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DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS, GOMBE STATE UNIVERSITY

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Phonological Variation of English Loanwords in Duala Dictionary

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Abstract

Loanwords refer to the process through which a language adopts words or linguistic units from another language. This study explores the incorporation of loanwords from English into the Duala language, focusing on the phonological, morphological adaptations. The research applies Grammatical Adaptation Theory of Haspelmath, M. (2009) to understand the mechanisms of linguistic borrowing.The findings are in twelve (12) domains : transport (2(1,07%)), administration (20(10,75%)), foods (17(9,13%)), education (3(1,61%)), technology (25(13,44%)), places and names (20(10,75%)), unity of measure and times (26(13,97%)), sports (2(1,07%)), household (15(8,06%)), health (5(2,68%)), religion (6(3,22%)), and miscellaneous (45(24,19%)). The borrowed words changed their features in Duala language by deletion, consonant and vowelchanges, assimilation etc. The findings show how the new lexicon enrich the vocabulary of Duala.

Key words: language contact, domains, classification, adaptation, loanwords

Introduction

Studying loanwords in the Dictionary: Duala- Français (1972) involves analyzing Englishwords that have been incorporated into the Duala language, reflecting the historical contact and social dynamics between these languages. The study reveals how the borrowed words are phonologically, morphologically and syntactically, adapted in Duala, revealing the linguistic integration and the resulting hybrid forms of the language.

Duala language

Duala is a member of the Sawabantu group of Bantu languages.It is spoken by about 87,700 Duala and Mungo people in the southwest of Cameroon, particularly in and around Douala, the capital of the Littoral Region according to the census 2005.Duala is also known as Douala, Diwala, Dwela, Dualla and Dwala. Duala speakers call it *Duālā* or *ɓwambo baDuālā* .Dialects include Douala proper, Bodiman,Oli, Pongo and Mongo.Some linguists classify them as separate languages.Duala

first appeared in writing in the Latin alphabet in 1870 in a translation of the Bible by Alfred Saker, a British missionary and linguist. Other orthographies forDuala were devised by French and German missionaries and linguists. A common alphabet for the languages of Cameroon, the General Alphabet of Cameroonian Languages, was created in 1978. There are classes in Duala in schools and universities, and it is used to some extent as a medium of instruction in primary schools. There are also some television programmes in Duala.Duala is a language of wider communication that originated in Cameroon; it belongs to the Niger-Congo language family.

National languages of Cameroon

The incredibility linguistic diversity of Cameroon is easily visible in its huge wealth of national languages. 55 Afro-Asiatic languages, 169 Niger–Congo languages, 4 Ubangian languages, and 2 Nilo-Saharan languages are spoken in Cameroon. The Niger-Congo languages spoken here can be further classified and includes 140 Benue-Congo languages, 28 Adamawa languages, and one Senegambian language. An orthography system for all Cameroon languages was established in the 1970's. It is known as the General Alphabet of Cameroon.

About the lingua franca, Pidgin English is used in the country's Northwest and Southwest provinces. In the north, Fulfulde plays the same role. In the East, South, and Center provinces of Cameroon is Ewondo. Camfranglais is a hybrid of the English and French languages and is prevalent in the locations where French -speaking and English - speaking Cameroonians meet.

Dictionary

Studies on the Duala language have started for a long time. It has been over a century that a small Duala-English dictionary was published: *A Vocabulary of the Duala Language*, Cameroon Western Africa Mission Press, 1862,with 63 pages. It was a missionary by the name of Alfred Saker who arrived in Douala in 1845 who began writing and printing the Duala language. His passion for his religion motivated him with persistence of work on this language. The translation of the Bible in the Duala language has made it possible to better control the language.

In 1848, he published the translation of the Gospel of Mathieu, in 1862 the New Testament (2[nd]edition in 1882); and in 1872 the Old Testament.

Paul Helmliner's *Dictionary Duala-Français suivi d'un lexique Français – Duala*(1972) is a comprehensive bilingual dictionary of the Duala language spoken in Cameroon. It was a significant resource for linguistic studies and was published as part of a series on African Languages and Literatures. The work includes a Duala-French dictionary, followed by a French-Duala lexicon. This dual structure makes it useful for both native Duala speakers and French – speaking linguists or learners. With 664 pages, the dictionary provided a substantial collection of vocabulary for its time. The book provides a

detailed look at the vocabulary of Duala, a Bantu language with a noun class system.

Review of Related Studies

There are many researches that have been carried out in the area of linguistics borrowings by various researchers. For example, Greenberg (1960) explainsthe term borrowing from the perspective of Arabic to Hausathat is Hausa may have borrowed from Arabic independently or, have passed from Arabic into Hausa via Kanuri. The present research is on how English words are borrowed into Duala language.

On the other hand, Baldi (1995) carried out a studyon the adaptation of Arabic phonemes into Yoruba language. He established that dropping of consonant without replacement does not exist in Yoruba, the substitution of Arabic word phonemes by nearest Yoruba phonemes, the breaking of consonant clusters is also absent in Yoruba by vowel insertion, replacement of an Arabic diphthong through Hausa Language.

Baldi (1991)studied three languages, Arabic, Hausa and Kanuri while Baldi(1995) examines adaptation of Arabic phonemes into Yoruba language as a result of contact but the present research work is on two languages, that is,Duala and English as a result of language contact by explaining importation and substitution.

Taki (1993) explains the concept of borrowing words, from one language into another and transforming them into forms other than their source.

Some of the terms used include: 'nativization, domestication and naturalization of words'. He goes further by opting for the term naturalization of words because it is more suitable for linguistic usage, and portrays the fact that, in most cases the words borrowed are transformed into different forms from the source.

He also explains the concept of borrowing by using theseterms, that is, nativization, domestication and naturalization while the present research is on importation and substitution as a result of language contact.

Shettima and Abdullahi (2010) explain that Kanuri exhibits basic CV and CVC syllabic structure. They point out that loanwords in Kanuri must satisfy this basic structure. All onset and codas of loanwords must have epenthesis vowels, unless the codas are consonant /l/, /m/, /n/, and /r/ as in luwasár(onion) or sibilant /s/, as in fosofis(post office). On the other hand, if the coda is a cluster of consonants and the final consonant is a stop, then it has to be deleted unless there is a nasal preceding the consonant. Nasals that are part of the coda cluster are incorporated as syllabic consonants, and the stop, is considered an onset that demands an epenthesis vowel. For example: OnsetCoda: "Prisoner >fursəna", "Post office >fosofis", "Trader>təreda". Secondly, in the case where the coda consists of nasal, nasal cluster, an epenthetic vowel is inserted after the nasal cluster. For example. "Mint >minti", "Paint >penti". Thirdly,

the syllabic change as:"CCV onset CVCV", "CVC (nasal) coda CVC", and "CVC (+nasal) C coda CVCV".They explainthat loanwords in Kanuri must satisfythe syllabic structure while the present work is on importation and substitution of loanwords from EnglishintoDuala language.

Naboula, L. (2019)explains the reasons for which gbaya takes words from French. It shows also in which way words are taken. By so doing, it gives the information's of the process of usewhile speaking gbaya. By the use of descriptive grammar, linked to the structuralism theory, alsoemphasize on the practical observation, it has come to description and analysis. The data analyzed are some words in gbaya. Those words, which make up an interview done with the native speakers who gave us a list of gbaya words, has been transcribed, cut and described. At the end of this analysis, it appears that many types of words are taken from French with justifications or not. This work has permitted us to see that the words taken from French has enriched and developed the gbaya language. It is similar to our research in duala language.

Zipei Guo, (2020). Loanwords account for 80% percent of English vocabulary, which are necessary in the process of English learning. This article reviews five aspects of loanwords in English. The historical background of English loanwords is divided into four stages, which are Romano—Celtic Period, Old English, Middle English and Modern English respectively. I review the historical, social, cultural reasons of borrowing. Two ways of classification are reviewed: the linguistic-based classification (Haugen) and the product-based classification (Zhang). In terms of the borrowing process, asymmetry, complexity, flexibility and creativity are four notable characteristics. The benefits of learning English loanwords involve three aspects, which are related to teachers, students and translation.

Alfred, J. M. (2016) shows how a lexical borrowing is an important aspect of language change. The study of loanwords can give important insights into the cultural and socio-historical circumstances of a language. This paper examines lexical borrowing patterns in Chichewa/Chinyanja. Using data from the Chinyanja monolingual dictionary, the paper attempts to determine the kinds of borrowings that are common, the degree of lexical borrowability, and the common source languages for the loanwords, and how these borrowings compare with borrowing patterns in other languages. The paper also shows that words are borrowed even when native equivalents are available in the target language. This leads to semantic narrowing for some of the words.

Magdaline B. N. (2019) in a general observation of the lexical stock in the Ejagham language shows that the language has a panoply of borrowed words which originate from Indo-European languages such as English, French and German as well as some

local languages. The presence of loanwords in this language to a large extent can be explained by Cameroon‟s earlier colonization by the said countries, resulting to language contact. Schneider (2007), Melchers and Shaw (2011). Interestingly, loanwords in Ejagham have undergone some phonological and morphological restructuring thereby making them conform to the phonetic and syllable structure of the said language. This paper is an analysis of the phonological processes that loanwords undergo to suit the word structure of the recipient language. The work has been divided in two main parts. The first part is a presentation of the syllable structure of the Ejagham language. The second part is a presentation of data and analysis of the loan items from the donor to the recipient language.

Sofia Rüdiger. (2018)in his study investigates South Korean students' attitudes towards English loanwords and their use. Even though English enjoys high prestige in Korean society and is considered a requirement for personal and professional advancement, usage of English loanwords is evaluated predominantly negatively or with mixed feelings. For loanwords that semantically deviate from Standard English meanings and thus demonstrate Korean identity (i.e., Konglish loanwords), the evaluations turn even more to the negative. Nevertheless, participants also posit positive aspects of general English and Konglish loanword use and, additionally, put forward a variety of perceived reasons for using English words. This study shows that general positive attitudes related to a language can be reversed or at least modified when it comes to the combination of the prestigious language with the native language.

List of Loanwords

Table 1: we have registered 186 loanwords in the list below

S/N	English	Duala
1	office	ofis
2	pan	pán
3	pancake	parikoko
4	pap	pap
5	pattern	patan
6	party	pati
7	Part and party	Páti pàti
8	paint	pén
9	paper	pepa
10	pencock	Píkók
11	pillar	Píla
12	pin	Pin
13	Piece	písís
14	fear	píya
15	pork	pókí
16	police	polís
17	puncheon	pónjí
18	post	post
19	pump	Pómbí
20	pump	Pómbo
21	pound	Pón
22	pawpaw	Popó
23	putty	Potí
24	Portugal	Potoki
25	prayer	preya
25	priest	prísí
27	rent	Rent
28	rubber	Roba
29	ice	ais
30	hammer	ámedi

31	Angel	angel	75	gramme	gram
32	Aunt	ántí	76	grater	greta
33	antimacassar	atmakása	77	ham	ham
34	Bank	bank	78	Hammer 2	háma
35	bicycle	básiko	79	hour	háwa
36	To baste	Bés ou besa	80	Iron	hayon
37	Bench	bénjí	81	headman	hedman
38	Bear	Ber	82	Hem	hem
39	Bible	Bíbel	83	hospital	hospital
40	business	bisín	84	Hold	holkat
41	Beer	Bíye	85	hinge	ingis
42	Blue	blu	86	engine	injin
43	Bottle	bótedí	87	Ink	ink
45	ball	Bo	88	jealousy	jalasi
46	body	Boii	89	Jack	Jékí
47	button	Bótin	90	Jealousy	Jelesi
48	buttonhole	Bótínhol	91	coverlet	Kabaslóti
49	bread	Bred	92	Cover	kaba
50	brick	bríki	93	Coffee	kafe
51	bricklayer	briklea	94	cockroach	kakrot
52	brush	bros	95	Crackers	kalákasi
53	candle	Cándel	96	kerosene	kalasin
54	Crane-work	cánwóki	97	Camel	kamel
55	cap	cápi	98	carpenter	kampita
56	carriage	Cárét	99	Counter	kanta
57	To change	Cenci , cenc	100	Copper	kápa
58	chocolate	cókólát	101	cutter	káta
59	church	cóci	102	cake	kenki
60	meaning	dimíniń	103	kilo	Kikilo
61	report	dípót	104	Kilometre	kilometa
62	dear	díye	105	clock	Klóki
63	dock	Dok	106	Quinine	kinin
64	doctor	Dokita	107	king	kíne
65	drawers	dro	108	kettle	kítri
66	duty	dútí	109	clerk	klaki
67	agent	éjent	110	cocoa	kokó
68	farm	fam	111	income	kóme
69	flour	flawa	112	cooper	kópa
70	Frying-pan	fraipan	113	Coat	kófi
71	frank	Frank	114	coffee	Kofi
72	gather	géda	115	common	Kómon
73	gold	gol	116	copper	kópedi
74	governor	Góbina	117	Cost	Kós

118	Crew-man	kruman	153	screw	skru
119	cook	Kúke	154	square	skwe
120	lantern	lanta	155	soda	soda
121	glass	labi	156	saur	Sō
123	labourer	lebla	157	shovel	Sobel
124	lace	lési	158	To salt	Solo
125	letter	leta	159	summons	Sómon
126	ribbon	Libon	160	Sunday	Sondi
127	liter	lita	161	To suffer	Sopa
128	Loya	lawer	162	soap	Sópí
129	mark	máki	163	shirt	sótí
130	machine	mosin	164	To spell	Spel/sipél
131	mail	médi	165	stamp	Stamp
132	mildew	melejú	166	soup	Supi
133	meter	meta	167	tobacco	Tabako
134	minute	minuti	168	turpentine	Tapíntái
135	meeting	mítin	169	tarpaulin	Tapot
136	monday	Móndí	170	starch	Tási
137	money	Moní	171	towel	Táwedi
138	jew	mujū	172	table	Tébedi
139	mulatto	muláto	173	temple	Tempel
140	sign	sain	174	tennis	Tenis
141	shop	sápi	175	tea	Tí
142	saucepan	saspan	176	ticket	tiket
143	saturday	Satide/satude	177	net	Timba
144	screw	sekrú	178	trowel	tráwel
145	silver	silba	179	three penny	Trópen
146	silk	siliki	180	trousers	Trosis
147	slipper	silipas	181	wire	wayan
148	shirt	simi	182	week	wíki
149	singlet	Singlet	183	wick	wikin
150	snour	sinō	184	window	winda
151	Six pence	Sispén	185	horse	Wósi
152	store	sito	186	yard	yala

Methodology of the Study

The models of approach adopted in this study are those of Dikwa (1988); Abdullahi (2013); Abubakar et al (2018), Abba Kaka (2024), all have treated loanwords in African language, particularly a Nilo-Saharan language (Kanuri). They categorized loanwords into different domains. In attempting to explain the nature of loanwords adaptation in Duala, we adopted the phonetic approximation model by Haspelmath (2009) to understand the mechanisms of

linguistic borrowing. The data of our study were directly extracted from **Distribution of loanwords**

the dictionary *Duala-Français suivi d'un lexique Français –Duala* (1972).

The loanwords are distributed in the following domains with variable score: transport, administration, food, education, technology, places and names, unity measure and times, sports, household, health, religion and miscellaneous**.**

Table 2

S/N	DOMAINE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
1	Transport	2	1,07%
2	Administration	20	10,75%
3	Food	17	9,13%
4	Education	3	1,61%
5	Technology	25	13,44%
6	Place/names	20	10,75%
7	Utility measure/time	26	13,97%
8	Sports	2	1,07%
9	Household	15	8,06%
10	Health	5	2,68%
11	Religion	6	3,22%
12	Miscellaneous	45	24,19%
		186	**99,94%**

1. **Transport** also known as transportation, refers to the movement of people, animals, and goods from one place to another. It involves the use of various modes, such as vehicles, infrastructure, and logistics, to facilitate the efficient and safe transfer of individuals and cargo.

	English	Duala	French
i.	bicycle	básiko	Vélo
ii.	carriage	Cárét	chariot

Explanations:

Vowel sounds: "Bicycle" has /aɪ/ and /ɪ/, while "Básico" has /a/, /i/, and /o/. "Bicycle" contains the diphthong /aɪ/, whereas "Básico" has monophthong vowels."Bicycle" ends with /əl/ (schwa sound), while "Básico" ends with /o/.

With the total number of 186 borrowed words from English language, we have two (2) words from Transport and its represent 1, 07%.

2. Administration refers to the process of managing and directing the affairs of an organization, government, or institution. It involves planning, organizing, staffing, directing, and controlling resources to achieve specific goals and objectives.

	English	**Duala**	**French**
i.	office	ofis	bureau

The main difference lies in the vowel sound /ɒ/ (or /ɔː/) in "office," which might be pronounced slightly differently in "ofis" depending on the language or accent. The stress pattern and phoneme sequence are similar.

	English	**Duala**	**French**
ii.	police	polis	police

The stress pattern differs /pəˈliːs/ has stress on the second syllable, while /ˈpɒlɪs/ has stress on the first. The vowel sounds also differ: /ə/ and /iː/ in "police" versus /ɒ/ and /ɪ/ in "polis."

	English	**Duala**	**French**
iii.	bank	bank	banque

None, if both are pronounced as /bæŋk/. If "bank" in the second instance has a different pronunciation, it would depend on the specific phonetic transcription provided.

	English	**Duala**	**French**
iv.	governor	gobina	gouverneur

The phonemes and syllable structure differ significantly. "Governor" has /ɡʌvərnər/, while "Gobina" has /ɡoʊˈbiːnə/, with different vowel sounds and consonants (/v/ vs. /b/).

The total number of one hundred and eighty-six (186) borrowed words from English language; we have twenty (20) words from Administration and its represent 10, 75%.

3. Food refers to any substance consumed to provide nutritional support for the body. It can be of plant or animal origin and contains essential nutrients such as carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, or minerals.

	English	**Duala**	**French**
i.	Pawpaw	popo	papayer

Vowel sounds (/ɔː/ vs. /oʊ/), stress patterns, and potentially regional pronunciation variations.

    ii.   Beer   biye   bière

Syllable structure, phoneme sequence, and stress pattern differ significantly.

    iii.   bread   bred   pain

No differences if both are pronounced as /bred/. Both have the same phonemes and syllable structure.

    iv.   Chocolate   cokolat   chocolat

Initial consonant sound (/tʃ/ vs. /k/), vowel sounds, syllable structure, and stress pattern.

We have a total of one hundred and eighty-six (186) borrowed words from English language; the domain of administration obtained seventeen (17) words which represent 9, 13%.

4. Education is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values, and habits through various forms of learning, teaching, and training. It encompasses a wide range of activities, from formal schooling to informal learning experiences.

    English   **Duala**   **French**

    i.   Bench   benji   banc

The phonemes /tʃ/ in "bench" and /dʒ/ in "Benji" differ. "Bench" is monosyllabic, while "Benji" has two syllables.

    ii.   Table   tebedi   table

The vowel sounds differs /eɪ/ in "table" versus /ɛ/ in "Tebedi." The syllable structure and phoneme sequence also vary.

    iii.   Ribbon   libon   ruban

The initial consonant sound differs—   /r/ in "ribbon" versus /l/ in "Libon." The vowel sound in the second syllable also differs—   /ən/ in "ribbon" versus /ɔn/ in "Libon."

With total number of one hundred and eighty-six (186) borrowed words from English language; the domain of education scored three (3) words which represent 1, 61%.

5. Technology can be defined as the application of scientific knowledge, tools, and techniques to solve problems, improve efficiency, and enhance human life.

It encompasses a wide range of fields, including engineering, computer science, and biotechnology.

English	Duala	French
i. Kerosene	kalasin	kerosene

The vowel sounds and phoneme sequence differ. "Kerosene" has /ɛ/ and /ə/ with a distinct /iː/ sound, while "Kalasin" has /ə/ and /a/ with /ɪ/.

ii. Engine	injin	moteur

The initial vowel sound differs—   /ɛ/ in "engine" versus /ɪ/ in "injin."

iii. machine	mosin	machine

The vowel sounds and consonant phonemes differ— /ə/ and /ʃ/ in "machine" versus /ɔ/ and /s/ in "mosin." The length of the vowel /iː/ in "machine" contrasts with the short /ɪ/ in "mosin."

iv. pump	pombi	pump

The vowel sound differs—   /ʌ/ in "pump" versus /ɔ/ in "pombi." "Pombi" has an additional syllable and the final consonant sound differs—   /p/ in "pump" versus /bi/ in "pombi."

With the total number of 186 borrowed words from English language, we have twenty-five (25) words from Technology and its represent 13, 44%.

6. Place refers to a particular point or area in physical space, often with defined boundaries or characteristics. It can be a location, site, or setting that holds significance or meaning. While name refers to a word or phrase that identifies a person, place, thing, or idea. Names can be proper (specific) or common (general).

English	Duala	French
i. lawyer	lawer	avocat

The presence of the /j/ sound in "lawyer", versus its absence in "lawer," which instead has a schwa sound /ə/

ii. slipper	silipas	slipper

The syllable structure and vowel sounds differ significantly. "Slipper" has /ɪ/ and /ər/, while "Silipas" has /ɪ/, /iː/, and /ə/. The phoneme sequence and stress pattern also vary.

iii. Trousers	trosis	pantalon

The vowel sounds and phoneme sequence differ. "Trousers" has /aʊ/ and /zərz/, while "Trosis" has /ɔ/ and /sɪs/. The syllable structure and stress pattern also differ.

| | iv. | Brush | bros | brosse |

The vowel sound differs— /ʌ/ in "brush" versus /ɔ/ in "bros." The final consonant sound also differs— /ʃ/ in "brush" versus /s/ in "bros."

With hundred and eighty-six (186) borrowed words from English language, we have twenty (20) words scored by places and name's domain and its represent 10, 75%.

7. Measure is a unit or standard used to quantify or evaluate something. It can be a physical quantity, such as length, weight, or volume, or a more abstract concept, like performance or quality. While time refers to a continuous and measurable quantity in which events occur, allowing us to understand the sequence and duration of events.

English	**Duala**	**French**
i. kilo	kikilo	kilo

The syllable structure and phoneme sequence differ. "Kikilo" has an additional syllable and a repeated /k/ and /i/ sound.

| ii. .kilometre | kilometa | kilomètre |

The vowel sounds and final phonemes differ. "Kilometre" has /ɒ/ and /ər/, while "Kilometa" has /ɔ/ and /a/.

| iii. Clock | kloki | horloge |

The syllable structure and vowel sounds differ. "Clock" is monosyllabic with /ɒ/, while "Kloki" has two syllables with /ɔ/ and /i/.

| iv. Hour | hawa | heure |

The initial consonant sound differs— /h/ is present in "Hawa" but not in "hour" where the sound starts with a vowel /aʊ/. The syllable structure and phoneme sequence also vary.

With the total number of one hundred and eighty-six (186) borrowed words from English language, we have twenty-six (26) words from measure and time, and its represent 13, 97%.

8. Sport refers to physical activities or games that involve competition, skill, and physical exertion, often governed by rules and regulations. Sports can be played individually or in teams, and they can be professional or recreational.

English	**Duala**	**French**

i. Tennis	tenis	tennis

In this case, both "tennis" and "tenis" are phonologically identical /ˈtɛnɪs/, with the same syllable structure and phonemes. The difference might lie in spelling or regional pronunciation variations, but phonologically, they are the same.

ii. Ball	bo	balle

The vowel sound differs—   /ɔː/ in "ball" versus /oʊ/ in ''bo''. Additionally, "ball" ends with the /l/ sound, which is absent in "bo."

We have one hundred and eighty-six (186) borrowed words from English language; we have two (2) words from sports, and its represent 1, 07%.

9. Household refers to a group of people living together in a single dwelling unit, often sharing resources, responsibilities, and domestic activities. It can also refer to the domestic or family unit as a whole.

English	Duala	French
i. Soap	sopi	savon

The syllable structure differs—   "soap" is monosyllabic, while "sopi" has two syllables. The phoneme sequence also varies with the addition of /i/ in "sopi."

ii. salt	solo	sel

The vowel sounds and phoneme sequence differ significantly. "Salt" has /ɔː/ and ends with /lt/, while "solo" has /oʊ/ and a different syllable structure.

iii. Tea	ti	thé

In this case, both "tea" and "ti" are phonologically identical /tiː/, with the same syllable structure and phonemes. The difference might lie in spelling or usage, but phonologically, they are the same.

iv. Kettle	kitri	bouilloire

The vowel sounds and phoneme sequence differ. "Kettle" has /ɛ/ and /ə/, while "kitri" has /ɪ/ and /i/. The presence of /r/ in "kitri" also differs from "kettle."

The total number of one hundred and eighty-six (186) borrowed words from English language, we have fifteen (15) words from household and its represent 8, 06%.

10. Health refers to a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. It encompasses various aspects of an individual's life, including their physical, emotional, and social health.

English	Duala	French

i.   Doctor   dokita   médecin

The vowel sounds and syllable structure differ. "Doctor" has /ɒ/ and /ər/, while "dokita" has /ɔ/ and /iː/. The phoneme sequence and stress pattern also vary.

ii.   hospital   hospital   hôpital

The final phoneme and syllable structure differ slightly. "Hospital" ends with /əl/, while "hospita" ends with /a/.

iii.   Dock   dok   cale sèche

The vowel sound differs slightly—   /ɒ/ in "dock" versus /ɔ/ in "dok." While both are monosyllabic and share the same phonemes, the vowel quality might vary slightly.

iv.   Quinine   kinin   quinine

The presence of /w/ in "quinine" and the vowel length /iː/ differ from "kinin," which lacks /w/ and has a short /ɪ/. The phoneme sequence and syllable structure also vary slightly.

With the total number of one hundred and eighty-six (186) borrowed words from English language, we have five (5) words from health and its represent 2, 68%.

11. Religion refers to a system of beliefs, practices, and rituals that people use to connect with a higher power, the divine, or the sacred. It often involves a set of principles, values, and morals that guide individuals' lives and provide a sense of meaning and purpose.

English	**Duala**	**French**
i. angel	angel	ange

There are no differences in phonological analysis between the two instances of "angel."

ii.   Bible   bibel   bible

The vowel sound differs—   /aɪ/ in "bible" versus /iː/ in "bibel." The phoneme sequence remains similar, but the vowel quality varies.

iii.   Church   coci   église

The phoneme sequence, syllable structure, and vowel sounds differ significantly. "Church" has /tʃ/, /ɜː/, and /tʃ/, while "coci" has /k/, /oʊ/, /tʃ/, and /i/.

iv.   Temple   tempel   temple

In this case, both "temple" and "tempel" are phonologically identical /ˈtɛmpəl/, with the same syllable structure and phonemes. The difference might lie in spelling or regional variations, but phonologically, they are the same.

We have collected one hundred and eighty-six (186) borrowed words from English language, which six (6) words are for religion, and its represent a score of 3, 22%.

12. Miscellaneous refers to a collection or group of items, things, or matters that are diverse, varied, and often unrelated to each other. It describes a mixture of different types of things that don't fit into a specific category or classification.

English	**Duala**	**French**
i. Cap	capi	fusil de traite

The syllable structure differs— "cap" is monosyllabic, while "capi" has two syllables. The phoneme sequence also varies with the addition of /i/ in "capi."

ii. Farm	fam	champ

 The vowel sound differs—   /ɑː/ in "farm" versus /æ/ in "fam." The presence of /r/ in "farm" is also absent in "fam."

iii. Gather	geda	recueillir

The vowel sounds and phoneme sequence differ. "Gather" has /æ/ and /ð/, while "geda" has /ɛ/ and /d/. The syllable structure and final phonemes also vary.

iv. cutter	kata	coupe

The vowel sounds and phoneme sequence differ significantly. "Cutter" has /ʌ/ and /ər/, while "kata" has /ɑː/ repeated. The syllable structure and stress pattern also vary.

The total number of one hundred and eighty-six (186) borrowed words registered from English language, we have collected forty-five (45) words from miscellaneous, and its represent 24, 19%.

Conclusion

The context linguistic of Cameroon is very rich in diversity. Like other languages, Duala has observed loanwords from many languages. This linguistics borrowing, particularly from English, German, French, Fulfulde, etc. reflects the historical cultural and social interactions between the different communities. The vitality and survival of languages depend on this intercultural exchange.

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