

**COURSE
GUIDE**

HAU 313
MATERIAL CULTURE (Kayayyakin amfanin gida na Hausawa na
Gargajiya)

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NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA

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Printed 2023

ISBN: 978-978-058-644-7

Gabatarwa (Introduction)

Wannan darasi na Hau 313, kwas ne da ke bayani game da al'adun Hausawa, musamman dangane da kayayyakin buqatun yau da kullum. Abubuwan dake cikin wannan manhaja suna gabatar da wannan darasi ne tun daga ma'ana ita kanta kalmar kayayyaki aikace-aikacen gida da na abinci da yadda ake iya gane sua. Haka kuma an yi bayanin yadda samar da su da yadda ko inda ake amfani da su. Sannan kuma, an bayani daganae da gine-gine da wasu kayayyakin amfanin gida kamar kayayyaki dangin auduga da kayayyaki dangin duma da kayayyaki dangin fata da kayayyaki dangin itace da kayayyaki dangin qasa ko yumvu da kayayyaki dangin kaba da kayayyaki dangin dutse da kayayyaki dangin qarfe da kuma kayayyakin abinci. Har ila an yi bayani game da tufafin Hausawa na gargajiya da kayan kwalliyar Hausawa na gargajiya da kuma jere. Wannan manhanja tana bayani kan abin da kwas ya qunsa da kuma abubuwan da kwas yake bukata da kuma bayanan da xalibai za su yi amfani da su domin fahimtar kwas sosai da sosai.

Manhajar na bayanin irin abubuwan da suka kamata ga xalibi ya kiyaye a yayin da yake nazarta kowane kashi. Haka nan kuma, manhajar ta kawo tambayoyi waxanda ake bukatar mai nazari ya amsa, don yin haka zai taimaka wajen fahimtar abin da kwas din yake koyarwa. Yana da kyau idan an sami matsololi ko rashin fahimtar wani kashi ko darasi a garzaya faxin haka a yayin tattaunawa da malaman da ke kula ko koyar da wannan darasin. Ya zama wajibi a rinqa tuntubar malami ko malamai kan wasu abubuwan da suka shigewa xalibai duhu a yayin da ake tattaunawa tsakanin malamai da xalibai (tutorial class). Yin haka zai taimaka ainun wurin samun nasarar isar da sako ga xalibi.

Manufar Wannan Kwas (Course Aim)

An karkasa wannan kwas na HAU 313 zuwa kashi kashi, a kowane kashi, akwai muhimman abubuwa da ake fatar xalibai su sani game da kowane kashin da aka gabatar, wato manufar da ake qoqarin a cim ma wa yayin da aka kammala karatun wannan kashin. Don haka, a karanta manufar da kyau a kuma fahimce ta sosai da sosai. Da zarar an san manufar da wannan kashi ko darasi take fatar ta cim ma wa, to xalibai za su iya gwada qimar ganewarsu ko rashin gane darasin da suka karanta.

Wannan darasi na (HAU:313) yana da muhimman manufofin da yake qoqarin isar wa ga mai karatu waxanda suka haxa da:

- Bibiyar al'adun Hausawa a faxaxe a nduniyar al'adar
- Yadda ake Gane kayayyakin buqatun yau da kullum na hausawa na gargajiya

- Yadda ake samar da su
- Yadda ake amfani da su

Koyo Tsantsa (Working Through the Course)

Yana da kyau mai karatu ya nazarci kowane kashi a tsanake tare da bibbiyar manazaratar da aka gabatar domin qarin haske da samun qarin bayanai. Sanannen abu ne cewa Hukumar NOUN ta tanadar wa xalibai muhimman abubuwa da xakin karatu duk ta yanar gizo waxanda za su taimakawa xalibi karatu daga gida, ba don komai ba sai don inganta karatunsu da kaifafa fahimtar abin da aka sa wa gaba. A qarshen kowane kasha na wannan kwas, akwai tambayoyi, su waxannan tambayoyin an yi su ne domin su auna fahimtar mai karatu dangane da abin da ya karanta. Haka nan kuma akwai JINGA (Tutor Marked Assignment) waxanda aka tsara domin xalibai. Ana bukatar idan an amsa waxannan tambayoyi, to a miqa amsoshin ga malaman da ke kula da darasin domin a duba a kuma bayar da sakamakon da ya cancanta. Su waxannan ayyuka na “Jinga” da aka ba xalibai suna taimakawa wajer harhaxa sakamakon jarabawar qarshen zangon karatu domin fitar da sakamakon kowane kwas da xalibai suka yi. Rukunai guda biyar wannan kwas na HAU313 yake da su, a kowane rukuni akwai kashi guda tara, saboda haka ana sa ran xalibai su kammala wannan kwas cikin makwanni goma sha shida kwatankwacin yawan kashin da ake da su. Kowane rukuni yana da alaqa da mai bi masa, haka nan kowane kashi yana da dangantaka da mai biye da shi. Saboda haka, kada xalibai su tsallake wani kashi zuwa wani kashi, yin haka kan gungurta fahimta da rashin gane abin da kwas yake koyarwa.

Tsara lokacin karatu da xalibai za su yi dai-dai da yawan kashe-kashen da ke kowane kwas ita ce muhimmiyar shawarar da ake basu, saboda a sami nasarar kammala kashi kashin da ke cikin kwas cikin lokaci. Idan xalibi ya kammala karatu cikin lokaci, yana da damar sake bitar abubuwan da aka yi a baya kafin jarabawar qarshen zangon karatu.

Muhimman abubuwan da suka shafi wannan kwas sun haxa da:

- a. Rarraba rukunin zuwa kashi – kashi (study units)
- b. Manazarta da abubuwan kara nazari (reference)
- c. Tambayoyi na auna fahimta (jinga). Assignment file
- d. Tarin gabatar da Darasi (presentation schedule)

Kashe-kashen Darasi (Study Units)

Bayanai sun gabata waxanda ke nuna cewa wannan kwas HAU:313 yana qunshi rukuni huxu ne. Rukuni na xaya ayna xauke da kashi huxu, rukuni na biyu yana xauke da kashi shida. Haka kuma rukuni na uku yana xauke da kashi biyu ne, sai kuma rukuni na huxu wanda yake xauke da kashi huxu. Kenan akwai kashi-kashi har goma sha shida. Ana bukatar a kammala kowane kashi cikin sati guda ne wanda ya haxa har da amsa

tambayoyi da ke qarshen kowane kashi da kuma amsa tambayoyin jinga idan akwai shi a qarshen darasin. Wannan kashe-kashen su ne:

HAU 313: Kayayyakin Hausawa na Gargajiya (Hausa Material Culture) 2CU

Rukuni Na 1: Gine-gine

Kashi Na 1: Ma'anar Muhalli

Kashi Na 2: Bayani Game da Muhalli na Wucin-gadi

Kashi Na 3: Bayani Game da Muhalli na Dindindin

Kashi Na 4: Bayani Game da Tsarin Kevance Muhalli

Rukuni Na 2: Kayayyakin amfanin gida na Hausawa na Gargajiya

Kashi Na 1: Bayani Game Kayayyakin Dangin Duma

Kashi Na 2: Bayani Game Kayayyakin Dangin Itace

Kashi Na 3: Bayani Game Kayayyakin Dangin Yumvu

Kashi Na 4: Bayani Game Kayayyakin Dangin Kaba

Kashi Na 5: Bayani Game Kayayyakin Dangin Dutse

Kashi Na 6: Bayani Game Kayayyakin Dangin Abinci

Rukuni Na 3: Tufafi Hausawa na Gargajiya

Kashi Na 1: Nau'o'i Tufafin Maza

Kashi Na 2: Nau'o'i Tufafin Mata

Rukuni Na 4: Kayan Kwalliya Hausawa na Gargajiya

Kashi Na 1: Kwalliyar Shae-shafe

Kashi Na 2: Kwalliyar Kitso

Kashi Na 3: Kwalliyar Qunshi da Takalma

Kashi Na 4: Kwalliyar Qyali

Manazarta da Abubuwan Qara Nazari:

A qarshen kowane kashi akwai manazarta wanda zai taimakawa xalibai qara nazari da zurfafa bincike. Wasu daga ciki litattafai ne waxanda ba masu wuyar samu ba ne a xakunan sayar da littafai musamman waxanda ke sayar da na Hausa. Akwai littattafan a kan al'adun Hausawa kamar na Alhassan, H. Da Musa, U.I. da Zarruq, R. M. (1988) da na Sallau, B.A. (2010) da na Soba, S.A. (2015) waxanda ya kamata xalibai su nemo su don su qara karatu. Wasu kuma kundaye ne na kammala karatu digiri na xaya da na biyu har da digirin digirgir, wasu kuma muqalu ne ko dai a Mujallu ko waxanda aka gabatar a tarurukan qara wa juna sani. Wasu daga ciki za a iya samunsa ta kafar sadarwa ta yanar gizo, ko kuma da

taimakon xakunan karatu na Jami'o'i, musamman jamai'ar da take kula da "karatu daga gida" idan littattafan sun yi qaranci, ko kuma wuyar samu, to yana da kyau a yi amfani da bayanana da wannan manhajar kwas xin ya samar

Auna Fahimta (Assignment)

Gwaji da ake wa xalibai domin gane fahimtar su a wannan kwas suna kasancewa ta hanyoyi guda biyu ne. Hanya ta farko ita ce, ta ayyukan da ake ba xalibai su yi domin a gyara. Hanya ta biyu ita ce, wadda ake jarraba xalibai a qarshen zangon karatu (examination). Da yake yanzu komi na koyarwa sun koma ta na'urar mai qwaqwalwa ce, haka ma jingar da ake ba xalibai. Ana basu ne kuma suna amsawa da turowa nan take da zarar su gama amsa tambayoyin da aka yi masu. Daga ba tare da jimawa ba za su sami sakamakon jarrabawar da suka yi. Yana da kyau a kiyaye lokaci wajen amsa kowane tambaya domin yin haka kan taimaka wajen amsa tambayoyi duka cikin lokaci. Ana sa ran xalibai su amsa tambayoyin JINGA aqalla guda uku waxanda daga cikin ukun nan ne za a zavi qwarara guda biyu waxanda xalibi ya fi samun maki don su kasance kashi talatin cikin xari na jararawa (30%), sauran kashi saba'in (70%) ana samunsu ne a jarrabawar qarshen zangon karatu (semester examination). Ita wannan jarrabawar zangon qarshen karatu, ana yin ta ne ta hayar yanar gizo, saboda haka yana da kyau xalibai su kasance sun gwane da naqaltar na'u'rorin kwamfuta saboda a sami cin jarrabawa yadda ya kamata.

JINGA (Tutor Marked Assignment)

Xalibai za su iya gwada fahimtarsu game da wannan kwas ta qoqarin amsa tambayoyin da ke qarshen kowane kashi. Dole kowane xalibi ya san manufar kowane kashi na darussan da suka gabata. Idan ya san haka ne zai iya gwada fahimtarsa ta hanyar amsa tambayoyin da ke biye a kowane kashi. Duk da cewa jarrabawar da ake ba xalibai ta yanar gizo suke, duk da haka xalibai za su iya gwada fahimtarsu ta qoqarin amsa tambayoyin da ke qarshen kowane kashi.

Jarrabawa (Final Examination and Grading)

Ya kamata xalibi ya sani cewa jarrabawar qarshen zangon karatu na xaukar kashi saba'in (70%) cikin xari na sakamakon da ya kamata xalibi ya samu. Akan ciro tambayoyin da xalibai za su amsa daga cikin ire-iren tambayoyin da ake yi a qarqashin auna fahimta ta qarshen kowane kashi. Don haka yana da kyau xalibai su yi qoqarin amsa waxannan tambayoyin da aka yi masu a qarshen kowane kashi da aka gabatar, ana son a yi amfani da kyakykayar Hausa da misalai masu kama hankali.

**MAIN
COURSE**

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Rukuni Na 1 Gine-gine

Kashi Na 1: Ma'anar Muhalli

Kashi Na 2: Bayani Game da Muhalli na Wucin-gadi

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KASHI NA 1: GABATARWA DA MA'ANAR MUHALLI

Qunshiya

- 1.0 Gabatarwa
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi (Objectives)
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi (Main Content)
 - 3.1 Ma'anar Muhalli
- 4.0 Kammalawa (Conclusion)
- 5.0 Taqaitawa (Summary)
- 6.0 Auna Fahimta (Tutor-marked Assignment)
- 7.0 Manazarta da Waxansu Abubuwa na Qara Nazari
(Referenc/Further Reading)

1.0 Gabatarwa

Hausawa mutane ne waxanda suke zaune a qasa wadda ake kira qasar Hausa tun shekaru masu dama da suka wuce. Qasar Hausa wuri ne da mutane da suke zaune a cikin sa suna magana da harshen xaya a matsayin harshen uwa. Wannan harshe kuwa nshi ne harshen Hausa (Adamu, 1978:2-3). Qasar Hausa ta qunshi wata farfajiya wadda ta haxa da Arewacin Nijeriya da kuma wasu sassa ma Kudancin Jamhuriyar Nijar, sannan tana ciki yanki na Afarka ta Yamma. Shi kuma Gusau, (2010:1-2) yana ganin, a yanzu qasar Hausa ta taqaita a Jihar Sakkwato da ta Kabi da ta Zamfara da Jihar Kano da ta Jigawa da ta Katsina da Arewacin Jihar Kaduna da Arewacin Jihar Bauci a Nijeriya. Haka kuma, da garuruwan Maraxi da Tawa da Tsolulu da Madawa da Adar da Tassawa da sauransu a Jamhuriyar Nijar.

Kalmar al'ada tana da ma'ana ta lugga da ta fannin ilimi. Al'ada bisa ma'ana ta ilimi tana nufin, hanyar rayuwar al'umma. Masana ilimin al'adun sukan ce, al'ada ta qunshin tafarkin da wata al'umma take rayuwa a cikin sa dangane da yanayin abinci da tufafi da muhalli da rayuwar aure da yanayin haihuwa da mutuwa da hulxoxin rayuwa kamar maqwabtake da sana'o'i da kasuwanci da shugabanci da bukukuwa da wasanni da sauran abubuwa (Gusau,2010:3-4).

Anihin qasar Hausa ta asali tana Afrika ta Yamma ne, a farfajiyar nan da ke tsakanin hamadar Sahara da dazuzzukan da suka doshi gavar tekun

Atlantika daga kudu. Kuma ana kiran qasar da sunan Sudan ta Yamma, watau tsakanin Tafkin Cadi da guiwar Kogin Kwara a can yamma. In aka duba taswirar Afrika, za a sami qasar Hausa a tsakanin layi na goma sha biyar (15N) zuwa na goma sha takwas (18N) na arewa da Ikwaita. Kuma qasar tana tsakanin layi na takwas (8E) da na goma sha biyu (12E) A gabas da layin Greenwich (Alhassan da Wasu:1).

2.0 MANUFAR DARASI (Objectives)

A qarshen darasin, ana sa ran xalibai su gane:

- a. Qasar Hausa
- b. Ma'anar Al'ada
- c. Ma'anar Muhalli

3.0 QUNSHIYAR DARASI (Main Content)

3.1 Ma'anar Muhalli

Muhalli shi ne wuri da ake amfani da shi domin zama. Muhalli kan amfani Xan'adam ta hanyoyi da suka haxa da kariya daga zafi ko xari/sanyi ko ruwan sama ko kuma domin tsaro (kare lafiya). Hausawa suna amfani da abubuwa daban-daban a matsayin muhalli waxannan kuwa sun haxa da waxanda ake yi da ciyawa ko da kara ko qasa ko da itatuwa kuma da biyu ko duka.

Daga cikin ire-iren muhallin Hausawa akwai waxanda suke kamar na wucin-gadi ne irin su bukka da danni ko danga. Akwai kuma waxanda suke na dindindin, kamar katanga da soro.

4.0 KAMMALAWA (Conclusion)

A wannan darasi, an yi bayanin game da qasar Hausa da ma'anar al'ada da kuma ma'anar muhalli. Muhalli ya nufi wurin zama ko gida da xan'adam yakan shirya ko tanada. Haka kuma, darasin ya bayyana yadda gine-ginen Hausawa suke, wato akwai na wucin-gadi da kuma na din-din-din.

5.0 TAQAITAWA (Summary)

Bayanai sun gabata wajen tabbatar da cewa al'ada ta qunshin hanyoyin gudanar rayuwar al'umma baki xaya. Sannann kuma an fito da iyakar qasar Hausa. Amma a wannan kashi an yi magana ne a kan abin da ya shafi muhalli daga cikin al'adun Hausawa, tare da bayyana muhalli da sigoginsa.

6.0 AUNA FAHIMTA (Tutor-marked Assignment)

1. fito da iyakar qasar Hausa, a mahanagar masana.
2. Me aka fahimta da al'ada?
3. Bayyana ma'anar muhalli da sigoginsa?

7.0 MANAZARTA DA WAXANSU ABUBUWA NA QARA NAZARI (Referenc/Further Reading)

Alhassan, H. Da Musa, U.I. da Zarruq, R.M. (1988). *Zaman Hausawa*: Lagos: Islamic Publication Bureau.

CNHN, (2006): *Qamusun Hausa*. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press.

Funtua, A.I. da Gusau, S.M. (2010). *Al'adu da Xabi'un Hausawa da Fulani*. Kaduna: el-Abbas Printers and Media Concpets.

KASHI NA 2: BAYANI GAME DA MUHALLIN HAUSA NA WUNCI-GADI SHIMFIXA

Qunshiya

- 1.0 Gabatarwa
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi (Objectives)
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi (Main Content)
- 3.1 Nau'o'in muhallin Hausawa na Wucin-gadi

1.0 GABATARWA

Darasin da ya gabata, ya bayyana wa mai karatu qasar Hausa da ma'anar al'ada da kuma ma'anar muhalli. A wannan kashin anyi bayanin tsarin muhallin Hausawa na wucin-gadi na gargajiya, musamman buka da rumfa da rudu. Hausawa sun samar wa kansu tsarin muhalli na wucin-gadi da suka dace al'adunsu ya kuma yanayin qasar Hausa tun kafin haxuwarsu da wasu baqin al'ummomi.

2.0 MANUFAR DARASI (Objectives)

A qarshen darasin, ana sa ran xalibai su gane:

- a. Yanayin muhallin Hausawa na wucin-gadi
- b. Nau'o'in muhalli Hausawa na wucin-gadi
- c. Banbancin nau'o'in muhallin Hausawa na wucin-gadi

3.0 QUNSHIYAR DARASI (Main Content)

3.1 Nau'o'in muhallin Hausawa na Wucin-gadi

Hausawa suna da nau'o'in muhallinsu na wucin-gadi na gargajiya. Ga wasu daga cikin waxannan gine-gine kamar haka:

BUKKA: Wani qaramin xaki xaki da Hausawa suke yi da kara haxe da ciyawa, kuma mai sauqi yin. a matsayin muhalli na wucin-gadi.

Ana yin irin wannan muhalli ko gine ne ta hanyar kafa itatuwa, sannan a kawo ciyawa a jera a kuma xaure da igiya. Haka kuma, a wurin rufi, za a jera itatuwan ne a zuba ciyawa a kansu a xaure da igiya. Yawanci murfin qofar bukka shi ma da ciyawa da kuma itatuwa ake yin sa. Qofar kawai aake yi wa bukka, ba ta da taga.

Rumfa wuri ne mai kama da xaki da ake yi da ciyawa ko da qasa don hutawa ko don kasuwanci (CHN, 2006: 376). Hausawa suna yin rumfa ne domin samun wurin hutawa ko fakewa daga ruwan sama ko zafin rana. Sannan akan yi wa dabbobin gida rafum daomin kare su daga ruwan sama

da zafin rana. Haka kuma akan rumfa domin gudanar da kasuwanci, musamman a kasuwanni.

Soba (2015: 3031) ya bayyana yadda ake yin rumfa da cewa, akwai mataakai da dama da ake bi wajen yin rumfa. Da farko za a share filin da ake son a yi rumfa, sannan a shata daidai faxi da tsawon rumfar da zare da qasa ko a taka da qafa don auna filin da za a yi rumfar. A saman shinshiniyoyi za a sanya qananan itatuwa ko kara a cikin gwafa na wannan shinshinniya da wadda ke fuskantarsa. Sai a yi amfani da igiyar rama ko ta kaba ko vawon kalgo a xaure su sosai. A matakin qashe sai a zuba karan da aka tanada a saman waxancan itatuwan ko karan da aka xaure tsakanin wannan shinshinniya da wadda ke fuskantarsa. Akan yi amfani da turmi ko wani abu domin a hau a tsara karan da kyau. Idan an ga wani wuri da kafa, sai a qara kara har sai an rufe kafafen da a gani. Daga nan sai a yi amfani da igiyar rama ko ta kaba ko vawon kalgo domin a xaure kusuwa-kusurwa da tsakiya-tsakiya ko tanke su domin kare rumfa daga iska ko wani abu makamancinsa da zai iya kware ko yaye ta. Haka kuma, aka yi rumfa a kasuwa ko a gona ko a gida don hutawar iyali.

Ta la'akari da wannan bayani da ya gabata, rumfa ba ta qarfi kamar xaki, wannan ya sa isak mai qarfi takan yi kayar da rumfa ko kwashe ta ko kuma yaye ta. Ta hakan ta sa Hausawa suka lura har suka gina wani karin magana da suke cewa "Duniya Rumfar kara" ma'ana ita rumfar kara ana cikin jin daxinta sai ta faxo ko isaka ta lalata ta. To, haka duniya take mutum yana cikin jin daxinta sai kuma ta juya masa baya.

Rudu wannan ma na xaya daga cikin muhallin Hausawa na gargajiya kuma na tun asali, ko da yake ba ko'ina ake yin sa ba a qasar Hausa kuma ba kowa ba ne ya san abin da ake kira rudu ba. Ana ganin cewar, shi ne asalin gidan sama ko xakin sama a wajen Hausawa. tsofaffi ne sukan yi shi su kwanta a cikinsa don hutawa ko domin guje wa miyagun dabbobin daji ko don fakewa idan ruwan sama ya tsao (Soba, 2015:31). Amma CNHN, (2006:374) an bayyana rudu da bene da ake yi na jinka da yawanci samari kan kwana a ciki. Yadda ake yin rudu bayan an auna fili tare da share shi, sai a gina ramin da za kafa waxannan manyan itatuwan masu gwafa, wato shika-shikai ko shinshinniyoyi da aka tanada. Idan an kafa su, sai a xora wasu itatuwa masu qwari cikin gwafagwafan shika-shikan. Sai xaure su sosai da igiyar rama ko kaba ko vawon kalgo. Daga nan sai a haqa qofa ko mashigi da wurin kwantawa, wato a qasa. Da farko za a shimfixa qyaure a qasa a matsayin xakin. Daga nan sai a yi amfani da tsumungai domin a haxa xakin da xan bia ko kirinya, wato xan bisa shi ne iccen da ake gittawa a saman kafin komai. A nan ne kuma za a yi baibaya. Akan yi baibaya ne da bunu, wato hakin da aka shirya, aka yance shi, wato aka saqashi da rama. To shi ne ake xaukowa sai a dinga shigiwa ciki. Bayan haka akan yi mata matattakala ne ta itace ko ta igiya da akan hau zuwa gadon na sama (Sabo, 2015:33).

Kashi Na 3: Bayani Game da Muhalli na Dindindin Shimfixa

Qunshiya

- 1.0 Gabatarwa
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi (Objectives)
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi (Main Content)
 - 3.1 Nau'o'in muhallin Hausawa na Wucin-gadi
 - 3.2 Kudandami ko Kudandan
 - 3.3 Rumbu ko Rufewa
- 4.0 Kammalawa (Conclusion)
- 5.0 Taqaitawa (Summary)
- 6.0 Auna Fahimta (Tutor-marked Assignment)
- 7.0 Manazarta da Wadansu Abubuwa na Qara Nazari (Referenc/Further Reading)

1.0 Gabatarwa

Darasin da ya gabata, ya bayyana wa mai karatu yanayin muhallin Hausawa na wucin-gadi. A wannan kashin an yi bayanin tsarin muhallin Hausawa na dindindin na gargajiya ne, musamman tsagaya da xakin hayi da soro da kundandami ko kudandan. Hausawa sun samar wa kansu tsarin muhalli na wucin-gadi da suka dace al'adunsu ya kuma yanayin qasar Hausa tun kafin haxuwarsu da wasu baqin al'ummomi.

2.0 MANUFAR DARASI (Objectives)

A qarshen darasin, ana sa ran xalibai su gane:

- a. Yanayin muhallin Hausawa na dindindin na gargajiya
- b. Nau'o'in muhalli Hausawa na dindindin na gargajiya
- c. Banbamcin nau'o'in muhallin Hausawa na dindindin na gargajiya

3.0 QUNSHIYAR DARASI (Main Content)

3.1 Nau'o'in muhallin Hausawa na Wucin-gadi

Hausawa suna da nau'o'in muhallinsu na dindiddin na gargajiya. Ga wasu daga cikin waxannan gine-gine kamar haka:

TSANGAYA: Tsangaya tana xaya daga cikin muhallin Hausawa ana dindindin na asali. Ana shata tsangaya a fasalin da'ira, sannan sai a tona rami, ba mai zurfi qwarai ba. To sai a kawo karare da itatuwa a saka a ramin, a mai da qasa a rufe. Sai a yi tanka, wato a jera kara a gicciye ana bi ana xaurewa da igiya domin qara wa tsanyaar qarfi. Bayan an gama sai

a fitar da qofa, ta hanyar yankawar da wuqa ko da zarto. Sannan sai a kwaxa qasa a shafe ciki da kuma fuskar. Shi ke nan sai a xora kan xaki.

XAKIN HAYI: Kamar tsangaya, xakin hayi ma yana da fasalin da'ira ne. Bayan an tona rami, sai a kawo kwavavviyar qasa ana zubawa a ciki da nufin kafa harsashin ginin. Wasu sukan yi xakin hayi ta hanyar ginin matse wasu kuwa sai su yi amfani da tubala waxanda ake jerawa ana cike tsakaninsu da xanyar qasa. Akan yi kamar xori uku ko huxu a lokaci guda. Sannan sai a bari ya sha iska, kafin a sake xorwa. Haka za a yi ta yi har a kai tsawon ginin. Amma tun daga xori na biyu ake fitar da qofa. Haka kuma, akan yi wa irin wannan gini taga xaya ko biyu, amma 'yan qanana. Bayan an kai tsawon ginin, sai a bari ya sha iska sannan a yave ciki da baya da xanyar qasa. Idan ya bushe sai a xora kan xaki.

XAKIN JINKA: Fasalin xakin jinka mai kusuwar huxu ake shata shi. Bayan an tona rami, harsashi ginin za a yi kamar yadda ake yi dangane da xakin soro za fitar da ginshiqi. Sai dai shi xakin jinka da tubala ake yin sa, ba a ta hanyar ginin matse. Haka za a yi har a kai iya tsawon da ake buqata. Haka kuma, ana fitar da qofa da kuma tagogi a wuraren da suka dace. Ana yin tufin irin wannan xaki da ciyawa, wato jinka.

SORO: shi ma Soro kamar xakin jinka ne, wato ana yin masa fasali mai kusurwa huxu ne. Bayan an tona rami sai a kafa harsashi a fitarda ginshiqi. Sannan a ci gaba da ginin ta amfani da tubala, har a kai tsawon da ake buqata. Sannan kuma, ana fita da qofa da tagogi a inda ya dace.

Bayan an kai tsawon xakin, sai a bar shi ya sha isa sannan a xaura kwangi. Sannan sake barin sa ya sha iska, sai kuma a xaura azaru (azara). Har wa yau, za a sake bari ya sha iska sannan a yi rufi. Wato akan shimfixa asabari ko zana ko kuma a zuba karan dawa wanda aka qanqare, sannan sai a zuba kwavavviya qasa duk a rufe da ita. Bayan rufin ya bushe sai kuma a ja rawani, wato a yi gini xori kamar biyu a kewaye rufin, sannan a kawo indararo a saka. Daga qarshe sai a kawo vavvarkiya ko birji a zuba a akan rufin.

3.2 Kudandami ko Kudandan

Kudandami wanna wani nau'in xaki ne da ake ginawa da laka zalla tun daga qasa har sama mai kama da rumbu, akan shi kuma da kudandan ko kudundun (CNHN, 2006:250).

Yadda ake yin kudandami shi ne, da farko akan share filin da za a yi kudandami ta hanyar mayar da filin da'ira. A mataki na biyu kuma, akan kwava qasa tare da haki mai yawa. Akan kwava qasar sau uku ko huxu a lokacin ta tsuma. Sai a yi mata tubali-tubali ko labu-labu wanda shi ne ake ba magini, sai ya bi da'irar da aka yi yana xaurewa yana matsawa idan an

kai wani layi, sai a yi wani. Ba a cikawa a kan layi biyu sai ya bushe a ci gaba. Haka za a yi ta yi har a kai tsaawonsa. Bayan an gama a tsakiyarsa, akan yi wani gini wanda ake kewaye shi.

A mataki na uku kuma ake samun rauno, wato hakin gamba ko lavanda, sai a gyara shi. Sannan sai a yi amfani da igiyar rama ko ta kaba ko vawon kalgo domina yance shi ko a sassaqe shi. Akan xauki kwanaki masu yawa ana wannan aikin. Bayan an gama sai a xauka zuwa wajen baibaya. Ana yin baibaya ne wani layin shuci bisa wani. Ana amfani da ramar da aka tanada domin a sanya ta cikin ginin da aka yi. Akan yi na takiyar kudandami sai a sanya rama a cikin hanyoyin da aka yi domin a xaure shuci ko bunun da sosai. Daga qarshe akan game kan shucin da aka yi baibaya ne a xaure da rama. Ana yin haka domin kare ruwa daga yin illa ga ginin kudandami (Soba, 2105:26-27).

3.3 Rumbu ko Rufewa

Rumbu na nufin xakin da ake ginawa da qasa ko karan dawa ko gamba don adana hatsi (CNHN, 2006:376). Kenan rumbu muhalli ne da Hausawa suke yin sa a cikin gidajensu ko a bayan gidajensu domin adana hatsi, muamman damman dawa ko gero ko maiwa da sauransu.

Soba, (2015:51-53) ya bayyan rumbu da cewa, tsohuwar ma'ajiya ce ga Hausawa. abu ne mawuyaci a ce ga shekarar da Hausawa suka fara amfani da rumbu ko rufewa. Akwai matakan da ake bi wajen yin rumbu ko rufewa. Da farko za a share filin da za a yi rufewar korumbu, sai a auna daidai yadda ake son rumbu ya kasance. Sai a xauko duwatsu a jera su a da'ira. Bayan haka, za a sami babban dutse a sanya shi a tsakiya wanda shi ne zai tsaya a matsayin ginshiqi na rumbun. A wannan mataki ne ake jera itatuwa masu qwari a bia duwatsun da aka jera. Akan yi wa asar da aka tanada kwavi wajen sau uku ko fiye da hakan don inganta qasar tare da sanya haki a cikinta a matsayin turoso har sai an ga cewa, ta tsuma sosai, ta qara yin xauri. Da wannan qasar ne za a rufe waxannan itatuwan a shafe da kyau kamar ba itatuwa ne aka jera ba. Bayan wannan sai a cigaba da gini. Ana ginin ne ta amfani da tubalin qasa wanda ake ba magini yana matsewa, yana tave shi da tsawo saboda ginin rumbu ba kauri gare shi ba. A matakin gini na farko ana matse shi a zuwa tsakiyarsa, sai a buxa ta a yi mat ciki, wanda shi ne rumbu. A saman za a yi baki domin yin marfi da za a rufe ta da shi. A tsakiyar kuma ana yi mata wani gini a zagaye ta da shi kamar kuyya tare da yi masa wasu 'yan hanyoyi. A bakinta kuma ana sanya qasa sosai a mulmule shi don jin dakin zama da riqo abu a fito. Bayan an qare ginin gaba xaya, ya bushe sai a baibaye shi da haki.

Kafin a yi baibaya, dole ne a yance ramno da rama, domin a mayar da shi shucci. Shi ne za a xauko saboda tsare yake anawarware shi kamar yadda

ake warware tabarma. Haka za xauke shi ana warware shi a kan rumbun, wani na hawan wani kaxan-kaxan. Haka za a yi ta yi har a kai qarhen rumbun. Bayan an gama shi, sai yi amfani da igiyar rama ko ta kaba ko vawon kalgo a xaure baibayan, wannan kuyyar da aka yi a tsakiyar rumbun, ta nan ne za a sanya igiya ana ja ana xaurewa. Rumbu na da marfi wanda ake kira 'Kutubu', wannan ana shirya shi ne a qasa ta amfani da kara waxanda aka sanya cikin ruwa suka kwana biyu da shicci a wani qaramin icce wanda ake sawa a samansa mai suna 'Xan bisa'. Da farko, ana lanqwashe kara a xaure da rama a da'irance, sannan sai a lanqwasa wasu bibiyu da 'yar tazara a tayar da su tsaye, sai a gama kansu a xaure a haxa da wannan xan bisan, sai a xaure shi. Bayan haka, sai a sanya rama a xaure. Daga wannan matakin sai a iya cewa, rumbu ko rufewa ya haxu kenan. wannan tsari da aka yi masa shi ke hana qwari su shiga su vata hatsi ko abin da aka ajiye a cikin rumbu.

Taska

Taska tana nufin xakin ajiyar kayayyaki masu daraja, musamman na maigida ko wasu muhimman abubuwa (CNHN, 2006:431). Taska wani ma'ajiyi ne na Hausawa da ake amfani da shi a gargajiyance. Ana gina xaki ne, a cikinsa sai a gina akwati-akwati na qasa. Wasu kuma sukan yi amfani da icce su sassaqa akwatunan a matsayin taska. Akan aje abubuwa da yawa a cikin taska kamar kuxi da azurfa da zinari da gwal da tagulla da sutura a waxansu lokutan. A da akan sami mai halin da ke ajiye taskoki fiye da xari (Soba, 2015: 56).

4.0 KAMMALAWA (Conclusion)

A wannan darasi, an yi bayanin game da nau'o'in muhallin Hausawa na dindindin na gargajiya da waxanda ake samar ta hanyar haxa qasa da itatuwa da sauransu wasu kayayyaki na gini. Tare ba yyana yadda ake samar su da mafaninsu ga Hausawa.

5.0 TAQAITAWA (Summary)

Bayanai sun gabata wajen tabbatar da cewa Hausawa suna da nau'o'in muhalli na dindindin. Da suka haxa da; tsangaya da xakin hayi da xankin jinka da soro da kuma kudandami. Tare da fito da fasalinsu.

6.0 AUNA FAHIMTA (Tutor-marked Assignment)

1. fito da banbancin kudandami da xakin hayi
2. Yaya tsangaya take a tsarin gine-ginen Hausawa?
3. Bambance tsakanin rumbu da tasaka a qasar Hausa, musamman a zamanin da?
4. Yi bayani a kan yadda zamani ya yi tasiri a kan waxannan gine-ginen Hausawa na dindindin?

7.0 MANAZARTA DA WAXANSU ABUBUWA NA QARA NAZARI (Referenc/Further Reading)

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Kashi Na 4: Bayani Game da Tsarin Kevance Muhalli Shimfixa

Qunshiya

- 1.0 Gabatarwa
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi (Objectives)
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi (Main Content)
 - 3.1 Danni/Xarni
 - 3.2 Asalin Ganuwa a Qasar Hausa
- 4.0 Kammalawa (Conclusion)
- 5.0 Taqaitawa (Summary)
- 6.0 Auna Fahimta (Tutor-marked Assignment)
- 7.0 Manazarta da Waxansu Abubuwa na Qara Nazari (Referenc/Further Reading)

1.0 Gabatarwa

Darasin da ya gabata, ya bayyana wa mai karatu yanayin muhallin Hausawa na dindindin. A wannan kashin an yi bayanin tsarin kevancewar muhallin Hausawa na na gargajiya ne, musamman dinni da killa da kiva da katanga da zana da shedari da asabari. Hausawa sun samar wa kansu tsarin kevance muhalli da suka dace al'adunsu ya kuma yanayin qasar Hausa tun kafin haxuwarsu da wasu baqin al'ummomi.

2.0 MANUFAR DARASI (Objectives)

A qarshen darasin, ana sa ran xalibai su gane:

- a. Yanayin tsarin kevance muhallin Hausawa na gargajiya
- b. Nau'o'in kevance muhalli Hausawa na gargajya
- c. Banbancin nau'o'in kevance muhallin Hausawa na gargajiya

3.0 QUNSHIYAR DARASI (Main Content)

3.1 Danni/Xarni

Danni shi ne kewayen da ake yi wa gida da kara domin suturta shi. Yawanci akan yi danni ko danga ne a kewaye muhalli irin su bukka ko tsangaya ko kuma xakin hayi. Danni da danga duk da kara da itatuwa da kuma igiya ake yin su. bambancin kawai shi ne, shi danni akan kafa itatuwan kusa da kusa, sannan sai a riqa zuba karan a gicciye ana bi ana xaurewa da igiya, har a kai iya tsawon da ake so.

Ita kuwa danga kusan hanyar yin ta daidai take da yadda ake yin tsangaya. Wato za a tona rami ba mai zurfi ba. Sai a kawo karare da itatuwa a saka a ramin a mai da qasa a rufe. Sai a yi tanaka xaya ko biyu.

Killa

Killa na da fasali irin na dami, sai dai akwai bambanci a tsakaninsu. Idan za a yi killa, akan gina, a kafa itatuwa da ‘yar tazara. Daga nan sai a jera kara a kwance. Bayan an jera karan, sai a bi a xaure su a saitin itatuwa da aka kafa, wato tankar. Akan yi amfani da dogayen itatuwa da karan dawa ko na gero da vawon rama ko vawon kalgo ko igiyar kaba wajen yin killa. Kamar danni ita ma killa tana da muhimmanci da dama, musamman wajen kare muhalli daga gittawa waxanda ba su kamata su gitta ba, ko kare gona ko fadama daga varnan dabbobi da sauransu (Soba, 2015:37-38).

Qiva/Sashe

Ana yin qiva a gida xaya, wato gidan akwai magidanta fiye da xaya. A dalilin haka ne Hausawa suka sami wannan al’ada ta yin qiva. Haka kuma, akan yi kiva ne idan gida na da magidanta da yawa misali kamar a qauye, akan samu magidanta kua goma a gidan gado ko gandu xaya. To, a nan magidanci kan yi katanga ko danni domin ya keve bakin vangarensa da iyalinsa. Sannan kuma, akwai kiva da ake yi idan kana da filin gida, a nan mutum kan yi danni ko katanga domin ya keve bakin iyakar filinsa. Wannan al’ada ta kiva na da muhimmanci wajen kare muhalli da samar da sirri, ko wuce wuri wajen gini ga maqawbta (Soba, 2015: 38-39). Haka kuma, idan mutum yana da fili mai yawa zai iya yin qiva ya keve wani vangare ya gina wani vangare ko kuma ya riqa noma ko kiwo a wajen da ya keve. Kafin buqatar yin gini wuri ta samu ko ta taso.

Zanana

Zana tana nufin saqaciyar qyara ko gamba ko tsaure wadda ake kariyar gida da ita (CNHN, 2006: 489). Zana tsohon abu ce a wajen Hausawa, wanda ake amfani da ita wajen kewaye da tsare muhallinsa. Akan yi zana ne da ciyawa ko haki gamba ko rauno ko makamantansu, ta hanyar saqa ta kamar tsawo falle kwano, ko fiye da tsawonsa. Akan yi amfani da zana ne ta hanyar kafa itatuwa kamar aduruku ko cexiya da makamantansu wanda daga baya itatuwan suna miqewa su kama girma da tsawo. Bayan an kakkafa itatuwan, sai a dawo a jingina zana a jikin itatuwa a sa igiyar rama ko ta kaba ko vawon kalgo a xaure shi saboda iska da varnan yara. Zana ba kowanne mai gida ne ya iya saqa ta ba, sai wanda sana’arsa kenan. An fi sayo zana ga masu saqa ta don amfani da ita. an fi samun zana a qauyuka, sai dai a yanzu masu hali a bimi kan yi amfani da ita wajen kewaye wurin shan iska ko shaqatawa (Soba, 2015:41).

Shedari

Shedari tana kama da zana, sai dai bai kai tsawo da faxin zana ba. Shedari ana saqa shi da ciyawa mai kauri, fiye da wanda ake amfani da shi wajen saqa zana. Akan yi shi kamar tsawon asaberi ne, sai dai samansa da qasansa una da kauri. Ana amfani da shedari wajen rufe qofar xaki ko kare xaki daga feshin ruwan sama da kuma kare muhalli daga hangen jama’a

ko sirranta muhalli. Haka kuma, waxansu na amfani da wannan irin shedarin don killace muhalli daga wuce wuri da waxansu kan yi. Sai dai matsalar da kenan, irin waxannan na neman vacewa, domin ba kowanne wuri ne mutum zai same shi ba (Soba, 2015:42).

Asaberi/Asabari

Sabari wani abin rufe qofar xaki ne da ake saqawa da tsaure ko kara ko vawon gwangwala ko xiwa (CNHN, 2006:19). Shi ma kamar zana yake, sai dai kai tsawo da faxin zana ba, kuma tsinkayen da ake amfani da su, ba su kai kauri na zana ba, suna da tsawo da faxi kamar qofa. Yawanci a qauyuka sukan yi amfani da shi ne a matsayin qofa, amma a birane a kan yi amfani da shi a qofa don hana feshin ruwa shiga xaki (Soba, 2015:43).

KATANGA

Katanga shi ne ginin da ake yi da qasa domin kewaye gida. Ana yin wannan gini ne kamar yadda ake yin ginin soro, bamabanci kawai shi ne, shi ba a rufa shi. Ko da yake akan yi masa wata hikima kamar ginshiqi don qarin qarfi.

Shi kuma, Soba (2015:39-40) bayyana cewa, akan yin katanga ne ta amfani da qasa da tubali ko bulo da ruwa da madingiri da cebur, baya ga ma'aikantan da za su yi aikin. Haka kuma, Hausawa sukan yi katanga ne domijn kewaye ko katange gidajensu ko muhallinsu don sirranta muhalli. Da farko wajen tanadin katanga, akan fara share fili da za a yi katanga a ciki tare da auna tsawon katangar ta amfani da auna zare da qusa. Sai a jera tubali ko bulo ko qunku daidai kauri da ake son katangar ta kasance. Wani kan jera vungu ko qunga, wato, tubali ko bulo uku-uku, wani kan jera hurxuxu bayan an jera sai biyo su da coki, wato sa qasa a saman qunqun, ana yi a caccakeshi yana shiga tsakanin qunku da qunqun domin riqe juna. Daga nan sai a cigaba bibiyu, har dawo ana jera xaixai. Wannan ya danganci wuri zuwa wuri kuma ya danganci yadda mutum yake son katangarsa ta kasance. Ana ginin katanga, ana bi da yave. Akan bi ta da yave don inganta ta, kuma a yi mata ado da zanen hannu yadda duk wanda ya gani zai yi sha'awar ta. Bambancin katangar qunku da ta bulo hi ne, ta bulo sai an gama gini ne ake yin yaventa.

Ganuwa

Ganuwa wani katon bango ne mai kauri da ake kewaye gari da shi. Shi wannan bango yana da tsawo da kauri, sannan ga tudu. Akan yi wa ganuwa qofofi a wasu sasanta da kuma wasu 'yan tagogi. Haka kuma, akan shata makekiyar katanga, wato ganuwa domin gonaki da filaye su wadata a cikin gari, saboda lokacin yaqi ko da abokan gaba sun kewaye gari sai mutane su yi ta noma da kiwonsu cikin ganuwar gari.

3.2 Asalin Ganuwa a Qasar Hausa

Tun shekaru da yawa da suka wuce, lokacin da ake zaune cikin tsoro yaqi, domin kauye wa harin mahara da kama mutane a bauatar da su da kuma kwashe duniya. Ana kyautata zaton a wannan zamanin ne aka samo dabarar gina ganuwa, kuma. Haka kuma, ana kyautata zaton sarauniya Amina ta Zazzau ce ta samo gina ganuwa a qasar Hausa, har sauran garuruwa qasar Hausa suka gani suka kwaikwaya. Wato kenan ana kewaye gari da irin wannan katuwar katanga mai bisa. Ana gina ganuwa ba don qawata gari ba sai don a dalili da yaqi da kuma tsaro. Shi ya sa akan gina ganuwa ta fi girman gari, idan gina ganuwa sai a yi manyan qyaware a sa wa qofofin ganuwar. Sannan kuma, a wacan zamanin akan samu wasu mutane a naxa su sarakunan qofofin. Aikinsu shi ne su riqa rufe da buxe qofofin da kuma lura da yanayin masu shiga da fita ta waxannan qofofin. A ganin kuma yawanci sunayen waxannan sarakuna aka sanya wa waxannan qofofin ganuwa. Waxanda yau su ne qofofin wasu biranen qasar Hausa. Misali qofar Kabuga a Kano ko qofar Marusa a Katsina da qofar Jatau a Zariya da sauranu.

Yadda ake gina ganuwa a qasar Hausa sarakuna sukan tara hakimai da manyan fadawansu, sai su sanar da su cewa za a gina ganuwa. Daga ai a shata wurin da ake buqatar gina ganuwa, sai a rarraba wa hakimai, wato a ba wa kowane hakimi yanki da zai gina. Shi kuma kowane hakimi sai ya kira dangattansa ya ba kowane dagaci daidai wurin da zai gina shi kuma, sai ya tara talakawa su gina daidai inda aka ba shi. Idan mutane sun taru wajen gina ganuwa, wasu sukan sari qasa wasu su kwawa wasu kuma su yi gini. Dazarar an kammala gina ganuwa, wato kowane hakimi ya gama inda aka ba shi. To, sai sarki ya kiwaya ya gani daga nan sai a yi wa mutane godiya a sallami kowa, kuma ba a biya, wato ba a ba wa kowa ko kwabo.

Qasar da ake gina ganuwar da ita, ana xibanta a gindin ganuwar ne. shi ya sa idan aka duba yawanci qasashen Hausa inda ke da ganuwa ko aka gina ganuwa. Za a ga garuruwa cike suke da kududdufai, a dalilin haqar ko saran qasa da ake yi. Haka kuma, ramin da ake dibar qasar nan ana barin sa ne daidai da gewayen ganuwa har a ritsa ta da shi. Idan aka kare ginin, sai a qara zurfin ramin da faxinsa, shi ake kira gwalalo waxansu kuwa sukan kira shi da 'tare mahara'. Wato akan yi hakan ne saboda mahara ko abokan gaba, ta yadda idan suka zo da daddare kawo hari ko cutar da mutane sai su yi faxawa cikin wannan rami. Idan kuma da rana suka zo, kafin su tsallake mutanen garin sun shirya sosai, sun rufe qofofin gari. Sannan kuma, akan ci taren mahara ta hanayar dasa qayoyi a gindin ganuwa da yawa. Sai kuma a girke amintattun dakaru ta yadda kome jarumtakar abokan gaba ba su iya shiga cikin gari ba (Qaura, 1994: 44-46).

Ashe kenan, a iya cewa, ganuwa wata hanaya ce ta kare kai da hari, wanda ko a yanzu da za a yi amfani wannan dabara ta ganuwa za a samu sauqi hare-haren vata-gari. Masu shigowa gari su kashe mutane su kuma sace wasu, wato koda jami'an tsaro za su samu sauqi aikinsu na kare rayuka da dukiyoyin al'umma.

4.0 KAMMALAWA (Conclusion)

A wannan darasi, an yi bayanin game da tsarin keɓance muhallin Hausawa a gargajiya. An ga yadda Hausawa suke sitarta muhallinsu, domin qara kare mutuncin kai da na iyali. Waxanda ake samar ta hanyar daban-daban kara da ciyawa da itace da kuma waxanda ake samarwa ta hanyar amfani da qasa da tubali ko bulo da sauransu. Ta hanyar kawo yadda ake yin kowane nau'in abin keɓance muhalli.

5.0 TAQAITAWA (Summary)

Bayanai sun gabata wajen tabbatar da cewa Hausawa suna da tsarin keɓance muhalli daban-daban a gargajiya. Da suka haxa da; buka da dannin da killa da zana da qiva da katanga shedari da asabarida ganuwa. Tare da fito da fasalinsu da kuma amfaninsu na yau kullum.

6.0 AUNA FAHIMTA (Tutor-marked Assignment)

1. fito da banbancin dannin da killa da kuma qiva.
2. Yaya katanga take a tsarin muhallin Hausawa?
3. Kowa dalilai da hikimomin gina ganuwa a qasar Hausa, musamman a zamani yaqeqe.
4. Yi bayani a kan yadda zamani ya yi tasiri a kan waxannan abubuwan keɓance muhallin Hausawa.

7.0 MANAZARTA DA WAXANSU ABUBUWA NA QARA NAZARI (Referenc/Further Reading)

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Rukuni Na 2: Kayayyakin Amfanin Gida na Al'ummar Hausawa**Kashi Na 1: Kayayyaki Dangin Duma****Shimfixa**

Hausawa suna da kayayyiki da dama da suka samar ta hanyar duma. Haka kuma, ana samar da waxannan kayayyaki ne ta hanyar sana'ar sassaqa, wato waxanda masassaqa suke samarwa.

Qunshiya

- 1.0 Gabatarwa (Introduction)
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi (Objectives)
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi (Main Content)
 - 3.1 Kayayyaki Dangin Duma
- 4.0 Kammalawa (Conclusion)
- 5.0 Taqaitawa (Summary)
- 6.0 Auna Fahimta (Tutor-marked Assignment)
- 7.0 Manazarta da Waxansu Abubuwa na Qara Nazari (Referenc/Further Reading)

1.0 GABATARWA (Introduction)

A rukuni daya, an yi bayanin yadda za iya gane gine-ginen Hausawa da nau'o'insu. To, yanzu a wannan rukuni an yi magana a kan wasu kayayyakin amfanin yau da kullum a wajen Hausawa. Domin da zarar myutum ya amu muhalli, wato wuri zama sai kuma ya cigaba da gudanar da rayuwa. Tattare da gudanar da wasu aikace-aikace waxanda za su tallafa wa rayuwarsa. Saboda haka abubuwan da wannan rukuni ya qunsa su ne kayayyakin buqatun yau da kullum. Kayayyakin al'adun Hausawa na gargajiya su ne kunsu dukka abubuwa da suke amfani da su wajen gudanar da harkokin rayuwarsu ta yau da kullum tun daga haihuwa zuwa mutuwa. Muhimman abubuwan buqata na rayuwa na kowane Xan'adam su ne abinci da muhalli da kuma tufafi, sabaoda haka iya danganta su da kayayyakin al'ada na wannan al'umma. Akwai sana'o'i inda ake da abubuwa da ake aiwatar da sana'o'i da waxanda ake sarrafwa da kuma waxanda ake samarwa. Har ila yau, akwai hanyoyi da dama da ake samar da kayayyakin Hausawa na gargajiya waxanda:

2.0 MANUFAR DARASI (Objectives)

Babu shakka wannan darasi na da manufar da ake fatar xalibai su fahimta. A san wasu kayayyakin Hausawa da aka samar daga duma, wato a san fasalolinsu da kuma amfaninsu ga al'ummar Hausawa.

3.0 QUNSHIYAR DARASI (Main Content)

3.1 Kayayyaki Dangin Duma

Wasu daga cikin kayayyaki amfanin gida na Hausawa akwai mwaxanda aka samar daga duma. Domin amfani yau da kullum waxanda suka haxa da:

Qoqo

Qoqo qaramar qwarya ce, qoqo shi ne mafi qanqanta daga cikin dangin qorai. Haka kuma Hausawa suna amfani da shi wajen shan koko ko fura ko han magani ko xibar ruwa daga tunkuya ko randa, wato Hausawa sukan yin amfani da qoqo a matsayin moxa wani lokaci kuma ukan yin amfani da shi wajen yin malmalar tuwo ko luliyen fura ko kan dawo da sauransu.

Qwarya

Qwarya tana xaya daga cikin kayayyakin gargajiya na aikace-aikacen yau da kullum da ake samu daga yaxo, musamman da duma ta hanyar fafe ta zuwa gida biyu a kuma rarake cikinta a fitar da totuwar da ke. Qwarya ta fi qoqo girma kuma ba ta kai girman masaki ba. Hausawa suna amfani da qwarya wajen zuba hatsi ko gari da kuma yin riga, wato a rege hatsi ko shinkafa domin a cire tsakuwa. Haka kuma, ana yin amfani da qwarya wajen tallar fura ko zuma da sauransu. Haka kuma idan qwarya ta mutu ko fashe akan gyara wani vangare da ake kira da sakaina a samar da mara. Sakaina na nufin wani vangare na fasasshiyar qwarya. Mara ta yi kama da shan-wata, ana amfani da ita musamman don kwasar tuwo daga tukunya da suyar gyaxa.

Masaki

Masaki wata babbar qwarya ce, kuma tushen u xaya da na qwarya ta sigar yaxo, amma ya xara qwarya girma da faxin ganye. Hausawa suna amfani da masaki a matsayi ma'aikaci wajen yin wankan jego da kixan goqe da na amada da kuma yin fito.

A gargajiyanace da masaki ne ake yi wa jariri wanka. Wannan ya sa mata suke yi wa jariri tawai da "Cika masakinka" bayan an gama ma shi wanka. Bayan haka, suna amfani da shi wajen aikin shiqar gyaxa, musamman a lokacin kaka, kuma akan yi kixan amda da shi (Karofi, 2020: 76).

Gwagwa

Gwagwa qwarya ce qarama da ake yi wa wasu 'yan qofofi ko hudoji qanana ta yadda ruwa ba zai zauna a cikinta ba. Ana amfani da gwagwa, musamma wajen yin daddawa wajen wanke kalwa domin a rarrabe kalwa da dussa da kuma yashi da aka yi sassafar kafin a ruwa ta a cikin maruvvai.

Haka kuma, ana yin amfani da ita wajen tsane quliquili idan an tsamo shi daga cikin mai (Karofi, 2020:77).

Maruvvai

Maruvvai wasu tsofaffi qorai ne da ake cunkushe su da guntayen kessa ake shimfixawa qasa da sama bayan an zuba kalwa a ciki wato untayen tsofaffin tabarmin kaba. Masu yin daddawa ne suke amfani da maruvvai wajen ruwa kalwa dafaffiya domin ta nuku ko ruwa a ji dakin daka ta a yi daddawa.

Dashiya

Dashiya qwarya ce qarama, sai dai ta fi qoqo girma, masu aiwatar da sana'anar fafe qorai ne suka fafa ta gida biyu ta hanyara gyara ta, an fi anin dashiya da gidauniyar fura ta ango ko maigida. Akan yi mata ado ta hanyar yi mata zane daban-daban da ake kira da "Sha-bar-kallo". Amfanin dashiya ko gidauniya shi ne dama fura da ha ta ga maigida, musamman ango.

Ludayi

Ludayi shi ma yaxo ne dangin qwarya ko kabewa wadda ake samu a gonaki ko a kan darni. Iri na 'ya'yan ludiya ake shukawa, idan suka fito kuma suka qosa sai ciro su a fafe su, kamar yadda ake fafe qwarya gida biyu. Sannan kuma kowane vari zai zama ludayi. Ludayi yana da baki zagayayye mai zurfi da dogon mariqi ko hannu. Ana amfani da ludayi wajen shan fura ko koko ko kunu ko magani. Haka kuma akwai ludayi da ake kira da "Gago" wato, wani babban ludayi ne danagin masaki da ake amfani da shi wajen xibar miya ko ko kwashe kunu ko koko. Wasu kuma sukan yi wa gago hudoji ko 'yan qofofi ta yadda ruwa ba zai zauna a cikinsa ba. Irin wannan ludayin gago shi ake kira da matsami, ana amfani da shi ne wajen tsamo abinci da ake yi a cikin ruwan zafi ko mai kamar xanwake da quliquili da qosai da sauransu.

Goran-duma

Goran-dduma wani xan gora ne wanda ake samarwa daga duma, yana da ciki daga qasa, daga sama kuwa yana da tsukakke baki da xan kai a sama. Kansa ne ake yankewa sai a fitar da kututun da ke a cikinsa. Ana amfani da shi ne wajen zuba ruwa domin a je ban xaki ko kuma domin a yi alwaala. Haka kuma, akwai bango wani nau'in goran-duma ne babba, wanda yawanci akan yi amfani da shi wajen xaukar ruwa daga rafi, amma Maguzawa sukan yi amfani da shi wajen zuba burkutu, wato giya ta gargajiya bayan ta gama da huwa (Karofi, 1986:7).

Shantu

Shantu shi ma dangin duma ne, akan sami xan duma da ya yi tsayi kamar qafa xaya a fafe cikinsa, a yi masa bakuna biyu. shatu iri biyu ne, akwai shatu na Hausawa, wato gajere siriri akwai kuma shantu na Fulani, wato

dogo qwarai. Yawanci mata ne suke amfani da shantu a wajen kixa. Wani lokaci 'yanmata ne sukan kaxa shantu a wajen waqoqinsu na gaxa kuma yawanci daga zaune ake kaxa shantu. Haka kuma matan aure ma sukan kaxa shantu a lokacin bukukuwa. Wasu mata Fulani kuwa sukann gwama shantu biyu ne su dinga busawa da baki una ba da amo (Gusau, 2016:26).

Zunguru

Zunguru wani irin xan duma ne mai xan tsayi da mata suke amfani da shi wajen yin kunshi ta hanyar zuba kwavavven lalle a ciki sannan su cusa hannusu ciki ya zuwa guiwa. Sai a bar hannun zuwa na wani lokaci.

4.0 KAMMALAWA (Conclusion)

A wannan darasi, an yi bayanin game da kayayyakin buqatun Hausawa na gargajiya dangin duma, musamman na aikace-aikacen gida na yau da kullum. da kuma faslolinsu da yanayin amfanisu ko ayyuka.

5.0 TAQAITAWA (Summary)

Bayanai sun gabata wajen tabbatar da cewa Hausawa suna da nau'o'in kayayyakin buqatu dangin duma. Da suka haxa da; qoqo da qwarya da masaki da gwagwa da maruvvai da dashiya da ludayi da goran-duma shantu da kuma zunguru tare da fito da fasalinsu.

6.0 AUNA FAHIMTA (Tutor-marked Assignment)

1. fito da banbamcin da ke tsakanin warya da masaki.
2. Qoqo da dashiya suna kama da juna. Tattauna?
3. fito da bambanci da ke tsakanin shanu da zunguru ta la'akari da amfaninu da kuma fasalinsu.
4. Me aka fahimta da Maruvvai?
5. Kawo yadda zamani ya yi tasiri a kan kayayyakin dangin duma.

7.0 MANAZARTA DA WAXANSU ABUBUWA NA QARA NAZARI (Referenc/Further Reading)

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Kashi Na 2: Kayayyaki Dangin itace

Qunshiya

- 1.0 Gabatarwa (Introduction)
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi (Objectives)
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi (Main Content)
- 4.0 Kammalawa (Conclusion)
- 5.0 Taqaitawa (Summary)
- 6.0 Auna Fahimta (Tutor-marked Assignment)
- 7.0 Manazarta da Waxansu Abubuwa na Qara Nazari (Referenc/Further Reading)

1.0 Shimfixa

A darasin ya gabata an yi magana a kan kayayyakin buqata na Hausawa dangin duma. A wannan kashin kuma, an yi bayani ne game da Hausawa suna da kayayyiki da dama da suka samar ta hanyar duma. Haka kuma, ana samar da waxannan kayayyaki ne ta hanayr sana'ar sassaqa, wato waxanda masassaqa suke samarwa.

2.0 MANUFAR DARASI (Objectives)

Babu shakka wannan darasi na da manufofin da ake fatar xalibai su fahimta. A san wasu kayayyakin Hausawa da aka samar daga itace, wato a san fasalolinsu da kuma amfaninsu ga al'ummar Hausawa.

3.0 QUNSHIYAR DARASI (Main Content)

Hausawa sukan samar da wasu kayayyakin amfanin yau da kullum ta hanyar itace da masu sana'ar Sassaqa suke samarwa. Daga cikin waxannan kayayyaki dangin itace akwai:

Akushi

Akushi abin cin abinci ne da ake samarwa daga ice wanda masassaqa suke yi da itacen marke ko gamji ko danya da sauransu. Akushi yana da siffarsa da girma kamar na qaramar qwarya ko kwanon cin abinci a yau. Akan kuma rufe da da faifai ne. Haka kuma idan aka zuba abinci a cikin akushi yakan daxe bai huce ba, sannan akushi yana da qwari sosai ba ya saurin lalacewa. Hakazalika, akwai akushin miya wanda ba kai girma na cin abinci ba. Sannan kuma ana yi masa murfi na icce ba kamar babban akushi ba, wanda ake rufewa da faifai. Mata sukan yi amfani da akushin miya domin zuba wa maigida miya, musamman idan zai ci tuwo.

Qoshiya

Qoshiya ana samar da ita ne daga itacen qirya ko aduwa da sauransu. Qoshiya kamar ludayi take, amma, ba ta kai zurfin ludayi ba. mata sukan yi amfani da qoshiya ne wajen damun fura da damun kunun jego ko kunun tsamiya ko wajen tsamo wani dafaffen abu kamar dawo ko vula da sauransu.

Qota

Qota wani itace ne da ake sassaƙawa mai matsakaicin tsawo da kauri, ba ta kai tsawon tavarya ba, wadda aka hudawa. Masassaƙa ne suke samar da ita, sannan maƙera su yi amfani da ita ta hanyar zura ruwan fartanya ko gatari. Haka kuma, akwai ‘yar qaramar qota da ake zura wuƙa ko aluje. Wani lokaci kuma akan makami da qota domin kare kai.

Kuyafa

Kuyafa, masu sana’ar sassaƙa ne suke samar da kuyafa daga itacen qirya ko gamji ko aduwa da waunsu masu qwari (Isa, 2013:310). Kuyafa tana da siffa iri xaya da qoshiya, amma bai kai tsawon qoshiya ba domin ba shi da zurfi da faxi sosai kamar na qoshiya. Mata Hausa suna amfani da kuyafa ne wajen motsa abinci da zuba miya da kuma cin abincin kansa.

Kujera

Kujera masassaƙa ne suke samar da kujerar zama ta mata ta hanyar sassaƙa icce mai qwari. Kujera wani abin zama ne na mata mai qafa huxu ko uku kuma mai kewayayyen gindi da kuma sama mai faxi sosai wanda mutum zai iya zauma akai. Kujerar zama ta mata an fi sanin ta taya-nigulma kuma gajera ce wadda ake yi wa zane iri-iri na wuta domin a qwata ta. Yawanci a qasar Hausa kowane gida akwai wannan kujera. Haka kuma, saoda muhimmancinta akan kai kowace amarya da irin wannan kujera domin zama, musamman wajen gudanar wasu ‘yan aikace-aikacen cikin gida da kuma zama domin yin hira.

Madavi

Madavi wannan wani itace ne wanda masassaƙa suke yi sassaƙawa mai xan faxi da tsawo kamar qafa guda. Haka kuma, yana da ‘yar tanƙawara da wurin riqewa. Mata sukan yi amfani da madavi a wajen yin daven xaki, musamman sabon wanda za kawo amarya.

Dave wata al’ada ce wadda Hausawa suke yi a da can kuma wani nau’i ne na aiki wanda manyan mata suka fi yin sa. Yadda ake yin dave shi ne, idan mutum ya gina xaki a lokacin da zai yi aure ko ya sami damar yin sabon gida ko xaki, to, zai tara burji isasshe. Daga nan sai ya gayyaci mata su baje burjin a sabon xakin, su zuba ruwa, sai su sanya madavi ko madavai su dinga dukan burjin nan sai ya haxu sosai ya kama qasa qwarai ta yadda ko ruwa ya zube a samansa za a iya tsane shi da wani tsumma ba tare da ya nuna gurbi ba. to, wannan shi ake kira dave (Gusau, 2003:19).

Maburgi/Maburki

Maburgi ko maburki, ana samar da maburki ne daga itace, wato iccen da ake kira da iccen maburgi/maburki ko quru-quru, shi ake yi wa xauri guga da qananan itacen quru-qurun a waje guda. Inda ya fi qarfi yadda zai zama kamar fanka. Amma, wasu hudu iccen suke yi da wuta su saka guntayen itacen cikin qofofin guda biyu qasa da sama, akan goge iccen sumul-sumul domin burka miya ko nono (Karofi, 1986:41).

Muciya

Muciya ita ma masassaqwa ne suke samar da ita, ana yin ta da itaccen marke ko qirya kuma kamar sanda take. Ba ta kai tsawon tavarya ba, kuma tavarya ta fi ta kauri. Ana amfani da muciya wajen tuqa tuwo ko markaxaxar gyaxa ko baba ko alewa da sauransu.

Tavarya

Tavarya itace ne da ake sassaqa mai qwari da tsawo kamar kamu huxu kuma za a yi mata mulmulallen kai a sama da qasa don yin daka a turmi. Ana amfani da tavarya wajen yin daka da urfe da qulqule da sussuka da sauransu.

Turmi

Turmi ana sassaqa turmi ne daga itacen qirya ko marke ko kanya ko aduwa ko cexiya da sauran itatuwa masu nono. Da farko, guntun itace ake sara a rarake cikinsa da gatari da gizago yakan xauki lokaci kafin ya haxu, domin yakan sha katsa da makatsi don ya yi sulvi sumul. Ana yi masa wurin zama mai kayu. Bayan ya haxu ana shafa masa kashin shanu don maganin faso wato, tsattsagewa. Akan yi amfani da turmi wajen yin daka ko surfe ko sussuka ko casa ko tuqin tunkuza domin yin quliquili da sauransu.

4.0 KAMMALAWA (Conclusion)

A wannan darasi, an yi bayanin game da nau'o'in kayayyakin Hausawa na gargajiya dangin itace, wato kayayyaki da ke samar ta hanyar itace. Ta hanyar kawo yadda ake yin su da fasalolinsu da yanayin amfaninsu kamar yadda aka kawosu a wannan dasari.

5.0 TAQAITAWA (Summary)

Bayanai sun gabata wajen tabbatar da cewa Hausawa suna da nau'o'in kayayyaki dangin itace. Da suka haxa da; akushi da qoshiya da qota da kuyafa da kujera da madavi da maburki da muciya da tavarya da turmi. Tare da fito da fasalinsu.

6.0 AUNA FAHIMTA (Tutor-marked Assignment)

1. Bayayyana fasali da amfanin akushi da qoshiya.
2. Bayayyana fasalin madavi da inda ake amfani da shi?
3. Me aka fahimta da kuyafa?
4. Yi bayani a kan yadda zamani ya yi tasiri a kan waxannan kayayyaki dangin itace na Hausawa na gargajiya?

7.0 MANAZARTA DA WAXANSU ABUBUWA NA QARA NAZARI (Referenc/Further Reading)

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Kashi Na 3: Kayayyaki Dangin Qasa/Yumvu

Qunshiya

- 1.0 Gabatarwa (Introduction)
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi (Objectives)
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi (Main Content)
- 4.0 Kammalawa (Conclusion)
- 5.0 Taqaitawa (Summary)
- 6.0 Auna Fahimta (Tutor-marked Assignment)
- 7.0 Manazarta da Waxansu Abubuwa na Qara Nazari (Referenc/Further Reading)

1.0 Shimfixa

A darasin da ya gabata an yi bayani ne a kan kayayyakin amfanin yau da kullum da suka shafi itace. A wannan kashi kuma an magana ne dangane da kayayyaki dangin yumvu waxanda Hausawa suke amfani da su. Hausawa suna da kayayyiki da dama da suka samar ta hanyar yumvu. Haka kuma, ana samar da waxannan kayayyaki ne ta hanayr sarrafa qasa, kamar yadda masu aiwatar da sa'anar tukwane suke yi.

2.0 MANUFAR DARASI (Objectives)

Babu shakka wannan darasi na da manufofin da ake fatar xalibai su fahimta. A san wasu kayayyakin Hausawa da aka samar daga yumvu, wato a san fasalolinsu da kuma amfaninsu ga al'ummar Hausawa.

3.0 QUNSHIYAR DARASI (Main Content)

Hausawa suna da kayayyakin amfani na yau da kullum daga qasa ko yumvu. Daga cikin ire-iren waxannan kayayyaki akwai:

Kwatarniya

Ana samar da kwatarniya ne da yumvu, kwatarniya wani qaton ma'aikaci ne da zuba ruwa domin wankan jecho da kuma zuba wa dabbobi ruwa. kwatarniya tana da buxaxxiyan baki kamar sigar masaki ko kwando, sannan kuma tana da kauri, musammam a wajen bakinta.

Madambaci

Madambaci wata tukunya ce mai huje-huje ko babbar huda a qasa wadda ake turara abinci da ita. Ana amfani da madambaci wajen yin dambu ko wasa-wasa ko burabusko da sauransu. Ana saka guntuwar tabarma a a cikin madambacin, sannan a xora ta a bisa wata tukunyar a liqe mahxar da qasa ko toka. Ana zuba ruwa a tukunyar ta qasa, sai turarin ya riqa bi ta ramukan madambaci. Ana amfani madambaci wajen dafa abinci wanda

ba ya da buqatar a sa shi cikin ruwa kai-tsaye wajen dafa shi, sai a turara, tururi shi ne yake dafa abinci ba ruwa ba.

Tukunya

Tukunya ana samar da tukunya ne daga qasa ko yumvu ta hanyar gina da laka sannan gasa ta da a wuta. Ana amfani da tukunya a wajen dafa abinci ko zuba ruwa. sannan kuma, idan tukunya ta tsofa akan yi ‘yan ajiye-ajiye a cikinta kamar na tsumma ko nuki, wato nuka wani abu da sauransu. Haka kuma, girman tukunya ya bambanta sobada haka, akwai manyan tukwane akwai kuma qananan tukwane. Har wa yau, akwai tukunya da ake kira da talle. Talle wata ‘yar qaramar tukunya ce da ake dafa miya a cikinta.

Tanda

Tanda maganin tukwane ne suke yin tanda, ana yin tanda ne ta hanyar yi mata ramuka irin na gidan dara masu yawa gwargwadon buqata, inda ake zuba mai da qullun, wato yi waina kenan. Haka kuma yawan gidaje ko ramukan tanda ya danganta da buqatar mutum. Sannan kuma akan yi mata wajen zura icce domin hura wuta, wato wadda take haxe da murhu da aka fi sanin da *bagade*. Wata kuma a kan murhu ake xora ta.

Tulu

Tulu dangin tukunya ne, sai dai shi ana yi masa qaramin baki, kuma kamar yadda ake gasa tukunya shi ma tulu ana gasa shi. Ana amfani da tulu wajen xaukar ruwa, ko tallar ruwa da kuma ajiye ruwan sha domin su yi sanyi.

Amaryar Qasa

Amaryar qasa, masu ginin tukwane suke yin ta da yumvu, za a yi ta kamar shigen rabin tukunya, sai a yi mata makangai guda uku a ta yadda idan an xora tukunya za ta zauna daidai. Haka kuma, sai a yi mata qofa ta inda za a riqa zura itace a haxa wuta a yayin da za a yi girki. Murhu ne na tafi-da-gidanka na qasa (Karofi, 2020:108).

Randa

Randa masu gina tukwane suke yin randa. Ana gina ta da yumvu da siffar tukunya sai dai ta xara tukunya girma. Ana yi mata qaramin baki ko wuya, sannan ana yi mata kwalliya a wajen bakinta. Ana shafa mata jar qasa ko farar qasa. Sannan ana yi wa bakin murfi domin rufewa. A al’adance Hausawa na ajiye randa a cikin xaki. Wannan dalili ne ya sa Hausawa suke yin wata karin magana don nuna randa a cikin xaki take a ko da yausha wato “Randa uwar ruwa, kowa ya wuce randa ba ruwa yake nema ba, tulu yake yawo randa tana xaki zaune”. Amfanin randa shi ne zuba ruwa (Soba, 2015:54).

Kaskon suya

Kaskon suya, yana da siffar kwatarniya, sai dai ba ya da faxi da girma kamar ta domin shi maginan kan shafe cikinsa sumul-sumul ta yadda ba zai yi yoyo ko zubar da mai ba. a lokacin da ake suya a cikinsa. Akan xora kasko suya a saman amaryar qasa ko murhun duwatsu domin yin suyar qosai da quliquili da sauran abincin da suke da alaqa da suya (Karofi,2020:109).

Kaskon Wuta

Kaskon wuta, mau gina tukwane ne suke yin sa, ana yi masa faxin baki, sai dai matsakaici ne bai kai girman kasko suya ba. Ana amfani da shi domin xumama xaki wato a sanya garwashi a cikin a lokacin hunturu ko sanyi. Haka kuma, ana zuba garwashin wuta cikinsa domin mai jego ta ji xumi (Karofi,2020:110).

Asusu

Asusu warin ajiyar kux da ake ginawa a jikin bango ko xan kurtu na yumvu mai qaramar mariqi da tsaga wadda ake saka kuxi ta nan. Yawanci yara da mata suke amfani da asusu.

Asusu wani abin ajiya ne wanda Hausawa suka gada tun kaka da kakanninsu. Asusu ma'ajiyar Hausawa ce ta kuxi. Ana yin asusu ne da qasa, wato yumvu ne. Bayan an gama akan shanya shi a rana ya bushe daga baya kuma a qona da ciyawa don ya yi qarfi. Akwai manya kuma akwai qanana masu suffar qwallo. Akan yi masa tsaga a tsakiyarsa inda ta nan ne ake sa kuxin. Amfanin asusu shi ne adana kuxi don tattali (Soba, 2015:57).

4.0 KAMMALAWA (Conclusion)

A wannan darasi, an yi bayanin game da nau'o'in kayayyakin Hausawa na gargajiya dangin qasa ko yumvu, wato kayayyaki da ke samar ta hanyar sarrafa qasa. Ta hanyar kawo yadda ake yin su da fasalolinsu da yanayin amfaninsu kamar yadda aka kawo su a wannan dasari.

5.0 TAQAITAWA (Summary)

Bayanai sun gabata wajen tabbatar da cewa Hausawa suna da nau'o'in kayayyaki dangin yumvu. Da suka haxa da; kwatarniya da madambaci da tukunya da tanda da tulu da amaryar qasa da randa da kaskon suya da kaskon wuta. Tare da fito da fasalinsu.

6.0 AUNA FAHIMTA (Tutor-marked Assignment)

1. Bayayyana fasali da amfanin kwatarniya da tukunya.
2. Bayayyana fasalin madambaci da inda ake amfani da shi?

3. Me ya bambanta randa da tulu dangane da fasali da kuma amfaninsu?
4. Yi bayani a kan yadda zamani ya yi tasiri a kan waxannan kayayyaki dangin yumvu na Hausawa na gargajiya?

7.0 MANAZARTA DA WAXANSU ABUBUWA NA QARA NAZARI (Referenc/Further Reading)

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Kashi Na 4: Kayayyaki Dangin Kaba

Qunshiya

- 1.0 Gabatarwa (Introduction)
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi (Objectives)
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi (Main Content)
- 4.0 Kammalawa (Conclusion)
- 5.0 Taqaitawa (Summary)
- 6.0 Auna Fahimta (Tutor-marked Assignment)
- 7.0 Manazarta da Waxansu Abubuwa na Qara Nazari (Referenc/Further Reading)

1.0 Shimfixa

A darasin da ya gabata an bayani game da kayayyaki dangin yumvu ko qasa na amfanin yau da kullum na Hausawa a gargajiyance. A wannan darasi kuma an magana ne dangane da kayayyakin buqatun Hausawa na yau da kullum dangin kaba. Hausawa suna da kayayyiki da dama da suka samar ta hanyar kaba. Haka kuma, ana samar da waxannan kayayyaki ne ta hanayr sarrafa kaba, kamar yadda masu aiwatar da sa'anar saqa kayayyaki dangin kaba suke yi.

2.0 MANUFAR DARASI (Objectives)

Babu shakka wannan darasi na da manufofin da ake fatar xalibai su fahimta. A san wasu kayayyakin Hausawa da aka samar daga kaba, wato a san fasalolinsu da kuma amfaninsu ga al'ummar Hausawa.

3.0 QUNSHIYAR DARASI (Main Content)

A cikin kayayyakin aikace-aikace akwai waxanda aka samar daga kaba. Daga cikin waxannan kayayyaki akwai:

Faifai

Faifai wani saqagge kuma kewayayyen abu da aka yi da kaba, wanda ake yin murfi da shi ne wajen rufe tukunya ko qwarya ko dashiya ko akushi domin rufe abinci. Haka kuma, akan yi amfani da shi wajen yin bakace ko tankaxe ko kasa kaya ko kasa wani abu da za a raba wa mutanen gida domin kowa ya xauka wani lokaci kuma akan yi amfami da shi wajen hura wuya.

Haka kuma, akwai baganda, baganda wani babban faifai ne da masaga kaba sukan yi domin samar da murfi ga masakin kunu da sauran abubuwa

masu buqatar a sirrantawa. Ana amfani da bagande shi ne rufe masaki ko babbar tukunya ruwa (Isah, 2013:307).

Mahuci/Mafici

Mahuci ko mafici, masu sana'ar kaba suke saqa mahuci ko mafici daga kaba, kuma ana yi masa mariqi da itacen tukurwa ko geza. A wani lokaci ma akan tura shi da kaba mai launuka daban-daban, ta yadda zai zama abin kwalliya a xaki. Ana fifita da kowane irin mahuci domin samun iska mai sanya lokacin zafi, ko idan za a hura wuta ko idan ana son abinci mai zafi ya huce da wuri.

Tabarma

Tabarma wata aqaaqiyar kaba ce mai tsawo da faxi da ake himfaxawa don zama ko kwanciya. Gwarjo da wasu (2005:119) sun bayyana cewa, masaqan tarmin kaba su ne suke saqa karamnu, a taqaice dai tabarmin kaba farare su ne karamnu. Ana amfani da karamnu domin kwanciya da shanyar nau'in abinci mai buqatar shanya kafin a yi amfani da shi kamar wasa-wasa da daddawa da kuma shanyar tuwo gaya domin yin dabuwa.

Tarde

Tarde, Hausawa idan za su xauki kaya ko wani abu mai nauyi ko tulu ko qwarya ko masaki. Sai an yi amfani da gamno, a wannan dalili ne aka samar da gammon kaba da aka fi sani da tarde. Ana saqa tarde ne kamar sigar zube da kaba mai xan girma. Haka kuma, ana amfani da tarde idan za a ajiye qwarya ko masaki domin ta zauna daidai kar ta tuntsirai.

Matankaxin Gargajiya (Rariya)

A gargajiyanace, Hausawa sun samar wa kanu matankaxi, wato rariya wanda ake saqawa da kaba da hakin ramno ko na zana, sannan xaxxaure da zare kamar sau biyar ta yadda zai samar kafa ko hudodin da gari mai laushi kaxai zai sami kafar zuba a qasa, ita irin wannan rariya takan yi yanayi iri xaya da lefe sai dai ba ta yi zurfinsa ba (Karofi, 2020: 94).

Lefe

Lefe na nufin ma'ajiya da ake saqawa da kaba don saka kayan kaxi ko zuba kayan aure da a yau ake kira da lefe. Muhammad (1990: 25) ya bayyana lefe da wani abin ajiya ne da ke da yanayin kwando mai zurfi, wanda ake amfani da shi domin ajiyar kayayyaki, musamman tufafi da dangogisu. Haka kuma, a zamanin 'da' bia al'adar Hausawa a cikinnsa ne ake kai kayan aure. Hasali ma har yanzu da ba amfani da shi, ana kiran kayan aure da lefe ko da kuwa ba a cikinsa ne ake kai wa ba. Lefe wari biyu ne shi ya sa ake kiransa mace da namiji, wato wari biyu kenan ciki da murfi.

Igiya

Igiya tana nufin abin da ake xaure kaya wanda ake tubkawa da kaba ko rama ko kuka. Muhammad (1990:42) ya bayyana tubka na nufin murmurxa wani abu mai sili-sili kamar zare ko kaba a haxe shi wuri guda ya yi kauri gwargwadon buqata. Yawanci ana yin tufka ne domin a xaure ko a xora wani abu da igiya da aka tufka. Don haka, tufka igiya na nufin murmurxa silin kaba a nannaxe wuri guda domin samar da igiya mai kauri don yin amfanin yau da kullum. Haka kuma, ana amfani da igiya wajen shanyar kaya xaure dabbobi da sauransu

Ragaya wata marataya ce mai raga-raga da ake yi da kaba don ajiyar wasu kaya. Ana rataya ta ne a jikin bango, kana a zuba ko xora abubuwa da ake gudun kada yara su lalata ko kuma gudun kada wani qwaro ko dabba su yi wa abin lahani. Akan ajiye takira ko akishi ko gidauniyar fura da makamantasu (Muhammad, 1990: 45).

Tsintsiyar Kaba

Tsintsiyar ce ta gargajiya domin ana samar da ita ne daga kaba ta hanyar tsattsaga ta da yawa, sannan a xaure ta a wuri xaya. Ana sharar gida da shara a yayin da ake sussukar hatsi, wani lokaci akan yi sharar xaki da ita (Karofi, 2020: 96).

Adudu

Adudu wata ma'ajiyar suturu ce mai zurfi da kuma murfi wanda ake yi da kaba. Amma, Soba, (2015: 56) ya bayyana adudu da cewa, wani nau'i ne na akwati a da, wanda Hausawa sukan yi amfani da shi wajen ajiye kayayyakin sawa ko kuma zuba kayan aure. Ana saqarsa ne da kaba kuma shi ma yana zuwa ne qanana da manya. Zuwan zamani da tasirin da ya yi ga rayuwar mu ya sa, wannan irin tsohon akwatin da ake kira adudu ya ke neman vacewa, a yanzu sai dai wuri-wuri ake samunsa kamar a tsofaffin garuruwan qasar Hausa. Misali, Kano da Sakkwato da Zazzau da Katsina da sauransu.

4.0 KAMMALAWA (Conclusion)

A wannan darasi, an yi bayanin game da nau'o'in kayayyakin Hausawa na gargajiya dangin qasa ko yumvu, wato kayayyaki da ke samar ta hanyar sarrafa qasa. Ta hanyar kawo yadda ake yin su da fasalolinsu da yanayin amfaninsu kamar yadda aka kawo su a wannan dasari.

5.0 TAQAITAWA (Summary)

Bayanai sun gabata wajen tabbatar da cewa Hausawa suna da nau'o'in kayayyaki dangin yumvu. Da suka haxa da; kwatarniya da madambaci da tukunya da tanda da tulu da amaryar qasa da randa da kaskon suya da kaskon wuta. Tare da fito da fasalinsu.

6.0 AUNA FAHIMTA (Tutor-marked Assignment)

1. Bayayyana fasali da amfanin kwatarniya da tukunya.
2. Bayayyana fasalin madambaci da inda ake amfani da shi?
3. Me ya bambanta randa da tulu dangane da fasali da kuma amfaninsu?
4. Yi bayani a kan yadda zamani ya yi tasiri a kan waxannan kayayyaki dangin yumvu na Hausawa na gargajiya?

7.0 MANAZARTA DA WAXANSU ABUBUWA NA QARA NAZARI (Referenc/Further Reading)

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Kashi Na 5: Kayayyaki Dangin Dutse**Qunshiya**

- 1.0 Gabatarwa (Introduction)
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi (Objectives)
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi (Main Content)
- 4.0 Kammalawa (Conclusion)
- 5.0 Taqaitawa (Summary)
- 6.0 Auna Fahimta (Tutor-marked Assignment)
- 7.0 Manazarta da Waxansu Abubuwa na Qara Nazari (Referenc/Further Reading)

1.0 Shimfixa

Darasin da ya gabata an yi magane a kan kayayyaki angin kaba, waxnda Hausawa suke amfani da su a wasu ayyukanu na yau da kullum. a wannan darasin kuma an bayani ne game da kayayyakin buqatun Hausawa na yau da kullum dangin dutse. Hausawa suna da kayayyiki da dama da suka samar ta hanyar dutse. Haka kuma, ana samar da waxannan kayayyaki ne ta hanayr sarrafa dutse, kamar yadda Hausawa sukan sarrafa dutse domin samar kayayyakin aikin yau da kullum.

2.0 MANUFAR DARASI (Objectives)

Babu shakka wannan darasi na da manufofin da ake fatar xalibai su fahimta. A san wasu kayayyakin Hausawa da aka samar daga dutse, wato a san fasalolinsu da kuma amfaninsu ga al'ummar Hausawa.

3.0 QUNSHIYAR DARASI (Main Content)

Hausawa suan da wasu kayayyaki na amfanin yau da kullum da aka samar daga duwatsu. Daga cikin wadannan kayayyaki akwai:

Dutsen Niqa

Dutsen niqa, dutse ne mai sulvi da tsawo kamar qafa xaya da rabi. Ana girka shi bisa qananan duwatsu masu bisa kaxan a kuma saka faifai daga gaba domin tara niqaqqen gari. Daga durqushe mata suke amfani da shi tare da wani wanda ake gurzawa a samansa wato xan dutse niqa da ake kira da 'marexi'. Amfanin dutse niqa shi ne yin niqa wato mayar da tsaba gari ko markaxa wake don yin qosai ko kuma markaxa kayan miya don a yi miyar abinci (Karofi, 1986: 8).

Magirki

Magirki wasu duwatsu ne masu girma da bisa guda uku, waxanda ake kafawa su a tsakar gida ko wurin da ake keve don yin girki a cikin gida ko xaki dafa abinci. Da farko akan haqa rami, sai a saka duwatsu guda biyu a jere, amma za a saki fili a tsakani, sai a kuma saka xayan dutsen a gabansu ta yadda za a iya xora tukunya a bisa ta zauna daidai. Daga nan, ai a mayar da qasa a cike ramin ta yadda duwatsun za su kafu qwarai domin kauce wa daga girgixa mai haddasa tuntsurewa tukunya, a qasan duwatsun ake zura itace ko karare a sanya wuta. Haka kuma, wanna al'ada ta amfani da duwatsun girki an fi gudanar da ita a qauyuka, musamman a lokacin yin kavakin buki kuma har gobe ana amfani da magirki a qauyuka (Karofi, 2020:101).

Xanbida

Xanbida wani qaramin dutse ne mai faxi, faxinsa ya xara tafi hannun babban mutum yana da sulvi qwarai kuma baqin dutse ne. Mata suke amfani da shi wajen niqa kwalli ko tusa magani, ana gurza magurji na datsu ko na qarfe a bisansa a lokacin da ake niqa ko tusa magani (Karofi, 2020:102).

Makoxi

Makoxi wani dunculallen dutse ne qarami wanda mata suke amfani da shi wajen koxa dutsen niqa. Qwanqwasu wannan dutse ake yi sosai a kan dutsen niqa, har sai dutsen niqa ya kai daidai yadda ake so, wato ya zama yadda zai dinga yin niqa ko markaxe da laushi. Bayan haka kuma ana sanya shi cikin garwashi domin gasa cibiyar jarirai.

4.0 KAMMALAWA (Conclusion)

A wannan darasi, an yi bayanin game da nau'o'in kayayyakin Hausawa na gargajiya dangin dute, wato kayayyaki da ke samar ta hanyar sarrafa dute. Ta hanyar kawo yadda ake yin su da fasalolinsu da yanayin amfaninsu kamar yadda aka kawo su a wannan dasari.

5.0 TAQAITAWA (Summary)

Bayanai sun gabata wajen tabbatar da cewa Hausawa suna da nau'o'in kayayyaki dangin yumvu. Da suka haxa da; duten niqa da magirki da xanbida da makoxi. Tare da fito da fasalinsu.

6.0 AUNA FAHIMTA (Tutor-marked Assignment)

1. Bayayyana fasali da amfanin dutse niqa.
2. Bayayyana fasalin makoxi da inda ake amfani da shi?
3. Me ya ake nufi da magirki? Sannan a fito fasali da kuma amfaninsa?

4. Yi bayani a kan yadda zamani ya yi tasiri a kan waxannan kayayyaki dangin dutse na Hausawa na gargajiya?

7.0 MANAZARTA DA WAXANSU ABUBUWA NA QARA NAZARI (Referenc/Further Reading)

CNHN, (2006): *Qamusun Hausa*. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press.

Karofi, A.M. (1986). *Kayan Cikin Gidan Bahausha Jiya da Yau Sigoginu da Amfaninsu*. Kundi Digiri na Xaya (B.A. Dessartation). Sashen Koyar da Harsunan Nijeriya, Jami'ar Bayero, Kano.

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Kashi Na 6: Kayayyaki Dangin Abinci

Qunshiya

- 1.0 Gabatarwa (Introduction)
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi (Objectives)
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi (Main Content)
 - 3.1 Tasirin Zamananci a kan Abincin Hausawa na Gargajiya
- 4.0 Kammalawa (Conclusion)
- 5.0 Taqaitawa (Summary)
- 6.0 Auna Fahimta (Tutor-marked Assignment)
- 7.0 Manazarta da Waxansu Abubuwa na Qara Nazari (Referenc/Further Reading)

1.0 Shimfixa

Darasin da ya gabata an kawo wa mai karatu bayani game kayayyakin Hausawa na gargajuya dangin dutse. A wannan kashi kuma an kawo bayani ne game da kayayyaki dangin abinci. Hausawa suna da kayayyiki da suak danganci abinci daban-daban. Haka kuma, suna sarrafa su, su samar abinci daidai da al'adunsu. Ta haka ne suke samr da nau'o'in abinci daban-daban.

2.0 MANUFAR DARASI (Objectives)

Babu shakka wannan darasi na da manufofin da ake fatar xalibai su fahimta. A san wasu kayayyakin abincin Hausawa da kuma nau'o'in abinci wato a san fasalolinsu da kuma amfaninsu a jikin mutum.

3.0 QUNSHIYAR DARASI (Main Content)

Abinci shi ne “duk abin da ake ci don maganin yunwa” (CNHN, 2006:1). Abinci wani nau'i ne na cimaka, wanda kowace irin al'umma ta zavi ta yi amfani da shi tun asali, kuma ta shahara da shi har ya zama sananne a gare ta (Gusau, 2008:4). Shi kuma Hornby (2000:459) yana ganin abinci shi ne cimaka wadda kowace al'umma ta xauka ita ce hanyar ciyarwarta, to shi ne abinci.

Kenan, abinci na nufin duk wata cimaka ta ci ko ta sha, wadda al'umma ta saba da ita a tsarin gudanar da rayuwarta ta yau da kullum kuma a bisa tsarin al'adarta da addininta.

Nau'o'in Abincin Hausawa na Gargajiya

Hausawa suna da abincinsu na gargajiya wanda suka gada daga iyaye da kakanni. Hausawa sun sami abincinsu ne bisa yanayin muhallinsu da

kuma qasarsu. Da yake akasarin qasar Hausa jigawa ce, yawancin abincin da Hausawa ke amfani da su, sun qunshi nau'in hatsi da mabunqusa qasa da qwaya da nau'in kulunvutu da na kayan ruwa da na kayan marmari da na nama da nau'in abinci da ya shafi ganye (Funtua da Gusau, 2010:43 da Abdul, 2009:54-55).

Nau'o'in Abincin Hausawa na Hatsi

Abincin Hausawa da ya danganci hatsi, yanayinsa tsaba ce kuma akasari akan sussuke ta ko kuma a buge ta da sanda domin samun qwayar da ake wa laqabi da hatsi. Daga cikin nau'in wannan abinci akwai:

- Gero
- Dawa
- Shinkafa
- Maiwa
- Wake

Nau'o'in Abincin Hausawa na Mabunqusa Qasa

Nau'in abinci na mabunqusa qasa wani rukunin abinci ne wanda suke da yanayi iri xaya, wato su a cikin qasa suke fitowa ba a saman qasa ba. Yawanci irin wannan nau'in abinci ne na cikin qasa, inda saman za a sami ganye ya yi tsiro. Daga cikin irin wannan abinci akwai:

- Dankali
- Gwaza
- Makani
- Risga
- Rogo
- Doya

Nau'o'in Abincin Hausawa Masu Qwaya

Wannan nau'in abinci ne da yake fitowa a cikin qasa, wato a qasa 'ya'yansa suke fitowa. Irin wannan nau'in abinci ya qunshi:

- Gyada
- Gurjiya
- Aya
- Ridi

Nau'o'in Abincin Hausawa na Kulunvutu

Wannan nau'in abinci ne da yake fitowa kusa da ganyensa a nan kuma yake girma, sannan jikinsa yana qunshi da ruwa da kuma tsoka mai kauri, kuma akan sami 'ya'ya a cikinsa idan an yanka. Wani yakan yi tsawo wani kuma kewayayye ne. Yanayinsu ne ya ba su sunan da aka yi masu laqabi da shi, wato kulunvutu. Wannan nau'in abinci ya haxa da:

- Kabewa
- Bado
- Duma
- Zunguru

- Gurji

Nau'o'in Abincin Hausawa na Kayan Ruwa

Wannan nau'in abinci, yanayinsu ganyaye ne, sannan kuma, wasu a tsaye suke wasu kuma masu yaxo ne. Haka kuma, suna samar da 'ya'ya a jikinsu ko a qasansu. Yawanci an fi noma su a lambu da damina ko da rani. A wannan rukumin abinci akwai:

- Tumatari
- Tattasai
- Tarugu
- Barkono
- Albasa
- Latas
- Lansir

Nau'o'in Abincin Hausawa na Ganye

Akwai nau'in abincin Hausawa na gargajiya wanda ganyayyaki ne. Haka kuma, wasu sukan fito su yi girma sosai kuma yawancinsu ganyensu kore ne. Wannan nau'in abinci ya qunshi:

- Zogale
- Tafasa
- Rama
- Yaxiya
- Yakuwa
- Lalo

Da sauransu.

Nau'o'in Abincin Hausawa na Nama

Hausawa suna da wannan nau'in abinci wanda yanayinsa tsoka ce, ko kuma tsoka da qashi ne masu jini, ko marasa jini daga dabbobi, ko tsuntsaye na gida da daji da na ruwa. Daga cikinsu akwai:

- Shanu
- Tumaki
- Awaki
- Raquma
- Gada
- Kaji
- Zabi
- Tattabarun
- Talotalo
- Agwagi
- Kifaye
- Kurciya

Da sauransu.

Nau'o'in Abincin Hausawa na Kayan Marmari

Akasarin su 'ya'yan itatuwa ne, waxanda sukan fito a jikin bishiyoyin da suke a gonaki ko kuma cikin daji ko a gari. Sannan kuma, yawanci suna yin 'ya'ya a lokacin damina. Daga cikin wannan nau'in abinci akwai:

- Durumi
- Dorawa
- Dinya
- Faru
- Gawasa
- Giginya
- Goruba
- Gwaiba
- Kurna
- Kanya
- Kadanya
- Magarya
- Mangwaro

Da sauransu.

Nau'o'in Abincin Hausawa na Mai

Hausawa suna da wani nau'in abinci da ya shafi mai, kuma ana amfani da shi ne wajen sarrafa abinci, musamman na ci. Sannan kuma ana samun sa ne wani da gada dabbobi wani daga 'ya'yan itatuwa, musamman kaxanya da kuma wani daga amfanin gona'. Daga cikin irin wannan nau'in abinci akwai; man shanu da man gyaxa da man kaxanya.

Ta la'akari da waxannan nau'in ko rukunin abincin Hausawa na gargajiya za a iya kasa su zuwa gida biyu, wato abincin ci da kuma na sha.

Abincin ci ya qunshi tuwo da xanwake da tubani da dambu da waina da xanbagalaji da quliquli da kwaxo da mandaqo da rummace da ragadada da daqashi da kilishi da balangu da wasawasa da xangauda da vula da qosai da sauransu. Haka kuma, akwai abin da ya danganci sha da ya haxa da; fura da koko da kunun tsamiya da kunun kanwa da nono da sauransu. Sannan kuma, a qoqarin Bahaushe na inganta abinci musamman domin a sami sauqin cinsa sai wannan dalili ya haifar da samun miya. A Bahaushiyar al'ada, miya iri-iri ce; kamar miyar kuka da miyar kuvewa da miyar taushe da miyar quli-quli da yakuwa. Haka kuma, kowace miya tana da sinadaran haxa ta. Wasu daga cikin sidaran haxa miya akwai; daddawa da tumatari da tattasai da albasa da tarugu da kabewa da sauransu.

3.1 Tasirin Zamananci a kan Abincin Hausawa na Gargajiya

Kalmar ‘tasiri’ asalinta daga harshen Larabci take wato *ta’thir* sai Bahaushen ya aro ta ya yi mata na hankaka, ya mayar da ita tasiri, kuma ta shige cikin rukunin kalmomin harshensa, ta kuma zauna daram tare da ma’anarta. Masana sun bayar da ma’anar kalmar ‘tasiri’ ta fuskoki daban-daban kamar haka:

CNHN (2006:431) an bayyana kalmar ‘tasiri’ da tana nufin muhimmanci ko dangantaka ko qarfi.

Cowan (1960:4) ya nuna tasiri kalmar Larabci ce wato *Ta’thir*¹ kuma tan a da ma’anoni daban-daban. Wata ma’anar ita ce, samar da wani abu kan wani ta dalilin haxuwarsu. Ko kuma yadda haxuwar wani da wani ke haifar da samun wani gurbin halaye ko xabi’u a tsakanin junansu². Xangambo (1987:1) ya bayyana tasiri shi ne yadda wani abu ya taimaka wajen canjawa ko mayar da wani abu zuwa wani kamanni irin nasa. Kenan tasiri ya shafi sauyin da wani abu zai samu ta hanyar cuxanya da wani abu, ko kuma narkewar wani abu a cikin wani abu kuma samar da wani abin daban. Ko kuma wani abu baƙo ya shiga cikin wuri ko muhalli ya samu wurin zama har ya zama tamkar xan gida.

Tun lokacin da Hausawa suka fara haxuwa da baƙin al’ummu na nesa da na kusa, har kawo yau, babu shakka an sami sauye-sauye masu yawa a kowane sashe na al’adun Hausawa. Abincin Hausawa na gargajiya ya tasirantu da abubuwa na wasu qabilu baƙi da Hausawa suka gwamatsu da su musamman Labarawa da Turawa. Ta haka aka samu wasu nau’o’in abinci daban-daban da kuma kayayyaki da sinadaran haxa abinci. A sakamakon cuxanya da Larabawa aka samu masara da alkama da kuma irin su Alkaki da Algaragi da Alkubus da shayi da kayan marmari daban-daban da sauransu. Haka kuma, akwai tasirin baƙi na kusa, misali kamar Barebari su ne suka kawo Hausawa kunun gyaxa da burabusko. Sannan kuma, Yarabawa suka kawo wa Hausawa nau’in abinci kamar teba da amala waxanda a yau sun narke cikin abincin Hausawa.

Hakazalika, cimakar Hausawa ta gargajiya, ta tasirantu da wasu abubuwa na Turawa kamar kayayyakin gwangwani; kamar naman gwangwani da kifi da tumatari da waken gwangwani da abincin sha irin su lemuka daban-daban. Sannan kuma akwai sinadara daban-daban da aka samu a dalilin wannan tasiri kamar su kori da magi onga da kayan marmari daban-daban da sauransu. Haka kuma, akwai kayan abinci da muka samu daga baƙi na kusa, musamman kayan marmari kamar su ayaba da abarba da kwakwa da sauransu.

Abin lura a nan shi ne, abincin Hausawa na gargajiya an fi samun su a karkara, fiye da birane. Sannan kuma, bincike ya nuna cewa abincin Hausawa na gargajiya yana xauke da sinadarai gina jiki. Haka kuma, irin waxannan nau'o'in cimaka a yanzu sun narke a cikin na Hausawa, wato sun zama cimakar Hausaawa a yau (Lawal, 2018).

Sinadaran da ke Cikin Abincin Hausawa Dangane da Jikin Mutum

Sakamakon bincike na ilimi, musamman ta fuskar kimiyya aka fihimci yadda sinadaran da ke cikin abinci suke ta fuskar inganta lafiyar jikin mutum. Ta haka ne aka samu damar rarraba su rukuni-rukuni ko aji-aji har zuwa guda shida ga su kamar haka:

- Abincin mai gina jiki (Protein)
- Abinci mai qara qarfi (Carbohydrate)
- Abinci mai maiqo (Fat)
- Abinci mai kare lafiya (Vitamin)
- Gishirin ma'adinai (Mineral)
- Ruwa (Water).

(Lawal, 2018:221).

Abinci mai Gina jiki (Protein)

Wannan irin abinci amfaninsa shi ne gina jiki da kuma gyara shi idan ya zaizaye, don haka shi ne babbansu. To, shi kansa furotin ya kasu kashi biyu. Akwai furotin mai daraja ta daya, akwai kuma mai daraja ta biyu. Furotin mai daraja ta daya ya fi furotin mai daraja ta biyu, domin idan jiki ya sami furotin mai daraja ta daya yakan yi amfani mai yawa da shi fiye da yadda zai yi amfani da furotin mai daraja ta biyu (Malumfashi, 1970:2-3).

A furotin mai daraja ta daya ne ake samun cima irin su; qwai da nama da kifi da kuma madara. Amma a furotin mai daraja ta biyu kuwa akan sami cima irin su; wake da daddawa da gyada. Haka kuma, akan sami sinadarin furotin a cikin cima irin su gero da dawa da shinkafa sai dai bai cika yawa ba (Abdul, 2009:70).

Abinci mai Qara Qarfi (Carbohydrate)

Amfanin irin wannan abinci a jikin mutum shi ne ya ba jiki qarfin yin aiki, watau kamar man fetur ga mota ke nan. Watau shi maganin yunwa ne kawai domin ba ya gina jiki. Ana samun irin wannan abinci a cikin; dawa da gero da shinkafa da dankali da rogo da gwaza da rake (Malumfashi, 1970:3 da Abdul, 2009:70-71).

Abinci mai Maiqo (Fat)

Wannan irin abinci amfaninsa a jiki duk daya ne da na kabohaidiret, watau ba jikin mutum qarfin yin aiki. Amma qarfin da fet kan ba jiki ya fi na kabohaidiret yawa. Kuma yawanci abubuwan cin duk mai ne da suka haxa da; man gyaxa da man shanu da man kaxanya da man kitse. Amma man

kitse da na man shanu sun fi dukka sauran da aka ambata domin suna xauke da sinadarin Bitamin A Bitamin D a cikinsu (Malumfashi, 1970:3-4 da Abdul, 2009:71).

Abinci mai kare lafiya (Vitamin)

Shi kuma irin wannan abinci jikin mutum kadan yake bukatarsa amma duk da haka idan jiki ya rasa shi sai mutum ya dinga fama da ‘yan ciwace-ciwace, tun ma ba yara qanana ba. Amfaninsa shi ne ya tsare jiki daga ‘yan cuce-cuce, yana kuma taimakawa qwarai wajen daidaita gina jiki. Shi ma irin wannan abinci ya kasu kashi da yawa (Malumfashi, 1970:4). Wannan irin abinci ya kasu kashi daban-daban, amma a nan za a yi bayanin biyar daga cikinsu, wato Bitamin A, B, C, D da E.

Abinci mai kare lafiya A (Bitamin A): Aikinsa shi ne kare jiki daga cuce-cuce, musamman ma na ido da kuma numfashi. Sannan kuma yakan qara kyawun fata da kuma qarfin fatar jiki, ba a bar shi a baya ba wajen gina jiki. Ana samun sa a cima irin su zogale da kuka da qwai da madara da hanta da tumatir da man kitse (Malumfashi, 1970:4-5 da Abdul, 2009:72).

Abinci mai kare lafiya B (Bitamin B): Wannan abinci ne mai kare jiki daga kamuwa da cututtuka irin su, ciwon baki da quraje. Haka kuma yana inganta tunanin dan’adam. Ana samun sa a abinci irin su duser gero da ta dawa da wake da nama da zogale da ganyen kuka da kalkashi (Abdul, 2009:72).

Abinci mai kare lafiya C (Bitamin C): Yana da amfani wajen taimakawa jini a jikin dan’adam. Haka kuma, yana kare jiki daga kamuwa da wasu cututtuka kamar qazwa da yawan havo. Kuma rashinsa yakan sa dasashi ya yi taushi, ya riqa zubar da jini ko ya ya wani abu mai tauri ya goge shi. Daga nan kuma, yana yiwuwa har haqora su zube. Ana samun sa a ‘ya’yan itatuwa da ganyaen zogale da alayyaho da dinkim da sauransu (Malumfashi, 1970:5).

Abinci mai kare lafiya D (Bitamin D): Yana taimakawa wajen gina qashin mutum da kuma haqora. Don haka, Bitamin D madogara ne na gina qashi a jikin dan’adam. Kuma yana kare kamuwa da cututtukan qashi. Ana samun sa a madara da man kifi da kuma hasken rana (Abdul, 2009:73).

Abinci mai kare lafiya E (Bitamin E): shi wannan aikinsa shi ne ya taimaki mata wajen samun haihuwa. Rashinsa yakan sa mace ta kasa daukar ciki balle ma ta haihu. Rashinsa kuma kan kawo ko an sami ciki a yi vari. Ana samun irin wannan bitamin a cikin cima ta madara da kifi da nama da duser gero da ta dawa da masara. Akwai shi kuma a cikin ganyayen ci, kamar zogale da latas da sauransu (Malumfashi, 1970:6).

Gishirin Ma'adinai

Wannan irin abinci shi ma jiki kaxan yake buqatarsa, kuma yana da matuqar amfani. Shi ma ya kasu da yawa, daga ciki akwai wanda yake daidaita ayyukan jiki, wani yana taimakawa wajen gina qashi da haqora, wani kuma wajen gina jiki, daga ciki kuma akwai mai ba wa jini launinsa. Ana samun su a abubuwa irin su kanwa da zogale da kukar miya da madara da qwai (Malumfashi, 1970:6 da Abdul, 2009:73).

Ruwa (Water)

Amfanin ruwa a jikin mutum shi ne narkar da abinci da kuma zagayawa da narkakken abinci jikin xan'adam. Haka kuma, ruwan ne yake kwava dukkan kayan gina jiki, sannan kuma ya tattaro duk datti da yake jikin mutum ya kawo shi mafitsara (Abdul, 2009:74).

Ashe kenan a iya cewa, abinci Hausawa na gargajiya yana taka muhimmiyar rawa wajen gina jikin xan'adam da kuma kare lafiyarsa. Haka kuma, qarancin wasu nau'in abincin Hausawa na gargajiya yana haddasa wasu cututtuka a cikin xan'adam. Har wa yau, masu samar da abincin Hausawa na gargajiya kamar manoma ko masu sayar da shi suna fa'idantuwa kuma yana taimakwa wajen bunqasa tattalin arziqinsu.

4.0 KAMMALAWA (Conclusion)

A wannan darasi, an yi bayanin game da nau'o'in kayayyakin abincin Hausawa na gargajiya da kuma yadda ake sarrarfa su, su koma abinci. Ta hanayar kawo rukunin da kowane ya faha; kamar abinci dangin hatsi da dangin mabunqusa qasa da dangin masu qwaya da dangin kulunvutu da kayan ruwa da dangin ganye da dangin nama da dangin kayan marmari da kuma dangin mai. Sannan a kawo tasirin kimiyyar zamani a kan nau'o'in abinci Hausawa na gargajiya.

5.0 TAQAITAWA (Summary)

Bayanai sun gabata wajen tabbatar da cewa Hausawa suna da nau'o'in kayayyaki dangin abinci. An kawo nau'o'in abinci a cikin rukuni-rukuni da kuma yanayi yadda suke aiki a jikin mutum. Da ire-iren sinadaran da suke samar wa domin taimaka wa lafiyar mutane.

6.0 AUNA FAHIMTA (Tutor-marked Assignment)

1. Kawo abinci dangin Hatsi da amfaninsu a jikin mutum.
2. Bayayyana irin sinadarin da ake samu a abinci dangin ganye.
3. Yi cikakken bayani game da abinci na rukunin kulunvutu.
4. Me ya bambanta abinci dangin masu qwaya da abinci dangin mabunqusa qasa?

7.0 MANAZARTA DA WAXANSU ABUBUWA NA QARA NAZARI (Referenc/Further Reading)

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Rukuni Na 2: Tufafi Hausawa na Gargajiya

Kashi Na 1: Tufafin Maza

Shimfixa

Hausawa maza suna da tufafi da dama da suka samar ta hanyar saqa ko saqi. Haka kuma, ana samar da waxannan tufafi ne ta hanayr sana'ar saqa, wato waxanda masaka suke samarwa.

Qunshiya

- 1.0 Gabatarwa (Introduction)
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi (Objectives)
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi (Main Content)
- 4.0 Kammalawa (Conclusion)
- 5.0 Taqaitawa (Summary)
- 6.0 Auna Fahimta (Tutor-marked Assignment)
- 7.0 Manazarta da Waxansu Abubuwa na Qara Nazari (Referenc/Further Reading)

1.0 GABATARWA (Introduction)

A baya, an yi bayanin yadda za iya gane wasu kayayyakin buqata na yau da kullum a wajen Hausawa, waxanda suka shafi kayayyaki dangin duma da dangin itace da danigin yumvu, wato, qasa da kayayyaki dangin kaba da dangin dutse da dangin abinci. To, yanzu za a yi magana a kan wasu tufafiin Hausawa na gargajiya yadda fasalinsu yake da kuma nau'o'insu. a wajen Hausawa. Domin da zarar mutum ya samu muhalli, wato wuri zama sai kuma ya cigaba da gudanar da rayuwa. Tattare da gudanar da wasu aikace-aikace waxanda za su tallafa wa rayuwarsa. Sai ya kyautata yanayin tufafinsa domin cuxanya da mutane daban-daban. Saboda haka abubuwan da wannan rukuni ya qunsa su ne tafafin Hausawa na gargajiya. Domin Hausawa sukan ce 'tufa ita ce mutum'. Haka kuma, anma iya tantance al'umma daga yanayin tufafinta, wato tafuafa hanaya ce ta bambanci wata al'umma da wata. Muhimman abubuwan buqata na rayuwa na kowane Xan'adam su ne abinci da muhalli da kuma tufafi, saboda haka iya danganta su da kayayyakin al'ada na wannan al'umma. Akwai tufafin maza da kuma tufafin mata a tsarin al'adun Hausawa.

2.0 MANUFAR DARASI (Objectives)

Babu shakka wannan darasi na da manufofin da ake fatar xalibai su fahimta. A san wasu tufafin maza Hausawa na gargajiya da aka samar yawanci daga auduga, wato a san fasalolinsu da kuma rukuni Hausawan da ke amfani da su a cikin al'ummar Hausawa.

3.0 QUNSHIYAR DARASI (Main Content)

Tufafi na nufi abubuwan da ake sawa a jiki don rufe tsiraici da kare jiki daga sanyi da zafi da dukan ruwa. Tufafi na nufin abin da ake sawa a jiki don rufe tsiraici kamar riga da wando da zani da sauransu (CNHN, 2006:440). Tufafi shi ne duk abin da za a iya amfani da shi wajen suturta jiki, wanda tsarin al'adun al'umma ya aminta da shi. Haka kuma, tufafi su ne, suke bambance wani jinsi da wani (namiji da mace) tare kuma da fayyace al'adun wata al'umma da wata (Magaji, 2017:91).

Hausawa kamar sauran al'ummomi na duniya suna da tsarin tufafi na maza da kuma na mata. Tufafin maza Hausawa su haxa da:

Bante

Bante yana xaya daga cikin tufafin Hausawa da suka fi qanqanta, wanda kuma Hausawa ne suka qagi abinsu da kansu tun kafin su haxu ko cuxanyu da wasu baqin al'ummu. Haka kuma, dalilin qanqantar bante ne ake kiran sa da suna 'zirin bante'. Hausawa ma na yi masa kirari da 'ziri mugun bante, ba ka qoshi ba ya sulluwa, ka ci ka qoshi ya tsuke'. Bante saqi ne wanda aka yi domin ya rufe gaban mai sa shi da kuma suturarsa. Yawanci zirin bante masunta ne suka fi amfani da shi. Sannan kuma, akwai banten bangi wannan bante babba ne wanda akasari ake xaurawa bisa qirji. Samari da 'yan dambe su ne suka fi amfani da shi. Ana yi masa ado (Funtua, 2010:24).

Walki

Ana yin walki da fatar qaramar dabba ce wato akuya ko tunkiya. Ana jeme fatar a kuma gyara ta domin a riqa xaurawa a gindi. Galibi an fi xaura walki a bisa bante, akasari kuma akan yi wa walki ado kamar yadda ake yi wa qwarya.

Taka

Taka tufar fata ce wadda ake jemewa ta yi laushi. Wani lokaci kuma ana barin gashin haka nan kamar buzunallah. Mutanen karkara suna rataya taka a kafaxa, ta yadda za ta kare su gaba da baya kuma ta rufe walkinsu. Ana kiran takar da ba a jeme ba 'buzuwa'.

Babbar Riga

Babbar riga tufa ce wadda Hausawa ke xorawa bisa taguwa. Babbar riga ita ce muhimmiya daga cikin tufafin Hausawa maza. Ita ce riga wadda ake amfani da ita wajen bukukuwan aure ko suna ko taruka. Babbar riga tufa ce ta asali ta Bahausha wadda ta kasu gida huxu kamar haka:

- i) Gare: Gare babbar riga ce mara nauyi. Ba a yi mata shiggai da shafi na ciki. Shafin ciki kawai da ake yi wa gare shi ne algabba, sai kuma qarin qyalle da za a yi wa aljihi.

- ii) Sace: Sace babbar riga ce mai nauyi saboda ita ana yi mata shiggai da babbar algabba da kururu a kan uwar rigar. Haka kuma, wajibi ne a daidaita faxinta na kafaxa da na qasa idan an daidaita cunar rigar.
- iii) Shakwara: Fasalin shakwara ya bambanta da na sace ko gare. Haka kuma girmanta bai kai na sace ko gare ba. Kuma ba a yi mata shiggai ko kalmasa hannu. Shakwara ba ta da faxi, kuma zurfinta da kaxan ya wuce guiwa. Tana da algabba wanda ake yi daga irin qyallen da aka yi ta da kuma madadaicin aljihu. Akan yi wa shakwara kwaxo da linzami madaidaita. Galibi dai samari su ne suka fi amfani da wannan tufa.
- iv) Aganiya: Aganiya babbar riga ce wadda ake amfani da ita wajen ado. Ana yi mata laqabi da ‘mari-mazuru’. Ana kuma xinka ta salon gare. Ba a yi mata shafin ciki mai yawa, kuma ana yi mata algabba a kuma yi mata wuyan wundi. Ana yi mata aljihu biyu a tsaye.

Waxannan su ne manyan riguna iri huxu na gargajiya da Hausawa suke da su. Idan an yi masu aiki kuma sunayensu na canzawa kamar haka:

- a) Aska tara mai cibiya: Ita wannan riga tana da babban aljihu wanda a jikinsa akwai surfani mai sifar kuri wanda a cikinsa akwai dagi wato alamar Arewa. Bayan rigar kuwa akwai kwaxo da linzami da kuma surfani mai sifar cibiya. A cikin wannan surfani akwai dagi da kunama sama da qasan shi. A qasan kunamar kuma, akwai babbar kunama.
- b) Aska tara mai dawaki: Ana kiran wannan riga da suna ‘yar koli’ ko ‘yar dikwa’. Ana yi mata babban aljihu wanda kuma yake da asake guda shida da kuma wasu asaken guda uku a kafaxar hagu. Tana da dogayen layuka a jikin aljihun waxanda suka miqe har zuwa kafaxar hagu da kuma qarshen aljihun daga qasa. Waxannan layuka su ake kira dawaki, kuma su ne suka bambanta da aska tara mai cibiya. Daga kafaxar dama kuwa, akwai surfani mai shan lauje. A cikinta akwai kuri, a cikin kurin akwai dagi. A bayan rigar akwai kwaxo da sirfani babba wanda a cikinsa akwai wani sirfani mai siffar kuri. Ana yi wa kurin ado da ake kira ‘bi-ta-da-kallo’.
- c) Aska takwas: Rigar aska takwas ita ake kira ‘malum-malum’. Ita riga ce sace mai babban aljihu. Ana yi mata asake biyar a jikin aljihun, biyu a gefen daman aljihun, uku kuma a gefen hagu. Sannan akwai guda uku a kafaxar hagu. Waxannan asake ana yi su da faxi da kuma tsawo. Ana yi wa rigar ado iri daban-daban kamar dagi a tsakiya da qadangare a kafaxar hagu. A kafaxar dama ana yi sirfani mai shan lauje. A cikin sirfanin kuma akwai dagi babba. A bayan rigar akwai kwaxo sannan akwai sirfani babba wanda a ciki akwai dagi. Saman dagin akwai kunama, qasan babban sifanin kuma akwai ‘bita-da-kallo’.
- d) Aska biyu mai wau: Aska biyu mai wau na daga cikin riguna mafiya da tsada da kuma kyau. Rigar na da manyan asake guda

biyu a jikin qaton aljihunta. Waxannan asake suna da; dagi da kifi da bi-ta-da-kallo. A kafaxar hagu kuma akwai kan qadangare da saura ado iri-iri. A kafaxar dama kuma akwai sirfani mai siffar wau wanda da shi ne aka samo sunan rigar. A cikin wannan wau xin akwai wani ado da aka yi da ake kira ‘gidan rina’. Wannan wata huda ce da ake yi wa cin bakin. A bayan rigar kuma akwai kwaxo da qaton wau. A cikin wau xin akwai gidan rina (Funtua, 2010: 24-27).

Girke

Girke riga ce babba wadda ke zuwa da shige mai yawa. Kowace rigar girke tana da qaton ado a tsakiyar baya da kuma daga gefen hannun dama na fuskar rigar. Wannan ado shi ake kira tambari. Shi tambari yana da wani ado a tsakiya da ake kira ‘gidan rina’. Rigar garke tana da manyan asake wanda ake farawa daga tsakiyar rigar a qarqashin wuya, ya yi qasa har kusan duk tsakiyar aljihun. Za a iya ganin rigar girke ta fuska huxu kamar haka:

- i) Tsamiya rigar girke ce wadda aka yi da saqar tsamiya. Ana saqar ne da qanana qore.
- ii) Sabada rigar girke ce wadda ake yi da saqaqquen fari mai qananan saqa.
- iii) Barrage rigar girke ce wadda aka yi da saqar Hausa mai zubin jan zare a tsakiya da fari a geffan biyu da saqa na baqin zare. Idan an jera irin wannan saqa za a ganta ja da fari.
- iv) Girken Nufe rigar girke ce wadda aka yi da saqi. Riga ce mai tsada kwarai. Hausawa sun samo wannan riga ce daga wurin Nufawa (Funtua, 2010: 27-28).

Kwakwata

Wannan riga ce ta saqi wadda aka yi ta salon Aganiya kuma aka yi mata ado iri na riga wuya wudi. Ana yi wa kwakwata shafi mai faxi da wani kyalles mai xaukar ido a cikin hannuwan rigar. Wannan riga ta saraki ce, daga baya kuma masu sarauta da zagagen sarki da makaxa ke yin ado da su a wurin biki ko ranar sallah.

Tokare

Tokare riga ce ta shadda wadda maxinka ke tsattsargawa su yi su qwarya-qwarya shigen girke ko tsamiya sannan su bi su dakke su xinke. Daga qasa ana goya wani qyalles idan an samo abawa a xinka ta cikin rigar tsakanin xinki da xinki, kuma tsakanin shaddar da ake aiki da ita da kuma shafin da ake yi daga ciki. Abawar da aka sa daga ciki ta yi tudu kamar kuyoyi, ita ake kira ‘Tokare’ ko ‘xure’. Ita ma tana daga ciki rigunan Hausawa masu kyau da daraja da kuma tsada.

Kore

Al’adar Bahausha ce ya sanya qatuwar riga ya yi tinjim. Wannan na qara masa kwarjini matuqa. Kore riga ce fara wadda ake rinawa da shuni a

buga ta da qwaro ta riqa walqiya. Masu wadata ne suke sa irin wannan riga. Daga wannan riga ce ‘yan salon magna ke cewa ‘mai hannu da shuni’. Saboda wajen sa rigar akan ga hannuwan mutum da shunin da ya xauka daga rigar.

‘Yar Madaka

Wannan riga ce wadda aka yi wa uwar rigar dukkanta aiki daga kafaxa har qasa kuma gaba da baya. A da aikin hannu ake yi to amma akan daxe ba a gama ba, amma a yanzu maxinka na yin ta da keke. An samo wannan riga daga wata unguwa mai suna Madaka a garin Zariya.

Lema

Lema riga ce ta fari wadda aka rina da shuni ta koma baqa amma ba a buga ta da qwaraba. A da dattawa suna sanya lema da dare. Ana sa ta ita kaxai sai bante da takalmi. Ba a sa hula da dare (Funtua, 2010: 29).

Shabka

Asalin wannan riga gare ce, ana yi mata aiki a dukkan uwar rigar gaba da baya kuma daga sama har qasa kamar ‘yar madaka. Abin da ya bambanta ta shabka da ‘yar madaka shi ne salon zanen adonsu. Shabka tana da wani tambari wanda ake yi a daidai mazauna, ba a gadon baya ba irin na rigar girke.

Wasu Wanduna Hausawa na Gargajiya

A garagjiyance, saraki da mawadata suke da wanduna manya masu faxi da yalwa. Jama’ar gari kuwa a da sun fi sanya gajeren wando ko su xaura bante ko walki. Daga cikinsu akwai:

- i) Buje: Buje babban wando, wani lokaci ana xinka rabin turmi ko na turmi guda. Ana yi masa hantsa wadda ta zuba har qasa. Haka kuma, ana yi masa kubaka mai faxi ta yadda za a ji dakin sa zariya ko lamurje.
- ii) Tsala: Tsala ba shi da hantsa kamar buje. Kafarsa kuma tsukakkiya ce. Yana da mazagi, kuma matasa suka fi amfani da shi. Yawanci Hausawa daga Katsina da Kano da kuma Zariya ne su suka fi yin amfani da shi. Da sauransu.

Hulunan Hausawa na Gargajiya

Huluna³ na xaya daga cikin tufafin Hausawa maza masu muhimmanci matuqa. A zamanin da, sanya hula ko tagiya sai dattawa ko mutanen da ke zaune a alqaryu. Hula a da ana aje ta ne sai idan za a je kasuwa ko kuma in za a je birni. Amma a yanzu kuwa, idan mutum ya sa kaya bai sa hula ba, sai an yi magana domin hula a yau tana xaya daga cikin kamalar Bahausha. Daga cikin hulunan Hausawa akwai:

- i) Dankwara asalin wanna hula ta saqi ce kuma gajera ce qwarai mai kame kai. Yazu ana xinka ta da farin qyalle ko kuma da yadin shadda.
- ii) Bakwala ana kiran wanna hula da sunan ‘daxo miya’ ko ‘hular sarki’. Bambacin bakwala da dankwara shi ne tsawo. Bakwala doguwar hula ce misalin kamu guda galiban ta saqi. Amma kamar dankwara yanzu ana yin su da wasu qyallaye daban.
- iii) Havar-Kada ana kiran wannan hula fatuma. Havar-kada ta fi dankwara zurfi amma ba ta kai bakwala ba. Ana yin ta da shige wanda zai rufe kunnuwa amma ya bar fuska a buxe. Dattawa da mutanen qauye sun fi amfani da ita (Funtua, 2010:34-35).

4.0 KAMMALAWA (Conclusion)

A wannan darasi, an yi bayanin game da tufafin maza Hausa na vgargajiya. da kuma yadda ake samar da su. Ta hanayar kawo rukunin mazan da suke da amfani kowane ya tufafi. kamar tufafin da suka shafi riga da wanduna da huluna. Sannan a kawo tasirin kimiyyar zamani a kan nau’o’in tufafin Hausawa na gargajiya.

5.0 TAQAITAWA (Summary)

Bayanai sun gabata wajen tabbatar da cewa Hausawa suna da tafafin na gargajiya nau’o’in daban-daban. An kawo wasu tufafi abinci rukunin mutane da suke amfani da kowane nau’ in tufafi.

6.0 AUNA FAHIMTA (Tutor-marked Assignment)

1. Kawo tufafi dangin riga guda biyar, sannan ka bayyana yadda ake yin su da kuma masu amfani da su.
2. Kawo tufafi dangin wandu guda uku, sannan ka bayyana yadda ake yin su da kuma masu amfani da su.
3. Kawo tufafi dangin huluna guda huxu, sannan ka bayyana yadda ake yin su da kuma masu amfani da su.
4. fito da yadda zamani ya yi tasiri a kan waxannan tufafin maza Hausawa na gargajiya.

7.0 MANAZARTA DA WAXANSU ABUBUWA NA QARA NAZARI (Referenc/Further Reading)

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Kashi Na 2: Tufafin Mata**Qunshiya**

- 1.0 Gabatarwa (Introduction)
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi (Objectives)
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi (Main Content)
- 4.0 Kammalawa (Conclusion)
- 5.0 Taqaitawa (Summary)
- 6.0 Auna Fahimta (Tutor-marked Assignment)
- 7.0 Manazarta da Waxansu Abubuwa na Qara Nazari (Referenc/Further Reading)

1.0 Shimfixa

Hausawa maza suna da tufafi da dama da suka samar ta hanyar saqa ko saqi. Haka kuma, ana samar da waxannan tufafi ne ta hanayr sana'ar saqa, wato waxanda masafa suke samarwa.

2.0 MANUFAR DARASI (Objectives)

Babu shakka wannan darasi na da manufodin da ake fatar xalibai su fahimta. A san wasu tufafin mata Hausawa na gargajiya da aka samar yawanci daga auduga, wato a san fasalolinsu da kuma rukuni Hausawa mata da suke amfani da su a cikin al'ummar Hausawa.

3.0 QUNSHIYAR DARASI (Main Content)

Mata Hausawa suna da tufafinsu na gargajiya masu tarin yawa waxanda suka bambanta da na maza. Zane shi ne ginshiqi a tufafin mata Hausawa na gargajiya yawancin zannuwan mata na gargajiya, kuma dukkansu saqa su ake yi. Akwai ado da ake yi wa yawancin tufafin mata Hausawa, kuma wannan ado na waxannan zannuwa, ya danganta da matsayin wadda za ta xaura su, macen basarakiya ce ko attajira ce ko matar mawadaci ce ko sauran mata ne gama-gari. Matsayi dai shi ne mizani. A wajen mata Hausawa, akwai tufafi iri daban-daban da suka qunshi suturar da suke xaurawa daga ciki domin rufe tsiraicinsu, kafin su sanya manyan kaya. Haka kuma, a tufafin mata akwai ta zanuwa da fataloli da riguna (Yola, 2017:118).

Fatari

CNHN (2006: 138) ya bayyana fatari da xan gyauto da mata ke xaurawa sannan su xaura zane, wasu kuma na kiransa da xantofi.

Fatari qaramin zane ne wanda mata suke xaurawa kafin su xaura babban zane. Bambancin fatari da xantofi shi ne xantofi ana yi masa tattara a

sama, sannan a yi masa jela don xaurawa wani lokaci har aljihun ake yi masa. Kuma duk tsawon fatari ko xantofi ba wuce gwiwa (Ibrahim, 1982:150 da Muhammad, 1985:47).

Bante

Bante wani qyalle ne mai kusurwa uku da jela da maxauri wanda ake xaurawa a qugu. Shi kuma, Muhammad (1985: 48) ya bayyana bante da tufafi ne na 'yan mata wanda girmansa ya fi wanda masunta suke xaurawa. Ga al'adar Hausawa, bante shi ne tufafin da yarinya za ta riqa xaurawa har sai an yi ma ta aure.

Bakurxe

Wannan zane ne da ake saqa shi da zare launi biyu, wato fari da baqi. Ana saqa shi biyu baqae, xaya fari. Ana xinka farin a tsakiya, baqaqen kuma a kowanne gefe. Ana yi wa farin ado mai suna *ka-sha-kallo*. Yawanci tsofaffin mata da matan sarakai ne suke amfani da shi wajen kwalliya (Ibrahim, 1982:130).

Saqi/Dunhun Saqi

Saqi zane ne da ake yin sa da baqin zare. Ana saqa shi falle biyu ba tare da an yi masa wani ado ba. 'Yanbori da tsofaffin mata su ne suka fi yin kwalliya da shi (Yakasai, 1992: 45).

Bunu

Bunu wani baqin zane ne na mata mai kama da gwado (CNHN, 2006:54). Ana yin wannan zane da baqin saqi, qoshiya biyu daban-daban. Daga nan sai a haxe sawayensa a yi masa ado da farin zare. Ana yin ado layi huxu sannan sai a yi kan qadangare a cikin layukan. Kowace mace tana iya yin kwalliya da shi.

Xankatanga/Xanjanga

Zane xankatanga/xanjanga ana saqa shi da zare mai launuka iri-iri, kuma ba a yi masa ado kasancewar yana da launuka da yawa, sai dai kawai a yi masa kalmasa a gefe da gefe. Kuma manyan mata suke yin kwalliya da shi (Yola, 2017:122).

Tsamiya

Ana saqa wannan zane da rinanne zare da aka rina da ganyen tsamiya da vawon makuba. Ana saqa shi sawaye biyu sannan a zubin saqar ana yin ratsin sanduna a kwance da farin zare. Launinsa ruwan qasa-qasa ne. Matan attajirai ne suke kwalliya da shi, saboda wahalar aikinsa yana da tsada (Yakasai, 1992:47).

Gansarki

Wannan zane ana saqa shi qoshiya xaixai. Ana yin qaramin gyauto da wannan zane, sannan ana yi masa ado da baqar takwala. Ana yi masa

kalmasa a gefensa, kuma ba a yi masa jela. Ana saqa shi da baqin zare na saqi. 'Yan bori ne suka fi amfani da irin wannan zane.

Kudi

Shi wannan zane ana yi masa zane sirara da jar takwala. Da farko ana yin saqar sawayensa sirara gwargwadon yadda zai isa faxin zane. Ana tura wannan jar takwala ne da galura sannan a yi saqa da ita. Bayan an gama kuma, saqar sai a haxa sawayen da baqin zare sannan daga qarshe a yi kalmasa. Ba a yi wa wannan zane ado saboda jikinsa akwai ratsin baqin zare (Yola, 2017:123).

Xanbarasoso

Wannan zane ba saqaaqqa ba ne, farin alawayyo ne ake yi masa rini mai kama da tabarma cibiyar kura. Ana xaura kwallon magarya ko tsakuwoyi a jikinsa sannan a rina shi, sai ya zamo launi biyu, wato wani wajen a rine, wani fari. Kuma ana kiransa da *mai hadari* 'yan mata sun fi amfani da wannan zane domin kwalliya (Batten, 1934: 27).

Riguna

Mata suna da riguna na gargajiya, daga cikin waxannan riguna akwai masu hannuwa da waxanda ba su da hannuwa. Haka kuma, akwai farare da kuma masu ratsin launi daban-daban.

iguna ana yin ta ne bisa sauyi na sassauyawa sassan jiki. Domin kowa ne rukuni na mata suna amfani da daidai tasu, wato akwai riguna na yara da manya ko tsofaffi (Yola, 2017:124).

fatala

Ana kiran fatala da sunan 'adiko' ko 'kallabi'. Akasari ma dai yanzu an fi saninsa da suna 'kallabi' ko 'xankwali'. A gargajiyan dai ana yin kallabi na saqi ne, ana jera saqi kamar qwarya biyar ko shida a yi kallabi (Funtua, 2010:40).

Daga cikin fatalolin Hausawa na gargajiya akwai:

Saro

Kallabi ne mai tsawo wanda ake yi da qoshiya xaya ta saqi. Akwai saro na saqi da na tsamiya da na mudukare da na kudi da sauransu. Mata suna xaura saro ne kamar rawani kuma tsofaffin mata ne suka fi sa shi. Ana yi masa kirari da *saro ba duk kai ba* (Yola. 2017:126).

Taguma

Wannan fatala ce mai sigar murabba'i, ana yi mata ado da wani irin zare a tsakiyarsa wani lokaci har da tutoci. Ana xaura shi ne ta hanyar yin wani xan qulli a gaba. Yawanci mata tsofaffi suke xaura irin wannan kallabi (Yola, 2017:126).

Takalma

Mata Hausawa suna amfani da nau'o'in takalma daban-daban daga cikin takalman akwai:

Balka

Wannan takalmi ne da masu iko ke yin kwalliya da shi. Yana da tsinin kai da zubin qirgi a tafi qafar, fatar dunduniyar kuma ana lanqwasa ta cikin takalmin a take ta. Matan sarakai sun fi yin amfani da waxannan takalma (Yola, 2017:127).

Sambatsai

Takalma ne buxaxxu sannan qarqashinsu na qirgi ne. Ana sa masu jar fata a sama a yi musu maxaukai jajaye ko xorawa ko tsanwa. Ana yi masu ado da fata iri-iri. Sambatsai su ne takalma da ake sawa a kayan lefe na aure (Muhammad, 1985:8).

Bindin Shirwa

Takalma ne masu rufe kan yatsu kawai. Don haka wadda ta sa wannan takalmi za ta yi qawa idan tana tafiya (Yola, 2017:128).

4.0 KAMMALAWA (Conclusion)

A wannan darasi, an yi bayanin game da tufafin mata Hausa na gargajiya. da kuma yadda ake samar da su. Ta hanyar kawo rukunin matan da suke da amfani kowane tufafi. kamar tufafin ciki da tufafin waje. Sannan a kawo tasirin kimiyyar zamani a kan nau'o'in tufafin Hausawa na gargajiya.

5.0 TAQAITAWA (Summary)

Bayanai sun gabata wajen tabbatar da cewa Hausawa suna da tafafin na gargajiya nau'o'in daban-daban. An kawo wasu tufafi rukunin mutane da suke amfani da kowane nau'in tufafi.

6.0 AUNA FAHIMTA (Tutor-marked Assignment)

1. Kawo tufafin mata na ciki guda uku, sannan ka bayyana yadda ake yin su da kuma masu amfani da su.
2. Kawo tufafin mata na waje guda biyar, sannan ka bayyana yadda ake yin su da kuma masu amfani da su.
3. Kawo takalman mata guda uku na gargajiya, sannan ka bayyana yadda ake yin su da kuma masu amfani da su.
4. fito da yadda zamani ya yi tasiri a kan waxannan tufafin mata Hausawa na gargajiya.

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Rukuni Na 4: Kwalliyar Hausawa na Gargajiya**Kashi Na 1: Kwalliyar Shafe-shafe****Qunshiya**

- 1.0 Gabatarwa (Introduction)
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi (Objectives)
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi (Main Content)
- 4.0 Kammalawa (Conclusion)
- 5.0 Taqaitawa (Summary)
- 6.0 Auna Fahimta (Tutor-marked Assignment)
- 7.0 Manazarta da Waxansu Abubuwa na Qara Nazari
(Referenc/Further Reading)

1.0 GABATARWA (Introduction)

A baya, an yi bayanin yadda za iya gane wasu tufafin mata Hausawa na garagjiya, waxanda suka shafi tufafin ciki da kuma tufafin waje. To, yanzu za a yi magana a kan wasu nau'o'in kwalliyar Hausawa ta gargajiya, musamman ta mata yadda take da yadda ake yin ta da kuma kayan kwalliyar da ake yin kowace kwalliya. A wajen mata Hausawa domin da zarar mace ta samu tufafi, sai kuma, maganar kwalliya, musamman ta shafe-shafe da qunshi da kitso da kuma kwalliya dangin qyali. wato domin su burje kuma su ja hankalin maza. Mata sukan yi kwalliya a gidajensu da kuma a lokutan bikin suna ko na aure ko bikin salla. Haka kuma, sukan yi kwalliyar a duk lokacin da zu fita waje ko wajen aiki ko wani taru. Hakan ta sa ake kira mata da 'dangin kwalliya'.

Shimfixa

Mata Hausawa sun daxe suna gudanar da kwalliya ta hanyar shafe-shafe, musamman ta amfani da kayayyakin shafe-shafe na gargajiya. Mata suna yin shafe-shafe bayan sunyi wanka. A wani lokaci ba lallai ne sai an yi wanka ba, mata sukan yi daqale. Gyare-gyaren da mata suke yi wajen shirya kansu ya bambanta.

A tsarin mutanen da, wasu mata suna shafa man shanu da man kaxanya da man gyaxa da sauransu. Haka kuma, suna amfani da farar qasa da allin kaxi a matsayin hoda. Haka kuma ana sanya katambiri⁴ wajen zanen baki da xan goshi (Muhammad, 1985: 73).

A al'adar mata Hausawa ta shafe-shafe na gargajiya domin kwalliya suna amfani da baqin tukunya su kwava shi da man-shanu a dinga shafawa a

gira domin ta yi baƙi. Har wa yau, akan yi amfani da funfun⁵ da man-shanu a goga wa gira.

A kwalliyar shafe-shafe, sauyi na sassauyawa sassan jiki, shi ne ke nuna bambancin kwalliyar a tsakanin rukuni mata daban-daban, kamar launin kwalliyar yara da ta ‘yan mata da kuma ta manyan mata. Ga wasu nau’o’in kwalliyar shafe-shafe kamar haka:

2.0 MANUFAR DARASI (Objectives)

Babu shakka wannan darasi na da manufofin da ake fatar xalibai su fahimta. A san wasu nau’o’in kwalliyar Hausawa ta gargajiya, musamman ta mata. Yadda ake yin kwalliyar da kuma kayayyakin yin kwalliyar da kuma rukunin mata da suke yin kowace nau’ in kwalliyar.

3.0 QUNSHIYAR DARASI (Main Content)

3.1 Kwalliyar Gira

Mata sukan yi wa gira kwalliya ta shafa ma ta katambiri da funfun da kwalli, domin ta qara yin baƙi da faxi kuma ta yi kyau ta qayatar. Ana shafa Wadannan abubuwa ne a kan gashin gira.

Sauyi na sassauyawa sassan jiki, bisa shekaru shike tantance kwalliyar gira ta yara da ta ‘yan mata da manyan mata. Misali kwalliya gira ta ‘yan mata ta fi ta yara da manyan mata fitowa sosai, wato ta fi yin raxam abin da aka shafa ya fito yadda kowa zai gan shi a fili ko da daga nesa ne, musamman a lokacin gaxa inda ake haxuwa da samari ko lokacin wani biki ko kuma lokaci na haxuwa ‘yan mata da samari wasu wurarai na musamman.

Kwalliyar Ido

Mata suna yi wa ido kwalliya ta hanyar shafa masa kwalli. Ana shafa kwalli ne a fatar ido ta qasa wurin da gashin ido yake. Kwalli akwai fari da baƙi. Wannan kwalliya ce ta gama-gari ga kowane rukunin mata, musamman ‘yan mata da manyan mata da tsofaffi. Sannan sauyi na sassauyawa sassan jiki shi ke tabbatar wannan kwalliya, wato rukunin ‘yan mata da manyan mata sun fi amfani da kwalli.

Kwalliyar Baki

Mata Hausawa suna da hanyoyin yi wa baki kwalliya ta gargajiya kamar wankewa ko gugewa da canza wa haqora launi ta hanyar cin fure domin kwalliya da zarar mace ta ci fure haqoranta za su sauya launi daga farare su koma launin furen da ta ci. Sauyi na sassauyawa sassan jiki shi ne

yake tabbatar da wannan kwalliya, musamman ga rukunin ‘yan mata, kamar canza launin haqora ko cin fure domin kwalliya, bisa sauyin kwalliya na ganin dama (Yola, 2017:139-140).

Kwalliyar Leve

A kwalliyar matan Hausawa ta gargajiya akwai wadda suke yi a levvansu domin qayata su, ta hanyar shafa masu duk wani abu da zai canza masu launi zuwa ja ko ta hanyar amfani da katambiri ko funfun domin ya yi baqi. Kwalliyar leva, kwalliya ce da sauyi na sassan jiki ke haddasawa, musamman ga ‘yan mata da kuma yaran mata. Bisa tsarin ganin dama.

4.0 KAMMALAWA (Conclusion)

A wannan darasi, an yi bayanin game da kwalliyar shafe-shafe ta mata Hausawa ta gargajiya. Tare da fito da yadda ake yin ta da yadda ake samar da kayayyakin yin ta. Ta hanyar kawo rukunin matan da suke da yin kowane nau’in kwalliyar shafe-shafe. Sannan a kawo tasirin zamani a kan kwalliyar shafe-shafe ta mata Hausawa ta gargajiya.

5.0 TAQAITAWA (Summary)

Bayanai sun gabata wajen tabbatar da cewa, mata Hausawa suna da yin kwalliyar shafe-shafe ta gargajiya nau’o’in daban-daban. An kawo kwalliyar shafe-shafe da haxa da; kwalliyar gira da ta ido da ta baki da kuma leve.

6.0 AUNA FAHIMTA (Tutor-marked Assignment)

1. Yi bayani mai ma’ana game kwalliyar gira, ta hanyar fito da yadda ake yin ta da kuma kayan yin ta.
2. Fito da bambancin kwalliyar gira da ta ido, tsarin kwalliyar mata Hausawa ta gargajiya.
3. Kawo hanyoyin da mata suke bi wajen yin kwalliyar baki da ta leve a gargajiya.
4. fito da yadda zamani ya yi tasiri a kan kwalliyar shafe-shafe ta mata Hausawa ta gargajiya.

7.0 MANAZARTA DA WAXANSU ABUBUWA NA QARA NAZARI (Referenc/Further Reading)

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Kashi Na 2: Kwalliyar Kitso

Qunshiya

- 1.0 Gabatarwa (Introduction)
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi (Objectives)
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi (Main Content)
- 4.0 Kammalawa (Conclusion)
- 5.0 Taqaitawa (Summary)
- 6.0 Auna Fahimta (Tutor-marked Assignment)
- 7.0 Manazarta da Waxansu Abubuwa na Qara Nazari (Referenc/Further Reading)

1.0 Shimfixa

Darasin da ya gabata an yi wa mai karatu bayanin yadda zai iya gane kwalliyar shafe-shafe ta Hausawa ta garagjiya, musamman wanda ta danganci mata. A wannan kashi kuma an kawo bayani nee game da kwalliyar kitso. Kitso yana nufin tubkar gashin kai wadda mata ke yi don ado (CNHN, 2006:247). Alhassan da wasu (1988:59) sun bayyana kitso da tufke gashin kan mace da kitse shi da qawata shi domin ado da kuma rage tudun gashin.

Kitso wata dabara ce da mata sukan bi wajen tsaftace gashin kansu da na ‘yan’uwansu mata, ta hanyar sarrafa shi da tufke shi zuwa fasali daban-daban domin kare shi daga yin tudu.

Kwalliyar kitso, kwalliya ce da kowane rukuni na mata suke yi. Kuma ana yi wa kowace mace, irin nau’i in kitso da take so daga cikin nau’o’i in kitso, wato tun daga yarinya har tsohuwa. Saboda haka kwalliyar kitso kwalliya da ke tafiya bisa sauyi na ganin dama. Domin haka mace tana da zavin irin wanda take so daga cikin ire-iren kitso da ake yayi (Yola, 207:141).

2.0 MANUFAR DARASI (Objectives)

Babu shakka wannan darasi na da manufofin da ake fatar xalibai su fahimta. A san wasu nau’o’i in kitso na mata Hausawa na gargajiya, musamman yadda ake yin kwalliyar kitso da kuma salo kowane kitso a tsarin kwalliyar mata Hausawa ta garagajiya da kuma rukunin mata da suke yin kowace nau’i in kitso.

3.0 QUNSHIYAR DARASI (Main Content)

Tarin-Kara

A tsarin kitson tarin-kara, akan tsaga gashin kan mace zuwa kaso huxu, daga goshi zuwa qeya, sannan kuma a tsaga daga vangaren kunnen dama zuwa vangaren kunnen hagu. Bayan haka, sai a riqa xaukar kitso ana direwa a tsakiyar kai idan an gama kitson sai a ga dukkan vangarorin sun haxu a tsakiya. Sai kuma a haxe qarshen guri guda. Don haka sai ya yi kama da an tare kara wuri xaya (Yola, 2014: 417).

Kitson Tukku

Wannan kitson yana kama da tarin kara, amma shi a gaba ake-yin guda huxu, sannan a yi guda biyu a baya. Daga qarshen kitson sai a dasa rama a kuma yi masa tuntu.

Kitso Maikwando

A irin wannan kitson, ana tsaga gashi gida huxu, sai a dinga xaukar kitson daga tsakiyar kai zuwa gefen kai. Idan an gama kitson sai ya yi kamar an kifa kwando. Wannan ne ya sa ake kiransa kwando.

Kitso Maiqwaqwalwa

Wannan kitso ne wanda ake xibarsa daga goshi a kai shi qeya a zube. Ana fara shi daga vangaren da qwaqwalwa take, wannan ya sa ake kiransa da kitso maiqwaqwalwa (Yola, 2014:418).

Kitso Kabarin Karuwa

Wannan kitso ne da ake yinsa gudu uku, kuma ana daukarsa daga gaban goshi zuwa qeya kamar kumbace. Baya ga haka ana yin siriri guda daya a tsakiya, sannan gefe da gefe a yi manya. Wannan ne ya sa ya yi kama da tudun kabari (Yola, 2014: 418).

Kitson Kumbace

Wannan kitso ana yin sa ne bayan an tsaga gashin gwargwadon adadin da ka so. Daga nan sai a xebe shi daga goshi zuwa qeya.

Kitson Mu-gamu-a-tasha

Wannan kitso ne da ya yi kama da leqa-tukunya ko tsamo nama. Ana xebo shi ne daga qeya a haxe shi a gaban goshi vari xaya, ba abarbaje ba. Wannan sai ya sa ya yi kamar an zubo wani abu daga kai.

Kitson Zobe

Idan za a yi irin wannan kitson, ana raba gashin kai gida biyu, wato daga tsakiyar goshi zuwa qeya. Daga nan, sai a xebi kitson ta kowane gefe, a warwatsa su zuwa gefen kunne, dama da hagu, ko kuma a watsa su zuwa qeya. Irin wannan zubewar da kitson ya yi gefe da gefe ne ya sa ake kiransa zube, wasu kuma su ce masa banqare.

Kitson Gammo

Irin wannan kitson ana yin sa ne sigar da'ira, wato a fara shi daga gefen goshi, ana yi ana kewayawa wa har sai an kai tsakiyar kai ana katsewa har a gama. A taqaiƙe layi xaya ne ake jansa kamar igiya, har tsakiyar kai. Don haka, idan an gama sai ya yi kama da gammo.

Kitson Qwar Biyu

A irin wannan kitso, ana kasa gashin kai zuwa gida biyu, wato daga goshi zuwa qeya. Daga nan sai a yi kitso guda biyu a kowane vari, amma a kusa da juna sosai, ta yadda zai nuna haxuwar kitson domin amsa sunan qwar biyu xin.

Kitson Xatani

Idan za a yi wannan kitson, ana tsaga gashin kan mace zuwa kashi uku, wato daga vangaren kunnen hagu zuwa dama. Na gaba kuma, sai a raba shi daga goshi zuwa tsakiyar kai. Daga nan, sai a kitse na bayan, kamar kitson mai qwaqwalwa, na gaban kuma a yi masa kitson zube.

Kitson Duqurqushi

Wannan kitson ana tsaga gashin kai mace gida biyu, wato daga vangaren kunne dama zuwa na hagu daga nan sai a xauko kitso agefen kunne xaya a ajiye su a xaya vangaren kunne.

Kitson 'Ya'yan 'Yardada

Idan za a yi irin wannan kitso, ana kitsa wani xan siririn gashi daga goshi zuwa qeya. Daga nan, sai a kitsa kowane gefe, su warwatsu a gefen kunnuwa, wato kitson zube. Wannan ya samo sunanansa ne daga wata mata 'Yardada da 'ya'yanta. Wato siririn ita ce, ragowar kuma 'ya'yanta.

Kitson Soron Iya

Irin wannan kitso ba shi da maraba da tarin-kara, sai dai shi, daga qarshensa ana yi masa tuntu.

Kitso Maitauraro

A irin wannan kitson ana tsaga gashin kan mace gida biyu, daga goshi zuwa qeya amma vangaren xaya ya fi xaya. Daga nan, sai a dinga xaukar kitson daga tsakiyar kai a zagaye goshi a yi baya da shi. Haka za a yi ta yi har a gama vangaren xaya. Xaya vangaren kuma sai a yi masa haka. Sannan a waje xaya za a riqa xaukar farkon kitson daga tsakiyar kai. Idan an gama, sai tsakiyar kai ta yi kamar taurari.
(Yola, 2017: 141-147).

4.0 KAMMALAWA (Conclusion)

A wannan darasi, an yi bayanin game da kwalliyar kitso ta mata Hausawa ta gargajiya. Tare da fito da yadda ake yin ta da yadda ake samar nau'o'in kitso mabambanta. Ta hanayar kawo rukunin matan da suke da yin kowane nau'in kwalliyar kitso. Sannan a kawo tasirin zamani a kan kwalliyar kitso ta mata Hausawa ta gargajiya.

5.0 TAQAITAWA (Summary)

Bayanai sun gabata wajen tabbatar da cewa, mata Hausawa suna da yin kwalliyar kitso ta gargajiya nau'o'in daban-daban. An kawo nau'o'in kwalliyar kitso da haxa da; kitson tarin-kara da na tukku da na maikwando da na maiqwaqwalwa da na kabarin karuwa da na kumbace. Haka kuma, akwai kitson mu-gamu-a-tasha da na zobe da na gammao da na qwar biyu da na kisto xantani da duqurqushi da kitson 'yayan 'yardada da na soron iya da kuma kitso maitauraro.

6.0 AUNA FAHIMTA (Tutor-marked Assignment)

1. Kawo nau'o'in kitso Hausawa na gargajiya guda goma na da na yanzu.
2. Fito da bambancin kitson qwar biyu da na zobe da kuma na tukku, a tsarin kwalliyar mata Hausawa ta gargajiya.
3. wane nau'in kitso ne manyan mata da tsofaffi suka fi yi.
4. fito da yadda zamani ya yi tasiri a kan kwalliyar kisto ta mata Hausawa ta gargajiya.

7.0 MANAZARTA DA WAXANSU ABUBUWA NA QARA NAZARI (Referenc/Further Reading)

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Kashi Na 3: Kwalliyar Qunshi da ta Takalma

Qunshiya

- 1.0 Gabatarwa (Introduction)
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi (Objectives)
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi (Main Content)
- 4.0 Kammalawa (Conclusion)
- 5.0 Taqaitawa (Summary)
- 6.0 Auna Fahimta (Tutor-marked Assignment)
- 7.0 Manazarta da Waxansu Abubuwa na Qara Nazari (Referenc/Further Reading)

1.0 Shimfixa

Darasin da ya gabata an yi magana ne game da Qunshi na nufin xaurin lalle da mata suke yi a qafa ko a hannu don ado (CNHN, 2006:287). Kenan a iya cewa, qunshi wani nau'in kwalliya ko ado ne da yawanci mata suke da lalle wanda suke yin sa a hannu ko qafa. Haka kuma, akan yi qunshi ne a sassan jiki daban-daban waxanda suka haxa da hannu da qafa. Kuma bisa sauyi na sassuyawar sassan jiki. Haka kuma, mata sukan yi kwalliyar takalma suna amfani da nau'o'in takalma daban-daban, musamman na kwalliya

2.0 MANUFAR DARASI (Objectives)

Babu shakka wannan darasi na da manufofin da ake fatar xalibai su fahimta. A san wasu nau'o'in qunshi na mata Hausawa na gargajiya, musamman yadda ake yin kwalliyar qunshi da kuma yadda ake yin kowane qunshi da kwalliyar takalma a tsarin kwalliyar mata Hausawa ta garagajiya da kuma rukunin mata da suke yin kowace nau'in qunshi.

3.0 QUNSHIYAR DARASI (Main Content)

Qunshin Hannu

Mata Hausawa suna amfani da zunguru⁶ wajen yin qunshi a hannu. Ana samun lalle ne mai laushi a kwava da ruwa a yayyawa a hannu, sannan a zuba wani lallen cikin zungurun, sai a zura hannu a ciki ana muttsukawa, har ya kama. Ana iya wuni ko kwana da shi domin qunshin ya kama ya yi ja sosai.

Qunshin Qafa

Ana samun lalle ne mai laushi a kwava da ruwa a yayyawa a qafa, sai kuma a lulluve da ganye ko a zuba a kan wani ganye mai faxi sai a sa azargagi⁷ a xaure qafar. Bayan wani xan lokaci sai a kwance shi, amma wani lokaci sai ya kwana idan da daddare aka yi shi. Idan an kwance da wuri sai ya yi ja, amma idan ya kwana ko kuma qafar mai cin lalle ce sai ya yi baqi qirin.

Kwalliyar Takalma

Balka

Wannan takalmi ne da masu iko ke yin kwalliya da shi. Yana da tsinin kai da zubin qirgi a tadin qafar, fatar dunduniyar kuma ana lanqwasa ta cikin takalmin a take ta. Matan sarakai sun fi amfani da Waxannan takalma. Sauyi na tatattalin arziki a cikin al'aumma ke samar da yin kwalliya da shi. Misali sai matan sarakuna ke yin kwalliya da shi. Kwalliya ce mai nuna matsayi a cikin al'ummar Hausawa.

Sambatsai

Takalma ne buxaxxu sannan qarqashinsu na qirgi ne. Ana sa masu jar fata a sama a yi musu maxaukai jajaye ko xorawa ko tsanwa. Ana yi masu ado da fata iri-iri. Sambatsai su ne takalma da ake sa wa a kayan lefe na aure (Muhammad, 1985:8).

Yawanci mace da ta kai matakin yin aure take yin kwalliya da wannan takalmi, domin akan saka shi ne cikin kayan lefe. Ashe kenan wannan takalmi sai wadda takai shekauru na balaga ke amfani da shi. A tsarin kwalliyar mata Hausawa wannan takalmi ya zama game-gari ke nan.

Bindin Shirwa

Takalma ne masu rufe kan yatsu kawai. Don haka wadda ta sa wannan takalmi za ta yi qawa idan tana tafiya.

Kwalliya da wanna takalmi, yawanci 'yan mata da manyan mata suke amfani da shi. A bisa na ganin dama (Yola, 2017:126-127).

4.0 KAMMALAWA (Conclusion)

A wannan darasi, an yi bayanin game da kwalliyar qunshi da ta takalma, musamman na mata Hausawa na gargajiya. Tare da fito da yadda ake yin

kwalliyar qunshi da kuma yadda ak samar da takalman mata Hausawa na kwalliya. Ta hanayar kawo da ake yin qunshi hannu da kuma na qafa da kayan yin su.

5.0 TAQAITAWA (Summary)

Bayanai sun gabata wajen tabbatar da cewa, mata Hausawa suna da yin kwalliyar qunshi da ta takalma na gargajiya. An kawo bayani a kan kwalliyar qunshin hannu da na qafa, sai kuma a ka yi bayani game da takalma kamar; balka da sambatsai da bindin shirwa.

6.0 AUNA FAHIMTA (Tutor-marked Assignment)

1. Yi bayani mai ma'ana game kwalliyar qunshi hannu, ta hanyar fito da yadda ake yin ta da kuma kayan yin ta.
2. Fito da bambancin kwalliyar qunshin hannu da na qafa, tsarin kwalliyar mata Hausawa ta garagjiya, musamman ta la'akari da yadda ake yin su da kayan yin su.
3. Kawo takalman kwalliyar mata guda biyu, ta hanayar bayyana fasalinsu da yadda ake yin kwalliyar da su a gargajiyance.
4. fito da yadda zamani ya yi tasiri a kan kwalliyar qunshi da ta takalma.

7.0 MANAZARTA DA WAXANSU ABUBUWA NA QARA NAZARI (Referenc/Further Reading)

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Kashi Na 4: Kwalliyar Qyali**Qunshiya**

- 1.0 Gabatarwa (Introduction)
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi (Objectives)
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi (Main Content)
- 4.0 Kammalawa (Conclusion)
- 5.0 Taqaitawa (Summary)
- 6.0 Auna Fahimta (Tutor-marked Assignment)
- 7.0 Manazarta da Waxansu Abubuwa na Qara Nazari (Referenc/Further Reading)

1.0 Shimfixa

Darasin da ya gabata an yi bayani game da kwalliyar qunshi da ta takalma, ta yadda mai karatu zai iya tantance su. A wannan kashi kuma an yi wa maia karatu bayani dangane da kwalliyar qyali. Kayan qyali da mata suke ado da su, sun kasu kashi-kashi. Kowanne kashi ya danganta ne da yadda ake amfani da shi a vangarorin jiki.

Akwai kayan qyali waxanda ake amfani da su a hannu kamar munduwa da warwaro da sauransu. Haka kuma akwai na wuya kamar kanju da Murjani da Tsadara da sauransu. Sannan akwai na kunne kamar ‘yan kunne da sauransu.

Yawancin nau’o’in wannan kwalliya sauyi ne na sassauyawa sassan jiki da sauyi na tatattalin arziki da kuma na qere-qere, musamman qere-qere na gargajiya, suke tabbatar da kowace nau’in kwalliya ga masu yin ta, waxanda ta dace da su (Yola, 2017:128).

2.0 MANUFAR DARASI (Objectives)

Babu shakka wannan darasi na da manufofin da ake fatar xalibai su fahimta. A san wasu nau’o’in kwalliyar qyali ta mata Hausawa ta gargajiya, musamman yadda ake yin kwalliyar qyali da kuma kayan yin a gargajiyance. Haka kuma da yanayin kwalliyar da kuma rukunin mata da suke yinkwalliyar qyali.

3.0 QUNSHIYAR DARASI (Main Content)**Dantukwa**

Dantukwa wani dutse ne mai tsayi wanda ake sa wa a hujin hanci ko na kunne na mata (Bargery,1934:228).

Qaramin dutse ne siriri ja, a samansa yana da faxi sannan qasansa siriri. Ana sa shi a hujin hanci ko kunne domin yin kwalliya. Yawanci ana yin wannan huji ne a vari xaya a saman qofar hanci, wato dutse xaya ake sawa a hanci, amma ana yin huji xaya a kowane kunne saboda haka ana sa dutse xaya a kowane kunne. Sannan kuma mata yara da ‘yan mata da manya duk suna amfani da wannan dutse wajen kwalliya ta gargajiya. Wannan dutse mafi yawa ja ne, amma akan sami fari ko mai ruwan toka, sai dai jan ya fi yawa (Yola, 2017: 129).

Kwalliya da wannan dutse sauyi na sassauyawa sassan jiki ne ke bada damar irin girman dutse da za a iya amfani da shi saboda akwai daidai na yara da kuma na ‘yan mata da manyan mata da kuma na tsafaffin mata.

‘Yankunne

Kusan kowace mace tana yin ado da ‘yan kunne. ‘yan kunnen gargajiya ana qera su ne da baqin qarfe, kuma ana sa xaya a kowane kunne. Kwalliya da wannan ‘yan kunne sauyi na sassauyawa sassan jiki ne ya bada damar irin girman ‘yan kunne da za a iya amfani da su, saboda akwai daidai na yara da kuma na ‘yan mata da manyan mata tsafaffin mata. Kuma sauyi na qere-qeren gargajiya, kamar yadda suke samar da ‘yan kunne nau’i daban-daban ga mata domin kwalliya (Yola, 2017:129).

Haka kuma, mata sukan yi wannan kwalliyar qyali ta ‘yankunne ta hanyar hudu kunnuwansu. Sallau (2010:112) bayyana cewa, wannan al’ada ce ta Hausawa ta yin hudar kunnuwu tun lokacin da wanzami ya zo yin gyaran jariri, idan mace ce, ma fi yawanci kafin ranar suna ake yi ma ta hudar kunne domin sanya ‘yan kunne don kwalliya. Bayan wanzamai, wasu mata kan yi qoqari koyon yin hudar domin su riqa yi wa jarirai tun kafin zuwan wanzami.

Kenan a iya cewa, wannan kwalliya ce ta gaba xaya ga mata saboda bisa al’ada wanzami suna yi wa yara wannan hudar tun suna jarirai domin sa ‘yan kunne. Haka kuma, mata suna yi wa hanci kwalliya ta hanyar yi masa hudu, sannan a sa masa dutse ko wani abu domin ado wanda maqera suka qera da azurfa ko tagulla ko kuma baqin qarfe.

Kwalliyar hanci, kwalliya da sauyi na sassauyawa sassan jiki da kuma sauyi na qere-qere na gargajiya suka samar ga mata, musamman ‘yanmanta da yaran mata na aure. Yawanci yara da tsafaffi ba sa yin irin wannan kwalliyar. Haka kuma maqera na gargajiya suke samar da abin da ake yin kwalliyar da shi a hanci ta hanyar sarrafa dutse ko azurfa ko tagulla ko kuma baqin qarfe (Yola, 2017:139).

Tsakiya

Tsakiya duwatsu ne jajaye da kuma masu launin makuba. Tsakiya tana da xan tsawo da kauri kuma ana shirya su a jikin zare sannan a rataya a wuya domin kwalliya.

Hausawa sun sami tsakiya ne daga qasar Lebanon ta hannun mutanan da ake kira da Qwarori, sannan da harshe Lebnon ana kiran tsakiya da Coras daga nan sai Hausawa suka riqa kiran mutanan Lebanon da Qwara (Albasu, 1995: 94).

Kwalliya tsakiya ta samu ne wajen mata Hausawa ta hanyar sauyi na tatattalin arziki, musamman ta hanyar hulxa ta kasuwanci kamar yadda Marx da Mukhtar a ra'insu na sauyi al'adun al'umma ya yi nuni. Daga nan ne mata Hausa suka ci gaba da amfani ita. Kuma ta kawo sauyi a cikin al'adun mata Hausawa na kwalliya.

Tsadara

Tsadara dutse ne da mata Hausawa suke ado da shi a wuya. Wannan dutse yana da jan launi mai kama da tsakiya, amma shi siffarsa kamar qwallo yake gewayayye. Dutsen yana da huda inda akan sanya zare a shirya shi a sanya a wuya.

Murjani

Murjani dutsen wuya ne na mata ja mai tsadar gaske da ake samu daga ruwan teku (CNHN, 2006:352).

Murjani wasu duwatsu ne 'yan dogaye da ake jera su a jikin zare, suna da xan kauri kuma ana sanyawa a wuya domin kwalliya. Murjani iri-iri ne, akwai mai igiya ashirin ko talatin da dai sauransu. Hausawa sun sami murjani ne daga qasashen Makka da Dubai, musamman bayan Hausawa sun shiga addinin Musulunci suka riqa zuwa aikin Hajji, sai suka riqa sawo Murjani suna shigowa da shi qasar Hausa. Daga nan ne mata Hausawa suka ci gaba da amfani shi.

Sulluwa

CNHN (2006:400) an bayyana sulluwa da wani nau'i ne na awarwaro. A wani wurin kuma ana kiransa da qwarqi. Yawanci ana yinsa da goran ruwa ko azurfa ko kuma da kowane irin farin qarfe. Ana yin sulluwa ne da kauri da kuma faxi, sannan ba a fiye yin wani zane a jikinta ba. Ana yi mata sigar da'ira ta yadda za a zura hannu a ciki. Haka kuma mata Hausawa suna sa sulluwa xaya ne a hannunsu saboda kaurinta, da wuya mace ta sanya sulluwa guda biyu a hannu xaya, sai dai ko ta sa xai-xai a kowane hannu. Maqeran farfaru su ne suke qera ta, su kuma 'yankoli su yi tallarta ga mata domin su saya su yi kwalliya.

Munduwa

Munduwa wani qaton awarwaro ne na qarfe wanda mata kan yi ado da shi a hannu (CNHN, 2006:351). Kenan munduwa da wani awarwaro mai nauyi. Don haka munduwa wani irin warwaro ne mai nauyi da mata suke sa wa a hannu domin kwalliya. Maqera ne suke qera munduwa.

Asalin munduwa ta Nufawa ce, sakamakon hulxa Hausawa da Nufawa aka samu munduwa a qasar Hausa. A qasar Yawuri maqeran ke qere masu ita. Daga bisani maqeran Yawuri suka riqa qera wa Hausawa ita domin yin kwalliya (Yola, 2017:133).

Warwaro

Warwaro wani qarfe ne ko azurfa ko tagulla zagayayye da mata kan sa a hannu don ado (CNHN, 2006: 22).

Mata sukan yi amfani da warwaro wanda maqera suke yin amfani da baqin qarfe ko kwabo ko azurfa su yi shi. Warwaro kewayayye ne ta yadda hannun mace zai shiga. Ana yin manya kuma da qanana. Kasancewar warwaro ba mai kauri ba ne kamar munduwa mata sukan sa sama da guda xaya, a kowane hannu yadda idan sun motsa hannayensu za a ji qara. Ana samun warwaro na yara qanana da na ‘yan mata da kuma na manya. Asalin warwaro ya shigo ne ta hannun Larabawa zuwa qasar Hausawa, sannan kuma ta hanyar kasuwanci da yaxa addinin Musulunci da suka gudana tsakanin Larabawa da Hausawa.

Murxe

Murxe farin qarfe ne da ake haxa shi da tagulla sai a murxe su yadda za su haxe da juna kuma su ba da launi iri biyu. Murxe yana kama da sulluwa, sai dai shi a murxe yake, kuma yana da launi iri biyu ne ba kamar sulluwa ba. Maqera ne suke samun tagulla da farin qarfe su doki kowane ya yi tsayi sai su haxe su, su murxesu zamo xaya. Daga nan sai su yayyanka su daidai yadda ake so, wato yadda za a zura a hannu.

Zobe

Zobe shi ne qawar da ake sa wa a yatsun hannu domin ado (CNHN, 2006: 494).

Mata Hausawa suna matuqar amfani da zobe domin yin kwalliya. Ana samun zobe girma-girma, wato akwai na yara da na manya. Kuma ‘yan mata ne suka fi yi amfani da zobba kasancewar suna kan ganiyarsu ta yin kwalliya. Maqeran farfaru su ne suke yin zobe da farin qarfe ko tagulla ko kwabo ko azurfa da sauransu.

4.0 KAMMALAWA (Conclusion)

A wannan darasi, an yi bayanin game da kwalliyar qyali, ta Hausawa na gargajiya. Tare da fito da yadda ake yin kwalliyar qyalii da kuma yadda ake samar da kayan kwalliyar ta qyali. Ta hanayar kawo yadda ake yin kwalliyar.

5.0 TAQAITAWA (Summary)

Bayanai sun gabata wajen tabbatar da cewa, mata Hausawa suna da yin kwalliyar qyali ta gargajiya. An kawo bayani a kan kwalliyar qyali, musamman na kunne a hanci da kuma wadda ake yi a hannuwa.

6.0 AUNA FAHIMTA (Tutor-marked Assignment)

1. Yi bayani mai ma'ana game kwalliyar qyali ta kunnuwa, ta hanyar fito da yadda ake yin ta da kuma kayan yin ta.
2. Fito da yadda ake yin kwalliyar qayli ta hanci, a tsarin kwalliyar mata Hausawa ta garagjiya, musamman ta la'akari da yadda ake yin ta da kayan yin ta.
3. Kawo yadda akae yin kwalliyar qyali ta hannuwa, ta hanayar bayyana fasalinta da yadda ake yin kwalliyar a gargajiya.
4. fito da yadda zamani ya yi tasiri a kan kwalliyar qyali ta Hausawa.

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