CLIPPING AND BLENDING IN HAUSA

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ABSTRACT

Words are the basic building blocks of a language. In everyday usage of a language, words are used and new words are formed and reformed in order to contain and accommodate all entities, phenomena, qualities and every aspect of the entire life. This research study seeks to examine some of the word formation processes and how they are used in forming new words in the Hausa language. The study focuses its main attention on clipping and blending as word formation processes and how these processes are used in the formation of words in the Hausa language. The research attempts to find answers to the following research questions: 1)What types of clipped and blended forms are found and how they are formed in the Hausa language? 2) How these clipped and blended forms function in Hausa language in different contexts? Findings of the study show that, there exist new types of words formed in Hausa language under blending, which previous studies did not either reveal or explain in detail. The data of this study was gathered from newspaper articles, and dictionary of Hausa language. The study also used Dressler (1985) as its main theoretical framework.

ABSTRAK

Perkataan adalah blok binaan asas bahasa. Dalam penggunaan bahasa sehari-hari, kata-kata yang digunakan dan perkataan baru dibentuk dan diperbaharui untuk membendung dan menampung semua entiti, fenomena, kualiti dan setiap aspek keseluruhan hidup. Kajian penyelidikan ini bertujuan untuk meneliti beberapa proses pembentukan perkataan dan bagaimana ia digunakan dalam membentuk perkataan baru dalam bahasa Hausa. Kajian ini menumpukan perhatian utama terhadap pemendekan dan pengadunan sebagai proses pembentukan perkataan dan bagaimana proses ini digunakan dalam pembentukan kata dalam bahasa Hausa. Kajian ini mencari jawapan kepada persoalan kajian berikut; 1) Apakah jenis pemendekan dan pengadunan yang terdapat dalam bahasa Hausa dan bagaimana elemen-elemen ini diadun dalam bahasa Hausa itu? 2) Bagaimana bentuk-bentuk ini dan diadun dicampur adalah fungsi dalam bahasa Hausa dalam konteks yang berbeza?Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa terdapat bebevapa jenis pengadunan kata-kata baharu yang terbentuk dalam bahasa Hausa yang mana tidak dikaji atau dijelaskan dalam kajian-kajian lepas.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

List of Abbreviations with Small Caps Lock

1   First person

2   Second person

3   Third person

ADJ   Adjective

ADV   Adverb

COP   Copula

F   Feminine

IPFV   Imperfective

M   Masculine

N   Noun

PFV   Perfective

PL   Plural

PAT   particle

GEN   Genitive

P   preposition

NEG   Negation

REL   Relative

SGM   Singular masculine

SGF   Singular feminine

V   Verb

List of Abbreviations with Caps Lock

ANP   Aminiya Newspaper

DHL   Dictionary of the Hausa Language (Abraham 1962)

F1   Form one |first form

F2   Form two |second form

LHNP   Leadership Hausa Newspaper

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

Language is often said to be a means of communication among individuals who share a common socio-cultural experience that could be identified through a common code (Yule, 1985). The codes that individuals share are in the form of elements of a system. In traditional view of language, words are put together to form sentences. The form differs from each other in both sound and meaning as in 'bag' and 'pen' for example, the two words denote different sorts of object and are distinguished by different consonants at the beginning and end. Hence sentences too, will differ in sound and meaning; 'the bag has been sold' being distinguished from 'the pen has been sold' as a function of the words 'bag and pen'. However, not only the words but also constructions and the forms of words will vary from one individual sentence to another. 'The bag has been sold' is a passive construction, with the bag as a subject, contrasts with the active; 'He has sold the bag', in which it is object. In both the sentences, bag is singular and when it is subject with the auxiliary verb 'has' in contrast with the 'bags have been sold' where 'bags' is plural. In such examples, the choice between different forms of words -between the endings 'bags' and 'bag' on the one hand and 'have' and 'has' on the other, varies independently on the variation in the construction (passive versus active).

The Hausa morphology is a well discussed topic and many researchers have provided descriptions with regard to the word formation in the language (Abubakar, 2001). This study focuses on the processes of **clipping** and **blending** found in Hausa as these two processes have not been adequately described.

1.2   Statement of the problem

For many decades, Hausa morphology has attracted the attention of several linguists. Both native and international scholars have carried out considerable investigations on the word structure and word formation in the language. Newman (1971, 1979); Abraham (1962); Schuh (1976); Skinner (1979); Barreteau (1993); Furniss (1992); McIntyre (1999) are among the European scholars who provided intensive descriptions of the Hausa noun and verb morphology. However, these researches are mainly geared towards the basic word structure and different inflections and derivations in Hausa morphology. Within the native circle of Hausa scholars, Galadanci (1972) provided one of the most extensive analysis of the processes of Hausa word formation. Galadanci discussed compounding, composition, inflectional and derivational morphology, and the application of these processes to analyze Hausa word formation.Other research focusing on the area of word formation include Mustapha (1994 and 2001); Abubakar (2001); Shuaibu (2008); Buhari (2011) among those works available. The aforementioned researches have provided details about the major processes of word formation in Hausa, but as far as the current researcher is aware of, little have been said so far on clipping while blending, since these researches did not provide details on blending and few others have dealt with clipping and the formation and use of these processes in Hausa. Some of the investigations (Shuaibu, 2008, Buhari, 2011) on blending, and (Mustapha, 1994, p. 95; Shuaibu, 2008, p.9; Buhari, 2011, p.123) on clipping, descrived the processes but no details on formation and use of clipping and blending in Hausa.So far, there has not been a specific research focusing on these processes with a substantial amount of empirical data being presented to explain the processes with regard to Hausa word formation. In fact, some of the researchers have mistakenly argued that blending is to a certain some extent not a useful process of word formation in Hausa.

For instance, Buhari (2011), opines that "while blending is a common process of word formation in English, Hausa does not employ this process in forming any of its words" (p. 115). The opinion hitherto suggested by Buhari (2011) has not been tested nor has it been investigated and proven. The opinion expressed in this research is contrary to this claim. Hence, it is suggested here, and is proved with empirical data that blending is an active process of word formation in Hausa language, and that blends are actively used in the day to day communication within the Hausa society.

1.3   Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to investigate how Hausa language uses clipping and blending, as opposed to the opinions which negate the existence of these word formation processes – clipping and blending in Hausa. As mentioned, some of the previous studies related Hausa language suggested that blending never exists in Hausa language, as can be seen in the literature review section. However, based on empirical evidence and the natural data gathered from the Hausa native speakers, there are traces of how blending is established and used in Hausa language. Equally, the data shows how clipping is used in discourse from the natural spoken variety of Hausa. The purpose of the current research is to establish how these two word formation processes – clipping and blending are formed and used in Hausa.

1.4   Research Objectives

1) To identify different types of clipped and blended forms and explain the word formation   processes used in Hausa.

2) To explain the function of clipped and blended forms in phrases and sentences in Hausa language.

1.5   Research Questions

This research is aimed to answer the following questions:

1) What types of clipped and blended forms are found and how they are formed in the Hausa language?

2) How these clipped and blended form function in Hausa language in different contexts?

1.6   Significance of the Study

Studies conducted on the word formation processes in the Hausa language such as: compounding, affixation, derivation, loan words. Although clipping and blending are processes of word formation, much attention was not given to it. So far, there are few available studies that commented on clipping and blending in Hausa in which these processes were only mentioned citing few examples. For instance, those studies conducted by Galadanci (1976), Mustapha (1994), Abubakar (2001), Shu'aibu (2008), Buhari, (2011) provided some definitions and examples of the processes, with some of these researchers (Buhari, 2011, p. 115 and Shuaibu, 2008, p. 10) claiming the absence of blending in Hausa. So, this helps to justify the need for conducting a further study on these processes. So, one can expect that completion of such a study would provide more empirical evidences with

regard to the existence and use of this kind of processes in Hausa, which in a way adds to the available literature and grammatical analysis of the language. Moreover, this study can add to the body of existing knowledge in that, evidences would be provided to contest the earlier claims and suggestions with regard to the application of these processes in the language. The findings would be used for morphological analysis of the Hausa grammatical structure.

1.7   Scope of the Study

In Hausa and many other languages, there are different types of word formation processes used. They are inflection, derivation, affixation, compounding, borrowing, acronyms, coinage, clipping and blending process. However, this research does not claim to cover all types of word formation; it is limited to clipping and blending processes only. Hausa language has a variety of dialects, such as Kananci, Katsinanci, Zazzaganci, Sakkwatanci, Bausanci, Dauranci and Gudduranci. However this study is limited to Kano dialect which is considered as the standard dialect (Furniss 2004).

1.8   Organization of the Dissertation

This dissertation includes five main chapters. The first chapter consists of introductory part of the research which includes a general introduction, problem statement, purpose of the study, research questions, objectives, significance and scope of the study. Chapter two contains the review of the previous researches on morphology, focusing on morphology itself, the morphemes, word formation processes, clipping and blending in English and Hausa language. It also includes a section on clipped and blended forms found in the Hausa language. The third chapter provides a detailed account of the research methods used for accomplishing this study. Chapter four presents data analysis and findings of the study. The

fifth chapter includes a summary of the findings in relation to the research questions and contribution of the current research, limitations and recommendations for further research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0   Introduction

This section includes reviews of related literature on morphology, word formation processes as well as related studies conducted on Hausa morphology thereby establishing a relationship between the literature and current investigation. The chapter is divided into five main parts. The first part consists of studies related to Hausa people and their language, the second part includes related reviews on morphology in general, the third part of the chapter contains a general review on word formation processes specifically clipped and blended forms across languages in general and that of Hausa language specifically, the fourth part is morphology of Arabic language while the fifth part consists of morphological theories.

2.1   The Hausa People

Hausa is a native language of some of the ethnic groups who call themselves Hausawa and are referred to as Hausa(s) in English. The Hausas belong to basically a dominant ethnic group in an area known as the Hausa land in Nigeria. The geographical demarcation of the so-called Hausa land is not clear particularly with the emergence of the colonial rule. Before settling in places such as northern Nigeria, the Hausa people were believed to have come from the upper Saharan regions migrating from Saudi-Arabia through Egypt and

settling in the northern Saharan regions of Africa.

There are many legends proposed and traditionally told about the origin of the Hausa people. One of the most popular one among these stories is the legendary Bayajidda who was believed to have come from the Arab nations and gave birth to seven children who were considered to be the first speakers of the Hausa language. These legends have been rejected by many Hausa professionals, local and international. Before the period of colonialism, the Hausa land was believed to cover the whole of the areas conquered by the Shehu Usmanu bin-Fodiyo's jihad in northern Nigeria and beyond. This area includes seven legitimate Hausa states known as Hausa bakwai and seven non-legitimate Hausa states called Banza bakwai. The Hausa bakwai includes Kano, Katsina, Daura, Zazzau (Zaria), Gobir, Biram and Rano, while the Banzabakwai includes Ilorin, Nupe, Kebbi, Kwararrafa (Jukun), Kwari and Zamfara.

After Shehu Usmanu's Jihad of 1809, which over powered all the Hausa kingdoms and beyond including some parts of the neighboring Niger republic and the present day northern Cameroon, Hausa language became popular and spoken all over these areas. Though Shehu Usman and his followers were Fulani by tribe, a popular and politically influential ethnic group in West Africa, the headquarters of his Islamic government was based in Sokoto amid Hausa land giving Hausa an important role in the administration, business and other domains of language use since majority of people are Hausa speakers.

Hausas and the Fulanis were then bonded by this defeat by the Fulanis and established one society along the line of Islamic religion and values. These two distinct ethnic groups are today referred to as Hausa-Fulani, a term used to refer to these separate but unified ethnic

groups in Nigeria. For this reason and so many more, one would not be surprised why a Hausa man can refer to himself as Fulani and a Fulani can identify himself as Hausa both bearing the united name Hausa-Fulani.

The religious affiliations of the Hausa-Fulani after the coming of Islam and the subsequent jihad can be said to be about 99% Muslims. They make 99% of the population of the seven north-western states of Nigeria and 4 out of the 6 north-eastern states with a good population in 4 out of 6 north-central states.

2.1.2 The Hausa Language

Greenberg (1963 and 1966) classified Hausa language under the Chadic family of the Afro-Asiatic language phylum. Afro-Asiatic is a group of genetically related languages found in northern part of Africa, Arabic peninsula and some islands and adjacent areas in west Asia. The Chadic is the largest language family of the Afro-Asiatic with over 140 languages spoken in Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and Chad. Hausa, a west Chadic, is in turn the largest Chadic language with about 43 million speakers (Greenberg, 1966).
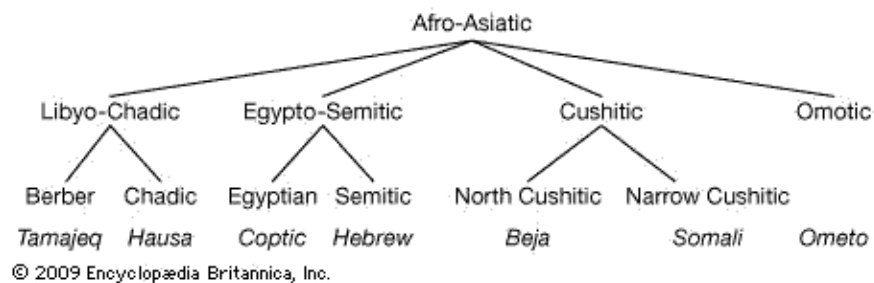
Figure 2.1 Language Family of Hausa

2.1.3 Hausa Dialects

The dialectology of Hausa is controversial to a certain extent. Abubakar (2004) identified some of the Hausa dialects which included the eastern, western, northern and southern dialects. Far-most northern dialects have also been mentioned by Klengenheben (2004) and Funiss (2004). The eastern dialects include the Kananchi (Kano, hence the standard dialect), Bausanchi (Bauchi), Dauranchi (Daura, Katsina state), Guddiranchi (Katagum zone, Borno) and Hadejiyanchi. The western dialects are Sakwatanchi (Sokoto), Kutebanci (Taraba state), Katsinanci (Katsina), Arewanci (Gobi etc) and Kurweyanci. The northern dialect is referred to as the Arewanci, and Zazzaganci being the major southern dialect. Kurwayanci alongside Daragaram and Aderawa are the far-most eastern dialects of the Hausa communities. Kananci is the standard Hausa dialect used officially across these dialects.

Linguists have provided an extensive analysis of the Hausa morpho-phonology. Though there are some different opinions as to the number consonant available in the language, Sani (1994) suggested that there are 34 contrastive consonants in Hausa. Table 2.1 shows Hausa consonantal chart.

TABLE 2.1: HAUSA CONSONANTAL CHART

Consonant phonemes

		Bilabial	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Velar pala.	Velar plain	Velar labi.	Glottal plain	Glottal pala.
Nasal		m	n						
Stop	voiceless		t	tʃ	c	k	kʷ	ʔ	ʔʲ
	/voiced	b	d	dʒ	ɟ	g	gʷ		
	ejective		ts'	tʃ'	c'	k'	kʷ'		
	implosive	ɓ	ɗ						
Fricative	voiceless	ɸ	s	ʃ				h	
	/voiced		z						
Approximant			l		j		w		
Flap				ɽ					
Trill			r						

Similarly, Sani (2001) postulated that there are 13 vowels in the language as shown in Figure 2.1.

FIGURE 2.1: HAUSA VOWEL CHART
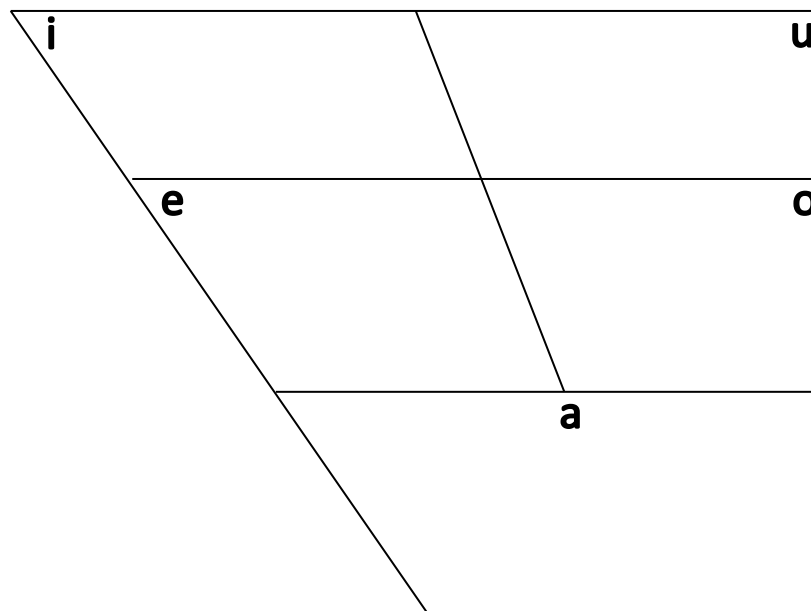
for the 13 Hausa vowel inventory, there are 5 short and 5 long counterparts, making 10, and 3 diphthongs, making the total of 13 vowels.

Linguists Furnis (1992), Abubaka (2001), Newman, (1971) say that the basic word order in this language is usually Subject-Verb-Object (SVO). Consider the following sentences:

1. Ali   ya   kira   Maryam   "Ali called Maryam"

   Subject   particle verb   Object

2. Maryam   ta   ci   tuwo   "Maryam ate food"

    Subject   particle   verb   object

3. Maryam   ta   saci   kudi   "Maryam stole money"

    Subject   particle   verb   object

Another salient grammatical feature of Hausa that need be discussed is the highly pronounced gender distinction. For instance, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd personal pronouns in Hausa exhibit a clear gender distinction. Consider the following pronouns and the examples that follow:

First person reflexive

Na(wa) / ta(wa)

1a. Littafi na ya bata (M)   my book is lost (M)

1b. Takarda ta ta bata (F)   my paper is lost (F)

2b. Littafin nawa ne (F)   the book is mine (M)

2b Takardar tawa ce (F)   the paper is mine (F)

Second person subject

Ka/ki

1a. Abincin ka ya dahu (M)　　　　your food is cooked (M)

1b. Abincin ki ya dahu (F)　　　　your food is cooked (F)

Second person objective

Ka (i)/ki

Ka shiga dakin (M)　　　　enter the room (M)

Ki shiga dakin (F)　　　　enter the room (F)

Second person reflexive

naka/ki

abincin naka ne (M)　　　　It is your food (M)

abincin naki ne (F)　　　　It is your food (F)

Third person subjective

Shi/ita

Shi ya sayo rigar (M)　　　　He was the one who bought the shirt

Ita ta sayo rigar (F)　　　　She was the one who bought the shirt

3rd Person objective

Shi/ta

Na ba shi jakar Audu (M)　　　　I gave him Audu's bag (M)

Na ba ta jakar Audu (F)　　　　I gave her Audu's bag (F)

Third person reflexive

Nashi/nata

Abincin nashi ya yi (M)　　　　his food is ready (M)

Abincin nata ya yi (F)　　　　her food is ready (F)

The sentences provided for the personal pronouns in Hausa show that the language is gender sensitive, as it is distinguished in sentence construction.

2.2. Morphology

Linguists have for a long time showed interest in the area of morphology and that lead to various descriptive and theoretical investigations on the morphology of languages across the world. As for the various definitions of the term, According to Mathews (1998), the term morphology originated from Greek –and is equivalent to German 'formenlehre' which means (the study of forms) and like many other linguistic terms originated in the nineteenth century. It is more concerned with the study of forms in different contexts and constructions as explained by many linguists (Yule, 1995; Haspelmath, 2002; Spencer, 1991; Akamajian, et al. 92000; Matthews 1974; Hockett 1954; Aronoff and Fudeman 2005). According to Yule (1995), morphology is used as a term to describe the investigation which analyzes all basic morphemes. Similarly, Haspelmath (2002) defines morphology as the study of systematic co-variation in the form and meaning of words correlate systematically with semantic changes. For instance, the words bags, nuts, nights, taps, share both phonological segment (the final /s/) and also a semantic component (plural). This refers to the multiplicity of entities from the same class where (the final \s\) is lacking (bag, nut, night, and tap) then referent is made consistently to only entity. Going by the example above, it could be said that if group of words manifest identical partial resemblances in form and meaning, then morphological structure exist. However, it could be regarded as merely accidental where there are only two forms with partial form-meaning resemblance.

The second definition offered by Haspelmath (2002) is that "morphology is the study of combination of morphemes to yield words". Essentially, a morphological analysis consists of the identification of parts (constituents) of words. Example, the word "hands" consists of two morphemes 'hand, and '-s' which is a plural marker.

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Spencer (1991) opines that morphology is the branch of linguistics concerned with the knowledge of word building. It is further defined as that division of linguistics dealing with the forms of words in different structures or a sub-discipline of linguistics that is concerned with the study of the internal structure of words and the relationship among them. Akamajian, et al. (2000:11 and Mathews, 1991:3).

Morphology is mainly concerned with the study of words and processes of word formation. On this aspect Matthews (1974) generally discussed processes of word formation applied to several languages of the world, giving instances in languages such as Latin, Turkish, Arabic and many more.

Similarly, Hockett (1954) suggested that linguistic items are related to one another by reference to the morphological processes. The word 'swam' for instance, is related to 'swim' by a process of vowel change. Hocket, in his comparison of item and process (IP) and item and arrangement (IA) illustrates the contrast in the two approaches to linguistic forms. For (IP), forms are either single or derived. A single form is a root, a derived form is an underlying form to which a process has been applied. A form, on the other hand is either simple or composite in (IA). A simple form is a morpheme and a composite form consists of two or more immediate constituents standing in a construction.

Hocket's morphological approach (IP) sets up morphological processes or operations which show the relationships between word forms as one of the replacives. Consider the following examples:

Replace the /ei/ of take with the /u/ o took or the /i/ of swim with /a/ of swam. Furthermore, Robins (1959) proposed a third morphological model on the two models earlier proposed by Hocket. Based on Robin's model, which he refers to as word and paradigm (WP), the

phonetic forms of words are specified alongside their lexical meanings and grammatical characteristics, making clear which parts of the total phonological segment realize which categories.

Robins offers convincing criteria for words and argues that (WP) is an extremely useful model in the description of languages. Word forms which have a common root or base are grouped into one or more paradigms. Paradigm categories include such things as tense in English, case in Latin, gender in French. These models, though not directly part of this research appears to be relevant, in that, they establish the basis of processes of word formation which is central to this investigation. Spencer (1991) opines that morphology is the branch of linguistics concerned with the knowledge of word structure. It is further defined as that branch of linguistics concerned with the forms of words in different uses and constructions or a sub-discipline of linguistics that is concerned with the study of the internal structure of words and the relationship found among them, (Akamajian, et al. 92000:11, Mathews 1991:3, Haspelmath 2002:1). Crystal (1983, p. 225) states that morphology "is the branch of grammar which studies the structure of words, primarily through the use of morpheme constructs"

Bauer (1983, p. 34) summarizes the major areas and approaches covered under the study of morphology in the chart below:
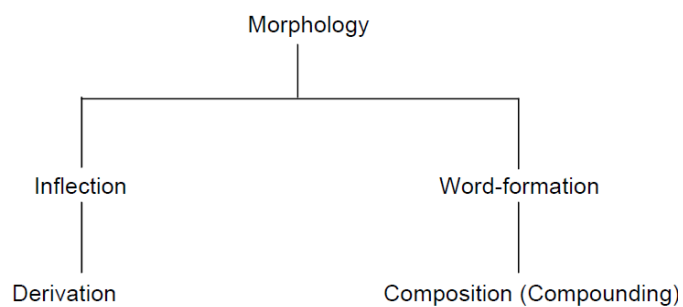
```
                        Morphology
                            |
            _____|_____
           |                                 |
       Inflection                      Word-formation
           |                                 |
       Derivation               Composition (Compounding)
                        Bauer (1983:34)
```

Morphology provides another perspective to the study of the word by considering the word as a lexeme'. Lexemes are dictionary words, which would be further generated to provide other forms of words in substitution on relationship. In other words, a lexeme is an element with lexical meaning. For example, the word 'make', include 'makes' and 'making'. Morphology also explains the changes undergone by word classes in morphological alteration, thereby bringing new words. This field, referred to as the "morpho-syntactic relation', handles the extent to which affixes could show a change in a word to which they are introduced. For example, the addition of 'ly' to the lexical item 'quick' to form another word ' quickly' changes the word class from adjective to adverb.

The history of morphological analysis dates back to the ancient Indian grammarian Panini, who formulated the 3,959 rules of Sanskrit morphology in the text 'Allah yayi', by using Constituency Grammar.

2.2.1   The Morpheme

The conservative term for the mainly essential item of grammatical form is the morpheme. The term, as Fromkin and Rodman (1998, p. 68) examine, is derived from the Greek word "morphe" meaning "form". Morphemes, in the words of Crystal (1980, p. 223) refer to "minimal distinctive units of grammar and the central concern of morphology". Downing and Locke (1992, p. 13) consider the morpheme to be an abstract category, which has either lexical or grammatical meaning. Morpheme is the minimum and smallest significant unit of language (any part of a word) that cannot be broken down further into lesser meaningful parts, including the whole word itself.

In the morphological description there are two types of morphemes, FREE and BOUND morphemes. The first category is that set of words comprising of nouns ,adjectives, verbs,

and adverbs which we think of what always carry 'content' of the message we convey. These free morphemes are called lexical morphemes. According to Yule (1996) we can add new lexical morphemes in the language rather easily; so they are treated as an open class of words. The other groups of free morphemes are called functional morphemes which consist of functional words such as conjunctions, prepositions, articles, and pronouns.

The second category is bound morphemes. These according to Yule (1996) can be divided into two types; the derivational morphemes and the inflectional morphemes. Derivational morphemes are used to make new words of different grammatical category from the stem (root). While inflectional morphemes are not used to produce new words, but rather to indicate aspect of grammatical function of word-present tense or past tense. The base, also called a stem, is an element (free or bound, a root morpheme or complex word) to which additional morphemes are added. A base can consist of a single root morpheme as with the 'kind' of 'kindness. But a base can also be a word that itself contains more than one morpheme. For example, the word 'kindness' can be used as a base to form the word 'kindnesses'. To form the word 'kindnesses', the plural morpheme, spelt 'es' in this case, is added to the base 'kindness'. The root is usually a free morpheme around which words can be built through the addition of affixes. The root usually has a more specific meaning than the affixes that are attached to it. The root 'kind', for example, can have suffixes added to it to form words, such as 'kindly', 'kindness', 'kinder' or' kindest'. The root is the item left when a complex word is stripped of all other morphemes. If the word 'dehumanizing', for example, is stripped of all the affixes---- 'ing', 'ize', and 'de', 'human' is what is left. It cannot be divided further into meaningful parts. It is the root of the word. An affix, on the other hand, is a bound morpheme attached to a base (root or stem). Prefixes are attached to the front of a base; suffixes to the end of a base, infixes are inserted inside a base. An

example of a prefix is the're' of 'rewrite'; while that of a suffix is '-al' of critical'. A morpheme is considered as a content morpheme when it has are relatively more specific meaning than a function morpheme; a morpheme that names a concept or idea in our record of experience of the world. Content morphemes, fall into the classes of noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. A function morpheme, on the other hand, is that morpheme that has a relatively less specific meaning than a content morpheme; a morpheme whose primary meaning/function is to signal relationships between other morphemes. Function morphemes generally fall into classes, such as articles ('a', 'the'), prepositions ('of', 'at'), auxiliary verbs ('was eating', 'have slept'), etc. Yule (1995: 62) provides a chart that categorizes the different types of morphemes under morphology.

ENGLISH MORPHEMS
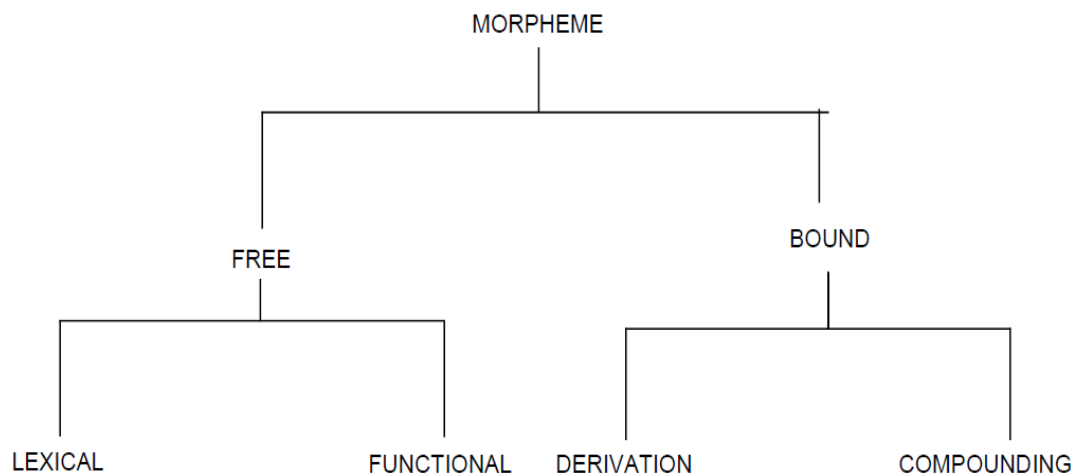
Yule (1995:62).

Figure 2.2 Structure of English morphemes

Diagram 2.2 above shows that morphology is directly concerned with the morphemes through inflection, derivation and composition (compounding).

According to Omotunde (2006, p. 8), all morphemes have meaning, but not all morphemes can stand independently as words. A morpheme that can stand as a word is a free morpheme, while any that cannot is a bound morpheme. He provides, further, a chart of morphemes in English that looks more elaborate than Yule's, Thus:

Omotunde (2006:8)
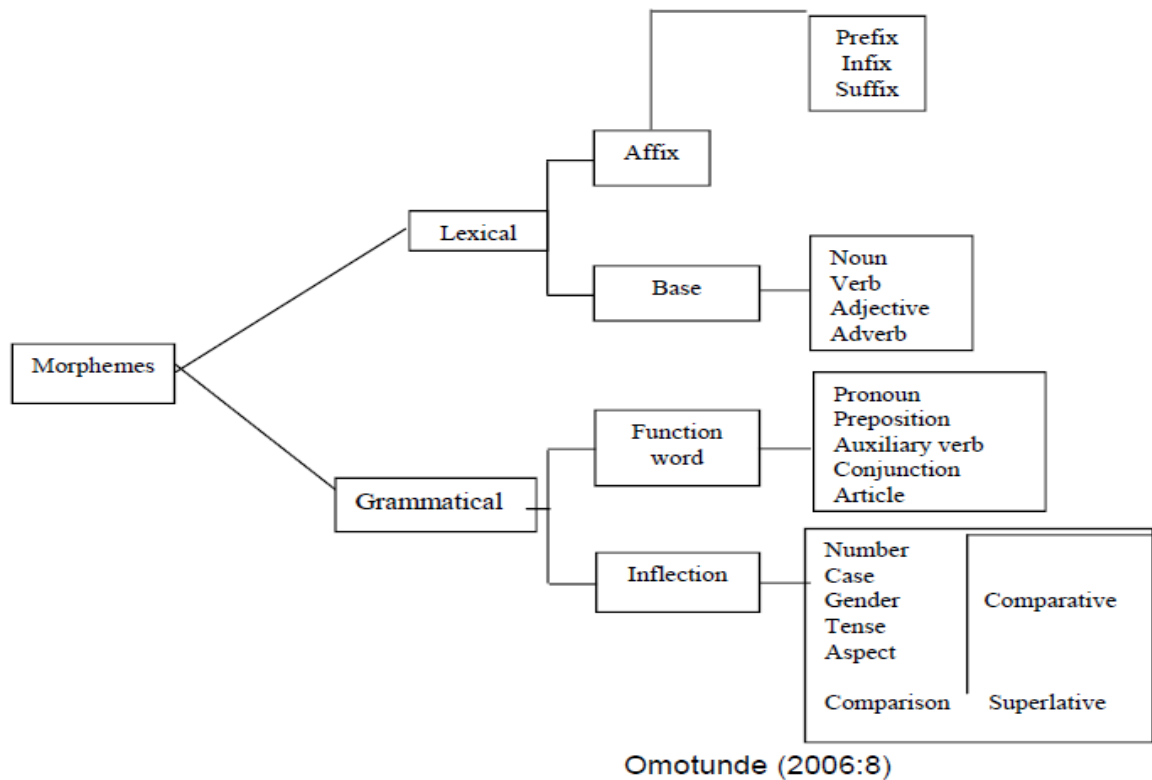
Figure 2.3: English morphemes

The free and bound morphemes can further be sub-grouped into lexical and grammatical morphemes. Grammatical morphemes express grammatical information. Lexical morphemes, on the other hand, have constituted meaning beyond whatever grammatical information they carry. This is to say that their function is more than giving grammatical information. Lexical morphemes are categorized into "base" and "affixes", as in

'unacceptable', 'un –'serves as a prefix, 'accept' as a base, and ' – able' as a suffix. A morpheme, according to Omotunde (2006, p. 10), is said to be a "base" morpheme if another morpheme can be structurally attached to it. The morpheme "need" is that of the word "needy". A base can have attachments before, inside and after it –prefix, infix and suffix, respectively. Just as lexical morphemes have two categories, grammatical morphemes also have two: function words and inflections. While function words are free morphemes, inflections are bound. Function words do not welcome the attachment of other morphemes. For instance, the conjunction "and" cannot serve as a stem. A function word conveys specific grammatical information. The second group of grammatical morphemes is inflections. They are word endings. For instance, the number inflections " – s" and " – en" distinguish the singular forms "bag" and "child" from the plural forms "bags" and children" in terms of number. On the other hand, the suffix " –ful" in "grateful" and "joyful" does not only mark the words grammatically as adjectives, but also carries the meaning "full of".

2.2.2 Hausa Morphemes

The division of Hausa morphemes is shown in the following chart.

Figure 2.4: Hausa morphemes.

(Kwayoyin tasrifi)

Root (*saiwa*) Affix (*dafi*) Functional words (*kalmomin nahawu*)

Prefix
(*dafa*

Infix
(*dafa ciki*)

Suffix
(*dafa keya*)
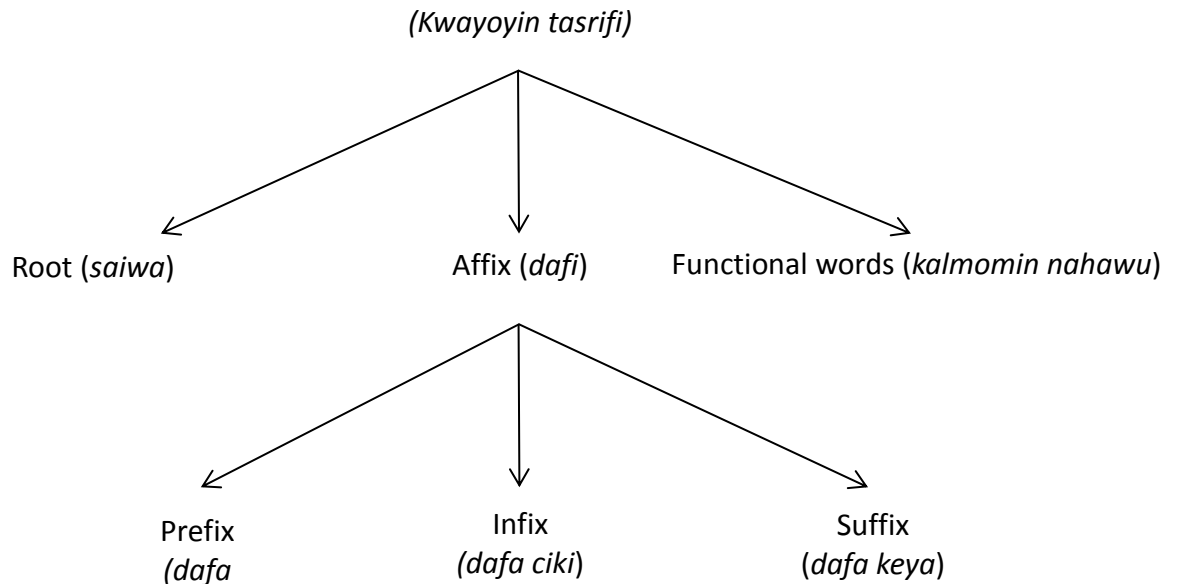
Skiner (1977) defines morpheme as the smallest piece of speech that has meaning. A referent according to him in this study is person or thing in the real world that described by a morpheme. He opines that for most Hausa words it is it is best to look for a base morpheme or base from which may never be isolated , but form which all the related words can be derived. For instance he wrote **dak-** as a base from which derived from includes **dakii** (room), **dakuna** (rooms), and **daka** (pounding). Skinner also identified free and bound morphemes and according to him free morphemes are those that can stand alone and do not need to be attached to other morphemes for example, **nan** (here), **can** (there), whereas bound morphemes examples, **wa** and n- cannot stand alone as in the word wa-n-nan.

On identification of the base form of a morpheme, Skinner (1977) alerted us to the difficulty associated with some words where base form of the morpheme is completely absent as in words like **rubutu** (write), rubuta (writing) rubuto (wrote), marubuci (writer), rubutacce (written) one gets confused as to differentiate whether rubut or rubuc is the base form is the base form of the morpheme. He however, provided solution to this sort of problem by employing the general phonological rule in Hausa language, that alveolar consonant such as /t/, /d/, /s/, /z/ they are not glottalized became palatalized when they occur before front vowels, which is [i] and [e]. Therefore /t/ becomes [ts] and in this case rubut is accepted as the base form. This process is called formation of a morpho-phonemic rule.

Bagari (1986) made a morphological analysis of Hausa words in which he made an unequivocal description of morpheme and their variants, (which are free and bound morphemes). He has been presented a description of stem and affixes in Hausa and made further explanation on derivational affix, such as –ant (a) as in **manyanta** and inflectional affix such as –ce in **manyance,**

2.3   Word Formation

According to Mathews (1991), word formation deals with the process in which languages tend to involve themselves in forming new words. Marchand (1969) explains word formation as a process in the description of language. Malmkjaer (1991, p. 318) posits that there is a broad but not complete agreement as to how the field of word formation should be divided up.

However, linguists have shown interest in classifying different types of word formation. These include Adams (1973), Mathews (1974), Marchand (1969, p. 2) and all these linguists distinguish two areas of word formation:

1- Formation involving full linguistic signs, which include: compounding, affixation, derivation by using the zero allomorph.

2- Formation not involving linguistic signs which include: blending, clipping and word manufacturing, coinage, borrowing, etc. (Nida , 1946)

Matthews (1974, p. 116) provided a broader division of morphological processes. According to him, morphological processes are divided into affixation, reduplication and modification. Affixation is divided into prefixation, suffixation, and infixation. Modification is divided into vowel change, directionality of processes, suppletion, discontinuous morphs, suprafixes, subphonetic affixes, and subtraction. Similarly, reduplication is divided into total and partial reduplication. However, it is clear that Matthew's division of morphological processes is different from Merchand's (1969) and Quirk et al (1973) who independently divided the process into two full and non-full as well as major and minor processes respectively.

In another dimension, the work of Quirk,et al (1973) is another contribution that discusses words formation processes in English. Quirk et al. divided the chief processes of English word formation such as affixation, conversion and compounding in which the base may be modified, and the minor processes such as reduplication, clipping, blending and acronyms. Although this study in particular, appears not to cover some common aspects of the processes of English such as supplition and modification.

Matthew's division of morphological processes appears to be more detailed when compared to other studies reviewed earlier, as he seems to have narrowed the categories of word formations that are applicable to most languages. It is based on this fact that the current researcher has chosen Mathews classification as the bases of this study. Similarly, Mathews provided a wide range of examples across several languages, thus making it possible to adopt his model in describing the morphological aspect of a particular language. Thus this study, which aims at describing some of the morphological processes of Hausa language, will find Matthews's classification more relevant.

Hausa Verbal Compounds by Joseph Anthony McIntyre (1946) is a P.h.D thesis, the research design is enormous, therefore the data gathered should not be confined to a particular mode, but data were gathered through various sources. He extensively discussed and focused a significant portion of the research work in identifying how compounding made in Hausa language. Similarly, verb based compounding is what makes the main focus of the thesis. He however described various methods taken in making compound words, with particular reference to verbal compounds.

In his paper titled agentive nouns and derived verbs in Hausa Russel G. Schuh, described the nature of how agentive nouns are formed from verbs in Hausa language, which is another morphological way of creating new words, but mainly using derivations. He illustrated how Hausa language has morphologically marked agentive nouns which have verbal base. However, the paper lacks proper methodology, as he maintained that the data used in the analysis of the subject matter was gotten from his own experience and that of some of his teachers.

Booij (1995) in his work on morphology focuses on relationship between word formation (which include compounding and derivation) and inflection. According to Booij (1995) word formation seems to be more of a lexical nature, whereas inflection has a syntactic flavor. So the question is whether inflection should be seen as part of the pre-syntactic morphological component or as belonging to separate post-syntactic component of inflection, in which the morpho-syntactic features of words are spelled out. The specific aim of this paper is the distinction between inherent and contextual inflection and its relevance for the split morphology issue.

The study concluded that inherent inflection, although it is similar to derivation in certain respects, should not be identified with derivation. It is half way on a scale with, at one end, contextual inflection (the prototypical case of inflection) and its other end derivation.

On the other hand, Booij (1989) has tried to show that the impressive work on the derivational morphology of French done by Danielle Corbin can very well be integrated into a paradigmatic approach to word formation. In order to support this interpretation of Corbin's morphology, he highlighted a number of basic claims as put forward in Corbin (1989), and related these to similar claims and analyses in Dutch and of other languages. Thus, he has made an (admittedly modest) attempt to make Corbin's work and insights fruitful for the non-French part of the morphological community, and to show in this way how much respect she has earned and deserved for her work on French morphology. The work is based on Danielle Corbin's theory of derivational morphology. Therefore, it is in no way compatible with my work, because it focuses its attention to derivation.

Similarly, a comparative study of English and Igbo morphology with particular reference to compound-word formation carried out by Joseph Chuku (2010). The methodology of this

study is based on Bbanathey taxonomic model (1969) and Nida's descriptive model (1949). Those models were tested and found to be effective for handling comparative works between two or more languages.

Galadanci discusses the aspect of behavior of compound nouns from a syntactic point of view. He also discusses about the gender and number assignment patterns that each of the above major compound noun categories take. One important aspect of the study is Galadanci's attempt to distinguish between compound nouns and other comparable phrases. This he does by defining a compound noun and other utterances that behave within the nominal phrase as a single, invariable, and indivisible unit, with virtually the same syntactic behavior as simple nouns Galadanci (1972, p. 1).Another important aspect of this study is the identification of the imperative verb, which, among others occurs in compounds. Though it is not apparent why such a verb form occurs extensively in Hausa compounds, it is interesting to notethis kind of occurrence. Another investigation on Hausa compounding is carried out by Ahmad (1994, p. 39), who has described the morphosyntatic, semantics and phonological features of compound words. He defined compound 'as a complex word that comprises two or more independent words whose meaning mostly non-compositional". The compound may belong to one of the syntactic categories, noun, adjective, or adverb and must function morpho syntactically and semantically as a unit. Mustapha1994:280, however, proposed some other criteria which are used to distinguish a compound from ordinary phrase which are partly morphosyntatic and partly phonological, they include lexical integrity, non-compositional and phonological markedness, by lexical integrity.

Jinju (1980) studied the area of word formation, however his work was not related to the process of clipping or blending ,all he did was examining words ,giving their roots, and the kind of affixes that can be attached to them at the initial position as prefixes, and final position as suffixes, for example there is a prefix ba- which when attached to certain words shows occupation or origin as in **Balarabe** (Arabic man), **Bafulatani** (fulani man), **Baduku** (cobbler) suffix -ayya is also shown in certain words such as **sakayya** (reward). In this particular research various affixes used for gender, number, and other aspects were given by citing examples to their relevant root in different words.

Thomason (2007) discussed the historical relationship between Arabic languages and other languages around the world. Her paper dwelt much about the influence of Arabic language over different languages. Although some other reasons were forwarded and mentioned for the influence; such as trade and culture however she argued that religion would not be over emphasized. She emphasized more about the contact of the Arabs with these languages and the role of Islam in re-shaping the linguistic and sociolinguistic life of different communities. Among the languages that were featured to have been greatly influenced by Arabic, was Hausa language, which is the main focus of this study.

Ayuba (2012) traced the relevance and importance of Arabic language in particular towards the Nigerian national development. He cited the examples of how Arabic language is viewed as a language of administration, education, literacy, legislation and history before the conquest of colonial masters of Nigerian nation. He also argued that thousands of words are adopted and adapted through borrowing into many languages one of which was Hausa language. It was not only religious vocabulary that were considered and used, but also, other vast numbers of Arabic words have been which include other spheres of life such as culture, social, economic and political life were all adopted into many African and Asian

languages as Swahili, Hausa, Turkish, Malay, Urdu, Persian and Yoruba. Historically, Arabic is the oldest foreign language in Nigeria today. Thus, accordingly, Arabic language enriched these languages especially the indigenous African languages with hundreds of religious, political and commercial words, as explained.

Abubakre (2009) extensively explained the phonological processes that are followed before a word is incorporated and integrated into the Hausa society. Part of these processes include; vowel insertion. Vowel insertion refers to the phonological way of inserting a vowel, which may eventually break the clusters of sounds which make it difficult for the speakers to produce especially among the Hausa speakers where sound clusters are not usually found. This process is also known as epenthesis. As Arabic words are known to exhibit consonant clusters which is not normally found in Hausa language. The cluster must be naturally broken in order for a word to be adopted. Other phonological processes as explained by Abubakre (2009) include; segment replacement or deletion of an entire segment of a word

2.3.1   Clipping

Bauer (1983) maintains that Clipping denotes the process whereby a lexeme (simple or complex) is reduced, while still holding the similar meaning and still being a member of the same class. It does not look to be expected how many syllables will be retained in the clipped form. Bauer (1983) cited three main methods in which a lexeme is shortened to a clip. The most common one is for the beginning of the base to be retained example - *advert* (from *advertisement), exam* (from *examination), gym* (from gymnasium*). The next category is when the clip preserves the final part of the lexeme, as in *phone* (from telephone*) and *roach* (from *cockroach). The least category is when the lexeme drops both its beginning and end, but holds the middle, as in *fridge (from refrigerator).*

According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1975, p. 448), the term clipping denotes the subtraction of one or more syllable from a word. Aronoff and Fudeman (2005, p. 115), assert that clipping is the creation of an existing one. There are 3 types of clipping in English, front clipping, back clipping, front and back clipping.

(1) Front clipping – This is the process of trimming words in the front. In this order, the front syllable is taken to stand as a word. For example: airplane - plane, telephone - phone, etc.

(2) Back clipping – This is another process of clipping where the trimming takes place at the back, thus, the back syllable is trimmed. For instance: advertisement - ad, gasoline - gas, fanatic - fan, polytechnic - poly, etc.

(3) Front and back clipping – This is where the clipping process takes place both front and back of the word. An example of this process is Influenza – flu. However, Fagge (2004, p. 21) posits that clipping in Hausa is of two types: back-clipping and front - clipping. Cornelius (2008) adds: shortening of lengthier words is a popular policy for conserving breath when talking and space when writing or typing. Clipping or trimming words in the front or back (or sometimes both) .

Mafruzah (2010, p.2) studied clipping and loan words in Bahasa Malaysia, She mentioned that, "Clipping is a linguistic process in which new words are formed by removing one or more morphemes of words (real/actual or perceived/supposed) of the existing words. It is a popular word forming process especially in the recent years." A close relation to clipping is back formation which is another linguistic process where morphemes of existing words are also removed. However, the morphemes are usually affixed and the entire part of speech of the affected word is also changed, clipping does not.

Clipping is a morphological process used in many natural languages. In Malay, for instance, clipping usually occurs in the use of loan words from other languages. Because Malaysia, formerly known as Malaya, was once a trading centre for many merchant of various nations, and was colonized by several foreign countries, which led to language contact, and eventually, language transfer became a common occurrence. Due to phonological differences, these loanwords usually undergo changes in spelling, pronunciation and/or morphological structure (including clipping). For example:

Original Word	New Word (Malay)
Principal (n) English	Princip (n)
Intimate (adj) English	Intim (adj)
Mubazziru (v) Arabic)	Bazir (v) etc.

In another research Mustapha (1994) describes the morphosyntactic, semantic and phonological features of compound words. He defines compounding as (1994, p.125) "a complex word that comprises two or more independent words and whose meaning mostly is non compositional" the compound may belong to one of the syntactic categories, noun adjective or verb. Mustapha (1994, p. 280) proposed some criteria which can be used to distinguish compound from ordinary phrase which are partly morpho-syntactic and partly phonological, those are lexical integrity, non-compositional and markedness by lexical integrity. He based his research on compounding in the Hausa language, while he briefly explains other word formation processes involved in the Hausa language.

2.3.2   Blending

This process deals with bringing together, two or more lexemes to form a new word. Blending is a common process of word formation in English. Blends are formed by combining parts of more than one word to arrive at a new word. According to Fromkin and Rodman (1998, p. 89) "two words may be combined to produce blends." Blends are similar to compounds but parts of the words combined are deleted and so they are less than compounds. Examples of words formed through the blending process in English include: Brunch: from breakfast and lunch, Motel: from motor and hotel, Chunnel: from channel and tunnel, Spork : from spoon and fork, Urinalysis: from urine and analysis, etc.

Wagner (2010) discussed different kinds of morphological processes in English, among which are compounding, reduplication, affixation and modification, acronyms, clipping and blending. He described blending as a combination of two or more words to create a new one, usually by taking the beginning of one word and the end of other one.

Debbie (2003) discussed how blending is used in the English language. He concentrated specifically on the relationship and differences found between blends and related word formation processes such as clipping, coinage, and compounds. As such, this is a formal rather than functional study. His work can be considered as a seminal work in the area of blending in English Language. The tool for analysis utilized to extract data in the research was from the corpus, which is the same as those used by Bauer and Renouf, (2011). These are the analytical tools developed in the aviator project (Renouf 1993), and the acronym project Renouf (1996), all these were used to extract new words occurring in each quarter of the project.

2.3.3 Past studies on clipping and blending across languages

Fandrych (2004) viewed sub morphophonemic elements in the formation of acronyms, blends and clippings. Main stream word formation is concerned with the formation of new words from morphemes. As morphemes are full linguistics signs, the resulting neologism are transparent. Speakers can deduce the meanings of their constituents. Thus, analyzed in terms of their modifier/head relationship with A + B = AB, and A B = (a kind of) B. This pattern applies to compounding and affixation. There are however, certain word formation processes that are not morpheme based and that do not have a modifier/head structure. Acronyms like (NATO) are formed from the initial letters of the word groups, blends like motel 'mix' or complete sub morphemic elements, clipping like prof 'shorten existing word'.

The aim of this research is to analyze the role played by elements below the morpheme level in the production of these non-morphemetic word formation processes which have been particularly productive in the English language since the 2nd half of the 20th century.

Despite their frequent marginalization, acronyms, blends, and clippings are interesting cases of seemingly irregular structures. These processes make use of a whole gamut of sub morphemic elements, ranging from more initials, group of letters syllables, and splinters to full (not infrequently even complex) words for their analysis, there is a need for a more flexible approach than mere morpheme analysis.

Ennarson (2006) conducted her study on new blends that are formed in the English language. The aim of her research was to identify new blends that are found in English which have entered the English language in the recent time. Similarly, the study was aimed

to examine the structure of these new blends in English in order to see in what domains they frequently and dominantly occur.

The data for the research was gathered via an online source of Wikipedia, the free-content internet encyclopedia, (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_portmanteaux). The words were latter looked up in the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English and in a newer dictionary online. Another search for the occurrence of such new blends was also made online, in order to find out whether they occur in online Newspapers. The blends are then divided into different groups depending on their structure and which domain they are. 202 words were initially identified from the Wikipedia, later the words were screened and narrowed to 76, in order to have reliable words which are used as blends, and finally 60 blends of different categories and structures were identified.

Six different word-formation processes, including blending were described. Those were compounding, clipping, backformation, acronyming, derivation and blending. The findings of the result also suggested that the most common way to create blends by clipping is to use the first part of the first word and the last part of the second word. The blends were not only investigated according to their structure but also according to the domains they occur in. This part of the research shows that the blends were most frequent not only in the technical domain, but also in the domain of society.

Findings of the study show that, the most common and most frequent way to produce new blends was by clipping only and the second most common way was to use clipping and overlapping. Using only overlapping was highly unusual and stood for only 3 percent of the new blends. The blends were also divided into sub-categories. This categorization showed

that the most common blends with clipping only were those which combined the first part of the first word and the last part of the second word.

2.3.4 Clipping and Blending in Hausa Language

Hausa linguists Abubakar (2001, p.15), Sani (2002, p.154), Baner (1991, p.233), Buhari (2011, p. 18) , Shu'aibu (2008, p.9) , Fagge (2004) and Mustapha (1994) maintained that clipping process is another way of forming word by shortening the base while still retaining the same meaning and membership of the form. So far, little have been said on blending in the literature on Hausa word formation, and the available researches that commented on this process claimed that blending is not found in Hausa words. However, considering the definition of blending provided by various scholars and the examples of blends in English provided earlier show that blends exist and in fact, blends are actively used in various genres of Hausa language and the Hausa society. These are found predominantly across nouns, but also in some verbs.

Abubakar (2011) in his book titled 'An introductory Hausa Morphology,' focuses on morphology, morphological process where he looked at all types of word formation processes involved in Hausa language, such as compounding, derivation, reduplication, modification, clipping and abbreviations. He tried to explain almost all Hausa word formation processes and broaden its investigation by taking and explaining these processes one after another. Abubakar (2011) brought clipping as a word formation process in Hausa by defining the term and some examples, especially clipped forms of personal names but with no proper analysis. He also mentions the process of blending does not exist in the Hausa language.

He formulates rules to account for predictable process as evidenced in feminine nouns and noun plurals. This description is therefore strictly within the morphological domain of derivation, compounding and inflection. In both areas of derivation and inflection, he argues for the stem based method (or root based method as many Hausaists would probably call it). For a generative description such as the word final, vowels play a major role in formulating rules to account for a certain process without which that would not be possible.

Buhari (2011) did a comparative analysis of word formation processes in English and Hausa. His work aims to serve as a reference material to subsequent studies in English and Hausa languages in their various components of linguistic structures, especially within the domain of word formation. The work also attempts to enumerate and compare some of the word formation processes in English and Hausa languages, such as acronyms, affixation, altercation, back formation, blending, borrowing, clipping, coinage, compounding and reduplication. The work follows and adopts the procedure of the analytical comparative model of Nida (1949), and the stages of linguistic analysis of Carl (1996).

The major aim of the study is to contribute to the current trend of intellectualism from the linguistic point of view. The study therefore, would serve as a reference material to subsequent studies in English and Hausa languages in various components of linguistic researches. The work takes a data oriented approach. In addition to this mainstream approach, the researches would have a chance to test some personal assumptions with native speakers in the case of Hausa language who are part of the informants in the research.

Buhari (2011, p. 67) defines clipping as "a process of shortening word while retaining its meaning" according to her clipping is of two types, thus; front and back clipping. Buhari (2011) gives an extensive explanation on blending in English while she claims that blending is not used in Hausa language. Similarly, Sani (2002) discusses clipping in Hausa language where he cited Mustapha (1994) and brought out some examples of clipped forms in the Hausa language. The data is mainly text oriented. Both sources and informants were mainly used as reference materials. Regarding the Hausa data, some were gathered from texts, speeches and utterances of some native speakers of Hausa. The introspective method is also employed in gathering Hausa data based on self-observation. Unstructured interview and non-participant observation were also used.

In conclusion the research works on English and Hausa word formation processes attempts to reveal, to a greater extent, how diverse, complex and similar the languages are at the morphological level. English has played a significant role of a base language in which word formation processes are used to elicit word formation processes in Hausa.

Fagge (2004, p. 21) posits that clipping in Hausa is of two types: back-clipping and front – clipping. He mentioned some examples of Hausa clipped forms especially noun clipped forms. He attempted to describe all possible word formation processes involved in Hausa language, providing examples of such words from nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and other lexical categories.

In his study titled "a comparative study of compounding in Hausa and English", Garba (2011) attempts to determine the similarities and differences between Hausa and English compounding. The work is presented in five chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction of the study, statement of the problem, scope and significance of the study.

The second chapter is a review of related literature on Hausa and English compounds, carried out by various scholars. The third chapter deals with research methodology where information is provided on the techniques, which have been employed for the purpose of the research. Thus conversation with native speakers, interviews with various relevant authorities with formal knowledge, documentary evidence such as library materials, journal and magazines were used. In the fourth chapter, the final presentation and analysis of the data ware included, to show the similarities and differences between Hausa and English compounds. The last chapter consists of summary of the findings and concluding remarks.

The aim of the research was to compare some of the compound words of Hausa and English with the view of highlighting the similarities and possible differences. Equally, the research also aimed to review, critically, assertions made in relation to compound in earlier works that of Galadanci, Mustapha, Newman, Bolinger, and Bature.

The data for the study was collected from dictionaries, Abraham (1962) and Bergery (1934). Field research method and personal observation method were also made use of. The available data were analysed using a variety of methods such as grouping and interpretation of results. The study revealed that Hausa and English have certain similarities in terms of compounding. Therefore, there is a need for future research to be carried out based on comparative study between Hausa and English, especially on pronoun, compound, idiophone and others, which have not been critically studied.

In his study on morphological processes Mu'azu (2004) makes use of descriptive analysis to examine how certain morphological processes occur in the Kilba language. He identified three main processes which are commonly found in the language. via affixation, which includes prefixation and suffixation, while reduplication and modification can either, be

complete or partial. Two models of the approaches were used for the purpose of this research, thus Mathews (1993) and Abubakar (2000). He posits that clipping in Kilba language occurs in personal names, and sometimes it happens in a form of modification, as he cited Abubakar (2000) and Bauer (1991 cited in Abubakar 2000). Clipping in Kilba language largely rely on two types via front clipping and back clipping.

2.4   The influence of Arabic language over Hausa language

Throughout the history of Hausa language, it is a well-known fact that the language has been under various developmental stages right from late 18th century upto the present day. These developmental stages manifest in the form of transformations realized in the language as a result of within and outside influence. Within the language, there are many episodes which mark enhancement over what has been known in the language. Embracing other cultures and incorporating them into the language are part of the significant and wider development recorded in this respect. Equally, this gave rise to accepting reading and writing as means of enhancing communication for better global participation.

In another sense, Hausa language has been a massive borrower of different things from other languages. In Arabic language, Hausa found cumulative and well defined resources that were culminated and integrated into the language. Arabic language has ably and magnificently influenced Hausa language in many respects and especially in its morphology, more than any other aspect of language, such as grammar, phonology and syntax.

Morphologically, there are thousands of words in Hausa language, which are believed to have their origin and root from Arabic language.

2.4.1 Morphology of Hausa-Arabic loanwords

A lot have been said on loanwords based on their phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic relationship of Hausa Arabic loanwords to their original root. Here we are going to analyse and look at some of these words with reference to how they fall under morphological processes of blending and clipping. These words are known to accept and accommodate all the morphological changes of Hausa after they are adopted. However, very little is known about the kind of morphological changes can fit an Arabic loan words into Hausa. Some example of this word is given below:

Arabic origin	Hausa	Gloss	Meaning
Iyal	Iyali		Family
Maqaam	Muqami		Position
Jidal	Jidali		Argument
Quxb	Quxubi		revered person

All these words have their origin from Arabic and they are adapted into the Hausa language. Morphologically, in Hausa language words that end in "i" can have their plural forms via a morphological process of inflection. Where words like:

Hausa		English	
Singular	Plural	singular	Plural
Jaki	Jakai	Donkey	donkey

| Mataki | Matakai | Step | steps |
| Makulli | Makullai | Key | keys |

All these words together with the other Hausa original words take similar pattern in their morphological adjustment. The word "iyal" is an Arabic word denoting or meaning family. In Hausa language the word retain the same semantic meaning but with some phonological and morphological changes. The phonology suit how the different sounds are produce in Hausa language while morphologically the word can take almost all the changes which a word with similar form can take in Hausa.

2.5 Theories of morphology

Linguistist generally formulates new theories of grammar involving morphology. This study considers some linguistic theories and processes in the identification of morphemes in human languages. The study assesses the relevance and techniques of these theories to the processes of word formation in English and Hausa languages. Most popular approaches to the study of language could be categorized into two approaches. These are descriptive and generative approaches.

2.5.1 Descriptive Approach

Linguistics has always required a process called description, which involves observing language and creating conceptual categories for it without establishing rules of language. The 16th and 17th centuries, in which the modern linguistics began to project, provided the basis for the 18th and 19th centuries morphological works – mainly on classical languages. By the early 20th century, this focus shifted to modern language as the descriptive approach of analyzing speech and writing became more formal. The reason for this prior hood is that

linguistics, as any other branch of science requires observation and analysis of a natural phenomenon, such as the order of words in communication, which may be done without prescriptive rules. In descriptive linguistics, nonstandard varieties of language are held to be no more or less correct than standardvarieties. Whether observational methods are seen to be more objective thanprescriptive methods, the outcomes of using prescriptive methods are also subject to description.

The descriptive approach, therefore, simply recognizes that the forms exist, observes the differences and similarities between them, and describes the uniformity of linguistic phenomena in human languages. The descriptive approach is still applied in analyzing many of the world recognized languages.This research applies the descriptive approach of Dressler's (1985) natural morphology theory.

2.6   Summary

The chapter looks at various works related to the current study. It focuses on the studies carried out by different researchers in the area of morphology, Hausa word formation processes, English word formation processes and a particular emphasis was given to clipping and blending which are the main focus of the current research. Other word formation processes such as; borrowing, compounding, acronym, coinage, etc, and how they relate to clipping and blending in forming new words in language were also explained.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1   Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology used for the study, and the procedures followed by the researcher in order to answer the research questions so, this chapter includes sections such as the data for the study, the data collection procedures, the theoretical framework for the study.

3.2   Theoretical frame work

The present study adopted the theory proposed by Dressler (1985) thus; Natural morphology theory, This theory covers all the area identified for the purpose of the present research, which are clipped and blended forms. In the following sub-sections details of this theory will be highlighted. Within this framework, the morphological processes that occur in languages have three functions: (1wordformation, (2) inflection and (3) "to derive the meaning of a derived word from its base" (Dressler 1985).

Theoretical framework is a vital phenomenon in conducting studies. Theories are established and formulated in order to clarify, predict, and understand phenomena and, in many cases, to link a study under questions to an established factual knowledge. The theoretical framework is the structure that can hold or support a theory of a research study. The current study uses the Natural Morphology Theory (Dressler, 1985) because of its applicability and relevance to the research.

3.2.1   Natural Morphology Theory

According to Bailey (2007), Natural Morphology Theory (NMT) which is attached to the explanation of the relationship and link between the morphemes that are found in a word and their meanings; thus, NMT analyzes "the relationship between expression and meaning" (Carstairs, 1991) cited in Bailey (2007). Bauer (2003) cited in Bailey (2007) describe that for the NMT to be regarded as purely "natural" it is expected to cover some features:

- Widespread among the languages of the world.

- It has to be frequently found, used and distributed in a specific language.

- Resisting change overtime.

- Children can acquire it, early in their life.

Consequently, whichever morphological behavior is found to comply with the above mentioned criteria; it should be considered as "natural", if not, it is "unnatural." Dressler (1985, 1986, 1987) and Wurzel (1987) discuss that morphological processes that are found across languages are regarded to be universally natural (system independent). While on the other hand morphological processes that are found in a particular language are regarded as language specific (system dependent).

Looking at the four criteria of NMT as stated above, which presuppose the formation of new words in world languages in general and Hausa in particular, it can be used in order to assess the formation of these new forms in the Hausa language. This is because of the widespread or wider distribution of these new forms of blends and clipped forms in the Hausa language, as can be seen in the analyzed data.

The naturalness of these blends and clipped forms that are found in Hausa language rest in the nature of its usage in the language. The words which are formed through these two morphological processes are naturally accepted within the speech community of Hausa people. That is why the words are used in the academic cycles, media and the native usage of the Hausa society.

RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

Clipped Forms

Word Formation

Blended Forms

{Morphological syntactic level}

Wide spread in languages of the world

Frequent and widely distributed within a Particular language

{Morphological syntactic level}
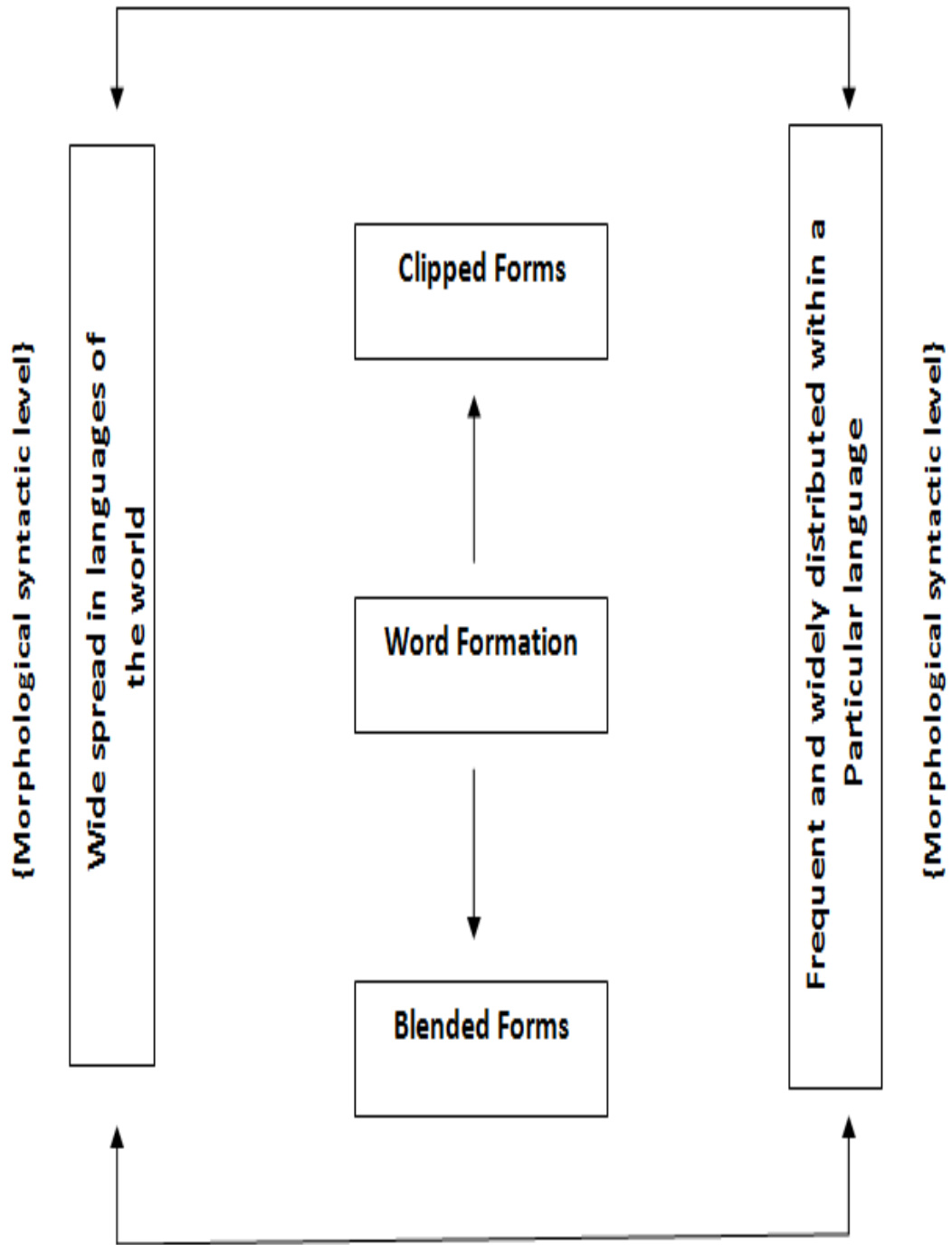
This research adopts two features from natural morphology theory (NMT), these are; its wide usage among the languages of the world, and its wide and frequent usage within a particular language. After the identification and documentation of relevant data, the above framework is used in the analysis of the data.

The blends and clipped forms are part of the morphological formations that are used across different languages. English, as a world major language, employs the use of these devices at different rates in its daily conversations. However, these forms (blends and clipped forms) especially the blend form, are topics under discussion in Hausa language. With the wider distribution and usage of blends and clipped forms in the language, not much was discussed, especially when compared to that of English language. For instance, the word "ingausa" is a blend form that has been widely accepted and used in the Hausa society. Other forms of blends and clipped form will be discussed in the analysis of the study. All these processes are found to be useful and intertwined between the blends and clipped forms in Hausa language.

3.3   Research Design

This study used a qualitative approach, due to the fact that Qualitative research takes an inductive approach in which theory is generated from research, as opposed to the deductive approach in quantitative research, in which research is used to test the theory. The two strategies represent differing epistemological positions. Qualitative research comes from an interpretivist perspective and is therefore concerned with the interpreting and understanding phenomena through the meanings that people attach to them, (Greenhalgh 2001). In contrast, quantitative research is associated with the positive approach. Giving these considerations, a qualitative research strategy was selected for this study approach since

this study focused on the analysis of clipped and blended forms in Hausa language. There are so many techniques for data collection in qualitative research, but the current study used documented text from (newspapers and dictionaries) for obtaining the data. Creswell (2009), cited in Maisarah Muhammad Rais (2013) highlighted that the principal aim of qualitative research is to understand a specific social setting, beliefs, happening, role, group or interaction. Based on this, the current research aims to understand the clipped and blended forms in Hausa language.

3.4   Sources of Data

Two sources of data were used in this study. The first source includes data collected from some of the selected online Hausa newspapers archives, which include; *Aminiya*, (http://aminiya.com.ng/), and *Leadership Hausa* (http://hausa.leadership.ng/). Similarly from dictionaries (*Dictionary of the Hausa language,* Abraham, 1962)

The second source of data used in this study was obtained through the "introspective" method; that is, the researcher's knowledge and personal acquaintance with the language under study (the researcher is a native speaker of Hausa). To avoid 'artificiality' and shortcomings from this source, I referred to a meet Professor of linguistics (A Native speaker of Hausa Language), Prof. Mustapha Ahmad, Bayero university kano, Nigeria. This form of data collection from the aforementioned sources has been tested by the previous investigators such as Buhari, (2011) on word formation processes.

3.4.1 Leadership Hausa Newspaper

Leadership Hausa is a Hausa version of the Nigerian Leadership English newspaper. Data were collected from the online archive of *Leadership Hausa* newspaper, which can be accessed and retrieved at any time from their website (http://hausa.leadership.ng/). The online version is updated daily. The printed version of the *Leadership* Hausa newspaper is circulated nationwide each Friday in Nigeria.

3.4.2 Aminiya Newspaper

Aminiya Newspaper is a Hausa version newspaper of the Nigerian Media Trust Publishing company. The data were collected from the online archive of *Aminiya* newspaper, which can be accessed and retrieved at any time from their website (http://aminiya.com.ng/). The online version is updated daily, while the printed version of *Aminiya* newspaper is circulated nationwide each Friday in Nigeria.

3.4.3 Dictionary of the Hausa language (Abraham, 1962).

Dictionary was selected here in order to identify the occurrence of some clipped and blended forms in Hausa sentences. Also, some examples were collected according the meaning given by data will be searched and collected.

3.5 Data Collection

As mentioned earlier, the data for this study were collected from various sources which are categorized into primary sources and and secondary sources. The primary sources include newspapers and dictionaries where certain parts of the texts were extracted where clipped and blended words selected from. Newspapers are sources of information particularly lexical items as they are used within the society. Some other texts extracted from dictionary

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and such clips and blends derived upon which these processes analyzed. This was verified by the expert native Hausa speaker As a native speaker of Hausa language, A substantial amount of clipped and blended words was collected so that the sample can provide reasonable evidence on the existence and prevalence of these types of words in Hausa. This would also prove that clipped and blended words are actively used in the Hausa community.

3.6   Data Processing and Analysis

The clipped and blended forms collected were coded based on the domain of their use. Any blended or clipped form found, were analyzed structurally and semantically based on their use within the domain to which they are related. Various articles in the selected newspapers were read thoroughly and any instance of the words in their normal use were noted for and taken for the analysis. Fifty (50) words, from each form of blending and clipping will be processed for the analysis(shown in appendix 1)

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter includes the analysis of the collected data applying the methods (processes) of blending and clipping in Hausa language. The analysis is based on the theoretical framework chosen for this study (Natural morphology theory). This chapter is categorized into four sections 4.1 presents introduction, section 4.2 presents the analysis of clipped forms, section 4.3 presents the analysis of blended forms, while section 4.4 presents the analysis of clipped and blended forms in relation to Arabic loan words in Hausa.

All those clipped and blended words found in the data have been processed based on their morpho-syntactic structure in order to bring out the word formation processes followed. The data of the analysis include a total number of hundred (100) clipped and blended forms. Fifty (50) forms for clipping and another fifty (50) for blending; as shown in the table below;

Table 4.1: Summary of the compiled data

	Processes of clipping	Token	Processes of blending	Token
I	VERBAL CLIPPING	09	NOMINAL BLENDING	14
II	NOMINAL CLIPPING	15	VERBAL BLENDING	09
III	ADJECTIVAL CLIPPING	07	ADJECTIVAL BLENDING	07

IV	REDUPLICATED CLIPPING	06	IDIOPHONE BASED BLENDING	06
V	COMPOUND CLIPPING	07	COMPOUND BLENDING	07
VI	CLIPPING OF LOAN WORDS	06	BLENDING OF LOAN WORDS	07
	Subtotal	50		50
	Total	100		

4.2 Process of Clipping in Hausa

The data shows that there are a number of clipped forms in Hausa language. All these forms are categorized into different word classes. Clipping includes verbal clipping, noun clipping, adjectival clipping, compound clipping and reduplicated clipping. These types are analyzed and discussed in the following sections.

4.2.1   Verbal Clipping

In the process of verbal clipping, the words that are originally verbs or have verbal bases are clipped and changed into another form but these words still retain their meaning and grammatical class after the clipping as shown below:

(1)   Abdu   ya-a   kar   shi

          Abdu   3MSG-PFV   kill   3MS

          'Abdu has killed him'

Original / standard form: kashe   'kill'

Clipped form: kar

Process: clipping of the last syllable -she

In sentence (1) above, the word _kar_ 'kill' is a verb formed from the original form **_kashe._** Thus, the last syllable **_she_** is removed out from the original form and the suffix **r** (which is a bound morpheme) is added to form **kar.** As shown above **_ya_** agrees with the subject, Abdu (personal name) which indicates third person masculine singular, **_n_** is a tense marker (TM), indicating that the action was completed. But the direct object **"shi"** represents third person masculine singular. The clipped word **"kar"** is a verb in Hausa language which means to "kill". It has its original root form as **"kash"** but due to palatalization in Hausa, the root of the word is changed to **"kas"**. However, another change that is considered (more or less to be) a dialectal difference makes the verb **"kas"** pronounced as **"kar"** in some of the spoken varieties of Hausa.

Table 4.3 Morphological description of the Hausa word **"kar"**

Base	Affix	Word	Word class	Morphological Process	Gloss
Kas/kar	Asshe	Kasasshe	Noun	Inflection	dead (M)
	Asshiya	Kasasshiya	Noun	Inflection	dead (F)
	Assu	Kasassu	Noun	Inflection	dead (P)
	She	Kashe	Verb	Inflection	Killing
		Kas/kar	Verb	Clipping	Kill

(2)   Mutanen   Najeriya su-n   dau   azumi

       People.of   Nigeria   3PL-PFV   take   fasting

       'Nigerian people have started fasting'   (DHL, 435: 52 b)

Original / standard form: dauki   'take'

Clipped form: dau

Process: clipping of the last syllable -ki

In sentence (2) above, the word *dau* 'take' is a verb formed from the original form *dauki.*

Thus, the syllable - *ki* is removed out to form a clipped form *dau*. *su* indicates third person

plural, and *n* denotes tense marker (TM), indicating past tense. The word "mutane" in the

subject position is a common noun which means "people" and the word "azumi" in the

object position means 'fasting'. However, the verb *dauki* is a transitive verb in the

sentence.

Table 4.4 Morphological description of the Hausa clipped word *"dau"*

Base	Affix	Word	Word class	Morphological Process	Gloss
Dauk	+ a	Dauka	Verb	Inflection	Take up and take away
	+ o	Dauko	Verb	Inflection	Take up and give me
	+ kaka	Daukaka	Noun	Inflection	Elevation
	+ i	Dauki	Verb	Inflection	Take
		Dau	Adjective	Clipping	Take

(3)   Kai-na   ya-na   **juwa**

       Head-of-1SG   3MSG-PFV   twist
       'I feel giddiness'   (Abraham, 345: 38-39 a)

Original / standard form: hajujuwa   'giddiness

Clipped form: juwa

Process: clipping of the front syllable haju-

In the sentence construction above, *juwa* is obtained from the original form *hajujuwa.* In
the process of forming the word *juwa*, the first two syllables of the original form have been
deleted (*ha and ju*). The word *"juwa"* is from *"hajujuwa"* which means "spinning". On the
other hand, *"juwa"* also refers to dizziness. Although the word *"juwa"* "dizziness" retains
its original meaning however, there is a subtle extension of meaning. *"Hajujuwa"* is a
conscious activity of an individual, mostly performed by little children, while dizziness has
to do with a natural feeling of spinning which is not derived consciously. It denotes mostly
a sign of sickness.

Table 4.5 Morphological description of the Hausa word *"juwa"*

Base	Affix	Word	Word class	Morphological Process	Gloss
	Juwa	Hajujuwa	Noun	Inflection	
Haju	Juwa	Juwa	Noun	Inflection	

(4)   Idan   Allah   Ya   kai   mu   mako   mai   zuwa   muna   nan

       if   God   3MS-PFV   will 1PL   week   PAT   next   1PL-IPFV PAT

       tafe   da   cigaban   fassarar

       walk   with   continue   translation-DEF

       'In our next episode, we will present the continuation of the translation'

Original / standard form: tafiye   '

Clipped form: tafe

Process: clipping of the last syllable -ye

The sentence presented above contains the clipped form **tafe** as part of the verbal form **tafiye.** In this form, the final part of the word -**iye** has been replaced by the vowel **-e** , the base of this form is **taf**. There are affixes which could be introduced to the basic form to get other forms. For example, – **iya** is added to form tafiya, -**iyarwa** added to form tafiyarwa. In addition suffixes like – **iye** and **-e** also are added to form **tafiye** and **tafe** new form will be tafiye while – e equally

Table 4.6 Morphological description of the Hausa word *"tafe"*

Base	Affix	Word	Word class	Morphological Process	Gloss
Taf	+iya	Tafiya	Verb	Inflection	Walking
	+iyarwa	Tafiyarwa	Verb	Inflection	Administering
	+iye	Tafiye	Verb	Inflection	Coming
	+e	Tafe	Verb	Clipping	Coming

(5)   Qarshe   mu ma ba   a **bar** mu a baya ba   wajen   samun

      At end   PL PAT NEG at leave PL at back   NEG   out-LNK get-LNK
      Matsaloli-n   lafiya

      Problem.P-LNK   health

    'Finally, we were also not left out in the health problems faced'

Original / standard form: bari 'leave"

Clipped form: bar

Process: clipping of the last vowel -i

The form **bar** in the preceding sentence is obtained from the original form **bari** which means "leave". In this form the vowel **–i** is clipped and the resultant form **bar** denotes 'to leave something'. As far as the data collected, only these words could be formed from the root of the word. This word is a standard form that cuts across all the Hausa dialects, meaning that no other form is used to represent the word "bari" (leave).

The above section presents verbal clipping in Hausa. Originally, those words are verb forms the process of clipping occurs the forms retains their meaning expected to be in verb form, after clipping it will result in some new forms but still maintain their meaning.

4.2.2 Nominal Clipping

In this form of clipping, noun is the base form. There are various types of nouns which are clipped in Hausa language and morph-phonological processes are involved in the formation of such clipped forms depending on the type of nouns involved. There are two types of nouns considered with reference to clipping in Hausa clipped formation: nominal and common nouns.

4.2.2.1 Personal Name Clipping

Nominal clipping is the process of trimming noun that exists as a name only but does not signify any other meaning apart from the name it represents. Considering the nature of Hausa language which has majority of its words and names borrowed mainly from Arabic language, two categories of nouns exist – original (pure Hausa nouns) and borrowed nominal nouns. The borrowed Hausa names are changed with some affixes to qualify as Hausa names. Abubakre (2009) extensively explained the phonological processes that are followed before a word is incorporated and integrated into the Hausa society. Part of these processes include; vowel insertion. Vowel insertion and refers to the phonological way of inserting a vowel, which may eventually break the cluster of sounds which make it difficult for the speakers to produce especially among the Hausa speakers where sound clusters is not usually found. This process is also called epenthesis. As Arabic words are known to exhibit consonant clusters which are not normally found in Hausa language (see 4.4). This is discussed in the analysis below:

    i.   **Native Names**

    ii.   **Borrowed Names (Loan forms)**

(1)   **Ale**   za   ya   kawo littafi-n   gobe

        Ale   FUT   3MSG bring book-DEF   tomorrow

     'Ale will bring the book tomorrow'

Original / standard form: Alhaji   'Name of a person F'

Clipped form: Ale

Process: clipping of the back syllable - haji

For the explanation of sentence (1), the common noun in the subject position *"Ale"* personal name is formed out of the complete word "*Alhaji*". In the process of forming the clipped form two syllables are removed (*ha* and *ji*) from the original form, then the suffix **-e** is added. Unlike in the previous illustrations in sentence above, **-za** as a tense marker preceded by the preverbal pronoun indicating future tense, *ya* indicating that the nominal in the subject position is masculine, singular and third person respectively. The root of the word is *"haj"* which means a pilgrim. However, the word has under gone morphological changes as shown below:

Table 4.7 Morphological description of the Hausa word *"ale"*

Base	Affix	Word	Word class	Morphological Process	Gloss
Haj	Al- and –i	alhaj-i	Noun	Inflection	Pilgrim M
	-iya	Hajiya	Noun	Inflection	Pilgrim F
	al-ai	Alhazai	Noun	Inflection	Pilgrims
		ale	Noun	Clipped	Pilgrim M

(2)   **Mina** ta-a   tafi   kasuwa

        mina   3FSG-PFV   go   market

        'Mina went to the market'

Original / standard form: Aminatu   'Name of a person F'

Clipped form: Mina

Processes: clipping of the front and back syllables while the word retains its Middle form

In the sentence given above, the clipped form **Mina** is obtained from the original form **Aminatu**. Unlike previous examples, where the pront syllables are clipped in each case, in example (2) above we found both: i) front clipping ii) back clipping in.(For the front clipping, the first syllable **a-** is clipped, for the back clipping the last syllable - **tu** is clipped from the original form). For the explanation of the remaining morphemes from the sentence, **ya** is a pronoun which indicates third person, singular and masculine gender. **–na** is a tense marker indicating the continuous action. The linker **–n** is attached with the **So** 'love' to relate the verb and direct object Mina which is formed through the process called clipping.

(3)   Daga   nan   sai   gida-n   **Dije**,   inda   samari   ke   sha-n

    From   here   PAT   house-GEN   Dije   place   youth-PL   REL.   drink-GEN

    ruwa

    water

    'After that it's the Dije's house where youths have refreshment' (*Aminiya*, 28 Nov. 2013)

Original / standard form: kadija 'name of a person F'

Clipped form: dije

Process: clipping of the front syllable Ha-

The form Dije as presented in the sentence above is from the Hausa name 'Hadiza'. This form Hadiza originated from the Arabic name Khadija. In forming the clipped word, the first syllable **Ha**- of the original word is deleted and the vowel **-a** is substituted with vowel

-e. Also, there is a phonological rule /**z**/ → /**j**/ because the two consonant shared the same place of articulation.

(4)   **Ladi**   ta-a   ci   shinkafa

      Ladi   3FSG-PFV   eat   rice

      'Ladi ate rice'   (DHL,p322;a)

Original / standard form: Ladidi   'name of a person F'

Clipped form: Ladi

Process: clipping of the last syllable-di

In the sentence above, it is found that *–di* is deleted from the original form ***Ladidi***, through the clipping process in order to form a clipped form ***Ladi.*** The word ***ta*** refers to third person feminine singular, while *– a* attached to it, is the tense marker (TM) showing past tense. ***Ci*** is the Hausa word for eat, while ***Shinkafa*** is equivalent to rice. However, Ladi is also a traditional Hausa name, given to a girl born on Sunday. The process followed in clipping is deletion of the last syllable. Where *– **di*** is removed and the new form Ladi results.

(5)   Baya-n   Musa   ya-a   dawo   gida   ne   sai   ya   hadu

      after-LNK   Musa   3MS-PFV   return home   COP   PAT   3MS   meet
      da   Saude (Nafisa Abdullahi), inda   kuma   Su-ka   fara   soyayya.
      with Saude (Nafisa Abdullahi)   where however 3P-REL   star   love
      'After Musa came back home, he met Saude (Nafisa Abdullahi) where they fell in love'

Original / standard form: saudatu   'name of a person F'

Clipped form: saude

Process: clipping of the last syllable -de

The aforementioned sentence denotes that the borrowed Arabic name Saudatu was retained in Hausa with no modification. The new form **Saude** was formed after clipping the last syllable **–tu** and replacing the vowel **–a** with **–e.**

(6)   Ali   ya-na   wasa

        Ali   3MSG-IPFV   play

        'Ali is playing.'   (DHL, 21: 49-50)

Original / standard form: Aliyu   'name of a person M'

Clipped form:**   Ali

Process: clipping of the last syllable-yu

In sentence (6), **Ali** is a personal name formed from the original form **Aliyu,** Thus, **–yu** is removed out to form a clipped form, **Ali**. In the above sentence, **ya** indicates third person masculine singular, **na** denotes a tense marker (TM) indicating continuous tense. **Wasa** is the verb denoting 'play'. In this word **Aliyu**, clipping is clearly identified where the last syllable **–yu** was deleted to form Ali.

(7)   Abubakar da tsoho-n   jakada   Alhaji Hassan Adamu   da   Dokta

        Abukar   and old-LNK ambassador Alhaji Hassan Adamu and   Dr.
        Muhmud   Tukur da   Farfesa   **Jibril** Aminu
        Muhammad Tukur and Professor Jibril Aminu

        Abubakar and the former ambassador Alhaji Hassan Adamu, Dr. Mahmud Tukur and
        Professor Jibril Aminu.   (ANP, 12/02/2012)

Original / standard form: jibirilu   'name of a person M'

Clipped form:**   jibirin

Process: clipping of the last syllable -lu and adding of the consonant
                                  /n/ finally.

In the sentence presented above, the original form' Jibrilu' is a borrowed Arabic word. This word was later trimmed to form a new Hausa form 'jibrin'. In the process of forming the

clipped one, the vowel -**u** was trimmed and the consonant –**n** was added to the final syllable hence the new form Jibril which refers to Hausa masculine name.

(8)   "Ba   a   rabu   da   Bukar ba   wai   an   haifi   **Habu**,'   inji

Neg PAT separate   with   Bukar NEG   PAT   IMPR deliver   Habu   PAT
Malam Bahaushe   Sarki-n   hikimar   zance

Mr.   Hausa- man   king-LNK   smart   speak

'He jump from frying fan to fire'   (ANP, 20/09/2012)

Original / standard form: Habubakar   'name of a person M'

C**lipped form:**   Habu

Process: clipping of the last two syllables - ba and - kar

In the aforementioned Hausa proverb, the form **Habu** was clipped from the form **Habubakar** which is a borrowed Arabic word (Abubakar). In the new word formed, the first consonant – **a** was replaced with the consonant –**h** to form the new formed word Habubakar**.** In the process of clipping the new form, the last syllable bakar was removed to form a new word   **Habu.**

Original / standard form: Habubakar   'name of a person M'

C**lipped form:**   bukar

Process: clipping of the first two syllables ha- and -bu-

The Hausa proverb presented above contains a form bukar. The form bukar was clipped from the form Habubakar which is a borrowed Arabic word. In the process of clipping the form Bukar, the first two syllables ha- and -bu was removed while the vowel –**a** was substituted with the vowel –**u** to form the new word bukar.

(9)   Shi   kuwa   Malam **Madu**   Kachallah   cewa ya-a   yi   baya   ga

3MS   also   Mr.   Madu   Kachallah   say   3MS-PFV   do   back   PAT
mu sadar   da   zumunci   lokacin   sallah

PL   provide   with   relationship   time-LNK   prayer

'While Malam Madu Kachalla said, it doesn't stop us from visitation during Sallah'

Original / standard form   Ahamadu 'name of a person M'

C**lipped form:**   madu

Process: clipping of the first two syllables a- and -ha-.

The form Amadu is a borrowed Arabic word Ahmadu. Even though it maintains the original pronunciation this word was trimmed to form a new form Amadu. In the process of clipping, the consonant **–h** was deleted from the original word. The resultant form obtained is Amadu.

(10)   Daya   daga   'yan   kishin   kasa   da   su-ka   karbo

one   from   son-LNK   patron-LNK   country   with   3PL-REL   collect
'yancin   Malam   **Mudi** Spikin   ya   rasu
independence Mr.   Mudi   Spikin   3MS-PFV   dead
'One of the patriots that fought for independence, Malam Mudi Spikin, has died'

Original / standard form   mahamudu 'name of a person M'

C**lipped form:**   mudi

Process: clipping of the first two syllables ma- and -ha-

(11)   Daya   daga   cikin   'yan   uwan   marigayiyar mai   suna   Mu'azu

One   from   among.LNK   son   mother   late.DEF   own   name   Mu'azu

Abdullahi ya-a   ce   ba   za   su   taba   yafe   wannan lamari

Abdullahi 3MS-PFV say   NEG   FUT   3PL   touch   forgive this   issue

ba   saboda   wannan ne   karo   na   biyu   da   **Dini** ya   yi

NEG   because   this   COP   nexr   PAT   two   that   Dini   3MS-PFV   do

yunkurin   kashe   ta.

Attempt,LNK   kill   3FS

'One of the deceased relatives, in person of Malam Mu'azu Abdullahi, said they will never forgive this issue because this is the second time that Dini attempted her murder'   (Aminiya 08 February 2013)

Original / standard form: Zaharaddini   'Name of a person M'

C**lipped form:**   Dini

Process: clipping of the front syllables –za –ha- and –rad-.

(12)   'Yan   uwan   marigayiyar sun   ce, Dini   ya   yi   barazanar

        son.of   mother   late.DEF   3P-PFV   say Dini   3MS-PFV   do   threat-LNK

        zai   kashe   'ya'yanta   Mustapha   da   **Zulai**.

        FUT-3MS   kill   son.of.3MF   Mustapha   and   Zulai

        'The deceased relatives said, Dini has threatened to kill her children, Mustapah and Zulai'   (ANP, 08/ 02/ 2013).

Original / standard form: Zulaihatu   'Name of a person F'

C**lipped form:**   Zulai

Process: clipping of the last two syllables – ha and –tu

(13)   Uwargidan   tsohon gwamnan jihar,   Hajiya **Yalwa**   Goje,   ta

        wife.of.LNK   old   governor   state.DEF Hajiya   Yalwa   Goje   3FS-PFV

        aika   da   kyatar   Alkur'ánai 200   da   sallaya 40   da   kuma

        send   With   gift.LNK   Qur'an.PL   200   and   carpet   40   and   also
        carbi   300

        carbi   300

        'The first wife of the former governor of the state, Hajiya Yalwa Goje, has sent a donation of 200 Qur'an, 40 prayer mats, and 300 beads'

Original / standard form: Yalwati   'Name of a person M'

C**lipped form:**   Yalwa

Process: clipping of the back syllable –ti

(14) **Murja** Baba da wakar 'Soyayya ta yi mamaya' cikin fim

Murja Baba with song love 3FS.PFV do occupy inside film

din 'Madubin Dubawa'

of Mirror.LNK seeing

'Murja Baba with her song "love has taken over" in the film "madubin dubawa'

Original / standard form: Murjanatu 'Name of a person' (F)

Clipped form: Murja

Process: clipping of the last syllables - na- and -tu

(15) **Zuwaira** Isma'il da wakar 'Gobe Da Nisa' cikin fim

Zuwaira Isma'il with song.LNK tomorrow and width inside.LNK film

din babban yaroon

of big.LNK boy

'Zuwaira Islma'il with her song "tomorrow is far" in the movie "babban yaro'

(ANP, 08/ 02/ 2013).

Original / standard form: Zuwairiyya 'Name of a person' (F)

Clipped form: zuwaira

Process: clipping of the middle syllable -iyy -

(16) Kwamishinan ruwa na jihar Filato, Alhaji **Idi** wazir ya

commissioner.LNK water of state.LNK Pleato Alhaji Idi wazir 3MS-PFV

ce gwamnatin jihar ta bada kwangilar gina ingantaccen

say government state.LNK 3FS.PFV give contract.LNK build qualitative
dam

dam

'The Plateau state's commissioner for water resources, Alhaji Idi Waziri said the
state government has awarded the contract to build state of the art dam'

Original / standard form: Idirisu 'Name of a person ' (M)

Clipped form: Idi

Process: clipping of the last syllables – ri- and –su

(17) Yanzu haka Muhamad **Sale** ya-a   shigar   da   wata qara, inda

Now   so   Muhamad Sale 3MS-PFV put.LNK with a   sue   where

yake   zargin wani mai   suna Alhaji

3MS-IMPFV   suspect a   own   name Alhaji

'Right now, Muhamad Sale has sent a petition to court, where he accused one Alhaji'

Original / standard form: Salihu   'Name of a person F'

Clipped form: Sale

Process: clipping of the back syllable - hu, and vowel change occurs where [i] →[e].

4.2.2.2 Common Noun Clipping

Some of the common nouns show changes in the word class, gender distinction or number differences. In addition, other nouns can be in the form of original Hausa words or borrowed words (from Arabic language). Moreover, real nouns have root form which other affixes are added to give other forms of nouns or totally different word class. This is discussed in the analysis below.

(18) **Dai** ya-a   ba   mu

one   3MSG-PFV   give   3PL

'He gave us one.'

Original / standard form: daya   'one'

Clipped form: dai

Process: clipping of the back syllable –ya and addition of vowel –i

In sentence (24) above, the word *"dai"* 'one' is formed from the original form *"daya"*. This word is clipped by removing the last syllable of the original form. The form *"ya"* is an agreement marker which shows that the word in the subject position *"dai"* is masculine denoting in third person singular, *"-n"* a tense marker indicating the action of the verb

"ba" 'give' is completed. However, the word "mu" indicating that the direct object of the sentence is a first person plural.

(19)   Kai-na   ya-na   **juwa**

        head-of-1SG   3MSG-PFV   twist

        'I feel dizdizziness'   (Abraham, 435: 52 b)

Original / standard form: hajujuwa   'dizziness'

Clipped form: juwa

Process: clipping of the front syllables ha – and –ju-

In the above sentence the word *juwa* is obtained from the original form *hajujuwa.* In the process of forming the word *juwa*, the first two syllables of the word have been deleted *(ha- and - ju-)*. The root of the word is juya/juwa, and this is because of the Hausa phonological process via palatalization (as in [w] changes to[j]).

Table 4.8 Morphological description of the Hausa word *"juwa"*

Base	Affix	Word	Word class	Morphological Process	Gloss
	Haju	Hajujuwa	Noun	Inflection	Spinning
Juwa/juya	-wa	Juyawa	Noun	Inflection	Turning around
		Juwa	Noun	Clipped	Dizziness

(20)   Ya-a   yi   **kure**

        3MSG-PFV   do   mistake

        'He made a mistake'   (DHL,: 569; 22 a)

Original / standard form: kuskure   'mistake'

Clipped form: kure

Process: clipping of the first syllable kus-

(21)   To   hasali   ma   wanke   baki   da   dare   kafin   kwanciya   ya

        yes   initially   PAT   wash   mouth   at   night   before.LNK   slepping   3MS-PVF

        fi   Amfani   fiye   da   wankewa   da   **safe**

        better   benefit   better   then   wash   ta   morning

        'Obviously, brush before sleeping in the night is more beneficial than in the morning'

Original / standard form: safiya   'morning'

Clipped form: safe

Process: clipping of the last syllable -ya

(22)   kowa   yai   abota   da   biri   sandarsa   baya   **makewa**

        everyone   3MS-do   friendship   with   monkey   stick.LNK.3MS   cannot   remain

        a   sama   zancen   ka   hakkun

        at   sky   speech.LNK   2MS   true

        'It's no good having a friend at court, if one cannot get one's desires fulfilled'

Original / standard form: makale   ' stuck'

Clipped form: make

Process: clipping of the middle syllable –al-

For the explanation of the above sentence, the clipped word *kure* 'mistake' is formed from the original form *Kuskure*. In the process of forming the clipped word, the first syllable of the original word *kus –* has been deleted**.** The presence of the tense marker **–a** indicates past tense.

(23)   Abdu   ya-na   da   **kwalwa**

       Abdu   3MSG-IPFV   with   brain

       'Abdu has a good brain'   (DHL, 581; 28 a)

Original / standard form: kwakwalwa   'brain'

Clipped form: kwalwa

Process: clipping of the front syllable kwa -

The word ***Kwalwa*** is obtained by deleting kwa-, the front syllable from the original form

Kwakwalwa. As shown in the above illustrations, ***-na*** indicates the continuous tense, ***ya***

indicates third person singular.

Nominal clipping is found in the Hausa language. A lot of names found in the Hausa

language, whether the original Hausa names or borrowed names (from Arabic) undergo the

processes of clipping. It is assumed that almost all names in Hausa language are subtly

changed. However, the change depends on the nature of a word. This phenomenon is not

limited to Hausa language as it was justified by Yule (1997:66) who stated that English

speakers like to clip each other names – that is, what Aronoff and Fudeman (2005) called

nicknames as in Al ('Albert'), Ed ('Edward'),Rob ('Robert'), Trish ('Patricia'), Sue

('Susan'), Tom ('Thomas'), Sam ('Samuel'),etc. Clipping is among the processes used to

modify names in Hausa language as shown in the data.

4.2.2   Clipping in adjectival forms

As the name implies, this form of clipping has adjective as the base. The data shows that

there are many such forms which undego the the process of clipping as shown below:

(1) Shi   kuma   ya-a   yi **jarunta** ya-a   taimake   ta wani lokaci

    3SGM however 3MSG-PFV do heroic   3MSG-PFV   assist   3SGF some time

    'However, he shows brevity in helping her the other time' (ANP 20, January 2014)

Original / standard form: jaruntaka   'heroic'

Clipped form: jarunta

Process: clipping of the last syllable -ka

In the above sentence, the clipped word **Jarunta** is formed from the complete word

Jaruntaka. In this process, the last syllable of the original form **ka** is removed to form the

new word **jarunta** which means heroic. Morphologically, the root of the form **"jarunta"** is

"jar" which can be used in order to form different word formations in Hausa language.

Some affixes can be added to the word, such as **"imi", "uma" "umai"** to give the

inflectional process of realizing gender and number in Hausa. In addition, prefixes such as

"unta" "untaka" can be added to extend the meaning of the words, and this takes the word

to its fullest prefix addition. Moreover, a bound morpheme **"r"** can be added in certain

contexts as well, in order to link the word to other grammatical structures as shown below:

Table 4.2 Morphological description of the Hausa clipped word **"jarunta"**

Base	Affix	Word	Word class	Morphological Process	Gloss
	Umi	Jarumi	Noun	Inflection	Hero (M)
	Uma	Jaruma	Noun	Inflection	Hero (F)
Jar	Umai	Jarumai	Noun	Inflection	Heroes
	Untaka	Jaruntaka	Verb	Inflection	Heroic
	Unta-ka	Jarunta	Verb	Clipping	Heroic

(2)   Ka   san   idan   a-ka   ce   akwai **yarinta,** kwakwalwa-r   mutun

2SGM   know if   IMPR-PFV say there   childish brain-LNK   human

ta-na   ja

3SGF-PFV   good   (*Aminiya*, 13 March 2014)

'Ideally, the level of human's IQ is brighter during the teenage'

Original / standard form: yarintaka 'childishness'

Clipped form: yarinta

Process: clipping of the last syllable - ka

The word **Yarinta** is obtained from the original form **Yarintaka**. In the process of forming this, the last syllable (-**ka)** of the original word is deleted to form the new word **Yarinta**. For the interpretation of the message contained in the sentence, the word **ja** tries to indicate That the children brain is very sharp when compared to that of old persons. The root of the word **"yarinta"** is **"yar"** to form different word formations in the Hausa language. Affixes such as **oi", "inya" "a"** can be added to the word, as found in the inflectional process of realizing gender and number in Hausa. In addition, prefixes such as **"intaka" "inta"** can also be added   to extend the meaning of the words, (from noun to adjective) the final morpheme "**ka**" of the word is clipped out(which results in the morphological process of clipping).

Table 4.9 Morphological description of the Hausa clipped word **"yarinta"**

Base	Affix	Word	Word class	Morphological Process	Gloss
	+ o	Yaro	Noun	Inflection	boy(M)
	+ inya	Yarinya	Noun	Inflection	girl (F)
Yar	+ a	Yara	Noun	Inflection	Children

	+ intake	Yarintaka	Adjective	Inflection	childishness
	+ inta	Yarinta	Adjective	Clipping	childishness

(3)   Yarinya ce   fara   **fat**

    girl   COP   white   snow-white
    'She is a very fair skinned girl'

Original / standard form: fatai   'snow white'

Clipped form: fat

Process: clipping of the long vowel syllable -ai

For the explanation of the above sentence, adjective is used to indicate clipping as one of the morphological processes in Hausa. The word *fat* is formed from the original form *fatai* which is used for emphasis on the colour. In the process of forming this word *fat* (unlike those found in the previous illustrations), only the vowel- *ai* is deleted from of the original form **fatai** which results back clipping.

(4)   Na-a   daura   **abota**   da   shi

    1SG-PFV   start   friendship   with   3SGM

    'I made him my friend'   (Abraham, 5: 21-22 b)

Original / standard form: abotaka   'friendship'

Clipped form: abota

Process: clipping of the last syllable -ka

In the sentence above, it is found that –*ka* is deleted from the original form *abotaka*, through the clipping process in order to form a clipped form *abota.* *Na* is a pronoun which indicates first person singular and it could be either masculine or feminine gender.

Table 4.10 Morphological description of the Hausa clipped word *"abota"*

Base	Affix	Word	Word class	Morphological Process	Gloss
Abok	-i	Aboki	N-oun	Inflection	
	-iya	Abokiya	Noun	Inflection	
	-ai	Abokai	Noun	Inflection	
	-antaka	Abokantaka/abotaka	Adjective	Inflection	
	-ta	Abota	Adjective	Clipping	

(5)   Masana ilimin   tsirrai sun   tabbatar da   cewa idan ganye

experts   knowledge.LNK   trees   3PL.PFV confirm that say   if   leaf
ya   yi kore **shar** ya-na   kara   karfin   ido
3SM-PFV   do   green PAT   3SM-IPFV   increase strong.LNK   eye
'Botanists confirmed that when a leaf is too green it helps in the power of eye.'

Original / standard form: shashar 'fresh'

C**lipped form:**   shar

Process: clipping of the front syllable –sha

(6)   Malaman   aikin   jinya   sun   jeru   gwanin   sha'awa

teacher.LNK   work.LNK   nursing   3PL.PFV   arrange   attract

sanye cikin   kayansu   farare **kal**

inside.LNK   cloth.LNK.3PL   white PAT

'The nurses stood arranged neatly wearing their best white attire**.'**

Original / standard form: kakal   'pure'

Clipped form: kal

Process: clipping of the front syllable -ka

4.2.4. Reduplicated clipping

This form of clipping has reduplicated word as base. The data shows that there are many such forms.

(7)   Su-n   sha   **fate**
          3PL-PFV   drink mushy food
          'They ate mushy food'   (DHL, 371: 13-14)

Original / standard form: fatefate   'a mushy food'

Clipped form: fate

Process: clipping of the reduplicated part –fate

(8)   **Kuli**   ko'ina   ka   fadi   gaba   ne

groundnut   everywhere   2MS   fall   front   COP

Original / standard form: kulikuli 'groundnut cake '

Clipped form: kuli

Process: clipping of the reduplicated part -kuli

(9)   Mejego   ta   haihu   lafiya se dai   ta   kamu da

nursing-morther   3SF deliver   well   but PAT 3SF-PFV catch with

cutar   **barbara**

illness.LNK   gas

'The new mother delivered safely but she suffer from anal gas'.

Original / standard form: babarbabar   'anal gas'

Clipped form: barbara

Process: clipping of the first and middle syllables –ba and –ba-

(10)   Yara   sun   **gutsura**   takardar   sakamakon   jarabawa

     children 3PL-PFV   cut   paper.LNK   result.LNK   examination
     'The boys torn their result sheet'

Original / standard form: gutsutsura   'cut'

Clipped form: gutsura

Process: clipping of the middle syllable –tsu-

The words have originally undergone a word formation process of complete or partial reduplication, where the part of the word repeated twice. However, the the second repeated part of the word is usually deleted in order to get a clipped forms as shown above.

4.2.5 Compound clipping

In this form of clipping, compounding process is involved. This is where two different words   join together to form a compound word, part of this word can be deleted to form a clipped form. There are various types of compounds with regard to clipped formation, thus; noun based compounds, verb based compounds, adjectival based compound, and idiophone based compounds are formed which are clipped forms in Hausa as we can see in the following sentences.

(1)   **M**ankade   be   saba   da   tandu   ba

     shea butter   NEG   usual   with   container   NEG
     'Prosperity is unknown to the poor'

Formation of compound forms   F1 +F2   mai + n(LNK) + kadanya

Compound form: mankadanya   'sheabutter cream'

Clipped form   mankade

Process: clipping of the last syllable – anya

In the above sentence, the word "*mankade*" is formed from the combination of two words: "*Mai*" (oil) and "*kadanya*" (sheabutter). In the process of forming clipped form the last part of the word **anya** which is a bound morpheme is deleted and the vowel *–e* is substituted with the vowel *–a.* The reference is a proverbial expression in Hausa language.

(2)   Muhammadu gala sumaila shi ne   ya   lashe gasar

        Muhammuda gala sumaila 3MS COP 3SM-PFV   win competition.LNK
        wasakwalwa ta   bana

        puzzle   3SF   this year

        'Muhammad Gala Sumaila won the quiz competition of this year.'

Formation of compound forms   F1 +F2   wasa 'sharp' + kwakwalwa 'brain'

Compound form: wasa kwakwalwa   ''

Clipped form   wasa kwalwa

Process: clipping of the middle syllable – kwa-

(3)   Ina   ganinsa   na   ce Allah ya yi min   **gam da katar**

        1S-IPFV see.LNK.3sm 1S-PFV   say God   3MS do 1S-LNK meet with luck
        'As I saw him I said God has helped me'.

Formation of compound forms   F1 +F2   gamo 'meet' + da(LNK) + katar 'luck'

Compound form: gamo da katar   'to meet someone luckly '

Clipped form: gam da katar

Process: clipping of the middle vowel -o

(4)   Murarsa   me tsanani ce   ya zamanto ba ya   iya yawo

Catarrh.of-3MS   its severe   COP it become cannot-3MS   do   go

se   da   **shaka**-**hadiye**

PAT   with   inhaler

'His catarrh is severe he cannot go anywhere without inhaler.'

Formation of compound forms: F1 +F2   shaka 'suffocation'+ ka (LNK) + hadiye 'swallow'

Compound form: shaka ka hadiye   'inheller '

Clipped form: shaka hadiye

Process: clipping of the middle syllable – ka -

(5)   Indo   ta   hadu da   ladi har   ta   yi **far** **da**   **baka**

Indo   3SF-PFV   meet with ladi PAT 3SF-PFV do PAT   with   mouth
ta-a   fada mata
3FS-PFV   say   3FS.of

'Indo met ladi and she told her by slipped of the tongue'

Formation of compound forms   F1 +F2   farad 'quik' + da(LNK) + baki'mouth'

Compound form: farad da baka ' '

Clipped form   far da baka

Process: clipping of the middle syllable - ad

4.3 Blending in Hausa

Blending is a morphological process where some parts of two words are joined together to form a new word with new meaning different from the other original words while omitting at least part of one word. In Hausa language, blending is found to play a role as a word formation process that is used in different contexts. Various words of different word classes are found through this process in Hausa including noun, verb, adjectival and idiophone based blending. Consider the following examples:

4.3.1 Nominal blending

This is a blending that is found with a word which has its root from a noun. Noun blending comes in many forms in Hausa language. The data shows that there are noun + noun blending and also noun + verb blending. As shown in the example below:

4.3.1.1 Noun + Noun

This form of blending can be in two different kinds which are personal noun + personal noun and common noun + common noun. Firstly, personal noun + personal noun blending is formed when two personal nouns are combined together to give another new form of noun either in form of company or couples names. Secondly, in common noun + common noun blending, two common nouns are joined together to form a new noun as found in examples given below. Also, noun + noun blending can be in the form of a combination of common noun + personal noun to form a new form but the process of blending remains the same.

(1)   Gida-n   biradi-n   Yushab   su-n   iya   biredi

        house-GEN   bread-GEN   Yusuf and Habiba   3PL-PFV   can   bread

        'Yushab bakery are expert in making bread'

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   Yusuf 'personal name' (M)+ Habiba 'personal name'(F)

Formation of blends   Yus + Hab (two initial splinters with overlap)

Blended form   Yushab (name of a bakery)

Process: blending of two nominal forms (M and F)

(2)   Sankano   ya-a   dawo

        Emir of Kno   3MSG-PFV   return

        'The Emir of Kano has returned.'

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   Sarki (N) + Kano (N)

Formation of blends   san + kano (initial splinter + full word)

Blended form   Sankano

Process: blending of two nominal forms (N +N)

Sentence (45) above consists of a blended form **Sankano**. The blended form **Sankano** is

formed by the combination of two words, **Sarki** _and **Kano**, which are Hausa names

denoting name of a person and place. The second syllable of the first word "**_ki_**" is deleted,

and the consonant **r** is replaced by **n.** Then the remaining segment of the first word is

combined together.

(3)   Amadina   su-n   ci   abinci-n-su

        Amadu da   Madina 3PL-PFV   eat   food-LNK-3PL

        'Amadu and Madina ate their food.'

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   Amadu (N)+ Madina (N)

Formation of blends   Ama + dina (initial splinter + final splinter with overlap)

Blended form   Amadina

Process: blending of two nominal forms (N + N)

Sentence (3) consists of a blended form **Amadina**. The blended form **Amadina** is formed

by the combination of two words, **Amadu** and **Madina**, which are Hausa nouns denoting

names of persons, **Amadu** is proper name of a person (male), and **Madina** is a proper name

of a female. In the first name **"Amadu"**, the third syllable **"du"** is deleted, and in the

second name **Madina**, the first syllable **Ma** has been deleted from the original form. After

the deletion of the segments from each of the two words, the remaining parts were blended

together to formed '**Amadina**'.

(4)   Surukuwar   Ali   ta-a   zo

       mother-in-low Ali   3FSG-PFT   come

       'Ali's mother-in-law came'

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   suruka 'inlaw' (N)+ uwa 'morther' (N)

Formation by blending   suruk + uwa (initial splinter + full word with overlap)

Blended form   surukuwa (a

Process: blending of two nominal form

Table 4.11 Morphological description of the Hausa clipped word *"surukuwa"*

Base	Affix	Word	Word class	Morphological Process	Gloss
Suruk	-a	Suruka	Noun	Inflection	Sis inlaw
	-i	Suruki	Noun	Inflection	Brother/father inlaw
	Ai	Surukai	Noun	Inflection	Inlaws
	-uwa	surukuwa	Noun	Blending	Mother in law

(5)   'Yansiyasa   su-na   ingausa   lokaci-n   yakin-zabe

       politicians   3PL-IPFV code-mixing   time-GEN campaign

       'Politicians use code mixing process in their language use during campaigning.

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   Igilishi (N)+ Hausa (N)

Formation of blends   ing + ausa (initial splinter + final splinter with overlap)

Blended form   ingausa

Process: blending of two nominal forms (N + N)

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(6) Farfesa   Lawan   **Danladi** Yalwa ya-a   yi ingantaccen bayani

    professor Lawan   Danladi   Yalwa 3MS-PFV do good   explanation
'Professor Lawan Danladi Yalwa has made a very good comment' (*ANP*, 11 August

    2012).

Original/stand forms	F1 +F2 Dan (N)+ ladidi (N)
Formation of blends	Dan + Ladi (full word + initial splinter with overlap)
Blended form	Danladi 'personal name (mas)'
Process:	blending of two nominal forms (N + N)

(7) Wani   tsoho-n   kansila   mai   suna   **Dantala**   Ahmad

    someone old-GEN   councilor   PAT   name Dantala   Ahmed

    yaa   gurfana   Gaba-n   wata   Kotun Majistare.

    3SGM-PFV   arraign   infront-GEN someone   court magistery

'A former counsilor called Dantala has appeared before a magistrate court'(ANP,22April2014)

Original/stand forms	F1 +F2 Dan (N)+ talatu (N)
Formation of blends	Dan + tala (full word + initial splinter with overlap)
Blended form	Dantala
Process:	blending of two nominal forms (N + N)

(8) Sanata **danjuma**   Goje ya-a   bayar da   naira   miliyan

    senator Danjuma   Goje   3SGM-PFV   give   with   naira   million

'Senator Danjuma Goje gave two million naira'   (ANP 07 ,August 2012)

Original/stand forms	F1 +F2 Dan (N)+ jummai (N)
Formation of blends	Dan + (full word + initial splinter with overlap)
Blended form:	Danjuma 'personal name (M)'
Process:	blending of two nominal forms (N + N)

(9)   Sarkin-Dogarai,   wanda   aka   fi   sani   da

head of guard   who   IMPR-PFV   PAT   know   with

Danbala,   ya-na   tare   da   tawagar   Sarki

Danbala   3SGM-PFV   together   with   followers   king

'Sarking Dogarai, who is famously known as Danbala, was among the king's entourage'

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   Dan (N)+ Bala (N)

Formation of blends   Dan + (full word + initial splinter with overlap)

Blended form   Danbala 'personal name (M)'

Process   blending of two nominal forms (N + N)

(10) Don   murnar   bikin   Balantine

for   happiness.LNK ceremony.LNK   Balantine

'For the happiness of Balantine's wedding ceremony,   (ANP 25, April 2014)

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   Dan (N)+ talatu (N)

Formation of blends   Dan + (full word + initial splinter with overlap)

Blended form   Balantine 'Name of couples'

Process: blending of two nominal forms (N + N)

(11) **'Yanmakaranta** sun   dukufa addu'a ta   musamman   a   Adamawa
School-children   3PL-PFV do   praye   3MF special   in   Adamawa

'Students have put a lot of effort in making special prayers in Adamawa'.(LHNP,14/11/2014)

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   'ya'yan 'children of' (N) +makaranta 'school'

Formation by blending   'yan + makaranta (final splinter + full word with overlap)

Blended form   'yanmakaranta 'students' ('ya → ⍉)

Process: blending of two nominal forms, retain its grammatical class and there is meaning relationship.

(12)   Mu koyawa **'yankasuwa** yadda   za   su   gudanar da

1PL teach   businessmen   procedure FUT   3PL do.LNK with
cinikayyarsu   ba   tare da daukar   kudi   lakadan ba

business.LNK-3PL NEG with and take.LNK money raw   NEG

'We have to teach the business men how to make transactions without carrying huge amount of money'   (LHNP,07/11/2014)

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2 'ya'yan 'children of' (N) + kasuwa 'market'

Formation by blending   'yan + kasuwa (final splinter + full word with overlap)

Blended form   'yankasuwa 'traders' ('ya → ∞)

Process: blending of two nominal forms, retain its grammatical class

(with meaning relationship).

(13)   wasu **'yanbindiga** da ba   a   san ko   su   wane ne   ba

some son.of gun   that NEG IMP know PAR 3PL who COP NEG

Sun   harbe   wani   fitaccen   malamin   addinin   musulunci

3P-PFV   shoot   someone famous   teacher.LNK religion.LNK Islam

Mai   matsakaicin   ra'ayi a   Kenya.

owner intermidiate.LNK   view in   Kenya

'Unidentified gunmen have shot a prominent Islamic scholar in Kenya '(LHNP,05/11/2014)

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2 'ya'yan 'children of' (N) + bindiga 'gun'

Formation by blending   'yan + bindiga (final splinter + full word with overlap)

Blended form   'yanbindiga 'gun men' ('ya → ∞)

Process:.   Blending of noun and verb forms, became nominal form,
(with is totally different meaning).

The analysis above presented various examples of the three types of noun + noun blending

explained earlier. In portraying the blending process, sentences are used to give examples

of each type of noun + noun blending divided into three categories. The first three sentences (44– 46) in the analysis above indicated how two personal nouns are joined together to form a new form. Subsequently, sentences (47 - 48) were used to present examples of common noun + common noun blending while sentences (49 - 56) were presented as examples of combination of the two Personal noun + common noun.

4.3.1.2 Noun + Verb

The process of noun + verb blending uses noun as a base while verb is used as the second form. Initially, the first word is clipped to remove the first splinter while the second splinter is joined with a verb to form a new noun. This shows that there is an overlapping between clipping and blending as shown in the following sentences (14-21)

(14)   Don   haka   wannan   rubutun   ba   na   kuduri   aniyar   yin

       For   that   this   writing   NEG   1MS-PFV   intend   zeal   do

       shi   ba   ne   don   yin   nasiha   ga   '**yandamfara**,

       3MS   NEG   COP   for   do   counsel   PAT   dupers

       'However it is not my intention in this write up to call the fraudsters toorder'
       (LHNP,13/11/2014)

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   'ya'yan 'children of' (N)+ damfara 'compress'

Formation by blending   'yan+ damfara (final splinter + full word with overlap)

Blended form   yandamfara 'dupers' ('ya → ∞)

Process: blending of noun and verbal forms, to get norminal form

                               (no related   meaning).

Sentence (14) consists of a blended form '*yandamfara*' this blend is formed by the combination of two words, *yayan* 'and *damfara* where the first splinter of the first word is attached to the full second word, and form a blended form '*yandamfara.* In addition the

first word '*yayan* is a noun while the second word ***damfara*** is a verb as shown in the above analysis.

(15)   Hukumar   kwallon   kafa   ta   duniya   FIFA, ta   fitar

     ministry   football   foot   3MF   world   FIFA   3SM-PFV   remove

     da   sunayen   **'yanwasa**   23   da   za   a   zabe   gwarzon

     PAT   name.P.LNK   player.P   23   and   FUT   in   choose   best.LNK

     dan   kwallon   duniya   na   shekarar   nan   a   cikinsu,

     son.of   footballer.LNK   world   IPFV   year.LNK   here   in   among.LKN-3P

     'Fifa has released out the names of 23 players out of whom the best world footballer of this year will be selected.'   (LHNP,31/10/2014)

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   'ya'yan 'children of' (N)+ wasa 'play'

Formation by blending   'yan + wasa (final splinter + full word with overlap)

Blended form   'yanwasa 'foot ballers' ('ya → ∞)

Process: blending of noun and verb forms, to get a nominal form, (with relationship).

(16)   Rashin   daukar   wannan   nauyin   na   yara   ne   ke   ci   gaba

     loss.LNK   take.LNK   this   weight.LNK   LNK   child.P   COP   IPFV   eat   front

     da   samar   da   yawa   yawan   **'yanta'adda,**   zauna   gari   banza,   da

     with   provide   with   many   many   terrorist   sit   city   useless   and

     sauran   miyagun   halaye   a   cikinmu.

     remain   bad.P.LNK   habits   in   among.LNK-1PL

     'Lack of taking the responsibility of children is the cause of insurgency, delinquent youth and other social vices in our midst'.   (LHNP,14/11/2014)

Original/stand formsF1 +F2   'ya'yan 'children of' (N) + ta'adda 'scattering'

Formation by blending   'yan + ta'adda (final splinter + full word with overlap)

Blended form   'yanta'adda 'terrories' ('ya → ∞)

Process:.   blending of noun and verb forms, to get a nominal form, (with totally different meaning).

4.3.2 Verbal Blending

In verbal blending, verb forms are the base of the words which are blended in order to form new forms. In verbal blending, verb and preposition are blended together to get a new form. This can be seen in the example of the extracted data below:

(17)   Abdu   ya-a   **fidda**   kujera

        Abdu   3MSG-PFV   take out   chair

        'Abdu took out the chair.'

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   fitar 'remove' (v)+ da 'with' (p)

Formation by blending   fit + da (initial splinter + preposition with overlap)\

Blended form   fidda 'taking out' ('tar → ∞)

Process: blending of verbal and prepositional forms,(with related meaning, and retain its grammatical class)

Table 4.12 Morphological description of the Hausa clipped word *"fidda"*

Base	Affix	Word	Word class	Morphological Process	Gloss
	+ a	Fita	Verb	Inflection	Go out
	+o	Fito	Verb	Inflection	Come out
Fit	+ e	Fice	Verb	Inflection	Get away

	+ ar	Fitar	Verb	Inflection	Remove
		Fidda	Verb	Blending	Remove out

(18) Dole a dakata-r da **zubda** jinni-n al'umma-r yanki-n
     must IMPR stop-GEN with loss blood-GEN people-LNK part.LNK

arewa-maso-gabas.

north-east

'It is necessary to stop the killings of people from the Northeast.' (ANP 07, March 2014)

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   zubar 'pour' (v)+ da 'with' (p)

Formation by blending   fit + da (initial splinter + preposition with overlap)

Blended form   zubda 'disposed away' ('bar → ∅)

Process   blending of verbal and prepositional forms,(with related meaning, and retain its grammatical class)

Table 4.13 Morphological description of the Hausa clipped word *"zubda"*

Base	Affix	Word	Word class	Morphological Process	Gloss
	+ a	Zuba	Verb	Inflection	Pour
	+o	Zubo	Verb	Inflection	pour out
Zub	+ e	Zube	Verb	Inflection	pour down

	+ ar	zubar	Verb	Inflection	Shed
		Zubda	Verb	Blending	Disposed away

(19) Mu **kauda** kai daga shiga harkar da ba ta shafe

1PL eliminate head from enter issue-GEN with NEG 3FSG concern

mu ba

1PL NEG

Original/stand forms F1 +F2 kawar 'eliminate' (v)+ da 'with' (p)

Formation by blending kau + da (initial splinter + preposition with overlap)

Blended form kauda 'push aside' ('war → ∞)

Process: blending of verbal and prepositional forms,(with related meaning, and retain its grammatical class)

(20) Kowa ma za-i iya sanya jar hula ya

everyone PAT FUT-3SGM do put red-LNK cap 3SGM

badda kama

disguise alike

'Everyone can put red cap and disguise' (ANP 15, February 2013)

Original/stand forms F1 +F2 batar 'lost' (v)+ da 'with' (p)

Formation by blending bad + da (initial splinter + preposition with overlap)

Blended form badda 'mislead' ('tar → ∞)

Process: blending of verbal and prepositional forms, no related meaning, and does not maitain its grammatical class

Table 4.14 Morphological description of the Hausa blended form *"badda"*

Base	Affix	Word	Word class	Morphological Process	Gloss
Bat	+ a	Bata	Verb	Inflection	Go out
	+ e	Bace	Verb	Inflection	Get away
	+ ar	batar	Verb	Inflection	Remove
		Badda	Verb	Blending	Remove out

(21) Ga   shi   kuma bai   iya   Larabci   ba,   sai   ya   koma

PAT 3ms also NEG do   Larabci   NEG PAT 3MS-PFV return

wajen   Balaraben   nan   mai   **saida** kaya

place.LNK   Arab man   this   owner sell   goods

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   sayar sell' (v)+ da 'with' (p)

Formation by blending   fit + da (initial splinter + preposition with overlap)

Blended form   saida (sell) ('yar → ∞)

Process   blending of verbal and prepositional forms, with related

                             meaning, and retain its grammatical class.

Table 4.15 Morphological description of the Hausa blended form *"saida"*

Base	Affix	Word	Word class	Morphological Process	Gloss
Say	+ a	Saya	Verb	Inflection	Buy
	+o	Sayo	Verb	Inflection	Bought
	+ e	Saye	Verb	Inflection	Buying
	+ ar	Sayar	Verb	Inflection	Selling
		Saida	Verb	Blending	Selling of

The analysis of, sentences (62 – 66) presents examples of verbal blending. Verbal blending is made with a verb and preposition to form a new verb. In this class, verb is the base while preposition is the second form used in the verbal blending. Normally, the initial splinter of the first form is attached to the preposition to form a blend.

4.3.3 Adjectival based blending

Adjectival blending is a type of blending in which both first and second form are adjectives. In this formation, words are normally reduplicated in adjective form.

(1)   Ta   yarda da   ni, kamar   yadda kowane   mai rai ya   yarda
      3SM-PFV agree with 1S like.LNK   as   each one   owner life 3MS-PF agree

      da   cewa zai   mutu. Ta   so   ni irin   **zazzafa**n   so
      with   say   FUT-3MS died 3MF-PFV love 1S kind.LNK hotter   love

      'She believed in me, equal to how each mortal knows he will die. She loved me a
      kind of a crazy love'.   (ANP, 23 May 2014)

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   zafi'hot' (ADJ) + zafi 'hot' (ADJ)

Formation by blending   za + zaf (two initial splinters with overlap)

Blended form   zazzafa 'extremely hot' (fi → ∅ +z)

Process: blending of reduplicated adjectival forms, (with related
                             meaning, and retain its grammatical class)

Table 4.16 Morphological description of the Hausa blended form *"zazzafa"*

Base	Affix	Word	Word class	Morphological Process	Gloss
	+ i	Zafi	Adjective	Inflection	Hot
	+i-zafi	zafi-zafi	Adjective	Reduplication	a bit hot
Kwar	+zafa	Zazzafa	Adjective	Blending	Extremely hot

(2)   A   duniya mayaudara, makaryata kamar   mata.   Za   ka   ji   a-na

       in   world   deceiver.P liar.P   like.LNK women FUT 2SM hear IMP-IPFV

       yi   wa   mutum   **zazzakar**   murya, ka   dauka da   gaske ne,

       do   PAT   person   sweet.LNK   voice 2MS   take   and   true   COP

       'There are no deceivers, liars better than ladies in this world. You will hear them
       talking nicely to you, as if it is true'.   (ANP, 17 january 2013)

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   zaki'sweet' (ADJ) + zaki 'sweet' (ADJ)

Formation by blending   za + zak (two initial splinters with overlap)

Blended form   zazzaka 'extremely hot' (ki → ∅ +z)

Process: blending of reduplicated adjectival forms, (with related
                             meaning, and retain its grammatical class)

Table 4.17 Morphological description of the Hausa clipped word *"zazzaka"*

Base	Affix	Word	Word class	Morphological Process	Gloss
Zaki	+ i	Zaki	Adjective	Inflection	Sweet
	+i-zafi	zai-zaki	Adjective	Reduplication	a bit sweet
	+zafa	Zazzaka	Adjective	Blending	Extremely sweet

(3)   Za   mu   rage   kudaden   tafiyar   da   gwamnati,   da   rage

   FUT 1PL reduce money.LNK   going.LNK and government   and   reduce

   kashe kudade ba   tare   da   **kwakkwara**n dalili ba,   kamar   yadda

   spend money NEG togather with strong.LNK   reason NEG like.LNK same

    muka   yi   a   Kano

   1PL-PFV   did   in   kano

'We will reduce the government overhead and reduce unnecessary spending without due course, like what we did in Kano'.   (LHNP,31/11/2014)

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   kwari 'strong' (ADJ) + kwari 'strong' (AD

Formation by blending   kwa + kwar (two initial splinters with overlap)

Blended form   kwakkwara 'qualitative or concrate' (ri → ⌀ +k)

Process: blending of reduplicated adjectival forms, (with related meaning, and retain its grammatical class)

Table 4.18 Morphological description of the Hausa blended form *"kwakkwara"*

Base	Affix	Word	Word class	Morphological Process	Gloss
Kwar	+ i	Kwari	Adjective	Inflection	Strong
	+i-kwari	Kwari-kwari	Adjective	Reduplication	a bit strong
	+kwara	Zazzafa	Adjective	Blending	Qualitative |concrete

(4) Masu sharhin   siyasa na   kallon   babban kalubale da   shingen

Who   comment.LNK politic IMPF see.LNK   big.LNK challenge that obstacles

da   ke   gaban   Mallam Nasir el-Rufai   shi ne   kasancewar mai

and   IPFV   infront Mr.   Nasir el-Rufai   he   COP   because   owner

tsattsauran   ra'ayi

extremist.LNK   view

'Political analysts viewed that the highest challenge and huddle infront of Mallam Nasir el-Rufai is that he is a too radical.'   (LHNP,31/10/2014)

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2 tsaurii'tight' (ADJ) + tsauri 'tight' (ADJ)

Formation by blending   tsa+ tsaur (two initial splinters with overlap)

Blended form   tsattsaura 'extremely tight' (ri→ ∞ +z)

Process: blending of reduplicated adjectival forms, with related
                                   meaning, and retain its grammatical class

Table 4.19 Morphological description of the Hausa blend form *"tsatsaura"*

Base	Affix	Word	Word class	Morphological Process	Gloss
Tsaur	+ i	Tsauri	Adjective	Inflection	Sweet
	+i-tsauri	Tsauri-tsauri	Adjective	Reduplication	Slightly tight
	+tsaura	Tsattsaura	Adjective	Blending	Extremely tight

(5) Labarin   nan   ya   dogara ne   da   bincike   kuma   ta

story-DEF this   3MS.PFV rely   COP with research   also   3MF-PFV

dauko shi ne   daga wata   kafa wacce ta   gudanar   da

take   it   COP from someone basis which 3SF-PFV   do.LNK   with

faffadan   bincike   kan   batun

Broad   research   on   issue-DEF

'The news is solely based on a research and she took it from a source which conducted a wider research on the issue'   (LHNP, 29/03/2013)

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   fadi 'broad' (ADJ)+ fadi 'broad' (ADJ)

Formation by blending   faf + fada (two initial splinters with overlap)

Blended form   kauda 'push aside' (di → ∞ +f)

Process: blending of reduplicated adjectival forms, with related meaning, and retain its grammatical class.

It should be noted that in sentences 1 – 5 above, the first consonant of the second word is assimilated ii) vowel change occurs where final vowel [i] is becomes [a]. In the blended form, there could be a related meaning between the original form and the blended form, as in '**zaki-zaki'** and '**zazzaka'** , **fadi-fadi** and **faffada zaki zaki** means a bit sweet while zazzaka is something extreamly sweet.so in the above 5 sentences, the reduplicated forms turns to blended forms.

4.3.4. Idiophone based blending

Idiophone blending is a type of blending in which idiophone becomes base of the new form. in this formation, there is an overlap of full word as in English blend 'telescope'.

(6)   Hikayoyin   zamani duk tatsuniya ce   da   **shaci fadi**

        fable.LNK   modern all   folk tale   COP   with fairy tale

        'Contemporary tales are just myth'

   Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   shaci 'guess' (IDF)+ fadi 'say' (V)

   Formation by blending shaci + fadi (full form + full form with overlap)

   Blended form   shacifadi 'myth'

   Process: blending of idiophone and verbal forms, (with totally different meaning)

(7)   Samarin   garin   kazaure da ke   jihar   Jigawa   sun   yi

        youth.LNK town.LNK   Kazaure and IPFV   state.LNK Jigawa   3PL-PFV do

        gasar   tsere   da   baburan   **murdazura**

        competition.LNK   race   with   motorcycle

        'Kazaure youth in Jigawa state have competed in motorcycle racing'

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   murda 'screw' (IDF)+ zura 'run' (ADJ)

Formation by blending   fa + fada (two initial splinters with overlap)

Blended form   murdazura 'motorcycle'

Process: blending of idiophone and verb, (with totally different
                               meaning).

(8)   An   gina asibitocin **shakatafi** a kananan   hukumomi 44   da

      IMP-PFV build hospital   dispensaries in small.P.LNK local   44   that

      Ke   cikin   jahar   Kano

      PAT inside state.LNK   Kano

      Dispensaries were built in the 44 local government of Kano State

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   sha 'drink'(V) + ka (IDF) tafi 'go' (v)

Formation by blending   sha+ ka+ tafi (tree full forms with overlap)

Blended form   shakatafi

Process: blending of idiophone and two verbal forms, (with totally different meaning.)

4.3.5. compound blending

(9)   wani   abin   mamaki duk   son   cin   namanta   bayan   ta

      some   thing surprise every like   eat   meat.LNK.3SF after   3SF-PFV

      haihu   sai   da   ta   yi **kambaki**
      deliver PAT   and   3SF-PFV   do

      'Something very surprising is that, with all her eagerness to eat meat, after she
      delivered she shut her mouth.'

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   kamfa '+baki 'mouth'

Formation by blending   kam + baki (initial splinter + full form with overlap)

Blended form   kambaki '   '

Process: blending of compound form , (with totally different meaning)

Sentence (9) consists of a blended form '***kambaki'*** its formed by the combination of two

words, *kamfa* and *baki* ˌ which in the first place followed the process of compounding thus

kamfar baki, thereby the first siplinter of the first word attached to the full second word

and became compound blend *kambaki* denoting

(10) Ya   dinga   yi   masa   sallama amma   ya   ji   shiru.

3SM   continue do to.him greet   but   3SM-PFV hear   silent

bai   san   cewa   ya   shiga   **bandakin**   wanka ba.

NEG.3SM   know say   3SM-PFV   entire room.LNK   bath   NEG

'He says Salam to him but hears nothing. He does not know that he enters bathroom
to bath'.   (ANP, 30- 10- 2014)

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   baya' back' + n(LNK) +baki 'daki'

Formation by blending   ban + daki (initial splinter + full form with overlap)

Blended form   bandaki **'**toilet'

Process: blending of compound form , (with totally different meaning)

(11) **Dafciki**   yana   cikin   ire-iren   dafi   da   Hausawa

On stomach   3SM-PFV   among.LNK   types.LNK affix that   Hausa-people

ke   amfani da   shi   a   ilimin   tasarifi

REL   use   with 3SM   in   knowledge.LNK   morphology

'Infix is among the types of affixes used by Hausa people in morphology'

Original/stand forms   F1 +F2   dafe (V) '+ ciki (N) 'stomach'

Formation by blending   daf + ciki (initial splinter + full form with overlap)

Blended form   dafciki **'**infix'

Process: blending of compound form, (with totally different meaning)

(12) Bayan mun   fito   daga maboyarmu   ne   muka   ga

After   1PL.PFV came out from hide-place.LNK-1PL COP 1PL-PFV   see

Sandoki   da   alama   ta   nan   maharani suka   wuce

Footstep of house   that   sign   from   here   attackers   3PL-PFV   path

'After we came out of our hiding place we then saw the footprints of a horse probably it is where the attackers followed'.

4.4   Blending and Clipping in relation to Arabic loan words in Hausa

Arabic loan words into Hausa were recounted in the work of Abubakre (2009) where she viewed the morphological way of borrowing and the subsequent phonological processes which are followed before a word is incorporated into Hausa language. The nature of Arabic loan words in Hausa language is found to be too large to the extent that many Hausa words have their origin from Arabic language. Although all language are agreed to be borrowers from others (ISIL 2008, cited in Abubakre 2004) however Hausa has employed many of this words. Newman (1991) acknowledges that Hausa language is rich due to its excessive constant borrowing from different languages and particularly the largest influence was from Arabic.

Arabic loan words into Hausa language undergo some morpho-phonological processes before they are fully incorporated into the linguistic usage of the Hausa speech community.

4.4.1   Clipping of the Arabic loan words in Hausa

Arabic loan word undergoes the morphological way of clipping in Hausa language. Various words are changed in order to suit the pronunciation pattern of the host language. There are many Arabic loan words which are clipped in Hausa language consider the sentences below;

(1)   Wani   bakatsine   ya   zubar   da   guzurinsa   akan

Someone Katsana man 3SM-PFV   throw.LNK with   pocket.LNK.3SM   on.LNK
hanysarsa   ta   zuwa   **haji**
way.LNK.3SM   3SF   go   pilgrimage

'A man from Katsina lost his provisions in his way to Hajj'

Borrowed form   alhaji   pilgrimage

Clipped form   haji

Process: clipping of the front syllable **al**-

(2)   Malam muhammadu   mutum   ne   me   **qa'ida**   wajen   gudanar

Mr.   Muhammadu   person   COP   owner   principle   rocess.LNK   doing.LNK
with   Al'amuransa   na   rayuwa
da   Affairs.LNK.3SM   LNK   life
'Malam Muhammadu is a man of principle in his dealings'.

Borrowed form   alka'ida 'principle'
Clipped form   ka'ida

Process: clipping of the front syllable **al**-

(3)   Hausawa   sun   samo   shan   **gahawa**   ne   sanadiyar

Hausa peole   3PL.PFV   start   drink.LNK   COP   because.LNK
haduwarsu   da   bakin   larabawa
meet.LNK.3PL with   guests   Arabians
'The Hausa people got the drinking of gahawa as a result of their contact with Arabs

Borrowed form   alqahawa

Clipped form   gahawa

Process: clipping of the front syllable **al**- and consonant change occurs where
[k] becomes [g]

(4)   Malam Isa   ne   ya   zamo   **wali**   lokacin   daurin   auren

Mr.   Isa   COP 3SM-PFV become   guardian   time.LNK   tire.LNK   marriage.LNK
'yar   abokinsa   kande
Son.LNK   friend.LNK.3SM   kande
'Malam Isa was the guardian during the marriage of the daughter of his friend
Kande'

Borrowed form   alwaliyu 'guadian'

Clipped form   wali

Process: clipping of the front and back syllables **al**- and -**yu**

(5) Ba'a   rabu   da   bukar ba   an   haifi   habu

     NEN.IMP   separate with bukar NEG IMP-PFV   deliver Habu

(6) Gwamnatin   jihar   Kano taa   yankawa malaman   makarantaar

     Government.LNK state.LNK Kano 3MS-PFV put   teachers.LNK scholl.LNK
     Allo   albashi don yin hani da   bara   a kan titi

     Islamic salary   for do stop and   begging on   road

     'The Kano state government is paying salary to teachers of Islamic schools in order
     to eradicate begging in the street'

Borrowed form   allauhu 'board'

Clipped form   allo

Process: clipping of the back syllable - hu and vowel change occurs where [
                       au] becomes [o]

4.4.2   Blending of the Arabic loan words in Hausa

In the formation of blends of Arabic loan words, there are two processes : i) loan form +

loan form as in fil + aza,l ii) loan form + hausa original forms as in tsoho + najadu

(1)   Shin   **Alla.n.Misru**   ne   ni?

       does   Allah.LNK,Misr   COP   1S

       'Im I a omniscient?'

Borrowed forms   F1 +F2   Allah'god' (N) + misr 'Egypt' (N)

Formation by blending   Allahu + misru (initial splinter + full form with overlap)

Blended form   Allanmisru 'omniscient' (hu → ꬺ +u)

Process: blending of two Arabic loan words, with totally different in
                            meaning, and grammatical class.

(2)   Ta-na   da   gaddama   tun   **fil'azal**

       3FS-IMPFV   with   argument   since   initially

       'She is originally quarrelsome'

Borrowed forms   F1 +F2   fil'in or inside' (ADV) + azal 'period of time'
(ADV)

Formation by blending   fil + azal (full form+ full form with overlap)

Blended form   fil'azal 'initially or original time'

Process   blending of two Arabic loan forms, totally different in
                                meaning, and grammatical class.

In formation of the above blend the full first form **'fil**'is attached to the second form 'azal to form a blended form' **filazal'**,both the two words are Hausa borrowed words from Arabic languge.

(3)   Haka   ya-ke   harkokin-sa   kamar   **tsohonnajadu**

       Also   3MS-IPFV   affairs .LNK-3SM   like.LNK   old.LNK.city

       'That is how he does his activities like the devil'

Borrowed forms   F1 +F2   tsoho' old man' (ADJ) + najadu 'name of
                                        Arabian city' (N)

Formation by blending   tsoho + najadu (full form + full form with overlap)

Blended form   tsohonajadu 'devil'

Process: blending of Hausa original form and Arabic loan form
                                        (with totally different   meaning, and grammatical
                                        class).

(4)   A   ranar   juma'ar   da   ta   wuce   ne   a-ka   nada
       on   day.LNK   friday.LNK that 3FS.PFV   pass   COP IMP-PFV   nominate

       Sabon   **sa'inkano**

       New-DEF   sa'inKano

       'It was in the last Friday that the new Sa'in Kano was turbaned.' (ANP, 16 October
       2014)

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

5.1 Introduction

This study investigates the morphological processes of clipped and blended forms in Hausa language. Each of the two morphological processes was thoroughly discussed with relevant examples from the analyzed data in Hausa language. Clipping and blending as shown in the study are part of the morphological processes employed in word formations in the Hausa language. This chapter also presents a summary and a short discussion of the findings with regards to the two research questions of the study. It also attempts to explain and interpret the results in the light of the reviewed literature. The chapter concludes with recommendations and suggestions for future research.

5.2 Discussion Related to the Findings of Question One: "What types of clipped and blended forms are found and how they are formed in the Hausa language?"

Findings of the research show that, with regard to the above research questions, various forms of clipping and blending were identified and analyzed in the data.

To start with, clipping has been described as a morphological process where a word is formed by removing some parts of an already existing word, thereby extending its usage mostly according to the context of speaking. The study found and explained different forms of clipping that are found in Hausa language. These include; verbal clipping, noun clipping, adjectival clipping, compound clipping and reduplicated clipping. All these where analyzed and explained in the chapter four of this study (see 4.1). Moreover, all these clipped forms

as morphological processes of word formation in Hausa are traced based on the day – to – day use of Hausa language in Hausa newspapers and dictionaries. These processes are found to be heavily used in the daily conversations of Hausa people.

On the other hand, Blending is a morphological process where some parts of two words are joined together to form a totally new word with new meaning different from the original words while omitting at least a part of one word. In Hausa language, blending is found to play a role as a word formation process that is used at different contexts. Various words of different word classes are found through this process in Hausa including noun, verb, adjective and idiophone based blending. However, the other part of finding shows that blending is an active process of word formation in Hausa language, and that blends are actively used in the day to day communication within the Hausa society as found from the analyzed data (see 4.2). Hence, the current study dismisses the previous claims made by Buhari (2011) and Abubakar (2001) that blending does not exist in Hausa language.

1) **5.3 Discussion Related to the Findings of Question Two: "How these clipped and blended forms function in Hausa language in different contexts?**

As these clips and blended forms were expounded in the analyzed data, they are used in the normal speech of Hausa speakers at different and diverse contexts. For instance, findings of the study reveal that words such as: **Abota yarinta**, **surukuwa**, **badda,'yanta'adda**, **zazzaqa** and **shakatafi** are used in print and electronic media. This usage makes the words to be spread among the native speakers of the Hausa language. Similarly, some of the words were also featured in the Hausa dictionaries, something that shows there massive usage even within the academic and intellectual circles as portrayed in the analysis (see 4.1 and 4.2).

However, according to the analyzed data, some of these words, especially some of the categories of blends are used in informal contexts. Although the frequency of its usage in such informal contexts and the way the Hausa youth are adopting it as a new style, are gradually changing its status to a formal one, still it is regarded by many as informal. For example, the blend 'Amadina' which was used and analyzed in the data cannot be used in some contexts in the Hausa society, especially among the elders. This may be associated to the culture and tradition of Hausa people where most of the activities that are attached to courtship, love and marriage are strictly covered. However, Hausa youth today are more open to the global trends of romance, and therefore names are in the form of blends (blended forms) in order to show the manifestation of love (see 4.2.2.1).

Grammatically, all the blends and clipped words conform to the grammatical structure of Hausa words as they appear normally in the NP's as appropriate as how other Hausa words appear. In the case of some words which are assumed to be verbal, this also appears in the appropriate verbal positions in a sentence. However, with regard to word classes, the research found that some of the lexical items change their classes according to the types, blended or clipped (see Table 4.1 morphological description of the Hausa clipped word *"jarunta")*. In addition, with regard to blending, the analysis found that sometimes there is change in word meaning which could be either total change or change with related meaning while in clipping the form retains its meaning (see 4.3.1.1).

5.4   Future Research

Based on the previous discussions, results and conclusions, the researcher proposes the following recommendations:

The present study is concerned only with two morphological processes via '*clipping*' and '*blending.*' These two processes are selected to conduct the present research based on their frequency of occurrence in Hausa language. Therefore, other morphological processes like coinage, acronyms, reduplication, borrowing, etc. were not considered in this study. As there is a necessity, researchers can conduct elaborate and deeper research with reference to these processes that are not considered in the present study.

However, regarding the selection and collection of the data, the present study only considered clipped and blended collected only from the online Hausa newspapers and Hausa Dictionary. Therefore, future research can be conducted considering other sources of collecting data especially by collecting data from the modern use, including Hausa dialects, speech varieties and compare with the available studies for consolidation.

Also the current study considered only the clipped and blended forms in Hausa language. Thereby, future research can undertake a contrastive analysis of these forms in Hausa and other languages, especially the neighbouring African languages in general and that of the contacting languages in particular.

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Appendix I

RAW DATA COLLECTED FROM NEWSPAPERS

1. Shi   kuma   ya-a   yi jarunta ya-a   taimake ta   wani
   lokaci
   3SGM however 3MSG-PFV do heroic   3MSG-PFV assist   3SGF some
   time
   However, he shows brevity in helping her the other time.   (ANP 20, January 2014)

2. Abdu   ya-a   **kar**   shi
   Abdu   3MSG-PFV   kill   3MS
   'Abdu has killed him.'   (DHL, 435: 52 b)

3. Mutanen   Najeriya su-n   **dau**   azumi
   People.of Nigeria 3PL-PFV take   fasting
   'Nigerian people have started fasting.'   (DHL, 98: 43 a)

4. Kai-na   ya-na   **juwa**
   Head-of-1SG 3MSG-PFV   twist
   I feel giddiness   (DHL, 345: 38-39 a)

5. Idan   Allah   Ya kaimu mako mai zuwa muna nan tafe da ci gaban fassarar
   If   God   In our next episode, we will present the continuation of the
   translation.

6. A qarshe mu ma ba   a bar   mu a baya ba   wajen   samun
   At end   1P PAT NEG at leave 1P at back NEG   out-LNK   get-
   LNK
   Matsaloli-n   lafiya
   Problem.P-LNK   health
   'Finally, we were also not left out in the health problems faced...'

7. **Ale**   za   ya   kawo littafi-n   gobe
   Ale   FUT   3MSG bring book-DEF   tomorrow
   'Ale will bring the book tomorrow.'   (IS)

8. **Mina** ta-a   tafi   kasuwa
   mina 3FSG-PFV   go   market
   'Aminatu went to the market   (IS)

9. Daga nan sai gida-n **Dije**, inda samari ke sha-n ruwa. 'From here PAT house-GEN Dije place youth-P REL. drink-GEN water

After that it's the Dije's house where youths have refreshment (*ANP*, 28 Nov. 2013)

10. **Ladi** ta-a ci shinkafa
Ladi 3FSG-PFV eat rice
'Ladi ate rice.'   (DHL, 242: 32)

11. Baya-n Musa ya dawo gida ne sai ya hadu da Saude
After-LNK Musa 3MS return home COP PAT 3MS meet with Saude
(Nafisa Abdullahi), inda kuma Su-ka fara soyayya.
(Nafisa Abdullahi) where however 3P-REL star love

'After Musa came back home, he met Saude (Nafisa Abdullahi) where they fall in love'   (ANP, 12/03/2014)

12. **Ali** ya-na wasa
Ali 3MSG-IPFV play
'Ali is playing.'   (DHL, 21: 49-50)

13. Abubakar da tsoho-n jakada Alhaji Hassan Adamu da Dokta Mahmud
Abukar and old-LNK ambassador Alhaji Hassan Adamu and Dr. Muhmud
Tukur da Farfesa Jibril Aminu
Tukur and Professor Jibril Aminu

'Abubakar and the former ambassador Alhaji Hassan Adamu, Dr. Mahmud Tukur and Professor Jibril Aminu'   (ANP, 27/12/2013)

14. "Ba a rabu da Bukar ba wai an haifi Habu,' inji malam

Neg PAT separate with Bukar NEG PAT IMPR deliver Habu PAT
Mr. Bahaushe Sarki-n hikimar zance

Hausa- man king-LNK smart speak

'He has jumped from frying fan to fire'   (ANP, 04/09/2014)

15. Ba a rabu da Bukar ba wai an haifi Habu,' inji

Neg PAT separate with Bukar NEG PAT IMPR deliver Habu PAT
Malam Bahaushe Sarki-n hikimar zance

Mr. Hausa- man king-LNK smart speak

'He has jumped from frying fan to fire' (ANP, 04/09/2014)

16. Shi   kuwa   Malam   Madu Kachallah   cewa   ya   yi, baya ga hana
    3MS   also   Mr.   Madu Kachallah   say   3MS-PFV   do   back PAT
       stop

    mu   sadar   da   zumunci   lokacin   sallah

    1P   provide   with   relationship   time-LNK   prayer

'While Malam Madu Kachalla said, it doesn't stop us from visitation during Sallah'.
                                                        (ANP, 18/09/2014)

17. daya   daga   'yan   kishin   kasa   da   su-ka   karbo 'yancin,
    one   from   son-LNK   patron-LNK   country   REL.Clu   3P-REL   collect
    independence
    Malam **Mudi** Spikin   ya   rasu
    Mr.   Mudi Spikin   3MS-PFV   dead   (ANP, 04/09/2014)

18. Dai   ya-a   ba   mu
    One   3MSG-PFV   give   3PL
    'He gave us one.'   (DHL, 99: 38 a)

19. Kai-na   ya-na   **juwa**

    Head-of-1SG   3MSG-PFV   twist

    'I feel giddiness'   (DHL, 435: 52 b)

20. Ya-a   yi   **kure**

    3MSG-PFV   do   mistake

    'He made a mistake'   (DHL,576: 51 b)

21. Abdu   ya-na   da   **kwalwa**

    Abdu   3MSG-IPFV   with   brain

    'Abdu has a good brain'   (DHL, 581; 28 a)

22. Ka san   idan a-ka   ce   akwai yarinta**,** kwakwalwa-r mutun
    2SGM   know if   IMPR-PFV say   there childish brain-GEN
    human
    ta-na   ja
    3SGF-PFV good
'The children brain is very sharp when compared to that of old persons'   (ANP,13/03/
2014)

23. Yarinya ce   fara   **fat**

Girl   COP   white   snow-white

'She is a very fair skinned girl'   (DHL, 369: 22 a)

24. Su-n   sha   **fate**
3PL-PFV   drink   mushy food
'They ate mushy food'   (DHL, 371: 13-14 b)

25. **M**ankade   be   saba   da   tandu   ba
Shea butter   NEG   usual   with   container   NEG
'Prosperity is unknown to the poor

26. Daya   daga   cikin   'yan   uwan   marigayiyar mai   suna   Mu'azu
One   from   among.LNK son   mother   late.DEF   own   name   Mu'azu
Abdullahi ya   ce   ba   za   su   taba   yafe   wannan lamari
Abdullahi 3MS-PFV   say   NEG   FUT   3P   touch   forgive this   issue
ba,   saboda   wannan   ne   karo   na   biyu   da   **Dini** ya yi
NEG   because this   COP   time   LNK   two   that   Dini   3MS-
PFV   do
Yunkurin   kashe   ta.
One of the relatives of the deceased, named Mu'azu Abdullahi said they will never
forgive this matter, because this is the second time, Dini made an attempt to kill her.
                                                                           (ANP, 08/ 02 /2013)

Attempt,LNK   kill   3FS

27. 'Yan   uwan   marigayiyar sun   ce, Dini ya   yi   barazanar
Son.of   mother   late.DEF   3P-PFV say Dini 3MS-PFV do   treating.LNK
Zai   'ya'yanta   Mustapha   da   **Zulai**. (ANP, 08/ 02/ 2013).
FUT.3SM Son.of.3MF   Mustapha   and   Zulai

28. To   hasali ma   wanke baki   da   dare   kafin   kwanciya ya
Yes   orinally PAT   wash mouth at   night before.LNK   slepping   3MS-
PVF
Fi   amfani   fiye   da   wankewa   da   **safe**
'Better   benefit   better then   wash   ta   morning'
'Originally washing mouth at night before sleeping is more valuable than washing it in
the morning.'   (ANP,02/O52014)

29. kowa   yai   abota   da   biri   sandarsa   baya
makewa   a
Everyone   3MS-do   friendship with   monkey   stick.LNK.3MS   cannot remain
at
Sama   zancen   ka   hakkun
Sky   speech.LNK   2MS   true
'It's no good having a friend at court, if one cannot get one's desires fulfilled'

30. Uwargidan   tsohon gwamnan jihar,   Hajiya **Yalwa** Goje, ta   aiko
Wife.of.LNK   old   governor state.DEF Hajiya Yalwa Goje 3FS-PFV send
Da   kyatar   Alkur'ánai 200 da   sallaya 40   da   kuma carbi
300;

With   gift.LNK Qur'an.P   200   and   carpet 40   and   also   carbi
300

31. **Murja**   Baba   da   wakar 'Soyayya   ta   yi   mamaya'   cikin fim
    din Murja   Baba   with   song   love   3FS.PFV   do   occupy   inside film of
    'Madubin   Dubawa'
    Mirror.LNK   seeing
'Murja Baba with a song of 'Soyayya Ta Yi Mamaya' in 'Madubin Dubawa'
                                                    (ANP, 03/05/2013)

32. **Zuwaira** Isma'il da   wakar   'Gobe   Da   Nisa' cikin   fim din
    Zuwaira   Isma'il with song.LNK tomorrow and width inside.LNK film PAT
    Babban   Yaroon
    Big.LNK   boy.DEF
'Zuwaira Isma'il with the song of 'Gobe Da Nisa' in 'Babban Yaro' film'
                                                    (ANP, 03/05/2013)

33. Kwamishinan   ruwa   na   jihar   Filato, Alhaji **Idi**   Waziri,
    ya   Commissioner.LNK   water LNK   stateNK Pleato Alhaji Idi   wazir
    3MS-PFV Ce gwamnatin jihar   ta   bada   kwangilar   gina
    ingantaccen dam
    Say government state.LNK   3FS.PFV give   contract.LNK   build qualitative
    dam 'The commissioner of water of Platuea state, Alhaji Idi Waziri, sai the state
    government has awarded the contract of building a reliable dam' (ANP, 04/02/2013)

34. Yanzu   haka   Muhamad **Sale** ya   shigar   da   wata qara, inda
    Now   so   Muhamad Sale 3MS-PFV put.LNK   PAT   a   qara
    where
    Yake   zargin   wani   mai suna   Alhaji Dan'asabe
    3MS-IMPFV   suspect.LNK someone own name   Alhaji Dan'asabe
    Yanzu haka Muhamad **Sale** ya shigar da wata qara, inda ya ke zargin wani mai suna
    Alhaji Danasabe   (ANP, 02/02/2013)

35. **Surukuwar**   Ali   ta-a   zo
    Mother-in-low   Ali   3FSG-PFT   come
    'Ali's mother-in-law came'   (ANP, 08/02/ 2013)

36. Gida-n   biradi-n   **Yushab**   su-n   iya   biredi
    House-GEN   bread-GEN   Yusuf and Habiba 3PL-PFV   can   bread
    'Yushab bakery are expert in making bread'

37. **Sankano** ya-a   dawo
    Emir of Kno 3MSG-PFV   return
    'The Emir of Kano has returned'   (ANP, 20/06/2012)

38. **Amadina**   su-n   ci   abinci-n-su
    Amadu da Madina   3PL-PFV   eat   food-L-3PL

'Amadu and Madina ate their food.'   (IS)

39. 'Yansiyasa   su-na   **ingausa**   lokaci-n   yakin-zabe
Politicians 3PL-IPFV   code-mixing   time-GEN   campaign
'Politicians use code mixing in their Language during campaigning.   (ANP,
16/08/2011)

40. Farfesa   Lawan   **Danladi**   Yalwa ya   yi   jawabi
Professor   Lawan   Danladi   Yalwa 3MS-PFV   do explanation

41. Wani   tsoho-n   kansila   mai   suna   **Dantala**   Ahmad
Someone old-GEN   councilor   PAT   name Dantala   Ahmed
Yaa   gurfana   Gaba-n   wata   Kotun Majistare.
3SGM-PFV   arraign   infront-GEN someone   court magistery
'A former counsilor called Dantala has appeared before a magistrate court'
                                                     (ANP,22/04/014)

42. Sanata   danjuma   Goje   ya-a   bayar da   naira   miliyan
Senator Danjuma Goje 3SGM-PFV   give   with   naira   million
'Senator Danjuma Goje gave two million naira'   (ANP, 07/08/ 2012)

43. Sarkin-Dogarai,   wanda   aka   fi   sani   da
Head of guard   who   IMPR-PFV   PAT   know   with
Danbala**,** ya-na   tare   da   tawagar   Sarki
Danbala   3SGM-PFV   together   with   king

44. Don murnar   bikin   **Balantine**
For happiness.of   ceremony.of   Balantine
'For the happiness of Balantine's wedding ceremony,   (ANP, 25/ 04/2014)

45. Abdu   ya-a   **fidda**   kujera
Abdu   3MSG-PFV   take out   chair
'Abdu took out the chair.'

46. Dole   a   dakata-r   da   zubda jinni-n   al'umma-r   yanki-n

Must   IMPR   stop-GEN   with   loss   blood-GEN   people-GEN
Arewa-maso-gabas.
North-east
'It is necessary to stop the killings of people from the Northeast' (ANP, 07/03/2014)
47. Mu   **kauda**   kai daga shiga harkar   da   ba   ta   shafe mu
1PL   eliminate head from enter issue-GEN   with   NEG 3FSG concern
1PL
ba
NEG
'We have to turn away from things which did not concern us.' (ANP, 06/03/2014)

48. Kowa   ma   za-i   iya   sanya jar   hula   ya

Everyone PAT FUT-3SGM do put red-GEN cap 3SGM-PFV
badda kama
disguise likeness
'Everyone can put red cap and disguise' (ANP, 15/ 05 2013)

49. Ga shi kuma bai iya Larabci ba, sai ya koma
PAT 3ms also NEG do Larabci NEG PAT 3MS-PFV return
Wajen Balaraben nan mai **saida** kaya
place-LNK Balara-DEF here PAT sell goods
'It happens that he could not speak Arabic, then you went back to the Arab who sells
the clothes' (ANP, 14/11/2014)

50. Don haka wannan rubutun ba na kuduri aniyar yin
For this writing NEG 1MS-PFV intend zeal do

Shi ba ne don yin nasiha ga **'yandamfara**,
3ms NEG COP for do counsel PAT dupers
'However it is not my intention in this write up to call the fraudsters to order'
(LHNP,13/11/2014)

51. Hukumar kwallon kafa ta duniya FIFA, ta fitar
Ministry football foot 3MF world FIFA 3SM-PFV remove
da sunayen **'yanwasa** 23 da za a zabe gwarzon
PAT name.P.LNK player.P 23 and FUT in choose best.LNK
dan kwallon duniya na shekarar nan a cikinsu,
son.of footballer.LNK world IMPFV year.LNK here in among.LKN-3P
'Fifa has released out the names of 23 players out of whom the best world footballer of
this year will be selected.' (LHNP,31/10/2014)

52. **'Yanmakaranta** Sun Dukufa Addu' ta musamman a Adamawa
School-children 3P do prayer 3MF special in Adamawa
'Students have put a lot of effort in making special prayers in Adamawa'.
(LHNP,14/11/2014)

53. Mu koyawa **'yan Kasuwa** yadda za su gudanar da
1P. teach children .of market procedure FUT 3P do with
cinikayyarsu ba tare da daukar kudi lakadan
business.LNK-3P NEG with and take.LNK money raw
NEG
'We have to teach the business men how to make transactions without carrying huge
amount of money'
(LHNP,07/11/2014)

54. Wasu **'yanbindiga** da ba a san ko su wane ne ba,

115

Some son.of gam with NEG IMP now PAT 3P who COP
NEG
sun   harbe wani   fitaccen malamin   addinin   musulunci
3P-PFV shut   someone famous   teacher.LNK   religion.LNK   Islam
Mai   matsakaicin   ra'ayi a   Kenya.
Own   extremist   view   in   Kenya
'Unidentified gunmen have shot a prominent Islamic scholar in Kenya'(LHNP,05/11/2014)

55. lokacin   da   **'yansanda**   suka   je   maboyar   tasu,
    Time.LNK that   son of stick   3P.PFV   go   hidden-place own.3P.
    'When he police arrived at their hiding place,'   (ANP 30, October 2014)

56. Hukumar Agajin   Gaugawa   (NEMA)   ta   tabbatar
    Ministry assistance   urgent   NEMA   3SF-PFV   confirm.LNK
    Da amincewa   wurin na   **'yangudun-hijira**   ne   ko   akasin haka.
    With   agree   place LNK   refugees   COP   or   coincidence
so
    'Nema has confirmed that the place is for the refugees or otherwise' (ANP, 21/10/2014)

57. Ta   yarda da   ni, kamar   yadda kowane   mai   rai ya   yarda
    3SM-PFV agree with 1S   like.LNK as   each one own   life 3MS-PF agree
    da cewa zai   mutu. Ta   so   ni   irin   zazzafa**n** so
    with   say   FUT-3MS died 3MF-PFV love 1S kind.LNK hotter   love
    'She believed in me, equal to how each mortal knows he will die. She loved me a kind
    of a crazy love'.   (ANP, 23 May 2014)

58. A duniya mayaudara, makaryata kamar   mata.   Za ka   ji   a-na
    In world deceiver.P   liar.P   like.LNK   women FUT 2SM hear IMP-
    IMPFV
    Yi wa   mutum zazzaka**r**   murya, ka   dauka da   gaske ne,
    Do PAT   person sweet.LNK voice 2MS take and   true COP
    'There are no deceivers, liars better than ladies in this world. You will hear them talking
    nicely to you, as if it is true'.   (ANP, 17/01 2013)

59. Za mu   rage   kudaden   tafiya r   da   gwamnati,   da   rage
    FUT   1P   reduce money   going LNK and   government and
           reduce
    Kashe kudade   ba   tare da   **kwakkwara** n dalili ba,   kamar yadda
    spend   money PAT   togather with strong LNK   reason PAT   like   what
    mu ka yi a   Kano   October 31, 2014
    1P did   in   kano

    'We will reduce the government overhead and reduce unnecessary spending without
    due course, like what we did in Kano'.
                                                     (LHNP,31/10/2014)
60. Masu   sharhin   siyasa na   kallon   babban kalubale da   shingen
    da

Who   comment.LNK politic IMPF see.LNK big.LNK challenge that obstacles that

Ke   gaban Mallam Nasir el-Rufai   shi   ne   kasancewar mai **tsattsauran**

IMPF   infront Mr.   Nasir el-Rufai   he   COP because   own extremist.LNK

ra'ayi

view

'Political analysts viewed that the highest challenge and huddle infront of Mallam Nasir el-Rufai is that he is a too radical.'   (LHNP,31/10/2014)

labarin   nan   ya   dogara   ne   da   bincike   kuma   ta

Story-DEF this   3MS.PFV rely   COP with   research also   3MF-PFV

dauko   shi   ne   daga   wata   kafa wacce ta   gudanar   da

take   it   COP   from   someone basis which 3SF-PFV   do.LNK   with

Faffada**n** bincike   kan   batun

Broad   research   on   issue-DEF

'The news is solely based on a research and she took it from a source which conducted a wider research on the issue'   (LHNP, 29/03/2013)

61. Hikayoyin   zamani duk   tatsuniya   ce   da **shacifadi**
    Fable.LNK   modern all   folk tale   PAT   with fairy tale
    'Contemporary tales are just myth'

62. Samarin garin   kazaure da   ke   jihar   jigawa   sun   yi
    youth.LNK town.LNK Kazaure and   IMPFV state.LNK Jigawa 3P-PFV   do
    Gasar   tsere   da   baburan   **murdazura**
    Competition.LNK   race   with   motorcycle
    'Kazaure youth in Jigawa state have competed in motorcycle racing'(LHNP, 23/08/2012)

63. An   gina asibitocin **shakatafi** a   kananan   hukumomi   44 da
    IMP-PFV build hospital   dispensaries in small.P.LNK local   44
    that Ke   cikin   jahar   Kano
    PAT inside state.LNK   Kano
    'Dispensaries were built in the 44 local government of Kano State'

64. Shin   **Alla.n.Misru**   ne   ni?
    Does   Allah.LNK,Masra   COP   1S
    'Im I omniscient?'   (DHL, 55: 20 a)

65. Ta-na   da   gaddama   tun   **fil'azal**
    3FS-IMPFV   with   argument   since initially
    She is originally quarrelsome   (ANP, 08/07/2011)

66. Haka   ya-ke   harkokin-sa   kamar   **Tsohonnajadu**
    Also   3MS-IMPFV   affairs .LNK-3SM   like.LNK   old.LNK.city
    That is how he does his activities like the devil   (DHL, 762: 17 b)

67. A ranar   juma'ar   da   ta   wuce   ne   a-ka   nada
    On day.LNK   Friday.LNK   that   3FS.PFV   pass   COP IMP-PFV   nominate
    Sabon   **sa'inkano**
    New-DEF sa'inKano
    It was in the last Friday that the new Sa'in Kano was turbaned. (LHNP, 14/03/2011)

68. Lamarin   da   ya   janyo tofin   Allatsine   daga   fadin
    duniya.
    Issue-DEF that   3MS-PFV   bring   curse   from
        wide.LNK   world
A situation that led to condemnation from all over the world.   (ANP, 16/10/ 2014)

69. Hikayoyin   zamani duk tatsuniya   ce   da **shacifadi**
    Fable.LNK   modern all   folk tale   PAT   with fairy tale
    'Contemporary tales are just myth'   (LHNP, 2/05/2011)

70. Samarin   garin   kazaure da   ke   jihar   jigawa   sun   yi
    youth.LNK town.LNK   Kazaure and   IMPFV   state.LNK   Jigawa   3P-PFV   do
    Gasar   tsere   da   baburan   **murdazura**
    Competition.LNK   race   with motorcycle
    'Kazaure youth in Jigawa state have competed in motorcycle racing'
                                                    (LHNP,07/02/2014)

71. An   gina   asibitocin   **shakatafi**   a   kananan   hukumomi 44
    da
    IMP-PFV   build hospital   dispensaries   in   small.P.LNK   local   44
    that
    Ke   cikin   jahar   Kano
    PAT inside state.LNK   Kano
    'Dispensaries were built in the 44 local government of Kano State' (LHNP, 3/03/2013)

73. Wani abin mamaki   duk   son   cin   namanta   bayan ta
    Something surprise   every like eat   meat.LNK.3SF   after   3SF-PFV
    Haihu   sai   da   ta   yi   **kambaki**
    deliver   PAT   and   3SF-PFV   do
    'Something very surprising is that, with all her eagerness to eat meat, after she delivered
    she shut her mouth.'   (ANP, 13/12/2011)

74. Ya dinga   yi   masa sallama   amma ya   ji   shiru. Bai
        san
    3SM   continue do   to.him greet   but   3SM-PFV   hear   silent
        NEG.3SM   know
    Cewa   ya   shiga bandakin   wanke ba.
    Say 3SM-PFV   entire PAT-room.LNK   bath   NEG

'He says Salam to him but hears nothing. He does not know that he enters bathroom to bath'.   (ANP, 30- 10- 2014)

75. **Dafciki**   yana   cikin   ire-iren dafi da   Hausawa
         ke Amfani
    On stomach 3SM-PFV among.LNK types.LNK affix that   Hausa people RELuse

    da shi   a   ilimin   tasarifi
    with 3SM   in   knowledge.LNK   morphology
    'Infix is among the types of affixes used by Hausa people in morphology'   (IS)

76. Bayan   mun   fito   daga   maboyarmu   ne   muka
         ga
    After 1PL.PFV came out from   hide-place.LNK-1PL COP   1PL-PFV   see
    Sandoki   da   alama ta   nan   maharani suka
         wuce
    Footstep of house   that   sign   from   here   attackers   3PL-PFV path
    'After we came out of our hiding place we then saw the footprints of a horse probably it is where the attackers followed'   (LHNP, I6/04/2013)

77. Wani bakatsine   ya   zubar   da   guzurinsa   akan
    Someone   Katsan man   3SM-PFV   throw.LNK   with   pocket.LNK.3SM
  on.LNK
    Hanysarsa   ta   zuwa   **haji**
    Way.LNK.3SM   3SF   go   pilgrimage
  'A man from Katsina lost his provisions in his way to Hajj'   (ANP,13/12/2013)