

**COURSE
GUIDE**

**HAU 109
GABATAR DA QA'IDOJIN RUBUTUN HAUSA**

Course Team Dr. Isa Yusuf Chamo (Marubuci)-Sashen
Nazarin Kimiyar Harshe da Harsunan Qasashen
Waje, Jami'ar Bayero, Kano
Dr. Bello Alhassan Sodangi(Wanda ya tace
Rubutu)-Sashen Nazarin Harsuna da Al'adun
Africa, Jami'ar Ahmadu Bello, Zaria



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National Open University of Nigeria
Headquarters
University Village
Plot 91, Cadastral Zone
Nnamdi Azikiwe Expressway
Jabi, Abuja

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

e-mail: centralinfo@nou.edu.ng

URL: www.nou.edu.ng

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**HAU109 GABATAR DA QA'IDJOJIN RUBUTUN HAUSA
(INTRODUCTION TO HAUSA ORTHOGRAPHY)
2CU**

Gabatarwa (Introduction)

Darasin HAU109, yana dāya daga cikin darussan da ya kamata a karanta ga wanda ke nazarin harshen Hausa, kwas ne da ke magana kan ka'idojin rubutu na Hausa. Bayanan dake cikin wannan manhaja suna gabatar da wannan darasi ne tun daga bakafē da wasula na Hausa. Haka nan kuma an yi bayanin kan yadda ya kamata rubutu ya rika kasance bisa bin ka'idojin rubutu na Hausa. Wannan manhanja tana bayani kan abin da kwas ya fūnsa da kuma abubuwan da kwas yake bukata da yadda ake iya tsamo abin da ake bukata a cikin ka'idojin rubutu. Manhajar na bayanin irin abubuwan da suka kamata ga dālibi ya kiyaye a yayin da yake nazarta kowane kashi. Haka nan kuma, manhajar ta kawo tambayoyi waƙanda 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 faɗin haka a yayin tattaunawa da malaman da ke kula ko koyar da wannan darasin. Ya zama wajibi a rinka tuntubar malami ko malamai kan wasu abubuwan da suka shigewa dālibai duhu a yayin da ake tattaunawa tsakanin malamai da dālibai (tutorial class). Yin haka zai taimaka ainun wurin samun nasarar isar da sako ga dālibi.

Manufar Wannan Kwas (Course Aim)

A kowane kashi, akwai muhimman abubuwa da ake fata dālibai su sani game da wannan kashi, wato manufar da ake kofarin a cimmawa 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 cimma wa, to dālibai za su iya gwada kimar ganewarsu ko rashin gane darasin da suka karanta.

A takaice, wannan darasi na gabatar da ka'idojin rubutu na Hausa (HAU109) ne, akwai muhimman manufofin da wannan darasi yake kofarin isar wa ga mai karatu waƙanda suka haɗa da:

Tarihin Samuwar Qa'idojin Rubutun Hausa

Daidaitacciyar Hausa

Bambancin Daidaitacciyar Hausa da Sauran Kare-Karen Hausa

Bakafen Hausa da Yadda Ake Amfani da su a Daidaitacciyar Hausa

Wasulan Hausa da Yadda Ake Amfani da su a Daidaitacciyar Hausa

Qa'idojin Rubutun Hausa

Wuraren da Ake Haɗa Kalma a Rubutun Hausa

Wuraren da Ake Raba Kalma a Rubutun Hausa

Koyo Tsantsa (Working Through the Course)

Samun nasarar kammala wannan kwas ya rataya ne kan nazartar kowane kashi a tsanake tare da bibbiyar manazaratar da aka gabatar domin karin haske da samun karin bayanai. Haka nan kuma kada a shagala da duba wasu abubuwan kara nazari da NOUN ta tanadarwa dalibai domin inganta karatunsu da kaifafa fahimtar abin da aka sa wa gaba. A karshen kowane kashi, akwai tambayoyi, su wadannan 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) wadanda aka tsara domin dalibai. Ana bukatar idan an amsa wadannan tambayoyi, to a mika amsoshin ga malaman da ke kula da darasin domin a duba a kuma bayar da sakamakon da ya cancanta. Su wadannan ayyuka na “Jinga” da aka ba dalibai suna taimakawa wajer harhada sakamakon jarabawar karshen zangon karatu domin fitar da sakamakon kowane kwas da dalibai suka yi. Wannan kwas yana da Rukuni guda Uku, a kowane rukuni akwai kashi biyar, saboda haka ana sa ran dalibai su kammala wannan kwas cikin satuttuka goma sha biyar zuwa sha bakwai, kowane rukuni yana da alafa da mai bi masa, haka nan kowane kashi yana da dangantaka da mai biye da shi. Saboda haka, kada dalibai su tsallake wani kashi zuwa wani kashi, yin haka kan gungurta fahimta da rashin gane abin da kwas yake koyarwa.

Ana shawartar kowani dalibi da ya tsara lokacin karantunsa dai-dai da yawan kashe-kashen da ke kowane kwas, saboda a sami nasarar kamala su cikin lokaci. Idan dalibi ya kammala karatu cikin lokaci, yana da damar sake bitar abubuwan da aka yi a baya kafin jarabawar karshen zangon karatu.

Muhimman abubuwan da suka shafi wannan kwas sun hada 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)

Wannan manhajar ta kwas HAU109 tana kunshe da kashi-kashi har guda goma sha biyar (15). Ana bukatar a kammala kowane kashi cikin sati guda ne wanda ya hada har da amsa tambayoyi da ke karshen kowane kashi da kuma amsa tambayoyin jinga idan akwai shi a karshen darasin. Wannan kashe-kashen su ne; -

Rukuni na 1

- Kashi na 1 Harshen Hausa
 Kashi na 2 Tarihin Samuwar Qa'idojin Rubutun Hausa
 Kashi na 3 Daidaitacciyar Hausa
- Kashi na 4 Bambancin Daidaitacciyar Hausa da Sauran Kare-Karen Hausa
 Kashi na 5 Baƙaƙen Hausa da Yadda Ake Amfani da su a Daidaitacciyar Hausa
 Kashi na 6 Wasulan Hausa da Yadda Ake Amfani da su a Daidaitacciyar Hausa

Rukuni na 2

- Kashi na 1 Qa'idojin Rubutun Hausa
 Kashi na 2 Wuraren da Ake Hadā Kalma a Rubutun Hausa
 Kashi na 3 Wuraren da Ake Raba Kalma a Rubutun Hausa

Rukuni na 3

- Kashi na 1 Wuraren da Ake Fara Rubutu da Manyan Baƙaƙe
 Kashi na 2 Yadda Ake Rubuta Wasu Kalmomi I
 Kashi na 3 Yadda Ake Rubuta Wasu Kalmomi II
 Kashi na 4 Alamomin Rubutun Hausa I
 Kashi na 5 Alamomin Rubutun Hausa II

Manazarta da Abubuwan Kara Nazari:

Akwai manazarta da aka kawo a farshen kowane kashi waƙanda za su taimakawa dalibai kara nazari da zurfafa bincike. Wasu daga ciki litattafai ne waƙanda ba masu wuyar samu ba ne a ƙaƙunan sayar da littafai musamman waƙanda ke sayar da na Hausa. Akwai littafin ƙa'idojin rubutu na Sa'id, Bello da Wurma, A. G. Yahaya I. Y. waƙanda ya kamata a nemo su. Wasu kuma kundaye ne na kammala karatu digiri na ɗaya da na biyu hard a digirin digirgir, wasu kuma muƙalu ne ko dai a Mujallu ko waƙanda aka gabatar a tarurukan kara wa juna sani. Wasu daga ciki za a iya samunsa ta kafar sadarwa ta yanar gizo, ko kuma da taimakon ƙaƙunan karatu na Jami'o'i, musamman jamai'ar da take kula da "karatu daga gida" idan littattafan sun yi karanci, ko kuma wuyar samu, to yana da kyau a yi amfani da bayanan da wannan manhajar kwas ɗin ya samar

Auna Fahimta (Assignment)

Ana jarraba dalibai domin gane fahimtar su a wannan kwas ta hanyoyi guda biyu ne. Hanya ta farko ita ce, ta ayyukan da ake ba dalibai su yi

domin a gyara. Hanya ta biyu ita ce, wadda ake jarraba d'alibai a karshen zangon karatu (examination). Da yake yanzu komi na koyarwa sun koma ta na'urar mai kwakwalwa ce, haka ma jingar da ake ba d'alibai. 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 kowace tambaya domin yin haka kan taimaka wajen amsa tambayoyi duka cikin lokaci. Ana sa ran d'alibai su amsa tambayoyin JINGA akalla guda uku wafanda daga cikin ukun nan ne za a zavi kwarara guda biyu wafanda d'alibi ya fi samun maki don su kasance kashi talatin cikin dari na jararawa (30%), sauran kashi saba'in (70%) ana samunsu ne a jarrabawar karshen zangon karatu (semester examination). Ita wannan jarrabawar zangon karshen, ana yin ta ne ta hayar yanar gizo, saboda haka yana da kyau d'alibai su kasance sun gwane da nakaltar na'u'rorin kwamfuta saboda a sami cin jarrabawa yadda ya kamata.

JINGA (Tutor Marked Assignment)

Ana bukatar mai karatu ya kofarta gwada fahimtarsa ta hanyar amsa tambayoyin da ke karshen kowane kashi. Ana sa ran ya san manufar kowane kashi na darussan da suka gabata. Saboda haka zai iya gwada fahimtarsa ta hanyar amsa tambayoyin da ke biye a kowane kashi. Duk da cewa jarrabawar da ake ba d'alibai ta yanar gizo suke, duk da haka d'alibai za su iya gwada fahimtarsu ta kofarin amsa tambayoyin da ke karshen kowane kashi.

Jarrabawa (Final Examination and Grading)

Kamar yadda aka ambata ne a baya, jarrabawa na daukar kaso saba'in (70%) cikin dari na sakamakon da ya kamata d'alibi ya samu. Akan ciro wafannan tambayoyi daga cikin ire-iren wafanda aka auna fahimtarsu ce a karshen kowane kashi. Don haka yana da kyau d'alibai su yi kofarin amsa tambayoyin da aka yi masu a karshen kowane kashi da aka gabatar, yin amfani da kyakykyawar Hausa na karawa amsar d'alibi kwalliya.

**MAIN
COURSE**

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RUKUNI NA 1

- Kashi na 1 Harshen Hausa
- Kashi na 2 Tarihin Samuwar Qa'idojin Rubutun Hausa
- Kashi na 3 Daidaitacciyar Hausa
- Kashi na 4 Bambancin Daidaitacciyar Hausa da Sauran Kare-Karen Hausa
- Kashi na 5 Baƙaƙen Hausa da Yadda Ake Amfani da su a Daidaitacciyar Hausa
- Kashi na 6 Wasulan Hausa da Yadda Ake Amfani da su a Daidaitacciyar Hausa

KASHI NA 1 HARSHEN HAUSA**Abubuwan da ke Ciki**

- 1.1 Gabatarwa
- 1.2 Manufofin Darasi
- 1.3 Ma'anar Harshen Hausa
 - 1.3.1 Yankunan da ake amfani da harshen Hausa
 - 1.3.2 Muhimmancin Harshen Hausa
 - 1.3.3 Cigaban Harshen Hausa
- Auna Fahimta
- 1.4 Taƙaitawa
- 1.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi
- 1.6 Manazarta
- 1.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta

**1.1 Gabatarwa**

Wannan kashi ya kunshi bayani a kan ma'anar harshen Hausa da muhimmancinsa da irin ci gaban da ya samu. Harshen Hausa harshe ne mai dadadfen tarihi da kuma yawan mutanen da ke magana da shi. Don haka, a wannan bangare za a duba ma'ana da tarihinsa.

A matsayin mai nazari ko koyon harshen Hausa ya na da kyau ya fahimci ma'anarsa da yankunan da ake amfani da shi da irin matsayinsa a wajen masu amfani da shi. Bugu da ƙari, a fahimci muhimmancin harshen Hausa a ɓangarori daban-daban, sannan kuma sai a gano irin ci gaban da ya samu da sakamakon ci gaban ga harshen da masu amfani da shi.



1.2 Manufofin Bincike

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Fahimtar ma'anar harshen Hausa.
- Fahimtar muhimmancin harshen Hausa.
- Fahimtar wuraren da ake amfani da harshen Hausa.
- Gano ci gaban da harshen Hausa ya samu.

1.3 Ma'anar Harshen Hausa

Harshen Hausa yana ɗaya daga cikin manyan harsunan na duniya. Harshe ne wanda a kullum yake kara ci gaba ta wajen masu magana da shi da yalwarsa da kuma kwarjininsa. Wani masani mai suna Greenberg (1947) kamar yadda Wurma (2005:1) ya kawo ya nuna cewa harshen Hausa yana ɗaya daga cikin kungiyar harsunan Cadi, don haka yake da dangantaka da harsuna irin su *Masa* da *Lasa* da *Sokoro* da *Kotolo* da *Kere* da *Tera* da *Bura* da *Margi* da *Mandara* da *Bacama* da *Warji* da *Bolanci* da *Sayanci* da *Karekare* da sauran makamantansu. Haka shi ma Schuh (1983) kamar yadda Wurma (2005:1) ya bayyana ya kawo makamancin abin da Greenberg (1947) ya bayyana dangane da ma'anar harshen Hausa. Shi kuwa Adamu (1978) kamar yadda Wurma (2005:1) ya bayyana cewa ya yi "Hausa, harshe ne na kabilar Hausawa waɗanda tun fil-azal suka zo daga kasar Hausar, ko kuma tarihi ya nuna cewa daga kasar Hausa suke, ko kuma zuri'arsu ta wajen uba daga kabilar Hausa suke, ko kuma waɗanda ta hanyar amfani da harshen Hausa da ɗabi'un Hausawa da addininsu suka zama Hausawa".

3.2 Yankunan da Ake amfani da Harshen Hausa

Harshen Hausa, harshe ne da aka fi amfani dashi a bangaren Arewacin Nijeriya da kuma wasu sassa na kasashen Nijer da Cadi da Sudan da Gana da Saliyo da Jumhiruyar Bini da Barkina Faso da Kamaru da Senigal da Laberiya da Mali da kafan daga wasu yankuna na Misira da Moroko da Tunis da sauran makamantan waɗannan kasashe, waɗanda ko dai sun yi iyaka da Arewacin Nijeriya ko kuma Hausawa sun je kasar don wani dalili. Saboda haka ne Schuh (1983) kamar yadda Wurma (2005:1) ya kawo ya nuna cewa harshen Hausa, na ɗaya daga cikin manyan harsunan duniya wanda in banda Larabci, babu wani harshe da ya fi shi yawan jama'a a nahiyar Afrika. Don haka, harshen Hausa baya ga asalin tushensa ya yaɗu zuwa yankuna da dama na kasashen Afrika da ma wasu kasashe masu nisa a sakamakon wasu dalilai. Saboda haka ne aka cewa harshen Hausa ya zama harshen duniya wanda ake amfani da shi ba wai kawai a kasar Hausa ba.

3.3 Muhimmancin Harshen Hausa

Dangane da muhimmancin harshen Hausa, Wurma (2005:2) ya ce “Hausa, harshe ne da ya fi kowane harshe yaduwa a Afrika ta yamma, sannan kuma idan aka yi la’akari da masu magana da harshen a wasu wurare a Afrika ta Arewa da ta tsakiya da kuma ta gabas, harshen ya wuce harshen Suwahili wajen yaduwa da yin amfani da shi a nahiyar Afrika” .Dalilin hakan na iya kasancewa wajen irin gagarumar sha’awar da Hausawa ‘yan kasuwa da masu sana’o’in hannu da malamai suke da ita wajen tafiya zuwa wasu wurare da kuma nacin da Hausawa suke da shi ga al’adunsu da irin sigar harshen, wadda ta sa shi zama mai sauƙin koyo da farin jini. Haka kuma, yalwar kalmomi ta harshen ta sa ya kasance abin amfani ga harkokin ilimi da walwalar jama’a da siyasa da hukunce-hukunce tare da kuma da irin baiwar da harshen yake da ita wajen aro da mayar da wasu ‘yan gida. Wadannan dalilai da wasunsu su ka sa da dama daga wadanda ba Hausawa ba masu sha’awar hulɗa da mutanen nahiyar Afrika suka fi bada ƙarfi wajen koyon harshen Hausa domin samun yin mu’amala da mutanen nahiyar Afrika, wadanda harshen Hausa ke da rinjayar kaso na masu magana da harshen. Saboda haka, harshen Hausa ya zama mai muhimmanci sosai ga duk mai son mu’amala da mafi rinjayen mutanen da ke a nahiyar Afrika.

3.4 Cigaban Harshen Hausa

Harshen Hausa ya samu ci gaba a fannoni da dama wadanda suka hada da; ta fuskar yawan masu magana da shi da koyar da shi da kuma matsayin harshen a hukumance a kasa da duniya da kuma sauran makamantan wadannan. Ta fuskar masu magana da shi, yana daya daga cikin harasa da ke da dimbin masu magana a duniya kuma na biyu a nahiyar Afrika. Ta fuskar koyarwa kuwa a akwai jami’o’i masu yawa a Nijeriya da wasu kasashen Turai da Amurka da Asiya da suke koyar da kwasa-kwasan samun digiri na farko da na biyu da na uku a fannin Hausa, haka kuma wadansu kasashen Turai da Asiya da Amurka suna amfani da harshen Hausa, musamman a kafonin yada labaransu na kasa-da-kasa. Bugu da kari, zaɓen harshen Hausa da ƙungiyar hada kan kasashen Afrika ta yi, ya zama daya cikin harsunanta uku na tafiyar da aiki, ya kara ɗaga matsayin harshen da martabarsa. Don haka, masu hasashe ke ganin cewa harshen Hausa na da babban rabo nan gaba a matsayinsa na harshen da za ayi amfani da shi a duniya. Saboda haka, harshen Hausa ya daina zama harshen da Hausawa suka kankane, harshe ne da tuni ya zarce mutanen ƙabilarsa na asali.

Auna Fahimta

Kawo wasu harsuna da suke da 'yan'uwantaka da Hausa tare da yin baynin 'yan'uwantakar.
Yi bayanin muhimmancin harshen Hausa ga a kalla dāya daga cikin rukunin al'umma.



1.4 Takaitawa

A wannan kashi an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

- Ma'anar harshen Hausa.
- Yafuwar Harshen Hausa zuwa wasu yankuna
- Muhimmanci da ci gaban harshen Hausa

1.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Hausa: harshe ne na kabilar Hausawa waƙanda tun fil-azal suka zo daga kasar Hausa.



1.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

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Wurma, A. G. (2005). *Daidaitacciyar Hausa da Qa'idojin Rubutunta*. Kaduna: Olatunde Rasheed Printing Works.

Yahaya, I. Y. (2002). *Hausa a Rubuce: Tarihin Rubuce-Rubuce cikin Hausa*. Zaria: NNPC.



1.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

- 1- Kawo wasu harsuna da suke da 'yan'uwantaka da Hausa.
 - *Masa da Lasa da Sokoro da Kotolo da Kere da Tera da Bura da Margi da Mandara da Bacama da Warji da Bolanci da Sayanci da Karekare*
- 2- Bayanin muhimmancin harshen Hausa ga a kalla daya daga cikin rukunin
 - i- Hausa, harshe ne da ya fi kowane harshe yaduwa a Afrika ta yamma
 - ii- la'akari da masu magana da harshen a wasu wurare a Afrika ta Arewa da ta tsakiya da kuma ta gabas, harshen ya wuce harshen Suwahili wajen yaduwa da yin amfani da shi a nahiyar Afrika".
 - iii- Dalilin hakan na iya kasancewa wajen irin gagarumar sha'awar da Hausawa 'yan kasuwa da masu sana'o'in hannu da malamai suke da ita wajen tafiya zuwa wasu wurare da kuma nacin da Hausawa suke da shi ga al'adunsu da irin sigar harshen, wadda ta sa shi
 - iv- zama mai saukin koyo da farin jini.
 - v- yalwar kalmomi ta harshen ta sa ya kasance abin amfani ga harkokin ilimi da walwalar jama'a da siyasa da hukunce-hukunce tare da kuma da irin baiwar da harshen yake da ita wajen aro da mayar da wasu 'yan gida.

KASHI NA BIYU TARIHIN SAMUWAR QA'IDOJIN RUBUTUN HAUSA

Abubuwan da ke ciki

- 2.1 Gabatarwa
- 2.2 Manufofin Darasi
- 2.3 Qa'idojin Rubutu a Qarni na 20
- 2.4 Kafa Hukumar Hausa
- 2.5 Tarurrukan Daidaita Ka'idojin Rubutun Hausa
Auna Fahimta
- 2.6 Takaitawa
- 2.7 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi
- 2.8 Manazarta
- 2.9 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta



2.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan kashi an yi bayanin tarihin samuwar ka'idojin rubutun Hausa a takaice. An sha gwagwarmayawajen samar da ka'idojin rubutu Hausa, kuma aiki ne da aka dade ana yi a mata kai daban-daban a kuma lokuta daban-daban, wanda ya hadar da masana harshen Hausa, Hausawa da Turawa. An dade ana rubutu Hausa cikin tsarin Turanci a sigogi daban-daban, amma daga baya masana suka ga dacewar samar da wata daidaitacciyar hanyar rubuta Hausa guda daya. A wannan kashi an yi bayanin matakan da aka bi wajen samar da ka'idojin tare da kawo misalan wasu canje-canje da tarurrukan suka samar wajen rubutu wasu kalmomin Hausa.



2.2 Manufofin Darasi

A farshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Fahimtar matakan da aka bi wajen samar da ka'idojin rubutun Hausa.
- Fahimtar wasu daga cikin ka'idojin da aka samar a lokuta daban-daban.



2.3 Qa'idojin Rubutun Hausa a Karni na 20

A farkon karni na 20, masana sun fahimci cewa akwai wasu sautuka na musamman a Hausa waƙanda rashin amfani da su wajen rubuta wasu kalmomin Hausa yadda ya kamata ko yadda ake furta su a Hausa ya haifar da matsaloli. Irin waƙannan sautuka sun haɗa da: *b*, da *d*, da *k*, waƙanda a lokacin waƙansu marubuta na amfani da *ɗigo* a *karkashin* bakaken masu kama da su. Misali:

‘*b*’ da *ɗigo* a *karkashinta* a matsayin ‘*b*’

‘*d*’ da *ɗigo* a *karkashinta* a matsayin ‘*d*’

‘*k*’ da *ɗigo* a *karkashinta* a matsayin ‘*k*’

An ci gaba da rubuta waƙannan sautuka *b*, da *d*, da *k*, tare da *ɗigo* a *karkashinsu* har zuwa wajen shekara ta 1912 lokacin da wani malami Hanns Vischer, wato ‘Dan Hausa’, ya rubuta wani littafi mai suna *Rules for Hausa Spelling*, ya zayyana ka’idojin rubutun Hausa a cikinsa. Littain ya bayyana irin kalmomin da suka kamata a haɗa, da waƙanda ya kamata a raba, sannan kuma ya canza ka’idar rubuta sautukan da ake yiwa *ɗigo* a *karkashinsu* suka koma ana yi masu *ɗigo* a birbishinsu kamar haka:

‘*b*’ a matsayin *b*

‘*d*’ a matsayin *d*

‘*k*’ a matsayin *k*

Waƙannan ka’idoji da ‘Dan Hausa’ ya samar su Mr. G. P. Bargery ya yi amfani da su wajen rubuta wani shahararren kamus na Hausa, mai suna *Hausa-English Dictionary and English-Hausa Vocabulary*, wanda ya kunshi kalmomin dubu arba’in da tara na Hausar wurare daban-daban. Bargery a kamusun ya ce “an daɗe kafin a gano cewa Hausa tana da waƙansu sautuka waƙanda babu irin su a harsunan kasashen Turai, Misali akwai ‘*b*, da ‘*d*, da ‘*k*, da *ts*, da ‘*y*.....”

Daga baya a shekara ta 1932 Gwamnatin Jihar Arewa ta kafa kwamitin daidaita ka’idojin rubutun Hausa wanda aka kira ‘Committee on Hausa Orthography’. Wannan kwamiti ya shafe wajen shekara biyar yana kaiwa yana kawowa kafin ya cim ma yarjejeniyar yi wa *b*, da *d*, da *k*, kugiya ko lankwasa abirbishinsu maimakon *ɗigo-ɗigen* da akan yi a kasa ko a samansu.

Bayan ana sami yarjejeniyar ‘yan kwamiti ne, sai ɗaya daga cikinsu, wato Dr. R. M. East, ya tafi birnin Berlin na kasar Jamus, ya tattawon da wani malami wanda yake shugaba ne na Cibiyar Nazarin Harsuna da Al’adun Kasashen Afrika, Farfesa D. Westermann, suka yarda da cewa maimakon *ɗigo-ɗigon* nan, a dinga sa kugiya a kan waƙannan bakaken. Misali *b* ta koma *b*, *d* – *d*, *k* ta koma *k*. Daga nan sai Dr. East ya dawo ya sanar da Gwamnatin Arewa, aka yarda aka buga sanarwa a Jaridar Gwamnatin Nijeriya, wato *Nigeria Gazette*, Government Notice No. 396, ta 24, ga watan Maris, 1938.

Wanda ya fara amfani da wadannan bakafen masu kugiya a samansu shi ne R. C. Abraham wanda ya rubuta kamus mai suna *Dictionary of the Hausa Language*, wanda Jami'ar London (University of London) Press suka buga a shekarar 1946. Ya yi amfani da lankwasa (kugiya) a sautukan *b*, da *d*, da *k*, maimakon digo-digo a farkashi ko a samansu.

Haka kuma, an bayar da sanarwa a cikin jaridar *Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo* fitowar farko, ta daya, wadda aka buga a watan Janairu na shekarar 1939 a shafi na 2, an sanar da samuwar sababbin bakafen wanda Gwamna ya yarda da su, kuma an yi kira ga kowa ya rika amfani da su, ko da hannu zai yi rubutu.

Wannan ya zama mataki na farko na samuwar ka'idojin rubutun hausa, wanda aka samar ta hanyar yarjejeniya.

2.4 Kafa Hukumar Hausa

Duk da samuwar ka'idojin rubutun Hausa wadanda Gwamnati ta amince ta yarda abi, an ci gaba da samun bambance-bambance wajen yadda wasu suke rubuta Hausa, musamman wajen hada kalmomi da raba su. Bugu da kari, sababbin kalmomin da aka samar a cikin Hausa an ci gaba da rubuta su barkatai ba tare da wani takamaiman tsari ba, musamman saboda bambance-bambancen da ake da su a kare-karen Hausa.

Domin magance irin wadannan matsaloli na rubutu a Hausa, sai wani dan majalisa, a majalisar wakilai ta Jihar Arewa da ke kaduna, mai suna Malam Bawa Bulkacuwa, wakili daga Bauchi, ya gabatar da shawara cewa, “ya kamata a ba mai girma Gwamna shawarar a kafa wata hukuma wadda za a kira *Hukumar Harshen Hausa*, domin ta daidaita yadda za a rubuta kare-karen Hausar wurare daban-daban kamar Sakkwatanci da Kananci da Katsinanci da Zazzaganci da sauransu. Ya kamata a tsayar da wata kakkarfar ka'ida game da rubuta wasu kalmomin misali: *muhawara ko mu hawara? wato ko watau? su ke ko suke? ilmi ko ilimi.....*”

An yi na'am da wannan shawara ta Malam Bawa Bulkacuwa, inda Gwamnatin Jihar Arewa ta kafa *Hausa Language Board*, watau *Hukumar Harshen Hausa* a shekara 1955 domin a daidaita ka'idojin rubutun Hausa, da tace kalmominda Hausa ta aro daga wasu harsuna musamman Larabci da Ingilishi, sannan ta kuma gudanar da duk wasu ayyuka wadanda za su kyautata harshen Hausa.

Wannan hukuma ta yi wa harshen Hausa ayyuka masu tarin yawa, kadan daga ciki sun hada da:

1. Tabbatar da littafin ka'idojin rubutun Hausa mai suna *Rules for Hausa Spelling*, bayan yin 'yan gyare-gyare.

2. Cim ma yarjejeniyar kan waƙansu kalmomin na bayyana nahawu. Misali: *ismi zuwa suna fi'ili, amri zuwa abin da za a yi*
3. Tsara littafi na kebantattun kalmomi a Hausa, mai suna *Glossaries of Technical Terms*. A ciki an jero kalmomi kimanin dubu ɗaya da ɗari ɗaya a tsarin rukuni-rukuni waƙanda ake amfani da su a keɓabbun wuraren. A littafin an kuma nuna yadda Hausa takan aro kalma daga turanci, waƙansu an samo masu fassara a Hausa, waƙansu an canza masu sauti ta yadda za su dace da tsarin sautinta su zama kalmomin Hausa.

Tun da aka kafa wannan hukuma a shekarar 1955 ta yi aiki tukuru don cim ma manufofin da aka kafa ta dominsu. Hukumar ba ta daina aiki ba sai da aka kara yawan jihohin nijeriya, hakan ya faru a shekarar 1968, aka raba jihar Arewa ta zama jihohi shida. Daga nan aka miƙa kayayyakin aikin Hukumar zuwa ga Sashen Koyar da Ingilishi da Harsunan Zamani (Department of English and Modern Languages) na Jami'ar Ahmadu Bello ta Zariya. Amma da aka kafa Cibiyar Nazarin Harsunan Nijeriya a Kwalejin Bayero ta Kano, a shekarar karatu ta 1970 zuwa 1971, sai aka ga dacewar da ta ci gaba da aikin Hukumar Harshen Hausa. A halin yanzu, Cibiyar ke gudanar da kwatankwacin ayyukan da Hukumar Harshen Hausa ta yi.

2.5 Tarurrukan Daidaita Ka'idojin Rubutun Hausa

Duk da samar da wasu ka'idojin rubutun Hausa a shekarar 1958 waƙanda aka buga a littafi mai suna *Hausa Spelling*, da kuma gyare-gyaren da Hukumar Harshen Hausa ta yi wa ka'idojin rubutu, kuma aka buga a cikin mujallar Gwamnati. Amma ka'idojin ba su gama zama jiki ba, domin wasu marubuta sun ci gaba da rubuta kalmomin Hausa barkatai, wasu suna haɗa wasu kalmomin wasu suna raba wasu kalmomin ba tare da wata tsayayyiyar hanya guda ɗaya ba.

Wannan matsala ita ce ta sa aka yi tarurruka har kashi uku a wurare daban-daban don a daɗa duba ka'idojin rubutun Hausa, a yi musu wasu gyare-gyare yadda za su karɓu. An shirya tare da aiwatar da tarurruka kamar haka:

1. taron Bamako a ƙasar Mali daga 28 na watan Fabrairu zuwa 5 ga watan Maris na shekarar 1966
2. taro a Jami'ar Ahmadu Bello, Zariya, ranar 21 ga watan Yuni na shekarar 1970.
3. taro a Cibiyar Nazarin Harsunan Nijeriya, Jami'ar Bayero, Kano a watan Satumba na shekarar 1972.
4. taro a Cibiyar Nazarin Harshe da Tarihi da Sarrafa Adabin Baka (Centre for Linguistic and Historical Studies by Oral Traditions), Yamai daga ranar 7 zuwa 12 ga watan Janairu na shekarar 1980.

Wadannan tarurruka sun kawo ci gaba ta fuskar inganta da daidaita ka'idojin rubutun Hausa. Kuma har zuwa yanzu ana gudanar da tarurrukan kara wa juna sani ta fuskar ka'idojin rubutun Hausa, idan bukatar hakan ta taso ko domin wani dalili na musamman.

Auna Fahimta

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | kafin gyara ka'idijin rubutun Hausa, ya ake rubuta wadannan sautuka: |
| | ḡ..... |
| | ḡ..... |
| | ḡ..... |
| 2. | An gudanar da taron Bamako daga _____ |



2.6 Takaitawa

A wannan darasi mun fahinci muhimman wuraren da adabi ya bambanta da al`ada, al`adar kowace al`umma na nuni da irin tsarin da wannan al`umma ta yi wa kanta don gudanar da rayuwar mutanenta. Wajen gudanarwa, akan sami wasu hikimomi da fahahar da mutane ke nunawa a lokacin da ake gudanar da wani abu na al`ada. Misali, bukukuwan Hausawa al`ada ce, to yayin bukukuwan ana samun wake-wake da kade-kade da raye-raye, su wadannan wake-waken su ne ayyukan adabi, bukin shi kanshi al`ad ace. Tatsuniya al`ad ace amma wakokin da ke cikin tatsuniya adabi ne.

2.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Zazzaganci: - Daya daga cikin kare-karen harshen Hausa.



2.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

Abraham, R. C. (1941). *The Language of Hausa the People*. London: U.L Press.

Adamu, M. (1978). *The Hausa Factor in West African History*. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University, Press.

Bargery, G. P. (1974). *A Hausa-English Dictionary*. London: OUP.

Bunza, A. M. (2002). *Rubutun Hausa: Yadda Yake da Yadda Ake Yin sa*. Surulere: Ibrash Islamic Publications Centre LTD.

- Bunza, A. M. (1990). *Nahawun Rubutu: Jagoran Qa'idojin Rubutun Hausa*. Sokoto: ANLAT.
- Schuh, R. G. (1983). *Hausa and Its Nearest Relations*. A paper Presented at the Department of Nigerian and African Languages, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
- Sa'id, B. (2004). *Qa'idojin-Rubutun Hausa: Jagora ga Marubuta*. Kano: Benchmark Publisher Limited.
- Wurma, A. G. (2005). *Daidaitacciyar Hausa da Qa'idojin Rubutunta*. Kaduna: Olatunde Rasheed Printing Works.
- Yahaya, I. Y. (2002). *Hausa a Rubuce: Tarihin Rubuce-Rubuce cikin Hausa*. Zaria: NNPC.



2.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

- 1- kafin gyara ka'idijin rubutun Hausa, ya ake rubuta waƙannan sautuka:
b.....'b
d.....'d
ƙ.....'k
- 2- An gudanar da taron Bamako daga_____
- 28 na watan Fabrairu zuwa 5 ga watan Maris na shekarar 1966

KASHI NA UKU DAIDAITACCIYAR HAUSA

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 3.1 Gabatarwa
- 3.2 Manufofin Darasi
- 3.3 Ma'anar daidaitacciyar Hausa.
- 3.4 Wuraren da ake amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa.
Auna Fahimta
- 3.5 Takaitawa
- 3.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 3.7 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 3.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



3.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan bangare an yi bayanin ma'anar daidaitacciyar Hausa, tare da taƙaitaccen bayanin yadda aka samar da ita. Sannan da bayanin wuraren da ake amfani da ita. Domin harshen Hausa na ɗaya daga cikin harsuna na duniya da suka sami ci gaba ta fuskar tsari da aiwatarwa. Saboda haka, masana harshen Hausa a lokuta daban-daban suka gudanar da taruka domin ganin an samar da matsaya ɗaya ta fuskar rubuta da karanta harshen Hausa.



3.2 Manufofin Darasi

A ƙarshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- fahimtar ma'anar daidaitacciyar Hausa
- gano yadda aka samar da daidaitacciyar Hausa
- sanin wuraren da ake amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa.



3.3 Ma'anar Daidaitacciyar Hausa

Daidaitacciyar Hausa, ita ce Hausar da aka tace kuma masana ilimin harshen Hausa a tarruka daban-daban suka amince a yi amfani da ita (Wurma, 2005:2). A shekara ta 1912 ne, aka kafa harsashin samar da daidaitacciyar Hausa a karkashin Dan Hausa (Hans Vischer), aka kuma ci gaba da ƙarfafa shirin har zuwa shekara ta 1988 lokacin da hukumar harshen Hausa ta tabbatar da shirin. An yi tarurrukan masana harshen Hausa domin ƙarawa juna ilimi daban-daban. Duk domin samar da kalmomin harshen Hausa waɗanda za a riƙa amfani da su da kuma rubuta su. Daga nan ne aka samar da daidaitacciyar Hausa wadda ake

amfani da ita a wajen rubuta kasidu da littattafai da kuma a wajen sadarwa ta yau da kullum. Haka kuma, samar da daidaitacciyar Hausa ya taimaka wajen amfani da hanya daya wajen isar da saƙo ga masu ji da amfani da harshen Hausa a Duniya.

3.2 Wuraren da Ake amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa

Bayan samar da daidaitacciyar Hausa, akwai wuraren daban-daban da suke amfani da ita. Irin waɗannan wuraren sun haɗa da: makarantu da wajen wallafa littattafai da kafonin watsa labarai da tarrurrukan karawa juna ilimi da makamantansu.

Makarantu

A nan amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa wajen koyar da Hausa a makarantu tun daga firamare har zuwa Jami'o'i. Wanda ya ƙunshi koyarwar kanta da shirya jarabawa da kuma amsa jarabawar.

Wallafa

Masana da mawallafa suna amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa wajen rubuta littattafan Hausa waɗanda suka ƙunshi fannoni daban-daban. Irin waɗannan littattafai sun haɗa da: littattafai na waƙa da na labarai da na tarihi da na wasan kwaikwayo da na kimiyya da na fasaha da sauranu. Mawallafan irin waɗannan littattafai su na ƙoƙarain ganin sun yi amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa, sai dai ɗan abin da ba a rasa ba na ‘yan kura-kurai.

Kafonin Watsa Labarai

A na ƙoƙarin yin amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa a kafonin watsa labarai da hanyoyin sadarwa waɗanda ake amfani da su yau da kullum. Za a iya kasa su gida uku ta fuskar sigarsu wato Rediyo da Talabijin da Jaridu.

- **Rediyo**
Wata kafa ce ta isar da sakonni ta hanyar mangana zuwa ga jama'a waɗanda ke zaune a wurare da ban-daban ba tare da ganin mai ba da sakon ba.
- **Telbijin**
Shi ma telbijin wata kafa ce ta isar da saƙo ga jama'ar tamkar rediyo. Babban abin da ya bambanta shi da rediyo shi ne ganin mai magana da motsi a lokacin da yake maganar ko motsin ta cikin akwatun talabijin.
- **Jaridu**
Waɗannan sun ƙunshi labarai waɗanda ake bugawa don mutane su karanta a matsayin sakonni. Akan buga Jaridu wasu kullum wasu kuma ana buga su lokaci-lokaci, hakan ya ɗanganci bukata da dalili. A yanzu ana samun ire-iren waɗannan jaridu a yanar gizo.

3.4 Tarurrukan Qarawa Juna Sani

Ana amfani da daidaitacciyar a wajen tarurrukan Hausa na karawa juna sani. Haka kuma, tarurruka irin na addini da siyasa da tattalin ariziki da kiwon lafiya da zamantakewar jama'a, duk tarruka ne da ake koƙarin amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa wajen gudanar da su, domin a samar da fahimta a tsakanin mahalarta.

Duk waƙannan wurare da aka kawo a sama suna koƙarin yin amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa a harkokin gudanarwarsu, domin samun damar aika sakon da suke son aikawa. Domin daidaitacciyar Hausa ita ce Hausar da mafi yawan al'umma ke amfani da ita.

Auna Fahimta

Waƙanne mataƙai aka bi wajen samar da daidaitacciyar Hausa?
Yi bayanin wuraren da ake amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa.



3.5 Takaitawa

A wannan kashi ana sa ran a koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

- i. ma'anar daidaitacciyar Hausa.
- ii. matakan da aka bi wajen samar da daidaitacciyar Hausa.
- iii. wuraren da ake amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa.
- iv. muhimmancin amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa.

3.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi



3.7 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

Abraham, R. C. (1941). *The Language of Hausa the People*. London: U.L Press.

Adamu, M. (1978). *The Hausa Factor in West African History*. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University, Press.

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Bunza, A. M. (2002). *Rubutun Hausa: Yadda Yake da Yadda Ake Yin sa*. Surulere: Ibrash Islamic Publications Centre LTD.

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- Wurma, A. G. (2005). *Daidaitacciyar Hausa da Qa'idojin Rubutunta*. Kaduna: Olatunde Rasheed Printing Works.
- Yahaya, I. Y. (2002). *Hausa a Rubuce: Tarihin Rubuce-Rubuce cikin Hausa*. Zaria: NNPC.



3.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

- 1- Wadanne mata kai aka bi wajen samar da daidaitacciyar Hausa?
- Hanyar gudanar da tarurruka na kara wa juna ilimi.
- 2- Yi bayanin wuraren da ake amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa.

Makarantu

A nan amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa wajen koyar da Hausa a makarantu tun daga firamare har zuwa Jami'o'i. Wanda ya kunshi koyarwar kanta da shirya jarabawa da kuma amsa jarabawar.

Wallafa

Masana da mawallafa suna amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa wajen rubuta litattafan Hausa wadanda suka kunshi fannoni daban-daban. Irin wadannan litattafai sun hada da: litattafai na waka da na labarai da na tarihi da na wasan kwaikwayo da na kimiyya da na fasaha da sauranu. Mawallafan irin wadannan littattafai su na kofarain ganin sun yi amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa, sai dai dan abin da ba a rasa ba na 'yan kura-kurai.

Kafonin Watsa Labarai

A na kofarin yin amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa a kafonin watsa labarai da hanyoyin sadarwa wadanda ake amfani da su yau da kullum. Za a iya kasa su gida uku ta fuskar sigarsu wato Rediyo da Talabijin da Jaridu.

- **Rediyo**
Wata kafa ce ta isar da sakonni ta hanyar mangana zuwa ga jama'a wadanda ke zaune a wurare da ban-daban ba tare da ganin mai ba da sakon ba.
- **Telbijin**
Shi ma telbijin wata kafa ce ta isar da sako ga jama'ar tamkar rediyo. Babban abin da ya bambanta shi da rediyo shi ne ganin mai magana da motsi a lokacin da yake maganar ko motsin ta cikin akwatun talabijin.
- **Jaridu**
Wadannan sun kunshi labarai wadanda ake bugawa don mutane su karanta a matsayin sakonni. Akan buga Jaridu wasu kullum wasu kuma ana buga su lokaci-lokaci, hakan ya danganci bukata da dalili. A yanzu ana samun ire-iren wadannan jaridu a yanar gizo.

3.4 Tarurrukan Qarawa Juna Sani

Ana amfani da daidaitacciyar a wajen tarurrukan Hausa na karawa juna sani. Haka kuma, tarurruka irin na addini da siyasa da tattalin ariziki da kiwon lafiya da zamantakewar jama'a, duk tarurruka ne da ake koƙarin amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa wajen gudanar da su, domin a samar da fahimta a tsakanin mahalarta.

KASHI NA HUDU BAMBANCIN DAIDAITACCIYAR HAUSA DA SUARAN KARE-KAREN HAUSA

Abubuwan da ke ciki

- 4.1 Gabatarwa
- 4.2 Manufar Darasi
- 4.3 Ma'anar Karin Harshe
 - 4.3.1 Ire-iren Kare-karen Hausa
 - 4.3.2 Bambancin daidaitacciyar Hausa da karin harshe
- Auna Fahimta
- 4.4 Takaitawa
- 4.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 4.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 4.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



4.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan bangare an yi bayanin bambancin da ake samu a daidaitacciyar Hausa da sauran kare-karen Hausa. Bugu da fari, an kawo misalan kalmomin da ke da bambanci tsakanin daidaitacciyar Hausa da sauran kare-karen Hausa. A farshe an yi bayanin muhimmancin fahimtar bambance-bambancen.



3.2 Manufarin Darasi

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Sanin ma'anar karin harshe
- Fito da bambance-bambance tsakanin daidaitacciyar Hausa da sauran kare-karen Hausa.
- Fito da wasu misalan kalmomi a daidaitacciyar Hausa da sauran kare-karen Hausa.



4.3 Ma'anar Karin Harshe

Karin Harshen, shi ne harshen da ake amfani da shi a wani bangare ko sashi na fasa. Ana gane shi ta wajen lafazin kalmomi da jimloji tsakanin mutane (Wurma, 2005:36). Don haka, za a iya cewa karin hashe na nufin harshe a cikin harshe, domin kowane harshe a kan sami wasu 'yan bambance-bambance wajen amfani da shi dangane da wasu dalilai da suka hada da; shiyya ko nahiyar masu magana, sannan kuma akan sami

karin harshe ta fuskar matsayin masu magana da makamantasu. Saboda haka, a harshe ɗaya sai a sami kare-kare da dama sakamakon waɗancan dalilai, amma karin harshen na nan a wannan harshe na asali, sai dai kawai a danganta shi da kari-harshen kaza.

4.3.1 Ire-Iren Kare-Karen Hausa

Harshe Hausa na da kare-kare masu yawa, saboda yawan masu magana da shi da kuma bambancin wurin zama na masu magana da harshen da kuma bambancin matsayin masu magana da harshen. Don haka, aka rarraba kare-karen Hausa zuwa gida biyu kamar haka; Akwai na Nijeriya da na Nijer kamar yadda Wurma (2005:36) ya kawo su. Kuma kowanne ɗaya daga ciki yana kunshe da wasu kashe-kashe kamar haka:

A Nijeriya akwai kare-karen Hausa kamar irin su

Kananci	-	Hausar Kano
Katsinanci	-	Hausar Katsina
Dauranci	-	Hausar Daura
Zazzaganci	-	Hausar Zazzau (Zariya)
Sakkwatanci	-	Hausar Sakkwato
Bausanci	-	Hausar Bauci
Zamfaranci	-	Hausar Zamfa
Hadejanci	-	Hausar Hadeja
Gumalanci	-	Hausar Gumel
Kabanci	-	Hausar Kabi/Kebbi
Guddiranci	-	Hausar Azare/Katagum

A Jamhuriyar Nijer Akwai Kare-karen Hausa kamar haka:

Damagaranci	-	Hausar Damagaran
Adaranci	-	Hausar Adar (Tawa)
Gobiranci	-	Hausar Gobir (Tsibiri)
Arewaci	-	Hausar Arewa (Dogon-Dutsi)
Kurfayanci	-	Hausar Kurafai (Filinge)
Canganci	-	Hausar Cangawa (Gaya)
Agadasanci	-	Hausar Agadas

Waɗannan ba su ne kawai kare-karen da Hausa ke da su ba. Haka kuma, waɗannan da ma sauran kare-karen da ba a kawo ba sun sha bamban da daidaitacciyar Hausa duk da cewa Hausa ake kiransu, kuma kalmomin Hausa suke amfani da su. Don haka, ake cewa karin harshe, harshe ne a cikin harshe. Saboda haka, za a iya cewa kare-karen Hausa kamar ‘yan kananan harsuna ne da ke karkashin harshen Hausa.

4.3.2 Bambancin Daidaitacciyar Hausa da Sauran Kare-Karen Hausa

Kamar yadda aka yi bayani a baya akwai bambanci tsakanin daidaitacciyar Hausa da sauran kare-karen Hausa, duk da cewa duka harshe ɗaya ne. Daya daga cikin abubuwan da suke bambanta

daidaitacciyar Hausa da sauran kare-karen Hausa, shi ne fahitmar saƙo ko kuma abinda ake magana a kansa. Za a fahimci abin da mai magana da daidaitacciyar Hausa yake nufi a ko'ina, kuma a koyaushe, ko da kuwa daga ina yazo cikin sauri, ba tare da bata dogon lokacin tunanin abin da yake nufi ba. Misali, idan Basakkwace ya yi magana da daidaitacciyar Hausa ko ya yi rubutu da daidaitacciyar Hausa, sauran mutanen da ke amfani da wasu kare-karen Hausa irin su Katsinanci ko Zazzanganci da makamantansu za su fahimce shi sosai ba tare da bata lokaci ba, sabanin idan ya yi amfani da karin Hausar Sakkwatanci wanda yin haka zai sa sauran mutanen da ke amfani da kare-karen Hausa su sha wahala wajen fahitmar abinda yake so su fahimta.

Wani bambancin da ke tsakanin daidaitacciyar Hausa da sauran kare-karen Hausa shi ne, masana ne suka fi amfani daidaitacciyar Hausa wajen koyarwa da rubuta littattafai da fasidu da mujalla da makamantansu. Su kuwa sauran kare-karen Hausa ba a amfani da su a wurin waƙannan abubuwa.

Ga misalin kaƙan daga bambancin da ake samu tsakanin daidaitacciyar Hausa da wasu kare-karen Hausa ta fuskar kalmomi.

Katsinanci

halshe
tahiya
zabbi
ukku

Daidaitacciyar Hausa

harshe
tafiya
zabi
uku

Sakkwatanci

mallam
shibka
zarumi
kassuwa

Daidaitacciyar Hausa

malam
shuka
jarumi
kasuwa

Kananci

bacci
siya
sashi
ebe

Daidaitacciyar Hausa

barci
saya
sashe
debe

A duk karin Hausa da aka dauka akwai bambance-bambance da dama idan aka kwatanta shi da daidaitacciyar Hausa.

Auna Fahimta

Mene ne Karin harshe?

Kawo kare-karen harshen Hausa a kalla guda biyar a Nijeriya da Nijer.



4.4 Takaitawa

A wannan kashi ana sa ran an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

- 1- ma'anar Karin harshe
- 2- kare-karen Harshen Hausa.
- 3- bambancin da ke tsakanin daidaitacciyar Hausa da sauran kare-karen Hausa.
- 4- misalan kalmomin da suka sha bamban tsakanin daidaitacciyar Hausa da sauran kare-karen Hausa.

4.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Karin Harshen: - shi ne harshen da ake amfani da shi a wani bangare ko sashi na kasa.



4.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

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- Zaria, A. B. (1981). *Nahawun Hausa*. Zaria: NNPC.



4.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1- Mene ne Karin harshe?

Karin Harshen, shi ne harshen da ake amfani da shi a wani ɓangare ko sashi na kasa. Don haka, za a iya cewa karin hashe na nufin harshe a cikin harshe, domin kowane harshe a kan sami wasu 'yan bambance-bambance wajen amfani da shi dangane da wasu dalilai da suka hada da; shiyya ko nahiyar masu magana, sannan kuma akan sami karin harshe ta fuskar matsayin masu magana da makamantasu. Saboda haka, a harshe ɗaya sai a sami kare-kare da dama sakamakon wafancan dalilai, amma karin harshen na nan a wannan harshe na asali, sai dai kawai a danganta shi da kari-harshen kaza.

2-Kawo kare-karen harshen Hausa a kalla guda biyar a Nijeriya da Nijer.

A Nijeriya akwai kare-karen Hausa kamar irin su

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|----------------------------|
| 1- | Kananci | - | Hausar Kano |
| 2- | Katsinanci | - | Hausar Katsina |
| 3- | Dauranci | - | Hausar Daura |
| 4- | Zazzaganci | - | Hausar Zazzau (Zariya) |
| 5- | Sakkwatanci | - | Hausar Sakkwato |
| 6- | Bausanci | - | Hausar Bauci |
| 7- | Zamfaranci | - | Hausar Zamfa |
| 8- | Hadejanci | - | Hausar Hadeja |
| 9- | Gumalanci | - | Hausar Gumel |
| 10- | Kabanci | - | Hausar Kabi/Kebbi |
| 11- | Guddiranci | - | Hausar Azare/Katagum |
| 12- | A Jamhuriyar Nijer Akwai Kare-karen Hausa kamar haka: | | |
| 13- | Damagaranci | - | Hausar Damagaran |
| 14- | Adaranci | - | Hausar Adar (Tawa) |
| 15- | Gobiranci | - | Hausar Gobir (Tsibiri) |
| 16- | Arewaci | - | Hausar Arewa (Dogon-Dutsi) |
| 17- | Kurfayanci | - | Hausar Kurafai (Filinge) |
| 18- | Canganci | - | Hausar Cangawa (Gaya) |
| 19- | Agadasanci | - | Hausar Agadas |

KASHI NA BIYAR**BAKAKEN HAUSA DA YADDA AKE
AMFANI DA SU A DAIDAITACCIYAR
HAUSA****Abubuwan da ke ciki**

- 5.1 Gabatarwa
- 5.2 Manufar Darasi
- 5.3 Bakaken Hausa
- 5.4 Yadda ake amfani da bakaken Hausa
Auna Fahimta
- 5.5 Takaitawa
- 5.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 5.7 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 5.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

**5.1 Gabatarwa**

A wannan kashi an yi bayani a kan bakaken Hausa. Sannan kuma, an yi bayanin ire-irensu da kuma yadda ake amfani da su a daidaitacciyar Hausa. Bakake abubuwa ne masu muhimman ci a wajen kowane irin rubutu, kuma abin haka yake har a harshen Hausa. Don haka, a wannan kashi an kawo su, tare da fayyace su, sannan aka dora su bisa tsarin ginin kalma.

**5.2 Manuofin Darasi**

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Fahimtar Bakaken Hausa.
- Tantace ire-iren bakaken Hausa.
- Bayyana yadda ake amfani da bakaken Hausa

**5.3 Bakaken Hausa**

Duk wani harshen a duniya yana da bakake. Bakake su ne na sautukan da ake furtawa ta hanyar kusacin mafurta. Ana ammfani da harufa, watau alamomi ganau don su wakilci bakake a rubuce. Don haka, za a ce bakake sautuka ne wafanda furucin su baya faruwa sai an takura hanyar iska wadda take fitowa daga huhu.

A daidaitacciyar Hausa akwai bakake iri biyu, wato tilo (gwauraye ko ki-jima) da kuma masu goyo. Ga misalansu: b, ɓ, c, d, f, fy, g, gy.....

Gwaurayen Bakake (Tilo/Qi-jima)

Gwaurayen bakake su ne sautuka waƙanda furucinsu yake falan ɗaya, don haka harafin ya kasance kwaya ɗaya tak. Misalan gwaurayen bakake (tilo ko ki-jima) a Hausa su ne: b, ɓ, c, d, ɗ, f, fy, g, gy, gw, h, j, k, ƙ, ky, kw, ƙw, l, m, n, r, s, sh, t, ts, w, y, 'y, z

Bakake Masu Goyo

A Hausa, ana samun bakake masu goyo a dalilin amfani da gurbin furuci a biyu, ko da yake furucin gurbin farko ko ya fi na biyun tasiri ko muhimmanci.

Bakake masu goyo ana kiransu da tagwayen bakake, kuma su ne sautuka biyu da za a gwama wuri ɗaya domin su ba da sauti ɗaya na Hausa. Tagwayen bakaken Hausa su ne kamar haka: fy, gy, kw, ky, ƙy, sh, ts, gw. Duk da yake ana amfani da alamu biyu-biyu ne wajen rubuta suna matsayin harafi

3.2 Yadda ake Amfani da Bakake a Daidaitacciyar Hausa

Ana yi amfani da bakake wajen rubuce-rubuce a Hausa domin kowanne rubutu da aka yi yana kunshe da bakake. Sai dai ana yin wasu 'yan kurakurai a wajen rubuta kalmomi, musamman wajen sanya bakin da ya dace, wanda zai iya kasancewa tilon baki ko tagwan baki. Ta ɓangaren tilon baki, waƙansu mutane na amfani da bakin bakake wajen rubutun Hausa. Dalilin da yasa ake samun kura-kuran shi ne tasirin harshen Ingilishi da Larabci.

misali:

Larabci

Wasu na amfani da ararrun bakake daga Larabci a wajen rubutunsu duk da cewa akwai waƙanda suka dace ayi amfani da su a Hausa. Misali a ana amfani da waƙansu bakaken Larabci a rubutun Hausa irin su:

ts	a maimakon	s
kh	a maimakon	h
ƙ	a maimakon	ƙ

Ga misalin yadda ake amfani da su a kalmomi.

Kuskure

alkhairi
khalifa
Khadija
ƙira'a
kiyasi
thulusi
Uthman

Daidai

alheri
halifa
Hadija/Hadiza
ƙira'a
kiyasi
sulusi
Usman

Ingilishi

Kamar harshen Larabci, wasu marubuta na amfani da ararrun bakafen Ingilishi wajen rubutun Hausa duk da cewa akwai makamantansu a harshen Hausa. Misali ana amfani da wadannan bakafen Ingilishi a rubutun Hausa:

ƙ	a maimakon	ƙ
ɓ	a maimakon	b
ɗ	a maimakon	s/z
p/ph	a maimakon	f
th	a maimakon	c
ch	a maimakon	c

Ga misalan yadda ake amfani da su a kalmomi.

Kuskure

Bichi
Chadi
Mustapha
varanda
ƙara
ɗafi

Daidai

Bici
Cadi
Mustafa
varanda
ƙara
zafi

Ta ɓangaren tagwan baki kuwa, shi ma ana samun kurakurai da dama wajen yin amfani da su a kalmomi. Mafi yawan abin da ke faruwa shi ne a loacin da aka zo rubuta ire-iren kalmomi masu ɗauke da tagwan baki a kan manta da baki na biyu wato bakin da aka goya. Wannan kuma na faruwa ne saboda baki na farko ya fi na biyu muhimmanci. Don haka, a daidaitacciyar Hausa ana kawo su duka kamar yadda Bahaushen ke furta su.

Kuskure

Gongola
Gombe
Sokoto
Kos
Gorzo
Kongila
Yadakori
Gongozo

Daidai

Gwangola
Gwambe
Sakkwato
Kwas
Gwarzo
Kwangila
Yadakwari
Gwangwazo

Auna Fahimta

Me ne ne baki?

Yi bayanin ire-iren bakafen da ake da su a daidaitacciyar Hausa.

Yi bayanin yadda ake rubuta kalmomi masu tagwayen bakake.



5.5 Takaitawa

A wannan sashi ana sa ran an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

- Ma'anar baki.
- Ire-iren bakake a daidaitacciyar Hausa.
- Yadda ake amfani da bakake a daidaitacciyar Hausa.
- Kurakuran da aka fi yi wajen amfani da tagwayen bakake da bakin bakake.

5.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Bakake: - su ne na sautukan da ake furtawa ta hanyar kusacin mafurta



5.7 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

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- Zaria, A. B. (1981). *Nahawun Hausa*. Zaria: NNPC.



5.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

- 1- Mene ne baƙaƙe?
Baƙaƙe su ne na sautukan da ake furtawa ta hanyar kusacin mafurta. Ana ammfani da harufa, watau alamomi ganau don su wakilci baƙaƙe a rubuce.
- 2- Yi bayanin ire-iren baƙaƙen da ake da su a daidaitacciyar Hausa.
A daidaitacciayar Hausa akwai baƙaƙe iri biyu, wato tilo (gwauraye ko ki-jima) da kuma masu goyo. Ga misalansu: b, ɓ, c, d, f, fy, g, gy.....
- i- Gwaurayen Baƙaƙe (Tilo/Qi-jima)**
Gwaurayen baƙaƙe su ne sautuka waƙanda furucinsu yake falan ɗaya, don haka harafin ya kasance kwaya ɗaya tak. Misalan gwaurayen baƙaƙe (tilo ko ki-jima) a Hausa su ne: b, ɓ, c, d, d, f, fy, g, gy, gw, h, j, k, k, ky, kw, ky, kw, l, m, n, r, s, sh, t, ts, w, y, 'y, z
- ii- Baƙaƙe Masu Goyo**
A Hausa, ana samun baƙaƙe masu goyo a dalilin amfani da gurbin furuci a biyu, ko da yake furucin gurbin farko ko ya fi na biyun tasiri ko muhimmanci.
- iii-** Baƙaƙe masu goyo ana kiransu da tagwayen baƙaƙe, kuma su ne sautuka biyu da za a gwama wuri ɗaya domin su ba da sauti ɗaya na Hausa. Tagwayen baƙaƙen Hausa su ne kamar haka: fy, gy, kw, ky, ky, sh, ts, gw. Duk da yake ana amfani da alamu biyu-biyu ne wajen rubuta suna matsayin harafi.

KASHI NA SHIDA**WASULA DA YADDA AKE AMFANI
DA SU A DAIDAITACCIYAR HAUSA****Abubuwan da ke ciki**

- 6.1 Gabatarwa
- 6.2 Manufar Darasi
- 6.3 Wasulan Hausa
- 6.4 Yadda ake amfani da wasulan Hausa
Auna Fahimta
- 6.5 Takaitawa
- 6.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 6.7 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 6.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

**6.1 Gabatarwa**

A wannan kashi an yi bayanin ma'anar wasula da ire-iren wasulan Hausa. Haka kuma an yi bayanin yadda ake amfani da wasulan Hausa a daidaitacciyar Hausa tare da fito da kurakuran da ake yi wajen amfani da su a kalmomin Hausa. A farshe kashin an kawo misalan kalmomin da ake yin kuskuren rubutu su ta fuskar amfani da wasali da kuma yadda ya kamata a rubuta su.

**6.2 Manuofin Darasi**

A farshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Kawo ma'anar wasula.
- Kawo wasulan Hausa da ire-irensu.
- Bayyana yadda ake amfani da wasulan Hausa a daidaitacciyar Hausa.
- Gano kurakuran da ake yi wajen amfani da wasula Hausa.

**6.3 Wasulan Hausa**

Wasali harafi ne wanda a wajen furucinsa iska ba ta samun takura sosai. Kamar yadda kowane harshen a duniya yake da bakafe, haka yake da wasula. Ana amfani da harufa a rubuce domin nuna wasula. Wasulan Hausa kamar bakafen Hausa sun rabu zuwa gida biyu wato tilo da tagwai.

6.3.1 Ire-Iren Wasulan Hausa

Kamar yadda aka fada a baya, akwai wasula irin biyu a Hausa wato tilo da tagwai.

Tilon wasali shi ne wanda furucinsa ke da siga daya tak, kuma sigar ba ta sauyawa. Misali: a, e, i, o, u,

Tagwai wasali kuwa shi ne irin wasalin da ke da siga biyu wajen furuci. Ma'ana ana soma furucinsa da tilon wasali guda a kuma kare da wani tilon wasalin daban a lokaci guda. Misali: ai, au

Harshen Hausa na da tilon wasula guda goma (10), tagwai kauma guda uku (3). Don haka, jimillar wasula a daidaitacciyar Hausa guda goma sha uku ne. Daga cikin tilon wasula guda goma, biyar (5) gajeru ne, biyar (5) kuma dogaye ne kaamr haka:

Gajeru	Dogaye
a	aa
e	ee
i	ii
o	oo
u	uu

Dangane da tagwai wasula kuwa, kamar yadda aka ambata a baya a daidaitacciyar Hausa akwai tagwayen wasula guda uku kamar haka:

ai	misali a kalmar	<u>l</u> aima
au	misali a kalmar	la <u>u</u> ni
ui	misali a kalmar	gu <u>i</u> wa

6.3.2 Yadda ake Amfani da Wasula a daidaitacciyar Hausa

Ana amfani da wasula wajen yin rubutu a Hausa inda ake hada su da bakafu su ta da kalma. Sai dai a kan yi wasu kurakurai wajen amfani da wasula a rubutun Hausa. Kuma irin wafannan kurakurai sun shafi abubuwa da dama kamar amfani da dogayen wasula, da wasalin 'a' a matsayin gaba da wajen amfani da tagwayen wasula da makamantansu.

Amfani da Dogayen Wasula a Rubutun Hausa

Zamananci ko son burgewa yasa wasu mutane yin amfani da dogayen wasula a rubutu na yau da kullum, musamman wajen rubuta sunayen mutane. Bisa ka'idojin rubutun daidaitacciyar Hausa ba a yarda a yi amfani da dogon wasali wajen rubutun yau da kullum ba, akan yi haka ne kawai awajen rubutun li'irabi wato rubutun nazari domin farin bayani. Ga misalan kurakuran da ake yi wajen amfani da dogayen wasula.

Kuskure

Aminna/Ameena
 Zeenatu
 Kareema
 Jaabir
 Shareef
 Zaharaddeen
 Ameer
 d.s.

Daidai

Amina
 Zinatu
 Karima
 Jabir
 Sharif
 Zaharadden
 Amir

Amfani da Wasalin 'a' a Matsayin Gabar Kalma

A wasu lokuta mutane na rubuta 'a' a farshen wasu kalmomi a maimakon amfani da gabobin 'wa' da 'ya', musamman a wajen rubuta sunayen kasashe da garururwa da unguwanni. A baya Turawa sun riƙa amfani da wannan wasali a matsayin gaba amma daga baya ƙa'idar rubutun daidaitacciyar Hausa ta hana. Misalan yadda ake amfani da 'a' a matsayin gaba shi ne kamar haka:

Kuskure

Asia
 Zaria
 'Yar'adua
 Kachia
 Gashia
 India
 Liberia
 d.s

Daidai

Asiya
 Zariya
 'Yar'aduwa
 Kaciya
 Gashuwa
 Indiya
 Laberiya

Amfani da Tagwayen Wasula

Ana amfani da tagwayen wasula guda uku (3) a daidaitacciyar Hausa, kamar yadda Sani (2011:17) ya kawo su. Wadannan tagwayen wasula kamar yadda aka kawo su a baya su ne; 'ai' da 'au' da 'ui'. Amma wasu mutane suna amfani da tilon wasali a wurin da ya dace a yi amfani da tagwan wasali, wannan kuskure ne bisa ƙa'idar rubutun daidaitacciyar Hausa. Misalan kurakuransa da ake yi wajen amfani gajeren wasali a maimakon tagwan wasali shi ne kamar haka:

Kuskure

temako
 kose
 meta
 reni
 fefe
 lema
 sheda
 tsotsayi
 d.s

Daidai

taimaka
 kosai
 maita
 raini
 faifai
 laima
 shaida
 tsautsayi

Auna Fahimta

Mene ne wasali?

Yi bayanin ire-iren wasulan Hausa da nau'oinsu bisa ka'idar daidaitacciyar Hausa.



6.5 Takaitawa

A wannan kashi an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

- ma'anar wasali.
- ire-iren wasulan Hausa da sigoginsu.
- yadda ake amfani da wasulan Hausa a daidaitacciyar Hausa.
- kurakuran da ake samu wajen amfani da wasulan Hausa.
- dalilan da ke jawo kurakurai wajen amfani da wasulan Hausa.

6.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Wasali harafi ne wanda a wajen furucinsa iska ba ta samun takura sosai.



6.7 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

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6.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

- 1- Mene ne wasali?
Wasali harafi ne wanda a wajen furucinsa iska ba ta samun takura sosai. Kamar yadda kowane harshen a duniya yake da bakake, haka yake da wasula. Ana amfani da harufa a rubuce domin nuna wasula.
- 2- Yi bayanin ire-iren wasulan Hausa da nau'oinsu bisa ka'idar daidaitacciyar Hausa.
Akwai wasula irin biyu a Hausa wato tilo da tagwai.
 - i- Tilon wasali shi ne wanda furucinsa ke da siga daya tak, kuma sigar ba ta sauyawa. Misali: a, e, i, o, u,
 - ii- Tagwai wasali kuwa shi ne irin wasalin da ke da siga biyu wajen furuci. Ma'ana ana soma furucinsa da tilon wasali guda a kuma kare da wani tilon wasalin daban a lokaci guda. Misali: ai, au
Harshen Hausa na da tilon wasula guda goma (10), tagwai kauma guda uku (3). Don haka, jimillar wasula a daidaitacciyar Hausa guda goma sha uku ne. Daga cikin tilon wasula guda goma, biyar (5) gajeru ne, biyar (5) kuma dogaye ne kamar haka:

Gajeru

- i- a
- ii- e
- iii- i
- iv- o
- v- u

Dogaye

- aa
- ee
- ii
- oo
- uu

Dangane da tagwai wasula kuwa, kamar yadda aka ambata a baya a daidaitacciyar Hausa akwai tagwayen wasula guda uku kamar haka:

- i- ai misali a kalmar laima
- ii- au misali a kalmar launi
- iii- ui misali a kalmar guiwa

RUKUNI NA BIYU

- Kashi na 1 Qa'idojin Rubutun Hausa
 Kashi na 2 Wuraren da Ake Hadfa Kalma a Rubutun Hausa
 Kashi na 3 Wuraren da Ake Raba Kalma a Rubutun Hausa

KASHI NA 1 QA'IDOJIN RUBUTUN HAUSA

Abubuwan da suke ciki

- 1.1 Gabatarwa
- 1.2 Manufar Darasi
- 1.3 Ma'anar Rubutu
- 1.4 Qa'idojin Rubutun Hausa.
Auna Fahimta
- 1.5 Takaitawa
- 1.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 1.7 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 1.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



1.1 Gabatarwa

Wannan kashi ya yi bayanin ma'anar rubutu da kuma ka'idojin rubutun Hausa. Kamar yadda aka yi bayani a baya harshen Hausa na daga cikin harsunan da suka ci gaba ta bangaren ka'idojin rubutu. Don haka harshe ne da ya ke da wasu tsayayyun ka'idoji wadanda ake amfani da su bisa ka'idojin rubutun daidaitacciyar Hausa. Don haka, wannan sashi ya yi bayanin muhimmancin da ka'idojin rubutu ke da shi wajen fahimtar harshe, musamman harshen Hausa.



1.2 Manufofin Darasi

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- kawo ma'anar rubutu.
- bayanin ka'idojin rubutun Hausa.
- bayanin muhimmancin ka'idojin rubutun Hausa



1.3 Ma'anar Rubutu

Wani masani mai suna Xavier Pevret kamar yadda Bunza (2002:1) ya fassara ya bayyana cewa "rubutu wata dabara ce ta yin wasu 'yan

alamomi da za su wakilci magana.” Amma a fassarar Qamusun Webster (1996) kamar yadda Bunza (2002:1) ya fassara cewa ya yi “Rubutu shi ne alamta kalmomi ko wasu abubuwa da za su iya zama matsayin kalmomin, ko kuma wasu ra’ayoyi, ko fahimta da aka yi a wasu abubuwa, a kan ko takarda, ko itace, ko dutse, tare da amfani da fensiri ko wani buroshi ko ta wasu dabaru daban kamar tambari ko dab’i ko huje-huje da zane-zane.”

Masana sun nuna cewa rubutun Hausa ya samo asali daga bullowar musulunci kasar Hausa, wanda ya haifar da rubutun ajami. A ganin waɗannan masana rubutun ajami ne na farko aka fara rubuta Hausa da shi, da Bature ya bayyana kasar Hausa aka haifi rubutun boko. Don haka, waɗannan su ne hanyoyi biyu fitattu da ake ta kai kawo da su wajen laluben asalin rubutun Bahausha.

1.4 Qa’idojin Rubutun Hausa

Ka’idojin rubutun Hausa na nufin wasu dokoki da aka samar domin samun ingantacciyar hanya ta rubuta Hausa, wadda ba za ta bada wahala wajen karanta rubutu da gane manufa ba. An daɗe ana rubuta Hausa da bakafen boko ta hanyoyi daba-daban kafin a cim ma yarjejeniya wajen tabbatar da ka’idojin da ake bi a yanzu. In aka yi nazarin rubuce-rubucen Hausa da aka yi a lokuta daban-daban a kan sami bambance-bambance kimanin iri uku kamar haka:

1. Hanyoyin sarrafa wasu muruyoyi na Hausa a cikin abajadin boko, wato samar da wasu haruffa waɗanda za su wakilci muruyoyin Hausa irin waɗanda babu su a harshen ingilishi, misali muryar ɓ, d, k, ts, ‘y. Waɗannan duk babu su a harshen Ingilishi, don haka an samar da su ne sakamakon samar da ka’idojin rubutun Hausa.
2. Yadda ake haɗa wasu kalmomi na Hausa da yadda ake raba wasu a rubuce-rubuce, an sami gyara ta fuskar rubutu bayan an samar da ka’idojin rubutun Hausa.
3. Gauraya wasu keɓaɓɓun kalmomi na karin Hausar wurare daban-daban a cikin rubutu. Misali haɗa karin harshen Sakwatanci da karin harshen Kananci a rubutu ɗaya. Wannan yana haifar da rashin fahimta ga masu amfani da rubutun musamman waɗanda ba karin harshen su ba ne.

Auna Fahimta

Mene ne rubutu?

Kawo wasu hanyoyin da aka bi wajen samar da ka’idojin rubutun Hausa.



1.5 Takaitawa

A wannan kashi ana sa ran an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

- ma'anar rubutu.
- takaitaccen tarihin samuwar rubutun Hausa.
- wasu muhimmman ka'idojin rubutun Hausa.
- wasu hanyoyin samar da ka'idojin rubutun Hausa.

1.4 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Rubutu: - wata dabara ce ta yin wasu 'yan alamomi da za su wakilci magana.



1.7 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

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- Zaria, A. B. (1981). *Nahawun Hausa*. Zair'a: NNPC.



1.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1- Mene ne rubutu?

Rubutu wata dabara ce ta yin wasu ‘yan alamomi da za su wakilci magana.” Amma a fassarar Qamusun Webster (1996) kamar yadda Bunza (2002:1) ya fassara cewa ya yi “Rubutu shi ne alamta kalmomi ko wasu abubuwa da za su iya zama matsayin kalmomin, ko kuma wasu ra’ayoyi, ko fahimta da aka yi a wasu abubuwa, a kan ko takarda, ko itace, ko dutse, tare da amfani da fensiri ko wani buroshi ko ta wasu dabaru daban kamar tambari ko dab’i ko huje-huje da zane-zane.”

2- Kawo wasu hanyoyin da aka bi wajen samar da ka’idojin rubutun Hausa.

i- Hanyoyin sarrafa wasu muryoyi na Hausa a cikin abajadin boko, wato samar da

wasu haruffa wadanda za su wakilci muryoyin Hausa irin wadanda babu su a harshen ingilishi, misali muryar *ɓ*, *ɗ*, *ƙ*, *ts*, ‘*y*. Wadannan duk babu su a harshen Ingilishi, don haka an samar da su ne sakamakon samar da ka’idojin rubutun Hausa.

ii- Yadda ake hada wasu kalmomi na Hausa da yadda ake raba wasu a rubuce-rubuce,

an sami gyara ta fuskar rubutu bayan an samar da ka’idojin rubutun Hausa.

iii- Gauraya wasu keɓaɓɓun kalmomi na karin Hausar wurare daban-daban a cikin

rubutu. Misali hada karin harshen Sakwatanci da karin harshen Kananci a rubutu daya. Wannan yana haifar da rashin fahimta ga masu amfani da rubutun musamman wadanda ba karin harshen su ba ne.

KASHI NA BIYU WURAREN DA AKE HADA KALMOMI A RUBUTUN HAUSA

Abubuwan da suke ciki

- 2.1 Gabatarwa
- 2.2 Manufar Darasi
- 2.3 Wuraren Da Ake Hada Kalmomi a Rubutun Hausa
Auna Fahimta
- 2.4 Takaitawa
- 2.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 2.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 2.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



2.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan kashi an yi bayanin dokokin hada kalmomi a rubutun Hausa. Haka kuma, za a kawo misalan irin kalmomin da ake hada su a wajen rubutu bisa ka'idojin rubutun daidaitacciyar Hausa. Akwai wurare da mai rubutu ya kamata ya yi la'akari da su a lokacin rubutu, domin idan ya hada kalmomi inda ya kamata ya raba ko ya raba inda ya kamata ya hada, hakan zai haifar da wata ma'ana ta daban, don haka wannan sashi ya bibiyi irin wannan matsaloli da marubuta ke fuskanta domin magance su.



2.2 Manufarin Darasi

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- gano dokokin hada kalmomi a rubutun Hausa.
- gano wuraren da ya kamata a hada kalma a rubutun Hausa.
- fahimtar muhimmancin hada kalma inda ya kamata a hada.



2.3 Wuraren da Ake Hada Kalmomi a Rubutun Hausa

Akwai wuraren da doka ta ba damar hada kalma a rubutun Hausa. Babbar manufar kula da hada kalma a mahallin da ya dace ita ce, don a tabbatar da ma'anar da ake nufin rubutawa ba ta canza ba. Babban abin da za a yi la'akari da shi shi ne, duk sanda aka samu wata kalma wadda ba za ta iya tsayuwa da kanta, ta ba da ma'ana ba, to wannan kalma dole a hada ta da wata ko wasu domin a samar da ma'ana. Ya kamata mai rubutu ya kula cewa, akwai wasu abubuwa da doka ta tanada na a rubuta su a hada, irin waɗannan sun hada da:

Kalmomin Jama'u

Kalmomin jama'u su ne kalmomi waƙanda yawanci mutane suke rubuta su a rarrabe maimakon a haɗe kamar yadda dokar rubutun Hausa ta tanada. Irin waƙannan kalmomi sune:

Kuskure

ko wa
ko me
ko ina
ko wace
ko yausha
ko wane
d.s.

Daidai

kowa
kome
ko'ina
kowace
koyaushe
kowane

Mafayyata

Su ne kalmomi waƙanda ke fayyace abu a cikin jimla ko magana. Ana rubuta kalmomi mafayyata a haɗe ba a rabe ba. Misalan kalmomi mafayyata su ne:

Kuskure

wa ni
wa ta
waƙan su
wan can
wa su
wan can
waƙan can
wac can
d.s.

Daidai

wani
wata
waƙansu
wancan
wasu
wancan
waƙancan
waccan

Wakilin Suna

Wakilin Suna Kalmomi ne da suke maye gurbin sunaye a inda ba a son a yi amfani da suna kai tsaye, ko kuma don gudun maimaita suna a cikin jimla ko zance. Misalan wakilan suna da ake haɗa su a wajen rubutu su ne:

Kuskure

mi ni
ma ka
ma sa
ma su
ma ta
ma ka
d.s.

Daidai

mini
maka
masa
masu
mata
maka

Dogumar Mallaka

A wajen masana nahuwan Hausa, doguwar mallaka takan kasance tilo ko jam'u, namiji ko mace. Kuma ta funshi abubuwa guda biyu wato manunin jinsin abinda aka mallaka da wakilin suna. Idan aka zo rubuta su, tare ake rubuta su wuri ɗaya ba a rarrabe su. Ga misalai

Kuskure

na wa

Daidai

nawa

na su	nasu
ta mu	tamu
ta wa	tawa
na ki	naki
na shi	nashi
ds.	

Manunin Lokaci Sabau

Kalomi ne da ke nuna cewa an saba aikata wani abu. Ma'ana abu ne da ake saba aikatawa. Kuma kalmar na kunshe da wakilin suna da kuma manunin lokaci saban. Don haka ana rubuta su a haɗe maimakon a rubuta su daban daban. Ga misalai.

Kuskure

na kan
ta kan
ku kan
su kan
mu kan
a kan
ki kan
ya kan
ka kan
d.s.

Daidai

nakan
takan
kukan
sukan
mukan
akan
kikan
yakan
kakan

Baya ga waɗannan wurare da aka kawo, akwai wasu wuraren da dokar rubutun Hausa ta amince a haɗe kalmomi. Ya kamata mai rubutu ya san dokokin haɗe kalmomin. Dalili kuwa shi ne, tun asalin rubutu da haɗe kalmomin aka fara. Daga baya ne aka gano raba kalma da sakin layi da sauran fa'idojin rubutu. Domin raba kalmomi a wuraren da ya kamata a haɗe yana kawo rashin fahimtar rubutu.

Auna Fahimta

Me ake nufi da haɗe kalmomi?

Kawo kalmomi guda goma (10) na Hausa waɗanda ake haɗe su.



2.4 Takaitawa

A wannan kashi ana sa ran an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

- abin da ake nufi da haɗe kalmomin.
- yadda ake haɗe kalmomi a rubutun Hausa.
- muhimmancin haɗe kalmomi inda ya dace.
- illar haɗe kalmomi inda bai dace ba.
- wuraren da ya kamata a haɗe kalmomi.

2.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

- Take : - kalma ce mai nufin yaba kai ko kwarzanta ko zuga kai.
- Karin Magana: - zance ne a dunkule mai faffadar ma'ana, wato wata gajeriyar magana ce kunshe da voyayyiyar ma'ana ko dogon bayani in aka warware.



2.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

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- Zaria, A. B. (1981). *Nahawun Hausa*. Zair'a: NNPC.



2.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

- 1- Me ake nufi da haɗe kalmomi?
Babbar manufar kula da haɗa kalma a mahallin da ya dace ita ce, don a tabbatar da ma'anar da ake nufin rubutawa ba ta canza ba. Babban abin da za a yi la'akari da shi shi ne, duk sanda aka samu wata kalma wadda ba za ta iya tsayuwa da kanta, ta ba da ma'ana ba, to wannan kalma dole a haɗa ta da wata ko wasu domin a samar da ma'ana.
- 2- Kawo kalmomi guda goma (10) na Hausa waɗanda ake haɗe su.
 - i- Wani
 - ii- Wata
 - iii- waɗansu
 - iv- mini
 - v- maka
 - vi- masa
 - vii- nawa
 - viii- nasu
 - ix- tamu
 - x- tawa

KASHI NA UKU WURAREN DA AKE RABA KALMOMI A RUBUTUN HAUSA

Abubuwan da suke Ciki

- 3.1 Gabatarwa
- 3.2 Manufar Darasi
- 3.3 Wuraren Da Ake Raba Kalmomi a Rubutun Hausa
Auna Fahimta
- 3.4 Takaitawa
- 3.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 3.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 3.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



3.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan kashi an yi bayanin dokokin raba kalmomi a rubutun Hausa. Haka kuma, an kawo misalan irin kalmomin da ake rabawa a rubutu bisa ka'idojin rubutun daidaitacciyar Hausa. Akwai wuraren da mai rubutu ya kamata ya yi la'akari da su a lokacin rubutu, domin ya hada da raba kalmomi a inda ya kamata. Domin rashin yin rubutun yadda ya kamata zai haifar da wata ma'ana ta daban, saboda haka wannan sashi ya bibiyi irin waɗannan matsaloli da marubuta ke fuskanta domin magance su.



3.2 Manufarin Darasi

A farshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Gano dokokin raba kalmomi a rubutun Hausa.
- Gano wuraren da ya kamata a raba kalma a rubutun Hausa.
- Fahimtar muhimmancin hada kalma da raba ta a inda ya kamata.



3.3 Wuraren da Ake Raba Kalmomi a Rubutun Hausa

Akwai wuraren da doka ta ba damar hada kalma a rubutun Hausa. Manufar raba kalma a mahallin da ya dace ita ce, don a tabbatar da ma'anar da ake nufin rubutawa ba ta canza ba. Babban abin da za a yi la'akari da shi shi ne, duk sanda aka samu wata kalma wadda za ta iya tsayuwa da kanta, ba ta ba da ma'anar ba, to wannan kalma an raba ta da wata ko wasu domin a samar da ma'ana. Ya kamata mai rubutu ya kula cewa, akwai wasu abubuwa da doka ta tanada a rubuta su a rabe, irin waɗannan sun hada da:

Kalmomin Dirka

Kalmomi ne 'yan kanana waƙanda suke taimakawa jimloli su dire sosai. Kalmomi dirka a Hausa su ne: 'ne' da 'ce' da 'ke nan'?

A Hausa, ba a liƙa wa kalmomin dirka kowace irin kalma walau a gaba ko a baya, don haka a ƙa'idar rubutun Hausa raba su ake ba a haɗe su. Ga misalan kalmomin dirka da yadda ya kamata a rubuta su.

<u>Kuskure</u>	<u>Daidai</u>
nine	ni ne
kece	ke ce
sune	su ne
kenan	ke nan
menene	mene ne
mecece	mece ce
shine	shi ne
sune	su ne
d.s	

Manunin Lokaci Shuɗaɗɗe

Su ne kalmomin da suke nuna cewa an aikata wani abu. Ma'ana an riga an yi abin. Irin waɗannan kalmomi sun ƙunshi lamiri; suna da kuma Kalmar aiki. Amma wasu mutane suna haɗe su a lokacin rubutu, wanda yin hakan kuskure ne, domin a ƙa'idar rubutun Hausa ana raba su ne. Ga misalan kalmomin da yadda ake rubuta su.

<u>Kuskure</u>	<u>Daidai</u>
nayi	na yi
yayi	ya yi
kasha	ka sha
tazo	ta zo
mukayi	muka yi
sunce	sun ce
kince	kin ce
anyi	an yi
d.s	

Manunin Lokaci Mai Zuwa

Su ne kalmomin da suke nuna cewa za a aikata wani aiki. Ma'ana ba a haɗe su da kalmomin da suka gabace su ko kuma suka zo bayansu. Amma duk da haka, akwai mutanen da ke ammfani da kalmonin manuni lokacin mai zuwa a haɗe da na gaba da su ko na baya da su. Ga yadda ake rubuta kalmomin kamar haka:

<u>Kuskure</u>	<u>Daidai</u>
zanzo	zan zo
zakayi	za ka yi
zaije	zai je
zakubani	za ku ba ni
za'ayi	za a yi
aje	a je

mayi	ma yi
nazo	na zo
zataci	za ta ci
d.s	

Wasalin 'a' da Aikatau

Wasalin 'a' kan zo kafin aikatau a jimla. Yakan zo kafin aikatau mai gaba daya ko mai gaba biyu ko mai gaba fiye da biyu. Don haka, yakan rikitar da mai rubutu, domin a kai'dar rubutun Hausa ba a haɗe wasalin da kalmar aiki, sai dai kash da dama masu rubutu kan haɗe wasalin da kalmar aiki wanda hakan ya saba, kuma yakan rikita mai karatu tare da jirkita ma'ama. Ga misalan kalmomin:

Wasalin 'a' da Aikatau Mai Gaba Daya

<u>Kuskure</u>	<u>Daidai</u>
ayi	a yi
azo	a zo
aki	a ki
aba	a ba
ace	a ce
asa	a sa
d.s	

Wasalin 'a' da Aikatau Mai Gabobi Biyu ko Fiye

<u>Kuskure</u>	<u>Daidai</u>
arubuce	a rubuce
abude	a bude
arufe	a rufe
adafa	a dafa
ashare	a share
d.s	

Baya ga waɗannan wurare da aka kawo, akwai wasu wuraren da ka'idar rubutun Hausa ta amince a raba kalmomi. Ya kamata mai rubutu ya san dokokin raba kalmomin. Domin haɗa kalmomi a wuraren da ya kamata a raba yana kawo rashin fahimtar rubutu.

Auna Fahimta

Me ake nufi da raba kalmomi?
Kawo wurare guda uku da ake raba kalmomi a rubutun Hausa, tare da misalai.



3.5 Takaitawa

A wannan kashi ana sa ran an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

- Abin da ake nufi da raba kalmomi.
- Yadda ake raba kalmomi a rubutun Hausa.

- Muhimmancin raba kalmomi inda ya dace.
- Illar raba kalmomi inda bai dace ba.
- Wuraren da ya kamata a raba kalmomi.



3.7 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

Abraham, R. C. (1941). *The Language of Hausa the People*. London: U.L Press.

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- Yahaya, I. Y. (2002). *Hausa a Rubuce: Tarihin Rubuce-Rubuce cikin Hausa*. Zaria: NNPC.
- Zaria, A. B. (1981). *Nahawun Hausa*. Zair'a: NNPC.



3.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

- 1- Me ake nufi da raba kalmomi?
Manufar raba kalma a mahallin da ya dace ita ce, don a tabbatar da ma'anar da ake nufin rubutawa ba ta canza ba. Babban abin da za a yi la'akari da shi shi ne, duk sanda aka samu wata kalma wadda za ta iya tsayuwa da kanta, ba ta ba da ma'anar ba, to wannan kalma an raba ta da wata ko wasu domin a samar da ma'ana.
- 2- Kawo wurare guda uku da ake raba kalmomi a rubutun Hausa, tare da misalai.
- i- Kalmomin Dirka
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Kuskure</u> | <u>Daidai</u> |
| nine | ni ne |
| kece | ke ce |
| sune | su ne |
- ii- Manunin lokaci shudadde
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Kuskure</u> | <u>Daidai</u> |
| nayi | na yi |
| yayi | ya yi |
| kasha | ka sha |
- iii- Manunin lokaci mai zuwa
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Kuskure</u> | <u>Daidai</u> |
| zanzo | zan zo |
| zakayi | za ka yi |
| zaije | zai je |
- iv- Wasalin 'a' da aikatau
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Kuskure</u> | <u>Daidai</u> |
| arubuce | a rubuce |
| abude | a bude |
| arufe | a rufe |

RUKUNI NA UKU

- Kashi na 1 Wuraren da Ake Fara Rubutu da Manyan Bakake
 Kashi na 2 Yadda Ake Rubuta Wasu Kalmomi I
 Kashi na 3 Yadda Ake Rubuta Wasu Kalmomi II
 Kashi na 4 Alamomin Rubutun Hausa I
 Kashi na 5 Alamomin Rubutun Hausa II

**KASHI NA DAYA WURAREN DA AKE FARA RUBUTU
DA MANYAN BAKAKE****Abubuwan da Suke Ciki**

- 1.1 Gabatarwa
- 1.2 Manufofin Darasi
- 1.3 Ma'ana da sigogin manyan Bakake.
- 1.4 Wuraren da ake Amfani da manyan Bakake
Auna Fahimta
- 1.5 Takaitawa
- 1.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 1.7 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 1.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

**1.1 Gabatarwa**

Wannan kashi yi yi bayanin wuraren da ka'idar rubutun Hausa ta ba da dama a yi amfani da manyan bakake. Haka kuma, a kashin an yi bayanin ma'anar manyan bakake domin a fahimce su da kuma rarrabe su da wasunsu. Yana da kyau mai rubutu ya iya rarrabe dokokin rubutu tare da kiyaye su. Kuma yana daga cikin kiyaye dokokin rubutu a iya rarrabewa tsakanin manya da kananan bakake. Don haka, wannan kashi ya yi bayanin manyan bakake da kuma muhallin amfani da su, domin a sami saukin gurbata rubutun Hausa.

**1.2 Manufofin Darasi**

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- banbance manya da kananan bakaken Hausa.
- gano wuraren da ake amfani da manyan bakaken Hausa.
- gano dalilan amfani da manyan bakake a wasu wurare.

1.3 Ma'ana da Sigogin Manyan Bakaken Hausa

Bakake jami'i ne na baki, shi kuma baki shi ne harafin da ba wasali ba. Babban baki shi ne, bakin da masana suka haɗu a kan cewa shi ne babban baki (Bunza 2005). Abajadin haruffan Hausa kowane yana da babba da karami daga bakake, har zuwa wasula. Da farko, ga jerin haruffan Hausa manya da kanana domin saukin tantancewa.

Wasulan Hausa

Manya: A E I O U

Qanana: a e i o u

Bakaken Hausa

Manyan Baqaq:

B, B, C, D, D, F, FY, G, GY, GW, H, J, K, K, KY, KW, KY, KW, L, M, N, R, S, SH, T, TS, W, Y, 'Y, Z.

Qananan Baqaq:

b, b, d, d, f, fy, g, gy, gw, h, j, k, k, ky, ky, kw, kw, l, m, n, r, s, sh, t, ts, w, y, 'y, z.

A wajen rubutu musamman na bakake masu lanƙwasa, mutane da yawa ba su san inda ya kamata su yi lanƙwasa ba a wurin kananan bakake ko kuma manya. Don haka, sai an kula sosai wajen wuraren da ya kamata a lanƙwasa idan babban baki ne haka kuma da inda ya kamata a lanƙwasa in karamin baki ne.

3.2 Wuraren da Ake Amfani da Manyan Bakake.

Akwai wurare da dama inda ya zama dole mai rubutu ya fara rubutu da manyan bakake. Ka'idar rubutun Hausa ta keke wurare masu yawa waɗanda ake amfani da manyan bakake. Don haka, sabawa ka'idar a irin wurare zai haifar da gurɓatar rubutu, wata kila har da gurɓatar ma'ana a wasu kalomin.

Wasu daga cikin wuraren da ake fara rubutu da babban baki sun haɗa da; sunayen mutane da garuruwa da muhimman wurare da mukamai da sunan Ubangiji da kasashe da nahiyoyi da ranaku da watanni da harsuna da sunayen kabilu da harufan farkon jimla da bayan amfani da wata alamar tsayawa da sauran makamantansu.

Sunaye Mutane

Wadannan su ne, sunaye waɗanda aka laƙaba wa mutane. Don haka, a wajen rubuta sunayen mutane ana fara wa da babban baki. Misali:

Daidai

Abdullahi

Garba

Kuskure

abdullahi

garba

Aminu	aminu
Isa	isa
Hashim	hashim
d.s.	

Sunayen Ubangiji

Suna ne, mafi daukaka wanda ubangiji ya bai wa kansa. Dole ne duk wanda zai yi rubutu cikin Hausa ko kuma wani harshe da yake da tsarin manya da kananan haruffa ya yi amfani da babban harafi wajen rubuta sunan ubangiji. Misali:

<u>Daidai</u>	<u>Kuskure</u>
Allah	allah
Ar-Rahman	ar-rahman
Ar-salal	as-salam
Al-Hadi	al-hadi
Al-kudus	al-kudus
d.s	

Sunayen Qasashe

Shi ne, laƙabin da ake yi wa ƙasashe domin a gane su. A lokacin da za a rubuta sunan kowace ƙasa ana fara rubuta sunan da babban baƙi. Misali:

<u>Daidai</u>	<u>Kuskure</u>
Nijeriya	nijeria
Rasha	rasha
Togo	togo
Gana	gana
Benin	benin
d.s.	

Bayan Amfani da Alamar Tambaya (?)

Alamar tambaya kamar yadda sunan ya nuna, alama ce wadda ke nuna tambaya a wajen mai Magana. Murya takan sauya a duk lokacin da aka yi amfani da alamar tambaya. Ana amfani da babban baƙi bayan an yi amfani da alamar tambaya. Domin alama ce ta tsayawa.

Bayan Amfani da Alamar Motsin Rai (!)

Alamar motsin rai kamar yadda sunan ya nuna, alama ce wadda ke nuna motsin rai, ma'ana maganar da aka fada ta motsa rai. Murya takan sauya a duk lokacin da aka yi amfani da alamar motsin rai. Ana amfani da babban baƙi bayan an yi amfani da alamar motsin rai. Domin alama ce ta tsaya wa.

Bayan Amfani da Aya (.)

Wannan na nufin digo guda daya wanda ke nuna kammalar zance ko jimla. Ana fara rubutu da babban baƙi a duk bayan amfani da aya, wato inda za a fara sabon zance ko sabuwar jimla.

Wadannan wurare da aka kawo a sama kadanne daga wuraren da ake amfani da babban baƙi a wajen rubuta su. Akwai wurare da dama da suka haɗa da: harufan farkon zancen wani da harufan farkon jimla da farkon kanun magana da bayan amfani da farkon sunayen watanni da sunayen hukumomi da sauran su.

Auna Fahimta

Mene ne babban baƙi?

Nuna yadda ake rubuta manya da kananan baƙaƙen Hausa.

Kawo wurare biyar da ake fara amfani da manyan baƙaƙe tare da misalai.



1.4 Takaitawa

A wannan kashi an koyi abubuwa da suka haɗa da:

- ma'anar manyan baƙaƙe.
- sigogin manya da kananan baƙaƙe.
- wuraren da ake amfani da manyan baƙaƙen Hausa.

1.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Baƙi: - shi ne harafin da ba wasali ba.



1.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

Abraham, R. C. (1941). *The Language of Hausa the People*. London: U.L Press.

Adamu, M. (1978). *The Hausa Factor in West African History*. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University, Press.

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- Zaria, A. B. (1981). *Nahawun Hausa*. Zair'a: NNPC.



1.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1- Mene ne babban baki?

Babban baki shi ne, bakin da masana suka hadu a kan cewa shi ne babban baki.

2- Nuna yadda ake rubuta manya da kananan bakafen Hausa.

Manyan Baqaqe:

B, B, C, D, D, F, FY, G, GY, GW, H, J, K, K, KY, KW, KY, KW, L, M, N, R, S,

SH, T, TS, W, Y, 'Y, Z.

Qananan Baqaqe:

b, b, d, d, f, fy, g, gy, gw, h, j, k, k, ky, ky, kw, kw, l, m, n, r, s, sh, t, ts, w, y, 'y, z.

3- Kawo wurare biyar da ake fara amfani da manyan bakafen tare da misalai.

i- Sunaye Mutane

ii- Sunayen Ubangiji

iii- Sunayen Qasashe

iv- Bayan Amfani da Alamar Tambaya (?)

v- Bayan Amfani da Alamar Motsin Rai (!)

vi- Bayan Amfani da Aya (.)

KASHI NA BIYU YADDA AKE RUBUTA WASU KALMOMIN HAUSA I

Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 2.1 Gabatarwa
- 2.2 Manufofin Darasi
- 2.3 Yadda Ake Rubuta Wasu Kalmomin Hausa Auna Fahimta
- 2.4 Takaitawa
- 2.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 2.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 2.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



2.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan kashi an yi bayanin yadda ake rubuta wasu kalmomi a Hausa. Akwai kalmomi a harshen Hausa masu dinbin yawa, waƙanda rubutunsu ya sha bamban da yadda ake rubuta wasu kalmomi. Don haka, aka ga ya dace a fito da wuraren da ake rubuta su da kuma nuna yadda ake rubuta su. Saboda da dama daga marubuta Hausa suna tafka kurakurai wajen rubuta irin waƙannan kalmomi. Don haka, a wannan kashi an kawo wuraren tare da misalan kalmomin ta fuskar yadda ya kamata a rubuta da ma yadda wasu suka rubuta su bisa kuskure don gujewa afkawa irin waƙancan kurakuran.



2.2 Manufofin Darasi

A ƙarshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- fahimtar yadda ake rubuta wasu kalmomin Hausa.
- gano wuraren da ake samun canje-canje wajen rubuta kalmomin Hausa.
- fahimtar muhimmacin sanin yadda ake rubuta wasu kalmomin Hausa.



2.3 Yadda Ake Rubuta Wasu Kalmomin Hausa

Akwai rukunan nahawu da dama, kuma kowane rukuni na ƙunshe da dinbin kalmomi waƙanda ake amfani da su wajen ginin jimla. Don haka, dole mai rubutu ya nutsu domin ya fahimci kowane rukuni na nahawu da kuma sigar da ake rubuta kalmomin da ke cikinsa. Akwai wasu

rukunai da suke da makamantan kalmomi sai dai kawai akan bambance su ne ta sigar rubutu irin waɗannan rukunan nahawu da suke da wuyar sha'ani a wajen rubutu. Rukunan sun haɗa da: Kalmomin bayanau da na zagi da na mahadi da na motsin rai. Galibi a kan yi kuskure wajen rubuta su a cikin jimloli a lokacin rubutu.

Bayanau

Kalma ce wadda take fara haske ga kalmomin aikatau da sifa game da wuri ko lokaci ko hali ko yanayi. A ka'idar rubutun daidatacciyar Hausa ya nuna yadda za a rubuta su, sabanin yadda wasu ke amfani da su a cikin rubutun su. Misali:

<u>Kuskure</u>	<u>Daidai</u>
Yau she	Yaushe
Ha ka	Haka
I na	Ina
Qa ka	Qaka
Ya ya	Yaya
Ka dan	Kadan
Bal le	Balle
Ti las	Tilas
Gwam ma	Gwamma
Har waya	Har wa yau
Ka wai	Kawai
Tuntuni	Tun tuni
Har'ila	Har ila yau
So sai	Sosai
Dai dai	Daidai
Ka wai	Kawai
d.s	

Zagi

Kalma ce wadda ake amfani da ita kafin kalmar suna ko wakilin suna domin nuna wuri ko lokaci ko hanya. Mutane da yawa na samun matsala wajen amfani da zagi ta fuskar rubutu. Akwai ka'idar da aka amince wajen rubuta zagi bisa ka'idojin rubutun daidaitacciyar Hausa. Ga misalin yadda ya kamata a rubuta sabanin yadda wasu marubuta ke amfani da su a rubutunsu. Misali:

<u>Kuskure</u>	<u>Daidai</u>
Tareda	tare da
sabo da	Saboda
Dabda	dab da
Zuwaga	zuwa ga
Acikin	a cikin
da ga	Daga
Awajen	a wajen
Abakin	a bakin
Akan	a kan

akan mota	akan mota
akan haka	a kan haka
akan wannan	a kan wannan
d.s	

Ana yin kuskuren amfani da kalmar 'a kan' a wajen rubutu na yau da kullum. Don haka, a fahimta cewa 'a kan' na zuwa a matsayin 'wuri' ko 'dalili' amma 'akan' tana zuwa a matsayin lokacin sabau. Misali:

a kan (wuri) = a rabe

a kan (dalili) = a rabe

akan (lokaci sabau) = a haxe

Misali a jimla

Dora a kan tebur (Wuri)

A kan haka na tafi (Dalili)

Akan hana shi kuka (Lokaci sabau)

Mahadi

Kalma ce wadda ake amfani da ita wajen haɗa wasu sassan jimla. A ƙa'idar rubutun Hausa ana rubuta mahadi kamar haka:

<u>Kuskure</u>	<u>Daidai</u>
ku ma	Kuma
am ma	Amma
do min	Domin
san nan	Sannan
i dan	Idan
ka fin	Kafin
lokacinda	lokacin da
d.s	

Wadannan kalmomin idan aka duba ana rubuta su bisa kuskure sau da yawa, Don haka, ya dace a lura wajen rubuta su, domin a samar da abinda ake so a samar ga masu karatu.

Motsin rai

kalmomi ne da duk lokacin da aka faɗe su, rai zai motsa, don haka ne a farshensu ake amfani da alamar motsin rai. Su ma kalmomi ne masu wuyar sha'ani a wajen rubutu. Don haka ga yadda ya kamata a rubuta wadannan kalmomi domin guje wa tsarin da aka saba rubuta su, wanda ba daidai ba ne.

<u>Kuskure</u>	<u>Daidai</u>
o ho!	oho!
way yo!	wayyo!
na am!	na'am!

ha ba!	haba!
a she!	ashe!
yaw wa!	yawwa!
kay ya!	kayya!
ash sha!	ashsha!
ma dalla!	madalla!
d.s	

Wadannan na daga cikin rukunan nahawu da suke da rikitarwa a wajen rubutu, don haka ya kamata mai rubutu ya yi kokarin tantance yadda ake rubuta kowane rukuni kafin ya yi amfani da shi a rubutu.

Auna Fahimta

1-Rubuta wadannan kalmomin daidai da ka'idar rubutun daidaitacciyar Hausa, tare da bayyana wane rukunin nahawu take.
 sabo da
 o ho!
 ku ma
 do min
 lokacinda
 akan tebur
 tareda
 acikin



2.4 Takaitawa

A wannan kashi an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:
 Yadda ake rubuta wasu kalmomin Hausa.
 Wuraren da aka fi samun kalmomi masu wuyar sha'ani wajen rubutu.
 Muhimmacin sanin yadda ake rubuta wasu kalmomi Hausa.

2.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Zagi: - kalma ce wadda ake amfani da ita kafin kalmar suna ko wakilin suna domin nuna wuri ko lokaci ko hanya.



2.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

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Zaria, A. B. (1981). *Nahawun Hausa*. Zair'a: NNPC.



2.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1-Rubuta waƙƙannan kalmomin daidai da ka'idar rubutun daidaitacciyar Hausa, tare da bayyana wane rukunin nahawu take.

sabo da - saboda

o ho! - oho!

ku ma - kuma

do min - domin

lokacinda – lokacin da

akan tebur – a kan tebur

tareda - tare da

acikin - a cikin

KASHI NA UKU YADDA AKE RUBUTA WASU KALMOMIN HAUSA II

Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 3.1 Gabatarwa
- 3.2 Manufofin Darasi
- 3.3 Yadda Ake Rubuta Wasu Kalmomin Hausa II
Auna Fahimta
- 3.4 Takaitawa
- 3.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 3.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 3.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



3.1 Gabatarwa

Wannan kashi yay i bayanin yadda ake rubuta wasu kalmomi a Hausa. Akwai kalmomi a harshen Hausa masu dɪnbin yawa, waɗanda rubutunsu ya sha bamban da yadda ake rubuta wasu kalmomi. Don haka, aka ga ya dace a fito da wuraren da ake rubuta su da kuma a nuna yadda ake rubuta su. Saboda da dama daga marubuta Hausa suna tafka kurakurai wajen rubuta irin waɗannan kalmomi. Don haka, a wannan kashi an kawo wurare tare da misalan kalmomin ta fuskar yadda ya kamata a rubuta da ma yadda wasu suke rubuta su bisa kuskure don gujewa afkawa irin waɗancan kurakuran.



3.2 Manufofin Darasi

A ƙarshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- fahimtar yadda ake rubuta wasu kalmomin Hausa.
- gano wuraren da ake samun canje-canje wajen rubuta kalmomin Hausa.
- fahimtar muhimmacin sanin yadda ake rubuta wasu kalmomin Hausa.



3.3 Yadda Ake Rubuta Wasu Kalmomin Hausa

Akwai kalmomi da dama, kuma kowace kalma na da tsarin da ake amfani da su wajen ginin jimla. Don haka, dole mai rubutu ya natsu domin ya fahimci kowace kalma da kuma sigar da ake rubuta ta, saboda akwai wasu kalmomi da suke da kamanci wajen rubutu sai dai kawai a kan bambance su ne ta sigar rubutu. Irin waɗannan kalmomi da suke da

wuyar sha'ani a wajen rubutu sun haɗa da: kalmomin 'cewa' da 'ce' da 'wa'. Galibi a kan yi kuskure wajen rubuta su a cikin jimloli a lokacin rubutu.

Kalmar 'cewa'

Wannan kalma 'cewa' ana mata laƙabi da ciko. Ana amfani da ita a jimlolin Hausa kamar yadda ake amfani da sauran kalmomin ciko irin su 'don' da 'ko' da 'wai', amma tana rikitar da masu rubutu wajen amfani da ita. Kamar sauran kalmomin ciki, ba a raba ta a ya yin da ake rubuta ta. A koyaushe ana rubuta ta a haɗe. Amma da yawa marubuta na kuskuren rubuta wannan kalma, inda suke raba ta a rubutu a matsayin kalmomi biyu. Ga misalan wannan kalma kamar haka:

Kuskure

ce wa

Daidai

cewa

Ga misalan yadda ya kamata a yi amfani da wannan kalma a jimloli.

- **cewa** suka yi
- wasu suna **cewa** ba haka ba ne
- yana **cewa** yara su zo
- Audu **cewa** ya yi

Saboda haka, a duk lokacin da za a yi amfani da wannan kalma a kula kada a raba ta domin dokar rubutun Hausa cewa ta yi a haɗe

Kalmar 'ce'

Kalmar 'ce' na zuwa a sigogi biyu a cikin jimla. Takan zo a aikatau ko a dirka, don haka ya kamata masu rubutu su kula sosai don gano a wacce siga ta zo a lokacin da su ke rubutu. Domin hakan ya danganta da yadda aka yi amfani da ita. Kuma a duk yadda aka yi amfani da ita ana rubuta ta ita kadai ba tare da an haɗa ta da kalmar da ke gabanta ko bayanta ba.

Ga misalan kalmar 'ce' a cikin rubutu.

- Audu ya **ce** (aikatau)
- Binta **ce** (dirka)
- Makaranta **ce** (dirka)
- Malaman sun **ce** (aikatau)

Misalan da aka kawo sun nuna yadda aka yi amfani da kalmar 'ce' a matsayin aikatau da kuma matsayin dirka.

Kalmar 'wa'

Ana amfani da Kalmar 'wa' a Hausa a matsayin zagi ana kuma kiranta da jakada wannan kalma ita kadai ake rubuta ta ba a haɗe ta da kowace kalma, sabanin 'wa' dafa keya, ita kuma dafa-keya "wa" ba mai zaman kanta ba ce. Amma sau tari masu rubutu na amfani da 'wa' zagi a matsayin dafa-keya wanda yin hakan kuskure ne. Haka kuma, wani lokaci ana haɗa ta da 'ce' sai a samar da 'cewa' wanda ciko ne, ke nan ya canja manufa, duk waɗannan kurakurai ne kuma suna canja ma'ana. Ga misalan yadda ake amfani da 'wa' zagi a daidaitacciyar Hausa.

- Gaya **wa** Audu na zo
- A bai **wa** mai haƙƙi, haƙƙinsa

- Ya yi **wa** kansa
- An saka **wa** yaro riga
- An bai **wa** mai kaza kai

A wadannan jimloli za a ce kalmar 'wa' ta zo ita kadai kuma ta biyo bayan aiki. Amma a wajen rubuta 'wa' dafa-ƙeya, wadda ke a matsayin gabar kalma, ba kamar 'wa' zagi ba, mai matsayin kalma mai cin gashin kai, ana rubuta ta a hade ta da jikin kalmar da ta rigaye ta. Don haka, ya kamata marubuta su rarrabe tsakanin 'wa' gaba (dafa-ƙeya) da 'wa' jakada ko zagi. Ga misalan yadda ake rubuta 'wa' gaba (dafa-ƙeya) a daidaitacciyar Hausa.

Daidai

rubutawa
tsayawa
ɗaukewa
ƙarfafawa
d.s

Kuskure

rubuta wa
tsaya wa
ɗauke wa
ƙarfafa wa

Sau tari kuskure na aukuwa ne saboda ana ɗankar 'wa' dafa-ƙeya a matsayin zagi/jakada. Duba wadannan jimlolin

- Audu ya rubuta **wa** Bala wasifa
- Rubuta **wa** Bala wasifa ya yi

Wadannan misalan duk daidai ne, amma ya danganta da mai magana ko rubutu ko muhallin da aka yi amfani da su.

Auna Fahimta

- 1-Ya ake rubuta kalmar 'cewa'? Kawo misalai guda biyar a cikin jimiloli.
- 2-Kawo jimloli guda biyar, tare da nuna yadda ake rubuta 'ce' a cikin su.



3.4 Takaitawa

A wannan kashi an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:
yadda ake rubuta wasu kalmomin Hausa.

wuraren da aka fi samun kalmomi masu wuyar sha'ani wajen rubutu.
muhimmacin sanin yadda ake rubuta wasu kalmomin Hausa.

3.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Kalmar 'ce': Kalmar 'ce' na zuwa a sigogi biyu a cikin jimla. Takan zo a aikatau ko a dirka.



3.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

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Zaria, A. B. (1981). *Nahawun Hausa*. Zair'a: NNPC.



3.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

- 1- Ya ake rubuta kalmar 'cewa'? Kawo misalai guda biyar a cikin jimiloli.
 - 2- - cewa suka yi
 - 3- - wasu suna cewa ba haka ba ne
 - 4- - yana cewa yara su zo
 - 5- - Audu cewa ya yi
-
- 3- Kawo jimiloli guda biyar, tare da nuna yadda ake rubuta 'ce' a cikin su.
 - Audu ya ce (aikatau)
 - Binta ce (dirka)
 - Makaranta ce (dirka)
 - Malaman sun ce (aikatau)
- Yaro ne (dirka)

KASHI NA HUDU ALAMOMIN RUBUTUN HAUSA I

Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 4.1 Gabatarwa
- 4.2 Manufofin Darasi
- 4.3 Alamomin Rubutun Hausa I
Auna Fahimta
- 4.5 Takaitawa
- 4.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 4.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 4.7 Amsoshin Tambaypyin Auna Fahimta



4.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan kashi an yi bayani a kan ma'anar wasu alamomin rubutu da sigoginsu. Haka kuma, za a yi bayanin yadda ake amfani da wasu alamomin rubutu da kuma inda ake amfani da su. Don haka, wannan kashi zai kawo wasu alamomin rubutu da yadda ake amfanin da su, saboda mutane da yawa basa amfani da alamomin rubutu yadda ya dace, kuma alamomin rubutu na dāya daga cikin ka'idojin rubutu, don haka ne masana suka nuna cewa ingancin rubutu ya dogara akan alamominsa.



4.2 Manufofin Darasi

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Fahimtar ma'anar alamomin rubutu.
- Gano sigogin alamomin rubutun Hausa.
- Gano yadda da inda ake amfani da wasu alamomin rubutun Hausa.
- Gano muhimmacin amfani da alamomin rubutun Hausa.



4.3 Ma'anar Alamar Rubutu

Alama ita ce wata shaida da ake yi domin a rarrabe ko gane wani abu da wani abu. Ana amfani da alama ne domin shaida ko sauƙin fahimtar wani abu. Amma a ɓangaren karatu da rubutu a harshen Hausa, alamar rubutu na nufin, wasu alamomin da ake yi cikin rubutu domin fayyace wasu abubuwan da rubutu ke nufi ko domin rarrabe wasu jimloli da wasu (Bunza, 2005:165).

Alamomin rubutu da su ake kawata rubutu domin aminta rubutu da karatu. Ingancin rubutu da ci gabansa ya dogara a kan alamominsa da ke tafiya tare da shi.

3.2 Alamomin Rubutun Hausa da Sigoginsu

Akwai rubutun Hausa iri daban-daban da ake amfani da su wafanda ka'idar rubutun daidaitacciyar Hausa ta samar. Ana amfani da su a wajen ajiye magana ko hutawa ko ishara. Wannan ya danganci yanayin magana da matsayin maganar. Akwai alamomin rubutun Hausa da yawa, a nan za a kawo wasu domin fahimtar su da sigoginsu.

AYA (.)

Wata alama ce da ake amfani da ita domin tsayawa a magana ko a rubutu. Ana amfani da aya ya yin da aka zo farshen magana ko farshen jawabi ko kuma wajen hutawa a farshen zance. Duk lokaci da ake yin amfani da aya ana nufin a tsaya cik, kafin a ci gaba da wani zancen, don haka, yana da muhimmanci a san inda ya kamata a yi amfani da aya, wato ayi amfani da ita a inda ya dace.

A rubutun Hausa aya ta kasu kashi uku kamar haka:

- babbar aya (.)
- ayar tambaya (?)
- alamar motsin rai (!)

Babbar Aya (.)

Babbar aya na nufin babbar alamar dakatawa tare da cikakken hutu ga mai karatu da rubutu. Irin wannan dakatawa ana amfani da ita bayan jimla ta kammala sosai, kuma ta ba da ma'ana mai gamsarwa. Abin nufi a nan alama ce da ake amfani da ita inda ake so a tsaya ko don a huta ko don a canja magana (Bunza, 2005:166).

Ayar tambaya (?)

Ayar tambaya na da ka'idoji iri daya da babbar aya. Sai dai abin da ya bambanta su shi ne, ayar tambaya ana amfani da ita ne jimlar da ke nuna tambaya, sai a sanya ta a farshen jimla, wato a muhallin da ake sanya babbar aya. Kuma ana amfani da alamar tambaya ko da a gaba daya ce, matuƙar ta nuna tambaya. Misali:

wa?
me?
d.s.

Alamar Motsin Rai (!)

Kamar ayar tambaya, ita ma alamar mostin rai ko ayar mostin rai nada ka'idoji irin na babbar aya. Sai dai ita wannan aya ba a amfani da ita sai ga abin da ya sosa rai ko da kafan ne, mai dadi ko maras dadi. A fahimtar da masana nahawu suka yi, ana amfani da ita a wafannan wurare guda biyu wafanda ke motsa rai ne kwarai, shi yasa ake mata

lafabi da ayar mostin rai. Domin rai na ɗan motsuwa idan ya haɗu da abin farin ciki ko akasin sa. Kuma ana amfani da alamar motsin rai ko da a kalma mai gaba ɗaya ce, matuƙar tana sa rai ya motsu. Misali:

Tir!
Ar!
Kash!
Wayyo!
d.s

A kowane bayan babbar aya (.) ko ayar tambaya (?) Ko alamar motsin rai (!) da babban baki ake tashi. Domin hukuncinsu ɗaya a wannan ɓangare.

Wakafi (,)

Wakofi na nufin alamar dakatawa ta ɗan lokaci. Idan mai karatu ya ci karo da wannan alama ta wakafi (,) zai ɗan tsaya ba da jinkiri da yawa ba, domin mai karatu ya sami damar yin numfashi kaɗan, sai kuma ya ci gaba da karatu. Bayan an yi amfani da wakafi da ƙaramin baki ake tashi, kuma yana zuwa ne a tsakiyar ko cikin jimla, ma'ana ba a amfani da shi a ƙarshen jimla.

Ana amfani da wakafi a wurare da dama a daidaitacciyar Hausa. Wasu daga cikin wuraren da ake amfani da shi kamar yadda Mahmoud (2001:45) ya kawo sun haɗa da:

- a. Domin hutawa ya yin da mutum ke magana.
- b. Ya yin da aka zo rubuta kwanan wata. Misali: 1, ga watan Yuli, 2019.
- c. Bayan gaisuwar rufe wasifa. Misali: ka huta lafiya, nine Audu.
- d. Wajen rubuta adireshi a wasifa. Misali: lamba 5, Kabuga, Kano.
- e. A gaban sunan mutum da aka yi maganarsa. Misali: Audu, ina zuwa.

Ruwa Biyu (:)

Wasu na kiran ruwa biyu (:) da aya ruwa biyu ko tagwan aya. Ruwa biyu alama ce ta dakatawa kamar aya. A duk lokacin da mai karatu ya zo gare ta, yana da 'yancin dakatawa mai tsawo kamar babbar aya. Ana amfani da ruwa biyu (:) a wurare da dama kamar yadda Mahmoud (2001:44) ya kawo. Wasu daga cikin wuraren sun haɗa da:

- a. Ya yin da za a rubuta maganar wani. Misali: Malam ya ce: "kowa ya zawn.""
- b. Ya yin da aka lissafa abubuwa. Misali: kowa ya kawo waɗannan: biro; da littafi; da jaka.
- c. Ya yin da mutum ya zo rubuta lokacin. Misali: ana zuwa makaranta ƙarfe 2:00

Wakafi Mai Ruwa (;)

Wasu na kiran wakafi mai ruwa (;) da wakafi mai digo ko aya bisa wakafi. Wakafi mai ruwa na da hukunce-hukunce wakafi a wani bangaren, sai dai ya yi kusa da aya, domin maganar da zata biyo bayansa tana iya zama farkon magana, kusan mai cin gashin kanta. Mahmoud (2001) ya bayyana cewa ana amfani da wakafi mai ruwa a wuraren kamar haka:

- a. Wajen raba jimloli masu tsawo, waƙanda su ke da dangantaka da juna. Misali: shugaba na da ayyuka da yawa; ya kula da tsaro; ya kula da ci gabann al'umma; ya kuma saurari al'umma.
- b. Ya yin da aka zo lissafn mutane da mukamansu. Misali: Alhaji Sunusi Lamido Sunusi, sarkin Kano; da Alhaji Shehu Idris, sarkin Zazzau; da Alhaji Sa'ad Abubakar, sarkin Musulmi.

Wafannan na daga cikin alamomin rubutun Hausa, waƙanda ake amfani da su domin kawata rubutu da kuma fahimtar abin da aka rubuta cikin sauƙi. Sauran alamomin rubutun da ba a kawo a wannan kashi ba, za a zo da su a kashi na gaba.

Auna Fahimta

Kawo a kalla wurare guda uku da ake amfani da wakafi

**4.4 Takaitawa**

A wannan kashi ana sa ran an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

- Ma'anar alamar rubutu
- Sigogin wasu alamomin rubutun Hausa
- Yadda ake amfani da wasu alamomin rubutun Hausa
- Muhimmancin amfani da alamomoin rubutun Hausa

4.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Babbar aya na nufin babbar alamar dakatawa tare da cikakken hutu ga mai karatu da rubutu.

4.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

Abraham, R. C. (1941). *The Language of Hausa the People*. London: U.L Press.

Adamu, M. (1978). *The Hausa Factor in West African History*. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University, Press.

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- Schuh, R. G. (1983). *Hausa and Its Nearest Relations*. A paper Presented at the Department of Nigeiran and African Languages, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
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- Yahaya, I. Y. (2002). *Hausa a Rubuce: Tarihin Rubuce-Rubuce cikin Hausa*. Zaria: NNPC.
- Zaria, A. B. (1981). *Nahawun Hausa*. Zair'a: NNPC.



4.8 Amsoshin Tambaypyin Auna Fahimta

- 1- Kawo a kalla wurare guda uku da ake amfani da wakafi.
- i- Domin hutawa ya yin da mutum ke magana.
- ii- Ya yin da aka zo rubuta kwanan wata. Misali: 1, ga watan Yuli, 2019.
- iii- Bayan gaisuwar rufe wasifka. Misali: ka huta lafiya, nine Audu.
- iv- Wajen rubuta adiresi a wasifka. Misali: lamba 5, Kabuga, Kano.
- v- A gaban sunan mutum da aka yi maganarsa. Misali: Audu, ina zuwa.

KASHI NA BIYAR ALAMOMIN RUBUTUN HAUSA II

Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 5.1 Gabatarwa
- 5.2 Manufofin Darasi
- 5.3 Ma'anar Alamar Rubutu
- 5.4 Wasu Alamomin Rubutu Hausa da Sigoginsu.
Auna Fahimta
- 5.5 Takaitawa
- 5.6 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi
- 5.7 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 5.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



5.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan kashi an yi bayani a kan ma'anar wasu alamomin rubutu da sigoginsu. Haka kuma, an yi bayanin yadda ake amfani da wasu alamomin rubutu da kuma inda ake amfani da su. Don haka, wannan kashi ya kawo misalan wasu alamomin rubutu da yadda ake amfanin da su, saboda mutane da yawa ba sa amfani da alamomin rubutu yadda ya dace, kuma alamomin rubutu na dāya daga cikin ka'idojin rubutu, don haka ne masana suka nuna cewa ingancin rubutu ya dogara a kan alamominsa.



5.2 Manufofin Darasi

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- fahimtar ma'anar alamomin rubutu.
- gano sigogin wasu alamomin rubutun Hausa.
- gano yadda da inda ake amfani da wasu alamomin rubutun Hausa.
- gano muhimmacin amfani da alamomin rubutun Hausa.

5.3 Ma'anar Alamar Rubutu

Alama ita ce wane shaida da ake yi domin a rarrabe ko gane wani abu da wani abu. Ana amfani da alama ne domin shaida ko saukin fahimtar wani abu. Amma a ɓangaren karatu da rubutu a harshen Hausa, alamar rubutu na nufin, wasu alamomin da ake yi cikin rubutu domin fayyace wasu abubuwan da rubutu ke nufi ko domin rarrabe wasu jimli da wasu (Bunza, 2005:165).

Alamomin rubutu da su ake kawata rubutu domin aminta rubutu da karatu. Ingancin rubutu da ci gabansa ya dogara a kan alamominsa da ke tafiya tare da shi.

5.4 Wasu Alamomin Rubutun Hausa da Sigoginsu

Akwai rubutun Hausa iri daban-daban da ake amfani da su wadanda ka'idar rubutun daidaitacciyar Hausa ta samar. Ana amfani da su a wajen ajiye magana ko hutawa ko ishara. Wannan ya danganci yanayin magana da matsayin maganar. Akwai alamomin rubutun Hausa da yawa, a nan za a kawo wasu domin fahimtar su da sigoginsu.

Karan Dori (–)

Karan dōri na dāya daga cikin alamomin rubutun Hausa. Wata alama ce da ake amfani da ita a rubutu a tsakanin kalmomin ko harufa. Ana amfani da karan dōri wajen gwama kalmomin masu ma'ana daban wuri dāya, domin idan ba a yi amfani da alamar ba ma'anar kalmomin da aka gwama ko ake son a gwama ta fuskar ma'ana ba zata fito sosai ba (Bunza, 2005:178). Don haka, za a ce ana amfani da karan dōri ne wajen haɗa kalmomin biyu ko fiye domin su zama kalma dāya, musamman wajen samar da hardaɗɗen suna. Misali:

- haɓar-kada
- gama-gari
- shaci-faɗi
- babba-da-jaka
- riga-kafi

Duk waɗannan kalmomin da aka kawo sun kunshi fiye da kalma dāya a cikinsu, amma an yi amfani da karan dōri domin haɗa su ta fuskar ma'ana, amma idan babu karan dōri za su zama kowanne na cin gashin kai, kuma ma'anar da ake so ba za ta samu ba. Misali: kalmar 'gama-gari', an haɗa kalmar 'gama' da kalmar 'gari', amma da zarar an cire karan dōri ma'anar ta koma ta dāidāikun kalmomin. Don haka ma'anar ba za ta yi daidai da wadda ake da ita ba idan aka yi amfani da karan dōri.

Zarce (.....)

Alama ce da ake amfani da ita a rubutu don nuna wa mai karatu cewa maganar da ake cikin yi ba ta ƙare ba, watau ana nufin da sauran magana. Wannan alama na nuna cewa an tsaya ne kawai amma akwai sauran magana ko dai an bar wa mai karatu ya cika da kansa ko abin da aka bari ba a kawo ba ba shi da muhimmanci ga jawabin da ake ciki. Don haka, za a ce ana amfani da alamar zarce don mai karatu ya cika da kansa o don babu cikakken lokacin. Saboda haka ne wasu daga cikin karuruwan maganar Hausa ake amfanai da zarce a ƙarshensu domin a ba mai karatu damar ya cikasa da kanshi.

Misali: yaro bai san wuta ba sai.....
a bar kaza cikin.....

Misali a cikin magana:

Malam ya hori d'alibai da su guji wasa da Makara da satar amsa da surutu da.....

Baka Biyu ()

Baka biyu alama ce da ake amfani da ita domin karin bayani. Ana rubuta karin bayani a cikin baka biyu ne domin kara ba da hasken wata kalma a cikin jimla. Ana sanya karin bayani a tsakiyar baka domin ba da ma'anar wata kalma musamman ta wani harshe ko wani karin harshe. sannan kuma ana amfani da baka biyu domin tabbatar da wata hujja ta ilimi. Ga misalan amfani da baka biyu a rubutun Hausa:

- Audu ya ci masa (waina).
- Mutanen suna cikin danja (hadari).
- Furucin wasula ya sha bamban da furucin bakafe (Sani, 2011).
- Na ba shi N2000 (naira dubu biyu).

Duk wafannan da aka sanya a cikin baka biyu karin bayani su ke yi, don haka, ba dole ne a karanta su a bayya ne ba, idan ana karatu.

Alamar Zancen Wani (“ ”)

Alamar zancen wani, alama ce da ake amfani da ita yayin da mutum ya ke maimaita maganar wani kai tsaye a cikin rubutunsa. Yawancin ana gabatar da kalmar 'ya ce' kafin a kawo abin da wani ya ce (Mahmoud, 2001:50).

Alamar zancen wani tana nuni ne ga zancen wani ba mai rubutu ba. Ana amfani da alamar zancen wani kamar haka (“ ”). Alama ta farko ana kiranta alamar bud'e magana (“), sai kuma alama ta biyu (”) da ake kira da alamar rufe magana. Duk zancen da ba na marubucin ba ya wajaba ya sanya shi a cikin wannan alama.

Kowanne baki ko wasali da zai zo bayan alamar zancen wani ana rubuta shi babba. Saboda magana ce sabuwa za a fara, kuma bisa ka'idar rubutun Hausa duk sabuwar magana da babban baki ko babban wasali ake fara ta. Ga misalin amfani da alamar zancen wani:

Muhammad (2000) ya ce: “ana amfani da alamar zancen wani lokacin da marubuci ya kawo zancen wani kai tsaye a rubutunsa.” Don haka, ya kamata marubuta su kiyaye.

Auna Fahimta

Bambance tsakanin baka biyu da alamar zancen wani.
Kawo wuraren hudu da ake amfani da zarce (.....)



5.5 Takaitawa

A wannan kashi ana sa ran an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

- Ma'anar alamar rubutu
- Sigogin wasu alamomin rubutun Hausa
- Yadda ake amfani da wasu alamomin rubutun Hausa
- Muhimmancin amfani da alamomoin rubutun Hausa

5.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Alamar zancen wani: - alama ce da ake amfani da ita yayin da mutum ya ke maimaita maganar wani kai tsaye a cikin rubutunsa.

Baka biyu: - alama ce da ake amfani da ita domin karin bayani



5.7 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

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- Schuh, R. G. (1983). *Hausa and Its Nearest Relations*. A paper Presented at the Department of Nigerian and African Languages, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
- Sa'id, B. (2004). *Qa'idojin-Rubutun Hausa: Jagora ga Marubuta*. Kano: Benchmark Publisher Limited.
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- Wurma, A. G. (2005). *Daidaitacciyar Hausa da Qa'idojin Rubutunta*. Kaduna: Olatunde Rasheed Printing Works.
- Yahaya, I. Y. (2002). *Hausa a Rubuce: Tarihin Rubuce-Rubuce cikin Hausa*. Zaria: NNPC.
- Zaria, A. B. (1981). *Nahawun Hausa*. Zair'a: NNPC.



3.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta Kawo ma'anar alamar rubutu

1- Bambance tsakanin baka biyu da alamar zancen wani.

Baka biyu alama ce da ake amfani da ita domin karin bayani. Ana rubuta karin bayani a cikin baka biyu ne domin kara ba da hasken wata kalma a cikin jimla. Ana sanya karin bayani a tsakiyar baka domin ba da ma'anar wata kalma musamman ta wani harshe ko wani karin harshe. sannan kuma ana amfani da baka biyu domin tabbatar da wata hujja ta ilimi. Ga misalan amfani da baka biyu a rubutun Hausa:

- Audu ya ci masa (waina).
- Mutanen suna cikin danja (hadari).

Ita kuwa alamar zancen wani, alama ce da ake amfani da ita yayin da mutum ya ke maimaita maganar wani kai tsaye a cikin rubutunsa. Yawancin ana gabatar da kalmar 'ya ce' kafin a kawo abin da wani ya ce

Alamar zancen wani tana nuni ne ga zancen wani ba mai rubutu ba. Ana amfani da alamar zancen wani kamar haka (“ ”). Alama ta farko ana kiranta alamar buɗe magana (“), sai kuma alama ta biyu (”) da ake kira da alamar rufe magana. Duk zancen da ba na marubucin ba ya wajaba ya sanya shi a cikin wannan alama.

2- Kawo wuraren huɗu da ake amfani da zarce (.....).

i- yaro bai san wuta ba sai.....

ii- a bar kaza cikin.....

iii- Malam ya hori dalibai da su guji wasa da Makara da satar amsa da surutu da.....

iv- Magana