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Coining of Terms in Garages: A Case Study of Nyamagana District, Mwanza-Tanzania

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Abstract
Communication in Tanzanian garages is often hindered by the absence of standardized terminology, prompting mechanics and customers to resort to spontaneously coined terms to meet immediate needs. This study, conducted in the Nyamagana District of Mwanza region, aims to explore the coining and use of such terminology within garage contexts. Specific objectives include identifying the terminology utilized in real-world garage settings, analyzing the reasons for preferring spontaneous terminology over standardized terms, examining strategies for creating spontaneous terminology, and identifying gaps within the lexicon. Grounded in Coining of terms Theory, this qualitative research employed interviews, lexical questionnaires, and documentary reviews involving customers, mechanics, and technicians from Igogo, Makufuli, and Toyota garages. Findings indicate that spontaneous terminology frequently arises to address immediate communication needs and improve efficiency. Local terms often reflect the characteristics or functions of parts, facilitating practical communication. The preference for spontaneous terms stems from their relevance and adaptability, with mechanics and customers often perceiving standardized terms as overly complex. Strategies employed in the Coining of spontaneous terminology include borrowing from local languages, term modification, and the use of analogy, ensuring context-specific language. The study also identifies significant lexicon gaps, particularly in advanced automotive systems, where insufficient terminology impedes effective communication and repair processes. In conclusion, spontaneous terminology is crucial for effective communication in garages, and it is recommended that these terms be standardized to better align with the requirements of the automotive industry.

Keywords: Spontaneous terminology, Communication efficiency, Terminology coining strategies, Lexicon gaps, Garage communication

1. Introduction

This paper examines the evolving dynamics of coining of terms within Tanzanian car repair garages, emphasizing its essential role in addressing communication challenges and meeting the practical needs of mechanics and customers. The emergence of spontaneous terminology in garages is a direct response to the inadequacies of standardized terms offered by bodies such as Baraza la Kiswahili Tanzania (BAKITA).

This phenomenon reflects the dynamic interplay of advancements in the automotive industry, consumer demands, and technological innovations. Spontaneous terminology frequently arises to bridge communication gaps, providing practical, context-specific solutions where standardized terms fail to resonate with the realities of garage work.

Guided by coining of terms Theory (Wüster, 1930), this research emphasizes the significance of standardization and clarity in technical communication while acknowledging the evolving nature of language. The focus centers on identifying terminology used in garages, understanding the motivations behind the preference for spontaneous terms, and exploring the strategies employed in their coining. By addressing these objectives, the study seeks to bridge the gap between standardized terminology and real-world applications, providing insights into the linguistic practices that shape Tanzania's automotive repair sector.

2. Background to the Problem

The ongoing evolution of coining of terms within garages underscores its critical role as a focal point of interest, reflecting the complex interplay among advancements in the automotive industry, consumer needs, and technological progress. Coining of terms encompasses the process of generating new terms or adapting existing ones to accurately represent concepts and phenomena within specialized linguistic domains (Sager, 1990). The automotive industry began flourishing in the 1920s and 1930s, marking a shift toward domination as garages increasingly came under the purview of skilled mechanics equipped to handle various types of repairs (Rae, 1965). During this time, the terminology developed within car repair garages underwent notable changes, leading predominantly to the adoption of spontaneous terms.

In 1967, Tanzania established an institution responsible for coining of terms and standardization, known as *Baraza la Kiswahili Tanzania* (BAKITA). A major responsibility of this committee is to standardize terminology in various fields and professions, including the automotive sector. Samsom (1988) found that while the committee standardized certain terms specifically related to petrol engines, it largely neglected other car components. His research indicated that the standardized terms were not utilized in actual garage work situations; instead, users preferred adapting spontaneous terminologies, often overlooking the terms proposed by the committee. This user-driven approach implies a discrepancy between what was provided and the practical needs and preferences of individuals engaged in car repair.

Although Samsom did not elaborate on the reasons for users' preferences for spontaneous terminology over standardized terms, a rationale likely exists. This is one of the issues to be explored by this study. He identified strategies used in term coining, including borrowing, derivation, compounding, and translation; however, he did not extensively investigate strategies employed in spontaneous coining of terms. This study will compare the term coining strategies utilized by the committee with those employed in garage settings. Another crucial issue raised by Samsom is the insufficiency of standardized terminologies; his findings revealed a significant discrepancy, wherein while standardized terminologies primarily addressed petrol engines, a conspicuous lack existed for diesel engines. In K.J. Motors Garage in Dar es Salaam, for example, a total of 186 terms were documented, covering both petrol and diesel engines, but other car parts remained notably unaddressed (Samsom, 1988, p. 40). Similar observations were made in workshops where 86 recorded terms similarly lacked terminology for other components (Samsom, 1988, p. 40).

Recent socio-economic and technological advancements have underscored the importance of specialized terminology in garages. This increasing demand for new terms results from rapid sectorial development,

wherein spontaneous term coining has become commonplace. These terms often arise from socio-economic, political, and technological changes in the 21st century. Tabura (nd) explores terminology associated with car engines and vehicle systems, highlighting the extensive vocabulary related to petrol, diesel, and gas engine components. This substantial lexicon underlines the complexity and specificity required in the automotive repair sector.

Vakulenko (2014) emphasizes the critical need for developing new terminologies across various sectors, specifically within garages. This necessity resonates within institutions like BAKITA, which primarily focuses on translation activities, standardization, and the formulation of specialized dictionaries. Notably, BAKITA (2005) has adeptly standardized a significant collection of 146 automotive terms, which are also included in other lexicons such as TUKI (2019) and BAKIZA (2010). Essentially, the evident misalignment between standardized automotive terminologies and the diverse array of engines encountered in the field contributes to a situation where users must resort to generating new terms spontaneously. Thus, the interplay between standardized terminology and the practical exigencies of real-world applications emphasizes the intricate dynamics shaping the linguistic landscape of the automotive repair sector. Consequently, this study is guided by the objective of identifying the terminology employed in actual garage work situations.

3. Theoretical and Empirical Literature Review

This study adopts the terminology theory propounded by Wüster (1930), which established the foundational principles of modern terminology theory, emphasizing standardization and clarity in technical communication. This theory subsequently evolved into the General Theory of Terminology, concentrating on international standardization, controlled synonymy, and the dynamic nature of terminological units. Understanding these core principles is essential for comprehending the processes and significance of coining of terms, particularly in specialized fields such as garages. By identifying terminology used within garages, this study aims to establish a baseline of spontaneously coined and applied terms.

Sageder (2010) posits that terminology theory should be regarded as an independent science, driven by principles of scientific inquiry and contextual necessity. He argues for a rationale and justification in treating terminology as a science. Cabré (2003) emphasizes that coining of terms enhances communication efficiency among users; as new terms gain traction, they contribute to standardization. Cabré also addresses the spontaneous nature of coining of terms and its implications for understanding strategies employed during the process. His focus on effective communication and organic language evolution underscores the importance of comprehending how new terms are formulated.

Various scholars have examined coining of terms, particularly in specialized work environments. Kahigi (2007) provides foundational insights into principles of terminology development, asserting that effective terminologies must accurately reflect their intended concepts to ensure clarity and precision. Albert (1999) expands the discourse by exploring terminology applications across diverse fields in South Africa. He emphasizes the socio-linguistic role of terminology, positing that it bridges gaps between experts and the lay public. Collaborative research by Faber et al. (2008) and Cabré (1999) further enriches this literature. Faber et al. advocate for a user-centered approach to terminology development, highlighting the influence of practitioners' needs on the coining and adoption of terms.

Research has also illuminated the preference for spontaneous terminology over standard language in specialized work environments, such as garages, revealing practical, psychological, and communicative benefits. This body of literature consistently underscores the reasons users gravitate toward spontaneous terms, illuminating their value in fostering effective communication. Temmerman (2000) studied the dynamics of terminology usage and found that spontaneous terminology cultivates a sense of expertise and trust among users. Further exploring this notion, Strehlow and Wright (1993) examined the role of spontaneous terminology in facilitating communication between specialists and non-experts. In garages, where interactions are fluid and collaborative, the flexibility offered by spontaneous terms allows technicians to articulate ideas naturally without the constraints imposed by rigid language. This spontaneous use of terminology fosters a collaborative atmosphere, enhancing communication and camaraderie among team members and customers.

4. Methodology

This study employed a qualitative research approach to gather rich, detailed insights into Coining of terms in car repair. A descriptive research design was implemented to effectively investigate this phenomenon. The study was primarily conducted in Nyamagana District, focusing on three garages: Toyota, Makufuli, and Igogo. The targeted population comprised professional mechanics, technicians, and customers. Purposive and convenience sampling techniques ensured a representative sample. A total of twenty-four participants were involved, comprising six customers, six professional technicians, and twelve mechanics, all drawn from the three selected garages. Data were collected using semi-structured interviews, documentary reviews, and questionnaires, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of practices related to Coining of terms.

5. Findings and Discussion

The study aimed to identify specific terminology utilized in actual garage work settings within Tanzania, characterized by a vibrant blend of formal and informal terminologies. This section explores the terminology employed in garage work, focusing on car parts, tools, repair techniques, and maintenance practices. Through the analysis of language in practical garage settings, the study elucidates spontaneous term coining responding to particular needs and contexts. Findings are presented in detailed tables followed by theoretical analysis linking terminology to broader concepts in Coining of terms.

To gather terminology relevant to real-world garage situations, the researcher reviewed various documents and utilized a lexical questionnaire for supplementary data. Findings are presented in detailed tables, followed by a theoretical analysis connecting the terminology to overarching concepts in coining of terms. Drawing from the BAKITA (2005) guidelines, key technical and spontaneous terms commonly used in garages were compiled, as illustrated in Table 5.1 below:

Table 1: Key Technical Terms Commonly Used in Garages

Car Part	Standard English Term	Standard Swahili Term	Spontaneous Term	Example of Usage
Air Pipe	Air Pipe	Bomba la Hewa	Bomba hewa	"Angalia bomba hewa kama limeziba." (Check if the air pipe is blocked.)

Brake	Drum Brake	Breki ya Ngoma	Breki chungu	"Breki chungu zina hitaji kubadilishwa." (The drum brakes need to be changed.)
Gear Position	Neutral Position	Nafasi Isiyochanganya	Frii	"Weka gia kwenye frii kwanza." (Put the gear in neutral first.)
Key	Key	Funguo	Kabari	"Tumia kabari kufunga tenki." (Use the key to lock the tank.)
Ring	O-Ring	Pete ya Kalafati	Kalafati pete	"Kalafati pete imepasuka, inahitaji kubadilishwa." (The O-ring is broken and needs to be replaced.)
Oil Seal	Oil Seal	Kalafati ya Mafuta	Kalafati ya mafuta	"Hakuna uvujaji kwa sababu kalafati ya mafuta iko sawa." (There's no leakage because the oil seal is intact.)
Rocker	Rocker	Kidhibiti cha Vali	Kifungua vali	"Hakikisha kifungua vali kinatembea vizuri." (Make sure the rocker is moving smoothly.)
Rod	Connecting Rod	Fimbo ya Kuunganisha	Konrodi	"Konrodi imepasuka, inahitaji kubadilishwa." (The connecting rod is broken and needs replacing.)
Bumper	Bumper	Kingo la Gari	Ngao/bampa	"Ngao ya mbele imeharibika." (The front bumper is damaged.)

Source: (BAKITA, 2024, p. 182)

Table 5.1 provides a comprehensive view of terminology utilized by mechanics in Tanzania, illustrating how standardized automotive terms are adapted into localized, spontaneous forms that cater to their practical, everyday needs in the garage setting. Each entry includes the car part, its Standard English term, a formal Kiswahili translation, a spontaneous term frequently used by mechanics, and an example sentence demonstrating the term's practical application. For instance, "air pipe" in English translates to "bomba la hewa" in standard Swahili but is commonly referred to simply as "bomba hewa" in garage settings, as exemplified by the sentence, "Angalia bomba hewa kama limeziba," meaning "Check if the air pipe is blocked." Similarly, terms like "drum brake" and "neutral gear" are adapted into "breki chungu" and "gia frii," respectively, reflecting linguistic flexibility that enhances communication efficiency. These localized terms, such as "kabari" for "key" or "kalafati pete" for "O-ring," render complex automotive jargon accessible, ensuring mechanics can articulate technical concepts clearly and effectively within their context. Table 1 highlights how these localized terms serve as an intuitive, culturally resonant vocabulary that fosters smooth interactions and problem-solving in the automotive repair industry.

Upon reviewing responses from mechanics using the lexical questionnaire, it was found that the terminology used in actual garage work situations in Tanzania encompasses terms addressing car parts, tools, repair techniques, and maintenance practices. Mechanics adapt terminology for various components, maintenance activities, tools, and repair techniques to suit their practical needs better. The collected terminology reflects both innovation and the local linguistic context. Table 2 illustrates some distinct terms recorded, emphasizing how technicians modify or invent terms to enhance communication in their day-

to-day work. It showcases localized Swahili terms employed by mechanics in Tanzania for various standardized English automotive terms, covering tools, repair techniques, and maintenance services. Each entry lists the English term, its Swahili equivalent, and highlights both formal and spontaneous terms adapted by mechanics to enhance communication efficiency and context-specific relevance. These adaptations not only simplify technical language but also ensure that automotive jargon aligns with local linguistic and cultural expressions.

Table: 2 Identified Terminologies Used in Garages

English Term	Spontaneous Term	Explanation
TOYOTA VALUE+	Service ya elfu moja	Represents regular maintenance services offered at different intervals (e.g., Service ya elfu moja for 1,000 km), adapting specific mileage checks into simplified Kiswahili terms understood in local garages.
	Service ya elfu tano	Used to describe a 5,000 km service.
	Service ya elfu kumi	Represents a 10,000 km maintenance service.
	Service ya elfu ishirini	Represents a 20,000 km maintenance service.
Safety Boot	Boot/buti	"Boot" or "buti" adapts the term "safety boot," simplifying the language while maintaining the meaning related to footwear safety.
Brake Pad	Pad	"Pad" is a simplified form directly borrowed from English to refer to brake pads, making it easily recognizable.
Radiator	Rejeta	"Rejeta" is a localized adaptation of "radiator," maintaining phonetic similarity while being more intuitive in Swahili.
Engine Oil	Wese	"Wese" is a creative adaptation for "engine oil," which provides the term local relevance and familiarity in garage conversations.
Shock Absorber	Shokomzoba	This term combines English ("shock") and a modified form of "absorber" to form "Shokomzoba," simplifying technical jargon.
Brake Fluid	Breki fudi	"Breki fudi" is a phonetic adaptation of "brake fluid," preserving the essence of the term while making it easy to communicate.
TOYOTA VALUE	TOYOTA VALUU	"TOYOTA VALUU" represents a playful adaptation of the brand's service program, making it easy for local mechanics to recall.

Source: (Field data, 2024)

The researcher presents findings concerning terminology used by mechanics to describe various service packages under Toyota's maintenance program, referred to as "Toyota Value +." The study revealed that these services were typically described based on the costs associated with each type of service. Mechanics utilized specific Kiswahili terms to communicate the particulars of each package. For example, "Service ya elfu moja" referred to a basic service—including changing engine oil and oil filter—while "Service ya elfu tano" denoted a more comprehensive package involving engine oil, oil filter, and grease. The term "Service ya elfu kumi" was used for services that encompassed engine oil, oil filter, grease, and a diesel

filter. Lastly, "Service ya elfu ishirini" referred to the most extensive package that included engine oil, oil filter, grease, diesel filter, and air cleaner replacement. These findings align with Kahigi's (2007) contention that terminology in specialized fields can instate a sense of belonging for professionals while presenting challenges for outsiders attempting to engage with that language. Kahigi posits that when terminologies are not widely understood, they generate what he refers to as "initial confusion," illustrating a natural barrier posed by specialized language when not sufficiently adapted for broader communication. Moreover, Albert (1999) stresses that terminology is essential for effective communication, bridging understanding between specialists and the general public. His study confirms that the coining and adaptation of terms are driven by users' needs and their pursuit of linguistic clarity, reflecting how tangible modifications in terminology enhance both communication and efficiency within specialized settings.

5.2 Abbreviated Terminologies Used in Actual Garage Work Situations

The researcher identified that certain terms employed by mechanics and technicians were abbreviated to facilitate efficient and practical communication. Abbreviations serve multiple purposes in this context: they simplify lengthy or complex terms, enhance ease of recall, and accelerate interactions in the fast-paced work environment characteristic of garages. Such abbreviations capture essential meanings with fewer characters, promoting the rapid exchange of technical information, minimizing misunderstandings, and improving workflow. Abbreviations often arise from commonly used technical jargon while preserving the core elements of each term to ensure clarity. In this manner, technicians can communicate about specific parts, tools, or processes without extensive elaboration. Below is a table presenting examples of these abbreviations, demonstrating how they contribute to streamlined, efficient communication in automotive repair contexts.

Table: 3 Abbreviated Terminologies Used in Actual Garage Work Situations

Standardized Term	Description	Spontaneous Term	Example of Usage
EGR Valve	Exhaust gas recirculation component	EGR	"Angalia kama EGR imeziba." (Check the EGR for clogging.)
Wheelbearing Adjusting Locknut	Nut used to adjust wheel bearing	Locknut/locknati	"Kaza locknut/locknati baada ya kurekebisha." (Tighten the locknut after adjustment.)
Automatic Transmission Fluid	Fluid for automatic transmission	ATF	"Ongeza ATF ikiwa imepungua." (Top up the ATF if it's low.)
Brake Pad	Friction component for braking	Pad/padi	"Badilisha pad/padi ikiwa imechakaa." (Replace the pad when it is worn out.)
Combination Spanner	Wrench with open and box ends	Kombi (e.g., kombi 10, kombi 12)	"Nipatie kombi 17." (Pass me comb 17.)
Box Spanner	Tube-shaped wrench used for nuts and bolts	Boksi (e.g., boksi 12, boksi 13)	"Tunahitaji boksi 14 kwa nati ya axle." (We need box 14 for the axle nut.)

Source: (Field data, 2024)

Table 3 illustrates how mechanics and technicians employ spontaneous terms—abbreviated or adapted forms of standardized terminology—as a practical means to communicate more efficiently in the garage setting. For instance, "EGR Valve" simplifies to "EGR," and "Wheel Bearing Adjusting Locknut" becomes "Locknut" or "Locknati" in Kiswahili. These spontaneous terms reduce lengthy descriptions, facilitating quick identification of specific tools or components. This approach is particularly advantageous in fast-paced environments, where brevity and precision are priorities. By adopting terms such as "ATF" for "Automatic Transmission Fluid" and "Kombi 17" for "Combination Spanner," mechanics streamline interactions, minimize misunderstandings, and forge a shared vocabulary enriching productivity and clarity in the workshop. This linguistic adaptation reflects respect for local language practices, rendering technical communication more accessible to all workers. This finding aligns with Wright (2000), who emphasizes that abbreviations constitute a form of terminological innovation enhancing efficiency and practicality in specialized work environments. According to Wright, such adaptations are especially valuable in contexts that necessitate rapid decision-making and precise communication, as they mitigate cognitive load and streamline interactions. The use of abbreviated terminologies in garages exemplifies this principle, illustrating how professionals adapt language to meet daily operational demands while sustaining clarity and functionality. Furthermore, these abbreviations serve as a testament to linguistic creativity, showcasing the dynamic and evolving nature of language in technical domains.

5.3 Shortened Terminology Used in Garages

Data collected from mechanics indicate that automotive terminology within garages is often truncated, enhancing both efficiency and clarity in daily operations. These abbreviations simplify complex or lengthy terms, allowing mechanics to reference specific parts, tools, and maintenance tasks quickly without extensive explanations. The table below highlights commonly used abbreviations and terminologies.

Table: 4 Shortened Terminology Used in Garages

Standardized Term	Spontaneous Term	Category	Description	Example of Usage
Anti-lock Braking System	ABS/antiloko	Car Part	System that prevents wheel lock-up during braking	"Angalia kama ABS inafanya kazi." (Check if the ABS is functioning.)
Transmission O-Ring	Oringi	Car Part	Rubber seal used in transmission to prevent leaks	"Hakikisha oringi ipo mahali." (Ensure the o-ring is in place.)
Transmission Rod	Rodi	Car Part	Rod that connects components within the transmission	"Nipatie rodi kwa ajili ya kubadilisha." (Pass me the rod for maintenance.)
Transmission Shift Fork Shaft	Foko	Car Part	Shaft controlling gear shifting within the transmission	"Foko imevunjika, inahitaji kubadilishwa." (The fork is broken; it needs replacement.)

Wheel Hub Assembly	Habu	Car Part	Center assembly that holds the wheel to the axle	"Tunaweka habu mpya." (We are installing a new hub.)
Wheel Bearing Adjusting Locknut	Lokonati	Tool	Tool to adjust wheel bearings	"Kaza lokonati baada ya kurekebisha." (Tighten the locknut after adjustment.)
Wheel Bearing Adjuster	Ajasta	Tool	Tool to adjust wheel bearings	"Ajasta imelegea, ifunge vizuri." (The adjuster is loose, tighten it properly.)
Strut Bolt	Bolti	Tool	Bolt used in the suspension system	"Naomba bolti kubwa kwa starti hii." (I need a large bolt for this strut.)
Strut Washer	Washa	Tool	Washer used in the suspension system to distribute load	"Ongeza washa kwa bolti." (Add a washer to the bolt.)
Diagnostic Testing	Di-testi	Repairing Techniqu e	Technique for identifying issues within the vehicle system	"Fanya di-testi kwanza kabla ya kuanza." (Do diagnostic testing first before starting.)
Engine Tuning	Tyuni	Repairing Techniqu e	Adjusting engine settings for optimal performance	"Gari linahitaji tyuni ya injini." (The car needs an engine tune.)
Coolant Flush	Flashi	Maintena nce	Replacing old coolant with fresh fluid to prevent overheating	"Gari yako inahitaji flashi ya kulanti." (Your car needs a coolant flush.)

Source: (Field data, 2024)

Table 4 illustrates how mechanics frequently abbreviate or modify automotive terms, simplifying communication in the garage environment. These spontaneous terms allow for efficient referencing of specific car parts, tools, and repair techniques, free from lengthy explanations—an essential practice in fast-paced work settings. For example, "Anti-lock Braking System" becomes "ABS," and "Transmission O-Ring" is shortened to "Oringi," thus facilitating swift identification of components and promoting clarity in communication. The use of these shortened terms embodies a practical necessity within garage contexts, where rapid identification of parts and tasks is crucial for maintaining workflow efficiency.

The analysis reveals a vibrant landscape of terminology utilized in garage work, resonating with the principles of spontaneous coining of terms articulated in terminology theory. The theory suggests that terms evolve organically in response to specific contexts and needs within particular communities. Within the Tanzanian automotive repair sector, spontaneous terms frequently emerge from practical experiences, localized language variations, and the necessity for efficient communication among technicians. The interplay between Standard Swahili and spontaneous terms illustrates a dynamic linguistic environment, where traditional terminology adapts to contemporary realities. This duality enriches professional discourse within garages, allowing for both formal recognition and informal language use.

The terminology employed in garage work reflects the principles of spontaneous coining of terms, underscoring the dynamic nature of linguistic practices in specialized settings. Previous research in linguistic studies highlights the significance of localized terminology in professional environments. For instance, Smith (2018) discusses how technical fields often adopt terms that resonate with local cultures and practices, enhancing communicative efficiency. This concept aligns with Sageder (2010), who posits that terminology emerges organically in specialized work environments to fulfill the immediate communicative needs of users. He emphasizes that the coining of such spontaneous terms is driven by the necessity for efficiency and clarity, ensuring that professionals can convey complex information swiftly and effectively within their specific contexts.

Furthermore, findings from the mechanics' reports corroborate Albert's (1999) observations regarding the influence of education, work environments, and experience on the application of terminology across various fields. According to Albert, education impacts how individuals engage with and apply terminology. As revealed in the data obtained, mechanics with formal training tend to utilize standardized terms reflective of their technical knowledge, while those lacking such training resort to spontaneous, informal terms developed through practical experience. This distinction underscores how education fosters precision in language, whereas informal learning environments prioritize practicality and effective communication. Both the study and Albert’s work emphasize that varying levels of education and professional exposure influence how individuals create and adapt terminology to meet their specific workplace needs. Trained mechanics may use standardized terms like "Anti-lock Braking System" or "Transmission O-Ring" during client communication or in official documentation, while relying on localized terms such as "ABS" and "Oringi" among peers for efficient interactions.

This insight aligns with Wüster’s (1930) assertion that spontaneous terminology is crafted to address the communicative needs of specific audiences—in this case, technicians. Here, language serves both practical and social functions, facilitating effective communication while reinforcing relationships within the work environment. The connection between culture and language in coining of terms highlights that professional jargon evolves not just to achieve technical precision but also to reflect the socio-cultural contexts in which it is used. For instance, substituting "Kasha la Brashi" for "Brush Box" or "Kabureta" for "Carburettor" not only clarifies communication among mechanics but also embeds a sense of cultural identity and community within the workplace. This evolution exemplifies that language in specialized fields is dynamic, adapting to the practical needs and cultural nuances of its users.

The analysis of terminology utilized in actual garage work situations in Tanzania reveals a vibrant linguistic landscape that is both practical and contextually relevant. Findings suggest that the automotive repair community actively engages in spontaneous coining of terms, fostering effective communication and reflecting the region's unique cultural nuances. This dynamic interplay between standardized and spontaneous language enhances understanding among practitioners and contributes to the evolution of technical vocabulary in the industry. Future research could expand on these findings to explore the implications for training and education among automotive professionals, ensuring that language development keeps pace with the demands of the field.

6. Conclusion

The study successfully demonstrates that the terminology employed in garage work environments is spontaneously developed to meet the specific communication needs of technicians and customers. This terminology arises organically, reflecting both the formal and informal aspects of the trade. The effective communication facilitated by these terms minimizes misunderstandings and enhances workflow, which is crucial in the fast-paced garage setting. The findings indicate that technicians rely on this spontaneous vocabulary to navigate daily tasks efficiently, underscoring its importance within the automotive repair industry.

Moreover, the research highlights that spontaneous terminologies significantly enhance communication between technicians and customers. Utilizing familiar and easily understood terms fosters trust and cultivates a shared language vital for effective interactions in garage environments.

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