



ISSN: 0975-833X

RESEARCH ARTICLE

INTERROGATIVE CONSTRUCTION IN EKITI DIALECT

*Oluwole Samuel Akintoye and Adeoye, Jelili Adewale

Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages, Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 11th August, 2014
Received in revised form
23rd September, 2014
Accepted 08th October, 2014
Published online 30th November, 2014

ABSTRACT

Interrogative construction in Yoruba has been widely discussed by the scholars of Yoruba. Our observation is that though the structures of interrogative construction in Yoruba language and Èkìtì dialect are identical. The only area of difference is that question markers in interrogative construction in Èkìtì are fewer than what we have in Yoruba language. This paper examines the mechanism for derivation of interrogative construction in Èkìtì dialect. It also claims that interrogative marker is not completely absent in the dialects of Yoruba. Considering what operates in Èkìtì dialect of Yoruba.

Key words:

Interrogative Construction,
Dialect, Mechanism,
Question Markers.

Copyright © 2014 Oluwole Samuel Akintoye and Adeoye, Jelili Adewale. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

Many Yoruba scholars have worked on interrogative construction in Yoruba language. Awobuluyi (1978), Bamgbose (1967, 1990), Yusuf (1995, 1997), Ademiluyi (2005) and Ajiboye (2006). Bamgbose (1990: 183) defines interrogative construction as a device to make an enquiry by employing interrogative markers. Awobuluyi (1978: 123) explains that we employ interrogative sentences as questions. He points out two basic kinds of interrogative sentences; the one that contains question words and the other that does not contain question words. He describes the interrogative sentences without question words as the ones pronounced with raised eyebrows. The afore-mentioned Yoruba scholars point out that interrogative construction in Yoruba language is marked by the interrogative markers. It is also derived by adjunction, insertion and by movement transformation. Interrogative construction is derived by adjunction when the interrogative markers are added to a declarative sentence or noun phrase either at the initial position or at the final position as shown below:

1a Olú ti jeun
Olú Perf eat
Olu has eaten

b Šé Olú ti jeun?
Qm Olu Perf eat
Has Olu eaten?

a. Ñjé Olú ti jeun?
Qm Olu Perf eat
Has Olu eaten?

b. Olú ti jeun Bí?
Olú Perf eat Qm
Has Olu eaten?

2a Olú Dà?
Olú Qm
Where is Olú?

b Olú Ñkó?
Olú Qm
Where is Olu?

The interrogative markers Šé and Ñjé in examples (1b and c) above are added to the declarative sentence **Olú ti jeun** "Olu has eaten" at the initial position while the question marker **Bí** is added to the same declarative sentence at the final position in example (1d). The interrogative marker **Dá** and **Ñkó** are also added to NP **Olu** at the final position in examples 2(a and b). Interrogative construction in Yoruba is also derived by movement transformation by moving wh-words from their original positions to the initial position of the construction. The movement is always accompanied by the focus marker-**ni** as demonstrated below.

3a Olú rí Šadé
Olú see Šadé
Olú saw Šadé

*Corresponding author: Oluwole Samuel Akintoye
Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages, Ekiti State
University, Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria.

- bi** Olú rí **Ta**?
Olú see Qm
Olú saw Who?
- ii Ta** ni Olú rí?
Qm Foc Olú See
Who did Olú See?
- iii Ta** ni ó rí **Şadè**?
Qm Foc RSP see **Şadé**
Who saw **Şadé**
- 4a** Olú kó mèjí
Olú take two
Olú took two
- b** Olú kó **Mélòó**?
Olú take Wh
Olú took how many?
- c** **Mélòó** ni Olú kó?
Wh Foc Olú take
How much did Olú take?
- 5a** Olú ra oúnjẹ
Olú buy food
Olú bought food
- b.** Olú ra **Kí**?
Olú buy Wh
Olú bought What?
- c** **Kí** ni Olú rá?
Wh Foc Olú buy
What did Olú buy?

Our observation is that there are lots of works on the interrogative construction in Yoruba language whereas; little attention is paid to the research work on the interrogative construction in the dialects of Yoruba. This paper will be a contribution to the existing few works on the interrogative construction in the dialects of Yoruba. Three sub-dialects shall be selected to represent other sub-dialects of Èkìtì in this paper. The reason is that the sub-dialects of Èkìtì are many and it will not be possible to touch all of them in a work like this. Since Èkìtì dialect is mutually intelligible, we believe that the selected dialects; **Adó**, **Òmùò** and **Işàn** dialects will be good representatives of the other sub -dialects of Èkìtì as earlier noted. This paper discusses the mechanism for the derivation of interrogative construction markers in **Èkìtì** dialect and argues that the question markers in the content question with Wh-words in Èkìtì dialect are fewer than what are obtainable in Yoruba language. We also argue in this paper that focus marker is not completely absent in the content question in Èkìtì dialect. The paper is examined in three sections. Section one is the introductory part of the paper. Section two consists of Yes/No questions. This section is divided into two parts; the first part contains Yes/No questions in Yoruba language and the second part contains Yes/ No question in Èkìtì dialect. We look at content questions with Wh- words in section three. This section is also considered in

two parts as well. Part one contains content questions in Yoruba language while part two will consist of content questions in Èkìtì dialect. The review of the interrogative construction in Yoruba language is very necessary; this will enable us to see the similarities and the differences between Yoruba language and its dialects, especially Èkìtì dialect. We shall use descriptive approach in this paper. This will enable us to describe and analyze our data comprehensively.

2a Yes/No Questions in Yoruba Language

Yes/ No questions, otherwise known as “Polar questions” are questions that take Yes/No for an answer. They are derived by adjunction and insertion. That is, the interrogative markers are added either at the initial position or final position of the interrogative construction. The interrogative markers employed for Yes/No questions are: **Ñjẹ**, **Bí**, **Şé**, **Ndan** and **Ha**. The interrogative markers **Ñjẹ** and **Şé** occur at the initial position of the interrogative construction while **Ndan** and **Bí** are added at the final position. The interrogative marker **Ha** intervenes between the subject and the verb. Our explanations above are illustrated below.

- 6a** Olú ti lọ sí ilé
Olú Perf go Prep house
Olú has gone home
- b** **Şé** Olú ti lọ sí ilé ?
Qm Olu Perf go Perf house
Has Olu gone home?
- c** **Ñjẹ** Olú ti lọ sí ilé ?
Qm Olú Perf go Prep house
Has Olú gone home?
- d** Olú ti lọ sí ilé **Bí** ?
Olú Perf go prep house Qm
Has Olú gone home?
- e** Olú ti lọ sí ile **Ndan**?
Olú Perf go Prep house Qm
Has Olu gone home?
- f** Olú Ha ti lọ sị ile?
Olú Qm Perf go Prep house
Has Olú gone home?

All the examples above take “**Bẹ̀ẹ̀ ni** or **Bẹ̀ẹ̀ kó**” as answer in Yoruba language. Among all the afore-mentioned interrogative markers, **Ha** can be considered as a preverb because it precedes verb. The reason for this claim is that it occupies the same position that the negative marker **kò** occupies in the declarative sentence, (Bamgbose 1967:10).

2b Yes/No Questions in Èkìtì Dialect

The derivation of Yes/No questions in Èkìtì dialect differs from what is obtainable in Yoruba language in the sense that only leftward adjunction and insertion are attested in Èkìtì dialect. That is, there is no rightward adjunction. Apart from that, the

question marker for Yes/No has two forms **Şé** and **À** in **Èkìtì** dialect. **Şé** occurs at the initial position while **À** occurs at the middle position as demonstrated below:

7 Adó dialect

- a Olú lọ sí ulé
Olú go Prep house
Olú went home
- b **Şé** Olú lọ sí ulé ?
Qm Olu go Prep house
Did Olú go home ?
- c Olú à lọ sí ulé?
Olú Qm go Prep house
Did Olú go home?
- 8a **Ọn** ti jẹun alé
3pl Perf eat night
They have eaten supper
- b **Şé** ọn ti jẹun alé
Qm 3pl Perf eat night
Have they eaten supper?
- c **Ọn à** ti jẹun alé
3pl Qm perf eat night
Have they eaten supper?

The response to the above questions is either **ẹn** or **ẹn-ẹn-ẹn**. Examples 7(c) and 8 (c) above may sound like sentential questions that Awobusuyi (1978: 123) claims to be pronounced with a high raised eyebrow. The presence of the question marker **à** in example 7(c) and the tonal change of the 3pl **ọn** to mid tone in example 8 (c) have marked the distinction between them and examples 7(a) and 8(a). They have also made 7(c) and 8(c) to sound like interrogative sentences. The mid-vowel /**à**/ as a question marker may look strange in Yoruba syntax because it does not begin with a consonant sound unlike other interrogative markers. Our position to /**à**/ as a question marker in **Èkìtì** dialect is that it shows the cross linguistic variation between Yoruba language and its dialect. Since the occurrence of /**à**/ has differentiated examples 7(c) and 8(c) from the declarative sentences in examples 7(a) and 8 (a), we therefore postulate that /**à**/ is an interrogative marker. It is possible to view the interrogative marker **à** in another dimension. We consider it as a reduced form of the interrogative marker **Ha** found in Yoruba language. It is derived by deleting the initial consonant sound /**h**/. This type of deletion is not new in **Èkìtì** dialect. For instance, the negative markers **è/ẹ** are derived from **kè/kẹ** which are attested in **Mọ̀bà**, a sub-dialect of **Ekìtì**, by deleting the initial consonant sound /**k**/, (Salawu 2001). The difference between examples 7(c) and 8(c) is that /**à**/ assimilates the nasal feature of the subject NP **ọn** adjacent to it in example 8(c).

3a Content Questions with Wh-words in Yoruba Language

Content questions are derived in Yoruba language by movement transformation. The question markers which are interpreted as Wh-words in English language (Radford 1988)

are moved to the initial position of the interrogative construction. Underlyingly, the question markers may be grouped under different lexical categories. For instance, some are nouns which occupy subject or object position. Examples of the question markers under nouns are; **Ta**, **Kí**, **Èwo**, **Mélòó** and **Èlò**. These question markers take NPs for answers. The question markers like **Dà** and **Ñkọ** behave differently, they are examples of intransitive verbs and they are always in-situ. These question markers, **Dà** and **Ñkọ**, take declarative sentences for answers. Other question markers are modifiers. They either function as an adjunct of verbs or qualifier of nouns. Examples are **Wo** and **Bá. wo**. For instance, **Wo** is a qualifier while **Bá wo** is a modifier or an adjunct. As earlier noted, the interrogative sentences in this group except **Dà** and **Ñkọ**, are derived by moving the question markers from their original positions to the initial position after which they are accompanied by the focus marker **ni** as exemplified below.

- 9a **Ọmọ** jẹ iyán
Child eat pounded yam
The child ate pounded yam
- b. **Ọmọ** jẹ **Kí**?
Child eat Wh
The child ate what
- c **Kí** ni ọmọ jẹ t_i?
Wh Foc child eat
What did the child eat?
- 10a **Ọmọ** rí Olú
Child see Olú
The child saw Olú
- b. **Ọmọ** rí **Ta**?
Child see Wh
The child saw who?
- c **Ta** ni Ọmọ rí t_i?
Wh Foc child see
Who did the child see?
- d **Ta_i** ni ó_i rí ọmọ?
Wh Foc RSP see child
Who saw the child ?
- 11a **Şólá** mú méjì
Şólá take two
Şólá took two?
- b. **Şólá** mú **Mélòó** ?
Şólá take Wh
Şólá took how many?
- c. **Mélòó** ni Sola mu t_i?
Wh Foc Şólá take
How many did Şólá take?
- 12a **Şólá** san şilè méjì
Şólá pay shilling two
Şólá paid two shillings

b. **Şolá san Èló?**
 Şolá pay Wh
 Şolá paid how much?

c. **Èló ni Şolá san t_i?**
 Wh Foc Sola pay
 How much did Şolá pay?

13a. **Şolá mú ìyèn**
 Şolá take that
 Şolá took that

b. **Şolá mú Èwo?**
 Şolá take Wh
 Şolá took which one?

c. **Èwo ni Şolá mú t_i?**
 Wh Foc Şolá take
 Which one did Şolá take?

The examples under (a) above are the underlying structures where the interrogative sentences in examples under (b) and (c) above are derived. The examples under (b) are echo questions which serve as bases for the examples under (c). Yusuf (1998: 95) explains; Echo questions are used to feed the mechanism of question derivation. Echo questions are used when the listener wants his interlocutor to repeat some chunk. Since they have not been preposed as is normally the case in questions, technically, the question markers are in-situ. What Yusuf (ibid.) is saying is that echo questions are in-situ out which another questions are derived having moved the wh-words to the initial positions. What we are trying to say is that the examples under (c) above are derived from (b) having moved the question markers from the object position to the initial positions. The positions where the question markers are moved from are marked with the empty trace (t_i) as indicated in the examples above. The question markers **Wo** and **Bawo** are modifiers of nouns and verbs respectively. For instance, **Wo** qualifies nouns, hence, it comes after the noun it qualifies. **Bawo** modifies verbs and it occupies an adjunct position. Our explanations above are illustrated in the examples below.

14a. **Olú rí ọmo. dúdú**
 Olú see child black
 Olú saw a dark in complexion child

b. **Olú rí ọmo Wo?**
 Olú see child Wh
 Olú saw which child?

c. **[Ọmọ Wo]_i ni Olú rí t_i?**
 Child Wh Foc Olú see
 Which child did Olú see?

15a. **Olú n ẹ ẹ jàùjàù**
 Olú Prog do Adv
 Olú is restless

b. **Olú n ẹ ẹ Bawo?**
 Olú Prog do Wh
 Olú is behaving how?

c. **Bawo ni Olú ẹ n ẹ ẹ?**
 Wh Foc Olu do Prog do
 How is olu behaving?

In example 14(b) above, **Wo** qualifies the noun **ọmọ** “child”. Since it is not possible to move the head alone without its complement, the NP ‘**ọmọ Wo**’ “which child” are moved at the same time to the initial position as exemplified in 14(c). **Bawo** in example 15(b) is an adjunct functioning as an adverbial. Hence, it is easy to be so moved as exemplified in 15(c).

3b Content Questions with Wh-words in Ekiti Dialect

The derivation of content question with Wh-words in **Èkiti** dialect differs from what operates in Yoruba language. The movement of Wh-words to the initial position is not always accompanied by the focus marker. But that does not mean that focus marker is completely absent in the content question in **Èkiti** dialect as earlier noted. Apart from that, the question markers in content question are fewer than what we have in Yoruba language. They are **Kí/Rí, Sí, Kàri. Òlú/Èló/ Èlú** and **Síkó**. The question markers are illustrated as follow.

16 Işàn /Adó dialects

- a. **Ọjọ ra uşu**
 Ọjọ buy yam
 Ọjọ bought yam
- b. **Ọjọ ra Kí?**
 Ọjọ buy Wh
 Ọjọ bought what
- c. **Kí Ọjọ rà?**
 Wh Ojo buy
 What did Ojo buy?

17 Òmùò dialect

- a. **Ọjọ ra uşu**
 Ọjọ buy yam
 Ọjọ bought yam
- b. **Ọjọ ra Rí?**
 Ọjọ buy Wh
 Ọjọ bought what?

c. **Rí ki Ọjọ rà?**
 Wh Foc Ọjọ buy
 What did Ọjọ buy?

18 Işàn/Adó/Omùò dialects

- a. **Olú rí Ọjọ**
 Olú see Ọjọ
 Olú saw Ọjọ
- b. **Olú rí İsí?**
 Olú see Wh
 Olú saw who
- c. **[İsí] Olú rí t_i?**
 Wh Olú see
 Who did Olú see?

19 **Iṣàṅ/Adó dialects**

a. Olú lọ sí oko
Olu go Prep farm
Olú went to the farm.

b. Olú lọ sí ibi Sí
Olú go Prep place Wh
Olú went to where?

c. Ibi Sí Olú lọ?
Place Wh Olú go
Where did Olú go ?

20a. Olú gba ọ̀nà kàn
Olú take path one
Olú took a certain place

b. Olú gba ọ̀nà Sí ?
Olu take path Wh
Olu passed which place

c. Ọ̀nà Sí Olú gbà ?
Path Wh Olú take
Which way did Olu take?

21a. Ọ̀kàn kàn ọ̀
One concern 2sg
One concerns you

bi. Ọ̀kàn Sí ọ̀ kàn ọ̀ – **Iṣàṅ dialect**
One Wh RSP concern 2sg
Which one concern you

ii. Ọ̀kàn Sí ẹ̀ kàn ọ̀ – **Ado dialect**
One Wh RSP concern 2sg
Which One concerns you?

22a. Olú ra oní ṣìlẹ̀ méjì
Olú buy shilling two
Olú bought two shillings

b. Olú ra Èlọ̀/Èlú (Sí)
Olu buy much
Olú bought How much

c. Èlú Sí Olú rà?(Adó dialect)
Much Wh Olú buy
How much did Olú buy?

d. Èlọ̀ Olú rà?(Iṣàṅ dialect)
Much Olú buy
How much did Olú buy?

Examples 16 and 17 above show that the question marker **ki** has two forms; **Kí** and **Rí**. **Kí** is selected by other sub-dialects of **Èkìtì** while **Rí** is selected by **Òmùò** dialect, a sub-dialect of **Èkìtì**. It is also note worthy that **Èlú** has different forms in the sub-dialects of **Èkìtì**, the use of which depends on the form that is being selected by the dialects. This selection shows one of the linguistic variations in **Èkìtì** dialect in spite

of the mutual intelligibility. Due to this variation, some dialects used to delete the question marker **Sí** after **Èlọ̀** as indicated in example 22(d) above. **Sí** is considered as a question marker because it occupies the position after the moved NPs in interrogative construction. If we compare the occurrence of **Sí** in interrogative construction in **Èkìtì** dialect with what operates in Yoruba language, we notice that the question marker **Wo** occurs in this same position in Yoruba language. Our claim here is that **Sí** and **Wo** are synonymous as shown below

23 **Yoruba language****Èkìtì dialect**

a. Ìgbà Wo?	Ùgbà Sí
Ọ̀nà Wo?	Ibì/ọ̀nà Sí
È-Wo?	Ọ̀kàn Sí
Èlọ̀	Ọ̀lú/Èlọ̀
Ta	Ì Sí
Bá Wo ?	Bẹ̀e Sí?

Our observation is that **ì** and **Sí** which are synonymous to **Ta** are written together as a single morpheme, Ademiluyi (2005) and Ajiboye (2006) as exemplified below.

24a. **Ìsí** ọ̀ rí?
Wh 2sg sg
Who did you see?

b. **Ìsí** ọ̀ mú kò?
Wh 2sg give to
Whom did you give it?
(Cf Ademiluyi, 2005)

25a. **Ìsí** à rí Ikúnlé?
Wh 3sg see Kúnlé
Who saw Kúnlé

b. **Ìsí** rìn bẹ̀ Ikúnlé
Wh Foc beg Kúnle
Who is begging Kúnlé?
(Cf Ajiboye, 2006)

In this paper, we shall argue that **Ìsí** are two separate morphemes contained **ì** and **Sí** like **È wo** in Yoruba which can be analysed as **È** and **Wo**. Our position here is that the same mechanism is employed to derive both **Èwo** in Yoruba language and **Ìsí** in **Èkìtì** dialect. The vowels /e/ and /i/ are prefix which are only meaningful when they are annexed with the fixed morphemes **Wo** and **Sí**. For the fact that / i/ is a prefix, that is why it has different forms in the dialects of Yoruba and **Ìtsẹ̀kírì** language as highlighted below.

26 **Dialects Variations**

a	Èkìtì	Ì sí
b	Òndó	È Sí
c	Ègbà/Ìjẹ̀bú	Lè Sí
d	Ìjẹ̀ṣà	Yè Sí
e	Ìtsẹ̀kírì	Nè Sín
f	Ìyàgbà	Nè Ghí

An other evidence is that when **Sí** co-occurs with other NPs like **ùgbà** 'time'. **Ibì**, 'place' and **ọ̀nà** 'path' it occurs as a

separate morpheme. The question marker **Síkó** is a variant of **Ñkó** found in Yoruba language. It is an intransitive verb with a declarative sentence as an answer. **Síkó** can be considered as two separate morphemes. **Sí** and **kó** like **È Wo** and **I Si**, and **Ñ kó** (Akintoye, 2006) **Síkó** is generated by compounding. There is evidence in the North West Yoruba dialect that **kó** sometimes functions as both question and negative marker as exemplified below.

27a. Àjàlà **ta** ní nà ó?
Ajala Wh Foc beat 2sg
Ajala who beat you ?

b. Èyin nàà **kó** un
2pl DET Qm Emph
Is it not you ?

28 Ojò òhún nàà **kó** bí àná
tí àwọn òtá dide sí ẹ
sùgbón a dúpẹ́, gbogbo ẹ̀ dọ̀rọ̀ ìtàn lónìí.

Was the day not like yesterday?
When enemies ganged up against you
But we are grateful, all are now a past story.

Kàrí is another question marker that occupies the initial position. This question marker cannot be said to be derived by adjunction or movement because it always co-occurs with NP. It behaves differently from the other question markers because it is always accompanied with a focus marker without a trace of movement in **Òmùò** dialect. This marker is used in **Òmùò** dialect where other sub-dialects use **Sí**. But this does not mean that **Sí** is not attested in **Òmùò** dialect. Both **Sí** and **Kàrí** are attested in **Òmùò** dialects as shown below.

29 Òmùò dialect

a. Olú rí **Ṣolá**
Olú see **Ṣolá**
Olú saw **Ṣolá**

b. **Ìsì** Olú rí ?
Wh Olu see
Who did Olu see ?

30a. **Kàrí** Ùgbà ki Olú dé ?
Wh time foc Olú come
When did Olú arrive ?

b. **Kàrí** ibi ki Olú í gbé?
Wh place Foc Olu Prog live
Where does Olu live.

It is important to note that **Kàrí** is attested in other sub-dialects of **Èkítì**. The way it is used in other sub-dialects of **Èkítì** differs from how it is used in **Òmùò** dialect. For instance, it is used to ask for the location of an entity in other sub-dialects of **Èkítì** as illustrated below.

31 Adó dialect

a. **Kàrí** omọ òún?

Wh Child Det
Where is the child

b. **Kàrí** omọ ki ùwó wí?

Wh child Rel 2sg speak
Where is the child that you were talking about?

c. **Kàrí** ulé ki ọ̀n kọ́?

Wh house REL 3pl build
Where is the house they built?

Conclusion

We have examined the structure and the derivation of interrogative construction in **Èkítì** dialect and compared it with what operates in Yoruba language. This paper has shown that though there are areas of similarities between the interrogative construction in Yoruba language and **Ekiti** dialect, they are different in some other areas. For instance question markers are fewer in **Ekiti** dialect than what we have in Yoruba language. This work has also shown that focus marker is not absolutely absent in the content questions with wh-words in **Ekiti** dialect.

REFERENCES

- Ademiluyi, A. O. 2005. Wúnrèn Aṣèbèèrè nínú Èka-Èdè Iṣàń. M. A. Thesis, Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages, Ekiti State University, Ado- Ekiti.
- Ajiboye, O. 2006. A Morpho-Syntactic Account of **ni** in Mòbà Yorùbá. In *The Journal of West African Languages*, Vol. XXX111, No. 2: 23-42.
- Akintoye, O. S. 2011. The Status of the Syllabic Nasal in **Ñkó** and **Ñjẹ́**. In *African Perspectives: Contemporary Discourse in Language and Literature*, Vol.1:114-128.
- Awobuluyi, O. 1978. *Essentials of Yoruba Grammar*. Ibadan: Oxford University Press
- Bamgbose, A. 1967. *A Short Yoruba Grammar*. Ibadan: Heinemann Educational Books Nigeria Ltd: 45-50.
- Bamgbose, A. 1990. *Fonólójì àti Gírámà Yorùbá*. Ibadan: University Press PLC: 183-189.
- Radford, A. 1988. *Transformation Grammar*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Salawu, A. S. 2001. Negation in Ekiti. In *YORÙBÁ: A Journal of the Yoruba Studies Association of Nigeria*, Vol.1, No.1: 102-119.
- Yusuf, O. 1995. *Gírámà Yorùbá Àkòtun: Ní Ìlànà Íṣípáyá Onídàrò*. Ijebu-Ode: Shebiotimọ Publications.
- Yusuf, O. 1998. *Fundamentals of Syntax and the Nigerian Languages*. Ijebu-Ode: Shebiotimọ Publications.