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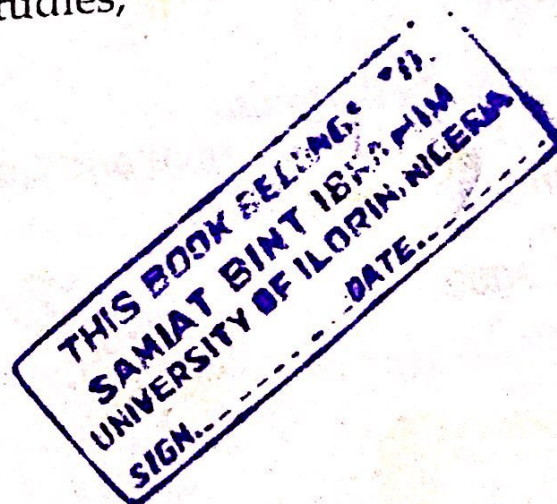
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The primary challenge of every University is teaching and research. However, research results can only be useful to both man and society if they are promptly disseminated to the appropriate stakeholders. It is in pursuit of this global culture of prompt dispersal of research results to all concerned that AL-HIKMAH JOURNAL OF THE HUMANITIES was established.

The Journal is a bi-annual publication which is specifically devoted to the dissemination of research results in the Humanities. It therefore, gives me immense pleasure and happiness to present to scholars, researchers and the discerning reading public at large the maiden edition of AL-HIKMAH JOURNAL OF THE HUMANITIES to the glory of Almighty Allah and the advancement of learning globally. I hope it would be found as a worthy contribution from Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin, Nigeria for the enhancement of scholarship in the respective areas addressed.

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Al-Hikmah Journal of the Humanities is a bi-annual Publication of the College of The Humanities, Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin – Nigeria. As a theoretical and empirical journal, the aim is to challenge, provoke and excite positive thinking in the areas of Arts and Humanities.

We welcome original contributions in the form of articles, reviews, notes etc from scholars both within and outside Nigeria that will promote and foster our aims and objectives. Articles can be from the medium of either English, Arabic or French. Every article must have appropriate title, subtitles and summary or conclusion.

Manuscripts should be sent in duplicate and softcopy in Microsoft or Word Perfect to the Editor. They should be typed in double space, font 13, on A4 paper with wide margin, not exceeding fifteen pages, references inclusive, using the APA format, and enclosing an assessment fee of N2,500.00 along with the manuscripts.

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DOMESTICATION OF ARABIC LOANWORDS IN HAUSA FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABUBAKRE SAMIAT OLUBUNMI

Abstact

Hausa is one of the three indigenous major languages spoken in Nigeria. By virtue of its widespread use across Africa, it is ranked second to Swahili by the Summer Institute of Languages (SIL, 2008). This study examines word borrowing, a morphological process in Hausa language, as a means of national development. In doing this, It discusses the functional relationship between borrowing and vowel insertion, a phonological process in the language. It aims at to showing that there is a functional relationship between the processes. This reveals that the relationship has contributed immensely to the integration of Arabic loanwords in Hausa and consequently language development, which is one of the indices of national development. This study therefore, showcases the unique features of Arabic loanwords integration in Hausa language which distinguish the language from many other Nigerian languages. This paper suggests the study of similar productive processes in other languages in contact for the purpose of language development and language use for national development.

1. Introduction

'All languages are borrowers' (SIL, 2008). Hence, word borrowing is a universal process across languages. However, words are not just borrowed; there are certain language-specific rules that must be followed. This paper surveys words that are borrowed from Arabic, henceforth, Arabic loanwords, in Hausa with a view to showing the uniqueness of the productive effect of the interaction between the process and the phonological process of vowel insertion in Hausa language. Consequently, the interaction is accountable for the development of the language which also helps in national development.

Hausa is one of the three indigenous major languages spoken in Nigeria, the others being Igbo and Yorùbá. 'Hausa' refers to the language rather than the people. Hausa is a prominent member of the Chadic language family, which is a constituent part of the Afro-Asiatic phylum (Newman, 1991:705; SIL, 2008). The native speaker of the language is called 'Bahauce'/ Bahauciya meaning "Hausa man/woman" respectively, whose plural is 'Hausawa'. The Summer Institute of Linguistics (1996), ranked Hausa 41st on the list with the population of its speakers put at 24,200,000. The current estimation however is that the people that can speak Hausa today, the world over, is about 100,000,000 (Sani, 2001:23; SIL, 2008).

There are several varieties/dialects of Hausa. The main ones are: the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western varieties. The 'Standard Hausa' has been based upon the dialect spoken in Kano, the largest Hausa speaking city in Nigeria (Newman, 1991:710). This is the variety used in nearly all printed materials and is most heard in broadcast media, both locally and internationally. The Western variety, spoken mainly in Sokoto, is regarded as the 'classical' Hausa. It can be distinguished from the others, such as the Eastern variety found in Kano and Zaria, on the basis of systematic differences in pronunciation and grammar. There are also the Ghanaian and the Non-native varieties (SIL, 2008).

Despite the variations, Hausa is remarkably uniform in pronunciation, vocabulary and structure throughout the areas where it is spoken. In other words, Hausa exhibits little dialect variation when compared with other African languages. Indeed, the varieties of Hausa are at least as mutually

comprehensible as the varieties of English. None of the varieties is regarded as superior to the others, except that diglossic relationships exist within them. The dialects are used in varieties of situations that define the functions they perform. The standard variety is the one that is being used in the school and the media, while any of the other varieties are being used in intra- and interpersonal relationship. The above situation and the loyalty of the speakers of Hausa language also contribute to its rapid spread/ growth apart from the enormous number of loanwords from Arabic.

Hausa has five short and long vowels and two diphthongs as shown in 1a, b, and c below:

- 1(a) /i e a o u/
 (b) /i: e: a: o: u: /
 (c) /ai au/

Hausa has no nasalized vowels at all. However, oral vowels can become nasalized when they are preceded or followed by a nasal consonant. Vowel length in Hausa is phonemic.

Hausa has also been recognized as a registered tone language. It has two contrasting phonemic tones and one falling tone.

The examples in (2) below show the phonemic status of each of the above sounds in Hausa words.

(2) Vowels	Word	Gloss
/I/	[dzímàa]	"a short while"
/Ii/	[dzíimàa]	"tanning"
/E/	[jânké?]	"Undoubtedly"
/Ee/	[jànkée]	"cut it off"
/A/	[k'árii]	"tumour"
/Aa/	[k'áarii]	"addition"

/o/	[bàak'ó?]	"personal name"
/oo/	[bàak'óo]	"stranger"
/u/	[músù?]	"to them"
/uu/	[múusùu]	"dispute"
/au/	[aure]	"marriage"
/ai/	[kâi]	"head"

The following syllable structures are found in Hausa words: CV, CVC, CVV and CN. The syllable according to Hyman (1975) is "the peak of prominence which is usually associated with the occurrence of vowels or syllabic consonants."

In CVC structure, only short vowels can occur as in (3).

(3). [nan] "here".

[tʔân] "there"

In CN, the initial C is always a glottal stop that is written as vowel in the orthography.

Examples:

(4). [ʔna] "where/how" as in [ʔna Alli?]

where Alli?, meaning, "where is Alli?"

Or [ʔna kwana?]

how sleep, that is, "how is sleep" / "good morning"

CVV is made up of C+ long vowels or diphthongs. Consider (5) below.

(5) [kâi] “head”

[daa] “child”/“son”.

The consonant sequences, (CC), found in Hausa occurs in the middle of words and could be analyzed as the coda of a preceding syllable followed by the onset of a following syllable. This CC sequence is always made up of an alveolar sound [l,r] + any other consonants.

(6) [takalmi] “shoe”

CV-CVC-CV

[karfi] “power”

CVC-CV

A second CC is the geminate Consonants, which usually occur in loanwords, or words that express emphasis. Example (7) illustrates.

(7). [kullum] “always”

CVC-CVC

[ʔadda] “cutlass”

CVC-CV

Note that the CC sequence in the above words follows the allowable sequence in Hausa language as shown by the syllable patterns.

2. Definition of Concepts

It is pertinent at this point to define some of the concepts used in this paper namely; phonological, morphological processes and borrowing. There is no doubt that these concepts have been variously defined in the literature. The definitions quoted in this paper serve as the theoretical orientation for our analysis.

Phonological processes are 'sound modifications motivated by the need to maintain euphony in a language or to verify violations of wellformedness constraints in the production of an utterance' (Oyebade, 2004:56). Vowel insertion, deletion, segment replacement are few examples.

Morphological processes are 'rules that determine the processes that morphemes undergo in the creation of new words' (Spencer, 1991:15). These rules show how morphemes combine to form words. They include; affixation, reduplication, blending, compounding and borrowing among others.

According to Olaoye (2002), 'borrowing, is a sociolinguistic situation in which a word or phrase which has been taken from one language is used in another language'. It is a common phenomenon across languages. It occurs as a result of language contact. Extensive constant borrowing from 'classical Arabic' accounts for the great number of words in the Hausa vocabulary. Newman, (1991:709) affirms this when he says, "... the richness of Hausa vocabulary was due, in large part, to the enormous number of loanwords from other languages ... but the major influence by far has been from Arabic". Other languages from which Hausa has borrowed are: Mende,

Tuareg, Kanuri, English, French and Yorùbá to mention but few.

Our focus in this paper is to examine the productive roles of phonological rules in Hausa morphological / word formation processes. Specifically, Arabic loanwords in Hausa language are the focus in this paper. In doing this, it examines the conditioning environments of borrowing and the contribution of phonological rules to the naturalization of the loanwords and consequently the development and growth of Hausa language. Our conclusion, among others, is that Arabic language has enriched the lexicon of Hausa language and that the interaction of lexical borrowing with the phonological rules in the language has been very helpful in the integration of the loanwords (Abubakre, 1993).

3. Arabic Loanwords in Hausa

Arabic loanwords in Hausa are so numerous that it could sometimes be difficult to trace them back to the source language. In the examples below we present some of the Arabic loanwords and the forms they assume in Hausa language. In this paper, attempt is made to group the loanwords according to the sources of their adoption into Hausa language following Mabayoje (1999).

(8) Religion

Arabic words	Hausa forms	Gloss
Mawt	Mutuwa	To die/death
'Iyal	Iyali	Family
Waqt	Lokaci	Time/period
Hal	Hali	Condition/ character
Bayan	Bayani	Explanation
Sala:t	Salla	Prayer
Fard/wajib	Farila/wajibi	Obligatory
Muna:fiq	Munafiki	Hypocrite
'Iman	imani	Faith
Zakah	Zakka	Alms
Niyyah	Niyya	Intention
Kafir	Kafiri	Unbeliever
Riba	Riba	Usury
An-nabiyy	Annabi	The Prophet
Waliyy	Waliyu	Saint

(9) Legal

Majlis	Majalisa	Council
Wazi:r	Waziri	Deputy/vizier
Muqaddam	Mukaddashi	Meaning
Mushawara	Mushawara	Debate
Bait-al-ma:l	Baitulmali	Public treasury
Siya:sah	Siyasa	Politics
Kharaj	Haraji	Poll tax
Hukuma	Hukuma	Govt. corporation
Hakim	Hakimi	District head
Al-qa:di	Alkali	'Judge'/;chief legal adviser'
Mufti	Mufuti	An assistant to the judge, a jurisconsult
Rashwa	Rashawa	Bribe
Adl	Adali	Just
Qadha:f	Kazafi	False accusation
Hukm	Hukumci	Judgement
Sharia'h	Sharia	Islamic law
Bid'ah	Bidia	Merriment/ loathsome innovation/ un-Islamic practice

Qaftain	Kaftani	Long shirt for men
Al-qamh	Alkama	Wheat
Janaza	Janaiza	Funeral
Al-barakat	Albarika	Blessing
Ghanima	Ganima	Booty
An-nash	Annaashi	Bier
Al-waba	Alloba	Plague

(10)

Education

Mu'allim	Malam/Malami	Teacher
Qira:ah	Karatu	Reading
Adab	Adabi	Chapter
Al-qalam	Alkalami	Pen
Talib	Talibi	Student
Dars	Darasi	Lesson
Bait	Baiti	House
Harf	Harafi	Letter/alphabet

(11) Broadcasting

Al-Akhbar	Labari	News/story
Qawl	Kauli	Speech
Al-yaum	Yau	Today
Dunyaa	Duniya	This world
Kamaa	Kama	As/like
Hakadhaa	Haka	Thus
Aina	aina	Where

These examples are not exhaustive. Arabic loanwords in Hausa are so numerous and could sometimes be difficult to trace back to the source language. The above examples of the Hausa forms of the words show that loanwords are usually made to conform to the phonology of the host language 'as occasioned by the morphological change in the segment borrowed' (Sotiloye 1999:44). Most speakers pronounce loanwords according to the sound system of their own language. At times, if the sounds do not exist, it will be replaced by the nearest equivalent native sound in the borrowing language. This is one of the characteristics of loanwords in many languages.

The Arabic loanwords and the modified Hausa forms presented in this paper confirm this fact. The exercise is possible because of the similarity between the sounds and sound patterns in the two languages, as well as, the cultural affinity between the speakers of the languages.

4. Phonological Rules in Arabic Loanwords in Hausa

Vowel insertion in loanwords is one of the productive phonological processes in languages. It is one of a number of options that languages have for arriving at an acceptable assignment of surface syllable structure and it usually affects loanwords. Other phonological rules that are used to enhance the domestication of Arabic loanwords in Hausa are: segment replacement and deletion.

Vowel insertion, which is generally referred to as epenthesis, is 'a phonological process whereby an extraneous element not present originally is introduced into the utterance usually to break up unwanted sequences' (Oyebade, 2004:67). In the examples above, it is obvious that Arabic exhibit consonant clusters in syllables of single words. The vowel /i/ is inserted in most cases to break up unwanted consonant clusters, in the loanwords. Other inserted vowels are /u/ and /a/.

Arabic words in (12) below exhibit consonant clusters that are not permitted in Hausa language and are modified by the insertion of the epenthetic vowels /i/ and /u/. This choice of the either of the epenthetic vowels is determined by the nature of the consonant in the environment of the epenthesis.

(12) mawt ? mutuwa, 'death'

waqt ? lokaci 'time'

mufti ? mufuti 'Jurisconsult'

hukmi ? hukumci 'judgement'

The modification of the loanwords confirms the presence of the process of vowel insertion across languages as presented in earlier studies. For instance, Awobuluyi,(1978); Abubakre, (2004) show that it is the same vowel /i/ (and sometimes vowel /u/) that is often used in Yorùbá to break up unwanted consonant clusters in loanwords as follows:

(13) Bread? Buredi

Milk? Miliki.

Rice? Iresi

Al-barakat? alubarika 'blessing'

Masjid? mosalasi 'mosque'

Other phonological processes such as segment replacement and deletion are employed in the language to facilitate the integration of the loanwords. However, vowel insertion at the word initial position in loanwords does not occur in Hausa language as in Yorùbá loanwords. Vowel /a/ also serves as epenthetic vowel in Hausa unlike Yoruba language.

Examples of some loanwords from languages like English and Yorùbá into Hausa presented in (14) and (15) below also show that vowel /i/ is usually inserted in the loanwords.

(14) English loanwords in Hausa

English words	Hausa forms	Gloss
Bread	Burodi	'Bread'
Petrol	Fetur	'Petrol'

Spanner	Sufana	'Spanner'
Barrack	Bariki	'Barracks'
Envelope	Ambulan	'Envelope'
Table	Tebur	'Table'
Globe	Gulo	'Globe'
Driver	Direba	'Driver'
Doctor	Likita	'Doctor'
Hospital	Asibiti	'Hospital'
Card	Katti	'Card'
Vetenary	Bitinari	'Vetenary'
Video	Bidiyo	'Video'
Million	Miliya	'Million'
Paint	Fenti	'Paint'
Store	Sito	'Store'
Packet	Fakiti	'Packet'
Minute	Minti	'Minute'
Government	Gwamnanti	'Government'
College	Kwaledzi	'College'

In these examples, the vowels /i/ and /u/ are inserted in the loanwords to break consonant clusters that are not permitted in Hausa language. It is through the process of vowel insertion and others mentioned above that the loanwords became easily assimilated or 'naturalized'. Segment replacement and deletion also compliment the process. To further corroborate the points mentioned above, we examine few examples of Yoruba loanwords in Hausa in (15) below.

(15) Yoruba loanwords in Hausa

Yorùbá words	Hausa	Gloss
akpótí	'àkwàtì	'Box'
adá	'àddá	'Matchet'
kàkà	k'èk'è	'Bicycle'
filà	hula	'Cap'
gele	gyele	'Headtie'
àládá	alede	'Pig'
águsi	agusi	'Melon seed'
panu	kwano	'Iron sheet'
Pata pata	kwatak wata	'totally, completely'
ga	Oga	'Master'

In these Yorùbá loanwords, similar processes were adopted in integrating the loanwords as we have in the English and Arabic examples. For instance, apart from the insertion of vowels /i/ and /u/, vowels /á/ and that are not present in Hausa are replaced by the nearest equivalent in Hausa, vowel /o/.

In the same way consonants that are not found in Hausa which feature in the loanwords are replaced.

4. Conclusion

It has been shown in this paper that words are not just borrowed into Hausa to enrich its lexicon: the internal facilities in the language also play significant roles in the process. The functional relationship between the phonological and the morphological processes in Hausa language enhanced the integration of the loanwords. The cultural affinity between the speakers of the languages is an additional value.

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