

NAVIGATING THE COMPLEXITIES OF LANGUAGE TRANSFER, WHICH INVOLVES CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH TO THE NUPE LANGUAGE

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Abstract

Translating English to the Nupe language poses significant challenges due to linguistic, cultural, and structural differences between the two languages. This qualitative study investigates the complexities of language transfer, highlighting the challenges faced by translators, linguists, and Nupe language experts. The findings reveal linguistic differences, cultural nuances, limited resources, tone and context complexities, and idiomatic expressions as major challenges. The study recommends the development of translation guidelines, training for translators, creation of translation tools, and promotion of cultural exchange programs. This research contributes to the understanding of language transfer complexities and informs strategies for improving communication and cultural understanding between English-speaking and Nupe-speaking communities.

Keywords: *language translation, English-Nupe language, linguistic differences, cultural nuances, language transfer complexities*

Introduction

Language translation is a multifaceted and intricate process that involves transferring meaning, context, and cultural nuances from one language to another. It requires a deep understanding of the linguistic, cultural, and structural complexities of both the source and target languages. When translating English, a foreign language, to Nupe, a Nigerian native language, the challenges are compounded by the significant linguistic, cultural, and structural differences between the two languages. The Nupe language, spoken by approximately 1.5 million people in Nigeria, has a unique grammatical structure, vocabulary, and idiomatic expressions that differ significantly from English. Moreover, the cultural context in which the Nupe language is spoken is rich in traditions, customs, and values that may not have direct equivalents in English. Therefore, translating English to the Nupe language requires more than just linguistic proficiency; it demands cultural sensitivity, contextual understanding, and a deep appreciation of the nuances of both languages. Despite the

importance of accurate and culturally sensitive translation, the challenges involved in translating English to the Nupe language have not been extensively explored. This research aims to investigate the challenges involved in translating English to the Nupe language, highlighting the complexities of language transfer and the need for culturally sensitive translation strategies. By examining the linguistic, cultural, and structural differences between English and Nupe languages, this study seeks to contribute to the development of effective translation strategies that promote accurate communication, cultural understanding, and mutual respect between English-speaking and Nupe-speaking communities.

Literature Review

Language translation is a complex process that has been extensively studied in various fields, including linguistics, anthropology, and communication studies. Previous studies have highlighted the importance of considering linguistic, cultural, and contextual factors to ensure accurate and effective translation (Bassnett, 2014; Venuti, 2012). However, the specific challenges of translating English to the Nupe language have not been extensively explored.

Linguistic Factors

Research has shown that linguistic differences between languages can pose significant challenges in translation. For example, the Nupe language has a complex tone system, with three tones and a neutral tone (Krupa, 1966). This tone system can affect the meaning of words and phrases, making it challenging to translate from English, which does not have a similar tone system. Additionally, the Nupe language has a subject-verb-object word order, which can differ from the subject-verb-object word order of English (Krupa, 1966).

Cultural Factors

Cultural differences between languages can also pose challenges in translation. The Nupe culture has unique customs, traditions, and values that may not have direct equivalents in English. For example, the Nupe people have a strong tradition of respect for elders, which can affect the way language is used (Nadel, 1942). Translators must be aware of these cultural differences to ensure that translations are accurate and culturally sensitive.

Contextual Factors

Contextual factors, such as the purpose and audience of the translation, can also affect the translation process. For example, a translation of a medical text from English to Nupe may require specialized vocabulary and terminology that is not commonly used in everyday conversation (Krupa, 1966). Additionally, the level of formality and politeness required in the translation may vary depending on the audience and purpose of the translation.

Empirical Review

Several studies have investigated the challenges of translating English to African languages. For example, a study by (Adegbija, 2001) examined the challenges of translating English to Yoruba, a Nigerian language. The study found that linguistic differences, cultural differences, and contextual factors all posed significant challenges in translation. Another study by (Kaschula, 2001)

investigated the challenges of translating English to isiXhosa, a South African language. The study found that the lack of standardized terminology and the complexity of the isiXhosa language posed significant challenges in translation. Despite these studies, the specific challenges of translating English to the Nupe language have not been extensively explored. This study aims to contribute to the existing literature by investigating the challenges involved in translating English to the Nupe language, highlighting the complexities of language transfer and the need for culturally sensitive translation strategies.

Research Method

This study employed a qualitative approach, using a case study design to examine the challenges of translating English to the Nupe language (Yin, 2014). The case study design allowed for an in-depth examination of the challenges faced by translators, linguists, and Nupe language experts.

Data Collection

Data were collected through three primary methods:

1. In-depth interviews: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 10 professional translators, linguists, and Nupe language experts to gather information on the challenges they face when translating English to Nupe (Kvale, 2007). The interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed verbatim.
2. Text analysis: A total of 20 translated texts from English to Nupe were analyzed to identify linguistic, cultural, and structural challenges (Fairclough, 2013). The texts were selected from various sources, including books, articles, and websites.
3. Participant observation: The researcher observed five translation sessions to observe the challenges translators face in real time (DeWalt & DeWalt, 2011). The observations were recorded in a field notebook.

Data Analysis

The data collected through interviews, text analysis, and participant observation were analyzed using thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The data were coded and categorized into themes, which were then analyzed to identify patterns and relationships.

Challenges

The study revealed several challenges involved in translating English to the Nupe language, including:

1. Linguistic differences: The Nupe language has a complex tone system, grammatical structure, and vocabulary that differ significantly from English (Krupa, 1966).
2. Cultural nuances: Nupe culture has unique customs, idioms, and expressions that require careful consideration during translation (Nadel, 1942).
3. Limited resources: The scarcity of trained translators, linguistic experts, and translation tools for the Nupe language hinders the translation process (Adegbija, 2001).
4. Tone and context: Nupe language relies heavily on tone and context to convey meaning,

which can be challenging to translate accurately (Krupa, 1966).

5. Idiomatic expressions: Nupe language has idiomatic expressions that may not have direct equivalents in English (Kaschula, 2001).

Structural Demonstration of Basic Translation from Nupe to English

Parts of Speech in Nupe (Bagun Eganzhi)

According to Manarakis (2017), the parts of speech in Nupe are categorized as follows:

1. Eye: Noun
2. Beye: Pronoun
3. Boji: Verb
4. Bebojin: Adverb
5. Epela: Adjective
6. Yekan: Preposition
7. Kpoti: Conjunction
8. Ekufi: Interjection

The Adjective (Epela)

In Nupe, adjectives typically follow the noun they modify, contrasting with English, where adjectives precede the noun. In plural constructions, the plural marker "zhi" is applied to the adjective rather than the noun.

Examples:

- Kungu wuncinko – big box
- Eza bokun – white man
- Eza bokunzhi – white men

Special Cases:

In specific contexts, the plural marker "zhi" may be omitted. For instance:

- Kpata eza nana zhi – all these people (Here, "zhi" marks plurality, but it is sometimes optional.)
- Eza o – they are good (The adjective "eza" already implies plurality, making "zhi" unnecessary.)
- Titi-titi – implies more than one (The plural marker "zhi" is entirely dropped.)
- Ndocizhi – sometimes (Here, "zhi" indicates plurality but is not always required.)

Kinds of Adjectives (Dozhin nya Epela)

According to Blench (2009), adjectives in Nupe can be classified into two types:

1. Pure or Simple Adjectives: Basic descriptive words, e.g., bokun (white).
2. Predicate Adjectives: These function both as verbs and adjectives, such as wangi (good) and ge (to be good).

Characteristics of Predicate Adjectives:

- No Plural Marking – They do not take the plural marker "zhi."
- Function as Verbs – They can act as verbs when paired with a noun or pronoun, without requiring a copulative verb.
 - Example: Bida wancin (Bida is large), Wun ge (It is good).
- Formation of Abstract Nouns – By reversing the syllables or reduplicating a monosyllabic word, abstract nouns can be formed, carrying the same meaning as the predicate adjective.

Verbs in Nupe (Bebojin)

Verbs are fundamental in Nupe for expressing actions, states, and events. Unlike English, which often uses the same verb for multiple meanings, Nupe differentiates between copulative and existential concepts with distinct verbs.

Copulative Verbs in Nupe:

Copulative verbs connect the subject with additional information, such as a noun or adjective. The most commonly used copulative verb in Nupe is *yi*, applicable to all grammatical persons and numbers.

Examples:

- Nana yi kata min – This is my house.
- Kpata a yi egi minzhi – They are all my children.
- Min yi tishi a – I am their chief.

Intransitive Verbs in Nupe:

Some Nupe words inherently convey the meaning of "to be," eliminating the need for a separate copulative verb.

Examples:

1. Bagi nana gboka – This man is strong.
2. Ezi wuncin tsoba – That town is near.
3. Kara u zhi dokun – His loads are many.
4. Wun bifo saranyi – He is very weak (literally: he is weak very).

Verb Structure in Nupe

Many Nupe verbs consist of two components, which separate when an object is inserted. The object and any modifiers are placed between the two verb parts.

Adverbs (Bojin zhi)

Adverbs in Nupe often end with "-nyi," similar to the English suffix "-ly."

Example:

- Karanyi – Gently

Prepositions in Nupe

According to Banfield (1915), Nupe has a limited set of prepositions. In many cases, the meaning of the verb already implies the preposition, making its explicit use unnecessary.

Example:

- Emi mi tsoba Bida – My home is near Bida (The verb "tsoba" already implies proximity, so no separate preposition is needed.)

Common Prepositions:

- Ya – for
- Ebo – because
- Ko – instead

Note: The second part of "ebo" ("bo") must be placed at the end of the phrase or sentence.

Conjunctions (Kpoti)

Conjunctions are used to connect phrases and sentences. They may appear after pronouns or replace them.

Examples:

- Yi da dzuko, yi ci le u ye baga o – We went to the market and saw him there.
- Wun ku enya zhi dan dozhi, wunci tinya – He collected things together and went out.

Conditional Conjunctions in Nupe:

- Wun a yi ke – If it is
- Ku a keba – Put them together
- Afe de – Except
- Ku egan ya emin o – Voice out

Interjections (Ekufi)

Many interjections in Nupe originate from Arabic and have been integrated into daily speech.

Examples:

- Madala (from "Alhamdu lillahi") – Praise be to God; also means "that is right" or "good."
- Hakika/Akika – Truly
- Labuddi – No doubt
- Acing a – Exactly
- Wun a ge – It's alright
- La illah – An expression of great surprise, derived from Islamic tradition.

Nouns and Rules in Nupe (Eye Be Ganmin Nya Nupe)

Definition of Nouns - Eganyekpe Eye

According to Banfield (1915), a noun is a word used to name:

- A person or animal – Eza koman Nyakungi
- A place – Eba
- A thing – Enya
- An idea – Yeman

Pronunciation of Nupe Nouns - Kendo wo a yi Eye Nupe o na

Non-native speakers may notice variations in the pronunciation of Nupe nouns compared to their written forms. This is due to the unique phonological characteristics of the language.

Examples of Nouns in Nupe are:

Names	Animal	Places	Things
Awushe-Aisha	<i>Shigi</i> -dog	Bida	<i>Tasa</i> -bow
Mawo-Grace	<i>Dangi</i> -cat	Mokwa	<i>Evo</i> -plate
Mana-Happiness	<i>Dagba</i> -lion	Kogi	<i>Takada</i> -book
Wusabolo-Hafsat	<i>Doko</i> -horse	Kwara	<i>Ekagi</i> -pen
Tifin-Aliyu	<i>Etsu</i> -rat.	Lapai	<i>Sanwo</i> -handset

Nupe Nouns: Descriptions, Pronunciation, and Usage Rules

Nupe Noun Descriptions

- Eza – Person or human being
- Eza – Red soup
- Eya – Canoe, used on water
- Eya – Friend, someone you relate with
- Ebi – Knife, used to cut
- Ebi – Kola nut
- Kara – Load, a heavy object
- Kara – Found in water
- Kara – Wall, used to fence a house
- Zongun – Mat, used for rest
- Kata – House, where valuables are kept
- Kata – Umbrella, used for protection from rain or sun
- Tu – To build
- Emi – Home, place to live
- Emi – Oil, used for cooking
- Doko – Horse, used for riding
- Nna – Mother
- Nda – Father

Nupe Noun Pronunciation

Yiyi nya Eye Nupe o Pronouncing Nupe nouns can be subtle and context-dependent:

- Eza (person) is often pronounced as za, though the initial e is distinctly heard when spoken slowly.
- The Nupe word for "welcome," kube-ebo e', is typically pronounced as ku be 'ebo e.

Important Note on Pronunciation

Enya gonyi wo tswa mini Yiyi o na

- The written form of Nupe words, such as 'ebo, preserves their original full pronunciation.
 - Native speakers articulate these words fully when speaking slowly and deliberately.
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Rules Governing Nupe Nouns

Ganmin na dan yiyi eye o na Nupe nouns do not have formal classifications, but certain rules structure their usage to ensure clarity.

1. Absence of Articles

- Nupe lacks definite or indefinite articles, but the word ndoci functions similarly in specific cases.
- Examples:
 - Nda bagi be – A man came.
 - Wun ya mi enya ndoci – He gave me something.

2. Adjective Placement

- In Nupe, adjectives always follow the noun they modify, unlike English, where adjectives precede the noun.
- Examples:
 - Eza bokun – A white man.
 - Bishe tetengi – A small fowl.
 - Bagi guwo – Ten men.

3. Possessive Suffixes

- The suffixes -tso or -nyatso indicate possession, meaning "the possessor of" or "one who has something."
- Examples:
 - Emitso – Householder.
 - Dokotso – Horse owner.
 - Zonguntso – Mat owner.
 - Bishetso – Fowl owner.
- Merchants selling specific goods are often identified this way, e.g., guzhiatso (groundnut seller).
- The word Tsoci merges the suffixes -tso and -ci, meaning "lord" or "master."

4. Gender Rules in Nupe

- Nupe pronouns do not distinguish gender, but specific words indicate gender for common nouns:
 - Nda – Father
 - Nna – Mother

- Bagi – Man/Boy
- Nyizagi – Woman/Girl
- For animals, -eba denotes a male, while -yiwo indicates a female.
- Examples:
 - Bishe eba – Cock (male chicken)
 - Bishe yiwo – Hen (female chicken)
 - Doko eba – Stallion (male horse)
 - Dobina eba – Male date (palm tree)

5. Number Rules in Nupe Nouns

Plural Markers

- According to Banfield (1915), the plural marker in Nupe is zhi.
- Examples:
 - Bagi zhi – Men
 - Ndazhi – Fathers

Numerical Adjectives as Plural Markers

1. When a numerical adjective qualifies a noun, it implies plurality.
2. Examples:
 - Eza – Person
 - Guwo – Ten
 - Eza guwo – Ten men
 - Bagizhi – Men (plural form of bagi)
 - Enya dokun – There are many things.

Pronouns in Nupe

1. Singular Pronouns (Beye Gbogi Zhi)

- Mi – I, me
- Wo e – You
- Wun e – She, he
- Eba – Him
- Yita – Her
- Wun – It
- Nana – This

2. Plural Pronouns (Beye Kama)

- Yi – We, us
- Ar – They, them
- Nya – Their
- Wuncin – That
- Nanazhi – These

3. Possessive Pronouns

Singular

- Nya mi – My, mine
- Nya wo e – Yours
- Yita u – Hers
- Eba u – His
- Wun yi – Its

Plural

- Nya yi – Ours
- Nya ba a – Theirs

4. Reflexive Pronouns

Singular

- Mitso – Myself
- Wotso – Yourself
- Wuntso – Himself, herself

Plural

- Yitso – Ourselves
- Yetso – Yourselves
- Atso – Themselves
- Example: Manuela praised herself for achieving good grades.

5. Intensive Pronouns

Used for emphasis:

- Singular: Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself
- Plural: Ourselves, yourselves, themselves
- Example: I saw Brad Pitt himself at the mall.

6. Reciprocal Pronouns

Used to show mutual actions:

- Common Reciprocal Pronouns: each other, one another
- Examples:
 - Yaba and Tifin support each other.
 - They compete with one another when they go clubbing.

6. Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns refer to people or things in a non-specific manner.

- Kpata – All
- Ganfi – Half
- She – Full
- Gun – Complete
- Gangari – Completely
- Ndoci – Another / Some
- Ndondon – Any

- Zandondo – Anybody / Anyone / Each / Everybody / Everyone
- Nyadondo – Anything / Everything
- Gani – Both
- Ko – Either / Neither
- Degi – Few
- Danyi – Many
- Zando a – Nobody
- Nyando a / Ade a – None
- Nyado a – Nothing
- Ade a – No one
- Nini – One
- Kama – Several
- Zandoci – Somebody / Someone
- Nyadoci – Something

Examples:

- Many believe that Gana exists, but nobody can prove it. (Zandondo kpegan Gana danbo, ama de ze wunwo na.)
- No one can be certain if Katsan really exists, but only a few question whether Kashi is still alive.

(Ade ze ganwo gan Katsan danbo na, anma sashi zhi duwan ko Kashi yi dan rayi o.)

The indefinite pronouns in these sentences do not refer to a specific individual but rather to people or things in general.

7. Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns function as noun markers, "pointing" towards specific nouns.

- Nana / Nna – This
- Wuncin – That
- Nanazhi – These
- Wuncinshi – Those

Example:

Demonstrative Pronouns in Nupe

- That woman attends Gainesville College. (Nna wuncin jin Gainesville College.)
- "That" specifies which woman. (Wuncin la u ze nna wuncin yin a.)
- The woman attends Gainesville College. (Nna wuncin jin Gainesville College.)
- Question: Which woman? (Nna kici o?)
- Answer: That woman. (Nna wuncin.)

8. Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions.

- Zhiya o – Who?
- Nya zhiya o – Whom?
- Nya zhiya o – Whose?

- Kici o – Which?
- Ki ya o – What?

Examples:

- Who is going on vacation? (Zhi e lo efa o?)
- To whom will the teacher give an "A"? (Zhi man nya ya 'A' nya o?)
- What are you doing? (Ki wo e jin o?)

Adjectives (Epela zhi)

Adjectives in Nupe and English

An adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun. In English, adjectives typically come before the noun.

Examples:

- The smart student earned an "A".

Adjectives can also appear after linking verbs.

Example:

- I feel happy. (Mi e wo ma.)

Comparative Forms of Adjectives

For most adjectives with one or two syllables, the suffix -er is added to form a comparison.

Examples:

- Wancin gan – Greater
- San gan – Faster
- Gboka gan – Stronger

For adjectives with more than two syllables, the word "more" is used to indicate comparison.

Example:

- He was more intelligent than his sister.

Adverbs (Bebojin zhi)

Adverbs and Conjunctions in Nupe and English

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb.

Examples:

- The teacher carefully graded the homework.
(Carefully describes the action verb "graded.")
- Tommy was extremely enthusiastic about doing his homework.
(Extremely modifies the adjective "enthusiastic.")
- Yanko ran out of the classroom very quickly.
(Very modifies the adverb "quickly.")

Conjunctions (Kpoti zhi)

Conjunctions function as connectors in a sentence, linking words, phrases, or clauses. There are three types of conjunctions:

1. Coordinating Conjunctions

In English, there are seven coordinating conjunctions, often remembered using the mnemonic FANBOYS.

- Ya – For
- Be – And
- Ko – Or / Nor
- Anma – But
- Bedzo – Yet
- Acin – So

They can be combined with commas to form compound sentences.

Example:

- Dufya yebo nya – Dufya loves to dance.
- Anma Kpansanagi ma de enya a – but Kpansanagi has no rhythm.
- Tswasha eye danba be tun e – Works hard.

A compound sentence consists of two independent clauses joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction (such as those in FANBOYS).

Example:

- Tosun, enya gbagbangi zhi wen de o – Yet, he still earns low grades.

2. Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions also connect ideas, but they come in pairs.

Examples:

Conjunctions

1. Correlative Conjunctions

- *Gani ... Be* – Both ... and
- *Ko ... Ko* – Neither ... nor
- *Ko ... Ko* – Whether ... or
- *Ko ... Ko* – Either ... or
- *Wunjin gba u gi a ... Anma be* – Not only ... but also

Example:

Not only am I happy about the grades, but I am also excited that you are learning!

2. Subordinating Conjunctions

- Subordinating conjunctions connect an independent clause (which can stand alone) with a dependent clause (which cannot stand alone).

Common Subordinating Conjunctions:

- after, although, as, as if, because, before, even if, even though, if, since, so that, though, unless, until, when, whenever, where, wherever, whether, while.

Example:

Although the students were tired, they still came to class.

Interjections (Ekufi)

- Interjections express emotions and are commonly found in narratives, interviews, and

spoken English. They can stand alone.

Examples:

- Oh!, Wow!, Ouch!, Oops!, Hey!
- Interjections can be followed by commas (for mild expressions) or exclamation marks (!) for stronger emotions.

Example:

- Oh, we're late for the movie. (*less urgent*)
- Oh! I'm late for work. (*more urgent, emphasizes importance*)

Prepositional Phrases

- A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition followed by a noun or pronoun, functioning either as an adjective or an adverb.

Example:

Manuela, the student from Germany, wrote an excellent paper on the computer.

Verbs

Verbs indicate an action or a state of being. They can be categorized into different types:

1. Action Verbs

- Express physical or mental actions.
- Examples:
 - a) He runs.
 - b) He plays.
 - c) They study.

2. Linking Verbs

- Connect the subject to additional information, such as an adjective.
- Example:

Ricky Martin is beautiful. ("*is*" connects the subject "Ricky Martin" to the adjective "beautiful")

3. Main and Auxiliary Verbs

- Main verbs can function independently.
- Auxiliary (Helping) Verbs assist the main verb.

Common Auxiliary Verbs:

- *De* – Have, Has, Had
- *Jin* – Do, Does, Did, Done
- *Zhe* – Be
- *Mi* – Am
- *Yi* – Is

- *Ye* – Are
- *Dan* – Was, Were, Being, Been
- *Eboga o* – Therefore
- *Mya* – Will, Would, Might, Shall
- *Mya* – Can
- *Ko* – May
- *Kpaka/Dole* – Must
- *Gonyi* – Ought (to)

Verbs and Their Types (Ebojin be titi a zhi)

1. Action Verbs (Etun Bojin)

- Also known as dynamic verbs, they express physical or mental actions.
- Example:
 - Kolo runs every day. (*"runs" is an action verb*)

2. Helping Verbs (Bibajinre Bojin)

- Assist in forming the tense, mood, or voice of a main verb.
- Example:
 - The verb "has" functions as an auxiliary verb, assisting the main verb "run" in forming the present perfect tense.

3. Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

- Transitive Verbs
 - Require a direct object to complete their meaning.
 - Example:
 - Yolanda takes aspirin for her headaches. (*"takes" is transitive because it requires "aspirin" as the direct object*)
- Intransitive Verbs
 - Do not require a direct object.
 - Example:
 - Julio swims. (*"swims" is intransitive as it does not need an object*)

Articles

- Articles modify nouns and indicate whether they are specific or general.

The three articles in English:

- The
- A
- An

Nouns and Their Types

Nouns are words used to identify people, places, objects, or concepts.

Classification of Nouns:

1. Singular Nouns – Refer to a single person, place, object, or idea.

Examples:

- One apple – *Epuko nini*
- A pencil – *Ekagi nini*
- The book – *Dakagi*

2. Plural Nouns – Refer to multiple people, places, objects, or ideas.

Examples:

- Apples – *Epukozhi*
- Pencils – *Ekagizhi*
- Books – *Dakagizhi*

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This study investigated the complexities of language transfer in translating English to the Nupe language, with a focus on the challenges encountered during the process. The findings reveal several key issues that translators face when navigating the nuances of both languages.

Lexical Challenges and Borrowing

The study found that one of the primary challenges in translating English to Nupe is the lack of equivalent lexical items. Many English words, especially technical and scientific terms, do not have direct translations in Nupe. This requires translators to employ creative strategies, such as borrowing, calquing, or descriptive translation, which can sometimes compromise the accuracy and fluency of the target text.

Erizhi Mimanci o	Zhimin Nupe	Misala na Haran Yaran Hausa	Kalma a	Examples of Borrowing Words in English
jenu (gwata Arabi o, Jin)		kwamiti (daga "committee")	English,	slogan (from Scottish Gaelic)
siminti (gwata Nasara o, cement)		ofishi (daga English, "office")		caravan (from Persian)
zingi (gwata Nasara o, zinc)		rediyo (daga English, "radio")		chocolate (from Nahuatl, Aztec language)
kuranu (gwata Arabi o, Quran)		hukuma (daga "government")	Arabic,	coffee (from Arabic)
fula (gwata Keni o, hula)		kasuwa (daga "market")	Arabic, sukk	kimono (from Japanese)
bori (gwata Arabi o, bawlu)		komputa (daga "computer")	English,	safari (from Swahili)
imani (gwata Arabi o, iman)		hoto (daga English, photo)		curry (from Tamil)

liman Imam)	(gwata Arabi o, teburi (daga English, table)	algebra (from Arabic)
jumma Jum'at)	(gwata Arabi o, juma'a (daga Arabic, Jum'at "Friday")	veranda (from Portuguese)
aljanna Aljanat)	(gwata Arabi o, aljana (daga Arabic, aljanat "paradise")	yoga (from Sanskrit)

Grammatical Challenges and Clipping

The research also highlighted significant grammatical differences between English and Nupe. For instance, the Nupe language has a complex system of suffixes and prefixes that indicate grammatical relationships, whereas English relies heavily on word order. These differences can lead to difficulties in translating English sentence structures into Nupe, potentially resulting in awkward or unnatural-sounding translations.

Erizhi nya Nupe o	Etwagi Zhimin Misalai na Yaran Hausa	Rage Kalma a	Examples of Clipping in English
enyabagi / enyaba	danja / dandalinja	"gossip"	mathematics/maths
ezawugi / zawu	gada / gadankaya	"lazy"	television / TV
ezasangi / zasan	zaga / zagaye	"to turn."	photograph/photo
manwuncinko / manko	kuli / kulikuli	"peanut"	professor/prof
enyanwogi / sanwogi	fada / fadakarwa	"to remember/to say."	telephone/phone

Cultural Challenges and Blending

Furthermore, the study revealed that cultural differences between English and Nupe-speaking communities can pose significant challenges in translation. Idiomatic expressions, proverbs, and figurative language often rely on cultural references that may not be shared between the two languages. Translators must therefore be sensitive to these cultural differences and find ways to convey the intended meaning in a way that is culturally relevant and appropriate.

Erizhi nya Zhin Nupe o	Zhimin Nupe o	Examples of Blending in the English Language
sowunba (sokowun + eba)		smog (smoke + fog)
zantsocinba (enyazantso + ecinba)		brunch (breakfast + lunch)
engupe (English + Nupe)		spanglish (Spanish + English)
kpimba (kpikpepin + eba)		motel (motor + hotel)
kpikpeba (kpikpewa + eba)		televangelist (television + evangelist)

Conclusions

Translating English into Nupe is a challenging process that demands attention to linguistic, cultural, and structural aspects. The difficulties outlined in this study—such as language differences, cultural subtleties, resource limitations, tone and context variations, and idiomatic

expressions—underscore the importance of employing culturally aware translation approaches, skilled translators, and sufficient resources to achieve precise and meaningful translations.

The findings of this study underscore the importance of contextualizing translation within the cultural, social, and historical contexts of the Nupe-speaking communities. By doing so, translators can better navigate the complexities of language transfer and produce translations that are not only linguistically accurate but also culturally relevant and sensitive.

Limitation and Further Research

Based on the results of this study, the following suggestions are proposed:

1. Develop culturally sensitive translation strategies: Translation strategies should be developed in consultation with Nupe language experts and community members to ensure that translations are culturally relevant and sensitive.
2. Provide training and capacity-building programs: Training programs should be provided for translators, linguists, and language educators to enhance their skills and knowledge of Nupe language and culture. Provide training and capacity-building programs for translators to enhance their skills and knowledge of the Nupe language and culture.
3. Develop language resources: Language resources, such as dictionaries, glossaries, and language learning materials, should be developed to facilitate the translation process and promote language documentation and preservation.
4. Promote language and cultural preservation: Efforts should be made to promote language and cultural preservation in Nupe-speaking communities, including language documentation, language education, and cultural programming. Encourage cultural exchange programs between English-speaking and Nupe-speaking communities to promote mutual understanding and respect.
5. Develop translation guidelines: Establish guidelines for translating English to the Nupe language, taking into account linguistic, cultural, and structural differences. Create translation tools, such as dictionaries, glossaries, and software, to support the translation process.

Future Research Directions:

1. Investigate the role of technology: Explore the potential of technology, such as machine translation and artificial intelligence, in facilitating the translation process.
2. Examine the impact of translation: Investigate the impact of translation on communication, cultural understanding, and development in Nupe-speaking communities.
3. Develop a Nupe-English dictionary: Create a comprehensive dictionary to facilitate communication and translation between English and Nupe languages.

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