

LEXICAL SEMANTICS RELTIIONS IN WARRI PIDGIN

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A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS STUDIES, FACULTY OF ARTS, UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN CITY. IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS (BA) HONOURS DEGREE IN LINGUISTICS.

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project was carried out by **AIKHAITUAMEN BEST HOSSANA** with the matriculation number **ART1701214** in the Department of Linguistics, Faculty of Arts, University of Benin, Benin City, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of BA Degree in Linguistics.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to God Almighty who gave me strength, knowledge, and understanding to complete this project successfully.

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I wish to express my sincere gratitude to God almighty whose power guided me through out the successful completion of this project work.

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My unreserved appreciation goes to my parents Mr. and Mrs. Aikhaituamen for their care and love towards me; words cannot express how much grateful I am.

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to prove that semantic relations can occur in Warri pidgin. The study also set proof that pidgin language is a language on its own from the aspect of semantics. Language main purpose is for communication and communication cannot be passed without the association of meaning in the words spoken between speakers and listeners, so in order to prove that warri pidgin is a language of its own the study will have to prove that words in warri pidgin not only have meaning but their meaning can be represented based on the kind of relationship that exist between the words that exist in warri pidgin and the meaning of those words. So by proving semantic relations can occur in warri pidgin, we will be able to prove that warri pidgin is a language on its own. Data were collected through face to face interview. A total of four informers were employed for this study and the number was 3 male one female at age range 20-50years. The reference theory by ogden and Richards was adopted for the study.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

This work is set to examine the possible occurrence of lexical relation in warri pidgin. The major use of language before communication, Sir John Lyons who was a prominent British linguist, in his definition of language he highlighted the fact that language is a principal communicative system, it is safe to say the concept of meaning is being distributed from the speaker to the takes when communication takes place.

Although pidgin language, like all other languages can be used for communication and to pass down information, it is widely viewed as not entirely a language (sub language). This has greatly affected the language as people now beginning to have negative notion towards the language, even the educational system of Nigeria does not totally support or approve the language, it is not even taught in any primary or secondary institute of learning and children are banned from speaking it

(pidgin english) and are made to pay fine when spoken in their institute of learning. This has greatly affected the mindset of people when it comes to speaking pidgin as most of them can only speak pidgin when they are comfortable with the person you are speaking it with or when the person is interacting with them that same pidgin. In my second year in the university we were taught pidgin and Creole and I observed that most students viewed pidgin language as an inferior language though most of them rear speakers of the language, so I went further to prove my observation by asking some University of Benin students questions, questions like how frequently do you speak pidgin? Yes, when you meet someone for the first time do you use pidgin to communicate with person? No, why don't you communicate with pidgin English when meeting someone for the first time?. Majority of the students interviewed answer was they can't interact or communicate with pigeon to the person they are meeting for the first time because the person will think they cannot speak English or they are some kind of illiterate especially when the person is interacting with them with English and not pidgin English. My observation was proved to be correct, I discovered

that majority of the students in University of Benin or people in general have a negative attitude towards speaking pidgin English because they see it as inferior language. This is the major reason that made me embark on this study because I believe that pigeon language is the language on his own and as long as a language can be used as a tool to communicate whether verbal or non-verbal that makes it a language.

This brings us to semantic which is the study of meaning, we cannot examine the possible currents of lexical relations in what we paid in without studying meaning this is because in order for communication to take place meaning must be passed from speaker to listener. lexical relations are various ways of representing information about words,(J.Terry water). This work is set to examine if information about words can be represented in warri pidgin English. Beyond the fact that lexical item in warri pidgin has meaning,I want to see if meaning of those lexical item **ca**.

1:1.1 Nigerian Pidgin language

The Nigerian pidgin language is an informal major language Nigeria, It is Spoken by Over 40 million people in Nigeria as their Second language (L2), while about 3 million people speak the language as their first language (L1) Nigerian Pidgin can also be called Naija pidgin and it is an English base Creole language which is Spoken as a lingua franca across the Country Nigeria. Study Shows that they are more Speakers of Hausa, Yoruba and English but Some researchers are of the opinion that there might be more Speakers of Nigerian pidgin English. English | language and Nigeria national languages provide the major materials that make up the Nigerian pidgin English. This is the reason why Nigerian pidgin English Can be distinctive, due to the English language Contacting with various national language of Nigerian This Further explains why Edo pidgin is different from Warri pidgin and Igbo pidgin is different From Hausa pidgin

1.1.2 The people of Warri

Warri is an indigenous city, it is a home to various people and various tribe such as the Urhobos, the itsekiris and the ijaw.it is located in the south west region of Nigeria, the estimated population of the warri people is over 800,000. The people of warri are known for having crude oil which is found with on their land and on their rivers, this has brought over some oil companies such as Survicom, Safeway, stenez Technical Service and lot more for the excavating of the oil, the people of warri are also know for fishing because of their massive lands Covered with water, They are also good at trading which is one their major source of income. warri is a place of many indigenous languages, the urhobos speak Urhobor, the itsekiris speak itsekiri. One would ask how do they communicate with each other? They Communicate with each other either with English or with pidgin, but pidgin English is the major means of communicating in warri, that is why it is one of the most popular pidgin english in Nigeria.

1.2 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

1. To examine the possible occurrence of lexical semantic relations in warri pidgin.
2. To know the extent in which lexical relations can occur in the data analysis.
3. To share more light on pidgin English language in relation to semantics.
4. To reduce counter the believe that some people have about pidgin English being an inferior language.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Can lexical semantic relations occur in warri pidgin English, if yes, how can it occur?
2. What are the degrees of occurrence of semantic relations in lexical item in warri pidgin?
3. How can the work benefit people?
4. Is pidgin English a language on its own?

1.4 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

During The course of this study, two methods where employed in Carrying out Research and Collecting of data. They “the primary method and the Secondary method. The primary method was employed when series of interviews were conducted with there (two male and one female) Compitent warri pidgin English Speakers with the aid of Sound recorder. Sometime old fashion means of documentation where employed with biro and paper. The Secondary method was also used. Data were collected from various warri pidgin- English platform such as radio station (kpokim fm 100.5). A Comedian who in known as real warri pikin (instagram handle real warri pikin), she is known for her Comic Statements in typical warri pidgin pidgin English. A a popular Artist known as Eriga aka paper boy (instagram handle Erigapaperboy) who is known For his Consistent style of rapping in warri pidgin- English. The data were then carefully observed and analyzed. My intuitive knowledge as a benin pidgin English speaker was also employed. Most of the lixical item (data) used where mostly nouns, verb, adjective. About 250 data

(lexical item) were collected but about 105 were presented and analyzed.

1.4.1 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The Study aim is to examine the possible occurrence of lexical Semantic relation of words in warri Pidgin. If it is possible and how should we know when a lexical term falls under or it's being grouped under a certain type of lexical semantic relation. For this study framework, the reference theory will be used and the main reason for this choice is to be able to see and firstly notice how meaning is gotten from a lexical term. This theory of meaning is being used because it was one of model used to extract meaning from the warri pidgin English data. The philosophy. (John Sturt mill) was one of the earliest modern advocate of a direct reference theory beginning in (1843), with his system of logic Mill introduce a distinction between what he called "conotation" and "denotation". Conotation is a relationship between names (singular or general) and one or more attributes. for example (from my data collection) mele denotes meles and connotes the attribut of being a female and having given birth to a child or children. Mill

believed that most individual concrete name are connotative but some proper name are not. Reference theory just state that for lexical term meaning is based on what represent in the real world. Mill John Sturt went Futher to explain,using a system of logic called “Conotation” and “denotation”.This simply mean by what the meaning of the word refers to you can know the meaning in details, e.g“Biker” (someone that knows how to drive a bike, he will also have a bike to drive. you can see that the meaning of the world biker went on to refer another meaning of related to the meaning of the word use.

Another theory used in this study data analysis,is the nonreferencial theory. The non-referential basically opposes the foundational believe of the referential theory of meaning which state that meaning of a concept is base on what their concept represent in the real world. The non-referential theory believe that meaning is not totally based on words and the object they represent in the real world. Bridge (1927:6) stated that “the proper definition of a concept is not in term of it property or quality but based actually operation”. for him a concept of nothing more than a set of operations.

Witgenstein (1953) also has a similar definition of meaning that says that the meaning of a word is defined by its use in the language. Witgenstein opinion of words and concepts are like the instrument in the hands of a technician. Think of the tools that a chef uses for cooking, tools like spoon, pots, knife, turning spoon, etc. Witgenstein believed that the function of words is as diverse as the function of does cooking tools previously mentioned. For example (using words that are synonymous in nature):

- Start, commence , begin. These words can be synonymous in nature but it is depending on the context they are used: start the event, commence the event, begin the event.
- Start the car, commence the car, begin the car.

One of the things that can be observed in this data is that what was that were previously synonymous in nature when used in another context they are no longer synonymous in nature. This is what Witgenstein was trying to say.

1.5 SIGNIFICANES OF STUDY

This study as Significant in Several respect, in first place it. Can Serve as Foundational knowledge for further studies in relation to warri pidgin or pidgin language in general, especially when it relates to semantic. It will also bring to our notice the possible occurrence of lexical relations in pidgin language, thereby proving that pidgin english Can also be seen as a standard language and not an inferior landing.

1.6 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

This study upholds the natural view of language as it relates to meaning of lexicons and it Seeks to examine if lexical item Can be represented because of their property, under any type of lexical Semantic relation. This Study is set to prove if lexical term in warri pidgin Can be represent under lexical semantic relation.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter we will try to identify some basic concept that are of important to the present study we would also review precious studies and research that would serve as a basis for our work. Hence, this chapter is made up of three (3) parts which includes!

1. The conceptual review.
2. The previous studies/empirical studies.
3. The concept of the present study.

2.1 CONCEPTUAL REVIEW

This section focuses on different concept that were used in this research effort so as to aid easier and better understanding of the study under review. These concepts are term used in the course of writing this project work.

THE CONCEPT OF SYNONYMS

Synonyms is a kind of semantic relation that courses when two or more words share closeness in meaning or the meaning of both word refer to one particular thing. Though the words share the same meaning, they can also have different meaning depending on the context use e.g. “that girl is beautiful” and that girl is attractive is different from I am attracted to that girl. In the first example beautiful and attractive can be used interchangeably but in the second example it cannot be used interchangeably. You cannot say “I am beautiful to that girl” in the place or context of “I am attracted to that girl.

THE CONCEPT OF SEMANTIC UNIVERSAL

Semantic universal is any aspect of meaning that is somehow represented in all languages. To first understand this concept you must first see the possibility of meaning of words that are represented in all languages (Leonard Talmy) publicated (2008).

THE CONCEPT OF ANTONYMS

Lyons (1977) defines antonym as the words which are opposite in meaning, he also defined it as the oppositeness between words, e.g. tall and short is a pair of antonyms. This is because their relativeness is opposite, which is known as antonyms. The opposite of short “is tall”. Antonyms is one of the types of lexical semantic relation and it is used to represent information of words.

THE CONCEPT OF HYPONYMY

Wikipedia defined hyponymy as a semantic relation between a hyponym which denote a subtype and hyponyms which denote a super-types. In a simpler term a hyponymy is the relationship between subordinate words and super-ordinate words, which are also known as hyponyms and hyponym e.g. sneakers, jodans, boot, cowboy boot, are all hyponyms of shoes, but their hyponym is footwear. Another term for hypernym are umbrella term or blanket term.

THE CONCEPT MERONYM

Meronym can be defined as a term that specifies a part of something but also refers to the whole of that same thing. This means in that concept of meronyms a part can represent a whole e.g. all hands on deck “this sentence is referring not to the part of the body hand” but to the whole body”, and the use of plural also made the body more than one. So the meaning of the sentence all hands on deck is “everybody to be involved in a particular event. This is to show that a part can represent a whole just as the part of a body (hand) can represent the whole body “human”.

THE CONCEPT OF POLYSEMY

(Agustin Vicente) polysemy is characterized as the phenomenon whereby a single word form is associated with two or several related senses. This form of relatedness is distinguished from monosemy, where one word form is associated with a single meaning.

(Wikipedia) define polysemy as the capacity for a sign, symbol, a morpheme, a word or a phrase to have multiple related meanings e.g.

The word “bank” can mean river bank, bank where there save money, or blood bank depending on the context it’s being used.

THE CONCEPT OF PIDGIN LANGUAGE

(Wikipedia) defines pidgin language as a grammatically simplified means of communication that develops between two or more groups of people that do not have a language in common, typically, its vocabulary and grammar are limited and often drawn from several languages. Then various language has their pidgin forms, this is because of the need to communicate between two groups that do not have common language. So a common language will be formed between them in order for easy communication to take place. It is said that the Nigerian Pidgin English was formed as a result of the Portuguese merchants during the 17th century. There was for sole purpose of trading between them and Nigerian.

THE CONCEPT OF LEXICAL SEMANTIC RELATION

(Dirk Geeraerts) defines lexical is the study of word meaning. This particularly involves studies within lexical semantic that involves

either the internal semantic structure of words, or the semantic relations that occur within the vocabulary. Dirk Geeraerts (2010) theories of lexical semantic.

THE CONCEPT OF LANGUAGE

(Noam Chomsky) defines language as the inherent capability of native speakers to understand and form grammatical sentences. A language is a set of (Finite or infinite) sentences, each finite length constructed out of a limited set of elements. According to Okolo and Ezikeojiaku (1999), language permeates our lives from birth to death. It is a medium we established and experience our most important human relationships. They further assert that people believe that the most important function of language is to communicate.

Ryukyuan (Featuring Japanese). The data are then analyzed within the framework of meronym relation and highlight the universal feature of semantic change in a language.

Olena study was based on using meronymic relation to explain the identified similarities in language of different structure. This study

strongly correlate with other findings concerning prime and universal in language of the world (Goddard, 2001, p1191; Wierzbicka, 1999, p32). This study also wanted to quantify the polysemy level of the lexical unit under analysis, so the index of polysemy was introduced, it serves to establish the correspondence of the total number of lexemes in the language under investigation with the total number of their meanings (Olena Materynska, 2012 p, 79; Shafikov, 1998, p.145).

(Materynska) use a table to display his statistic data about the level of polysemy as well as the number of the lexical unit investigated alongside their meanings.

THE STATISTIC IS DISPLAYED BELOW:

Language	Number of lexes under analysis	Number of meaning under analysis	Index of polysemy of body part names
English	63	345	5.48
Spanish	62	336	5.41
German	69	205	2.97
Russian	59	175	2.97
Ukrainian	60	168	2.8
Japanese	61	134	2.19
Latvian	64	120	1.87

The result of the data in the table reveals that the highest level of body part names polysemy is characteristic of English (5.48), while the smallest is recorded in Latvian (1.87). The different types of body part

name polysemy of extracted lexical unit is not so great. Whereas the inconsistencies are remarkable between German and English; Germanic, Romance and Balto-Slavonic languages. Latvian and Japanese are characterized by the lowest polysemy level. The similarity in the semantic development of the body part name shows that, languages of common origin and shared cultural areas where they evolved. This is to confirm the fact that the largest number of semantic similarities is found between genetically closer languages; English and Spanish Ukrainian and Russian e.t.c.

2.4 EMPIRICAL STUDIES

Semantic relation have been variously studied in relation to language and in the aid to properly explain what semantic relation truly is.

Many researcher have carried out on this linguistic concept following different approach and using different case study. Olena Materynska (2019) studies semantic relation of meronymy in language of different structure (case study of semantic body part name [BPN]).

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY ARE TO:

1. To enable the formulation of semantic universal and regularities within body part names polysemy development in language different structure.
2. To create a typological semantic in related and not related languages.
3. Olena Materynska believed that the research will contribute to further development of semantic language typology worldwide.
4. The research also support (Iruse 1979; 0: 30, Gorska 200). Claims that meronymic type of relation should be treated separately from the hypo-hyperonymic type of relation.

Olena Materynska collected his data from and did his investigation in a wild range of languages mostly on materials of Indo-European language (Blanco, 199, Filar 8Glaz, 1996; Goschler, 2008,

thbler, 2001; Wildgen 1999) of (German English), Romance (Spanish),
Baltic Slavonic (Latvian, Ukrainian and Russian) and Japanese.

CHAPTER THREE

SYNONYMS

WORDS			SYNONYMS
shekpes	“girl friend”	smallie	“side chick”
kpai	“diedie”	Low	“side chick”
big eye	“greedy”	shine shine	“finish”
every red	“bad things”	yawa don cast	“like other people”
show	“come”	gum body	“bad new”
owo	“brokness”	sapa	“come closer”
control	“number”	ring	“hunger”
yarn	“talk”	yorì	“call”
mele	“mother”	Mama	“story”
popci	“father”	chairman	“elderly”
olokpa	“police”	Kpokpo	“military”
jogodo	“high”	Shayo	“drunk”
base	“live”	Cribe	“house”

real gee	“faithful friend”	dey one gee	“long time friend”
the koko	“important info”	sense yarn’	“important talk”
colobi	“collect/take”	Glab	“steal”
aproko	“gossip”	yarnis	“talks bad”
offe me	“surprise me”	burst my head	“shock me”
sup	“happened”	Shelele	“occurred”
shine eye	“vigilant”	Balance	“smart”
binu	“norvich”		
kala	“gun”	tools	“wegpon”
gallant	“strong”	high energy	“powerful”
over sabi	“do thing very well”	taki talki	“talks too”
spika	“slap”	knack	“beat”
atinel	“short/slim”	smally	“small”
reduce	“stress”	sikoko	“tire”
smally	“girl friend”	smalla	“female friend”

sapa	“hunger”	bgege	“suffer”
padi	“friend”	realgee	“close friend”
joly joly	“happy”	joli joli	“joyful”
Kpi	“kiel”	kpafuka	“end”

Antonyms

Word			Antonyms
Shikele	“small”	Orobo	“big”
Yawa	“problem”	Better dey	“good thing”
Gallant	“strong”	Fele fele	“weak”
Red eye	“suffer”	Yori yori	“enjoyment”
Show	“come”	Commot	“level/go”
Jons guy	“bad person”	Correct guy	“good person”
Worwor	“ugly”	Suekes	“fine”
Shaperly	“quickly/fast”	Meilo meilo	“Slow”
Make sense	“good thing”	Every maga	“bad thing”
High volage	“anger”	Joli joli	“joy”
Package	“Illegal stuff”	Natural	“legal stuff”
Talki talki	“talk too much”	Oshimiba	“quiet person”
Mele	“mother”	Pale	“father”
Longi longi	“tall person”	Shorti	“short person”
Smallie	“junior”	Osse	“senior”

Waka	“walk”	Pick race	“run”
padi	“friend”	Oposit	“enemy”
Kponkpi	“keep quite”	Yarn	“talk”
Japa	“run”	Waka	“walk”
Waka waka	“some that”	Gum chair	“some one that”
	Walk too much		Like sitting
Better pikin	“good child”	Jons pikin	“bad child”
Sapa	“fight”	Flenjo	“enjoyment”
Bege	“suffer”	Opiopio	“sattle/peace”
Miss yarn	“talk rubbish”	Butter yarn	“good talk”
Ofurepke	“dull person”	Sabi person	“smart person”
Odiploplo	“big eye”	Pinio pinio	“small eye”
Blacki	“dark skin”	Sun light	“light skin”
Move	“fast”	Jejely	“slow”
Shine eye	“smartness”	Oduyo	“dullness”

pikin

“child”

Osse

“adult”

Oga

“boss”

Smallie

“boy”

Or

Servant

Polysemily

Sapa	“hunger”	“brokness”	“suffer”
Bgege	“problem”	“disturb”	
Kpon kpi	“calm down”	“keep quite”	“behave”
Government bangle	“police”	“road safety”	
Waka	“walk”	“go away”	
Japa	“flee”	“travel”	
Kpokpo	“polic”	“sodier”	
Ball	“enjoy”	“play ball”	
Smally	“girl friend”	“small person”	
Ofurekpe	“dull person”	“sick person”	
Tools	“weapon”	“gang boys”	
Pure	“fine girl”	“bear”	

Aproko	“gossip”	“talk too much”
Knack	“sex”	“beat”
“end/die”	“spoil”	
Red eye	“suffer”	“angry”
Osse	“senior”	“adult”

Hyponym

Supper-ordinate		Sub-ordinate	
Tools	“weapon”	Kala	“gun”
Yakpa	“military”	Jojo	“soldier”

Meronyms

Whole		Part	
Government	“law	Olopka	“police”
bargle	enforcement”		
Kala	“gun”	Stone	“bullet”

Tools	“weapon”	Kala	“gun”
Yakpa	“law enforcement”	Sojo	“sodier”
Fermo	“gun”	Pikin	“child”
Yakpa	“weapon”	Syles	“air force”
Fermo	“family”	Mele	“mother”
Fermo	“family”	pale	“father”

Conclusion

The data above have been presented in a certain form, they are presented according to the information of the word present. Some words are presented under synonyms, some under antonym, and polysemy, hyponymy, meronyms, each word presented under the above mentioned relations is because the meaning of the lexical terms presented are related in sense. E.g. “Shikele” and “Orobo” the sense relation or semantic relation is Antonyms. That is why they are group together under one semantic relation which is Antonym.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapter, study data's were presented and grouped under various types of lexical semantic relations, some words were grouped under Antonyms, Synonyms, Polysemily, Hyponyms and Meronyms. The data were grouped under various semantic relations because lexical item grouped under different semantic relations are related in meaning. Data analysis we ensure that we see how they (lexical item) different semantic relations.

4.2 ANTONYMS

Lyons (1977) defines "antonym" as the words which are opposite in meaning, he also defined it as the oppositeness between words. For example "tall" and "short" is a pair of antonyms and the sense relation or semantic relation between the two words is term as antonym.

Analysis

1. Shikele "small" Orobo "big"

The word shikele and orobo are antonyms because they share a certain type of relatedness in meaning, the meaning of “Shikele” is “small” which denote a person or an object of little size while on the other hand the meaning of “orobo” is “big” which denote a person or an object with large size. The meaning of both terms shares a certain kind of relationship and that relationship is oppositeness which is known as antonyms.

2. “Yawa” “better dey”

The word “Yawa” and better day are antonyms because they share a certain type of relationship in meaning which is oppositeness of meaning of “Yawa” is problem while the meaning of “better dey” good things. This is because the opposite of problem is good things.

3. “gallant” “fele fele”

The word “gallant” and “fele fele” are antonyms because their meaning denote oppositeness the meaning of “gallant” is strong while the meaning of “fele fele” is weak, strong is the opposite of weak. Strong mean capacity to do while weakness lack of capacity to do.

4. “red eye”

The meaning of “red eye” is suffer while the meaning of “Yori Yori” is enjoyment, suffer means is bad situation while enjoyment means good situation. The meaning of both words makes them to share in the relationship of oppositeness (antonyms).

5. “Show” “Commot”

The meaning of “show” is to come or to move to a certain location of direction while the meaning of “commot” is to go or to move and “aboy commot”. The first example given means “A person should come to a certain location while the second phrase “someone to leave a certain location. This makes the words “show” and “commot” antonyms.

6. “Jons guy” “correct guy”

The words “jons guy” and “correct guy” are antonyms because of the relationship they share in meaning, which is oppositeness. The meaning of the word “jons guy” is someone that is bad or someone that has done so many bad things while the word “correct guy” means good person or someone that has done many good things. This is why the word “jons guy” and correct guy are antonyms in nature.

7. “Wor wor” “success”

These words are antonyms because they share a certain relationship in meaning, and that relationship is oppositeness. The meaning of the word “wor wor” is ugly while the meaning of the word “suckess” is fine. Fine and ugly are opposite in meaning.

8. “Shaperly”

These words are antonyms because they share a certain relationship in meaning and that relationship is oppositeness. The meaning of “sharperly” is fast or to do something in an high speed while the meaning of “meilo meilo” as slow or doing something in a low speed. Fast and slow are opposite in meaning.

9. “make sense” “every maga”

These words are antonyms because they share a certain semantic relationship in meaning which is they have opposite meaning e.g. “every” where make sense” which mean everywhere is good and “everywhere mag a” which mean’s every where is bad. These word and phrase share a certain kind of sense relation which antonyms because the opposite or antonyms of “make sense” is “every maga”.

10. “high volage” “joli joli”

These words are antonyms in nature because they share the same sense relation which is oppositeness or rather their meanings share the same sense relations. Opposite of “high voltage” which means “Anger” is “joli joli” which means “joy”.

11. “Package” “natural”

The reason these words are grouped under Antonyms is that the meanings of the words share the same sense relation. They have a certain kind of relationship which is oppositeness. The meaning of the word “package” is an illegal thing, while the meaning of the word “natural” is a legal thing, you can see that the relationship in meaning between these words is oppositeness which is also known as Antonyms. The opposite of illegal is legal.

12. “talki talki” “oshimiba”

These words are grouped under the semantic relation, called antonyms because the relationship that they have in meaning is oppositeness which can be seen as antonyms. The meaning of “talki talki” is talks too much, and the meaning of “oshimiba” is quiet person

e.g. (a) “that guy na talki talki (b) between the meaning of the above given words is Antonyms, because that are antonymically related.

13. “longi longi” “shorti”

The above given word are grouped under antonyms semantic relations, because, the meaning of the word, “longi longi” and the “shorti” are antonyms which means, the meaning of the words exhibit oppositeness. “longi” means talk while “shorti” means shorting that guy na “longi longi” and that guy na “shorti” o.

14. “Smallie” “Osse”

The reason why they are grouped together under one semantic relation is because they share a certain laid of relationship in meaning. These relationship is known as antonyms. Antonyms can he also be seen as words and opposite. The meaning of “smaller” is junior which mean someone of low level, while the meaning of “osse” is senior which meaning someone of high level. This shows that both word share the relationship of oppositeness.

15. “padi” “oposit”

The meaning of “padi” is friend while the meaning of “opposite” is enemy, these meaning of these words share a certain semantic relation called antonym. Antonym can be seen a word and opposite of the word “padi” which mean friend is “opposite” which means enemy. This is the reason why they are grouped together under the same semantic relation.

16. “kponkpi” “yarn”

These words are grouped together under the same semantic relation because they share a certain kind of relationship in meaning. This relationship is called antonyms. The meaning of “kponkpi” is keep quiet while the meaning of “Yari” is talk and the opposite of the word “kponkpi” is the word “Yarn”. This is why they are grouped together under the same semantic relation.

17. “Sapa” “Flenjo”

These words are grouped together under the same semantic relation because they share a certain kind of relationship in meaning which makes the words “sapa” and “flenjo” Antonyms in nature. The mean of “sapa” as suffer while the meaning of flenjo is “enjoy” e.g.

omon “sapa” dey o and guy you just dey “flenjo”. This share their relationship which is oppositeness (Antonyms).

18. “Odiploplo” “pinio pinio”

The meaning of “odiploplo” is big eyes and the meaning of “pinio pinio” is small eye. The semantic relations of these words is Antonyms. This is because the meaning of words are related in oppositeness. The opposite of someone that has big eyes is someone that has small eyes.

19. “move” “jejely”

The meaning of “move” is fast and the meaning of “jejely” is slow. These word are grouped under theseame semantic relation because they are related is meaning, that semantic relation is called Antonyms, which means words a opposite. The opposite of the word “move” which means fast is “jejely” which means slow.

20. “oga” “smallie”

The meaning of “oga” is boss and the meaning of smallie is savant, these words are grouped under the same semantic relation which is known as Antonyms because the relationship between them

(“oga/”smallie”) is oppositeness. The opposite of the word “oga” which mean “boss” is “smallie” which means savant.

21. “blacki” “sunlight/”oyibo”

The meaning of “blacki” is someone that has a dark skin and the meaning of “sunlight/”oyibo” is someone that has a light skin. The relationship between these words is Antonyms because the only thing that these word “oyibo” and “black” is that they have opposite meaning.

22. “shine eye” “oduyo”

The word “shine eye” means smartness while the word “oduyo” means dullness, both of these words are related because the meaning of both words are opposite from each other e.g. the opposite of the word “shine eye” which can mean smartness is “oduyo” which means dullness.

4.3 HYPONYMY

Cowikipedai defined hyponymy as a semantic relation between a hyponym denoting a subtype and a hypernym or hyperonym term a hyponymy is the relationship between sub-ordinate word and super-ordinate word, which is also known as hyponyms and hypernyms e.g. sneakers, jodans, boot, cow boy boot are all hyponyms of show their hypernym is foot wears. Other name for hypernym are umbrella term and blanket term.

Data Analysis

“tool”

“kala”

The relationship between these two word or why they are grouped together under one semantic relation is because they are hyponyms and hypernym, the word “tools” which mean weapon is an hypernym (umbrella term) for the word “kala” which means gun e.g. “tools” can guns, knife, cutlass, blade e.t.c. so the word “tool” will serve as an hypenym to the word “kala” because a gun is also a type of weapon (sub-type).

“Yakpa”

“Sojar”

The word “Yakpa” mean military and the word sojo mean sodier, the semantic relation of these words is hyponymy. This is because the relationship between both words are hyponyms and hypernym. When a word denote a sub type of another word. “Yakpa” is the hypernym “sojo” because “sojo” is the sub-type of “Yakpa” while yakpa is the umbrella term of “sojo” e.g. “military”, has sodier, navy, air force. These various section is what that make up a military force.

4.4 MERONYM

Meronym can be defined as a term that specifies a part of something but has refers to the whole of the thing. This is trying to say that sometime the part can actually represent the whole e.g. “all hands on desk”. The sentence is referring not to hands but to people (human), therefore the hands as a part of the human body can represent the whole body.

Data Analysis

1. “government bangle” “olakpa”

The meaning of the word or phrase “government bangle” is law enforcement and the meaning of olapka is police, they share same semantic relation because “olakpa” (police) is a part of the law enforcement agency and in some case it can represent the law enforcement agencies in sentence use.

2. “kala” “stone”

The word “kala” means gun and the word “stone” means bullet, they are under the same semantic relation because both word are related by meronyms, this is to say that the meaning of one of the word is a part of the other word. “kala” is the whole while “stone” is the part because “stone” which means bullet is a part of “kala” which mean gun and without the bullet the gun will not be complete.

3. “tools”

The word “tools” mean weapon and the word “kala” mean gun, they are under the same relation because they are related.

In a certain aspect of meaning which is meronyms. Meronyms denotes part and whole. So “kala” (gun) is a part of weapon.

“lakpa”

“sojo”

The meaning of the “takpa” is military force while the meaning of “sojo” is sodier. They are grouped under the same lexical semantic relation because they share the same relationship with meaning, which is meronyms. The meaning of “yakpa” which is military force, denote a whole, while the meaning of “sojo” which is sodier denote a part. This is because “yakpa” is the entire military which are: air force marines, sodier, e.t.c., while “sojo” denotes the meaning which is part “sojo” is a part of the military forces.

“fermo” pikin”

The meaning of the word “fermo” is family while the meaning of the word “pikin” is child. They are group under meronyms because the meaning of fermo which is family denote a whole while the meaning of “pikin” which child denote a part. A child is a part of a family, while a family comprises of father, mother and child (children).

4.5 POLYSEMY

(Agustin Vicente and Ingrid Falkum) defines polysemy as the phenomenon whereby a single word form associated with two or several related sense. This simply means the ability and capacity for a lexical term to more than one associated meaning e.g. the word punch can mean a delicious fruit and it can also mean a blow with the hand.

“sapa” “hunger” “broloness” “suffer”

The word “sapa” is polysimous in nature because it meaning can denote suffering, it can denote hunger and it can also denote suffer. The quality of character of the meaning of the word makes it polysemous in nature.

“bgege” “problem” “disturb”

The word “bgege” is polysemous in nature because it meaning denote more than one association “bgege” can mean problem it can also mean disturb, depending on the context it being used.

“kponkpi” “calm down” “keep quite”

The word “kponkpi” is polysemous in nature because it meaning can be represent in many way. It can be taken as calm down, keep quite, or even behave. In this case in order to differentiate the mean you will have to apply the use of context.

“sapa” “flee” “travel”

The word “sapa” can mean flee which mean someone or something to run or it can mean to travel which mean for someone to change location. It is normally use of people that want to relocate outside the country.

“ball” “enjoy” “play ball”

The word “ball” can be associated with two meaning. It can mean a person enjoying and it can also mean a person that know how to play football. The meaning of the “ball” is what makes it polysemous in nature.

“smally” “girl friend” “small person”

The word “smally” can be associated with two meanings. This makes it polysemous because smally can be girl friend and it can also mean small person e.g. where your “smally” go and omon that person na

smallly. The translation of the sentence use are: (1) where is your girlfriend (2) hah that person is small.

“knack” “sex” “beat”

The word knack can be associated with more than one meaning, this makes it to be polysemous in nature the word knack can mean “sex” and it can also mean “beat” e.g. of you see the way i knock that girl and why to knock that pikin like that. The translation of the sentence are: (1) if you see the way i had sex with that girl (2) why did you beat that child like that punch can mean a delicious fruit and it can also mean a blow with the hand.

4.6 SYNONYMS

(Daniel Costa) define synonym as a word or phrase that has the same meaning as another one. Words are said to be synonymous when their meaning is associated with another word meaning, though some words cannot totally mean the same thing, especially when they are used in different context e.g. start, commence, begin e.t.c. these words are synonymous but when used in different context they might not make sense, for instances you can say “start the show”, “commence the show”,

“begin the show” but you can not say “commence the car” or “begin the car”, you can only say start the car.

“shekpes”

“smallie”

The meaning of the word “shekpes” is girl friend and the meaning of the word smallie is side chick. These words (shekpes and smallie) are synonymous in nature because they share the same meaning or the meaning of both terms are close and in some contexts they can be used interchangeably. “Smallie” is still a girlfriend but it is a certain kind of girl friend while shekpes is also a certain kind of girlfriend.

“owo”

“sapa”

The word “owo” means brokenness while the word “sapa” means hunger, though when both lexical terms are translated to English they are represented in Warri pidgin English, they become synonymous in nature because they can be used interchangeably depending on the context they are being used.

“mele”

“mama”

The word “mele” means mother and the word “mama” means elderly woman. These words are synonymous in nature because their

meaning are close to each other. A child can call his mother mama because she is older than him and also mama can also be used to mean mother; depending on the context it is being used.

“colobi”

“gbabes”

The word “colobi” mean to collect or take while the word “gbabes” means to steal, both lexical term are synonymous in nature because both lexical term meaning are close and they can be used interchangeably because of the closeness in meaning that they share e.g., Colobi at guy phone gbabe that guy phone.

“jogodo”

“shalo”

The words meaning of the word “jogodo” is to get high and the meaning of the word “shayo” is to be drunk. These word are synonymous in nature because their meaning are close and as a result of that they can be used interchangeable, but not in all sentence used e.g. omon i doh jogod (2) omon i doh shayo.

“joly joly”

“joli joli”

The meaning of the word “joly joly” is to be happy while the meaning of “joli joli” is to be joyful. They are synonymous because their

meaning are close to each other and they can be used interchangeably. “joli joli” which mean joyful can be used in place of “joly joly” which mean happy.

“spika”

“knack”

The meaning of the word “spika” is to slap and the meaning of the word “knack” is to beat or cause harm. These words are under the semantic relation called synonyms because they (lexical term) have closeness in meaning. The closeness in meaning might not be totally visible in this case but there is a level of similarity in meaning of lexical term.

“kpi”

“kpafuka”

The meaning of the word “kpi” is kill and the meaning of the word “kpafuka” is end. These lexical terms are synonymous in nature because they share closeness in meaning or the meaning of both lexical terms are close to each other. One can describe other person death as the end of his/her life e.g. That papa doh kpi or that papa doh “kpafuka”.

“aporoko”

“yarnis”

The meaning of the word aproko is a gossip and the meaning of the word yarnis as a bad teller. These lexical terms are synonymous because of the relationship that they share with each other, this relationship is shared because of the meaning the lexical terms are associated with, both lexical terms have close or near meaning .e.g the meaning of the word “aproko” is gossip and gossip is necessary a bad talk about someone and the word “yarnis” means a bad teller. Someone that say bad things about people.

“olokpo”

“topokpo”

The meaning of the word “olokpa” is police and the meaning of the word “kpokpo” is military, these words are synonymous because their meaning are related and that relation between them is both lexical term meaning are close to each other. “olokpa” which means police can be used in place of “kpokpo” which means military. Although context use will be applied because though they share a certain closeness in meaning. That does not mean that both lexical term are total similar in meaning.

CONCLUSION

This chapter which contains data analysis. The data were grouped into various type of lexical semantic relation. Some data where analyzed under menronyms, some under Antonyms, some under polysemy, some under hyponyms and some under synonyms. This was because meaning of each lexical term had some characters or information related to each semantic relation. Reasons were also given as to why the data were grouped under some specific semantic relation and what make the lexical terms (data) related to various semantic relations that where stated in chapter (3).

CHAPTER FIVE

Introduction

This chapter contains the result of your work, whether the problem you were set to solve or the goal and objective of the study was fulfilled and to what extent the aim study or research was accomplished. If there was any shortcoming that the research faced, for there are any areas the research did not live up to expectations. This chapter majorly talks about the accomplishment of the study and the setbacks of the study.

CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY

This study was designed to examine lexical semantic relation and the possibility of it occurring in Warri Pidgin English and the level each semantic relation can occur. Therefore proving that Warri Pidgin English is a language on its own. This hypothesis was proven from the view of language being a principal tool for communication (Lyons John). In order to give direction to the study.

(4) Research questions were raise

1. Can lexical relation occur in Warri Pidgin?
2. Is Pidgin English language on his own?
3. How can interested scholars benefit from this study?
4. How lexical relation occur in Warri Pidgin English?

These question helped with the research and gave the research a some sought of frame work to follow. The observations and result gotten from the data and data analysis help us answer the question that where research.

5.0 CONCLUSION

Base on the findings of this study. It can be conclusively said that the main aim of the research was archived. We saw that it is possible for lexical relations to occur in Warri Pidgin English. Though we could not pin point the level of occurrence that happened. This was the major problem we could not solve as there was nothing to analyze the level of occurrence of lexical semantic relation in Warri Pidgin.

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Even though a lot of work has been done on Pidgin English in general, I feel we don't have a lot of research on Nigerian Pidgin English, I highly recommends that language plans should be made in other for a lot of research should be made on Nigerian Pidgin English so as to reduce the current controversy people have about language such as it being an inferior language.