THE IMPACT OF VERBS LEXICON IN HAUSA SENTENCE STRUCTURE

BELLO USMAN LIMAN

Department of Nigerian Languages, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences,
Sokoto State University, Sokoto Nigeria.
E-mail: Mainahmnt@gmail.com

Abstract -Verbs is among the Hausa parts of speech or nominal system of Hausa language. Verb is a specified between subject and object. And it is the backbone in forming a sentence from noun phrase to verb phrase, through stabilizing the relationship from both phrases. Verb is a theme in most of the sentences in Hausa, this paper analyzes the vital roll of the verb in the structure sentence of Hausa language.

I. INTRODUCTION

The several research and study of Hausa verbs were made, many years ago. Scholars and student researchers made a remarkable contribution. Parson (1960) was that pioneer scholar who extensively studied the verbal system of Hausa and classified them into grades according to their tone and vowel length, Pilszewiknows (1969), Newman (1976) and others followed this. Although even Hausa scholars were not left behind in the study of the Hausa verbs. Ibrahim (1978), Zarruk (1979 &1992), (Baldi (1989 & 1991), Tela (1993), Amfani (1997) & (2002), sani (1999, 2009, 2011 & 2014) and many others carried ahead the study of verbs. This paper is have very issues to tale after the previous studies, but in different perspective. In which to look at the roll of the verb in the Hausa sentence structure, how is classified and categories.

Verbs in Hausa Language
As we mention the title of the paper, let us see how some scholars and researchers look at the verbs in Hausa language.

According to the Bargery (1951) in the modern Hausa-English Dictionary verbs means action or Means small job given out to, or words that qualified action, in Hausa Dictionary by Bayero University Kano, verb means all word that shows doing something.

Because of the impact of verbs even scholars and researchers look at the verbs in many perspectives. Bumza (2002) said verbs are words that are showing action in reality like (ci eat – sha drink Zarruk (2001) said verbs are words that shows doing or happening of something or doing some job, always it comes after noun. Sani (1999) said verbs are words that contain action in a sentence, and Zaria (1981) he highlighted verbs with 3 main features:-

- It shows something that somebody is doing.
- It shows the situation of something or somebody involved
- Verbs is showing something happening
- In general he said all verbs that we have in Hausa can fall within those category.

This paper look at the verb how is performed and functionalize in Hausa sentence structures, and therefore look at the classification and categories.

Functions of Verbs in Hausa Language
Verbs in Hausa have many categories according to their syllables.

i) Verbs in Hausa with one syllable

Verbs

SENTENCE
Example /ci/ eat ----------
/ Audu ya ci wake/ Audu ate beans
/sha/ drink ---------- /Ali ya sha ruwa / Ali drank water
/so/ like, or love ----------/ yana son karatu/ He likes reading
/ki/ hate ---------- /ya tsani wasa/ He hates playing
/bi/ follow ---------- /bi su/ Follow them

If we look at this example of verbs all have a one syllable.

ii) Verbs in Hausa with two syllables
In this category there are many verbs that have this features for containing two syllables.

Example

Verbs	**Sentence**
(Dafa) cook	Binta cook the rice (Binta ta dafa shinkafa)
(Gasa) frying	Fati has fried a fish (fati ta gasa kifi)
(Kama) catch	Ali catch a dog (Ali ya kama kare)
(Bugu) beat	Teacher beat a student (Malami ya daki dalibi)
(koyo) learn	The boy is learning (yaro yana koyo)

iii) Verbs in Hausa with three syllables

In this category there are many example of verbs that contain three syllables.

Examples

Verbs	**Sentence**
(Ku~uta) escape	(yaron yaa ku~uta) the boy has escaped
(Ketara) cross	(Tawaga sun ketara yaka) the refuges have crossed the border
(Karanta) read	(Malami yaa karanta littafi) the teacher read a book
(Marka]e) grinding	(Ta marka]e Tumatur) She grinded the tomatoes
(Na}alta) expert	(Yaa na}alci tukin mota) He is an expert in driving a car.

A part from these categories of verbs in Hausa, it contains other types like in other languages. The types of Hausa verbs are:-

i. Aikatau so kar~au (Transitive verb)

ii. Aikatau ki kar~au (Intransitive verb)

i) Transitive verb (Aikatau so kar~au):- this type of verb consist subject and object, because the verb in the sentence always fall to the predicate or object.

Example

Binta taa <u>dafa</u> wake Binta <u>cook</u> the beans

Ali yaa <u>kama</u> zaaki` Ali <u>catch</u> a lion

Abba ya <u>lashe</u> zabe

Abba has <u>won</u> the election

[alibai sun <u>karanta</u> littafi

Student has <u>read</u> the book

Farida taa <u>sayi</u> moota

Farida has <u>bought</u> a car

These sentences are all examples of transitive verbs showing the underlined words are verbs. Such as cook, catch, won, read and bought.

ii) Intransitive verb (Aikatau }i – kar~au) this type of verb is opposite of the first one, because this type of verb does not contain object, it only refers back to the doer, mean in the subject.

Examples

Motar taa kone
The car is burnt
Littafi yaa cika
The book is filled up
Jirgi yaa tsaya
The aero plane has stoped
(Tukunya ta cika)
The pot is filled

This are the examples of intransitive verbs and they only carry subject without object in all the sentences.

CONCLUSION

A general observation about the impact of verbs lexicon in Hausa language in respect of these categories and stages as well as it types, and how verbs are classified in respect of their types and functions. This paper is also an attempt to look at the Hausa verbs its quantity. That is from one syllable up to 3 syllables verbs. And therefore highlighted the types of verbs and proof it function in Hausa language. This paper also proof that Hausa have two group of verbs, first group is contain syllables structures and categories from one to three syllables. While second one is consist the types of the verbs which is transitive and intransitive verbs.

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