

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	vii
LIST OF MAPS, FIGURES, TABLES	xv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvii
PREFACE	xix

PART ONE: Background

CHAPTER 1: Introduction Hausa	3
1.1 The people	3
1.1.1 Historical background	3
1.1.2 Social organisation	4
1.2 The language	4
1.2.1 Genetic classification, territorial reach, number of speakers	4
1.2.2 Standard Hausa and dialectal variation	6
1.2.2.1 Hausa in Nigeria	6
1.2.3 Research on Hausa	7
1.3 Hausa orthography	7
CHAPTER 2: Social life and education of the deaf in Kano State	9
2.0 Overview: Deaf communities	10
2.1 Deaf people in Nigeria	11
2.2 The deaf community in Kano State	14
2.2.1 Structure of the deaf community in Kano State	14
2.2.2 Deaf associations in Kano State	16
2.2.3 Social context	17
2.2.3.1 Status of deaf people in Hausa society	17
2.2.3.2 Attitudes toward deafness	20
2.3 Deaf education	21

2.3.1	Survey of deaf education in Nigeria	21
2.3.1.1	Historical background	21
2.3.1.2	Present situation	26
2.3.1.3	Integration / mainstreaming	29
2.3.2	Deaf education in Kano State	30
2.3.2.1	Special Education School Tudun Maliki	30
2.3.2.2	Adult education classes for the deaf	33
2.3.3	Language situation in schools for the deaf in Nigeria	33
2.3.3.1	Language situation at Tudun Maliki	36
CHAPTER 3: Sign language studies / The data		39
3.1	Introduction to sign language studies	40
3.1.1	The early days	40
3.1.2	Sign language studies as a field in linguistics	42
3.1.3	Sign language studies in Africa	45
3.2	Hausa Sign Language	47
3.2.1	Notes on the methodology	49
3.2.2	The data	49
3.2.2.1	The informants	50
3.2.2.2	Data collection	51
3.2.3	Transcription and presentation of the data	52
3.2.3.1	Notational conventions	53
PART TWO: Hausa Sign Language		
CHAPTER 4: Phonology		59
4.0	Overview: The building blocks of signs	60
4.1	Handshape (HS)	65
4.1.1	Static handshape	67
4.1.2	Dynamic handshape: HS internal movement	76
4.1.2.1	HS change	78
4.1.2.2	Fingerplay	82
4.2	Orientation (ORI)	83
4.2.1	Static orientation	84

4.2.2	Dynamic orientation: ORI internal movement	86
4.2.2.1	Rotating	87
4.2.2.2	Bending	87
4.2.2.3	Pivoting	88
4.3	Location (LOC)	89
4.3.1	Double contact signs	97
4.4	Movement (MOV)	98
4.4.1	Type of movement	100
4.4.2	Direction of movement	101
4.4.3	Manner of movement	104
4.4.3.1	Size	104
4.4.3.2	Speed	106
4.4.3.3	Tenseness / regularity	107
4.4.4	Number of movement	107
4.4.4.1	Repeated unidirectional versus repeated bidirectional MOV	109
4.4.5	Several simultaneous path movements	111
4.4.6	Path movement and internal movement	112
4.4.6.1	Path MOV and HS change	112
4.4.6.2	Path MOV and ORI change	112
4.4.6.3	Path MOV and HS change and ORI change	113
4.5	Non-manual parameters	114
4.6	Signs produced with two hands	116
4.6.1	Double-handed (balanced) signs	118
4.6.2	Two-handed (unbalanced) signs	120
CHAPTER 5: Morphology		123
5.0	Overview: Morphological processes	124
5.1	Simultaneous affixation / Incorporation	128
5.1.1	Incorporation of size, shape, number: HS morphemes	129
5.1.1.1	Classifiers	129
5.1.1.1.1	Number classifiers	134
5.1.1.2	HS metaphor sets	135
5.1.2	Incorporation of location: LOC morphemes	138
5.1.2.1	Locating signs	138
5.1.2.2	(Metaphoric) use of spatial relationships	140
5.1.2.3	Semantically related signs which share the same LOC	143

5.1.3	Incorporation of manner, direction, number:	
	MOV morphemes	144
5.1.3.1	Manner of movement	145
5.1.3.1.1	Size of MOV	146
5.1.3.1.2	Speed of MOV	147
5.1.3.2	Direction of movement	147
5.1.3.2.1	Directional verbs	147
5.1.3.2.2	Opposite direction to express opposite meaning	149
5.1.3.2.3	MOV metaphor sets	151
5.1.3.3	Number of movement	152
5.1.3.3.1	Derivation verb – noun	152
5.1.3.3.2	Nominal plurality	154
5.1.3.3.3	Verbal plurality: ‘Pluractionals’	156
5.1.4	Incorporation of non-manual information	162
5.1.5	Handedness	164
5.2	Sequential compounding	169
5.2.1	Compounds	169
5.2.1.1	Compounds with ‘generic’ signs as first components	175
5.2.1.2	Compounds with enclitic-like morphemes as second component	177
5.2.1.2.1	Gender and age markers	177
5.2.1.2.2	Plural markers (nominal)	181
5.2.1.2.3	Negative markers	183
5.2.2	Blends	187
5.2.2.1	Blends with negative markers	191
CHAPTER 6: The Lexicon		197
6.0	Overview: The role of iconicity	198
6.1	Types of signs	199
6.1.1	Arbitrary signs	200
6.1.2	Iconic signs	204
6.1.3	Indexic signs	207
6.1.4	Number signs	211
6.1.5	Non-manual signs	215
6.2	Cultural vocabulary	216
6.2.1	Food and drink	216
6.2.2	Crafts and occupations, sports and pastime	218

6.2.3	Traditional titles / politicians	220
6.2.4	Ethnic groups / places (within and outside Nigeria)	221
6.2.5	Religion	227
6.2.6	Days of the week / months	229
6.2.7	Others	231
6.3	New lexical items	234
6.3.1	Creation of new signs	234
6.3.2	Lexical extension	238
6.3.3	Lexical borrowing	239
6.3.3.1	Lexical borrowing from spoken Hausa	239
6.3.3.1.1	Loan translations	240
6.3.3.1.2	Fingerspelling	245
6.3.3.1.3	Initialised signs	246
6.3.3.2	ASL loan signs	249
6.4	Lexical variation	251
6.4.1	Variation regarding region, age and education	251
6.4.1.1	Tudun Maliki signs	253
6.4.2	Variation regarding type of deafness	255
BIBLIOGRAPHY		259

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A:	HamNoSys symbols used	275
	Symbols for HS	275
	Symbols for finger and palm ORI	278
	Symbols for LOC	280
	Symbols for MOV	282
	Other symbols	283
APPENDIX B:	Index of fully illustrated signs	285
APPENDIX C:	Subject index	291