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« L'adjectif : du questionnement fonctionnel dans les langues naturelles à l'analyse structuro-discursive »



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ACTES DU COLLOQUE

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SOMMAIRE

-	Rapport de la conférence inaugurale : KOUADIO N'Guessan Jérémie	03-04
	L'adjectif, une notion linguistique à définition et sémantisme variés et variables	

DESCRIPTION DES LANGUES AFRICAINES

01	ADEKPATE Alain Albert & GNONSAN Lopez Fieglo	05-20
	L'expression de la caractérisation et ses valeurs sémantico-discursives dans la détermination nominale en guéré, langue krou de Côte d'Ivoire	
02	AHATE Tamala Louise	21-28
	Contact des langues et emprunt linguistique : cas de l'aprò (aïzi-kwa) aux langues ivoiriennes et indo-européennes	
03	AKALÉ Agnon Marie Solange	29-44
	L'expression de la qualité en abidji, langue kwa de Côte d'Ivoire	
04	AMANI-ALLABA Angèle Sébastienne	45-54
	L'intercompréhension entre l'abidji et l'akye : pour une didactique des langues à travers l'adjectif	
05	ASSANVO Amoikon Dyhie & COULIBALY Pezon Inza	55-68
	Conceptual normalization of senar terminological neologisms	
06	ATTA Kouabenan Herbert & KOUAKOU Koffi Joël	69-78
	Étude comparée de l'expression de la comparaison et du superlatif en espagnol et en koulango par l'exemple de l'adjectif	
07	BOGNY Yapo Joseph & KPAMI Boni Carlos M.	79-88
	La Cartographie de l'adjectif en akyé et en módzúkrù	
08	DAKOURY Akesset Benjamin Christian	89-98
	Approche morphosyntaxique de la qualification en níekòwélí, parler dida du département de Lakota	
09	DAPA Kouakou Florent Fabrice	99-108
	Duplication de base adjectivale comme procédé d'intensification dans les langues naturelles : cas du koulango	
10	GONDO Bleu Gildas	109-120
	Adjectivation des noms et des déverbaux en dan de l'Est	
11	HOUMEGA Munseu Alida & OURAGA Tété Mireille	121-130
	La morphologie adjectivale en niabré	

12	IKEMOU Régina Patience Fonctionnement de l'adjectif qualificatif en likwála	131-140
13	KAUL Guy Exploration de la notion des termes de couleur dans la langue adioukrou : une approche cognitive	141-152
14	KOFFI Koffi & N'GUESSAN Konan Bertiel La reduplication adjectivale en baoulé-agba	153-168
15	KROUWA Stéphanie Tanoa & KOUAKOU N'guessan Gwladys La typologie de l'adjectif dans les Langues Kwa	169-180
16	NACOULMA Boukaré La qualification en dagara : quelles stratégies didactiques ?	181-188
17	N'DRE Damanan Joachim L'expression de la qualification en godié, langue kru de Côte d'Ivoire	189-200
18	N'GUESSAN Konan Bertiel & KOFFI Koffi L'adjectif en baoulé : aspects morphologiques et syntaxiques	201-212
19	SIB Sié Justin, OUATTARA Donourou Bakary & CISSE Moustapha Etude sémantique et morphosyntaxique des adjectifs du fodonon, langue sénoufo de Côte d'Ivoire	213-224
20	TCHAGBALE Zakari A la recherche de l'adjectif qualificatif dans une langue africaine	225-242
21	TIROGO Issoufou François La qualification en kusaal, langue gur parlée au Burkina Faso	243-254
22	WONE El Hadji Malick Sy Étude comparative de l'emploi des adjectifs dans les langues française et wolof	255-264

SOCIOLINGUISTIQUE, DIDACTIQUE ET ALPHABETISATION

23	BÉRÉ Anatole Les adjectifs dans des productions écrites d'apprenants de terminale : analyse et intérêt didactique	265-284
24	DODO Jean-Claude « Ma copine est kpata, son gars est gaou dèh » : l'expression de la qualité dans la musique urbaine	285-294
25	DRI Lou Claudine L'analphabétisme, principal qualificatif des chauffeurs non-professionnels de Côte d'Ivoire	295-308
26	ESSE Kotchi Katin Habib L'adjectif objectif comme moyen d'économie linguistique dans le discours politique : l'exemple de Laurent Gbagbo de 2000 à 2010	309-324
27	FOFANA Kalidja Siby Analphabètes de Côte d'Ivoire et usages des adjectifs en français	325-336

28	KOUACOU N'goran Jacques L'adjectif en nouchi : caractérisation formelle et morphosyntaxique	337-356
29	KOUASSI Koffi Kouman Simon & ESSY Amenan Eliane L'adjectif qualificatif, quelle perspective didactique sous l'éclairage de la grammaire moderne ?	357-366

ETUDES LITTERAIRES

30	ABBÉ Chillé Danielle Prisca épouse DJACORÉ L'adjectif verbal substantivé dans <i>Songe à Lampedusa</i> de Josué Guébo (2014)	367-378
31	ADICO Patrice Die frage nach der verwendung des adjektivs in der deutschen lyrik: der fall von so offen die welt von ulla hahn	379-394
32	KARAMOKO Mamadou L'adjectif qualificatif comme un marqueur de subjectivité dans le roman <i>Silence, on développe</i> de Jean-Marie Adiaffi Adé	395-408
33	KOUASSIN'Dri Maurice L'adjectif qualificatif ou l'expression d'une esthétique discursive chez Kourouma : les cas des <i>Soleils des Indépendances</i> et de <i>Monnè outrages et défis</i>	409-420
34	LATTE Jacques Symphor Pigments de Léon Gontran damas. Une lecture des violences au prisme des adjectifs qualificatifs	421-432
35	SENE Birame La question du genre grammatical des adjectifs antéposés à « gens » dans <i>Œuvres complètes</i> de Molière	433-446
36	TIENDREBEOGO Pingdewindé Issiaka & KADJA Sanhou Francis L'adjectif qualificatif comme élément de théâtralisation du discours : cas de <i>Monsieur Thôgô-gnini</i> de Bernard Dadié	447-460
37	TRAORE Aly Approche morphosyntaxique de l'adjectif qualificatif attribut du sujet dans <i>Silence on développe</i> de Jean-Marie Adiaffi Adé	461-470



CONCEPTUAL NORMALIZATION OF SENAR TERMINOLOGICAL NEOLOGISMS

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Abstract: Terminologies' Conceptual Normalization (P. I. Coulibaly, 2018, p. 429), a linguistic approach of terminology normalization within the theoretical framework of optimal terminology (P. I. Coulibaly, 2016) is based on the morphological (K. O. Yéo, 2012) and syntactic rules (A. D. Assanvo, 2010) of the language to be enriched with specific terminologies for a given terminological domain. In fact, the conceptual normalization is applied to the education domain in order to formalize into orthographic scripture the educational concepts' denominations in senar language for teaching/learning senar language in Côte d'Ivoire modern educational system. The objective of Optimal Terminology Conceptual Normalization is the adaptation of the «mental lexicon» (I. Plag, 2003) collected from senar speaking community to the senar specialized lexicon of teaching/learning domain.

Keywords: Adjectif, normalization, nominalization, lexicalization, neoterm, syntagmatic terminology/phraseology.

NORMALISATION CONCEPTUELLE DES NÉOLOGISMES TERMINOLOGIQUES SÉNARIENS

Résumé : La normalisation conceptuelle des terminologies (P. I. Coulibaly, 2018 : 429), une approche linguistique de la normalisation terminologique dans le cadre théorique de la terminologie optimale (P. I. Coulibaly, 2016) est basée sur les règles morphologiques (K. O. Yéo, 2012) et syntaxiques (A. D. Assanvo, 2010) de la langue à enrichir en terminologies spécifiques pour un domaine terminologique donné. En effet, la normalisation conceptuelle est appliquée au domaine de l'éducation afin de formaliser en forme orthographique les dénominations des concepts éducatifs en langue senar pour l'enseignement / apprentissage en langue senar dans le système éducatif moderne en Côte d'Ivoire. L'objectif de la normalisation conceptuelle en terminologie optimale est l'adaptation du « mental lexicon » (I. Plag, 2003) recueilli auprès de la communauté linguistique senar au lexique senar spécialisé du domaine de l'enseignement / apprentissage.

Mots-clés : Normalisation, nominalisation, lexicalisation, néo-terme, terminologie syntagmatique (phraséologie).

Introduction

Conceptual Normalization of *senar* terminological items for education is related to the framework of optimal terminology (P. I. Coulibaly, 2016). Optimal terminology aims at the creation of terminological neologisms for a given linguistic community by taking into account the different dimensions (linguistic, cultural, psychological, ideological, etc.) of that community's social environment (P. I. Coulibaly, 2016). As a process of terminological creation, optimal terminology's ideal is stipulated as follows:

La vision idéaliste de la Théorie Optimale de la Terminologie est la prise en compte de toutes les dimensions de l'espace terminologique dans ce processus. A défaut de l'idéal, l'on se contentera de la (ou les) dimension(s) pour laquelle (lesquelles) le processus atteindra sa saturation.

Coulibaly (2016, p. 211)

In optimal terminology's approach, raw terminologies are collected from a language community-in this case, it is *senar* language community-before being conceptually and practically normalized. Thus, conceptual normalization (P. I. Coulibaly, 2018 a) and practical normalization (P. I. Coulibaly, 2018 a) are the two main types of normalization in optimal terminology. Regarding optimal terminology practical normalization, a sample survey for practical normalization of *senar* terminologies (P. I. Coulibaly, 2018 b) related to education has already been done and which has shown that 73,33 % of a sample of fifteen (15) *senar* terminologies are practically usable for teaching/learning *senar* at school. Thus, the practical normalization of *senar* terminologies for education has already been attested (P. I. Coulibaly, 2018a, p. 433). Consequently, to stimulate a real class situation, we have proposed an improvised bilingual *senar*-french teaching/learning device for PEI¹ teachers at primary school in Côte d'Ivoire (P. I. Coulibaly, (2018c, p. 230-235). This improvised teaching/learning device is respectively composed of 1) two bilingual *senar*/french orthography lessons (P. I. Coulibaly, 2018 c, p. 232); 2) two bilingual *senar*/french grammar lessons (P. I. Coulibaly, 2018c, p. 233) ; 3) two bilingual *senar*/french vocabulary lessons (P. I. Coulibaly, 2018 c, p. 234) and 4) two bilingual *senar*/french conjugation lessons (P. I. Coulibaly, 2018 c, p. 235). As regards to conceptual normalization in optimal terminology framework, the notion of « *conceptual normalization* » and its different aspects are scrutinized. In addition, a round up about the adjective as terminology specifier has been analyzed according to the terminological domain at stake.

How should one proceed to fit spoken *senar* as a whole of variable idiolects and dialects into a standard written *senar* ? The concept of «conceptual

¹PEI stands for « Programme Ecole Intégrée » which is an integrated school program in Côte d'Ivoire using pupils' mother tongues as teaching/learning language at primary school.

normalization» is defined and light has been shed on morphology rules and neology mechanisms in optimal terminology. Then, the scope of rendaku and nominalization has been shown in terminologies' normalization. To end, the adjective has been described by underlining its contribution to optimal terminologies' conception.

1. Conceptual normalization

Conceptual Normalization is the lexicalization of linguistic items in regard to a given terminological domain. Conceptual normalization as a linguistic process uses different morphological rules like class morphemes in senar languages (K. O. Yéo, 2012) in order to associate an appropriate written form to each linguistic datum collected from the language community at stake. The collected linguistic data or raw terminologies also called « *proto-terms* » (P.I. Coulibaly, 2016, p. 213) in optimal terminology come directly from the « *mental lexicon* » (I. Plag 2003, p. 4) of the target speech community. Conceptual Normalization aims at borrowings, semantic neologisms and phraseologies adaptation to the target language lexicon in a specific terminological domain by scripturally shaping them in regard to the morphological rules of the language to be enriched with technical vocabulary.

2. Morphology in optimal terminology conception

Morphology as « the study of the internal structure of word-forms » (L. Bauer, 1983: 13) is twofold used in optimal terminology: i) to associate a scriptural shape to terminological items- here CASAS (Cf. Nikiema et al. 2005) orthographic one- obtained from the speakers' « *mental lexicon* » (I. Plag, 2003, op cit.) and ii) to convey technical information in a given terminological domain- here education domain- through the assigned meaning to each terminology's orthographic form. Morphological rules are mainly based on affixation process such as prefixation and suffixation. Affixation as morphological process that consists of to add an affix to a base form can be *inflectional affixation* by creating different word forms of a lexeme or *derivational affixation* which is used to create new lexemes (L. Bauer 1983, p. 29).

2.1 Inflectional affixation

Inflectional affixation, according to I. Plag (2003, p. 14) : « *encodes grammatical categories such as plural, person, tense or case* ». Indeed, the used of inflectional morphology in creating senar terminologies for education related to concepts such as: i) alphabet, ii) xylophone, iii) phrase, iv) antonym, v) significance, vi) history etc. can be exemplified in the chart 1 below.

Chart 1: Inflectional denomination of concepts in *senar* language

Chart 1: Inflectional denomination of concepts in <i>senar</i> language			
Concepts	Denominations in <i>senar</i>	Grammatical categories of affixations	Type of inflectional affixation
Alphabet	Syinrkanapigele	Number	Pluralizing process
Xylophone	Jeegele	Number	pluralizing process
Phrase	Syinrkanagi	Aspect	Perfecting process
Antonym	Maensurugi	Aspect	Perfecting process
Significance	Gegijoowi	Aspect	Perfecting process
History	Boomo kerigele	Number	pluralizing process

Through this synoptic chart of inflectional affixation in the study of educational terminology in *senar* language, two (02) main categories of inflectional affixation have been identified: i) number inflection and ii) aspect inflection.

2.1.1 Number inflection

Number, as a grammatical category is used in this inflectional morphology study through the pluralizing process that turns a singular noun into plural one for naming a given concept in *senar* language. For instance, the concepts of alphabet, xylophone and history have respectively denominated *syinrkanapigele*, *jeegele* and *boomo-ke[ri]gele* by substituting singular class morpheme «-le» by «-gele» (plural class marker) in *senar* following words: *syinrkanapile* (alphabetical letter), *jeele* (a xylophone blade) and *boomo-ke[ri]le* (old times event). The reverse process of plurality inflection in number inflection that is singularity inflection is also possible and could be used for new concepts' denominations in *senar* terminological studies. For instance the term *siime* (huge number of persons) that can stand for the abstract concept of « world » is turnable in *syon* (human) through singularity inflection.

2.1.2 Aspect inflection

Aspect inflection is also a twofold process: perfect process and imperfect process. The perfecting process in denominating the concepts of «phrase», «antonym» and «significance» by affixing perfect aspect markers «-gi» and «-wi» to the verbal component in *senar* terminological units *syinrkanagi*, *maensurugi* and *gegijoowi*. The imperfect process is shown by simply denying the perfecting process through adding the privative prefix «-sun» to the perfect form of the verb in a given terminological unit. The use of the pseudo infix «-sun-» by insertion in a compound word can also lead to the same result in new words' formation. For example, the concept of imperfect (or unaccomplished) aspect itself is provided as illustrated in the flowchart below.

Kafoorowi→*kasunfoorowi*

Regarding the morphological analysis of senar terminological unit *kasunvorooowi* (above-mentioned), the imperfect inflection process goes beyond the scope of inflectional affixation application to fall into the field of derivational affixation.

2.2 Derivational affixation

Derivational affixation in senar language consists in using class morphemes (-gV, -IV, -rV, -mV) and lexical morphemes (-fun, sun-, wo-) as affixes in new words formation compared to inflectional affixation that uses grammatical morphemes (i, gele, bele) as affixes to form others words from the base form of a given word. Class morphemes in senar are bound morphemes whereas lexical morphemes are free morphemes.

2.2.1 Derivational class affixation

In senar terminological study, nominal class markers such as «-mV », «-gV», «-rV» and «-wV» are mainly used as derivational affixes in new concepts' denomination. Chart 2 below is illustrating the probable class marker in *senar* terminologies creation.

Chart 2: illustration of class marker derivation in senar terminologies study

Chart 3: examples of class marker derivation in senar terminologies study							
Concepts	Senar denominations	Gloss	Words class derivations affixation				
			Class 1 -Ø, -w, -wV	Class 2 (-gV)	Class 3 (-IV)	Class 4 (rV)	Class 5 (-mV)
Interjection	kafoolo	Surprising fact			X		
Affix	yatarag(e)	Thing that is added		X			
Proper sense	syinvire nyangame	Clear speech seeing way				X	
Pronoun	maengsindaewe	That which straightly shows the noun	X				
Dialogue	jootaeneme	speech sitting or speech session.					X

The process of infixation occurs mainly with the recategorization of *-fun* and *sun-* affixes in word formation by concatenation.

3. Neologisms normalization in conceptual optimal terminology

Lexicalization is used as technique of neologisms normalization during conceptual phase of terminological units in senar language. Terminological lexicalization consists in accommodating new concepts designations (terminologies) to the lexicon of the target language in design terminology

framework. According to L. Bauer (2001), lexicalization is a process by which « *existing words can develop idiosyncratic meanings or pronunciations* » (L. Bauer 2001: 44-45). In the framework of optimal terminology, three main kinds of lexicalization could be found: borrowing lexicalization, semantic lexicalization and phraseology lexicalization. These lexicalizations are governed by the same linguistic rules used in neology studies (cf. « *la néologie générale* » or « *néologie* » (Daniela Dincă, 2009) and « *néologie des spécialités* » or « *néonymie* » (Guy Rondeau, 1984).

3.1 Borrowing lexicalization

Although optimal terminology minimalizes the use of borrowings, the inking borrowings in the linguistic patrimony of the target linguistic community are accommodated to the lexicon of that target language through the phonologization process. Borrowing lexicalization is a phonology process called phonologization that adapts foreign words to the borrowing language lexicon. For instance, the concept of «reading» is designated by «kalanw» which is derived from the mandigo word «kalan». In the chart 4 below the borrowing words «kalan», «tabali», «tabuloho», «kayie», «kraeyon», «lakrae», «livrihi», «laokolidehe», «banhan», «buroho» have been lexicalized in *senar* language as neoterms for education.

Chart 4 : borrowing terminologies lexicalization in *senar*

Chart 4 : borrowing terminologies lexicalization in <i>senar</i>		
Concepts	lending language (mandigo)	Borrowing language (<i>senar</i>)
	word	néologisms
Reading	kalan	kalanw
Desk	tabali	tabaliw
Board	tabuloho	tabulow
Copybook	kayie	kayiew
Pencil	kraeyon	kraeyonw
Chalk	lakrae	lakraew
Book	livrihi	livrihiw
Pupil	Laokolidehe	laokoli-dew
Bench	banhan	banhanw
Office	buroho	burohow

3.2 Semantic lexicalization

Semantic lexicalization consists in using an existing word for designating a new concept in a specific terminological domain. Example: in ordinary *senar* language « *sedege* » (bow) is used to designate the concept of «parenthesis» in specialized *senar* for education. The chart 5 below shows some examples of semantic lexicalization in *senar*.

Chart 5 : word semantic lexicalization as terminologies for education domain

Chart 5 : word semantic lexicalization as terminologies for education domain		
Word in senar	meaning	Used as denomination of the concept of
Sedege	Bow	Parenthesis
Kabari	Slash/scar	Quotation mark
Paolo kabari	Male scar	Inverted comas (" ")
Caolo kabari	Female scar	French quotation mark (« »)
Yacaoroge	hook	Square brackets

3.2 Syntactic lexicalization

Syntactic lexicalization as a process of terminologies normalization deals mainly with syntagmatic terminologies also called terminological phraseologies that use collocations, idioms etc. in describing, naming or denominating a given concept. Syntactic lexicalization can go beyond simple lexemes meaning association to fall into whole sentences and even idioms use as terminological unit through a hyper-lexicalization process. Hence, terminology study is turning into phraseology one and vice versa. We consider hyper-lexicalization as a high mastering linguistic process of a given language in regard to the sayings' mastering in African languages that is testifying the cultural impregnation of the speaker. For instance, the concept of « hide-and-seek » designated in senar by *waalara* which in appearance is a simple lexeme stands for *wo a da lara* (We be hiding) which is a whole sentence. Syntagmatic terminology is a complex sequence (range) of linguistic items from different grammatical categories that can be defined as the association of lexemes. A syntagmatic term can be whether a compound lexeme or a whole sentence, sometimes including idioms; proverbs, phraseology etc. cf. Kocoureck's (1982) list of 27 designations allocated to syntagmatic terminology). Syntagmatic terminology can result from the juxtaposition or concatenation of different grammatical categories.

3.3.1 Syntagmatic terminologies by juxtaposition

The following examples are terminologies created by juxtaposition.

Eg1) concept: Vocabulary → Senar equivalent: **syinre paereme caeneme**

Eg2) concept: Subject attribute → Senar equivalent: **syinre torogowe canvaoo**

Eg3) concept: Subordinate clause → Senar equivalent: **syinre nyungo plaoo**

3.3.2 Juxta-concatenated Syntactic terminologies

Eg1): concept: Summary → senar equivalent: **syinre koggberige**

Eg2) concept: Grammar → senar equivalent: **syinre sohologame**

3.3.3 Concatenated Syntactic terminologies

Concatenated Syntactic terminologies can be classified into two main groups: compound terminologies or phrasal terminologies.

3.3.3.1 Compound terminologies

Eg 1) Concept: teammate→ equivalent *senar*: **drenyaenwe**

Eg 2: Concept: Description→ *senar* equivalent: **joolalagame**

3.3.3.2 Phrasal terminologies (hyper-lexicalization)

Phrasal terminology can be defined as concatenated phrases, collocations, idioms, or phraseologies. Phrasal terminologies have been exemplified as follow:

Eg 1) concept: hide-and-seek→ *senar* equivalent phraseology: **waalara** that stands for *wo a da lara* (we be hiding).

Eg 2) concept: significance→ equivalent phraseology: **gejoowi** that stands for *ge gi joowi* (that which is said).

Eg 3) concept: conjunction (or) → equivalent phraseology: **waalman** that stands for *wa a luru man* (that which will come back).

4. SCOPE OF RENDAKU AND NOMINALIZATION IN CONCEPTUAL NORMALIZATION

Rendaku phenomena and nominalization are the main linguistic processes contributing in optimal terminologies harmonization in terms of their linguistic economy (term length and pronunciation easiness).

4.1 The scope of rendaku in *senar* terminological normalization

From Japanese language studies, two main hypotheses arise about rendaku phenomena. The first hypothesis is about the productivity of rendaku which is considered as a phonological or morphophonological productive process of voicing that allows lexical exceptions (cf. Otsu 1980, Itô and Mester 1986 and Kuroda 2002). And the second hypothesis stresses on rendaku as a lexical property of a certain word (cf. Ohno 2000). These two hypotheses are verifiable in *senar* educational terminologies creation.

4.1.1 Productivity of rendaku in *senar* terminological normalization.

In flowchart above mentioned (section 2.1.2), when considering in one hand, the affix «**sun**» as a prefix, it is added to the perfect form of verb «**foroo**» to creating *sunvoroowi* (non-completed) thanks to a phonological assimilation process that turns the sound [f] into [v] sound. This phonological phenomenon is also called «rendaku» that literally means in Japanese «sequential voicing» (cf. Fukuda Suzy E. and Shinji Fukuda, 1999 & Ohno Kazutoshi, 2000 etc.). Then by concatenating the lexeme «**kala**» and the new lexeme «*sunvoroowi*», we obtain the new term *kasunvoroowi*. In the second hand, when we consider the affix «**sun**»

as an infix, we can create the same terminological unit *kasunvoroowi* by inserting simply the pseudo infix «-sun-» in the concatenated lexeme *kavoroowi* which is the combination of «kala» (action) and «foroowi» (the perfect form of the verb «foroo»). The chart 6 below shows some rendaku productivity phenomena in senar terminologies composition.

Chart 6: Rendaku productivity in *senar* terminologies creation

Chart 6: Rendaku productivity in senar terminologies creation			
Concepts	Denominations in senar	morphology	Type of assimilation
Negative	Obege	Wo (with) + pehe (bad)	<i>wo-</i> → [o] & [p] → [b] ¹
Infinite	Sinjorogwaomon	Sin + coro (count) + kwao (end) + mon (NM)	[c] → [j] & [kw] → [gw]
Word Family	naharigbahage	Nahar (close relatives) + kpahage (house)	[kp] → [gb]
Affixation	yataragame	Yage (thing) + tara(add) + kame (way)	[k] → [g]
Proper sense	syinvirenyangame	Syinre(speech) + fire (clear) + nyanhan (see) + kame (way)	[f] → [v] & [k] → [g]
pronoun	maengsihidaewe	Maenge (name) + sihi (straight) + taewe (show+NM)	[t] → [d]
Education to citizenship human rights	nanjaenmena syoncoogame	Nanhan (educate) + caenme (good+NM) + na (and) + syonhon (human) + coo + kame (way)	[c] → [j] & [k] → [g]
Throne	faangooli	Faan (power) + kooli (seat)	[k] → [g]
Day off	candaenege	Cange (day) + taenege (sit+NM)	[t] → [d]

¹ Double rendaku :i) lexical rendaku (*wo-* → [o]) and ii) productive rendaku ([p] → [b])

4.1.2 Rendaku lexicality² in senar terminological normalization.

The lexical property of rendaku (cf. Ohno 2000) is attested through borrowings terms (from mandingo and french) and senar adjectives, verbs, adverbs etc. terminologisation. *Terminologisation* can be defined as a technical process that turns words of a given language into terms for specific terminological domains. In this sense, some speech parts (adjectives, verbs, adverbs etc.) in senar have undergone a terminologisation process through para-synthetic derivation that turns them into nominal category. The prefixes «wo-» (with) and «sin-» are some of the affixes attested in speech parts (adjectives, verbs, adverbs) terminologization in senar. As in certain nafara variants (senar dialect), the prefix «wo-» could be reduced to a prefixal vowel «o-». For example, the terms *obege* (the bad) and *opaoluwe* (the embellished) are respectively the reduction of *wobege* (the / -that which is- bad) and *wopaoluwe* (the/-that which is- embellished) in a nafara variant for designating the concepts of « negative» and « figurative». The prefix «sin-» is sometime substituted to the prefix «sun-» in turning [i] sound into [u]sound in the sequence [sin]. Thus, rendaku

² Lexical nature of rendaku phenomenon

«lexicality» is attested in *senar* adjectives' terminologisation for educational domain. The following examples (chart 7) show rendaku *lexicality* in *senar* (nafara variant) adjectives' terminologisation.

Chart 7: Rendaku lexicality in *senar* terminologies creation

Chart 7: Rendaku lexicality in <i>senar</i> terminologies creation			
Concepts	Denominations in <i>senar</i>	morphology	Type of assimilation
Figurative	Opaoluwe	Wo (with) + paolu (embellish) + we (NM)	Prefix «wo-» → [o]
Negative	Obege	Wo (with) + pehe (bad)	Prefix «wo-» → [o]
Infinite	SinJOROGwaomon	Sin + coro (count) + kwao (end) + mon (NM)	Prefix «sun-» → Prefix «sin-»
Desk	Buro dabalu	Buro(Mandingo borrowing for office)+ tabali (Mandingo borrowing for table)	[t]→[d] & [i]→[u]
Chair	Shae zuyare	Shae zi (mandingoborrowing for chair) + yare (object)	[zi]→[zu]
Synonym	Gaoronuge	Kaoro (significance in mandingo) + nuge (same)	[k]→[g]

4.2 Nominalization scope in *senar* terminological normalization

As derivative and lexical terminologies (cf. Our Thesis to be supported) that are thoroughly lexical or lexicalized by affixation using prefix, infix or suffix like ordinary *senar* words formation (cf. K. O. Yéo, 2012 & 2014), only syntagmatic terminologies (cf. Our Thesis to be supported) are particularly concerned by nominalization in this terminology normalization/lexicalization process. Nominalization is the use of a nominal form to express a process meaning (Thompson, 1996, p. 167). Nominalization as a linguistic processing of terminological optimization (P.I. Coulibaly, 2016) in terms of linguistic economy is used to reduce the length of syntagmatic terminologies and make easier their pronunciation. In this study, the nominalization process is mainly focused on phraseological neo-terms' nominalization. Linguistically, nominalization is broadly the fact of transforming any grammatical category into a noun. Here nominalization process is used as a technique to shorten a longer terminological unit, hence conceptually normalizing it as an «optimal term» (P. I. Coulibaly, 2016, p. 213) during the conceptual normalization phase of optimal terminology. Conceptual normalization aims at lexicalizing new linguistic items in the target language during the «terminologization» process in optimal terminology. This «terminologization» could be governed by «la néologie générale» in short «la néologie» (Daniela Dincă, 2009) or by «la néologie des spécialités» or «néonymie»

(Guy Rondeau, 1984). The concepts of «context », « dialogue », « accentuation », « dictation », « essay » and « illiterate » have been named in senar and respectively normalized by the process of nominalization through the following senar terminologies: *syinrtaelalawe*, *jootaeneme*, *yekpotumaengame*, *lohosaebele*, *yaakripinaenre* and *saebesuncanhanwe*.

5 Adjective traceability in senar terminologies' conception

Adjective manifestations in senar terminologies' conception are perceptible through variable grammatical categories in the following sentences (eg 1, eg 2, eg 3 and eg 4). Grammatical categories such as noun reduplication (eg 1), concatenated compound word N-Adj (eg 2), attributive juxtaposed compound word N-V (eg 3) and predicative adjective (eg 4) have been identified during the conceptual normalization of senar terminologies. All these adjective categories contribute to the core terminology specification in a series of terms used as technical word in educational domain for teaching/learning senar in senar language.

Eg 1) Concept: Common noun >>> Senar equivalent: **pohopohomaenhe** (N Red= Adj)

Eg 2) Concept: Proper sense >>> senar equivalent: **syinvirenyangame** (compound noun= Adj)

Eg 3) Concept: Figurative sense >>> senar equivalent: **syinrepaoluw(e)nyangame** (attributive compound word = Adj)

Eg 4) Concept: proper noun >>> Senar equivalent: **maenhetelehe** (Adj = predicative Adj).

The above mentioned examples reveal that the adjective is a transversal part of speech in senar language. Thus, a noun, a verb or an adverb, even a clause can play the same function as the classical part of speech named adjective.

5.1 Adjective identity in senar terminologies' conception

Adjective as part of discourse is like a satellite revolving around the noun in order to enrich its meaning. Its' nature is intertwining as:

- 1) complement (in attributive function)
- 2) predicate (in predicative function)
- 3) determiner (as noun, N dupl, Pronoun etc.)
- 4) adverb, etc.

Adjective, in attributive or predicative function is in a right headed relation with the noun (N-Adj) eg: maenhe **telehe** and yatar**age** whereas in determining and adverbial function, the adjective is in a left headed relation with the noun (Adj-N), eg: **pohopoho** maenhe, **taoli** lane.

5.2 Adjective contribution to optimal terminologies' conception

Adjectives are used in optimal terminology as traces of specifying terms according to their uses in different terminological domains. As a given terminology can pass through multiple terminological domains, the adjective plays a clear cutting distinction role in terminology membership to a given domain. For example the concepts of «language» and «speech» as distinguished by F. Saussure (1916) in terms of *langue*/*parole* dichotomy can share the same denotation *syinre* in *senar* language. The adding of the adjective **joowe** to *syinre* will specify that *syinre joowe* (language that is said) stands for speech/discourse or in saussurian words for *parole* in discourse analysis domain whereas *syinre* remains for language or «langage» denomination in general linguistics. In addition, formal/structural linguistics will use *syinre kanagi* (drawn speech) for naming the concept of « sentence » or « phrase ». The use of *kanagi* as adjective is delimitating the meaning of *syinre* in formal linguistics. The concept of «commentary» is referred to in *senar* as *funge syinre* (speech from the inside) thanks to **funge** as noun or adverb used as adjective in determining the scope of *syinre* which is limited to oneself inside view. The terminology *taelalale* (delimitation place) can stand at the same time for mathematics concepts of «perimeter» and geography concept of «border». Only by adding respectively the name of a geometric shape like *kagaole tanriwe* (that with three sides) and the name of a place like **Sinancaali** which means in *senar* precisely *nafara* dialect: «sleep freely», will help to specify *kagaole tanriwe taelalale* (triangle perimeter) in mathematics and **Sinancaali taelalale** (border of Sinancaali place) as a geographic delimitation of the place Sinancaali.

Conclusion

Conceptual normalization of terminologies in Optimal Terminology framework is a whole of linguistically attested practices (P. I. Coulibaly, 2018, p. 429) that is shown through nominalization (nominal class affixation), lexical affixation, inflectional affixation. The assimilation phenomena (*rendaku*) are also used for terminologies' orthographic harmonization (P. I. Coulibaly, 2018, p. 428). All these linguistic processes contribute in reaching the terminological optimum³. The *linguistic economy* as component of terminological optimum is perceptible through nominalization process by the reduction of terminologies' length, through *rendaku* phenomena by making terminologies' pronunciation easier and harmonizing their orthographic form whereas *linguistic relevance* of terminologies as a semantic parameter is pointed out by adjectives that show the special character of terminologies related to a technical domain.

³ Terminological Optimum aims at threefold objective in terms of terminologies' effectiveness for technical communication, terminologies' linguistic economy and terminologies' linguistic relevance.

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