

GOMBE SAVANNAH JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES (GOSAJOLLCOS)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH GOMBE STATE UNIVERSITY

Volume 4 No. 1 September 2023

Gombe Savannah Journal of Language, Literature and Communication Studies (GOSAJOLLLCOS)

i

A Comparative Study of Transcription in English and Fulfulde

Adamu Abubakar Muhammad

Abstract

This paper attempts to study and analyse transcription in English and Fulfulde. Transcription is any system of writing used by linguists that represent the speech sounds of a language in a systematic way. The researcher uses his native intuition of Fulfulde in presenting and analysing the data of this research and the analysis was developed within the frameworks of Ladefoged, (2001) and Lodge, (2008). The outcome of this research reveals that, both languages have some common phonetic features and differ significantly in some. English and Fulfulde have the same realisation of fricatives, nasals, trills, laterals and glides. Both languages have a sequence of two symbols combined to represent a single phonetic sound, known as consonant clusters. English language has forty-six phonemes while Fulfulde has three implosives and five pre-nasal sounds: some of the English sounds are pronounced with aspiration while there is no case of aspiration in Fulfulde.

Keywords: English, Fulfulde, Transcription, Comparative, Similarities, Differences

Introduction

The English language is an Indo-European language that is part of Germanic language family. English originated from the Anglo-Frisian dialects and was brought to Britain by Germanic invaders or settlers from North-West Germany and the Netherlands (Bukar & Hussaini, 2016). Fulfulde is a native language of the Fulbe. The language is one of the African languages and one of the most widely spoken in West Africa, with the estimated population of about 40 million, with the highest concentration in Nigeria (Modu et.al, 2016).

The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) contains almost all phonetic symbols of human languages, any language that is reduced to writing is likely, to have all its symbols from the (IPA). All Fulfulde and English phonemes are available on the IPA chart except the pre-nasals sounds of Fulfulde which are simple compound sounds that are combination of already existing phonemes on the IPA chart, for instance: /mb/, /nd/, and /ŋg/.

Background to the Study

Looking at the nature of English and Fulfulde sound systems, there are reasonable number of phonemic issues that are problematic to the Fulfulde speakers learning English. Therefore, there is need to study the transcription of the two languages in order to identify their peculiarities.

The aim of this paper is to compare and contrast the complexity of English and Fulfulde transcription and its implications for language learning by analysing and discussing various sounds and orthographies of the two languages so as to provide an overview of the complexities and their linguistic structure.

Transcription basically deals with the representation of speech using IPA symbols, for the purpose of accuracy in phonetic detail, phoneticians have developed system of transcription using symbols whose purpose is only to indicate on paper precisely the sounds or features of an utterance (Robins, 1964). Transcription is a process through which linguists represent the speech sounds of a language in a systematic way (Akmajian, et al. 2001). Jackson (2007), states that transcription is the representation in phonetic symbols, usually from the IPA of the pronunciation of a word or utterance. Crystal (2008) says that transcription is a method of writing down speech sounds in a systematic and consistent way, also known as 'notation or script'.

The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is a set of arbitrary symbols that represent sounds used in all languages, to do away with the discrepancy between the written form (orthography) and the spoken (speech) of most languages. The important principle of International Phonetic Alphabet is the use of the most common form of a letter for the most common phonetic property associated with that letter (Kala & Singh, 1977). The IPA recommends that a phonetic transcription should be enclosed in square brackets "[]" while that of phonological contrasts in slashes "//".

Concepts of Transcription

In every aspect of study there are some considerable basic concepts that need to be acknowledged. Therefore, below are the principal concepts of transcription.

Phonetic and Phonemic Transcription

Phonetic transcription is a phoneme-by-phoneme interpretation of speech sound of a language using International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). Phonetic transcription also displays features of some phonemes that are produced with an extra articulatory effort. Phonetic variations are denoted by enclosing the symbol in a pair of brackets, [] (Kala & Singh, 1977). Phonetic

transcription is nothing more than a means through which Phoneticians use speech sound description (Ladefoged 2001), while Phonemic transcription pools all the accepted variants of a sound and represent them by a single phoneme. In Phonemic transcription all the allophonic variations are reduced to a single phoneme without consideration of any variation caused by the phoneme's position in a word. And the phonemic representation of a sound is enclosed within slanted lines, (//) (Kala & Singh, 1977). In a Phonemic transcription, only the Phonemic symbols should be used, in other to comparatively gain quick and easy way of using it (Roach, 2000). Phonemic transcription is quite different from written texts, this assert that there are some contrasting Phonemes in some English consonant sounds Ladefoged, 2001).

Variation in transcription start with variation in pronunciation, in transcription there is a distinction to be made between those that represent a lot of Phonetic detail, called narrow transcription, and those with less detail, called broad transcription (Lodge, 2008). When a word is transcribed without detail of pronunciation that is predictable it is simply a Phonemic transcription, while the variants of the Phonemes that occur with details are Phonetic transcription and they are known as allophones. Consider the examples below:

1.	Word	Phonemic	Phonetic	
	pen	/pen/	[p ^h en]	
	cat	/kæt/	[k ^h æt]	
	top	/top/	[t ^h ɒp]	

Methodology

To investigate the nature of transcription in English and Fulfulde, this study uses a descriptive approach. Data from a corpus of written and transcribed English and Fulfulde texts was studied to determine the similarities and differences between the transcriptions in the two languages. Native speaker intuition was used in studying and analysing the data. This involves examining different transcriptions of written texts in both languages. However, Ladefoged, (2001) and Lodge (2008) were adopted as model of analysis in this study.

Transcription in English and Fulfulde

In every living language there are phonemic inventories that are assign to it, and phonemes of every language are the properties of transcription in that language. Therefore, all languages are using IPA as the basis for transcription, and the phonemes of every language comprise of vowels and consonants. What follows is a brief discussion on English and Fulfulde transcriptions.

English Transcription

Transcription of vowels in English differ significantly with that of consonants for the fact that, accent of English differs more in vowels than they do in consonants and the views of authorities as to what constitute an appropriate description of vowel sounds vary from one author to another (Ladefoged, 2001). The main problem of English transcription is that there are more vowel sounds in the language than the vowel letters in the alphabet (Ladefoged, 2001).

The discrepancies between the written and the spoken form of a language create a gap between the orthography (written form) and its Phonetic (sound) representation. In English vowel 'o' becomes /u/ after some consonants and it remains /o/ after some, for instance a word *do* can be transcribed as /du:/ and the word *go* can be transcribed as /gəo/ (Kala & Singh, 1977). The vowel /I/ also has different Phonetic representation depending on a given English word, it can be 'ea', 'ee', 'ei', 'ie', 'e', or 'eo'. Consider the following examples:

2.	Orthography	Phonemic transcription
----	-------------	------------------------

seat	/si:t/
feet	/fi:t/
deceive	/dɪsi:v/
piece	/pi:s/
develop	/diveləp/
deople	/pi:pl/

The above examples provide us with the nature of non-discreteness of vowel articulation, compare to the discrete nature of consonant articulation. Consonant production always involves direct contact between the articulators, thus providing transcriber with a clear view of the nature of a particular phoneme, while in vowel production such reference is vague (Kala & Singh, 1977).

The above statement cannot dispute the fact that some consonants also show differences when it comes to Phonetic usage. Take for instance letter c, is sometime represented as [k] sound, and sometimes it is represented as [s] sound or it can be in the sequence of both [k] and [s] (Ladeforged & Johnson, 2010). Consider the following examples:

3. a. c as [k] sound, cap /kæp/ cup /kʌp/

12

Gombe Savannah Journal of Language, Literature and Communication Studies (GOSAJOLLLCOS)

b.	c as [s] sou	und,
	cellular	/seljələ/
	receive	/risi:v/
c.	c as [k] an	d [s] in sequence,
		/ 1 //

accent /æksent/ access /ækses/

Another symbol that sometimes differs from the corresponding letter is (g) which is used for the sound in *guy* and *guess* but the sound differs in *age* as well as in the name of letter g (Ladeforged & Johnson 2010). Consider more examples below:

4.	a. globe	/gləʊb/
	b. glorious	/glɔ:.iəs/
	c. agency	/eɪʤənsɪ/
	d. agenda	/ədzendə/

The letters ng often represents a single consonant that does not occur at the beginning of a word in English, you can hear it at the end of the word 'rang' (the velar nasal at the end of rang is represented with [ŋ]) where it contrasts with other nasals in words such as 'ram, ran'. (Ladefoged, 2001). Another important aspect of English transcription is aspiration, it is a phonetic term referring to the audible breath which may accompany a sound's articulation, as when certain types of plosive consonants are released. It is usually symbolised by a small raised [^h] following the main symbol (Crystal, 2008). Consider the following examples:

5. Orthography Phonetic transcription

pin	[p ^h ın]
top	[t ^h ɒp]
cat	[k ^h æt]

Fulfulde Transcription

Transcription is a method of writing down speech sounds in a systematic and consistent way by the system called "notation" or "script". This is the act or process of representing speech sound of human language using written symbols. Fulfulde transcription simply means rendering precise and accurate description of speech sounds of Fulfulde with a specific reference to the phonemic inventory of the Language, by the use of International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). Transcription in this regard is used in order to smoothly write down Fulfulde phonemes irrespective of considering the letters of alphabets in the language but the speech sounds as they are professed to the audience. It is assumed that each sound of a spoken utterance will represent a given phonemic symbol, so as to sufficiently give a possible representation of such utterance. This will enable the understanding of what we transcribe and what we don't, because it is necessary to understand the basic principle of Phonology that gives a description of the systems and patterns of sounds that occur in a language (Ladefoged, 2001).

In every Phonetic transcription there are some considerable inconsistencies between the written and spoken form of every language that creates a gap between the orthography (written form) and its Phonetic (sound) representation. Therefore, in Fulfulde vowel lengthening in orthographic form is shown with the aid of diacritic symbol [:] to signify the vowel length. Consider the examples below:

6. P ł	oneme	Word	Phonemic Repr.	Gloss
	aa	saare	/sa:rɛ/	house
	ee	yeeso	/jɛ:sə/	face
	ii	tiinde	/t1:ndɛ/	forehead
	00	hoore	/hɔ:rɛ/	head
	uu	suudu	/sv:dv/	room

As can be seen in the above examples, the long vowels being the combination of two letters are regarded as single Phoneme, and the lengthening is indicated by the Phonetic symbols [a:, ε :, τ :, τ : and υ :]. Apart from vowel 'a' features of the remaining four vowels have discrepancy in their orthographic forms and Phonetic description, their Phonetic description is [ε , τ , τ and υ] which is quite different from letters 'e, i, o, and u' and it is not restricted to the long vowels alone. See also another set of examples:

7. Phoneme	Word	Phonemic Repr.	Gloss
e	ego	\cg3\	may be
i	Lebbi	/lɛbbɪ/	months
0	kofngol	/kɔfngɔl/	greeting
u	cubol	/ʧʊɓɔl/	voting

Furthermore, from the significance of vowel length, other phonetic information with regard to Fulfulde vowels that need to be discussed here are that, short vowels /1/ and / σ / are of the same quality, but laxer than the long /1:/ and / σ /. So also short vowel /a/ is higher than long vovel /a:/, while short vowels / ϵ / and / σ / are more open than their long equivalents (Shehu, 2014). Consider the examples below:

8.	Phoneme	Word	Phonemic Repr.	Gloss
	а	haɓa	/ha6a/	to fight
	aa	haa6a	/ha:6a/	to be anxious X
	e	sera	/sɛra/	edge
	ee	seera	/sɛ:ra/	to divorce
	i	yima	/jɪma/	to sing
	ii	yiima	/j1:ma/	will see
	0	sora	/sɔra/	to hide (something)
	00	soora	/sɔ:ra/	to sell
	u	tura	/tora/	to bend (something)
	uu	tuur	/to:ra/	to pull (something)

When it comes to sound production there is no discrete nature of vowel articulation, compared to the discrete nature of consonant articulation. Consonant production always involves direct contact between the articulators, thus providing transcriber with a clear view of the nature of a particular phoneme, while in vowel production such reference is vague (Kala & Singh, 1977).

Despite the precise nature of consonant articulation with reference to the place and manner of articulation as well as state of the glottis, there is still a distinction between some of the letters of consonants and their Phonetic realisation. Take for instance the phonemes $[\mathfrak{f}]$, $[d\mathfrak{z}]$, $[nd\mathfrak{z}]$, [n], $[\mathfrak{f}]$, and $[\mathfrak{n}]$ are 'c, j, nj, ny, \checkmark and ng' in their alphabetic representation. Consider the following examples:

9. Phoneme	Word	Phonemic Repr.	Gloss
С	colli	/ʧəllı/	births
j	Jemma	/dzemma/	night
nj	njamu	/ndzamu/	health
ny	nyaamo	/na:mɔ/	right hand
У	ƴamol	/ʃamɔl/	question and
ng	ngaaɓu	/ŋa:6ʊ/	open

Considering the above examples, you can find out that, some of the phonemes are single letters in their orthographic forms and are represented with two symbols as a single phoneme ('c', $[\mathfrak{f}]$ and 'j' $[d\mathfrak{z}]$). While, and 'nj' is a form of two letters referring to a single alphabet but phonetically represented with three symbols as a single phoneme $[nd\mathfrak{z}]$. It can also be observed that letters 'ny' and 'y' are represented [n] and $[\mathfrak{f}]$ as their phonetic structures, and the last letter 'ng' in the above examples become $[n\mathfrak{g}]$ depending on the environment it occurs. However, this proves that in Fulfulde letters 'ng' and 'n' have different realisations depending on their relationship with the phoneme they occur with. See the following examples:

10. Phoneme	Word	Phonemic Repr.	Gloss
ng	nginam	/nginam/	
swimming			
ng	ngapputu	/ŋapputu/	peel
n	aan	/a:n/	you
n	aambo	/a:mbɔ/	and you?

As examplified above, if carefully analysed you can find out that letter 'ng' becomes $[\eta]$ in the second example while letter 'n' becomes [m] in the fourth example.

Finally, it can be attested here that some of the pre-nasal sounds in Fulfulde are forms of two symbols representing single phoneme. These phonemes are [mb], [nd], [ng], [nj] and [ny] and letter 'y' is represented with [j] phonetically. Consider the examples below:

11. Phoneme	Word	Phonemic Repr.	Gloss
mb	mbaala	/mba:la/	sheep
nd	ndunngu	/ndonngo/	rainy season
ng	ngeelooba	/ngɛ:lɔ:ba/	camel
nj	njawdi	/njawdı/	wealth
ny	nyalahol	/palahol/	calf and
У	yebre	/jɛbrɛ/	part

Similarities between English and Fulfulde Transcription

The relationship between English and Fulfulde transcription is that both languages have a sequence of two phonemes combined to represent a single phonetic sound such as /t/ and /J/ are combined to form [\mathfrak{g}], /d/ and /3/ are combined to form [$\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{g}$] respectively. Likewise, in Fulfulde some of the prenasal sounds are forms of two symbols representing single phoneme. These phonemes are [mb], [nd] and [ng]. So also in both English and Fulfulde /n/ sound becomes [\mathfrak{n}] this is as a result of the influence of the neighbouring sounds. Subsequently, both English and Fulfulde have the same realisation of fricatives, nasals, trills, laterals and glides.

Differences between English and Fulfulde Transcription

The differences between English and Fulfulde transcription can be viewed based on the nature of the phonemic inventory of the two languages. English Language has forty-six phonemes while Fulfulde has thirty-six. Despite the fact that vowel sounds do not have a precise place and manner of articulation in both Languages, the nature of English vowels phonemes is more complicated than that of Fulfulde, because in English one vowel can have different realisation depending on the environment it occurs. See example 2 for the different realisations of a phoneme [1] in English while in Fulfulde the discrepancy is only on the phonetic and orthographic forms (see also example 7). It is observed that there are no pre-nasal and implosive sounds in English while Fulfulde has about three implosives and five pre-nasal sounds (see examples 7, 9 and 11). It is also observed that, some of the English sounds are pronounced with aspiration as in the case of /p/, /t/ and /k/ and are transcribed as $[p^h]$, $[t^h]$ and $[t^h]$ (Roach, 2009) while there is no case of aspiration in Fulfulde.

Conclusion

Transcription is a method of writing down speech sounds in a systematic and consistent way. In every living language there are phonemic inventory that are assign to it, and phonemes of every language are the properties of transcription in that language. English language has forty-six phonemes while Fulfulde has thirty-six, the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is a set of arbitrary symbols that represent sounds used in all languages, to do away with the discrepancy between the written (orthography) and the spoken (speech) forms of languages.

The results of this research provide an improved perception of similarities and differences between English and Fulfulde transcription. It is important as it has provided insights into the practical transcription in the two languages. This research could also lead to an improved understanding of how linguistics research is impacted by the transcription practices of different languages.

It has been outlined in this research that, both Fulfulde and English have some common phonetic features: they have the same realisation of plosives, fricatives, nasals, trills, laterals and glides. Both languages have a sequence of two letters combined to represent a single phonetic sound, such as the combination of /t/ and /ʃ/ to form [tʃ], /d/ and /ʒ/ to form [dʒ]. The two languages also differ significantly in some sounds. There are no pre-nasal and implosive sounds in English while Fulfulde has three implosives and five prenasal sounds, some of the English sounds are pronounced with aspiration while there is no case of aspiration in Fulfulde.

References

- Akmajian, V., Richard, A. D., Farmer, A. K. & Harnish, R. M. (2001). Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and communication. 4th Edition. Prentice-Hall.
- Bukar, A. and Hussaini, U. (2016). A Comparative Study of English and Fulfulde Consonantal Phonemes, Maiduguri: Ganga Journal of Language and Literary Studies, Vol. 5 No. 4. Department of English University of Maiduguri.
- Crystal, D. (2008). A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics. Blackwell.
- Jackson, H. (2007). Key Terms in Linguistics. Library of Congress.
- Kala, S. S. & Singh, S. (1977). *Phonetics Principle and Practice*, London, University Park Press.
- Ladefoged, P. (2001). A Course in Phonetics. Heinle & Heinle, Thomson Learning.
- Ladefoged, P. & Johnson, K. (2010). *A Course in Phonetics*. Cengage Learning International.
- Lodge, K. (2008). *A critical Introduction to Phonetics*. Continuum International.

Roach, P. (2000). *English Phonetics and Phonology* (3rd ed.) Cambridge University Press.

- Roach, P. (2009.) *English Phonetics and Phonology*, (4rd ed.) Cambridge University Press.
- Shehu, A. (2014). An acoustic study of the rhythm of Fulfulde" Dissertation submitted in fulfilment of the Requirement for the degree of Master in linguistics Faculty of languages and linguistics University of Malaya, Kuala lumpur.

APPENDIX

International Phonetic Alphabets

10	Bilabial	Itahie	Incont	Dental	Atva	dar	Postal		Rete	dias	Pal	and .	V.	See .	The	alar	Phare	manel	GLo	fame
Plogive	p b	-			t	d			t	d	C	Ŧ	k	g	q	G			2	-
Namel	m	-	m	-		n	-	-		n	-	-	~	ŋ	ч	N	-	-	-	-
Trill	B	-				T		-	-	-1	-	л	-	-9	-	R	-			
and the local and the local distances of	D	-	v			-		-	-		-		-		-	~	-			-
Tup or Flap		f	v	θδ	10	r				T	0		-				h	s	h	6
Pricative Lateral	φβ	-	v	00	5	Z	1	3	ş	Z,	ç	1	x	Y	x	R			n	
fricative					I	ß			-		-				-	_				
Approximent Lateral		-	υ			I		-	_	4	_	1	_	щ	-	_	_		-	_
approximant.	ym/bols to					1		_		L	_	Å		L	·	_	2			
+ Falacaivedar g Val Avector Internal g Val G Ov OTHER SYMBOLS		y vela	21 Constant of the second s					Open-aid Open					-	• 00	_	3.	a	- ^	L,	
OTHER SYM	BOLS			Z Alves									100	2000	æ	a.	B	B	_ a	
OTHER SYM M Voieden li W Voied labi H Voied labi H Voied labi H Voied labi H Voied en S Voied en S Voied en	BOLS deal veloc i al veloc app al galand a paglonal fac glonal facar loaive	inicanti ve nacistani na pyrenci na contren ti ve	ç fj	Z Abrez I Vision Simul Simul Stantes and a be experies and by a ti	do gala d alvec lancou d doubl canad le e bar id	al ins lar lar lar lar r artic r artic r artic	antives and day and X syncholo many	- : :	ß	oren			¥ 3	stan i star n stut i	RAS Pris Lon	a.c	DE	pairs LS ,fc	_a	-1 -1
oTHER SYM M Vocaletal W Vocal Idea U Vocal Idea U Vocal Idea H Vocal Idea S Vocal Idea S Vocal Idea S Equiptional y DIACRITICS	BOLS abuil velue i al velue app al galand a pagtonal focor donive Seme dia	inicative acciants pproxim cative for for for	r an fj All pa	Z Abres I Vision Stand Stantes and the regress and by a st placed at	do pala d abrad famo con d doubl canad le e bar id boyre a	al ins lar lar s artis r artis r artis r artis r artis r artis r artis r artis	outives and the mal X relation ryschole mary col with	 ; 1		oren		4	1	stan i star n stut i	RAS Pris Lon Hall	a • C bis app prove EOM sarry • rodar 8	ENTA stress y stors c c c c	pairs LS ,fc	d voice	-1 -1
Monthern Sym Worker Like Worker Like Worker Like Worker S S Voired up Phacelitics Workers Wor	BOLS daal velar i al velar app pational ta- pational facor donat facor focior Some dia D	oritice o	c an fj All pan pan nay be a Bee	Z Abro J Visor Sized Sized as a for express and by a size placed at effer visor	di sheve di sheve kasar ya di doshi a basi di shar di bove is i	ol ins lar lan I artis r artis r artis r artis r artis r artis r artis r artis r artis	antives and the materian symbolic many coll with a		hen	oren		đ	2	stan i star n stut i	RAS Prin Soo Lon Hall	a - C de agg pourse EOM andar sadar Riong a sho	ENTA stress y stors c c c c	pairs, reads LS ,fc	d voice	-1 -1
M Voteders by M Voteders b W Voted bis H Voted bis H Voted bis H Voted bis S Voted up 2 Egyptem y DIACRITICS Voted Voted Voted	BOLS daal veher i al veher app al palatel a pratoreal fear donive Steme dia D S	inicative provide control tory d t	C and fj All and pair pair any be a Bern Con	Z Alves I Voice Stand Stand an to express addy a ti placed al edgy voice	do pala di alveri lancore di donili contal le contal le	al iss lar la ratio ratio ratio ratio ratio ratio ratio ratio ratio	antives and the mat X relation repeated many soil write 2 - 2	s a der	nd nd	oren		ġ	¥ 2	stan i star n stut i	RAS Prin Soor Lon Hall Extr Min May	a - c bis app person EGM madary s modary 8 Clong a - sho or (in	DE	Point LS ,fc , ,fc	D mark norm form form que	
M Voteden b W Voteden b W Voteden b W Voted bb H Voteden s S Voted ny 2 Epidem y DIACRITICS Voted b Arguned	BOLS daad weber app ad yeland ap pagt-mid tie glowed ferour footive Scene dia Scene dia State St	oritice o	c and fj All ow pair anary be a Brea a Con-	Z Abree J Voice Stand Stand Stand as the express and by a stand placed at edgy voices day voices		al ins lar lar rata rata rata rata rata rata rata r	antives and the mail X antestone symbolic many cell with 2 , 3 , 1 ,	- 1 - Dow - April	ten ten ten	07000 kp		d d	W S	stan i star n stut i	20 yunbe glen RAS Prin See Lon Hall Extr Min Maj Syll	abe (bit app present EGM sarry o matter 8 Clong a the or (in able 1	DE	Point LS ,fc , n) gr ai	– Q. the m troom troom troom	•1
Monthernov Monthernov	BOLS abid wher i al where app al palated a page-and for page-and for page-and for Some dia Some di Some dia Some dia Some dia Some dia Some dia Som	inicative provide control tory d t	All All All All All All All All All All	Z Abree J Vision Stand S	An public di alterno teane con di dicadal control le e bare di teorer a a berror a a berror a t t t t	al fiss lar la r artic r tartic r tartic tartic tartic r tartic r tartic r tartic r	antives and the matrix anter on cyachedr many best with a b c d d d	A an der	nd nd ind ind	07em		d d ë	W	stan i star n stut i	20 yunbe glen RAS Prin See Lon Hall Extr Min Maj Syll	abe (bit app present EGM sarry o matter 8 Clong a the or (in able 1	DE	Point LS ,fc , n) gr ai	D mark norm form form que	•1
M Voteders Is W Voteders Is W Voteders Is W Voted Isls H Voteders Is S Voted ray Z Epistowary DIACRITICS Voted h Arguned , More road , Leer road	BOLS daid wher i al wither app al palated ap patronal for produced for produced for the source dia	inicative provide control tory d t	Construction All All All All All All All All All Al	Z Abro I Votor Stand Stanto as the express and by a su placed al entry votor. day votor. day votor. day votor.	to pale di abreci la decada e bar di berre a a <u>b</u> <u>t</u> <u>t</u> <u>t</u>	ol iisi lar lae i artio risorr symb i symb i symb i symb i symb i symb i symb i symb i symb i symb i symb i symb i symb i symb i symb i symb i symb symb i symb symb symb symb symb symb symb symb	and we are and the second state of the second	Dan der Dan der Ars- Lan Nam	los al inal decide al cole	07es		d d ë d ⁿ	W	SUE SUE I	at a second seco	Baac obragg prese EGM sarry e sodar 8 Goog a doo or (fo or (fo))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))	ENTA ENTA ENTA Sources Viscous ent Ent Sources Ent Ent Ent Ent Ent Ent Ent Ent Ent Ent	B pairs, for seador LS ,for seador in seador ,for seador ,for seador ,fo	D Q the m d wave d wave for an active break	
Marken Sym Marken Sym Wassed table Wassed table Wassed table Wassed table Wassed table Wassed table Wassed Sym Wassed Marken Sym Law round Law round Advanced	BOLS dual vetue i al vetue ago al palatel a palatel i dend fram fait Some dia Some di Some dia Some dia Some di Some dia Some di Some dia	inicative provide control tory d t	C All one pair and fj All one pair and and and and and and and and	Z Abro J Votor Stand Scotto an the experio and by a su placed al relay votor day votor	dis pala di alerati la di adita di d	nd free lar he r artice r more more symbol s symbol s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s	and we are a set of the set of th	Ara der Der Ara Ara Nar Ban Ban	nd nd isad diccid diccid nd cide	0700 kp kr, + 5 kr	<u>ŋ</u> 1 1	d d đ d ⁿ d ¹	98 S	SUE SUE	at states and states a	Baac obragg prese EGM sarry e sodar 8 Goog a doo or (fo or (fo))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))	DE pear in the * * * EINTA trees * C * C * C * C * C * C * C * C * C * C	B pairs,	D Q the m share of constant of constant of constant c	
Marken Sym Marken Sym Marken Sym Voteder In Voted Inhi Harken Sym States States States Marken Marken Lawren Advanced Remoted	BOLS daid weber i al weber ago al palated a pratored for donive Some dia Some dia So	inicative provide control tory d t	C and fj All plain plain Barry be Barry be Conv Conv Conv Conv V Labo J Pala Y Velo S Phone	Z Alves J Voice Simil Statut as the opposi- and by a su- placed al object al	do pala da dente lamerou d dontid le outed le e har id berre a t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t	al ins lar lar r artic r tao r avenir	antiver and the mit X sates on yeak-st may bel with $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$	Ara der Der Ara Ara Nar Ban Ban	nd nd isad diccid diccid nd cide	07es	<u>ŋ</u> 1 1	d d ë d ⁿ	W to	sue i	See	Ba + C ble approve EGM unty r modar 8 Clong a die or (lo or (lo able 1) che (l) ble approve able appr	DE	B pairs	- Q. da wan da wan da wan da da da da da da da da da da da da da	• T trj: trj: OR: Road
M Voteders Is W Voteders Is W Voteders Is W Voted Isls H Voteders Is S Voted up 2 Epiglosol y DIACRITICS Voted Is h Arginsed , More road , Advanced Economical Contributed	BOLS daid weber i al weber age al galand a protoral fe- doned fear for the Sense dia	inicative provide control tory d t	Constant All pain pain Constant Constan	Z Alves J Voice Simil Statut as the express and by a su- placed al edge voice day voic	do pala da dente lamerou d dontid le outed le e har id berre a t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t	al first lar he r artic r traction r tractio	antiver and the set X selection rowy sel with a , d	r I Dra der Aps Aps Nar Nar I Law	nd ind ind ind ind ind role role	Open kp kr. e.g kr. e.g	: ŋ 1 1	d d đ d ⁿ d ¹	W to		See Store St	Bable approved EGM unity of andar social art (for andar social art (for andar) social art (DE	B LS ,fc ,fc ,fc ,fc ,fc ,fc ,fc ,fc	oup ackt brock construction ackt brock construction ackt brock	
oTHER SYM M Vocelers Is W Vocelers Is W Vocelers Is Y Vocelers Is Vocelers I Vocelers I Voceler	BOLS dud velar i al velar ago al palatel a palatel i dend fram fait Some dia Some dia Some dia th th ad Q al Q	inicative provide control tory d t	C and fj All plain plain Barry be Barry be Conv Conv Conv Conv V Labo J Pala Y Velo S Phone	Z Alves J Voice Simil Statut as the express and by a su- placed al edge voice day voic	do pala da dente lamerou d dontid le outed le e har id berre a t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t	al first tar he star he symbol	antives and the max and and any any any any any any any any	Ara der Der Ara Ara Nar Ban Ban	nd ind ind ind ind ind role role	Open kp kr. e.g kr. e.g	: ŋ 1 1	d d đ d ⁿ d ¹	W S		See	Bable approved EGM unity of andar social art (for andar social art (for andar) social art (DE — pour in note + 0 EENTA trasses y stose et C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Paires paires	- C. date of a ware date of a characteristic actual break break break break break break correspondent voltant voltant voltant correspondent voltant vo	• T
oTHER SYM M Vocelers Is W Vocelers Is W Vocelers Is Y Vocelers I S Vocelers I S Vocelers I P Vocelers I Vocelers I Vocelers I Vocelers I Vocelers I Vocelers I Vocelers I Control I Con	BOLS daid weber i al weber age al galand a protoral fe- doned fear for the Sense dia	inicative provide control tory d t	C and fj All output pill may be Con- Con- Con- Con- Con- Con- Con- Con-	Z Alves J Voice Simil Statut as the express and by a su- placed al edge voice day voic	do pala da dente lamerou d dontid le outed le e har id berre a t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t	al first lar he r artic r traction r tractio	antives and the max and and any any any any any any any any	r I Dra der Aps Aps Nar Nar I Law	nd nd isad isad idand isad isad isad isad isad isad	Open kp er, e.g lear lear is rites foicet	: ŋ <u>t</u> <u>t</u>	d d d d d d d	W S		20 reads of the second	abit approved proved EGM surger of andary subsection abits 1 cong () S Ab surger of abits 1 cong () 1 bits 1 bit bits 1 bits 1 b	DE pomr in ent + 0 EINTA EINT	B LS ,fc ,fc ,fc ,fc ,fc ,fc ,fc ,fc	eup actat actat actat break br	
M Voteders Is W Voteders Is W Voteders Is W Voted Isls H Voteders Is S Voted Isls H Voteders I S Voted Isls Witeders I Voted h Argineed , More could Advanted Remoted Cantalcol Mild orated	BOLS daal vetar ay al palatel a palatel in dend forar fonite Some dia Some	inicative provide control tory d t	C and fj All output pill analytic anal	Z Alves J Visor Simil Stanta as the expert and by a u placed al edge visor dy visor dy visor dy visor dy visor dy visor dy visor district adapt adapt adapt adapt adapt adapt	disputs distance	ol ásu lar la ratur ratu	$\begin{array}{c} \text{seture} \\ \text{surfactions} \\ \text{max} \\ m$	e b a des Doa Doa Nac Nac Nac Las Nac Las Nac Las Nac	nd nd isad isad idand isad isad isad isad isad isad	Open kp er, e.g lear lear is rites foicet	: ŋ <u>t</u> <u>t</u>	d d d d d d d	W So	SUB	20 yundes glenn RASS Prin Soon Lon Halt Lind ONE LIN or -	abit approved proved proved proved and approved and approve	DE pomr in ent + 0 EINTA EINT	B LS ,fo any ani and SED A SED A SED A SED A SED A SED A SED A SED A SED A SED A SED A SED A SED A SED SED SED SED SED SED SED SED	eup actat actat actat break br	• T

Topolarse Lindia (M. Sanisson), David & M., 1958 And, With D.P. Dat Spatiali

Adamu Abubakar Muhammad lectures in the Department of Languages and Linguistics, University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri.