

DEVELOPING BASIC COMPUTER TERMS IN NIGERIAN LANGUAGES THROUGH TRANSLATION: THE IGBO LANGUAGE EXAMPLE

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Abstract

The important role, which the computer plays in this modern age in all spheres of human endeavour, cannot be overemphasized. As a matter of fact, Nigeria and other developing countries of the world will continue to lag behind in the areas of scientific, technological and industrial development, unless they embrace the computer technology. However, people have always held the erroneous view that it is impossible to document scientific and technical texts such as computer terminology in Nigerian languages, especially Igbo due to the inadequacy of their vocabularies. Therefore, this paper sets out to suggest certain translation techniques by which basic computer terms could be developed in Igbo language.

Key words: computer, translation, loan, coinage, adaptation and circumlocution

1.0 Introduction

Originally developed by Charles Babbage in 1812, “The computer is one of the most brilliant gifts of science” (Manish Rajkoomar), which helps man today to carry out many routine duties and activities at home, in the office, industries, hospitals, banks, schools and everywhere. As an electronic device, the computer is used for storing and analyzing data or information. One can state without fear of contradiction that the modern world today depends almost entirely on the computer for its development. In other words, the modern world runs the risk of crashing if the computer on which it is founded crashes. Unfortunately, many people, especially in the developing countries, are not yet computer literate and therefore cannot fit in if they find themselves in a computerized environment. It is against this background that this paper sets out to develop some basic computer terms in Igbo language, thereby enabling the local people to embrace the computer technology.

2.0 Theoretical Reflections

Before going further, we need to define a number of relevant concepts such as the computer, translation, as well as state the methods used in this work.

“A computer is a general purpose device that can be programmed to carry out a set of arithmetic or logical operations automatically” (Wikipedia). Also Dictionary.com defines it as “a device, usually electronic, that processes data according to a set of instructions.” Today and everywhere, one can state without fear of contradiction that the computer is man’s best friend in terms of problem-solving, particularly owing to its special characteristics: speed, accuracy, reliability, and integrity.

Translation is «...rendre le message du texte de départ avec exactitude (fidélité à l'auteur) en une langue d'arrivée correcte, authentique et adaptée au sujet de la destination (fidélité au destinataire)» (Flamand 50). (...rendering the message of the source language text (process) with exactitude (faithful to the author) into a correct and authentic target language (product) which is adapted to the target language public (faithful to the public). According to Nida, “translation is the production in the target language of the closest natural equivalent to the message of the source language, first to meaning and then to style” (qtd. in Horgulin and Bernard 30). Whereas Mounin considers translation as “...le passage d'un monde culturel à l'autre” (61) (the passage from one cultural world into another), Malinowski perceives it as “the unification of cultural contexts” (qtd. in Robins 27). For Peter Newmark, translation “is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (5). Seleskovitch and Lederer define translation from the interpretative point of view, “Restituer le sens dans une autre langue, c'est le rendre intelligible sur deux plans; c'est le faire comprendre sans rendre brumeux ce qui était clair, ni ridicule ce qui était digne” (62). (Restoring meaning in another language is to render it intelligible at two levels: to make it comprehensible without rendering obscure that which is clear, nor ridiculous that which is worthy). Henri Van. Hoof postulates thus, «La traduction est un acte de communication bilingue» (74). (Translation is an act of bilingual communication). Taking into consideration the various facets of and insights into the subject of translation highlighted in the above definitions given by different experts, Ajunwa defines it as “the rendering in writing of a source language text into the target language, with a view to preserving, as much as possible, the source language message and style.”

3.0 Methodological Reflections

What is method? According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary ‘method’ is defined as “a particular way of doing something”. For Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, it is “a planned way of doing something, especially one that a lot of people know about and use. Whereas, Encarta Dictionaries perceive method as “a way of doing something or carrying something out, especially according to a plan,” Merriam-Webster's Dictionary and Thesaurus define it as “a way, technique, or process of or for doing something.” By way of synthesization, therefore, the word ‘method’ could be defined as a way of doing something, based on or following a particular plan. Thus, one can talk about teaching methods, printing methods, cooking methods, translation methods, etc.

4.0 Translation Operations

In our translation operations in this work, we are going to employ a combination of methods, including Flamand, who proposed four logical steps in the translation process: assimilation, conversion, redaction and control, as well as Vinay and Darbelnet, whose translation method involves seven translation techniques: loan, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalent and adaptation. Also we are going to choose texts based on computer terminology as our corpus, which we shall translate into Igbo.

Text 1: Computer appreciation

<p>Computer appreciation Your computer is made up of a system unit known as the Central Processing Unit, which houses all the electrical components; a monitor which displays your work on its screen; a keyboard, which contains different types of keys, including the tab key, enter key, backspace key, delete key, caps lock key, space bar key, insert key, control key, alternate key and other function keys; different types of drives such as a zip disk drive, a compact disk drive, a floppy disk drive, etc., through which information is put into the computer; a hard disk drive which stores programmes and files with which you work; a mouse used for moving the cursor on the screen and a pair of speakers for sound production (texte composé par nous).</p>	<p>L'appréciation d'ordinateur Votre ordinateur se compose d'une unité de système connue sous le nom d'unité centrale de traitement, qui loge tous les composants électriques ; un moniteur qui affiche votre travail sur son écran ; un clavier, qui contient différents types de touches, y compris la touche de retour-en-arrière, la touche d'entrée, la touche d'effacement, la touche de fonction majuscule, la touche d'insertion, la touche de commande, secondaire et d'autres touches de fonction, la barre d'espacement, la touche d'insertion, la touche de contrôle, la touche d'alternative, différents types de lecteurs tels que le lecteur d'éclair, le lecteur de disque compact, le lecteur de disquette, etc. par lesquels on met des informations à l'ordinateur, le lecteur de disque dur qui conserve les programmes et les fichiers avec lesquels vous travaillez; une souris utilisée pour déplacer le curseur sur l'écran et une paire de haut-parleurs pour la production du son (texte composé et traduit par nous).</p>	<p>Imata otu kọmputa di <i>Kọmputa</i> ị nwere otu ngwa arụmaru a na-akpọ <i>igbeakọnauche</i> nke ịkọrọ akarangwa <i>eletiriki</i> niile di n'ime kọmputa; otu enyongosi / monito nke na-egosiputa ọrụ ị na <i>onyonyo</i> ya; otu <i>oyorompiaka</i> nke ịkọrọ <i>mpiaka</i> di iche iche di ka <i>mpiaka ohere</i>, <i>mpiaka mbanye</i>, <i>mpiaka nlaazu</i>, <i>mpiaka nkagbu</i>, <i>mpiaka mkpochi</i> <i>mkpuru okwu</i>, <i>mpiaka okporo nkewa</i>, <i>mpiaka nfanye</i>, <i>mpiaka nchikwa</i>, <i>mpiaka oltaneti</i> na <i>mpiaka nruoru</i> ndi ozo; <i>nyaya</i> di iche iche di ka <i>nyaya disiketi</i>, <i>nyaya efere mmuke</i> na <i>nyaya efere nzi</i> nke a na-esite na ha e tinye ozi nime kọmputa; <i>nyaya disiki ike</i> nke na-ehekwa usoro ọrụ na <i>obofaili</i> I ji aru ọrụ, <i>oke/mausu</i> nke e ji ebughari <i>tikom</i> si n'otu akuku onyonyo gi gaa n' akuku ozo, ha na <i>igwe-nkwuokwu</i> abuo nke na-eweputa okwu maobu egwu (traduction réalisé par nous).</p>
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Comments:

We composed the above text in English, with the intention to prove that it is to translate into Igbo without abuse of loans. Thus we have been able to develop some basic computer terms in Igbo, our mother tongue.

Text 2: Central Processing Unit

<p>Central Processing Unit It is the heart of the computer. A horizontal or</p>	<p>Unité centrale C'est le coeur de l'ordinateur. Boîte horizontale ou verticale,</p>	<p>Igbeakọnauche Ọ bu n'ebe a ka mkpuru obi kọmputa di. Nke a bu igbe a na-</p>
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vertical box, it contains the components, the mother board, the microprocessor, the hard disk, the disk drive, etc.	elle renferme les composants, la carte mère, le microprocesseur, le disque dur, le lecteur de disquettes, etc. (Shungu 8)	edina edina maṅbụ a na-akwụba ọtọ, nke akarangwa dị iche iche dịka <i>nnejikọ</i> , <i>maikoroproseso</i> , <i>disiki ike</i> , <i>ṅnyà disiketi</i> , dg. dị n'ime ya.
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Comments :

In translating the text from French into Igbo, we succeeded in creating the following neologisms : *nnejikọ* which renders the word *carte mère*. We also borrowed and igbonised the following words: *maikoroproseso*, *disiki* et *disiketi*.

Text 3: Peripheral

Peripheral The term peripheral refers to any hardware that is connected to the computer and which communicates with it : printer, mouse, scanner, modem, etc.	Périphérique Le terme périphérique désigne tout appareil relié à l'ordinateur et permettant une communication avec celui-ci: imprimante, souris, scanner, modem, etc. (Shungu 8)	Ngwa mgbakwunyere <i>Ngwa mgbakwunyere</i> bụ aha a na-akpọ akarangwa niile a na-agbakwunyere kọmputa, ndị ha na ya na-arukọ ọrụ dịka <i>igwembi</i> (printa), oke (mausụ), <i>igwentife</i> (skana), <i>mọdemụ</i> , na ndị ọzọ.
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Comments :

The translation of the above text into Igbo led to the creation of such neologisms as *igwembi* (printa), oke (mausụ), *igwentife* (skana) aussi bien qu'à emprunter et à igboniser le mot *mọdemụ*.

Text 4: Mouse

Mouse The mouse is a peripheral used for moving the cursor on the screen without using the keyboard. In other words, the mouse controls the pointer which appears on the screen. It enables you to select items on the screen without the use of the keyboard. It generally comprises 2 buttons: the right button (modifies the parameters of the applications) and the left button (carries out the applications). Certain mice have a central button and	Souris La souris c'est un périphérique permettant de déplacer le curseur sur l'écran sans utiliser le clavier. Autrement dit, la souris contrôle le pointeur qui apparaît à l'écran. Elle permet de sélectionner d'éléments de l'écran sans l'aide du clavier. Elle comporte généralement 2 boutons: le bouton droit (modifie les paramètres des applications) et le bouton gauche (exécute les applications). Certaines souris possèdent un bouton	Oke (Mausụ) <i>Oke</i> bụ <i>ngwa ngbakwunyere</i> e ji akpughari <i>tikom</i> (kusọ) si n'otu akukụ <i>onyonyo</i> gaa n'akukụ ọzọ n'emetughị <i>oyorompiaka</i> (kiiboṅdu) aka. A sugharia ya n'udị ọzọ, ọ bụ <i>oke</i> ka e ji ebughari <i>isiàkụ</i> (pointa) ahụ na-egosi onwe ya n'elu <i>onyonyo</i> . E ji ya ahoro ihe site n'elu <i>onyonyo</i> n'emetughị <i>oyorompiaka</i> aka. Oke a nwere <i>mpikim</i> (botunụ) abụọ, yaa bụ, <i>mpikim</i> aka nri (nke e ji emeghari usoro ọrụ akarangwa dị iche iche) na <i>mpikim</i> aka ekpè (nke e ji arụ
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unquestionable a serrated roller making it possible to move up and down the page.	central et certaines une molette permettant de manipuler les ascenseurs sur la page en cours. (Shungu 9)	kwa ọrụ dị iche iche). Ụfọdụ oke nwere mpịkọm etiti e ji ebugo ma na-ebuda kwa ihu akwụkwọ.
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Comments :

We have igbonized the loans here in order to facilitate the pronunciation of the words in Igbo : *oke* (mausu), *tikom* (kuso), *oyorompiaka* (kiibọdụ), etc.

Text 5

Hard drive It is a memory support installed in the Central Processing Unit, which makes it possible to preserve and to quickly access a great quantity of information. It is much more powerful than the diskette. The storage capacity (sometimes called mass memory) is measured in Mo(Méga bytes) or Giga (translation ours).	Disque dur C'est un support de stockage installé dans l'unité centrale qui permet de conserver et de restituer rapidement une grande quantité d'informations. Il est beaucoup plus performant que la disquette. La capacité de stockage (parfois appelée mémoire de masse) se mesure en Mo (Méga octets) ou en Giga. (Shungu 9)	Disiki ike Nke a bụ <i>akarangwaike</i> nke a na-etinye n'ime <i>igbeakonauche</i> ma bụrụ kwa akarangwa e ji echekwa ma na-ewepụta ngwa ngwa otutu ozi dị iche iche. <i>Disiki ike</i> a na-arụ ọrụ nchekwa ozi nke ukwu karịa <i>disiki nro</i> . A na-átụ <i>ikenchekwa</i> ozi disiki ndi a na <i>ndè mkpuru édémédé</i> (megabaịti) maọbụ na <i>ijèri mkpuru édémédé</i> (gigabaịti).
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Comments :

We did literal translation here, except where it is not applicable due to linguistic and cultural divergencies existing between the languages.

Text 6 : Internet

What is Internet? The Internet is defined as a network of inter-connected computers, belonging to a single unit, in the whole world. These computers communicate, thanks to the same protocol, called the TCP/IP, compatible with all the computing systems. The	Qu'est-ce que l'Internet? L'Internet se définit comme un réseau d'ordinateurs interconnectés, appartenant à un ensemble, dans le monde entier. Ces ordinateurs communiquent grâce au même protocole, appelé le TCP/IP, compatible avec tous les	Gịni bụ Intaneeti? Intaneeti bụ usoro <i>njikoonu</i> nke otu kọmputa na ibe ya gbaa ụwa nile gburugburu. Kọmputa niile ndi a na ezikọrịta ibe ha ozi site n'ike nke otu akarangwa a na-akpọ TCP/IP. Kọmputa niile ọbụla na-anabata kwa akarangwa nke a nke ọma. Intaneeti bụ usoro nke jikoro kọmputa n'ebe
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Internet is thus a convention adopted by regroupings of networks of computers which offers to the exchange of information (data-processing)	systemes informatiques. L'Internet est donc une convention adoptée par des regroupements de réseaux d'ordinateurs qui offre à l'échange de données informatiques sous forme de	dị iche iche ọnụ nke e sitere na ya nwe ike na ezisa ozi n'ụdị ọbọ nke ihe ndịa dị nime ya :
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Comments :

We retained the acronyms in the three languages: *TCP* et *IP*.

Text 7

The purchase of a new computer Congratulations on the purchase of your new computer loaded with Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional. Whether you plan to use your computer for personal use or business, Windows 2000 is a powerful tool that helps you streamline your work.	L'achat d'un nouvel ordinateur Félicitations pour l'achat de votre nouvel ordinateur équipé du Windows Professional 2000 de Microsoft. Si vous comptez utiliser votre ordinateur à titre personnel ou commercial, Windows 2000 est un outil puissant qui vous aidera à bien organiser votre travail	Ịzụta kọmputa ọhụrụ Ekelekwaa m gị maka kọmputa ọhụrụ ahụ ị zụtara, nke ụlọ ọrụ <i>Maikorosofutu</i> tinyere ngwa ọrụ Mpio 2000 nime ya. Asikwa riji na ị chọrọ iji kọmputa gị ahụ arurụ onwe gị ọrụ, maọbụ na ị ji ya arụ ọrụ ịchụ nta ego, Windoosu 2000 Prọfeshonalụ bụ ngwà ga-enyere gị aka ihu na ọrụ gị kwurụ nnoọ chim.
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Comments :

In the Igbo version, one did a kind of translocation of the word, *commercial* to have *ichụ nta ego*. We equally borrowed and igbonized the following technical terms : *Windoosu 2000 Prọfeshonalụ*.

Text 8: To Delete a Text

To delete a text Delete this text as soon as you finish printing it. To do this, highlight the text and press the delete key (translation ours).	Supprimer un texte Effacez ce texte dès que vous aurez terminé de l'imprimer. A ce faire, saisissez le texte. Appuyez sur la touche 'annuler'.	Hichapụ edemede Hichapụ edemede a mgbe ọbụla ị biputasiri ya. N'ime nke a, horo edemede ahụ. Pịa aka n'elu <i>mpiaka</i> 'ihichapụ'.
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5.0 Lexicographical Presentation of Basic Computer Terms in Igbo

In this section, we shall present lexicographically some of the basic computer terms in Igbo, which we have developed in the course of our research.

Aa

akɔncheta: (*mémoire/memory*) akukū ụmị kɔmputa nke na-enyere ya aka iru ọrụ dī iche iche

azundabere: (*arrière-plan/background*) obosara nke dī n'azụ ihe ọbụla

Dd

dinhiwe: (*setup wizard*) ngwanro nke na-enyere kɔmputa aka ihiwe ngwanro maḡbụ ngwaike ndi ọzọ dī iche iche n'ime ya

Ee

édémédé nkà: (*code words*) mkpuru okwunkà dī iche iche kɔmputa jiaka ya eweputa

édémésè: (*document/document*) ozi édèrè édè ya na/maḡbụ nke esèrè esè

enyongosi: (*moniteur/monitor*) ngwaike dīka télévishon nke na-egosi ọrụ i na- aru na kɔmputa

ésémésé: (*graphique/graphics*) ihe ọbụla e ji kɔmputa see

Ff

fanyegwue: (*pug and play*) ngwaike dī iche iche dīka oke na ọyọrọmpịaka nke kɔmputa puru iji ruo ọrụ na-ebughị ụzọ hiwe ha ehiwe

Gg

gbanwee mpkuru edemede: (*convertir un cas/change a case*) itugharia okwukiri ka o ghoo okwukporo maḡbụ okwukporo ka o ghoo okwukiri

Ii

ichekwa: (*enregistrer/to save*)

ihichapu: (*annuler/delete*) iwu a na-enye kɔmputa mgbe a choro ihichapu ihe édèrè édè, ihe esèrè esè maḡbụ égwú

ihikara: (*copier/copy*) iwu a na-enye kɔmputa mgbe a choro ihikara ihe édèrè édè, ihe esèrè esè maḡbụ égwú

ibi: (*imprimer/to print*) iwu a na-enye kɔmputa mgbe a choro ka o biputa ihe edere ede maḡbụ nke esere ese

ibido: (*démarrer/start*) iwu a na-enye kɔmputa mgbe a choro ka o bido ruba ọrụ

idezi: (*éditer/edit*) idezi ihe édèrè édè maḡbụ ihe esèrè esè tupu ebiputa ya

igosiputa: (*visualiser/display*) igosi ozi dī iche iche nelu enyo nke enyonyo

igwembị: (*imprimante/printer*) igwe eji ebiputa ọrụ kɔmputa ruru

igwencho: (*moteur de recherche /search engine*)

igwe e ji achota ihe n'taneeti: *Gogulu bu otu nime igwencho e ji achota ozi n' Intaneeti.*

igwentife: (*scanner/scannar*) igwe eji etinye foto, ihe edere ede ma ọbụ ihe esere ese n'ime kɔmputa

igwentughari: (*logiciel traducteur/translation software*) igwe eji atughari okwu site n'otu asusu baa na asusu ọzọ

igweokwu: (*haut-parleur/speaker*) igwe na-eweputa okwu maḡbụ egwu sitere na kɔmputa

ihikara: (*copier/copy*) iwu a na-enye kɔmputa mgbe a choro ibekara ihe édèrè édè, ihe esèrè esè, égwu maḡbụ onyoko

ihiwe: (*installer/install*) iwu a na-enye kɔmputa mgbe a choro itinye ngwanro maḡbụ ngwaike n'ime ya

imechi: (*fermer/close*) iwu a na-enye kọmputa mgbe a chọrọ ịkwụsị ọrụ

imèoyìrì: (*polycopier/duplicate*) imeputa otù ihu akwụkwọ edemede maọbụ esemese ụzọ abụọ maọbụ karia

Intaneeti: (*Internet/Internet*) usoro nzikọrịta ozi nke jikọrọ ndi niile nwere kọmputa na uwa niile gbaa gburu gburu : *I konyela n'Intaneet?*

ipị kịm: (*cliquer/to click*) iji mkpuru aka pịa n'elu mpị

ụlọọrụ: (*bureau/office*) ebe ana-arụ ọrụ nke dị niru onyonyo

itụchasi: (*analyser/analyse*)

iwu: (*commande/command*) ihe ị gwara kọmputa ka o mee

ikagbu: (*annuler/cancel*) iwu a na-enye kọmputa mgbe a chọrọ ka o hichapu ihe ederede maọbụ eserese

ikwunyè: (*brancher/plug*) nke a bu ikwunyè ụdọ igwe eletiriki

ikwusị: (*arrêter/stop*) iwu a na-enye kọmputa mgbe a chọrọ ka ọ kwusị iru ọrụ

itucha: (*analysis /analysis*)

itunyụ: (*desactiver/disactivate*)

itute: (*activer/activate*)

inyado: (*coller/paste*) iburu ihe édèrè édé maọbụ ihe ésèrè èsè si n'otu ebe jee nyado ya ebe ọzọ

inyàkàrà: (*couper/cut*) iheputa ihe édèrè édé maọbụ ihe ésèrè ésè

itinye: (*insérer/insert*) nke a bu otù nime okwu e ji ezi kọmputa ozi mgbe a chọrọ itinye ozi nime ya

Kk

kọmputa: (*ordinateur/computer*) igbe igwe nke nwere akọ na uche dika mmadu, nke e ji édé ihe, ésè ihe, èmé ngbakọ na nwepu maọbụ arụ ọrụ ndi ọzọ di iche iche

kọrelsèé: (*CorelDraw*) otu nime ngwanro e ji ésè ihe osise maọbụ ede ihe odide

mpịaka nrụ ọrụ: (*touche de fonction/function key*) ebe a na-apị aka iji nye kọmputa iwu ka ọ rua otu ihe maọbụ nke ọzọ

Mm

mpịaka: (*touche/key*) ihe e ji apinye mkpuru edemede, nomba maọbụ arụ ọrụ ọzọ di iche na iche kọmputa site n'ipị ya aka

mpikim aka ekpe: (*le bouton gauche/left hand click*)

mpikim aka nri: (*le bouton droit/right hand click*)

mpịaka ohere : (*barre d'espace/spacebar*)

mpịaka mbanye: (*entrer/enter*)

mpịaka mgbanye: (*bouton de demurrage/switch button*)

mpịaka nlaazụ: (*touche d'arrière/backspace key*)

mpịaka nkagbu: (*touche d'annulation/delete key*)

mpịaka nkpochi okwu : (*caps lock key*)

mpịaka ókpòrò nkewa: (*barre d'espacement/space bar*)

mpịaka nfanye: (*touche d'insertion/insert key*)

mpịaka nchikwa: (*touche de contrôle/control key*)

mpịaka mmahe: (*alternate key*)

mpio: (*fenêtre/window*) akukụ onyonyo na-egosiputa ọrụ ị na-arụ na kọmputa

Nn

nchikọrụ: (*workgroup*) kọmputa ole na ole na-arụ kọ ọrụ ọrụ

ngosipụta: (*affichage/show*) ngosiputa nke ọrụ kọmputa na-arụ n'elu onyonyo

nhà: (*taille/size*) otu ihe ha

nhanhiwe: (*système/system*)

nhiwe: (*installation/installation*) ntinye nke ngwanro maọbụ ngwaike n'ime kọmputa

nje: (*virus informatique/virus*) ihe nzuzo edere ede nke nwere ike imebi edemese ma mekwaa ka kọmputa ghara iru ọrụ nke oma

njikọrụ: (*reseau/network*) kọmputa ole na ole e jikoro ọrụ ka ha nwee ike na-arukọ ọrụ ọrụ

njiribáma: (*icône/icon*) akara dị iche iche e ji ariba ihe ama na kọmputa

njirichụj : (*adresse/address*) áhà maọbụ akara e ji achọta ozi n' ime kọmputa

nkata: (*corbeille/recycle bin*) ebe a na-awufu ozi na ọrụ dị iche iche

nkpurúédémédé : (*police/font*) ụdịdị mkpuru édeméde dị iche iche

nnejikọ: (*carte mère/mother board*) ebe jikoro akaranga dijital iche iche dijital niime kọmputa -
Ngwaike kachasi mkpa na kọmputa bu nnejikọ.

nnya: (*lecteur/drive*) akaranga nkwardo dijital n'ime kọmputa nke nwere ike igu édemésé

nnyochoputa:(*diagnose/diagnosis*) usoro nke e ji enyocha kọmputa ka ewee choputa nsogbu obula o nwere

nnyoko: (*vidéo/video*) nnyoko: (*vidéo/video*) igwe e ji esè onyoko ihe no otu ebe maọbụ nke na-emeghari ahụ

Oo

òké : (*souri/mouse*) ngwaike fanyegwue e ji ebughari tikom site n'otu akukụ onyonyo gaa n'akukụ ọzọ - *E ji òké akpughari tikom n'elu onyonyo.*

okwukiri: (*minuscule/lowercase*) nkpuru edemede nta dijital ndi a: a b ch d e f g -
Gbanwee okwukiri ndia ka ha ghoo okwubodo.

okwukporo: (*majuscule/uppercase*) nkpuru eedemede ukwu dijital ka ndi a: A B CH D E F G
H I

okporo ọrụ: (*barre d'outil/task bar*)

okwuigodo: (*mot de passe/password*) okwu nzuzo e ji ezobe maọbụ achọta ozi n'ime kọmputa

okungosi:(*volant vert/green light*) oku na-egosi otu ihe maọbụ nke ọzọ

onyeinyeaka: (*assistant/assistant*) ngwanro na-enyere onye ji kọmputa aru ọrụ aka

onyendezi:(*éditeur/editor*) onye na-edezi ihe édèrè édè maọbụ ihe ésèrè ésè tupu ebiputa ya

onyonyo: (*écran/screen*) ebe na-egosiputa ọrụ a na-arụ na kọmputa

ozi : (*données/data*) ihe obula e dere ede dijital nkpuru okwu, nomba, akara na ihe dijital iche iche esere ese maọbụ olu dijital egwu

ozinkowa: (*aide/help*) ozi nke kọmputa na-eweputa iji kowaara mmadu ihe

ozi latorojiki:(*courrier électronique/electronic mail*) ozi e si n'Intaneti nweta

Oo

obọ: (*fichier/file*) ebe ana-etinye ozi dijital iche iche : *Kedu obọ édeméde ahụ dijital nime ya?*

oyorompiaka: (*clavier/keyboard*) ebe jikoro mpiaka niile ọrụ e ji aru ọrụ na kọmputa -
Oyorompiaka bu angwaike fanyegwue.

Pp

pia kim: (*cliquer/click*) í jì mkpisi aka pia n'elu mpikim oke

Tt

tikom: (*curseur/cursor*) obere akara na-atu ume ma na-egosiputakwa ebe a ga-apinye mkpuru edemede n'elu onyonyo

Uu

umjuche: (*mémoire/memory*) akuku umi komputa nke na-enyere ya aka icheta ihe ya na na iru oru di icha icha

uzonso: (*raccoussi/shortcut*)

Ww

weebu: (*web*)

Conclusion:

This work has tried to debunk the erroneous belief and view that Nigerian languages, especially the Igbo language, do not have sufficient vocabulary necessary for the documentation of certain areas of science and technology in the local languages. Rather, the problem is that many Nigerian scholars and intellectuals, especially from the Igbo extraction, have not risen up to the challenges of the neological enrichment of their mother tongue. Again, it has been observed that the governments at federal, state and local levels do not give enough attention to the area of development of our local languages. Hence, I appeal to all stakeholders in this regard to show greater commitment encouraging the use of the local languages as well as encouraging research in them with view to standardizing and enriching them. Scholars can carry out similar research efforts in other areas such as health, agriculture, law, security, banking, etc. so that one could end up producing a comprehensive and standard dictionaries and encyclopedia in the Nigerian local languages.

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