IJAAR PUBLISHING®

International Journal of Socio-Cultural Research | ISSN: 3027-1649
Vol. 4, Issue 1 (2026) | www.ijaar.org

AN ANALYSIS OF MANGA LEXICAL SHIFT AMONG MANGA SPEAKERS IN HADEJIA EMIRATE, JIGAWA STATE, NIGERIA

By

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Abstract

This study examines Manga lexical shift among Manga speakers in Hadejia Emirate. The aim of the research is to explore the lexical shift and social factors responsible of Manga lexical loss and lexical borrowing leads Manga native speakers to speak Hausa language. Furthermore, the research randomly selected Fifty (50) informants were randomly to participate in this study, thirty (30) males and twenty (20) female. Adults aged between thirty (30) and sixty (60), while children aged between seven (7) and fifteen (15), who are both Manga bilinguals were interviewed with the aid of 40 word list comprising Home and farm items. The paper therefore, adopts Communication Accommodation Theory (CAT) propounded by Giles (1973). Also, the discussions of findings are presented and analyzed.

Index Terms: Language shift, Lexical shift, Social factors.

https://doi.org/10.46654/6k26h788

Introduction

Language shift in bilingual situation focuses predominantly on language changes that occur in the first language of bilinguals, initially paying little attention to L2 skills or to mutual effects between the two languages. Language contact sometimes occurs when there is increased social interaction between people from neighboring territories who have traditionally spoken different languages, (Mesthrie & Leap, 2009: 242 - 27).

One of the possible outcomes of language contact in multilingual settings is language shift, where speakers of one or more languages cease to use their ancestral language in favor of some other language, often the language of a larger majority community. This process involves a group or group of people and is distinct from the change of language usage for an individual. According to Bulakarima (2001) classified the Kanuri components into six based on their phonological, morphological, lexical and semantic similarities and differences. The six major dialects are: Yerwa, Mowar, Manga, Suwurti, Bilma, and Dagera.

Manga is a dialect of Kanuri Language spoken in Maiduguri, Yobe, Jigawa, Bauchi and some parts of Niger republic. Bulakarima (2001) classifies Manga as the only dialect of Kanuri that possesses almost all the required feathers of being a distinct dialect. Manga people in Hadejia Emirate are the migrants, being the dominant language in the area is Hausa Language. During the reign of El – khanemi dispel the homeland of Ngazargamo in 19th century, the inhabitant of the city dispersed and some were killed and the others were hunted out. They moved to the north of the city, while some to the west. Those moved to the west settled at Nguru before their final destination to Hadejia Emirate. The manga native speakers settled in some local governments of Hadejia Emirate. But the large numbers of Manga speakers were predominantly settled in Birniwa, Kirikasamma, Guri, Malam-madori, and Kafin Hausa respectively. Due to this prolong interaction between them and Hausa people, their dialect faced many changes phonologically, morphologically and semantically as a result of lexical shift, loss and borrowing from the prestige dominant Hausa language .(Shehu, 2013).

Hadejia Emirate consist eight local governments, it is located in the eastern part of Jigawa State, northern Nigeria. The local governments areKiriKasama, Birniwa, Guri and Mallam Madori, others includes Auyo, Kafin Hausa, Kaugama and Hadejia.The Inhabitants are dominantly Hausa, Fulani and Kanuri with some other groups such as Tiv, Yoruba, Igbo, Igala etc. The dominant occupation of the inhabitants is crop-farming and animal rearing which a considerable percentage, engaged in trading, fishing and services including civil service. (Angbulu, 2023)

Language shift is fundamentally a social issue, and thus its study falls under the field of sociolinguistics, but research into shift cuts across subfields and disciplines, largely determined by historical events, patterns of colonialism, and economic forces, language attitudes, ideologies, and beliefs are driving forces in language shift or maintenance. (fishman, 1991).

Manga people

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Manga people are located at Geidam, Yusufari, Nguru and Macina. Some groups live in Dekwa, B utturam, Dako, Juluri and Damatar villages in Dapchi district, their life style has

been much influenced by Hausa people in a recent times, especially those who are their close neighbors to the Jigawa state which predominantly inhabited by the Hausa people.

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Language Shift

Language shift has been defined by several scholars based on their understanding and direction of their findings. For example; according to Ravindranath (2009), language shift is the process by which a speech community in contact situation (i.e consisting of bilingual speakers) gradually stop using one of its two languages in favor of the other. Dorian (1982) opines language shift as a replacement of one language by another in the lives of the community members.

Language shift, also known as language transfer, or replacement, or language assimilation, is the process whereby a speech community shifts to a different language, usually over an extended period of time. It can be gradually taking place across generations and centuries or rapid, across a single generation (Matras 2009).

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Factors of Language Shifts

Language shift is generally the result of a combination of social and economic factors; prestige and language ideologies, power differentials, and historical trauma. Moreover, the causes of shift can be external to a community, driven by outsiders and or outside forces, such as national – level policies, or they can be more internal, with shift resulting from a community's or an individual's decision to cease using a language (Grenoble, 2011). The factors of language shift include: societal and motive at the individual level.

The societal factors are globalization, urbanization, economic advancement, policies, (Hamel, 2006).

Globalization: is one of the drivers of massive urbanization, with resulting social and culture dislocation. Global economy is facilitated, or even dependent upon, knowledge of a majority Hausa language. The global spread of Hausa in the area has put pressure on minority and majority communities alike to learn it.

Urbanization: in general. Cities put people in contact with many other people of varying backgrounds, and the need to communicate across different ethno linguistic groups leads people to learn and use a language of wider communication as a lingua franca. Rural poverty can force people to relocate to urban centers for the hope of better employment.

Economic advancements are closely tied to language shift. Participating in the global, national, or even regional economy generally requires the use of a majority language. Access to employment to the labor force and economic advancement depends on having knowledge of one or more specific languages. Moreover, parents mistakenly believe that learning the home, minority language will hinder a child's ability to acquire the majority language, and thus out of a genuine concern for the welfare of their children, parents often facilitate language shift in the home.

Policies: lack of political recognition for the status of any particular language promotes shift, just as the opposite official recognition, possibility of using a language in education, governmental administration promotes use and vitality

Intermarriage often results language shift, as one spouse adopts the language of the other, usually the more prestigious or socially dominant language. Even when one parent maintain his or her mother tongue as primary, the children in many areas of the world use just one language, especially if one parent speaks the more dominant language

Manga people marry outside their linguistic group, so the children acquire their father's language which is also the language of wider communication in the area.

Family language policy: "explicit and overt planning in relation to language use within the home among family members" (King, Fogle and Logan- Terry, 2008). Home is a critical place for both language acquisition and use. It is critical to understand how maintenance and shift operate at the local domain of the home which in turn, can have a large impact on language use in the broader society. Parents and in many cases grandparents, help determine their language choice in the home, and thus are a strong factor in both acquisition and usage for their children.

Loyalty to one's linguistic and cultural heritage can offset shift. Positive attitudes, a strong sense of self- esteem, and identity come together to support language maintenance, and negative attitudes work the other way.

Methodology

The methodology employed in this research is ethnography method. Ethnography was introduced by Gumperz in (1950). It focuses on the description and analysis of the customs, culture and communicative behavior of a particular sociocultural setting or speech community, as the way of speaking varies according to different culture.

The researcher restricted himself to Hadejia Emirate where the Manga speakers live from time to time and interviewed them on how Manga terms shifts to Hausa language. The researcher equally participated in their ceremonies in order to observe how their conversations occur, through been observed that some terms used in their communication are Hausa lexicons.

Data collection procedure

Interview method was employed in the collection of data for this study. The researcher drew a word- list containing thirty (30) items were tested during the interview comprising food, domestics and cloth items. Fifty (50) informants were asked in Hausa to give Manga equivalent.

In the interview; data was collected through discussion with some of the Manga native speakers in Hadejia Emirate.

Theoretical Framework

This research adopts Communication Accommodation Theory (CAT) "convergent model" propounded by Giles (1973).According to Giles "convergence is a strategy whereby individuals adapt each other's communicative behavior". Convergence leads to language borrowing, semantic extension, calques and increased use of certain structures due to the influence of other source language. The theory is significant in identifying and analyzing the Manga words that have been shifted as a result of influence of Hausa language. When groups coexist in a society for a long period of time, they establish norms about how members from the groups should interact with each other. Individuals will converge to the language of those who use the standard prestige variety of a language.

Data presentation and Analysis

The study presents three samples of lexical shift in Manga namely: lexical of domestic items, food items and cloth items. In the sample of data, lexical shift italicize, Hausa word in bold and the gloss in plain while analysis is written under each utterance.

4.0 Lexical Shift

Lexical shift is a process whereby members of the community in which more than one language is spoken abandoned their native lexicons in favor of another, especially in language contacts situation.

4.1 Lexical Shift of Domestic Item.

The domestic consist all members of the family including household and all the materials used within the environment. The lexicons used at home undergo a shift from Manga to Hausa as indicated in the following examples.

Table 1

Manga lexical item	Manga lexical shift	Hausa lexical item	Gloss
1a kurûizu	*Kùyérá*	**Kújèrá**	Chair
b lùlùrán	*Kwálwá*	**Kwálbá**	Bottle
c bùwóyé	*Rándá*	**Rándá**	Pot
d cìbùwóyé	*múrbínrándá*	**múrfínrándá**	Pot cover
e kìmóbìrín	*Sábúwánkwáryá*	**sábúwárƙwáryá**	New calabash

In the table above, example 1a /*kurûizu*/ is manga term used among monolingual grandparents and some parents. The word "*kùyérá"* is a new Manga word, which is a Hausa term modified and used among the Manga people in their daily communications. The chair: is an item of furniture used for sitting, comprising seat, legs, and sometimes arm rest for use by one person. The term experienced a process of replacement whereby /ʤ/ palate alveolar

sound is shifted to /j/the palatal sound in the word-middle position. This occurred due to L1 shift as a result of L2 influence.

Example 1b /*Kwálwá/* is a new Manga term used among Manga native speakers. 'bottle' is a container typically made up of glass or plastic, and having a tapered neck, used primarily for holding liquid. The Hausa word /**kwálbá**/ is adapted through changing the bilabial plosive sound /b/ to /w/,the velar sound in the word- final position to become a new Manga word, /*Kwálwá*/. However, '*Lùlùrán*' is an old term replaced by Hausa term /**kwálbá**/, it is used among grandparents. In addition, the use of a Hausa word among Manga people is determined by L2 influence as a result of L2 overuse.

Similarly, example 1c /*bùwóyé/* is Manga native term commonly used among grandparents. It is referred to as 'pot'. The term/**rándaá**/ is a Hausa word which replaced the Manga term /*gùmzó*/ in their daily communication. However, the Hausa word /**rándaá**/ is low high (LH) tone. The term is determined by L1 shift due to L2 learning.

Example 1d is a compound noun /*cìbùwóyé*/. It is a Manga native word commonly used among grandparents. While /**múrfínrándá**/ is a Hausa word used to replace the Manga native word /*cìgùmzó*/. Additionally, the word /ci/ is a common noun referred to 'cover' while/'*bùwóyé*/ is referred to'pot'. Similarly, /**múrfiín**/ is an instrumental noun with 'n' linker while /**rándaá**/ is referred to 'pot'. Besides, the word is low high low high (LHLH) tone. The use of this Hausa term among Manga native speakers is determined by L1 shift as a result of L2 influence.

Example 1e /*kìmóbìrín/* is a Manga native term commonly used among grandparents. */kimo/* is an adjective referring to 'new' while /*birin/* is noun standing for 'calabash', the two terms are compound adjectives. The compound adjective word /**sábúwárƙwáryá**/ is Hausa word which replaced the Manga native word /*kìmóbìrín/*, through the change of the feminine marker /r/ in the first word with masculine marker /n/ become /*Sábúwánkwáryá*/. The Manga term is low high (LH) tone for /kimo/ and low high (LH) /bìrin/.The word is determined by L1 shift due L2 overuse.

4.2Lexical Shift of Food Items

Food is any nutritious substance that people or animals eat or drink in order to maintain life and growth. It is a substance consisting essentially of protein, carbohydrates, fat and other nutrients used in the body of an organism to sustain growth and vital processes to furnish energy. The table below indicates Manga lexical items borrowed from Hausa language under food category

Table 2

Manga lexical item	Manga lexical shift	Hausa lexical item	Gloss
2a kálùyégálò	*míyànwake*	**míyàrwákè**	Soup
b kìmbókàuyé	*àbíncínráná*	**àbíncínráná**	Lunch
c bìrílìlìf	*túwónláucí*	**túwónláushí**	Food

Example 2a in the table above /*kálùyégálò*/ is Manga compound term commonly used among monolingual grandparents. The compound noun /**míyàrwake**/ is a Hausa compound word which replaced /*gálòkálùyé*/ a term used among Manga people. However, the word undergone a process of modification, whereby /r/ consonant which is feminine marker was substituted with masculine marker /n/ to become the new Manga word /*míyànwake*/. The term refers to a soup made by beans and vegetables used with/**túwó/** in the lunch or dinner, /*gálò*/ is referred to as 'beans' while */kálùyé/* is referred to as 'soup', it falls under compound adjective classification. The Manga word is high low low-low high tone (HLLLH). Additionally, the use of the Hausa compound adjective among Manga native speakers is determined by L1 shift as a result of L2 domination.

Similarly, example 2b '**àbíncínráná'** is a Hausa compound noun often used among Manga native speakers in their daily communications. It is referred to lunch.This Hausa word which replaced Manga native term '*Kìmbókàuyé*' is commonly used among monolingual grandparents and some parents. The Hausa word **'àbíncín'**is referred to "food" while "**ráná**" referred to noon, Similarly, '*Kìmbó*' in Manga is referred to "food" while '*kàuyé*' to noon. The compound word falls under compound adjective classification. However, the compound term is low high- high- high- high tone (LHHHH). The lexicon is determined by L2 influence due to L1 shift.

In example 2c *"Bìrílìlìf*", the word is a Manga native word commonly used among grandparents and some parents. '*bìrí*' refers to 'tuwo' while '*lìlìf*" refers to "soft". Similarly, "**Túwónláushí**" is a Hausa compound used to replace Manga term "*birililif"* which is common among Manga people in their daily communications in urban and rural settlement. The word experienced a process of substitution, where /s/ the alveolar sound is shifted and changed to /c/ sound in Manga in the word final syllable position become new Manga word *"Túwónláucí*". The word falls under compound adjective classification. It is a high- high- high- high tone (HHHH). The words use of Hausa compound noun among Manga native speakers is determined by L1 influence due to L2 domination.

4.3 Lexical shift of cloth item

Cloth is what you wear to cover your body like shirt, trouser, dresses and so on. The following example indicates lexical items in the cloth category.

Table 3

Manga lexical item	Manga lexical shift	Hausa lexical item	Gloss
3a yángè	*Wándò*	**Wándò**	Trouser
b kúndìrán	*Tákálmí*	**Tákálmí**	Shoe
c jòwá	*Hula*	**Hula**	Cap

In the example above, 3a /**waándoó**/ is Hausa word used among Manga speakers in their daily communication. It is an article of clothing that covers the part of the body between the waist and the ankle or knees, and is divided into a separate part for each leg./*yángè/* is Manga native word used among grandparents and some parents. The lexicon is high low (HL) tone. The word use is determined by L2 influence as a result of L1 shift.

Example 3b /**taákaálmií**/is Hausa word referring to an object used to cover shoe. It is high – high- high (HHH) tone. Whereas, /*kúndìrán*/ is a Manga native term used among grandparents, it is now shifted to Hausa term /**taákaálmií**/. The term is determined by L1 shift due to L2 overuse.

Example 3c */hùlaá/* is Hausa word referring to 'cap'. It is commonly used among Manga speakers in rural and urban settlement. It replaced the Manga native word */jòwaá/*. The term has a low high (LH) tone. Additionally, */jòwaá/*a Manga native term is frequently used among monolingual grandparents. However, the term is determined by L2 influence due L1shift

Findings of the Research

The Manga lexical items used among the grandchildren are gradually shifting to Hausa among youth and children in different domains. Parents' inability to communicate in their dialect to the children is among the determining factors for the Manga lexical shift. Additionally, parental abandonment to use the heritage language within family circle is one of the factors responsible for this dialectal shift among the Manga speakers in Hadejia Emirate.

The Hausa words loaned by the Manga speakers undergo morphological and phonological adjustments, where the internal structure of the borrowed words undergo phonemes shift in the initial, middle and final positions. The reason behind this is Hausa (L2) influence due to the languages contacts.

The finding of this research clearly shows that, the Manga children abandon the use of their native tongue (L1) which leads to the lexical shift among speaker. Similarly, the shift occurs in the consonants, vowels or morphemes, usually in the word- initial, middle or final positions.

Conclusion

This research discussed lexical shift among Manga speakers in Hadejia Emirate. Additionally, the study observes that, parental abandonment to use the heritage language within family circle is one of the factors responsible for this dialectal shift among the Manga speakers in Hadejia Emirate. However, the shift occurs in different domains which consist domestic, food and cloth items.

The social interaction between Manga speakers and the Hausa people, where the Language of communication is Hausa L2, in this frequent use of the second Language within and outside the home, like in social gatherings, Markets the transactions is Hausa Language.

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