

A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF HAUSA AND BADE SEGMENTAL PHONEMES

By

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Abstract

The paper attempts to compare and contrast the segmental phonemes of Hausa and Bade languages both belonging to Afro-asiatic phylum. It also predicts the areas of troublesome for Hausa Second Language Learners whose First Language is Bade. A Contrastive Analysis as a sub-field of Applied Linguistics, aimed at comparing two or more distinct languages. The comparison can be at the level of sound system, grammatical structure, vocabulary system, writing system or the culture of the languages. In view of this, the paper compared sound systems of Hausa and Bade with special consideration of fishing out the similarities and differences that are involved. This is in addition to the detailed discussion on distribution patterns of the phonemes in the two languages. The research work being a contrastive analysis sought its data through secondary source. The sources include written records, such as journal articles, dissertations, thesis, dictionaries, and text books. The theoretical framework employed by the research is Contrastive Analysis Theory, which was developed by Charles Fries in 1945 and put into practice by Lado (1957). It is established that Hausa and Bade sound systems are very similar, as a result the differences are very minor. Therefore, the areas of troublesome of Hausa Second Language Learners whose First Language is Bade is also very minimal.

Keywords: Bade, Hausa, Contrastive, Phonemes, Segmental

1.0 Introduction

In a spoken language, sounds are used to convey meaning and these are usually termed as segments. In a linguistic sense, segments refer to both consonants and vowels. Crystal (2008, p, 426) claims that, a segment is a term used in phonetics and linguistics primarily to refer to any discrete unit that can be identified either physically or auditory in the stream of speech. Segmentation can take place through either physical or auditory criteria. The former case, is mainly concern with how active or passive organs of speech are used to articulate a sound; while in the latter case, perceptible changes in quality or quantity, often showing the influence of the language phonemic units is the basis of division.

However, Greenberg (1966) classifies Hausa as a member of the Chadic languages which belongs to the Afro-Asiatic phylum. Interestingly, the word 'Hausa' refers to both the language and the

people speaking the language. As a language, Hausa is regarded as one of the widely spoken languages in Nigeria, Republic of Niger and some countries in West African sub-region. It is spoken as mother-tongue, lingua-franca or second language (hereafter L2) in all the Northern states of Nigeria and some parts of Republic of Niger. Hausa is also used as a language of trade in countries like Northern Dahomey, Northern Togo and Northern Ghana among others. It is spoken by over one hundred million people (Mahdi, 1979, Zaria, 1982, Abubakar, 1983, Newman, 2000 and Mohammed (1987) in Sani, 2001). The language also has different varieties ranging from regional (East, West and Northern dialects) to social, apart from the standard form. This research work is based on the standard variety of the language.

On the other hand, Salisu (2015) claim that Bade, refers to the people as well as the language. It is also a Chadic language predominantly spoken in Bade and Jakusko local Government Areas of Yobe State. Even though Bade language did not get the status of lingua franca within its domain, it is spoken in Bade, Jakusko, Karasuwa and Bursari local Government areas in Yobe state. Other places where the language is spoken includes Gamawa and Zaki local governments in Bauchi state, and Kirikasamma, Guri and Hadejia local Government areas in Jigawa state (Salisu, 2015, p. 10). According to the records of the National Population Commission, Census (2006) the population of the Bade people stood at 267 311.

According to Greenberg (1966), Newman (1977) and Schuh (1981), Bade language is classified in the group “B” sub-branch of west Chadic, under the Afro-asiatic phylum. Schuh (1981) stresses that, Bade have three different dialects namely: Bade central (known as northern dialect or Gashua Bade), Western dialect and southern dialect respectively. It is pertinent to mention that the present research work is based on Bade Central dialect. Both Hausa and Bade are tonal languages, thus, in the examples provided in this paper, low and fallen tones are marked while high tone is left unmarked. Similarly, all tense segments are indicated by doubling the vowel concern.

No doubt a lot of researches have been conducted on Hausa and Bade segmental and supra-segmental phonology. However, most of the segmental studies carried out in the languages (Bade and Hausa) dwelt so much on describing the segmental phonemes of the two languages under study. There are also other studies that compared and contrast the segmental phonemes of Hausa and some other languages but not Bade. These studies include Malah & Rashid (2015) and Abubakar & Baba (2020) among others. Thus, the present research intends to close the vacuum created so that it will add value to the existing body of knowledge. Giving that, this study as the name implies attempt to make a kind of comparative study of Hausa and Bade segmental phonemes with specific interest of fishing out the similarities and differences that exist in both languages. It will also highlight some areas of difficulties a Bade native speaker encounter while using Hausa as L2. These analyses will be supplied with clear examples from Hausa and Bade languages respectively.

The aim of this paper therefore, is to come up with a Contrastive Analysis (hereinafter CA) of Hausa and Bade segmental phonology both from Chadic family with specific focus on identifying the similarities and differences. The areas of troubles or difficulties of learning Hausa as L2 by Bade native speakers will also be highlighted.

2.0 Review of Related Literature

Many studies have been conducted on CA of segmental phonemes of many languages across the globe. It is on this background that, the present research in this section of the paper intends to review some related studies on the subject matter. Let's begin with Malah and Rashid (2015) who have successfully compared and contrast English and Hausa phonemes which they mentioned six (6) plosive sounds in English, with Hausa having eleven (11). Hausa language is lacking the plosive /p/ which is available in English, on the other hand, plosive sounds /kw, gw, gj, kj/ and /ɟj/ are found to be missing in English. Glottal stop is quite significant in Hausa while in English is insignificant. In the case of fricatives, they stress that, Hausa has only six (6) while English has nine (9). The phonemes /f, v, θ, ð, ʒ/ are found to be missing in Hausa. Both the languages have two (2) affricates //tʃ/ and /dʒ/. Turning to the nasal sounds /ɲ/ is lacking in English, they only have /n, m ŋ/ while Hausa has four (4) in which /ɲ/ is inclusive. According to them, English has three (3) approximants as against two (2) in Hausa, that shows Hausa lacks /r/ as approximants, while English does not have trill or flap sounds which are found to be operating in Hausa. In an effort to compare vowel phonemes they assert that, there are twenty (20) vowels in English while Hausa has thirteen (13). The pure vowels in English are spelt differently while Hausa have a very unique way of spelling them depending on the environment they occur. On the issue of diphthong, they assert that, English has eight (8) while Hausa has only three (3). They identify /ei, oi, iə, eə, uə, əu/ which are absent in Hausa, while /ui/¹¹ is found to be productive in Hausa but lacking in English. According to them these have poses serious difficulties to Hausa speakers of English.

Abraham, (2019) conducts research on contrastive study of segmental phonemes of English and Igala languages with focus on implications for English as a L2 teachers and learners. He presents and analyses the data by juxtaposing the segmental phonemes of the two languages (English and Igala) in tabular forms. The major findings of the research revealed English having twenty-four (24) consonants while Igala has only twenty-three. The phonemes /l/ and /r/ in some dialects of Igala are used interchangeably without bringing any differences in meaning, for instance li 'to see', óli 'tree', are also found as ri 'to see', óri 'tree' in Ógwùgwù dialect. Similarly, some English consonants are lacking in Igala phonemic inventory; these consonants are /ð/, /θ/, /s/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /v/ and /z/ respectively. So also Igala has /kp/, /gb/, /ny/, /kw/, /gw/, and /nw/ which are also absent in English language. Another major finding of the research is on vowels, where he states that English has twelve (12) monophthongs and eight (8) diphthongs while Igala has up to fourteen (14) monophthongs and eleven (11) diphthongs. In this regard diphthongs /iə/, /eə/ and /əu/ are present in English language but absent in Igala. In the same manner, there are also some diphthongs which are available in Igala but unavailable in English; these vowels are /ia/, /ie/, /io/, /iq/ and /ou/. He also identifies a situation where some vowels of English are replaced with other vowels in Igala, for instance /æ/ → /a/, /e/ → /e/, and /ʊ/ → /u / among others. In English language vowel length can be tense or lax but in Igala it is lexical, examples are provided to buttress his claim; been /bi:n/ and bin /bin/ in English while in Igala *du* 'to carry' and *duu* 'every' respectively.

¹¹ There is an argument on whether /ui/ exists as a phoneme in Hausa language or not, scholars like Sani (2005) agrees that it is a phoneme in the language. In view of that the take of the present study is the segment /ui/ do exist as a phoneme in Hausa language.

Abubakar and Baba (2020) study the segmental features of Hausa and Mada languages through comparison. They are able to discover that, there is a great variance in the segmental phonology of the languages under study. Hausa exhibit complex segmental features whereas Mada either adopts some silent features of Hausa or establishes its own peculiar system. According to them the absence of some features in both the language could be a source of difficulty of learning the language as a L2. They also predicted other areas of difficulties in learning the languages as L2. (1) Finding the equivalent of some segmental phonemes in both the languages is serious problem. (2) The discrepancies between Hausa orthography and phonotactic is also regarded a source of learning difficulties to L2 learners. (3) Mada speakers learning Hausa may have a difficulty as a result of distributional characteristics of segmental phonemes. Finally, they offer some way forward as a means of diagnosing the problems of learning language as a L2. (1) A L2 learner of Hausa or Mada whose first language is Mada or Hausa, should acquire the ability to produce and recognize the whole segmental phonemes and the phonotactics of the language. (2) A learner should also be able to discover which feature is distinctive in the target language. (3) A learner should also be capable to notice the functional and language specific sequence in which features operate at both level of phonology in the target language.

3.0 Methodology

Research of this kind is regarded as qualitative, descriptive and synchronic in nature. This is because it focuses on the contrastive study of segmental phonology of Hausa and Bade languages. A CA is a sub-field of Applied Linguistics; which aimed at comparing two or more distinct languages. In view of this, as any contrastive analysis research is concern, this research sourced it data from secondary source. Written records which include books, journal articles and dissertations on segmental phonology and contrastive analysis are used as a source of data for the research. One of the researchers being native speaker of Bade is also of great importance in gathering and analysing the data for the research.

4.1 3.1 Theoretical Framework

This paper adopts CA Theory as its theoretical framework just like many other contrastive studies. Contrastive linguistic is seen as a branch of Comparative linguistic which is mainly concern with pairs of natural languages which are related socio-culturally and those that are not even related socio-culturally. However, this paper attempts to compare the segmental phonology of two languages which are socio-culturally related. CA was first developed and introduced by Charles Fries in 1945, he holds the notion that in the process of learning any Foreign Language (hereinafter FL) the learner is inclined with the knowledge of L1 (Al-Khreshah, 2013, 2016). However, Lado (1957) is considered and regarded as a scholar who best explained and put CA into practice. He was a one-time student of Charles Fries and later his colleague in University of Michigan. He opines that, the basic premise of CA hypothesis is that language learning can be more successful when the L1 and L2 are similar. Therefore, the foundation of CA is transfer and this transfer could be positive or negative as the case may be. According to Gass and Larry (2001) cited in Al-Khreshah (2016, p. 333) positive transfer leads to correct utterances and as a result facilitates the L2 learning while the negative transfer on the other hand results to incorrect outcomes. In CA, it is believed that, those features of L1 that are similar with that of L2 are simpler to the learner of L2, while those that are different are difficult. Given that, it is clear that the main concern of CA is to compare and

contrast two languages and identify the areas of similarities, differences and predict the troublesome areas for the L2 learner whose Native language is compared with the Target language.

4.0 Hausa and Bade Consonantal Segments Compared

In standard Hausa variety it was clearly established that there are 34 consonant phonemes that includes both voiced, voiceless and others are neutral (Sani, 2005). Bade Language on the other hand has 32 consonant phonemes, out of which some of the consonants are voiced while others are voiceless and some are neutral just like that of Hausa.

It is quite very significant to clearly identify where Hausa and Bade languages have a corresponding consonantal segments and where they differ. For instance, these segments, /b/, /k/, /x/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /h/, /j/, /w/, /n/, /m/, /l/, /g/, /t/, /r/, /ʃ/, /dʒ/, /k/, /g/, /kw/, /gw/, /p/, /ŋ/ and /r/ appears to be operating in Hausa and Bade languages, and can occur in different word positions based on phonotactic constraint. The research also identifies the segments that are found in one of the two languages and absent in the other. Let's begin with /ʃ/, /Φj/, /Φ/, /qj/, /qw/, /gj/, /ts/, and /q/ that are observed to be operating in Hausa and absent in Bade language. In the same vein, some of the consonantal segments that are found to exist in Bade that are not operating in Hausa language, are /p/, /v/, /f/, /l/, /lɜ/, /'y/, /xy/, /gh/ and /hw/. Below is Hausa consonantal chart.

Table I: Hausa Consonantal Chart

	Bilabial	Palatalized bilabial	Alveolar	Retroflex	Post-Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Labio-Velar	Labialized velar	Palatalized Velar	Glottal	Palatalized glottal
Stop/plosive	b		t d				k ɣ		kw ɣk	gɗ ɣj	ʔ	ʔj
Implosive	v			x								
Ejective			s'				Q		qw	qj		
Nasal	m		n			ɲ	ŋ					
Fricative	Φ	Φj	s z		ʃ						h	
Affricate					ʧ dʒ							
Lateral												
Trill/ Roll												
Flap				ɾ								
Approximant						J		w				

Adopted from Sani (2005, p. 19).

Table II: Bade Central Consonantal Chart

	Labials	Labial dental	Alveolar	Retroflexe x	Palatal	Velar	L/velar	Glottal	Labialized glottal
Plosive/Stop	p b		t d			k g	kw gw		
Glottal/ejective	v		x	xj					
Fricative		f v	s z			gh		h	hw
Affricate				ʃ dʒ					
Nasal	m		n		ɲ	ŋ			
Trill			r						
Tap/flap				ɾ					
Lateral			l						
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ					
Glide					j		w		

Adopted from Salisu (2015)

4.1 Hausa and Bade Vowel Segments Compared

Generally speaking, there are thirteen (13) vowels that are observed to be operating in standard Hausa variety, out of which ten (10) are monophthongs. Among the monophthongs, five are lax (/a/, /e/, /i/, /u/, /o/) while the other five are tense (i. e. /aa/, /ee/, /ii/, /oo/, /uu/). The remaining three (3) vowels are diphthongs. These are (/ai/, /au/ and /ui/). It is important at this juncture to mention that in Hausa, vowels can only occur in medial and final position of a word. Hausa language does not tolerate a vowel at the initial position of word phonologically (Sani, 2005).

Bade Language has fourteen (14) vowels sound out of which six (6) are lax and five (5) are tense while the remaining three (3) are diphthongs. Similarly, in Bade vowels can occur in word initial, medial and final positions. The lax are /ə/, /e/, /a/, /i/, /o/ and /u/, while the tense ones are /ee/, /aa/, /ii/, /oo/ and /uu/. Despite the fact that some scholars such as Schuh (1978, 2007) and Saleh (2015) argue that Bade doesn't have lax /e/ and /o/ but the present research agrees that Bade Central dialect has lax /e/ and /o/ segments. Consider these examples *yèn* 'teeth', *bàrex* 'shell', *kòkfu* 'prevent', and *kòkxu* 'warning' The remaining three diphthongs are /au/, /ai/ and /ui/ respectively. It is also observed that, the two languages have some clear similarities in vowel segments, (/a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /u/, /aa/, /ee/, /ii/, /oo/, /uu/, other similarities include /ai/, /au/ and /ui/). Having seen the similarities, there is also the area where they differ, the difference lies in schwa vowel /ə/ which is observed to operate in Bade language and found to be absent in Hausa language.

Table III: Showing Hausa and Bade vowel segments.

Hausa Vowels		Bade Vowels			
Monophthongs		Diphthongs	Monophthongs		Diphthongs
Lax	Tense	/ai/, /au/, /ʔ/	Lax	Tense	/ai/, /au/, /ʔ/
/a/, /e/, /i/, /u/, /o/	/aa/, /ee/, /ii/, /oo/, /uu/		/ə/, /ʔ/, /a/, /i/, /ʔ/, /u/	/ee, /aa/, /ii/, /oo/, /uu/	

5.0 Discussion

As we can see in both Hausa and Bade languages the plosives/stops have clearly shows similarities in the following segments; / b, t, d, k, g, kw, gw/. In the issue of differences Hausa make use of four additional segments i.e. /kj, gj, ʔ, ʔj/ that Bade doesn't operate them. On the other hand, Bade makes use of a voiceless bilabial plosive segment /p/ which is also absent in Hausa. Hausa make use of voiceless bilabial fricative segment /ɸ/ to replace it. On the issue of distribution, these segments, /k, t, b/ can occur in all word position in Hausa, while the remaining /kj, gj, ʔ, kw, gw, d, g/ can only occur in word initial and medial positions, and /ʔj/ occurs only in word initial position as we can see in the following examples:

Example 1:

	Initial	Medial	Final
/b/	baabà (father)	babbà (big)	gab (very close)
/k/	kàkà (granny)	kakkàurà (fat)	sàk (exactly)
/t/	tàki (manure)	tattàroo (gathered)	fàqàt (final/end)

While the remaining, / kj, gj, ʔ, kw, gw, d, g / occur in word initial and medial positions only, while /ʔj/ appears to be occurring in word initial position only. let's take the following examples;

Example 2:

	Initial	Medial
/kj/	kyāu (good)	kyakkyawà (good one)
/gj/	gyàrè (insect)	gyaggyarà (repaired)
/ʔ/	ʔàuree (marriage)	màʔauràtā (couples)
/kw/	kwàxò (frog)	kwàikwayò (play)
/gw/	gwandà (pawpaw)	gwagwarci (wifeless)
/d/	damà (right)	àdda (matchet)
/g/	gàadàa (inherit)	gaggàwà (faster)
/ʔj/	ʔyà (daughter)	

In Bade languages these phonemes, p, k, d, t, occur in all word positions let's take the following examples;

Example 3:

	Initial	Medial	Final
/p/	patù (get lost)	jappà (small)	ayàp (crime)
/d/	dàpsu (hide)	dabdàvā (sweet)	ədvəd (night)
/t/	tarà (moon)	tèta (pain)	pèbèt (ashes)
/k/	kəlá (new)	kalkalà (correct)	guskwàk (worm)

The remaining, /g, kw, gw/ and /b/, occur only in word initial and medial positions as we can see in the examples below:

Example 4:

	Initial	Medial
/b/	bəlan (good)	dabù (middle)
/g/	gaɫà (raw)	gege (side-whiskers)
/kw/	kwari (again)	guskwàk (worm)
/gw/	gwavù (get wet)	dùgwu (hear)

Fricatives sounds are also observed to be operating in both Bade and Hausa with some sorts of similarities and differences. For instance, the fricatives segments /s, z, h/, are observed to be operating in both Bade and Hausa, but they differ in /ʃ, Φj, Φ, gh, f, v/ segments. In Hausa /ʃ, Φj, Φ/ are found to be operating but absent in Bade while the segments /gh, f, v/ are found to be present in Bade but absent in Hausa. The following segments with the exception of /Φj, z/ which occur in word initial and medial position only, the remaining / Φ, s, h, ʃ, / segments are found to occur in word initial, medial and final positions in Hausa. Let's take the following examples:

Example 5:

	Initial	Medial	Final
/Φ//	farii (white)	qàfà (leg)	shàraf (idiom)
/s/	sanyii (cold)	sassà (parts)	karàs (carrots)
/h/	hanyà (road)	màhayì (horse rider)	àh (exclamation)
/ʃ/	shayì (tea)	shàshàshà (fool)	kàsh (exclamation)
/Φj/	fyerè (sharpen)	fyaffyaxè (caning several times)	
/z/	zaafii (hot)	zazzavì (fever)	

While in Bade the segments /s, z, h, hw, gh, f,v/, are observed to be operating, among which /s, f/ occur in all word positions, /gh/, /hw/, /z/ and /v/ segments occur in word initial and medial positions while /h/ occurs in word initial position only, as we can see in the following examples:

Example 6:

	Initial	Medial	Final
/f/	fəfâu (breast)	fəkfək (lungs)	mágəɫàf (visitor)
/s/	solàk (in-law)	asək (market)	gamùs (laugh)
/gh/	ghak (med crow)	kaghlà (canoe)	
/hw/	hwixàn (check)	nahwù (be full)	
/z/	zùwu (rub)	tərzəná (tale)	
/v/	vəxâu (urine)	vəvərə (smell of fruit)	
/h/	haptù (lift)		

Nasals (/n, m, ɲ, ŋ/) are other sets of segments that appear to be operating in both Hausa and Bade languages with a very clear correspondence in similarities without any difference. In Hausa, /m/ occurs in all word positions, while /n/ occurs in word initial and medial positions only. More so, the velar nasal occurs in word medial and final position, there is also palatal nasal /ɲ/ which appears to be distinct from its counterparts by occurring only in word medial position.

Example 7:

	Initial	Medial	Final
/m/	mari (slap)	hammà (yawning)	sam (not)
/n/	nàmaa (meat)	noonoo (milk)	
/ŋ/		bàŋgoo (wall)	cãŋ (there)
/ɲ/		haɲya (road)	

In Bade language all the nasals sounds appear to occur in all word positions except /ŋ/ and /ɲ/ which occur in word initial and medial position only.

Example 8:

	Initial	Medial	Final
/m/	msək (husband)	kumbak (river)	palam (far)
/n/	nâu (count)	cintú (wipe)	ayèn (come)
/ŋ/	ŋkâu (this)	caŋgàr (louse)	
/ɲ/	ɲàmù (fat)	mèɲɲi (tongue)	

Affricates are another set of segments that are found to operate in both Hausa and Bade languages, with a very obvious similarity without any difference as can be seen in Hausa and Bade. i.e. /tʃ, dʒ,/. In Hausa language these two phonemes occur in word initial and medial positions, it will be illustrated below;

Example 9:

	Initial	Medial
/dʒ/	jàa (red)	dàajii (bush)
/tʃ/	camfii (superstition)	hancii (nose)

In Bade language the case is also similar the two segments appear to occur in word initial and medial position only as can witness in the following examples:

Example 10:

	Initial	Medial
/dʒ/	dʒaŋkwàk (village)	kaɗʒar (storm)
/tʃ/	tʃaŋgàr (louse)	ukʃarù (jump)

As to /l/, both Bade and Hausa have same mode of distributions. It occurs in all word position, as we can see below:

Example 11:

	Initial	Medial	Final	Language
/l/	làadà (reward)	tsallè (jumping)	halal (lawful)	Hausa
/l/	lìnì (there)	bàlu (give)	éʒgèl (leg)	Bade

Here also there is a clear resemblance between these two segments of Hausa and Bade languages they both have implosive segments /x, v/. In Hausa they appear in word initial and medial positions only while in Bade, /x/ and /v/ phonemes occur in all word positions. However, in Bade the /xy/ segment occurs only in word initial and medial position which is absent in Hausa, as we can see in example;

Example 12:

Initial	Medial	Final	Language
/x/	xàki (room)	kixà (drumming)	
Hausa			
/v/	vàtà (get lost)	tavàvve (mad man)	
Hausa			
/v/	vàlvàlù (break off)	vàviyù (sing) gèrzèvazèv (water troubled)	Bade
/x/	xébdù (sell)	xèxè má (cold season) gárix (cave)	Bade
/xy/	xyàxyà (key)	kúxyàkèn (raving)	Bade

Ejectives segments, /ts, qj, qw, q/ are observed to operate in Hausa but in Bade there is only one ejective /'y/ which have no resemblance with any of these segments listed. In Hausa these segments /ts, qw, q, qj / occur in word initial and medial positions only. Let consider the following examples;

Example 13:

	Initial	Medial
/ts/	tsàtsà (rust)	matsàla (problem)
/qw/	qwambò (showing off)	qwanqwamài (evil spirit)
/q/	qàfa (leg)	màqalè (to staple)
/qj/	qyaamàa (aversion)	qyànqyàsò (cockroach)

In Bade the voiceless ejective sound /'y/ occur only in word initial position as we can see in example.

Example 14:

	Initial	Medial	Final
/ʔj/	'yiyì (birth)		

Here both Hausa and Bade languages shared a similar trill/roll and only one segment /r/ is present, lets exemplify their distribution, this segment occurs in all word position in Hausa and Bade as we can see below:

Example 15:

Initial	Medial	Final	Language
/r/	riibà (profit)	qirqira (invent) raanàr (the day)	Hausa
/r/	rintù (undress)	sarà (teasing) kèncər (giraffe)	Bade

Approximant are also another set of segments that are observed to be operating in both Bade and Hausa languages, they are /w/ and /j/ and they operate in word initial and medial position only as we can see below;

Example 16:

	Initial	Medial	Language
/w/	wàwà (doll)	shawarà (advice)	Hausa
/j/	yàyà (brother)	hàyàqii (smoke)	Hausa
/j/	yan (tooth)	parayyà (constantly)	Bade
/w/	wùn (son)	piyawwà (sweetly)	Bade

Flap is also another set of segment that are observed to be operating in both Hausa and Bade languages, this segment operates in Hausa and occurs in word initial and medial position as we can see in the following examples;

Example 17:

	Initial	Medial
/ɾ/	roobà (rubber)	kiɾva (pound)

Bade also operates flap in all word position as we witness in the following examples:

Example 18:

	Initial	Medial	Final
/ɾ/	ɾutəmà (naughtiness)	təɾxù (pull)	kəncàr (giraffe)

Bade language operates a lateral fricative segment, /ɬ/, /ɬ̣/ which are absent in Hausa language, they occur in word initial and medial position only as we can see in the following examples;

Example 19:

	Initial	Medial
/ɬ̣/	ɬ̣àrtu (scold)	éɬ̣gwàn (pounded fish)
/ɬ/	lâu (set to go)	úklâyâu (children)

Apart from similarities and differences which are unveil by this research; it is also pertinent to look at the areas where the native speakers of Bade language have difficulties in pronunciation of some segments. This problem sometimes is connected to the absence of such segments in Bade language or the absolute influence of mother tongue. In the first place absence of /q/, /ts/ and /f/ in Bade language makes it very difficult for native speakers of Bade to pronounce them correctly. They replace /q/ with /k/, /ts/ and /f/ with /s/ as in examples below:

Example 20:

S/Hausa	Bade Speakers	Gloss	
qaatò	kaatò	huge	/q/→[k]
tsiyà	siyà	destitute	/ts/→[s]
shinkàfaa	sinkàfaa	rice	/f/→[s]

Another aspect is the influence of mother tongue that makes it very difficult for L2 speakers of Hausa from Bade to pronounce these segments /h/, /ts/, /x /and /s/ respectively. In the case of phonemes /h, x and s/ the Bade native speakers find it difficult to pronounce them accurately when speaking Hausa because they pay less attention since it is not their native language. But for the phoneme /ts/ it is obvious that it is not found in the phonemic inventory of the Bade language, that is why they replace it with the phoneme /s/ as mentioned earlier. Let's take the following examples:

Example 21:

S/Hausa	Bade Speaker	Gloss	
hatsii	hasii	millet	/h/→[a]and /ts/→[s]
xān Garbà	dàn Garbà	son of Garba	/x/→[d]
àsibiti	azbiti	hospital	/s/→[z]
taasò	taadò	awaken	/s/→[d]

6.0 Conclusion

This study as the name implies is a kind of contrastive work that tries to make a critical comparison of segmental phonemes of Hausa and Bade languages that descend from same language family and converging in the same area. Manner of articulation was being chosen as parameter on which the segments of two languages were compared. This research has clearly demonstrated the similarities and difference that exist between the segments of the two languages. And most importantly the study highlighted some areas where the Hausa L2 speakers whose L1 is Bade had some difficulties in pronunciation. Here the similarities are more interesting than the difference because the languages shared so many segments in common particularly in areas like plosive, fricatives, nasals, affricates, implosives, trill/flap, lateral and glides. On the contrary, they differ in areas like lateral fricatives segments that are found to operate in Bade language only. Other area of differences is on the ejectives segments. Among the findings unveil by this study are the areas where the Bade L2 speakers of Hausa have some difficulties as a result of absence of some segments like /q/, /ts/, and /f/ in Bade. Influence of the mother tongue is also another factor that courses the difficulties in pronunciation. We hope this work will serve as reference material for linguists now and henceforth.

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