

## **Reduplication in Domesticated English Lexicons in Hausa: A Morphological Productivity Approach**

By

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### **Abstract**

*This paper examines reduplication in the domesticated English lexicons in Hausa language within the framework of Morphological Productivity. Reduplication is a term used to denote the process which copies all or part of the phonological representation of a stem as an affix (Beard 1998). Whereas the term 'productivity is used in linguistics to refer to the creative capacity of language users to produce and understand indefinitely large( number of sentence"(Crystal 1991). The study therefore, aims at identifying how reduplication operates in Hausa language via domesticated English lexicons that are adopted in communication and interactions. Generally, reduplication is partial and full which are very productive in Hausa language, in which partial exhibits prefixal, infixal and suffixal (Yakasai 2014). The study attempts to explore the features of the reduplicated domesticated English lexicons The researcher uses participant observation and interview method and the findings of the research revealed that reduplication in domesticated English lexicons are partial, full and frozen, it also found that prefixal, infixal and suffixal partial modified reduplication are employed in the use of domesticated English lexicons as found in the typical Hausa lexicons. However, it is also found that grammatically noun is the dominant word in the formation of such domesticated English lexicons, and as well a means of the language's word development and productivity.*

## Introduction

It is within the belief that reduplication is one of the morphological processes that have been central linguistic researches. The feature of reduplication is a general phenomenon in a wide range of languages including Hausa and exhibits different patterns in these languages. This attracts the interest of linguists from different parts of the world who felt so inclined to put their contribution in analyzing and defining the phenomena. Thus, the distinctive patterns of reduplication have been studied from different perspectives by scholars such as Wilber, (1973), Moravcsik, (1978), Marantz, (1982), Steriade, (1988), Alhassan, (1998), Newman, (2000), Inkelas & Zoll, (2000, 2005, 2006), Abubakar, (2001), Jaggar, (2001), Daudu, (2001), Lander, (2003), and Yakasai, (2006, 2009, 2012, 2014). . Jaggar, (2001) presents ‘repetitive’ formations, denoting events and objects, which are reduplicated plurals formed via the imposition of an independent tone – integrating suffix ‘e’LH a verbal base as derivational morphology as deverbal steatites. Yakasai, (2014) on his work on grammaticalisation process in Hausa reduplication within the framework of morphological productivity. Where he states Hausa is one of the natural languages that extensively used reduplication in lexical and grammatical structures through partial and full reduplication, which are very productive in the language via prefixes, infixes and suffixes In line with the above works of Jaggar,, (2001) and Yakasai, (2014) indicate the presence of reduplication phenomena Hausa, but have not explained the phenomena domesticated English lexicons reduplication language, because their focus was not directly on the subject of this study, thus, this study focuses on domesticated English lexicons reduplication in Hausa.

Reduplication as a type of word formation process, is an important aspect in the area of linguistic studies. Its attributes have long been studied in terms of various formalist theories. Thus, reduplication is interesting theoretically, because it involves the interface between phonology and morphology (Davidson and Wood, 2018). Reduplication is encountered in every language and effects all types of linguistic units’ (Inkelas & Zoll 2005: I). Reduplication is understood as a morphological process. In Hausa. It functions as morpho-phonological means that operates in various ways recognized as pattern of reduplication (Yakasai 2023).

Two major types of reduplications are distinguished cross-linguistically from a purely formal perspective total vs partial reduplication. Many languages around the world display both patterns; and use them in inflections (I) mark functions such as “distribution, plurality, repetition, customary activity, increase of size, added intensity, continuance” (Sapir 1921), and/or in Lexical derivations to obtain new lexemes (Ibrahim, 2018). The Hausa language is not an exception.

Similarly, reduplication is found in a wide range of languages and language group (Hausa language inclusive), its level of linguistic productivity varies and it is sometimes used interchangeably with repetition. This study once again, therefore, investigate domesticated English lexicons reduplication in Hausa language using descriptive framework. The study mainly studies reduplication within the domain of word form. Syntactic reduplication therefore, is not within the scope of the study.

The term ‘productivity’ is used in linguistics to refer to the creation capacity of language users to produce and understand indefinitely large number of sentence” (Crystal 1991). Creation of new words may be considered to fall within the purview of the design feature of language known as.. Reduplication as a morphological process is been used for grammatical and lexical formatives (Yakasai, 2014:151-52). Morphology on the other hand is the study which determines the formation of words (Yusuf 2011). He further states that Agreement morphology includes all types of morphemes expressing person, number and gender. Linguists use the term Morphology to refer to part of grammar that is concerned with word and word formation, and claimed that productivity criteria distinguish between inflectional and derivational affixes, which has to do with productivity with relative freedom with which they can be combine with base of the appropriate category O’Grady et al (2011).

## **Method**

This study employed participant observation and interview which serve as the procedure for data collection. The data of the study was collected from Hausa native speakers in a natural setting in some communities in Kumbotso Local Government area of Kano State, Nigeria. The researcher observed speeches uttered during communication between respondents as well interviewed the

respondent. A list of domesticated reduplicated lexicon of English origin were drawn from the gathered data.

### **Reduplication in Hausa Language**

Hausa is a one of the natural languages that extensively use reduplication in lexical formatives and grammatical structures. Partial and full reduplications are very productive in the language. As for partial reduplication, Hausa exhibits prefixal, infixal and suffixal reduplication (Yakasai, 2014: 154-55). Complete and partial reduplications are called active reduplication because they have basic lexical stem and have the characteristics of regular full and modified full reduplication and partial reduplication is restricted to verb and numerals, while the frozen type lacks the basic lexical stem. Reduplication is full when the whole base or word is reduplicated without any modification; and modified full is seen as full reduplication with some modifications within the base. The modification can involve deletion and addition within the base, or just addition or deletion within the base. These modifications, therefore, may involve substitution of the segmental constituents as well as tonal changes. Full reduplication and modified full are found in a wide range of languages including the Hausa language as shown below in Yakasai, 2014:

In Hausa study today, linguists (both African and non-African) employ different methods for indicating vowel length. Some double the vowel length. Some double the vowel (e.g /aa/), while others add a colon (/a:/) and there are those who leave long vowels unmarked (i.e the fact that, in Hausa there are more long vowels than short ones) as in *kaari* (addition), *jimaa* (a short while), *baakoo* (guest) etc (Bello 2015).

### **Full reduplication**

- |                        |             |                |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| (1) a. daazu ‘a while’ | daazu daazu | ‘just a while’ |
| b. Kusa ‘near’         | kusa kusa   | ‘very near’    |
| c. jooji ‘judge’       | jooji jooji | ‘judges’       |

**Modified full**

- |                       |                |           |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|
| (2) a. gaarii ‘flour’ | gaari-gaari    | ‘powdery’ |
| b. buusaa ‘blow’      | buushee-bushee | ‘blowing’ |
| c. tafiya ‘journey’   | tafiye-tafiye  |           |

**Partial reduplication****Prefixal (modified)**

- |                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| (3) a. kaamaa ‘catch’ | kakkamaa ‘catch repeatedly’ |
| b. yankaa ‘cut’       | yayyankaa ‘cut repeatedly’  |
| c. kusa ‘near’        | kurkusa ‘very near’         |

**Infixal (modified)**

- |                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (4) a. ruguzaa ‘destroy’ | rugurguzaa ‘destroy repeatedly’ |
| b. jakaa ‘bag’           | jakunkunaa ‘bags’               |
| c. maganii ‘medicine’    | magungunaa ‘medicines’          |

**Suffixal (modified)**

- |                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| (5) a. Bintu ‘proper name’ | Bintuutuu.         |
| b. lardii ‘region’         | lardunaa ‘regions’ |

As shown in the above cited work from Yakasai, (2014) which shows how reduplication in its various processes undergoes changes that resulted in productivity within lexicon formations, this study presents domesticated English reduplication in Hausa to identify its formation and its extent in both the development and productivity below:

**Domesticated English lexicons in Hausa Language**

This section presents the domesticated lexicons patterns of full (regular full and modified full) and partial reduplication (partial (regular) or modified partial) in Hausa.

**Full reduplication and Modified Full**

The Hausa language exhibits both full and modified full reduplication. The reduplication is full when the whole base or word form is reduplicated without any modification, and modified full is seen as full reduplications with some modification within the base. The modification can involve

deletion and addition within the base, or just addition or deletion within the base. These modification, therefore, may involve substitution of the segmental constituents as well as tonal changes. Full reduplication and modified full are found in Hausa language.

### Full Reduplication Form

Example of full reduplication in domesticated English lexicons in Hausa:

Word Form	Reduplicated Form	Gloss
(6) a. <i>kwaanaa</i> ‘corner’	<i>kwanaa kwanaa</i>	‘many diversions’
b. <i>kalaa</i> ‘colour’	<i>kalaa kalaa</i>	‘different colours’
c. <i>loodii</i> ‘load’	<i>loodii loodii</i>	‘loads’
d. <i>faraashii</i> ‘price’	<i>faraashi faraashi</i>	‘different price’
e. <i>laayii</i> ‘line’	<i>laayii laayii</i>	‘various roads’
f. <i>jooji</i> ‘judge’	<i>jooji jooji</i>	‘judges’
g. <i>mootaa</i> ‘car’	<i>mootaa mootaa</i>	‘different cars’

From the above cited examples it is evident that all the examples in (6a-f) are fully reduplicated forms that signify a change in the form of the base word and as well its meaning, example in (1a) *kwanaa* ‘corner’ brings about a change from ordinary ‘corner’ to ‘diversion’ in plural form, so it is in (6b and d) *kalaa* to ‘different colours, and *faraashi* to ‘different price’. Whereas (c, e and f) reduplicated base words turn from singular to plural forms.

Furthermore, in all the domesticated reduplicated lexicon from ( a-f) there happen to be native like sound either through infixation, deletion or addition to the base word in the course of producing the fully reduplicated words as represented below:

Word Form	Reduplicated Form	Gloss
(7) a. loodii ‘load’	loodii loodii	‘many loads’
b. mootaa ‘motor’	mootaa mootaa	‘many cars’
c. kaalaa ‘colour’	kaalaa kaalaa	‘different colours’
d. faraashi ‘price’	faraashi faraashi	‘different price’
e. jooji ‘judge’	jooji jooji	‘judges’

In example (7a-e) as we can observe that changes occur different from what is obtained in the English base word in the course of domestication of the lexicon through native like sound production of the fully reduplicated form of the word, thus, in (7a) addition of “o” sound is evident and deletion of “a” takes place thus turn to ‘loodii, and addition of ‘i’ vowel sound is attached to the final consonant ‘d’ as (dii)=’loodii’. While in (7b) addition of ‘o’ sound take place and deletion of ‘o and r ’vowel/consonant sounds take place with infixation of ‘aa’ vowel sound at the final stage of the base word ‘motor’ to ‘mootaa’, while in (c) there is a little shift from the other practice, where the initial syllable experience a change of deletion of ‘o’ sound and insertion of an entirely different vowel ‘aa’ sound not within the English base lexicon as ‘kaa and also deletion of ‘o vowel and r consonant’ .sound thus, turn to laa= ‘kaalaa’, even though in un-reduplicated domestication of the word we have it as *kaalaar* as in another formation (*kaalaa+r = kaalaar kauyee*; a compound), which is not part of this study but as additional information. This is how these varied transformations occur in (d and e) above. .

### Partial Reduplication

As stated earlier, reduplication as a morphological process can also be partial. It is partial when the reduplicant takes place to the left of the lexical base as a prefix to the right of the lexical base as a suffix or inside the lexical base as an infix. In similar to full reduplication, partial reduplication can be partial (regular) or modified partial. In partial reduplication, the reduplicant is copied from the base form. Both patterns have been identified in Hausa language, but the row data is to be presented before the identification of the various patterns as far as the domesticated English reduplicated lexicons are concern in Hausa language, thus below is the row data and subsequent presentation of the partial reduplication patterns thereafter:

Word	Form	Partial	Gloss
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(8) a. taayaai	'tyre'	taayooyii	'tyres'
b. yaadii	'yard'	yaaduddukaa	'different yards'
c. kaalaa	'colour'	kaaloolii	'different colour'
d. kamfanii	'company'	kamfanunnukaa/kamfanoonii	'companies'
e. fankaa	'fan'	faankookii	'electric fans'
f. daanjaa	'traffic'	danjoojii	'traffic lights'
g. laayi	'line'	laayuyyukaa	'streets'
h. lookaa	'wardrobe'	lookookii	'wardrobes'
i. gwamnaa	'governor'	gwamnoonii	'governors'

The above row data are some of the partial domesticated English reduplicated lexicons identified as far as Hausa language is concern, the study did not claim that these are the only lexicons within the subject matter, but serve as those employed in the study for presentation in relation to contribution to knowledge. Therefore, below is the presentation of the partial reduplicated forms in those domesticated English words in Hausa:

### **Partial reduplication**

#### **Prefixal (modified)**

(9) a. yaadii	'yard'	yaaduddukaa	'different yards'
b. lacca	'lecture';	laccocii	'various lectures'
c. lookaa	'wardrobe'	lookookii	'many wardrobes'
d. laayii	'line'	layuyyukaa	'different streets'

#### **(10) Infixal (modified)**

a. gwamnaa	'governor'	gwamnoonii	'governors'
b. kamfanii	'company'	kamfanunnukaa	'companies'

#### **Suffixal (modified)**

(11) a. kamfanii	'company'	kamfanoonii	'companies'
b. soojaa	'soldier'	soojoojii	'soldiers'
c. taayaa	'tyre'	tayooyii	'tyres'
d. fankaa		fankookii	'electric fans'
e. gwamnaa	'governor'	gwamnoonii	'governors'
g. lookaa	'wardrobe'	lookookii	'wardrobes'
h. kalaa	'colour'	kaloolii	'various colours'

From the above examples of the domesticated reduplicants lexicons of English, the formation employ relatively a lot of the framework of typical Hausa sounds and tones, merged with partial English origin base lexicon sound, which undergoes domestication in native like form, example, *mootaa* (motor-car) which becomes part of Hausa word is reduplicated into *mootaa mootaa*, so is *loodii* to *loodii loodii* (loads) which is also applied in discourse to signify overfeeding as ‘*yaa loodi furaa da yawaa*’ (he had drank a lot of porage). Thus, from example (8a-d) reduplication take place as for (6a) *yaadii- yaduddukaa*, ‘*duddu*’ become the prefixal reduplication which results to *duddukaa+yaa= yaaduddukaa*, that is also the trend in (8b) with *laccaa* to *laccoocii* ‘*coo*’ as the prefix before the second syllable in the partial reduplication (modified), in (8c) it is *lookookii*, having *koo* as the prefix in the formation from *lookaa* to *lookookii* while in (8d) *laayii* has a reduplicated form employing a prefix in its formation as *yuyyu + laa+ kaa = laayuyyukaa* the derived reduplicated word.

In the **infixal partial (modified) reduplication**, as for this study, there are two identified elements that is (9a) with *noo* (+ *gwam + nii*) as the infix producing the reduplicated lexicon (pl) *gwamnoonii* from base word *gwamnaa* (governor), whereas in (9b) *kamfanunnukaa* from base word *kamfanii* (company), where the infix is *nunnu + kam+fa+kaa= kamfanunnukaa* meaning companies (pl), it is evident in the reduplicated lexicon the plural formation is not as that of the English base where morpheme ‘s’ is what shows plural of the lexicon company (sg)-companies (pl).. Infixal is therefore, seen as a situation where the reduplicative morpheme (-CV-) is inserted inside the base form. mostly in the category of noun.

**Suffixal reduplication** in the study appears to have some different lexicons mostly noun, with exception of one adjective, thus, in (10a) ‘*nii*’ is the suffixal in the partial (modified) reduplication of the lexicon *kamfanii* which appears in both the base word and as suffix that marks plurality in the reduplicated derived lexicon *kanfanii= nii + noo +kam* as *kamfanoonii*. Similarly, in (10b) *jii* morpheme is the suffix from the base *soojaa (soo+joo+jii) =soojoojii* also showing plural of the reduplicated derived lexical, and that is how it goes with (10’c’ *taayoyii, ’d’fankookii, ’e’gwamnoonii, ’f’lookookii, ’g’kaloolii*) employing the morpheme *ii* suffix in the final syllable as a suffix of the reduplicated forms producing new argument of each lexicon signifying plural form in the derived words.

### Frozen Reduplicated Patterns: Full Reduplication

The fully frozen reduplicated forms refer to a number of items that are fully reduplicated in form, but lack the non-reduplicative counterpart. The only lexical categories including frozen reduplicated forms are nouns and ideophones (Yakasai 2023). With regards to this study here are examples within the category of nouns:

- |    |                      |                   |
|----|----------------------|-------------------|
| 12 | a. kwana kwana       | ‘many diversions’ |
|    | b. lodi lodi         | ‘loads’           |
|    | c. faraashi faraashi | ‘different price’ |
|    | d. layi layi         | ‘various roads’   |
|    | e. joji joji         | ‘judges’          |
|    | f. mota mootaa       | ‘many cars’       |

The examples in (12) have fully reduplicated structure where the final vowels of both parts are short and the tones as well as the segmentals are reduplicated. This indicates that all the parts are identical, and that is how it appears in typical Hausa structures as in *gizo-gizo*, *dagedage*, *kwalekwale*, *talotalo*, *koki-koki* etc (Yakasai 2014). The difference is that, the domesticated English origin words are not typical Hausa lexicons but provided additional development within the language and linguistic perspective.

### Conclusion

From the discussion so far in this paper, it is evident that the domesticated English lexicons in Hausa has three typological processes of typical Hausa element namely: full reduplication, partial (modified reduplication) and frozen reduplication. In full reduplicated application is domestication of both consonant and vowel sounds, along with origin sound features of either the consonant or vowel. Partial reduplicated elements on the other hand employed prefixal (modified), infixal (modified), and suffixal (modified). Whereas, frozen is found to be full in its patterns. Suffice to add, in its production, it is also found that prefixal, infixal and suffixal partial modified reduplicants are employed in the use of domesticated English lexicons as found in typical Hausa lexicons reduplication. Similarly, grammatically noun is the dominant lexicon in the formation of such domesticated word, with exception of one formation term as *kaalaa kaalaa* (different colour)

an 'adjective' corpus with regards to the study. Also the domesticated lexicons takes part in number of complex morphological models as it interacts with various affixes and alternations (as claimed in Yakasai, 2014:168). Finally, the paper found domesticated English lexico are employed in discourse and interactions, and as well in orthography among the speakers of the language (Hausa). Thus, serves as productive and development aspects of the language.

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