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A PHONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HAUSA LOAN WORD IN BADE LANGUAGE: A GENERATIVE APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This research investigates the phonological aspect of Hausa loan word in the Bade language. It aims to examine how those borrowed lexical items are integrated in Bade, focusing on phonological adaptation. Data were collected through unobtrusive observation and interview. The study employed contact and distinctive features theories as the frame work. The finding reveal several phonological adaptation in Bade: the alveolar voiced sound /s/ in Hausa become alveolar voiced [z] in Bade; the palatalized velar /gi/ is rendered as palatal sound [ʤ]; and the labialized sound /kw/ in Hausa is delabialized [k]. Additionally some phonemes from Hausa has undergo deletion in medial and final position when borrowed into Bade.

Keywords: Phonological Analysis, Hausa Loanword, Bade Language, Generative Approach.

1.0 Introduction

Phonology is one of the main branch of linguistics, which was sub-branch of Micro Linguistic. It deal with the study of sound system of a particular language. Phonologically, languages are distinct to each other. Every language has its own rule of sound system. Examples Hausa, English, Swahili and Punjabi language phonologically are different to each other. Such as pronunciation of phoneme (either Vowel or Consonant sounds). Borrowing among the languages has taking place as result of contact between them. In this situation, the minorities of ethnic group are borrowed from the most influence language/lingua franca. Such borrowing of lexical items has used to happen in several ways, which may be linguistics perspective social or cultural perspective. This paper will bring out the generative borrowing of Hausa phonology in Bade language for the discussion.

1.1 Aims and Objectives of the Research

The aim of this study is to provide a generative a phonological analyses of Hausa Loan word in Bade language spoken with the view of achieving the following objectives:

a. provide Hausa loan in Bade phonemic inventory (ie consonants and vowels)
b. Account for the sound distribution of Hausa loan word in Bade.
c. Identified various distinctive features sign (plus (+) and minus (-)) found to operate on Hausa loan word in Bade.

1.2 Problem of the Research

Many works were written on Bade language. One of the earliest research on Bade was on endangerment dialect, Morphology, comparative, proverbs and semantics approach. To the best of our knowledge, no research has been carried out on generative and the Social approach on phonological loan word of Hausa in Bade Language.

1.3 Research Theories and Literature Review

Two theories has employed in this paper. The first one is contact theory, been anchored in the work, and propounded by Wenriech (1953). The scholar has discussed the contact of Norwegian languages and was brought to light how the Chinese and Japanese languages has makes contact between them. Haugen (1972) and Yakasai (1999) are among the scholars that have advocated this theory. It is the same theory Yakasai (1999) has employed in his research. Yakasai (1999) has discussed how different languages came into contact in Qonni and Illela border towns. Where Hausa language serves as language of communication among the speakers of the environment. The main point of using this theory is that; Hausa also spoken as a lingua franca in multilingual environment of Gashua.

The second is distinctive feature theory. The propounded by Chomsky and Halley (1963). The scholars has used the symbols of (+) and (-) to classify the three parameters of English language. Such as, place of articulation, manner of articulation and state of the glottis/voicing. Which is popularly known as Sound Pattern of English (S.P.E)? Abubakar (1983) and Shirly (2014) are among the scholars that tested the theory.

2.1 The Bade Language in Brief

Bade language is spoken in Yobe State north eastern part of Nigeria. Greenberg (1963) cited that, "Bade is a Chadic[1] language which is sub-branch of Afro-Asiatic[2] (Popularly known as Phyla/Phylum). The language is currently spoken in Yobe State and some part of Bauchi and Jigawa State of Nigeria. Schu and Tarbutu (1982) are classified four majore dialect of Bade language. Such as

1. **Dila:** this is the variety of Bade language spoken in Gashua metropolitan and villages that are closer to the city (Gashua). Such as Usu, Jawur, Jawa, Azbak, Tabawa, Gasma, Dawayyo amongt others.
2. **Magwal**: This is a dialect that used to communicate in the western part of Bade land. Such as Tagali, Gabarwa, Dagona Takbirbir, Sugum, Madamuwa among others.
3. **Xuwai/Tafirifiri**: this dialect is used in both southern and western Bade. And it is the most difficult variety among others. The speakers of this dialect are mostly found in Daskum. Dumburu, Masaba and Gangawa among others.

2.2 The Hausas in Multilingual Environment of Bade Land

The Hausas have migrated to Bade land (Gashua) over two centauries (They had come to Bade/ Gashua in two faces). The Hausas from Sokoto, Kebbi, and Zamfara have settled in Gashua on their way to pilgrimage due to the availability of water (river Yobe) and farm land (Baba 2012:1-11). Presently, they are doing well financially and they are boasting and

[1] Other sub-branch of Afro-Asiatic are Semetic, Kushtic Barbar, Ometic and Ancien-Egyptian.

[2] Others are Nilo Saharan, Niger Khordopanian and Khoisin Family.

increasing by number in the multilingual environment of Gashua. They are located in the area called Zango/Takari.

The second group of Hausas have migrated from Kano, Katsina and Haxejia to Gashua; who are also known as business men and Islamic scholars. The main occupations of these strangers are preaching and mostly engaged in commercial activities. They are easily located in Sabon Gari and some parts of Unguwar kuka and Lawan Musa Ward in Gashua. The ethnic groups of Gashua are Hausa, Bade, Kanuri, Igbo. In this multilingual environment they are living in unity and diversity peacefully and well acculturated through inter marriage relationship. Linguistically, there are cases of loan word vertically[3] and horizontally[4] among the two Chadian languages.

3.0 Research Finding

3.1 Alveolar

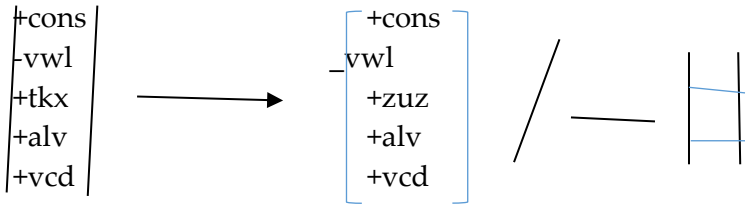
This is a sound that produced with the tip of the tongue (active articulator) and the soft palate (passive articulator). In this situation, the tip of the tongue is used to makes contact with the alveolar ridge. Crystal (1999) cited that, "alveolar is among the sound in the place of articulation. It is a contact with the tip of the tongue and alveolar ridge"

As a result of borrowing of Hausa Lexical items in Bade, the alveolar /s'/ in source language (Hausa) has change to pronounced as alveolar [s[in receptor language (Bade). Blow are the examples:

/s'/⟶ [s]

Hausa		**Bade**	**Gloss**
Tsáamíi	/s'a:mi:/	sáamíi [sæ:mi:]	Sour
Tsányàa	/s'anja/	sányàa [sanja]	Cricket
Tsínkèe	/s'inke:/	sínkèe [sinke:]	
Tsámíyáa	s'amija:	sámíyáa [samija:]	Tamarine
Tsóhúwáa	s'ohuwa:	sóhúwáa [sohuwa:]	old woman

In the above examples, the phoneme /s'/is an alveolar voiced sound in standard Hausa (the source language). As a result of borrowing in Bade language (receptor language) the sound has change to pronounced as alveolar voiceless sound [s']. Especially when the sounds appear at the initial position of the lexical items. Consider the following rules:



Aveolar voiced sound in source language has become alveolar voiceless sound in the receptor language.

3.2 Voicing

[3] By vertical borrowing is meant borrowing involving two or more languages or dialect where the source language or dialect is identified as being higher on a social or economics scale or more communicative facilities than the target language or dialect. (Salim, 1981:17-18).

[4] Horizontal borrowing on the other hand, is borrowing involving two or more languages or dialect where source language or dialect is not identified as being higher on a social economic scale or more communicative than the target language or dialect. (Salim, 1981:18).

This is a situation where sounds have been produced with vibration of the vocal cord. As such, all sounds produced in this situation are called voiced. Hartmann and Stock (1973) and Crystal (2008) cited that, voicing are sounds that been pronouncing with the vibration of the vocal cord. Similarly Sani (1999) high light that, in the process of pronunciation of every phoneme, the vocal cord is used to become into three (3) parts; either open, spreading or close. All sounds that produced with close and spreading of vocal cord are called voiced sounds. When the sounds pronounced with open of the vocal cord is called voiceless sound.

In the process of borrowing Hausa lexical items in Bade, the **[z]** sounds has being pronounced instead of pronouncing phoneme **/s/**. Consider the following examples:

/s/ ⟶ [z]

Hausa		**Bade**		**Gloss**
Múusáa	/mú:sa:/	Múuzáa	[mú:zæ:]	name of Perso (m)
Kàskáa	/kaska:/	Kàzkáa	[kazka:]	ant
Fánsáa	/fansa:/	Fánzáa	[panza:]	revange
Wáasáa	/wa:sa:/	Wáazáa	[wa:za:]	play
kàskóo	/kasko:/	kàzkóo	[kazko:]	a bit of pot

The above examples assign that, as a result of borrowing, the alveolar voiceless sounds sound /s/ in standard Hausa (source language) has change to alveolar voiced sound [z] in the receptor language (Bade). Such case has taking place especially in the medial position of a borrowed word in the Bade language (receptor language).

Consider the following rule:

$$\begin{bmatrix} z+cns \\ -vwl \\ +alv \\ -vcd \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} +cns \\ -vwl \\ +alv \\ +vcd \end{bmatrix} \; / \quad W ____ W$$

3.3 Nasal Assimilation

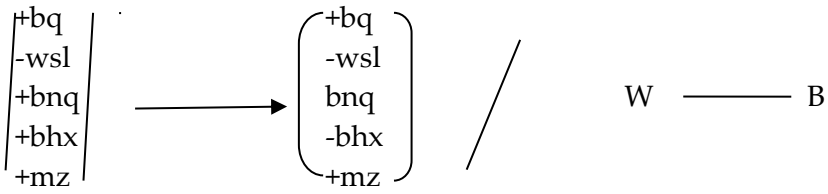
In this case, a sound is used to take up the features of its neighboring segment either at the initial medial and the final slot of a lexical item or at the word boundary. Sani (2005) says that. "Assimilation it is deal with the change of sound to another when their makes contact in the same slot of a lexical item. Muhammed (2000) cited that, nasal assimilation "is a situation where nasal sound is changing".

In some Hausa loan word in Bade, the nasal, alveolar sound /n/ has not change to velar nasal [ŋ] either there will be appearances of alveolar /k/ or /g/ before the nasal sound /n.. Consider the following examples:

Hausa		**Bade**		**Gloss**
Dàngáa	/daŋgæ:/	dàngáa	[dænga:]	traditional well
Sánqóo/saŋqo:/		sánqóo	[sænqo:]	bald
Bàngóo	/baŋgo:/	bàngóo	[bango:]	well
Gàngáa	/gaŋga:/	gàngáa	[ganga:]	drum
Dànqóo	/daŋqo:/	dànqóo	[dænqo:]	

The examples cited above, has showing that, nasal phoneme /n/ maintaining it natural sound when it appear in the medial position of a segment, before the velar sound /k/ and /g/ in the receptor language (Bade). But in source language (Hausa) if alveolar nasal sound /n/ appear before the velar sound /k/ or

/g/ has completely change to velar nasal [ŋ]. In this case, borrowing has not lead to bring nasalization in Bade Language. The below are the rules:



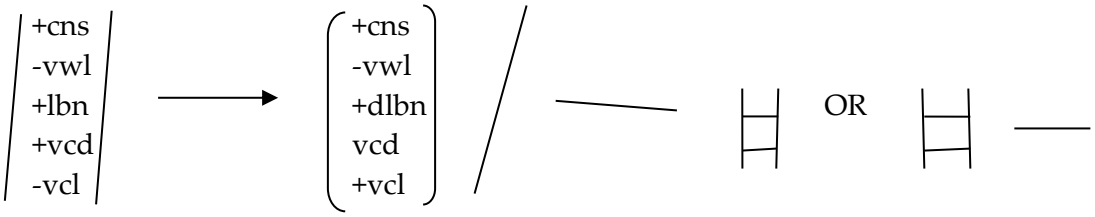
3.4 Delabialasation

Labialization is a situation where velar sounds are become labialized. When they following by the mid vowel. The following examples are adopted from Sani (2005). /kw/, /gw/. In the case of delabialasation, the labialized phonemes are missed. Examples /k/ and /gw/ has change to [k] and [g].

In this situation, the labialized sounds in Hausa, has become delabialised when borrowed in Bade language Consider the following examples:

Hausa		**Bade**		**Gloss**
Kwàndóo	/k^{W}and^{W}o:/	kàndáu	[kandau]	bascket
Kòbóo	/k^{W}òb^{W}o:/	kàbàu	[kabau]	cent
Sàbóon/sak^{W}o:n/		sàkáan	[sàkáan]	new

The examples cited above, has assign that, the labialized velar sounds in source language (Hausa) has become delabialised when borrowed to receptor language (Bade) the labialized. The semi-vowel /w/ added to velar sound in source language, which lead the sound to become rounded. Examples /kw/. But when the phoneme borrowed into receptor language (Bade), the labializeed has being missed. Examples [k] instead of [kw] in the source language consider the below rules:



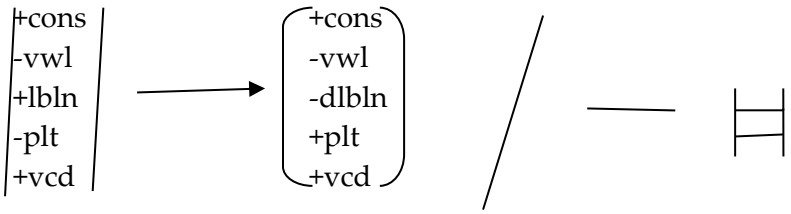
3.6 Palatalized Velar

This is a situation whereby front of the tongue makes contact with hard palate. At the same time back of the tongue move closer or make contact with the soft palate. Crystal (1998) cited that, is a situation that deal with the movement of the tongue in twice between soft and hard palate.

As a result of borrowing, palatalize velar and also voiced sound /gj/ in Hausa, has pronouncing as palatal sound [ʤ] in the process of pronouncing Hausa loan word in Bade language. Consider the following examples:

Hausa		**Bade**		**Gloss**
Gyáarèe	/gja:re:/	jáarèe	[ʤa:re:]	cricket
Gyáaráa	/gja:ræ:/	jáaráa	[ʤara:]	correction
Gyángyáxìi	/ gjangjaxi:/	jángyáxìi	[ʤaŋʤaxi:]	sleepy
Gyáartái	/gjartai/	jáartái	[ʤa:rtai]	calabash maer

In the above examples, the palatalized velar in the source language (Hausa) has become palatal in the pronunciation of Hausa loan word in Bade (Receptor Language). The changing of such phoneme it appear at initial segment of the borrowed lexical items between the two Chadians. Consider the following rules:



3.6 Vowel Deletion

Deletion is deal with the missing of some phoneme either at the medial final of a segment of morpheme. Deletion may be on a consonant or vowel. Especially as a result of borrowing. Vowel deletion can occurred especially among those that choice Lingua Franca in their communication of the specific environment. Sani (1999) high light that vowel deletion it is an opposite of vowel insertion. Most of this cases (deletion of vowel) are usually uses as a result of borrowing among the contact of different ethnic group.

As a result of Hausa loan word in Bade, the final vowel of the syllable have being missing. This type of borrowing is indirect borrowing not direct. The following examples are adopted from Babangida (2024):

Hausa		**Bade**		**Gloss**
Hánkálìi	/haŋkali:/	Hánkál	[haŋkal]	sense full
Ámànáa	/amana:/	Ámàn	[aman]	belief
Bàzàwáaráa	/bazawar:/	Bàzàwáar	[bazawar]	widow
Mízáanìi	/miza:ni:/	Mízáan	[miza:n]	scale
Àlqáwàríi	/alqawari:/	àlqáwàr	[alqæwar]	promise

The etymology of the above lexical items is Arabic, where Hausa's borrowed. Bade also receive from Hausa as a result of contact between them. The final phoneme /i/ being missing in the above category of Bade language. As such Bade is the receptor language and Hausa serve as source language indirectly. Consider the following rules:



3.7 Deletion of the Consanant Sound

Babangida *(2024)* cited that, consonant in some cases should be missed in various segment of a word. In the process of pronunciation of Hausa loan word in Bade, some sounds have being deleted as examples below:

Hausa		**Bade**		**Gloss**
Állúráa	/allura:/	álúráa	[alura:]	niddle
Másùncíi	/masunʧi:/	másùcíi	[masuʧi:]	fish-man
Wáccàn	/waʧʧan/	wácàn	[waʧan]	that
Qártáí	/qartai/	qátáí	[qatai]	big men
Wánnán	/wannan/	wánán	[wanan]	this

In the above examples, in the category of the source language (Hausa) there is no any deletion of consonant phoneme. The deletion have found in the category of the Bade language. Where a phoneme was missed at the medial position of borrowed lexical items.

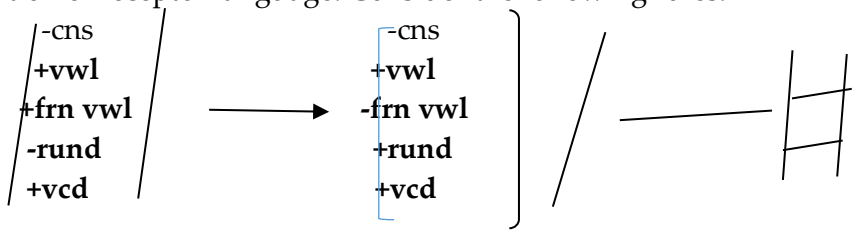
3.8 Vowel Change

This is a situation where vowel phoneme has change in the languages. Such changing is happening as a result of dialectal variation and the borrowing of a lexical items. Abubakar (2000) says that it deal with the changing of vowel sound to another.

In the process of borrowing of Hausa lexical item in Bade language, vowel phoneme was change to another. Consider the following exampls:

Hausa		**Bade**		**Gloss**
Báatìr	/ba:tir/	Báatùr	[ba:tur]	battery
Sírdìi	/sirdi:/	Súrdìi	[sirdi:]	chair
Kìndìrmóo	/kindirmo:/	Kùndìrmóo	[kandirmo:]	sour milk
Mírfíi	/mirfi:/	mùrfíi	[mirfi:]	cover

In the examples cited above, as a result of borrowing of Hausa lexical items in Bade, the front high unrounded vowel /i/ in the slot of source language (Hausa), has change to back vowel sound /u/ in the receptor language (Bade). Such changing have happened at the word medial position of receptor language. Consider the following rules:



Vowel sounds in source language has change at the final slot of the lexical in receptor language.

3.9 Change of Consonant

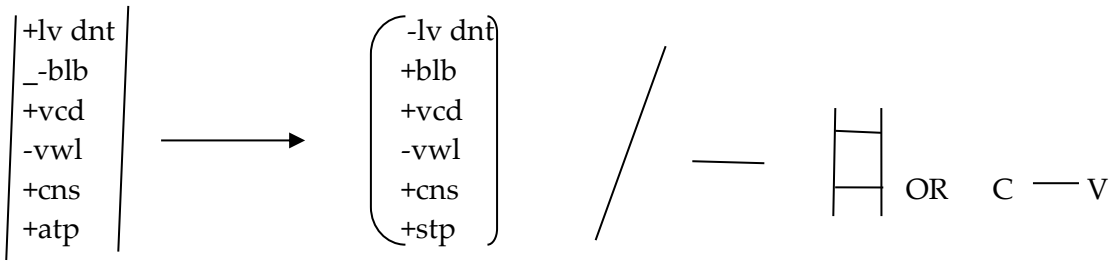
This is also a situation where as consonants sound is change to another. Abdussalam and Abdurrahaman (2014) cited that, "its deal with the changing of consonant sound and it is taking place in a language that deal with dialectal variation or borrowing.

As a result of Hausa loan word in Bade, the case of changing of the consonant phoneme has taking place. Consider the following examples:

Hausa		**Bade**		**Gloss**
Qárfèe	/qarfe:/	Qárpèe	[qarpe:]	metal
Fánkòo	/faŋko:/	pánkòo	[paŋko:]	empty
Fámfòo	/famfo:/	pámpòo	[pampo:]	pump
Fásfòo	/fasfo:/	páspòo	[paspo:]	pasport
Kóofii	/ko:fi:/	kóopìi	[ko:pi:]	cup

The above lexical items assign that when the lexical items borrowed from Hausa into Bade language, the lavio-dental sound /f/ in the source language has change to bilabial sound [p] in the receptor language. The main reason of this borrowing, is the contact between the two Chadians in

Bade land.



Labio-dental sound in Hausa become bilabial when it appears at word initial position or in between consonant and vowel sound in Bade language.

3.10 Discussion of the Finding

This research investigated and find out that, alveolar voiced sound /s'/ in standard Hausa has pronouncing as alveolar voiced less sound [s] when borrowed in Bade language. In some instances, the voiced less sound /s/ in the source language (Hausa) has change to alveolar voiced sound [z] when it appears at medial position of some borrowed words in Bade language. In the case of nasal assimilation, the phoneme /n/ has assimilated to velar sound [ŋ] in standard Hausa; the /n/ sound has not change to velar nasal [ŋ] either it followed by the velar sound /k/ and /g/ in borrowed Hausa lexical items in Bade. As such, the phoneme /n/ maintained it natural sound.

In the case of labialization, the labialized phonemes /k^{w}/ in Hausa has become delabialised [k] in borrowed Hausa lexical items in Bade. The apheresis has also taking place at the final slot of Hausa loan word in Bade. Example "almajiri" means "student" in Hausa (source language) has pronounced to "almajir" "student" in Bade (receptor language). There is also case of syncope, where sound is missing in the word medial position. The consonant phoneme was missing at the medial position of Hausa borrowed lexical items in Bade. The front vowel /i/ also in source language (Hausa) has pronounce as mid vowel [u] when borrowed in Bade (receptor language). Similarly, the borrowed bilabial sound [p] in receptor language (Bade), has occupied the slot of labio-dental sound /f/ when a borrowed from source language (Hausa).

Conclusion

This paper discusses the phonological borrowing of the Hausa lexical items in Bade language. With generative analyses. Hausa has become the lingua franca in Bade land linguistically and socially. As such the Bade tribe are become engage in using Hausa as language of communication in every domain of the environment. Phonologically, alveolar voiced sound /s/ has use as alveolar voiced [z] in Bade. Some sound are become deleted either at medial or final slot of lexical items in Bade (receptor language).

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