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(JAJOLLS)**



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EDITORIAL

Every academic environment is sustained by learning through rigorous methods. Research is one and the focal point for assessment. A serious member of the academic community is measured by the quality and number of academic articles.

In spite of the desire to acquire many research reports, this edition has insisted on standards and quality. It is important to note that many articles have been rejected for not meeting our requirements.

The first and most obvious task of our journal is to provide a level playing field for researchers all over the globe in language-related disciplines, which is the vehicle for conveying knowledge. In this edition, twenty-seven (27) articles have undergone academic scrutiny from our blind reviewers.

To our esteemed contributors and readers, thought-provoking articles are expected and we are ready to publish them in the next volume.

Professor Ali Amadi Alkali,

Editor-in-Chief,

JAJOLLS: Jalingo Journal of Linguistics and Literary Studies,

Department of Languages and Linguistics,

Taraba State University, Jalingo.

FOR READERS

This volume of JAJOLLS (Jalingo Journal of Linguistics and Literary Studies, Volume 8, Issue 1) adheres to the guidelines of the 7th edition of the American Psychological Association (APA) Publication Manual for editing and formatting the featured papers. Renowned for its clear and user-friendly citation system, the APA manual also provides valuable guidance on selecting appropriate headings, tables, figures, language, tone, and reference styles, resulting in compelling, concise, and refined scholarly presentations. Furthermore, it serves as a comprehensive resource for the Editorial Board, navigating the entire scholarly writing process, from authorship ethics to research reporting and publication best practices.

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The “Jalingo Journal of Linguistics and Literary Studies” (JAJOLLS) is a publication of the Department of Language and Linguistics, Taraba State University, Jalingo, Nigeria. This journal publishes reports in relation to all aspects of linguistics, literary and cultural studies.

Manuscripts Submission

Three hard copies of the article with text, charts, tables, figures, plates or any other original illustration should be sent to the editor-in-chief JAJOLLS, Taraba State University, Jalingo, Taraba State Nigeria. Submission should either be in English, French, Hausa, or Arabic languages. Articles should be typed in double line spacing with a wide margin on each side only on A4 sized paper not exceeding 15 pages including abstract with not more than 6-7 keywords. Articles are to be submitted with Five Thousand Naira (N5,000) assessment and handling charges. By submitting an article to JAJOLLS, the author(s) agree that the exclusive rights to produce and distribute the articles to the publisher.

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The references should either be the latest APA or MLA styles. No part of the journal may be reproduced by any process without written permission of the Department of Language and Linguistics, Taraba State University, Jalingo.

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Metathesis and Its Statistical Analysis in Hausa

Abstract

Hausa, a Chadic language and belong to the Afro-Asiatic language family. It is spoken in the northern part of Nigeria and southern part of Niger Republic as a first language. This paper examine metathesis and its statistical occurrences in Hausa language. The presentation according to the findings boards on contact and distant metathesis in between vowels and vowels, consonant and consonants, vowels and consonants, syllables and within sentences. Fifty related sample words/lexicons were identified in which Twenty-four (24) Hausa standard alphabets (vowels and consonants) were affected vix: /a/, /b/, /c/, /d/, /x/, /f/, /g/, /h/, /i/, /k/, /q/, /L/, /m/, /n/, /o/, /r/, /s/, /sh/, /t/, /u/, /w/, /y/, /z/, /'/. The paper used descriptive statistics to explain typical scores in a group as well as frequency showing the values of a variable together with the number of times each alphabet occur. Also, the paper used some signs and abbreviation to indicate various Hausa dialects and alphabets.

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List of Abbreviations

AR	: Northern dialect (Arewanci)	AD	: Adar dialect (Adaranci)
AG	: Agadas dialect (Agadasanci)	BC	: Bauchi dialect (Bausanci)
DG	: Damagaram dialect (Damagaranci)	DH	: Daidaitacciyar Hausa (Standard)
DR	: Daura dialect (Dauranci)	GB	: Gobir dialect (Gobiranci)
GD	: Azare/Katagun dialect (Guddiranci)	GM	: Gumel dialect (Gumalanci)
GS	: Eastern dialect (Gabasanci)	GY	: Gaya dialect-Niger (Kyangyanci)
HD	: Haxejia dialect (Haxejanci)	KB	: Kebbi dialect (Kabanci)
KF	: Kurfai dialect – Niger (Kurfayanci)	KN	: Kano dialect (Kananci)
KT	: Katsina dialect (Katsinanci)	SK	: Sokoto dialect (Sakkwatanci)
SR	: Other dialect (Sauran Karori)	YM	: Western dialect (Yammatanci)
ZZ	: Zaria dialect (Zazzaganci)		

1.0 Introduction:

Language is a system of communication by written or spoken words, which is use by whole community. Language is the most common system of communication. It allows people to talk to each other and to write their thought and ideas. (Gimson, 1980:30; Encyclopedia, 1995: 49 & Longman, 2009:977).

Hausa is a hamitic language and belongs to the northern or berber dialects of north Africa. A Chadic language and belong to the Afro-Asiatic language family spoken in the northern states of Nigeria and southern parts of Niger Republic as a first language. Hausa is also spoken in northern Dahomey, northern Togo, northern Ghana, Benin Republic, Cameroon and other countries. Hausa is becoming more and more understood everyday by Yoruba, Ibo and other southern Nigerian and as per north as Agadas in Niger Republic. It is per and away the most important language of West Africa (Bargery, 1934:iii; Dunston, 1969:73-75; Abraham, 1978:iii & Katzner, 1975:93).

There are several dialects of Hausa, but one largely based on the Kano dialects has come to be regarded as a standard form of the language. Other dialects includes: Bauchi, Guddiri (Azare – Katagum), Haxejia, Gumel, Daura, Katsina, Sokoto, Kebbi, Zamfara and Zaria. Also, Gobir (Tsibiri & Maradi); Damagaram (Zinder); Adar (Tahoua); Arewa (Dogon-Dutsi); Kurfai (Fillinge); Kyang^yanci (Gaya) and Agadas. Standard Hausa (largely dialect of Kano) become recognized as the norm for the written language and it is this form that is used in broadcasts, and in publications of the Gaskiya Cooperation, radio, television and also represented in major dictionaries (Duntson, 1969: 73-75; Malka, 1978:18 & Newman, 2000:1).

1.1 Metathesis:

Metathesis is the process by which two segments or phonemes that are used interchange within a word, (Bloomfield, 1933: 391; Schene, 1973:56; Mathhews, 1997:224). Its involves a reversal in position of two adjoining sounds. Reversal of position in metathesis may actually occur between adjoining sounds. The Spanish form *palabra* was created from the Latin *parabola*, via the reversal of the [l] and [r] sounds, (Yule, 2007: 220).

Also, the reversal in position of two adjoining sounds, for example; from Old English period:

ascian	→ ‘ask’/acsian (via the reversal of the [s] and [c] sounds).
bridd	→ bird (via the reversal of the [r] and [i] sounds).
frist	→ first (via the reversal of the [r] and [i] sounds).
hros	→ horse (via the reversal of the [r] and [o] sounds).
waeps	→ wasp (via the reversal of the [p] and [s] sounds).

Another change involves in addition of a sound to the meddle of a word which is known as *epenthesis*. E.g. aemtig → empty; spinel → spindle; timr → timber. The addition of a [p] sound after the nasal [m], as in empty, can also be heard in some speakers’ pronunciation of *something* as *sumpthing*. If you sometimes pronounce the word *film* as if it were *filum*, or *arithmetic* as *arithametic*, then you are producing examples of *epenthesis* in modern English. While, prosthesis not found in English but from Latin to Spanish, i.e. involves addition of a sound to the beginning of a word: schola → escuela (school); spiritus → espiritu (spirit). (Yule, 2007: 220).

According to (Schane, 1973: 56-57) Two segments may interchange. In Hanunoo a sequence of glottal stop plus consonant is like to be the prelude to a subsequent coalescence whereby the consonant plus glottal stop becomes glottalized consonant, a unit segment, thereby simplifying the syllable structure: ?usa (one) →

kasʔa (once); ʔupat (four) → kapʔat (four times); ʔunum (six) → kanʔum (six times);
tulu (three) → katlu (three times);

Matthews (1997:224) is of the opinion that *wasp* derives from a metathesized form, with *s* before *p* of a word attested in old English both *wasp* and as *waeps* or *wāfs*. While Bloomfield (1933:391) states that, beside the expected *ascian* ‘ask’, old English has also *acasian*. In Tagalog some morphologic alternation seem to be due to changes of this kind; thus, the suffix [-n], as in [a’sin] ‘salt’: [as’nan] ‘what is to be salted, is sometimes accompanied by interchange of two consonants that comes together: [a’tip] ‘roofing’: [ap’tan] ‘what is to be roofed; [to’nim]’ that planted’: [tam’nan]’ what is to be have plants put into it. In the languages of Europe distant metathesis of [r – l] is fairly common. To old English *alor* ‘older’ there corresponds in old High German not only *elira* but also *erila* (>modern English *Erle*). For Gothie [‘werilo:s] ‘lips’, old English has *weleras*. Latin *parabola* ‘word’ (a borrowing from Greek) appears in Spanish *aspalabra*. In a related development, Sani, (1999), states that, Hausa language borrowed some words from English language as per as metathesis is concerned. For example: Brigadier → birgediya, [r] and [i]; Gramophone → garmaho, [a] and [r]

Newman, (2000:420) states that, metathesis does not function as an active process in any synchronic phonological or morphological rules. It does, however, show up lexically in a number of ideolectal variants and in one regular historical change affecting some non-standard Hausa dialect. (a) switch of consonants in adjacent syllables – gabaruwa & bagaruwas i.e. between /g/ and /b/; (b) metathesis of abutting consonants (with automatic adjustment of the glides /y/ and /w/ and their vocalic counterparts /i/ and /u/ depending upon their position in the syllable) example:- baiwa and bauya or saiwa & sauya; (c) systematic historical metathesis of a butting /m.r/ to /r.m/ in certain Western Hausa dialects (The metathesis is not immediately evident if one looks at standard Hausa has undergone a subsequent weakening of syllable-final /m/ and /u/ when followed by /n/ and /r/ e.g. amre (=SH aure) > arme; or xarme (= SH xaure) > xarme; and (d) switch from a ... i to i...a in adjacent syllables, e.g. bari = bira or saki = shika. Note that the tone and vowel length remain in place and do not accompany the transpositions in vowel quality.

Bello (2016:60-61), metathesis means alternation in the normal sequence of elements. In the Sokoto dialect itself, apart from its own way of pronouncing words (such as amrel d’amre for aure d’aure/d’aure, etc), we have the consonants metathesized sometimes. Furthermore, metathesis is not only restricted to consonant but may also apply to syllables, thus affecting the basic shapes of words. We may extract a few instances of this from our data: (a) d’amree → d’armee (to tie) and (b) amree → (marriage). But in this we restricted our research solely on standard consonants and vowels in Hausa language.

1.2 Hausa Consonant and Vowels:

This section contained number of phonemes in standard Hausa language as in 1.2.1 & 1.2.2.

1.2.1 Consonants:

Consonant is a sound such as (m, l, t, s, etc). Consonant generally have closer articulation than vowels. In Standard Hausa investigation reveals that, there are a total of thirty-one (31) standard orthography which are found in all dialects and by extension thirty-four (34) including [ɾ] voiced retroflex flap, and other two (2) [ɲ] i.e. [ɲ] voiced palatal nasal, and [ŋ] voiced velar nasal. There are two types of airstream found to play role in the articulation of Hausa sounds. These are the lung air, or

pulmonic airstream and the airstream initiated by the closure of the glottis or, glottalic airstream. Vis-à-vis place or point of articulation, manner of articulation and state of the glottis or phonation type. (Dunston, 1969:74; Schane, 1973:23, Sani, 1989:1-5 & Bello, 2016:4-5). In this research, all affected (20) consonants were captured in the abstract and as well. And the remaining Hausa (standard orthography) alphabets not mention includes: /v/, /fy/, /gy/, /gw/, /kw/, /qw/, /ky/, /qy/, /j/, /'y/ & /ts/. And also, there are dialectal consonants (non-standard) not part of this research and not use in Standard Hausa but worth to mention include: /p/, /hw/, /hy/, /tc/, /rw/, /sw/. According to Bello, (2016:24-25) states that, in addition to /s'/ the ejective /c'/ exist in Hausa. And we have argued that both /p/ and /c'/ should be included, only Hodge (1947:8) includes both /p/ and /c'/ among Hausa phonemes. We have also pointed out that apart from the digraphs /hw/ and /hy/ recognized by the Committee on Standard Hausa Orthography (though not included by them in the sound system), the following diagraphs also exist: tw, dw, nw, sw, zw, sw, xw, s'w, Lw, rw. These should be recognized as accuring in the Western dialects, even if they are not accorded the status of phonemes within the standard language.

1.2.2 Vowels:

Vowel is a speech sound other than consonant, i.e. it is a speech sound whose articulation does not involved obstruction of air-flow, but essentially vibration of the vocal cords (unlike consonant) and all vowels in Standard Hausa are voiced, while their consonants counterparts some are voiced, some voiceless or even neutral. In Standard Hausa five pairs of single vowels in which have five monophthongs shorts (a, i, o, e, u) and five monophthongs long (aa, ii, oo, ee, uu) and then two diphthong (ai, au). In utterance long and short do not differ in quality. Final short vowels are always followed by [ʔ], while final long vowels usually devoiced, so that a distinction between the two sets of vowels is maintained. And also, if a word begins with a vowel, it is always preceded by [ʔ], but this glottal plosive is not represented in the orthography; and only short vowels occur in close-syllable cvc (Dunston, 1969:73-79, Sani, 1989:14-16). (Bello, 2016:5) and (Sani, 2001:4) are of the opinion that, Hausa has three diphthongs not two which includes: /ai/, /au/ & /ui/. In this research, we only concentrated on monophthongs and even the monophthong /e/ was not featured. Those that were affected includes: (a, i, o, u). In this research, all the four (4) vowels were captured in the abstract as well. And the remaining Hausa vowels not mention includes: /ai/, /au/ & /e/.

2.0 Research Methodology:

The methodology employ in this research is qualitative research which the researcher used data collection in order to analyse, describe and interpret the existing standard phonemes in Hausa in relation to metathesis. Therefore, the data of this research was generated from relevant text, Dictionaries of Hausa language and other related documents.

2.0.1 Data Collection:

In this research, we were able to identified related (metathesis) words from relevant text in the field and also the three major Hausa Dictionaries, Bargery, (1993), Abraham, (1978) and Newman & Rovana, (2020).

2.0.2 Population and Sample:

Sampling is a process in which a portion of a population is carefully selected and taken as being representative of the population, while, a population in a research is the target group which a researcher is interested for studying, and about which he intends to obtain information and draw conclusion. (Awotunde, *et al*, 1997:87). In this case, we selected only fifty words.

2.0.3 Data Analysis:

Analysis of data refers to those techniques whereby the investigator extracts from the data information that was not apparently there before, and which enables a summary description of subject studied to be made” (Akuezilo, 1993:73). The researcher used descriptive statistics to come up with the result of the analysis.

2.0.4 Affected Consonants and Vowels:

This section contained only Twenty-four (24) phonemes that are directly involves in the research, which includes their phonetic representation, glottis/phonation type, point of Articulation and manner of articulation as in 2.0.4.1 below:-

2.0.4.1 Affected Consonants:

Phonemes	- phonetic representa- tion	Glottis/ phonation type	Point of Articulation	Manner of Articulation
/b/	[b]	voiced	bilabial	stop/plosive or plosive
/c/	[ts]	voiced	Palato- Alveolar/ post-alveolar	affricate
/d/	[d]	voiced	alveolar	stop/plosive or plosive
/x/	[x]	voiced	retroflex	implosive
/f/	[ɸ]	voiced	bilabial	fricative
/g/	[g]	voiced	velar	stop/plosive or plosive
/h/	[h]	voiceless	glottal	fricative
/k/	[k]	voiceless	velar	stop-plosive or plosive
/q/	[q]	voiceless	velar	ejective or glottalized plosive
/L/	[L]	voiced	alveolar	lateral
/m/	[m]	voiced	bilabial	nasal
/n/	[n]	voiced	alveolar	nasal
/r/	[r]	voiced	alveolar	trill or flob/tap
/s/	[s]	voiceless	alveolar	fricative
/sh/	[ʃ]	voiceless	palato- alveolar/ post-alveolar	fricative
/t/	[sɿ]	voiceless	alveolar	ejective/glotta lized fricative
/w/	[w]	voiced	labio-velar	approximant/s emi-vowel
/y/	[j]	voiced	palatal	approximant/s emi-vowel
/z/	[z]	voiced	alveolar	fricative
/ʔ/	[ʔ]	Voiced	glottal or glottal-stop	plosive

* All through should capture the words please.

2.0.4.2 Affected Vowels:

/a/	[a]	Low	central	unrounded
/i/	[i]	high	front	unrounded
/u/	[u]	high	back	rounded
/o/	[o]	mid	back	rounded

2.0.5 Sample of Words/Lexicons:

S/N	Hausa 1	Hausa 2	Hausa 3	Gloss
1.	gamraka (ym)	garmaka (AR)	gauraka (GS)	Crownbird
2.	kymarō (YM)	kyarmo (AR)	kyauro (GS)	Reed/Arrow shaft
3.	amre (YM)	arme (AR)	aure (GS)	Marriage
4.	samrayi (ym)	sarmayi (AR)	saurayi (GS)	Yougman/boyfriend or fiancé
5.	xamre (ym)	xarme (AR)	xaure (GS)	Tying/tie
6.	samri (ym)	sarmi (AR)	sauri (GS)	Speed/haste/quickly
7.	qyazbi (KN)	qyabzi (AR)	qyabsi (KT)	Eczema (esp. on face, neck or chest)
8.	kwafsa (SR)	kwafsa (SR)	qwanso (DH)	Outer covering, esp. kolanut pod
9.	bawai (KN)	wabai (KT)	bambarakwai (DH)	Abnormal, odd, unusual, surprising, out of the ordinary
10.	daquma	damuqa (SR)	damuqa (KN)	Clutch
11.	gabarūwa (DH)	bagarūwa (DH)	gabarūwa (DH)	Egyptian mimosa
12.	yauni (ym)	nauwi (zz)	nauyi (SR)	Heaviness, Burden/ responsibility
13.	tadawa	tawada (KN)	tawada (SR)	Ink
14.	hawainiya (SR)	wahainiya (SR)	mahauniya (SR)	Chameleon
15.	almakashi (DH)	alkamashi	almakashi (KN)	Scissors
16.	sukurwa (GD)	kusurwa (SR)	kusurwa (DH)	Corner compass point
17.	botiki (DH)	bokiti (DH)	likidiri (SR)	Bucket
18.	bira (SR)	bara (SR)	bari (DH)	Stop/leave
19.	shika (GD) (KN)	cika (KN)	saki (SR)	Divorce
20.	moto/mauta (SR)	mato (SR)	mota (DH)	Automobile/motor
21.	kisan kai	kashin kai	kisa	Murder/homicide
22.	kici (HD)	shiki (BC)	ciki (KN)	Inside
23.	layo (GD)	yalo (HD)	yalo (SR)	Native yellow tomato
24.	Ba'azbine (AR)	Ba'abzine (YM)	Ba'auzine (GS)	From Asben (Niger Republic)
25.	bincike (ZZ)	binkice (KN)	nazari (DH)	Research, investigation

26.	rasha-rasha (SR)	shara-shara (sr)	Fanxarinka-tsirara (DH)	Transparent
27.	walwala (DR)	walawa (KN)	warwara (KT)	Relaxation
28.	ximiri (SR)	Xirimi (GD)	jira (DH)	wait/waiting
29.	katammame (ZZ)	takamaimai (SR)	tartibi (KN)	Real nature of; or origin of; exactly
30.	lamo (KN)	malo (KT)	likimo (SR)	Resting quietly
31.	Sha'aban (KN)	Shaba'an (SR)	Shaban (SR)	Months of Muslim calendar, male name
32.	jirkice (HD)	jircike (KN)	jirge (SR)	Distort
33.	sani (DH)	shina (KN)	sane (SR)	Knowledge
34.	gauraya (SR)	garwaya (SK, KT)	camaya (DM)	Mix
35.	saiwa (KN)	sauya (KT, ZZ)	tushe (SK)	Root
36.	baiwa (KN)	bauya (SK)	baiwa (SR)	Female slave
37.	awartaki (SR)	arautaki (ym)	arwataki (AR)	Pliers/pincers
38.	brigadier (Ingilishi)	birgediya (aro)	burgediya	Brigadier
39.	fridge (Ingilishi)	firji (aro)	firji (Hausa)	Fridge
40.	gramophone (Ingilishi)	garmaho (aro)	garmaho (Hausa)	Gramophone
41.	magistrate (Ingilishi)	majistare (aro)	majistare (Hausa)	Magistrate
42.	registrar (Ingilishi)	rijistara (aro)	rajistara (Hausa)	Registrar
43.	almuslim (Larabci)	musulmi (aro)	musulmi (Hausa)	Almuslim
44.	fatra (Larabci)	fatara (aro)	rashi/talaucci (Hausa)	Poverty, destitution
45.	propaganda (Ingilishi)	furofaganda (aro)	farfaganda (Hausa)	Propaganda
46.	abun (Larabci)	uba (aro)	mahaifi (Hausa)	Father
47.	mu'allim (Larabci)	malami (aro)	malam (Hausa)	Teacher
48.	masa (DH)	mishu/mai (KT)	mushi/mashi (ZZ)	Pronoun
49.	ba ne/ce (SR)	ce/ne.... ba (DR)		Negative
50.	wa (jakada) (SR)	ma (jakada) (BC)		Dative

3.0 Metathesis of Consonants and Vowels:

Metathesis may occur between consonants, vowels, or consonant and vowel. Metathesis in which two phonemes are involved without any gap or another phoneme in between is called contact metathesis. But, if there is a gap or another phoneme occur in between the two metathesized phonemes is called distance metathesis.

3.0.1 Metathesis between Consonants:

Metathesis of consonant and consonant are of two type, i.e. contact and distance.

Contact Metathesis: A situation whereby metathesis occur between two consonants without any morpheme/consonant or vowel in between. **Distance Metathesis:** A situation whereby metathesis occurs between two consonants with a morpheme (vowel) in between the affected consonants.

Hausa A	Hausa B	affected consonants	types of metathesis	Occurrences/appearance
arme	amre	/m/ da /r/	Contact	/m/ & /q/ = 1
Ba'azbine	Ba'abzine	/z/ da /b/	Contact	/m/ & /r/ = 7
xamre	xarme	/m/ da /r/	Contact	/m/ & /k/ = 1
gamraka	garmaka	/r/ da /m/	Contact	/m/ & /L/ = 1
kyamro	kyarmo	/m/ da /r/	Contact	/z/ & /b/ = 1
qyasbi	qyabsi	/b/ da /s/	Contact	/s/ & /f/ = 1
qwasfa	qwafsa	/s/ da /f/	Contact	/s/ & /b/ = 1
samrayi	sarmayi	/m/ da /r/	Contact	/b/ & /w/ = 1
samri	sarmi	/m/ da /r/	contact	/c/ & /k/ = 3
almakashi	alkamashi	/m/ da /k/	distance	/k/ & /t/ = 2
bawai	wabai	/b/ da /w/	distance	/b/ & /g/ = 1
bincike	binkice	/c/ da /k/	distance	/h/ & /w/ = 1
bokiti	botiki	/k/ da /t/	distance	/L/ & /w/ = 1
daquma	damuqa	/q/ da /m/	distance	/L/ & /y/ = 1
ximiri	xirimi	/r/ da /m/	distance	/ ' / & /b/ = 1
gabarūwa	bagarūwa	/b/ da /g/	distance	/sh/ & /r/ = 1
hawainiya	wahainiya	/h/ da /w/	distance	/s/ & /k/ = 1
jircike	jirkice	/k/ da /c/	distance	/d/ & /w/ = 1
katamamme	takamaimai	/k/ da /t/	distance	/y/ & /n/ = 1
kici	ciki	/k/ da /c/	distance	
lamo	malo	/l/ da /m/	distance	
Sha'aban	Shaba'an	/ʔ/ da /b/	distance	
shara-shara	rasha-rasha	/sh/ da /r/	distance	
sukurwa	kukurwa	/s/ da /k/	distance	
tadawa	tawada	/d/ da /w/	distance	
walawa	walwala	/w/ da /l/	distance	
yalo	layo	/l/ da /y/	distance	
yauni	nauyi	/y/ da /n/	distance	
Total				028

3.0.2 Metathesis between Vowels:

Metathesis of vowels is of one type, i.e. distance metathesis which means that, there is no contact metathesis in between vowels. Viz:-

Hausa A	Hausa B	affected vowels	types of metathesis	Occurrences/appearance
bari	Bira	/a/ & /i/	distance	/a/ & /i/ = 04
kisan kai	kashin kai	/a/ & /i/	distance	/a/ & /o/ = 01
mota	mato	/a/ & /o/	distance	
saki	shika	/a/ & /i/	distance	

sani	shina	/a/ & /i/	distance	
			Total	05

3.0.3 Metathesis between Semi-Vowels or Semi-Vowel and Consonant:

Hausa A	Hausa B	affected consonants	types of metathesis	Occurrences/appearance
gauraya	garwaya	/w/ & /r/	Contact	/w/ & /r/ = 02 /w/ & /y/ = 02
saiwa	sauya	/w/ & /y/	Contact	
baiwa	bauya	/y/ & /w/	Contact	
awartaki	arautaki	/w/ & /r/	Distance	
			Total	04

3.0.4 Metathesis between Consonants and Vowels:

There is metathesis between consonant and vowel which affects only borrowed words more especially from English and Arabic languages. The metathesis is based on contact not distance, i.e. there is no record of distance metathesis:

A. Borrowed	B. Hausa	affected consonants	types of metathesis	Occurrences/appearance
-almuslim (Arabic)	-musulmi (Hausa)	/m/ & /i/	Contact	/m/ & /i/ = 01 /r/ & /a/ = 05 /r/ & /i/ = 02
-fatra (Arabic)	-fatara (Hausa)	/r/ & /a/	Contact	
-brigadier (English)	-birgediya (Hausa)	/r/ & /i/	contact	
-fridge (English)	-firji (Hausa)	/r/ & /i/	contact	
-gramophone (English)	-garmaho (Hausa)	/r/ & /a/	contact	
-magistrate (English)	-majistare (Hausa)	/r/ & /a/	contact	
-Propaganda (English)	-farfaganda (Hausa)	/r/ & /a/	contact	
-registrar (English)	-rajistara (Hausa)	/r/ & /a/	contact	
			Total	08

3.0.5 Metathesis between Sentences:

Sentence is the largest unit of grammar, or the largest unit over which a rule of grammar can operate (Matthews, 1997:337). In Hausa, there are two major divisions in characterizing sentence types, vix: tensed and nontensed sentences. The second, which cross-cut the first, is between verbal and nonverbal sentences. The two variables produce four sentence types: (a) tensed verbal (b) tensed nonverbal (c) nontensed verbal and (d) nontensed nonverbal (Newman, 2000: 543). In this, we are more concerned with issue of metathesis which in our own case affect only stabilizer and dative in Hausa sentences.

Stabilizer (ne/ce) in Hausa takes the form when agreeing with items that are masculine singular (ne), or feminine singular (ce), and another (ne) for plural. The mentioned may be observed in the following sentences:

Positive: Tanko ne (positive sentence)

- Negative:** Ba Tanko ba ne (Standard Hausa) - /b/ & /n/
 Ba Tanko ne ba (Daura dialect) - /b/ & /c/
- Positive:** Indo ce (positive sentence)
Negative: Ba Indo ba ce (other dialects)
 Ba Inda ce ba (Bauchi dialect)

Dative is a case whose basic role, or one of whose basic roles, is to distinguish the recipient of something given, transferred, etc. in Latin *Librum* (book) *dedit* (he gave). In syntax process relating, e.g. I lent my copy to Jim, where *to* is traditionally said to mark the dative, *to* I lent Jim my copy (dative shift), (Matthews, 1997:85). The term dative (wa/ma) verb is used for 2-place verbs whose patient is expressed as an indirect object than as a direct object. (Newman, 2000: 688). In this, we are more concerned with issue of dative particle (ma/wa) movement in a sentence which resulted into metathesis in the following sentences:

- Positive:** Tanko ya saya wa Indo keke (others)
 Tanko ya sayi keke ma Indo (BC) - /w/ & /m/
- Negative:** Ba ka dawo gida ba (others) - /b/ & /noun/
 Ba ka dawo ba gida (AR)

Note: That, /ba/ negative exchange position with precede noun in Arewa dialect, i.e. in Standard always Ba usually comes at the beginning of a negative sentence and also another /b/ comes at the end of the sentence. But in the case of Arewa (Arewanci) dialect /b/ negative comes at the beginning and the final one come before last word of the sentence.

3.0.6 Contact and Distance Metathesis Analysis:

Phonemes	Contact	Distance	Total
/m/ & /r/	06	01	07
/s/ & /b/	01	-	01
/z/ & /b/	01	-	01
/s/ & /f/	01	-	01
/m/ & /k/	-	01	01
/b/ & /w/	-	01	01
/c/ & /k/	-	03	03
/k/ & /t/	-	02	02
/m/ & /q/	-	01	01
/b/ & /g/	-	01	01
/h/ & /w/	-	01	01
/L/ & /m/	-	01	01
/ ' / & /b/	-	01	01
/s/ & /k/	-	01	01
/d/ & /w/	-	01	01
/w/ & /L/	-	01	01
/L/ & /y/	-	01	01
/y/ & /n/	-	01	01
/sh/ & /r/	-	01	01
/a/ & /i/	-	04	04
/a/ & /o/	-	01	01
/m/ & /i/	01	-	01
/r/ & /i/	02	-	02
/r/ & /a/	05	-	05
/w/ & /r/	01	01	02
/w/ & /y/	02	-	02

/w/ & /m/	-	01	01
/b/ & /n/	-	01	01
/b/ & /c/	-	01	01
/b/ & /noun/	-	01	01
Total	20	29	49

3.0.7 Consonants and Vowels Statistical Analysis:

	b	d	x	h	i	K	q	l	N	r	f	u	O	w	
a					4					5		1	1		11
b	1								1						2
c	1					3									4
g	1														1
i										2					2
s	1					1					1				3
sh										1					1
m			1		2	1	1	1		6				1	13
t						1									1
u					1					2					3
w	1	1		1	2					2					7
y								1	1			2			4
z	1														1
'	1														1
	7	1	1	1	9	6	1	2	2	18	1	3	1	1	54

3.0.7 Horizontal and Vertical Occurrence Analysis:

	Phonemes	Phonetic alphabets	Vertical	Horizontal	Total	%
1.	/a/	[a]	-	11	11	10.18
2.	/b/	[b]	07	02	09	8.33
3.	/c/	[ts]	-	04	04	3.70
4.	/d/	[d]	01	-	01	0.92
	/x/	[x]	01	-	01	0.92
5.	/f/	[ϕ]	01	-	01	0.92
6.	/g/	[g]	-	01	01	0.92
7.	/h/	[h]	01	-	01	0.92
8.	/i/	[i]	09	02	11	10.18
9.	/k/	[k]	06	-	06	5.55
10.	/q/	[q]	01	-	01	0.92
11.	/l	[l]	02	-	02	1.85
12.	/m/	[m]	-	13	13	12.03
13.	/n/	[n]	02	-	02	1.85
14.	/o/	[o]	01	-	01	0.92
15.	/r/	[r]	18	-	18	16.66
16.	/s/	[s]	-	03	03	2.77
17.	/sh/	[ʃ]	-	01	01	0.92
18.	/t/	[t]	-	01	01	0.92
19.	/u/	[u]	03	03	06	5.55
20.	/w/	[w]	01	07	08	7.40
21.	/y/	[j]	-	04	04	3.70
22.	/z/	[z]	-	01	01	0.92
23.	/ʔ/	[ʔ]	-	01	01	0.92
	Adadi		54	54	108	100%

4.0 Summary:

The paper analyzed metathesis and statistical analysis in Hausa in which at the end of our investigation we identified the following:-

- i. That, /d/, /x/, /f/, /g/, /h/, /o/, /sh/, /t/, /z/, / ' /, /q/, scored the mode representing 0.92% with total of one occurrence each.
- ii. That, there is no contact metathesis in between vowels in Hausa language.
- iii. That, metathesis of consonant are of two types, i.e. contact and distance.
- iv. That, metathesis within borrowed words are all contact, i.e. there is no distance metathesis.
- v. That, /r/ scored the highest percentage as per as metathesis in Hausa language is concern with 16.66% representing 18 occurrences.
- vi. That, /m/ scored the medium percentage representing 12.03% with total of thirteen (13) occurrences.
- vii. That, metathesis in a negative sentence exist between /ba/ negative and /ce/ or /ne/ stabilizer with 0.92%.
- viii. That, there is metathesis between /m/ and /w/ dative in some dialects of Hausa language, i.e. Bauchi in Nigeria and Kurfai dialects in Niger Republic.
- ix. That, distance metathesis of [m – r] is fairly common in Hausa language.
- x. That, metathesis usually occurs as a result of language borrowing and dialectal differences.
- xi. That, only [m – r], [w – r] enjoyed both contact and distance metathesis in Hausa.
- xii. That, [y – n] in *nauyi* and *yauni* has two vowels in between not a single vowel.
- xiii. That, distance metathesis is much higher than contact metathesis in Hausa language.
- xiv. That, when /w/ precede /j/ change to /u/ and when /j/ precede /w/ change to /i/ as in 3.0.3.
- xv. That, metathesis in a sentence mostly affect stabilizer (ce/ne) dative (ma/wa/ and negative (ba) with 0.92%.

5.0 Conclusion:

Metathesis as mentioned earlier, means transposition of found or syllables in a word or sentences that occur as a result of dialectal and non-dialectal differences as well borrowing of words from other languages more especially Arabic and English without any change in meaning. Also, we had different opinions on Hausa language and its geographical location and dialectal variation. Furthermore, contact and distance metathesis were analyzed.

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