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A PHONOLOGICAL STUDY OF HAUSA LOANWORDS IN MUNDANG LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the phonological adaptation of Hausa loanwords in Mundang, focusing on the Léré dialect spoken in Numan and Demsa Local Government Areas of Adamawa State, Nigeria. It aims to identify borrowed lexical items, classify them according to their domains of usage, and investigate the linguistic processes involved in their integration into Mundang. The study adopts Haugen's theory of linguistic borrowing and employs a descriptive research approach. Data were collected through interviews and participant observation involving 20 native Mundang speakers aged 35–70 years. The analysis identified 112 Hausa loanwords distributed across ten semantic domains. Technology and transport accounted for the largest proportion (18.75%), followed by household articles, clothing, and food (16.96%), while education recorded the lowest proportion (3.57%). The findings reveal two principal patterns of borrowing: direct importation, in which lexical forms remain largely unchanged, and phonological substitution, through which borrowed words are modified to conform to Mundang sound patterns. Major adaptation processes include vowel and consonant substitution, deletion, insertion, and syllabic restructuring. Certain words also entered Mundang indirectly through Hausa from English and Arabic. The study concludes that sustained language contact and the widespread use of Hausa as a regional lingua franca have significantly influenced Mundang vocabulary, demonstrating how phonological adaptation facilitates lexical integration while accommodating the sound structure of the recipient language.

Keywords: Hausa Loanwords, Mundang Language, Phonological Adaptation, Linguistic Borrowing, Language Contact

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

The early contact between Mundang and other languages like French, Arabic, Fulfulde, and Hausa had brought borrowing and adaptation of lexical words into the Mundang language. This study looks at the various domains and the changes found in the loanwords

The term Mundang refers both to the people and the language. The Mundang language is spoken in Western Chad, Extreme Northern Cameroon and North Eastern Nigeria. In Nigeria, the language is spoken in Numan, Demsa, Yola North and South and Mubi North and South local government areas of Adamawa state. According to Elders (2000) Mundang language has three dialects. The Kaélé Mundang is spoken in Cameroon specifically in the district of Bibémi, Djalaoumi. Padarmie, Vounré, Tiheré, Madjoldeu, Bikalé, Bideu, Makpuré Mafalé, Matsin, Moundanré, Mayo-loppé, Bidjomé, Majaola etc located in the Department of Benue, North region of the country.

The Léré Mundang dialect, considered to be the central form (standard), is spoken in Chad specifically in Mayo- kebbi in the sub-prefecture of Léré in the Western region of Chad. Moreover, there is Torrock Mundang which is spoken in the Sub-Prefecture of Pala, Mayo – Kebbi of Western region of Chad. All the Mundang dialects are spoken in the local government areas mentioned above as a result of early immigrations by the native speakers of the dialects from Cameroon and Chad.

According to Koslow (1995) Hausa is the most widely spoken language in West Africa. It is spoken by an estimated 22 million people. Another 17 million people speak Hausa as a second language.

The Hausa language exercises great influence over other languages because of its status as a lingua franca in northern Nigeria. This study examines the Hausa loanwords, in Mundang language.

Background of The Study

The Migration of the Mundang People into Northern Nigeria (Hausa Land)

How the Mundang people migrated into Hausa land, there is no document apart from the unwritten historical facts common amongst the people. According to the oral interview held with some of the Mundang elders such as: Ishaku Daɓa, Emmanuel Luka Ngam, Thomas Dabare Pataidəə, and DaudaYakubu Kaigama on the 6th January, 2018. The above listed speakers of Mundang language traced the migration of Mundang people from Chad to Numan and Demsa local Government areas of Adamawa State in three phases.

The first reason was for missionary works, the first set of Mundang people who settled in Numan and Demsa local government areas were: Philip Zumvərne, Yakubu Təgəri, Luka Ngam and Dəɓɓaŋdə Elias

whose mission works necessitated their movement from Chad to Northern Nigeria, specifically in Numan and Demsa Local Government areas of Adamawa State the then Gongola in early 1940s.

However, the first missionary who brought gospel of Jesus Christ to Mundang land was a German called Rev. F.J. Ka'ardal, he preached the gospel and people believed Christ and were baptized, and those who received Christ were denied wives because of the cultural practices. So, one of the reasons why some of the Mundang people left their place of settlement was that traditional marriage practices which was becoming unacceptable to the younger generation who started repelling to get themselves involved in such practices. The youth at that material time loved to contract the Christian marriage which was contrastive to the culture of their environment. The missionaries in Nigeria offered them such prospect where they could easily bring their women and contract their Christian marriages without obstruction unlike at home in Chad.

According to one of the interviewees, Dauda Yakubu Kaigama, he said, the other reason for the migration of Mundang people was the issue of Second World War. During the Second World War the German and British governments went into various countries in Africa to recruit armies who would fight for them. Chad happened to be one of the countries that were involved, Mundang youth alongside other tribes were recruited to go and defend their territories. After the war, those that returned from the war found themselves in Adamawa, the then Gongola state, where coincidently they met their fellow tribe men who earlier migrated to the area. This how fate placed them to live the rest of their life in Hausa land.

However, the other reasons were the issues of health, civil wars, famine, drought and other calamities, and in some cases, the search for a better life, most especially those who came in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The historical perspective of the Mundang people has made us to see clearly that Mundang language which is the concern of this study, its speakers migrated from Chad into Northern Nigeria, where Hausa is widely spoken. This migration enabled this language come in contact with Hausa for so many decades today. Langacker (1967), stated that when languages come in contact with one another, changes are bound to occur with time.

It can be categorically stated that the migrations of Mundang language speakers into Hausa land made them come in contact with several tribal people speaking different languages, including Hausa.

Genetic Tree of Mundang language

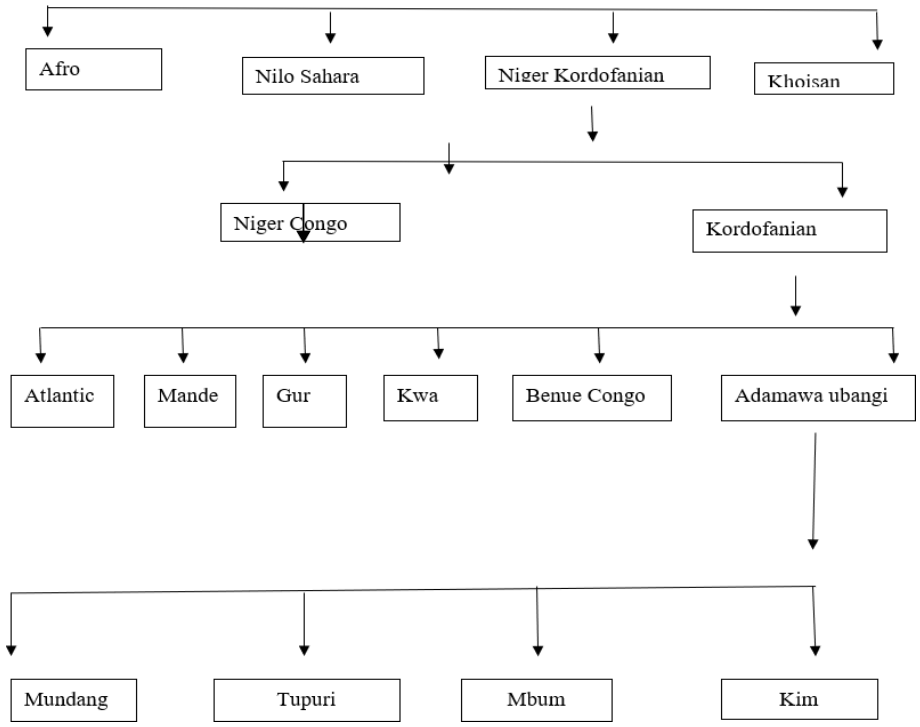


Chart 1: Mundang language Genetic Tree (Adapted from Pagouh, 2015)

Statement of the Problem

The Mundang language is one of the less studied languages. Mundang language is potentially endangered because only few aspects of the language have been explored. Among the scanty studies that have been carried on léré Mundang dialect are: Au pay de Moundang (Djondang, 2004), La Bible réviée en Langue Moundang (Alliance Biblique du Cameroun et du Tchad) 1996). However, this present work is hereby filling the gap that research done on Mundang could not cover to the best of our knowledge, hence this study.

Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study is to study Hausa loanwords in Mundang. The objectives are to:

- identify Hausa loanwords in the language;
- classify the loanwords in the language;
- investigate the linguistic processes involved in adapting the loanwords in the language;

Scope of the Study

The study was limited to the Mundang Léré dialect spoken in Numan and Demsa Local Government Areas of Adamawa State.

Significance of the Study

This work is useful generally to the study of linguistics. It is of utmost importance specifically to the process of language contact and its implications to the development of languages. It serves as additional reference material to students of linguistics. The study will set a pace for further research in the Mundang language.

CHAPTER TWO

Review of related Literature

Introduction

In this section literature of works related to the study are reviewed. Such materials include issues on language contact, language relationships, language interference as well as studies on loanwords carried out by various scholars within and outside Nigeria.

Concept of Loan Words

The term "loanword" is used in this study (in line with Sa'id. 1967, Romaine, 1989 and Ennaji, 1995) to refer to more-or-less spontaneously transferred items that show no morphemic substitution and that may be adapted to the phonological and morphological pattern of the recipient language (RL). Haugen (1950: 212) postulates that every speaker "attempts to reproduce previously learned linguistic patterns" in contexts different from "the language in which he learned them" and defines "borrowing" as "the attempted reproduction in one language of patterns previously found in another". On the other hand, Weinreich (1953) discusses borrowing as the transfer or introduction of foreign elements from one language into another resulting in the rearrangement of the patterns of the RL.

According to Smeaton (1973: 83), a loanword undergoes modification of morphological structure to achieve harmony with the established predominant pattern and root system. He further states that loanwords undergo syllabic omission, either to facilitate pronunciation or in the direction of the Arabic tri- or quadri-consonantal root structure 'trimming away consonants and syllables but representative portion of the original term is left'

Most loanwords are perceived and/or rendered differently by native speakers of the RL.

The term " loan" itself is only used idiomatically as neither does the lender consent to the loan, nor is the borrower under any obligation to repay the loan (Haugen, 1950: 211)

In addition Haugen (1969:3), states that there are the stages in the process of phonological adaption. First, a bilingual introduces a new word in a phonetic form close to the model. Without direct access to the model produced by native speakers of the SL, monolinguals can only rely on the pronunciation of bilinguals whose degree of "bilingualism" may vary, here the possibility of an accent; next, the individual monolingual speakers of the RL each hear the word, in their recognition each approximating the non-native sound patterns to native ones, then each attempting a proximate pronunciation of that, thus leading to different

renditions of the same word. With repeated use in the community, the word becomes an established loan exchanged by monolinguals, but varying from one dialect to another due to geographical separation as well as other factors leading to dialectal differences, until systematized use in all aspects of life.

According to Vervaet (2007) a 'loanword' or 'lexical borrowing' is "a word that at some point in the history of language entered its lexicon as a result of borrowing". The Oxford Learner's Dictionary defines a 'loanword' as "A word adopted from a foreign language with a little or no modification ". A typology of loanwords is created based on the retention or loss of certain original features.

Muysken (2000) cited in Vervaet (2007) borrowing can be defined as 'the incorporation of foreign linguistic features into another language as the result of contact'. These features can take the shape of single words, idioms, and expressions, syntactic features, etc. The borrowing of grammatical structures is refers to as structural borrowing, whereas the adoption of words is called 'lexical borrowing'.

Thomason and Kaufman (1988) add " borrowing is the incorporation of foreign features into a group's native language speakers of that language: the native language is maintained but is changed by the addition of incorporation features". They further explain that if bilingualism is wide-spread and if there is strong long-term cultural pressure from source-language speakers on borrowing language speakers "structural features may be borrowed as well as phonological, phonetic and syntactic elements and event (though more rarely) features of the inflectional morphology". Thomason and Kaufman hold the view "as far as the strictly linguistic possibilities go, any linguistic feature can be transferred from any language to any other language". It is clear, however, that not all features are equally likely to be borrowed.

Whitney (1897:114) states ' Borrowing, in greater or lesser degree is universally well resorted to and there is hardly a dialect in the world of which the speakers ever come in contact with those of another dialect, without taking something out of the other'.

Hoffer (2002) says that borrowing is the process of importing linguistic items from one linguistic system into another, a process that occurs any time two cultures are in contact over period of time. He further explains that the early study of the process of borrowing and its results emphasized items from the linguistic systems such as vocabulary, phonology, grammar.

Weinreich (1963:1) opines that focusing on the deviation that occurs in the speech of individuals known as interference, defines language contact differently. For him contact is individually based. Two or more languages are in contact he says, when they are used alternatively by the same person. In order to explain the basis for lexical borrowing, Weinreich (ibid:3) recommends an investigation of the cultural environment in which the contact occurs and where in a given vocabulary is considered inadequate. While recognizing that some, linguists 'see the susceptibility of language to foreign influence in its structural weakness'.

Weinreich (1963:4-5) theorizes that the extent, direction and nature of interference can be explained in terms of the speech behaviour of bilingual individuals and this can be in turn, conditioned by social relations

in the community in which they live. He gave six reasons why languages borrow from other languages. These are:

1. "The need to designate new things, persons, place and concepts. In this context borrowed words are preferred because using ready-made designations more economical than describing things afresh".
2. The fact that certain words do not occur very frequently in communication and that this low frequency reduces the chances of its survival. Thus, the more frequently a word is used the more easily it comes to mind, and so the greater the chance for it to remain stable.
3. The need for the language to resolve the clash of homonyms. Thus, when two words homonyms of each other, and thus are creating confusion, importing a borrowed word to replace one of the two resolves the clash.
4. There comes a need to expand the semantic field of the word as a field of its exposure to other languages especially when given word is not adequately differentiated.
5. Situation with social values, either positive or negative. This happens when the contact language has more prestige than the mother tongue. Borrowing occurs as a means of displaying social status that knowledge of the prestige language symbolizes.
6. The need for words that serve slang purpose, especially if the mother tongue attributes unfavorable association to its use for such purpose.

Bloomfield (1933:44) distinguishes between culture borrowing and dialect borrowing. The former involves borrowing from different language, while the latter involve borrowing from within the same speech area. He also makes a distinction between ordinary cultural borrowing and intimate cultural borrowing, which usually one-sided, occurs when one culture has more to give in terms of idea and concepts to the other. In this case a people under subjection, who speak a less prestigious language borrow more from their conquerors.

Weinreich (1963: 1-5) expresses that when two or more languages will be said to be in contact if they are used alternatively by the person. The language contact is considered by some anthropologists as but one aspect of culture contact.

Trager (1972:110) says that when loans are taken over from one language to another, "there is also some departure from the original in the phonology, morphology and semology.

Langacker (1967) says that language among other reasons changes with time. These changes occur due to language contact. He further explains that the loaning affects the borrowing language phonologically, and main reason for language borrowing is to enable communication between speakers of different language.

During borrowing process, a word undergoes phonological changes that can make it fit into the borrowing language that is to say words undergo systematic changes to fit into recipient language and to be used like other words in the recipient language (Evans, 2014)

Baker et al (1998: 164) cited in Dikwa (2006:25) linguists have argued that linguistics borrowing presupposes contact between two people speaking different languages and terms are transferred from one language to another. The direction of the language transfer generally depends on the relative prestige, strength and dominance of the language within the community.

Weinreich (1966:56) observes that the high incidence in the borrowing of the vocabulary items is due to the fact that vocabulary of a language is more loosely structured than its phonemes and its grammar.

Haugen (1972) confirms that while the vocabulary items of a language are replaceable, its structural features are irreplaceable because:

1. They are frequently repeated
2. They are established early in childhood, while vocabulary items are added later in life. This support the motion that the more "habitual and subconscious a feature of a language is, the harder it will be to change".

Works on loanwords

Dikwa (1988) observes that the Kanuri language had benefited from many examples offered by the Arabic language during their long period of interaction. Kanuri language borrowed and will continue to borrow words notable from Arabic and French to enrich its vocabulary.

Until relatively recently, the phenomenon of linguistic borrowing has been the exclusive preserve of historical linguistics (Holden, 1976:3). The reason for this state of affairs according to Holden is that for the historical linguists, the study of Loanwords has provided the diachronic evidence required to draw conclusion and make pronouncements on matters related to the questions of dating features such as sound changes in both the donor and the receiving language. However, the position has changed tremendously. Now linguists of all persuasions have come to realize and consequently, accept the role of linguistic borrowing ‘‘as an important source of evidence for various proposals concerning the synchronic state of the target language’’ (Holden, 1972: 4). He further stated that linguistic borrowing, as an on-going and dynamic process, permeates all aspects of linguistic studies.

Kidda (1979) observes that loan of whatever kind may be analyzed and described in terms of the extent to which they are modified. (As the borrowing group usually has no word for the terms in its own language, it is only natural for them to also borrow words for the items from the source language). Borrowing of words is the simplest kind of influence that one language may exert on another. When there is cultural borrowing there is always the likelihood that the associate words may be borrowed. Loan of any kind may be analyzed and described in terms of the extent of their modification, the borrowing group usually lack

word for the term(s) in its language, and it's natural to borrow from the source language. Salim (1981) discusses on adoptation and adaptation, where he explains adoptation is an attempt by borrowers to reproduce sounds based on the sounds of the source language, while adaptation represents those attempts by borrowers to reproduce sounds based on sound patterns which obtain in the target language.

Baldi (1995) explains the adaptation of Arabic phonemes into Yoruba established the dropping without replacement of consonant which does not exist in Yoruba, the substitution of Arabic word phonemes by the nearest Yoruba phonemes, the breaking of consonant clusters absent in Yoruba by vowel insertion, replacement of an Arabic diphthong with vowels, he concluded that this situation of Arabic influence on Yoruba was mainly through Hausa.

Muhammad (1987) states that, the phenomenon of linguistic borrowing is as old as social contacts amongst people of different linguistic communities, social and economic interaction amongst people of diverse linguistic backgrounds, it has inevitably led to the incidence of linguistic borrowing.

Taki (1993) opines that concept of borrowing words, from one language into the other and transforming them into forms, other than their original source. Some of the terms used include: 'nativization, domestication and naturalization of words'. He goes further by opting for the term naturalization of words because it is more suitable for linguistic usage, and portrays the fact that, in most cases the word borrowed are transformed into different forms from the original source.

Yule (1997) explains that borrowing is taking over of words from other language. This implies that adaptation is loaning and borrowing, which could also mean the act of adjusting one thing (a word) with no significant alteration or modification.

Bulakarima (1999) states that when Kanuri loanwords contain sounds that have no equivalent in Guddiranci, they are convenient replaced by near native equivalents.

Abdulrahman (2002) discusses loanwords and linguistic borrowing as transferring of words from one language to another. Linguistic borrowing is using the readymade words from the source language into the target language. When a new culture is inculcated into daily lives of people, words for materials may be borrowed to fill in, since such words do not exist in the language. The need for designing new things and of course new concepts is actually one of the universal motives for linguistic borrowing.

As the linguistic processes of loanwords influence phonological behavior of the borrowed word in the recipient language, the study in this regard, presents Hausa phonemic inventory along with Mundang language sounds derived from proto-Niger-Congo phonetic sound system in order to provide background information for the readers to follow discussion in the data analysis.

Shettima and Abdullahi (2010) explain that, Kanuri exhibits basic CV and CVC syllabic structure. They added that loanwords in Kanuri must satisfy this basic structure. All onset and codas of loanwords must have epenthesis vowels, unless the codas are sonorant /l/,/m/,/n/ and /r/ as in luwásar (onion) or sibilant /s/,

as in fos ofis (post office). On the other hand, if the coda is a cluster of consonants and the final consonant is a stop, then it has to be deleted unless there is a nasal preceding the consonant. Nasals that are part of the coda clusters are incorporated as syllabic consonants, and the stop, is considered an onset that demands an epenthesis vowel. For example:

Onset coda

(1) Prisoner > fursəna

(2) post office > fos ofis

(3) Trader > təreda

In the case where the coda consists of a nasal, NC, an epenthetic vowel is inserted after the nasal cluster. For example, (4) Mint > minti

Paint > painti

by this, one can summarize the syllabic change as:

CCV onset CVCV,

CVC (-nasal) C coda CVC,

CVC (+nasal) C coda CVCV

Rothmaler (2006) on the other hand, examined how foreign words are integrated into Kanuri and the mechanisms contributed in producing the shape of the words in fitting into the Kanuri lexicon through (1) the insertion and weakening of an epenthetic vowel at word initial position.

Example:

alaji al-hajj-'title for somebody who has undertaken the pilgrimage to Makkah'.

Alkali< al-qadi –'Judge' etc.

Here, the nouns are incorporated including the article, which is the definite form of the noun. While liwula< al ibra-' needle',laira <al akira-afterworld, paradise' etc, are cases of weakening of initial sounds in words borrowed as nouns with the article not assimilated, and the initial vowel dropped.

-At the word medial position, is the weakening of nasal consonant in intervocalic position. Examples: (8)

linzam > lijam- 'bridle',

Wanzam > hajjam- 'barber'

Angal > aql- 'intelligence', etc.

At the word final position, is the deletion of final consonant.

taman > tama- 'price',etc.

The assignment of tones to loanwords from non –tonal language.

dábba > dabba – 'animal'.

This is to say, in Arabic, stress is realized on the penultimate syllable if the syllable is closed or has a long vowel. In these cases, stress in Arabic is realized as high tone in Kanuri.

Dikwa (2007) affirms that it is significant to note, at least from the point of view of written discourse that the orthographically assimilated loanwords are pronounced in Kanuri closely to the original language only when the words involved have phonemes that are already familiar to the Kanuri language. However, when the orthography of Kanuri and that of the lending language are not identical, the difference arises in the Kanuri written forms. It is important to distinguish this categories of loanwords to which a final consonant may be deleted as in balo from those which are assimilated. The consonants deletion could be at medial or final positions. The Kanuri language already has similar consonants in such positions as exemplified in below.

Stem	**Base**	**Operand**
(13) Bidon	bido	gallon
(14) Vitamine	bitamin	vitamin

According to Baldi (1991) many African indigenous languages have helped in the spread of Islam, and through it, Arabic. Contact between these languages and Arabic became so constant that they influenced one another. These linguistic contacts produced many Arabic loans , and in fact loans between other languages existing within the area .In an article titled ‘ On Arabic loans in Hausa and Kanuri ‘, Baldi (1991) investigates Arabic loans that are common to Hausa and Kanuri, and in the process he categorized the study under the following headings:

1. Common Arabic loans to Hausa and Kanuri.
2. Peculiar Arabic loans to each language.
3. Transfer of Arabic loans from one language to the other.
4. Hausa loans in Kanuri.
5. Kanuri loans in Hausa

After the acceptance of Islam as the state religion, the pattern of leadership also changed, from nomadic Mai (title local leaders) to monarchy of sheikhs (title of Arabs leaders).The new form of leadership tried to adopt various Arabic and Islamic titles such as Imam, Wazir, Qadi, Amin, Katib, Mumin, etc .

Dikwa (1988) observes that the Kanuri language had benefited from many examples offered by the Arabic language during their long period of interaction. Kanuri language borrowed and will continue to borrow words notable from Arabic and French to enrich its vocabulary.

Example: Arabic	**Kanuri**	**Gloss**
Ajala	Azala	quick

Aman Taman Price

Bagari (1985) expresses that the process of borrowed words adaptation is first, a word that contains a sound which is foreign to the borrowing language; the sound must be adopted into the inventory of the borrowing language by approximating it to the closely related phonetic unit in the inventory. This is a first stage in the process of adaptation. In the second stage, the whole word is then considered as an underlying form and all applicable phonological rules of borrowing language will then operate on it to produce the surface phonetic form of words which will then look and sound the same as any native word of the language. He looked at the phenomenon of phonological adaptation of Hausa borrowed item that is how the phonological properties of a language determine the phonological shape of borrowed words, before drawing his conclusion. This is done through, the insertion of an epenthetic vowel to break the phonetic constraint dispense certain, examples

Bread = biredi (burodi)

Trousers = turoza

Tray = tire

Abubakar (2015) states that loanwords are referred to words that introduced into a language through borrowing from another language with some transformation of their linguistic structure. This transformation, sometimes are adopted directly to fit the sounds pattern of the borrowing language. As the language is not always stable, fewer changes take place when the borrowed word undergoes adaptation processes in the new linguistic environment of the receiving language which it may lead to preserve or not preserve its original pronunciation as indicated in the following examples in French and Kanuri:

French Kanuri Gloss

Valise [valise] balis [bàlîs] suitcase

Verni [verni] berni [bérnî] varnish

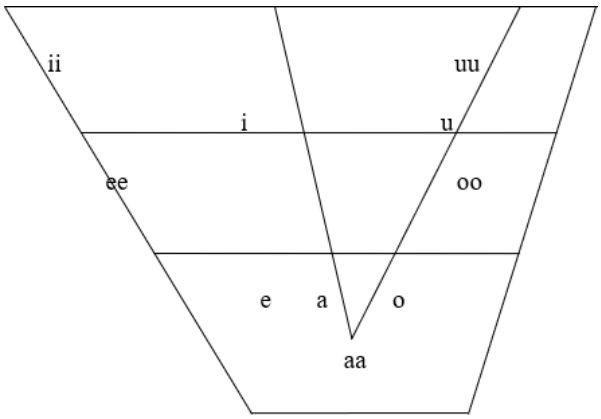
Chart 1: phonetic inventory of Hausa consonant sounds

	Labialized-bila	***Palatal bilabia***	***Alveolar***	***Retro flex***	***Palatal Alveolar***	***Palatal***	***Velar***	***Labio-Dental***	***Labialized-Velar***	***Paltalized velar***	***Glottal***	***Palatalized glottal***

Plosive	b		t d				k g		kw gw	kj gj	?	?j
Glottal Plosive			ɗ				ƙ		ƙw	ƙj		
Fricative	Φ	Φj	s z		ʃ						h	
Glottalise Fricative			*ts*									
Affricate					dʒ							
Nasal	m		n				ɲ					
Trill			R									
Flap				ɽ								

NB: where a pairs of sound appears in a cell, the one at the left is voiceless and the one at the right is voiced. The sounds are adopted from (Baba, 1998) cited in Abdullahi (2006).

Chart 2: Hausa Vowel Sounds System

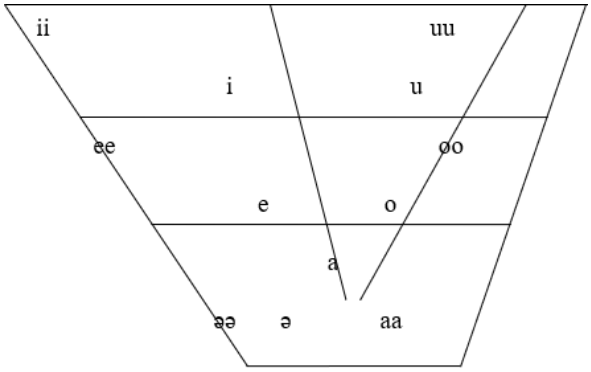


Hausa has five vowels and all have their short and long forms as displayed (Baba, 1998 in Abdullahi (ibid) In contrast with Hausa phonemes, Mundang being a Niger-Congo language presents less consonantal sounds in its phonetic inventory as it lacks consonants with secondary articulation such as in /kw/, /ky/, and/gw/ among others. Though there is no work on Mundang phonetic inventory but the researcher being the native speaker used the proto-Niger-Congo languages phonetic chart (Bendor-Samuel, 1989: 178-188) in identifying consonants and vowels of the language. Below are the phonetic inventories of the Mundang sounds system:

Chart 3: Phonetic inventory of Mundang

	Bilabial	**Alveolar**	**Palato-Alveolar**	**Palatal**	**Velar**	
Glottal						
Plosive voiced	b	d		j	g	ʔ
Glottalized plosive	ɓ	ɗ				
Plosive voiceless	p	t			k	
Fricative voiceless	ɸ	s	ʃ	tʃ		h
Fricative voiced	β	z	ʒ	dʒ		
Nasal voiced	m	n		ɲ	ŋ	
Trill		r				
Lateral		l				
Approximant	w			j		

Chart 4: Mundang vowel sounds system.



Formal borrowing

As the name implies they are foreign words which have formally integrated into the language lexicon known and used by the speakers of the recipient language.

Humbley (1974), opines that phonetic or graphic phenomena are to subordinate to ‘‘lexical borrowing’’ when they are found within loanwords. Independent of lexical borrowing, ‘‘formal borrowing’’ is therefore only possible when it affects lexical units of third language or newly coined units (mainly in advertising jargon). Both phonological and orthnographical borrowing are called ‘‘formal’’ because they only affect the form (‘‘signifiant’’) and not the meaning (‘‘signifié’’). This kind of borrowing is quite uncommon; it usually originates as a result of individual mistakes (Capuz, 1997) Darbelnet (1976:81-82) admit that stemming from mistakes or resources in advertising, formal borrowing appears to be a hyper characterization of neutral units following well-known features of a prestigious foreign language, usually English. In Canadian

French, Darbelnet (1976:81) and Meney (1994:932) point out graphic mistakes caused by the considerable pressure of American English: baggage instead of bagage, désire instead of désir.

Morphological borrowing

Here we are concerned with the interaction between morphological and phonetic processes. When a morpheme is attached to the word it can alter phonetic environment of other morpheme in that word.

Morphological borrowing is an uncertain category since some scholars have denied the possibility of direct transference of morphemes. Several scholars, from H. Schuchardt on, have stated that borrowing of morphemes is only possible by direct means: certain borrowed morphemes are felt to be particular common within the mass of loanwords introduced into a given language; thus, the speaker of that language analyses these loanwords, identify these morphemes, and become acquainted with them. Later on, these morphemes become productive or generative in the receiving language (cf Capuz, 1997). Weinreich (1963:31-37) also indicates that the morpheme is easily identified when the language receives pairs of words, with and without the morpheme: statue/statuette. On the other hand, Humbley cited in Capuz, (1997) considered these phenomena to be likely with semi-bound morphemes, -man or –ing, both common in anglicisms of French.

Semantic borrowing

Semantics is concerned with what sentences and other linguistic objects express, not with the arrangement of their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation. So, in semantic borrowing, our concern is the semantic content of the borrowed lexical items.

Semantic borrowing implies the transference of a sememe or unity of meaning. As the word between which this transference takes place show certain formal or semantic analogy, (Capuz, 1997). He further states that some scholars have proposed the following classification Haugen (1950:219-220) and Humbley (1974:58-61)

‘‘Homologues.’’ Both words only show analogy of meaning, but the form is quite different: it is therefore, a proper translation, hence this kind of borrowing has been called ‘‘semantic loan translation’’ or ‘‘semantic qualque.’’ We have found that both words share a primary literal meaning. In that case, the word from the model language transfers a new meaning, mainly metaphorical, to the other; hence we can speak of ‘‘borrowed metaphor.’’ For instance, the American term hawk has two main meanings: one primary, ‘‘bird of prey’’, another one metaphorical, ‘‘hard-liner politician’’ (in the jargon of politics). As the French épervier and the Spanish halcón share the literal primary meaning with the English term, the secondary metaphorical meaning can be employed as well.

‘‘Analogues.’’ Both words show analogy in form as well as in meaning (generally linked to etymological related words or ‘‘cognates’’). Therefore, the semantic transaction between them is quite easy; hence analogues are more common than homologues, at least in western languages. This kind of semantic borrowing arises easily in the process of translation and in the speech of bilinguals: they are known as

‘‘false friends.’’ We can see this process with another term taken from the influential jargon of politics in the USA: in English, conventional has literal primary meaning of ‘‘customary, traditional’’, but in political jargon it has developed the sense of ‘‘non-nuclear (weapons)’’, that is ‘‘traditional (weapons)’’.

Finally, there appear a ‘‘homophones’’ when bot words only share the form, but without any similarity in meaning. Nevertheless, Haugen limits this type of semantic borrowing to certain misinterpretations in bilingual settings: English grocery ‘‘grocer’s shop’’ >American Portuguese grosseria ‘‘rude remark’’, along with the new borrowed meaning ‘grocer’s shop’ (Haugen, 1956:219). As for cultural borrowing in Europe (Humbley, ibid) holds that etymologically related words in English and in Romance languages always share a certain semantic content, however, minimal it may be: e.g between English to control ‘‘to have power’’ and French contrôller ‘‘to check’.

Lexical borrowing

Lexical borrowing is by far the most common type of transference between languages. Humbley and Meney (ibid) agree that, in fact, ‘‘borrowing’’ has been traditionally identified with ‘‘lexical borrowing’’. This being the largest group of all a further division becomes essential. They (Humbley and Meney) follow the formal criterion set up by the American descriptivists Haugen and Weinreich, that is the degree of modification of the lexical units of the model language (Humbley and Meney). According to this criterion, in fact one of our cross-categories, we have three main types of lexical borrowing (cf Capuz, Ibid).

Importation

‘‘Importation’’ (‘‘morphemic importation’’ in Haugen) is defined as direct transference of lexeme, that is, both meaning and form. He further states that importation is usually identified with ‘‘lexical borrowing’’ itself: anglicisms such as club, pop, best-seller, poster, show, CD-Rom are shared by nearly all the Romance languages. To sum up this we can say that by lexical importation the recipient language acquires new terms to designate new concepts. Sometimes the new terms bring in linguistic variety in the recipient language allowing for differentiation of meaning regarding the already existing concepts in the recipient language.

Loan blends or hybrid

This terms were defined by Haugen as those instances of lexical borrowing in which we find both ‘‘importation’’ and substitution or ‘‘transfer’’ and ‘‘reproduction.’’

Substitution or loan translation

Complete morphemic substitution of lexical units of the language model produces the category known as ‘‘loan translation’’, also known as ‘‘calque.’’ According to Hoffer (2002) substitution is an inadequate version of the original i.e the speakers of the origins of the original language would not recognize it. He further states that the usual terms in the study of borrowing relate to the process rather than the result.

Syntactic borrowing

Syntactic borrowing always takes the form of ‘‘morphemic substitution’’, because as some scholars state, syntactic borrowing deals with relations, not with mere words. According to Capuz (ibid) Syntactic borrowing is sometimes difficult to separate from ‘‘morphological borrowing’’, the latter implies the transference of morphemes and morphological patterns; ‘‘syntactic borrowing’’, on the contrary, takes into account grammatical relations especially those of order, agreement, and dependence. According to Weinreich (1963:29-43) In order to establish further divisions within this category, we can only make use of our second cross category: the degree of novelty of foreign element, in this case, the foreign construction. Therefore, following Pratt (1980) we can distinguish between:

‘‘syntactic innovation’’: construction is completely unknown in the recipient language, instance, estar siendo + past participle in Spanish as syntactic loan translation from English am/are/is being + past participle.

‘‘syntactic of higher frequency’’: This construction was known in the recipient language, but was not very common or was limited to the certain distributional context.

Looking at the various literatures above, it is clearly stated that the effects of language contact cannot be overemphasized. These effects are characterized by various linguistic phenomena: enrichment of the vocabularies of the languages concerned a cross cultural sharing of languages and social values among the languages communities. Moreover, it is explicitly expressed above that when two languages come in contact with each other they derive same basic advantages such as new things, new concepts, persons, places etc. as well as rendering especially the recipient language viable.

CHAPTER THREE

MODEL OF APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Model of approach

This study adopted Haugen’s (1950) The Analysis of Linguistic Borrowing as its theoretical approach. Haugen (1950 and 1956) provides comprehensive taxonomies of borrowings based on the analysis of the speech of Norwegian immigrants into the United States.

The main assumption of Haugen’s theory considers word borrowing from joint action of two mechanisms, i.e., importation and substitution. The importation type of borrowing occurs when a foreign word is reproduced in a language so that it can be unmistakably tracked back to its original language. Substitution, on the other hand, involves the replacement of some morphemes in the source language word by recipient language, in an attempt to integrate it into the structures of the receiving language.

Haugen postulates that speakers are in rough way carrying an operation of linguistic comparison between the two languages which the output of the borrowed word can be viewed from the following:

Any likeness between them is importation, while any difference between them is regarded as substitution of native material.

Substitutions means that the imitation of the foreign model is less than perfect, but it also means that it has become more familiar to those who speak the native language.

Depending on the ways in which importation and substitutions are combined in the borrowing process, the outcomes of this process can range on a form – meaning continuum from foreign forms being borrowed together with their meanings, to meanings entering of borrowing includes two main categories-loanwords and loan-shifts-each of these containing other sub-categories.

Thus, loanwords are divided into pure loanwords (unassimilated, partly assimilated and wholly assimilated) and loan-blends (derivative and compound). Loan-shifts, in their turn, comprise extensions or semantic loans, and creations.

This approach can also manifest its relevance in the Hausa-Mundang language contact based on the pilot study during data collection.

Methodology

Introduction

This section presents the population of research, the research instruments used to generate the data collecting procedure and Data analysis procedure.

Research Population

The Population of the study included experienced native speakers of Mundang language in Numan and Demsa Local Government Areas of Adamawa state. For easy management and avoidance of constraint posed by scarce resources, ten

(10) Mundang speakers were interviewed from each of the two local governments. Their age bracket ranges between 35 and 70.

Data Collection Instruments

The two instruments used for gathering data are the interview and the participant observation. Informants who were interviewed include both males and females.

Data Collection Procedure

The interviews were conducted in the two local governments mentioned above in four weeks (two weeks are spent in each local government). A tape recorder was used in the course of the interviews for verification and validation of data. As for participation observation, the researcher being a native speaker of the language worked hand in hand with the informants.

Data Analysis Procedure

The data analysis procedure involves the identification of loanwords and establishment of the orthographic and phonological constructions of the loanwords based on the identified domains. This is followed by the analysis of the phonemic change and adaptation of the loanwords in Mundang.

A simple statistical formula of calculating the percentage was used to determine the level of borrowed words in each domain.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Introduction

This section focuses on the presentation and analysis of data which were collected through oral interview with the speakers of the language. The loanwords from the data are categorized and presented based on the different domains that include such as education, religion and culture, technology and transport, house hold articles, clothing and food, government, law, politics and administration, time and seasons, places and personal names, sports and games, health and medical for easy analysis and discussion in order to bring out linguistic processes involved in adapting Hausa words in Mundang language.

Data Presentation

Loanwords in Education

The data in education domain had collected lexical items which are concerned with academics. These items are all nouns. Below are the loanwords in education domain

From the above items, Mundang like any other languages borrowed words that are in open class especially noun in education domain. These include aji, which is importation in nature while makaranta- makəranta, takarda - təkarda and malami – maləm are substitution as the vowel in the second syllable /æ/ in Hausa changes to /ə/ in Mundang as illustrated above. It is also found that the short vowel /i/ in malami is deleted in Mundang version of the word. And in Takarda , the substitution result that vowel /æ/ of the Hausa word changes to /ə/ in Mundang in the first syllable of the loanword. Same thing with the loanword malam, the vowel /æ/ in the second syllable changes to /ə/ in Mundang. Despite the change in the roots of the words above, the word class and their semantic content remain same in the target language Mundang.

Loanwords in Religion and Culture

In religion and culture, words loaned from Hausa into Mundang are basically nouns. These are illustrated in the list below:

A glance at items in religion and culture explicitly shows that Mundang resorts to utilize an importation method of borrowing words from Hausa as ten of the thirteen words loaned from Hausa into Mundang have not experienced any orthographical changes. These words are ango (bridegroom), amarya (bride), ziyara (visit), zumunci (fellowship), mawaka (singers) aure (marriage), taro (meeting), ƙungiya (group), gargajiya (tradition) and zakka (tithes) original Arabic word. Although, they all belong to noun words class and by their nature are open class words. While the remaining four items have undergone substitution with slight orthographical differences manifest that as discrete lexical items. These are as follows:

ƙirista in Hausa becomes ƙərista in Mundang. This word, the Hausa loaned it originally from the English "Christian" looking at the very word in Mundang, there is vowel change from long/i/ in Hausa into schwa /ə/ in Mundang in the first syllable of the word. Another word on the list is biki in Hausa which is referred to as bəki in Mundang involving vowels change on the first syllable from /i/ to /ə/ in Mundang.

Other cases of substitution are in Haƙuri in Hausa transforms into haŋƙuri. These changes are only affected the first syllable of the words of the donor language. There is change in the first syllable in which open syllable in #CV # shape changed into closed syllable #CVC # to realize haŋƙuri in Mundang. Gàasa as a Hausa word transformed to gaasə in Mundang. The substitution that happens there is the vowel /a/ in the final syllable in Hausa word becomes a short schwa/ə/ in Mundang.

Loanwords in Technology and Transport

It is characteristic in the domain of technology and transport to realize transfer of words at different levels from one language to another especially when we get involved with languages that are going regional or on global stage (international) specifically talking about loanwords from Hausa into another language especially Mundang, the issue of ample lexical items cannot be over emphasized. The list below illustrates such words from Hausa into Mundang as follows:

The above items explicitly show us that seven of the words under this category of field have been imported into Mundang. They are Mabudi (key), bindiga (gun) madubi (mirrow), Jirgi (plane), amalanke (push cart), katako (plank) sakata (cross beam for security of a door), and acibalbal (local Lamp). The remaining words are processed to attain a slight difference of change of vowel or consonants letters or sounds in Mundang, considered in this study as the recipient language. Makulli (key/lock) becomes Makuɓli in Mundang. It is observed clearly here that there is an infixation of a glottalized /ɓ/ sound in the Mundang equivalent of the word makulli in Hausa.

Amalanke (push cart), the word amalanke Hausa loaned originally from the Yoruba and Mundang borrowed it as alamanke. Here it is a total case of mantises because it follows a natural class. Garma (plough) becomes galma in Mundang language. There is alteration of the consonant /r/ to /l/. cokali (spoon) becomes cokoli in Mundang, there is a change of vowel from /æ/ to /ɔ/ in Mundang.

Vowel change is also observed in the word fitila (lamp) is original Arabic word loaned into Hausa which becomes pitərla in Mundang. The initial /f/ in the first syllable as /p/ and vowel /i/ becomes the schwa /ə/ and there is addition of /r/ at the medial position of target language.

The word mota (car) is an original English word loaned into Hausa and becomes muŋtə in Mundang. From the word məŋtə in Mundang, it is clear that there is vowel change from /ɔ/ to /ə/ in Mundang. Moreso, there is also a change in the first syllable in #CV# shape changed into closed syllable #CVC# to realize məŋtə in Mundang

Laima (umbrella) in Hausa becomes laimaru. Here there is asuffixation of a morpheme /ru/ in the Mundang version of the word –laimaru.

Ashana (safety matches) in Hausa becomes asana in Mundang. Observing that, it is clear here that the sound /ʃ/ becomes /s/ in Mundang. The Hausa version of the word has a long /a:/ sound while it is shortened in Mundang as /æ/. The last syllable of the word carries a single n while it is double in the Mundang language (asana) meanwhile bokiti (bucket) is an original loaned into Hausa and borrowed into Mundang as bokoti implying that there is vowel change from /i/ to /ɔ/on the second syllable of the word.

Kwalaba (glass bottle) in Hausa forms koloba in recipient language (Mundang). Observation shows that /w/ in the first syllable of the word is elided in Mundang. The vowel /æ/ in Hausa is changed to /ɔ/ in Mundang. There is also another case of substitution in second syllable where /æ/ changes to /ɔ/ in the Mundang version of the word. The next word is kwano (zinc) in Hausa becomes kono in Mundang. It is observed here that there is a substation of /w/ with /ɔ/ in the first syllable. Akwati (coffin/ box) becomes akoti in Mundang it is also shown here that there is a substitution /w/ with /ɔ/ in Mundang. The next word is tasha (station) in Hausa becomes taca in Mundang. It is clearly seen here that there is a substitution of the sound /ʃ/ with /ʧ/ in the recipient language

Household articles, clothing and food

In the below items such as household materials, clothing and food loaned from Hausa into Mundang are inserted as follows:

From the above listed items, it is seen that the first eight items are imported into Mundang. These include ado (adoment of place), alabo (cassava flour), dambu (steamed flour),katanga (wall), dusa (bran), surfe (milling), doya (yam) and soɓo (soured-juice). This implies that they have no changes in word orthography, word class and semantic content while the remaining words experienced some changes. While in the case of substitution, we the following words: lemo (orange) in Hausa becomes or is loaned into Mundang as Leməŋ. Changes occured in the second syllable of the word where the sound/ɔ/ becomes /ə/ in Mundang. Another change occure in the final position of the word, here the sound /ŋ/ is added to the word to realize leməŋ in Mundang.

Daddawa (black locust-bean cakes) in Hausa is realized or loaned in Mundang as dadəwa. Changes observed in the realization are the elision of letter /d/ leaving one /d/ and schwa/ə/ changes the /æ/ sound.

Zogalagandi (horse-radish tree) in Hausa is loaned in Mundang as jogale. In this realization, the initial consonant of the word is changed from /z/ to /ʤ/, /æ/ to /ɛ/ and the medial position. It is also observed here that the last syllables –gandi are deleted.

Turare (perfume) in Hausa is loaned in Mundang with this realization tulare. The only change realized is /l/ takes the place of Hausa /r/ of the second syllable.

Fatari (skirt) in Hausa becomes patari in Mundang realizing the initial /ɸ/ in the first syllable as /p/. Meanwhile rake in Hausa is realized as reke in Mundang with vowel change in the first syllable of the word from /æ/ to /e/ in Mundang. Allayafo (spinach) in Hausa is loaned in Mundang as allehu, with the vowel change in the second syllable /æ/ becoming

/ɛ/ and /ya/ is deleted and /f/ becomes /h/ in Mundang. The third syllable attracts vowel change where /ɔ/ in Hausa is realized by /u:/ in Mundang. Labule (curtain) in Hausa means or is loaned in Mundang as laɓəle. Both the consonant and the vowel in the second syllable are affected as they /bu/ are realized in Mundang as /ɓə/. Biredi (bread) on the other hand is English original loaned to Hausa and passes to Mundang. And it is found that there substitution of short vowel sound /i/ with schwa in Mundang.

Government, Political and Administration

Issues connected to the government, politics and administration are enshrined and presented below illustrating such items from Hausa loaned into Mundang:

	HAUSA		**MUNDANG**	**GLOSS**
1.	adashe	adashe	contribution	
2.	majalisa		majalisa	court-room
3.	hakimi	hakimi	district head	
4.	labari	labari	news	
5.	bincike	bincike	investigation	
6.	dogari	dogari	traditional police	
7.	dalili	dalile	reason	
8.	shaida	sheda	witness	
9.	talla	talla	hawking	
10.	gwabna	ngumna	governor	
11.	fegi	pegi	plot	
12.	sallama	səllama	asking permission	
13.	ma'aji	maji	treasurer	
14.	algaita	lagaita	flute/trumpet	

The above listed items are all open class words that is nouns. First six items of these words have zero changes in Mundang, that is to say they are imported into Mundang. This implies that they remain the same orthographically, syntactically and phonologically and semantically wise. These words include adashe (contribution), majalisa (court-room) original Arabic word, hakimi (district head), labara (news), bincike (investigation), dogari (traditional police). The remaining eight items are characterized by the following changes:

Dalili (reason) in Hausa becomes dalile in Mundang. Vowel change is realized in the third syllable of the word from /i/ to/e/. shaida in Hausa is realized as sheda in Mundang, with vowel change in the first syllable as /ei/ becomes /e/ in Mundang. Talla (hawking) in Hausa becomes talle in Mundang with vowel change in the second syllable as /æ/ is realized as /e/ in the Mundang version. Gwabna (governor) substituted from English into Hausa and loaned Hausa into Mundang as ngumna. This process of substitution expressed as changed where /gw/ is substituted by /ng/, /æ/ is taken on by /u/, an elision of /w/ and /æ/ changes. Fegi (plot) in Hausa becomes pegi in Mundang, realizing /ɸ/ as /p/ in Mundang. Sallama (asking permission) is an original Arabic word loaned into Hausa and realized as səllama in Mundang with a vowel change from /æ/ to schwa /ə/.

Ma'aji (treasurer) in Hausa becomes maji contracting the vowel /a:/ to /æ/ in Mundang. Also algaita (flute) is an original Arabic word loaned into Hausa and becomes lagaita in Mundang. Here is a total case of manteses that manifest.

Time and Seasons

The list below contains time and seasons this implies that items like days of the week and others that indicates moments, periods etc are expressed in Hausa and their version in Mundang.

	HAUSA	**MUNDANG**	**GLOSS**
1.	lahadi	ladi	Sunday
2.	litinin	litini	Monday
3.	talata	tələta	Tuesday
4.	laraba	larba	Wednesday
5.	alhamis	alamis	Thursday
6.	jumma'a	jumma	Friday
7.	asabar	sati	Saturday
8.	lokaci	lokoci	time

Looking at the above items, they are all open class words and all have experienced changes in the cause of of borrowing. Lahadi (Sunday) in Hausa becomes ladi in Mundang implying that a morpheme ha has been subtracted to arrive at 'ladi' in Mundang. Also substraction is on litinin (Monday) in Hausa to litini in Mundang. Thus taking away the nasal sound /n/ from the lexeme, Talata (Tuesday) in Hausa becomes Tələta in Mundang, with vowel change from /æ/ to /ə/ in the first syllable of the word. Meanwhile, the word Laraba (Wednesday) becomes Larba in Mundang with a deletion of the morpheme /a/ in the second syllable of the word, bringing the word to a two syllable lexeme in Mundang. Alhamis (Thursday) in Hausa is changed into Alamis in Mundang. There is a subtraction of /h/ in the second syllable of the word in Mundang to realize Alamis.

The word Jumma'a (Friday) in Hausa is loaned into Mundang as Jumma. Here it is found that the long /a:/ sound in Hausa changes to short sound /æ/ in Mundang.

Asabar (Saturday) in Hausa is expressed in Mundang as sati. Here is a complete change of the lexeme to a different form in Mundang. Meanwhile lokaci (time) is Hausa becomes lokoci in Mundang. There is a substitution of /æ/ with /ɔ/ in the recipient language.

Places and personal names

The items below contain some words which are imported from Hausa into Mundang, including those whose Mundang versions have undergone substitution.

	HAUSA		**MUNDANG**	**GLOSS**
1.	alkali	alkali	judge	
2.	kotu	kotu	court	
3.	boka	boka	sneak-doctor	
4.	kauye	kauye	village	
5.	birni	birni	city	
6.	mai-unguwa		mai-anguwa	ward-head
7.	kogi	kugi	river	
8.	soja	saoje	soldier	
9.	dagaci	dakaci	village head	
10.	tasha	taca	park/terminus	

The following Hausa words are imported into Mundang: alkali (judge) original Arabic word, Kotu (court) is original English word, boka (sneak doctor), kauye (village), birni (city).

This implies that there are no changes with these words phonologically or semantically likewise syntactically.

Others like mai-unguwa (word head) Hausa experiences changes in the word in Mundang, which becomes mai-anguwa./u:/ in the second syllable Hausa changes to /æ/ in Mundang version to realize mai-anguwa. Kogi (river) in Hausa becomes kugi in Mundang with vowel change from /ɔ/ in the first syllable to /u/. Meanwhile, soja (soldier) in Hausa becomes soje in Mundang with substitution on the second syllable to change its phonological value from /æ/ to /ɛ/ in Mundang. The next word is dagaci (village head) in Hausa becomes dakaci in Mundang. Here there is a substitution of velar /g/ with /k/ in Mundang . Moreover, tasha (park) in donor language (Hausa) becomes taca in recipient language (Mundang). Here there is a change of consonant sound /ʃ/ to /ʧ/. This is solely indicated by the meta-linguistc difference between the two languages.

Sports and Games

Six lexemes in Hausa fili (field), raga (net), gola (goalkeeper), dara (game like draught played on board), langa (a children's game where player holds one foot with opposite hand), and dambe (boxing) are imported into Mundang. They remain the same. Below is the list containing the said words above.

	HAUSA	**MUNDNAG**	**GLOSS**
1.	fili	fili	field
2.	raga	raga	net for goalpost
3.	gola	gola	goalkeeper
4.	dara	dara	
5.	langa	langa	
6.	dambe	dambe	boxing

Health and Medical

The list below contains word drawn from health and medical field in Hausa and their equivalent Mundang loaned versions:

	HAUSA	**MUNDANG**	**GLOSS**
1.	likita	likita	doctor
2.	kati	kati	card
3.	zazzaɓi	zazzaɓi	fever
4.	asibiti	sibiti	hospital
5.	shawara	sawara	yellow fever

The above listed words in Hausa have been imported into Mundang. Likita (doctor),kati (card) original English word and zazzaɓi (fever), meanwhile the following words underwent changes: asibiti (hospital) becomes sibiti in Mundang with a deletion of /æ/ in the initial syllable of the word in Hausa.

Shawara (yellow fever) in Hausa becomes sawara in Mundang with an alteration in the consonant sound in the initial syllable of the word /ʃa:/ in Hausa is expressed in Mundang word as /sæ/.

Miscellaneous

The items below contain miscellaneous this shows items under this do not fall under the nine domains listed above. They are expressed in Hausa and their version in Mundang.

	HAUSA	**MUNDANG**	**GLOSS**
1.	ciko	ciko	filling
2.	misali	misali	example
3.	kuusa	kuusə	nail
4.	haya	haya	rent/hire
5.	riba	riba	benefit/gain
6.	fada	fada	court/chamber
7.	dubu	dubu	one thousand
8.	sarƙa	sarƙa	chain
9	ajiya	aAjiya	store
10	ƙokari	kokori	efford
11	daga	diga	from

The list above clearly shows that eight of the words under miscellaneous are imported into Mundang language.

They are ciko (filling), misali (example), haya (hire/rent), riba (gain/profit), fada (court/chamber), dubu (thousand), and sarka (chain). It is seen that all the first eight items are nouns and they remain the same in the recipient language (Mundang). This implies that all these nouns loaned from Hausa into Mundang have no changes in word orthography, word class and semantic content. Kuusa (nail) in Hausa borrowed into Mundang as Kuusə. It is observed that there is a substitution of short vowel /a/ with schwa /ə/ in Mundang version of the word. Kokari (effort) in Hausa is loaned into Mundang as kokori. Here it is a case of substitution of a vowel sound /æ/ with /ɔ/ in the second syllable of the word to realize kokori in the target language Mundang. Meanwhile, daga (from) in Hausa is loaned into Mundang as diga. Looking the word class, it is a preposition and it is observed clearly here that there is alteration of /a/ to /i/ this indicates that there is alteration of sound or pronunciation of the word.

Categorization of Hausa loanwords in Mundang

The study collected one hundred and twelve (112) Hausa loanwords and are categorized into various domains such as: education, religion and culture, technology and transport, household articles, clothing and food, government, law, political and administration, time and seasons, places and personal names, sports and games, health and medical and miscellaneous. They are summarized in the table below:

S/No	Domains	Number of lexical item	Percentage
1	Education	4	3.57 %
2	Religion and Culture	14	12.5 %
3	Technology and Transport	21	18.75 %
4	House articles, Clothing and Food	19	16.96 %
5	Government, Law, Political, and Administration	14	12.5 %
6	Time and seasons	8	7.14 %
7	Places and Personal Names	10	8.92 %
8	Sports and Games	6	5.35 %
9	Health and Medical	5	4.46 %
10	Miscellaneous	11	9.82 %
Total		112	100%

The above table presents the categorization of loanwords in different domains. It shows that Technology and Transport have the highest number of loanwords (18.75%) followed by Household articles, Clothing and Food with (16.96%) next are Religion and Culture and Government, Law, Political and Administration (12.5%). Here, the two domains have the number of loanwords then followed by Miscellaneous (9.82%). The sixth is Places and Personal Names with (8.92%).

The seventh is Time and seasons with (7.14), next is Sports and Games (5.35%), then Health and Medical (4.46%) and lastly Education with (3.57%). These loanwords would enable us to identify linguistic innovation enrichment, and development of Mundang language.

4.1.12 Importation of Hausa Loan-Words in Mundang

Loanwords are referred to words adopted from foreign language with a little or no modification. During borrowing process, borrowed words undergo phonological changes that can make it fit into the borrowing language that is to say words undergo systematic changes to fit into recipient language.

4.1.13.1 Radical Loan Words in Hausa

Hausa loanwords in Mundang, demonstrates both radical and non-radical features which are also labeled foreign words and loan words by Haugen (1969). Those that do not undergo phonological alternations are the radical ones while those ones that cannot resist maintaining their original shape and form that is changed into another form through phonologically rules are non-radicals.

These are words from Hausa that come directly or indirectly through the interference of another language into Mundang. As it can be seen below these words have not undergone any physical changes: phonologically and similarities exist between lexical items of the two languages

4.1.14.2 Direct Loan Words in Hausa

Direct loan words referred to as direct transference of lexeme, that is, both meaning and form without the interference of any language. This kind of loan words do not change meaning under influence from the recipient language. This means both sound and meaning of the borrowed words are maintained in the recipient language from the donor language. Below are pure Hausa words borrowed into Mundang.

4.15.3 Radical Hausa Loan Words in Mundang

	Hausa	**Mundang**	**Gloss**
1.	Adashi [adāshē]	*Adashe [àdashé]*	‘ contribution’
2.	Ado [adō]	*Ado[àdô]*	‘adornment of place’
3.	Aji [aji̱]	*Aji* [aji]	‘classroom’
4.	Alabo [alabō]	*Alabo [àlabó]*	‘ cassava flour’
5.	Akwati [ākwāti̱]	*Akwati [akwàtì]*	‘box’
6.	Aci-bal-bal [acībābāl]	*Aci-babal* [acìbàbàl]	‘local lamp’
7.	Amarya [amaryā]	*Amarya [amàryá]*	‘bride’
8.	Aure [aurē]	*Aure [àùré]*	‘marriage’
9.	Ango [ango]	*Ango [angó]*	‘groom’
10.	Bincike [binci̱kē]	*Bincike [bìnciké]*	‘investigationi’
11	Bidinga [bindiga]	*Bindiga [bidìgá]*	‘ gun’
12.	Boka [bōkā]	Boka [bôkà]	‘ sneak-doctor ‘

13. Birni [birnī] *Birni [birnì]*
'city/township'

14. Dambu [dambū] → *Dambu [dambù]* 'steamed flour'

15. Dusa [dụsā] → *Dusa [dùsa]* 'bran'

fili [fīlī] → *Fili [fìli]* ' field'

16. Hakimi [hākịmī] → *Hakimi [hàkimì]* ' district head'

17. Katako [katakō] → *Katako [katàkô]* ' plank'

18. Katanga [katanga] → *Katanga [katàŋgá]* 'large fragment of a broken port'

19. Labari [lābārī] → *Labari [labàrì]* 'news'

20, Likita [likita] → *Likita [likitaá]* 'Doctor'

21. ƙauye [ƙauyē] → *. Kauye [kàuyé]* 'village'

22. Mabudī [mabūdī] → *Mabudî [màbùdî]* 'key'

23. Madubi[madūbī] → *Madubi [màbùdî]* 'mirrow'

25. Ciko [ciko] → *Ciko [cikô]* 'filling'

26. Misali [misāli] → *Misali [misàlì]* ;'
'example'

27. Riba [rība] → *Riba [rìba]*
'benefits/profit/gain'

28. Fada [fāda] → *Fada [fàda]* 'chief's residence'

29. Dubu [dubū] → *Dubu [dubù]* ' thousand'

30. Gare [garē] → *Gare [gàré]* ' gown without gusset'

31. Sakata [sàkatà] → *Sakata [sakàtá]* 'cross-beam for security of a door'

32. Surfa [surfa] → *Surpa [sùrpá]* 'pound corn to remove bran'

33. Taro [tārō] → *Taro [tàró]*
'meeting'

34. Zazzaɓi [zazzaɓī] → *Zazzaɓi [zazzaɓì]* 'fever, feverishness'

35. Ziyara [zīyāra] → *Ziyara [zìyàrá]* 'visit'

36 Zumunci [zumunci] → *Zumunci [zumùncì]* 'fellowship'

37. Raga [rāga] → *Raga [ràgá]* 'net'

38. Sarƙa [sarƙa] → *Sarƙa [sàrká]* ' chain'

39. Jirgi [jirgī] → *jirgi* [jirji] ‘ plane’

40. dara [dara] → *dara [dará]* ‘ game like played on board’

41. langa [laŋga] → *langa [làŋgá]* ‘ a children’s game where player holds one foot with opposite hand’

42. dambe [dambē] → *dambe [dàmbé]* ‘boxing’

43. ƙungiya [ƙungīyā] → Kungiya [ƙùgìyà] ‘ group’

44. Gargajiya [gargājiyā] → Gargajiya [gargajiyà] ‘ tradition’

The above stated words are traditionally identified with lexical borrowing because they are pure Hausa words with virtually no tonal disparity.

4.1.16.4 The Indirect Loan words

52. Majalisa [majalisa] → *Majalisa*[majalisá] court-room

53. Waya [waya] → *Waya [wayá]* phone/wire

54. Haya [hayā] → *Haya [hayá]* rent/hire

55. Alkali [alkālī] → *Alkali [alkali]* judge

56. Kotu [kōtu] → *Kotu [kôtu]* court

57. Kati [kati] → *Kati* [kàti] card

59. Adashe [adāshe] → Adashe ‘daily contribution’

60. Zakka [zākka] → Zakka [zàkka] ‘ tithes’

61. gola [gōlā] → *gola [gôlá]* ‘goalkeeper’

In Mundang language, the data show that the language employs indirect loan in which words loaned originally are from either Arabic or English languages into Mundang through Hausa. Such loan words do not have any phonological and morphological changes in sturucture, form and the meaning. Below are some examples:

From the above discussion, the indirect loanwords in Mundang are typical cases of importation as they did not undergo any phonological or morphological changes, thus they maintain their forms and structures.

4.1.17.5 Phonological substitution of Hausa loanword in Mundang

These are types of loan words in Mundang that do not maintain their forms and structures in the process of accommodating the borrowed items in the language. In the process of domesticating these types of borrowed words, Mundang native speakers nativized them to suit their phonological condition for

pronunciations and orthography purposes. These can be seen in the following subsections of the data analysis:

4.1.18.6 Hausa Sounds substitution

From the data collected, the study discovers that the Hausa borrowed words in Mundang went through phonological change in both consonants and vowels based on the available phonemes in the language. The sound substitutions in the borrowed words are due to lack of availability of certain consonants in Mundang sound systems and therefore replaced with the nearest corresponding phoneme as shown below:

/ɸ/ ⟶ /p/ as in patari 'skirt'

/z/ ⟶ /ʤ/ as in jogale ' horse radish tree'

/r/ ⟶ /ɹ/ as in galma ' plough'

/b/ ⟶ /ɓ/ as in makuɓli 'key'

/ʃ/ ⟶ /ʧ/ as in taca 'park, taminus'

/g/ ⟶ /k/ as in dakaci 'district head'

/h/ ⟶ /ø/ as in ladi 'Sunday'

/w/ ⟶ /ø/ as in koloba 'glass bottle'

/m/ ⟶ /ø/ as in ngumna 'governor'

/a/,/i/,/u/, /o/ ⟶ /ə/ as in makəranta, bəki, məŋtə and labəle 'school, ceremony, motor and curten'

/a/ ⟶ /e/ as in allehu 'spenach'

4.19.6.1 / ɸ / ⟶ /p/

As the voiceless bilabial fricative / ɸ / does not exist in the Mundang phonemic inventory, all Hausa borrowed words that contain voiceless bilabial fricative / ɸ / in Mundang is realised as /p/ which is similar to it in terms of place of articulation labial and voiceless. The regularity of the /ɸ/ becoming /p/ is as a result of phonetic approximation in view of the properties of voicing and labiality; the two sounds are only different in the phonetic feature. Below are some examples:

(63) Fatari [ɸātārī] ⟶ *Patari* [pàtari] 'skirt'

i. Original Hausa word

in this case of substitution, / ɸ/ is realized as/p/ word initial

(64) Fegi [ɸē gi] ⟶ *Pegi [pégì]* 'plot'

i. Original English word

ii. /p/>/f/ in Hausa

From the data (63),(64) and (65) above the analysis has shown that in word initial all bilabial fricative voiced in word initial are realized, as in /ɸ/ is realized /p/ in the target language.

/z/————————[ʤ]

(66) zogalai [zōgalai] → *jogale[jógálé]* ‘ horse radish tree’

i. Original Hausa word

ii. palatalazation of /z/>/ʤ/ in Mundang

iii the diphthong /ei/ > /ɛ/ in Mundang

From data (66) above it is observed that /z/ is palatalized, it changes to velar /ʤ/ in the first syllable of the word and the diphthong /ei/ becomes mid front vowel /ɛ/ in Mundang respectively.

4.20.6.2 Vowel Deletion at the Medial Position.

This is a process which is concerned with “a formative internal deletion or loss of medial segment in a word” (Lass, 1988). In other words it involves the loss of vowel at the medial position of a word. Below are some examples of such words:

(67) Malam [mālam] *Maləm [màləm]* ‘teacher’

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /a/ > /ə/ in Mundang

iii. /i/ >/Ø/ in Mundang

(68) Ma’aji [ma’ajī] ⟶ *Maji [májì]* ‘treasurer’

i. Original Arabic word

ii /a/ > /Ø/ in Mundang

iii. /a:/ long vowel sound becomes short vowel /æ/ in Mundang

iv. Structure cvvcv changes to cvcv in Mundan

Based on the data number (67) and (68) above, it is observed that there are cases of vowel change and deletion of vowel sound at the medial segment of the words of the recipient’s language. As it is seen in the Hausa word malam, the low central /a/ changes to schwa /ə/ while in the case of ma’aji, the long /a:/ sound changes to the low central /a/.

4.21.6.3 Insertion at the medial and Final Position (syncope)

Insertion refers to a situation where an addition of vowel, consonant as well as syllables within the syllables or in the final position of a lost segment (Haugen, 1969). Below are some examples:

(69) i. Laima [laima] ⟶ *Laimaru [laìmá]* ' Umbrella'

(i) Original Hausa word

(ii) Addition of /ru/ to the original word

(iii) The structure cvvcv changes to cvvcvcv in Mundang

(70) Lemo [lēmō] Leməŋ [lémәŋ]

i. Original Hausa word

ii. Insertion of /ŋ/

iii. /o/ > /ə/

iv. structure cvcv changes to cvcvc in Mundang

(71) Haƙuri [haƙurī] ⟶ *haŋƙuri [háŋkurì]* 'patience '

i. Original Hausa word

ii. Insertion of /ŋ/ to the original word

The data (69), (70) and (71) above show that, there is an addition of morpheme/ru/ in the pronunciation of laima and also an insertion of nasalized velar sound /ŋ/ in the pronunciation of hakuri that rendered the first open syllable into closed syllable, and same thing happened to the final syllable of lemo , it is also reveals that there is a substitution of the mid back /o/ with the schwa /ə/ of the Hausa word lemo and the syllable ended with / ŋ /.

4.22.6.4 Deletion and insertion at the initial position

ii. deletion of /æ/ in the first syllable of the original word

iii. Insertion of vowel /æ/ in the first syllable to break the consonant cluster.

iv. The structure vccvvcv to cvcvvcv in Mundag

Looking at the analysis it is a case of metathesis.

(73) Asibiti [asibiti] ⟶ *sibiti* [sìbiti] 'Hospital'

i. Original English word

ii. additional /y/ to the first syllable of the Hausa version of the word and at the same time there is a loss of /æ/ at the first segment of the word

iii. The structure vcvcvcv to cvcvcv in Mundag

t can be observed in the data (72) and (73) that the Hausa word algaita there is a loss of a vowel sound /a/ at the initial position there also an insertion of the low central /a/ in the first syllable of the word, while in the case of asibiti there is a deletion of the low central /a/ at the initial position in Mundang.

4.23.6.5 Deletion or Subtraction at the Medial Position

Subtraction or deletion is a process of modification in which the derived is realized by deleting part of the operand (Abubakar, ibid) in other words is a process of the omission of sounds e.g consonant, vowel or syllable in a word or phrase. Below are some examples of deletion or subtraction at the medial and final position.

(75) Kwano [kwáno] ⟶ *Kono [kôno]* ‘ zinc’

i. Original Hausa word
ii /w/ > /o/ in Mundang

iii./a/ > Ø in Mundang

vi. structure ccvcv changes to cvcv in target language Mundang

(76) i. Akwati [àkwàti] ii. Akoti [àkôtí] ‘coffin/ box’

i. Original Yoruba word *apati*

ii. substitution of /w/ with /o/ in the Hausa version of the word

iii./a/ > Ø in Mundang

iv. structure vccvcv changes to vcvcv in Mundang

Based on the data (75) and (76) analyzed a, the labial- dental /w/ is deleted and the back low /a/ changes to the mid back
/o/ in Mundang version of the words.

4.24.6.6 Deletion at the words initial position

/ʃ/ ⟶ /s/

(77) Ashaana [ashāna] ⟶ *Asana [asana]* ‘matches’

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /ʃ/ > /s/ in Mundang and long /aa/ > /a/ respectively

iii. Structure vccvcv changes to vcvcv in Mundang

(78) shawara [shãwara] ⟶ *Sawara* [sàwárá] ‘Yellow fever’

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /h/ > /Ø/ in Mundang

iii Structure ccvcvcv changes to cvcvcv in Mundang

(79) shaida [shaidā] ⟶ *Seda[sédá]* ‘witness’

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /ai/ > /e/ in Mundang

iii. The Structure ccvvcv changes to ccvcv in Mundang

It is observed in data (77), (78) and (79) above that the palatal fricative voiceless/ʃ/ becomes alveola fricative voiceless /s/ in the Mundang version of the words.

4.25.6.7 Vowel Substitution and deletion at the initial, medial and final position

/a/ ⟶ /ə/

(80) Makaranta [makaranta] ⟶ *Makəranta* [màkəràntá] ' school'

i. Original Arabic Word

ii. /a/ > /ə/ in Mundang

(81) Kùusa [kūsa] → *Kuusə[kùsə]* 'nail'

ii Original Hausa word

iii /a/ short vowel in the final syllable becomes schwa /ə/ in Mundang

iv The structure cvvcv remains same in Mundang

(82) Mai-unguwa [mai-ungūwa] ⟶ *Mai-anguwa[mài-angwà]*

'ward head'

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /u/ > /a/ in Mundang

Structure cvvvccvcv changes to cvvvcccv in Mundang

Based on data (80), (81) and (82) it is found that the Hausa word makaranta experiences substitution in the second syllable where low central /a/ becomes schwa /ə/, while in the Hausa word kuusa the substitution occurs at the final syllable of the word where the low central /a/ changes to schwa /ə/ in Mundang.

(83) Cokali [cōkalī] ⟶ *Cokoli [côkólì]* 'spoon'

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /a/ > /o/ in Mundang

(84) Rake [rāke] ⟶ *Reke [réké]* 'sugar cane'

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /a/ > /e/ in Mundang

Looking at the data (80) and (81) above, the analysis has shown that central back low /a/ in cokali changes to mid back and the back low /a/ in rake changes to mid front vowel /ɛ/ in Mundang.

(85) Allayafo [allayafō] ⟶ *Allehu [àlléhù]* 'spinach'

i. Original Hausa ord

ii. /a/ > /e/ in Mundang

iii. /y/> Ø in Mundang

iv. /f/>/h/ in Mundang

v. /o/> /u/ in Mundang

vi. Structure vccvcvcv changes to vccvcv in Mundang

Based on the analysis above it is observed that the diphthongs/ei/ in allayafo changes to mid front vowel /ɛ/ and the Hausa bilabial fricative voiced /ɸ/ becomes glottal /h/. Whereas the mid back changes to high back unrounded /u/ in the target language.

(86) dalili [dalīli] ⟶ *dalile [dalìlé]* 'reason/cause'

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /i/ > /e/ in Mundang

(87) Kogi [kōgī] ⟶ *kugi* [kùgì] 'river'

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /o/ > /u/ in Mundang

(88) Daga [daga] ⟶ *Diga* [dìgà] 'From'

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /a/ > /i/ in Mundang

It is clearly seen from the data (86), (87) and (88) above that there are substitutions of vowel sounds as in the Hausa word dalili the short high front vowel /i/ becomes mid low vowe[/e/, in the case of shaida the diphthong /ei/ changes to mid front vowel /ɛ/, and in kogi the mid back /o/ becomes high back unrounded, while in daga the low central /a/ changes to short high front vowel /i/ in Mundang.

4.26.6.8 Substitution of Consonant, Vowel and Addition of Vowel at the Initial and Medial Position

/f/ ⟶ **/p/**

(89) fitila [fitila] ⟶ *pitərla [pìtərlá]* 'lamp'

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /f/ > /p/ in Mundang

iii. /i/ > /ə/ in Mundang

iv. /r/ >Ø in Hausa

v. Structure cvcvcv changes cvcvccv in Mundang

In the above analysis it is found that the bilabial fricative voiced /φ/ is realized at the word initial bilabial fricative /p/ in Mundang.

4.27.6.9 Substitution at the medial position

/**r**/ ⟶ /**l**/

(90) turare [turārē] ⟶ *tulare* [tuláre] 'Perfume'

(91) garma [garmā] ⟶ *galma* 'large type of hoe'

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /r/ > /l/ in Mundang

iii. /r/ alveolar trill voiceless becomes dental aveolar lateral in Mundang

From the data (90) and (91) above it is observed that the trill /r/ of the two Hausa words are substituted with lateral /l/ in Mundang.

4.28.6.10 Consonant deletion and substitution

/ʃ/ ⟶ /ʧ/

(92) Tasha [tasha] ⟶ *Taca [tàcá]* 'station'

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /ʃ/ > /ʧ/ in Mundang

iii. Structure cvccv changes to cvcv in Mundang

From datum (92) above it is observed that the Palatal alveolar fricative /ʃ/ changes to palatal alveolar /ʧ/ in Mundang. It is found here that the sound /ʃ/ at medial positon was substituted with /ʧ/ in the adapted word.

4.29.6.11 Consonant Deletion and Vowel Substitution at the Medial Position

(93) Kwalaba [kwalabā] ⟶ *Koloba [kólóbá]* 'glass bottle'

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /w/ > Ø in Mundang

iii. /a/ > /o/ in Mundang

iv. /a/ > /o/ in Mundang

v. Structure ccvcvcv changes cvcvccv in Mundang

As seen from datum (93) above there is deletion of labio-dental /w/ and the low central vowel /a/ is realized as the mid back /o/ in the second syllable also the low central vowel /a/ is realized the mid back vowel /o/ in Mundang.

4.30.6.12 Substitution consonant at the medial position

/b/ ⟶ **/ɓ/**

(94) labule [lābulē] ⟶ *laɓəle [làɓəlé]* 'curtain'

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /b/ > / ɓ / in Mundang

iii. /u/ > /ə/ in Mundang

We can see from (91) above it observed that the bilabial plosive /b/ in the second syllable of the Hausa word labule changes glottalized /ɓ/ in the target language.

4.31.6.13 Consonants Deletion and Substitution at the Medial Position

(95) daddawa [daddawā] ⟶ *Daduwa [dàdùwa]* 'black locust-bean cakes'

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /d/ > Ø in Mundang

iii. /a/ > /u/ in Mundang

iv. Structure cvccvcv changes to cvcvcv

/g/ ⟶ **/k/**

(96) Dagaci [dagaci] ⟶ *dakaci* [dàkáci] 'village head'

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /g/ > / k /

It is observed from the data (95) and (96) above that there is a substitution of alveolar plossive /d/ in the medial position of the Hausa word daddawa and the low central / a/ is realized high back unrounded /u/, while in dagaci it is observed that the change occurred in the second syllable of the word, whereby the uvular fricative voiceless /g/ in Hausa is realized velar plosive /k/ in Mundang.

(97) Maƙulli [maƙullī] ⟶ *makuɓli* [màkùɓli] 'lock /key'

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /l/> / ɓ / in Mundang

iii. Structure cvcvccv changes to cvcvccv in Mundang

It is observed from datum (94) above that the alveolar /l/ of the Hausa word is realized as glottalized plossive /ɓ/ in Mundang.

4.32.6.14 The Indirect Loanwords

The indirect loanwords are words that are borrowed from language A into language C through language B.

This kind of loanwords could be specific without change from form and meaning, constructed or morphological elements of language that is without some morphological alteration of word. (Haugen, ibid) Non radical loanwords on the other hand are words that do undergo changes they do not maintain their forms and structures in the process of accommodating loanwords from another. The borrowed items in this case have to undergo what is known as phonological or morphological process which also affects the pronunciation of the borrowed words and their orthography as well. Below are some examples of borrowed words from English to Hausa and down to Mundang:

(98) Mota [mōta] ⟶ *Muŋtə[muŋtə]* 'motor'

i. Original English word
ii. Mota in Hausa
iii. Muŋtə in Mundang
iv. Deletion of final /r/ in Hausa
v. Substitution of medial /ɔ/ with / u /
vi. Addition of /ŋ/ at the medial position
vii. Substitution of /ɔ/ sound with schwa /ə/ at the final position in Mundang
viii. Structure cvcv changes to cvccv in Mundang

It is observed in the above analysis that there is a substitution of /ɔ/ with /u/ in the first syllable, addition of nasal velar sound /ŋ/ in the medial position of the word and the low central /a/ in the second syllable changes to schwa /ə/ in Mundang.

4.33.6.15 Deletion at the medial position

(99) Lahadi [lahadi] ⟶ *Ladi [làdì]* 'Sunday'

i. Original Arabic Word
ii. /ha/ > Ø in Mundang
iii. cvcvcv changes to cvcv in Mundang

(100) Laraba [lārabā] ⟶ *Larba [làrbá]* 'Wednesday'

i. Original Arabic Word
ii. /a/ > Ø in Mundang
iii. Structure cvcvcv changes to cvccv

(101) Alhamis [alhamis] ⟶ *Alamis[àlhámìs]* 'Thursday'

i. Original Arabic Word
ii. /h/ > Ø in Mundang
iii. Structure vccvcvc changes to vcvcvc in Mundang

Based on the above analysis it is found that in datum (99) the Hausa word Lahadi becomes Ladi in Mundang implying that a morpheme 'ha' has been deleted to arrive at Ladi in Mundang and (100) Laraba becomes Larba in Mundang with a deletion of the low central /a/ in the second syllable, while Alhamis (101) in Hausa changes to into Alamis in Mundang and it is found here that there is a deletion of glottal /h/ in the second syllable in Mundang.

4.34.6.16 Vowel Substitution at the first and second syllable

/a/ ⟶ /ə/

(102) Makaranta [makaranta] ⟶ *Makəranta* [màkəràntá] 'school'

iii. Original Arabic Word
iv. /a/ > /ə/ in Mundang

(103) Takarda [takarda] ⟶ *Təkarda* [təkàrdá] ' book'

i. Original Arabic Word

ii. /a/ > /ə/ in Mundang

(104) Sallama [sallama] ⟶ *Səllama [səllàmá]* 'asking permission'

i. Original Arabic Word

ii. /a/> /ə/ in Mundang

(105) Talata [talāta] ⟶ *Təlata [təlàtá]* 'Tuesday'

i. Original Arabic Word

ii. /a/ > /ə/ in Mundang

(106) Biredi [biredī] ⟶ *Bəredi* [bəredi] 'bread'

i. Original English word

ii /i/ > /ə/ in Mundang

iii. structure cvcvcv remains same in Mundang.

From the datum (102) it is observed the substitution occurred in the second syllable where the low central /a/ is taken over by schwa /ə/, while for (103), (104), (105) and (106) experience their change in the second syllable of the borrowed words where the low central /a/ change to schwa /ə/ in Mundang.

4.36.6.17 Vowel and consonant deletion at the Initial, final and substitution of syllable at the final position

(107) Asabar [asabar] ⟶ *Sati [satì]* 'Saturday'

i. Original Arabic Word

ii. /a/ > Ø in Mundang

iii. /bar/> Ø in Mundang

iv. vcvcvc changes to cvcv in Mundang

v. addition of /ti/ in Mundang

(108) Litinin [litiniŋ] ⟶ *litini [litinĩ]* 'Monday'

i. Original Arabic Word

ii. /n/ > Ø in Mundang

iii cvcvcvc changes to cvcvcv in Mundang

From the data (107) and (108), it is clearly seen that Asabar in Hausa is expressed in Mundang as Sati. Here is a complete change of lexeme to a different form where by back low /a/ is deleted and /bar/ changes to /ti/ in Mundang. It is also found that the alveolar nasal /n/ in Litinin is deleted in Mundang.

(109) Gwabna [gwabnā] ⟶ *Ngumna* [ŋgùmnáti]

'governor'

i. Original Hausa Word

ii. /w/ > Ø in Mundang

iii. /a/ > /u/ in Mundang

iv. /b/ > /m/ in Mundang respectively

v. Structure ccvcv changes to ccvccv in Mundang

Gwabna (governor) is original English word passes through Hausa before getting to Mundang to read as "ngumna". This process of substitution expressed as /gw/ is substituted by /ng/, and the low central /a/ is taken on by high back unrounded

/u/, and elision of labo-dental /w/ in Mundang version.

(112) Kirista [kirista] ⟶ *kərista* [kərìsta] 'Christian'

i. Original English word loan into Hausa

ii. /i/ > / ə / in Mundang

iii. The change observed from this datum is the substitution of /i/ sound to schwa / ə / in Mundang

Based on the analysis above it is observed that the high short front vowel /i/ in the Hausa word kirista changes to schwa
/ə/ in Mundang.

(108) Bokiti [bōkiti] ⟶ *Bokoti [bókôtì]*

'bucket'

i. Original English word

ii. /i/ >/o/ in Mundang

It is found in the above analysis that the Hausa word bokiti has its change in the second syllable where the high short front vowel changes to the mid back /o/ in Mundang.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Summary of findings

The research examines Hausa loan words in Mundang. In our analysis we were able to discover loanwords from Hausa into Mundang. It was observed that migration of Mundang speakers into Hausa land made them come in contact with several tribal people speaking different languages including Hausa and Hausa being the lingua franca in northern Nigeria and because of its status, Hausa become the major source of loanwords. With regards to the number of loanwords, it is found that the domain of technology and transport have the highest number of lexical loanwords than other domains.

It was also observed that some sounds that are not found in Mundang are substituted by their nearest equivalents in Mundang. This is exemplified with the case point of voiceless labiodental fricative /ɸ/ becoming /p/ is the result of phonetic approximation in view of the properties of voicing and labiality. In this light, this work discovered that the Hausa loanwords that are found in Mundang are 112.

The study also categorized the loanwords found to ten domains of loanwords. It can be seen that in education domain the number of loanwords are 4, in religion and culture the total loanwords are 14, in technology and trans port total number of loanwords 21, in household articles, clothing, and food total number of loanwords 18, government, law, political, and administration have 13 loanwords, time and seasons the total number of loanwords 8, in places and personal names the total number is 10, sports and games the total number of loanwords 6, table in health and medical total number of loanwords is 5,

miscellaneous, this category has 11 loanwords. Miscellaneous contains items that do not fall under the nine domains listed above.

The study further discovered that the loanwords found in the domain of technology and transports is the highest, the lexical items found is twenty one (21) it is further discovered the loanwords in Household articles, clothing and food is the second highest in number in which we have eighteen (19) lexical items found in the domain.

In further discovery, it was observed that domain of government political, and administration are indeed the third highest in number in which we have fourteen (14) lexical items and then followed by Religious and Culture with thirteen (14) lexical items, miscellaneous with twelve (12) lexical items, followed by places and personal names with nine (9) lexical items, then time and seasons with eight (8) lexical items, followed by sports and games six (6) lexical items and it was discovered that only five item are found in health and medical five (5) items were discovered in domain of education the lexical items found are five (5) . It is clear that the domain of health and medical and education have the list number of loanwords from the data collected. We can categorically state that the Hausa borrowed words in Mundang went through phonological change in both consonants and vowels based on the available phonemes in the language.

Conclusion

This research has attempted to provide a linguistic study of Hausa loanwords in Mundang. The research pointed out how Hausa and Mundang came in contact and how Hausa influenced the lexicon of Mundang. Also, it is clearly shown that Mundang language in northern Nigeria is a mixture of Hausa. This is because of the status of Hausa as lingua franca in northern Nigeria. Thus, borrowing from languages that are going regional or on global stage specifically Hausa is vehicle to the development of human and material resources in this part of the world.

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Appendix I

Loanwords in Education

HAUSA	MUNDANG	GLOSS
aji	*aji*	classroom
makaranta	*makəranta*	school
takarda	*təkarda*	book
malami	*maləm*	teacher

Loanwords in Religion and Culture

HAUSA	MUNDANG	GLOSS
ango	*ango*	bridegroom
amarya	*amarya*	bride
ziyara	*ziyara*	visit
mawaka	*mawaka*	singers
taro	*taro*	meeting
kirista	*kərista*	Christian
aure	*aure*	marriage

biki	*bəki*	festival
hakuri	*haŋkuri*	patience
gàasa	*gasa*	competition
zumunci	*zumunci*	fellowship
kungiya	*kungiya*	group
Gargajiya	*gargajiya*	tradition
Zakka	zakka	tithes

Loanwords in Technology and Transport

HAUSA	**MUNDANG**	**GLOSS**
mabudi	*mabudî*	key
makulli	*makuɓli*	key/lock
garma	*galma*	plough
cokali	*cokoli*	spoon
bindiga	*bindiga*	gun
fitila	*pitərla*	bush lamp
madubi	*madubi*	mirrow
jirgi	*jirgi*	plane
mota	*məŋtə*	car
amalanke	*amalanke*	push-push
laima	*laimaru*	umbrella
sakata door	*sakata*	cross-beam for security of a
waya	*waya*	phone
ashana	*asana*	matches
bokiti	*bokoti*	bucket
kwalaba	*koloba*	glass bottle
katako	*katako*	plank
kwano	*kono*	zink
akwati	*akoti*	coffin
tasha	*taca*	station

aci-bal-bal	*aci-bal-bal*	local lamp
tarko	tarko	trap

Household articles, clothing and food

HAUSA	MUNDANG	GLOSS
ado	*ado*	adornment of place
alabo	*alabo*	cassava flour
dambu	*dambu*	steamed flour
katanga	*katanga*	wall
dusa	*dusa*	bran
surfe	*surfe*	milling
gare	*gare*	type of small riga without embroiders
doya	*doya*	yam
lemo	*lyemug*	orange
daddawa	*daduwa*	black locust-bean cakes
goro	*goro*	cola nut
zogalagandi	*jogale*	horse-radish tree
soɓo	*soɓo*	soured-juice
turare	*tulare*	perfume
fatari	*patari*	skirt
rake	*reke*	sugar cane
allayafo	*allehu*	spinach
labule	*labəle*	curtain
biredi	bəredi	bread

Government, Political and Administration

HAUSA	MUNDANG	GLOSS
adashe	*adashe*	contribution
majalisa	*majalisa*	court-room
hakimi	*hakimi*	district head
labari	*labari*	news

bincike	*bincike*	research
dogari	*daogari*	native administration police
dalili	*dalile*	reason
shaida	*sheda*	witness
talla	*talle*	hawking
gwabna	n*gumna*	governor
fegi	*pegi*	plot
sallama	*səllama*	asking for permission
ma'aji	*maji*	treasurer
algaita	*lagaita*	flute/trumpet

Time and Seasons

HAUSA	**MUNDANG**	**GLOSS**
lahadi	*ladi*	Sunday
litinin	*litini*	Monday
talata	*tələta*	Tuesday
laraba	*larba*	Wednesday
alhamis	*alamis*	Thursday
jumma'a	*jumma*	Friday
asabar	*sati*	Saturday
lokaci	*lokoci*	time

Places and Personal Names

HAUSA	**MUNDANG**	**GLOSS**
alkali	*alkali*	judge
kotu	*kotu*	court
boka	*boka*	sneak-doctor
kauye	*kauye*	village
birni	*birni*	city
mai-anguwa	*mai-anguwa*	ward-head
kogi	*kugi*	river
dagaci	*dakaci*	village head
soja	*soje*	soldier

Sports and Games

HAUSA	**MUNDNAG**	**GLOSS**
fili	*fili*	field

raga	*raga*	net for goalpost
gola	gola	goalkeeper
dara	dara	
langa	langa	
dambe	dambe	

Health and Medical

HAUSA	MUNDANG	GLOSS
likita	*likita*	doctor
kati	*kati*	card
zazzaɓi	*zazzaɓi*	fever
asibiti	*sibiti*	hospital
shawara	*sawara*	yellow fever

Miscellaneous

HAUSA	MUNDANG	GLOSS
sarka	*sarka*	chain
ciko	*ciko*	filling
misali	*misali*	example
kuusa	*kuusa*	nail
haya	*haya*	rent/ hire
riba	*riba*	benefit/gain
fada	*fada*	court/chamba
dubu	*dubu*	one thousand
kokari	*kokori*	effort
ajiya	*ajiya*	to store
daga	*diga*	from
rijiya	rijiya	well

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