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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,

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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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Analyzing the Pluralization Processes in the Hausa Language

Abstract

Hausa belongs to the western Chadic group of languages of the Afro-Asiatic family of African languages phylum and the lingua-franca of not only Nigeria but the whole of West Africa. This paper titled “Analyzing the Pluralization Processes in the Hausa Language” is a review of some existing literatures on the subject of pluralization in the Hausa language, with the aim of ascertaining the validity or not of the position of some scholars on the pluralization processes in Hausa language. The sources of data were through observation and introspection and also from unpublished and published materials. The published source includes books, journals and articles. The unpublished ones include dissertation, thesis and project and the intuition of the presenter as a native speaker of the language constitute the sources of data for the analysis. The methodology and theoretical framework of this research is concerned with the application of morphological description which is the characteristic of most twentieth century linguistic theory called Descriptive Approach which is the basis of modern attempt to characterize the structure of language as exemplified in the work of Leonard Bloomfield and others, Stern (1983). It’s also adopted Word based method and item and process approach for the analysis of the data. Finally, the paper discovered that it is not only suffixation, which is morphologically referred to attachment of an element at the final position of word that is involve in the formation of plurals in Hausa as posit by the previews literature but rather Vowel Change and Circumfixation are also involve as it has been seen from the data presented and analysed. It is finally recommended in this paper that the early literatures and position of early scholars on some issues on the studies of language has to be revisited and reviewed more especially African languages.

Keywords: Pluralization, Vowel change, Circumfixation, and Suffixation

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Introduction

The study of language universal is based on the premise that languages exhibit commonalities in universal scope. In all languages words are structured in certain specific ways. Plurals and Pluralization involve quite different processes in different languages. Where as in some languages there may be no variation between the singular and plural forms of nouns.

The basic evidence of the category of number is observed in the distinction between singular and plural in relation to nouns (Lyons 1968 and Robins, 1971). Hausa as a Language is one of the Western Chadic group of languages of the Afro-Asiatic family and the lingua-franca of not only Nigeria but the whole of West Africa. It is by far the most widely spoken language in Africa today, exceeded only by Arabic and perhaps Swahili (magaji 1996). The population of Hausa speakers is estimated to be between twenty and fifty million (Abubakar 2000).

The term Hausa is the name of the language of the people who also called themselves Hausawa living in Hausa land, which lies south of the Sahara and north of the equatorial and coastal jungles and rain forest in the northern and southern parts of Nigeria and Niger republic respectively (Alkali 1999).

One group of language in Africa which must have descended from a single ancestral language is the Chadic family, to which Hausa belongs, in the same way all the Chadic languages descended from a single ancestral language which is called the Afro-Asiatic language, (schuh 1982).

Conceptualization

The English word *plural* comes from the Old French *plurel*, itself derived from the Late Latin *pluralis*, which means “concerning many”. In *plural* we find the Latin word *plus*, which of course means “more”. In other words, the notion of plurality is based on the idea that when using a plural we mean “more” and probably “more than one”, thus suggesting that plurality is a relative concept, which is not entirely quantitative and from which degree is not absent. More precisely, the plural is understood in relation to the singular; it is “more” relative to the singular, a word which is a cognate of the word *single*: *singular* comes from the Latin *singularis*, meaning “single”. (Rotge, 2009).

Pluralization implies the process of attaching number to persons, things, and concepts e.t.c (Adejoh 2012). Bradbury et al (1992) assert that “a plural is the term used for noun, pronoun, determiner or verb when it refers to two or more people, things or groups. They went further to say that “plural” implies consisting of more than one person or thing or different kinds of people or things. Given the above assertion one can understand that the English concept of plural is not different from the meaning and understanding of plural of in many languages for instance (Jija 2012) cited an example of plural in Tiv as follows, the nouns “ ikon”, “a yough” , “aji”, “ior” , “aswan” and “ iyov” are plural words or nouns in Tiv, which are gained from their singular forms such as “oi”, “kon”,“ iyough”, “iji”, “ swam”. These are translated into English language as “tree”, “houses” “eggs” and “wild boars” respectively.

Apart from noun which indicates plurality, there are also some elements that show plurality: these are pronoun and verbs. They complement noun a lot in pluralization determination. This fact is expressed by Hornby (1995) who states that “plural is a form of a noun or verb which refers to more than one person or thing”. Siedd (1959) on his part states that “the distinction between singular and plural number marks the difference between one and more than one” in an utterance or sentence. Tomori (1979) states that “plural is a mark of „more than one“ number”. Aliyu (1996) looks at pluralization thus: “... the traditional method of identifying plural forms is to assume that a noun is the singular when it means one of the items and plural when it stands for more than one”.

Moreover, word formation process in natural languages is rule governed. However, the rules may be complex and irregular in other languages it may be simple and straight forward, in English for example most singular nouns are made plurals by simply putting an-s at the end. There are many different rules regarding Pluralization depending on what letter a noun end with. Irregular nouns do not follow plural noun rules.

Traffic (2020) states that irregular plurals nouns are nouns that do not become plural by adding –s or -es as most nouns in English language do. Example nouns that became plural by changing their sounds, such as **oo** to **ee** or **an** to **en** as thus.

Singular	Plural
foot	<u>fe</u> t
tooth	<u>te</u> eth
goose	<u>ge</u> ese
man	<u>me</u> n
woman	<u>wome</u> n

Traffic (2020)

Moreover, few nouns in English language unchanged in their plural forms, example;

Singular	Plural
barracks	barracks
deer	deer
fish	fish
gallows	gallows
means	means
offspring	offspring
series	series

Furthermore, Yina (2009), states that “Plurality” or “number” in English is expressed by radical elements all presumed to be allomorphic variants of the plural suffix (-s) in complementarily.

Singular	Plural
man	<u>me</u> n
that	<u>the</u> se
sheep	<u>shee</u> p
ox	<u>oxe</u> n
box	<u>boxe</u> s
tooth	<u>tee</u> th
child	<u>childre</u> n
formula	<u>formulae</u>

These are all part of the same morphemic proportionality as in;

Singular	Plural
Sea	seas
boy	boys
book	books

Adejoh (2012) states that inflectional suffixes “s” “es” “ren” and “en” are used to show plural forms of nouns as illustrated below ;

Singular	Plural
a) boy	bo <u>y</u> s
b) child	child <u>ren</u>
c) ox	ox <u>en</u>
d) goose	ge <u>ese</u>

Whereas a-c show inflection by suffixation **-s**, **-ren**, **-en** and d. shows inflection by infixation. There is a change in the vowel sound from /u:/ to /i:/ meaning that change of sound in some words in English is a pointer to plural form.

Under this study, Pluralization, implies the process of forming plurals in Hausa language, it entails the various procedures which are inherent in the linguistics repertoire of the Hausa native speaker that enable him to form quantitative plural in the language. In this case therefore, Pluralization process of English, Hausa, languages, as discussed by Traffic (2020), Abubakar (1995, 2001), Fagge (2004), discussed

Methodology

The method of data analysis is based on the fact the since linguistics is a science, scientific method of systematic collection of data will be used (carnie, 2007). The sources of data were through observation and introspection and also from unpublished and published materials. The published source includes books, journals and articles. The unpublished ones include dissertation, thesis and project and the intuition of the presenter as a native speaker of the language. Word based method and item and arrangement approach is selected for the analysis of the data in this paper.

Theoretical Framework

One of the goals of morphological theorizing is to account for the ways in which speakers both understand and form not only ``real`` words that occur in their language, but also potential words which are not instantiated in use in utterances.

Katamba (19) in his book “**Morphology**” States that, the bulk of this book, present Morphological theory within the linguistics model of “**generative grammar**” initiated by Chomsky. He further sketch the background assumptions made by generative grammarians so that he can place the theory of morphology in the wider theoretical context of generative linguistics. The central objective of generative linguistics is to understand the nature of linguistic knowledge and how it is acquired by infant. In light of this objective, a fundamental question that a theory of word structure most addresses is, what kinds of information must speakers have about the words of their languages in order to use them in utterances? Attempt to answer this question have led to the development of sub-theories of the lexicon (i.e.

dictionary and of morphology). According to Chomsky (1980, 81, and 1986) the central goal of linguistic theory is to determine what people know if they know a particular language. To that therefore, this work been a “*Analyzing the Pluralization Processes in the Hausa Language*”, will be concerned with the application of morphological description, which is the characteristic of most twentieth-century linguistic theory that is called the **Descriptive Approach** which is the basis of modern attempt to characterize the structure of language, as exemplified in the work of Leonard Bloomfield and others, Stern (1983).

Data Presentation on Pluralization Processes in Hausa Language

Hausa has many ways of forming noun plurals. An overview of forms of noun plurals is to be found in English-Hausa Dictionary where twenty eight regular plural types are listed and some irregular or infrequent plural type are mentioned ,R. Ma Newman (1990). Hausa has “forty different plural formations” on the surface and at least a dozen distinct plural patterns which plural form (s) a singular noun chooses has been discussed by various scholars. Abubakar (1995, 2001), P. Newman (1972, 1990), Parsons (1975, 1981), Wolff (1993), have study and described some aspect of the singular-plural relationship. All of them succeeded in showing, partially how the formation of a plural in Hausa is determined by the phonological features of the singular noun i.e. it’s tonal pattern, vowel sequence, syllable weight, syllable quantity and kind or place of articulation of the final consonant.

Kraft and Kirk-Green (1980) states that noun Pluralization is a highly complex feature of Hausa grammar it is usually advisable simply to memorize the most common plural of a given form. Abubakar (2001) states that many Hausa analyst attempted to provide rules for Hausa plural failed. Mukoshy in Abubakar (2001) faced with complexities of Hausa plurals and simply conceded in the following words “the plural of a given Hausa be it concrete or abstract, it is very difficult to predict if possible at all. The more one attempts to formulate rules to capture any process, the more complex it becomes.

Abubakar (2001) further said that the earlier writers such as Parsons (1960) identifies ten classes, while Kraft and Kirk-Green (1980) come up with the same number but have arranged then into for major classes. Mukoshy (1978) identified

eight classes tagging each plural as very common, common, or exaggerated. Zaria (1980) identifies nine classes, all in their attempt to facilitate learning, but that was with only very little success.

Abubakar (2001) identified and analyzed 22 plural formation morphemes/suffixes as the ones use in plural formation in Hausa were he also accounted for their tonal, syllabic-structure and their vowel ending format as thus;

1. una suffix
2. uka suffix
3. Ku suffix
4. Oc 2i suffix
5. Aye suffix
6. ace suffix
7. ac v suffix
8. I suffix
9. a suffix
10. u suffix
11. Ai suffix
12. Uc 2uwa suffix
- 13 wa suffix
- 14 ca suffix
- 15 c2ai suffix
16. Nni suffix
17. a..ai suffix
18. C4a suffix
- 19 e..ni suffix
20. Uc a suffix
21. reduplication class
22. anomalous class.

Under this table the singular form and the twenty-two (22) plural morphemes/suffixes and the derived forms are presented as posited by Abubakar (2001) as follows;

1. -unna suffix as in ;			
Singular	Suffix	Derived Plural Form	Gloss
keekce	keek + unna	Keekuna	bicycle
ragoo	rag + unna	ragunaa	ram
kookoo	kook + unna	kookunaa	calabash
2. -uka suffix as in;			
raanii	raan + uka	raamukaa	hole
laayii	laay + uka	laayukaa	lie/lane
launi	laun + uka	launukaa	colour
3. -ku suffix as in;			
raanaa	raana + ku	raanakuu	day/noon
tsaaraa	tsaara + ku	tsarakuu	peer
zaanaa	zaana+ ku	zaanakuu	zaana mat
4. -ooC2ii suffix as in; /ooyii /oonii/			
fartannya	fartannya + ooyi	fartanyooyi	hoe
kanfanii	kanfan + oonii	kanfanoonii	company
tinkiyaa	tinkiyaa + ooyi	tinkiyoooyii	ewe
5. -aayee suffix as in;			
doogoo	doog+ aayee	doogaayee	tall one
zoomoo	zoom+ aayee	zoomaayee	hare
sooroo	soor+ aayee	sooraayee	mud-roofed house

6.-aaCee suffix as in; / aaree/ aajee/			
wuri wukaa kudaa	wur + aaree wukaa+ aaree kudaa+ ajee	wuraaree wukaakee kudajee	Place Knife Fly
7-aaC₃V suffix as in; / aagee/ aabee/ aakee/			
kargoo kwalbaa kulki	karg + aagee kwal+ aabee kul+ aakee	karaagee kwalaabee kulaakee	a type of shrub bottle club/stick
8-ii suffix as in;			
kwaaroo tsakoo zaaboo	kwaar+ ii tsak+ ii zaab+ ii	kwarii tsakii zaabii	insect chicken guinea-fowl
9.-aa suffix as in;			
makaryaacii mazambacii mahucii	makaryaac+ aa mazambac+ aa mahuc+ aa	makaryataa mazambataa mahautaa	liar cheat butcher
10.-uu as in;			
kaamammee bugaggee ɗaurarree	kaamamm+ uu bugagg+ uu ɗaurarr+ uu	kaamaammu bugagguu ɗaurarruu	the arrested one the drunkard the jailed one
11.-ai suffix as in;			
alkaalii azzaalumii almaajirii	alkaal+ ai azzaalum+ ai almaajir+ ai	alkaalai azzalumai almaajirai	Judge cheat Quranic pupil
12.-u₂C₂ uwaa as in; / uruwaa /usuwaa/			
gari ɗarii kashi	gar+ uruwaa ɗar+ uruwaa kas+ usuwaa	garuuruwaa ɗaruuruwa kasuusuwaa	town a hundred borne
13.-waa suffix as in;			
bahaushee bayaabee banuffee	bahaus+ waa bayaeb+ waa banuff+ waa	hausawaa yarbaawaa nufaawaa	Hausa man Yoruba man Nupe man
14-C₂ aa suffix as in			
kiirgii siisii noonoo	kiir+ raaga sii+ ssaa noo+ nnaa	kirraaga sissaa nonnaa	skin rope six pence breast
15.-C₂ ai suffix as in;			
tsiroo tuddu birii	tsirr+ ai tudd+ ai bir+ ai	tsirrai tuddai birrai	plant hill monkey

16.-nnii suffix as in;			
kaakaa doodoo wataa	kaaka+ nnii doodo+ nnii wata+ nnii	kaakannii doodannii watannii	grand parent goblin moon/month
17.-a---ai suffix as in;			
kwarkwataa marmara malmalaa	kwar-kwat+ a--ai mar-mar+ a---ai mal-mal+ a---ai	kwaraakwatai maraamarai malaamalai	louse gravel long cake of tuwo
18.-C4 aa suffix as in;			
mummunaa kyakkyaaawaa faffadaa	mumm+ naanaa kyakk + waawaa faff+ daadaa	munaanaa kyawaawaa fadaadaa	ugly beautiful/handsome wide
19.-ee---nii suffix as in;			
salka girma farkaa	sal+ka+ ee---nii gir+ma+ ee---nii far+ka+ ee---nii	salleekanii gareemanii gareewanii	a skin water bottle plough petrol/kerosene tin
20.-uC3aa suffix as in			
gatarii marakii saasarii	gatarii + uraa marakii + ukaa saasarii+ uraa	gaaturaa marukaa saasuraa	pick-axe calf claim
21.Reduplicative plurals as in; e-----e			
gyaaraa rubutu kuuka	gyaare + gyaare rubute+ rubute kuuke+ kuuke	gyaare-gyaare rubuce- rubuuce kooke-kooke	repair writing crying
22.Anomalous class as in;			
garwa kuncii	garwa + ee--nii	gareewanii kumaatuu kumarmacii kumammatuu	tin check

Findings / Discussions

From the above data presented from the available literatures is has indicated that Abubakar (200) didn`t properly accounted for the processed involve in the plural formation of these lexical items identified because there are some instances where the processes are not through suffixation but Circumfixation as thus;

Circumfixation

A morphological process whereby an affix made up of two separate parts surrounds and attaches to a root or stem as thus:

7-aaC ₃ V suffix as in; /aagee/ aabee/ aakee/			
Singular	Suffix	Derive Plural Form	Gloss
kargoo	kar + aagee	karaagee	a type of shrub
kwalbaa	kwal+ aabee	kwalaabee	bottle
kulki	kul+ aakee	kulaakee	club/stick

Moreover, there are also some cases of vowel change as thus;

Vowel Change

8-ii suffix as in;			
kwaaroo	kwaar+ ii	kwarii	insect
tsakoo	tsak+ ii	tsakii	chicken
zaaboo	zaab+ ii	zaabii	guinea-fowl
10.-uu as in;			
kaamammee	kaamamm+ uu	kaamaammu	the arrested one
bugaggee	uu	bugagguu	the drunkard
ɗaurarree	bugagg+ uu	ɗaurarruu	the jailed one
	ɗaurarr+ uu		
11.-ai suffix as in;			
alkaalii	alkaal+ ai	alkaalai	Judge
azzaalumii	azzaalum+ ai	azzalumai	cheat
almaajirii	almaajir+ ai	almaajirai	Quranic pupil
15.-C ₂ ai suffix as in;			
tsiroo	tsirr+ ai	tsirrai	plant
tuddu	tudd+ ai	tuddai	hill
birii	bir+ ai	birrai	monkey

Abubakar (2000)

Moreover, Fagge (2004) also states that plural forms in Hausa can be analyzed according to the structural formula of the root-suffix e.g. **yaar + aa (boys) yaaraa**. In this respect, the morphological element which establishes the formation of the form **yaaraa** is the root **yaar-** derived from a singular for **yaaroo (boy)**. With a few exceptions all plurals in Hausa analyzed according to their structural formula of the stem-suffix. The structural analysis can be made by comparing a singular noun with its plural form, or male referent nouns with its corresponding female referent. In these case the stem act as consonant structural units, while the suffixes are seems to recur with the stems. He further says that there are three ways in which plural nouns can be analyzed in Hausa. The first one deals with lexical plural suffixes, the second one with post lexical plural suffixes and the third with exaggerative post lexical plural suffixes as thus ;

a). The lexical plural suffixes;

1. Structural form- **root+ aa** 2. Structural formula **root+ ii** 3. Structural formula **root + a**
4. Structural formula **root+ uu** 5. structural formula **root + unaa** 6. structural formula **root + akaa**
7. structural formula **root + uwaa** 8. structural formula **root + ayee** 9. structural formula **root + anni** 10. structural formula **root + akii / akuu.**

b) Post lexical plural affixes

Under this the language exhibits these kinds of phenomena and there are of three (3) categories as illustrated below;

- (i) **Restricted plural suffixes / infixes;** a) structural formula root + aa-uu. b) structural formula root + aa – aa. c) structural formula root + aa- ii.(**ii) Progressive plural Assimilation;** a) structural formula root + aa- ee. b) structural formula root + oo – ii.(**iii) Palatalized plural forms;** a) structural formula root + oo –ii. b) structural formula root + aa + ee

C. Exaggerative plural forms

The exaggerative post lexical plural form is of two (2) types as thus; **(i) The inherently exaggerative plural;** a) structural formula root + acc **(ii) The exaggerative plural forms;**

- b) structural formula root + acc.

a). The lexical plural suffixes;

By lexical plural suffixes Fagge (2004) states that is a common phenomenon of linguistic form which confirm with the normal grammatical rules in terms of plural formation such as noun ‘**yaaraa**’ (**boys**), which is regular within the paradigm of nouns forming the plural by adding-**a** the evidence supporting this generalization is given below;

1.Structural form- root+ aa			
Singular	Suffix	Derive Plural Form	Gloss
yaaroo	jaar + aa	yaaraa	boy
mace	mac + aa	maataa	women
makadfi	makad+ aa	makadaa	drummer
2.Structural formula root+ ii			
baakoo	baak+ ii	baakii	stranger
kwaaroo	kwaar+ ii	kwarii	insect
baawaa	baaw+ ii	baayii	slave
3.Structural formula root + ai			
birii	bir+ ai	birai	monkey
jaakii	jaak+ ai	jaakai	donkey
jaarumii	jaarum+ ai	jaarumai	brave person
4.Structural formula root+ uu			
fitila	fitil+ uu	fitiluu	lamp
fitina	fitin+ uu	fitinu	trouble
takarda	takard+ uu	takarduu	paper
5.structural formula root + unaa			
baakii	baakii+ unaa	bakunaa	mouth
sandaa	sanda+ unaa	sandunaa	stick
dookii	dookii+ unaa	dookuna	horse
6.structural formula root + ukaa			
karee	karee+ ukaa	karnukaa	dogs
raamii	raamii+ ukaa	raamukaa	hole
laayii	laayii+ ukaa	laayukaa	line

7.structural formula root + uwaa			
hannu	hann+ uwaa	hannuwaa	hand
kunne	kunn+ uwaa	kunnuwaa	ear
idoo	idoo+ uwaa	idanuwaa	eye
8.structural formula root + aye			
beeraa	beer+ ayee	beeraayee	mouse
sooroo	soor+ ayee	sooraayee	entrance- way
kuuraa	kuur+ ayee	kuuraayee	hyena
9.structural formula root +anni			
wataa	wataa+ anni	watannii	month
doodoo	doodoo+ anni	doodanni	goblin
furee	furee+ anni	farannii	flower
10.structural formula root +akii / akuu			
goona	goon+ akii	goonakii	form
raanaa	raana+ akuu	raanakuu	day
kwaanaa	kwaan+ akii	kwaanakii	

b) Post lexical plural affixes

Fagge (2004) says is the process whereby some suffixes and infixes can be used within the body of a word to form plural nouns in Hausa. Such modifications or variations, though restricted to only certain stems or roots are marked by insertion in terms of infixing and suffixing of different vowels between the radical consonant and after them. The language exhibits these kinds of phenomena and there are of three categories as illustrated below:

i) Restricted plural suffixes / infixes

structural formula root + aa-uu			
Singular	Suffix	Derive Plural Form	Gloss
gurgu	gur+g+	guraagu	lame person
murhuu	aa-uu	muraahuu	a cooking stove
turkee		turaku	tethering post

	mur+h+ aa-uu		
	tur+k+ aa-uu		
structural formula root + aa – aa			
kwartoo	kwar+t+ aa – aa	kwaraataa	adulterer
kurma	kur+m+ aa – aa	kuraamee	deaf person
gunki	gun+k+ aa – aa	gumaakaa	idol
structural formula root + aa- ii			
tunkiyaa	tunkiyaa+ aa- ii	tumaakii	sheep
sarki	sar+ki+ aa- ii	saaraakii	emir

ii) Progressive plural Assimilation

structural formula root + aa- ee			
Singular		Plural	Gloss
wuƙaa	wuƙ+ aa- ee	wuƙaakee	knife
farii	far+ aa- ee	faraaree	white
wurii	wur+ aa- ee	wuraaree	place
structural formula root + oo – ii			
taagaa	taag+ oo – ii	taagoogii	window
riijiyaa	riijiy+ oo – ii	rijiyooyii	wall
duukiyaa	duukiy+ oo – ii	duukiyoooyii	wealth

iii) palatalized plural forms

structural formula root + oo –ii			
Singular		Plural	Gloss
buutaa	buutaa+ oo –ii	buutoocii	kettle
mootaa	mootaa+ oo –ii	mootoocii	motor
tuutaa	tuutaa+ oo –ii	tuutoocii	flag

structural formula root + aa + ee			
ƙasa	ƙas+ aa + ee	ƙassaashee	country

ƙudaa	ƙud+ aa + ee	ƙudaajee	fly
mazaa	maz+ aa + ee	mazaajee	men

C. Exaggerative plural forms

The exaggerative post lexical plural form is of two types; the inherent exaggerative plural form and those already pluralized.

i) The inherently exaggerative plural

structural formula root + acc /unkunaa/assuu/ararruu/			
jaka	jak + unkunaa	jakunkunaa	bag
koosasshee	koos+ assuu	koosassuu	well fed person
shahararree	shah+ ararruu	shahararruu	popular person

ii) The exaggerative plural forms

structural formula root + acc/unkunaa/ uyyukaa/ addajji			
jaakii	jaak+ unkunaa	jaakunkunaa	donkey
laayii	laay+ uyyukaa	laayuyyukaa	line
gidaa	gid+ addajji	gidaddajji	houses

Moreover, Fagge (2001) analysed the process of plural formation of nouns in Hausa language according to their structural formula of the root-suffix. Where he erroneously indicated the below as suffixation as follows;

1.Structural form- root+ aa			
Singular	Suffix	Derive Plural Form	Gloss
yaaroo	yaar + aa	yaaraa	boy
mace	mac + aa	maataa	women
makadfi	makad+ aa	makadfaa	drummer
2.Structural formula root+ ii			
baakoo	baak+ ii	baakii	stranger
ƙwaaroo	ƙwaar+ ii	ƙwarii	insect
baawaa	baaw+ ii	baayii	slave
3.Structural formula root + ai			

birii	bir+ ai	birai	monkey
jaakii	jaak+ ai	jaakai	donkey
jaarumii	jaarum+ ai	jaarumai	brave person
4. Structural formula root+ uu			
fitila	fitil+ uu	fitiluu	lamp
fitina	fitin+ uu	fitinu	trouble
takarda	takard+ uu	takarduu	paper

Fagge (2001)

Summary

But this paper argued that the above data from Abubakar (2001) and Fagge (2004) are cases of vowel change which is a change in vowel quality to mark grammatical contrasts. E.g irregular pasts in English as in sing becomes sang, not singed, which was also exemplified by Muazu (2009) in his Paper *“Kilba morphological processes: A descriptive analysis”* where he cited some examples on how Kilba language make their plurals through that process as below;

Singular	Plural
cii →	caa
hand	hands of
màv` →	màv`
servant	servants
hy` →	hy`
leg of	legs

To ascertain this Traffic (2020) also, states that irregular plurals nouns are nouns that do not become plural by adding **-s** or **-es** as most nouns in English language do. Example nouns that became plural by changing their sounds, such as **oo** to **ee** or **an** to **en** as thus;

Singular	Plural
foot	<u>fe</u> t
tooth	<u>tee</u> th
goose	<u>ge</u> ese
man	<u>me</u> n
woman	<u>wome</u> n

Traffic (2020)

Circumfixation

A morphological process whereby an affix made up of two separate parts surrounds and attaches to a root or stem as thus;

17.-a---ai suffix as in;			
Singular	Suffix	Derive Plural Form	Gloss
kwarkwataa marmara malmaalaa	kwar-kwat+ a--ai mar-mar+ a---ai mal-mal+ a---ai	kwaraakwatai maraamarai malaamalai	louse gravel long cake of tuwo
19.-ee---nii suffix as in;			
salka girma farkaa	sal+ka+ ee---nii gir+m+ ee---nii far+ka+ ee---nii	salleekanii gareemanii gareewanii	a skin water bottle plough petrol/kerosene tin
22.Anomalous class as in;			
garwa	garwa + ee--nii	gareewanii	tin

Abubakar (2001)

structural formula root + aa-uu			
Singular	Suffix	Derive Plural Form	Gloss
gurgu murhuu turkee	gur+g+ aa-uu mur+h+ aa-uu tur+k+ aa-uu	guraagu muraahuu turaku	lame person a cooking stove tethering post
structural formula root + aa – aa			
kwartoo kurma gunki	kwar+t+ aa – aa kur+m+ aa – aa gun+k+ aa – aa	kwaraataa kuraamee gumaakaa	adulterer deaf person idol
structural formula root + aa- ii			
sarkii	sar+ki+ aa- ii	saaraakii	emir

Fagge (2004)

Conclusion

In conclusion therefore this paper discovered that it is not only *suffixation*, which is morphologically referred to attachment of an element at the final position of word is that is involve in the formation of plurals in Hausa but rather *Vowel Change and Circumfixation* are also involve as it has been seen from the data presented above.

Finally this paper would conclude by what William R. Leben(1996) says in her paper titled “**Phonology and Analogy in Hausa Plurals**” Hausa has a wide array of plural types. That it is not always possible to predict which plural type a given noun will take and as a result speakers differ with one another in some instances on the

preferred plural form for a word. The dictionaries give several different plural variants for many nouns. Moreover she said, from another point of view, Hausa plural formation is remarkably rule-governed. The makeup of each plural class is structurally quite regular, and differences between dialects are rather minor. This combination of apparent randomness and systematicity raises question about the respective roles of arbitrary lexical lists and predictive morphological rules in Hausa.

Recommendations

This paper recommends that linguists should be encouraged to embark on action research in order to unveil the universality of all languages. They should also be advice to revisit and review the position of some early scholar on certain issues with regard to the studies of languages in general and African languages in particular.

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