ ṣe + ìgbèléyìn
Formulation Processes:	contraction, nominalization by prefixation, deletion, clipping: àbùdá + ìró + tí wọ́n ń + ṣe + ìgbèléyìn→ àbùdá+ a + ṣègbèléyìn, → àbùdá+ a + ṣègbè
Yorùbá Term:	**àbùdá aṣègbè**
Source Term:	**tongue body features**
Meaning of Source Term:	features that describe the position of the body of the tongue during speech
Yorùbá Equivalent:	àbùdá tí ọ́ ń sọ bí ipò tí ahọ́n wà nígbà tí a bá ń sàfọ̀
Canonical Semantic Unit:	àbùdá: ipò: ahọ́n
Formulation Tactic:	composition: àbùdá: ipò : ahọ́n
Formulation Processes:	contraction: àbùdá+ ipò+ ahọ́n →àbùdá + ahọ́n

Yorùbá Term:	àbùdá ipò ahọ́n

Source Term:	Tense [+tense]
Meaning of Source Term:	sounds articulated with greater effort of relevant muscles
Yorùbá Equivalent:	àbùdá ìró tí a pè pẹ̀lú ipá àwọn ẹ̀yà ara ifọ̀ tí ó kágun sí pè.
Canonical Semantic Unit:	àbùdá :ìró: tí a : fi: ipá pè
Formulation Tactic:	composition: àbùdá+ìró + tí a + fi + ipá + pè
Formulation Processes:	contraction, nominalization by prefixation, deletion: àbùdá+ìró + tí a + fi + ipá + pe →à + fipápè
Yorùbá Term:	àfipápè [+ipá]

Having presented samples and the processing hypothesis used for the creation of Yorùbá   equivalents of the phonology terminologies, we shall outline the eighty-five (84) 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 **S** to **Z**.

279	scansion	In Metrical Phonology, the analysis of metrical structure (stress patterns).	ìtúpalẹ̀-ìwọ̀n-ìwọ́hùn	*Nínú fonọ́lọ́-jì àwọn iwọ́hùn, ìtúpalẹ̀ ihun àwọn-iwọ́hùn (àwọn bátànì àtẹ̀ẹmọ́).*
280	secondary articulation	In a sound produced with two points of articulation, this term refers to the point of articulation involving the lesser degree of stricture, e.g. labialization, palatalization; opposed to primary articulation.	ìṣénupè kejì	*Nínú ìró tí a pè pẹ̀lú ibi ìṣénupè méjì, ọ̀rọ̀-ìperí yìí máa ń tọ́ka sí ibi ìṣénupè tí ó ní ìfúnpọ̀ tí ó kéréjù, bí àpẹẹrẹ ìsọdàfètèpè, ìsọdà-fàpè; jẹ́ ìdakejì ìṣénupè àkọ́kọ́.*

281	sibilant	A fricative or affricate produced with a concentration of energy at high frequencies, usually by means of a groove in the tongue, and having a characteristic hissing sound.	*afòòsépè*	*Àfúnnupè tàbí àṣésí tí a pè pẹ̀lú okun alágbára gan, ní ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ ìgbà pẹ̀lú àlàfo tóóró ní ahọ́n, tí ó sí ní aríwo òòsé.*
282	simplicity	A possible criterion for phonological analysis proposed by generative linguistic theory which would automatically assign factors to competing linguistic analyses that would determine which of them was the most satisfactory.	*ìrọrùnjù*	*Ìlànà tí ó ṣe é ṣe fún ìtúpalẹ̀ fonọ́lọ́jì tí tíọ́rì onídaṛọ lìngísíìkì dá lábàà láti máa yan àwọn àbùdá fún àwọn ìtúpalẹ̀ adíje lìngísíìkì tí wọn yóò sọ èyí tí ó bá dára (ye) jù nínú wọn.*
283	sonorant [±son]	Sounds produced without a turbulent airflow in the vocal tract.	*àìníìdíwọ́ [+ìdíwọ́]*	*Àwọn ìró tí a pè nígba tí èémí kò ní ìdíwọ́ nínú ọ̀pọ́nà ajẹmóhùn.*
284	Sonority Dispersion Principle	A putative principle governing syllabification. It says: the sonority should slope maximally from onset to nucleus and minimally from nucleus to coda. This principle is held to integrate a number of observations about syllable structure.	*Ìlànà Ìyọ̀ Ìdún*	*Ìlànà àjọgbà tí ó de ìpín-sí-sílébù. Ó ní pé: ìdún gbọ́dọ̀ máa yọ púpọ̀ kúrò ní àbẹ̀rẹ̀ bọ́ sí odo sílébù, ó tún gbọ́dọ̀ máa yọ díẹ̀ kúrò ní odo sí apèkun sílébù. Ìlànà yìí wà fún ṣíṣe ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ àwọn àwòfin lórí ìhun sílébù.*

285	Sonority Hierarchy	A putative ranking of segment types in order of their intrinsic sonority. The most **sonorous** elements are assigned the highest value, and the least sonorous the lowest value.	Ìpele Ìdún	*Ipò àjọgbà àwọn ẹyà ègé ní ìtò ìdún atinúhun mọ wọn. Àwọn fọ́nrán adún jùlọ ní a máa ń fún ní ìwúlò tí ó gajùlọ, tí à sí máa ń fún àwọn aláìdún jùlọ ní ìwúlò tí ó kéréjù.*
286	Sonority Sequencing Principle	(also sonority cycle) A widely accepted constraint on syllable structure. It says: the sonority profile of the syllable must slope outwards from the peak. In other words, the level of sonority must rise as we proceed from the beginning of the syllable to the peak and fall as we proceed from the peak to the end, in accordance with the Sonority Hierarchy.	Ìlànà Tẹ̀léńtẹ̀lé Ìdún	*(Ó tún jẹ́ àyíkàn ìdún) òté tí ó jẹ́ gbígbà jùlọ lórí ìhun sílébù. Ó ní pé: àwòrán ìdún sílébù gbọ́dọ̀ yọ́ jáde láti odo sílébù. Ní ìtumọ̀ mìíràn, ipò ìdún gbọ́dọ̀ gbé sókè tí a bá tí ń sọ̀rọ̀ láti ìbẹ̀rẹ̀ sílébù títí dé odo rẹ̀, tí yóò sí máa wà sílẹ̀ láti odo dé ìparí ọ̀rọ̀ ní ìbámu pẹ̀lú ìpele ìdún.*
287	sound change/ law/shift	Any phonological change in a language's sound system over a period of time.	ìyípadà/ òfin ìró/ ìgbéròónípò	*Èyíkéyìí ìyípadà nínú ètò ìró èdè kan fún ìgbà (àkókò) kan.*
288	spirant	An older term for fricative.	àfúnnupè	*Ọ̀rọ̀-ìperí àtijọ́ fún àfúnnupè.*

289	Spirantizat-ion	(also fricativization) Any phonological process in which a plosive is converted to a fricative: one type of lenition.	ìsọdàfún-nupè	(Tí a tún mọ̀ sí ìsọdàfúnnupè) Èyíkéyìí ìgbésẹ̀ fonọ́lọ́jì nípasẹ̀ èyí tí àsénupè di àfúnnupè: èya àìsọdalágbára.
290	spreading	In some models of non-linear phonology, **spreading** refers to the association (or linking) of a feature or node belonging to one segment with an adjacent segment. 2. In autosegmental phonology, **spreading** refers to a type of rule which extends the association of a tone in a given direction, e.g. a high tone associated with an initial vowel comes to be associated with the following vowel(s).	títànká	Nínú àwọn ẹ̀yà àwọ̀ṣe fonọ́lọ́jì àìsabìlà, títànká máa ń tọ́ka sí ìtàpò (tàbí ìsopọ̀) àbùdá kan tàbí ẹ̀wọn ti ègé kan pẹ̀lú ègé afẹ̀gbẹ́kẹ̀gbẹ́. Nínú fonọ́lọ́jì ajẹmádapeleni, títànká máa ń tọ́ka sí ẹ̀yà òfin tí ó máa ń tan ìtàpò ohùn ká ní ìdojúkọ kan, àpẹẹrẹ ohùn òkè tí o wà pẹ̀lú fáwẹ̀lì ìbẹ̀rẹ̀ máa wá so mọ́ àwọn fáwẹ̀lì tí ó bá tẹ̀le.
291	stacking	In some versions of Autosegmental Phonology, an arrangement in which some tiers are directly dependent upon other autosegmental tiers, rather than upon the skeletal tier.	títò-ìpele	Nínú àwọn ẹ̀yà fonọ́lọ́jì ajẹmádápeleni, ètò nípasẹ̀ èyí tí àwọn ìpele kan gbáralé àwọn ìpele ajemádápeleni mìíràn tààrà tí kìí ṣe ìpele kòòfo.
292	stress language	A language with a prominent accent realized as strong stress.	èdè alátẹ̀mọ́	Èdè tí ó ní àsẹ̀ntì atayọ (àtẹ̀mọ́) tí ó jẹyọ gẹ́gẹ́ bí àtẹ̀mọ́ alóòrìn.

293	strident [+str]	Sounds produced with a complex constriction forcing the airstream to strike two surfaces, producing high intensity fricative noise.	aláriwo [+aláriwo]	Ìró tí a pè pèlú if-únpò alágbára tí ó fi ti ipá jé kí èémí kọ lu àyè méjì kan tí ó sì gbé ariwo àfúnnupè alágbára jáde.
294	subsidiary features	They are secondary features (like secondary articulation and phonation) which are not considered as the main features that distinguish phonemes.	àbùdá aṣègbè	Àbùdá àwọn ìró tí wón ń ṣe ìgbè léyìn (bíi ìṣénupè kejì àti ìpèró) tí a ò rí gégé bí olú-àbùdá láti ṣe ìyàtọ láààrín àwọn fóníìmù
295	Super foot	A term in metrical phonology for a node which dominates the two right-most feet in a metrical tree; symbolized by Σ′.	èwón-aténté agàba	Ọ̀rọ̀-ìperí nínú fonólójì ìwọn-ìwóhùn fún èwọn kan tí ó máa ń gàba lórí àwọn èwọn-aténté méjì apá ọtún lórí igi ìwọ̀n-ìwóhùn; tí a máa ń tọ́ka pèlú àroko Σ′.
296	superheavy syllable	In some languages, a syllable type which contrasts with ordinary **light** and **heavy syllables** in being heavier than both.	sílébù atèwọ̀njù	Nínú àwọn èdè kan, èyà sílébù tí ó máa ń ṣe ìyàtọ̀ pèlú àwọn sílébù afúyé àti atéwọ̀n lásán nípasẹ̀ pé ó tèwọ̀n ju àwọn mé-jèèjì lọ.

297	Supralaryngeal	In some versions of feature geometry, a class node dominating all phenomena within the oral and nasal cavities.	*òmú-à-figògóń-gòpè*	*Nínú àwọn ẹ̀yà jíómẹ́tírì àbùdá, ẹ̀wọ́n aṣèpín-ọ̀wọ́ tí ó gàba lórí gbogbo àwọn ìgbésẹ̀ nínú káà ẹnu àti imú.*
298	surface phonotactic constraint	A constraint upon the permissible sequences of segments which applies to phonetic forms, but not necessarily to underlying representations. Sommerstein (1977: 195).	*òté fonotátíìkì*	*Òtẹ́ lórí aṣéégbà tẹ̀léńtẹ̀lé ègé tí ó máa ń ṣiṣẹ́lórí àwọn ìrísí fònẹ́tììkì ṣùgbọ́n tí kò pọn dandanlórí àwọn ìṣàfihàn ìpìlẹ̀.*
299	suspendable opposition	(Also neutralizable opposition) In Prague School phonology, the relation between two segments which contrast in some positions but which are neutralized in other positions. Ant. constant opposition.	*ìṣelòdì apòórá*	*(tí a tún mọ̀ sí ìṣelòdì apòórá) nínú fonólọ́jì ilẹ́ẹ̀wé píráàgì, ìbátan láàárín àwọn ègé méjì tí wọ́n yàtọ̀ ní àwọn ipò kan ṣùgbọ́n tí wọ́n pòórá ní àwọn ipò mííràn. Ìdàkejì ni ìṣelòdì aláìyípadà*
300	Syllabifica-tion	It is the term which refers to the division of a word into syllables	*ìpínsísílébù*	*Èyí ní ọ̀rọ̀-ìperí tí ó máa ń tọ́ka sí pínpín ọ̀rọ̀ sí sílébù.*
301	Syllabify	The act of syllabifying	*pínsísílébù*	*Ìṣe ìpínsí sílébù.*

302	Syllable Integrity Principle	In some versions of Metrical Phonology, a proposed constraint upon prosodic structure. It says: prosodic constituent structure cannot violate syllable structure.	*Ìlànà Olóòótó Sílébù*	*Nínú àwọn èyà fonọ́lọ́jì àwọn-ìwóhun òté kan tí a dá lábàá lórí ìhun atẹ́rẹẹ̀. Óní pé: fọ́nrán ìhun atẹ́rẹẹ̀ kò lè rúfin ìhun sílébù.*
303	syllable structure	In a particular language, or in languages generally, the requirements and constraints which determine the shapes of possible syllables, usually formulated in terms of sequences of consonants and vowels, but also in terms of onset plus rhyme, or onset plus nucleus plus coda.	*ìhun sílébù*	*Nínú èdè kan pàtó tàbí gbogbo èdè lápapọ̀, àwọn ohun a-fẹ́ àti àwọn òté tí wọn máa n mọ ìrísí àwọn sílébù tí a máa ń sáábà ṣe àgbékalẹ̀ wọn ní ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ ìgbà ní ìlànà tèléńtèlé kọ́n-sónáǹtì àti fáwẹ̀lì, ṣùgbọ́n àti ní ìlànà àbẹ̀rẹ̀ pẹ̀lú àfikún odo, tàbí àbẹ̀rẹ̀ pẹ̀lú àfikun odo àti apẹ̀kun pẹ̀lú.*
304	syllable template	In Autosegmental Phonology, a template invoked to account for syllable structure.	*ìwòṣe sílébù*	*Nínú fonọ́lọ́-jì ajẹmádápelení ìwòṣe tí ó ń ṣàlàyé ìhun sílébù.*

305	syllable weight	A metrical property by which syllables are divided into two (rarely three) classes differing in the number of moras they contain and hence in their degree of metrical prominence. In terms of weight, light syllables differ from heavy syllables; the difference is fundamental in many languages.	*ìwòn sílébù*	*Àbùdá ìwọn-ìwọ́hùn nípasè èyí tí a pín sílébù sí ọ̀wọ́ méjì (kìí sáábà jẹ́ mẹ́ta) tí wọ́n yàtọ̀ ní iye mórà tí wọ́n kó sínú àti ní ọ̀sùwọ̀n ìtayọ ìwọn-ìwọ́hùn wọn. Ní ìlànà ìwọn, àwọn afúyé sílébù yàtọ̀ sí atẹ̀wọn sílébù; ìyàtọ̀ náà sé pàtàkì púpọ̀ jù nínú ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ èdè.*
306	Synaeresis	The combination of two adjacent vowels within a single word into a single syllable.	*sínárẹ̀sì/ ìsọfáwẹ̀lì-méjì-di-sílébùkan*	*Kí kó fáwẹ̀lì fẹ̀gbẹ́kẹ̀gbẹ́ méjì nínú ọ̀rọ̀ kan pọ̀ sí sílébù kan.*
307	Syncope	A term used to refer to the deletion of a vowel within a word.	*ìpàró-fáwẹ̀lì-jẹ*	*Ọ̀rọ̀-ìperí tí a lò láti tọ́ka sí ìpajẹ̀ fáwẹ̀lì nínú ọ̀rọ̀.*
308	systematic phonemics	A level of representation in generative phonology which sets up a single underlying form capable of accounting for the phonological variations which relate grammatical structures (e.g. words).	*fònémíìkì elétò*	*Ìpele ìsàfihàn kan nínú fonọ́lọ́jì onídàrọ tí ó máa ń se àgbékalè ìrísí ìpìlẹ̀ ẹyọ kan tí ó lè sàlàyé àwọn ẹ̀dà fonọ́lọ́jì tí wọ́n tan mọ́ àwọn ìhun gírámà (e.g. ọ̀rọ̀).*

309	systematic phonetics	A level of representation in generative phonology which provides a narrow phonetic transcription of the systematic features of pronunciation, i.e. excluding those which would be attributable to performance factors. It is related by the rules of the grammar's phonological component to the systematic phonemic level of representation.	*fònẹ́tíìkì elétò*	*Ìpìlẹ̀ ìṣàfihàn kan nínú fonọ́lọ́jì onídàrọ tí ó máa ń pèṣè ìdàko fònẹ́tíìkì (ní tóóró) àwọn àbùdá ètò pípè, ní kíkún tí ó máa ń yọ àwọn èyí tí wọ́n ma jẹ mọ́ àwọn aṣojú ìṣe (eré). Ó tan mọ́ ìpelè ìṣàfihàn fònẹ́míìkì pẹ̀lú àwọn òfin ọmọ-inú fonọ́lọ́jì gírámà.*
310	systole	The shortening of a long syllable. Ant. diastole.	*ìgékúrú sílébù*	*Gígé sílébù tí ó gùn kúrú, ìdàkejì rẹ̀ ni ìfàgùn sílébù.*
311	tail	In some analyses of intonation, any syllables that come between the nuclear syllable and the end of the tone unit. The syllables following the nuclear tone	*Ìrù*	*Nínú àwọn ìtúpalẹ̀ iwọ́hùn kan, èyíkéyìí àwọn sílébù tí ó bá máa ń jẹyọ láàárín odo sílébù àti ìparí ìdá ohùn. Àwọn sílébù tí ó tẹ̀lé odo ohùn.*

312	template	1) In phonology or morphology, a general, schematic, skeletal representation of some class of forms consisting of a set of positions into which elements of specified types may be inserted to produce valid forms. 2) A term used in metrical phonology for an abstract tree structure which defines the basic structural possibilities of syllables in a language.	ìwòṣe	Nínú fonólójì tàbí mofólójì, ìsàfihàn lápapọ̀, àwòrán, kòòfo ọwọ́ àwọn ìrísí tí ó máa ń ní àkójọpọ̀ àwọn ipò nínú àwọn èyí tí à lè fi àwọn fọ́nrán àwọn ẹ̀yà àsọdòtọ̀ bọ láàárín láti ṣèdá àwọn ìrísí aṣéégbà. (2) Ọ̀rọ̀-ìperí tí à lò nínú fonólójì iwọn-ìwọ́hùn fún ìhun igi afòyemọ̀ tí ó máa ń sọ àwọn ìhun aṣéégbà àwọn sílébù nínú èdè.
313	tense [+tense]	Sounds articulated with greater effort of relevant muscles.	Àfipápè/ afiṣanpè [+ipá]	Ìró tí a pè pẹ̀lú agbára àwọn iṣan tí ó ṣe kókó
314	terminal feature	In feature geometry, a feature which occurs at the bottom of a tree, so that no other features depend upon it.	àbùdá agbẹ̀yìn	Nínú jíómẹ́tírì àbùdá, àbùdá kan tí ó máa ń jẹyọ ní ìsàlẹ̀ igi, tí àwọn àbùdá míràn kò ní lè gbáralé e.
315	ternary feature	A distinctive feature which may assume anyone of exactly three values.	àbùdá alójúmẹ́ta	Àbùdá apààlà kan tí ó lè ní èyíkéyìí àwọn ìwúlò mẹ́ta ọ̀tọ̀ọ̀tọ̀.

316	tier conflation	In Autosegmental Phonology, an analytical procedure by which two tiers are combined into one at some stage in a derivation. McCarthy (1986).	ìpapọ̀ ìpele	*Nínú fonọ́lọ́jì ajẹmádápelení, ìlànà ìtúpalẹ̀ kan nípasẹ̀ èyí tí a ti pa ìpele méjì pọ sí ẹyọ kan ní ààyè kan nínú ìsẹ̀dá kan.*
317	tone default	In some tone languages, a tone which is automatically assigned to any syllable not assigned tone by any other process.	àsàyàn ohùn	*Nínú àwọn èdè olóhùn kan, ohùn kan tí ó jẹ́ yíyan fún ara rẹ̀, fún èyíkéyìí sílébù tí a ò yan ohùn fún pẹ̀lú èyíkéyìí ìgbésẹ̀ mìíràn.*
318	tonal geometry	The organization of tonal structure within a non-linear phonological model (the nature of tonal features and the location of tonal linkage).	jíómẹ́tírì ohùn	*Ìtò ìhun ohùn nínú àwọ̀ṣe fonọ́lọ́jì àìsabìlà (ìṣàdánidá àwọn àbùdá ohùn àti ààyè ìsopọ̀ ohùn).*
319	tonal stability	The phenomenon in tone languages in which a tone remains undeleted when its associated vowel is deleted.	ìdúrósinsin ohùn	*Ìgbésẹ̀ nínú àwọn èdè olóhùn nípasẹ̀ èyí tí ohùn kan máa ń dúró láìjẹ́ pípajẹ nígbà tí a ti pa fáwẹ̀lì tí ó so mọ jẹ́.*
320	tonal tier	In Autosegmental Phonology, the tier on which tones are located.	ìpele ohùn	*Nínú fonọ́lọ́jì ajẹmádapelení, ìpele lórí èyí tí àwọn ohùn wà.*

321	tonality	The use of tones. 2) In the Hallidayan analysis of intonation, the system of options for dividing an utterance into tone groups (intonational phrases).	ìloòhùn/ ìpínsóhùn:	*(1) Lílo ohùn (2) Nínú ìtúpalẹ̀ ìwọ́hùn Álìide, ètò ìyàn fún pínpín ìsọ kan sí ẹgbẹ́ ohùn(àwọn àpólà ìwọ́hùn).*
322	tone-bearing unit(TBU)	In Autosegmental Phonology, any element on the segmental tier which is capable of bearing a tone- most often a syllabic nucleus.	ìdá agbohùn	*Nínú fonọ́lọ́jì ajẹmádápeleni, èyíkéyìí fọ́nrán lórí ìpele ègé tí ó tó láti gba ohùn-(ní ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ ìgbà odo sílébù).*
323	tone group	A term used to refer to a distinctive sequence of pitches, or tones, in an utterance. The fundamental unit of intonation, the stretch of utterance to which a single intonational contour applies.	ẹgbẹ́ ohùn	*Ọ̀rọ̀ ìperí tí a lò láti tọ́ka sí tẹ̀lẹ́ńtẹ̀lé apààlà àwọn ìró-ohùn, tàbí ohùn nínú ìsọ kan. Ìdá pàtàkì ìwọ́hùn, ìfàgùn ìsọ lórí èyí tí ìlà ìwọ́hùn ẹyọ kan máa ń ṣiṣẹ́.*
324	Toneless	(of a syllable or an affix in a tone language) Lacking any intrinsic tone.	Àìlóhùn	*(Tí sílébù tàbí àfòmó nínú èdè olóhùn) tí kò ní èyíkéyìí ohùn àtinúhunmọ́.*
325	Tonemics	In the emic tradition of study, contrastive tones are classified as **tonemes**, and the study of such tones is known as tonemics.	tònẹ́míìkì	*Nínú ẹ̀kọ́ àsà ojọ́un, àwọn ohùn aṣèyàtọ̀ ní a máa ń pín sí tóníìmù, atípe ẹ̀kọ́ nípa àwọn ohùn báyẹn ni a mọ̀ sí tònẹ́míìkì.*

326	tone sequence	A tone-based approach to intonation which incorporates all intonational phenomena into a single sequence of pitch movements.	tèléńtèlé ohùn	Ìwòye lórí-ohùn sí ìwọ́hùn tí ó máa ń kó gbogbo àwọn ìgbésè ìwọ́hùn sí ẹyọ tèléńtèlé àwọn ìgbésè ìró-ohùn.
327	Tonetics	The study of the phonetic properties of tone, in its most general sense	tònétíìkì	Ẹ̀kọ́ nípa àwọn àbùdá fònétíìkì ohùn, ní ìtumọ̀ káríayé rẹ̀.
328	tongue body features	Features that describe the position of the body of the tongue during speech.	àbùdá ahọ́n	Àbùdá àwon ìró tí wọ́n ń ṣàpèjúwe ipò tí ahọ́n wà nígbà tí a bá ń sàfọ
329	Tonogenesis	Any process of phonological change by which tones are acquired by a language which formerly lacked them.	ìlóhùn (ì-ní-ohùn)	Èyíkéyìí ìgbésẹ̀ ìyípadà fonọ́lọ́jì nípasẹ̀ èyí tí èdè tí kò ní àwọn ohùn tẹ́lẹ̀ tí wá ní wọn.
330	Tonology	The phonological study of the forms and uses of tone in language.	tonọ́lọ́jì/ ìmọ̀-ohùn	Ẹ̀kọ́ fonọ́lọ́jì àwọn ìrísí àti ìlo ohùn nínú èdè.
331	transparent rule	A phonological rule whose existence can easily be inferred from inspection of surface phonetic forms.	òfin ahànde (à-hàn-sóde)	Òfin fonọ́lọ́jì kan tí a lè rí wíwà rẹ̀ nípa ṣíṣàyẹ̀wò àwọn ìrísí fònétíìkì òkè.
332	Trochee	A metrical foot consisting of a stressed syllable followed by an unstressed syllable.	ẹ̀wọ́n-atéńté-anísílébù-alátèmọ́-àti-aláìlátèmọ́	Ẹ̀wọn-atéńté àwọn-ìwọ́hùn tí o ní sílébù alátèmọ́ tí sílébù aláìlátèmọ́ kan tèle.
333	Ultima	The final syllable of a word.	sílébù ìparí	Sílébù ìparí ọ̀rọ̀.

334	unary feature	(also monovalent feature, singulary feature) A phonological element which resembles a distinctive feature but which can take no values: that is, it can only be either present or absent.	àbùdá alójúkan	(Tí a tún mò sí àbùdá aníwúlò-kan, àbùdá ẹyọ kan) fọ́nrán fonọ́lọ́jì tí ó máa ń jọ àbùdá apààlà kan sùgbọ́n tí kò lè gba àwọn ìwúlò kankan; ní kíkún, ó kàn lè jẹ́ yàlá wíwà tàbí àìsí.
335	unbounded foot	A foot containing an arbitrarily large number of syllables.	èwọ́n-atéńté àìlóóǹkà	Èwọ́n-atéńté tí ó ní ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ sílébù àìlóǹkà ní àìnídìí.
336	Underdot	The diacritic [.], placed under a character in various transliterations for various purposes.	àmì-àfiyán-ìsàlẹ̀	Àmì àfiyàn [-] tí a máa ń fí sí ìsàlẹ̀ lẹ́tà kan nínú orísìiríṣìí èrèdí, bíi ṣíṣàfihàn.
337	underlying form	(also underlying representation, underlier) A more or less abstract phonological representation of a segment, a morpheme, a word or a phrase which is posited by an analyst and from which corresponding surface forms, including any variant realizations, are derived by the application of rules.	ìrísí ìpìnlẹ̀	(Tí a tún mọ sí ìsàfihàn ìpìlẹ̀ tàbí apilẹ̀) ìsàfihàn gbòòrò tàbí tóóró fonọ́lọ́jì ègé, mọ́fíìmù, ọ̀rọ̀ tàbí àpólà kan tí olùtúpalẹ̀ kan dá lábàá àti láti èyí tí àwọn ìrísí òkè tí o ṣe rẹ́gí tí ó ní èy-íkéyìí àwọn ìjẹjáde èdà, tí jẹ́ ṣíṣẹ̀dá pẹ̀lú lílo àwọn òfin.

338	underspecifi-cation	The analytical proce-dure of omitting from underlying represen-tations some informa-tion, usually the values of distinctive features, which will have to be 'filled in' later in order to obtain the surface form. The representa-tions should be min-imally specified, or **underspecified**.	*ìsọdọ̀tọ̀-àyọọ́lẹ́ (à-yọ-sílẹ̀)*	*Ìlànà ìtúpalẹ̀ yíyọ àwọn àlàyé kan kúrò ní àwọn ìsàfihàn ìpìlẹ̀ ní ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ ìgbà àwọn iwúlò àbùdá apàälà, tí a máa ní láti bù díí padà láìpẹ́ láti rí ìrísí òkè. Àwọn ìsàfi-hàn náà gbọ́dọ̀ jẹ́ asọdọ̀tọ̀ ní iwọ̀nba tàbí kí wọ́n jẹ asodọ̀tọ̀-àyọọ́lẹ̀.*
339	Underspecifi-cation Theory	A group of related ap-proaches to phonolog-ical description based upon the idea that the values of certain dis-tinctive features need not be underlyingly specified,	*Tíọ́rì Isọdọ̀tọ̀-àyọọ́lẹ̀*	*Ẹgbẹ́ àwọn iwòye atán-mọ ìsàpèjúwe fonọ́lọ́jì tí ó dá lórí òye pé àwọn iwúlò àbùdá apàälà kan nílo láti máa jẹ́ àsọdọ̀tọ̀.*
340	Under-sprea-ding	In Autosegmental Pho-nology, the failure of a position on the skeletal tier to be properly asso-ciated with an element on some other tier.	*àìtànkán-dáadáa*	*Nínú fonọ́lọ́-jì ajẹmádápelení ìkùnà ipò kan lórí ìpele kòòfo láti sọpọ̀ dáadáa pẹ̀lú fọ́nrán kan lórí ìpele mìíràn kan.*
341	Unfooted	Syllables are said to be **unfooted** if they can-not be assigned a foot structure.	*àìsẹ́wọ́n-atẹ́ńté*	*A máa ń sọpé àwọn sílébù kan jẹ́ àìsẹ́wọ́n-atẹ́ńté tí a ò bá le yan ìhun ẹ̀wọ́n-atẹ́ńté kan fún wọn.*

342	Uniformity Condition	In some versions of Autosegmental Phonology, a proposed constraint upon rule application, often invoked especially to account for the resistance of geminates to phonological processes. It says: in order to change the feature content of a segment [A], every skeletal slot linked to [A]must satisfy the rule.	*Òté Ìdógba*	*Nínú àwọn ẹ̀yà fonọ́lọ́jì ajẹmádápelení òté tí a dábàà lórí lílò òfin, tí a máa ń sáábà lò láti dúró fún ìtakò àwọn oníbejì sí àwọn ìgbésẹ̀ fonọ́lọ́jì. Ò ní pé: láti yí àkóónú àbùdá ẹ̀gé kan padà, gbogbo àlàfo kòòfo tí ó so mọ́ [A] gbọ́dọ̀ tẹ́ òfin yẹn lọ́rùn.*
343	Unilateral	A lateral segment in which air passes along only one side of the median closure.	*afẹ̀gbẹ́ẹ̀nu-kanpè*	*Ẹ̀gé àfẹ̀gbẹ̀ẹ́nupè kan nípasẹ̀ èyí tí atẹ́gùn máa ń gba ẹ̀gbẹ́ kan ṣoṣo jáde.*
344	Unpacking	The phonological process in which a single segment in a particular environment develops into a sequence of two segments, each of the new segments typically retaining some of the features of the original segment.	*ìsọdẹ̀gé-méjì*	*Ìgbésẹ̀ fonọ́lọ-jì nípasẹ̀ eyí tí ẹ̀gé ẹyọ kan ní sàkání kan pàtó tí di tẹ̀lẹ́ńtẹ̀lé àwọn ẹ̀gé méjì, ọ̀kọ̀ọ̀kan àwọn ẹ̀gé tuntun náà sì tún ní àwọn àbùdá ẹ̀gé ti tẹ́lẹ̀*

| 345 | Upside-Down Phonology | A highly distinctive approach to phonology in which words are represented in the lexicon in their surface phonetic form and phonological rules 'run backward' in order to convert surface forms into underlying forms which can then be directly related to other underlying forms. For example, *capricious* has the surface form [kə'prɪʃəs]; this is converted by successive rules to [kə'prɪʃjəs], [kə'prɪsjəs], and finally [kə'prɪ:sjəs], which can be directly related to the underlying form of *caprice* ([kəpri:s]) by the morphological rule [NOUN-(j) əs] | *Fonọ́lọ́jì Adoríkodò* | *Ìwòye fonọ́lọ́jì nípasẹ̀ èyí tí àwọn ọ̀rọ̀ nínú àká-ọ̀rọ̀ ní ìrísí fònẹ́tíìkì àti àwọn òfin fonọ́lọ́jì tí wọn padà sẹ́yìn láti yí àwọn ìrísí òkè sí àwọn ìrísí ìpìlẹ̀ tí wọn lè tan mọ́ awọn ìrísí ìpìlẹ̀ míìràn* |
| 346 | Uvulariz-ation | A secondary articulation in which the back of the tongue is raised towards the uvula. 2. Any phonological process in which a segment at another place of articulation is converted into a uvular. | *ìsọda-fò-lélépè* | *Ìṣénupè kejì nípasẹ̀ èyí tí ẹ̀yìn ahọ́n ti gbé sókè lọ sí òlélé. 2. Èyíkéyìí ìgbésẹ̀ fonọ́lọ́jì nípasẹ̀ èyí tí ègé tí ó wà ní ibi ìṣénupè míìràn padà sí afòlélépè.* |

347	Valency	The number of distinct values which can be assumed by a distinctive feature. A two-valued feature is binary or bivalent; a feature with three or more possible values is multivalued, multivalent, or n-ary. A feature which can take no values, but which can only be present or absent, is unary or monovalent;	*iye-ìwúlò*	*Iye ìwúlò tí ó ṣée dá lábàá pèlú àbùdá apààlà. Àbùdá aníìwúlò-méjì jé alójúlódì tàbí abè-jì-ìwúlò. Àbùdá tí ó ní ìwúlò méta jù béè lọ ni aníìwúlò-òpò, abòpò ìwúlò tàbí alójú-n. Àbùdátíkò bálè gba ìwúlò kankan sùgbón tí ó kan lè jé aní tàbí àìní ni alójúkan.*
348	Value	A specification which can (and must) be added to any distinctive feature, except a unary one, in a particular instance in order to represent the contribution which that feature is making to the nature of the segment containing it.	*ìwúlò*	*Ìsọdọtò tí ó lè (àti tí ó gbódò) jé àfikún sí èyíkéy-ìì àbùdá apààlà àyàfi alójúkan, nínú àpèèrè kan pàtó láti dúró fuń àfikún tí àbùdá yẹn ń ṣe fún ìdáni-dá ègé tí ó ní.*

349	Violation	In optimality theory, a term refers to the failure of a form to meet (satisfy) a constraint. Constraint violations can be all-or-nothing (**binary**) or counted individually (**gradient**). A violation is symbolized by an asterisk in an optimality tableau. An exclamation mark symbolizes a 'fatal' violation, i.e. one which eliminates a candidate.	*ìrúfin*	*Nínú tíọ́rì ìdára-jù, ọ̀rọ̀-ìperí tí ó ń tọ́ka sí ìkùnà ìrísí kan láti tẹ́ òté kan lọrùn. Àwọn ìrúfin òté lè jẹ́ aní tàbí àìsí (alójúlódì) tàbí kí wọ́n jẹ́ kíkà ní ẹyọ kọ̀kọ̀kan. Ìrúfin ni a máa ń tọ́ka pẹ̀lú àmì ìràwọ̀ lórí éégúgá-jà ìdárajù. Àmì ìyanu máa ń tọ́ka sí ìrúfin 'alágbára' èyí tí ó máa ń pa adíje rẹ́ pátápátá.*
350	visual sonority	The notion of **visual sonority** is used in the phonological analysis of the various features of sign language.	*ìdún aláfojúrí*	*ọ̀rọ̀-ìperí ìdún alá-fojúrí ni a máa ń lò nínú ìtúpalẹ̀ fonọ́lọ́jì orísìirìsìi àwọn àbùdá ìfàmìsọ̀rọ̀.*
351	vowel classificat-ion	The description of vowels in terms of phonetic parameters, most often height, backness and rounding, and sometimes also further parameters such as length or nasalization. 2. The representation of vowels in terms of distinctive features.	*Ìpínsọ́wọ̀ọ̀ fáwẹ̀lì*	*Ìsàpẹ̀júweàwọn fáwẹ̀lì ní ìlànà àwọn àdáni mìràn bíi gígùn tàbí ìránmúpè. Ìsàfihan àwọn fáwẹ̀lì ní ìlànà àwọn àbùdá apààlà.*

352	vowel echo	The phenomenon in which an underlyingly unspecified vowel automatically takes on the identity of the vowel in an adjoining syllable.	ìpèpadà fáwèlì	Ìgbésè nípasè èyí tí fáwèlì àìsọdòtò ìpìlè máa ń gba ìdámò fáwèlì fún ara rè nínú sílébù àsomó.
353	vowel reduction	Any phonological process in connected speech which makes a vowel shorter, less loud, lower in pitch or more central in quality, or which neutralizes some vowel contrasts in unstressed syllables.	ìdínkù fáwèlì	Èyíkéyìí ìgbésè nínú isọ tí ó máa ń jé kífáwèlì kúrú, jé àìdún púpò, kéré ní ìró ohùn tàbí dí àárín ní àwòmó tàbí tí ó máa ńjé kí àwọn ìyàtò fáwèlì kan pòórá nínú àwọn sílébù aláìlátèmó.
354	vowel shift	Any phonological development in a language in which a whole class of vowels undergoes a systematic change in quality.	ìgba-fáwèlì-nípo	Èyíkéyìí ìdàgbàsókè fonòló̩jì nínú èdè kan nípasè èyí tí òwó odidi àwọn fáwèlì máa ń rí ìyípadà létòlétò ní àwòmó.
355	Vowel Shift Principle	A putative principle governing the course of vowel shifts. It says: in chain shifts, peripheral vowels become more open and non-peripheral vowels become less open. Labov (1994: 601).	Ìlànà Ìgba-fáwèlí-nípò	Ìlànà ajọgbà tí ó ń de àwọn ìgbà-nípò fáwèlì. Ó máa ń ní: Nínú àwọn ìgbà-nípò àsọpò, àwọn fáwèlì ègbèègbé máa ń di àyanudíèpè.
356	vowel space	The space available within the oral cavity for the production of vowels.	ààyè fáwèlì	Ààyè tí ó wà fún pípe àwọn fáwèlì nínú káà ẹnu

357	Weight	In phonology, a concept is used to distinguish levels of syllabic prominence, based on the segmental constituency of syllables. Syllables can be metrically **heavy (H)** or **light (L)**.	*ìwúwo*	*Nínú fonólójì, òrò-ìperí kan tí a ń lò láti sèyàtò àwon ìpele ìtayo sílébù lórí ìsomo-inú ègé àwon sílébù. Àwon sílébù lè jé atèwòn tàbí afúyé ní ìwò-ìwóhùn.*
358	weight-by-position	In some analyses, an analytical procedure by which a segment which would not ordinarily constitute a mora is assigned a mora in certain specified positions - for example, a consonant in syllable-final position. Hayes (1989).	*Ìwúwo-ní-ipò*	*Nínú àwon ìtúpalè kan, ìlànà ìtúpalè nípasè èyí tí ègé kan tí kò jé mórà kan ní ìpìlè tí a yan mórà fún ní àwon ipò àsodòtò kan, bíi àpeere, kónsónántì ní ìparí sílébù*
359	weight-to-stress principle	It is the tendency for heavy syllables to receive stress.	*Ìlànà ìwúwo-sí-àtèmó*	*Èyí ni ìseése fún àwon fáwèlì atèwòn láti gba àtèmò*
360	weight unit	A less usual term for mora.	*Ìdá ìwúwo*	*Òrò-ìperí fún mórà tí a ò kìí sáábà lò.*

361	X-tier	A term used in autosegmental phonology to describe a conception of the skeletal tier in which the feature [syllabic] is eliminated, segments being specified for no features at all, thus contrasting with the cv-tier approach; also known as the **timing unit** or **timing tier** theory.	ìpele-Y	*Ọ̀rọ̀-ìperí tí à ń lò nínú fonọ́lọ́jì ajẹmádápelení láti ṣàpejúwe èrò ìpele kòòfo nípasẹ̀ èyí tí a pa àbùdá [aṣesílébù] rẹ́, àwọn ègé tí a ò sọ dọ̀tọ̀ fún àwọn àbùdá kankan rárá, tí wọn ń wa ṣe ìyàtọ̀ pẹ̀lú ìwòye ìpele KF; tí a tún mọ̀ sí ìdá.*
362	zero phoneme	A putative phoneme posited, in some analysis, which has no intrinsic phonetic content, such as a juncture phoneme.	fóníìmù òfo	*Fóníìmù àjọgbà tí a dá lábàá, nínú ìtúpalẹ̀ kan, tí kò ní àkóónú fònẹ́tíìkì àtinúhunmọ́, bíi fóníìmù ìkòrìtà*
363	zero syllable	In some versions of Metrical Phonology, a second syllable posited as existing within a monosyllabic word for the purpose of maintaining binary branching and avoiding degenerate feet. Giegerich (1985).	sílébù òfò	*Nínú àwọn ẹ̀yà fonọ́lọ́jì ìwọ̀n ìwọ́hùn sílébù kejì tí a dá lábàá pé ó wà nínú ọrọ̀ ẹlẹ́yọ sílébù fún èrèdí láti dí ìpẹ̀ka abèjì mú àti láti yàgò fún ẹ̀wọn-aténté aláìdàrọ.*

Conclusion

In this paper, we discussed the formulation of Yorùbá Phonology terms, ninety-one (91) terms were formulated from English phonology terms covering letters S to Z. We made use of the I*nformation 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 secondary *articulation* ìṣẹ́nupè kejì, *sibilant* afòòsépè, *Sonority Hierarchy* Ìpele Ìdún, *spirantization,*

ìsodàfúnnupè, *stress language* èdè alátèmọ́, *subsidiary features* àbùdá aṣègbè, *Syncope* ìpàró-fáwẹ̀lì-jẹ, *tense [+tense]* Àfipápè/ afiṣanpè [+ipá], *ternary feature* àbùdá alójúmẹ́ta, *transparent rule* òfin ahànde (à-hàn-sóde), *unary feature* àbùdá alójúkan, *underspecification* ìsodòtò-àyoọ́lẹ́ (à-yo-sílẹ̀), *Valency* iye-ìwúlò, *weight-to-stress principle,* Ìlànà ìwúwo-sí-àtẹmọ́.

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