TOPONYMY OF STREET NAMING IN FEDERAL HOUSING ESTATE OF ENUGU: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract
The objectives of this work are to investigate the toponyms of Federal Housing Estate Enugu, to find out the names of the streets in the estate, the factors that influence the process of naming among the selected streets in the estate and the sociolinguistic variables that determine the naming of the streets. As much as there are studies on toponyms of some parts of Enugu, there is no study on the toponyms of Federal Housing Estate, Enugu. The study adopts a descriptive qualitative research design. Forty-three street names are collected using purposive sampling technique. Seven informants were interviewed and the data were collected through an unstructured oral interview using a tape-recorder. The data are descriptively analyzed using the theoretical framework of Descriptivism as propounded by Betrand Russel and Gottlab Frege in 1905. From the analysis, it is found out the streets of Federal Housing Estate, Enugu were named due to four factors which are: Federal Ministry of Works and Housing factor, individual factor, religious factor and national value factor. The paper also shows how the sociolinguistic factors of age, gender, class and education influenced the naming of the streets in the estate. This paper is of great importance because it will serve as guide to tourists who are visitors in the estate. Also, it provides an insight into the history of the area for the residents of the estate.
Key words: toponyms, sociolinguistics, Federal Housing Estate, Enugu

Introduction

Language is a medium through which individuals, communities and different societies express their feelings. It is an embodiment of culture. In other words, the cultural beliefs and backgrounds of a group of people can be reflected through their use of language. One of the ways of distinguishing between people from various social-cultural background is through their language use. Language performs different functions and this includes the provision of proper identity to different individuals or communities. The language and culture of a group of people is seen in their naming systems. This implies that the names people answer and those given to places around them portray their language.

All things in existence in this life have names for identification. Names are used for identity and differentiation. They are not only given to animate objects but also inanimate objects. Naming can occur in form of a single word or a phrase and is common to all societies of the world. Naming occurs for different reasons, some of the factors responsible for naming are culture, religion, political factor, geographical landscape, ancestral/genealogical relationships, location, historical background and experiences, Uzoagba et. al (2022). Another factor that could help in determining a name is the circumstances surrounding its emergence. The names given to babies in some localities are dependent on the events surrounding the conception of the babies and the experiences of the mothers during the period of their conception and carrying the pregnancies, Abiọdun et al (2022). Another reason for naming people, animals or things is for the purpose of distinguishing among them.

Linguistically, the study of names is known as onomastics. Specifically, onomastics is the study of proper names in all their aspects including their etymology. It is a multidisciplinary field of study comprising archeology, anthropology, history, folktale, sociology, poetry and cartography. Aljibor (2022) and William (2003) noted that onomastics has two main subdivisions as anthroponomy (that concerns itself with the study of personal names) and

toponyms which is the study of place-names. According to Sastre (2014), proper names serve as signals or markings through which individuals identify one another. This implies that names are used for identification; people are easily recognized through their names.

The term toponym refers to place-names or the geographical area of a place, its meaning, etymology, usage and types. It is an umbrella term for proper names of places. Toponymy is a branch of onomastics which is the study of the history and origin of proper names, Bratislava (forthcoming), Odalos, (2019). Toponymy is an important aspect of linguistics because it provides data for historical research. The naming of a place could reflect the experiences of the people living in that place. There are different branches of toponyms, they include: odonyms (which is the study of street names), ethnonyms (which is the study of names of tribes/ ethnic group, clan or other ethnic communities).

The study of toponyms in linguistics is very essential because it provides insights into how languages operate, Nash (2015). Investigating toponyms helps to provide information about the culture and history of a place as earlier stated. This is in line with the assertion of Oha et. al (2017) that "toponyms are great storage of knowledge; important geographical, historical, socio-cultural and scientific information are stored in them. Information about the first set of people that settles at a place is usually revealed through the study of toponyms. Place naming is so significant that it serves as a symbol of identity to a place.

Federal Low-cost Housing, Enugu is an estate located in one of the towns in Enugu metropolis. It is among the Housing estates established by the Federal Government during the administration of President Shehu Shagari in the 1980s. This is the reason it is called Shagari's Low-cost Housing. The estate is located between Trans-Ekulu and Abakpa in Enugu metropolis. In fact, it is called Federal Housing, Trans-Ekulu Enugu. This is because the occupants of the estate believe that the Housing Estate is in Trans-Ekulu in Enugu city. During the time that the Housing Estate was established, Nigeria had nineteen states and capitals. Each state and its capital was allocated three Housing Estates. It was then that the Federal Low-Cost Housing, Enugu was created under old Anambra State which Enugu was the state capital. The old Anambra State had three Federal Housing Estates, one is located at Onitsha, the second at Nsukka while the state capital-Enugu- has the third one. The estate was called a Low-Cost Housing because the Federal Government having realized that the majority of people in need of housing were the low income earners, mapped out the programme in favour of the people in such category. The Housing Estate was also created in order to give individuals in lower hierarchy the opportunity to live in decent houses, Ivoko (2017). In recent time, the Federal Housing Estate in Enugu is occupied by people in different hierarchies. This implies that the Housing Estate is occupied by the higher, middle and lower classes of people. As a low-cost housing, the estate comprises, one bedroom bungalows, two-bedroom bungalows and three bedroom bungalows. It is demarcated in 'lines', from A- G lines. Originally, there was no duplex in the estate but development has brought a lot of duplexes into the estate, built by some of the original inhabitants of the estate and real-estate developers.

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to the society. It is the study of language as it affects the society. 'Socio' means society while 'linguistics' refers to language. Society and language are interrelated because one cannot do without the other. An individual's use of language is dependent on the social context. According to Romaine (2000) cited in Buberwa (2012), "sociolinguistics is defined as the study of the effect of all aspects of society cultural norms, expectations and context on the way language is used." Works done on bilingualism, diglossia and some aspects of teaching and language behavior in classrooms draw insights from

sociolinguistics, Trudgil, (1978). There are two areas of sociolinguistics: micro-sociolinguistics and macro-sociolinguistics. Macro-sociolinguistics investigates the relationship between language and society with the view of understanding its goals and functions whereas macro-sociolinguistic study is based on how social structure can be well understood through the study of language, Wardhaugh (2006). It is within the domain of micro-sociolinguistics that the study of how social variables such as class, sex and age influence the way people use language is done. Both micro-sociolinguistics and macro-sociolinguistics aim at the systematic study of language and the society. However, the branch of sociolinguistics which this work focuses on is toponyms. Toponyms is a branch of onomastics which studies the geographical and sociocultural names of places, their etymology and reasons for the naming.

Explorations in the field of toponyms have not been given adequate attention in Federal Housing Enugu. There is no empirical evidence on whether the toponyms of the estate have been discussed. For these reasons, the researcher decides to investigate some street names in the area to find out the sociolinguistic implications of the names of the selected streets and note the factors that influence the naming of the area. This research will add to the existing knowledge in the literature and sociolinguistic researchers will find the data useful for their future studies. Also, the residents of the estate will find this work useful as it provides insight into the history of the place.

Conceptual Review
Names /naming
Names are generally referred to as labels placed on people, animals, places or things for proper identification. Eruchalu (2018) pointed out that names point to the bearer which could be humans, trees places and concepts. Anything that exists in life has a name irrespective of whether it is a living thing or not. Names are categorized in different ways; it could be the personal names of people, it could be endearing names, there are place names and tribal names, it could be the names of vegetation. Names could also be given to special places for the purpose of referencing. In the study carried out by the above author, she expresses that in the Igbo land, names have different connotations. According to her, there are names that "stress belief in the Almighty God (Chukwu Okike) and other gods and goddesses, and their powers and influences in the lives of human beings." There are many other connotations of names as stipulated in the study.

Hough (2016) explored the potential of a holistic approach to names and grammar using a diachronic and synchronic evidence. The study adopted the prototype model of categorization in its analysis of name structure. The findings show that names closely related to the prototype last longer than atypical names (unusual names). This implies that names which are more typical than the others do not easily go into extinction.

Anderson (2015) cited in Hough (2016) expressed that there is a general agreement on the grammatical structure of names which is seen as a sub-type of noun. Coates (2005.2006) challenged this assertion arguing that names are all expressions without semantic properties (he based his argument on the sub-type of names). Langacler, (1991) noted that names are less typical than common nouns while Van Langendonck (2007) viewed names as less marked than common nouns but are the most typical class of nouns. Anderson (2015) devised the term 'entitatives' in the description of names, a term having both nouns and deictic pronouns (pronouns that point at nouns) while nouns mean classes of entities. Van Langendck and Van de Velde (2016:33-34) proposed a grading type of names where personal names are debated to

be the most typical type of names. They project a hierarchy of names ranging from names of months, trades and brand names, numbers, to names of diseases and biological species. In the grading of place names, they have the ranking from city and towns to names of countries, field, region and river names to the names of seas, oceans and deserts.

Naming is a process of placing a tag on an object or individuals. Naming is determined by many factors such as the language, socio-cultural background, situations leading to the names, positions and status of individuals and many others. Emeka- Nwobia (2016) noted that naming systems portray the complicated systems of ascribing identities as a result of cultures, conventions and world views of the people. According to Alderman (2015), the naming of a place is a commemorative practice serving the purpose of honouring a prominent figure in a society. Apart from naming a place after an individual, it can also be named after an event to serve as a commemoration of that event.

Naming is important in businesses that the choice of name given to a business location determines how people are attracted to. Naming is also significant for tourism attraction. Light (2014) examined the relationship between tourism and place names and stresses that majority of place names are unexceptional thereby attracting less visitors. However, he explains that some place names are structured in ways that they attract more people.

Theoretical framework
The theoretical framework used for this work is the theory of Descriptivism. Sometimes, it is called the 'mediated reference theory' or Frege- Russell view. The theory is propounded by Betrand Russell and Gottlob Frege in 1905. It was later modified by Saul Kripke, Hilary Putnam and others in 1972. The tenet of the theory is that the meaning of a proper name is dependent on what the speakers describe it as. Krikpe proposed a casual theory of reference and asserts that the name of an object has a causal connection with the object based on the description of the speakers in that community. However, Krikpe noted that descriptions are not synonymous with the name although sometimes they determine the reference. He later introduced "rigid designator" as a term for "something that designates the same object in every possible world and claims that the proper names are rigid designators", Sfectcu (2019:3). The casual theory by Krikpe and the theory of descriptivism by Russel and Frege were later modified by Evans (1973) as cited in Uzoagba et al (2022:5). Evans used the combination of Russel and Frege's principle of descriptivism and Krikpe's causal theory of reference to form his own theory. He averred that the meaning contained in a name is due to the content of the name and that what determines the meaning of a name is 'causal designator'. In other words, Evans own definition of a name is, that uniform knowledge which a community of speakers has about that name. This means that the community which uses a name for an object has a common knowledge about the name. His own model believes that there are reasons for giving an object the name it answers. The analysis of this work is based on Evans own theory of naming.

Empirical Studies
The study of Oha et al (2017) is based on the comparative analysis of Nigerian and Indian toponyms. The work aims at investigating the toponyms in the two countries since they are both English colonies. The data was analyzed using the theories of Onomastics and Semiotics, the interpretative approach to translation. Some importance of toponyms as highlighted in the work are culture, trade and commerce, transportation, communication, regional and environmental planning, science and technology, successful conduct of elections and censuses etc. The analysis indicate that Nigerian toponyms have British influence whereas Indian portray

linguistic independence. The work expresses that Nigerians adopt British naming style which reflects dependence on a foreign language. Their examples are as follows:
Oha et al (2017: 13)

1.   'Owere' is written 'Owerri',
     'Ọka' is written Awka',
     'Wori' is written 'Warri'.
     The study notes that most Indian place names are written in their indigenous language, examples:

     Oha et al (2017: 2)

2.   'Tilak,
     'Nagar'
     'Mahavir Nagar'

The above study reveals much facts about toponyms particularly in the areas the research was carried out but it fails to point out the sociolinguistic factors that influence naming in the concerned areas. This present study concentrates on the study of toponyms in some parts of Enugu using a sociolinguistic point of view.

The work of Obitube et al (2019) on toponyms aligns with the postulations of Oha et al (2017). Both studies condemn dependency on foreign languages while writing the toponym of a place. The main focus of the study is to investigate the nature of Anglicization of Igbo place names so as to account for the sociolinguistic features and its effect on the Igbo language. The work adopted the theoretical framework of Casual Theory of Reference as proposed by Krikpe (1980). It observed that the Anglicization of Igbo toponyms takes the forms of letter doubling, introduction of 'r' and 'h' at the different positions of words, the introduction of 'aw' in place of /ɔ:/ and /ɒ/, using 'n' in place of 'm', the use of 'g' in place of 'gw', the omission of letters etc. The work expressed that English phonotactics is imposed on Igbo toponyms. For doubling of letters, the study provided the following instances:
Obitube et al (2019:3)

3.   Nsukka instead of Ǹsúkā
      Ozalla instead of Ọ̀zàlà
      Izzii instead of Ìzzíí.
      Ezillo instead of Ézílọ

The work stressed on the need to descriptively analyze Igbo toponyms using the correct orthography in writing it adding that this will preserve the originality of the language for better use by the younger generations.

Uzoagba (2022) et al conducted a research on toponyms in Nsukka with specific focus on the names of towns and villages in Ǹgùrú, one of the towns in Ḿkpụnanọ Ǹsúkā Ìdèkè, the community where the University of Nigeria Nsukka is situated. Its objective was to find out the factors responsible for naming of places in Ǹsúkā. The work was carried out using a semantic approach. The findings show that toponyms in Ǹsúkā are not arbitrary and that some factors influenced them. According to the study, such factors include, geographical landscape, ancestral/genealogical relationships, location of places, past events and experiences. In addition, the work observes that Ǹsúkā-Igbo places utmost importance to the Supreme Being

in the naming of places. The researchers provided the following examples for the classification on geographical landscape, that is, names given to places based on geographical landscape:

    Uzoagba (2022:10)
4. Ḿbérúúgwū 'positioned at the side of the hill'
  Ọ̀bákàkààlị̀ 'vast area of arable of arable land'
  Ámọ́shwā 'vast area of arable land'

The above research was successfully conducted on toponyms in Nsukka using a semantic point of view. However, this present study differs from it due to the linguistic and the geographic areas of the study. This current work investigates the toponyms in Enugu at a sociolinguistic perspective.

Udoye (2018) carried out an investigation on the toponyms of Awka in Southern Nigeria. The major objectives of the work were to discover if the Awka and English place-names differ in terms of commemorative, cultural, commendatory and incident classifications and to find out how the theory of name propounded by Western scholars differ from one continent to another. Her data was collected through simple specification and analyzed using semantic classification. The study observed that Awka toponyms are not only denotative but connotative. Her findings also show that the toponyms of Awka reflect traditional market days based on what is in the Igbo calendar. From the findings, the work concludes that the senseless theory is not a universal theory for the study of names especially for African toponyms. The findings also reveal that some streets are named with personal names of people particularly the names of significant figures who have made notable contributions to the growth of the place. For instance, the work records that the following names are personal names of people used for commemorative purpose.
    Her examples of personal names reflecting names of deity are:
    Udoye, (2018:10)
4. Ngwùagù 'this great tree is a leopard' 'child of Ngwu'
    Nwosuìfè 'child who belongs to the deity' a person dedicated to the god of life

Data presentation and analysis

The streets names in Federal Low-cost Housing Enugu and the quarters in which there are located in the estate

S/N	Street name	Quarters
1.	Aba Street	Two Bedroom
2.	Abuja Street	Two Bedroom
3.	Akure Street	One Bedroom
4.	Àgwù Street	Three Bedroom
5.	Áwká-ètítì Street	Three Bedroom
6	Àzíígbó Lane	Two Bedroom
7.	Bauchi Street	One Bedroom
8.	Benin Street	Three Bedroom/ One Bedroom
9.	Church Street	One Bedroom
10.	Ènù↓gwú-èzíkè Street	One Bedroom
11.	Festac Street	Three Bedroom
12.	Hadija Street	Three Bedroom

13. Ibadan Street	One Bedroom
14. Ichida Road	One Bedroom/ Two Bedroom
15 Ìkpóósìnà Street	Two Bedroom
16. Ilorin Street	Three Bedroom
17. Ìkwó Street	Three Bedroom
18. Ísíụ̀zọ̀ Street	Two Bedroom
19. Ìsúọ́fí↓á Street	Three Bedroom
20. Ììzàà Street	Three Bedroom
21. Jalingo Street	One Bedroom
22. Jos Street	One Bedroom
23. Markudi Street	Two Bedroom
24. Micheal Okpara Street	Three Bedroom
25. Níí↓ké Street	One Bedroom
26. Ǹkánụ̀ Street	Three Bedroom
27. Ńwoké↓àbiá Street	Two Bedroom
28. Òbíádá Street	Three Bedroom
29. Obiora Ike Street	One Bedroom
30. Òdùmégwù Òjú↓kwú Street	One Bedroom
31. Ogoja Street	One Bedroom
32. Òpí Street	One bedroom
33. Ònyéàbọ̀ Street	Two bedroom
34. Òtóló Street	Three Bedroom
35. Òzùgbó Street	One Bedroom
36. Peace Street	Three Bedroom
37. St. Felix Street (Rd)	One Bedroom/Two Bedroom
38. St. Leo Street	One Bedroom
39. Ùkpọ́ Street	One Bedroom
40. Ùrúḿ Street	Two Bedroom
41. Úṃùdìóḳà Street	One Bedroom
42. Yola Street	One Bedroom
43. Zaria Street	Three Bedroom

The above represent the names of streets in Federal Housing, Enugu. The total of forty-three streets representing the streets of Federal Housing Estate have been written. There are three quarters that the streets of Federal Housing Enugu are located in, they are: One Bedroom Quarters, Two Bedroom Quarters and Three Bedroom Quarters. The list of streets above are not arranged according to the quarters in which there are located instead they are arranged in alphabetical order. For instance, the following streets are located in One Bedroom Quarters, Yola Street, Úṃùdìóḳà Street, Ùkpọ́, Òzùgbó Street, Church Street, and Bauchi Street. Instances of the streets located in Two Bedroom Quarters are Ùrúḿ Street, Ònyéàbọ̀ Street, Abuja Street, Àzíígbó Lane and Ìkpóósìnà Street. Streets that are in Three Bed Quarters include the following: Zaria Street, Peace Street, Òtóló Street, Òbíádá Street, Ìsúọ́fí↓á Street and Ǹkánụ̀ Street.

It should be noted that most of the buildings in each of the quarters have undergone renovation. For instance, most of the houses in One Bedroom Quarters have been rebuilt either by the owners of the houses or by real-estate developers. Development has really made the houses in Federal Housing Enugu to look more beautiful that they were.

In this section, the factors determining the naming of streets in Federal Housing estate include: Federal Ministry of Housing factor, individual factor, religious factor and National significance factor.

Table 1. Federal Ministry of Housing factor

S/N	Names of Streets	Location
1.	Hadija	F line
2.	Zaria	F line
3.	Benin	F line
4.	Yola	F line
5.	Bauchi	F line
6.	Akure	C line
7.	Ibadan	C line
8.	Aba	A line
9.	Makurdi	A line
10.	Abuja	A line
11.	Ilorin	C line
12.	Ogoja	C line
13.	Jos	C line

Table 1 contains the names of streets in Federal Low-cost Housing labelled on them by the Federal Ministry of Housing (FMH) agents. Being a federal project, the FMH had an upper hand in naming the streets. Their concentration was basically on names of towns and cities in the country. Majority of the names in this classification are the names of state capitals like Benin as we have in item (1), it is the capital of Edo state. In item 4, we have Yola which is the capital of Adamawa, in no 9, Makurdi is the capital of Benue. In table 1, item (10), Abuja is written as one of the names of streets in Federal Housing Enugu. It was during the time that Lagos was the capital territory, then, Abuja was a separate state while its capital was also Abuja.

Table 2. Individual factor

S/N	Names of Street	Location
1.	Ụ́mụ̀dìókà̀	'D' line
2.	Ė̀nù↓gwú-èzíkè	Link road
3.	Ìchídà	Link road
4.	À̀zíígbó	C line
5.	Ǹkánụ́	G line
6.	Áwká-ètítì	B line
7.	Jalingo	C line
8.	Ọ̀tóló	G line
9.	Ò̀bíádá	F line
10.	À̀gwù	B line
11.	Ììzàà	G line
12.	Ìsúọ́fí↓á	B line
13.	Ù̀rúḿ	B line
14.	Níí↓ké	F line
15.	Ìkpóósìnà	B line
16.	Ǹwoké↓àbiá	G line
17.	Ọ̀pí	E line

18.	Ònyéàbò̩	A line
19.	Ùkpó̩	C line
20.	Ìkwó	E line
21.	Ísíúzò̩	B line
22.	Òzùgbó	E line

Table 2 represents the names of streets in Federal Housing Estate given to them by individuals. Majority of the streets in Federal Housing Estate were named due to individual factor. Some of the individuals were members of the ruling party (NPP) while some were the first occupants of the streets. According the reports from the informants, after the FMH had named some streets, they stopped at some point which left some streets unnamed. At that time, they had selected most of the names of the state capitals and some cities in the country. This gave some influential men in the estate the opportunity to step in. These men wanted the names of their towns to be represented. That is, they wanted their town names to be part of the names of streets in the estate. Some of them also opted for a change of some street names. Such men visited the ministry and submitted the names of the towns of their choice. They later got approval by the ministry. Street names such as Òtóló, the item 8, in the above table, Àgwù, item 10, Ǹkánú, the item 6 are streets named by some high-powered men who wanted the names of their towns to be included in the names of streets in Federal Housing Estate Enugu. Some of the men were not residents of the place but used their influence in the society to carry out their plan. Some were members of the ruling party (NPP). The third category of people in this classification are the first occupants of the streets. Some of the streets left unnamed by the FMH were later named by the first people that settled in the streets. For instance, one of the informants noted that the street 'Opi', the item 17 in the above table was named by four families who were native of Òpí in Nsukka, Enugu state. Since the street was not originally named, four men representing different families from Òpí town decided to name the street after their town. They were among the first to live in the street. Item 14 (Níí↓ké lane) was named by the first occupant of the place whose native town is Níí↓ké. Item 18(Ònyéàbò̩) was named by late Ònyéàbò̩ who was the first to settle in the place. Item 22 of Table 2, Òzùgbó Street was named by Mr Òzùgbó who was the first to reside in the place. Some of the streets were renamed by individuals who had the opportunity to do so. For instance, Jalingo Street, the item 7 of Table 2 was originally named Abanaabo̩ Street. The street was named after a town in Ụmụga town by late Mr Ndueene who was among the first inhabitants of the street and who was a native of Umuaga town. According to the report gotten from one of the informants, a young man who was living in the street renamed it 'Jalingo Street' immediately after he returned from Jalingo after his NYSC Primary Assignment. The young man who renamed the street has since relocated but the name he gave the street still stands.

Table 3.   Religious Factor

S/N	Names of street	Location
1.	St. Felix Street (Rd)	Link road
2.	Obiora Ike Street	E line
3.	Church Street	C line
4.	St. Leo Street	E line

The above table has the names of streets given to them due to religious factor. According to information collected from two of the informants, only few streets were named due to religious factor. For item 4 of the table, it was named by the Catholic Church situated along the street. One of my informants explained that the street was not originally named because it was a link road to other streets. According to him, no one was living on the street. It was when the church

was built that the members named the street after the name of the church. For item 3 of the above table, the name came from a man who was a Reverend in an Anglican church who was a resident of the street so he decided to name it 'Church Street. 'Obiora Ike Street', the item 2 of the above table was given by Monsignor Obiora Ike few years ago when he was the parish priest of St Leo De Great Catholic Church Federal Housing Enugu at the time the street was named. He made the announcement in the church before labelling the street with the name. Originally, the street was left unnamed because it was a link-road to other streets. The Monsignor decided to name it after himself to serve as his commemoration in the place since the street was behind the church building.

Table 4. Political and National Value Factor

S/N	Names of Street	Location
1.	Festac	F line
2.	Òdùmégwù Òjú↓kwú	E line
3.	Micheal Ọkpárá Street	G line
4.	Peace Street	G line

The street names in Table 4 portray the names of some politicians who were also national personalities in Nigeria from Igbo origin. The table also contains the name of a significant event in Nigeria. The street name in item 3, (**Micheal Okpara Street)** is the name of a renowned politician and once a premier from the Eastern part of Nigeria where the Housing Estate is located. Being a powerful figure in the country and in the Eastern Nigeria, the street was named after him. Another powerful politician that a street was named after in the estate is **Odumgwu Ojukwu,** the name in item 2 of Table 4. He was a military governor in the Eastern region of Nigeria. The name Peace Street in item 4 of Table 4 was extracted from the Nigerian Coat of Arms. Peace as a street name in Federal Housing Estate signifies the symbol of peace in the Nigerian Coat of Arms. Festac Street in item 1 of Table 4 was named after the Festac festival held in Nigeria between 15th January and 12th February 1977.

The sociolinguistic variables responsible for the street naming
The sociolinguistic factors responsible for the naming of the streets in Federal Housing Estate, Enugu will be discussed under the following variables:

      i.   Gender
      ii.   Age
      iii. Class
      iv. Religion
      v.   Education

Gender: A variable is a characteristic of a particular case and a particular case can assume one of a set of a possible features. Gender is a sociolinguistic variable which has the feature of +HUMAN and can either be a male or a female. With regards to gender, males were said to have been the ones involved in the naming. All the factors responsible for naming of the streets were influenced by males. For instance, under the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing factor, the agents from the ministry that were involved in the naming of the estate were all men. No female name was mentioned to have been part of the naming of the streets.

Age: For age, our analysis shows that children were not involved in the naming of the streets of Federal Housing Estate, Enugu. From the data collected and according to our respondents, the age brackets of the people who named the place were between twenty (20) – sixty- five (65) years.

Education: For education, the people that named the streets of Federal Housing Estate were both educated and illiterate men. Some were business men who have never seen the four walls of a school but were doing well in their areas of businesses.

Class: The class of people that named the streets were both middle and upper classes. Some also belong to the lower class and were the first settlers in the streets.

Conclusion

This study is based on the sociolinguistic analysis of the toponyms in Federal Low-cost Housing Enugu in Enugu metropolis. The findings reveal that four factors were responsible for the naming of the streets in the estate. The factors are Federal Ministry of Housing factor, individual factor, political & national value factor and religious factor. For the FMH factor, the streets in that classification are those named by the agents of FMH. The toponyms of the estate was initially based on this factor but some individuals needed their personal names and the names of their towns to be represented. This reason gave rise to the individual factor. Some of the individuals were the initial settlers of the streets while some were not. The religious factor is a naming factor which is connected with the location of a church on a street or the resident of a clergy man in the street. The streets named as a result of political/national value factor is basically to honour some political figures from the eastern part of Nigeria. Again, the street named because of national value factor is a way to remember some national events like the Festac festival of 1977. **Peace Street** was named because of the symbol of peace in the Nigerian Coat of Arm. The analysis shows that streets named due to individual factor are more than those that were labelled as a result of the other factors. Information gotten from the informants who are occupants of the estate show that some names originally given to streets in the estate were replaced with names given by individuals.

Our findings also reveal the sociolinguistic factors that influenced the toponyms of Federal Housing Estate, Enugu. Such factors are gender, age, class and education. With regards to gender, males were documented to be the gender involved in the naming of the streets in the estate. None of the informants mentioned the name of a female as one of those that named any of the streets in the estate. For age, men between the ages of 20-65 named the streets of the estate for different reasons. For education factor, the naming of the streets in the estate was done by both educated and non-educated men. Finally, men from both lower and upper classes named the streets of the estate.

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