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## EDITORIAL

*Drumspeak* continues to be one of the academic journals in the Arts Faculty dedicated to the humanities. The journal has over the years maintained its tradition of promoting research in the Humanities, especially in the liberal arts, languages, and communication and creative arts.

Drumspeak's objectives and philosophical underpinnings are to be achieved by continuing to seek:

1. To serve as a forum for studies and research in the Humanities;
2. To promote constructive encounter between people of different disciplines and different perspectives in the Humanities;
3. To enable collaborative research and publications in the Humanities.

Consequently, the journal shall continue to promote critical interdisciplinary studies.

Although it cannot be claimed that the present papers in this volume exhaustively represent all the three broad areas in the Faculty of Arts as highlighted above, they touch on the particularity of the Ghanaian and African situations. The issues that are discussed are, however, of global significance. Most of the papers concern issues of Language and Literary Studies and the creative arts and Communicative Studies. The inter-disciplinary features were also present in this volume where we even have a paper that dealt with three disciplines, namely Gender Studies, Sports Science and Religious Studies. There were articles also from Nigerian Scholars.

This year, Drumspeak has decided to publish two volumes and this is the first of the two volumes. The Editorial Board has also finalized plans with African Journal On-line (AJOL) to host our journal for us starting from this volume.

We express our profound gratitude to colleagues who responded to the call for papers. We further wish to thank the reviewers for their commitment, constructive suggestions and comments. Readers are further welcome to contribute academically stimulating articles to the journal. Your comments on the latest volume of the journal will be highly welcome.

**Prof. Eric Nii Bortey Anum**  
(Editor-In-Chief)



# MORPHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION OF HABITUAL MARKER IN HAUSA VERBS BORROWED INTO KAMUKU: FROM PRE-VERBAL TO POST-VERBAL POSITION

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## **Abstract**

*In order to enhance effective communication and for the purpose of lexical expansion, languages borrow from other neighbouring languages with which they are in contact. Therefore, borrowing occurs out of necessity. This paper examines borrowing and adaptation of the Hausa tenses into Kamuku. The tenses in Hausa are eight. The subjunctive and relative past tenses do not necessarily have tense markers. When Hausa verbs are borrowed into Kamuku the eight Hausa tenses are reduced to four in Kamuku. The habitual aspectual marker in Kamuku is post-verbal while it is pre-verbal in Hausa. According to Dahl (1985, pp.95-102), some languages have tenses that are specialized to the expression of habitual aspect. In line with this assertion, we have discovered in this study that some tense marker could be used as habitual marker. Also, habitual marker in Hausa which is originally pre-verbal is changed to appear post-verbal when borrowed into Kamuku. It is the morphology of this change that this paper intends to examine within the morphological framework of ‘fixed order of elements’.*

**Keywords:** *Habitual marker, morphological adaptation, pre- and post- verbal positions.*

## **1.0 Introduction**

The phenomenon of ‘loanword’ is a morphological process that is universally attested in virtually all languages of the world. A loanword is a word borrowed from a donor language and incorporated into a recipient language without translation. Languages and dialects do not exist in vacuum, there are always linguistic contact between one speech community and the other. The contact influences what loanwords are integrated into the lexicon and why certain words are chosen over others. Usually, borrowed words appear as similar as possible to the source words at the same time adopting the morphology of the recipient language. However, morphologically, borrowed words apply strategies that make them have the structure of the recipient language for ease of communication. Such strategies include: prefixation, suffixation, substitution and zero transmorphemisation. A loanword usually undergoes modification of morphological structure to achieve harmony with the predominant pattern and the root system of the recipient language. To exemplify, this work uses words borrowed from Hausa and English into Kamuku language. Like any other natural language, Kamuku tends to borrow some lexical items from its neighbouring languages like Hausa, Gbagyi, Nupe, Fangu, Bauchi, Ura, etc. This research work focuses on loanwords from Hausa to Kamuku with a view to identifying the peculiar features of such words and their processes of adaptation into the recipient language.

### **1.1 Kamuku and its Speakers**

Kamuku is one of the minority ethnic groups of Niger State, Nigeria, with about one hundred and twenty-one thousand (121,000) native speakers according to the 2006 National Population Census figure.

According to Tsoho (2006, pp.1-7), the Kamuku people migrated from the Middle East across the Sahara to Nigeria. It was believed that they settled around Katsina. They are said to have migrated from the Middle East because they were uncomfortable due to the spread of Islam. This was so, because Kamuku people were strict adherents of idol worship. At the time Islam reached

Katsina, however, they again decided to leave for another place in the South West of Katsina in search of a better place where they would not be disturbed from idol worship. The Kamuku people were generally hostile to anything that would interfere with their traditional way of worship.

The series of migration led them to settle down in areas like Kwatarkwashi in Zamfara State, Birnin Gwari in Kaduna State, and Alawa, Uregi, Ushama, Bobi, Durgu, Mariga, Inkwai, Matani to mention but a few in Niger State, Nigeria. They found life more comfortable and more peaceful in these areas and this was the reason why they never migrated again, but rather expanded.

About the period 1900-1914, according to Tsoho (2006), one Reverend Tula who settled down in Uregi, the Headquarters of Kamuku settlement, at that time, built a church and employed some Kamuku people to work in the church as a way of converting them to Christianity. Kamuku people started embracing Islam around the 1950's which was timed very late. Kamuku are generally farmers and they participate less in trading and education. The actual ethnic designation of the Kamuku people is **Gatu yara** and the spoken language is **Tu yara**. Gatu yara means people of yara.

## **2.0 Language Borrowing**

A loanword is a word borrowed from a donor language and incorporated into recipient language without translation. The majority of Kamuku affixes, such as i-, u-, and -ma and -gama are used for derivation of nouns and adjectives to adapt loanwords from other languages. In order to provide a more well-rounded understanding of the complexities of loanwords, certain historical and cultural factors must be taken into account. Accordingly, languages and dialects do not exist in a vacuum, there are always linguistic contact between groups. The contact influences what

loanwords are integrated into the lexicon and why certain words are chosen over others. Language borrowing is one of the most common sources of acquiring new words in a given language. It implies taking over of words from other languages, most especially the neighboring languages. For example, according to Yule (2007, p.65), English language has adopted a vast number of loanwords from other languages, including alcohol (Arabic) boss (Dutch) Crossant (French) Lilac (Persian) Piano (Italian) Pretzel (German) Robot (Czech) Tycoon (Japanese) Yogurt (Turkish) and Zebra (Bantu). According to Jordan (2005, p.2),

In 1819, Spain ceded their Florida colony (which included parts of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana) to the United States. As a result of a century of shifting borders, Spanish and English have had numerous opportunities to rub off on each other.

As a result of this relationship, Jordan reported that there are about 143 English words that actually Spanish in origin. Similarly, Spanish also borrowed from other languages. On this note, Jordan (2015, p.5) makes the following remarks:

But English isn't the only language with a penchant for absorbing words from other languages. Many words that English has acquired from Spanish originally came from other languages, mostly those of native American populations that were subjugated by the Spanish colonial empire.

Other languages of course borrow terms from English as can be observed in the Japanese use of Swipaamaaketto (supermarket) and rajio (radio) or Hungarian talking about sport, Khib and Futball, or the French discussing problems of lestress, over a glass of Lewinsky, during leweekend.

Rafiu (2011, pp.24-25) asserts that one of the obvious consequences of contact is linguistic borrowing through which lexical items are loaned out across languages. It happens especially if the borrowing language does not have native names for such items. For example,

Yoruba – a Kwa language spoken in the South-West Nigeria) borrows a lot of lexical items from English (an Indo-European language) such as:

(1)	English	Yoruba
i.	Fork	fòòkù
ii.	Glass	gílààsì
iii.	Slate	sílèètì
iv.	Bread	bùrédì
v.	Fan	fàànù
vi.	Block	búlòòkù
vii.	Blade	bílèèdì
viii.	Belt	bélîtì
ix.	Pen	pèèní
		etc.

He further stresses that borrowing has become a universal practice as there is no language that is isolated in the world today. In most cases, loanwords are made to conform to the pronunciation, syntax and syllable structure of the host language.

Oyebade (1998, p.75) observes that, Yoruba breaks consonant clusters in English loanwords by the introduction of a **u-epenthetic** vowel, sometimes the cluster is broken by **i-epenthesis**. Then again under some particular condition the cluster is broken by a vowel identical to the vowel after the cluster. (See the data in (1) above)).

It is worth noting that no language is rich enough to survive without borrowing. By the foregoing, any language that does not adopt or adapt loanwords from other languages is bound to go extinct in years to come. The examples given by Rafiu of adaption of loanwords from English

by Yoruba language also exemplify the principle of cluster breaking and insertion of appropriate vowel to produce the desired loanwords in Yoruba from English.

According to Crystal (2006, p.275), loanword is defined as “a linguistic unit (usually a lexical item) which has come to be used in a language or dialect other than the language where it originated”. Several types of loan process have been recognized such as loanwords (where both form and meaning are borrowed, or assimilated, with some adaptation to the morphological system of the new language, e.g. sputrick; *Loan Blends* (where the meaning is borrowed), restaurant with a simulated French ending/rest driz/; *loan shifts* (where the meaning is borrowed and form is native e.g. restaurant/restraint); and *Loan Translation* (where the morphemes in the borrowed word are translated item by item). Busa, in his paper **Hausa loanwords in Gbagyi**, defines loanwords as the term referring to loan assimilation, alien words, loan adaptation or even stolen words, used by linguists to describe the process of borrowing of words from one language to another.

Damaris (2013, p.1) asserted that “in all cases borrowing denotes language growth which enhances communication and is continuous.” That while borrowed words are similar to the source words, they morphologically apply strategies that make them have the structure of the recipient language for ease of communication. Such strategies include affixation, substitution and zero transmorphemisation.

Through the foregoing, safely one will assume that when any part of the structure of language is changed by importation of features, the imported features are said to be loaned. One will also assume loan words as foreign words adopted into the native language. It is our opinion that by the definitions so far, that adapted words should be those lexical items or phrases that have been picked from the source language and used in the receptor language.

According to Oyelohunnu (2003, p.54) “the insertion of a segment in Kamuku language is to break, and disallowed cluster of vowels so as to accommodate loanwords. It is also used so as to avoid closed syllable since Kamuku language operates an open syllable structure. Examples:

(2)	English	Transcription	Insertion process in the loanwords in Kamuku
i.	Cup	[kʌp]	kopi
ii.	Radio	[reidiou]	radiyo
iii.	Fan	[fæn]	fanka
iv.	Table	[teibl]	tebur

Abdullahi (2009, p.77) also observed that language borrowing is a product of contact between speakers of different languages. The speakers of a language borrow new cultural items, concepts or experience from speakers of another language. It is therefore a proof that no language is self-sufficient. In other words, language borrowing is a common linguistic phenomenon. For example, the following words were borrowed from Hausa into Kamuku:

(3)	Hausa	Kamuku	Gloss
i.	Kotu	kotu	‘court’
ii.	Alli	alli	‘chalk’
iii.	Allura	anora	‘needle’
iv.	Tebur	tebur	‘table’
v.	Alkali	alkali	‘judge’

Crystal (2003, p.56) also defines the term borrowing as, “a term used in comparative and historical linguistics to refer to linguistic forms taken by one language or dialect from another. Such borrowings are usually known as loanwords (e.g restaurant, bonhomie, chagrin, which have come into English from French) and several types have been recognized”. It is a well-known fact that coming into contact with other languages, and with different culture background, the speakers

of different languages have to adapt what is formed to be absent in the language that influenced the other for the purposes of communication. Most of the loanwords from Hausa to Kamuku resulted from contact between the two languages. It is clear that the Hausa native speakers used the influence of number of Hausa speakers to dominate Kamuku. The dominated language like Kamuku has no option than to adapt as much as possible, Hausa lexical items that are not present in Kamuku.

Adrian (2001, p.102) observes that every language has its own set of conditions on consonant sequencing. When a word is borrowed into one language from another, the borrowed word is often restructured to conform to the sequencing conditions in the borrowing language. When English words are borrowed into the Hawaiian language, first, the consonants and vowels in Hawaiian that are closest to the English counterparts are employed, and second the English words are restructured to conform to Hawaiian phonotactic constraints. For example, the English Merry Christmas sounds very different when pronounced by a native speaker of Hawaiian, the alternation that occurs when the English version is converted into Hawaiian.

(4)	M	E	R	I	K	D	I	S	M	N	S
	M	e	l	I	k	a	l	I	k	a	m
											a
											k
											a

It is worth noting that Hawaiian has 8 consonants (/I, P, M, N, l, k, h, w, ?/) and 5 vowels (/ a,e,i,o u /) and that American English has 24 consonants and 20 vowels. There are, therefore, fewer consonants in Hawaiian to represent the consonants and vowels in English. The closest sound to English /v/ is Hawaiian /l/ and closest English consonant /s/ is Hawaiian /k/. The big adjustment in this Hawaiian borrowing is a phonotactic one: Hawaiian does not permit consonant clusters or syllable-final obstruent. As a result, the Hawaiian vowel /a/ is inserted after every

consonant that is not immediately followed by a vowel in the borrowed word. “Melikali Kamaka” is thus the Hawaiian version of Merry Christmas.

Lenore (1999, p.294) has the opinion that lexical borrowing is restricted to content morphemes. According to him, when a language sets a morphosyntactic frame, it accepts only content morpheme as (single occurring) foreign insertions in the frame.

The discussion so far opens a lot of challenges to linguistic borrowing, however, it is clear that the borrowed lexical item or phrase has to be modified to some extent that it conforms to the features of the borrowing language. For example, a word borrowed from Hausa to Kamuku has to be modified to suit in the features of Kamuku. The numeral dupu “(one thousand) is shaped by the substitution of /b/ to /p/ the word in its Hausa sense reads dubu ‘(1,000) while the Kamuku will say “dupu ‘(1,000)” such type phonological feature has to be restructured to fit in the borrowing languages structure.

According to Adrian (2001, p.27), another way to expand our vocabulary is to borrow words from other languages. Speakers of English aggressively borrowed words from other languages. We have kindergarten (German) Croissant (French) aloha (Hawaiian), and Sushi (Japanese) among many others. We have even borrowed words that are themselves borrowed. The English language contributed many words to Hausa names of utensils loaned into Kamuku. Utensils are material or equipments used in households or on farms to ease activities. The following are names of utensils borrowed into Kamuku from Hausa.

(5)	Hausa names	Borrowed into Kamuku	Gloss
i.	Bindiga	bindiga	‘gun’
ii.	Sabulu	sapulu	‘soap’
iii.	Takalmi	taka	‘shoe’
iv.	Alura	anora	‘needle’
v.	Tomatur	tumatur	‘tomato’

**ISSAH & ABDULLAHI:** *Morphological Adaptation of Habitual Marker In Hausa Verbs Borrowed Into Kamuku: From Pre-Verbal To Post-Verbal Position*

English words borrowed into Hausa which are in turn borrowed into Kamuku include the following:

<b>(6)</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Borrowed into Hausa</b>	<b>Borrowed from Hausa into Kamuku</b>
i.	Cup	Kofi	Kopi
ii.	Cassette	Kaset	Kaseti
iii.	Radio	Radiyo	Radiyo
iv.	Form	Fom	Fom
v.	Cocoa	Koko	Koko
vi.	Guava	gwaiba	gwaiba
vii.	Tomato	Tumatur	tumatur
viii.	Chocolate	cakulas	cakulas

etc.

In the same way, other names borrowed from English and Hausa into Kamuku include the following:

<b>(7)</b>	<b>Hausa proper Names</b>	<b>Hausa Names Gloss borrowed into Kamuku</b>	
(i)	Bahago	Bahago	‘Male child who uses his left hand in doing things’.
(ii)	Bature	Bature	‘Light complexion person’.
	Gambo	Gambo	‘Name given to a child born after the birth of a set of twins’.

**ISSAH & ABDULLAHI:** *Morphological Adaptation of Habitual Marker In Hausa Verbs Borrowed Into Kamuku: From Pre-Verbal To Post-Verbal Position*

(iii)	Tanko	Tanko	‘A male born after two or more female children’.
(iv)	Yanbiyu	Yanbiyu	‘Name given to twins’.
(v)	Tarana	Tarana	‘A female child born during the day time’.

Names of the days of the week are also borrowed from Hausa into Kamuku, as shown below

(8)	Hausa Names of	Hausa names of the days the days of the week of the week borrowed into Kamuku	Gloss
i.	Litinin	Litinin	‘Monday’
ii.	Talata	talata	‘Tuesday’
iii.	Laraba	larba	‘Wednesday’
iv.	Alhamis	Alhamis	‘Thursday’
v.	Juma’a	juma’a	‘Friday’
vi	Asabar	Asabar	‘Saturday’
vii	Lahadi	lahadi	‘Sunday’

Some title names of Hausa traditional institutions that were borrowed from Arabic and Kanuri sources were also borrowed into Kamuku. The title names include the following:

(9)	Hausa traditional title Names	Adopted Hausa Names into Kamuku	Gloss
i.	Ciroma	Ciroma	‘Title given to the son of an Emir’.
ii.	Dagaci	Dagaci	‘Village head’

**ISSAH & ABDULLAHI:** *Morphological Adaptation of Habitual Marker In Hausa Verbs Borrowed Into Kamuku: From Pre-Verbal To Post-Verbal Position*

iii.	Dallatu	Dallatu	Title in the palace'
iv.	Galadima	Galadima	'Title in the palace'
v.	Hakimi	Hakimi	'District head'
vi.	Jakada	Jakada	'Emir's messenger'

According to Abdullahi (2009, p85), "Kamuku has no words equivalent of some of the lexical items coming into the language, particularly in areas of education, law and transport". It should be noted that Kamuku has borrowed a lot of words from Hausa, being the most widely spoken neighbouring language. The adverse effect of loanwords on Kamuku is that native speakers of the target language find it very difficult to interact in their native language without using a significant proportion of Hausa loanwords in Kamuku utterances.

### 3.0 Tenses in Hausa

As discovered in this study, Kamuku has adapted only four tenses and each has a native Kamuku resumptive pronoun without tense marker, except the habitual marker. Galadanci (1976, pp.60-63) analysed the eight Hausa tenses, their tense markers, preverbal resumptive pronoun and main verbs.

Sani (1999, pp.71-79) and Bello (1981, pp.33-42) confirmed the number of Hausa tenses to be eight and they are identified by the same tense marker (TM), Preverbal Pronoun (PP) (or resumptive pronoun) and Main Verb (V).

A summary of the examples illustrating the tenses in Hausa is given in the data below: (10)

Tense	Hausa	Gloss	Resumptive Pronoun	TM	Verb	Gloss
Habitual	ya kan karanta	'he use to read'	ya	<b>kan</b>	karanta	'read'

**ISSAH & ABDULLAHI:** *Morphological Adaptation of Habitual Marker In Hausa Verbs Borrowed Into Kamuku: From Pre-Verbal To Post-Verbal Position*

Tense	ta kan rubuta	‘she use to write’	ta		<b>kan</b>	rubuta	‘write’
General	ya karanta	‘he read’	ya		<b>a</b>	karanta	‘read’
Past tense	ta rubuta	‘she wrote’	ta		<b>a</b>	rubuta	‘wrote’
Relative	kaine kakeranta	‘you read’	ka		-	karanta	‘read’
Past tense	kaineka rubuta	‘you wrote’	ka		-	rubuta	‘wrote’
General	tana karantawa	‘she is reading’	ta	<b>na</b>		karantawa	‘reading’
Continuous Tense	yana rubutawa	‘he is writing’	ya	<b>na</b>		rubutawa	‘writing’
Relative	nake karantawa	‘I am reading’	na	<b>ke</b>		karantawa	‘reading’
Continuous tense	yake rubutawa	‘he is writing’	ya	<b>ke</b>		rubutawa	‘writing’
<b>Future</b>							
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	zan karanta	‘I will read’	na	<b>za</b>		karanta	‘read’
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person singular	za ka rubuta	‘you will read’	ka	<b>za</b>		rubuta	‘write’
Subjunctive	ka karanta	‘you read’	ka	-		karanta	‘read’
	ya rubuta	‘he writes’	ya	-		rubuta	‘write’

### 3.1 Tenses in Kamuku

#### (11) Habitual Tenses

- i. u- ya -**gi**  
he eat used to  
'He used to eat'.
- ii. u- saug**ishi** yaba  
he buy used to house  
'He used to buy house'.
- iii. u- sag**ishi** mani  
he drink used to water  
'He used to drink water'.
- iv. u- legag**i** patubaro  
he sit used to table  
'He used to sit on table'.

#### Future Tense

- i. ohe- uya  
he eat  
'He will eat'.
- ii. ohe- usa  
he drink  
'He will drink'.
- iii. ohe- uitage  
he stand  
'He will stand'.
- iv. ohe- nikiya  
he sit  
'He will sit'.
- v. ohe urabaki  
he lay down  
'He will laydown'.

#### (12) General Past Tense

- i. u- yuwa  
he eat  
'He ate'.
- ii. u- suwa  
he drink  
'He drank'.
- iii. u- itage  
he stand  
'He stood'.
- iv. u- nikiya  
he sit

'He sat'.

#### General Continuous Tense

- i. ui- ye  
he eat  
'He is eating'.
- ii. ui- so  
he drink  
'He is drinking'.
- iii. ui- tage  
he stand  
'He is standing'.
- iv. ui- nikiya  
he sit

'He is sitting'.

v. u- urabaki  
he down  
'He laid down'.

v. ui- urabaki  
he lay down  
'He is laying down'.

#### 4.0 Defining Habitual Aspect

The **habitual aspect** is an aspect that characterizes a situation as occurring regularly or habitually. Habituality is either linguistically represented by verbal expressions like **used to** or it is indirectly implied in situations "in which the adverb **usually** is possible in English" (Dahl 1985, p.97).

#### 4.1 Habitual Marker in Hausa:

(13)

- i. Musa ya **kan** rubuta - 'Musa used to write'.
- ii. Rabi ta **kan** sha - 'Rabi used to drink'.
- iii. Barau ya **kan** kama - 'Barau used to catch'.
- iv. Nura ya **kan** karanta - 'Nura used to read'.
- v. Baba ta **kan** tukatuwo - 'Mother used to cook'.
- vi. Na **kan** je kasuwa - 'I used to go to market'.
- vii. Su **kan** yi wasa - 'They used to play'.
- viii. Mu **kan** kama kifi - 'We used to catch fish'.
- ix. Ta **kan** karanta - 'She used to read'.
- x. Ku **kan** yi tambaya - 'You used to ask question'.

#### 4.2 Habitual Marker in Kamuku:

(14)

- i. u- ya **-gi** 'He used to eat'.
- ii. u- san **-gi** shi yaba 'He used to buy house'.

- iii. u- sa –**gi** shi mani ‘He used to drink water’.
- iv. u- lega –**gi** Patubaro ‘He used to sit on a table’.
- v. u- ya –**gi** ‘She used to eat’.
- vi. u- san **gi** shi yaba ‘She used to buy house’.
- vii. u- san **gi** shi mani ‘She used to drink water’.
- viii. u- lega –**gi** Patubaro ‘She used to sit on the table’.

## **5.0 Morphological Adaptation of Habitual Marker in Kamuku into Borrowed Hausa Verbs**

(15)

- i. Musa u-karanta –**gi** waseka  
Musa he read used to letter  
‘Musa used to read a letter’.
- ii. Isah u-goga - **gi** kullum  
Isah he brush used to daily  
‘Isah used to brush daily’.
- iii. Tanko u-tuka –**gi** bus  
Tanko he drive used to bus  
‘Tanko used to drive bus’.
- iv. John u-rubuta –**gi** waseka  
John he write used to letter  
‘John used to write letter’.
- v. Debo u-suturta-**gi** Ladi  
Debo she cloth used to Ladi  
  
‘Debo used to cloth Ladi’.
- vi. Alura u-talauta-**gi** Gambo  
Alura he cheat used to Gambo  
‘Alura used to cheat Gambo’.
- vii. Ila u-gafarta-**gi** Karo  
Ila he forgive used to Karo

‘Ila used to forgive Karo’.

- viii. Bawa u-haskaka-**gi** Kolo  
Bawa he-light used to Kolo  
‘Bawa used to light Kolo’.
- ix. Kure u-Karfafa -**gi** Musa  
Kure he strengthen used to Musa  
‘Kure used to strengthen Musa’.
- x. Gundumi u-tsegunta-**gi** Habu  
Gundumi he gossip used to Habu  
‘Gundumi used to gossip with Habu’.

**Other examples:**

(16)

- (i) u-sanyaya-**gi** tuga  
he cool used to food  
‘He used to cool the food’.
- (ii) u- zafafa –**gi** ti  
he heat used to tea  
‘He used to heat the tea’.
- (iii) u-karyata -**gi** nabari  
he disagree used to news  
‘He used to disagree with news’.
- (iv) u-fadada -**gi** pasanga  
he expand used to farm  
‘He used to expand the farm’.
- (v) u-tsorata -**gi** Bawa  
he frighten used to Bawa  
‘He used to frighten Bawa’.
- (vi) u- kaifafa -**gi** empo  
he sharpened used to knife  
‘He used to sharpened the knife’.
- (vii) u-dumama-**gi** -tuga  
he warmth used to food

‘He used to warmth the food’.

- (viii) u-banzata-**gi** shikubi  
he waste used to money  
‘He used to waste money’.
- (ix) u-tozarta -**gi** ’yare  
he ridicule used to old man  
‘He used to ridicule the old man’.
- (x) u-barnata -**gi** mogan  
he destroy used to yam  
‘He used to destroy the yam’.

All the examples show post-verbal position of habitual marker in Kamuku. The use of the habitual marker in the Hausa borrowed verbs also show the way Kamuku native speakers manipulate the loan verbs from Hausa to conform to the morphology of Kamuku verbs. On this note, Rendo (2008), pp.68-69) observes that:

The borrowing of verbs as less to that of the nouns as he says verbs are borrowable items but they are always subject to native mechanism of derivation. This suggests that loan verbs might be used as non-verbs.... while evidence confirms the borrowing of verbs across typologically different languages. It is still notable that verbs are borrowed with less frequency than nouns. Several explanations have been put forward to explain this.

Most have to do with the fact that verbs, unlike nouns, are not purely content items but carry structural information which would make them more difficult to borrow than nouns. Since their borrowing would require a knowledge of the source language beyond the lexicon. The degree of such knowledge depends on the syntactic and morphological constraints of the source and the recipient languages.

For example, in order to borrow verbs from Hausa to Kamuku, understanding of the markers is very necessary. The habitual marker that exhibits post-verbal occupation in the recipient

language (Kamuku) brings about a change in the order of element in the donor language (Hausa) from pre-verbal to post-verbal position.

### **5.1 Implication for Teaching and Learning**

A National Language Policy on Education should recognize Kamuku language as a subject to be taught in areas dominated by Kamuku people. This will make it easier for the native Kamuku speakers to understand the structure of the language. The pedagogical importance of this study lies in the fact that Kamuku teachers of other languages as a second language would be familiar with the possible morphological adjustment that the Kamuku native speakers learning a second language are likely to make; most especially as it affects habitual marker.

Native speakers of Kamuku should be trained as teachers of the language to encourage Kamuku language development.

Kamuku language project should be initiated by the native speakers for the development of the Kamuku language, just like we have the Kambari Language Project (KLP) by NGO, in the same geographical location in Niger State, Nigeria.

### **6.0 Conclusion**

This paper has examined the morphology of loanwords in Hausa as well as those borrowed directly into Kamuku without any significant morphological change. Since Hausa is a lingua franca within Kamuku domain, Kamuku tends to shift to Hausa and this is evident in the degree of Hausa loanwords borrowed into Kamuku. Kamuku has borrowed a lot of lexical items from Hausa and the patterns of the borrowed words are similar to the patterns in the source language. The Hausa tenses are eight in which PP and TM are generally used except in the case of relative past and subjunctive tenses that have no tense markers (Zero  $\phi$  morpheme). Kamuku uses four tenses in

adapting the Hausa verbs into Kamuku. The Hausa habitual marker has been adapted into Kamuku with different syntactic position. While the Hausa marker is pre-verbal, the Kamuku habitual marker is post-verbal. Thus, all Hausa verbs that are borrowed into Kamuku appear with post-verbal habitual marker instead of pre-verbal habitual marker, as shown in the examples under (5.0) above.

The phenomenon of loanwords in this study, as it affects tenses in Hausa, also confirmed Dahl's (1985) assertion that "some languages have tenses that are specialized to the expression of habitual aspect."

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