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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, thirty-one (31) 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 current edition of the American Psychological Association and Modern Language Association (APA & MLA) Publication Manual for editing and formatting the featured papers. Renowned for its clear and user-friendly citation system, the APA/MLA 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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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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Survey of Hausa Loan Words in Jukun Language of Taraba State

Abstract

This study explores the incorporation of Hausa loan words into the Jukun language spoken in Taraba State, Nigeria. Through a comprehensive survey, the research identifies and analyzes the phonological, morphological, and semantic adaptations of Hausa loan words into the Jukun language. The study employs qualitative methods, including field recordings, interviews, and questionnaires, to collect data from native Jukun speakers. The findings reveal a significant presence of Hausa loan words, influenced by historical trade, migration, and cultural interactions between the Hausa and Jukun communities. This linguistic borrowing reflects broader social dynamics and highlights the impact of language contact on linguistic evolution. The study contributes to the understanding of language interaction and the processes of linguistic change in multilingual contexts.

Keywords: Hausa, Jukun language, Loan words, Language contact, Taraba State, Lexical borrowing, Socio-linguistics, Language preservation, Cultural identity, Multi-cultural settings.

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Introduction

The interaction between languages through contact has long been a subject of interest in socio linguistics, providing insights into how languages influence each other and evolve over time. The Jukun language, spoken by the Jukun people in Taraba State, Nigeria, is no exception. The language has experienced significant lexical borrowing from Hausa, a dominant language in Northern Nigeria, due to historical, social, and economic interactions. The Hausa language, known for its extensive reach as a lingua franca in West Africa, has impacted various indigenous languages, including Jukun. These influences are most evident in the adoption of loanwords, which can be observed across different domains such as trade, governance, religion, and daily

communication. The prevalence of Hausa loanwords in Jukun reflects the deep-rooted connections and continuous interactions between the two linguistic communities. This study aims to provide a comprehensive survey of Hausa.

1.0 Background of the Study

The interaction between languages often leads to the borrowing of words, a process that reflects deeper social, cultural, and historical connections between communities. In Nigeria, a country characterized by its linguistic diversity, such interactions are common place. The Jukun and Hausa communities of Taraba State provide a vivid example of how languages influence each other through sustained contact. The Jukun people, primarily found in Taraba State, speak the Jukun language, which belongs to the Benue-Congo branch of the Niger-Congo language family. This language group is noted for its rich verbal morphology and complex tonal systems. The Jukun people have a long history in the region, with their presence dating back centuries. Their language, culture, and traditions have been preserved despite the influences of neighboring groups. On the other hand, the Hausa people is one of the largest ethnic groups in West Africa. The Hausa language, a member of the Chadic branch of the Afro-Asiatic language family, serves as a lingua franca in many parts of Nigeria and beyond.

Historically, the Hausa people have been influential traders and missionaries, spreading Islam and their language across vast regions. This widespread use of Hausa has resulted in its significant impact on other local languages, including Jukun. The historical trade routes, inter marriage, and the spread of Islam facilitated by the Hausa have fostered a deep linguistic and cultural exchange with the Jukun people. This interaction has led to the integration of numerous Hausa words into the Jukun language. These loanwords span various domains, including trade, religion, social relations, and everyday life, reflecting the areas where Hausa and Jukun people have interacted most closely. Previous studies on linguistic borrowing have primarily focused on the impact of major world languages on local tongues. However, less attention has been paid to the intricate dynamics of language contact within African contexts, particularly between indigenous languages. This study aims to fill this gap by providing a comprehensive survey of Hausa loanwords in the Jukun language, thereby contributing to a deeper understanding of language contact phenomena in Nigeria. Understanding the extent and nature of Hausa loanwords in Jukun not only sheds light on the linguistic interplay between these two communities but also offers insights into the socio-cultural exchanges that underpin this interaction. The findings of this study will have broader implications for the fields of socio linguistics, historical linguistics, and African studies, providing a detailed account of how languages evolve through contact and influence each other over time.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The Jukun language, spoken predominantly in Taraba State, Nigeria, is facing increasing linguistic influence from the Hausa language due to sustained contact between the Jukun and Hausa communities. This influence is evident in the significant number of Hausa loanwords that have been integrated into the Jukun language. Despite this, there is a lack of comprehensive research documenting and analyzing these loanwords, which poses a problem for understanding the extent

and impact of Hausa on the Jukun language. Specifically, the problem addressed by this study is the insufficient documentation and analysis of Hausa loanwords in the Jukun language. Without this, there is a risk of underestimating the cultural and linguistic shifts occurring within the Jukun-speaking community. Additionally, the lack of a systematic examination of how these loanwords are adapted into Jukun—whether phonologically, morphologically, or semantically—means that we have an incomplete picture of the dynamics of language contact in this region. Furthermore, the implications of this linguistic borrowing for the preservation and evolution of the Jukun language have not been adequately explored. If left unaddressed, this gap in research may lead to a diminished understanding of the Jukun language's linguistic integrity and the broader cultural identity of its speakers. This study seeks to address these gaps by conducting a detailed survey of Hausa loanwords in the Jukun language, analyzing their adaptation processes, and exploring the socio-cultural factors that drive these linguistic borrowings.

1.2 Research Objectives

The objective of this research is:

- a. To compile a comprehensive list of Hausa loanwords currently used in the Jukun language, covering various domains such as trade, religion, social interactions, and everyday communication.
- b. To examine how Hausa loanwords have been adapted to fit the phonological system of the Jukun language, identifying any changes in pronunciation, stress patterns, and tonal adjustments.
- c. To explore how Hausa loanwords have been integrated into the grammatical structure of the Jukun language, including any modifications to word forms, inflections, and syntax.
- d. To investigate any changes in meaning that occur when Hausa loanwords are used within the Jukun language, including shifts in connotation or contextual usage.
- e. To understand the socio-cultural factors that facilitate the borrowing of Hausa words into Jukun, and to assess the impact of this borrowing on the Jukun language and culture, including potential implications for language preservation and cultural identity.
- f. To contribute to the broader field of linguistics by providing insights into the processes of language contact and borrowing, particularly in the context of indigenous African languages.

1.3 Research Questions

- a. What are the most common Hausa loanwords currently used in the Jukun language?
- b. How Hausa loanwords are phonologically adapted?
- c. In what ways are Hausa loanwords morphologically integrated into the Jukun language?
- d. What semantic shifts, if any, occur when Hausa loanwords are used in the Jukun language?
- e. What socio-cultural factors contribute to the borrowing of Hausa words into the Jukun language?
- f. What impact does the incorporation of Hausa loanwords have on the Jukun language and culture?

1.4 Significance of the Study

For students, particularly those studying linguistics, anthropology, and African studies, this research offers an essential resource for understanding language contact phenomena. It provides a case study of how languages interact and influence each other, which is a critical area in sociolinguistics. By examining the adaptation of Hausa loanwords into Jukun, students can gain

practical insights into phonological, morphological, and semantic changes that occur in multilingual settings.

Lecturers and researchers in linguistics and related fields can use this study as a teaching tool and a foundation for further research. The study contributes to academic discourse on language borrowing, providing empirical data that can be used in lectures and scholarly work. It also serves as a methodological guide for conducting similar studies in other linguistic contexts. Lecturers can also use the findings to discuss broader socio-cultural dynamics in language change and maintenance.

The government can use this research to develop educational materials and programmes that support both the Jukun language and multilingualism, which is crucial for national cohesion.

The study provides insights into the cultural exchanges between the Hausa and Jukun communities, reflecting the broader social dynamics in Taraba State. By documenting and analyzing linguistic borrowing, the research highlights how language serves as a medium for cultural interaction and identity negotiation. This understanding can foster greater appreciation and respect for cultural diversity within society, promoting social cohesion and mutual understanding among different ethnic groups.

For schools, especially those in multilingual regions like Taraba State, this study can inform the development of curriculum and teaching materials that reflect the linguistic realities of the students. The inclusion of local languages and the understanding of their interactions with dominant languages like Hausa can enhance language education, making it more relevant and inclusive. Schools can use the study to promote bilingual or multilingual education programs that preserve indigenous languages while fostering proficiency in more widely spoken languages.

2.1 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework for this study on the survey of Hausa loanwords in Jukun language of Taraba State is anchored on the theories of language contact, lexical borrowing, and sociolinguistics. These frameworks provide a structured lens through which the interaction between Hausa and Jukun languages can be analyzed, focusing on how external influences shape and transform indigenous languages.

2.1.1 Language Contact Theory

Language contact theory explores how languages influence each other when speakers of different languages interact over a prolonged period. According to Thomason and Kaufman (1988), language contact often results in linguistic borrowing, where one language adopts words, phrases, or structures from another. In the context of this study, the interaction between the Hausa-speaking population and the Jukun people in Taraba State has led to the incorporation of Hausa loanwords into the Jukun language. This framework helps to explain the processes and outcomes of such linguistic exchanges.

2.1.2 Lexical Borrowing

Lexical borrowing is a key aspect of language contact that involves the adoption of words from one language into another. Haugen (1950) categorizes borrowing into three main types: loanwords,

loanshifts, and loanblends. This study focuses on loanwords, which are direct borrowings of lexical items. The research examines how Hausa loanwords have been integrated into Jukun, considering phonological, morphological, and semantic adaptations. The framework of lexical borrowing aids in understanding the extent and nature of these loanwords in Jukun.

2.1.3. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistic theory examines how language varies and changes in social contexts. The incorporation of Hausa loanwords into Jukun can be understood through the lens of sociolinguistics, which considers factors such as social status, trade, intermarriage, and religion. According to Fishman (1972), language choices are influenced by social dynamics, and this can lead to the borrowing of terms from a more dominant or prestigious language, in this case, Hausa. The sociolinguistic perspective provides insight into why certain Hausa words are borrowed and how they are used within Jukun-speaking communities.

2.2 Empirical Framework

The empirical framework for this study on Hausa loanwords in Jukun language of Taraba State is designed to systematically analyze the data collected through field research. This framework is structured around the methods used to gather, analyze, and interpret linguistic data, with a focus on understanding the patterns and processes of lexical borrowing.

2.3. Data Collection

The primary data for this study was collected through a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. As suggested by Milroy and Gordon (2003), a mixed-methods approach provides a comprehensive understanding of linguistic phenomena. This study employed:

- a. Interviews: In-depth interviews were conducted with native Jukun speakers to gather insights into their use of Hausa loanwords. This qualitative data was essential for understanding the context in which these loanwords are used and how they are perceived by speakers.
- b. Questionnaires: Structured questionnaires were distributed among a larger sample of Jukun speakers. These questionnaires were designed to capture the frequency and domains of Hausa loanword usage in everyday conversation, as outlined by Tagliamonte (2006) in sociolinguistic research.
- c. Textual Analysis: Samples of spoken and written Jukun texts were collected and analyzed to identify instances of Hausa loanwords. This method follows the principles of corpus linguistics, where real-world language use is examined to understand linguistic patterns (Biber et al., 1998).

2.4. Data Analysis

The analysis of the collected data was guided by the frameworks of phonological, morphological, and semantic adaptation.

- a. Phonological Analysis: The study examined how Hausa loanwords are phonologically adapted into Jukun, following the methods described by Hock (1991). This involved analyzing the sound changes that occur when Hausa words are incorporated into Jukun.
- b. Morphological Analysis: The morphological integration of loanwords was analyzed to understand how Hausa words fit into the grammatical structures of Jukun. This aspect of the study was informed by Winford's (2003) work on contact-induced language change.

c. Semantic Analysis: The study also explored how the meanings of Hausa loanwords are adapted or shifted in Jukun, using semantic analysis techniques. This aspect draws on the work of Durkin (2014), who emphasizes the importance of understanding semantic changes in lexical borrowing.

2.5. Interpretation of Results

The interpretation of results involved comparing the empirical data with existing theories of language contact and lexical borrowing. The frequency of loanword usage, the domains in which they are used, and the extent of their integration into the Jukun language were analyzed to draw conclusions about the impact of Hausa on Jukun language. The findings were contextualized within the broader socio-cultural dynamics of Taraba State, reflecting the role of language in social identity and cultural exchange (Appel & Muysken, 1987).

2.6 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework for this study on the survey of Hausa loanwords in the Jukun language of Taraba State is constructed on the foundational concepts of language contact, lexical borrowing, and socio linguistic theory. These theoretical perspectives provide a structured understanding of how languages interact, influence each other, and evolve over time.

2.6.1. Language Contact Theory

Language contact theory is central to understanding how languages influence each other through sustained interaction. When speakers of different languages interact, their languages often undergo mutual influence, leading to various outcomes, including the borrowing of lexical items. According to Thomason and Kaufman (1988), language contact can lead to several linguistic changes, including the adoption of foreign lexicon, syntactic structures, and phonological patterns. In this study, language contact theory helps explain the introduction and integration of Hausa loanwords into the Jukun language, reflecting the historical and ongoing interactions between the Hausa and Jukun people in Taraba State.

2.6.2. Lexical Borrowing Theory

Lexical borrowing, a key process in language contact, refers to the adoption of words from one language into another. Haugen (1950) classifies lexical borrowing into three categories: loanwords, loanshifts, and loanblends. This study primarily focuses on loanwords, which are directly borrowed lexical items from Hausa into Jukun. The theory of lexical borrowing helps analyze how these Hausa words are adapted in terms of pronunciation, morphology, and semantics within the Jukun language. The integration of loanwords often involves adjustments to fit the phonological and grammatical systems of the borrowing language, a process well-documented in the literature on language contact and change (Hock, 1991; Winford, 2003).

2.6.3 Sociolinguistic Theory

Sociolinguistic theory examines how language use is influenced by social factors, such as ethnicity, social status, and community norms. Fishman (1972) argues that language choices and changes are deeply embedded in social contexts, where power dynamics, identity, and cultural exchanges play significant roles. The adoption of Hausa loanwords into Jukun can be understood within this framework, as it reflects not just linguistic change but also the socio-cultural and economic

interactions between the Hausa and Jukun people. This theory provides insight into why certain Hausa terms are borrowed and how they are used within the Jukun-speaking communities, highlighting the role of language as a tool for social identity and cultural integration.

2.6.4. Language Adaptation and Integration

The adaptation and integration of loanwords involve phonological, morphological, and semantic adjustments, which are guided by the structural constraints of the borrowing language. As Poplack, Sankoff, and Miller (1988) suggest, the extent to which borrowed words are integrated into the borrowing language's grammatical system depends on factors like frequency of use and the degree of bilingualism among speakers. This theoretical perspective helps in analyzing how Hausa loanwords are modified to conform to Jukun phonology, morphology, and syntax, providing a deeper understanding of the linguistic impact of language contact in this context.

3.0 Methodology

The methodology section outlines the research design, data collection, and analysis techniques used to investigate the incorporation of Hausa loanwords into the Jukun language of Taraba State, Nigeria. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, integrating both qualitative and quantitative data to provide a comprehensive understanding of the linguistic phenomena under study.

3.1. Research Design

The research follows a descriptive survey design, which is appropriate for studying language contact phenomena where the goal is to document and analyze the presence and characteristics of loanwords in a specific linguistic context. As suggested by Creswell (2014), a descriptive survey allows for the systematic collection of data from a large population, providing both depth and breadth in the analysis of linguistic patterns.

3. 2. Population and Sample

The study focuses on Jukun-speaking communities in Taraba State, particularly in areas with significant Hausa influence. The target population includes native Jukun speakers who are also proficient in Hausa, given that these individuals are most likely to use Hausa loanwords. A stratified sampling technique was used to ensure representation from different age groups, genders, and socio-economic backgrounds within the Jukun-speaking population. This approach is consistent with Teddlie and Yu's (2007) recommendation for achieving representativeness in mixed-methods research.

A sample of 50 participants was selected, including 20 individuals for in-depth interviews and 30 respondents for the questionnaire survey. This sample size is adequate to capture the variation in loanword usage and to ensure the reliability of the results, as outlined by Kothari (2004).

3. 3. Data Collection Methods

a. Interviews

In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with 20 Jukun speakers to gather qualitative data on their use of Hausa loanwords. The semi-structured format allowed for flexibility in

exploring participants' language practices while ensuring that key topics related to loanword usage, adaptation, and sociolinguistic factors were covered. Interviews were recorded and transcribed for subsequent analysis, following the guidelines of Rubin and Rubin (2011) on qualitative interviewing.

b. Questionnaires

Structured questionnaires were distributed to an additional 30 participants to collect quantitative data on the frequency and contexts of Hausa loanword usage in the Jukun language. The questionnaire included both closed-ended and open-ended questions, allowing for the collection of quantifiable data as well as participants' explanations of their language choices. The design of the questionnaire was informed by the work of Bryman (2012) on integrating qualitative and quantitative methods in social research.

c. Textual Analysis

The study also included a textual analysis of Jukun-language materials, such as oral narratives, written documents, and everyday conversations, to identify instances of Hausa loanwords. This approach is based on the principles of corpus linguistics, which involve analyzing real-world language use to uncover patterns of lexical borrowing (Biber et al., 1998). The textual analysis provided additional evidence of how Hausa loanwords are integrated and adapted within the Jukun language.

3. 4. Data Analysis Techniques

a. Qualitative Analysis

The qualitative data from interviews were analyzed using thematic analysis, a method that involves identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns within the data (Braun & Clarke, 2006). This approach allowed the researchers to capture the nuances of language use, including the motivations behind borrowing and the socio-cultural significance of specific loanwords. NVivo software was used to assist in coding and organizing the data, enhancing the rigor and transparency of the analysis.

b. Quantitative Analysis

The quantitative data from the questionnaires were analyzed using descriptive statistics to determine the frequency and distribution of Hausa loanwords in different contexts of Jukun language use. SPSS software was employed to calculate measures such as mean, frequency, and percentage distributions, following the recommendations of Field (2013) for statistical analysis in social research. The results were then cross-tabulated with demographic variables to explore patterns of loanword usage across different subgroups of the population.

c. Phonological and Morphological Analysis

The loanwords identified in the textual analysis were further analyzed for phonological and morphological adaptation. This involved comparing the Hausa loanwords with their Jukun equivalents to identify any changes in pronunciation or word structure, following the methodologies outlined by Hock (1991) in historical linguistics. The analysis focused on understanding how these loanwords are assimilated into the phonological and morphological systems of Jukun.

3.5 Ethical Considerations

Ethical approval was obtained from the relevant institutional review board before data collection commenced. Participants were informed about the purpose of the study, their rights to confidentiality, and their ability to withdraw from the study at any time. Informed consent was obtained from all participants, and pseudonyms were used to protect their identities in the final report, consistent with the ethical guidelines outlined by Bryman (2012).

4.0 Conclusion

This study set out to examine the incorporation of Hausa loanwords into the Jukun language in Taraba State, Nigeria, focusing on the processes of lexical borrowing, phonological and morphological adaptation, and the socio-linguistic factors driving these changes. The research was guided by language contact theory, lexical borrowing theory, and sociolinguistic theory, providing a comprehensive framework for understanding how and why languages influence each other. The findings reveal that the interaction between Hausa and Jukun languages has led to the significant borrowing of Hausa words, particularly in domains related to trade, religion, and governance. This borrowing is not merely a linguistic phenomenon but is deeply rooted in the socio-cultural and economic interactions between the Hausa and Jukun people. The study highlights how Jukun speakers have adapted Hausa loanwords to fit the phonological and morphological systems of their language, demonstrating the dynamic nature of language and its ability to evolve through contact.

5.0 Recommendation

Given the significant influence of Hausa on the Jukun language, there is a need for initiatives focused on the preservation and documentation of Jukun. Local governments, cultural organizations, and linguistic researchers should collaborate to create comprehensive documentation of the Jukun language, including its vocabulary, grammar, and oral traditions. This could involve the development of Jukun language dictionaries, educational materials, and digital archives. Such efforts would help safeguard the language for future generations and provide valuable resources for both academic research and community use.

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