

STRATEGIES FOR INTENSIFICATION IN IKARE

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APPROVAL PAGE

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my ever supporting and encouraging parents Mr.& Mrs. Lawal whose unwavering love, guidance, and support shaped me into who I am today. I am forever grateful for all that you've done for me. Thank you for your sacrifices and the countless lessons you've taught me.

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the strategies for intensification in Ikare. The aim was to account for and describe the various processes evident in the realization of intensity in Ikare. Data for the study were drawn from several discourses where native speakers use the language for discourse and constructions for intensification were elicited. Using, Cognitive Linguistics theory. This theory posits that language is not just a set of arbitrary symbols, but rather a reflection of human cognition and experience. It emphasizes the role of conceptual systems in shaping linguistic structures and meanings. It views language as an essential element of human thinking and emphasizes the role of cognitive processes in shaping linguistic structure and meaning. It offers valuable insights into the study of intensification by examining how speakers conceptualize and express heightened degrees of meaning. This study described the different strategies – adverbs, prefixes, adjectives, reduplication, repetition hyperbole, etc. – in use in the language to satisfy the basic human need to emphasize. The study discovered that adverbs such as gbè, bù, yán, ówàná, and adjectives like duro, prefixes like áwon, repetition like Ọmọ, gbè, are all techniques used for emphasizing intensity. The study’s findings reveal that Ikare language utilizes tactics such as reduplication, exclamations, and hyperbole to enhance emphasis and intensity.”

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction.

This study examines the strategies for intensification in Ikare, a language spoken in Ondo State. Understanding how speakers of the Ikare language express the idea of intensification is the main goal of the linguistic of this study. Enhancing something's strength, power, or extremeness is known as intensification. In language, intensification is frequently used to increase impact, add emphasis, or highlight particular meaning-related details.

Intensification is a linguistic phenomenon in which the meaning of a word or phrase is intensified or increased by the addition of additional elements that express a sense of increased degree, emphasis, or importance. (Traugot and Trousdale, 2013). The study of intensification in languages involves examining the various linguistic devices and strategies used by speakers to convey intensity. These strategies may include lexical devices, such as the use of particular words or phrases with inherently intense meaning, as well as grammatical and syntactic constructions that modify or reinforce the meaning of a statement.

The semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic aspects of intensifying expressions are also studied in studies on intensification. They examine the various intensifiers used, how they are used in sentences, and how they affect meaning. The underlying structures and intensification patterns in Ikare are revealed by this study. In light of these factors, the investigation of the various linguistic techniques used by speakers of the Ikare language to express intensity entails studying strategies for intensification in the language. This study advances knowledge of Ikare grammar and linguistic typology and aids in language documentation and preservation efforts.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Identifying the linguistic tools and techniques used by Ikare language speakers to convey intensification and understanding how these tools and techniques are structured and operate within the language's grammar and communication would be the statement of the problem for this study. In order to advance linguistic understanding, language preservation, and documentation, this research aims to fill a knowledge gap regarding the mechanisms that the Ikare language uses to intensify.

1.2 The Research Questions

The study aims to address the subsequent inquiries

1. Does the Ikare language have features that serve as intensifiers?
2. How are the features of intensification realized in Ikare?
3. What's the different linguistics processes employed in the realization of intensification in Ikare?

1.3 Aims and Objectives of the study.

This study aims to account for and examine the various processes evident in the realization of intensity in the Ikare language. The objectives of the study are to:

- i. identify the features that serve as intensifiers in Ikare.
- ii. account for the features of intensification and how they are realized in Ikare.
- iii. investigate the different linguistic processes employed in the realization of intensification in Ikare.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is on the strategies of intensification in the Ikare language. It is limited to examining and identifying the features that serve as intensifiers in language. This study also aims to account for the features of intensification and how they are realized in language as well as investigating the different linguistic processes employed in the realization of intensification in Ikare

1.5 Significance of the Study.

This study helps promote work on our indigenous languages. This study also enlightens us the ways in which intensification is carried out in ikare language.

Impact on this research on Ikare language will further help to provide more information and new knowledge to learners and other researchers on the field about Ikare language who will benefit from it. It sheds light on the strategy for intensification in Ikare such as Reduplication, repetition, augmentative prefixes, adjectives intensifiers, intensifying adverbs.

1.6 Method of Data Collection

Data is collected through interviews and elicitation tasks, focusing on specific examples of intensifying expressions. A large corpus of Ikare texts is compiled, allowing researchers to identify patterns, examine contexts, and quantify the frequency and distribution of specific intensifying expressions. The research is conducted in collaboration with native Ikare speakers, respecting their language and culture. Data was also gotten from contents from online data which is relevant published posts and articles on information specifically tailored to my research objectives.

1.7 The Ikare People and Language

Ikare is an ancient town in Ondo state, located in the northern senatorial district of Ondo state, 100 km from Akure, the city capital. Ikare-Akoko was the formal divisional headquarters of Akoko comprising of Isua-Akoko, Oka- Akoko, Okeagbe-Akoko, Ugbe-Akoko. ikare has two kings owa-Ale of Oyo meta and Olukare of Ikare. Ikare shares boundaries with Arigidi, ogbadi, Ugbe-, Oka, Akungba, Supare. Ondo state is a mixed Muslim and Christian state in Nigeria. It is one of the six state in the south and have majority

speakers of Yoruba. Major occupation of people in ikare is farming, here they grow majorly kolanut, cocoa and cassava. Ikare biggest communal market is called Osele market. The architectural style of the city of ikare incorporates both Portuguese and Arabic styles. The Portuguese style was introduced in the 16th century when Portugal began to export slaves from the region. Arabic influences were incorporated in the 19th century with the diffusion of Islamic culture southward across the Sahara. Population as of 2006 was declared over 700,000 people in ikare. The people of ikare loves pounded yam and Sapa soup.

Ikare language also known as “ede ikare”, the Ikare dialect of Ondo state, Nigeria, belongs to the Yoruboid subgroup within the larger Niger-Congo language family. Specifically, it is a member of the Yoruba language cluster, which is a group of closely related languages and dialects spoken primarily in southwestern Nigeria and neighboring regions. The Yoruba language cluster is part of the larger Benue-Congo branch of the Niger-Congo family.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction.

This chapter will review previous works on numerals as they relate to this study. It will consider the different opinions of linguists and scholars about the linguistic and communicative status of intensification. Also to be reviewed are intensifiers and emphasis amongst others. It is divided into three (3) parts as follows:

- i. Conceptual review of literature
- ii. Previous studies
- iii. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Conceptual Review

Miles and Huberman (1994) define a conceptual review as a visual or written product, one that “explain, either graphically or in native form, the main thing to be studied, the key features, presumed relationships among them. This section concerns itself with the different perspectives of scholars about the concept of intensification among others.

2.1.1 Intensification

“Intensification refers to a linguistic process in which the degree of a particular quality, trait or behavior is increased or strengthened, Claridge (2008). In language, intensification often involves the use of specific lexical elements or grammatical structures that increase the strength or urgency of a statement or explanation”.

Intensification can occur with a variety of different heads, including finite verbs, adjectives, nouns, participles as well as adverbs, and as such intensifiers comprise a very mixed category (Barnfield and Buchstaller 2010:257). It has been said earlier that intensification may be signalled in various ways. Among the devices used for this purpose by speakers of English, Benzinger (1971) listed the following:

- i. hyperbole or exaggeration
- ii. inherently intense words
- iii. profanity and obscenity
- iv. exclamations
- v. symbolic forms
- vi. repetition of words and sounds
- vii. multiplication of synonyms
- viii. onomatopoetic forms

- ix. stretch forms
- x. shifted word order and other grammatical
- xi. transformations
- xii. stress and pitch
- xiii. redundant prepositions and adverbial particles
- xiv. intensive personal pronouns
- xv. own
- xvi. qualifiers.

According to Traugott and Trousdale (2013) intensification is a linguistic phenomenon in which the meaning of a word or phrase is reinforced or increased by the addition of additional elements that express a sense of increased degree, emphasis or importance. These additional elements may include adverbs, adjectives, reinforcing prefixes or suffixes or certain grammatical elements of “structure”. Intensification can be achieved through various linguistic means, including:

- a. Adjectives and adverbs: Using stronger adjectives or adverbs to amplify the description or intensity of a noun or verb. For example, instead of saying “I’m tired,” one might say “I’m extremely exhausted.”

- b. Amplifiers: Adding words or phrases that intensify the meaning. This can include words like “very,” “extremely,” “absolutely,” “completely,” “utterly,” and so on. For example, “That’s a very big problem.”
- c. Repetition: Repeating a word or phrase for emphasis. For instance, “I told you a hundred times!”
- d. Hyperbole: Employing exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally. Hyperbole emphasizes the extremity or intensity of something. For example, “I’m so hungry I could eat a horse!”
- e. Strong language: Using words or phrases with strong connotations or emotional impact to intensify the meaning. This can involve using profanity, slang, or culturally loaded terms, depending on the context.

Intensification can be referred as an act or an example of adding non-lexical meaning to a word through modifying its phonetic production, it also can be used to indicate you are asking a question: Is he there? Are you alive? In situations where words are intensified by phonetic means, the pronunciation is usually different in several ways:

The words are pronounced more slowly with the consonants and vowels stretched out. The words are louder and have a higher pitch, making them intonationally prominent and stand out from the surrounding speech.

In order to achieve intensification, the speaker usually speeds up approaching the intensified word, and the intensified word itself is pronounced with tight (“sharp”, “tense”) articulations.

Intensification serves a particular communicative function —beyond conveying the bare content of the words—and is intended to elicit a certain kind of response.

2.1.2 Intensifiers

Intensifiers are versatile and find application across different contexts, including expressing emotions, enhancing adjectives, and accentuating actions or occurrences. Some common examples of intensifiers include “very,” “extremely,” “highly,” “totally,” “absolutely,” “utterly,” “completely,” “quite,” and “really.” (Lorenz 2002:149)

Quirk et al. (1985: 590) make a distinction between two main groups of intensifiers: “amplifiers” and “downtoners.” In the context of this study, amplifiers refer to intensifiers that heighten the importance of an adjective

(such as “really,” “so,” “very”), while downtoners indicate intensifiers that reduce the impact of an adjective (like “a bit,” “kind of,” “a little bit”). Both these types enhance the extent of an adjective, but they do so in opposite directions. Amplifiers can be further categorized into “boosters” and “maximizers,” depending on the level of enhancement they bring. Boosters increase the degree of the adjective (e.g., “very,” “so,” “really”), whereas maximizers raise the degree to the highest point on the scale (e.g., “completely,” “absolutely,” “utterly”). All the intensifiers examined in this study fall under the amplifiers category, specifically as boosters.

Méndez-Naya (2003) suggested that "swiðe" initially intensified predicative adjectives before extending its usage to intensify attributive adjectives. Recent research on Modern English intensifiers proposes that certain latent intensifiers like "proper" tend to intensify predicative adjectives. Intensifiers are also considered to function within a dynamic multi-dimensional system. This implies that an increase in the frequency of one intensifier likely corresponds to a decrease in the frequency of others (Ito & Tagliamonte, 2003; Tagliamonte & Roberts, 2005; Tagliamonte, 2008). One influential linguist who made significant contributions to the understanding of

intensifiers is Rodney Huddleston. Huddleston, along with Geoffrey K. Pullum, co-authored the comprehensive reference grammar book “The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language” in 2002. In this book, they discuss intensifiers extensively, providing analysis and examples within the framework of English grammar. While they did not coin the term “intensifier,” their work has contributed significantly to our understanding of the subject.

Tagliamonte (2008) stated that intensifiers are very popular and they offer researchers the opportunity to study language change for three reasons: versatility, ability to change rapidly, and variety. It is the “ideal choice in terms of a form of recycling.

An intensifier is a word that could either strengthen or weakens another word (normally referring to the word immediately to its right). An intensifier has no real meaning by itself and can usually be removed from the sentence. Intensifiers are adverbs. Examples of intensifiers include “very”, “rather”, “really”, “so”, “too”, “totally”, “extremely,” and “incredibly.”

Examples in English language:

1. He was so disappointed. I felt extremely sorry for him.

2. She has a very strict father
3. Dapo really offend d his nephew.

The sole purpose of an intensifier is to tell us about the intensity of another word.

Intensifiers can also be adverbs or adverbial phrases that strengthen the meaning of other expressions and show emphasis.

Intensifier refers to a word that intensifies, emphasizes, or deemphasizes an adjective or adverb in its sentence. Intensifiers which are adverbs, the part of speech that can modify a verb, adjective, or other adverbs. Note that, not all adverbs are intensifiers: some adverbs can modify words in different ways than intensifying or emphasizing. However, all intensifiers are adverbs; for this sake, intensifiers are sometimes called “adverbs of emphasis,” even though this phrase can be confusing because not all adverbs that emphasize are intensifiers and not all intensifiers emphasize, as will be shown below. Oftentimes, the word “intensifier” is used to describe any word that intensifies another word’s meaning, including adjectives and adverbs modifying verbs.

2.1.3 Emphasis

EMPHASIS can be defined as the extra force that you put or apply on a syllable, word, or phrase when you are speaking so as to make the word stand out amongst other words also, emphasis is also a use of language to mark importance or significance, through either intensity of expression or linguistic features such as STRESS and INTONATION. The classical sense of emphasis as something added to language survives in the phrases add emphasis to or lay emphasis on. It is generally achieved by any means that draws attention to a syllable, word, phrase, idea, event, or social situation, such as the increase of intensity and volume on at once when someone says ‘Do it at once!’ Here, print marks, by means of ITALICS and an EXCLAMATION MARK, what is achieved in SPEECH by an increase in the volume of sound (usually accompanied by a change of expression).

2.2 Previous Studies

The history of intensifiers has been the subject of various studies over the last few decades. A pioneer in intensifier research is Stoffel (1901). To understand why current research in this area is worthwhile, it's important to look back at the history of intensifiers. The flexibility and frequency of use of intensifiers today make them an important indicator of language change.

Barnfield and Buchstaller (2010) state that “good” and “perfect” represent a “minority of enhancement systems to date”, but while new intensifiers are becoming more popular, older intensifiers are not necessarily perfect. It is not worth it if it’s not working. Therefore, use disappear from the system.

Dlugan (2012) examined one of the most unforgettable speeches in history, Martin Luther King Jr.’s “I Have a Dream.” He examined some of these strategies and how they are used to reinforce the message. He points out that anyone can learn language skills from Martin Luther King's historical masterpiece, so it’s worth digging deeper. This book focuses on Martin Luther King Jr.’s five key lessons for writing and delivery speeches, collected from his most famous speeches.

Elizabeth and her colleagues (2013) propose several strategies for achieving emphasis and reinforcement. These techniques encompass repetition, the utilization of intensifiers, and fostering positivity, among others. According to Elizabeth (2013), repetition involves the iteration of words, phrases, sentences, and concepts. This practice serves to underscore key points and ideas, aiding in the accentuation of primary elements and providing reminders for the audience.

Humphrey Kirimi, Peter Kinyua, Zachery Njogu Waita, Colombia Kaburi, Muriungi published an article in 2016 titled “strategies for emphasis in Kimthambi”. Using overlaps, questions and claims for emphasis in Kimthambi.

Lodhi (2001) investigated the strategies used in Swahili and showed a strategy of emphasis and strength. He identified suction, germination, and reduplication.

Jegar (2001) addressed negative reinforcers in Hausa. His article is titled measurement and directionality.... “Adverbial intensifiers with negative polarity (never, ever, not at all).” A number of morphologically complex adverbial intensifiers have been identified, found in Hausa spoken and written (especially adverb of degree) medium sentences, or where appropriate, negative sentences.

Quirk et al. (1985: 590) make a distinction between two main groups of intensifiers: “amplifiers” and “downtoners.” In the context of this study, amplifiers refer to intensifiers that heighten the importance of an adjective (such as “really,” “so,” “very”), while downtoners indicate intensifiers that reduce the impact of an adjective (like “a bit,” “kind of,” “a little bit”). Both

these types enhance the extent of an adjective, but they do so in opposite directions. Amplifiers can be further categorized into “boosters” and “maximizers,” depending on the level of enhancement they bring. Boosters increase the degree of the adjective (e.g., “very,” “so,” “really”), whereas maximizers raise the degree to the highest point on the scale (e.g., “completely,” “absolutely,” “utterly”). All the intensifiers examined in this study fall under the amplifiers category, specifically as boosters.

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Tagliamonte (2008) stated that intensifiers are very popular and they offer researchers the opportunity to study language change for three reasons: versatility, ability to change rapidly, and variety. It is the “ideal choice in terms of a form of recycling.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework suitable for the study of intensification strategies in Ikare language is the Cognitive Linguistics theory. This theory posits that language is not just a set of arbitrary symbols, but rather a reflection of human cognition and experience. It emphasizes the role of conceptual systems in shaping linguistic structures and meanings. It views language as an essential element of human thinking and emphasizes the role of cognitive processes in shaping linguistic structure and meaning. It offers valuable

insights into the study of intensification by examining how speakers conceptualize and express heightened degrees of meaning.

Intensification involves highlighting certain aspects of a concept or event to amplify its impact. This theory may investigate how speakers construe and categorize intensified expressions, examining prototype effects and variations in the application of intensifying strategies based on cognitive salience and context.

In the context of intensification strategies, Cognitive Linguistics theory can help to explain how speakers of ikare language use various linguistic devices to express emphasis and intensity. For example, the theory can shed light on how the use of reduplication, intensifiers, and other grammatical constructions contribute to the expression of emphasis. In this context, certain words or expressions in Ikare might have a primary meaning and be polysemous with an intensified sense. For example, a word that typically refers to a small object might take on an intensified meaning when used in specific contexts. Intensification strategies in Ikare might involve specific grammatical constructions or collocations that are used to convey heightened intensity, such as reduplication, amplifiers, or specific syntactic patterns.

This analysis would help uncover the cognitive underpinnings of intensification in Ikare and provide insights into how speakers of the language conceptualize and communicate heightened intensity.

Overall, the Cognitive Linguistics theory is a suitable framework for the study of intensification strategies in Ikare language. Its emphasis on the relationship Between language and cognition can help to provide insights into the underlying conceptual systems that shape linguistic structures and meanings.

CHAPTER THREE

DATA PRESENTATION & ANALYSIS.

3.0 Introduction

This chapter introduces us to the presentation of the data gotten in the research of the Strategies for intensification in Ikare language. This chapter also focuses on data presentation, and discussion. The results of the research carried out in Ikare language. It introduces us to the systematic Presentation of the data on the strategies for intensification in Ikare language. We also look at the experiment with the data gotten in this research.

3.1 Intensification in Ikare

The presentation and examples of strategies for intensification in Ikare language.

Reduplication: involves repeating a word or a portion of it to emphasize its meaning. For example

1. “lala” (sleep) can be intensified to “lalala” to convey a deeper sense of sleepiness or a longer sense of sleep.
2. “gbé” (big) can be intensified to “gbégbé” to mean very big.
3. “Omo” (child) can be intensified to “Omoomo” to carry a new meaning very child-like.
4. “Tope” (beautiful) can be reduplicated to “Topetope” to mean extremely beautiful.
5. “Ye” (good) can be intensified to “yeye” to mean very good.
6. Tope “nko” (house) can be intensified to convey a deeper meaning “Eranko yeye fúnra” very big house.
7. “Foo” (walk) can be used to carry a deeper meaning “foo fúnra lowo” walk slowly.
8. “Omo mi no oba” (my child is the king) can be used to get a new meaning “Omo mi ni oba gbogbo oba” my child is the king of all kings.
9. “Aso mi ni ti” (My dress shines bright) can be used to carry a new sense of meaning “Aso mi ni ti ojú re ni ojó gbogbo” My dress shines brighter than the sun.
10. “Ó sì” (he deserves it) can be used to convey a deeper sense of meaning “ó sì maa sèé sírè” he definitely deserves it.

Adjective intensifiers: Ikare language utilizes specific words to intensify adjectives. These words are added before or after adjective to enhance its meaning. For example,

1. “dakun” small can be intensified with “gidi” to become “dakun gidi”, meaning very small or extremely small.
2. “duro” tall can be intensified with “duro” to become “duro duro” very tall.
3. “Funju” beautiful can be intensified with “funju” to become very beautiful.
4. “tí” very can be intensified with “o biribiri” to become very hot.
5. “Laide” excessively can be intensified with “duro” to become overly tall.
6. “pupo” plenty can be intensified with “pupo” to become plenty of people.
7. “Lere” extraordinary can be intensified with “duro” to become exceptionally tall.
8. “jojo” beautiful can be intensified with “Jojo” to become very beautiful.
9. “lekun” extremely can be intensified with “rere” to become “lekun rere” extremely good.
10. “laiye” more, can be intensified with “opo ede” to become “opo ede laiye” more languages.
11. “gbere” too much, can be intensified with “oro” to become “gbere opo” too much noise.

Intensifying adverbs: Ikare language employs adverbs to intensify the meaning of verbs or adjectives. Adjectives like “nitori”, “mariwo”, “bii” and

“nitori”, “ojojumo” can be used to amplify the intensity of a statement or description. For example:

1. “nse lo” (go) can be intensified to “nse lo nitori ojojumo” (go frequently) to convey the idea of going often or going regularly.
2. Pẹ̀lẹ́: (Very) can be intensified with extremely, highly
Ó wà pẹ̀lẹ́ láti ilé-iwe. (He is very intelligent.) to convey the idea that he is very intelligent.
3. Pàápàá: Very, greatly, immensely can be intensified to Ọmọ rẹ yẹn ní pàápàá ìgbàjọbà. (That child is very stubborn.) to convey the meaning that the child is very stubborn.
4. Lááyè: Very, exceedingly, extraordinarily can be intensified to Iwọ ń sọ lááyè kúrò nípa ọwọ̀ rẹ! (You are extraordinarily lazy!) to convey the idea that you are extraordinarily lazy.
5. Wòròwòrò: Terribly, awfully, dreadfully can be intensified with Ó ti ń tó wòròwòrò nípa ẹ̀rẹ̀sẹ̀ rẹ. (He is behaving awfully because of his anger.) to convey the meaning he is behaving awfully because of his anger.
6. Jíjí: Extremely, immensely, intensely can be intensified to Ilé-ọkọ yí lọ jíjí wà. (This market is extremely crowded.) to convey that sense of meaning about the market that it is extremely crowded.
7. Kòótó: quite, very can be intensified with Ó jẹ kòótó dúró – He/she is very stubborn, to convey the meaning that he/she is very stubborn.

8. Lágbára: very much, greatly can be intensified to Ọ̀ré mí jòjọ́ lágbára – My friend is very happy. To convey the meaning that the friend is very happy.

9. Pelu: very, extremely. Can be intensified to Èyàn yẹn dára pèlù – That person is extremely beautiful, to convey a deeper sense of meaning to mean extremely beautiful.

10. Nipa: extremely, highly can be intensified to Bàbá mi ti jẹ́ nípa – My father is highly intelligent, to convey the meaning that my father is highly intelligent.

Augmentative prefixes: In ikare language, prefixes can be added to words to amplify their meaning. For instance,

1. the prefix “akoko” can be added to a word like “owo” (money) to become “akokoowo” which signifies a substantial amount of money.
2. “omo” child can be added to a word like “awon”
“awon Omo” children, which signifies a word like a lot of children.
3. “Ní” drink can be added to a word like “ní my” I am drinking; this signifies that a person is carrying out an action of drinking.
4. “ti” eat can be added to a word like “je” to mean “Tije” has eaten. This signifies that the person has already eaten.
5. “niye” will, can be added to a word like “feé” to mean “Niye feé” will want. This signifies the word want or need.
6. “Niye” you can be added to a word like “ìwo rẹ̀” your book. To convey a deeper sense of meaning of ownership.

7. “Mí” my can be added to the word “èmi” to become “èmi mí” my house. This converts the meaning that it is my house.
8. “Yo” look can be added to the word “yo rí” see. This can be used to also see the meaning of see used in another way.
9. “Ile” house can be added to the prefix “awon” to become “awon Ile” houses. This conveys the plurality of house or many houses.
10. “Ko” no/not can be added to the word “so” Kò so- not speak. This means not to speak.
11. “fe” want can be added to the word “ku” to become “fe ku” want to die. This conveys the meaning want to die.

Repetition: Repeating a word or phrase can also be used to intensify its impact. By repeating a word, It’s emphasizes its significance, it emphasizes the speaker’s emotions. For example,

1. “mo to gba mo to gba,” to convey a stronger sense of accomplishment on in Ikare language.
2. e ku iyan o” enjoy your food
“E ku iyan o, e ku iyan o” enjoy the pounded yam.
3. “gbé” big. Becomes “gbégbé” very big, to express largeness.
4. “Omo” child is repeated to become “omoomo” very childlike
5. “Tope” beautiful repeated and intensified “Topetope” extremely beautiful.
6. “Ye” good, repeated to “yeye” very good. It conveys the deeper meaning of very good.

7. “dodo” tall can become “dodo-dodo” very tall. To convey the deeper or extreme meaning of tall.

From the analysis above, the following were observed:

In the Ikare language, intensifiers for adjectives are expressed by specific words. To clarify the meaning of adjectives, these words are placed before or after them. For instance, the word "dakun," which means small, can be intensified with the word "gidi," which means very small or extremely small.

Reduplication is the practice of repeating a word or a section of a word to highlight its meaning. For instance, the word "lala" (sleep) can be intensified to "lalala" to indicate greater drowsiness or a longer period of sleep.

Adverbs are used in the Ikare language to emphasize the meaning of verbs or adjectives. You can increase the intensity of a statement or description by using adjectives like "nitori", "mariwo", "bii" and "nitori", "ojojumo". To express the idea of going frequently or on a regular basis, the verb "nse lo" (go) can be intensified to "nse lo nitori ojojumo" (go frequently).

Prefixes can be added to words in the Ikare language to deepen their meaning. For instance, the word "owo" (money) can have the prefix "akoko"

added to it to create the phrase "akoko owo," which denotes a significant sum of money.

The speaker emphasizes a word's importance and their feelings by repeating it. For instance, the phrase "mo to gba mo to gba" conveys a stronger sense of possession or success.

CHAPTER FOUR

SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION.

4.1 Summary

The primary objective of this research was to account for the strategies for intensification in Ikare language. Some of the major things discovered in this research was the different strategies for intensification in Ikare language which are Reduplication, augmentative prefixes, intensifying adverbs, adjectives intensifiers including about forty different language data in Ikare language as examples to show the different strategies for intensification.

4.2 Findings.

Based on the research and analyzed data, the following insights were obtained. The study addressed strategies for intensification in the Ikare language: what they are, how they function, and to some extent of their behavior in the language. The strategies were analysed descriptively. The findings are:

Ikare uses reduplication, augmentative prefixes, adjective intensifiers, adverb intensifiers, repetition as a strategy for emphasis and reinforcement. Reduplication which is a strategy for intensification in Ikare language, reduplicates a word or morpheme to achieve intensity. For example, “tope” which means tall becomes, “topetope” very tall when reduplicated.

Augmentative prefix is another strategy for intensification in the Ikare language, it is a method of adding prefixes to a word or phoneme to achieve this strategy. Example, “omo” child, “awon Omo”- children.

Adjective intensifiers are also used to achieve intensity. Example, “duro” tall, “duroduro” very tall while adverb intensifiers in the language employs adverbs to intensify the meaning of verbs or adjectives. Adjectives like

“nitori”, “mariwo”, “bii” and “nitori”, “ojojumo” can be used to amplify the intensity of a statement or description. For example, “nse lo” (go) can be intensified to “nse lo nitori ojojumo” (go frequently) to convey the idea of going often or going regularly. Adverbs are also used for emphasis and intensification.

Repetition of words and statements as well as exaggeration were also used strategies for emphasis and intensification and also the use of words or phrases with strong connotations or emotional impact to intensify the meaning. This can involve using profanity, slang, or culturally loaded terms, depending on the context were also observed.

4.3 Conclusion

The conclusion for the findings of strategies for intensification in Ikare language are as follows:

1. The language data used in the course of research are from ikare but can also be use for the Yoruba language.

2. The strategies used are simple for example a simple reduplication process can produce another word, which means we must adhere to the rules.
3. We can get data from online sources or from a journal article but, we need data from other sources of information to confirm our data or Information.
4. The data for each strategy all follow a similar pattern to get the same result under each strategy.

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