



GOMBE SAVANNAH

**JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND
COMMUNICATION STUDIES (GOSAJOLLCOS)**



**DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES
AND LINGUISTICS
GOMBE STATE UNIVERSITY**

**Volume 6 Number 1
JUNE, 2025**



Savannah Journal of Language, Literature and Communication Studies (SAJOLLCOS)
Vol. 6 No. 1: June, 2025 — ISSN: 2787-0286 & 2811-2261 (Online & Print)

**SAVANNAH JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND COMMUNICATION
STUDIES (SAJOLLCOS)**

**DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS,
GOMBE STATE UNIVERSITY**



VOLUME 6, NO. 1, JUNE 2025

ISSN: ONLINE: 2811-2261, PRINT: 2787-0286

**A Publication of Department of Languages and Linguistics
Gombe State University, Gombe State**

**Copyright © 2025 SAVANNAH JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND
COMMUNICATION STUDIES**
(SAJOLLCOS) Gombe State University, Gombe State. Volume 6, No. 1 June, 2025.



© Department of Languages and Linguistics, 2025
Gombe State University,
Tudun-wada Jauro Abare,
Gombe - Nigeria.

All rights reserved.

No part or whole of this Journal is allowed to be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, without prior permission of the Copyright owner.

ISSN: 2787-0286 Print & 2811-2261 Online

Printed in Nigeria @Six-Sweet Printers and Publishers

GSU, Gombe, Gombe State.

Phone No: +2348039511789

E-mail: alameenalfira@gmail.com

The Journal

Gombe Savannah Journal of Language, Literature and Communication Studies (GOSAJOLLCOS) is a peer-reviewed journal of the Department of English, Gombe State University. The journal is committed to the development of communication arts through researches in Language, Linguistics, Literature, Theatre Arts, Cultural Studies, Creative Arts, Media and Communication Studies. It has both print and online versions. The Editorial board hereby calls for thoroughly researched papers and articles on the subject areas already mentioned. Submissions of papers are accepted all year round but publication is expected to be done in May/June annually. All manuscripts should be accompanied with the sum of ten thousand (**₦10,000**) naira only. On acceptance of any manuscript, contributors will pay the sum of twenty five thousand (25,000) naira only as publication fee.



Editorial Committee

Dr. Abubakar Mohammed Gombe	Editor-in-chief
Dr. Leah I. Jalo	Editor
Dr. Fatima Shuaibu Gara	Member
Fatima M. Gurama	Member
Mohammad Abubakar Musa	Editorial Secretary

Advisory Board

Professor Saleh Abdu	Department of English, Federal University Kashere
Professor Emmanuel S. Dandaura	Department of Theatre and Cultural Studies, Nasarawa State University
Professor Muhammad Dahiru	Department of Languages, Yobe State University
Professor A. S. Abdulsalam	Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages, University of Ilorin
Professor E. U. Ahidjo	Department of English, University of Jos
Professor Nahum Upah Butari	Department of English and Drama, Kaduna State University
Professor Nesta Alu	Department of English, University of Jos

Editorial Policy

Savannah Journal of Languages, Literature and Communication Studies is Produced by the department of English and Literary Studies, Gombe State University, Gombe Nigeria. It invites scholarly and well researched articles on any topic related to language, literary and communication studies. Authors of article(s) should adhere to the following requirements:

- Manuscript(s) should be double spaced on A4 paper with 12 points, Times New Roman.
- Manuscript(s) length should not exceed 5000 words, including titles, references and/or notes.



- Abstract(s) should not be more than 250 words, followed by four to five keywords.
- Manuscript(s) sent to SAJOLLCOS must be original and previously unpublished.
- Manuscript(s) should adopt either the APA 7th edition or MLA 8th edition format
- Title(s) and subtitles should conform to the adopted referencing style.
- Manuscript(s) would be subjected to editing and peer reviews prior to acceptance and publication.
- Author(s) should provide a bio-data of not more than three sentences at the end of their paper stating their rank, affiliation, research interest and email address.
- All Manuscript(s) for consideration should be accompanied with non-refundable sum of ₦10,000.00 assessment fee.
- On acceptance of any manuscript, author(s) will pay the publication fee of ₦25,000.00
- Creative work publication fee of ₦5,000.00
- All editorial correspondences should be directed to:

The editor,

Savannah Journal of Language, Literary and Communication Studies, Department of Languages and Linguistics,
Gombe State University, Gombe.

Email: sajollicos@gmail.com

Website: <https://www.gombesavannahjournal.com>

For further enquiries, please contact: Editor-in-Chief

SAJOLLCOS, HOD's Office,

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Gombe State University, Gombe

sajollicos@gsu.edu.ng,

C/o: amgombe2@gsu.edu.ng



LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Mariam Titilope Olugbodi

Department of English and Linguistics, Faculty of Arts, Kwara State University, Malete, Nigeria.
mariam.gobir@kwasu.edu.ng

Olanike Olaleru

Department of English and Linguistics, Faculty of Arts, Kwara State University, Malete, Nigeria.
olanike.olaleru@kwasu.edu.ng

Anthonia Elejo Dugga

Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages, University of Jos, Jos, Plateau State

Maimuna Muhammad Kabir

Hausa Depaertment, Yusuf Maitama Sule, University of Education, Kano State.
maimunatukabirwali@gmail.com

Fauziyya Muhammad Hassan

Hausa Depaertment, Yusuf Maitama Sule, University of Education, Kano State.
Fauziyyahassan46@gmail.com

Dorcas Omaojo Idakwo

Department of English and Literary Studies, Federal University Lokoja, Nigeria.
dorcasogwo606@gmail.com

Ezekiel Olajimbiti Opeyemi

Department of English and Literary Studies, Federal University Lokoja, Nigeria.
opebukola56@gmail.com

Peter Ochefu Okpeh

Department of English and Literary Studies, Federal University Lokoja, Nigeria.
peter.okpeh@fulokoja.edu.ng

Seini Bello

Department of French, Federal College of Education, Yola.
Seinibello1559@gmail.com

Jibrilla Garba

Department of Hausa, Federal College of Education, Yola
garba.jibrilla@fceyola.edu.ng

Obidah Daniel

Department of French, Federal College of Education, Yola.
obidah0164@gmail.com

Atteh, Femi Yinka

Department of Performing Arts, Faculty of Arts, University of Ilorin, Nigeria
atteh.fy@unilorin.edu.ng

Yaouba Ousmanou

Department of French, Federal College of Education, Yola
usmanyauaba@gmail.com

Abubakar Muhammad Baba

Department Of French, Federal College of Education, Yola
auwalbappa746@gmail.com

Seini Bello

Department of French, Federal College of Education, Yola
seinibello1559@gmail.com



Shema'u Abubakar Umar

Department of General Studies, Isa
Mustapha Agwai I Polytechnic, Lafia -
Nasarawa State
shemauari@gmail.com

Muntari Babangida

Federal Polytechnic Daura, Katsina
State
muntaribabangida4@gmail.com

Bamidele Ibiyemi Lydia

Federal University of Transportation,
Daura, Katsina State, Department of
General Studies
lydiabamidele@ymail.com

Esther Nuhu Samuel

Federal Polytechnic Daura, Katsina
State
esthersamuelamba@gmail.com

Kwasau Blessing Shiyin

Federal Polytechnic Daura, Katsina
State
kwasau@fedpolydaura.edu.ng

Ngor, Cornelius Iko-awaji

Department of English and
Communication Arts
Ignatius Ajuru University of
Education, Rumuolumeni Port
Harcourt Nigeria.
ngorc89@gmail.com

Dorcas Chide Abdulsalam (PhD Student)

Department of English and Drama,
Kaduna State University, Kaduna
cdorcasabdulsami@gmail.com

Oladele John Toluhi

Department of English Literary
Studies, Federal University Lokoja
oladeletoluhi@gmail.com

Peter Ochefu Okpeh

Department of English Literary
Studies, Federal University Lokoja
Peter.okpeh@fulokoja.edu.ng

Muhammad Muhammad

Department of English and European
Languages, Kano State College of
Education and Preliminary Studies
muhd4muhd@gmail.com

TELLA Samson Adekunle

Department of English and
Linguistics, Kwara State University,
Malete
Samson.tella@kwasu.edu.ng

Ridwan Akinkunmi RABIU

Department of English and
Linguistics, Kwara State University,
Malete
ridwan.rabiu@kwasu.edu.ng

Nafisat Bolanle AIYELABEGAN

Department of English and
Linguistics, Kwara State University,
Malete
nafisat.aiyelabegan@kwasu.edu.ng

Mustapha Ibrahim Garba

Department of English & Linguistics,
Federal University Dutse
Igmustapha6@gmail.com

Abubakar Isa Abubakar

Ministry for Higher Education,
Science & Technology Dutse – Jigawa
abubakarabubakarbkb@gmail.com

Abdullahi Usman Garko

Department of English and
Linguistics Gombe State
augarko@gmail.com



Suku Hyellamada Kenan

Department of Languages and
Linguistics, Gombe State University,
hyellassuku@gsu.edu/hyellawilbe@gmail.com

Juilet Aluke

Department of Languages and
Linguistics, Gombe State University.

Taiwo Mary Akanmu

Department of English and Literary
Studies, Faculty of Arts, Kwara State
University, Malete, Nigeria.
taiwoakanmu155@gmail.com

Olanike Olaleru

Department of English and Literary
Studies, Faculty of Arts, Kwara State
University, Malete, Nigeria.
olanike.olaleru@kwasu.edu.ng

Mariam Titilope Olugbodi

Department of English and Literary
Studies, Faculty of Arts, Kwara State
University, Malete, Nigeria.
mariam.gobir@kwasu.edu.ng

Aliyu Haruna Muhammad

Directorate of General Studies,
Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University
P.M.B. 0248, Bauchi- Nigeria
aliyuharuna7@gmail.com

Felix Oluwabukola Oladeji

Department of English, Faculty of
Arts., University of Ilorin, Ilorin,
Nigeria.
Oladejifelix94@gmail.com

Rabi Bashir Ph.D

Department Of Nigerian Languages
And Linguistics, Kaduna State
University, Kaduna.
rabiubashi@kasu.edu.ng

Dr. David Mikailu

Department of English, University of
Abuja
davidmikailu@yahoo.com

Asana Kehinde Alemede

Department of English & Literary
Studies, Federal University Lokoja,
Kogi State, Nigeria
alemsjnr@gmail.com

Ifeyinwa Genevieve Okolo

Department of English & Literary
Studies, Federal University Lokoja,
Kogi State, Nigeria
ifeyinwaokolo@fulokoja.edu.ng

Oluwatoyin Barnabas

Department of English & Literary
Studies, Federal University Lokoja,
Kogi State, Nigeria
oluwabar@yahoo.com

Idowu, Stephen Olufemi

Department of English Education,
Lagos State University of Education,
Oto/Ijanikin, Lagos State, Nigeria.
idowuos@lasued.edu.ng

Azeez, Abimbola

Department of English Education,
Lagos State University of Education,
Oto/Ijanikin, Lagos State, Nigeria.
azeezas@lasued.edu.ng

Vivian Chukwu

Department of English and Literary
Studies at Federal University Lokoja

Ifeyinwa Genevieve Okolo

Department of English and Literary
Studies at Federal University Lokoja
ifeyinwaokolo@fulokoja.edu.ng



Abba Abba

Department of English and Literary
Studies at Federal University Lokoja
abba.abba@fulokoja.edu.ng

Okache C. Odey

Department of English & Literature,
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka
okacheodey@yahoo.com

Peace Chinenye Chidolue

Department of Igbo, Federal College
of Education, Yola
Chidolue.pc@fceyola.edu.ng

Suwaiba Mohammed, Ph.D

Department of Languages and
Linguistics, Gombe State University

Fatima Muhammad

Department of Languages and
Linguistics, Gombe State University
fatimam@gsu.edu.ng

YOHANNA, Gilamdo Kwem

Department of English and Literary
Studies, Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria
gilamdokwemyohanna@gmail.com

SAMUEL, Joy

Department of English and Literary
Studies, Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria.
joysammy68@gmail.com

Joshua, Josephine

School of Languages, Department of
English, Adamawa State College of
Education, Hong
Josephinejoshua06@gmail.com

Dathini Yinasimma Bright

School of Languages, Department of
English, Adamawa State College of
Education, Hong
dathinibright@gmail.com

Ali Baba Dada

Department of English and Literary
Studies, University of Maiduguri.
alibdhadha@gmail.com

Ben Ita Odeba

Department of Mass Communication,
Bingham University, Karu, Nasarawa
State, Nigeria
benjamin.odeba@binghamuni.edu.ng

Jummai Mbuzi Waziri

Department of Mass Communication,
Bingham University, Karu, Nasarawa
State, Nigeria
jummaiwaziri74@gmail.com

Desmond Onyemechi Okocha, PhD

Department of Mass Communication,
Bingham University, Karu, Nasarawa
State, Nigeria.
desmondoo@yahoo.com

Akuta Michelle Idialu

Department of Mass Communication,
Faculty of Communication and Media
Studies, Bingham University, Karu,
Nasarawa State
gamboakutamichelle@gmail.com

Farouk Umar Mohammed

Department of Mass Communication,
Faculty of Communication and Media
Studies, Bingham University, Karu,
Nasarawa State
faroukmohammmed@gmail.com



Ruth Barnabas

Department of Mass Communication,
Faculty of Communication and Media
Studies, Bingham University, Karu,
Nasarawa State, Nigeria

Bridget Azenda

Department of Mass Communication,
Faculty of Communication and Media
Studies, Bingham University, Karu,
Nasarawa State, Nigeria

Christopher Anyokwu, PhD

University of Lagos

SAKA, Idayat Oyenike

Department of Yoruba, Adeyemi
Federal University of Education,
Ondo, Ondo State, Nigeria
ridahtullahi@gmail.com

FARINDE, Muibat Abiola

Department of Yoruba, Adeyemi
Federal University of Education,
Ondo, Ondo State, Nigeria
farindemuibat@gmail.com

Prof. Nesther Nachafia Alu

Department of English, University of
Jos, Nigeria
nestherta@gmail.com

Sani, Sylvia

Department of English, University of
Jos, Nigeria
nyuyihyfsylvia@gmail.com

Melchizedec James Onobe, PhD

Department of Mass Communication,
Faculty of Communication and Media
Studies, Bingham University, Karu,
Nasarawa State, Nigeria

Fasehun Mercy Ayò

fasehunmercy@yahoo.com
Faculty Of Arts, Department Of
Yorùbá, Adéyemí Federal University
Of Education, Oñdó

Òjó Ìlúfóyè Fáwọ̀lé

ilufoye@gmail.com
Faculty Of Arts, Department Of
Yorùbá, Adéyemí Federal University
Of Education, Oñdó

Ibrahim Fatima Usman

Department of Languages and
Linguistics, Gombe State University
phartimarhibrahim@gmail.com

Emoruwa, Oluwatoyin Titilayo

Adeyemi Federal University of
Education, Ondo, Ondo State
tititoyin@gmail.com

Melchizedec James Onobe, PhD;

Department of Mass Communication,
Faculty of Communication and Media
Studies Bingham University, Karu,
Nasarawa State, Nigeria

Richard Okujeni, PhD

Department of Mass Communication,
Faculty of Communication and Media
Studies Bingham University, Karu,
Nasarawa State, Nigeria

Emoruwa, Oluwatoyin Titilayo

Adeyemi Federal University of
Education, Ondo, Ondo State
tititoyin@gmail.com

Aliyu Sambo Alhassan

Department of English and
Linguistics, Federal University Dutse,
Jigawa State.
asambo1010@gmail.com



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Between Text and Texture: An Exploration of the Socio-Stylistic Imports in Selected Songs of Ololade Asake Mariam Titilope Olugbodi and Olanike Olaleru	1-10
Home language Dynamics: A Study of Cross – Lingual Households in Jos Anthonia Eleajo Dugga	11-20
Analysis of the Realization of Hausa Sounds Maimuna Muhammad Kabir	21-30
An Overview of Language Acquisition Processes: A Review Approach Fauziyya Muhammad Hassan	31-39
Metaphorical Representation of Ideologies in Media Reportage on <i>Japa</i> Discourses Dorcas Omaojo Idakwo¹, Ezekiel Olajimbiti Opeyemi², Peter Ochefu Okpeh³	40-56
Integrating Hausa Words and Phrases in French Language Instruction Enhances Learning Among Northern Nigerian Students Seini Bello, Jibrilla Garba and Obidah Daniel	57-66
Language, Literature and the Proverbial Tones of Cultural History in Ola Rotimi's <i>Kurunmi</i> Atteh, Femi Yinka	67-77
Evaluation of The State of French Language Teaching and Learning in Public Schools in Adamawa State Yaouba Ousmanou, Abubakar Muhammad Baba and Seini Bello	78-88
Language and Identity in Nigeria's Nollywood Dialogues Shema'u Abubakar Umar	89-102
The Role of Forensic Linguistics in Detecting and Curbing Plagiarism Among University Undergraduate in Katsina State Muntari Babangida, Bamidele Ibiyemi Lydia, Esther Nuhu Samuel and Kwasau Blessing Shiyin	103-113
Influence of L1 on Spoken English in Nigeria: An Assessment of Obolo Vowels Ngor, Cornelius Iko-awaji	114-123
A Pragma-Craft Analysis of Shehu Sani's Selected Tweets/Headlines Dorcas Chide Abdulsalam	124-142



Intertextuality in Bola Ahmed Tinubu's Press Releases on X
Oladele John Toluhi and Peter Ochefu Okpeh 143-165

Lexico-Semantic Analysis of Lassa Fever Reportage in Selected Nigerian Newspapers
Muhammad Muhammad 166-178

A Stylo-Linguistic Analysis of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu "Emi Lokan" Speech
TELLA Samson Adekunle, Ridwan Akinkunmi RABIU and Nafisat Bolanle AIYELABEGAN 179-197

Morphological Analysis of Lexicons in Hausa Dialects
Mustapha Ibrahim Garba, Abubakar Isa Abubakar and Abdullahi Usman Garko 198-207

A Comparative Multimodal Discourse Analysis of MTN and Airtel's Instagram Advertising Strategies
Suku Hyellamada Kenan, Ph.D and Juilet Aluke 208-224

Protest and Politics of Idealization: a Rhetorical Analysis of *òKéDìjì's Rẹ́Rẹ́ Rún* and *QlÁTẹ́Jú's Iná Ràn*
SAKA, Idayat Oyenike and FARINDE, Muibat Abiola 225-237

Cohesion in Student's Academic Writing: A Linguistic Exploration of Language Organization and Meaning-Making
Emoruwa, Oluwatoyin Titilayo 238-246

SECTION B: LITERATURE

A Stylistic Exploration of Tanure Ojaides' *Narrow Escapes*, A Poetic Diary of the Coronavirus Pandemic
Taiwo Mary Akanmu, Olanike Olaleru and Mariam Titilope Olugbodi 247-259

Writing and The Voice of Difference: Despondent and Repressed Archetypes in Commonwealth Literature
Aliyu Haruna Muhammad 260-272

Ecopoetic Language And Symbolism In Selected Tomas Transtromer's Poems *The Deleted World*
Felix Oluwabukola Oladeji 273-284



- Social Equality in Hausa Oral Songs: An Overview of [Anmaraya's Song 'Mai Akwai Da Mai Babu' (The Rich and The Poor)
Rabiu Bashir, Ph.D 285-295
- Reimagining Power and Technology in African Science Fiction: Techno-Hybridity and The Aesthetics of Governance in Dilman Dila's *Yat Madit*
Dr. David Mikailu 296-310
- Traumatic Embodiment and Resistance among Persons with Disabilities in Indra Sinha's *Animal's People*
Asana Kehinde Alemede, Ifeyinwa Genevieve Okolo and Oluwatoyin Barnabas 311-323
- Science, Myth, and Reality: Deconstructing Nigerian Women's Roles in Traditional and Modern Scientific Discourses through a Literary Lens
Idowu, Stephen Olufemi and Azeez, Abimbola 324-347
- Variations in the Representations of the Igbo Belief in Chi in Chigozie Obioma's *An Orchestra of Minorities*
Vivian Chukwu, Ifeyinwa Genevieve Okolo and Abba Abba 348-359
- Human Trafficking, Organ Harvesting and the Politics of the Body in Ifeanyi Ajaegbo's *Sarah House*
Okache C. Odey 360-370
- Gendered Silence in Igbo Funeral and Marriage Rites: Reclaiming Female Agency Through Cultural Reformation
Peace Chinenye Chidolue 371-386
- Changing Roles of Male And Female Characters in The Twenty First Century Women Writings: An Example of Zaynab Alkali's *The Initiates*
Suwaiba Mohammed, Ph.D 387-403
- The Language of African Literature in the Era of Globalisation
Fatima Muhammad 404-418
- Deconstructing The Narrative of Helon Habila's *The Chibok Girls: The Boko Haram Kidnappings and Islamist Militancy in Niger*
YOHANNA, Gilamdo Kwem and SAMUEL, Joy 419-430
- Migration, Modern Slavery And Sexual Objectification Of Women In Nigerian Fiction: A Study Of Unigwe Chika's *On Black Sisters' Street*
Joshua, Josephine, Dathini Yinasimma Brigh, and Ali Baba Dada 431-446



Widowhood Challenges and Expectations: an Analysis of Abubakar Adam Ibrahim's *Seasons of Crimson Blossom*
Prof. Nesther Nachafia Alu and Sani, Sylvia 447-459

Otherring in The Genre of Life Writing: a Literary Critique of Awolowo's *Awo: The Autobiography of Chief Obafemi Awolowo*
Aliyu Sambo Alhassan and Professor Nesther Nachafiya Alu 460-471

SECTION C: COMMUNICATION

Influence of Instagram Celebrities' Fashion Lifestyle on Nile University Female Mass Communication Students
Ben Ita Odeba, Jummai Mbuzi Waziri and Desmond Onyemechi Okocha, Ph.D 472-487

Influence of Japanese Animation on Indigenous Nigerian Cultures Among Youths in Abuja Municipal Area Council
Akuta Michelle Idialu and Farouk Umar Mohammed 488-503

Perception of the Undergraduate Mass Communication Students of Bingham University towards Teaching as a Career
Ben Odeba, Ruth Barnabas and Bridget Azenda 504-521

Assessing Brand Awareness of ULesson among Bingham University Undergraduate Students in the Digital Era
Ben Odeba; Ruth Barnabas, Bridget Azenda, and Melchizedec James Onobe, Ph.D 522-545

Evaluating the Effectiveness of Digital Public Relations Strategies for Brand Awareness and Reputation Management by Andela in Abuja
Melchizedec James Onobe, PhD; Richard Okujeni, PhD and Ben Odeba 546-575

Between Heritage and Reform: Traditional Education and Nigeria's Quest for Transformation
Fasehun Mercy Ayò and Òjó Ìlúfóyè Fáwọ̀lé 576-592

SECTION D: REVIEW

Udenta's Revolutionary Aesthetics and The African Literary Process: A Review
Christopher Anyokwu, Ph.D 593-602

SECTION E: CREATIVE WRITING

Humanity is Dead and other Poems
Ibrahim Fatima Usman 603-605



Analysis of the Realization of Hausa Sounds

Maimuna Muhammad Kabir

Department of Hausa, Yusuf Maitama Sule, Federal University of Education,
Kano State.

maimunatukabirwali@gmail.com

Abstract

This study investigates the realization of Hausa sounds through a comprehensive analysis of the language's phoneme inventory and articulatory features. The primary objective is to describe the consonantal and vowel systems of Hausa and to analyze how these phonemes are phonetically realized in natural speech. Data were collected from native Hausa speakers through recorded speech samples, which were then analyzed using spectrographic tools to identify acoustic patterns and articulatory variations. The findings reveal consistent patterns in phoneme production as well as contextual variations influenced by phonological environment and speaker idiosyncrasies. The study contributes to the broader field of African phonetics and provides a foundation for further research in dialectal variation, phonological processes, and speech technology applications for the Hausa language. Future studies are recommended to expand the dataset across different Hausa dialects and to explore prosodic features such as tone and intonation in greater depth.

1.0 Introduction

Hausa is one of the major languages that has more first language speakers than any other language in sub-Saharan Africa. It belongs to the Chadic branch of Afro-asiatic languages with approximately 50 million people speaking the language in Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon, Togo and Ghana. The majority of its speakers live in northern Nigeria and the southern areas of the neighboring Republic of Niger (Jaggar, 2001). In Nigeria, Hausa is one of the major languages spoken alongside Yoruba and Igbo; it is also language spoken in the northern states of Nigeria. It serves as the first language for millions of people (Jaggar, 2001).

This paper aims at exploring the Hausa phoneme inventory as well as analyzing the realization of the phonemes, provides a systematic analysis of the realization of Hausa sounds by exploring segmental features, such as implosives and ejectives, as well as contrastive vowel lengths and harmony patterns.

2.0 Hausa Phoneme Inventory

Speech sounds are contrasted to illustrate the distinctness of a sound, namely, whether it is a consonant or vowel. These distinct sounds are known as phonemes. Davenport and Hannahs (2010) described a phoneme as "the abstract underlying unit" of the sound system of a language.



The Hausa language uses both pulmonic and glottalic airstreams to produce its sounds, it also has both pulmonic egressive, glottalic egressive, and ingressive sounds. Hausa consonants are articulated in two ways: short and long (sound segmental length). This happens when a consonant appears twice, when one closes the preceding syllable and the other opens the next, as in *rarrashi* (pacify), and *tattauna* (discuss). Hausa uses abutting consonants where consonants belong to two syllables instead of one as in *jumla* (sentence) *maharbi* (hunter) and *sanda* (cane). Some Hausa consonants have two levels of articulation as in *kyankyaso*

(cockroach) *gwani* (expert) and *fyade* (rape) where /k/, /gw/ and /j/ have secondary articulations.

Hausa is one of the most widely spoken Chadic languages, has received much more attention than any other Chadic language. Much research has been conducted on all aspect of the language. Hausa has a vast number of phonemes, which consists of thirty-two consonants, ten monophthongs and three diphthongs as illustrated by Abubakar (1983) as presented below:
/b/, /v/, /tʃ/, /d/, /dʒ/, /x/, /f/, /ɸ/, /ɸj/, /g/, /gw/, /gi/, /h/, /k/, /kw/, /kʲ/, /qʷ/, /qj/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ɲ/, /ɲ/, /r/, /ɾ/, /s/, /ʃ/, /sʰ/, /t/, /w/, /j/, /ʔ/, /z/, /ʔ/

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Palatalized velar	Velar	Labialized Velar	Glottal
Plosive & Affricate	b	t d	tʃ dʒ		kʲ gʲ	k g	kʷ gʷ	ʔ
Implosive & Ejective Stop & Affricate	ɓ	tsʰ dʰ	(tʃʰ)	jʰ				
Nasal	m	n						
Fricative	ɸ	s z						h
Tap/Trill		r						
Approximant	w			j				
Lateral Approximant		l						

Hausa Consonant Charts

2.1 Description of Phonetic Sounds Symbols

Phonetic symbols cover all types of speech sounds, including consonants, vowels, and suprasegmental features such as tone, stress, and intonation. They are classified based on the place and manner of articulation of

consonants (e.g. whether a sound is produced at the lips or throat), tongue position and lip shape for vowels. This system allows linguists to describe sounds scientifically and consistently in different languages. Here are phonetic consonants symbols are as follows:



Phoneme	Description
/b/	voiced bilabial stop
/v/	voiced glottalized bilabial stop
/m/	voiced bilabial nasal
/ɸ/	voiceless bilabial fricative
/ɸj/	voiceless palatalized bilabial fricative
/t/	voiceless alveolar stop
/d/	voiced alveolar stop
/x/	voiced glottalized alveolar implosive
/s/	voiced alveolar fricative
/n/	voiced alveolar nasal
/z/	voiced alveolar fricative
/r/	voiced alveolar trill
/ɽ/	voiced retroflex tap
/ʃ/	voiceless palatal fricative
/tʃ/	voiceless palate-alveolar affricate
/dʒ/	voiced palate-alveolar affricate
/j/	voiced palatal approximant
/s'/	voiceless glottalized alveolar ejective
/kj/	voiceless palatalized velar stop
/gj/	voiced palatalized velar stop
/k/	voiceless velar stop
/g/	voiced velar stop
/kj/	voiced glottalized velar ejective
/ŋ/	voiced velar nasal



/w/	voiced velar approximant
/kw/	voiceless labiolized velar stop
/gw/	voiced labiolized velar stop
/kj/	voiceless glottalized velar ejective
/ʔ/	voiced glottal stop
/h/	voiceless glottal fricative
/ʔj/	voiced palatalized glottal stop

2.2 Phonetic Realization of Hausa Sounds System

Phonetic realization refers to the actual physical articulation and acoustic manifestation of speech sounds. In the context of Hausa, this involves how its segmental units, consonants, vowels and

suprasegmental features of tone and length are produced by native speakers. While Hausa orthography captures many of these sounds in writing, phonetic analysis reveals important variations and patterns that go beyond the surface level. For example:

Phonemic	Phonetic	Gloss
Bilabial		
/b/	[ba:ba:]	'father'
/v/	[ve:ra]	'rat'
/m/	[ma:fi]	'spare'
Labio-dantal		
/ɸ/	[fa. fi]	'rob'
Palatalized labial		
/ɸj/	[ɸj:xe]	'rep'
Alveolar		
/t/	[ta.kar.da]	'paper'
/d/	[do:ki]	'horse'
/x/	[xa:ki]	'room'
/s/	[sabo]	'new'
/z/	[za:ki]	'lion'
/n/	[na:ma:]	'meat'
/r/	[ra:mi]	'hole'



/l/	[le:ma]	'umbrelle'
-----	---------	------------

Retroflex

/ɾ/	[ɾawa:]	'dance'
-----	---------	---------

Plato-alveolar

/ʃ/	[ʃa:nu]	'cows'
/tʃ/	[tʃo:kali]	'spoon'
/dʒ/	[dʒa:go:ra:]	'guied'

Palatal

/j/	[ja:ro:]	'boy'
-----	----------	-------

Palatalized velar

/kj/	[kjaŋwa]	'cat'
/gi/	[gia:ra:]	'repair'
/qj/	[qja:le:]	'ignore'

Velar

/k/	[kare:]	'dog'
/g/	[go:na]	'farm'
/q/	[qa:ra]	'sound'

Labialized-velar

/kw/	[kwando]	'basket'
/gw/	[gwaji]	'test'
/qw/	[qwa:ra]	'shea-nuts'
/w/	[waŋki]	'wash'

Glottal

/ʔ/	[ʔaure:]	'marriage'
/h/	[hannu]	'hand'

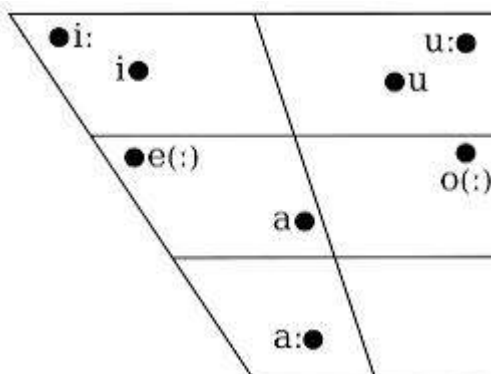
3.0 Hausa Vowels Sounds

Hodge and Umar (1963) identified thirteen (13) vowels of Hausa language, ten (10) pure vowels and three diphthongs. The pure vowels composed of five short and five long

as thus; /a/, /e/, /i/, ɔ/, /u/, /a:/, /e:/, /i:/, /ɔ:/, /u:/. The second set of vowels, is that of diphthongs. The number of diphthongs in the language are three these are: /aɪ/, /aʊ/, /uɪ/.



Hausa vowel Chart



/i:/	[qji:ɾa]	'forgoing'
/e:/	[qje:ɾa]	'to forge'
/a:/	[qa:ra]	'to increase'
/o:/	[kwo:ɾa]	'to chase'
/u:/	[qwu:ɾa]	'dust'
/i/	[kyira]	'calling'
/e/	[tare]	'together'
/a/	[kaɾa]	'stalk'
/o/	[gworɔ]	'kolanut'
/u/	[qwuɾa]	'to stare'

3.1 Diphthongs

Hausa has three (3) diphthongs: /ai/, /au/ and /ui. Diphthongs are always spelled as they are pronounced,

/ui/	[kw <u>ui</u> vi]	'side'
/au/	[fa <u>ra</u> uɾa]	'hunting'
/ai/	[s <u>ai</u> da]	'sell'

4.0 Analysis of the Realization of Hausa sounds

The realization of speech sounds refers to how phonemes (the smallest sounds of a language) are physically articulated and perceived in actual spoken communication. Understanding how these sounds are realized in natural speech requires a careful analysis of both articulatory (how the sounds are produced) and acoustic (how the sounds are heard)

aspects. Realization may vary depending on the dialect, speaking rate, emphasis, and context, making it important to distinguish between realized phonemes and their actual phonetic forms.

4.1 Plosives: The Hausa language has 11 plosives: /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /kw/, /gw/, /kj/, /gj/, /ʔ/, /ʔj/. However, the implosives /v/ and /x/ are ejectives.



4.2 The realization of /b/, /d/, and /g/

Regarding the distribution and realization of these plosives in the languages, was discovered that the sounds /b/ /d/ /g/ do not come word-finally in Hausa and are never devoiced in positions they occupy (initial and medial). Hausa uses plosives as long consonants (tsayin sauti) such as in words like babba (big), gaggawa (haste) and hadda (memorize) where we have the long /bb/. /gg/ and /dd/ respectively. In the articulation of each of these consonants, a longer duration of time is required keeping the articulators tightly dosed before an abrupt release.

4.3 The alveolar stop

/d/ when occurs at the syllable final and proceeds the long vowel /a:/ the plural marker is /dʒ/ e.g [gida:] → [gidadʒe], [gada:] → [gada:dʒe], [quda:] → [quda:dʒe], [guda:] → [gudadʒi] etc.

4.4 The glottal stop

/ʔ/ is a full phoneme in Hausa, with the orthographic shape ['] The glottal stop (Hamza) is also realized in words beginning with vowels because vowels do not operate word-initially in language as in [ʔanjima] (later) and [ʔumurni] (permission). Glottalization (Hamzantawa) is accompanied by words ending with short vowels that are either pronounced in isolation or as last words of structures as in [gobeʔ] (tomorrow) and [dazuʔ] (moments ago) Words ending with diphthongs or long vowels were not

glottalized- as in ja [dʒa:] (red) and kai [kai] (head).

4.5 Glottal sounds

/ʔk/, /ʔkw/ and /ʔkj/, which are glottalic sounds, can also be described as plosive consonants because of the plosion as the articulators abruptly separate.

4.6 Fricatives

The /s/ sound always maintains its voicelessness even after a voiced sound as in tilas (must) and tabbas (sure). The sound /h/ does not occur in word-final.

4.7 Affricates

Hausa has two affricates, /tʃ/ and /dʒa/. The sound /tʃ/ does not occur word-final in language.

4.8 Nasals

The Hausa language has 4: /m/, /n/, /ɲ/, /ŋ/. The /ɲ/ and /ŋ/ basically occur as allophones of /n/. /ɲ/ occurs word-finally as in caɲ (there) and naɲ (here) or syllable- final before a velar sound as in baŋgo (wall) and niɲka (double). The /ɲ/ is a palatalized nasal and is always realized in the combination 'ny' as in haɲya (road) and kuɲya (shyness). /n/ becomes /ŋ/ word-finally. /ŋ/ does not occur in initial position it is restricted to medial position.

4.9 Laterals

The lateral sound /l/ in is fully voiced in all positions.

4.10 Trill

The language uses trill /r/ and Flap /ɾ/. The /ɾ/ is articulated in two ways /r/ and /ɾ/. The two can also



come as coda elements of medial geminate glide as in tarbiyya (discipline) and carbi (abacus).

4.11 Pure Vowels

The Hausa pure short vowels always have unique spelling (e.g. /a/ is spelt 'a' as in tafiya (walking) and mace (woman)). However, the long and short vowels are spelt alike, and it is only the phonetic realizations of vowels that distinguish the meanings of words. For example, [ga:fi] (hair) and [gafi:] (roast) are both spelt 'gashi'; [dʒa:ka] (female donkey) and [dʒaka:] (bag) are both spelled 'jaka'. Words are spelt exactly the same but are pronounced differently.

No vowel operates initially in Hausa. Vowels can occur only in the medial and final positions. A word may seemingly begin with a vowel however because of the Hausa canonical restriction that all syllables must have onsets, a glottal stop is realized before the vowel as in [ʔamarja] (bride) and [ʔilmi] (education) which are spelt 'amarya' and 'ilmi' respectively. Neither a long vowel nor a diphthong occurs in the nucleus of a closed syllable. Even when a syllable originally has a long vowel or diphthong as its nucleus, the moment it is added a suffix it automatically becomes a short one as in [xan] (the son), [ʔjar] (daughter) and [man] (oil) which were originally [xa:] (son), [ʔja:] (daughter) and [mai] (oil). In contrast, short vowels, long vowels and diphthongs can play a nucleic role in open syllables. Although Hausa syllables ending with short vowels word finally or in isolation are

glottalized, those with long vowels or diphthongs are not. Phonetic realizations of short vowels vary medially in accordance with the surrounding consonantal and vocalic environments. For example, /u/ is anticipated to assimilated into /i/ when it precedes a syllable with /i/ as the nucleus (e.g. buki → biki) (celebration), or when it precedes the /j/ sound (e.g. wuya → wiya) (neck) vowels that can precede /i/ and /w/ are only /i/ and /u/.

4.12 Diphthongs

Hausa has three (3) diphthongs: /ai/, /au/ and /ui/. Diphthongs are always spelt as they are pronounced (e.g. /ui/ kwuivi (side), /au/ farauta (hunting) and /ai/ saida (sell)), they are pronounced with equal length and cannot begin words.

4.13 Findings

This study investigated the realization of Hausa sounds through a comprehensive analysis of the language's phoneme inventory and articulatory features. The findings reveal that:

1. The /n/ and /N/ occur as allophones of /n/.
2. The /N/ occurs word-finally or syllable-final before a velar sound.
3. The /n/ is a palatalized nasal and is always realized in the combination 'ny'.
4. The /n/ becomes /ɲ/ word-finally.
5. The /N/ does not occur in initial position it is restricted to medial position.



6. The lateral sound /l/ in is fully voiced in all positions.
7. The language uses the trill /r/ and the Flap/ɾ/.
8. The /ɾ/ is articulated in two ways/r/ and /ɾ/. The two can also come as coda elements of medial geminate glide.
9. The Vowels can only occur medially and final positions.
10. Hausa has three (3) diphthongs: /ai/, /au/ and /ui/. Diphthongs are always spelt as they are pronounced with equal length and cannot begin words.

5.0 Conclusion

This paper highlighted the Hausa Phoneme Inventory and phonemic realizations that operate in the language. The paper explored that the /p/ and /N/ basically occur as allophones of /n/. /N/ occurs word-finally or syllable-final before a velar sound. The /n/ is a palatalized nasal and is always realized in the combination 'ny'. /n/ becomes /p/ word-finally. /N/ does not occur in initial position it is restricted to medial position. The lateral sound /l/ in is fully voiced in all positions. The language uses the trill /r/ and the Flap/ɾ/. The /ɾ/ is articulated in two ways/r/ and /ɾ/. The two can also come as coda elements of medial geminate glide. The Hausa pure short vowels always have unique spelling but the long and short vowels are spelt alike, and only the phonetic realizations of the vowels that distinguish the meanings of words. No vowel initially operates in the language. Vowels can only occur medially and final positions. A word

may seemingly begin with a vowel, however, because of the Hausa canonical restriction that all syllables must have onsets, a glottal stop is realized before the vowel. Neither a long vowel nor a diphthong occurs in the nucleus of a closed syllable. Even when a syllable originally has a long vowel or diphthong as its nucleus, the moment it is added a suffix it automatically becomes a short one. In contrast, short vowels, long vowels and diphthongs can play a nucleic role in open syllables. Although Hausa syllables ending with short vowels word are finally or in isolation glottalized, those with long vowels or diphthongs are not. Phonetic realizations of short vowels vary medially in accordance with the surrounding consonantal and vocalic environments. Hausa has three (3) diphthongs: /ai/, /au/ and /ui/. Diphthongs are always spelt as they are pronounced with equal length and cannot begin words.

The paper explored Hausa segmental phonemes and we have understood that the language in question has 32 consonants, 10 pure vowels and three diphthongs. Its phonemes are produced using both pulmonic and glottalic airstreams and they have different allophonic variations. The language also uses long consonants and abutting consonants and are always pronounced and a syllable must always begin with a consonant. language also uses long consonants and abutting consonants and are always pronounced and a syllable must always begin with a consonant.



References

- Greenberg, J. H. (1941). Some problems in Hausa phonology. *Language* Volume 17:316-323. Baltimore: Linguistic Society of America.
- Hayes, B. (1989). Compensatory lengthening moraic phonology. *Linguistic inquiry* 20:253-306 Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Hoffman, C. and Schachter, P. (1969). Hausa in Dunstan E. Twelve Nigerian Languages. New York: Africana Publishing Corporation.
- Jaggar, P.J. (2001). Hausa. Amsterdam: John Benjamins B.V.
- Newman, P. (1973). Verbal system. II grades, vowel-tone classes and extensions in the Hausa. *Studies in African Linguistics* Volume 4: 297-346.
- Newman, P. (1984). Ethnonyms in Hausa. *Studies in African Linguistics* Volume 15: 301- 320.
- Newman. P. (1986). Tone and affixation in Hausa. *Studies in African Linguistics* Volume 17: 249-267.
- Parsons, F.W. (1955). Abstract nouns of sensory quality and their derivatives in Hausa. In J. Lukas(ed). *Afrikanistische Studien*. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag. 373-404
- Parsons, F.W. (1960). "The verbal system in Hausa." *Afrika und Übersee* 44:1-36.
- Schuh, R. G., and Yalwa, L. D. (1993). Hausa. *Journal of the International Phonetic Association* Volume 23 02: 77-82.
- Schuh. R. G. (1974). Sound change as rule simplification? A study of consonant weakening in Kanakuru and Hausa. In E. Voeltz (ed). *Third Annual Conference on African Linguistics*. Bloomington: Indiana University. 95-101.

Authors' Biodata:

Maimuna Muhammad Kabir a lecturer in Hausa department, School of Languages Yusuf Maitama Sule Federal University of Education Kano. Kano State. She holds a bachelor's degree in Education Hausa language from university of maiduguri, Borno state. Masters in language in Bayero university Kano. GSM: +234 812 913 2204