

**COURSE
GUIDE**

**HAU 305
KARORIN HARSHEN HAUSA (DIALECTS OF HAUSA)**

Course Team Dr. Sabi’u Inuwa Fagge (Course Writer)-
POLAC
Professor Ahmadu Bello Zariya(Course Editor)-
(KASU)



NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA

© 2022 by NOUN Press
National Open University of Nigeria
Headquarters
University Village
Plot 91, Cadastral Zone
Nnamdi Azikiwe Expressway
Jabi, Abuja

Lagos Office
14/16 Ahmadu Bello Way
Victoria Island, Lagos

e-mail: centralinfo@nou.edu.ng
URL: www.nou.edu.ng

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, in any form or by any means, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Published by:
National Open University of Nigeria

Printed 2023

ISBN: 978-978-058-861-8

CONTENTS**PAGES**

Gabatarwa (Introduction)	iv
Manufar Kwas (Course Aim)	iv
Tafarkin Nazarin Kwas (Mode of Studying the Course)	v
Kashe-Kashen Darasi / Kwas (Study Units)	vi
Auna Fahimta (Assignment).....	vi
JINGA (Tutor Marked Assignment)	vii
Jarrabawar Karshen Darasi (Final Examination and Grading)	vii

HAU305 KARORIN HARSHEN HAUSA (DIALECTS OF HAUSA)

GABATARWA (INTRODUCTION)

Wannan darasi na HAU305, ya shafi nazarin harshen Hausa dangane da fadinsa da yaduwar sa. Fadin da harshen yake da shi da kuma yadda yake yaduwa ne ya haifar da bambance – bambance a nahiyoyin da ake amfani da wannan harshe na Hausa, wato abin da aka fi sani da Karori na wannan harshe. A kunshin wannan darasi, ya kawo gamsasshen bayani a kan harshen Hausa da nahiyoyin da ake amfani da harshen a matsayin harshen uwa, sannan kuma da wasu nahiyoyin da ake samun jama'a masu tarin yawa da suke amfani da harshen a matsayin harshen su na sadarwa da mu'amala ta yau da kullum, duk da cewa suna da nasu harshen ko kuma suna zaune a guraren da ba sa cikin kasar Hausa. Haka kuma darasin ya tattauna a kan yadda aka raba waɗannan karorin harshen da siffofinsu daki – daki tun daga abin da ya shafi Tsarin Sauti da Kirar Kalma da Ginin Jumla har ma da Daidaikun kalmomi.

Domin taimakawa ga dalibi wajen nakaltar wannan darasi cikin sauki, an tsara darasin zuwa manyan rukunai guda huɗu, wanda aka samar da kashe – kashe na batutuwa a farkashin kowane rukuni dangane da batutuwan da suka danganci harshen Hausa da karorinsa. Baya ga cikakken bayanai da aka zo da su a farkashin kowane kashi dangane da abin da kwas din ya kunsu, an kuma gabatar da tambayoyi na auna fahimtar dalibi kan batutuwan da aka tattauna a farkashin kowane kashi. Tambayoyin auna fahimtar an tsara su ne don su zama jagora wajen dalibi kan batutuwan da aka koyawa dalibi a wannan kashi na darasi.

MANUFAR KWAS (COURSE AIM)

Kamar yadda batun yake, kowane kwas yana da manufa ta gaba daya, wadda za a iya cewa ita ce babbar manufar kwas, tare da haka don kara kyautata koyar da wannan kwas, kowane kashi yana da tasa manufar. Wato dai a nan yana da muhimmanci ga dalibi ya nakalci manufar kowane kashi na wannan kwas, wanda wannan zai taimaka masa matuka wajen saukaka karatunsa da fahimtar abin da ake so ya koya a farkashin kowane darasi na wannan kwas.

Duk da cewa manyan batutuwan da ke farkashin wannan kwas na da yawa matuka da gaske; za a iya cewa, a takaice kwas din ya kunshi batutuwa kamar haka: -

- Ma'anar Harshe
- Ma'anar Karin Harshe

- Rukunan Karorin Harshen Hausa
- Siffonin Karorin Harshen Hausa
- Tsarin Sauti da Tasarifi a Karorin Hausa
- Kirar Kalma a Karorin Hausa
- Ginin Jumla a Karorin Hausa
- Gundarin (Daidaikun) Kalmomi

TAFARKIN NAZARIN KWAS (MODE OF STUDYING THE COURSE)

Abin da yake muhimmi a nazarin kowane kwas shi ne fahimtar darasi da kyau ta hanya mai sauƙi ba tare da dalibi ya fuskanci wata matsala ba. Haka kuma kasancewar tsarin wannan darasi ya doru ne a kan yadda dalibi zai ja zaren karatunsa shi kadai ba tare da ya haɗu da malaminsa ba, an raba kwas ɗin zuwa manyan rukunai da suka ƙunshi kashi – kashi da ke da alaƙa da junanasu. An kuma shirya kowane kashi da wanda ke biye da shi saboda taimakawa dalibi ya fahimci yadda suke danganta da juna. Saboda haka, akwai buƙatar dalibi ya natsu ƙwarai da gaske don fahimtar darinsa tare da amfani da tambayoyin auna fahimta don ya gane irin fuskantar da ya yi wa karatunsa. Haka kuma, aikin jinga da dalibi zai dinga aiwatarwa a ƙarshen kowane kashi na darasi da malami zai bayar, na taimakawa dalibi ya fuskanci irin yadda fasalin jarabawar ƙarshe za ta kasance bayan kammala darasin. Sannan ana sa ran kammala kwas ɗin baki ɗayansa cikin makwanni goma sha biyar (15), ma'ana, fatan gabatar da kowane darasi cikin mako guda.

Bayan haka abu ne mai kyau da muhimmanci ga dalibi cewa ya yi ƙoƙarin tsara karatunsa ta yadda zai yi daidai da kowane kashi tare da bibiyar abubuwan da malami ya sanar da shi a cikin darasi na manazarta don ƙara faɗaɗa sani da fahimtarsa da wannan kwas.

A ƙarshe ana nuni ga dalibi da cewa, kafin shigarsa cikin darasin wannan kwas, lallai ya fahimci wasu ginshikai na darasin domin za su haska masa irin tafiyar da zai yi a cikin karatunsa.

Wadannan ginshikai sun ƙunshi cewa, dalibi ya fahimci: -

- Darasin yana da rukunai guda huɗu (4) mai ɗauke da kashi goma sha huɗu (14)
- Rukuni na ɗaya (1) yana ɗauke da kashi uku (3), sai rukuni na biyu (2) yana ɗauke da kashi shida (6), shi kuwa rukuni na uku (3) yana da kashi ɗaya (1), sannan rukuni na huɗu (4) na ɗauke da kashi huɗu (4).
- Akwai ɓangaren auna fahimta da jingar da za a yi a kowane kashi.
- A ƙarshen darasi akwai jarabawa da za a gabatar ga dalibi.

- A ƙarshen kowane kashi an samar da manazarta da wasu ayyukan don ƙara bincike da nazari.

KASHE-KASHEN DARASI / KVAS (STUDY UNITS)

Kamar yadda aka bayyana a sama cewa, wannan kwas yana da rukunai guda huɗu (4) da kasha – kashe har guda goma sha huɗu (14), wanda kowane za a gudanar da shi cikin mako guda, wato a jumlace za a nazarci kwas a cikin makwanni sha biyar (15). Wanna ya haɗa da amsa tambayoyin auna fahimta da na jingar aiki tare da jarabawar ƙarshen kwas.

Don samun kyakkyawar alkiblar karatu, ba a bar ɗalibi ya yi ta bundun – bundun ba shi kaɗai, an kawo jerin litattafai da aka duba wajen tsara darasin da wasu maƙaloli da suke da alaƙa da darasin don ɗalibi ya ƙara samun haske da fahimta. Saboda haka abu ne muhimmi ga ɗalibi ya nemi waɗannan litattafai da maƙaloli a ɗakunan karatu da wasu irin su don za su taimaka masa matuƙa wajen fahimtar kwas yadda ya kamata.

AUNA FAHIMTA (ASSIGNMENT)

Wannan darasi an tsara shi ne bisa tsarin tafi-da-gidanka ko ɗebi da kanka, yadda ɗalibi zai fuskanci karatunsa shi kaɗai ba tare da ya haɗu da malaminsa ba. Saboda haka ne aka tsara hanyar jarraba fahimtar karatu ta hanyar; (1) auna fahimta a ƙarshen kowane darasi, sai (2) ba wa ɗalibi jingar aiki a ƙarshen kowane kashi, sannan (3) daga ƙarshe a gabatar da jarabawar ƙarshen zangon karatu bayan kammala dararin makwanni goma sha biyar (15).

Jarabawar da za a gabatar a ƙarshen kwas tare da tambayoyin auna fahimta, baki ɗayansu na ɗauke da maki 100 ne, wato abin nufi shi ne, tambayoyin auna fahimtar da ake yi a ƙarshen kowane kashi na ɗauke da kashi 30 cikin ɗari, wanda ɗalibi zai amsa tambayoyi uku, kuma a ciki za a zaɓi guda biyu da za su kasance ɗauke da maki 15 kowace, sannan jarabawar ƙarshe ta ƙunshi maki mafi tsoka na kashi 70 cikin ɗari. Haka kuma, jarabawar ba a cikin aji za a gabatar da ita ba, ɗalibi zai gabatar da jarabawarsa ne a gida ta hanyar internet. Saboda haka abu ne mai kyau ga ɗalibi ya samu ƙwarewa wajen amfani da na'urar kwamfuta.

JINGA (TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT)

Bayar da jingar ga dalibi wani salo ne ko hanya ce ta gwajin jarabawa ga dalibi, wannan kuma shi zai taimakawa dalibi ya fahimci yadda jarabawar karshen kwas za ta kasance. Ashe ke nan kokarin da dalibi zai yi wajen amsa wadannan tambayoyi shi zai taimaka masa wajen samun saukin amsa tambayoyin da za a yi masa a karshen darasi.

JARRABAWAR KARSHEN DARASI (FINAL EXAMINATION AND GRADING)

A karshen kowane darasi/kwas ana gabatar da jarabawar karshen darasi ne don gwada fahimtar dalibi kan darasin da aka gabatar masa, ta yadda za a gane cewa ya fahimci darasin yadda ake bukata ko kuwa yana da rauni ko tawaya a wani bangare. Kuma ana zakulo wasu tambayoyi ne daga wanda aka ba shi a cikin jinga. Ita wannan jarabawa ta karshe kamar yadda aka bayyana ita ce ke dauke da kaso 70 cikin dari 100 na makin da ake so ya samu, wanda da wannan ne za a gane darajar da ya samu a kwas din.

**MAIN
COURSE**

CONTENTS	PAGE
Rukuni Na 1.....	1
Kashi Na 1 Ma'anar Harshe.....	1
Kashi Na 2 Karin Harshe.....	11
Kashi Na 3 Daidaitaccen Kari.....	22
Rukuni Na Biyu (2) Tsarin Sauti.....	32
Kashi Na 1 Tsarin Sauti.....	32
Kashi Na 2 Siffofin Karorin Gabashi Da Na Yammaci.....	45
Kashi Na 3 Nannage.....	56
Kashi Na 4 Karin Sauti.....	64
Kashi Na 5 Musayar Gurbi.....	75
Kashi Na 6 Naso.....	84
Rukuni Na Uku (3) Bayani Kan Kirar Kalma.....	99
Kashi Na 1 Kirar Kalma.....	99
RUKUNI NA HUDU (4) GININ JUMLA.....	111
Kashi Na 1 Ginin Jumla I.....	111
Kashi Na 2 Ginin Jumla II.....	119
Kashi Na 3 Fayyace Jinsi.....	129
Kashi Na 4 Gundarin Kalmomi.....,,,	137

RUKUNI NA 1

Kashi Na 1 Ma'anar Harshe

Kashi Na 2 Karin Harshe

Kashi Na 3 Daidaitaccen Kari

KASHI NA DAYA (1)

MA'ANAR HARSHE

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 1.1 Gabatarwa
- 1.2 Manufar Darasi
 - 1.2.1 Ma'anar Harshe
 - 1.3.1 Muhimmancin Harshe
 - 1.3.2 Harshen Hausa da Al'ummar Hausawa
 - 1.3.3 Harshen Hausa da Rukunoninsa
- 1.2.2 Kasar Hausa da Kewayenta
 - Auna Fahimta
- 1.3 Takaitawa
- 1.4 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 1.5 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 1.6 Amsoshin Auna Fahinta



1.1 Gabatarwa

A farkashin wannan kashi na farko, za a gabatar da darasi a kan ma'anar harshe kamar yadda masana suka bayyana, tare da nuni ga irin yadda muhimmancin harshe yake da shi a cikin kowace irin al'umma. Kuma kamar yadda ya bayyana cewa, kowace al'umma tana rayuwa ne tare da harshenta wanda shi ne tubalin ginin wannan al'ummar, domin da shi ne take sadarwa tare da isar da kowane irin saƙo a tsakanin al'ummar.

A farkashin wannan kashi dai, zai yi bayani kan harshen Hausa da Hausawa, tare da kawo rukunin harsunan duniya da harshen Hausa ya sami kansa a ciki; don nuni da sauran Harsunan da suka yi tarayya da harshen Hausa wajen asalinsu. Haka kuma za a yi nuni a kan kasar Hausa da kewayenta don izina ga inda Hausawa suke tun asali da kuma inda suka yi iyaka da wasu al'ummatai. Wato dai baya ga kasar Hausa, zai cika da

nuni a kan garuruwa da kasashen da ake samun Hausawan da ke zaune tare da amfani da harshensu a matsayin hanyarsu ta sadarwa a tsakaninsu.



1.2 Manufar Darasi

A takaice abin da ake so dalibi ya fahimta a wannan darasi ya kunshi:

- Ma'anar harshe da amfaninsa.
- Muhimmancin harshe ga al'umma.
- Rukunin Harsunan da Hausa take ciki.
- Kasar Hausa da kewayenta.
- Kasashen da ake da Hausawa baya ga kasar Hausa.



1.3 Ma'anar Harshe

Magana a kan ma'anar harshe magana ce mai fadi da masana suka yi ta gabatarwa gwargwadon yadda kowa ke kallonta. Amma kafin bayani a kan ma'anar harshe zai yi kyau mu fahimci cewa dan Adam shi ne kadai daga cikin halittun da Allah ya yi a bayan kasa da yake amfani da sautuka masu ma'ana bisa tsari da ka'ida don sadarwa a tsakaninsu don isar da saƙo. Duk da cewa akwai sauran halittu a fadin wannan duniyar da suke amfani da wasu muryoyi irin su kuka, kara, gurnani da sauransu don sadarwa a tsakaninsu, wannan ba shi ne harshe ba kuma ba shi da ma'ana. Don haka harshen da ake magana a kai shi ne harshen dan Adam, domin shi ne tsarin da yake tafiya da kowane irin yanayin da dan Adam zai sarrafa shi ya dace da buƙatarsa ta wannan lokaci da wanda ya wuce da wanda zai zo nan gaba.

To idan mun fahimci wannan, me ake nufi da harshe? A nan za mu iya cewa shi harshe, shi ne hanyar da dan Adam yake amfani da sautukan magana (masu ma'ana), da yake furtawa ta yin amfani da gabobin furuci cikin tsarin da ba na kara zube ba, don sadarwa tsakaninsa da 'yan'uwansa mutane, tare da isar da saƙon abin da ke cikin ransa don tafiyar da rayuwa yadda ya kamata. Ko kuma a takaice a bayyana cewa; "Harshe shi ne hanyar da dan-Adam yake bi don sadarwa". Haka kuma za a iya bayani da cewa harshe wani tsari ne da ke tabbace a cikin zukata da kwaƙwalen kowane dan Adam da yake amfani da wannan baiwar wajen furta magana don sadarwa tsakaninsa da al'ummar da yake rayuwa tare, bisa ka'idar cewa jama'ar suna fahimtar junansu bisa tsarin maganar da suka yadda da

ita a tsakaninsu. Wannan kuma shi ne ya haifar da harshen al'umma, wato sai a kira shi da harshen wannan al'umma da ta haɗu da yin magana a bisa harshe guda. Wato dai kowace al'umma da ta haɗu a kan tsari guda na harshe da take rayuwa da shi, shi ne harshenta. Wannan kuma shi ya haifar da harasa masu tarin yawa a faɗin duniya da ake amfani da su.

A takaice dai za a iya cewa, shi harshe na nufin hanyar da ɗan Adam yake amfani da ita wajen bayyana ko musayar tunani, ra'ayi, ilimi da bayanai ko sakwanni a tsakaninsu, kuma wannan harshe ya kebanta da al'ummun da suke amfani da shi a matsayin hanyarsu ta sadarwa. Ke nan kowane irin harshe da nasa tsarin da ya sha bamban da wani da ke wata nahiyar daban.

1.3.1 Muhimmancin Harshe

A duk lokacin da ake magana a kan muhimmancin wani abu, ana nuni ne a kan irin amfaninsa da matsayinsa. Idan muka dubi harshe dangane da amfaninsa da matsayinsa, abu ne da ba zai iya takaituwa cikin 'yan layukan rubutu takaitattu ba. Amma duk da haka, shi dai harshen ɗan Adam shi ne hanya cikakkiya kuma tabbatacciya da ɗan-Adam yake amfani da ita wajen sadarwa. Duk da cewa ɗan Adam kan yi amfani da wasu alamomi da wasu sassan jikinsa kamar ido da hannu da fuska da ƙafa da sauransu don nuni ga wani abu, wannan duk bai kai amfani da harshensa ba. Shi kuwa harshen da ɗan-Adam yake amfani da shi, kasancewarsa halitta da ke amfani da sautukan magana cikin tsari da ƙa'ida tabbatacciya don isar da saƙo, da shi ne yake fito da tunaninsa da ra'ayinsa da damuwarsa da farin cikinsa da buƙatunsa. Ilimi shi ne ginshikin ci gaban rayuwar al'umma ta kowace fuska, kuma ilimi ana bayar da shi ne ta amfani da harshe. Da harshe ake koyar da kyawawan tarbiyya da al'adu ta hanyar tatsuniyoyi da ake yi wa ƙananan yara. Da harshe ake kulla kasuwanci. Sai an yi amfani da harshe ake koyar da kowace irin sana'a. Da harshe shi ake harkar mulki, da shi ake tafiyar da alamarin shari'a a kotuna, da harshe ake harkar magani (likitanci), da shi harshe ake bayyana farin ciki da damuwa. Da harshe ake kulla kowace irin dangantaka tsakanin jama'a, da harshe ake gudanar da addini, da shi ake koyansa kuma da shi ake aiwatar da shi. Da harshe ake yadɗa ilimi da fasaha da al'adu tsakanin al'umma. Da harshe ake gina kyakkyawan tunani da ilimin da ke dɓamfare da tasirin zamantakewar al'umma da abin da ya shafi sauyi na rayuwa da ci gabanta. A takaice za mu iya cewa shi harshe shi ne taragon/jirgin gudanar da rayuwar ɗan Adam baki ɗaya. Don haka rayuwar ɗan Adam kaf dinta ba ta yiwuwa sai da harshe, saboda

komai ya dogara ne da harshen da aka yi amfani da shi wajen aiwatar da shi. Shi ya sa za mu ga cewa kowace al'umma tana da nata harshen, kuma kowace nahiya ta al'umma akwai rin yadda harshenta yake tafiya daidai da rayuwarta da al'adunta. Don haka harshe shi ne kashin bayan rayuwar dan-Adam a bayan kasa, wanda yake dauke da siffofi da kamanni da suke tafiya bisa ka'ida tabbatacciya.

1.3.2 Harshen Hausa da Al'ummar Hausawa

Hausa kalma ce da ake amfani da ita don bayyana sunan harshe (Harshen Hausa) da al'ummar da ke amfani da wannan harshe (Bahausha/Hausawa). Harshen Hausa na daya daga cikin harsunan Afrika ta yamma wanda ya fi kowane a cikinsu bunkasa da yaduwa. Harshen Hausa harshe ne da ake amfani da shi a garuruwan da ke arewacin Nijeriya da jamhuriyar Nijar, har ma da wani yanki na Kamaru da Chadi da Ghana.

Masana daban – daban sun bayyana irin yadda wannan harshe yake da fadi tare da yawan masu amfani da shi a matsayin harshensu na farko, misali; Dunstan (1969) yana cewa “kimanin mutum miliyan goma sha biyu ne ke amfani da shi a matsayin harshen farko a arewacin Nijeriya da jamhuriyar Nijar. Shi kuwa Newman (2000) ya nuna cewa, masu amfani da shi a matsayin harshen farko sun haura mutum miliyan talatin da biyar. Amma a bayani na baya – bayan nan wanda Sani (2009) ya bayyana, ya nuna cewa akwai mutum fiye da miliyan hamsin da bakwai da ke amfani da shi a matsayin harshen farko a jihohin arewacin Nijeriya da jamhuriyar Nijar. Sannan kuma da kimanin miliyan talatin da shida da ke amfani da shi a matsayin harshen hulfa.

Alummar Hausawa da suke da harshen Hausa a matsayin harshen uwa, su ne al'ummar da suke zaune a kasar Hausa. Kasar Hausa kasa ce da ta mamaye Arewacin Nijeriya (ban da kasar Borno) da Nijeriya ta tsakiya (Benue), sannan kuma da arewacin jamhuriyar Nijar.

Baya ga kasar Hausa, akwai Hausawa da suke zaune a wasu kasashe da ba nasu ba, a bisa mabambantan dalilai suka hada da dalilin kasuwanci ko kaura ko aikin hajji ko bude idanu ko kuma neman ilimi. Irin wadannan dalilai da ma wasu ya sanya ake samun Hausawa a wasu sassan Nijeriya, kamar Ilorin da Enugu da Imo da Abia da Lagos da Ibadan da sauransu

da dama. Haka kuma ake samun su a wasu sassa na Afrika ta yamma, kamar su Ghana da Togo da Benin da Mali da sauransu. Hakanan ma akwai al'ummar Hausawa a kasashe irin su Kamaru da Chadi da Afrika ta tsakiya. Sannan a wajen kasashen da ke gabar teku ma akwai Hausawa, irin su Libya da Sudan, kai har ma da kasar Saudi Arabia.

1.3.3 Harshen Hausa da Rukunoninsa

Kamar yadda na bayyana maka a baya cewa Harshen Hausa na ɗaya daga cikin harsunan Afrika. Masana harsuna (kamar irin su Greenberg 1963) sun karkasa Harsunan Afrika zuwa manyan rukunai (iyali) guda huɗu, wanda suka kunshi (a) Congo Kordofanian da (b) Nilo – Saharan da (c) Afroasiatic da kuma (d) Khoisan. Kowanne daga cikin waɗannan manyan rukunai ya kunshi wasu kananan ajujuwan harasa da suke karkashinsa.

Harshen Hausa yana ɗaya daga cikin Harsunan da ke ajin Chadic ne, wato yana rukunin da aka ambace su da Harsunan yamma na Chadic (West Chadic). Shi wannan aji na Chadic yana karkashin babban rukunin Harsunan Afrika da aka ambace su da Afroasiatic. Baya ga Hausa, wasu daga Harsunan da ke aji guda ɗaya da harshen Hausa su ne; Harsunan Bole da Angas da Bachama da Kare – kare da Margi da kuma Kana – kuru.

A cikin waɗannan ajin harsuna na yammacin Chadic, harshen Hausa shi ne harshen da ya fi kowanne yaɗuwa da yawan masu amfani da shi a kasar Hausa da ma wasu nahiyoyi na duniya daban – daban.

Wasu daga cikin siffofin waɗannan harsuna (Chadic) da ya maida su ‘yan aji ɗaya sun haɗa da; (a) karin harshe (i. Sama, ii. Kasa da iii Faɗuwa) (b) baƙin hamza, (c) fayyace jinsi da adadi (namiji, mace da jami), (d) ajin aikatau 7/8, (e) tsarin kalmomi cikin jumla na Aikau – Aiki – Karbau (SBO).

1.4 Kasar Hausa da Kewayenta

Kasar Hausa tana nahiya da ake kira Sudan, (wato baƙi). Kasa ce shimfiɗaɗɗiya da ta haɗa da yankin Arewacin Nijeriya da kudancin jamhuriyar Nijar. Kasar Hausa ita ce nahiyar da ta shafi mafi yawan jihohin arewacin Nijeriya in ban da tsakiyar Nijeriya da kasar Barno. Kasar ta kunshi arewacin Katsina, sannan da abin da ya haɗa da arewa da yammacin Sakkwato wanda ya mika har jamhuriyar Nijar. Haka kuma kasa ce wadda tarin mutanen da ke cikinta na da halayya da al'adu da ɗabi'u iri ɗaya, kuma harshe guda suke amfani da shi wato Hausa.

Nijeriya ta arewa ita ce cibiya mafi ƙarfi ta harshen Hausa, wanda take da Kano a matsayin babbar cibiyar Hausa. Faɗin ƙasar Hausa ya kai kimanin murabba'in mil dubu ɗari uku (300,000 sƙ mls).

Kasar Hausa tana cikin Afrika ta yamma, daga gabas ta yi iyaka da Barno, daga yamma ta yi iyaka da ƙasar Dahomey da Benin. Sannan daga arewa ta yi iyaka da jamhuriyar Nijar, daga gabas kuma ta yi iyaka da Kamaru. Kasa ce wadda ba ta da yawan duwatsu a cikinta, tana da manya da ƙananan koguna waɗanda suka ratsa ƙasar har zuwa kogin Kwara, wasu kuma sun kai ga tafkin Chadi.

Wannan nahiya ita ce ƙasar Hausa. Ko da yake ba a iya ƙasar Hausa ake samun Hausawa ba, akwai Hausawa masu tarin yawa da suke zaune a wasu garuruwa da ƙasashe, kuma suna amfani da harshen Hausa a matsayin harshen sadarwa a tsakaninsu. Irin waɗannan garuruwa da ake samun Hausawa a cikinsu, a Nijeriya akwai irin su Ilorin da ke jihar Kwara da jihar Enugu da Imo da Lagos da Ibadan da Bayelsa da Calabar da sauransu. A wasu ƙasashe na Afrika kuma ana samun Hausawa a ƙasar Ghana da Togo da Benin da Mali da Kamaru da Chadi da Afrika ta tsakiya. A ƙasashen larabawa kuwa akwai irin su ƙasar Libiya da Sudan da Senegal da Saudi Arabia.

Auna Fahinta

- 1- Yi takaitaccen bayani a kan harshen ɗan Adam.
- 2- Yi bayani mai gamsarwa kan Rukunonin harshen Hausa



1.5 Takaitawa

A takaice a wannan kashi an fahimci waɗannan batutuwa: -

- Ma'anar harshe da muhimmancinsa ga ɗan-Adam.
- Harshen Hausa da Hausawa.
- Ƙasar Hausa, girmanta da faɗinta da kuma ƙasashen da ta yi iyaka da su ta fuskoki daban – daban.
- Garuruwa da ƙasashen da ake samun Hausawa mazauna waɗannan wurare.
- Kuma an fahimci cewa harshen Hausa shi ne harshen da ya fi kowane a cikin 'yan rukuninsa (Chadic) saurin bunƙasa da yaɗuwa, tare da samun mafi yawan al'umma da suke amfani da shi

a matsayin harshen farko (uwa) da kuma waɗanda suke amfani da shi a matsayin harshen kasuwanci.

1.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

- Benin – sunan wata ƙasa ne a Afrika
- Bachama – sunan wani harshe ne da ke ƙarƙashin harsunan Chadi



1.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

Amfani, Halliru Ahmed Hausa da Hausawa: Jiya da Yau da Gobe a cikin Champion of Hausa Cikin Hausa: A Festchrift in Honour of Dalhatu Muhammad, Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press, 2012

Bello, Ahmadu. The Dialects of Hausa (Revised Edition). Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2015.

Bello, Ahmadu. Daidaitacciyar Hausa da Kare-Karen Harshen Hausa, Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2020.

Dantumbushi, Muhammad Abdulhameed, Salon Sarrafa Harshe da Karkasuwar Hausawa Rukuni – Rukuni a Kasar Hausa a cikin Algaita: Journal of Current Research in Hausa Studies. Department of Nigerian Languages No. 5 Vol. 1 September 2008:18 – 35

Fagge, Usman Usaini. Hausa Language and Linguistics. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2012.

Fagge, Usman Usaini. Ire – Iren Karin Harshen Hausa Na Rukuni. Kano: Benckmark Publishers Limited, 2004

Fagge, Usman Usaini. An Introduction to Hausa Morphology. Kano: Gidan Dabino Publishers. 1993

Junaidu, Isma'il. and 'Yar'aduwa Tanimu, Musa. Harshe da Adabin Hausa a Kammale. Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited, 2007.

Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa. Ibadan: University Press Plc, 1999.

Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 1: Tsarin Sauti da Tasarfin Hausa a Wake. Kano: Benchark Publishers Limited, 2002.

Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 2: Ginin Jumlar Hausa a Wake. Kano: Benchark Publishers Limited, 2009.

Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 3: Karorin Harshen Hausa a Wake. Kano: Benchark Publishers Limited, 2003.

Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Siffofin Daidaitacciyar Hausa. Kano: Benchmark Publishers Limited, 2009

Yusuf, Mukhtar Abdulkadir. Hausa Grammar: An Introduction. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello Unibersity Press Limited, 2011.

1.8 Amsoshin Auna Fahinta

1- Yi takaitaccen bayani a kan harshen ɗan Adam.

Ma'anar harshe magana ce mai faɗi da masana suka yi ta gabatarwa gwargwadon yadda kowa ke kallonta. Amma kafin bayani a kan ma'anar harshe zai yi kyau mu fahimci cewa ɗan Adam shi ne kaɗai daga cikin halittun da Allah ya yi a bayan ƙasa da yake amfani da sautuka masu ma'ana bisa tsari da ƙa'ida don sadarwa a tsakaninsu don isar da saƙo.

Duk da cewa akwai sauran halittu a faɗin wannan duniyar da suke amfani da wasu muryoyi irin su kuka, ƙara, gurnani da sauransu don sadarwa a tsakaninsu, wannan ba shi ne harshe ba kuma ba shi da ma'ana. Don haka harshen da ake magana a kai shi ne harshen ɗan Adam, domin shi ne tsarin da yake tafiya da kowane irin yanayin da ɗan Adam zai sarrafa shi ya dace da buƙatarsa ta wannan lokaci da wanda ya wuce da wanda zai zo nan gaba.

Harshe, shi ne hanyar da ɗan Adam yake amfani da sautukan magana (masu ma'ana), da yake furtawa ta yin amfani da gabobin furuci cikin tsarin da ba na kara zube ba, don sadarwa tsakaninsa da 'yan'uwansa mutane, tare da isar da saƙon abin da ke cikin ransa don tafiyar da rayuwa yadda ya kamata. Ko kuma a taƙaice a bayyana cewa; "Harshe shi ne hanyar da ɗan-Adam yake bi don sadarwa". Haka kuma za a iya bayani da cewa harshe wani tsari ne da ke tabbace a cikin zukata da ƙwaƙwalen kowane ɗan Adam da yake amfani da wannan baiwar wajen furta magana don sadarwa tsakaninsa da al'ummar da yake rayuwa tare, bisa ƙa'idar cewa jama'ar suna fahimtar junansu bisa tsarin maganar da suka yadda da ita a tsakaninsu. Wannan kuma shi ne ya haifar da harshen al'umma, wato sai a kira shi da harshen wannan al'umma da ta haɗu da yin magana a bisa harshe guda. Wato dai kowace al'umma da ta haɗu a kan tsari guda na harshe da take rayuwa da shi, shi ne harshenta. Wannan kuma shi ya haifar da harsuna masu tarin yawa a faɗin duniya da ake amfani da su.

2- Yi bayani mai gamsarwa kan Rukunonin harshen Hausa

Kamar yadda na bayyana maka a baya cewa Harshen Hausa na ɗaya daga cikin harsunan Afrika. Masana harsuna (kamar irin su Greenberg 1963) sun karkasa Harsunan Afrika zuwa manyan rukunai (iyali) guda huɗu, wanda suka kunshi (a) Congo Kordofanian da (b) Nilo – Saharan da (c) Afroasiatic da kuma (d) Khoisan. Kowanne daga cikin waɗannan manyan rukunai ya kunshi wasu kananan ajujuwan harasa da suke karkashinsa.

Harshen Hausa yana ɗaya daga cikin Harsunan da ke ajin Chadic ne, wato yana rukunin da aka ambace su da Harsunan yamma na Chadic (West Chadic). Shi wannan aji na Chadic yana karkashin babban rukunin Harsunan Afrika da aka ambace su da Afroasiatic. Baya ga Hausa, wasu daga Harsunan da ke aji guda ɗaya da harshen Hausa su ne; Harsunan Bole da Angas da Bachama da Kare – kare da Margi da kuma Kana – kuru.

A cikin waɗannan ajin harsuna na yammacin Chadic, harshen Hausa shi ne harshen da ya fi kowanne yaɗuwa da yawan masu amfani da shi a kasar Hausa da ma wasu nahiyoyi na duniya daban – daban.

Wasu daga cikin siffofin waɗannan harsuna (Chadic) da ya maida su ‘yan aji ɗaya sun haɗa da; (a) karin harshe (i. Sama, ii. Kasa da iii Faɗuwa) (b) baƙin hamza, (c) fayyace jinsi da adadi (namiji, mace da jami), (d) ajin aikatau 7/8, (e) tsarin kalmomi cikin jumla na Aikau – Aiki – Karbau (SBO).

KASHI NA 2 KARIN HARSHE

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 2.1 Gabatarwa
- 2.2 Manufar Darasi
- 2.3 Ma'anar Karin Harshe
 - 2.3.1 Dalilan Samuwar Karin Harshe
 - 2.3.2 Rukunonin Karin Harshen Hausa (HG da HY)
 - 2.3.3 Dalilan Raba Karorin Harshen Hausa zuwa Manyan Rukunai Biyu
- 2.4 Nahiyoyi da Iyakokin Karorin Harshen Hausa. Auna Fahinta
- 2.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 2.6 Takaitawa
- 2.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari
- 2.8 Amsoshin Auna Fahinta



2.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan kashi za a yi bayani a kan abin da ake nufi da Karin harshe, wato ma'anarsa a ilimin nazarin harshe. Haka kuma, wannan kashi zai tattauna a kan dalilan da kan sanya a sami karorin harshe a cikin al'umma. Baya ga wannan kuma, zai kawo bayani a kan karorin harshen Hausa da yadda masana suka kasa su zuwa manyan rukunai guda biyu (wato rukunin Gabashi da rukunin Yammaci) tare da nuni ga karorin da suke karkashin kowane rukuni. Sannan kuma bayyana wasu dalilan raba karorin harshen Hausa na daga abin da za a tattauna a karkashin wannan kashi tare da nuni a kan iyakokinsu ta fuskar nahiya, gari ko kasashe inda waɗannan karori suke.



2.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar da ke furshe a wannan darasi ita ce ta fahimtar da dalibi waɗannan batutwa a yayin da aka kammala darasin:

- Abin da ake nufi da Karin harshe.
- Abin da ya bambanta karin harshe da karin murya (accent).
- Manyan Rukunai na Karorin harshen Hausa da karorin da ke karkashinsu.
- Abin da ke kawo samun karorin harshe a harshe guda.

- Nahiyoyi da guraren da ake samun karorin harshen Hausa daban – daban.



2.3 Ma'anar Karin Harshe

Kafin a bayyana ma'anar karin harshe, za a dan yi tsokaci tare da nuni dangane da yadda al'umma take da harshenta. Da farko kamar yadda aka fahimta a darasin da ya gabata cewa, dan-Adam shi ne wanda Allah ya yi wa baiwar harshe daga cikin halittunsa. Kuma shi harshe na dan-Adam shi ne jirgin da yake dauke da rayuwar dan-Adam baki dayanta, domin in ka cire harshe daga rayuwar dan-Adam wannan rayuwa babu ita. Haka kuma da harshe ne ake sanin wane ne mutum. Wato da ya buɗe baki ya yi magana za a gane wayewarsa ko akasin haka; a fahimci iliminsa da akidarsa da addininsa da al'adarsa da ma dukkan abin da yake da alaƙa da shi a rayuwa. Baya ga wannan kuma, harshen mutum shi yake bayyana daga ina ya fito, domin yanayin gurin zama da al'ada da sauransu na da alaƙa da kuma tasiri ga harshen mutum ko da kuwa tashi ya yi daga wata nahiya ya koma wata. Hakan yakan kawo bambanci harshensa da yake amfani da shi da kuma yanayin harshen a muhallin da ya baro.

Idan aka fahimci wannan, to me ake nufi da Karin harshe a ilimin nazarin harshe?

Ita kalmar kari, bahaushe kan yi amfani da ita a muhallai daban – daban, kamar karin magana ko karin hula ko karin guga ko yin kari (na rantsuwa ko kudi ko alwala) ko karin waƙa ko karin kumallo da sauransu. Da an lura da kalmar kari a waɗannan misalai na sama, za a gano cewa tana nuni ne ga 'nau'i' ko wani salo ko tsari. Saboda haka in an ce karin harshe kai tsaye ana iya cewa wani nau'i ne na harshe. Amma wajen bayyana ma'anarsa Sani (2003) ya bayyana a cikin Alfyyarsa ta karorin harshen Hausa a waƙe, da cewa:

31. To shi dai karin harshe,
Fa nau'i ne na shi harshe.
32. Na sadarwa guda fa daɗa,
Ka gane kar ka daburce.
33. A shiyya nan ta al'umma,
Musamman ai ka kiyyaye.
34. Ake yin shi fa amfani,
Da wannan dai karin harshe.
Ya kuma ƙara da cewa;
36. Karin harshe na nan shiyya,

- Da wancan ai daban fa yake.
 37. Sai dai nan ka lura da kyau,
 Kacokan ‘yan gida daya ne.

A nan za a iya cewa, shi karin harshe nau’i ne na harshe guda da al’ummar da ke wata nahiya/shiyya ke amfani da shi don sadarwa, wanda ya sha bamban da na wasu da ke wata nahiya, amma tare da haka suna fahimtar junansu.

2.3.1 Dalilan Samuwar Karin Harshe

Da farko kafin bayyana dalilan samuwar karin harshe, ya kamata a fahimci cewa akwai bambanci tsakanin ‘karin harshe’ da ‘canji ko sauyin harshe’. Shi sauyi ko canji yana nufin irin yadda harshe yake sauyawa sakamakon wasu dalilai, kamar ta fuskar bakin kalmomi da suke shigowa cikin harshe, ko kuma cudanya da wasu al’ummu da neman koyi da su wajen amfani da harshe da wasu fuskokin rayuwa na yau da kullum. Shi kuwa karin harshe ya shafi yadda ake amfani da harshe ne daga wannan nahiya zuwa waccan na jama’ar da suke amfani da harshe daya. Misalin irin wannan, kamar kalmomin; *‘kyanwa – mussa, bera – kusu, wasa – ragaita, hanya – godabe, dusa – dussa, biyar – biyat’* da sauransu.

A nan kasancewar bambancin gurin zama da yanayin kasa ko nahiya da ma abin da ya shafi gudanar da rayuwa ta yau da kullum da kuma mabambantan al’adu, dukkanin wadannan na daga cikin dalilan da kan haifar da bambance – bambance a harshe guda da al’ummu da ke nahiyoyi daban – daban ke amfani da shi, daga wannan wuri zuwa wancan, hakan shi yake haifar da karin harshe.

Wani abu da shi ma dalili ne da ke haifar da karin harshe shi ne tazarar muhalli mai nisa. Wato idan wani rukuni na al’umma daya ya nisanta daga dan’uwansa sai a sami bambanci na yadda suke sarrafa harshen nasu. Irin wannan bambanci yakan fito ta fuskar yadda ake amfani da wasu sautukan magana kamar irin su; /h – hy, sh – shy, h – hw, φ – p da yadda ake sarrafa su cikin kalmoni, sannan da yadda ake gina jumla yayin da mai magana yake isar da sakonsa a cikin zance.

Sai dai wani abu da ya kamata a sani shi ne, wadannan bambance – bambancen da ake samu a tsakanin karorin harshen Hausa ba ya hana su fahimtar junansu, ma’ana mai wannan kari na fahimtar mai wancan, don dukkaninsu harshe guda ne. Haka kuma, abin lura a nan shi ne, shi karin

harshe fito da mutum yake ya nuna nahiyar da ya fito daga cikin al'ummar da ke amfani da harshe guda.

2.3.2 Rukunan Karorin Harshen Hausa

A tattaunawar da ta gabata, an yi bayani a kan abin da ake nufi da karin harshe, tare da bayyana wasu dalilai da ke haifar da karorin harshe daga harshe guda. A halin yanzu tattaunawar da za a yi ita ce wadda za ta fayyace mana waɗanne ne karorin harshen Hausa, kuma zuwa rukuni nawa suka kasu?

Masana harshe sun bi hanyoyi na ilimin nazarin harshe wajen gano abin da ya bambanta wannan kari na harshe da wancan da kuma abin da ya haɗa su na siffofi. Wannan ne ya ba da hasken haɗa wasu karorin guri ɗaya a matsayin waɗanda suke a rukuni ɗaya.

Sakamakon wannan nazari na masana a kan karin harshen Hausa, Bargery (1934) ya bayyana wasu karorin Hausa. Sannan shi ma Abubakar (1983) da kuma Zaria (1992) haɗi da Baba (1998) bayan shi sai Sani (2003). Dukkaninsu sun bayyana karorin Hausa da rukunansu tare da nuni ga karorin da suke a kowane rukuni.

A dunkule dai an raba karorin harshen Hausa zuwa manyan rukunai guda biyu, su ne rukunin Gabashi (HG) da rukunin Yammaci (HY), kamar yadda Bello (1992) ya tattara su, ga abin da yake cewa; -

“Karorin harshen Hausa sun kunshi manyan rukunai guda biyu, rukunin Gabashi da na Yammaci. Na gabashi ya kunshi Kananci da Bausanci da Dauranci da Guddiranci da kuma Zazzaganci wanda ake amfani da shi a Kano da Bauchi da Daura da Guddiri da kuma Zariya baki ɗaya. Na yammaci kuwa ya kunshi Katsinanci da Sakkwatanci da Kurhwayanci da kuma Arewanci wanda ake amfani da shi a Katsina da Sakkwato da Kurfey da kuma Dogon Dutchi”. ()

Baya ga waɗannan karori da aka bayyana a sama, akwai wasu karorin da suma ana kallonsu a matsayin wasu daga cikin karorin Hausa, waɗannan karori kuwa su ne; Haɗejanci da Gobiranci da Damagaranci. Sai kuma wasu karorin da masu amfani da shi ba su da yawa sosai, kuma suna jamhuriyar Nijar ne, su ne Agadasanci da Canganci. Amma dai mafi yawancinsu suna shiga cikin waɗancan manyan rukunan da aka bayyana a baya.

A ɗan takaice, don sauƙin fahimtar waɗannan karorin da yadda masana suka karkasa su, za a iya fahimtar su daga wannan jadawalin da ke kasa:

Bargery (1934)	Abubakar (1983)	Bello (1992)	Baba (1998)	Sani (2002)
Karin Gabashi	+	+	+	+
Kananci Hadejia Katagun	Kananci - - Zazzaganci Dauranci Bausanci -	Kananci - - Zazzaganci Dauranci Bausanci Guddiranci	Kananci Hadejanci - - Zazzaganci Dauranci Bausanci Guddiranci	Kananci - - Zazzaganci Dauranci Bausanci Guddiranci
Karin Yammaci	+	+	+	+
Sakkwatanci i Katsinanci - - Zazzaganci Gobir - -	Sakkwatanci i Katsinanci - - - - - -	Sakkwatanci i Katsinanci Arewanci Kurhwayanci - - - -	Sakkwatanci i Katsinanci - - - Kebbi Zamfara	Sakkwatanci i Katsinanci Arewanci Kurhwayanci - - - - -

Daga wannan jadawalin za mu iya cewa, dukkanin masanan sun haɗu a kan cewa Kananci na cikin ginshikan rukunin Gabashi, sannan Sakkwatanci kuma a na Yammaci. Baya ga su sai kuma sauran karorin da suka biyo su a cikin kowane rukuni.

2.3.3 Dalilin Raba Karorin Hausa zuwa Manyan Rukunai Biyu.

Kasancewar ka ɗalibi mai nazarin harshen Hausa, tambaya makamanciyar wannan na iya zuwa maka a cikin tunaninka, ko kuma wani na iya tambayar ka cewa, shin me ya sa aka raba harshen Hausa zuwa karori daban – daban, shin ba harshe ɗaya ba ne, kuma kowane bahaushe ba yana fahimtar ɗan’uwansa da ke wata nahiyar ba, kamar Bakano na fahimtar Bazazzagi, haka Bakatsine yana fahimtar Bakano, ko kuma ana so a nuna cewa wata hausar ta fi wata ne?

Amsar wannan tambaya ita ce, lamarin ba haka yake ba, domin kamar yadda bayani ya gabata cewa, kowace al’umma ta duniya tana da harshen da take sadarwa da shi, kuma a cikin kowace al’umma ta duniya ana

samun su a mazaunai da muhallai daban – daban, wanda wannan da ma wasu al'amura na daga cikin abin da yake haifar da bambancin yanayin amfani da harshe daga wannan wuri zuwa wancan, kamar yadda aka gabatar da bayani a baya. Misali in an dauki kowane harshe na duniya za a tarar cewa na wuri kaza ya bambanta da na wuri kaza ta fuska kaza da kaza. Kamar harshen Ingilishi akwai na Birtaniya da na Amurka da na Australiya da na Afrika. Za a ga dukkaninsu Ingilishi ne amma akwai bambancin siffar harshen daga nan zuwa can.

Haka wannan batu yake har ma da harshen Hausa, hausar Kano na da siffa kaza da ta bambanta da hausar Sakkwato da makamantan wannan.

Masana harshe sun kalli harshen Hausa a dinkule, da yawan masu amfani da shi tare da la'akari da yadda suka barbazu a garuruwa da nahiyoyi daban – daban. Wannan ta ba su hasken fito da siffofin harshen Hausa na nahiyoyin kasar Hausa daban – daban. Saboda haka, an raba karorin Hausa zuwa manyan rukunai guda biyu (Hausar Gabas (HG) da hausar Yamma (HY)) tare da kananan karori da ke karkashin kowane rukuni domin fa'idantar mai nazari da: -

- Sanin cikakkiyar siffar da wannan harshe na Hausa yake da ita.
- Fayyace nahiyoyi da ake da Hausawa da kuma yadda hausar nahiyar take.
- Gane kowane bahaushe tare da sanin nahiyar da yake.
- Fayyace siffar da kowane kari yake da ita da abin da ya bambanta shi da sauran.
- Kokarin gane bambancin lafazi da ma'ana ta fuskar daidai kalmomi.
- Sanin yalwar da fadin da harshen Hausa yake da ita.
- Gano yawan masu amfani da harshen Hausa da kasar Hausa.

Don tabbatar da wannan hadafi, masana na bin hanyoyi a ilimance don fitar da siffofi tare da tabbatar da rukunin da kowane kari yaka ciki. Masana na la'akari da waɗannan siffofi ne, wato; (i) Tsarin Sauti da (ii) Kirar Kalma da (iii) Ginin Jumla da kuma (iv) Gundarin Kalmomi. (Tattaunawa kan waɗannan siffofi zai zo a darusanmu na gaba insha'allahu).

Waɗannan dalilai da aka ambata a sama da ma wasu na daga abin da masana suka lura da shi suka kasa karorin Hausa zuwa rukunan biyu. Saboda kamar yadda ya tabbata cewa maƙasudin harshe ga ɗan Adam shi ne isar da saƙo tare da fahimtarsa, in ba a isarwa ko ba a fahimta, to

harshen bai yi aikinsa ba. Sanin waɗannan bambance – bambance ne zai taimaka ƙwarai wajen isar da saƙo da kuma fahimtarsa yadda ya kamata.

2.4 Nahiya da Iyakokin da Suka yi Karorin Hausa

Kamar yadda bayani ya gabata cewa, an kasa harshen Hausa zuwa manyan rukunai guda biyu, wato rukunin Gabashi da na Yammaci. Kuma shi na Gabashi ya ƙunshi karin Kananci da Zazzaganci da Bausanci da Dauranci da kuma Guddiranci. Shi kuma na yamma ya ƙunshi Sakkwatanci da Katsinanci da Arewanci da kuma Kurhwayanci.

Batun da nake son mu tattauna a nan shi ne, su waɗannan karori na Hausa a wace nahiya ta ƙasar Hausa suke, kuma daga ina zuwa ina suka yi iyaka. (A nan ba ina nufin na ce maka Kananci a misali ya fara daga guri kaza zuwa kaza ba, a'a abin nufi a nan shi ne nuna cewa, kari kaza yana fusha kaza ne ta ƙasar Hausa.)

Da farko, mun san cewa Nijeriya ta Arewa nan ne ƙasar Hausa in ban da ƙasar Barno da Nijeriya ta tsakiya (Middle Belt), sannan da wani yanki na Arewacin Jamhuriyar Nijar.

Idan muka ɗauki Arewacin Nijeriya za mu ga cewa daga arewa ta tsakiya a nan ne inda muke da karin Kananci wanda ake magana da shi a jihar Kano. Daga arewa ta tsakiya kuma, a fuskar kudu da Kano a nan kuma muna da karin Zazzaganci da ake amfani da shi a ƙasar Zazzau. Haka kuma, yayin da muka nausa arewa da jihar Kano kuma gabas da jihar Katsina a nan za ka sami karin Dauranci da ake da shi a ƙasar Daura. Idan kuma muka ƙara turawa gabashin arewa, a nan kuma akwai karin Bausanci da Guddiranci wanda ake samu a ƙasar Bauchi da Guddiri. A waɗannan fuskoki ne ake da karorin Gabashi na Hausa.

Karorin Yammaci kuma, ya fara da Sakkwatanci wanda ake da shi a fuskar arewa maso yamma na ƙasar Nijeriya. Sai kuma karin Katsinanaci yana wajen arewa da jihar Kano mai nisa, wato karin da ake amfani da shi a jihar Katsina. Waɗannan sun ƙunshi fuskokin karorin Hausa da ake da su a jamhuriyar Nijeriya ne.

Sauran karorin da ake da su a Jamhuriyar Nijar kuwa, (wato Arewanci da Kurhwayanci), nahiyoyinsu sun haɗa da; Damagaranci da ake magana da shi a Damagaram (Zinder), garin da yake arewa da jihar Kano. Idan kuma

muka yi wajen yamma da jihar Sakkwato, a nan za mu tarar da karori guda biyu wato karin Gobiranci da ake da shi a kasar Gobir da kuma kasar Filinge (Kurfey) inda ake da karin Kurhwayanci wanda yana arewa ta gabas da garin Niamey. Baya ga wannan sai karin Arewanci da ake amfani da shi a Dogon Doutchi, shi kuma yana nahiyar gabas da Niamey ta Jamhuriyar Nijar.

A lura

1. Sauran garuruwa da kasashe da ake samun al'ummar Hausawa da dama, ba sa cikin waɗannan da aka bayyana, domin asalinsu duk daga waɗannan garuruwan kasar Hausa suke, saboda haka, ko dai ya zama suna cikin rukunin gabashi ne ko yammaci, kamar Hausawan da ke kasar Ghana da Togo da Kamaru da Chadi da Benin da makamantansu. In ma an sami wani bambanci da karorin nan na asali, wannan na iya kasancewa ne bisa tasirin kaura da harshen al'ummar wannan nahiya. Amma duk da haka ana daukar su a matsayin wani yanayi na harshen Hausa wanda har yanzu masana ba su tabbatar da cewa su waɗannan wani rukuni ne da ban da wanda aka sani ba.
2. Ya kamata ka lura da cewa, a darussan mu da za su zo nan gaba, tattaunawarmu da misalan da za a kawo, za su takaita ne ga karorin hausar da ake da su a Nijeriya ne kawai, ban da waɗanda suke a Jamhuriyar Nijar da wasu kasashen daban.

Auna Fahinta

1. Yi bayanin a kan ma'anar karin harshe da abin da ya bambanta shi da canjin harshe.
2. Bayyana karorin Gabashi da na Yammaci tare da nuni ga waɗanda ba sa cikinsu.
2. Waɗanne karorin Hausa ne ake samunsu a Jamhuriyar Nijar.



2.5 Takaitawa

A takaice za a iya cewa a karkashin wannan kashi, an fahimci waɗannan batutwa: -

- Ma'anar Karin Harshe.

- Kawo Dalilan Samuwar Karin Harshe
- Bayyana Rukunan Karorin Harshen Hausa
- Kawo Dalilin Raba Karorin Hausa zuwa Manyan Rukunai Biyu.
- Nahiya da Iyakokin da Suka yi Karorin Hausa

2.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

- Ragaita – na nufin wasa a karin harshen Sakkwatanci
- Gwadabe – na nufin hanya a karin harshen Sakkwatanci



2.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

Bello, Ahmadu. The Dialects of Hausa. Enugu: Fourth Dimensions Publishers, 1992

Bello, Ahmadu. The Dialects of Hausa (Revised Edition). Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2015.

Cibiyar Nazarin Harsunan Nijeriya (CNHN). Kamusun Hausa na Jami'ar Bayero, Kano. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited. 2006

Dantumbushi, Muhammad Abdulhameed, Salon Sarrafa Harshe da Karkasuwar Hausawa Rukuni – Rukuni a Kasar Hausa a cikin Algaita: Journal of Current Research in Hausa Studies. Department of Nigerian Languages No. 5 Vol. 1 September 2008:18 – 35

Fagge, Usman Usaini. Hausa Language and Linguistics. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2012.

Fagge, Usman Usaini. Ire – Iren Karin Harshen Hausa Na Rukuni. Kano: Benckmark Publishers Limited, 2004

Fagge, Usman Usaini. An Introduction to Hausa Morphology. Kano: Gidan Dabino Publishers. 1993

Junaidu, Isma'il. and 'Yar'aduwa Tanimu, Musa. Harshe da Adabin Hausa a Kammale. Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited, 2007.

Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa. Ibadan: University Press Plc, 1999.

Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 3: Karorin Harshen Hausa a Wake. Kano: Benchark Publishers Limited, 2003.

Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Siffofin Daidaitacciyar Hausa. Kano: Benchmark Publishers Limited, 2009

Yusuf, Mukhtar Abdulkadir. Hausa Grammar: An Introduction. Zaria Bello Unibersity Press Limited, 2011.



2.8 Amsoshin Auna Fahinta

1. Yi bayanin a kan ma'anar karin harshe da abin da ya bambanta shi da canjin harshe.
 Karin harshe nau'i ne na harshe guda da al'ummar da ke wata nahiya/shiyya ke amfani da shi don sadarwa, wanda ya sha bamban da na wasu da ke wata nahiya, amma tare da haka suna fahimtar junansu amma
 Canjin harshe shi ne yin amfani da wani harshe na dabam a lokacin da ake amfani da wani harshe misali: daga Hausa zuwa Ingilishi ko daga Faransanci zuwa Hausa a lokacin da mutum yake magana.
2. Waɗanne karorin Hausa ne ake samunsu a Jamhuriyar Nijar.
 Kare-Karen harshen da ake da su a Jamhuriyar Nijar kuwa, (wato Arewanci da Kurhwayanci), nahiyoyinsu sun haɗa da; Damagaranci da ake magana da shi a Damagaram (Zinder), garin da yake arewa da jihar Kano. Idan kuma muka yi wajen yamma da jihar Sakkwato, a nan za mu tarar da karori guda biyu wato karin Gobiranci da ake da shi a ƙasar Gobir da kuma ƙasar Filinge (Kurfey) inda ake da karin Kurhwayanci wanda yana arewa ta gabas da garin Niamey. Baya ga wannan sai karin Arewanci da ake amfani da shi a Dogon Doutchi, shi kuma yana nahiyar gabas da Niamey ta Jamhuriyar Nijar.

KASHI NA 3 DADAITACCEN KARIN HAUSA

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 3.1 Gabatarwa
- 3.2 Manufar Darasi
- 3.3 Ma'anar Daidaitaccen Karin Harshe
 - 3.3.1 Daidaitaccen Karin Hausa
 - 3.3.2 Siffonin Daidaitacciyar Hausa
- Auna Fahinta
- 3.4 Takaitawa
- 3.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 3.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 3.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahinta



3.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan kashi na uku za a bayyana abin da ake nufi da Daidaitaccen karin harshe, tare da nuni a kan yadda ake fahimtarsa ta siffoninsa. Sannan kuma za a tattauna a kan dangantakar Daidaitaccen kari da sauran karorin Hausa. Haka kuma a wannan kashi za a bayyana matsayin da Daidaitaccen kari yake da shi wajen masu amfani da harshen Hausa a ilimance da kuma a hukumance.



3.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar wannan darasi a wannan kashi ita ce, a fahimci cewa: -

- Baya ga karorin harshen Hausa akwai karin da ake ambatonsa da Daidaitaccen kari.
- Alakar Daidaitaccen kari da sauran karorin Hausa.
- Dalilan da kan sa a yi amfani da Daidaitaccen kari maimakon wani kari daga karorin Hausa.
- Muhimmanci da amfani da Daidaitaccen kari yake da shi ga wannan al'umma.



3.3 Ma'anar Daidaitaccen Karin Harshe

Ita kalmar Daidaitacce (sn) ta samo asali ne daga kalmar 'daidai' (f) wanda kamusun Hausa na Jami'ar Bayero ya bayar da ma'anarta da cewa, "kalma mai bayyana dacewar abu". Haka kalmar 'daidaita' na iya daukar ma'anar mayar da abu yadda zai dace da bukata (shf.87).

Don haka abin da ake so a fahimta a nan shi ne, yayin da aka ce Daidaitaccen kari ba ana nufin cewa sauran karorin na harshe kuskure ne ko suna da kuskure a cikinsu ba. Abin nufi a nan shi ne, daidaitaccen kari shi ne kari da aka fitar da shi wanda ya dace da bukata. Saboda haka, me za a iya cewa ita ce ma'anar Daidaitaccen kari? Amsar wannan tambaya ita ce, shi Daidaitaccen kari shi ne karin da aka tsara shi don yin amfani da shi, wanda ya dace da bukatar masu harshen bisa amincewa a tsakaninsu. Kenan kari ne wanda yake tsararre bisa wata ka'ida da aka amince da ita.

A nan za mu iya cewa, shi Daidaitaccen kari, yana nufin karin da ya zamo karɓaɓɓe kuma tabbatacce wajen dukkan jama'ar da ke amfani da wannan harshe don sadarwa, da aiwatar da wasu muhimman al'amuran da suka haɗa dukkan masu amfani da sauran karorin harshen guri guda.

Daga wannan bayani na sama, za ka fahimci cewa shi Daidaitaccen kari ba ɗaya ne daga cikin karorin da ake da su a harshe ba ne, a'a tsara shi aka yi daga siffon sauran karori don haɗa al'ummar da suke amfani da harshen guri guda don wata manufa ta gudanar da rayuwa ta yau da kullum.

3.3.1 Daidaitaccen Karin Hausa

A kowane harshe na duniya ana iya samun karori daban – daban, sannan kuma al'ummar kan amince a bisa bin tsari na wani kari guda da zai haɗe su kan wasu bukatur da manufofi daban – daban. Saboda haka za ka tarar alal misali akwai daidaitaccen kari a harshen Englishi, wato kudancin Landan (ko harshen Sarauniya), da daidaitaccen kari, Larabci da makamantansu. Haka abin yake a wasu harsuna na kasar Nijeriya.

Saboda haka, kamar yadda yake a sauran harsunan duniya, ita ma Hausa tana da abin da ake kira da Daidaitacciyar Hausa. Amma bari mu ji abin da masana harshen Hausa suke ce dangane da Daidaitacciyar Hausar.

Bello (1992) ya bayyana cewa; “Daidaitacciyar Hausa ba yana nufin ɗaya daga cikin dukkanin karorin Hausa da muka sani ba ne, ko da yake Kananci shi ake ganin ya fi kusa da Daidaitacciyar Hausa.”

Shi kuwa Sani (2009) ya bayyana Daidaitacciyar Hausa da cewa,

Nau’i ne na harshen Hausa, wanda ake amfani da shi yau da kullum wajen lamuran da suka shafi koyarwa da buge – bugen litattafai da jaridu da mujallu. Haka kuma ita wannan hausar da aka yi wa lakabi da Daidaitacciya, debe – debe ce daga ire – iren karorin harshen daban – daban da muka gani, sai dai Kananci ya fi yawa a cikinta.”

Abin tambaya a nan shi ne, me ya sa Kananci ya fi yawa a cikin wannan Daidaitacciyar Hausa? Wajen amsa wannan tambaya za mu iya cewa, garin Kano gari ne na kasuwanci da kowace jama’a ta kasar Hausa ke kwararowa cikinta yau da kullum don gudanar da kasuwanci. Wannan ta sa duk wanda ya zo sai ya yi koƙarin fahimtar harshen wannan al’umma (kari). Hakan kuma ya haifar da yaɗuwar wannan kari da kuma samun sauƙi wajen fahimtarsa. Sai ka tarar Basakkwace yana fahimtar Kananci, haka Bakatsine ko Bazazzagi ko Badauri ko Ba’are duk suna fahimtar Kananci ba tare da samun wata wahala ba.

A nan za mu iya fahimtar cewa, Daidaitacciyar Hausa wani nau’i ne da ya haɗa dukkanin masu amfani da sauran karorin, shin na Gabashi ne ko na Yammaci, wanda ba ɗaya ne daga cikin waɗanda aka bayyana ba, sai dai ya ɗauki kamanni na sauran karorin harshen ta fuskar; Tsarin Sauti da Tasarifi da ma Ginin jumla.

A saboda haka, za a iya cewa, ita Daidaitacciyar Hausa, hanyar sadarwa ce da ta haɗa dukkanin masu amfani da sauran karorin harshen Hausa ba tare da samun wata tangarda ba wajen fahimtarsa. Bugu da ƙari ita ce karin harshe da ya zama karɓaɓɓe a hukumance, domin da ita ake koyarwa a makarantun ilimi, da tsarawa da buga littattafai a jaridu da mujallu, a aikin hukumomin gwamnati da majalisun Jihohi da gidajen Radiyo da Talabijin har da kafar sadarwa ta zamani a yau. Duk wani abu da za a rubuta a adana shi zai kasance ne a cikin Daidaitacciyar Hausa.

Amma abin lura a nan da aka ce ta fi kusa da Kananci, ba ana nufin fifta Kananci ne a kan sauran karorin daban – daban ba, sai dai saboda dalilan da aka ambata a baya da makamantansu ya sa aka fi samun kaso mai yawa na karin Kananci a cikin Daidaitacciyar Hausa.

3.3.2 Siffofin Daidaitacciyar Hausa

Daidaitacciyar Hausa kamar yadda bayani ya gabata cewa *dēbe* – *dēbe* ce daga sauran karorin Hausa aka amince a kansa don sauƙaƙa fahimtar sakon da za a isar a tsakanin masu magana da harshen. Don haka ita ma kamar sauran karorin Hausa ana la'akari da siffofin da ake bi don gane siffarta don bayyana yadda take. Waɗannan siffofi masana sun taƙaita su zuwa gida huɗu; su ne abin da ya kunshi, (i) Tsarin Sauti da (ii) Kirar Kalma da (iii) Ginin Jumla da kuma (iɓ) Daidaikun Kalmomi. Waɗannan siffofi su ne masana ke bi don tantance siffofin Daidaitacciyar Hausa da ma dukkan wani kari daga cikin karorin Hausa.

A wannan kashi, za a bayar da haske ne a kan waɗannan siffofi a taƙaice, saboda a fuskanci yadda Daidaitacciyar hausar take, sannan kuma a nan gaba yayin da za mu tattauna a kan sauran karorin za a kawo sauran wasu siffofin wajen kwatanta ta da sauran karorin Hausa.

(i) Tsarin Sauti

Tsarin sauti ya shafi yadda harshe yake sarrafa sautukan magana wajen tsara su a cikin gaba ko kalma da muhallan da suke zuwa a cikinta (farko ko tsakiya ko karshe). Kuma wannan tsari shi yake haifar da ma'ana. Za a iya samun sautuka iri ɗaya a harshe biyu ko fiye, amma tsarin sautin kowanne daban saboda kowane harshe na da tasa ƙa'idar ta tsara sautuka a cikin magana.

A farkashin wannan abin da za a bayyana shi ne, sautukan baƙi da wasali da ake amfani da su a Daidaitacciyar Hausa.

• Bakafen Daidaitacciyar Hausa.

Daidaitacciyar Hausa (DH) kamar yadda masana suka tabbatar, tana da sautukan baƙaƙe guda talatin da biyu da suke zaman kansu, sannan da sauran biyu da suke zaman wani sautin (masu wakiltarsu ne a wasu muhallai). Waɗannan baƙaƙe su ne:

Kwayar Sauti	Daidaitacciyar Hausa
/b/	[b] ---- baba
/β/	[β] ---- ɓera
/m/	[m] ---- mutum
/f/	[f] ---- fayfay /fitaa/ /f ^y iilii/, /fisgeee/
/t/	[t] ---- tambari
/d/	[d] ---- dawa
/l/	[l] ---- laifi

/r/	[r] - /r/ ---riga
/n/	[n], [ŋ], [ɲ], ---- nama, kango, kanya
/s/	[s] ---- saki, sani
/z/	[z] ---- zani, zuma
/ts/	[s'] ---- tsakiya, tsara
/r/	[ɾ] ---- ruwa, rawa
/d/	[d] ---- dauri, dumi
/sh/	[ʃ] ---- shekara, shuka
/c/	[tʃ] ---- ciyaawaa, cinya
/j/	[dʒ] ---ja, jaka, jiki
/y/	[j] ---- yaro, yarinya
/k/	[k] ---- kalangu, kara
/k̄/	[k̄] ---- k̄arfii, k̄ara
/g/	[g] ---- garu, gini
/h/	[h] ---- hanyaa, haske
/ʔ/	[ʔ] ---- ʔaiki, aski
/fy/	[ɸj] --- fyade kʷifʷi, fʷili, fʷitila
/w/	[w] ---- waina, wanki
/kw/	[kw] --- kwano, kwakwa
/k̄w/	[k̄w] --- k̄wace, k̄waro
/gw/	[gw]--- gwanda, gwama
/ky/	[kj] -----kyauta, kyanwa
/k̄y/	[k̄j] ---- k̄yama, k̄yastu
/gy/	[gj] ---gyare, gyambo
/ʷy/	[ʷj] ---- ʷyanci, ʷyaʷya

Sauran guda biyu da suke zaman wani baƙi su ne: - /n/ --- [ɲ] a kalmar hanya, da /n/ --- [ŋ] a kalmar ganga.

* [ɲ] na wakiltar /n/ ne a inda ta gabaci sauti ɗan ganda /y/.

* [ŋ] na wakilar /n/ ne a inda ta gabaci sautuka ‘yan hanka /k, k̄, g/.

• Wasullan Daidaitacciyar Hausa.

Kamar yadda suke a sauran karorin Hausa, Daidaitacciyar Hausa ma na da sautukan wasula guda goma sha uku. A takaice za mu iya raba su zuwa gida uku; wato: -

(i) Gajerun wasula: -

/a/ ----- bala
baara, beeraa
/e/ ----- ice
beebee, beeraa

(ii) Dogwayen Wasula: -

/aa/ ----- gidaa,
/ee/ ----- keekee,

/i/ ----- gida riidii, jirgii	/ii/ ----- kiifii,
/o/ ----- tanko koofaa, toona	/oo/ ----- kootoo,
/u/ ----- uku muushee, kuku	/uu/ ----- kuuguu,

(iii) Tagwan Wasali: -

/ai/ ----- aiko, maiko, baiko.
/au/ ----- kauri, daurii, dāuri.
/ui/ ----- kuiḡii, guiwa.

Baya ga sha ukun da muka gani, akwai kuma sautin baḡi da yake zaman /i/ a wani gurbin wani lokaci kuma a matsayin /u/, kamar yadda Sani (2004:14) ya bayyana.

Wannan sautin baḡin kuwa shi ne [i], misali: -

- atinii, atishawa, litinin (a matsayin /i/)
- dirkaa, tinanii, rinii (a matsayin /u/)

Wasu daga siffodin Daidaitacciyar hausar da za mu bayyana a nan (duk da cewa za a sami wasu sun yi daidai da na wasu karorin) sun haḡa da: -

1. Sautukan Baḡaḡe:

(a) ‘Yan Laḡḡa: -

(i) Amfani da /f/ duk da irin wasalin da ya biyo baya, mis: -

- (a) fitaa, (b) farii, (c) feesaa, (d) furtaa.

(ii) Amfani da /w/ ko /u/, mis: -

- (a) tawshii/taushii, (b) awdu/audu, (c) sawroo/sauroo, (d) awdugaa/audugaa

(iii) Amfani da /w/ a gabanin ḡan hanci ruwantau, mis: -

- (a) tawna/tauna, (b) ḡawraa/ḡauraa, (c) awree/auree, (d) sawrii/saurii

(b) Gaḡḡa – haḡḡa: -

(i) Amfani da /ḡ/, mis: -

- (a) shaa, (b) shigaa, (c) ashaanaa, (d) shari’a

(ii) Amfani da ḡan atishawa /tḡ/, mis: -

- (a) ciizoo, (b) cikii, (c) ciyaawaa, (d) cinikii

(c) ‘Yan Haḡḡa: -

(i) Amfani da /ḡ/, mis: -

- (a) wuḡaa, (b) ḡasaa, (c) waḡaa, (d) baḡii

2. (a) Naso

(i) Amfani da /n/ a cikin kalma maimaikon /m/, misali: -

(a) danshii, (b) kanshii, (c) kuncii, (d) kunsaa.

(ii) A marabar gaɓa ko kalma, dafau din nasaba /-r/ (mc) ko /-n/ (nmj), misali: -

(a) hular bala, (b) gonar Sarkii, (c) gidan muusaa, (d) gaarin masaraa.

3. (a) Nanatau: -

(i) Ana amfani da wakilin suna zagin aikatau ba tare da an nanata baƙin farko na kalmar aikatau da ta biyo bayan wakilin suna ba. Misali: -

(a) na cee, (b) ka luura, (c) ya taashi, (d) ta daawoo.

4. Sassauta gaɓa mai nauyi, ba tare da nanatawa ba a wannan rukuni, misali: -

(a) malam, (b) zuuciyaa, (c) kwado, (d) jaakii.

5. Hamza: -

(i) Ana amfani da /h/ sabanin yadda ake amfani da /ʔ/ a karin gabashi, kamar a Kano, msali: -

(a) hayran/hairan, (b) hayfuu/haifu, (c) hayfar/haifar.

(ii) Amfani da /d/ a sunan aro na larabci, misali: -

(a) dayyabu, (b) dahiru, (c) faadimatu, dahaaratu.

(iii) Amfani da /ts/ gabanin /e/ da /i/, misali: -

(a) katsina, (b) tsairkiyaa, (c) tsarga, (d) tseegumii.

6. Lebantawa: -

(i) Rashin lebanta yan hanka in sun zo gabanin wasalin /a/, misali: -

(a) taanaa, (b) saaka, (c) zaafii, (d) daacii.

7. Ruwantau: -

Ana amfani da /r/ a marabar gaɓa da karshen kalma a wannan kari, misali:

-

(a) markaa, (b) barkaa, (c) harshee, (d) karfee.

8. Sulalau: -

Ana amfani da /w/, misali: -

(a) wukaa, (b) wunii, (c) wurii, (d) wuya

10. Amfani da Jakada /-wa/ gabanin suna, misali: -

(a) wa bala - ya saya wa bala abinci.

(b) wa malam - ya aika wa malam littafin.

11. Amfani da /-sa/ a matsayin wkl. Sn mutum na 3 (mallaka), misali: -

(a) wando – n – sa ----- wandonsa

(b) agogo – n – sa ----- agogonsa

12. Wajen nuna mutum na 3 (jm'i), misali; muka, kuka, suka: -

- (a) abin da muka yi
- (b) abin da kuka yi
- (c) abin da suka yi

Baya ga waɗannan siffofi, wasu ƙarin batutuwan da za mu tattauna a kai ya jibanci kalma da ginin jumla da gundarin kalmomi, zan zo da bayani da misalansu a darussanmu da za su zo nan gaba cikin yardarm Allah.

Auna Fahinta

1. Daidaitacciyar Hausa, shin kari ne daga karorin Hausa ko ko yaya? Bayyana.
2. Ta wace hanya ake iya gane siffofin Daidaitacciyar Hausa daga sauran karorin Hausa?



3.4 Takaitawa

A ƙarƙashin wannan kashi, an fahimtar da kai:

- Abin da ake nufi da Daidaitaccen Karin harshe.
- Daidaitacciyar Hausa.
- Matsayin Daidaitacciyar Hausa wajen masu amfani da harshen Hausa.
- Wasu daga cikin Siffofin Daidaitacciyar Hausa.

3.5.1 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

- Ruwantau: - Ana amfani da /r/ a marabar gaba da ƙarshen kalma a wannan kari, misali: - (a) markaa, (b) barkaa, (c) harshee, (d) ƙarfee.



3.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

Bello, Ahmadu. The Dialects of Hausa (Revised Edition). Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2015.

Bello, Ahmadu. Daidaitacciyar Hausa Da Kare-Karen Harshen Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2020.

Cibiyar Nazarin Harsunan Nijeriya (CNHN). Kamusun Hausa na Jami'ar Bayero, Kano. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited. 2006

Dantumbushi, Muhammad Abdulhameed, Salon Sarrafa Harshe da Karkasuwar

Hausawa Rukuni – Rukuni a Kasar Hausa a cikin Algaita: Journal of Current Research in Hausa Studies. Department of Nigerian Languages No. 5 Bol. 1 September 2008:18 – 35

Fagge, Usman Usaini. Hausa Language and Linguistics. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2012.

Fagge, Usman Usaini. Ire – Iren Karin Harshen Hausa Na Rukuni. Kano: Benckmark Publishers Limited, 2004

Fagge, Usman Usaini. An Introduction to Hausa Morphology. Kano: Gidan Dabino Publishers. 1993

Junaidu, Isma'il. and 'Yar'aduwa Tanimu, Musa. Harshe da Adabin Hausa a Kammale. Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited, 2007.

Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa. Ibadan: University Press Plc, 1999.

Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 3: Karorin Harshen Hausa a Wake. Kano: Benchark Publishers Limited, 2003.

Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Siffofin Daidaitacciyar Hausa. Kano: Benchmark Publishers Limited, 2009

Yusuf, Mukhtar Abdulkadir. Hausa Grammar: An Introduction. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2011.



3.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta

1. Daidaitacciyar Hausa, shin kari ne daga karorin Hausa ko ko yaya? Bayyana

Ita kalmar Daidaitacce (sn) ta samo asali ne daga kalmar 'daidai' (f) wanda kamusun Hausa na Jami'ar Bayero ya bayar da ma'anarta da cewa, "kalma mai bayyana dacewar abu". Haka kalmar 'daidaita' na iya daukar ma'anar mayar da abu yadda zai dace da bukata (shf.87).

Don haka abin da ake so a fahimta a nan shi ne, yayin da aka ce Daidaitaccen kari ba ana nufin cewa sauran karorin na harshe kuskure ne ko suna da kuskure a cikinsu ba. Abin nufi a nan shi ne, daidaitaccen kari shi ne kari da aka fitar da shi wanda ya dace da bukata. Saboda haka, me za a iya cewa ita ce ma'anar Daidaitaccen kari? Amsar wannan tambaya ita ce, shi Daidaitaccen kari shi ne karin da aka tsara shi don yin amfani da shi, wanda ya dace da bukatar masu harshen bisa amincewa a tsakaninsu. Kenan kari ne wanda yake tsararre bisa wata ka'ida da aka amince da ita.

A nan za mu iya cewa, shi Daidaitaccen kari, yana nufin karin da ya zamo karɓaɓɓe kuma tabbatacce wajen dukkan jama'ar da ke amfani da wannan harshe don sadarwa, da aiwatar da wasu muhimman al'amuran da suka haɗa dukkan masu amfani da sauran karorin harshen guri guda.

Daga wannan bayani na sama, za ka fahimci cewa shi Daidaitaccen kari ba ɗaya ne daga cikin karorin da ake da su a harshe ba ne, a'a tsara shi aka yi daga siffotin sauran karori don haɗa al'ummar da suke amfani da harshen guri guda don wata manufa ta gudanar da rayuwa ta yau da kullum.

2. Ta wace hanya ake iya gane siffotin Daidaitacciyar Hausa daga sauran karorin

Hausa?

Daidaitacciyar Hausa kamar yadda bayani ya gabata cewa ɗebe – ɗebe ce daga sauran karorin Hausa aka amince a kansa don sauƙaƙa fahimtar saƙon da za a isar a tsakanin masu magana da harshen. Don haka ita ma kamar sauran karorin Hausa ana la'akari da siffotin da ake bi don gane siffarta don bayyana yadda take. Waɗannan siffoti masana sun taƙaita su zuwa gida huɗu; su ne abin da ya ƙunshi, (i) Tsarin Sauti da (ii) Kirar Kalma da (iii) Ginin Jumla da kuma (iɓ) Daidaikun Kalmomi. Waɗannan siffoti su ne masana ke bi don tantance siffotin Daidaitacciyar Hausa da ma dukkan wani kari daga cikin karorin Hausa.

RUKUNI NA BIYU (2) TSARIN SAUTI

- Kashi Na 1 Tsarin Sauti
- Kashi Na 2 Siffodin Karorin Gabashi Da Na Yammaci
- Kashi Na 3 Nannage
- Kashi Na 4 Karin Sauti
- Kashi Na 5 Musayar Gurbi
- Kashi Na 6 Naso

KASHI NA DAYA (1) TSARIN SAUTI

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 1.1 Gabatarwa
- 1.2 Manufar Darasi
- 1.3 Ma'anar Tsarin Sauti
 - 1.3.1 Sassan Tsarin Sauti
 - 1.3.1.1 Sautukan Bakafen Karorin Gabashi da Daidaitacciyar Hausa
 - 1.3.1.2 Sautukan Bakafen Karorin Yammaci da Daidaitacciyar Hausa
 - 1.3.1.3 Wasullan Karorin Hausa da Daidaitacciyar Hausa Auna Fahinta
- 1.4 Takaitawa
- 1.5 Ma'anar Myhimman Kalmomi
- 1.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 1.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahinta



1.1 Gabatarwa

Kamar yadda aka gabatar maka a darussan da suka gabata, cewa ana gane kowane kari ne daga cikin karorin Hausa ta duba ga tubala huɗu waɗanda da su ne ake fahimtar kowane kari daga cikin karorin Hausa. A wannan kashi na ɗaya cikin wannan rukuni, za a ɗauki batu da yake duba a kan Tsarin Sauti. Ta wannan fuska za a bayyana yadda tsarin sautin karorin Gabashi da na Yammaci suke tare da nuni ga muhallan da suka dace da Daidaitacciyar Hausa ko akasin hakan.



1.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar wannan darasi da za a gabatar a kan Tsarin Sauti ita ce koƙarin fahimtar da waɗannan muhimman batutuwa a ƙarshen darasi: -

- Yadda Tsarin Sauti yake wajen dukkanin karorin Hausa (HG da HY)
- Muhallan da wasu karorin suka haɗu dangane da Tsarin Sautinsu.
- Sassan da Tsarin Sauti ya kunsu da yadda yake a karorin Hausa.



1.3 Ma'anar Tsarin Sauti

Manufar harshen ɗan Adam a faɗin duniya ita ce sadarwa a tsakanin mutane do isar da saƙo tare da fahimtar juna. Harshe shi ne babbar hanya da ɗan Adam yake amfani da ita wajen isar da saƙonsa, duk da cewa wani lokaci yakan yi amfani da wasu hanyoyi guda biyu da ke wakiltar harshe a wasu muhallan, wato 'rubutu' da 'ishara'.

Wajen amfani da harshe, ɗan Adam na amfani da sautukan magana ne da yake tsara su bisa wata ƙa'ida tabbatacciya da za ta bayar da ma'anar saƙon da yake son isarwa ga jama'a. Ma'ana dai su sautukan da yake amfani da su, ba haka suke kara zube ba, suna da tsarin da ya keɓance su wanda ya dace da wannan harshe. Ma'ana, kowane harshe yana da nasa tsarin sautin da yake tafiya a kai. Don haka, don sanin abin da nufi da tsarin sauti a ilimin nazarin harshen ɗan Adam, (duba Sani 1999, da 2009, Fagge 2012, Junaidu I. da 'Yar Aduwa 2007).

Bisa waɗannan bayanai na sama za a iya bayyana ma'anar Tsarin Sauti da cewa; Tsarin Sauti shi ne yadda harshe ke tsara sautukan magana daki – daki cikin zance (wajen ƙirar kalma da ginin jumla) don samar da ma'ana. A ilimance ana ambaton wannan ɓangare na nazarin harshe da 'Ilimin Tsarin Sauti'.

Sautukan da muke magana a kai su ne sautin 'Baki' da 'Wasali'.

A kowane harshe na duniya akwai waɗannan sautuka wanda su ne tubalan kowace irin magana. Sai dai wani abin lura a nan shi ne, ɗan Adam kan iya furta sautukan magana da ba su da iyaka, ko da kuwa ba sautukan da yake amfani da su bane a harshensa na asali, misali bahaushen na iya furta sautukan Ingilishi irin su /b/ ko /d/ ko /f/ ko /k/ ko na larabci kamar /ص/ ko /ض/ ko /ث/ ko /ظ/, amma kuma wannan ba yana nufin yana da su a harshensa ba. Haka kuma kowane bahaushen kan furta sautukan /hw/ da /hy/ da /sw/ da /lw/ da sauransu, amma kuma ba kowanne yake amfani da su ba wajen zantukansa na yau da kullum. Wannan ya nuna mana cewa, kowane harshe yana da nasa sautukan managar, ko da kuwa akwai su a wani harshen zai zama yadda ake sarrafa su a wancan harshen ya sha bamban da na wannan harshen. Sannan kuma a cikin harshe guda kowane kari na wannan harshen na da irin sautukan da yake musanya su da wasu a wasu muhallan a zantuka na yau da kullum.

Baya ga wannan, wani muhimmin batu a nan shi ne, su waɗannan sautuka kowannensu na da irin muhallin da yake zuwa tare da irin rawar da yake takawa a cikin harshe.

Daga irin rawar da sautukan magana suke takawa a cikin harshe sun haɗa da: -

- (a) Kawo sauyin ma'ana (zaman bamban)
- (b) Zaman 'yan marina.
- (c) Zaman zaɓi (karin harshe)

Bari mu ɗauki waɗannan batutuwa (a – c) mu tattauna tare da kawo misalansu daki – daki.

(a). Masu kawo sauyin ma'ana (zaman bamban).

Irin waɗannan su ne yayin da aka sami sautuka mabambanta suka zo a muhalli ɗaya na kalma mai zubi iri ɗaya, wato a farko ko a tsakiya ko kuma a ƙarshen kalma, ma'anarsu na bambanta idan an sauya wani da wani, misali: -

	A Farkon Kalma			A Tsakiyar Kalma			A Ƙarshen Kalma	
a.	i. shayi	b.	i. baya	c.	i. kusa	d.	i. mako	
	ii. layi		ii. gaya		ii. kura		ii. maki	
	iii. bayi		iii. taya		iii. kuna.		iii. maka	
	iv. kayi		iv. laya		iv. kuma		iv. make	

A lura: Waɗannan misalai suna a matsayin 'yan tagwai masu zaman bamban.

Idan muka duba rukunin waɗannan kalmomi (a – d) za mu ga cewa kalmomi ne da ke zaman tagwaitaka wajen tsarinsu a cikin kalmomi, a inda suka bambanta a muhalli guda tak, wanda wannan kuma ya haifar da canjin ma'ana.

A misali na (a) dukkanin kalmomin na da jerin sautukan / - ayi/, abin da ya bambanta su shi ne sautukan da suka zo a farkon kalmar na [sh] da [l] da [b] da kuma [k]. A misali na (b) akwai jerin sautukan /-aya/, da bambancin [b] da [g] da [t] da kuma [l] suma a farkon kalma. Amma a misalin (c) bambancin a tsakiyar kalma ne na [s] da [n] da [r] da kuma [m] inda kowace kalma ke da jerin sautukan /ku – a/. Sannan a misali na (d) kuma ana da jerin /mak - /, inda aka sami bambanci na sautukan [i] da [a] da [o] da [e] da suka zo a ƙarshen kalma. Wannan bayyanar ta su a muhalli ɗaya tare da bambancin ma'ana shi ke nuna cewa sautuka ne masu zaman bamban, kowanne zaman kansa yake.

Wannan tsari na zaman bamban da sautukan magana ke da shi a harshen Hausa, haka yake a dukkanin karorin Hausa da ake da su baki ɗaya.

(b) Masu zaman ‘yan marina

Da an ce zaman ‘yan marina, sai ka ji an ba da jawabi da cewa, ‘kowa da inda ya sa gaba’. Wannan abin haka yake a wajen irin waɗannan sautukan magana. Wato sautuka ne da ke wakiltar wani sauti a wasu keɓantattun muhallai, wani ba ya shiga gurbin wani. Wannan sauti shi ne sautin bahanke [n] tare da wakilansa [ŋ] da [ɲ].

Waɗannan sautuka ba sa kawo sauyin ma’ana sai dai kowa na da muhallinsa. Misali bahanke [n] na zuwa ne a farkon gaɓar kalma ko a inda ya yi maƙwabataka da bahanke ɗan uwansa irin su /t/ da /d/ da /l/ da /r/ da /z/ da /s/, ko kuma ya zo ba tare da ya kusanci wani sautin ba, misali kamar a kalmar [noma] da [hanta] da [gwanda] da [hantsa] da [hanzari] da [fanti] da [fansa] da sauransu.

Sannan sautin bahandɛ [ŋ] na zuwa ne kawai idan ya yi maƙwabtaka da wani bahandɛ ɗan uwansa, /k/ da /k/ da /g/, misali a kalmar; [banki] da [tanki] da [hanƙa] da [danƙa] da [bango] da [hango] da sauransu. Sannan kuma da farshen kalma, misali; [can] da [ɗan] da [gidan] da [kan] da sauransu.

Shi kuma bagandɛ [ɲ] na zuwa ne kawai a inda ya yi maƙwabtaka da bagandɛ /y/, misali; [hanya] da [kunya] da [ɗanya] da [ɗinya] da [manya] da sauransu.

Haka kuma dukkanin sautuka masu zaman ‘yan marina, rawar da suke takawa iri ɗaya ce a kowane kari daga cikin karorin Hausa, babu bambancin ma’ana sai na furuci kawai.

(c) Masu zaman zaɓi

Wannan kaso su ne sautukan da ake iya sauya su da wasu a muhalli ɗaya na kalma ba tare da an sami sauyin ma’ana ba. Mai magana na iya amfani da kowanne wajen furta kalma, misali; (i) guri da wuri, (ii) washegari da kashegari, (iii) bokiɗi da botiɗi, (iɓ) tocila da cocila da sauransu.

A irin wannan tsari babu sauyin ma’ana, duk da cewa an sauya wani baƙin da wani a muhalli ɗaya.

Har ila yau, a wannan ajin ne batun bambancin karorin Hausa ke fitowa fili, inda ake samun bambanci wajen amfani da sautukan magana a cikin kalmomi daga wannan karin zuwa wancan.

Bari mu duba karorin harshe, mu ga inda ake samun irin waɗannan bambancin sautuka da ke a matsayin zaman zaɓi, misali: -

A lura: Misalan da za a kawo a nan za su kasance a farkashin rukuni biyu ne, wato Rukunin Gabashi da na Yammaci, tare da nuni ga yadda yake a Daidaitacciyar Hausa. Sai dai a inda aka sami wani kari ya fita daga wancan rukuni nasa a wani muhallin.

Rukunin Gabashi	Rukunin Yammaci	Daidaitacciyar Hausa
1. sautin [ɸ] da ke zuwa a wannan rukuni, mis: ɸari, ɸata, taɸiya, ɸitila, ɸita, ɸesa da sauransu	sautin [hw ko h] ke zuwa a wannan rukuni, mis; hwari, hwata, tahiya, hitila, hita, hesa da sauransu.	sautin /f/ duk da irin wasalin da ya biyo baya, mis; fari, fata, tafiya, fitila, fita, fesa da sauransu
2. amfani da [ɸj] da ke zuwa a wannan rukuni, mis; ɸjaɗa, ɸjace, ɸjawtse.	amfani da [hj] da ke zuwa a wannan rukuni, mis; hjada, hjace, hjawtse	sautin [fj] da ke zuwa a daidaitaccen kari, mis; fjada, fjace, fjawtse.
3. amfani da [t] a wannan rukuni a kowane muhalli, mis; takalmi, tari, tare, tale, taba, tana.	sautin [tw], a wani muhallin kuma [t] a wannan rukuni mis; takalmi, twari, tware, twale, twaba, twana.	sautin [t] a kowane muhalli, mis; takalmi, tari, tare, tale, taba, tana.
4. sautin [d] ke zuwa a wannan rukuni, mis; darje, doɗe (ya doɗe kofar), dawa, daji/dawji, dare d.s.	sautin [dw] a wani lokacin kuma [d] ke zuwa a wannan rukuni, mis; dwadi, dwarje, dwade, dawa, dare D. S	sautin [d] ke zama a wannan muhalli, mis; dadi, darje, dade, dawa, daji d.s.
5. sautin [ɗ] a wannan rukuni, mis; ɗaci, ɗata, ɗanye, ɗaki, ɗari, ɗauka, ɗiba, d.s.	sautin [ɗw] ko [ɗ] a wannan rukuni, mis; ɗwaci, ɗwata, ɗwanye, ɗaki, ɗari, ɗauka, ɗiba, d.s.	sautin [ɗ] a wannan muhalli, mis; ɗaci, ɗata, ɗanye, ɗaki, ɗari, ɗauka, ɗiba, d.s.
6. sautin [s] a wannan rukuni, mis; safe, sabo, saki, sarki, sauki, d.s.	sautin [sw] a wasu karorin kuma [s], mis; swahe, swabo, swaki, sarki, sauki d.s.	sautin [s] a wannan rukuni, mis; safe, sabo, saki, sarki, sauki, d.s. daidai da karin gabashi.
7. sautin [z] mis; zaarii, zaaree, zaagee, zaakii, zaakii d.s.	sautin [z] ko [zw] mis; zwaarii, zwaaree, zwaagee, zwaafii/zwaahii, zaakii, zaakii d.s.	Kamar yadda yake a karin gabashi, [z] mis; zaarii, zaaree, zaagee, zaakii, zaakii d.s.
8. [l] a wannan	[lw] ko [l] a wani	Daidai da karin

rukuni, mis; latsa, latsi, lada, lemo, lugude, ludayi, d.s.	karin, mis; lwatsa, lwatsi, lada, lemo, lugude, ludayi d.s.	gabashi, [l] a wannan rukuni, mis; latsa, latsi, lada, lemo, lugude, ludayi, d.s.
9. sautin [ts] a wannan rukuni, mis; tsinke, tsintsiya, tsegumi, tsoho, tsumma d.s.	A wasu [ts] a wasu kuma [tʃ] a wannan rukuni, mis; tʃinke, tʃintʃiya, tʃegumi, tsoho, tsumma d.s.	Amfani da sautin [ts] a kowane muhalli mis; tsinke, tsintsiya, tsegumi, tsoho, tsumma d.s.
10. amfani da [w] ko [u] a kowane muhalli, mis; tawshi, awdu/audu, sawro/sauro, awduga/auduga, d.s.	amfani da [p] ko [b] maimakon [w], mis; tapshi, abdu, sabro, abduga, d.s.	amfani da [w] a wannan muhalli, mis; tawshi, awdu, sawro, awduga, d.s.

A waɗannan misalai da aka gabatar a sama (1 – 10) za mu ga cewa sautukan da suka zo a karorin nan na Hausa, suna zaman zaɓi ne, don haka ba sa haifar da wani sauyin ma'ana sai dai su kara fito da siffar wannan kari daga cikin karorin Hausa.

1.3.1 Sassan Ilimin Tsarin Sauti

Kamar yadda aka bayyana cewa Tsarin Sauti ya shafi nazarin yadda harshe ke tsara sautukan magana a cikin zance don gina zance da yake ɗauke da ma'ana cikin sakon da mai magana yake son isarwa. Wannan Tsarin Sauti wani muhimmin ɓangare ne na nazarin harshen ɗan Adam a ilimance. Domin ba abu guda ɗaya tak yake kallo ba, yana kallon irin rawar da kowane sauti yake takawa yayin da ya haɗu da wani sautin. Haka kuma yana duba abubuwan da ke faruwa ga sautukan magana a muhallansu da tasirinsu ta fuskar ma'ana da makamantansu. Ko da yake a wannan mataki na darasi ba zai yiwu a iya kawo komai da komai a cikinsa ba saboda faɗin da yake da shi. Amma 'daidai ruwa daidai kurji', abin da zan kawo na da dangantaka ne da wannan mataki na darasi.

A yayin da mai nazarin harshe ke duban karorin harshe, yana kula ne a matakin farko na waɗannan sassan ilimin tsarin sauti don koƙarin bayyana yadda kowane karin harshe yake ta fuskar sarrafa sautukan magana. Waɗannan sassa sun haɗa da: -

- Sautukan Baƙaƙe da Wasulla.
- Nannage
- Naso
- Karin Sauti

Da sannu cikin yardar Allah za mu tattauna a kan waɗannan sassa na ilimin tsarin sauti a darussa masu zuwa nan gaba.

1.3.1.1 Sautukan Bakafen Karorin Gabashi da Daidaitacciyar Hausa

Sautukan baki na karin gabashi (wanda ya haɗa da Kananci da Zazzaganci da Bausanci da Dauranci da kuma Guddiranci) da na Daidaitacciyar Hausa na kasancewa bai ɗaya, in banda wasu ‘yan gurare da suka bambanta, kamar yadda yake a wannan jadawali da ke kasa: -

Kwayar Sauti	Hausar Gabas	Daidaitacciyar Hausa
/b/	[b] – baaba	[b] - ---baaba
/ɓ/	[ɓ] – ɓeeraa	[ɓ] - ---ɓeeraa
/m/	[m] – mutum	[m] - ---mutum
/f/	[ɸ] / [f] ko [hy] a kananci	[f] ---- fayfay /fitaa/ /f ^y iilii/, /fisgeee/
/t/	[t] – tambari	[t] ---- tambarii
/d/	[d] – daawaa	[d] ---- daawaa
/l/	[l] – laifii	[l] ---- laifii
/r/	[r] – rigaa	[r] - /r/ ---riga
/n/	[n], [ŋ], [ɲ]	[n], [ŋ], [ɲ], - ---
/s/	[s] / [tʃ] gabanin /a/, mis. sakee ni – cikaa nii	[s] ---- saki, sake ni
/z/	[z] – zani	[z] ---- zani
/ts/	[sʰ] – tsakiya	[sʰ] ---- tsakiya
/r/	[ɾ] – ruwa	[ɾ] ---- ruwa
/d/	[ɗ] – ɗaurii	[ɗ] ---- ɗaurii
/sh/	[ʃ] / [hy] gabanin /a, e, i/ a kananci	[ʃ] ---- shekara
/c/	[tʃ] – ciyaawaa	[tʃ] ---- ciyaawaa
/j/	[ɗʒ] – jakaa	[ɗʒ] --- jakaa
/y/	[j] – yaaroo	[j] ---- yaaroo
/k/	[k] – kalangu	[k] ---- kalangu
/k̄/	[k̄] – k̄arfii	[k̄] ---- k̄arfii
/g/	[g] – gaaruu	[g] ---- gaaruu
/h/	[h] – hanyaa	[h] ---- hanyaa
/ʔ/	[ʔ] – aiki	[ʔ] ---- ?aiki
/fy/	[ɸj] / [h ^y] gabanin /i/ mis. k ^y iih ^y ii, h ^y iilii, h ^y itilaa	[ɸj] ---fyaadee k ^y iif ^y ii, f ^y iilii, f ^y itilaa
/w/	[w] – wainaa	[w] ---- waina
/kw/	[kw] – kwaanoo	[kw] --- kwaanoo
/k̄w/	[k̄w] – k̄waacee	[k̄w] --- k̄waacee
/gw/	[gw] – gwandaa	[gw]--- gwandaa
/ky/	[kj] – kyautaa	[kj] -----kyautaa
/k̄y/	[k̄j] – k̄yaamaa	[k̄j] -- --k̄yaamaa
/gy/	[gj] – gyaaree	[gj] ---gyaaree
/ʔy/	[ʔj] – ‘yanci	[ʔj] ---- ‘yanci

Daga wannan jadawalin za mu fahimci cewa, dukkan sautukan bakake na karin Gabashi daya ne da na Daidaitacciyar Hausa, in banda wajen /f/ da ake musanya shi da /h/ ko /hy/ a Kananci. Sai kuma inda ake amfani da /hy/ gabanin wasalin /a, e, da i/ shi ma a Kananci, kamar a kalmar shekara - hyekara, shayi – hyayi. Sai kuma /c'/ maimakon /s/, misali sake ni – cika ni a Kananci.

1.3.1.2 Sautukan Bakaken Karorin Yammaci da Daidaitacciyar Hausa.

Sautukan baki na karorin yamma (wanda ya haɗa da Sakkwatanci da Katsinanci da Arewanci da Kurhwayanci) na kasancewa da wasu ‘yan bambance – bambance da Daidaitacciyar Hausa, kamar yadda yake a wannan jadawalin na kasa: -

Kwayar Sauti	Hausar Yamma	Daidaitacciyar Hausa
/b/	[b] – baba	[b] ---- baaba
/ɓ/	[ɓ] – ɓaci	[ɓ] ---- ɓaaccii
/m/	[m] – mutum	[m] ---- mutum
/f/	[hw] – hwari, hwalke	[f] ---- fari, falke
/t/	[tw] twaɗi, twari	[t] ---- taadɪi, taarii
/d/	[ɗw] - ɗwaɗi	[ɗ] ---- daadɪi
/l/	[lw] – lwaifi	[l] ---- laɪfii
/r/	[r] – riga	[r] - /r/ ---riga
/n/	[nw], [ŋ], [ɲ] – nwanwa	[n], [ŋ], [ɲ], ----- nana
/s/	[sw]/ [tʃ] gabanin /a/, mis. sakee ni – cikaa nii	[s] ---- saki, sake ni
/z/	[zw] – zwahi	[z] ---- zafi
/ts/	[s'] – s'akiya	[s'] ---- tsakiya
/r/	[r] – rariya	[r] ---- rariya
/ɗ/	[ɗw] – ɗwaci, ɗwari	[ɗ] ---- ɗaci, ɗari
/sh/	[ʃ] – shekara/hekara	[ʃ] ---- shekara
/c/	[tʃ] -	[tʃ] ---- ciyaawaa
/j/	[ɗʒ]	[ɗʒ] --- jakaa
/y/	[j]	[j] ---- yaro
/k/	[k]	[k] ---- kalangua
/k̄/	[k̄]	[k̄] ---- k̄arfii
/g/	[g]	[g] ---- gaaruu
/h/	[h]	[h] ---- hanya
/ʔ/	[ʔ]	[ʔ] ---- ?aiki
/fy/	[hy] – misali hyace, hyauce	[ɸ] --- fyaace, fyauce
/w/	[w]	[w] ---- waina
/kw/	[kw]	[kw] --- kwaanoo

/kw/	[kw]	[kw] --- kwaacee
/gw/	[gw]	[gw]--- gwandaa
/ky/	[kj]	[kj] ----- kyautaa
/ky/	[kj]	[kj] ---- kyaamaa
/gy/	[gj]	[gj] --- gyaaree
/y/	[?j]	[?j] ---- ‘yanci

Duba da waɗannan jerin baƙaƙe na hausar yamma, za mu ga cewa akwai wasu baƙaƙen da sun saba da yadda ake furta su a karin hausar gabas ko Daidaitacciyar Hausa, irin waɗannan baƙaƙe su ne; /hw/ da /lw/ da /tw/ da /fw/ da /nw/ da /sw/ da /s’/ da /ɗw/ da kuma /hy/.

1.3.1.3 Wasullan Karorin Hausa

Sautukan wasula na karorin Hausa baki ɗayansu (Gabashi da Yammaci) ba su da bambanci da na Daidaitacciyar Hausa. Ma’ana dukkanin karorin nan na Hausa suna da sautukan wasulla bai ɗaya ne guda goma sha uku. Sun haɗa da gajeru guda biyar su ne; /a/ da /e/ da /i/ da /o/ da /u/, da dogwaye su ma biyar su ne; /aa/ da /ee/ da /ii/ da /oo/ da /uu/. Ana kuma da tagwan wasali ko masu aure guda uku su ne, /ai/ da /au/ da kuma /ui/.

A ‘yan muhallan da ake samun bambanci a karorin, su ne inda ake musanya wani wasali da wani a wannan kari sabanin wani, misali;

- ƙani – ƙane
- buki – biki
- barkonoo (D.H) – barkonu (Zr)
- sanuwa (Kts) – saniya (D.H)
- jeje (Kts) – jaje (D.H)
- kiɗi (Kts) – kiɗa (D.H)
- barjak (Kn) – birjik (D.H)

A irin waɗannan gurare ne ake samun bambanci a wasulla da ke fayyace karin harshe da mai magana yake amfani da shi.

Auna Fahimta

1. Yi cikakken bayani kan zaman bamban na waɗannan kalmomi

i. shayi	b.	i. baya	c.	i. kusa	d.	i. mako
ii. layi		ii. gaya		ii. kura		ii. maki
iii. bayi		iii. taya		iii. kuna.		iii. maka
iɓ. kayi		iɓ. laya		iɓ. kuma		iɓ. make

2. Waɗanne bambance-bambance ka fahimta dangane da sautukan baƙi tsakanin

rukunonin karorin Hausa da Daidaitacciyar Hausa.



1.4 Takaitawa

A karkashiin wannan darasi ka fahimci waɗannan batutuwa: -

- Abin da Tsarin Sauti yake nufi da sassan da ya kunsu
- Rawar da sautuan baƙi da wasali ke takawa a harshe
- Baƙaƙen karorin Gabashi da na Yammaci da inda suka sha bamban da Daidaitacciyar Hausa.
- Wasula na bai ɗaya ga dukkan karorin Hausa.
- Zaɓin sauyin wasulla a wasu karorin Hausa.

1.4 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

- Zaman zaɓi:- sautukan da ake iya sauya su da wasu a muhalli ɗaya na kalma ba tare da an sami sauyin ma'ana ba.
- Zaman bamban: - sautuka mabambanta suka zo a muhalli ɗaya na kalma mai zubi iri ɗaya, wato a farko ko a tsakiya ko kuma a ƙarshen kalma, ma'anarsu na bambanta idan an sauya wani da wani



1.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

Bello, Ahmadu. The Dialects of Hausa (Revised Edition). Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2015.

Bello, Ahmadu. Daidaitacciyar Hausa Da Kare-Karen Harshen Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2020.

Cibiyar Nazarin Harsunan Nijeriya (CNHN). Kamusun Hausa na Jami'ar Bayero, Kano. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited. 2006

Dantumbushi, Muhammad Abdulhameed, Salon Sarrafa Harshe da Karkasuwar

Hausawa Rukuni – Rukuni a Kasar Hausa a cikin Algaita: Journal of Current Research in Hausa Studies. Department of Nigerian Languages No. 5 Bol. 1 September 2008:18 – 35

Fagge, Usman Usaini. Hausa Language and Linguistics. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2012.

- Fagge, Usman Usaini. Ire – Iren Karin Harshen Hausa Na Rukuni. Kano: Benckmark Publishers Limited, 2004
- Fagge, Usman Usaini. An Introduction to Hausa Morphology. Kano: Gidan Dabino Publishers. 1993
- Junaidu, Isma'il. and 'Yar'aduwa Tanimu, Musa. Harshe da Adabin Hausa a Kammale. Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited, 2007.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa. Ibadan: Uni6ersity Press Plc, 1999.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 3: Karorin Harshen Hausa a Wake. Kano: Benchark Publishers Limited, 2003.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Siffofin Daidaitacciyar Hausa. Kano: Benchmark Publishers Limited, 2009
- Yusuf, Mukhtar Abdulkadir. Hausa Grammar: An Introduction. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2011.



1.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta

1. Yi cikakken bayani kan zaman bamban na waɗannan kalmomi

	A Farkon Kalma			A Tsakiyar Kalma		A Ƙarshen Kalma	
a.	i. shayi ii. layi iii. bayi i6. kayi	b.	i. baya ii. gaya iii. taya i6. laya	c.	i. kusa ii. kura iii. kuna. i6. kuma	d.	i. mako ii. maki iii. maka i6. make

Idan muka duba rukunin waɗannan kalmomi (a – d) za mu ga cewa kalmomi ne da ke zaman tagwaitaka wajen tsarinsu a cikin kalmomi, a inda suka bambanta a muhalli guda tak, wanda wannan kuma ya haifar da canjin ma'ana.

A misali na (a) dukkanin kalmomin na da jerin sautukan / - ayi/, abin da ya bambanta su shi ne sautukan da suka zo a farkon kalmar na [sh] da [l] da [b] da kuma [k]. A misali na (b) akwai jerin sautukan /-aya/, da bambancin [b] da [g] da [t] da kuma [l] suma a farkon kalma. Amma a misalin (c) bambancin a tsakiyar kalma ne na [s] da [n] da [r] da kuma [m] inda kowace kalma ke da jerin sautukan /ku – a/. Sannan a misali na (d) kuma ana da jerin /mak - /, inda aka sami bambanci na sautukan [i] da [a] da [o] da [e] da suka zo a ƙarshen kalma. Wannan bayyanar ta su a muhalli ɗaya tare da bambancin ma'ana shi ke nuna cewa sautuka ne masu zaman bamban, kowanne zaman kansa yake.

Wannan tsari na zaman bamban da sautukan magana ke da shi a harshen Hausa, haka yake a dukkanin karorin Hausa da ake da su baki ɗaya.

2. Waɗanne bambance-bambance ka fahimta dangane da sautukan baƙi tsakanin

rukunonin karorin Hausa da Daidaitacciyar Hausa.

Sautukan baƙi na karorin yamma (wanda ya haɗa da Sakkwatanci da Katsinanci da Arewanci da Kurhwayanci) na kasancewa da wasu ‘yan bambance – bambance da Daidaitacciyar Hausa, kamar yadda yake a wannan jadawalin na ƙasa: -

Kwayar Sauti	Hausar Yamma	Daidaitacciyar Hausa
/b/	[b] – baba	[b] ---- baaba
/ɓ/	[ɓ] – ɓaci	[ɓ] ---- ɓaaci
/m/	[m] – mutum	[m] ---- mutum

/f/	[hw] – hwari, hwalke	[f] ---- fari, falke
/t/	[tw] twaɗi, twari	[t] ---- taadɪi, taarii
/d/	[dw] - dwaɗi	[d] ---- daadɪi
/l/	[lw] – lwaifi	[l] ---- laifi
/r/	[r] – riga	[r] - /r/ ---riga
/n/	[nw], [ɲ], [ɲ] – nwanwa	[n], [ɲ], [ɲ], ----- nana
/s/	[sw]/ [tʃ] gabanin /a/, mis. sakee ni – cikaa nii	[s] ---- saki, sake ni
/z/	[zw] – zwahi	[z] ----zafi
/ts/	[sʰ] – sʰakiya	[sʰ] ---- tsakiya
/r/	[r] – rariya	[r] ---- rariya
/d/	[dʱw] – dʱwaci, dʱwari	[dʱ] ----dʱaci, dʱari
/sh/	[ʃ] – shekara/hekara	[ʃ] ---- shekara
/c/	[tʃ] -	[tʃ] ---- ciyaawaa
/j/	[dʒ]	[dʒ] --- jakaa
/y/	[j]	[j] ---- yaro
/k/	[k]	[k] ---- kalangua
/k̄/	[k̄]	[k̄] ---- k̄arfii
/g/	[g]	[g] ---- gaaruu
/h/	[h]	[h] ---- hanyaa
/ʔ/	[ʔ]	[ʔ] ----?aiki
/fy/	[hy] – misali hyace, hyauce	[ɸj] --- fyaace, fyauce
/w/	[w]	[w] ---- waina
/kw/	[kw]	[kw] --- kwaanoo
/k̄w/	[k̄w]	[k̄w] --- k̄waacee
/gw/	[gw]	[gw]--- gwandaa
/ky/	[kj]	[kj] ----- kyautaa
/k̄y/	[k̄j]	[k̄j] ---- k̄yaamaa
/gy/	[gj]	[gj] --- gyaaree
/ʔy/	[ʔj]	[ʔj] ---- ‘yanci

KASHI NA 2 SIFFOFIN KARORIN GABASHI DA NA YAMMACI

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 2.1 Gabatarwa
- 2.2 Manufar Darasi
- 2.3 Tsarin Sauti I
 - 2.3.1 Inda suka yi kama
 - 2.3.2 Inda suka bambanta
- Auna Fahinta
- 2.4 Takaitawa
- 2.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 2.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 2.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta



2.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan kashi na biyu batun da za mu tattauna a kai zai fuskanci bayani ne a kan siffofin karorin Hausa daki – daki. Wannan kuwa zai takita ne ga farfajiyar tsarin sautin waɗannan karorin Hausa ne dangane da baƙi da wasali wajen kamanninsu da inda suka sha bamban da juna. Sannan kuma a tattaunawar za a yi koƙarin fito da inda wasu karorin rukuni ɗaya suka bambanta da wasu ‘yan rukuni ɗaya, kamar yadda aka misalta a darasin da ya gabata



2.2 Manufar Darasi

Bayan kammala wannan darasi, manufar da ake so ka cimma a cikinsa ita ce ka samu gamsasshiyar fahimtar batutuwan da suka haɗa da: -

- Guraben da rukunonin karin harshen Hausa suka haɗu da juna da inda suka bambanta.
- Inda wasu karorin suka bambanta da wasu ‘yan rukuni guda.
- Muhallin da ba a samun wani bambanci a tsakanin dukkanin karorin Hausa (wasula).



2.3 Tsarin Sauti I

Kafin mu shiga batun gadan – gadan, zai yi kyau mu ɗan kalli wani abu a darasin baya don fahimtar alaƙar darasin baya da wanda muke ciki, saboda samun jerantuwar zaren tunaninmu a kan waɗannan darussa. A darasin da ya gabata an yi bayani a kan sautukan baƙaƙe na karorin

Gabas da na Yamma guda talatin da biyu da kuma na wasula goma sha uku. An kuma bayyana cewa a karorin gabas ana da [hy] maimakon [f] sai kuma [hy] maimakon [sh] duk a Kananci. A karorin yamma kuwa ana da sautin bakin [hw] a matsayin [f] da [lw] a matsayin [l], sai [nw] a matsayin [n] da [sw] a matsayin [s] da kuma [zw] a matsayin [z], sannan [c'] a matsayin [ts] da kuma [hy] maimakon [fy] dukkaninsu a karorin yammaci. Duba waɗannan misalai: -

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| (a) | sake ni ----- cika ni | } | karorin Gabas |
| (b) | shekara ----- hyekara | | |
| (c) | shayi ----- hyayi | | |
| (d) | falke ----- hwalke | } | karorin Yamma |
| (e) | fari ----- hwari | | |
| (f) | latsa ----- lwatsa | | |
| (g) | nana ----- nwana | | |
| (h) | safe ----- swahe | | |
| (i) | zafi ----- zwahi | | |
| (j) | ɗaci ----- ɗwaci | | |

Haka kuma an bayyana cewa, dukkanin karorin nan na Hausa suna amfani da wasulla bai ɗaya ne, wato babu bambanci ta fuskar wasali a tsakanin karorin harshen Hausa baki ɗaya. Sai dai abin lura a nan shi ne, akwai wasu bambance – bambance da ke zuwa wajen amfani da baƙi ko wasali tsakanin wannan kari da wancan, inda wani karin kan yi amfani da sautin [r] a ƙarshen kalma irin su /biyar/, /rigar/. A wani karin kuwa sai a yi amfani da [l] ko[t] a ƙarshen kalma, mis; - biyat ko rigal.

Da wannan za mu fahimci ba wani bambanci ne na kalmar ba, bambanci ne na sautin da ka zo a muhalli ɗaya ba tare da an sami canjin ma'ana ba. Bari mu duba waɗannan misalai mu gani: -

- (1) A hausar gabas ana amfani da sautin [t] kamar a kalmar tari da tana da taro da taba da makamantansu. Amma a hausar yamma ban da Katsinanci ana amfani ne da [tw] a wani lokacin kuma [t], kamar yadda yake a kalmar twari da twana da taro da taba da sauransu.

Wani abin lura a nan shi ne, karin Katsinanci da ke rukunin yamma ya yi daidai da rukunin gabas a wannan muhalli. Sauran irin waɗannan misalai sun haɗa da: -

Hausar Gabas			Hausar Yamma		
Sauti	Baki	Kalma	Sauti	Baki	Kalma
/t/	[t]	tari, takalmi, TARO, TABA, tana	/tw, t/	[tw, t]	twari, takalmi, taba, taro, twana
/d/	[d]	darje, dare, dawa	/dw, d/	[dw, d]	dwalje, dare, dawa

/d/	[d]	dāci, data, dāki, dāuka, dāuri, dāri	/dʷ, d/	[dʷ, d]	dʷaci, dʷata, dāki, dāuka, dāuri, dʷari
/s/	[s]	safe, saɔ, sabo, sarki, sawki	/sw, s/	[sw, s]	swahe, swabo, sarki, sauki
/z/	[z]	zafii, zare, zarge, zaki	/zw, z/	[zw, z]	zwahi, zware, zarge, zaki
/l/	[l]	latsa, latsi, lada, lauje, lemo	/lw, l/	[lw, l]	lwatsa, lwatsi, lada, lawje, lemu
/tsʰ/	[ts]	tsoho, tsumma, tsegumi, katsina	/ts, tʃ/	[ts, c]	tsoho, tsumma, cʰegumi, kacʰina
/n/	[n]	nana, nama, nesa	/nw, n/	[nw, n]	Nwana, nama, nesa
/ʔj/	[ʰy]	ʰya, ʰyanci	/dij/	[dij]	diya, diyauci
/w/	[w]	sawro, dāwri, gwawro, tawshi, awki/afki, dawshe, zawre, tawna, bawta, hawka, hawsa, dāuka	/b- m,b,m,w/	[b- m,b,m,w]	Sabro/samro, dāmri/dābri, gwamro/gwabro, tabshi, abki, dabshe, zamre, tamna, bawta, hawka, hawsa, dāwka
/w, j, w/ + kts	[w,y,w]	wuni, wuka, ciwo, yara, yaji, wata, wando, wuta.	/j, j, w/	[y,y,w] + skt	yini, yuka, yara, yaji, yawa, wata, wando, wuta.
/r, ɾ/	[r]	harshe, harbi, garma, karkashi	/l/	[l]	halshe, halbi, galma, kalkashi
/dz, z, dz/	[j, z, j]	jarumi, jakumi, zaki, zafi, jiya, jiki.	/z, z, dz/	[z, z, dz]	zarumi, zakwumi, zaki, zahi, dziya, dziki

/ʃ,s,ʃ/	[sh, s, sh]	shagwaɓa, shashi, sabo, samu, sha, shekara	/ʃ,s,ʃ/	[s, s, sh]	sagwaɓa, sashi, sabo, samu, sha, shekara
/ts, t, ts/	[c', t, c']	cirza, kaito, tʃikaa, cuta, hantsi, taro, tambaya	/t, t, ts/	[t, t, c]	tirza, kaito, tsika, cuta, hantsi, taro, tambaya
/n,m,n/	[n,m,n]	danka, danshi, dantse, dambu, kango, hankali, hamma, kumbura	/n,m,n/	[n,m,n]	damka, damshi, damtʃe, dambu, hankali, hamma, kumburi

A irin waɗannan misalai da aka gabatar a sama, za a fahimci cewa, sauyin baki a tsakanin karorin Hausa ba shi da tasiri wajen sauya ma'anar kalma, sai dai fito da sifar karin da mai magana yake amfani da shi. Wasu karin misalan sun haɗa da: -

- [tʃe] (mc) da [ne] (nmj) – wannan ya haɗa da karin Gabashi da Katsinanci, inda ake da wannan, misali: -
mota ce, riga ce, sarki ne, yaro ne, gari ne, makaranta ce.
- Amma a karin Zariya da ke rukunin Gabashi, ana amfani da [ne] ga kowane jinsi, ba tare da an bambance jinsi be, misali: -
mota ne, riga ne, sarki, ne, yaro ne, gari ne, makaranta ne.
- a hausar Yamma kuwa sai a yi amfani da [na] a ce;
yaro na, gari na, mota na, makaranta ta.

2.3.1 Inda Karorin Gabas suka yi kama da na Yamma

Daga darussan da aka gabatar a baya, an nuskar da kai cewa kowane rukuni na karorin Hausa na da sautin baki har guda talatin da biyu (32), duk da cewa a wasu karorin ana musanya wasu bakafen ne da wasu. Sannan kuma da sautukan wasali har guda goma sha uku (13). Wannan ya nuna babu wani rukuni na karorin Hausa da yake da sautukan baki sama da yadda suke a sauran karorin.

Baya ga wannan kuma, tsarin gabar kalma da kowane kari ke amfani da ita, tsari ne na bai daya, wato yadda gabar kalma take a wadannan karori baki dayansu abu guda ne. Ma'ana harshen Hausa na da budadfiyar gaba wato 'BW' da kuma rufaffiyar gaba, wato 'BWB'. Sai dai a wadannan gaobin akwai gaba mai nauyi da kan kasance budadfiya ko rufaffiya. Budadfiya na kasancewa mai nauyi ne yayin da ta kare da dogo ko tagwan wasali; 'BWW'. Ita kuwa rufaffiya tana nan a matsayinta na gaba mai nauyi.

Abu na biyu shi ne, dukkanin bakafen nan da suke bai daya a kowane kari sun hada da; /b, ɓ, m, ɸ/f, t, l, r/ɾ, n, s, z, ts, dʒ, sh, ts/c', j/dz, y/j, k, ƙ, g, h, ʔ, ɸy/fy w, kw, gw, ƙw, ky, ƙy, gy, da kuma 'ʔ/.

Abu na uku shi ne, kowanne daga karorin Hausa na amfani da karin sauti guda uku ne, wato karin murya sama (/) da kuma kasa (\) da kuma fadau (^). Sai dai yadda ake sarrafa su a karorin ne ya bambanta.

Dangane da wasulla kuwa, dukkaninsu bai daya ne a kowane kari daga karorin Hausa.

2.3.2 Inda suka Bambanta

Bambancin da ake samu tsakanin hausar Gabas da ta Yamma, shi ne abin da ke nuna yadda siffar kowane kari take. A wannan bangare, bambancin ya shafi yadda kowane kari yake sarrafa sautukan baki da wasali a cikin kalma. Wani lokacin karin Yammaci kan yi amfani da wani sautin baki ko wasali a muhalli daya na kalma wanda wannan ya saba da yadda yake a karin Gabashi.

Irin wadannan bambance – bambancen da ke fitowa wajen amfani da sautukan baki su ne kamar haka: -

- (a) Sautin bakin /hw/ a karin Yammaci maimakon [f], misali: -
 - i. hwari – maimakon fari
 - ii. hwalke – maimakon falke
 - iii. hwata – maimakon fata
 - iv. hwadi – maimakon fadi
 - v. hwada – maimakon fada
- (b) sautin bakin /lw/ a karin yammaci maimakon [l], misali: -

- i. lwatsa – maimakon latsa
 - ii. lwatsi – maimakon latsi
 - iii. lwaya – maimakon laya
 - (c) sautin baƙin /nw/ a karin yammaci maimakon [n], misali: -
 - i. nwana – maimakon nana (ya nana shi da ƙasa)
 - ii. nwanwata – maimakon nanata (sun nanata masa sosai)
 - (d) sautin baƙin /sw/ a karin yammaci maimakon [s], misali: -
 - i. swahe – maimakon safe
 - ii. swaƙi – maimakon saƙi
 - iii. swaɓo – maimakon saɓo.
 - (e) sautin /c'/ a karin yammaci maimakon [ts], misali: -
 - i. kac'ina – maimakon katsina
 - ii. c'egumi – maimakon tsegumi
 - iii. c'umma – maimakon tsumma
 - (f) sautin baƙin /ɗw/ a karin yammaci maimakon [ɗ], misali: -
 - i. ɗwaci – maimakon ɗaci
 - ii. ɗwata – maimakon ɗata
 - iii. ɗwari – maimakon ɗari
 - (g) sautin baƙi /hy, ko h/ a karin Gabashi (+ gabas maso arewa) maimakon [sh], misali: -
 - i. hyekara – maimakon shekara
 - ii. hyayi – maimakon shayi
 - iii. hyinkafa – maimakon shinkafa
- A wasu muhallan kuma, a karorin yammaci baƙin /hy/ ne a mtsayin [fy], misali: -
- i. hyace – maimakon face/fyace
 - ii. hyawce – maimakon face/fyawce
- A fuskar wasali shi ma abin haka yake, a inda aka yi amfani da wani wasalin a wannan kari da ya saɓa da yadda ake amfani da shi a wani karin da ban a gurbi ɗaya na kalma, misali: -
- i. saniya – sanuwa (Kts)
 - ii. sabulu – sabuli (Skt)
 - iii. kiɗa – kiɗi (Skt/Kts)
 - iv. ƙani – ƙane (Kts)
 - v. buki – biki (Knc)
- Wasu ƙarin misalan na muhallan da ake samun irin waɗɗannan bambanci sun haɗa da: -
- (a). Guddiranci: -**
- A karin Guddiranci ba a amfani da sautukan /fy/ da /k/ da /'y/ a wasu muhallan, maimakonsu sai a yi amfani da /f/ da /ʔ/ da kuma /ky/. Misali: -
- /fy/: - fyade, fyace. /k/: - ƙerarre, ƙoƙo. /'y/: - 'ya'ya
 - Gud: /f/: --- fade, face /ʔ/: -- erarre, o'o. /ky/: - ƙyafya.

(b). Bausanci: -

A karin Bausanci maimakon sautukan /c/ da /ts/ a wasu muhallan, sai a yi amfani da /sh/ da /s/. Misali: -

- /c/: ---- ciki, cika, zance. /ts/: - tsinke, rantsuwa.
Bau: /sh/: --- shiki, shika, zanshe /s/: -- sinke, ransuwa.

(c). Dauranci: -

A karin Dauranci wajen suna ana amfani da sautukan /s'/ maimakon /d/, misali: -

- /d/: - dāyyabu, dāhiru, dāhara.
Dau: /ts/: - tsayyabu, tsahiru, tsahara

Haka kuma a wasu muhallan sai a yi amfani da /h ko hy/ maimakon /sh/, da kuma /l/ maimakon /r/, misali:

- /sh/: ---- shinkafa, nishi, reshe. /r/: - rigar, harka, harbi, harshe.
Bau: -/h ko hy/: - hinkafa, nihi, rehe /l/: - rigal, halka, halbi, halhe.

Auna Fahimta

1. Yi bayani kan sautukan Guddauranci da Dauranci da Bausanci tare da kawo misalai biyu-biyu.
2. A wadanne bakafe aka fi samun wadannan bambance – Bambance a tsakanin karin gabanci da na yammanci.



2.4 Takaitawa:

A farkashin wannan kashi, ka fahimci cewa:

- Abin da ya bambanta karin Gabashi daga na Yammaci ta fuskar baki.
- Abin da ya bambanta karin Gabashi daga na Yammaci ta fuskar wasali.
- Rashin haifar da sauyin ma'ana duk da bambancin.

2.4 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

- dƙwaci: - ma'anarsa Daci
- swahe: - ma'anarsa safe



2.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

Bello, Ahmadu. The Dialects of Hausa (Revised Edition). Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2015.

- Bello, Ahmadu. Daidaitacciyar Hausa Da Kare-Karen Harshen Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2020 University Press Limited, 2015.
- Cibiyar Nazarin Harsunan Nijeriya (CNHN). Kamusun Hausa na Jami'ar Bayero, Kano. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited. 2006
- Dantumbushi, Muhammad Abdulhameed, Salon Sarrafa Harshe da KarkasuwarHausawa Rukuni – Rukuni a Kasar Hausa a cikin Algaita: Journal of Current Research in Hausa Studies. Department of Nigerian Languages No. 5 Bol. 1 September 2008:18 – 35
- Fagge, Usman Usaini. Hausa Language and Linguistics. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2012.
- Fagge, Usman Usaini. Ire – Iren Karin Harshen Hausa Na Rukuni. Kano: Benckmark Publishers Limited, 2004
- Fagge, Usman Usaini. An Introduction to Hausa Morphology. Kano: Gidan Dabino Publishers. 1993
- Junaidu, Isma'il. and 'Yar'aduwa Tanimu, Musa. Harshe da Adabin Hausa a Kammale. Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited, 2007.
- Newman, P. The Hausa Language: An Encyclopedic Reference Grammar. New Haven & London: Yale University Press, 2000
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa. Ibadan: University Press Plc, 1999.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 3: Karorin Harshen Hausa a Wake. Kano: Benchark Publishers Limited, 2003.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Siffofin Daidaitacciyar Hausa. Kano: Benchmark Publishers Limited, 2009
- Yahaya, I. Y. Hausa a Rubuce: Tarihin Rubuce – Rubuce cikin Hausa. Zari: Gaskiya Corporation Limited Zaria, Kaduna, 1988
- Yusuf, Mukhtar Abdulkadir. Hausa Grammar: An Introduction. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2011.



2.8 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta

1. Yi bayani kan sautukan Guddauranci da Dauranci da Bausanci tare da kawo misalai biyu-biyu.

(a). Guddiranci: -

A karin Guddiranci ba a amfani da sautukan /fy/ da /k/ da /'y/ a wasu muhallan, maimakonsu sai a yi amfani da /f/ da /ʔ/ da kuma /ky/. Misali:

-

- /fy/: - fyadē, fyace. /k/: - kērarre, kōko. /'y/: - 'ya'ya
Gud: /f/: --- fadē, face /ʔ/: -- erarre, o'o. /ky/: - kyakya.

(b). Bausanci: -

A karin Bausanci maimakon sautukan /c/ da /ts/ a wasu muhallan, sai a yi amfani da /sh/ da /s/. Misali: -

- /c/: ---- ciki, cika, zance. /ts/: - tsinke, rantsuwa.

Bau: /sh/: --- shiki, shika, zanshe /s/: -- sinke, ransuwa.

(c). Dauranci: -

A karin Dauranci wajen suna ana amfani da sautukan /s'/ maimakon /d/, misali: -

- /d/: - dāyyabu, dāhiru, dāhara.

Dau: /ts/: - tsayyabu, tsahiru, tsahara

2. A waɗanne bakake aka fi samun waɗannan bambance –
Bambance a tsakanin karin gabanci da na yammanci.

Hausar Gabas			Hausar Yamma		
Sauti	Baki	Kalma	Sauti	Baki	Kalma
/t/	[t]	tari, takalmi, TARO, TABA, tana	/tw, t/	[tw, t]	twari, takalmi, taba, taro, twana
/d/	[d]	darje, dare, dawa	/dw, d/	[dw, d]	dwajje, dare, dawa
/d/	[d]	dāci, data, dāki, dāuka, dāuri, dari	/d̥w, d̥/	[d̥w, d̥]	d̥waci, d̥wata, d̥aki, d̥auka, d̥auri, d̥wari
/s/	[s]	safe, sadō, sabo, sarki, sawki	/sw, s/	[sw, s]	swahe, swabo, sarki, sauƙi
/z/	[z]	zafii, zare, zarge, zaki	/zw, z/	[zw, z]	zwahi, zware, zarge, zaki

/l/	[l]	latsa, latsi, lada, lauje, lemo	/lw, l/	[lw, l]	lwatsa, lwatsi, lada, lawje, lemu
/ts’/	[ts]	tsoho, tsumma, tsegumi, katsina	/ts, tʃ/	[ts, c]	tsoho, tsumma, c’egumi, kac’ina
/n/	[n]	nana, nama, nesa	/nw, n/	[nw, n]	Nwana, nama, nesa
/ʔj/	[’y]	‘ya, ‘yanci	/dij/	[diy]	diya, diyauci
/w/	[w]	sawro, ɗawri, gwawro, tawshi, awki/afki, dawshe, zawre, tawna, bawta, hawka, hawsa, ɗauka	/b- m,b,m,w/	[b- m,b,m,w]	Sabro/samro, ɗamri/ɗabri, gwamro/gwabro, tabshi, abki, dabshe, zamre, tamna, bawta, hawka, hawsa, ɗawka
/w, j, w/ kts	[w,y,w] +	wuni, wuka, ciwo, yara, yaji, wata, wando, wuta.	/j, j, w/	[y,y,w] + skt	yini, yuka, yara, yaji, yawa, wata, wando, wuta.
/r, ɾ/	[r]	harshe, harbi, garma, karkashi	/l/	[l]	halshe, halbi, galma, kalkashi
/dz, z, dz/	[j, z, j]	jarumi, jakumi, zaki, zafi, jiya, jiki.	/z, z, dz/	[z, z, dz]	zarumi, zakwumi, zaki, zahi, dziya, dziki
/ʃ,s,ʃ/	[sh, s, sh]	shagwaɓa, shashi, sabo, samu, sha, shekara	/ʃ,s,ʃ/	[s, s, sh]	sagwaɓa, sashi, sabo, samu, sha, shekara
/ts, t, ts/	[c’, t, c’]	cirza, kaito, tʃikaa, cuta, hantsi,	/t, t, ts/	[t, t, c]	tirza, kaito, tsika, cuta, hantsi, taro, tambaya

		taro, tambaya			
/n,m,n/	[n,m,n]	danka, danshi, dantse, dambu, kango, hankali, hamma, kumbura	/n,m,n/	[n,m,n]	damka, damshi, damtŋe, dambu, hankali, hamma, kumburi

KASHI NA UKU (3) NANNAGE

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 3.1 Gabatarwa
- 3.2 Manufar Darasi
- 3.3 Ma'anar Nannage
 - 3.3.1 Siffar Nannage
 - 3.3.2 Inda suka yi Kamanni da inda suka bambanta.
- Auna Fahimta
- 3.4 Takaitawa
- 3.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 3.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 3.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta



3.1 Gabatarwa

Kamar yadda aka gabatar a darasin da ya gabata cewa, masana sun nuna cewa za a iya gane siffon karorin Hausa ta hanyoyi huɗu; wato Tsarin Sauti da Kirar kalma da Ginin Jumla da kuma duban Daidaikun kalmomi. A wannan kashi na uku za a gabatar da darasi ne kan ɗaya daga cikin batutwan da ke karkashin Tsarin Sauti, wato Nannage. Haka kuma a nan ne za a bayyana inda aka fi samun nannagen.



3.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar da ke karkashin wannan darasi da ake so ka fahimta ita ce: -

- Sanin ma'anar Nannage a ilimin nazarin harshe ta fuskar Tsarin Sauti.
- Karorin Hausa da ake samun nannage a cikinsu.
- Muhallan da ake samun nannage da inda ba a samu.



3.3 Ma'anar Nannage

Tsarin gaɓar kalma a harshen Hausa, abu ne sananne da ya kunshi buɗaɗɗiyar gaɓa 'BW' ko 'BWW' da kuma ruɗaɗɗiya 'BWB'. Ma'ana dai babu gaɓa da take da baƙi fiye da ɗaya a goshinta ko keyarta a harshen Hausa. Abin da ake samu shi ne, baƙi biyu su haɗu a muhalli ɗaya suna maƙotaka da juna a marabar gaɓa. Amma shi Nannage ga abin da Sani (2003) yake cewa a kansa: -

264. Bayanin Nannage ban ba-,

Ka ba amma fa ga shi tafe.

265. Baƙi nan ai guda ka sani,

Kalma maimai ciki fa ake.

Ma'anar wannan shi ne, yayin da baƙi ya nanata kansa a cikin kalma a gurbi guda, to wannan shi ake nufi da nannage, misali: -

(1). i. hula ----- hulla

ii. jaki ----- jakki

iii. gemu ----- gyammu

Idan muka duba waɗannan misalai na sama, za mu ga inda baƙi na biyu a tsarin ƙirar kalmar ya maimaitu sau biyu a muhalli ɗaya.

Abin da za a lura da shi a nan shi ne, duk inda aka sami irin wannan nannagen za a tarar da cewa, buɗaɗɗiyar gaɓa ce (bw) aka mayar da ita rufaffiya (bwb) ta kara mata baƙi irin na gaɓar da ke biye da ita, kamar a kalmar 'hula', gaɓa biyu ce 'hu' (bw), 'la' (bw), sai aka maida gaɓar farko rufaffiya 'hul' (bwb).

3.3.1 Sifar Nannage

Shi Nannagen da muke magana a kan sa abu ne da za a iya samunsa a dukkanin kalmomin da a cikin ƙirar su akwai nanata baƙi ɗaya a muhalli ɗaya, kamar irin su: -

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (2). a. bayyana | f. biyayya |
| b. sassaka | g. ciyayya |
| c. tattauna | h. ƙiyayya |
| d. hannu | i. tattaka |
| e. kunne | j. sassarka |

Idan muka kalli waɗannan kalmomi (a – j) za mu ga cewa haka suke a kowane kari daga cikin karorin Hausa, kuma wannan shi ne tsarin ƙirarsu a cikin harshe.

Amma nannagen da ya shafi karin harshe, shi tsari ne na maimaita baƙi ɗaya a cikin kalma a wani karin, wadda a wani karin babu wannan nanatawar. Ma'ana dai ba a kowane kari na harshen Hausa ake samunsa ba, sai dai a wasu, duba misali (i – iii sama). Saboda haka wannan ya zama ɗaya daga cikin hanyoyin da masana suke bi wajen bayyana karin harshen Hausa.

Yanzu tun da mun fahimci abin da ake nufi da nannage da muhallin da ake samunsa, abin da ke gabanmu a yanzu shi ne mu duba karorin Hausa mu ga a wane kari daga cikin karorin nan ake samun nannagen.

Da farko za mu dauki karin Gabashi mu duba shi daki – daki.

- **Kananci:**
Kasancewarsa ɗaya daga cikin karorin gabashi na Hausa, kuma karin da ya fi kusa da Daidaitacciyar Hausa, kari ne da ba a samun nannage a cikinsa, in ban da maimaicin baƙi da yake na asalin kalma, kamar yadda aka misalta a baya (duba misalai na a – j a sama). Don haka za mu bar batun nannage a karin Kananci.
- **Zazzaganci:**
Shi ma dai ɗaya ne daga cikin karorin gabashi. A wannan kari na Zazzaganci akan sami irin wannan nau'i na nannage a cikinsa, amma ba shi da yawa. Misalan irin nannagen da ake samu a wannan kari sun haɗa da: -

Zazzaganci	Daidaitacciayr Hausa
-------------------	-----------------------------

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 3. (a) hulla | hula |
| (b) dussa | dusa |
| (c) fitilla | fitila |
| (d) hadissai | hadisai |
| (e) wakillai | wakilai |

A nan za mu iya lura da cewa, shi wannan kari akwai ɗan wani abu a cikinsa na nannage kamar yadda muka gani a waɗannan misalan.

- **Guddiranci: -**
Wannan kari na Guddiri shi ma yana cikin karorin gabashi na Hausa da ake amfani da shi a ƙasar Azare da ke jahar Bauchi. Ya kuma haɗa da wasu sassa na jahar kamar Jama'are da Misau da Darazo da Shira. Ya kuma miƙa har Potiskum ta jihar Yobe da Gashua, sannan ya haɗo da wani ɓangare na jahar Jigawa, wato abin da ya haɗa da Birnin Kudu da Gwaram.
Kamar yadda yake a karin Kananci, shi ma karin Guddiranci ba a samun irin wannan nau'i na nannage a cikinsa.
- **Bausanci: -**
Kamar yadda ya bayyana a wasu karorin gabashi, shi ma wannan kari na Bauchi babu irin wannan nau'i na nannage a cikinsa.
- **Dauranci: -**
Shi kuwa Dauranci yana da jibi da Zazzaganci wajen samun wani abu na nannage a cikinsa, ba kamar sauran 'yan'uwansa na rukunin gabas ba. Sai dai kamar yadda aka bayyana a karin Zazzau, shi ma a karin na Daura babu nannage mai yawa a cikinsa, sai dai abin da ba a rasa ba. Irin nannagen da ake samu a karin Daura su ne irin su: -

Dauranci	Daidaitacciayr Hausa
-----------------	-----------------------------

- | | |
|--------------|------|
| 4. (a) jakki | jaki |
| (b) zabbi | zabi |
| (c) dussa | dusa |

Wadannan misalai da suka gabata, sun kebanci karorin hausar Gabas ne kawai. Kuma wannan ya nuna cewa, nannage da ke nuna siffar karin harshe bashi da yawa a karorin rukunin Hausar Gabas.

Baya ga wannan, sai mu duba karorin Yamma mu ga abin da ake da shi na wannan siffa ta nannage.

• **Sakkwatanci: -**

A matsayinsa na jigo daga karorin yamma, kari ne da aka fi samun nannage a cikinsa. Wato ana yawan yin nannage a wannan kari, kusan a ce shi ne karin da ya fi kowane kari cikin karorin Hausa yin nannage. Har ma akwai kalmomi da dama da ba a yi musu nannage sai a karin Sakkwatanci, kamar yadda za mu gani a wadannan misalai da za su zo a kasa: -

Sakkwatanci Daidaitacciayr Hausa

5. (a) wakillai	wakilai
(b) kassuwa	kasuwa
(c) gyammu	gemu
(d) malammai	malamai
(e) gonakkai	gonakai
(f) hadissai	hadisai
(g) nic ce	na ce (+kts)*
(h) yat tashi	ya tashi

(* a sauran karori wakilin suna /na/ yana karewa ne da gajeren wasali, babu dauri a cikinsa, amma a Sakkwatanci yana karewa ne da bakin da ya yi daidai da bakin farko na aikatau, /ce/ --- nic ce.

Sannan kuma a inda aka sami gaɓoɓi masu nauyi a kalma waje guda; daya budaddiya daya kuma rufaffiya, ko dukkaninsu budadɗu, a karin Sakkwatanci a kan rage gaba mai nauyi zuwa sassauka, sannan a sakala bakin da ya yi daidai da na gabar farko ta kalmar da ke biye, misali: -

Sakkwatanci Daidaitacciayr Hausa

6. (a) mallam	maalam
(b) jakki	jaaki
(c) hulla	huulaa
(d) zucciyaa	zuuciya

Wasu karin kalmomin da ake samun nannage a cikinsu su ne kamar, na kirge missal: -

- i. ukku ----- uku
- ii. hudɗu ----- huɗu
- iii. shidda ----- shida
- iv. macce ----- mace
- v. icce ----- ice

• **Katsinanci: -**

Kasancewarsa daya daga cikin karorin yammaci, yana daukar tsarin irin na Sakkwatanci a mafi yawan lokuta dangane da nannage, sai dai ‘yan

guraren da suka saba kamar /nic ce/ a Sakkwatanci, amma a Katsinanci kuma lamarin ya yi daidai da Daidaitacciyar Hausa wato, / na ce /.

Haka kuma daidai yake da Sakkwatanci a irin misalan da aka kawo a karin Sakkwatanci. Sai dai abin lura a nan shi ne, nannage da ake samu a Katsinanci ba shi da yawa.

3.3.2 Inda suka yi Kamanni da inda suka bambanta.

Idan muka duba bayanai da misalan da suka gabata za mu gane cewa, dangane da batun nannage, akwai wasu karori da suka yi daidai da wasu, wasu kuma sun sha bamban.

Da farko za mu ga karin Kananci bai yi kama da wani kari daga cikin karorin Hausa ba ta fuskar nannage. In ka ga nannage a wannan karin ya shafi wanda yake zuwa a asalin kirar kalmar kamar yadda aka fayyace a baya. Don haka za a iya cewa babu irin wannan nau'i na nannage a karin Kananci.

Baya ga Kananci, su ma karorin Bausanci (Bauchi) da Guddiranci ba a samun nannage a cikinsu, waɗanda dukkaninsu karorin rukunin hausar gabas ne.

Amma a karorin Zazzaganci da Dauranci su ana samun wannan siffa ta nannage a wasu kalmomi da ba su da yawa sosai. Wani lokaci karin Zazzau na ɗaukar kamanni na Sakkwatanci wajen nannage kamar yadda aka kawo a misalai da suka gabata (5 a – g, 6 a – d). Wannan ya nuna cewa babu wani abin a zo a gani na nannage a karorin gabashi, sai dai wanda ba a rasa ba nan da can.

Amma in muka kalli karorin Yammaci, za mu ga suna da yawaita wannan siffa ta nannage, musamman karin Sakkwatanci wanda shi ne ya fi ɗaukar kaso mai yawa na irin wannan nannage da ake samu. Baya ga shi sai karin Katsinanci da Kurhwayanci da suke da kamanni iri ɗaya wajen nannage. A inda ake samun wani ɗan bambanci shi ne, inda karin Katsinanci wani lokacin ba a yin nannage a wasu kalmomin, kamar wajen /na ce/, /ya ce/ da makamantansu. Wato dai a wasu ‘yan gurare kaɗan ne karin Katsinanci ke baɗewa sauran ‘yan rukuninsa wajen nannage.

Auna Fahimta

1. Kawo nannage waɗannan kalmomi a karin harshen Sakkwatanci
 - i- wakilai
 - ii- kasuwa
 - iii- gemu
 - iv- malamai
 - v- gonakai
 - vi- hadisai
 - vii- na ce
 - viii- ya tashi
2. Kawo bayyanai kan daidai da bambance-bambance da tsakanin karorin harshe

3.4 Takaitawa

A karkashin wannan kashi na darasi ka fahimci:

- Ma'anar Nannage.
- Nannage na gama – garin kowane kari da wanda ya bambance su.
- Karorin rukunin Gabashi da ake samun nannage a cikinsu da wanda ba a samu.
- Karorin rukunin Yammaci da irin nannagen da ake samu a cikinsu.
- Karorin da suka sha bamban da 'yan rukuninsu wajen nannage.
- Karorin da ba 'yan rukuni daya ba da suka yi kama da juna wajen nannage.

3.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

- **Nannage:** - baki yana nanata kansa a cikin kalma a gurbi guda



3.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

Bello, Ahmadu. The Dialects of Hausa (Revised Edition). Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2015.

Bello, Ahmadu. Daidaitacciyar Hausa da Kare-Karen Harshen Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2020.

- Cibiyar Nazarin Harsunan Nijeriya (CNHN). Kamusun Hausa na Jami'ar Bayero, Kano. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited. 2006
- Dantumbushi, Muhammad Abdulhameed, Salon Sarrafa Harshe da Karkasuwar Hausawa Rukuni – Rukuni a Kasar Hausa a cikin Algaita: Journal of Current Research in Hausa Studies. Department of Nigerian Languages No. 5 Vol. 1 September 2008:18 – 35
- Fagge, Usman Usaini. Hausa Language and Linguistics. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2012.
- Fagge, Usman Usaini. Ire – Iren Karin Harshen Hausa Na Rukuni. Kano: Benckmark Publishers Limited, 2004.
- Fagge, Usman Usaini. An Introduction to Hausa Morphology. Kano: Gidan Dabino Publishers. 1993
- Junaidu, Isma'il. and 'Yar'aduwa Tanimu, Musa. Harshe da Adabin Hausa a Kammale. Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited, 2007.
- Newman, P. The Hausa Language: An Encyclopedic Reference Grammar. New Haven & London: Yale University Press, 2000
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa. Ibadan: University Press Plc, 1999.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 3: Karorin Harshen Hausa a Wake. Kano: Benchark Publishers Limited, 2003.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Siffofin Daidaitacciyar Hausa. Kano: Benchmark Publishers Limited, 2009
- Yahaya, I. Y. Hausa a Rubuce: Tarihin Rubuce – Rubuce cikin Hausa. Zari: Gaskiya Corporation Limited Zaria, Kaduna, 1988
- Yusuf, Mukhtar Abdulkadir. Hausa Grammar: An Introduction. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2011.



3.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta

1. Me ka/kika fahimta dangane da nannage na gama – gari da na karin harshe?

Daidaitacciayr Hausa

- i- Wakilai - wakillai
- ii- Kasuwa - kassuwa
- iii- Gemu - gyammu
- iv- Malamai - malammai
- v- Gonakai - gonakkai
- vi- Hadisai - hadissai
- vii- Ni ce - nic ce
- viii- ya tashi - yat tashi

3. Kawo bayyanai kan daidai da bambance-bambance da tsakanin karorin harshe

Idan muka duba bayanai da misalan da suka gabata za mu gane cewa, dangane da batun nannage, akwai wasu karori da suka yi daidai da wasu, wasu kuma sun sha bamban.

Da farko za mu ga karin Kananci bai yi kama da wani kari daga cikin karorin Hausa ba ta fuskar nannage. In ka ga nannage a wannan karin ya shafi wanda yake zuwa a asalin kirar kalmar kamar yadda aka fayyace a baya. Don haka za a iya cewa babu irin wannan nau'i na nannage a karin Kananci.

Baya ga Kananci, su ma karorin Bausanci (Bauchi) da Guddiranci ba a samun nannage a cikinsu, waɗanda dukkaninsu karorin rukunin hausar gabas ne.

Amma a karorin Zazzaganci da Dauranci su ana samun wannan siffa ta nannage a wasu kalmomi da ba su da yawa sosai. Wani lokaci karin Zazzau na ɗaukar kamanni na Sakkwatanci wajen nannage kamar yadda aka kawo a misalai da suka gabata (5 a – g, 6 a – d). Wannan ya nuna cewa babu wani abin a zo a gani na nannage a karorin gabashi, sai dai wanda ba a rasa ba nan da can.

Amma in muka kalli karorin Yammaci, za mu ga suna da yawaita wannan siffa ta nannage, musamman karin Sakkwatanci wanda shi ne ya fi ɗaukar kaso mai yawa na irin wannan nannage da ake samu. Baya ga shi sai karin Katsinanci da Kurhwayanci da suke da kamanni iri ɗaya wajen nannage. A inda ake samun wani ɗan bambanci shi ne, inda karin Katsinanci wani lokacin ba a yin nannage a wasu kalmomin, kamar wajen /na ce/, /ya ce/ da makamantansu. Wato dai a wasu ‘yan gurare kaɗan ne karin Katsinanci ke baɗewa sauran ‘yan rukuninsa wajen nannage.

KASHI NA 4 KARIN SAUTI

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 4.1 Gabatarwa
- 4.2 Manufar Darasi
- 4.3 Ma'anar Karin Sauti
 - 4.3.1 Karin Sauti a Harshen Hausa
 - 4.3.2 Matsayin Karin Sauti a Harshen Hausa
 - 4.3.2.1 Karin Sauti Wajen Amfani da Dirka
 - 4.3.2.2 Karin Sauti a Karorin Hausa
 - 4.3.2.3 Inda Suka Yi Kama Da inda Suka Bambanta
- Auna Fahimta
- 4.4 Takaitawa
- 4.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 4.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 4.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta



4.1 Gabatarwa

Darasin da za a gabatar a wannan kashi, zai tattauna ne a kan Karin sauti, wato yadda kaifin muryar mai magana take a lokacin da yake furta kalma dangane da kowace gaɓa ta kalma. A cikin wannan darasi za mu duba ma'anar karin sauti da irin rawar da yake takawa a harshen Hausa ta fuskar ma'ana da kuma bayyana siffar karorin Hausa. Shi harshen Hausa na ɗaya daga cikin Harsunan Afrika ta yamma da suke da siffar karin sauti, wanda yake kawo bambancin ma'ana a kalma ɗaya sakamakon bambancin karin sauti, kamar a ce 'bábá' da 'bàbà' da kuma 'bábà'. Haka kuma darasin zai yi nuni a kan bambancin da ake samu a karorin harshen Hausa ta fuskar karin sauti.



4.2 Manufar Darasi

A takaice manufar wannan darasi ita ce dalibi ya fahimci: -

- Ma'ar Karin Sauti.
- Muhimmancin Karin Sauti a harshen Hausa.
- Rawar da karin sauti ke takawa wajen bambanta ma'ana.
- Siffafin Karorin Hausa ta fuskar Karin Sauti.



4.3 Ma'anar Karin Sauti

Kafin a bayyana ma'anar karin sauti, zai yi kyau a ba da haske a kan yadda abin yake. In an ce Karin Sauti ana kofarin nuna wata siffa ce da gaɓoɓin kalma ke ɗauke da ita, na yadda ake furta su wajen kaifin murya ko akasin haka. Wato dai kamar yadda yake a mafi yawan Harsunan Afrika ta Yamma. Hausa ma na da wannan kayan kwalliyar furucin da ke da rawar takawa, duk da cewa ba kowane harshe ne yake da karin sauti ba. In mun fahimci wannan, shin me ake nufi da Karin Sauti?

Masana harshen Hausa da dama sun bayar da ma'anar Karin Sauti a ilimance, kamar Sani (1999) da Isma'il J. da Tanimu (2007) da Yusuf (2011) da Fagge (2012) da Sani (2002/2009) da Bello (2017 da 2018). Dangane da abin da ake nufi da karin sauti, Sani (1999) ya bayyana ma'anarsa da cewa; "Karin Sauti kaifin sauti ne na murya dangane da yadda ake fadar kowace gaɓa ta kalma bisa ka'ida don isarwa mai sauraro ma'anar wannan kalma sosai da sosai". (Sh.28).

Abin da za mu fahimta daga wannan ma'ana ta karin sauti shi ne, kowace kalma ta kunshi gaɓoɓi ne da suka samar da ita, daga mai ɗaya har zuwa huɗu ko biyar, kuma kowace gaɓa na da nata kaifin muryar da ke fayyace ta. Haka kuma, shi kaifin muryar ba haka yake kara zube ba, yana da tasa ka'ida wadda da ita ce ake gane sakon da ke cikin kowace kalma da aka furta, misali a kalmar /kái/ da /kâi/. Ta farko na da kaifin murya da ya yi sama (/), ta biyu kuwa kaifin muryar ɗagawa ya yi, sannan ya sauka kasa (wato faɗau). Wannan ya nuna kalma ta farko na nufin 'mutum na biyu tilo'. Kuma takan ɗauki ma'anar jan hankali ko tsawatarwa. Ta biyun kuma tana nufin ɓangaren jikin mutum da ya tattare idanu da baki da kunnuwa na hanci, wato kai.

Don haka, ka za a iya samun kalmomi 'yan tagwai da karin sautinsu ya bambanta, wanda wannan ya haifar da bambancin ma'ana na sakon da ke cikin kowace kalma, misali: -

- (1) a. mákàràntáa ----- mákárántáa
- b. bàabà ----- báabà
- c. màrááyàa ----- máráyáa
- d. kúkà ----- kúukáa.

Tun da mun fahimci abin da ake nufi da karin sauti, yanzu sai mu duba abin da ya shafi karin sauti a harshen Hausa da irin rawar da yake takawa a cikin harshen.

4.3.1 Karin Sauti a Harshen Hausa

Bayani ya gabata a kan yadda karin sauti yake, ma'ana yadda kaifin sautin muryar gaɓar kalma ke kasancewa mai ɗagawa sama ko saukowa ƙasa ko mai faɗuwa. Saboda haka, dangane da karin sauti a harshen Hausa, za mu iya cewa ɗaya ne daga siffon da ke fayyace wannan harshe na Hausa inda ake da kalmomi 'yan tagwai da dama da babu wani bambanci a ƙirarsu ta fili (baƙi da wasali), da ma adadin gaɓar kalmar, abin da ya bambanta su kawai shi ne wannan karin sauti.

Bugu da ƙari daga tattaunawa da ta gabata, harshen Hausa na da ginshikai na karin sauti har guda biyu, su ne; karin sauti sama (/) wanda kaifin muryar gaɓar ya yi sama. Sai kuma karin sauti ƙasa (\) wanda kaifin muryar ƙasa ya yo, sai kuma inda ake samun biyun su haɗu a gaɓa ɗaya su haifar da karin sauti faɗau (^). Haka kuma za ka iya samun kalma mai gaɓa fiye da ɗaya ta ɗauki karin sauti iri ɗaya a kowace gaɓa, (wato dukkaninsu sama ko ƙasa), duba waɗannan misalai: -

1.	Karin Sauti Sama (/)	Karin Sauti Ƙasa (\)
a.	í	tò!
b.	báabáa	bàabàa
c.	káayáa	màcè
d.	máráayáa	àyàbà
e.	mákárántáa	màkàràntáa

Sai dai kuma wannan ba yana nufin cewa kowace kalma imma ta ɗauki karin sautin sama ko ƙasa baki ɗayanta ba, a'a za a iya samun dukkan biyun (sama da ƙasa) a kalma ɗaya, kuma kowane na iya zama a kan kowace gaɓa, ta farko ko tsakiya ko kuma ta ƙarshe, kamar yadda yake a waɗannan misalan: -

2. a. áikii (SK)
- b. hányàa (SK)
- c. ráuníi (SS) ko ràuníi (KS)
- d. màráayàa (KSK)
- e. gùugáa (KS)

Baya ga wannan, akwai karin sauti na uku wanda karorin sautin nan guda biyu (sama da ƙasa) ne ke haɗuwa a kan ta, inda zai fara ɗagawa sannan ya faɗi ƙasa (faɗau) dub waɗannan misalai:-

3. a. kâi (F)
- b. mâi (F)
- c. sûnàa (FK)
- d. mùtùm (KF)
- e. jàràbâwàa (SKFS)

Saboda haka, a dunkule za a iya cewa harshen Hausa yana da nau'o'in karin sauti har guda uku; akwai (a) karin sautin sama (/) (S), da (b) karin sautin ƙasa (\) (K) da kuma (c) karin sauti faɗau (^) (F). A kuma lura da cewa waɗannan alamomin karin sautin ana sanya su ne a

cibiyoyin gaɓoɓin kalma ba yadda aka ga dama ba. Ana iya duba Bello (2017 da 2018) domin karin bayani.

4.3.2 Matsayin Karin Sauti a Harshen Hausa

Idan aka lura za a tabbatar da cewa haɓika karin sauti a harshen Hausa yana aikin rarrabewa tsakanin kalmomi masu kama da juna a kirarsu a rubuce, duk da cewa a rubuce ba a nuna karin sautin, misali: –

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 4. a. makarantaa (S) | makarantaa (SKKS) |
| b. maraayaa(S) | maraaya (KSK) |
| c. kai (F) | kai (S) |
| d. guuga (SK) | guugaa (KS) |
| e. kuukaa (SS) | kuuka (SK) |

Saboda haka a harshen Hausa, fahimtar bambancin karin sauti shi ne ginshiƙi wajen gane saƙon da mai magana yake son isarwa a dukkanin furucin da ya yi, don kowace kalma tana tafiya ne da karin sautinta, haka kuma in a cikin jumla ne.

Tunda an fahimci ma'anar karin sauti da muhimmancinsa a harshen Hausa tare da irin rawar da yake takawa wajen rarrabewar ma'ana a tsakanin kalmomi masu kama da juna. Abin tambaya a nan shi ne, me ce alaƙar karin sauti da karorin harshen Hausa? Shin alaƙa ce ta rarrabewar ma'ana irin wadda aka ambata ko kuwa ya take?

Amsar wannan tambaya za ta fito karara daga irin misalan da za su biyo baya na karin sauti a karorin harshen Hausa. Amma gabanin waɗannan za mu iya cewa alaƙar ba ta rarrabewar ma'ana ba ce, alaƙa ce ta fayyace kari daga cikin karorin Hausa, ko da kuwa an sami bambancin karin sauti, ma'anar na zama ɗaya wajen isar da saƙon da ke cikin kalmar da aka furta.

4.3.2.1 Karin Sauti Wajen Amfani da Dirka

Kafin bayyana wannan batu, zai yi kyau a bayyana me ake nufi da Dirka a nahawun harshe da amfaninta a cikin jumla, tare da yanayin karin sautin da take ɗauka in an yi amfani da ita a cikin jumla.

Dirka a tsarin nahawun Hausa, na nufin rukunin kalmomi ne da suke jaddada ko tabbatar da kalmar da ta gabace ta. Kalmomin dirka a Hausa (Dtc) iri biyu ne, su ne 'ne' da 'ce' (a wasu karorin a matsayin 'na' da 'ta'). Haka kuma ita wannan kalma ta dirka ana amfani da ita ne cikin jumla don tabbatar da jinsi, kamar 'ce' don tabbatar da jinsin mace sannan 'ne' don tabbatar da jinsin namiji, misali: –

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Jinsin Namiji | Jinsin Mace |
| 5. a. Usman nee | e. Binta cee | |

- b. Wandoo nee f. Riigaa cee
 c. Gidaa nee g. Mootaa cee
 d. Baabur nee h. Goonaa cee

Haka kuma ana amfani da dirka wajen tabbatar da sifar da ta dauki jinsin namiji ko mace, misali: -

6. a. siriiri nee a. siriiriyaa ce
 b. farii nee b. faraa ce
 c. koore nee c. kooriyaa ce
 d. karamii nee d. karamaa ce
 e. kaatoo nee e. kaatuwaa ce

Amma in kalmar da ta zo gabanin dirkar ta jam'i ce, ana amfani da 'ne' wajen karfafawa ko da kuwa jam'in na maza ne ko na mata, misali: -

7. a. samaarii ne
 b. 'yan maataa ne
 c. mootocii ne
 d. gidaajee ne

Abu na biyu da za mu kara fahimta dangane da dirka 'ne' da 'ce' shi ne, a ko da yausha dirka na zaman takun saka ne da gabar da ta gabace ta wajen karin sautin da za ta dauka. Abin nufi a nan shi ne, tana sabawa da karin sautin gabar da ta gabace ta. Wato in gabar da ta gabace ta ta kare da karin sauti sama (/) ita dirkar sai ta dauki na kasa (\), in kuma ta kare da karin sauti kasa (\) ita sai ta dauki na sama (/), duba waɗannan misalan: -

8. a. yaáròo nées e. máayúu nées
 b. yáarinyáa cées f. móotóocíi nées
 c. màcè cées g. bàtúuriyáa cées
 d. àbíncí nées h. àkwàatì nées

Wannan tsari na karin sauti haka yake a dukkanin karorin harshen Hausa. Amma kuma akwai kalmomi irin su 'don' da 'ɗan'ko 'yar (tsigalau) da kan zo gabanin suna ko sifa da ke daukar karin sautin sama (/) a ko da yausha. Hakan ya sha bamban da karin Guddiranci inda a wannan fuska, karin sautin kalmar da ta biyo bayanta suna zaman takun saka da juna wajen bambanta da na kalmar 'don' (bukatau/tambayau) ko 'ɗan' (tsigalau). Duba waɗannan misalan: -

Daidaitacciyar Hausa/Sauran Karori Guddiri

9. a. ɗán yáaròo ɗán yáarò
 b. ɗán bírníi ɗán bírníi
 c. ɗán wànzán ɗán wànzán
 d. dón Álláh dòn Álláh
 e. dón wà? dón wà?

Wannan ya nuna bambancin da Guddiranci yake da shi da sauran karorin Hausa ta fuskar karin sauti wajen amfani da dirka.

4.3.2.2 Karin Sauti a Karorin Hausa

A wannan ɓangare na darasin namu, abin da ke gabanmu shi ne, bayyana karorin harshen Hausa da irin yadda suke sarrafa karin sauti a cikinsa. A nan ba kowane kari daga cikin karorin Hausa zan kawo ba, sai dai misalan za su takaita ne ga waɗanda aka fi samun bambanci da Daidaitacciyar Hausa ne kawai.

Haka kuma zan so mu ɗan tuna da cewa, a kusa nan an bayyana irin yadda karin Guddiranci ya bambanta da Daidaitacciyar Hausa (da ma sauran karorin) wajen amfani da kalmar tsigalau /ɗan/ da tambayau /don/ in sun gabaci suna, cewa karin sautinsu na saɓawa ne da na gaɓar farko na kalmar da ke biye da ita, wadda a Daidaitacciyar Hausa da sauran karorin kuwa ‘ɗan’ da ‘don’ na ɗaukar karin sautin sama (/) ne a ko da yausha. Duba misalansu a 9(a – e).

A yanzu za mu duba waɗannan karori mu ga yadda karin sauti yake sarrafuwa a cikinsu.

(a). Zazzaganci: -

A karin zazzaganci akan sami ‘yan bambance – bambance a karin sauti da Daidaitacciyar Hausa da ba su da yawa sosai. Mu duba waɗannan misalai;

Daidaitacciyar Hausa (+ sauran)	Zazzaganci
i. shànshàaní	i. shànshàaní
ii. kwàrkwàasà	ii. kwàrkwàasà
iii. màtánkáǎí	iii. màtánkáǎí

(b). Kanaci: -

Shi ma wannan kari na Kananci, bambancin da ake samu da Daidaitacciyar Hausa ba su taka kara sun karya ba. Duba waɗannan misalai: -

Daidaitacciyar Hausa (+ sauran)	Kananci
i. kèeké	i. kèeké
ii. bàabúr	ii. bàabûr
iii. kâa gà	iii. kâa gà

(c). Guddiranci: -

A farkashin wannan kari na Guddiri, misalan da na kawo a sama (shafi 59 a – e) sun wadatar wajen nuna bambancin da ake samu na wannan kari da Daidaitacciyar Hausa.

Daidaitacciyar Hausa (+ sauran)	Guddiranci
i. ɗān yáaròo	i. ɗān yáaròo
ii. ‘yār yárînyàa	ii. ‘yār yárînyàa
iii. dón Álláh	iii. dòn Álláh
iv. dón wà?	iv. dón wà?

Wadannan su ne ‘yan bambance – bambancen da ake samu a karorin Hausa na rukunin gabashi ta fuskar karin sauti, wanda yake nuna cewa irin wannan bambanci ba su da yawa a wannan rukuni.

(d). Sakkwatanci: -

A wannan kari da ke cikin karorin rukunin yamma, ana samun bambanci da Daidaitacciyar Hausa na karin sauti da dama, ba kamar yadda yake a sauran karorin Hausa ba. Mu duba wadannan misalai: -

Daidaitacciyar Hausa (+sauran)	Sakkwatanci
i. dábíinò	i. dàbínò
ii. kùjèeráa	ii. kùjéerà
iii. àkwàatì	iii. àkwàatí
iv. yàaràa	ib. yáaràa
v. gyàarée	6. gyáarée
vi. jaàkíi	6i. jákkíi
vii. kùnnèe	6ii. kúnnèe
viii. tálàkà	6iii. tálàkká
ix. màcé	id. máccé
x. àbíncíi	d. àbíncì
xi. mânyáa	dí. mányá

(e). Katsinanci: -

Karin Katsinanci dangane da karin sauti yana dāukar yanayi dāya ne da karin sakkwatanci (daman ‘yan rukuni dāya ne) a mafi yawan kalmomi, sai ‘yan kadān da ba a rasa ba. Don haka misalan da aka kawo a farkashin karin Sakkwatanci haka suke a wannan kari na Katsinanaci. Irin waɗanda ake samun bambanci da shi (Sakkwatanci) su ne kamar: -

Daidaitacciyar Hausa (+sauran)	Katsinanci
i. dábíinò	i. dàbínò
ii. yàaraa	ii. yáaràa
iii. mânyáa	iii. mányáa
iv. gyàarée	ib. gyáarà

A taƙaice, waɗannan su ne ‘yan misalan da zan kawo don su zama manuniya a kan waɗannan siffon karorin harshen Hausa dangane da karin sauti. Sai dai kar a manta kamar yadda aka bayyana a baya cewa, wannan karin sauti a karorin Hausa ba ya haifar da wani sauyin ma’ana a kalmar da aka sami wannan bambancin karin sauti, abin da yake kawai shi ne fayyace kari daga cikin karorin Hausa.

4.3.2.3 Inda suka yi Kamanni da Inda suka Bambanta

Dangane da muhallin da waɗannan karorin suka dace da juna shi ne, duk inda aka zo da karin sauti a Daidaitacciyar Hausa, sauran karorin sun

shiga cikin wannan in ban da wanda ake rarrabewa a tsakaninsa da Daidaitacciyar Hausar. Misali, inda aka bayyana karin sauti na Zazzaganci da yadda ya bambanta da Daidaitacciyar Hausa, ana nufin ya sha bamban ta wannan fuskar da Daidaitacciyar Hausa hada da sauran karorin Hausa baki daya. Haka abin yake a sauran misalai da aka kawo na sauran karorin Hausa.

Auna Fahimta

1. Tattauna a kan Karin Sauti da irin rawar da yake takawa a harshen Hausa.
2. Yi cikakken bayani kan Karin sauti ta amfani da dirka



4.4 Takaitawa

A farkashin wannan darasi na wannan kashi, an fahimci:

- Ma'anar Karin Sauti a ilimin nazarin harshe.
- Ire – Iren karin sauti a harshen Hausa.
- Matsayin karin sauti a harshen Hausa.
- Rawar da karin sauti yake takawa a harshen Hausa.
- Karin sauti dangane da karorin harshen Hausa.
- Fuskokin da ake samun bambancin karin sauti tsakanin karorin Hausa.

4.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

- Dirka: - na nufin rukunin kalmomi ne da suke jaddada ko tabbatar da kalmar da ta gabace ta.
- Karin sauti: - na nufin yadda kaifin sautin muryar gaɓar kalma ke kasancewa mai dagawa sama ko saukowa kasa ko mai faduwa



4.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

Bello, Ahmadu. The Dialects of Hausa (Revised Edition). Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2015.

Bello, Ahmadu. Hausa Tones: Theory and Practice. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2017.

- Bello, Ahmadu. Karin Sautin Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2018.
- Bello, Ahmadu. Daidaitacciyar Hausa Da Kare – Karen Harshen Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2020.
- Cibiyar Nazarin Harsunan Nijeriya (CNHN). Kamusun Hausa na Jami'ar Bayero, Kano. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited. 2006
- Dantumbushi, Muhammad Abdulhameed, Salon Sarrafa Harshe da Karkasuwar Hausawa Rukuni – Rukuni a Kasar Hausa a cikin Algaita: Journal of Current Research in Hausa Studies. Department of Nigerian Languages No. 5 Bol. 1 September 2008:18 – 35
- Fagge, Usman Usaini. Hausa Language and Linguistics. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2012.
- Fagge, Usman Usaini. Ire – Iren Karin Harshen Hausa Na Rukuni. Kano: Benckmark Publishers Limited, 2004
- Fagge, Usman Usaini. An Introduction to Hausa Morphology. Kano: Gidan Dabino Publishers. 1993
- Junaidu, Isma'il. and 'Yar'aduwa Tanimu, Musa. Harshe da Adabin Hausa a Kammale. Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited, 2007.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa. Ibadan: University Press Plc, 1999.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 3: Karorin Harshen Hausa a Wake. Kano: Benchark Publishers Limited, 2003.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Siffofin Daidaitacciyar Hausa. Kano: Benchmark Publishers Limited, 2009
- Yusuf, Mukhtar Abdulkadir. Hausa Grammar: An Introduction. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2011.



4.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta

1. Tattauna a kan Karin Sauti da irin rawar da yake takawa a harshen Hausa.

Kafin a bayyana ma'anar karin sauti, zai yi kyau a ba da haske a kan yadda abin yake. In an ce Karin Sauti ana kofarin nuna wata siffa ce da gaɓoɓin kalma ke ɗauke da ita, na yadda ake furta su wajen kaifin murya ko akasin haka. Wato dai kamar yadda yake a mafi yawan Harsunan Afrika ta Yamma. Hausa ma na da wannan kayan kwalliyar furucin da ke da rawar takawa, duk da cewa ba kowane harshe ne yake da karin sauti ba. In mun fahimci wannan, shin me ake nufi da Karin Sauti?

Masana harshen Hausa da dama sun bayar da ma'anar Karin Sauti a ilimance, kamar Sani (1999) da Isma'il J. da Tanimu (2007) da Yusuf (2011) da Fagge (2012) da Sani (2002/2009) da Bello (2017 da 2018). Dangane da abin da ake nufi da karin sauti, Sani (1999) ya bayyana ma'anarsa da cewa; "Karin Sauti kaifin sauti ne na murya dangane da yadda ake fadar kowace gaɓa ta kalma bisa ka'ida don isarwa mai sauraro ma'anar wannan kalma sosai da sosai". (Sh.28).

Abin da za mu fahimta daga wannan ma'ana ta karin sauti shi ne, kowace kalma ta kunshi gaɓoɓi ne da suka samar da ita, daga mai ɗaya har zuwa huɗu ko biyar, kuma kowace gaɓa na da nata kaifin muryar da ke fayyace ta. Haka kuma, shi kaifin muryar ba haka yake kara zube ba, yana da tasa ka'ida wadda da ita ce ake gane sakon da ke cikin kowace kalma da aka furta, misali a kalmar /ká/ da /kâ/. Ta farko na da kaifin murya da ya yi sama (/), ta biyu kuwa kaifin muryar ɗagawa ya yi, sannan ya sauka kasa (wato fadɗau). Wannan ya nuna kalma ta farko na nufin 'mutum na biyu tilo'. Kuma takan ɗauki ma'anar jan hankali ko tsawatarwa. Ta biyun kuma tana nufin ɓangaren jikin mutum da ya tattare idanu da baki da kunnuwa na hanci, wato kai.

Don haka, ka za a iya samun kalmomi 'yan tagwai da karin sautinsu ya bambanta, wanda wannan ya haifar da bambancin ma'ana na sakon da ke cikin kowace kalma, misali: -

- (1) a. mákàrantáa ----- mákárántáa
b. bàabà ----- báabà
c. màráayàa ----- máráyáa
d. kúkà ----- kúukáa.

2. Yi cikakken bayani kan karin sauti wajen amfani da dirka

Kafin bayyana wannan batu, zai yi kyau a bayyana me ake nufi da Dirka a nahawun harshe da amfaninta a cikin jumla, tare da yanayin karin sautin da take dāuka in an yi amfani da ita a cikin jumla.

Dirka a tsarin nahawun Hausa, na nufin rukunin kalmomi ne da suke jaddada ko tabbatar da kalmar da ta gabace ta. Kalmomin dirka a Hausa (Dtc) iri biyu ne, su ne ‘ne’ da ‘ce’ (a wasu karorin a matsayin ‘na’ da ‘ta’). Haka kuma ita wannan kalma ta dirka ana amfani da ita ne cikin jumla don tabbatar da jinsi, kamar ‘ce’ don tabbatar da jinsin mace sannan ‘ne’ don tabbatar da jinsin namiji, misali: –

- | | Jinsin Namiji | Jinsin Mace |
|----|---------------|---------------|
| 5. | a. Usman nee | e. Binta cee |
| | b. Wandoo nee | f. Riigaa cee |
| | c. Gidaa nee | g. Mootaa cee |
| | d. Baabur nee | h. Goonaa cee |

Haka kuma ana amfani da dirka wajen tabbatar da sifar da ta dāuki jinsin namiji ko mace, misali: -

- | | | |
|----|----------------|------------------|
| 6. | a. siriiri nee | a. siriiriyaa ce |
| | b. farii nee | b. faraa ce |
| | c. koore nee | c. kooriyaa ce |
| | d. karamii nee | d. karamaa ce |
| | e. kaatoo nee | e. kaatuwaa ce |

Amma in kalmar da ta zo gabanin dirkar ta jam’i ce, ana amfani da ‘ne’ wajen karfafawa ko da kuwa jam’in na maza ne ko na mata, misali: -

- | | |
|----|-------------------|
| 7. | a. samaarii ne |
| | b. ‘yan maataa ne |
| | c. mootoocii ne |
| | d. gidaajee ne |

Abu na biyu da za mu kara fahimta dangane da dirka ‘ne’ da ‘ce’ shi ne, a ko da yausha dirka na zaman takun saka ne da gaɓar da ta gabace ta wajen karin sautin da za ta dāuka. Abin nufi a nan shi ne, tana sabawa da karin sautin gaɓar da ta gabace ta. Wato in gaɓar da ta gabace ta ta kare da karin sauti sama (/) ita dirkar sai ta dāuki na kasa (\), in kuma ta kare da karin sauti kasa (\) ita sai ta dāuki na sama (/), duba waɗannan misalan: -

- | | | |
|----|------------------|-------------------|
| 8. | a. yaáròo née | e. máayúu nèe |
| | b. yáarìnyáa cèe | f. móotóocíi nèe |
| | c. màcè cée | g. bàtúurìyáa cèe |
| | d. àbíncí nèe | h. àkwàatì née |

Wannan tsari na karin sauti haka yake a dukkanin karorin harshen Hausa. Amma kuma akwai kalmomi irin su ‘don’ da ‘ɗan’ko ‘yar (tsigalau) da kan zo gabanin suna ko sifa da ke dāukar karin sautin sama (/) a ko da yausha. Hakan ya sha bamban da karin Guddiranci inda a wannan fuska, karin sautin kalmar da ta biyo bayanta suna zaman takun saka da juna wajen bambanta da na kalmar ‘don’ (bukatau/tambayau) ko ‘ɗan’ (tsigalau). Duba waɗannan misalan: -

KASHI NA 5 MUSAYAR GURBI

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 5.1 Gabatarwa
- 5.2 Manufar Darasi
- 5.3 Ma'anar Musayar Gurbi
- 5.4 Muhallan Musayar Gurbi
 - 5.4.1 Musayar Gurbin Baki
 - 5.4.2 Musayar Gurbin Wasali
 - 5.4.3 Musayar Gurbin Hadaka
- 5.5 Musayar Gurbi a Karorin Hausa Auna Fahimta
- 5.6 Takaitawa
- 5.7 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 5.8 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 5.9 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta



5.1 Gabatarwa

A farkashin darasin wannan kashi na biyar, abin da zan gabatar maka, shi ne Musayar Gurbi a ilimin nazarin harshe. Wannan batu zai kunshi bayyana maka abin da ake nufi da Musayar Gurbi da muhallan da ake samun haka. Sannan kuma zai bayyana maka cewa shin me wannan musayar gurbin take haifarwa a cikin harshe in an sarrafa ta. Haka kuma, a tattaunawar za a kalli wannan siffa a karorin Hausa (Hausar Gabas da Hausar Yamma) don fofarin fahimtar yadda kowane kari ke yin tasa musayar gurbin, shin abu daya ne ko akwai abin da ya bambata su.



5.2 Manufar Darasi

A takaice manufar wannan darasi ita ce ka fahimci: -

- Abin da ake nufi da musayar gurbi a ilimin nazarin harshe.
- Muhallan da ake samun masayar gurbin a cikin kalma.
- Abin da ke faruwa ga Kalma/Jumla bayan samun musayar gurbi.
- Musayar Gurbi dangane da karorin Hausa.



5.3 Ma'anar Musayar Gurbi

Kamar yadda yake tabbatacce cewa, kowane harshe na duniya yana amfani da sautukan magana ne wajen samar da kalma zuwa rukunin kalmomi da zai samar da jumla mai ma'ana don isar da saƙo. Sannan waɗannan jerin sautukan da ake sararraka su, su haifar da kalma, suna gudana ne a bisa tsari da ƙa'idar da wannan harshe yake tafiya a kai. Abin nufi a nan shi ne, kowace kalma aka duba za a tarar jerin baƙaƙe da wasulla ne suka haifar da ita. Kuma waɗannan jerin baƙaƙe da wasulla ana kasa su zuwa rukunin gaɓa – gaɓa da ke ƙunshe da baƙi da wasali da ya yi daidai da harshen da ake amfani da su. Don haka kowane harshe yana da irin nasa tsarin gaɓar kalmar.

A harshen Hausa gaɓoɓin da ake da su guda biyu ne, akwai (i) Buɗaɗɗiyar gaɓa (BW) da (ii) Ruɗaffiyar gaɓa (BWB). Ita buɗaɗɗiyar gaɓa na iya kasancewa mai nauyi (BWW) ko marar nauyi (BW). Ita kuma ruɗaffiyar gaɓa (BWB) mai nauyi ce. Kowace gaɓa na da cibiya da ke ɗaukar gajeren wasali ko dogo ko kuma tagwan wasali, kamar yadda za mu gani daga waɗannan misalai na ƙasa: -

(a). akuyaa	----- BW/BW/BWW	-	gaɓa uku
(b). balaa	----- BW/BWW	-	gaɓa biyu
(c). maryam	----- BWB/BWB	-	gaɓa biyu
(d). gwarmai	----- BWB/BW	-	gaɓa biyu
(e). harshee	----- BWB/BWW	-	gaɓa biyu
(f). ingarma	----- BWB/BWB/BW	-	gaɓa uku

Daga waɗannan kalmomi za a ga cewa kowace kalma akwai adadin gaɓoɓin da suka samar da ita, kuma kowace gaɓa na da muhalli ko gurbin da take zuwa. Da za a sauya guraben waɗannan gaɓoɓi, lallai ba za a sami ma'anar kalmar ba, kuma saƙon ba zai isa yadda ake buƙata ba. Misali: -

(a).	akuya	-----	ya'aku/ku'aya
(b).	balaa	-----	laba
(c).	maryam	-----	yammar/ramyam
(d).	gwarmai	-----	maigwar/ragwmai
(e).	harshe	-----	shehar/rahshe

Amma duk da haka, akwai wasu kalmomi a harshen Hausa da sukan samu irin wannan sauyi na gurbi, saboda bambancin karin harshe da ke bayyana ba tare da ma'anarsu ta asali ta ɓace ba, musamman a wasu karori daga karorin Hausa.

Don haka, abin tambaya a nan shi ne, shin me ake nufi da Musayar gurbi a nazarin harshe?

Dangane da ma'anar musayar gurbi da abin da ta kunsu, za mu isu da abin da Sani (2002) yake fada a cikin Alfiiyarsa ta Daya (1): Tsarin Sauti da Tasarfin Hausa a Wake. Ga abin da yake cewa (shf. 60): -

559. Musaya ta gurbi tsakanin fa sau - ,

Ti ai da sauti ka yi za ka ji.

560. Baki da baki kan yi wannan dafa,

Har wasalin ma da shi da wani.

561. Baki wasali ma sukan yi haka,

A 'yan fa wurare da za mu gani.

562. Sai dai akwai sharadi duk a nan,

Canjin ma'ana ya zam babu shi.

563. Idan ko akwai wanga canji ciki,

Ya kore wannan musayar ka ji. (shf. 60)

Da wadannan baituka da suka gabata (559 – 563), za mu fahimci musayar gurbi da cewa, wani yanayi ne da wani sauti kan sauya muhallinsa a cikin kalma daya ba tare da an sami canjin ma'ana ba. Kuma sauyin nan kan shafi baki da baki ko wasali da wasali ko ma baki da wasali a cikin kalma daya.

5.4 Muhallan Musayar Gurbi

Kamar yadda ya gabata, musayar gurbi kan shafi baki da baki ko wasali da wasali ko ma duk biyun. Abin da muke bukatar kara fahimta shi ne, shin a ina ake samun wannan lamari na musayar gurbi?

(a). Da farko za mu iya cewa, musayar gurbi na faruwa ne a kalma daya, ba a samunsa a tsakanin kalmomi, in kuwa aka ga wani abu mai kama da haka, to wannan yana nuwa cewa kalmomi ne mabambanta, kamar a kalmar '**musa**' da '**samu**', '**sani**' da '**nisa**'. A nan ba musayar gurbi aka yi ba, kalmomi ne mabambanta. Dalili kuwa shi ne, kowace kalma zaman kanta take, ma'anar da take dauke da ita da ban ne, shi kuwa a musayar gurbin babu sauyin ma'ana. Misalin da za mu gani na musayar gubi a kalma daya shi ne: -

a. bagaruwa	-----	gabarua	-	/b/ da /g/
b. hawainiya	-----	wahainiya	-	/h/ da /w/
c. almakashi	-----	alkamashi	-	/m/ da /k/
d. bincike	-----	binkice	-	/c/ da /k/

(b). Abu na biyu dangane da musayar gurbi shi ne, yana shafar gurbin baki ko wasali a cikin kalma. Ma'ana, kamar yadda ya gabata dangane da gaƙar kalma a harshen Hausa, cewa kowace gaƙa tana farawa ne da baki, sannan wasali ya biyo bayansa. Don haka musayar kan shafi kowane sauti da ke gaƙar kalma (baki ko wasali ko ma duk biyun).

Wannan ta sa masana nazarin harshe suka kasa musayar gurbi zuwa gida uku wato, (a) Ta Baki da (b) Ta Wasali da kuma (c) Ta haɗaka.

5.4.1 Musayar Gurbin Baki

Wannan musayar gurbin ta shafi sautin baki ne kawai a cikin kalma ɗaya, a inda wani baki da ke jerin baƙaƙen kan sauya muhalli da wani da ke cikin kalma ɗaya. Kuma wannan kan faru a kari ɗaya ko a tsakanin karorin Hausa. Misali: -

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------|---|-----------------------------|
| i. bagaruwa | ----- | gabarowa | - | /b/ ya sauya muhalli da /g/ |
| ii. almakashi | ----- | alkamashi | - | /k/ ya sauya muhalli da /m/ |
| iii. bokiti | ----- | botiki | - | /k/ ya sauya muhalli da /t/ |

5.4.2 Musayar Gurbin Wasali

A wannan karo kuwa musayar ta takaita ne ga wasali kawai, a inda wasalin da ke wata gaɓa daga cikin gaɓoɓin kalma kan sauya muhalli da wani a cikin kalma ɗaya ba tare da an sami sauyin ma'ana ba. Misali: -

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|---|-----------------------------|
| i. mota | ----- | mato | - | /a/ ya sauya muhalli da /o/ |
| ii. sani | ----- | shina | - | /a/ ya sauya muhalli da /i/ |
| iii. saki | ----- | shika | - | /a/ ya sauya muhalli da /i/ |

5.4.3 Musayar Gurbin Haɗaka: -

Wannan nau'i na musayar gurbi kamar yadda Sani (1999) ya bayyana cewa, yana shafar kalmomin aro ne daga Ingilishi zuwa Hausa, misali: -

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------|---|-----------------------------|
| i. professor | ----- | farfesa | - | /a/ ya sauya muhalli da /r/ |
| ii. promotion | ----- | farmoshin | - | /o/ ya sauya muhalli da /r/ |
| iii. fridge | ----- | firji | - | /i/ ya sauya muhalli da /r/ |

Musayar gurbin da ta shafi baki kawai ko wasali kawai, ana iya samunsu a karorin harshen Hausa daban – daban. Amma musayar gurbin da ta shafi dukkanin biyun (baki da wasali), na kasancewa ga harshe guda daga kalmomin aro, inda harshen kan sauya muhallan sautukan sabanin yadda suke a harshen na asali.

5.5 Musayar Gurbi a Karorin Hausa

Kafin gabatar da bayani kan wannan batu, zai yi kyau mu yi waiwaye kaɗan mu tuna da cewa, an nuna mana cewa musayar gurbin nan na fitowa a cikin karorin Hausa a kalma ɗaya ba tare da samun wani sauyin ma'ana ba. Duk da cewa ba a kowane kari na ake samun wannan musayar gurbin ba, akwai waɗanda irin wannan yanayi shi yake fito da sifar wannan kari tare da bambanta shi da sauran karorin Hausa. Don haka misalan da zan kawo a nan ba masu yawa ba ne, kuma za a kawo su ne tare da nuna yadda kalmar take a Daidaitacciyar Hausa. Mu duba waɗannan misalan: -

(a). Zazzaganci: -

A wannan kari na Zaria ba kasafai ake samun musayar gurbi ba, sai nan da can. Misalan irin wannan musayar gurbi a karin Zazzaganci su ne: -

Daidaitacciyar Hausa

- i. bincike
- ii. takamaimai

Zazzaganci

- i. binkice
- ii. katamaimai/katamamme

(b). Kananci: -

Akan sami irin wannan musayar gurbi a Kananci, ko da yake abin da ya bayyana shi ne, ya fi shafar musayar gurbin wasali, misali: -

Daidaitacciyar Hausa

- i. sani
- ii. saki

Kananci

- i. shina
- ii. shika

(c). Guddiranci: -

Shi ma wannan kari da ke rukunin gabashi akwai ‘yan gurare da ake samun musayar gurbi a wasu kalmomi. misali: -

Daidaitacciyar Hausa

- i. yalo
- ii. kusurwa
- iii. dirimi
- ib. saki

Guddiranci

- i. layo
- ii. sukurwa
- iii. dimiri
- ib. shika (daidai da Kananci)

(d). Sakkwatanci: -

Wannan kari da ke cikin rukuin yammaci, a cikinsa ana samun wannan yanayi na musayar gurbi da dama a cikinsa, kamar yadda muka gani a baya. Duba waɗannan misalan: -

Daidaitacciyar Hausa

- i. aure
- ii. gauraya
- iii. saurayi
- ib. ɗaura

Sakkwatanci

- i. amre/arme
- ii. garwaya
- iii. samrayi/sarmayi
- ib. ɗamra/ɗarma

Wadannan ‘yan misalai da aka kawo sun ishe mu fahimtar yadda musayar gurbi ke bayyana a karorin Hausa. Sai dai abin sha’awa a nan shi ne, wannan musayar gurbi da ake samu a karorin Hausa ba ya hana masu amfani da wasu karorin fahimtar sauran karorin.

Auna Fahimta

1. Yi tsokaci gamsasshe a kan Musayar Gurbi da Karin Harshe.
2. Yi Bayani mai gamsarwa kan musayar gurbi a karorin Hausa



5.6 Takaitawa

A karkashin wannan kashi, an fahimci wadannan batutuwa a takaice: -

- Abin da Musayar Gurbi ke nufi a nazarin harshe.
- Muhallan da ake samun Musayar Gurbi a cikin kalma.
- Alakar Musayar Gurbi da ma’anar kalma.
- Abin da ya bambanta kalmar da aka yi wa musayar gurbi a wani kari da Daidaitacciyar Hausa (alakarsu ta karin harshe).
- Karorin Hausa da aka fi samun musayar gurbi a cikinsu.

5.7 Ma’anar Muhimman Kalmomi

- musayar gurbin: - ta shafi sautin baki ne kawai a cikin kalma daya, a inda wani baki da ke jerin bakafen kan sauya muhalli da wani da ke cikin kalma daya
- budadciyar gaɓa: - gaɓa ce marar nauyi wadda take siffar (BW) ko (BWW)
- rufaffiyar gaɓa: -. Gaɓa ce mai nauyi wadda take da siffar (BWB)



5.8 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

Bello, Ahmadu. The Dialects of Hausa (Revised Edition). Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2015.

Bello, Ahmadu. Daidaitacciyar Hausa Da Kare – Karen Harshen Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2020.

Cibiyar Nazarin Harsunan Nijeriya (CNHN). Kamusun Hausa na Jami’ar Bayero, Kano. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited. 2006

- Dantumbushi, Muhammad Abdulhameed, Salon Sarrafa Harshe da Karkasuwar Hausawa Rukuni – Rukuni a Kasar Hausa a cikin Algaita: Journal of Current Research in Hausa Studies. Department of Nigerian Languages No. 5 Bol. 1 September 2008:18 - 35
- Fagge, Usman Usaini. Hausa Language and Linguistics. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2012.
- Fagge, Usman Usaini. Ire – Iren Karin Harshen Hausa Na Rukuni. Kano: Benckmark Publishers Limited, 2004
- Fagge, Usman Usaini. An Introduction to Hausa Morphology. Kano: Gidan Dabino Publishers. 1993
- Junaidu, Isma'il. and 'Yar'aduwa Tanimu, Musa. Harshe da Adabin Hausa a Kammale. Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited, 2007.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa. Ibadan: University Press Plc, 1999.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 3: Karorin Harshen Hausa a Wake. Kano: Benchark Publishers Limited, 2003.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Siffofin Daidaitacciyar Hausa. Kano: Benchmark Publishers Limited, 2009
- Yusuf, Mukhtar Abdulkadir. Hausa Grammar: An Introduction. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2011.



5.9 Amsoshin Auna Fahinta

1. Yi tsokaci gamsasshe a kan musayar gurbin baki da wasali da haɗaka tare da misalai.

i- Musayar Gurbin Baki

Musayar gurbin ta shafi sautin baki ne kawai a cikin kalma ɗaya, a inda wani baki da ke jerin baƙaƙen kan sauya muhalli da wani da ke cikin kalma ɗaya. Kuma wannan kan faru a kari ɗaya ko a tsakanin karorin Hausa. Misali: -

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------|---|-----|-------------------------|
| i. bagaruwa | ----- | gabarowa | - | /b/ | ya sauya muhalli da /g/ |
| ii. almagashi | ----- | alkamashi | - | /k/ | ya sauya muhalli da /m/ |
| iii. bokiti | ----- | botiki | - | /k/ | ya sauya muhalli da /t/ |

ii- Musayar Gurbin Wasali

A wannan karo kuwa musayar ta takaita ne ga wasali kawai, a inda wasalin da ke wata gaba daga cikin gaɓoɓin kalma kan sauya muhalli da wani a cikin kalma ɗaya ba tare da an sami sauyin ma'ana ba. Misali: -

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|---|-----|-------------------------|
| iii- i. mota | ----- | mato | - | /a/ | ya sauya muhalli da /o/ |
| iv- ii. sani | ----- | shina | - | /a/ | ya sauya muhalli da /i/ |
| v- iii. saki | ----- | shika | - | /a/ | ya sauya muhalli da /i/ |

iii- Musayar Gurbin Haɗaka: -

Wannan nau'i na musayar gurbi kamar yadda Sani (1999) ya bayyana cewa, yana shafar kalmomin aro ne daga Ingilishi zuwa Hausa, misali: -

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------|---|-----|-------------------------|
| i. professor | ----- | farfesa | - | /a/ | ya sauya muhalli da /r/ |
| ii. promotion | ----- | farmoshin | - | /o/ | ya sauya muhalli da /r/ |
| iii. fridge | ----- | firji | - | /i/ | ya sauya muhalli da /r/ |

Musayar gurbin da ta shafi baki kawai ko wasali kawai, ana iya samunsu a karorin harshen Hausa daban – daban. Amma musayar gurbin da ta shafi dukkanin biyun (baki da wasali), na kasancewa ga harshe guda daga kalmomin aro, inda harshen kan sauya muhallan sautukan saɓanin yadda suke a harshen na asali.

2. Yi Bayani mai gamsarwa kan musayar gurbi a karorin Hausa

Musayar gurbin nan na fitowa a cikin karorin Hausa a kalma dāya ba tare da samun wani sauyin ma'ana ba. Duk da cewa ba a kowane kari na ake samun wannan musayar gurbin ba, akwai waɗanda irin wannan yanayi shi yake fito da sifar wannan kari tare da bambanta shi da sauran karorin Hausa. Don haka misalan da zan kawo a nan ba masu yawa ba ne, kuma za a kawo su ne tare da nuna yadda kalmar take a Daidaitacciyar Hausa. Mu duba waɗannan misalan: -

(a). Zazzaganci: -

A wannan kari na Zaria ba kasafai ake samun musayar gurbi ba, sai nan da can. Misalan irin wannan musayar gurbi a karin Zazzaganci su ne: -

Daidaitacciyar Hausa

- i. bincike
- ii. takamaimai

Zazzaganci

- i. binkice
- ii. katamaimai/katamamme

(b). Kananci: -

Akan sami irin wannan musayar gurbi a Kananci, ko da yake abin da ya bayyana shi ne, ya fi shafar musayar gurbin wasali, misali: -

Daidaitacciyar Hausa

- i. sani
- ii. saki

Kananci

- i. shina
- ii. shika

(c). Guddiranci: -

Shi ma wannan kari da ke rukunin gabashi akwai ‘yan gurare da ake samun musayar gurbi a wasu kalmomi. misali: -

Daidaitacciyar Hausa

- i. yalo
- ii. kusurwa
- iii. dirimi
- iv. saki

Guddiranci

- i. layo
- ii. sukurwa
- iii. dimiri
- iv. shika (daidai da Kananci)

(d). Sakkwatanci: -

Wannan kari da ke cikin rukuin yammaci, a cikinsa ana samun wannan yanayi na musayar gurbi da dama a cikinsa, kamar yadda muka gani a baya. Duba waɗannan misalan: -

Daidaitacciyar Hausa

- i. aure
- ii. gauraya
- iii. saurayi
- iv. dāura

Sakkwatanci

- i. amre/arme
- ii. garwaya
- iii. samrayi/sarmayi
- iv. dāmra/dārma

Waɗannan ‘yan misalai da aka kawo sun ishe mu fahimtar yadda musayar gurbi ke bayyana a karorin Hausa. Sai dai abin sha’awa a nan shi ne, wannan musayar gurbi da ake samu a karorin Hausa ba ya hana masu amfani da wasu karorin fahimtar sauran karori

KASHI NA 6 NASO

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 6.1 Gabatarwa
- 6.2 Manufar Darasi
- 6.3 Ma'anar Naso
 - 6.3.1 . Ire-iren Naso
 - 6.3.1.1 Nason Baƙi
 - 6.3.1.2. Nason Wasali
- 6.4 Naso a Karorin Hausa
 - 6.4.1 Kamanni da Bambancin Naso a Karorin Hausa
- Auna Fahimta
- 6.5 Taƙaitawa
- 6.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 6.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 6.8 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta



6.1 Gabatarwa

Batun da za mu tattauna a wannan darasi ɗaya ne daga cikin rassan ilimin Tsarin Sauti, wannan batu kuwa shi ne Naso. Tattaunawar za ta kunshi bayanin ma'anar naso tare da nuni ga yadda lamarin ke shafar sautukan baƙi da wasali a cikin kalma. Haka kuma abin da za a ƙara bayyana wa a ƙarƙashin darasin ya haɗa da ire – iren naso da ake da su a harshen Hausa, tare da nuni a kan naso da alaƙarsa da karin harshe. Wato dai za a fito da yadda wannan siffa ta harshe take fito da kari daga cikin karorin Hausa.



6.2 Manufar Darasi

A takaice manufar wannan darasi ita ce a fahimci: -

- Ma'anar Naso a ilimin nazarin harshe.
- Ire- iren naso da ake da su a harshen Hausa.
- Muhallan da ake samun naso a cikin kalma.
- Dangantakar naso da karin harshen Hausa.



6.3 Ma'anar Naso

Yayin da ɗan adam ya buɗe bakinsa don yin magana, yana amfani da gaɓoɓi ne da suka haɗa tun daga huhunsa zuwa ciki da wajen bakinsa,

ya furta kwayoyin sautuka mabambanta da zai saka su a cikin gaɓar kalma ya samar da kwayar ma'ana, zuwa kalma da zai jeranta bisa ka'idar harshen da yake amfani da shi wajen gina jumla da za ta bayar da cikakkiyar ma'ana.

Wadannan sautukan furuci sun bambanta dangane da gurabnesu (mafurta) da yanayin motsin iska da kadawarta yayin fita, wato furuci ya zamo mai ziza ko marar ziza. Haka kuma wasu sautukan kan zamo masu nauyi ko akasin haka. Saboda haka yayin da aka sami mabambantan sautuka an saka su a waje guda cikin kalma ko sun maƙwabcɪ juna, wani sauti kan yi tasiri a kan wani, ko ya gogi ko nashi wanda suka yi maƙwabtaka, maimakon a ji amonsa sai ka ji amon maƙwabcinsa ko kamanninsa ko ma abin da ya yi kama da haka. Kamar inda sautin /n/ ɗan hanka ya maƙwabcɪ /m/ ko /b/ ko /f/ (balebe) sa ka ji amon balebe a kan sa, wato sai ya koma /m/ ke nan.

Don haka, idan mun fahimci yadda wannan abu ke faruwa, na wani sauti ya yi tasiri a kan wani saboda wasu dalilai, shi ne ake nufi da Naso a ilimin nazarin harshe.

Idan muka duba Alfiyyar Sani ta ɗaya¹ (Tsarin Sauti da Tasarifin Hausa a Wake) Sani (2002:41) ya bayyana ma'anar Naso da cewa: -

391. A nan ma'ana ai ta yau har da kul-,

Lum ai ta nason da mun tsokaci.

392. Amma a fanninmu tsari na sau-,

Ti zan faɗa maka wannan ka ji.

393. Daukar sifa ko sifofi da sau-,

Ti ai yake yi wurin fa wani.

394. Kusanci da juna a kalma ɗaɗa,

Shi ne dalili a wannan wuri.

Daga wadannan baituka za mu fahimci cewa, Naso yanayi ne da sauti ke ɗaukar sifa ko sifofin wani sauti da ya kusance shi. Wato dai tasirin lafazin sauti kan lafazin wani a cikin kalma shi ne Naso.

Irin wannan naso na samuwa a dukkanin harsunan duniya, sai dai kowane harshe da irin yanayin nason da yake da shi, duk da cewa a wani lokaci a kan sami kamanni a tsakanin wasu harasan.

6.3.1 Ire-iren Naso

Wannan batu na naso, za a iya cewa lamari ne gama duniya, wato ya shafi dukkanin harsunan duniya baki ɗaya, kuma kowane harshe yana da irin nasa nason. Haka kuma wajen fayyace nason ana duba da yanayinsa da siffofin da nasasshen sautin ya ɗauka daga wanda ya nashe shi. Tambayar da take bukatar amsa kan naso, ita ce shin wace kama ko sifa ya ɗauka ko kuwa rikidewa ya yi gabaɗaya suka zamo iri ɗaya?

Dalilin wannan ne ya sa ake da ire – iren naso daban – daban a cikin harshe.

A karkashin wannan za mu ga cewa ire – iren nason da ake da su a harshen Hausa sun haɗa da: -

- b. Cikakken Naso da Ragaggen Naso
- c. Naso na Hagu da Naso na Dama
- d. Naso na Kusa da Naso na Nesa
- e. Lebantawa
- f. Hancintawa (wasali)
- g. Gandantawa
- h. Naso na bakin hanci /n/.
- i. Naso na Ziza.

Duk da cewa, ba magana ake yi a kan Ilimin Tsarin Sauti ba kai tsaye, za a yi takaitaccen bayani a kan waɗannan ire – iren naso da misalansu don samun cikakkiyar fahimtar yadda nason yake tare da gane bayyanarsa a cikin karorin harshen Hausa.

a) **Cikakken Naso da Ragaggen Naso**

(i). **Naso Cikakke:**

Cikakken naso nau’i ne na naso da sautin da aka nashe yake komawa daidai da sautin da ya nashe shi. Kuma ana samun irin wannan inda bakin da ke biye da dafau ɗin nasaba /r/ kan nashe shi gaba ɗaya, musamman a cikin saurin magana. Duba waɗannan misalai: -

- a. rigar kaba ----- rigak kaba
- b. hular dara ----- hulad dara
- c. rigar saki ----- rigas sarki

Haka kuma irin wannan nason na afkuwa a inda sautin /r/ ya maƙwabaci wani sautin a marabar gaba cikin kalma ɗaya, inda sautin /r/ yake komawa bai ɗaya da wanda ya maƙwabceshi, misali: -

- a. arne ----- anne
- b. barci ----- bacci
- c. gyartai ----- gyattai
- d. takarda ----- takadda
- e. sun leka ----- sul leka
- f. yarda ----- yadda

(ii). **Ragaggen Naso: -**

Shi kuwa ragaggen naso akasin cikakke ne. A irin wannan naso, wata ko wasu sifofi na sautin (baki ko wasali) da ya kusance shi yake ɗauka, sautin ba ya juyewa ya koma iri ɗaya da wanda ya maƙwabce shi. Misalan irin wannan naso su ne: -

- a. wandon bala ----- wandom bala (lebe)
- b. keken garba ----- keken garba (ganda)
- c. kayan yara ----- kayan yara (handa)

A waɗannan misalai na sama (ii. a – c) za a ga sautukan dafau ɗin nasaba na ɗaukar lafazin gurbin furucin sautin bakin da ke biye da shi,

wato /n/ ya koma [m] (baleŋe), sai /n/ ya koma [ŋ] (bagandɛ) sannan kuma /n/ ya koma [ɲ] (bahandɛ).

b) Naso na Dama da Naso na Hagu.

A wajen fayyace nasu, ana la'akari da inda nasu ya fuskanta da wanda aka nashe da kuma wanda ya nashe. Ma'ana ana lura da fuskar da nasu yake, shin na gaba ne ya nasu na baya ko kuwa na baya ne ya nashi na gaba.

(i). Naso Na Dama:

Nau'in nasu na dama shi ne nasu da sautin da yake fuskar dama ya yi tasiri a kan wanda yake hagu. Misali: -

- a. wandon bala ----- wandom bala
- b. motar haya ----- motah haya
- c. rigar saki ----- rigas saki

A wadannan misalai za mu ga cewa, sautin da ke dama, /b/ da /h/ da kuma /s/ ne ya nashe wanda ke hagu da shi.

(ii). Naso Na Hagu:

Wannan kuma akasin na dama ne, domin sautin da ke bangaren hagu ne ke nashe wanda yake bangaren dama, misali: -

- a. yunwa----- yinwa
- b. yumɓu ----- yimɓu
- c. yunkuri ----- yinkuri

A nan sautin /y/ da ake furta shi a gaban baki ya nashe /u/ da ake furta shi a kurya ya koma /i/ dan gaba shi ma.

c) Naso na Kusa da Naso na Nesa.

(i) Naso na Kusa

Yayin da sautuka biyu ɗaya ya nashi ɗaya kuma suna dab da juna babu wani sauti da ya shiga tsakaninsu, irin wannan nau'i na nasu shi ake kira da nasu na kusa. Misalin irin wannan shi ne nasu da muka gani a wadannan kalmomi: -

- a. rigas saki
- b. hulad dara
- c. yimɓu
- d. gidam musa
- e. motab bala

(ii) Naso na Nesa

Shi kuwa wannan nasu akasin na kusa ne, wato nau'i ne na nasu wanda sautukan da lamarin ya shafa akwai tazara a tsakani, inda ake samun wani sautin ya shiga tsakaninsu. Irin wannan nau'i na nasu shi ya bayyana a wadannan misalai: -

- a. mani ----- mini
- b. masu ----- musu
- c. buki ----- biki
- d. fushi ----- fishi
- e. angulu----- ungulu

Baya ga waɗannan fuskoki na naso, akwai kuma wasu nau'oi na nason da suka haɗa da: -

d) Lebantawa: -

Wannan nau'i na naso, yana faruwa ne yayin da haɗawa sauƙaƙa /k/ da /k/ da /g/ suka gabaci wasali ɗan /kurya/ o da /u/, sai a sami kewayar laɓe yayin furta su a sami lebantawa. Kuma hakan yana fitowa sosai inda aka liƙa musu maɗanganci /n/ a jikinsu, misali: -

- a. koko ----- kokwan
- b. baƙo ----- baƙwan
- c. rogo ----- rogwan

Haka yake ma a irin waɗannan misalai: -

- a. uku ----- ukwu
- b. mugu ----- mugwu
- c. saƙu ----- saƙwu

e) Gandantawa: -

Shi kuma Gandantawa nau'i ne na naso da ya shafi haɗkawa /s, t, d, z/ da haɗawa /w, k, /k/, g/. Gandantawar waɗannan sautuka na afkuwa ne yayin da suka gabaci wasali ɗan gaba /e da i/ dab ba tare da wani harafi a tsakani ba. Yayin da hakan ya kasance, haɗkawa /s/ na komawa /ʃ/, /t/ na komawa /tʃ/, /d/ da /z/ na komawa /dʒ/. Haka kuma haɗawa /w/ na komawa /j/, /k/ ya koma /kj/, /k/ ya koma /ky/. Mu duba waɗannan misalai.

Hankawa

- /s/ - ƙasa – ƙasashe [sh]
- /t/ - mota – motoci [c]
- /d/ - gida – gidaje [dz]
- /z/ - kaza – kaji [dz]

Haɗawa

- /w/ bawa + n – bayi [j]
- /k/ wake + n -- wakyan [kj]
- /k/ wake + n -- wakyan [kj]
- /g/ mage +n -- magyan [gj]

f) Hancintawa: -

Wannan nau'i na naso ya shafi sautukan wasulla ne. Wato a wannan nau'i nason ya shafi hancinta sautukan da asalinsu ba 'yan hanci ba ne, yayin da sauti ɗan hanci ya zo dab da shi a dama ko hagu. Misalin irin wannan nason hancintawa shi ne: -

- a. cān
- b. mān ja
- c. dāmbu
- d. gîmbiya
- e. ângo
- f. gûntu

g) Naso na Bakin Hanci

Wannan nau'i na naso ba ɗaya ne da hancintawa ba. A wannan nau'i na naso bakin hanci ne /n/ yake samun nasuwa da wani baƙi da ya kusance shi, sai ya ɗebi wata sifa ko sifofin sautin da ya kusance shi. Sautukan baƙi da ke nasar baƙi ɗan hanci sun haɗa da, 'yan leɓe /b/, /m/, /f/p/, sai

kuma ‘yan handa /k/, /k/, /g/ da kuma ‘yan ganda /y/. Misalan irin wannan naso su ne: -

- ‘Yan Lebe: - a. gidan bala - gidam bala ---- /b/
- b. wandon musa - wandom musa ---- /m/
- c. gurbini furuci - gurbim furuci ---- /f/

- ‘Yan Handa: - a. abincin kaji ---- abinciɓ kani ----- /k/
- b. ruwan kƙwai ---- ruwaɓ kƙwai ----- /k/
- c. gidan gona ---- gidaɓ gona ----- /g/

- ‘Yan Ganda: - a. hanya ----- hanya ----- /y/
- b. kanya ----- kanya ----- “
- c. kunya ----- kunya ----- “

h) Naso na Ziza

Yayin furta sauti, makogwaro na taka muhimmiyar rawa wajen motsawa da fitar da wata ‘yar ƙara da za ta nuna cewa wannan sauti yana da ziza ko ba shi sa ziza. Wato dai sautukan furuci baki ɗayansu sun kashi gida biyu ne, masu ziza da marasa ziza. Amma su wasulla dukkaninsu masu ziza ne.

A ƙarƙashin wannan nau’i na naso sautukan furuci marasa ziza kan zamo masu ziza yayin da suka kusanci masu ziza. Wani lokacin kuma, masu zizar ne ke komawa marasa ziza sakamakon kusantar marasa ziza. Misalan irin wannan naso na ziza su ne: -

Naso na Ziza

- a. hasbiya - hazbiya
- b. kasganya - kazganya
- c. tasgaro - tazgaro
- d. kango - kango
- e. abdul’aziz ne - abdul’azis ne

Naso maras Ziza

- a. kaska
- b. taska
- c. motar ta -
- d. rigar saki -

6.3.1.1 Nason Baki: -

Dukkanin furucin da mai magana zai yi sun takaita ne ga amfani da nau’ukan sauti guda biyu kawai (baki da wasali). Don haka daga bayanin da suka gabata dangane da nau’o’in naso, dukkaninsu na shafar waɗannan sautukan magana ne (baki ko wasali). A nan nason baki ya takaita ne ga nason da ya shafi bakin wata gaba ya nashi na wata gabar a cikin kalma da suka kusanci juna. Misalin irin wannan naso shi ne: -

- a. atanfa - atamfa
- b. tanbaya - tambaya
- c. rigar sa - rigas sa
- d. dankali - danƙali
- e. ɗinya - ɗiɓnya

6.3.1.2 Nason Wasali: -

A irin wannan muhalli wasali ne ke nashe wani wasalin su zamo iri daya. Amma abin lura a nan shi ne, irin wannan mafi yawa naso ne na nesa, wato ana samun wani sauti na baki a tsakaninsu. Misalan irin wannan naso na wasali su ne: -

- a. buki - biki
- b. mani - mini
- c. fushi - fishi
- d. angulu - ungulu

Haka kuma ana samun naso tsakanin baki da wasali, a inda wasali ke nasar baki ko baki ke nasar wasali. Dangane da nason baki ya nashe wasali, misalan nason hancintawa zai wadatar da mu ga fahimtar wannan. Amma shi nason da wasali ne ke nashe baki, za mu ga haka a irin waɗannan misalan: -

- a. sani - shina - /s/ ta koma /sh/ saboda wasalin /i/
- b. fita - fice - /t/ ta koma /c/ saboda waslin /e/
- c. tata - tace - /t/ ta koma /c/ saboda waslin /e/
- d. miji - maza - /dz/ ta koma /z/ saboda wasalin /a/

6.4 Naso a Karorin Hausa

Bayan fahimtar da muka yi dangane da naso a ilimin nazarin harshe, da ire – irensa tare da ka'idojin da ke haifar da shi, wani abu muhimmi da za mu fahimta a nan shi ne, wannan nason na zama wata siffa da ke bambance kari daga cikin karrin Hausa. Wato wasu karorin sukan siffantu da wani yanayi na naso da ba ya bayyana a kowane kari daga cikin karorin Hausa. Wannan batu na naso a karorin Hausa shi ne abin da za mu tattauna a wannan bangare.

A lura: Wajen kawo naso a kowane kari, za a kwatanta shi ne da yadda lafazin kalmar yake a Daidaitacciyar Hausa.

(a). Naso a Zazzaganci: -

Kasancewarsa daya daga cikin karorin gabashi na Hausa, akwai wasu 'yan gurare da ake samun nason sautukan baki/wasali da ya sha bamban da yadda yake a Daidaitacciyar Hausa. Irin waɗannan muhallai sun haɗa da: -

j. Nason Bakin Hanci

- A kalma: - /m/ ----- [n]

Wannan ya shafi muhalli na dauri a cikin kalma. In harafin daurin nan /m/ ne (balebe dan hanci mai ziza), kuma ya kusaci dan bayan hanka /sh ko c/, sai /m/ ya koma dan hanci /n/ a karin Zazzaganci, misali: -

Dtc Hausa Zazzaganci (+ Kananci)

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|---------|
| a. | hukunci | - | hukumci |
| b. | ƙunci | - | ƙumci |
| c. | danshi | - | damshi |
| d. | hamsin | - | hansin |
| e. | ƙanshi | - | ƙamshi |

- **A Tsakanin kalmomi: -**

Yayin da sautin /r/ ko /l/ ya zo a rufaffiyar gaɓar ƙarshen kalma. ya kuma kusanci wani baƙin na kalmar da ke biye da ita, a wannan kari ana amfani da /n/ ne a wani lokaci. In kuma wanda yake biye da shi baleɓe ne /m/ sai ya nashe shi ya zama irinsa, misali: -

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Dtc Hausa | | Zazzaganci |
| a. | rigar sule | - | rigan sule |
| b. | matar ali | - | matan ali |
| c. | motar musa | - | motam musa - /r/ -- /n/ ---- [m] |
| d. | motar katako | - | motan katako |

- **(b). Naso a Kananci: -**

Duk da cewa kananci kari ne da ya fi kusa da Daidaitacciyar Hausa, a nan ma ana samun wasu muhallai nan da can da ake samun nason da ya bambanta da sauran karorin Hausa. Ga misalan irin wannan nason: -

- **A kalma: -**

Irin wannan yana daidai da yadda yake a hausar Zazzau, wato ana amfani da /n/ maimakon /m/ a wasu karorin. Duba misalan da aka kawo na Zazzaganci a sama.

- **A Tsakanin kalmomi: -**

A yayin da kalmar farko ta ƙare da madanganci /-r/ ana amfani da /-r/ ne in ban da wasu muhallai da ake amfani da zuzau /s/ bahanke (maras ziza), misali: -

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|---|--------------|
| | Dtc Hausa | | Kananci |
| a. | rigar bala | - | rigar bala |
| b. | gadar katako | - | gadar katako |
| c. | rigar siliki | - | rigas siliki |
| d. | horar da | - | horas da |

- **(c). Naso a Dauranci: -**

Dauranci ma kamar sauran karorin gabashi, yana da wasu siffofi na nasoda ya sha bamban da sauran karorin Hausa.

- **A kalma: -**

A nan Dauranci ya yi kama da Kananci ta fuskar amfani da sautin /n/ maimakon /m/ a rufaffiyar gaɓa, kamar yadda yake a karin Kananci da Zazzaganci. Duba misalan da aka kawo a karin Zazzaganci.

- **A Tsakanin kalmomi: -**

A wannan bangare kuma, yayin da kalmar farko ta ƙare da madanganci /r/, ana amfani da /l/ ne, amma in wadda ta biyo bayanta ta fara da sautin /s, t, d/ ne, to /r/ ɗin kan nashe ta zamo irinsa, misali: -

	Dtc Hausa		Dauranci
a.	motar bello	-	motal bello
b.	akuyar fati	-	akuyal fati
c.	hular zare	-	hulaz zare
d.	akuyar tanko	-	akuyat tanko
e.	rigar saki	-	rigas saki

(d). Naso a Bausanci: -

Karin Bausanci kamar Zazzaganci, sun yi tarayya a waɗannan muhallai na naso; a cikin kalma ko kuma a tsakanin kalmomi. Misali: -

	Dtc Hausa		Bausanci
a.	motar ali	-	motan ali
b.	gonar bala	-	gonan bala
c.	marar tuwo	-	maran tuwo

(e). Naso a Guddiranci: -

• **A kalma: -**

Shi ma wannan kari na gabashi a nason da ke samuwa a cikin kalma, ya yi kama da karorin Kananci da Zazzaganci da Dauranci da kuma Bausanci.

• **A Tsakanin kalmomi: -**

A nan ma ana amfani da /n/ ne kamar a sauran karorin, misali:

	Dtc Hausa		Guddiranci
a.	miyar amadu	-	miyan amadu
b.	matar mamman	-	matan/m mamman
c.	kyakkyawar yarinya	-	kyakkyawan yarinya

(f). Naso a Sakkwatanci: -

A wannan kari na Sakkwatanci, akwai gurare da aka samun nason da bai yi daidai da na sauran karorin Hausa ba, misali:

• **A kalma: - [m]**

Amfani da [m] ne da ba ta nashe ba, misali: -

	Dtc Hausa		Sakkwatanci
a.	danshi	-	damshi
b.	anshi	-	amshi
c.	ƙunci	-	ƙumci
d.	zalunci	-	zalumci
e.	ƙanshi	-	ƙamshi

• **A Tsakanin kalmomi: -**

Inda aka sami madanganci /-r/ kan nashe da baƙin da ya biyo bayansa su zamo iri ɗaya, misali: -

	Dtc Hausa		Sakkwatanci
a.	rigar bala	-	rigab bala
b.	rigar fata	-	rigah hwata

- c. hular musa - hulam musa
 d. rigar saki - rigas saki
 e. kafar kaza - kafak kaza

(g). Naso a Katsinanci: -

A karin Katsinanci, siffofin naso yana daidai da yadda yake a karin Sakkwatanci, da ma kuma ‘yan rukuni daya ne.

6.4.1 Kamanni da Bambancin Naso a Karorin Hausa

Wajen bayyana waɗannan bambance – bambance na karorin Hausa ta fuskar naso, zan takaita ne ga kallon kowane rukuni a dunkule tare da kwatanta shi da Daidaitacciyar Hausa, maimakon daidaiƙun karorin, saboda mafi yawansu sun yi tarayya a gurare da dama a siffar nason, in ban da ‘yan wasu gurare nan da can. Haka kuma don samun sauƙin riskar bayanan cikin sauri, za mu yi amfani da jadawali ne wajen fayyacewa, kamar haka: -

Karin Yammaci	Daidaitacciyar Hausa	Karin Gabashi
(a). /m/ a cikin kalma maimakon /n/, mis: - damshi, kumci, kamshi	Amfani da /n/ a cikin kalma maimakon [m], mis: - danshi, kunci, ko kanshi	Amfani da /n/ a cikin kalma maimakon /m/ mis: - danshi, kunci, kanshi.
(b). a marabar gaba, dafau ɗin nasaba /-r/ (mc) ko /-n/ (nm) ya nashe baƙin da ya biyo bayansa, mis: - gonas sarki, gidam musa, butab BALA.	A marabar gaba/kalma dafau ɗin nasaba /r/ (mc) ko /n/ (nm), MISL: - gonar sarki, gidan musa, butar bala.	A marabar gaba, ɗaya suke da daidaitaccen kari, sai dai a Dauranci /-r/ ke komawa /l/, mis: - gonal sarki Amma a Zaria, Guddiri da Bauchi /n/ ke zuwa, mis: - gonan sarki, butan bala
(c). YAYIN da baƙin hanci /m/ ya gabashi ɗan hanka, yana kasancewa /m/ a wani rukunin. Mis: - damshi, hamzari, kamshi.	A daidaitaccen kari ana samun nason ɗan hanci /n/ a marabar gaba.	A wannan rukuni nason baƙin hanci da ya biyo bayansa a marabar gaba, mis ginsa, danshi, hanzari, kanshi.

Sauran bambance – bambancen an riga an kawo su a misalan da aka kawo a farkashin kowane kari daga cikin karorin Hausa.

Auna Fahimta

1. Bayyana wasu daga ire – iren nason da ake da su a harshen Hausa.
2. Kawo kamanni da bambancin Naso a karorin Hausa



6.5 Takaitawa

A takaice, za a iya cewa, a karkashin wannan darasi ka fahimci:

- Abin da ake nufi da naso a ilimin nazarin harshe.
- Dalilan da ke haifar da nason sautukan baki ko na wasali a cikin kalma.
- Ire – iren naso da ake da su a harshen Hausa.
- Siffofin naso a karorin Hausa.
- Abin da ya bambanta karorin Hausa ta fuskar naso.

6.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

- Naso: - tasirin da wani sauti yake yi a kan wani
- Hancintawa: - Wannan nau'i na naso ya shafi sautukan wasulla ne. Wato a wannan nau'i nason ya shafi hancinta sautukan da asalinsu ba 'yan hanci ba ne, yayin da sauti dan hanci ya zo dab da shi a dama ko hagu.



6.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

Amfani, Ahmed Halliru. Further Issues in the Formation of the Hausa Verb. Journal of the Linguistic Association of Nigeria. 10: 1-8, 2007.

Bagari, Dauda Muhammad. Bayanin Hausa: Jagora Ga Mai Koyon Ilimin Bayanin Harshe. Rabat-MAROC: Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida, 1986.

Bello, Ahmadu. Sabon Nahawun Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2014.

Bello, Ahmadu. Daidaitacciyar Hausa Da Kare – Karen Harshen Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2020.

Fagge, Usman Usaini. Hausa Language and Linguistics. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2012.

- Galadanci, Muhammad Kabir Mahmud. An Introduction to Hausa Grammar. Ikeja: Longman, 1976.
- Jinju, Muhammadu Hambali. Rayayyen Nahawun Hausa. Zaria: NNPC, 1980.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa. Ibadan: University Press Plc, 1999.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 2: Ginin Jumlar Hausa a Wake. Kano: Benchark Publishers Limited, 2009.
- Skinner, Neil. A Grammar of Hausa. Zaria: NNPC, 1979.
- Yusuf, Mukhtar Abdulkadir. Hausa Grammar: An Introduction. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2011.
- Zarruk, Rabi'u Muhammad. Aikatau A Nahawun Hausa. Zaria: Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, 1990.
- Zarruk, Rabi'u Muhammad. Bishiyar Li'irabi a Nazarin Jumlar Hausa. Zaria: Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, 2001.



6.8 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta

1. Bayyana wasu daga ire – iren nason da ake da su a harshen Hausa.

Naso Cikakke:

Cikakken naso nau'i ne na naso da sautin da aka nashe yake komawa daidai da sautin da ya nashe shi. Kuma ana samun irin wannan inda bakin da ke biye da dafau din nasaba /r/ kan nashe shi gaba daya, musamman a cikin saurin magana. Duba waɗannan misalai: -

- d. rigar kaba ----- rigak kaba
- e. hular dara ----- hulad dara
- f. rigar saki ----- rigas sarki

Haka kuma irin wannan nason na afkuwa a inda sautin /r/ ya maƙwabaci wani sautin a marabar gaba cikin kalma ɗaya, inda sautin /r/ yake komawa bai ɗaya da wanda ya maƙwabceshi, misali: -

- g. arne ----- anne
- h. barci ----- bacci
- i. gyartai ----- gyattai
- j. takarda ----- takadda
- k. sun leka ----- sul leka
- l. yarda ----- yadda

(ii). Ragaggen Naso: -

Shi kuwa ragaggen naso akasin cikakke ne. A irin wannan naso, wata ko wasu sifofi na sautin (baki ko wasali) da ya kusance shi yake ɗauka, sautin ba ya juyewa ya koma iri ɗaya da wanda ya maƙwabce shi. Misalan irin wannan naso su ne: -

- d. wandon bala ----- wandom bala (lebe)
- e. keken garba ----- keken garba (ganda)
- f. kayan yara ----- kayan yara (handa)

A waɗannan misalai na sama (ii. a – c) za a ga sautukan dafau din nasaba na ɗaukar lafazin gurbin furucin sautin bakin da ke biye da shi, wato /n/ ya koma [m] (balebe), sai /n/ ya koma [ŋ] (bagande) sannan kuma /n/ ya koma [ɲ] (bahande).

b) Naso na Dama da Naso na Hagu.

A wajen fayyace naso, ana la'akari da inda naso ya fuskanta da wanda aka nashe da kuma wanda ya nashe. Ma'ana ana lura da fuskar da naso yake, shin na gaba ne ya naso na baya ko kuwa na baya ne ya nashi na gaba.

(i). Naso Na Dama:

Nau'in naso na dama shi ne nason da sautin da yake fuskar dama ya yi tasiri a kan wanda yake hagu. Misali: -

- d. wandon bala ----- wandom bala
- e. motar haya ----- motah haya

f. rigar saki ----- rigas saki

A waɗannan misalai za mu ga cewa, sautin da ke dama, /b/ da /h/ da kuma /s/ ne ya nashe wanda ke hagu da shi.

(ii). Naso Na Hagu:

Wannan kuma akasin na dama ne, domin sautin da ke ɓangaren hagu ne ke nashe wanda yake ɓangaren dama, misali: -

d. yunwa----- yinwa

e. yumbu ----- yimbu

f. yunkuri ----- yinkuri

A nan sautin /y/ da ake furta shi a gaban baki ya nashe /u/ da ake furta shi a kurya ya koma /i/ ɗan gaba shi ma.

c) Naso na Kusa da Naso na Nesa.

(i) Naso na Kusa

Yayin da sautuka biyu ɗaya ya nashi ɗaya kuma suna dab da juna babu wani sauti da ya shiga tsakaninsu, irin wannan nau'i na naso shi ake kira da naso na kusa. Misalin irin wannan shi ne nason da muka gani a waɗannan kalmomi: -

f. rigas saki

g. hulad dara

h. yimbu

i. gidam musa

j. motab bala

(ii) Naso na Nesa

Shi kuwa wannan naso akasin na kusa ne, wato nau'i ne na naso wanda sautukan da lamarin ya shafa akwai tazara a tsakani, inda ake samun wani sautin ya shiga tsakaninsu. Irin wannan nau'i na naso shi ya bayyana a waɗannan misalai: -

f. mani ----- mini

g. masu ----- musu

h. buki ----- biki

i. fushi ----- fishi

j. angulu----- ungulu

4. Kawo kamanni da bambancin Naso a karorin Hausa

Wajen bayyana waɗannan bambance – bambance na karorin Hausa ta fuskar naso, zan takaita ne ga kallon kowane rukuni a dinkule tare da kwatanta shi da Daidaitacciyar Hausa, maimakon daidaiƙun karorin, saboda mafi yawansu sun yi tarayya a gurare da dama a siffar nason, in ban da ‘yan wasu gurare nan da can. Haka kuma don samun sauƙin riskar bayanancin cikin sauri, za mu yi amfani da jadawali ne wajen fayyacewa, kamar haka: -

Karin Yammaci	Daidaitacciyar Hausa	Karin Gabashi
(a). /m/ a cikin kalma maimakon /n/, mis: - damshi, kumci, kamshi	Amfani da /n/ a cikin kalma maimakon [m], mis: - danshi, kunci, ko kanshi	Amfani da /n/ a cikin kalma maimakon /m/ mis: - danshi, kunci, kanshi.
(b). a marabar gaba, dafau din nasaba /-r/ (mc) ko /-n/ (nm) ya nashe baƙin da ya biyo bayansa, mis: - gonar sarki, gidam musa, butab BALA.	A marabar gaba/kalma dafau din nasaba /r/ (mc) ko /n/ (nm), MISL: - gonar sarki, gidan musa, butar bala.	A marabar gaba, daya suke da daidaitaccen kari, sai dai a Dauranci /-r/ ke komawa /l/, mis: - gonal sarki Amma a Zaria, Guddiri da Bauchi /n/ ke zuwa, mis: - gonan sarki, butan bala
(c). YAYIN da baƙin hanci /m/ ya gabashi ɗan hanka, yana kasancewa /m/ a wani rukunin. Mis: - damshi, hamzari, kamshi.	A daidaitaccen kari ana samun nason ɗan hanci /n/ a marabar gaba.	A wannan rukuni nason baƙin hanci da ya biyo bayansa a marabar gaba, mis ginsa, danshi, hanzari, kanshi.

RUKUNI NA UKU (3) BAYANI KAN KIRAR KALMA

KASHI NA 1 KIRAR KALMA

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 1.1 Gabatarwa
- 1.2 Manufar Darasi
- 1.3 Ma'anar Kirar Kalma
 - 1.3.1 Sassan Kalma
 - 1.4 Hanyoyin Kirar Kalma
 - 1.4.1 Kirar Kalma a Karorin Hausa
- Auna Fahimta
- 1.5 Takaitawa
- 1.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 1.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari



1.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan darasi batun da za a tattauna a kai shi ne Kirar kalma. A farkashinsa za a yi bayani a kan abin da ake nufi da kirar kalma a ilimin nazarin harshe. Haka kuma za a nusa a kan abubuwan da suke haduwa su samar da kalma, wato sassan kalma. Sannan kuma darasin zai kalli wasu al'amura da suke da alaƙa da kirar kalma. A karshe kuma darasin zai yi nuni a kan bambancin da ake samua karorin Hausa ta fuskar kirar kalma.



1.2 Manufar Darasi

A takaice manufar wannan darasi ita ce a karshensa a fahimci: -

- Abin da ake nufi da Kirar kalma a ilimin nazarin harshe.
- Sassan kalma da aikin kowanne wajen gina/ƙera kalma.
- Guraben da ake samun bambanci tsakanin karorin Hausa wajen kirar kalma.
- Yanayin kirar wasu kalmomin Aikatau da na Jam'i da Jinsi a karorin Hausa.



1.3 Ma'anar Kirar Kalma

Yayin da mai sauraro ya ji kalmar kira, abin da zai fara zuwa a tunaninsa shi ne, sana'a ko aikin da ya kunshi sarrafa karfe ta hanyar narka shi da jujjuya shi ta yadda zai dace da bukata don samar da wani abin aiki da dan-Aadam zai dinga amfani da shi a rayuwarsa ta yau da kullum.

Ita ma kalma, kamar yadda makeri yake sarrafa karfe don kera wani abin amfani, haka dan adam yake sarrafa kwayoyin sautuka masu ma'ana mabambanta wajen samar da kalma ko ma kalmomi a harshensa.

Idan mun fahimci wannan, mai ake nufi da kirar kalma a ilimance? Sani (2009) ya fito da ma'anar kirar kalma inda ya bayyana da cewa; "hanya ce ta samar da kalma daga abin da masana ke kira saiwa". Ya kuma kara da cewa, kowace kalma tana da saiwa da wani abin da ban da ake karawa, shi wannan abu da ake karawa kuwa, ana ce masa dafi. Wasu masanan kamar Fagge (2012) sun ba da tasu ma'anar ta kirar kalma.

Daga wannan ma'anar ta kirar kalma za mu fahimci cewa, ita kalma da muke amfani da ita a zantukanmu na yau da kullum ta kunshi wasu sassa na ma'ana da suke haɗuwa wuri guda don samar da ita kalmar. Waɗannan sassa kuwa su ne ake kira da *saiwa* da kuma *dafi*.

1.3.1 Sassan Kalma: -

Kamar yadda muka gani a sama cewa ita kalma ta kunshi saiwa da dafi a matsayin sassanta. To shin mai cece saiwar kalma kuma mene ne dafi na kalmar?

(a). Idan an ce saiwa ana nufin tushen wani abu. Don haka saiwar kalma na nufin tushen kalma wanda a jikinta ne ake lika dukkanin wasu sassa na kalmar da za su haifar da ma'anoni daban – daban daga tushen kalma ɗaya. Misali: -

- a. - **yar** ----- **a matsayin saiwar kalma**
 - i. – yar + o (dafi mai nuni ga namiji mutum 1) ---- yaro
 - ii. – yar + a (dafi mai nuni ga jam'i maza/mata) ---- yara
 - iii. – yar + inya (dafi mai nuni ga mace mutum 1) ---- yarinya
- b. - **makarant** ----- **a matsayin saiwar kalma**
 - i. – makarant + a (dafi mai nuni ga tilo) ---- makaranta
 - ii. – makarant + u (dafi mai nuni ga jam'i) ---- makarantu
 - iii. – makarant + i (dafi mai nuni ga suna wkl aikatau nmj mutum 1) ---- makaranci
 - iv. – makarant + iya (dafi mai nuni ga mace mutum 1) ---- makaranciya

c. - aik ----- a matsayin saiwar kalma

- i. – aik + i (ɗafi mai nuna suna tilo) ---- aiki
- ii. – ma + aik + i (ɗafi mai nuni ga suna wkl aikatau na mutum 1) ---- ma'aiki
- iii. – ma + aik + a (ɗafi mai nuni ga suna wkl aikatau jam'i) ---- ma'aika
- iv. – ma + aik + aci (ɗafi mai nuni ga suna wkl aikatau mutum 1) - --- ma'aikaci
6. – ma + aik + aciya (ɗafi mai nuni ga mace Jam'i) ----- ma'aikaciya

Idan muka duba waɗannan misalai (a – c) za mu ga cewa kowannensu saiwar kalmar ba ta canjawa, sai dai abin da aka lika a jikinta (ɗafi) shi ne yake canjawa tare da canjin ma'ana.

(b). Shi kuma ɗafi shi ne duk wani abu da za a lika a jikin saiwar kalma da zai haifar da sabuwar ma'ana daga wata kalmar da suke da saiwa iri ɗaya. Sannan shi ɗafin ya kasu daban – daban. Akwai wanda yake zuwa a farkon kalma ko karshenta, kamar yadda muka gani a misalan da suka gabata (c). Sannan kuma akwai wanda yake zuwa a tsakiyar kalma, kamar a kalmar - murhu – muruhu. Wannan ya sa ake da ire – iren ɗafi har guda uku a harshen Hausa, wato (i) ɗafa goshi da (ii) ɗafa ciki da kuma (iii) ɗafa keya.

Daga waɗannan bayanai da suka gabata a sama za mu iya cewa sassan kalma sun kunshi kwayoyin ma'ana guda biyu, su ne: -

(i). Saiwa wadda a jikinta ake lika wasu kwayoyin ma'ana don samar da wata kalma daban. Sannan kuma ita saiwar a wani lokaci ba ta da wata ma'ana ta kanta ita kadai sai an lika mata ɗafi a jikinta. Amma a kalmomi irin su 'gida', wannan kalmar baki ɗayanta ita ce saiwa (kwayar ma'ana ɗaya) saboda babu wani abu da za a cire kuma a kara wani da zai ba da wata ma'anar. Ko da inda suke amfani da kalmar 'giji' maimakon 'gida', wannan ya shafi tasirin wasali ɗan gaba /i/ da kuma bambancin kari ne, wanda za mu yi magana a kansa nan gaba.

(ii). Abu na biyu shi ne ɗafi, wanda ya kunshi kwayoyin ma'anar da ake likawa a jikin saiwar kalma ya ba da wata sabuwar ma'ana. Wato shi ɗafi shi ne duk abin da ke tafiya da ma'anoni mabambanta a jikin kalma, kamar yadda muka gani a misalan da suka gabata. Dubi waɗannan misalan: -

(a). kalmar yaro da yara da yarinya.

An yi amfani da ɗafa keya na /o/ da /a/ da kuma /inya/.

Da zarar mun kalli kowane ɗafi za mu fahimci waɗannan bayanai:

- ɗafin /o/ yana ɗauke da ma'anar namiji mutum ɗaya
- ɗafin /a/ yana ɗauke da ma'anar jam'i na yara maza ko mata
- ɗafin /inya/ yana ɗauke da ma'anar yayinya tamace mutum ɗaya

Haka kuma dafin nan na iya kasancewa wata kalmar da za a lika a jikin wata don samar da wata sabuwar kalmar, misali: -

- saba(aiki) + giji (sn) ----- saba-giji (sn)
- kar (umarni) + ka (wkl sn) + sara (aiki) ----- karkasara (sn)
- a (mn lkc) + ci (aiki) + lafiya (sn) ----- a ci lafiya (sn)

1.4 Hanyoyin Kirar Kalma.

Kamar yadda maƙeri kan bi wasu hanyoyi wajen ƙera duk wani ma'aikaci da yake buƙatar samarwa, haka abin yake wajen ƙirar kalma. Kowane harshe yana da tarin kalmomi mabambanta da ke taka rawa a nahawun wannan harshe ta fuskoki da dama, misali kalmar suna da ta aiki da sifa da bayanau da sauransu. Daga waɗannan kalmomi akan samar da wasu na aji ɗaya ko wani da ban. Don haka ake da hanyoyin da dama na samar da kalma a cikin harshe.

A takaice, akwai hanyoyi da suke ginshikai ne wajen ƙirar kalma a harshe, waɗannan hanyoyi sun ƙunshi; (i) Tsirar kalma (Derivation) da (ii) Kumburin kalma (inflection) da kuma (iii) Hardadɗiyar kalma (compounding). Amma ba waɗannan kaɗai ne hanyoyin da harshe yake samar da kalma ba, akwai wasu da dama. Sai dai ‘yan misalan da zan kawo sun takaita ne ga waɗannan hanyoyi ukun da na kawo.

(i). Tsirar Kalma: -

Tsirar kalma hanya ce ta samar da wata sabuwar kalma daga wata wadda ba aji ɗaya suke ba, ta hanyar ƙara ɗafi a jikin saiwar kalmar. Misali: -

- a. ƙera (aiki) – ƙer (saiwa): ma (ɗafi) + ƙer (saiwa) + i (ɗafi) ----- maƙeri (sn)
- b. nagarta (sn/sf) – nagar (saiwa): nagar (saiwa) + i (ɗafi) ----- nagari (sn)
- c. gajere (sn) – gajer (saiwa): gajer (saiwa) + ata/u (ɗafi) ----- gajarta/gajeru (sn)
- d. harbi/a (aiki) – harb (saiwa): ma(ɗafi) + harb (saiwa) + i (ɗafi) -- maharbi (sn wkl ak)
- e. zuba (aiki) – zub (saiwa): ma (ɗafi) + zub (saiwa) + i (ɗafi) -- mazubi (sn wkl ak)

(ii). Kumburin Kalma: -

A wannan hanya kuma, ta shafi ƙarin ɗafi a jikin saiwar kalma don haifar da sabuwar ko ƙarin ma'ana a kalmar ba tare da an sami sauyin ajin kalmar a nahawun harshe ba, misali: -

- a. arne – arna (sn)
- b. tuƙa – tuƙe – tuƙo (aiki)
- c. yaro – yara – yarinya (sn)

- d. makaho – makafi (sn)
- e. babban – babbar (sf)
- f. ci – cinye – cinyo (aiki)

(iii). Hardadfdiyar Kalma: -

Wannan hanya ta samar da kalma kuma, ta kunshi haɗa kalmomi fiye da ɗaya wuri guda don samar da wata kalma sabuwa daban. Misali: -

- a. cika + ciki ----- cika ciki
 - b. haɓar + kada ----- haɓar kada
 - c. cin + ruwa ----- cin ruwa
 - d. amsa + amo ----- amsa amo
- Da sauransu.

1.4.1 Kirar Kalma a Karorin Hausa

A baya (3.1) mun ga abin da ake nufi da kirar kalma a ilimin nazarin harshe. Wannan tsari na kirar kalma yana kasancewa wata ƙa’ida ce tabbatacciya da harshe yake bi wajen samar da kalma. Tare da haka, ana iya samun wasu ‘yan bambance – bambance na wannan ƙa’ida a tsakanin karorin harshe guda, duk da cewa hakan ba ya sauya ma’anar kalma ko sakon da mai magana yake son isarwa ga masu sauraronsa ba.

Tsarin kirar kalma na ɗaya daga cikin hanyoyin da masana harshe ke bi wajen bambance kari daga sauran karori na harshe guda.

A nan za a mai da hankali wajen fito da bayanai a kan karorin da ake samun bambanci wajen kirar wasu kalmomi, tare da nuni ga yadda suke a daidaitaccen kari.

(a). Jam’intawa: -

(i) Wajen samar da jam’in sunan guri/muhalli (locative noun) daga saiwar kalmar suna ko aiki. Irin waɗannan kalmomi ana ƙara musu ɗafa ƙeya na /u/, misali: -

- * saiwa + /u/ ----- kalma
- a. makarant + /u/ ----- makarantu
- b. masana’ant + /u/ ----- masana’antu
- c. masak + /u/ ----- masaku
- d. ma’aikat + /u/ ----- ma’aikatu

Amma a karin Sakkwatanci, maimakon ɗafin /u/ ana ƙarawa irin waɗannan kalmomi ɗafa ƙeyan /inne/ wajen samar da jam’insu, misali: -

- * saiwa + /inne/ ----- kalma
- a. makarant + /inne/ ----- makarantinne
- b. masana’ant + /inne/ ----- masana’antinne
- c. ma’aikat + /u/ ----- ma’aikatinne

(b). Wani nau'in kuma na jamintawar da yake a karin Sakkwatanci wanda ya bambanta da sauran karorin Hausa shi ne: -

Tilo saiwa dafi jam'i

(i) kara ----- kar + aBe ----- karare

Amma a Sakkwatanci, maimakon wannan dafin, ita kalmar 'kara ita ke nuni ga jam'i, don haka tilonta shi ne:

kar + e ----- kare

(ii). Haka kuma abin yake a kalmar 'ido' wadda jam'inta a sauran karorin Hausa yake: -

kalma saiwa dafi

• ido - id + anuwa ----- idanuwa/idanu

• ido - id + anBuna ----- idanduna

Amma a karin Sakkwatanci, kalmar 'ido' ita ke nuni ga jam'i, don haka tilonta shi ne: -

ido - id + iya ----- idiya ---- ijiya

(iii). **Jinsi:** misali akwai kalmar 'kato' da ke nuni ga namiji, in za a samar da ta macen ta a karin Sakkwatanci sai a kara mata 'anya' a jikin saiwar kalmar, kamar haka: -

• kat + anya ----- katanya (maimakon katuwa)

• huts + anya ----- hutsanya (maimakon hutsuwa)

(i6). Sannan akwai kalmar 'kare' wadda jam'insa a Daidaitacciyar Hausa dasauran karorin yake kamar haka: -

Tilo saiwa dafi jam'i.

• kare - kar + nuka ----- karnuka

Amma a karin Sakkwatanci da Katsinanci da Guddiranci ba haka abin yake ba, akwai bambanci. Ga yadda yake a wadannan karorin: -

Sakkwatanci/Katsinanci: -

Tilo saiwa dafi jam'i.

• kare - kar + nai ----- karnai

Guddiri: - A Guddiri kuwa ga yadda jam'in yake

Tilo saiwa dafi jam'i.

• kare - kar + nawu ----- karnawu

(6). Sannan akwai kalmar 'kai' da jam'inta yake a Daidaitacciyar Hausa da wasu karorin yake: -

Tilo saiwa dafi jam'i.

• kai - kai + una ----- *kaiuna – kawuna.

A karin Sakkwatanci da Katsinanci, jam'in wannan kalma shi ne: -

Tilo saiwa dafi jam'i.

• kai - kai + nu ----- *kainu – kanu

(6i). Haka kuma, kamar a kalmar da ke bayyana sunan rana 'alhamis' a Daidaitacciyar Hausa. A karin Guddiranci da Bausanci kuwa, ana yi mata dafa keya ne don nuna ranar. Abin da ake karawa a jikin saiwar kalmar shi ne, 'uwa', wato kamar haka: -

Kalma saiwa dafi

• alhamis - alhamis + uwa ----- alhamisuwa

(6ii). Sannan kalmar da ke nuni ga shekarar da ta wuce ‘bara’, a karin Bauchi ana cire wasalin karshe ne daga saiwar kalmar, sannan a kara mata dafa keya na ‘iya’, kamar haka: -

- kalma saiwa dafi jam’i.
- bara - bar + iya ----- bariya

A takaice za mu iya bayyana wadannan ‘yan bambance – bambancen wajen kirar kalma a karorin Hausa a cikin jadawali kamar haka: -

Daidaitacciyar Hausa		Zazzaganci	Kananci	Guddiranci	Bausanci	Dauranci	Sakkwatanci
Tilo	Jam’i						
Ludayi	Ludaya	Luwadu	Ludaya				
Jaki	Jakuna	Jakuna	Jakai				
Kare	Karnuka	Karnuka	Karnuka	Karnawu			
Alhamis		Alhamis	Alhamis	Alhamisuwa			
Takarda	Takardu	Takardu	Takardu	Takardu	Takardi		
Makaranta	Makarantu	Makarantu	Makarantu	Makarantu	Makarantinne		Makarantinne
Aska	Asake	Asake	Asake	Asake	Asaku		Asaku
Tabarma	Tabarmi	Tabarmi	Tabarmu	Tabarmi	Taburmai		
Kogi	Koguna	Koguna	Koguna	Koguna	Koguna	Kogina	
Katifa	Katifu	Katifu	Katifu	Katifu	Katifu	Katifi	
Ido	Idanu	Idanu	Idanu	Idanu	Idanu	Idanu	Ijiya
Kato	Katuwa	Katuwa	Katuwa	Katuwa	Katuwa	Katuwa	Katunya
Wanki	Wankakiya	Wankakiya	Wankakiya	Wankakiya	Wankakiya	Wankakiya	Wankakkiya
Ungulu	Ungula	Ungula	Ungula				

Auna Fahimta

1. Yi bayani mai gamsarwa kan biyu daga cikin waɗannan: -
 - i- Tsirar kalma
 - ii- Kumburin kalma
 - iii- Harɗantawa
2. Waɗanne hanyoyi ne ake amfani da su wajen Kirar Kalma a Karorin Hausa? Kawo tare da misalai.

**1.5 Takaitawa**

A takaice a wannan darasi ina fatan cewa an fahimci:

- Ma'anar kirar kalma a ilimin kimiyyar harshe.
- Sassan ko bangarorin kalma (Saiwa da Dafi)
- Hanyoyin samar/kirar kalma
- Bambanci tsakanin karorin Hausa ta fuskar kirar kalma.

1.4.1 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

- Kirar kalma:- hanya ce ta samar da kalma daga abin da masana ke kira saiwa
- Tsirar kalma: - hanya ce ta samar da wata sabuwar kalma daga wata wadda ba aji dāya suke ba, ta hanyar kara dafi a jikin saiwar Kalmar.
- saiwar kalma: - na nufin tushen kalma wanda a jikinta ne ake lika dukkanin wasu sassa na kalmar da za su haifar da ma'anoni daban – daban daga tushen kalma dāya.

**1.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari**

Amfani, Ahmed Halliru. Further Issues in the Formation of the Hausa Verb. Journal of the Linguistic Association of Nigeria. 10: 1-8, 2007.

Bagari, Dauda Muhammad. Bayanin Hausa: Jagora Ga Mai Koyon Ilimin Bayanin Harshe. Rabat-MAROC: Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida, 1986.

Bello, Ahmadu. Sabon Nahawun Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2014.

- Bello, Ahmadu. Daidaitacciyar Hausa Da Kare – Karen Harshen Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2020.
- Fagge, Usman Usaini. Hausa Language and Linguistics. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2012.
- Galadanci, Muhammad Kabir Mahmud. An Introduction to Hausa Grammar. Ikeja: Longman, 1976.
- Jinju, Muhammadu Hambali. Rayayyen Nahawun Hausa. Zaria: NNPC, 1980.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa. Ibadan: University Press Plc, 1999.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 2: Ginin Jumlar Hausa a Wake. Kano: Benchark Publishers Limited, 2009.
- Skinner, Neil. A Grammar of Hausa. Zaria: NNPC, 1979.
- Yusuf, Mukhtar Abdulkadir. Hausa Grammar: An Introduction. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2011.
- Zarruk, Rabi'u Muhammad. Aikatau A Nahawun Hausa. Zaria: Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, 1990.
- Zarruk, Rabi'u Muhammad. Bishiyar Li'irabi a Nazarin Jumlar Hausa. Zaria: Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, 2001.



1.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta

1. Yi bayani mai gamsarwa kan biyu daga cikin waɗɗannan: -
 - i- Tsirar kalma
 - ii- Kumburin kalma
 - iii- Hardantawa

Tsirar Kalma: -

Tsirar kalma hanya ce ta samar da wata sabuwar kalma daga wata wadda ba aji ɗaya suke ba, ta hanyar ƙara ɗafi a jikin saiwar kalmar. Misali: -

- f. ƙera (aiki) – ƙer (saiwa): ma (ɗafi) + ƙer (saiwa) + i (ɗafi) -----
maƙeri (sn)
- g. nagarta (sn/sf) – nagar (saiwa): nagar (saiwa) + i (ɗafi) -----
nagari (sn)
- h. gajere (sn) – gajer (saiwa): gajer (saiwa) + ata/u (ɗafi) -----
gajarta/gajeru (sn)
- i. harbi/a (aiki) – harb (saiwa): ma(ɗafi) + harb (saiwa) + i (ɗafi) --
maharbi (sn wkl ak)
- j. zuba (aiki) – zub (saiwa): ma (ɗafi) + zub (saiwa) + i (ɗafi) --
mazubi (sn wkl ak)

(ii). Kumburin Kalma: -

A wannan hanya kuma, ta shafi ƙarin ɗafi a jikin saiwar kalma don haifar da sabuwar ko ƙarin ma'ana a kalmar ba tare da an sami sauyin ajin kalmar a nahawun harshe ba, misali: -

- g. arne – arna (sn)
- h. tuƙa – tuƙe – tuƙo (aiki)
- i. yaro – yara – yarinya (sn)
- j. makaho – makafi (sn)
- k. babban – babbar (sf)
- l. ci – cinye – cinyo (aiki)

(iii). Hardadɗiyar Kalma: -

Wannan hanya ta samar da kalma kuma, ta ƙunshi haɗa kalmomi fiye da ɗaya wuri guda don samar da wata kalma sabuwa daban. Misali: -

- e. cika + ciki ----- cika ciki
- f. haɓar + kada ----- haɓar kada
- g. cin + ruwa ----- cin ruwa
- h. amsa + amo ----- amsa amo

2. Waɗanne hanyoyi ne ake amfani da su wajen Kirar Kalma a Karorin Hausa? Kawo tare da misalai.

Jam'intawa: -

(i) Wajen samar da jam'in sunan guri/muhalli (locative noun) daga saiwar kalmar suna ko aiki. Irin waɗannan kalmomi ana kara musu dafa keya na /u/, misali: -

* saiwa + /u/ ----- kalma

a. makarant + /u/ ----- makarantu

b. masana'ant + /u/ ----- masana'antu

c. masak + /u/ ----- masaku

d. ma'aikat + /u/ ----- ma'aikatu

Amma a karin Sakkwatanci, maimakon dafin /u/ ana karawa irin waɗannan kalmomi dafa keyan /inne/ wajen samar da jam'insu, misali: -

* saiwa + /inne/ ----- kalma

a. makarant + /inne/ ----- makarantinne

b. masana'ant + /inne/ ----- masana'antinne

c. ma'aikat + /u/ ----- ma'aikatinne

(b). Wani nau'in kuma na jamintawar da yake a karin Sakkwatanci wanda ya bambanta da sauran karorin Hausa shi ne: -

Tilo saiwa dafi jam'i

(i) kara ----- kar + aBe ----- karare

Amma a Sakkwatanci, maimakon wannan dafin, ita kalmar 'kara ita ke nuni ga jam'i, don haka tilonta shi ne:

kar + e ----- kare

(ii). Haka kuma abin yake a kalmar 'ido' wadda jam'inta a sauran karorin Hausa yake: -

kalma saiwa dafi

• ido - id + anuwa ----- idanuwa/idanu

• ido - id + anBuna ----- idanduna

Amma a karin Sakkwatanci, kalmar 'ido' ita ke nuni ga jam'i, don haka tilonta shi ne: -

ido - id + iya ----- idiya -
--- ijiya

(iii). **Jinsi:** misali akwai kalmar 'kato' da ke nuni ga namiji, in za a samar da ta macen ta a karin Sakkwatanci sai a kara mata 'anya' a jikin saiwar kalmar, kamar haka: -

• kat + anya ----- katanya (maimakon katuwa)

• huts + anya ----- hutsanya (maimakon hutsuwa)

(i6). Sannan akwai kalmar 'kare' wadda jam'insa a Daidaitacciyar Hausa dasauran karorin yake kamar haka: -

Tilo saiwa dafi jam'i.

• kare - kar + nuka ----- karnuka

Amma a karin Sakkwatanci da Katsinanci da Guddiranci ba haka abin yake ba, akwai bambanci. Ga yadda yake a waɗannan karorin:

-

Sakkwatanci/Katsinanci: -

Tilo saiwa dafi jam'i.

• kare - kar + nai ----- karnai

Guddiri: - A Guddiri kuwa ga yadda jam'in yake

Tilo saiwa dafi jam'i.

- kare - kar + nawu ----- karnawu

(6). Sannan akwai kalmar ‘kai’ da jam’inta yake a Daidaitacciyar Hausa da wasu karorin yake: -

Tilo saiwa dafi jam’i.

- kai - kai + una ----- *kaiuna – kawuna.

A karin Sakkwatanci da Katsinanci, jam’in wannan kalma shi ne: -

Tilo saiwa dafi jam’i.

- kai - kai + nu ----- *kainu – kanu

(6i). Haka kuma, kamar a kalmar da ke bayyana sunan rana ‘alhamis’ a Daidaitacciyar Hausa. A karin Guddiranci da Bausanci kuwa, ana yi mata dafa keya ne don nuna ranar. Abin da ake karawa a jikin saiwar kalmar shi ne, ‘uwa’, wato kamar haka: -

Kalma saiwa dafi

- alhamis - alhamis + uwa ----- alhamisuwa

(6ii). Sannan kalmar da ke nuni ga shekarar da ta wuce ‘bara’, a karin Bauchi ana cire wasalin karshe ne daga saiwar kalmar, sannan a kara mata dafa keya na ‘iya’, kamar haka: -

kalma saiwa dafi jam’i.

- bara - bar + iya ----- bariya

RUKUNI NA HU'DU (4) GININ JUMLA

- Kashi Na 1 Ginin Jumla I
 Kashi Na 2 Ginin Jumla II
 Kashi Na 3 Fayyace Jinsi
 Kashi Na 4 Gundarin Kalmomi

KASHI NA 1 – GININ JUMLA I

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 1.1 Gabatarwa
- 1.2 Manufar Darasi
- 1.3 Ma'anar Jumla
 - 1.3.1 Ginin Jumla
 - 1.3.2 Sassan Jumla
- 1.4 Madanganci a Karorin Hausa
- 1.5 Wakilin Suna Nunau a Karorin Hausa
- 1.6 Wakilin Suna Mallakau a Karorin Hausa
Auna Fahimta
- 1.7 Takaitawa
- 1.8 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 1.9 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta



1.1 Gabatarwa

A darasinmu na wannan kashi tattaunawar mu za ta karkata ne ga abin da ya shafi ginin jumla a Hausa ta fuskar la'akari da karorin Hausa. A baya mun ga bayanai da misalai a kan abin da ya shafi Tsarin Sauti da Kirar kalma, dukkaninsu ta duba da irin abin da ya jibinci karorin harshen Hausa. A farkashin wannan darasi baya ga sanin ma'anar jumla, akwai maganar yadda ake gina ta a harshen Hausa, tare da duba a kan sassanta. Sannan kuma za mu tattauna a kan wasu sassa na jumla da ke sauyawa dangane da ginin jumla ta fuskar karorin Hausa. Duk da cewa wannan darasi na wannan matakin karatu ba zai dauke su baki daya ba, sai dai a takaita tare da duban wasu a darasi na gaba.



1.2 Manufar Darasi

A takaice manufar wannan darasi daga farshe ita ce ka fahimci:

- Abin da ake nufi da Jumla.
- Yadda ake gina Jumlar Hausa.
- Sassan da kan fito a Jumla.

- Sanin bangarorin jumla da ke bambanta karorin harshe (Hausa)



1.3 Ma'anar Jumla

A yayin da mai magana ya buɗe bakinsa don ya furta wani zance ko ya isar da saƙo, yana amfani da ɗaiɗaikun kalmomi ne masu cin gashin kansu, ya jejjera su a bisa tsari da ƙa'ida na harshen da yake magana da shi, don ya samar da zance mai ma'anar da mai sauraronsa zai fahimta kai tsaye. Wato dai ba haka kare zube yake haɗa kalmomin ba, sai sun yi daidai da ƙa'idar da wannan harshe yake bi wajen tsara zancensa. Saboda haka daga wannan za mu fahimci cewa, kowace magana da mutum zai yi a harshensa tana da tsari da ƙa'idar da take gudana a kai. Kuma dukkanin zantuttukan nan suna ƙarƙashin abu guda ne, wato jumla. Don haka masana suka yi ta ƙoƙarin bayyana ma'anar jumla, kamar Sani (1999a/b) da Sani (2003) da Fagge (2012) da Bello (2014) da sauransu.

Sani (1999:59a) ya bayyana jumla da cewa, “*magana ce cikakkiya mai ma'ana wadda aka gina bisa wasu ƙa'idojin harshe na musamman.*” Shi kuwa Bello (2014:122) cewa ya yi, “*jumla kalma ce da take nufin yadda aka jera kalmomin Hausa cikin wani tsari mai ma'ana bisa ƙa'ida don samar da wani furuci wanda za a iya yi ko a rubuta.*” Tsari ke gudanar da jumla a harshe, kuma jumlar ta dace da yadda masu wannan harshe ke sarrafa harshensu. Daga waɗannan bayanai na Sani (1999) da Bello (2014) za a fahimta cewa ita jumla tana da wasu ƙa'idoji da sai sun tabbata ma'anarta za ta fito sosai. Wannan kuwa sun haɗa da gina ta bisa tsarin wannan harshe tare da bin ƙa'idojin da harshen ya ajiye, sannan kuma ya zamana ta bayar da ma'ana cikakkiya.

1.3.1 Ginin Jumla

Idan an yi maganar gini ana nufin amfani da wasu ɗaiɗaikun tubala don gina wani abu da ake son samarwa daga waɗannan tubala. Don haka mun san cewa kowane ɗan adam yana da tarin kalmomi a rumbunsa na kalmomi a dankare. Duk lokacin da zai yi wani zance yana amfani da waɗannan kalmomi ne a matsayin tubalan zancensa, wanda da su ne zai gina duk irin zancen da yake buƙatar yi. Kuma kada a manta cewa kowane harshe na duniya yana da irin tasa ƙa'idar da tsarin da yake bi wajen samar da jumla kuma tsarin wannan harshe ba zai yi daidai da na wancan ba. Wato dai da za a saɓa ƙa'idar wannan harshen, zancen ko jumlar da aka samar za ta kasance ba karɓaɓɓiya ba.

Saboda haka, ginin jumla na nufin hanyoyin ko tsarin da mai magana yake bi ta yin amfani da ɗaiɗaikun kalmomi don samar da zance mai ma'ana da ya cika ƙa'idojin da wannan harshe yake amfani da su.

Daga wannan kuma, abin da yake da muhimmanci a sani shi ne, shin waɗanne nau'oin ko ajujuwan kalmomi ne ake amfani da su wajen samar da karɓaɓɓiyar jumla a harshen Hausa? Wato dai sassan kalmomi da ke samr da jumla.

1.3.2 Sassan Jumla

A darasin da ya gabata an yi bayani a kan tubalan ginin jumla da cewa su ne ɗaɗɗaikun kalmomi da ake harhaɗa su waje guda bisa ƙa'ida a samar da jumla karɓaɓɓiya, kamar a waɗannan misalai: -

- a. Bala ya sayi littafi sabo.
1 2 3 4 5
- b. Binta ta dafa daddaɗan abinci yau.
1 2 3 4 5 6
- c. Kaza ta yi ƙwai.
1 2 3 4

Idan aka duba waɗannan misalai na sama (a – c) za a ga cewa an yi amfani da wani adadi na kalmomi don samar da su. A jumla ta (a) kalmomi biyar (5) ne, a ta biyu kuwa shida (6) ne, sannan a ta uku kuma huɗu (4) ne.

Wani abu da za a ƙara lura da shi, shi ne a gabaɗayan kowace jumla, tana da sassa guda biyu ne manya. Sashe na farko shi ne wanda yake ɗauke da mai aiki a cikin jumlar (wato sashen suna), sashi na biyu kuma ya ƙunshi dukkan wani bayani da yake a kan suna (mai aiki) (wato sashen aikatau ko bayanau). Don haka a taƙaice za a ce, jumla a Hausa ta ƙunshi manyan sassa biyu su ne, yankin/sashen suna da yankin/sashen aiki ko bayanau. A ƙarƙashin kowane sashe akwai rukunin kalmomi da ke zuwa don samar da shi. Sashen/Yankin suna na ɗauke da suna a matsayin ginshiƙi da kowane abu da zai zo a wannan yanki taimaka masa yake. Sashen aiki kuwa yana ɗauke da kalmar aiki a matsayin ginshiƙi, wanda dukkan abin da ya zo a wannan sashe na ƙoƙarin bayani ne a kan aikin da aka gabatar a cikin jumla, ko kuma bayani yake a kan ginshiƙin sashen suna. Baya ga kalmar suna da aiki da ke zuwa a jumla, akwai kuma irin su wakilin suna da sifa da madanganci da dirka da jinsi da lamirin lokaci da sauransu da dama. An kawo waɗannan bayanai na (na sama) don samun kyakkyawar alƙibla a darussan na mu.

A nan za a tattauna ne a kan wasu sassan jumla da ake samun bambancinsu a tsakanin karorin Hausa kawai a ƙyale wanda babu wani bambanci a tsakani. Bari mu fara magana a kan Madanganci.

1.4 Madanganci a Karorin Hausa

Madanganci na nufin wasu kalmomi/haruffa da ake amfani da su don nuna dangantakar wani abu da wani. A Hausa ana amfani da /-n/ da /-r/ ne a lika su a jikin suna don fayyace shi wajen nuna dangantakarsa da wani abu a cikin jumla. Ana lika /-n/ ne don fayyace namiji ko jam'i, ana kuma lika /-r/ don fayyace mace. Mu duba waɗannan misalai: -

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a. motar katako | d. kayan aiki |
| b. haɓar kada | e. malaman makaranta |
| c. gidan burodi | f. yaran zamani |
| d. yaron kirki | g. hulunan wanki |

Wajen amfani da wannan madanganci /-n/ (nm) da /-r/ (mc), akwai 'yan bambance – bambancen da ake samu a wasu karorin Hausa.

A Daidaitacciyar Hausa wannan tsarin haka yake wajen amfani da madanganci. Haka ma karin Kananci yana daidai da Daidaitacciyar Hausa, sai dai a wani lokaci a wasu sassa na Kanon ana musanya madanganci /- r/ (mc) da /- s /, misali: -

Kananci: - i. rigar ----- rigas

ii. hular ---- hulas

iii. hanyar - hanyas

Amma a sauran karorin Hausa hakan ya sha bamban. Karin Daura ana amfani da /-l/, a Katsinanci kuma /y/, a Sakkwatanci kuwa /t/, sannan Bausanci da Zazzaganci /n/ maimakon /- r/ madangancin da ke nuni ga mace. Mu duba waɗannan misalai: -

Dtc Hausa /- r/	Dauranci /- l/	Katsinanci ci /-y/	Sakkwatanci nci /- t/	Guddiri/B auchi/Zaz zau /- n/	Kananci /-r, -s/
kyakkyawar	kyakkyawal	kyakkyaway	kyakkyawat	kyakkyawan	kyakkyawar/s
Yarinyar	yarinyal	yarinyay	yarinyat	yarinyan	yarinyar/s
Rigar	Rigal	yigay	rigat	rigan	rigar/s
Hular	Hulal	hulay	hulat	hulan	hular/s
Waƙar	Waƙal	wakay	wakat	wakan	wakar/s

Misalin wannan a cikin jumla shi ne: -

- Dtc Hausa: - Ya sayo rigar
- Kananci: - Ya sayo rigar/s
- Dauranci: - Ya sayo rigal
- Katsinanci: - Ya sayo rigay
- Sakkwatanci: -Ya sayo rigat
- Gud/Bc/Zzg: - Ya sayo rigan

1.5 Wakilin Suna Nunau a Karorin Hausa

Wannan nau'i na wakilin suna, aikinsa a cikin jumla shi ne, nuni ga nisan abu ko kusancinsa da mai magana. Sannan kuma yana nuni ga yawansa da jinsinsa na namiji ko mace. Kalmomin wakilin suna nunau saun haɗa da; wannan (nm.tmc), wancan (nm/nesa) waɗannan (jm'i/kusa) waɗancan (jm'i/nesa) da kuma waccan (tm/nesa).

- wannan: - nuni ga namiji ko mace na kusa
- waɗannan: - nuni ga jam'i na kusa
- wancan: - nuni ga namiji na nesa
- waccan: - nuni ga mace ta nesa
- waɗancan: - nuni ga jam'i na nesa

Wajen amfani da waɗannan akwai wasu 'yan bambance – bambance a tsakanin karorin Hausa. Yayin da karin Sakkwatanci ya ɗauki tasa fuskar daban, haka ma Katsinanci yake da tasa. Sai dai sauran karori (Knc, Dr, Zr, Bau da Gdr) sun bi tafarki ɗaya da Daidaitacciyar Hausa, in ban da Zazzaganci da ake samun karin gaɓar /ca/ wajen nuni ga mace, wato maimakon 'wannan' sai ya zama 'wacannan'.

A karin Sakkwato ana amfani da 'wanga', misali: -

- wanga (nm) - wanga gida na da kyawu - gidan ga
- wagga (mc) - wagga yarinya ta zaka - yarinyag ga
- waɗanga (jm'i) – waɗanga mutane su aka jira.

A Katsinanci kuwa, maimakonsu ana amfani da 'wa'in', misali: -

- wan'in (nm) - wan'in gida na da kyau.
- wan'in (mc) - wan'in yarinya ta zo.
- waɗannan (jm'i) - waɗannan mutane su ake jira.

Wani lokaci kuma yana (Kts) zama daidai da sauran karori da Dtc Hausa, ko kuma /- n – ga/ kamar a Sakkwatanci.

1.6 Wakilin Suna Mallakau a Karorin Hausa

Wannan nau'i na wakilin suna ana amfani da shi ne don nuna mallaka ta wani abu, kuma ana lika shi ne a jikin sunan abin da aka mallaka. Akwai dogo irin su / -na/ da /- ta/, sannan da gajere irin su /-r mu/ da /-n sa/, kamar yadda za mu gani a kalmomi irin su: -

- gida na - gidansa
- mota ta - motarmu
- hula ta - hukarmu
- wando na - wandonsa

Wajen lika su a jikin wakilin suna, yana da siffar: -

- tamu - (ta + mu)
- nasa - (na + sa)
- nawa - (na + wa)
- naka - (na + ka)
- nata - (na + ka)

- rmu - (r + mu)
- nsa - (n + sa)

A nan ban da dogon wakilin suna mallakau, akwai wasu ‘yan bambance – bambancen da ake samu a gajeren wakilin suna mallakau tsakanin karorin Hausa. Mu duba waɗannan ‘yan misalan: -

A Kanaci ana amfani da /-rsa/ ko /-ssa/ a muhallin mace, sannan /-nsa/ a muhallin namiji da jam’i. misali: -

- a. rigarsa/rigassa (mc)
- b. wandansa (nmj)
- c. kayansa (jm’i)

Wannan ya yi daidai da Daidaitaccen kari, in ban da inda ake samun naso cikakke ba (rs – ss).

Sauran karorin Hausa kuwa suna da waɗannan yanayi: -

- Dauranci: - /i/ da /n/ - rigal hi, gidan hi, yaran hi
- Katsinanci: - /s/ da /n/ - rigas shi, gidan shi, yaran shi.
- Sakkwatanci: - /tai/ da /nai/ - riga tai, gida nai, yaro nai
- Zr/Bau/Gdr: - /nshi/ - rigan shi, gidan shi, yaran shi

A Daidaitaccen kari kuwa; rigarsa, gidansa, yaronsa.

Auna Fahimta

1. Ta wace hanya mai magana yake samar da jumla karɓaɓɓiya kuma mai ma’ana?
2. Bayyana sassan jumlar Hausa da tubalan da ke zuwa a kowane sashe.
3. A waɗanne gurabe ake samun bambanci a karorin Hausa ta fuskar ginin jumla? Tattauna.



1.7 Takaitawa

A taƙaice, a wannan darasi an fahimci:

- Abin da ake nufi da Jumla da gininta.
- Tubalan da ake amfani da su wajen gina jumlar Hausa.
- Sassan jumla da abubuwan da ka iya zuwa a farkashinsu.
- Muhallin bambanci a tsakanin karorin Hausa.
- Amfani da Madanganci, Wakilin Suna nunau, Wakilin Suna Mallakau a karorin Hausa.

1.8 Ma’anar Muhimman Kalmomi

- Madanganci: - na nufin wasu kalmomi/haruffa da ake amfani da su don nuna dangantakar wani abu da wani.
- Jumla: - magana ce cikakkiya mai ma’ana wadda aka gina bisa wasu ƙa’idojin harshe na musamman.”



1.9 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

- Amfani, Ahmed Halliru. Further Issues in the Formation of the Hausa Verb. Journal of the Linguistic Association of Nigeria. 10: 1-8, 2007.
- Bagari, Dauda Muhammad. Bayanin Hausa: Jagora Ga Mai Koyon Ilimin Bayanin Harshe. Rabat-MAROC: Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida, 1986.
- Bello, Ahmadu. Sabon Nahawun Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2014
- Bello, Ahmadu. Daidaitacciyar Hausa Da Kare – Karen Harshen Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2020.
- Fagge, Usman Usaini. Hausa Language and Linguistics. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2012.
- Galadanci, Muhammad Kabir Mahmud. An Introduction to Hausa Grammar. Ikeja: Longman, 1976.
- Jinju, Muhammadu Hambali. Rayayyen Nahawun Hausa. Zaria: NNPC, 1980.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa. Ibadan: University Press Plc, 1999.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 2: Ginin Jumlar Hausa a Wake. Kano: Benchark Publishers Limited, 2009.
- Skinner, Neil. A Grammar of Hausa. Zaria: NNPC, 1979
- Yusuf, Mukhtar Abdulkadir. Hausa Grammar: An Introduction. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2011.
- Zarruk, Rabi'u Muhammad. Aikatau A Nahawun Hausa. Zaria: Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, 1990.
- Zarruk, Rabi'u Muhammad. Bishiyar Li'irabi a Nazarin Jumlar Hausa. Zaria: Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, 2001.

**1.10 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta**

1. Ta wace hanya mai magana yake samar da jumla karɓaɓɓiya kuma mai ma'ana?
2. Bayyana sassan jumlar Hausa da tubalan da ke zuwa a kowane sashe.
3. A wadanne gurabe ake samun bambanci a karorin Hausa ta fuskar ginin jumla? Tattauna.

KASHI NA 2 GININ JUMLA II

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 2.1 Gabatarwa
- 2.2 Manufar Darasi
- 2.3 Sifa a Karorin Hausa
- 2.4 Suna mai Alaƙa da Usuli
- 2.5 Jumla – A’antacciya mai ɗauke da Dirka
- 2.6 Jumla mai Karɓau a Kaikaice
Auna Fahimta
- 2.7 Takaitawa
- 2.8 Ma’anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 2.9 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 2.10 Amsoshin Auna Fahinta



2.1 Gabatarwa

Wannan darasi cigaba ne na darasin da ya gabace shi, ma’ana ɗori ne kan abubuwan da aka gabatar kan ginin jumla. Wannan darasi za a gabatar da shi ta yin nuni ga wasu tubala da ke samun bambanci tsakanin karorin Hausa. A karkashin darasin za a gabatar da jawabi ne a kan ƙarin wasu tubalan da bambanci ke fitowa a tsakanin karorin Hausa. Tubalan sun haɗa da Sifa da Suna mai nuna mallaka da kuma wasu nau’o’in jumlar Hausa.



2.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar wannan darasi ita ce a ƙarsehnsa a fahimci:

- Yadda siffantawa take a wasu karorin Hausa.
- Yadda ake nuna alaƙar suna da asalinsa a wasu karorin Hausa.
- Dirka da yadda ake amfani da ita a karorin Hausa.
- Yanayin A’antacciyar jumla mai dirka, da kuma
- Jumla mai karɓau a kaikaice.



2.3 Sifa a Karorin Hausa

Kafin na shiga bayani a kan yadda siffantawa take a karorin Hausa, abu ne muhimmi mu tattauna a kan abin da ake nufi da sifa/siffantawa a

ilimin harshe. Kuma ina ne muhallinta, sannan wane irin aiki take a cikin jumla?

Sifa kamar yadda sunan ya nuna, kalma ce ta nahawu da ke bayani a kan sunan da ya zo a cikin jumla. Misali a ce ‘farin yaro ya zo’ ko ‘motar shudiya ce ya zo da ita’. A nan kalmar ‘fari’ tana nuni ne a kan yaro, ‘shudiya’ kuma ga mota. Sannan ita wannan sifa kan zo kafin suna ko bayansa. In ta zo kafin suna ana mata dāfin /-n/ ga namiji da /r/ ga mace. Amma in bayan suna ta zo (wato suna ya gabace ta) ba a lika mata wani dafi a jikinta.

In muka duba wannan za mu ga yadda masana suka fito da ma’anar sifa sosai da sosai, kamar Junaidu. I da ‘Yar Aduwa (2007) da Sani (1999) da Sani (2009) da sauransu.

Haka kuma ita wannan sifa tana da nau’o’i daban – daban a harshen Hausa kamar yadda masana suka bayyana. Sani (1999) ya bayyana nau’o’in sifa har guda biyar a cikin Alfiiyarsa ta biyu wanda suka hada da: -

- a. Sassaukar Sifa: - baki, fari, dogo, gajere, tsanwa, guntu, katoto, ingarma d.s.
- b. Sifa mai nuna halayya: - sabuwa, tsohuwa, guntuwa, muguwa, katuwa d.s.
- c. Sifa ‘Yar Aikatau: - konanne, bugagge, damamme, soyayye, wankakke, daurarru d.s.
- d. Tagwan Sifa: - tari – tari, buhu – buhu, kwano – kwano, kala – kala, iri – iri, d.s.
- e. Amsa–Kama: - sharɓeɓiya, lafɓeɓe/lafɓeciya, tirɓekiya, jibgege, sankaceɓe d.s.
- f. Sarkakiya: - mai kyau, masu kirki, marasa kunya, mai kofari, masu hargowa, d.s.

Daga cikin waɗannan nau’o’i na sifa (a – f) dukkaninsu suna nan bai ɗaya da yadda ake amfani da su a Daidaitacciyar Hausa, in ban da ‘sifa ‘yan aikatau’ da ‘sassauka’ ko mai nuna halayya’, wanda a waɗannan ake samun ‘yan bambance – bambance da sauran karorin Hausa.

Karin Sakkwatanci da Katsinanci suna tafiya a fuska ɗaya a wannan wuri, yayin da sauran karori suka yi tarayya da Daidaitaccen kari.

(a). Sifa ‘Yar Aikatau:

A karin Sakkwatanci da Katsinanci, tsarin ya kunshi yin ɗafa – keya a jikin saiwar kalmar aiki na ‘- aBBa’. Inda ‘BB’ na nufin maimaita baƙin ƙarshe na saiwar kalmar tare da rufe ta da wasalin ‘a’. misali: -

Kalmar Aiki	Saiwa	Daidaitacciyar Hausa	Sakkwatanci/Katsinanci
Busa	Bus -	Busasshe/busasshiya	Busassa

Buga	Bug -	Bugagge/bugaggiya	Bugagga
Dama	Dam -	Damamme/damammiya	Damamma
Lalata	Lalat -	Lalatacce/lalatacciya	Lalatatta
Nuna	Nun -	Nunanne/ nunanniya	Nunanna
Rama	Ram -	Ramamme/ ramammiya	Ramamma
Rubuta	Rubut -	Rubutacce/rubutacciya	Rubutatta

(b). Sassaukar Sifa mai nuna Halayya:

Wannan sifa tana nuna halin da abin siffantawar yake da shi ko yake cikinsa, misali irin kalmar; mugu, guntu, kato, dogo da makamantansu. A daidaitaccen kari da sauran karorin kowannensu ana kara dafa – keyin /wa/ ne ga tamata, ya zama alal misali; ‘mugu + wa’ – muguwa, guntuwa, katuwa, doguwa da sauransu.

Amma a karin Sakkwatanci da Katsinanci dafa – keyin /-nya/ ake yi don fayyace jinsin mace, inda zai zama alal misali: - ‘mugu +nya – mugunya, guntanya, katanya, dogwanya d.s.

A takaice ga yadda tsarin yake a waɗannan karori (Skw/Kts)

Kalma	Saiwa	Daidaitacciyar Hausa	Sakkwatanci/Katsinanci
mugu	mug-	+ uwa – muguwa	+ nya – mugunya/muganya
guntu	gunt -	+ uwa – guntuwa	+ nya – guntanya
kato	kat -	+ uwa – katuwa	+ nya – katanya
dogo	dog -	+ uwa – doguwa	+ nya – dogwanya

A nan za mu ga cewa karin Sakkwatanci da Katsinanci su ne kawai suka baude daga sauran karorin Hausa a wajen amfani da wannan nau'in siffar.

3.4.1 Suna Mai Alaka da Usuli: -

Wannan nau'i ne na suna wanda yake danganta mutum ko wanda ake magana a kan sa da usulinsa ko harshensa ko nahiya ko ma garinsa na asali. Misali: -

- i. Hausa – Ba + haus + e ----- Bahausha (nm)
Ba + haus + iya – Bahaushiya (mc)
Haus + awa – Hausawa (jm'i)
- ii. Zazzau – Ba + zazza + e – Bazazzage (nm)
Ba + zazza + iya – Bazazzagiya (mc)
Zazza + awa – Zazzagawa (jm'i)

- iii. Turai - Ba + tur + e – Bature (nm)
 Ba + tur + iya – Baturiya (mc)
 tur + awa – Turawa (jm'i)

A wajen fayyace wannan suna, ana dafa goshin 'ba' tare da dafa keyin /e/ ga jinsin namiji mutum dafa, da dafa keyin /iya/ ga jinsin mace mutum dafa, sannan da dafa keyin /wa/ ga jam'intawa.

A irin wannan suna, wajen nuni ga jinsin mace, ana samun bambanci a karorin Sakkwatanci da Katsinanci da suke bai dafa, wanda suka bambanta da sauran karori da suke tafiya dafa da Daidaitacciyar Hausa. A maimakon dafa keyin /iya/ sai a musanya da /a/ kawai. Duba waɗannan misalai: -

Kalma	Saiwa	Daidaitacciyar Hausa	Sakkwatanci /Katsinanci
Hausa	Haus	Ba + haus + iya - Bahaushiya	Ba + haus + a - Bahausa
Zazzau	Zagzag	Ba + zagzag + iya - Bazazzagiya	Ba + zagzag + a - Bazazzaga
Kano	Kan	Ba + kan + uwa – Bakanuwa	Ba + kan + a - Bakana
Sakkwato	Sakkwat	Ba + sakkwat + iya – Basakkwaciya	Ba + sakkwat + a – Basakkwata
Nufe	Nuf	Ba + nuf + iya – Banufiya	Ba + nuf + a - Banufa
Larabci	Larab	Ba + larab + iya – Balarabiya	Ba + larab + a – Balaraba
Adaranci	Adar	Ba + adar + iya – Ba'adariya	Ba + adar + a – Ba'adara
Guddiri	Guddir	Ba + guddir + iya - Baguddiriya	Ba + guddir + a - Baguddira

3.5 A'antacciyar Jumla mai d'auke da Dirka

Kamar yadda sunan ya nuna, ita ce jumla ta biyu da take zuwa da kore abin da yake a jumla ta farko, a matsayin a'a. Ita wannan jumla amsa ce ga abin da aka nema a jumla ta farko da ke akasin 'i'. Kuma kamar yadda yake a harshen Hausa, duk lokacin da ake son kore ko a'anta wani abu da ya zo a jumla ta farko ana amfani da kalmar 'ba' ne a farko a kuma kawo wata 'ba' ta biyu, misali: -

- a. Bala ne ya zo jiya ko? b. Maryam ce ta share dakin?
Ba Bala ba ne, ko kuma Ba ita ba ce. ko
Ba Bala ne ba. Ba ita ce ba.

Idan muka duba misalan nan za mu ga cewa, kowace jumla na dauke da kalmar korewa ta /ba/ da kuma dirka mai nuna namiji /ne/ da mai nuna mace /ce/. Wannan shi ne yadda yake a Daidaitacciyar Hausa da sauran karori. Amma a karin Sakkwatanci, wajen amfani da dirka maimakon /ne/ ta namiji sai a yi amfani da /na/, maimakon /ce/ ta mace sai a yi amfani da /ta/, misali: -

- a. Bala ne ya zo jiya ko?
ɗakin?

Ba Bala na ba.

Ba ita ta ba.

Haka kuma, wani bambancin da ake samu shi ne abin da ke bayyana a karorin Katsinanci da Dauranci, a inda ake amfani da kalmar a'antawa har a gurabe uku a cikin jumla. Wato bayan ta farko da ta biyu, sai kuma a sami wata ta biyo bayan dirka, misali: -

- (a) Bala ne ya sayo kayan? - Ba shi ba ne ba.
 (b) Su ne suka yi aiki? - Ba su ba ne ba.
 (c) Dalibai ne suka zo? - Ba dalibai ba ne ba.
 (d) Abin da ka faɗa haka ne? - Ba haka ba ne ba.
 (e) Yau ne ɗaurin auren? - Ba yau ba ne ba.

3.6 Jumla Mai Karbau Kaikaice

A tsarin jumlolin Hausa akwai jumla mai ɗauke da aikatau da kuma marar aikatau. Ita mai ɗauke da aikatau kan zamo so-karbau ko kuma ki-karbau. Jumla so-karbau ita ce wadda aka yi aiki a cikinta, kuma aka ambaci wanda aikin ya fada a kansa, misali ‘Usman ya ci abinci’. A nan aikin ‘ci’ ya fada ne kan abinci. Ita kuwa ki-karbau aikin bai fada kan wani ba, ya tsaya ne ga shi aikau ɗin kawai, misali: -

- wankin ya bushe.
- musa ya tafi.
- audu ya zauna.

Shi kuma karɓau a kaikaice shi ne, inda aka ambaci aiki da abin da aka aikata, sai kuma aka kawo wanda aka yi wa aikin, wato wanda aka yi aikin dominsa, misali: -

- Audu ya yanka wa dokinsa ciyawa.
- Lawan ya dinka wa Lami atamfa.
- Laraba ta dafa wa mijinta taliya.

Idan muka kalli waɗannan misalai na sama, za mu ga cewa, a kowanne an ambaci aikin da aka yi, wato yanka da dinka da dafa. Kuma an ambaci abin da aka yanka ita ce ciyawa, wanda aka dinka ita ce atamfa, abin da aka dafa ita ce taliya. Dukkaninsu su ne wanda aiki ya faɗa wa kai tsaye, amma in an lura za a ga cewa, wanda ya karɓi aikin a kaikaice su ne doki, lami da miji da suka karɓi aikin yankawa, dinka atamfa, da dafa taliya. Waɗannan su ake kira da karɓau a kaikaice.

Haka kuma shi wannan karɓau a kaikaice na kasancewa iri biyu a Hausa: -

1. Amfani da /ma/ + wakilin suna.

Misali: - mana, masa, maku, masu, mani, mishi, mata da sauransu.

2. Amfani da /wa/ + wakilin suna/yankin suna.

Misali: - wa bala, wa abdu, wa ladi, wa doki da sauransu.

Dangane da karɓau kaikaice na farko (masa. mana, maku d.s.) ana samun ‘yan bambance –bambance a wasu karorin Hausa.

Da farko a karin Guddiranci, irin wannan tsarin ya bambanta da Daidaitacciyar Hausa da sauran karorin Hausa. Ana cire aikatau dɪn da ya zo a cikin jumla ne tare da karɓau kaikaice /ma/ a bar wakilin suna kawai, misali: - (kamar in ya zo a sigar tambaya da amsa): -

Daidaitacciyar Hausa

i. An yi mana karatu?

I an yi mana karatu.

ii. An dɪnka mata riga?

I an dɪnka mata.

iii. An yi mata aure?

I an yi mata.

iv. An yi musu aski?

I an yi musu.

Guddiranci

i. An na karatu?

E, an na.

ii. An ta riga?

E, an ta

iii. An ta aure

E, an ta.

iv. An su aski?

E, an su.

Amma a karin Kananci ba haka abin yake ba, wajen amfani da karɓau kaikaice. Abin da ke faruwa shi ne, ana shafe /ma/ ta karɓau kaikaice ne, tare da wasalin wakilin suna da ya biyo bayanta, sai sautin /n/ na wakilin suna ya haɗe da aikatau da ya gabace shi, misali: -

i. sun kawo mani	-	sun kawon
kun dɒko mani	-	kun dɒkon
sun gyaro mani	-	sun gyaran
an ciro mani	-	an ciron/ciran

Haka kuma kashi na biyu na karɓau kaikaice, wato /wa/ + yankin suna. Shi ma ana samun ‘yan wasu bambanci a tsakanin karorin Hausa. Baya ga Daidaitacciyar Hausa da Kananci, a Zazzaganci a Katsinanci da Sakkwatanci da kuma Guddiranci, amfani suke da /ma/ maimakon /wa/, misali: -

Daidaitacciyar Hausa (+sauran)

Zaria/Katsina/Sakkwato/Guddiri

i. Musa ya saya wa Ali littafi.

ii. Ali ya aika wa Bala kudi.

iii. Laraba ta dafa wa yara abinci.

i. Musa ya saya ma Ali littafi.

ii. Ali ya aika ma Bala kudi.

iii. Laraba ta dafa ma yara abinci.

Shi kuwa karin Bausanci, karɓau kaikaice yana zuwa ne a farshen jumla gabanin yankin suna, misali: -

i. Musa ya saya littafi wa Ali.

ii. Ali ya aika kudi wa Bala.

iii. Laraba ta dafa abinci wa yara.

Auna Fahimta

1. Dangane da Sifa ‘yar aikatau, bayyana inda ake samun bambanci a karorin Hausa.
2. Wace sifa ce mai nuna halayya da mai nuna usuli? Kuma ya ake sarrafa su a karorin Hausa?



3.7 Takaitawa

A takaice a wannan darasi daga jawaban da aka yi maka, ka fahimci:

- Sifa da yadda ake sarrafa ta a karorin Hausa; Sifa ‘yar aikatau da mai nuna usuli.
- A’antacciyar jumla mai dāuke da dirka da bambancin da ake samu a karorin Hausa
- Jumla mai aikatau kaikaice da bambancin da ake samu a karorin Hausa.

3.8 Ma’anar Muhimman Kalmomi

- A’antacciyar Jumla mai dāuke da Dirka: - ita ce jumla ta biyu da take zuwa da kore abin da yake a jumla ta farko, a matsayin a’a.
- **Suna Mai Alaka da Usuli:** -Wannan nau’i ne na suna wanda yake danganta mutum ko wanda ake magana a kan sa da usulinsa ko harshensa ko nahiya ko ma garinsa na asali



3.9 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

Amfani, Ahmed Halliru. Further Issues in the Formation of the Hausa Berb. Journal of the Linguistic Association of Nigeria. 10: 1-8, 2007.

Bagari, Dauda Muhammad. Bayanin Hausa: Jagora Ga Mai Koyon Ilimin Bayanin Harshe. Rabat-MAROC: Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida, 1986.

Bello, Ahmadu. Sabon Nahawun Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2014. Bello, Ahmadu. Daidaitacciyar Hausa Da Kare – Karen Harshen Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2020.

- Fagge, Usman Usaini. Hausa Language and Linguistics. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2012.
- Galadanci, Muhammad Kabir Mahmud. An Introduction to Hausa Grammar. Ikeja: Longman, 1976.
- Jinju, Muhammadu Hambali. Rayayyen Nahawun Hausa. Zaria: NNPC, 1980.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa. Ibadan: University Press Plc, 1999.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 2: Ginin Jumlar Hausa aWake. Kano: Benchar Publishers Limited, 2009.
- Skinner, Neil. A Grammar of Hausa. Zaria: NNPC, 1979.
- Yusuf, Mukhtar Abdulkadir. Hausa Grammar: An Introduction. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2011.
- Zarruk, Rabi'u Muhammad. Aikatau A Nahawun Hausa. Zaria: Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, 1990.
- Zarruk, Rabi'u Muhammad. Bishiyar Li'irabi a Nazarin Jumlar Hausa. Zaria: Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, 2001.



1.10 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta

1. Dangane da Sifa ‘yar aikatau, bayyana inda ake samun bambanci a karorin Hausa.

A karin Sakkwatanci da Katsinanci, tsarin ya kunshi yin dafa – keya a jikin saiwar kalmar aiki na ‘- aBBa’. Inda ‘BB’ na nufin maimaita bakin karshe na saiwar kalmar tare da rufe ta da wasalin ‘a’. misali: -

Kalmar Aiki	Saiwa	Daidaitacciyar Hausa	Sakkwatanci/Katsinanci
Busa	Bus -	Busasshe/busasshiya	Busassa
Buga	Bug -	Bugagge/bugaggiya	Bugagga
Dama	Dam -	Damamme/damammiya	Damamma
Lalata	Lalat -	Lalatacce/lalatacciya	Lalatatta
Nuna	Nun -	Nunanne/ nunanniya	Nunanna
Rama	Ram -	Ramamme/ramammiya	Ramamma
Rubuta	Rubut -	Rubutacce/rubutacciya	Rubutatta

2.Wace sifa ce mai nuna halayya da mai nuna usuli? Kuma ya ya ake sarrafa su a karorin Hausa?

Sassaukar Sifa mai nuna Halayya:

Wannan sifa tana nuna halin da abin siffantawar yake da shi ko yake cikinsa, misali irin kalmar; mugu, guntu, kato, dogo da makamantansu. A daidaitaccen kari da sauran karorin kowannensu ana kara dafa – keyin /wa/ ne ga tamata, ya zama alal misali; ‘mugu + wa’ – muguwa, guntuwa, katuwa, doguwa da sauransu.

Amma a karin Sakkwatanci da Katsinanci dafa – keyin /-nya/ ake yi don fayyace jinsin mace, inda zai zama alal misali: - ‘mugu +nya – mugunya, guntanya, katanya, dogwanya d.s.

A takaice ga yadda tsarin yake a wadannan karori (Skw/Kts)

Kalma	Saiwa	Daidaitacciyar Hausa	Sakkwatanci/Katsinanci
mugu	mug-	+ uwa – muguwa	+ nya – mugunya/muganya
guntu	gunt -	+ uwa – guntuwa	+ nya – guntanya
kato	kat -	+ uwa – katuwa	+ nya – katanya

dogo	dog -	+ uwa – doguwa	+ nya – dogwanya
------	-------	----------------	------------------

A nan za mu ga cewa karin Sakkwatanci da Katsinanci su ne kawai suka baude daga sauran karorin Hausa a wajen amfani da wannan nau'in siffar.

- Suna Mai Alaka da Usuli: -

-

Wannan nau'i ne na suna wanda yake danganta mutum ko wanda ake magana a kan sa da usulinsa ko harshensa ko nahiya ko ma garinsa na asali. Misali: -

- i. Hausa – Ba + haus + e ----- Bahausha (nm)
Ba + haus + iya – Bahaushiya (mc)
Haus + awa – Hausawa (jm'i)
- ii. Zazzau – Ba + zazza + e – Bazazzage (nm)
Ba + zazza + iya – Bazazzagiya (mc)
Zazza + awa – Zazzagawa (jm'i)
- iii. Turai - Ba + tur + e – Bature (nm)
Ba + tur + iya – Baturiya (mc)
tur + awa – Turawa (jm'i)

A wajen fayyace wannan suna, ana dafa goshin 'ba' tare da dafa keyin /e/ ga jinsin namiji mutum dafa, da dafa keyin /iya/ ga jinsin mace mutum dafa, sannan da dafa keyin /wa/ ga jam'intawa.

A irin wannan suna, wajen nuni ga jinsin mace, ana samun bambanci a karorin Sakkwatanci da Katsinanci da suke bai dafa, wanda suka bambanta da sauran karori da suke tafiya dafa da Daidaitacciyar Hausa. A maimakon dafa keyin /iya/ sai a musanya da /a/ kawai. Duba wadannan misalai: -

Kalma	Saiwa	Daidaitacciyar Hausa	Sakkwatanci/Katsinanci
Hausa	Haus	Ba + haus + iya - Bahaushiya	Ba + haus + a - Bahausa
Zazzau	Zagzag	Ba + zagzag + iya - Bazazzagiya	Ba + zagzag + a - Bazazzaga
Kano	Kan	Ba + kan + uwa - Bakanuwa	Ba + kan + a - Bakana
Sakkwat o	Sakkw at	Ba + sakkwat + iya - Basakkwaciya	Ba + sakkwat + a - Basakkwata
Nufe	Nuf	Ba + nuf + iya – Banufiya	Ba + nuf + a - Banufa
Larabci	Larab	Ba + larab + iya - Balarabiya	Ba + larab + a – Balaraba
Adaranc i	Adar	Ba + adar + iya - Ba'adariya	Ba + adar + a – Ba'adara
Guddiri	Guddir	Ba + guddir + iya - Baguddiriya	Ba + guddir + a - Baguddira

KASHI NA 3 FAYYACE JINSI

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 3.1 Gabatarwa
- 3.2 Manufar Darasi
- 3.3 Fayyace Jinsi a Karorin Hausa
 - 3.3.1 Amfani da Dirka a Karorin Hausa
 - 3.3.2 Maimaicin Wakilin Suna bayan Aikatau Auna Fahimta
- 3.9 Takaitawa
- 3.10 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 3.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 3.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta



3.1 Gabatarwa

A farkashin wannan darasi, za a kalli bangaren wasu rukunonin nahawun Hausa ne, inda za a duba batun da ya shafi fayyace jinsi a karorin Hausa da kuma yadda karorin suke sarrafa Dirka a cikin zantuka. Haka kuma darasin zai duba yadda a wasu karorin ake samun maimaita wakilin suna bayan aikatau da ya zo a cikin jumla. Dukkanin waɗannan darasin zai kalle su ne tare da duban yadda suke a Daidaitaccen kari tare da duba karorin da suke da bambanci da shi wajen sarrafa waɗannan rukunan nahawu.



3.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar da ke cikin wannan darasi namu ita ce fahimtar waɗannan batutuwa a karshen darasin: -

- Kalmar Jinsi da yadda take a harshen Hausa
- Kalmomin fayyace Jinsi a harshen Hausa
- Ma'anar Dirka da aikinta a cikin jumla
- Yadda ake sarrafa Dirka a karorin harshen Hausa
- Wakilin suna da yadda ake maimaita shi a wasu karorin Hausa.



3.3 Fayyace Jinsi a Karorin Hausa

Kalmar jinsi akan sarrafa ta zuwa jinsuna (jam'i) ko jinsoshi. Kuma ita kalma ce ta nahawu da ake amfani da ita wajen bambance namiji da

mace a cikin zantuka na yau da kullum. Sannan jinsintawar na samuwa a kalmomin suna ko wakilin suna ko kuma sifa. Haka kuma a harshen Hausa ana da sigogin jinsi har guda uku, su ne, (i) sigar jinsin namiji da (ii) sigar jinsin mace da kuma sigar jam'i. misali: -

- | | (nm) | (mc) | (jm'i) |
|------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| a. Suna: | (i) kare | – karya | – karnuka |
| | (ii) zaki | – zakanya | – zakuna |
| | (iii) miji | – mata | – maza |
| b. Sifa: | (i) fari | – fara | – farare |
| | (ii) dogo | – doguwa | – dogwaye |
| | (iii) gajere | – gajeriya | – gajeru |
| c. Wkl.Sn: | (i) ni | – ke | – ku |
| | (ii) shi | – ita | – su |

Idan muka dubi waɗannan kalmomi, za mu ga cewa saiwarsu babu sauyi a cikinta, ɗafin ne ke canjawa gwargwadon jinsin da yake nuni a gareshi, wato ɗafin /-a/ (mace), ɗafin /-i, -e, -o/ (namiji), sannan ɗafin /-una, -aye, -eru/ (jam'i).

Daga waɗannan misalai za mu gane cewa, kamar mafi yawa daga harsuna, shi ma harshen Hausa yana fayyace jinsin namiji da mace. Wannan ta sa lallai ne a sami dacewar rukunin kalmomi a cikin jumla da za su dace da kowane jinsi. Don haka a nan, ana amfani da /ya/ ne in kalmar da ta zo jinsin namiji ne, da kuma /ta/ in jinsin mace ne. misali: -

- Musa ya zauna * Ladi ta tashi
- Littafi ya cika * Tawada ta zube
- Wando ya kece * Hula ta jike
- Bulu ya bushe * Kwarya ta tsage
- Kare ya gudu * Akuya ta haihu

Tare da wannan ka'ida da harshen Hausa yake da ita wajen fayyace jinsi, akwai wasu karorin Hausa da ake da bambancin wannan a wajen fayyace jinsi, karorin su ne Zazzaganci da Bausanci. Wato ana samun sauyin kalmomin fayyace jinsi /ya/ da /ta/, maimakon yadda suke a Daidaitacciyar Hausa, sai a yi amfani da /ta/ ga jinsin namiji da kuma /ya/ ga jinsin mace. Duba waɗannan misalai: -

- Littafi ta cika * Tawada ya zube
- Wando ta kece * Hula ya jike
- Bulu ta bushe * Kwarya ya tsage
- Kare ta gudu * Akuya ya haihu

Haka yake wajen nuna mallaka a Zazzaganci, misali; matana da hulana da motana da gidana da sauransu, ba tare an rarrabe kowane jinsi ba.

3.3.1 Amfani da Dirka a Karorin Hausa

A darussan da suka gabata an yi tsokaci a kan Dirka a tsarin nahawun Hausa. A nan za a koma kan Dirka ne don fito da yadda wasu karorin Hausa ke amfani da ita.

Ita dirka kamar yadda bayani ya gabata, kalmomi ne na nahawu da suke jaddada ko tabbatar da kalmar da ta gabace ta. Kuma baya ga jaddadawa, dirka na fayyace jinsi a cikin jumla. Ana amfani da /ne/ a jinsin namiji da kuma /ce/ ga jinsin mace. Sannan kuma /ne/ ga jam'in mutane ko wani abu. Misali: -

/ne/	/ce/	/ne/
• Babur ne ya zo da shi. suka mutu.	- mota ce ta mutu.	- motoci ne
• Gida ne ya saya. ne aka aiko min.	- fura ce ya sayo.	- litattafai
• Abinci ne zai ci. ne suke hutu.	- wannan hula ta ce.	- makrantu
• Alƙalami ne ya sayo. za su yi jarabawa.	- makaranta ce aka buɗe.	- dālibai ne

Ita wannan dirka, bambancin da ake samu na bayyana a karin Sakkwatanci da Zazzaganci da kuma Bausanci.

A karin Sakkwatanci maimakon /ne/ da /ce/ da /ne/, ana amfani ne da /na/ da /ta/ da kuma /na/, wato /na/ ga namiji da jam'i, amma /ta/ da jinsin mace. Duba waɗannan misalai: -

- Littafi na - Benchi na
- Riga ta - Mota ta
- Yaro na - Motoci na
- Gidaje na - Gidaje na

Amma kuma karin Zazzaganci da Bausanci, amfani ake da /ne/ ga kowane jinsi da adadi, misali: -

- Littafi ne
- Riga ne
- Yaro ne
- Gidaje ne

Amma kuma sauran karorin suna tafiya bai ɗaya ne da Daidaitacciyar Hausa.

3.3.2 Maimaicin Wakilin Suna bayan Aikatau

Kalmomin Wakilin Suna nau'i ne na kalmomi da ke wakiltar suna a cikin zance. Don haka ana amfani da kalmar wakilin suna ne a cikin jumla don ta wakilci sunan mai aiki ko wanda aikin ya faɗa wa. Haka

kuma kalmar wakilin suna na daukar jinsi da adadi kamar yadda yake a suna, wato, ni, kai, ke, ita, mu, su, ku, shi da sauransu.

Baya ga wannan, wani abu da za mu kara lura da shi a nan shi ne, shi kansa wakilin suna iri – iri ne, ba kowane ba ne yake zuwa bayan aikatau.

Abin da ake so a fahimta a nan shi ne, akwai wasu karorin Hausa da suke maimaita wakilin suna a cikin jumla. Bayan wanda ya zo a farko sai a maimaita wani wakilin sunan bayan aikatau.

Daga cikin kalmomin wakilin suna da ake amfani da su wajen yin wannan maimaiɗin akwai, **wakilin suna zagin aikatau** da kuma **wakilin suna rakabau**.

Wakilin suna zagin aikatau shi ne wanda yake zuwa ko da yausha kafin aikatau a cikin jumla, misali: - (i) ya zauna, (ii) ta dafa, (iii) sun tashi/su tashi. A nan kalmar /ya/ da /ta/ da /sun ko su/ sun zo kafin aikatau na zauna, dafa da tashi. Don haka suna yi wa aikatau zagi ne.

Shi kuma **Wakilin suna rakabau**, shi ne wanda zai iya rabuwa da wani abu, zai kuma iya zuwa shi kaɗai, su ne irin su; ni, mu, kai, ke, ku, su, shi, ita. Wannan nau'i na wakilin suna ana maimaita shi ya zo bayan aikatau a cikin jumla. Kuma karorin da ake samun wannan su ne karin Guddiranci da Haɗejanci. Duba waɗannan misalai: -

Daidaitacciyar Hausa	Guddiranci (+Hɗj)
Ya zo	Ya zo shi
Ta zo	Ta zo ta
Su zo	Su zo su
Bai zo ba	Bai zo shi ba
Ba ta je ba	Ba ta je ta ba
Kada ya zo	Kada ya zo shi
Kada mu je	Kada mu je mu
Kada ku je	Kada ku je ku
Mu hau	Mu hau mu
Ku hau	Ku hau ku
Ta ɗau	Ta ɗau ta
Su kai	Su kai su
Mu kai	Mu kai mu
Ta kai	Ta kai ta
Ka zo	Ka zo ka

Auna Fahimta

1. Bayyana fayyace jinsi da yadda yake a karorin Hausa
2. Wane irin nau'in wakilin suna ake maimaitawa a cikin jumla bayan aikatau? Tattauna tare da misalai



3.4 T akaitawa

A takaice a wannan darasi, ka fahimci cewa:

- Jinsi da yadda ake fayyace shi a karorin Hausa.
- Dirka da irin rawar da ta ke takawa a cikin jumla
- Yadda karorin Hausa ke sarrafa Dirka a cikin jumla.
- Wakilin suna bayan aikatau da karorin hausar da ke da wannan tsari.

3.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

- Jinsi: - kalma ce ta nahawu da ake amfani da ita wajen bambance namiji da mace a cikin zantuka na yau da kullum.
- Wakilin suna: - kalma ce da ke wakiltar suna a cikin zance



3.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

Amfani, Ahmed Halliru. Further Issues in the Formation of the Hausa Verb. Journal of the Linguistic Association of Nigeria. 10: 1-8, 2007.

Bagari, Dauda Muhammad. Bayanin Hausa: Jagora Ga Mai Koyon Ilimin Bayanin Harshe. Rabat-MAROC: Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida, 1986.

Bello, Ahmadu. Sabon Nahawun Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2014.

Bello, Ahmadu. Daidaitacciyar Hausa Da Kare – Karen Harshen Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2020.

- Fagge, Usman Usaini. Hausa Language and Linguistics. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2012.
- Galadanci, Muhammad Kabir Mahmud. An Introduction to Hausa Grammar. Ikeja: Longman, 1976.
- Jinju, Muhammadu Hambali. Rayayyen Nahawun Hausa. Zaria: NNPC, 1980.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa. Ibadan: University Press Plc, 1999.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 2: Ginin Jumlar Hausa a Wake. Kano: Benchark Publishers Limited, 2009.
- Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 1: Karorin Hausa a Wake. Kano: Benchark Publishers Limited, 2003.
- Skinner, Neil. A Grammar of Hausa. Zaria: NNPC, 1979.
- Yusuf, Mukhtar Abdulkadir. Hausa Grammar: An Introduction. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2011.
- Zarruk, Rabi'u Muhammad. Aikatau A Nahawun Hausa. Zaria: Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, 1990.
- Zarruk, Rabi'u Muhammad. Bishiyar Li'irabi a Nazarin Jumlar Hausa. Zaria: Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, 2001.



3.6 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta

1. Bayyana fayyace jinsi da yadda yake a karorin Hausa Kalmar jinsi akan sarrafa ta zuwa jinsuna (jam'i) ko jinsoshi. Kuma ita kalma ce ta nahawu da ake amfani da ita wajen bambance namiji da mace a cikin zantuka na yau da kullum. Sannan jinsintawar na samuwa a kalmomin suna ko wakilin suna ko kuma sifa. Haka kuma a harshen Hausa ana da sigogin jinsi har guda uku, su ne, (i) sigar jinsin namiji da (ii) sigar jinsin mace da kuma sigar jam'i. misali: -

	(nm)	(mc)	(jm'i)
c.	Suna: (i) kare	– karya	– karnuka
	(ii) zaki	– zakanya	– zakuna
	(iii) miji	– mata	– maza
d.	Sifa: (i) fari	– fara	– farare
	(ii) dogo	– doguwa	– dogwaye
	(iii) gajere	– gajeriya	– gajeru
d.	Wkl.Sn: (i) ni	– ke	– ku
	(ii) shi	– ita	– su

Idan muka dubi waɗannan kalmomi, za mu ga cewa saiwarsu babu sauyi a cikinta, ɗafin ne ke canjawa gwargwadon jinsin da yake nuni a gareshi, wato ɗafin /-a/ (mace), ɗafin /-i, -e, -o/ (namiji), sannan ɗafin /-una, -aye, -eru/ (jam'i).

Daga waɗannan misalai za mu gane cewa, kamar mafi yawa daga harsuna, shi ma harshen Hausa yana fayyace jinsin namiji da mace. Wannan ta sa lallai ne a sami dacewar rukunin kalmomi a cikin jumla da za su dace da kowane jinsi. Don haka a nan, ana amfani da /ya/ ne in kalmar da ta zo jinsin namiji ne, da kuma /ta/ in jinsin mace ne. misali: -

- Musa ya zauna * Ladi ta tashi
- Littafi ya cika * Tawada ta zube
- Wando ya kece * Hula ta jike
- Bulu ya bushe * Kwarya ta tsage
- Kare ya gudu * Akuya ta haihu

Tare da wannan ka'ida da harshen Hausa yake da ita wajen fayyace jinsi, akwai wasu karorin Hausa da ake da bambancin wannan a wajen fayyace jinsi, karorin su ne Zazzaganci da Bausanci. Wato ana samun sauyin kalmomin fayyace jinsi /ya/ da /ta/, maimakon yadda suke a Daidaitacciyar Hausa, sai a yi amfani da /ta/ ga jinsin namiji da kuma /ya/ ga jinsin mace. Duba waɗannan misalai: -

- Littafi ta cika * Tawada ya zube
- Wando ta kece * Hula ya jike

- Bulu ta bushe * Kwarya ya tsage
- Kare ta gudu * Akuya ya haihu

Haka yake wajen nuna mallaka a Zazzaganci, misali; matana da hulana da motana da gidana da sauransu, ba tare an rarrabe kowane jinsi ba.

2. Wane irin nau'in wakilin suna ake maimaitawa a cikin jumla bayan aikatau? Tattauna tare da misalai.

Kalmomin Wakilin Suna nau'i ne na kalmomi da ke wakiltar suna a cikin zance. Don haka ana amfani da kalmar wakilin suna ne a cikin jumla don ta wakilci sunan mai aiki ko wanda aikin ya fada wa. Haka kuma kalmar wakilin suna na daukar jinsi da adadi kamar yadda yake a suna, wato, ni, kai, ke, ita, mu, su, ku, shi da sauransu.

Baya ga wannan, wani abu da za mu kara lura da shi a nan shi ne, shi kansa wakilin suna iri – iri ne, ba kowane ba ne yake zuwa bayan aikatau.

Abin da ake so a fahimta a nan shi ne, akwai wasu karorin Hausa da suke maimaita wakilin suna a cikin jumla. Bayan wanda ya zo a farko sai a maimaita wani wakilin sunan bayan aikatau.

Daga cikin kalmomin wakilin suna da ake amfani da su wajen yin wannan maimai din akwai, **wakilin suna zagin aikatau** da kuma **wakilin suna rakabau**.

- i- **Wakilin suna zagin aikatau** shi ne wanda yake zuwa ko da yausha kafin aikatau a cikin jumla, misali: - (i) ya zauna, (ii) ta dafa, (iii) sun tashi/su tashi. A nan kalmar /ya/ da /ta/ da /sun ko su/ sun zo kafin aikatau na zauna, dafa da tashi. Don haka suna yi wa aikatau zagi ne.

- ii- **Wakilin suna rakabau**, shi ne wanda zai iya rabuwa da wani abu, zai kuma iya zuwa shi kadai, su ne irin su; ni, mu, kai, ke, ku, su, shi, ita. Wannan nau'i na wakilin suna ana maimaita shi ya zo bayan aikatau a cikin jumla. Kuma karorin da ake samun wannan su ne karin Guddiranci da Hadejanci. Misalai: -

Daidaitacciyar Hausa	Guddiranci (+Hdɗ)
Ya zo	Ya zo shi
Ta zo	Ta zo ta
Su zo	Su zo su
Bai zo ba	Bai zo shi ba
Ba ta je ba	Ba ta je ta ba
Kada ya zo	Kada ya zo shi
Kada mu je	Kada mu je mu
Kada ku je	Kada ku je ku
Mu hau	Mu hau mu
Ku hau	Ku hau ku
Ta dau	Ta dau ta
Su kai	Su kai su
Mu kai	Mu kai mu
Ta kai	Ta kai ta
Ka zo	Ka zo ka

KASHI NA 4 GUNDARIN KALMOMI

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 4.1 Gabatarwa
- 4.2 Manufar Darasi
- 4.3 Gundarin Kalmomi
 - 4.3.1 Kalmomi masu bambancin lafazi ma'ana ɗaya.
 - 4.3.2 Bambancin a baki/wasali
 - 4.3.3 Bambancin kirar kalma
- Auna Fahimta
- 4.4 Takaitawa
- 4.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 4.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 4.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahinta



4.1 Gabatarwa

Wannan darasi shi zai zama cikawa ga sauran darussan da suka gabata. A darussan baya an tattauna a kan batutuwan da suka shafi Tsarin Sauti da Tasarifi da kuma Ginin Jumla. Dukkaninsu ta kallon yadda ake samun bambance – bambance a karorin Hausa. A wannan darasi kuma za mu duba wani bangaren da ake samun irin waɗannan ‘yan bambance – bambance ne, wanda ba ɗaya ne daga wanda suka gabata ba. Wannan batu kuwa shi ne wanda ya shafi ɗaɗaɗun/gundarin kalmomi. Wani lokaci akan sami irin wannan bambanci ta fuskar baki ko wasali ko ma a kirar kalmar baki ɗayanta. Wani lokacin kuma ya shafi kira ɗaya ma'anar kalma daban. Don haka kallon ɗaɗaɗun kalmomi na iya kasancewa ta fuskoki biyu ko uku ne, wato bambancin wasali ko baki, ko kuma kirar kalma da ma ma'anarta.



4.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar wannan darasi ita ce a karkashinsa a fahimci:

- Karin fuskokin da ake iya bambance karorin Hausa ta duban ɗaɗaɗun kalmomi.
- Inda ake samun bambancin ta fuskar bakake ko wasulla.
- Mabanbantan kalmomi a tsakanin karorin Hausa da ke da ma'ana ɗaya.
- Kalmomi masu bambancin ma'ana amma kira ɗaya.



4.3 Gundarin Kalmomi

Gundarin kalmomi na nufin daidaiƙun kalmomi da ake samun bambanci a tsakanin karorin Hausa. Wasu na iya kasancewa bambancin ta fuskar yadda aka kera kalmar ne, wasu kuma ta fuskar ma'ana ko kuma wani abu da ke iya kawo bambancin kalmomi a tsakanin karorin Hausa.

4.3.1 Kalmomi masu bambancin lafazi ma'ana daya.

A farkashin wannan kaso, abin da za mu duba shi ne daidaiƙun kalmomi da ke da bambancin lafazi ta fuskar baƙi ko wasali, amma kuma ma'anar kalmar na nufin abu gada a harshen Hausa.

4.3.2 Bambanci a Baƙi ko Wasali

An zaɓi farawa da wannan kaso ne saboda bambancin da ake samu ta fuskar wasulla ba su cika yawa ba sosai, sakamakon cewa kowane kari na Hausa yana amfani ne da wasulla bai ɗaya kamar yadda ya gabata a darussan da suka wuce. Irin waɗannan kalmomi za a bayyana su ne farkashin rukuninin Hausa guda biyu (wato hausar gabas da hausar yamma). Misalan irin waɗannan kalmomi na kasancewa kamar haka: -

Hausar Gabas	Misali a cikin Jumla	Hausar Yamma	Misali a cikin Jumla
Lemo	Usman ya sha lemo	Lemu	Usman ya sha lemu
Rushe	Sun rushe ginin	Roshe	Sun roshe ginin
Tinkiya	Tinkiya ta haihu	tunkiya	Tunkiya ta haihu/aihu
Wato	Wato jiya ne ya zo	Watau	WATAU JIYE ne ya zaka
Bishiya	Su biyu suke sare bishiyar	bushiya	Su biyu suke sare bushiyar
Aje	A ina aka aje kayan?	Ije	A ina aka ije kayan?
Amfani	Shi ya yi amfani da kayan	unhwani	Shi ya yi unhwani da kayan.
Cinye	Akuya ta cinye takarda	Canye	Akuya ta canye takarda

Shakiki	Bala ne shakiƙin Musa	shikiƙi	Bala ne shikiƙin Musa
Hadiri	Kwashe kayan saboda hadiri	Hadari	Kwashe kayan saboda hadari
Jajibere	Gobe ne jajibere	Jajibiri	Gobe ne jajibiri
Jemage	Bishiyar na da tarin jemage	jamage	Bishiyar na da tarin jamage
Juji	Sun kai sharer juji	Jibji	Sun kai sharer jibji
Kokawa	Shi ya kama shi da kokawa	kokuwa	Shi ya kama shi da kokuwa
kome/komai	Ajiye ka tafi ba kome/ai	Komi	Ajiye ka tafi ba komi
Me	Me za ka faɗa?	Mi	Mi za ka hwada?
Adalci	Alkali ya yi musu adalci	Adilci	Alkali ya yi musu adilci
Adashe	Tanko ya yi zubin adashe	Adashi	Tanko ya yi zubin adashi
Awre	An ɗaura wa Isa awre	Amre/arme	An ɗaura ma Isa arme

Idan muka duba waɗannan kalmomi za mu ga cewa, bambancin da ake samu ya shafi wasali ne kawai, wani lokaci a gaɓar farko ta kalmar, wani lokaci kuma a ta tsakiya ko ma ta ƙarshe. Kuma duk da wannan babu wani bambancin ma'ana.

4.3.3 Bambanci a Kirar Kalma

Bambancin da ke zuwa ta wannan fuska ya fi yawan gaske a tsakanin karorin Hausa. Don haka a wannan ɓangare za a yi ƙoƙarin bayyana kalmomin ne a ƙarƙashin ɗaiɗaikun karorin Hausa tare da nuni ga yadda suke a Daidaitacciyar Hausa a kowanne. Amma kuma ba za a kawo kalmomin da babu wani bambanci a tsakanin karorin ba.

Gundarin Kalmomi			
(i) Kananci	Daidaitacciya r Hausa	(ii) Zazzaganci	Daidaitacciyar Hausa
TSAWNI (+Zr, Skt, Kts)	Dutse	Jido	Gajimare
Haraswa	Amai	Jijiya	Saiwa
BARUNJE (Bau, Kts)	Mahauci	Kurme	Ninkaya (iyo a S, B,Kts)
Ca	Cewa	Baru	Tantabar
Badala	Ganuwa	Walihan	Gwaza (makani-Kts)
Ababa	Abubuwa	Karke	Karshe
Dunduniya	Dudduge	Sago	Maciji
Kwallo	Bal	Makyankyar o	Makero
Du – du – du	Duka – duka	Cakwa	Matsattsaku
I	Ya	Shagargari	Washegari/Kashegari
Ale	Alhaji	Katamamme	Takamaimai
Kau	Kawar	Kumu	Tsaro
Kas	Kasa	Baro	Ingirici
Dau	Dauki	Bayi	Bandaki
Kau	Kawar	Goji	Kabewa
Kwan	Kwana	Wacannan	Wannan
Kwa	Kuwa	Karduwa	Akuya
		Ganda	Kauri
Gundarin Kalmomi			
(iii) Bausanci	Daidaitacciya r Hausa	(ib) Dauranci	Daidaitacciyar Hausa
Iyo	Ninkaya (Kn, Dr)	Kwarde	Bawo (na bishiya)
Duji (+Dr)	Mujiya	Yaka (+Skt)	Zo
Barunje (Kn, Kts)	Mahauci	Kwakwata	Kwarkwata
Kayi	Kai	Gaya	Fadi
Likidiri	Bokiti	Duji	Mujiya
Dirga	Dira	Gujiya	Gyada
Shartuwa	Kyanda	‘Yar kuriga	Gurjiya
Rayi	Rai	Hatsi	Gero
Dindiniya	Dudduge	Dari (+Skt)	Hunturu
Koyi	Kwai	Yodo	Karkashi
Kwarkwata	Kwarkwata	Dagara	Agara
		Makoki	Mutuwa/Rasuwa
		Kurji	Gyambo

(b) Guddiranci	Daidaitacciya r Hausa	(bi) Katsinanci	Daidaitacciyar Hausa
Are	Kosai	Gina (+Skt)	Haka
Doya	Rogo	Haki (+Skt)	Ciyawa
Sabuwa	Ungozoma	Danyan haki	Kore
Gurumfa	Malafa	Kwalkwata	Kwarkwata
Kabushi	Gwanda	Sawya	Saiwa/Jijiya
Dinga	Dabe	Rairai	Yashi
Kadda	Yadda	Hidi	Padi
Kere	Kulki	Iyo	Ninkaya
Kwarbabo	Kogo	Kusu	Bera
Yayu	Yayye	Tosshi	Barkono
Baru	Tattabara	Makani	Gwaza
Dimiri	Dirimi	Dujiya	Gyada
Kakanda/mand a	Gishiri	Kuriga	Gurjiya
Takauni	Takalmi	Sanyi	Hunturu/Dari
Karnawu	Karnuka	Ha balkada	Patoma
Sayi	Fitsari	Gurunhwa	Malhwa
Bera	Yaga	Dawo (+Skt)	Fura
Kafara	Kwatarniya	Yawdo	Karkashi
		Jeje	Jaje
		Zanna	Zauna
		Sabuli	Sabulu
		Zabaya	Zabiya
		Kwaranga	Tsani
		Kalkashi	Karkashi
		Bayamma	Shawara
		Sanuwa	Saniya
		Bushiya	Kirci
		Kidi	Kida
		Kirci	Susa
		Kwardo	Bawo (na bishiya)
(bii) Sakkwatanci	Daidaitacciya r Hausa	(bii) Sakkwatanci	Daidaitacciyar Hausa
Bisa	Dabba	Shabulta	Gurjiya
Habdi	Toka	Dawo	Fura/hura
Yaka (+Dr)	Zo	Bida	Nema
Rasu/rasuwa	Mutu/mutuwa	Haure	Hakori
Gina (+Kts)	Haka	Gazunzumi	Kudin cizo
Ijiya	Ido	Tamraro (+Kts)	Tawraro
Haki (Kts)	Ciyawa	Lolo	Kumburi
Tsanwa	Kore	Yukka	Wuka

Kunnen ice	Ganye	Bulbuli	Tumbudi
Keya	Kwarkwata	Garka	Ƙofar gida
Dunguza	Tura	Nau/tau	Nawa/tawa
Ruwan bisa	Ruwan sama	Dana	Digirgire
Gulbi	Kogi	Langabu	Ƙauri
Kuwara	Teku	Gaba	Ƙirji
Bisa	Sama	Kuje	Ƙuda
Kwana	Barci/bacci	Twanyata	Yaudara
Bundi	Wutsiya/Jela	Kalme/hauya	Fartanya
Birkita	Juya	Raga	Tsumma
Burtali	Hanya	Hanwawa	Hawainiya
Kuti	Agwagwa	Tarmani	Cinnaka
Kolo	Ungulu	Toka	Sabulu
Kusu	Bera	Kuido	Kaciya
Twanka	Barkono	Toya	Ƙona
Kudaku	Dankali	Babbaku	Baki (na mutum)
Gwaza	Makani		

Idan aka duba waɗannan misalai na daidaiƙun kalmomi da aka kawo, za a ga cewa, karin Sakkwatanci ya fi kowane kari bayyana bambanci ta wannan fuskar. Baya ga wannan kuma akwai wasu kalmomin da za a samu, wani karin kalmomi ne na saye da ba a faɗar su kai tsaye a karin Sakkwatanci, kamar kalmar gindin bishiya' ko 'gaba' ko 'jela' da makamantansu. Don haka wannan shi ma wata hanya ce da take fito da bambance – bambance a tsakanin karorin harshen Hausa.

Auna Fahimta

1. Wane abu ake la'akari da shi ta fuskar gundarin kalmomi wajen bambance kari daga cikin karin Hausa?
2. A cikin karorin nan na Hausa a wane kari aka fi samun bambancin daidaiƙun kalmomi? Kawo misalai.



4.4 Takaitawa

A darasinmu na wannan kashi, an fahimci cewa:

- Daidaiƙun kalmomi da yadda karorin harshe ke sarrafa su.
- Bambancin Daidaiƙun kalmomi a karorin Hausa ta fuskar baƙaƙe da wasulla.
- Bambanci na Daidaiƙun kalmomi a karorin Hausa.

4.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi



4.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

Amfani, Ahmed Halliru. Further Issues in the Formation of the Hausa Verb. Journal of the Linguistic Association of Nigeria. 10: 1-8, 2007.

Bagari, Dauda Muhammad. Bayanin Hausa: Jagora Ga Mai Koyon Ilimin Bayanin Harshe. Rabat-MAROC: Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida, 1986.

Bello, Ahmadu. Sabon Nahawun Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2014. Bello, Ahmadu. Daidaitacciyar Hausa Da Kare – Karen Harshen Hausa. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2020.

Fagge, Usman Usaini. Hausa Language and Linguistics. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2012.

Galadanci, Muhammad Kabir Mahmud. An Introduction to Hausa Grammar. Ikeja: Longman, 1976.

Jinju, Muhammadu Hambali. Rayayyen Nahawun Hausa. Zaria: NNPC, 1980.

Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa. Ibadan: University Press Plc, 1999.

Sani, Mu'azu Alhaji Zaria. Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 2: Ginin Jumlar Hausa a Wake. Kano: Benchark Publishers Limited, 2009.

Sani, u'azu Alhaji Zaria. Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 1: Karorin Hausa a Wake. Kano: Benchark Publishers Limited, 2003.

Skinner, Neil. A Grammar of Hausa. Zaria: NNPC, 1979.

Yusuf, Mukhtar Abdulkadir. Hausa Grammar: An Introduction. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited, 2011.

Zarruk, Rabi'u Muhammad. Aikatau A Nahawun Hausa. Zaria: Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, 1990.

Zarruk, Rabi'u Muhammad. Bishiyar Li'irabi A Nazarin Jumlar Hausa. Zaria: Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, 2001.



4.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta

1. Wane abu ake la'akari da shi ta fuskar gundarin kalmomi wajen bambance kari daga cikin karin Hausa?
2. An zaɓi farawa da wannan kaso ne saboda bambancin da ake samu ta fuskar wasulla ba su cika yawa ba sosai, sakamakon cewa kowane kari na Hausa yana amfani ne da wasulla bai ɗaya kamar yadda ya gabata a darussan da suka wuce. Irin waɗannan kalmomi za a bayyana su ne farkashin rukuninin Hausa guda biyu (wato hausar gabas da hausar yamma). Misalan irin waɗannan kalmomi na kasancewa kamar haka: -

Hausar Gabas	Misali a cikin Jumla	Hausar Yamma	Misali a cikin Jumla
Lemo	Usman ya sha lemo	Lemu	Usman ya sha lemu
Rushe	Sun rushe ginin	Roshe	Sun roshe ginin
Tinkiya	Tinkiya ta haihu	tunkiya	Tunkiya ta haihu/aihu
Wato	Wato jiya ne ya zo	Watau	WATAU JIYE ne ya zaka
Bishiya	Su biyu suke sare bishiyar	bushiya	Su biyu suke sare bushiyar
Aje	A ina aka aje kayan?	Ije	A ina aka ije kayan?
Amfani	Shi ya yi amfani da kayan	unhwani	Shi ya yi unhwani da kayan.
Cinye	Akuya ta cinye takarda	Canye	Akuya ta canye takarda
Shakiki	Bala ne shakikin Musa	shikiki	Bala ne shikikin Musa
Hadiri	Kwashe kayan saboda hadiri	Hadari	Kwashe kayan saboda hadari
Jajibere	Gobe ne jajibere	Jajibiri	Gobe ne jajibiri
Jemage	Bishiyar na da tarin jemage	jamage	Bishiyar na da tarin jamage
Juji	Sun kai sharer juji	Jibji	Sun kai sharer jibji
Kokawa	Shi ya kama shi da kokawa	kokuwa	Shi ya kama shi da kokuwa

kome/komai	Ajiye ka tafi ba kome/ai	Komi	Ajiye ka tafi ba komi
Me	Me za ka faɗa?	Mi	Mi za ka hwada?
Adalci	Alkali ya yi musu adalci	Adilci	Alkali ya yi musu adilci
Adashe	Tanko ya yi zubin adashe	Adashi	Tanko ya yi zubin adashi
Awre	An ɗaura wa Isa awre	Amre/arme	An ɗaura ma Isa arme

Idan muka duba waɗannan kalmomi za mu ga cewa, bambancin da ake samu ya shafi wasali ne kawai, wani lokaci a gaɓar farko ta kalmar, wani lokaci kuma a ta tsakiya ko ma ta ƙarshe. Kuma duk da wannan babu wani bambancin ma'ana.

2. A cikin karorin nan na Hausa a wane kari aka fi samun bambancin ɗaiɗaikun kalmomi? Kawo misalai.

Bambancin da ke zuwa ta wannan fuska ya fi yawan gaske a tsakanin karorin Hausa. Don haka a wannan ɓangare za a yi ƙoƙarin bayyana kalmomin ne a ƙarƙashin ɗaiɗaikun karorin Hausa tare da nuni ga yadda suke a Daidaitacciyar Hausa a kowanne. Amma kuma ba za a kawo kalmomin da babu wani bambanci a tsakanin karorin ba.

Gundarin Kalmomi			
(i) Kananci	Daidaitacciyar Hausa	(ii) Zazzaganci	Daidaitacciyar Hausa
TSAWNI (+Zr, Skt, Kts)	Dutse	Jido	Gajimare
Haraswa	Amai	Jijiya	Saiwa
BARUNJE (Bau, Kts)	Mahauci	Kurme	Ninkaya (iyo a S, B, Kts)
Ca	Cewa	Baru	Tantabar
Badala	Ganuwa	Walihan	Gwaza (makani-Kts)
Ababa	Abubuwa	Karke	Karshe
Dunduniya	Dudduge	Sago	Maciji
Kwallo	Bal	Maƙyankyar o	Makero
Du – du – du	Duka – duka	Cakwa	Matsattsaku
I	Ya	Shagargari	Washegari/Kashegari
Ale	Alhaji	Katamamme	Takamaimai
Kau	Kawar	Kumu	Tsaro
Kas	Kasa	Baro	Ingirici

Dau	Dauki	Bayi	Bandaki
Kau	Kawar	Goji	Kabewa
Kwan	Kwana	Wacannan	Wannan
Kwa	Kuwa	Karduwa	Akuya
		Ganda	Kauri
Gundarin Kalmomi			
(iii) Bausanci	Daidaitacciya r Hausa	(ib) Dauranci	Daidaitacciyar Hausa
Iyo	Ninkaya (Kn, Dr)	Kwarde	Bawo (na bishiya)
Duji (+Dr)	Mujiya	Yaka (+Skt)	Zo
Barunje (Kn, Kts)	Mahauci	Kwakwata	Kwarkwata
Kayi	Kai	Gaya	Fadi
Likidiri	Bokiti	Duji	Mujiya
Dirga	Dira	Gujiya	Gyada
Shartuwa	Kyanda	‘Yar kuriga	Gurjiya
Rayi	Rai	Hatsi	Gero
Dindiniya	Dudduge	Dari (+Skt)	Hunturu
Koyi	Kwai	Yodo	Karkashi
Kwarkwata	Kwarkwata	Dagara	Agara
		Makoki	Mutuwa/Rasuwa
		Kurji	Gyambo
(b) Guddiranci	Daidaitacciya r Hausa	(bi) Katsinanci	Daidaitacciyar Hausa
Are	Kosai	Gina (+Skt)	Haka
Doya	Rogo	Haki (+Skt)	Ciyawa
Sabuwa	Ungozoma	Danyan haki	Kore
Gurumfa	Malafa	Kwalkwata	Kwarkwata
Kabushi	Gwanda	Sawya	Saiwa/Jijiya
Dinga	Dabe	Rairai	Yashi
Kadda	Yadda	Hidi	Padi
Kere	Kulki	Iyo	Ninkaya
Kwarbabo	Kogo	Kusu	Bera
Yayu	Yayye	Tosshi	Barkono
Baru	Tattabara	Makani	Gwaza
Dimiri	Dirimi	Dujiya	Gyada
Kakanda/mand a	Gishiri	Kuriga	Gurjiya
Takauni	Takalmi	Sanyi	Hunturu/Dari
Karnawu	Karnuka	Habalkada	Patoma
Sayi	Fitsari	Gurunhwa	Malhwa
Bera	Yaga	Dawo (+Skt)	Fura
Kafara	Kwatarniya	Yawdo	Karkashi

		Jeje	Jaje
		Zanna	Zauna
		Sabuli	Sabulu
		Zabaya	Zabiya
		Kwaranga	Tsani
		Kalkashi	Karkashi
		Bayamma	Shawara
		Sanuwa	Saniya
		Bushiya	Kirci
		Kidī	Kidā
		Kirci	Susa
		Kwardo	Bawo (na bishiya)
(bii) Sakkwatanci	Daidaitacciya r Hausa	(bii) Sakkwatanci	Daidaitacciyar Hausa
Bisa	Dabba	Shabulta	Gurjiya
Habđi	Toka	Dawo	Fura/hura
Yaka (+Dr)	Zo	Bidā	Nema
Rasu/rasuwa	Mutu/mutuwa	Haure	Hakori
Gina (+Kts)	Haka	Gazunzumi	Kudīn cizo
Ijiya	Ido	Tamraro (+Kts)	Tawraro
Haki (Kts)	Ciyawa	Lolo	Kumburi
Tsanwa	Kore	Yukka	Wuka
Kunnen ice	Ganye	Bulbuli	Tumbudī
Keya	Kwarkwata	Garka	Kofar gida
Dunguza	Tura	Nau/tau	Nawa/tawa
Ruwan bisa	Ruwan sama	Dana	Digirgire
Gulbi	Kogi	Langabu	Kauri
Kuwara	Teku	Gaba	Kirji
Bisa	Sama	Kuje	Kuda
Kwana	Barci/bacci	Twanyata	Yaudara
Bundi	Wutsiya/Jela	Kalme/hauya	Fartanya
Birkita	Juya	Raga	Tsumma
Burtali	Hanya	Hanwawa	Hawainiya
Kuti	Agwagwa	Tarmani	Cinnaka
Kolo	Ungulu	Toka	Sabulu
Kusu	Bera	Kuido	Kaciya
Twanka	Barkono	Toya	Kona
Kudaku	Dankali	Babbaku	Baki (na mutum)
Gwaza	Makani		

Idan aka duba waɗannan misalai na daidaikun kalmomi da aka kawo, za a ga cewa, karin Sakkwatanci ya fi kowane kari bayyana bambanci ta wannan fuskar. Baya ga wannan kuma akwai wasu kalmomin da za a

samu, wani karin kalmomi ne na saye da ba a faɗar su kai tsaye a karin Sakkwatanci, kamar kalmar gindin bishiya' ko 'gaba' ko 'jela' da makamantansu. Don haka wannan shi ma wata hanya ce da take fito da bambance – bambance a tsakanin karorin harshen Hausa.