Development and Validation of English-Igbo Soccer Terms: The Dynamic Equivalence Translation Approach

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Abstract: The study set out to arrest the challenge of lack of equivalent terms in the Igbo language of soccer terms, a game that has gained the widest popularity in Nigeria, especially among the Igbo speaking population. The major aims of the study were to develop English-Igbo soccer terms through translation and to ascertain the validity and reliability indices of the terms translated. The primary source of data was a glossary of 387 soccer terms sourced from related literature. After translation and restructuring by experts, a research sample of one hundred face and content validated terms were obtained. The framework of analysis rested on Eugene Nida's theory of Dynamic Equivalence. The one hundred face and content validated English-Igbo terms were subjected to reliability test using the Cronbach alpha scale, which showed a high reliability level. The major contributions made by this study were the development and validation of English-Igbo soccer terms. The study recommended, *inter-alia,* that the terms developed and validated should be standardized and adopted by the government of Nigeria and the Society for Promoting Igbo Language and Culture (SPILC).

Keywords: Development, validation, terminology, dynamic equivalence, translation

I. INTRODUCTION

The game of soccer, which has existed since the time of the ancient Greeks and Romans dates back to about 200 years ago. Berg and Orlander (2012), reveal that football began to be used to describe association football in Europe after it was formed in London in 1863. Soccer, having been described as the most universal cultural phenomenon, in the world has succeeded in out-shining many other team sports such as ice hockey, basketball or handball and no other sport cuts across race, culture, religion and social class as soccer has done (Berg and Orlander, 2012).

As revealed by Akoda (2002), soccer was introduced in Nigeria through the Hope Waddel Training Institute, Calabar, at the beginning of the 20th century, precisely in 1904, by Reverend Luke. It has enjoyed the widest popularity in Nigeria than all other sports. Evidently, there has been growing popularity of soccer fans in Nigeria as well as a heightened interest of Nigerians in the game which cuts across various social and demographic groups. Researches carried out to establish the average level of interest and passion of the average Nigerian towards soccer leagues indicate football obsession in Nigeria. It is worth mentioning that for the purpose of this research, the term 'soccer' is preferred to football except where reference is made to other works which preferred to use the term 'football'

Soccer is said to be the most popular sport world over. It was invented in Britain and the language first used to talk about it was English. Sepek (2008) cited in Dazhene-Quarshie (2012) states that the influence of English on world language within the world of football is significant. As observed by Bergh and Orlander (2012:13), in the early 20th century, the White Rovera, an English named club in Paris enacted a law during their inauguration which stipulated that "all players must use the English Language exclusively when playing together". Over time, many English football terms came to be rendered by native language equivalents, the world over, often in the form of semantic loans or loan translations. Having spread to this part of the world and with a large number of Nigerians interested in it, there is a need also for there to emerge an appropriate language for use in talking about it in Nigerian indigenous languages such as the Igbo language.

Statement of the problem

Though there have been discussions on various aspects of the game of soccer, but these discussions have excluded development of soccer terminology, either within the Nigerian indigenous languages or by translation. The game of soccer, having gained the widest popularity in Nigeria, is yet to be captured in the language of the culture of the people to aid them in communicating effectively about the game. Admittedly, the newness of soccer within the Igbo speaking region of South Eastern Nigeria raises an interesting question on how the language comes to terms with the various activities involved in the game especially in playing soccer itself and the emotions it raises, to corroborate Uchechukwu (2008). There has been, therefore, soccer language deficit in the Igbo language which has grossly hindered effective communication and expressions of soccer fans of soccer related activities in their own language. Hence, there is a dire need to create terms in the language for use for soccer discourse, commentaries and documentaries, and even for classroom instruction

Purpose of the Study

This study sought to;

i. develop English-Igbo soccer terms through translation

ii.   find out the validity level of the translated Igbo soccer terms.
iii. ascertain the reliability index of the translated soccer terms

Justification for the Study

The findings of this study are justified in that Igbo soccer terms have been developed and subjected to validation and reliability processes. In essence, all Igbo speaking fans and players of soccer will benefit in that they will be able to effectively communicate things about their game in their own language. It will also aid commentators to run commentaries as well as documentaries on the game in the lgbo language. Above all, it will expand and enrich the Igbo lexicon and aid linguists and translators in finding equivalent terms to work with. Since it is a process of modernization, it will help to make the language of the Igbo to fit into the new world order of globalization. This will especially be the case if the terms developed will be localized that is, made a part of Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

Scope of the Study

This study is delimited to development of soccer terms in Igbo through translation of Association Football terms from the English Language to the Igbo language, one of the major Nigerian indigenous languages. The study will also focus on ascertaining the validity and reliability coefficients of the translations.

Research Questions

The following research questions are formulated to guide the study

1.   What are the procedures for developing Igbo soccer terms?
2.   What is the technique used to ascertain the validity of the soccer terms?
3.   What is the reliability index of the items developed?

Research Hypothesis

The study will be facilitated by the following null hypothesis which will be tested at 0.05 level of significance

H_{O1}: There is no significant difference between the mean ratings of respondents on the grouping of English soccer terms translated into Igbo

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Literature on the study is reviewed on empirical and conceptual works that relate to development, through translation, of technical terms in some specific domains, such as, agriculture and football. It also looks at such concepts as validity and reliability of test instruments, as well as the concept of modernization.

Nigeria is an amalgam of many heterogeneous ethnic entities, independent kingdoms, states and empires. The Igbo language is a language spoken in the south eastern part of Nigeria, precisely in Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo states. About l8 million people speak Igbo making it one of the three largest languages in Nigeria surpassed only by Yoruba and Hausa (Williamson and Blench, 2000). With reference to Nigerian indigenous languages, such as Igbo, literature on terminology translation and development is almost non-existent. However, literature on the few available ones related to the present study is reviewed below.

The concept of translation

Translation, in its etymological sense, is bringing across a message from one language or dialect into another language or dialect. Munday (2001), Venuti (2008). Basnett (2008) see translation as having to do with a source language (SL) text being rendered into a target language (TL), in such a way as to ensure that the sense of the two will be approximately the same, making sure that the structure of the TL is not distorted in the process. In other words, it is an operation that involves the transfer of all the elements of meaning of a passage from one language to another while making sure that they retain in the TL the tonality and the relative differences presented by the cultures to which the source and the target languages correspond, respectively. One of the main burdens of this paper was the translation of English soccer terms into Igbo, a major Nigerian language

Development of technical terms.

Terminology is a special language used to talk and write about special concepts. In other words, they are subject specific linguistic labels for given concepts. They are made up of the total means of expressions used by specialists in communicating about their special subjects. For example, the language of law is termed legal terminology, medicine; medical terminology and soccer, soccer terminology. There have been a few research efforts by some scholars on terminology development on several subjects. This paper reviews some of them. For instance, Ilechukwu and Umeodinka (2016) carried out an English-lgbo glossary creation of oil palm terms with the purpose of creating some palm oil production and processing terms in order to foster communication flow among farmers, alleviate the language barriers encountered by farmers involved in palm oil production and processing, minimize indiscriminate creation of palm oil production and processing terms and foster standardization. At the end of the study, a glossary of one hundred and nineteen (119) glossed palm oil terms and the techniques employed in their translation were presented. The techniques were: use of equivalence, intra-linguistic borrowing, transposition, calque (loaning) adaptation and dilution. Ilechukwu observed that the emergence of new terms due to advancement in technology in the production of palm oil, and the need to alleviate the language challenges necessitated the translation from English to Igbo of the palm oil terms.

Schultz (2013), carried out a study on "Translating the special Language of Football from English to Swedish: A Study on Terminology and Metaphor". The study was an investigation of the strategies that might be used in translation from English to Swedish of a text on football. Schultz's focus was on how to

deal with football related terminology and the "football is war" metaphor, with emphasis on the trait of football language as special language and the implication this might have on the translation of a text on football. Schultz asserts that a prominent characteristic of football language is frequent use of metaphors. The most common and popular being "football is war". The terminology and metaphors specific to the language of football were identified as well as the translation strategies. The strategies used in the translation of the football terminology included direct loan words (letter-for-letter) which included words that have been transferred letter-for-letter to the TT (e.g. offside-offside). The second category were direct loan words with phonological or morphological adjustments (such as tackle- tacklinger). The third category covered indirect loans in which the order of element has been retained e.g. (penalty area- straffomrade) while the fourth category were indirect loans with reverse order example (warm up-upvarmning). The findings of the study showed that indirect loans were more frequent than direct loans and the most frequent strategy employed was indirect loans (calques) in which the order of the terms' inherent elements was retained in the TT.

Uchechukwu (2008)) on his own part presented a paper entitled "lgbo Verb Roots and their Realization of the Root Schema within the Football Domain". The paper represented the first attempt at an analysis of specific Igbo verb roots used within football. Uchechukwu asserts that language and football have not been a major issue in Igbo language studies in spite of the prominence of football in Nigeria. In his paper he observes that majority of the verb roots of the language are usually not given simple equivalents in Igbo dictionaries instead they are given such equivalents mainly in their combination with nominal or prepositional phrases giving rise to a (verb + NP/PP) structure, citing example with -gba oso, "run"-gba bolu "kick football" --gba egwu, "dance".

Modernization

Scholars in the three major Nigerian languages and other minority languages, for a long time, advocated a systematic development and indigenization of scientific literature in Nigeria. This, according to Iwuchukwu (2004:97) is due to the fact that "no language encapsulates the totality of all available words in all available cultures in a world of dynamic language and culture'. One sure way of addressing the problem of cultural intranslatability is to enrich the indigenous languages with adequate vocabulary and terminological items which is a major concern of this research. The process of this enrichment is termed modernization.

Modernization, which is the ultimate goal or stage of language development that all languages should aspire to achieve is concerned with "the development of inter-translatability with other languages in a range of topics and forms of discourse" Olayemie in Emenanjo (1990:105). It is the development of language for use in all domains; an aspect of corpus planning effort that deals with composition or creation of technical terms and assemblage of same. Simply put, modernization is an effort in developing words for contemporary usage in discussing

aspects of modern life in all fields of endeavour, such as science, technology, education, literature, arts, culture, etc. Modernization makes for the development/ expansion of the lexicon of a language to enable the language discuss contemporary issues thereby expanding the usage. It is part of the solution to linguistic and cultural in-translatability.

Much has been done to enrich the Igbo language in particular with adequate vocabulary items and terminologies in order to enable the language expand its usage. Emenanjo (1990) in Okafor (2015), observes that the Nigeria Educational and Research Council (NERC) which later became Nigerian Educational Research Development Council (NERDC) and the National Language Centre (NLC), have made immense contributions to the lexical modernization in Igbo.

Validity

To elucidate the concept of validity, Uzoagulu (1989), explains that validity in simple terms means the appropriateness of an instrument to measure what it is intended to measure. So, the extent to which a test instrument measures what it is supposed to measure defines the validity of the instrument. To further buttress the importance of validity level of instrument, Jimoh (1995) in Ugwu (2018), uses the accuracy of the wrist watch. He exemplifies that a wrist watch that is consistently late by five minutes, may be reliable but not valid as it is consistently below the accurate time. Validity therefore, assesses the relevance of an instrument to its purpose. If a wrong instrument is therefore used to measure a certain phenomenon, whatever data are collected are considered wrong and misleading.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework which framed this study is the Dynamic Equivalence Theory propounded by Eugene Nida in 1964. The theory of Dynamic Equivalence, put forward by Nida, suggests that the target audience should be able to interpret the relevance of the message within the context of their own life. As explained by Nida in Nzuanke (1994), dynamic equivalence aims at obtaining in the target audience a response obtained by the original source language text from the source language audience. Nida's Dynamic Equivalence is a strategy of translating the source language (SL) thought for thought instead of word for word. It involves taking an idea from ST (Source Text) and translating it into another idea in the TT (Target Text) that conveys exact meaning using the same phrasing of idiom of the original. Dynamic Equivalence employs the naturalization strategy otherwise called Domestication Strategy employed to bridge cultural gaps and achieve intelligibility. Thus, in translating the data on English soccer terms into Igbo, efforts were made to find the cultural equivalence of the English items to be translated into Igbo in line with the chosen framework without borrowing or adapting any of the items.

Appraisal of Reviewed Literature

In this chapter literature has been reviewed on conceptual and empirical frame works which included terminology reviews of works done in Agriculture (oil palm), through translation,

validity and modernization, which are the key concepts on which this study was hinged.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

Research design

The study adopted the instrumentation research design since vocalization is an art, and language translation is a documentary instrument. Mehren and Lehman in Chukwudolue (2000) cited in Ikoro (2012) posit that instrumentation research design is the type which aims at developing and certifying the efficacy of an instrument for the measurement, translation and interpretation of a given behaviour or construct.

Area of the study

The area of study comprised the south eastern states (zone) of Nigeria which is made up of the lgbo speaking race. The states are Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo states. There are many dialects spoken in this zone but there is a common (unified) language known as standard Igbo (Igbo izugbe). The south-eastern part of Nigeria is the core Igbo speaking area in Nigeria for whom the instrument was developed.

Population of the study

Population of the study was made up of supporter's club, referees' club, staff of Ministry of Sports, Youth and Culture, and sport commentators and analysts, in the south east geopolitical zone; totaling one thousand one hundred and fifty (1,150) people

Sample and sampling techniques

One hundred and fifteen (115) respondents drawn from the 1,150 population across the south eastern States formed the sample size. The sample size of 115 was determined by using 10% as recommended by Nwanna (2008), that for a population of few thousands,10% or less sample will be adequate. A stratified sampling technique was used to get the sample size of 115 thus: Abia- 24, Anambra 23, Ebonyi 20, Enugu 25 and Imo state 23.

Instrument for data collection

Instrument for data collection consisted of validated English soccer terms translated into Igbo named Translated English Soccer Terms into Igbo" (TESTI). And, questionnaire which consist of 2 sections A and B. Section A was designed to elicit personal information about respondents and section B focused on eliciting information on the grouping of the instrument. The options were based on four point checklist of Strongly Agreed (SA), Agreed (A), Strongly Disagree (SD) and Disagree (D). Cronbach Alpha statistics was used to determine the internal consistency of the instrument.

Validity of the instrument

Face and content validation of the Translated English Soccer Terms (TESTI) were determined by experts in translation from the Department of Modern Languages and Translation Studies, University of Calabar, Calabar, Nigeria, the Igbo unit of Ebonyi Broadcasting Corporation (EBBC), members of Referees'

Association of Nigeria, Ebonyi State chapter and Igbo language Department of Ebonyi State College of Education. Ikwo. The corrections and recommendations of he experts were incorporated in the data.

Reliability of the instrument

The reliability of the instrument (TESTI) was determined by alphabetical grouping of the English- Igbo soccer terms into subsets and tested using co- variance matrix statistical method which was administered on each subset.

Method of data collection

The researchers adopted direct delivery method in collecting data. The researchers hired the services of three (3) research assistants to administer the instrument. The use of the assistants was to ensure that no document was lost and to give explanations where necessary.

Method of analysis of data

Data were analyzed using Cronbach alpha for internal consistency, and covariance matrix statistics while the hypothesis was tested at 0.05 significant level using t- test.

Data Analyses and presentation

This section presents the results of data analyzed based on the research questions and research hypothesis that guided the study. The result of the analyses are presented in order of the research questions and hypothesis.

Research question 1

What are the procedures for developing English- Igbo soccer terms?

Result of data following research question 1 was the development, through translation, of English-Igbo Soccer terms. This was done using the procedures or strategies of literal translation, composition, coinages, explication, semantic extension, etc; adopting the Dynamic Equivalence translation approach. Experts in translation from Department of Linguistics and Literary Studies, Ebonyi State University, Referees' Association of Nigeria and Igbo unit of Ebonyi Broadcasting Corporation (EBBC), translated the English soccer terms into Igbo. After restructuring through face and content validation, the total items selected were one hundred (100) frequently used soccer terms:

See table below.

Item, Translation and Strategies

S/N	Items	Translation	Strategies
1.	Academy	Ebe ọzụzụ	Explication
2.	Added time	Mgbatiogè	Literal derivation
3.	AFC	Òtu ǹlekọta okwèukwū n'Asià	Literal translation
4.	Aggregate score	Nchìkọọ̀kpụ̀	Literal Translation
5.	Arena football	Òkwèūkwuogbè	Literal description

6.	Arm band	Mgbaakā	Literal translation/description
7.	Assistant referee	Onye nnyēmaka ọfụopì	Literal/explication
8.	Attacker	Onye mgbachi ihū	Literal/explication
9.	Away	Kè mbà	Literal/explication
10.	Back pass rule	Ìwu mgbanyere M̀gbaazu	Literal/coinage by restructuring
11.	Ball	Òkwèukwū	Equivalence
12.	Bench	Oche ndị̀nnòchi anyā	Coinage by description\explication
13.	Bicycle kick	M̀gba ènwè	Equivalence / Semantically motivated coinage
14.	Booking	Ǹha	Equivalence
15.	CAF	Òtù nchikwa ọkwèukwū n'Afrikà	Literal translation
16.	Caretaker manager	Onye nlekọta nchereogè	Explication/ Semantically motivated
17.	Captain	Onyendụ̀ọ̀tù	Equivalence
18.	Caution	À domakanantị	Equivalence/ semantically motivated
19.	Challenge	Ịmà aka n'ihu	Equivalence
20.	Champions' League	Àsọ̀mpì òmenafọ̀ òkà ibè	Translation by description
21.	Club	Ọ̀tù	Equivalence
22.	CONCACAF	Òtù nchikwa òkwèukwū ǹkē ugwù, ètitì Àmerikà nā Kàribiān	Direct/ Literal translation
23.	Corner flag	Okọ̀lọ̀tọ̀ òkè	Literal translation
24.	Counter-attack	Nwàkpo ugwọ̀	Composition
25.	Cup competition	Àsọ̀mpìmàkàiko	Literal translation
26.	Cup tie	Ọ̀kwè asọmpìikō	Literal Translation
27.	Custodian	Oghoọ̀ / Òcheè	Semantically motivated translation / explication
28.	Defender	Onyem̀gbachi	Equivalence
29.	Direct free-kick	Mgbapụ̀ ǹtàràm ahụhụ	Equivalence
30.	Diving	Ǹdàaghùghọ̀	Equivalence
31.	Dribbling	À̀kpam ọ̀kweụkwū	Semantic extension/Coinage
32.	Equalizer	Ọ̀kpụ̀ ǹhàtanhà	Equivalence/explication
33.	European night	Egwu ọnwā	Equivalence
34.	Exhibition match	Ǹda nkị̀tā	Equivalence/semantically motivated
35.	Extra time	Mgbatị̀ogè	Equivalence/semantically motivated
36.	Fan	Onye ǹkè	Equivalence
37.	FIFA	Òtù Nchikwa òkwèukwū	Literal translation
38.	Final whistle	Mgbubì ọ̀pì	Equivalence
39.	First eleven	Ndi ọgbaà ọ̀kàibè	Equivalence
40.	First team	Ndiọgbaà ọ̀kàibè	Composition/semantically motivated
41.	Flag	Okọ̀lọ̀tọ̀	Equivalence

42.	Fixture	Èyìrìeyì	Composition
43.	Football	Òkwèukwū	Equivalence
44.	Formation	Ọnọ̀dụ̀nhàzi	Semantically motivated coinage/ composition
45.	Forward	Onye mgbakpu ọ̀kpụ	Composition/semantically motivated coinage
46.	Foul	Ị̀rọ̀hì	Equivalence
47.	Free kick	Ǹha	Equivalence
48.	Friendly	Ǹdà nkị̀tā	Equivalence /Semantic extension
49.	Goal	Ọ̀kpụ̀	Composition/description
50.	Goal keeper	Ọ̀ghoọ̀/ ọ̀cheè	Semantically motivated
51.	Goal kick	Mgbasu ọkwè	Semantically motivated
52.	Goal mouth	Onuọ̀gìgè ọkpù	Equivalence
53.	Goal mouth scramble	Àzọ̀m ọ̀kwè n' ọnụ ọ̀gìgè ọkpụ	Semantically motivated coinage
54.	Goal post	M̀kpo ọnụ ọ̀gìgè ọkpụ	Semantically motivated coinage
55.	Golden goal	Ọ̀kpụ̀ oke ọnụ̀ ahiā	Semantically motivated
56.	Half-back	Òsòtè ndi mgbàchi	Semantic extension
57.	Half-time	Ogè èzùmike	Composition
58.	Holding role or –folding midfielder	Ọ̀che n'ètitì	Semantically motivated / Composition
59.	Holding up the Ball	Enwetaedebe	Semantically motivated / Composition
60.	Hand ball	Mmetu òkwè aka	Semantic extension/composition
61.	Hand of God	Aka chi	Literal translation
62.	Header	Ọ̀jìisiàgba	Literal translation
63.	Home and away	Egwu ụlo nà mbà	Semantic extension / composition/ coinage
64.	Injury time	Ndọtị okàrà ogè	Semantically Motivated explication
65.	Intercept	Mgbabìchi	Semantically motivated coinage /Explication
66.	Keeper	Ọ̀cheè	equivalence /literal
67.	Kick off	Mgbasu	Equivalence / semantic extension
68.	Kit	Ejiji	Equivalence / Semantic extension
69.	Linesman	Òsòtè ọfụọpì	Equivalence/ semantic extension
70.	Loan	Mgbazite	Semantically Motivated
71.	Manager	Onyenlekọta	Equivalence/semantic extension
72.	Man to man marking	Mkpàchi ụkwụ n'ūkwū	Explication/semantic extension
73.	Marking	Mkpàchi	Semantically
74.	Medical	Nnyọ̀cha ahụ	
75.	Mid-fielder	Ọ̀gba n'ètitì	Literal translation
76.	Obstruction	Ogbàtaụhiè	Equivalence
77.	Off side	Ị̀wungahiè kèonyeòtù	Semantically motivated explication
78.	Overhead kick	Nñefè isi	Literal translation

79.	Pass	Nnyefè okwè	Literal translation / semantic extension
80.	Penalty area	Ebe mgbapụ̀ nhà	Composition/sematic extension
81.	Penalty kick	Mgbapụ̀ǹha	Composition / sematic extension
82.	Pitch	Ògị̀gè eg0wùregwū	Equivalence
83.	Post	Mkpoògigèokpù	Explication
84.	Professional	Ọ̀gbaà ngō / onye ọrū Ngò	Equivalence
85.	Red card	Nchụpụ̀ n'ọ̀gbọ	Equivalence
86.	Referee	Ọ̀fụòpì	Equivalence / Semantic extension
87.	Replacement	Ǹnọ̀chianyā	Equivalence
88.	Reserve team	Otu nchere ogè	Semantically motivated Coinage/ explication
89.	Shoot	Mgbasụ	Equivalence
90.	Soccer	Egwùregwū òkwè ụkwụ̀	Composition Equivalence
91.	Spot kick	Mgbapụ̀ nhā	Semantically/motivated coinage composition
92.	Striker	Ọ̀kà mgbakpunye	Lx plication
93.	Substitute	Ǹnòchi anyā	Explication
94.	Survive	Nrị̀pụ̀taisī	Equivalence / Semantic extension
95.	Supporter	Onye nkwàdo	Explication
96.	Throw in	Ntụbàta	Equivalence / literal Translation
97.	Trap	Ọnyà	Equivalence
98.	UEFA	Òtù nlekọta egwùregwu òkwèụkwu na Europè	Literal \Explication
99.	World Cup	Ìkombaùwà	Explication
100.	Yellow card	Idọ aka na ntì	Equivalence/semantic extension

Research question 2

What is the technique used to ascertain the validity of English-Igbo soccer terms?

The one hundred data were subjected to a test of internal consistency using the Cronbach scale. The items were grouped into seven subsets. For test of reliability, the covariance matrix was adopted for the seven subsets.

Research question 3

What is the reliability index of the items developed?

The result of the data that answered research question three- 'what is the reliability index of the items developed?' revealed reliability co-efficient of 0.64, 0.89, 0.79, 0.93, 0.96, 0.98 and 0.91 for the seven sub-set into which the translated terms (TESTI) were grouped. After being subjected to reliability analyses, the instrument was adjudged reliable and can be used as Igbo soccer terms, given the high coefficient levels.

Translated English Soccer Terms to Igbo (TESTI) arranged alphabetically, and grouped in sub-sets

Alphabetical order	Number of terms translated
A to B	14 translated terms
C	13 translated terms
D to F	21 translated terms
G to H	15 translated terms
I to M	24 translated terms
O to S	20 translated terms
T to Z	5 translated terms
Total	100 terms

Analysis of hypothesis

This study was guided by one null hypothesis. Thus:

Ho: There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of respondents on the grouping of English soccer terms translated to Igbo.

Ho_1 to Ho_3 tested at 0.05 significant level.

Test of Ho_1

Items	N	X	SD	Df	t- cal	t-val	Significance	Decision
Equivalence	55	2.85	0.36	98	1.26	1.92	No significance	Accept Ho_1
Semantically motivated	45	2.74	0.51					

Test of Ho_2

Items	N	X	SD	Df	t- cal	t-val	Significance	Decision
Literal	35	3.41	0.61					Accept Ho_2
Composition	65	3.36	0.72	98	1.34	1.92	No significance	

Test of Ho_3

Items	N	X	SD	Df	t- cal	t-val	Significance	Decision
Coinage	65	2.61	0.64	98	1.54	1.92	No significance	Accept Ho_3
Explication	35	2.63	0.61					

The techniques used in obtaining the data were grouped according to the responses of the respondents and subjected to a t- test statistics. Summary of results are presented in the summary tables above.

For test of Ho_1, the t- calculated is 1.26, while the t-valued is 1.92 with degree of freedom of 98 at 0.05 significant level and based on the mean of 2.85 and 2.74, standard deviation (SD) of 0.36 and 0.51 respectively.

For test of Ho_2, the t-calculated is 1.34 while the t-valued is 1.92 with the degree of freedom of 98 at 0.05 significant level based on the mean of 3.41 and 3.36; standard deviation (SD) of 0.61 and 0.71 respectively.

For test of Ho_3, the t-calculated is 1.54 while the t-valued is 1.92 at 0.05 significant level with the mean ratings of 2.61 and 3.61; and standard (SD) of 0.64 and 0.61 respectively

Decision rule.

Since the t-calculated, 1.26 is less than the t-valued, 1.92, the Ho_1, is therefore upheld. This implies that the respondents are unanimous in their agreement on the grouping of the English Soccer terms translated into Igbo.

For Ho_2,

The t-calculated is 1.34 and the t-valued 1.92. Since the t-calculated is less than the t-valued, the hypothesis is therefore accepted.

Lastly, for Ho_3,

Since the t- valued is higher than the t-calculated, the null hypothesis is upheld, signifying the agreement, of the respondents on the grouping of the translating data.

IV. SUMMARY

The topic undertaken in this study, "Development and Validation of English Igbo Soccer terms: The Dynamic Equivalence Translation Approach", sought to develop English -Igbo soccer terms for use by fans of the game of soccer in Nigeria especially those of the Igbo extraction.

The instrument of data collection consisted of validated English soccer terms translated into Igbo. A direct delivery method was used for data collection. One hundred (100) content and face validated English-Igbo soccer terms data were sampled. Three research questions and one null hypothesis guided the study. For a test of reliability of items, the 100 translated English- Igbo terms were divided into seven subsets and tested using alpha scale and covariance matrix statistics for internal consistency. A summary of the reliability test for Subsets one to seven yielded the following reliability results, 0.64, 0.89, 0.79, 0.93, 0.93, 0.98 and 0.91 respectively. Based on these results, the instrument was adjudged reliable for use as Igbo soccer terms.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the result of data, the following recommendations are made:

1. The result of the present research endeavour should be

standardized and adopted by the Society for Promoting Igbo Language and Culture (SPILC)
2. The arm of the Nigeria Educational Research Development Council (NERDC) which overseas language development may wish to recommend this work to the Federal Ministry of Education for its inclusion in the Igbo language curriculum.
3. South Eastern Nigerian based football clubs may encourage the use of the developed soccer terms during soccer activities for commentaries by the media.

VI. CONCLUSION

This work has developed translated soccer (world's most appreciated sport activity) terms from English to Igbo. The terms developed were also passed through a test of validity and reliability to ascertain their worthiness for use by soccer fans of the Igbo extraction. The work concluded that if the English-Igbo soccer terms are standardized and adopted, commentaries and documentaries can be run on the game of soccer using Igbo. The developed terms can also be used for instructions in schools. If adopted, it is hoped that, to a large extent, language deficit in this area would be arrested.

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