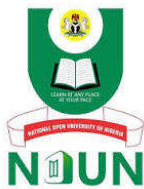


**COURSE  
GUIDE**

**HAU111  
INTRODUCTION TO HAUSA LINGUISTICS I**

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## HAU111: INTRODUCTION TO HAUSA LINGUISTICS I

### Gabatarwar Darasi

Wannan darasi mai sunan HAU111, darasi mai kunshe da kashi biyu (Two credit units) na shekarar karatu ta uku, musamman d'aliban nazarin Hausa. Har wa yau, darasin yana kunshe da rukunai uku masu kunshe da kashi goma sha huɗu (14 units) wanda a ciki aka gabatar da bayanin ilimin kimiyyar harshe a Hausa. An samar da wannan abin da karatu ne don ya dace da d'alibai na shekarar karatu a jami'a.

Bugu da kari, wannan bayani shimfida ce a kan darasin da yadda ya kamata a yi amfani da wannan abin karatu wato hanyar bin su daki-daki a natse domin karuwa da ilimin da yake cikinsu. Kowane kashi akwai bukatar a yi nazarin sa, sannan a goya shi da tambayoyin auna fahimta, waɗanda amsa su, zai sanya a riƙe karatun da kyau don samun abin rubutawa wanda zai kai ga samun gagarumar nasara ga jarabawa. Kar a manta cewa, ayyukan auna fahimta suna samar da kashi talatin cikin dari na makin da ake bukata. Ita ko babbar jarabawa tana da kashi saba'in, wanda zai ba da kashi dari cif! Saboda haka, yana da matuƙar muhimmanci a mayar da hankali ga ayyukan auna fahimta, domin da shi ne za ka auna ƙwazonka kafin babbar jarabawa. Sannan littafan ƙara nazari suna da matuƙar muhimmanci, a nema a karanta don ƙara ilimi, musamman na d'akunan karatu da waɗanda suke a kafar samun bayanai ta intanet. ƙofa buɗe take, domin neman ƙarin bayani ga duk wani abu da ya shige duhu.

### Manufar Darasi

Ga kowane kashi da aka yi bayani, akwai manufar da ake son cimma. Wato abin da ake son a gane. To, za a bayyana babbar manufar da ake son cimma ta wannan darasi. Waɗannan manufofin biyu ne:

1. A fahimci ma'anar ilimin kimiyyar harshe.
2. A san hanyoyin bayanin ilimin kimiyyar harshe.
3. A gane yadda bayanin ilimin kimiyyar harshe yake a Hausa.



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## FASALI NA 1

- Kashi na 1 Mene ne Harshe?
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### Kashi Na 1 Mene ne Harshe?

#### Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 1.1 Gabatarwa
- 1.2 Manufar Darasi
- 1.3 Harshe
  - 1.3.1 Mene ne Harshe?
  - 1.3.2 Ra'in Asalin Harshe
- Auna Fahimta
- 1.4 Takaitawa
- 1.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi
- 1.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 1.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



#### 1.1 Gabatarwa

Harshe suna ne na nama da ke cikin bakin ɗan-Adam wanda ke taimaka masa wajen magana, kuma shi ne, kafa ko hanyar magana tsakanin wata al'umma. Duk da irin wannan taimako da harshe ke bayar wa mahimmin abu shi ne sunansa da masana ilmin nazarin harshe suka ɗauka domin fassara magana. A kullum cikin magana muke. Muna magana da iyayenmu da matanmu da mazanmu da kannenmu da yayyenmu da mafwabtannu da dai waɗanda cudanya ta haɗa mu da su. A wani lokaci kuma mukan yi magana mu kaɗai, mukan bayyana tunaninmu a fili idan muna farke, ko kuma mu riƙa yin magana cikin barci in muna mafarki. Haka a wani lokaci domin nishaɗi mukan riƙa rera waƙa. Baiwar da ɗan-Adam yake da ita ta amfani da harshe, ita ce babban abin da ya bambanta shi da dukkan sauran halittu, har ya fifita shi bisa kansa. Wato babu wata dabba da ta ke da hanyar sadarwa irin wadda ɗan-Adam yake da ita wato harshe.



## 1.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar da wannan darasi ya son cimma ita ce, a karshen wannan darasi dalibai su san waɗannan abubuwa:

- Ma'anar harshe ko abin da ake nufi da harshe cikin Hausa



## 1.3 Harshe

### 1.3.1 Mene ne Harshe

Masana sun sha tofa albarkacin bakinsu a kan ma'anar Harshe. Ga kaɗan daga cikin ra'ayoyinsu:

Sapir (1956:1) ya bayyana harshe da cewa, wata hanya ce ta bayyana kai da kuma hulɗa tsakanin mutane wadda dabbobi ba su da irinta.

Galadanchi (1976) ya kalli harshe a matsayin “Dillalin zuci, sai zuciya ta gama saka maganganu a cikinta sai a yi amfani da harshe wajen furta abin da ake son furtawa”.

Shi kuwa Richard (1985) cewa ya yi “Harshe shi ne hanyar sadarwa da musamman da ɗan-Adam ko amfani da ita wadda ta ƙunshi tsararrun sautuka magana tun daga matakin ƙurayar sauti har zuwa jumla”.

Harshen mutum kuwa shi ke taimaka masa wajen bayyana sababbin tunane-tunane da fahimtar kalmomi da jumloji da kuma samun damar tsara magana da jera tunani da dangantaka kalmomi ko jumloji da ma'anoninsu a zahiri. Harshe mutum shi ke tafiyar da tunaninsa a cikin kowane al'amari da kuma bayyana masa duniyar da yake ciki ko fahimtar duniya. (Yule, 1985: 96).

A ra'ayin Bagari (1986) kuwa “Harshe hanyar sadarwa ce, da ake amfani da shi, wajen sadarwa ta hanyoyi guda biyu. Wato ko dai a furta magana da baki mutum ya ji da kunnensa ya fahimta ko kuma a rubuta”.

{amusun Hausa na Jami'ar Bayero (2006) an bayar da ma'anar harshe da: Hanyar magana tsakanin al'umma iri ɗaya.

Harshe yana da matuƙar muhimmanci ga al'umma domin kuwa shi ne sadarwa, babu wani al'amari ɗaya da ya shafi ɗan Adam wanda babu harshe a cikinsa. Da harshe ne ɗan-Adam ke tunani da sadarwa ta hanyar magana ko ishara, ta harshe ne mutum ke bayyana ra'ayinsa da



addininsa da sha'awarsa da fahimtarsa ga duk wani al'amari na duniya. (Ndimele, 2001: 3).

Harshe wata kunshiya ce ta musamman, da ta shafi mutum da furuci da ji da kuma ganewa. Furucin nan kuwa yana buƙatar cikakken dabi'unsu da suka shafi rayuwa gaba dāya, dafa mace ce ko namiji, yaro ko babba, malami ko jahili, basarake ko talaka, kai har ma da sana'arsu. Haka kuwa tsarin kowane harshe yake daga furuci har zuwa jerin abin da aka furta na sauti (Yakasai, 2012).

La'akari da waɗannan ma'anoni muna iya cewa harshe wata hanya ce da ɗan-Adam ke amfani da ita domin sadarwa a halin rayuwarsa.

Harshe na da matuƙar amfani a rayuwa domin abubuwa da yawa basa samu wa sai da shi. Idan za a shiga cikin harkokin rayuwa, harshe ne gagara badau wajen tafiyar da harkokin yau da kullum. Masana ilmin harshe da dama sun yi tsokaci kan abubuwa da dama dangane da muhimmancin harshe. Fadi wajen nazari, sarkakkiya, muhimmanci wajen amfani, da yalwa wajen biyan bukata, sun tilasta masu nazari tafaita binciken su. Saboda haka, ana nazarin harshe a matsayinsa na harshen fasa ko kuma a matsayin wani vangare na kari kamar karin Hausar Sakkwato; ana iya nazarin harshe a rubuce ko a maganance; ko kuma ma a yi nazarin nahawu ko sautin kari kawai.

### 3.2 Ra'in Asalin Harshe

Akwai ra'i daban-daban a kan asalin yadda aka samu harshe. Daga cikin ra'in akwai **Bow-Bow Theory** – wannan ra'in yana da ra'ayin cewa mutane farko sun samu harshe ne ta hayar koyon sautin wasu halittu musamman kananan dabbobi, alal misali kukan kyanwa, wadda ake kira 'mew-mew', ita kuwa saniya ana kiranta "mow-mow". Sai dai naƙasun wannan ra'in shi ne ta yaya aka samo sunayen abubuwan da ba dabbobi ba kamar duwatsu da wuta da kwari da baka. **Pooh-pooh Theory** – wannan ra'in ya bayyana cewa an samu asalin harshen ɗan-Adam ne daga ta yadda mutum ke bayyana sautukan nuna bukata da sha'awa-kamar na fusata (gurnani) ko kuma ihu idan ya ji tsoro. Wannan ra'in yana da rauni domin bai bayyana yadda aka samu kalmomin waɗan da ba na bayyana wani hali ko yanayi ba kamar irin kalmomin sunaye na; gida da hannu da abinci da sauransu. **The Grunt Theory** – wannan ra'in ya bayyana cewa harshen ɗan-Adam ya samo asali ne daga sautukan da mutum yake fitarwa lokacin da yake aikin ƙarfi. Kalmomi kamar su; u-uh da arargh da sauransu an samo su ne misalan da ra'in ya kawo. Matsalar wannan ra'in shi ma bai bayyana yadda aka samar da kalmomin ba su da wata alaƙa da aikin ƙarfi ba kamar; kyau da gaskiya da ladabi da sauran makamantansu ba.

## Auna fahimta na 1

1. Mene ne muhimmancin harshe.
2. Kawo sunayen ra'o'in da ka sani na asalin harshe?



### 1.4 Takaitawa

A takaice, an ga yadda ake amfani da harshe wajen sadarwa. Hakiƙa wannan shi ne babban alfanun harshe. Da harshe al'umma ke gudanar da hulƙa da cudanya a zamantakewa ta yau da kullum. Wannan zai tabbatar muna cewa babu wani al'amari da mutum zai yi ba tare da amfani da harshensa ba. Harshe na da muhimmanci domin ana amfani da shi a mataƙai iri daban-daban, misali, a gwamnace, akwai ƙaramar hukuma, jiha, da ƙasa. Sannan kuma ana amfani da harshe a mataƙai iri-iri masu alaƙa da ilmi, addini, siyasa, da sana'a, wanda ya nuna cewa harshe na da muhimmanci a rayuwar bil-Adam. Nazarce-nazarce sun nuna cewa harshe ne mataƙin farko na wayewar mutum. Dalili shi ne, a takaice, ana bayyana buƙatu, nufi, saƙo, warware rigimu, sasantawa, tarihi, da dabi'u, na rayuwar yau-da-kullum. Ba shakka, idan harshe ya haɗu da ilmi, ana samun nasara wajen gina ƙasa

A wannan kashi, kun koyi waɗannan:

- Daga abubuwan da aka tattauna muna gane cewa harshe babban al'amari ne dangane da tafiyar da rayuwa ta yau da kullum.

### 1.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

- HARSHE: hanyar sadarwa ce, da ake amfani da shi, wajen sadarwa ta hanyoyi guda biyu. Wato ko dai a furta magana da baki mutum ya ji da kunnensa ya fahimta ko kuma a rubuta
- RA'I: Fahimtar da masana suka gina bisa bincike



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### 1.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1. Mene ne muhimmancin harshe.  
Harshe na da matuƙar amfani a rayuwa domin abubuwa da yawa basa samu wa sai da shi. Idan za a shiga cikin harkokin rayuwa, harshe ne gagara badau wajen tafiyar da harkokin yau da kullum.
2. Kawo sunayen ra'o'in da ka sani na asalin harshe?
  - i. Ra'in Bow-Wow
  - ii. Ra'in Pooh-Pooh
  - iii. Ra'in Grunt

## Kashi Na 2 Sanin Harshe

### Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 2.1 Gabatarwa
- 2.2 Manufar Darasi
  - 2.3.1 Sanin Harshe
  - 2.3.2. Sanin Sautuka da Tsarin Sauti
  - 2.3.2 Sanin {irar Kalmomi
  - 2.3.3 Sanin Ilimin Ginin Jumla
  - 2.3.4 Sanin Ilimin Ma'ana
- Auna Fahimta
- 2.4 Takaitawa
- 2.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi
- 2.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 2.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta



#### 2.1 Gabatarwa

Nazarce-nazarce sun nuna cewa harshe ne matakin farko da mutum ke bukata, domin samun kafar sadarwa da 'yan'uwansa. Dalili shi ne, da harshe ake samun biyan bukaturun sadarwa a rayuwar yau-da-kullum. Ba shakka, idan harshe ya nuna a bakin dan-Adam kuma ya haɗu da ilmi, ana samun nasara wajen bunƙasar harshen da al'umma gaba ɗaya. A takaice, idan aka ce majiyi harshe ya san harshe, to ana nufin ya san dukkan waɗannan; sauti da tsarin sauti da kalma da jumla da kuma ma'ana. Domin cimma manufar wannan darasi, an kawo takaitaccen bayani da ya fito da abubuwan da suka kunsu a takaice.



#### 2.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar da wannan darasi ya son cimma ita ce, a ƙarshen wannan darasi ɗalibai su san waɗannan abubuwa:

- Ya ake gane mutum ya san harshe.
- A san matakan da ke sa a ce an san harshe, tare da sanin abubuwan da suka kunsu a takaice.



#### 2.2.1 Sanin Harshe

Idan an ce mutum ya san harshe, to ana nufin yana iya magana da jama'a su fahimce shi, haka su ma in sun yi magana ya fahimce su. Wato idan mutum zai iya bayyana tunaninsa da ke cikin zuciyarsa a fili

ta hanyar amfani da sautukan magana, har mutane su gane abin da yake bayyanawa, ke nan za mu ce mutum ya san wannan harshe da yake amfani da shi.

Akwai abubuwa da dama da ke tattare da sanin harshe, waƙanda in an ce mutum ya san harshe to ana nufin ya san dukkan waƙannan abubuwa ke nan. Kama daga sautuka da tsarin sauti da kera kalmomin da gina jumloli da kuma fannin ma'ana.

### **2.2.2 Sanin Sautuka da Tsarin Sauti**

Sanin kowane harshe ya ƙunshi sanin sautukan wannan harshe. Wato mai magana ya san sautuka waƙanda suke na harshen ne da waƙanda ba nasa ba ne, da kuma yadda ake amfani da su. Baya ga sanin yawan sautuka a harshe da kuma yadda ake furta su, to sai kuma a san tsarin sauti, wato tsare-tsaren da waƙannan sautuka za su iya shiga a cikin wannan harshe. Sani (1999) ya bayar da ma'anar tsarin sauti inda yake cewa, 'Ilimin tsarin sauti ya shafi yadda harshe ke harhadã sautukansa bisa ƙa'ida ya samar da ma'ana.' Sanin harshe ya ƙunshi sanin yadda za a danganta sautukan wannan harshe da ma'ana. Akan kulla sautuka a fitar da zance mai ma'ana, sai dai kuma babu wata dangantaka tsakanin sautukan magana da kuma ma'anar da ake danganta su da ita.

### **2.2.3 Sanin Kirar Kalmomi**

Sautuka ne suke haɗuwa, su ƙuƙkulu da juna a cikin ƙayyadajjen tsari, su gina zantuka masu ma'ana. Yawanci waƙannan ginannun sautuka suna matsayin kalmomi ne. Wato sautuka da tsarinsu na nufin sanin kalmomin harshe.

Kirar kalma a Hausa kamar a sauran harsunan duniya abu ne wanda akan yi ta hanyar haɗa sautuka da dama masu dauke da ma'ana ɗaya. Kamar a wasu harsuna na duniya, kirar kalma ba nazarin gavar kalma ko kalmomi ba ne, wato a kirar kalmar Hausa abin da yake muhimmi shi ne nazarin ƙwayoyin ma'ana na harshe. A wannan tsari na kirar kalmar Hausa, ƙwayar ma'ana tana nufin haɗe-haɗen sautuka waƙanda ke da ma'ana ɗaya. Wato kenan, nazarin ya shafi ƙwayoyin ma'ana daban-daban. Shi wannan nazari ya ƙunshi abubuwa biyu, wato nazarin kalmomin da ake da su da kuma kirƙira sabbin kalmomi. Waƙannan abubuwa biyu a kirar kalmar ne, suka samar da hanyoyi uku na samar kalma domin tafiyar da aikin sosai. Waƙannan hanyoyi sun haɗa da kumbura da kirƙia da kuma haɗa kalmomi.

Dangane da kirar kalma a harshe, harshe ba wai sauti ba ne kara-zube ba, wato abu ne na gwaninta da ke ɗauke da ƙa'idoji da suka tsara shi, kuma sai mai harshe ya karva ya gina ta waƙannan ƙa'idojin kafin a ce



ya iya wannan harshe. Saboda haka, nazarin ginin kalma zai taimaka wajen gane irin yadda ake fera da sarrafa kalmomi.

Hanyoyin kirkiƙira kalma Ana kirkiƙirar kalma ta hanyar amfani da saiwa a lokacin da aka yi mataƙarin dāfe. Waɗānnan dāfau an rarraba su zuwa gida uku, wato dāfa goshi, dāfa keya da kuma dāfa ciki.

#### 2.2.4 Sanin Ilimin Ginin Jumla

Ilimin ginin jumla fannin ne da ake bin dokokin nahawun harshe domin amfani da azuzuwan kalmomi, a matsayin tubalan da za a yi amfani da su a jeranta su domin a gina zance bisa fa'idar nahawu. A wannan fannin ne ake bayanin yadda ake sarrafa kalmomi a haɗa su da juna don su samar da jerin kalmomin da ake kira jumla. Sannan a nuna yadda suke kasancewa a cikin jumla, da guraben da ya kamata kowanne ajin kalma ya zauna a cikin jumla. Sannan a bayyana yadda dokokin ginin jumla suke. Kenan, idan mutum ya san sautukan harshensa da kuma kalmomi ko tubalansu, to zai iya yin amfani da duk wannan sani nasa ya jajjera kalmomi ya gina jumloli. Jumlolin da za a iya ginawa za su iya zama gajeru ko dogwaye. Misali,

Ita kuwa jumla, magana ce cikakkiya mai ma'ana wadda aka gina bisa wasu fa'idojin harshe na musamman. Haka kuma, ita jumla kalmomi su ne tubalan gininta, wato kalmomi ne daban-daban ake harhadawa wuri guda a samar da jumla.

- a) Ya tafi
- b) Yaro ya tafi
- c) Yaro ya tafi kasuwa
- d) Wani yaro ya tafi kasuwa
- e) Wani yaro shakiyyi ya tafi kasuwar birni yau
- f) Wani kazamin yaro shakiyyi ya tafi tsohuwar kasuwar birni yau
- g) Wani kazamin yaro shakiyyi mai kwadai ya tafi tsohuwar kasuwar birni mai nisa yau ya sayo rago wanda babansa zai yanka ranar babbar Sallah bayan an sakko daga masallacin Idi. (Yakasai, 2012)

Kowace jumla a cikin harshe tana da ma'ana guda biyu, ta voye da ta sarari. Ma'anar jumla takan kasance ne akan irin kalmomin da take dāuke da su, kuma yadda ake furta jumla ya dogara akan irin yada ake furta kalmomin da jumla take dāuke da su [angararin ilmin harshe abubuwa ne na voye da na sarari. Wato ana iya rarraba jumla zuwa kalmomi daban-daban. Su kuma kalmomi ana iya sake karkasa su zuwa wasu kananan vangarori da za a kira kwayoyin sautuka, da kuma wasu vangarori. A takaice, ita jumla, magana ce cikakkiya mai ma'ana wadda aka gina bisa wasu fa'idojin harshe na musamman. Haka kuma, ita

jumla kalmomi su ne tubalan gininta, wato kalmomi ne daban-daban ake harhadawa wuri guda a samar da jumla.

### 2.2.5 Sanin Ilimin Ma'ana

Ilimin ma'ana wani vangare ne na samar da ma'ana a kowane matakin kimiyyar harshe. Saboda haka, haduwar saututtuka na samar da ma'ana ciki, kuma sauya wani sauti da wani yana samar da wata ma'ana ta daban daga ta farko. Haduwar kalmomi na samar da ma'ana ta daban, sannan sauyawar jumla daga ta farko, shi ma yana kawo canjin ma'ana. A takaice, nazarin ma'ana fanni ne daga cikin rassan nahawu mai cin gashin kansa wanda ke aikin sarrafa harshe ta fuskar ma'ana ko kuma bincike a kan ma'ana a harshe.

Kalmomi a fannin nazarin ma'ana na iya rarrabuwa zuwa: Kalmomi masu kinin ma'ana kalmomi ne mabambanta amma suna da ma'ana iri daya, wato sauti da furuci da tsarin harufan rubutunsu daban, sai dai ma'ana kan kasance guda. A takaice, sauti bamban ma'ana daya (synonym). Misali, (i) Dukiyar: Arziki, samu, wadata, zarafi. (ii) Mahaifiya: Baba, gyatuma, inna, iya, tsohuwa, uwa. Akwai kishiyar kalma (antonym) kalmomi ne da akasin ma'ana da bambancin ma'ana. Misali, (i) Kuka-dariya, (ii) Bakin ciki-farin ciki, (iii) Ilimi-jahilci, (iv) Wari-kamshi, (v) Babba-karami. Sai kuma kalmomi kama-sauti (homonym) kalmomi masu tari ko tulin ma'ana, wadannan kalmomi ne da lafazi guda ma'ana daban-daban. Misali, (i) Allura: Ta dinki ko ta maganin rashin lafiya, (ii) Tuka: Na tuka tuwo ko na tuka mota da babur da keke da kuma jirgi, (iii) {awa: Abokiyar mace ko kwalliya ko ado.

Nazari kan harshe ya nuna cewa ana iya samun karuwar kalma ko kuma a rasa kalma ko kuma a samu canjin ma'ana. Hanyoyi biyu ne masana suka gano da kalma ke canza ma'ana. Na farko shi ne ma'ana ta karu ko fadada. Na biyu ma'ana ta takaita. A nazarin Hausa yana da wuya a gano canzawar ma'ana. Amma karuwa ko fadadar ma'ana abu ne da ake gani ya faruwa. Dalili shi ne ana samun waru rukunin jama'a su kirkiro sabuwar ma'ana su bawa kalma. Ga misalai na sababbin ma'anoni da aka karawa wasu kalmomi na Hausa.

### Auna Fahimta

1. Me sanin harshe ke nufi?
2. Yaya ake samun kalma?



## 2.4 Takaitawa

A takaice, an ga yadda ake amfani da harshe wajen sadarwa. Hakifa wannan shi ne babban alfanun harshe. Da harshe al'umma ke gudanar da hulɗa da cudanya a zamantakewa ta yau da kullum. Wannan zai tabbatar muna cewa babu wani al'amari da mutum zai yi ba tare da amfani da harshensa ba. Harshe na da muhimmanci domin ana amfani da shi a mataakai iri daban-daban, misali, a gwamnace, akwai karamar hukuma, jiha, da kasa. Sannan kuma ana amfani da harshe a mataakai iri-iri, waɗanda suka nuna cewa harshe na da muhimmanci a rayuwar bil Adam.

A wannan kashi, kun koyi waɗannan:

Daga abubuwan da aka tattauna muna gane cewa harshe duk mutumin da ya san dukkan waɗannan: Sautuka da tsarin sauti da kirar kalmomi da ginin jumla da kuma ma'ana, shi ya kamata a kira masani a harshe.

## 2.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi

**TSARIN SAUTI** : ya shafi yadda harshe ke harhadɗa sautukansa bisa ka'ida ya samar da ma'ana.' Sanin harshe ya kunshi sanin yadda za a danganta sautukan wannan harshe da ma'ana.

**GININ JUMLA**: A wannan fannin ne ake bayanin yadda ake sarrafa kalmomi a haɗa su da juna don su samar da jerin kalmomin da ake kira jumla. Sannan a nuna yadda suke kasancewa a cikin jumla, da guraben da ya kamata kowanne ajin kalma ya zauna a cikin jumla.



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## 2.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1. Me sanin harshe ke nufi?  
Akwai abubuwa da dama da ke tattare da sanin harshe, waƙanda in an ce mutum ya san harshe to ana nufin ya san dukkan waƙannan abubuwa ke nan. Kama daga sautuka da tsarin sauti da kera kalmomin da gina jumloli da kuma fannin ma'ana.
2. Yaya ake samun kalma?  
Sautuka ne suke haɗuwa, su kuƙkulu da juna a cikin kayyadajjen tsari, su gina zantuka masu ma'ana. Yawanci waƙannan ginannun sautuka suna matsayin kalmomi ne. Wato sautuka da tsarinsu na nufin sanin kalmomin harshe.

## **Kashi Na 3 Basira da Aiki da Basira a Harshe**

### **Abubuwan da Suke Ciki**

- 3.1 Gabatarwa
- 3.2 Manufar Darasi
- 3.3 Basira da Aiki da Basira a Harshe
  - 3.3.1 Basira a Harshe
  - 3.3.2 Aiki da Basira a Harshe
- Auna Fahimta
- 3.4 Takaitawa
- 3.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi
- 3.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 3.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



### **3.1 Gabatarwa**

Harshe baiwa ce da Allah ya yi wa ɗan-Adam ta cusa masa sanin hanyoyin isar da saƙo da mayar da martini, ta hanyar magana da fatar baki. A takaice, harshe yana da amfani ga al'umma, musamman wajen gudanar da sadarwa da faɗakarwa da ilmantarwa da bambanta abubuwa da nishadantarwa da kuma al'adun gargajiya. Basira da aiki da basira a harshe hanyoyi ne muhimmai na auna sanin harshe, kuma ana sa ran kowane majiyi harshe ya mallake su a harshensa na uwa.



### **3.2 Manufar Darasi**

Manufar da wannan darasi ya son cimma ita ce, a ƙarshen wannan darasi ɗalibai su san waɗannan abubuwa:

- Abin da ake kira basira a harshe
- Yadda ake aikatar da basira a harshe



### **3.1 Basira da Aiki da Basira a Harshe**

#### **3.1.1 Basira a Harshe**

Mai magana da kowane harshe yana da basirar da Allah ya hore masa a wannan harshen. Ya san sautukan harshen da yadda suke shiga tsari; da yadda za a danganta su da ma'ana da sautukan da kalmomin da ke cikin harshen da kuma yadda ake gina jimli. Sanin duk waɗannan abubuwa shi ake kira basira a harshe.

Sauti magana ita ce fitar murya domin sadarwa. Wato bayan an shafi iska cikin huhu akan fitar da ita domin magana. Harshe ke taka muhimmiyar rawa wajen wannan aiki. Kodayake akwai vangarori da dama masu taka irin wannan rawa, harshe shi ne shugaba. Wato ya fi duk sauran amfani wajen fitar da sauti. Akwai saututtuka masu yawa a harshen Hausa, kuma halittu na cikin baki na da yawa. Akwai levva, hakora, dasashi, makwallato, tsinin harshe, doran harshe, bayan harshe, tushen harshe da sauransu wadanda ke taimakawa wajen furta sautuka na Hausa. A duk lokacin da mutum ya yi magana dole ya yi amfani da wasu daga cikin wadannan vangarori. Bayan wadannan akwai hanci wanda shi ma akwai sautuka da ke fita ta cikinsa. Shi kuma tsarin sauti muhimman ayyukansa su ne: Bayanin adadin bakake da wasulan harshe da bayanin wurare daban-daban na kalma da bakake da wasulan ke iya fitowa ko zama. Sannan yana bayanin irin sauye-sauyen da ke aukuwa dalilin haɗuwar sautuka a cikin kalma da kuma sigar murya a wajen lafazi. Wato, a takaice, sanin sautuka da tsara su bisa ka'idar harshe shi ake kira basira a harshe.

{irƙirar kalma mahimmin aba ce wajen faɗar magana. Maganganu na cike da kalmomi masu ma'anoni daban-daban. Mai magana kan zavi kalma da yake so ya yi amfani da ita. Yin amfani da kalma ya dogara ga wuri da yanayin mutum ko mutane. Haka kuma abu ne muhimmi sanin abun da za a yi magana kai. Duk wanda ya nakalci jera kalmomin harshe bisa dokoki shi ake kira mai basira a harshe.

Ginin jumlar magana ta ƙunshi tsarin jumla. Jumla magana ce cikakkiya mai ma'ana, wadda aka gina bayan an harhadɗa kalmomi bisa ka'idojin harshe. magana ce cikakkiya mai ma'ana wadda aka gina bisa wasu ka'idojin harshe na musamman. Haka kuma, ita jumla kalmomi su ne tubalan gininta, wato kalmomi ne daban-daban ake harhadɗawa wuri guda a samar da jumla. Da za a canza tsarin wadannan kalmomi, sai an sami canjin ma'ana ko ma'anar ta vace gaba ɗaya. Haka ya faru ne kuwa don an sava ka'idar jeranta kalmomin cikinta. Saboda haka, wajibi ne a kouayshe jumla ta kasance tana bisa tsari. A Hausa, ana samun jumloji iri biyu, wato jumla karvavviya da kuma illatacciya. Haka kuma tsarin Hausa ya tanadi yadda ake tsara kalmomi a samar da jumla. Ma'ana duk mutumin da ya san dokokin tsara kalmomi, domin bayyana ma'anar jumlar shi ake kira mai basira a harshe.

Ma'ana kamar ma'auni ce ta magana wadda mai sauraro zai auna bisa saninsa na wanda ya tashi da harshe wanda ya koya wajen uwa. Idan ya amince da magana ta zauna a matsayin karvavviya. Kodayake akwai nazarin ma'ana wanda wani vangare ne mai zaman kansa, duk da haka masana na amfani da masani na harshe wanda ya tashi cikinsa a matsayin alkali mai tantance karvuwa ko rashinta na kalma ko ginin



jimla ko sauti. Saboda haka wannan ya nuna cewa amfani da harshe kullum shi ne muhimmin abu wajen saninsa.

A karshe, ya kama mu san cewa, ba dole ne mu yi amfani da dukkan basirar da muke da ita a harshenmu ba, saboda buƙatunmu da amfani da basirar sukan bambanta daga wani lokaci zuwa wani. A takaice, sanin dokokin amfani da harshe shi ne basira a harshe.

### 3.1.2 Aiki da Basira a Harshe

To abin da mutum yake fitarwa na dangane da harshensa, wanda muka ga zai iya bambanta da abin da yake sane da shi, shi ake kira aiki da basira a harshe.

Bayan irin buƙatar da mutum yake da ita ta amfani da harshe, akwai wasu abubuwa da za su iya yin tasiri a kan aiki da basirar harshe. Wani lokaci mutum yana cikin magana sai numfashinsa ya ɗauke, ko atishawa ta kama shi, ko ya yi hamma, ko wani ya katse shi, ko madsu sauraronsa su tashi, ko kuma ya mance abin da yake son fadi. Idan ɗayan waɗannan ya faru ga mutum yana cikin magana, to sai ka ga dole ya katse maganarsa, alabasshi daga baya ya farasa ta, ko kuma ya haƙura gaba ɗaya. Kenan ya kasa, aikatar da basirar da yake da ita. (Yakasai, 2012).

Idan mun yi kurakurai a cikin magana, wani lokaci muna gano kuskuren da kanmu, sai mu gyara ko mu ci gaba da magana in muna so, wata sa'a kuma sai an fada mana mun yi kuskure, sai kuma mu yarda mun yi kuskure ɗin, saboda kuwa da ma muna da basira a harshen. Watakila mun yi kuskure ne saboda suvul da baka, ko don mun fara da kalmar da ba ta dace ba, ko saboda mun sa wata kalma a muhallin da bai kamata ba, ko kuma saboda mun sa kalma a gurbin wata dab a sa musanya gurbi. Duk muna iya gano waɗannan kurakurai saboda muna da basira a harshenmu, kuma ba koyaushe ne muke samun damar aikatar da basirar ba. (Yakasai, 2012).

### Auna Fahimta na 1

1. Mene ne basira a harshe?
2. Basira a harshe ta shafi sanin sassan harshe nawa? Kawo su.



### 3.4 Takaitawa

Kamar yadda aka nuna a farkon darasi, harshe wata hanya ce da ɗan-Adam yake amfani da ita don bayyana kansa, ya kuma yi hulɗa da 'yan'uwansa 'yan-Adam, wajen yin furuci da aka danganta da ma'ana.

Harshen Hausa ya taimaka ta fuskar sadarwa domin ana amfani da Hausa a matsayin harshen rukuni wanda ake sadarwa da shi a wasu yankunan arewacin Nijeriya, sannan ga shi ana damawa da shi a kowane mataki na karatun Boko a kasar nan. Ga dimbin shirye-shiryen da ake gabatarwa cikin Hausa a kafafen watsa labarai na cikin gida da ma na kasashen waje.

A wannan kashi, kun koyi waɗannan:

- A takaice, basira a harshe na nufin sanin harshe, wato kaifin fahimtar amfani da harshe ta hanyar ƙwarewa da gwaje-gwaje. Ita basira hazakar amfani da harshe ce da kyau daidai kamar yadda yake a tsare, ko kuma zarce daidaitacce tsarin da dokokin harsuna suka gindaya.
- A takaice, aiki da basira a harshe na nufin ƙwazon da ya zarce abin da mutum yake sane da shi, musamman amfani da lura da sani da ƙago abu da ganewa da kuma ilhami wajen aikatar da basirar.

### 3.4 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

**BASIRA:** fahimtar da mutum ya taso da ita ta harshensa.

**AIKI:** yin amfani



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### 3.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1. Mene ne basira a harshe?

**BASIRA A HARSHE:** Mai magana da kowane harshe yana da basirar da Allah ya hore masa a wannan harshen. Ya san sautukan harshen da yadda suke shiga tsari; da yadda za a danganta su da ma'ana da sautukan da kalmomin da ke cikin harshen da kuma yadda ake gina jimlofi

2. Basira a harshe ta shafi sanin sassan harshe nawa? Kawo su.

Basira a harshe ta shafi sanin sassa huɗu na harshe, wato tsarin sauti, kirar kalma, ginin jumla da kuma ma'ana.

## Kashi na 4 Siffofin Harshe

### Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 4.1 Gabatarwa
- 4.2 Manufar Darasi
- 4.3 Siffofin Harshe
  - 4.3.1 Furuci da Tsari
  - 4.3.2 Cika da Kammala
  - 4.3.3 Koyo da Nakalta
- Auna Fahimta
- 4.4 Takaitawa
- 4.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi
- 4.6 Manazarta
- 4.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta



#### 4.1 Gabatarwa

A nan muna amfani da harshe ne tamkar makami wanda muke amfani da shi mu samu wani abu. Muna amfani da harshe mu gyara halayenmu ko yin abun da ya kamata. Muna iya bambance tsakanin mutane da kuma abubuwa. Muna kuma amfani da harshe mu fadawa mutum abin da bai sani ba, mu bayyana masa ko mu ba shi labarin wani abu wanda muke zaton bai sani ba. Ana amfani da harshe a fadi gaskiya da karya. Mutum yakan yi amfani da harshe ya bayyana abin da yake cikin zuciyarsa na game da halayensa da dabi'insa da kuma dai duk yadda ra'ayinsa yake game da wasu abubuwa ko kuma game da jama'a. Mukan yi amfani da harshe mu zoza zuciyar mai sauraro. Makasudin wannan vangare na harshe shi ne ya dadada ko ya faranta ko ya vata ko tunzura zuciya.



#### 4.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar da wannan darasi ya son cimma ita ce, a karshen wannan darasi dalibai su san waɗannan abubuwa:

- Sanin siffofi da alamomin harshe don fahmtar kowane harshe.
- Sanin abubuwan da ake kira siffofi da alamomin harshe.



### 4.3 Siffodin Harshe

Siffodi ko alamomin harshe kuwa furta su ake iya kuma muryar ɗan-Adam ce ke furta su. Harshe ba tilas ne ya kasance rubutacce ba domin sai an koyi furta harshe kafin a koyi yadda ake rubuta shi. Yakasai (2012) ya ce, “Furuci shi ne harshe, rubutu ba harshe ba ne, hanya ce kawai ta ajiyar harshen. Kuma yana nan yadda yake ko ta yaya aka rubuta shi.”

Harshen ɗan-Adam yana da bambanci da wasu hanyoyin sadarwa ta hanyoyi da dama. Daga cikin siffodin harshe akwai; (a) {irkira- masu magana da harshe na da baiwar kirkira abubuwa da yawa da zasu bayyana sababbin tunaninsu da kuma fahimta da bayyana sababbin jumlojin da ba su tava bayyanawa ko fadi ba a baya. (b) Babu alaƙa ta kai-tsaye tsakanin sautuka da abun da suke nufi a zahiri ba kamar hanyar sadarwar dabbobi ba wadda ake samun alaƙa tsakanin sauti da abun da ake nufi. (c) Kalma guda na ɗaukar ma’anoni da yawa – a hanyar sadarwa ta dabbobi alama ɗaya na nufin abu guda akasin harshen ɗan-Adam inda ake samun kalma ɗaya mai ma’anoni da yawa. Haka ma akwai wani abu na halitta da ke ga ɗan-Adam da ke ba shi baiwar harhadā sautuka marar ma’ana, a samar da zance mai tsawo da ked a ma’ana (d) Tunani – wato damar magana a kan abubuwa da labaran da ba su kusa ga mutum lokacin da yake magana. (e) Ingantaccen Tsari – a harshen ɗan-Adam akwai alaƙa tsakanin kalmomi da abun da suke nufi a bayyane. (f) Fahimtar manufar abun da aka fadi – a harshen ɗan-Adam, mutane na iya fahimtar sakonni daidai da manufarsu. (g) Babu kayadadden abun da ake iya fadi kawai da harshe wajen sadarwa. Ana iya bayyana al’amari na rayuwar ɗan-Adam ko wani abu da ba za a iya bayyanawa da harshe ba. (h) {warewa – harshen ɗan-Adam yana baiwa masu amfani da shi damar cigaba da magana ko da suna aikin da bai da alaƙa da maganar da ake yi.

#### 4.3.1 Furuci da Tsari

Alamomin harshe abubuwa ne da masu wannan harshe suka yarda su rika amfani da su. Abin da ake nufi shi ne, wannan alama ta harshe da ake yin amfani da ita amincewa ce tsakanin masu magana da harshen. Alal misali zavin amfani da waɗannan kalmomin duk amincewa ce ta masu harshen: akuya, goat. Sunaye ne da masu amfani da dabbar suka yarda, su kira ta. Idan za mu bayar da ma’anar harshe kuwa sai mu ce, harshe abu ne da ya ƙunshi alamomi da ɗan-Adam yake amfani da su wajen bayyana tunaninsa. Alamomin harshe sun ƙunshi sautuka waɗanda ake furtawa kuma a jajjere ake amfani da su cikin cikakken tsari. Dangantakar alamomin harshe da ma’anarsu ba a fili take ba, wato al’ummar da ke amfani da kowane harshe ce ke fitar da ma’anar da za a

bai wa alamomin harshenta kuma sai mutum ya koyi yadda za a danganta alamomin da ma'anarsu.

Harshe tsararre ne. Akwai ka'idojin tsara sautuka da kalmomi da jimloli na kowane harshe. Harshe tamkar gini ne wanda sai an tsara kayayyakin ginin bisa ka'ida kafin ginin ya yiwu.

#### **4.3.2 Cika da Kammala**

Wani abu kuma dangane da siffofin harshe shi ne, harshe kamalalle ne. Abin nufi shi ne duk wani harshe da dan-Adam yake amfani da shi cikakke ne, masu magana da kowane harshe za su iya amfani da harshen, su bayyana duk abin da suke son bayyanawa. Har-wa-yau harshe cikakke ne domin za a iya amfani da shi a bayyana duk abin da ake bukatar bayyanawa. Harshe hoto ne na al'adun masu amfani da shi da kuma yadda suke bin juyin zamani. Harshe shi ne mutum, don da harshe al'umma ke bayyana matakan rayuwarsu tun daga aure da haihuwa da kuma mutuwa. Mukan yi amfani da harshe don bayyana al'adunmu da suka shafi bubukuwa da sana'o'i ko kasuwanci da shugabanci da magani da addinin gargajiya da sauran a'l'amurran da suka danganci zamantakewa da ma'amalolinmu na yau da kullum.

#### **4.3.3 Koyo da Nakalta**

Wata siffa ta harshe ita ce, harshe ba gadonsa ake yi ba, mutum yana koyonsa ne. Yaro yana koyon harshe daga iyaye da kakanni, da yayye da abokan wasa, da kuma sauran jama'ar da ke amfani da wannan harshe. Mukan koyi harshe ne tamkar yadda muke koyon wanke hannu da sa riga, da kuma sauran dabi'u. Wato ba dole ne mutum ya tashi da harshen da iyayensa suke amfani da shi ba muddin bai zauna cikin al'ummar da ke amfani da wannan harshen ba. Sau da yawa mukan ga Hausawa wafanda suka zauna a kasar Makka sun dawo gida da 'ya'ya wafanda ko Hausa ba sa ji, saboda ba su tashi cikin Hausawa sun koyi Hausa ba. (Yakasai, 2012).

Harshe kansa fagen ilimi ne. Mutum yakan koyi harshen wasu don ya ji dadin ma'amala da su, ko don ya nakalci ilimin da ke furshe cikinsa. Kuma mutum yakan koyi nasa harshen don ya iya daidaita shi, ya san nahawunsa da hikimominsa, da abin da ya gada a cikinsa na al'adu da ra'ayoyin al'ummarsa. Misali idan aka ce wa Bahausha ya koyi Hausa, ana so ne ya koye daidaitacciya, wato wadda Hausawa suka zava suke rubuta ta a litattafansu. Kuma ana so ya yi nazari a nahawun Hausa, da adabinta da ka'idojin rubuta ta, da sauransu. Wafannan fannoni, komai iya Hausar mutum ba zai nakalce su ba, sai an koya masa su. Sau tari, wanda ya tashi da Hausa a bakinsa yakan yi mamakin wai har akwai Huasar da za a iya koya masa. Galiban yakan manta da cewa, dan daya



tashi da Ingilishi a Ingila ana koya masa Ingilishi. A Masar ko Saudi Arebiya suna koya wa 'ya'yansu Larabci. Ana koya wa ɗan Japan Japananci, ɗan Italiya Italiyanci, da sauransu. (Zarruk da Wasu, 1986).

Koyon harshe ya shafi naƙalta da amfani da harshe. Shi ya sa ma, masana halayyar kimiyyar harshe suka fi karkata kan siffantawa a ka'idance na muhimmin yanki na harshen bil'adama da ya shafi tsarin harshe. Tsarin harshe ya ƙunshi sautin magana da fannin nahawu mai sarkakkiya, wanda kan danganta sautuka da ma'anoni. Masana halayyar kimiyyar harshe suna ƙoƙarin sanin yadda yara ke naƙaltar waɗannan fannoni da yadda fannonin ke aiki a lokacin da mutane ke magana da fahimtar jumloji. A takaice, masana halayyar kimiyyar harshe sun fi karkata kan abin da ya shafi ilimi da ƙwarewar da mutane ke bukata kafin iya amfani da harshe, da kuma koyon yadda yara ke amfani da harshe.

### Auna Fahimta na 1

1. Kawo abubuwa da kan taimaka wajen fahimtar siffofi ko alamomin kowane harshe.
2. Idan aka ce, harshe tsararre ne me ake nufi?



### 4.4 Takaitawa

Babban amfanin harshe shi ne sadarwa. Da harshe ne ake amfani a yi cudanya da juna, a gane ra'ayoya juna, a kuma yi musayar waɗannan ra'ayoyan. Tun muna yara muka koyi yadda za mu yi amfani da harshe mu tambayi abin da muke bukata. Muna iya sanin abin da al'adunmu suka ƙunsa ta hanyar harshe da muka taso da shi. A takaice, daga bayanin da ya gabata mun fahimci cewa, akwai siffofi ko alamomi daban-daban da ke iya bayyana harshen da ɗan-Adam ke amfani da shi a rayuwarsa. Ga su kamar haka:

- Furuci da tsari
- Cika da kammala
- Koyo da naƙalta

A wannan kashi, kun koyi waɗannan:

- Daga abubuwan da aka tattauna muna gane cewa, harshe yana da tsari kammalalle kuma cikakke, musamman kasancewarsa koyonsa ake yi ta hanyar furuci da baki. A ƙarshe, harshe baiwa da ɗan-Adam yake da ita, wadda ɗaukaka shi kan dbbobi da sauran halittu.

#### 4.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi

**SIFA:** alamar da ake gane abu da shi.

**KOYO:** Nakaltar abu da iya sarrafa shi



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#### 4.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1. Kawo abubuwa da kan taimaka wajen fahimtar siffofi ko alamomin kowane harshe.

Akwai siffofi ko alamomi daban-daban da ke iya bayyana harshen da ɗan-Adam ke amfani da shi a rayuwarsa. Ga su kamar haka:

- Furuci da tsari
  - Cika da kammala
  - Koyo da naƙalta
2. Idan aka ce harshe tsararre ne me ake nufi?

Harshe ya ƙunshi sautuka waɗanda ake furtawa kuma a jajjere ake amfani da su cikin cikakken tsari. Dangantakar alamomin harshe da ma'anarsu ba a fili take ba, wato al'ummar da ke amfani da kowane harshe ce ke fitar da ma'anar da za a bai wa alamomin harshenta kuma sai mutum ya koyi yadda za a danganta alamomin da ma'anarsu.

## Kashi Na 5 Amfanin Harshe

### Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 5.1 Gabatarwa
- 5.2 Manufar Darasi
- 5.3 Amfanin Harshe
  - 5.3.1 Sadarwa
  - 5.3.2 Ilmi
  - 5.3.3 Kasuwanci da Ciniki
  - 5.3.4 Bayyana Al'adar Mutane
  - 5.3.5 Bambanta Mutum da Dabba
  - 5.3.6 Nishadantarwa
  - 5.3.7 Siyasa
- Auna Fahimta
- 5.4 Takaitawa
- 5.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi
- 5.6 Manazarta
- 5.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta



#### 5.1 Gabatarwa

Harshe lamari ne na yin aiki tuli, wato na bayyana tunanin mai magana game da duniya da na bayyana matsayi da ra'ayin mai magana game da mutane da sauran abubuwa da kuma na sarrafa harshe domin gina kalami. Saboda haka, tun da harshe lamari ne na zamantakewa, to wajibi ne dukkan ayyukansa su bayyana cikin sadarwar zamantakewa. Ta la'akari da tarihi da al'ada da dabi'a da kuma akida ne al'umma ke samar da rukunin jama'a. Don haka, muhimmancin kalami ya danganta ne da irin aikin da ya yi a yanayin zamantakewa. A kowane rukunin jama'a, sadarwa na gudana a wuri da batu da lokaci na musamman da ke bayyana dangantakar masu magana. Dukkan waƙannan ma'aunai ana ƙaukarsu a matsayin yanayi na sadarwa mai inganci.



#### 5.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar da wannan darasi ya son cimma ita ce, a ƙarshen wannan darasi ƙalibai su san waƙannan abubuwa:

- Sanin amfanin harshe ga rayuwar al'umma.
- Sanin irin abubuwan da za a iya yi da shi, kamar sadarwa da ilimi da kasuwanci da ciniki da bayyana al'adar mutane da bambanta mutum da dabba da nishadantarwa da kuma siyasa.



### 5.3 Amfanin Harshe

#### 5.3.1 Sadarwa

Babban amfanin harshe shi ne sadarwa. Da harshe ne ake amfani a yi cudanya da juna, a gane ra'ayoyin juna, a kuma yi musayar wadannan ra'ayoyi. Ana kuma tambaya domin neman sani. A matsayinsa na wata kafa da ta haɗa al'umma, ana amfani da harshe domin sadarwa, ga kuma dama ta yada bayanai domin isar da saƙonnin da ke zuciya ko kuma uwa-uba buɗe ƙofar sadarwa. Masana ilimin harsuna da kuma na falsafa, sukan bambanta ayyukan harshe ta hanyoyi guda biyu, wato na tasiri da kuma na mu'amala. Ta hanyar sarrafa ƙumshiya, harshe na aikin isar da saƙo domin hulɗar sadarwa da kuma sauran al'amuran yau da kullum. Ta wannan haujin, harshe ya yi aikin mu'amala. Amma kuma a lokacin da harshe ya yi aikin inganta zamantakewa kuma ya bunƙasa dangantaka cikin ƙulla zumunta da dama ta biyan buƙatu, to harshe ya yi aikin tasirantar juna a tsakanin mutane.

Muhimmancin harshe wajen sadarwa abu ne da yake a bayyane cikin rayuwar ɗan-Adam a kowane lokaci. Wannan ma shi ne abin da ya bambanta mutane da dabbobi, domin mutane na amfani ne da tsararrun sautuka wajen sadarwa. Saboda haka, harshe abu ne da yake da matuƙar muhimmanci ga rayuwar ɗan-Adam musamman ta fuskar sadarwa. Haƙiƙa wannan shi ne babban amfanin harshe, domin da shi ne muke amfani mu yi cudanya da juna mu kuma fahimci manufofin juna, ta hanyar musayar ra'ayoyi.

Harshe da sadarwa suna da alaƙa da dangantaka da juna hujjar ita ce magana bata inganta sai da harshe. Sadarwa kuwa, ita ke tafiyar da al'amarin harshe. Saboda haka, duk lokacin da ake maganar harshe to dole ne sadarwa ta shigo. Abin nufi shi ne duk jama'ar da ke zaune a ƙasa ɗaya, suna da addini da manufa iri ɗaya, tabbas su yi tarayya wajen amfani da harshe ɗaya wajen sadarwa a tsakaninsu. Misali, tarin al'ummar Hausawa da ke zaune a muhalli ɗaya suna mu'amala da harshensu na Hausa, kamar yadda ake samun Turawan Ingila na amfani da harshensu na Ingilishi a matsayinsu na waɗanda ke da abubuwan da suka haɗa su na zama tare kamar dai yadda al'adun zamantakewa suka tabbatar. Sai dai Ubangiji ya haddasa bamabancin karin harshe a tsakanin jama'ar ƙasa ɗaya, kamar dai yadda ake samun 'yan bambance-bambance tsakanin karin Sakwatanci da na Kananci a ƙasar Hausa. Shi karin harshe yana aukuwa ne saboda dalilin ƙaurar wasu jama'a da ke zaune tare, su bar inda suke a da, ko kuma sanadiyar bambancin wuraren da jama'ar ke zaune a cikin ƙasa ɗaya. Yaƙi ɗan kissa yakan yi sanadiyar tarwatsewar jama'a tare da haifar da bambanci cikin harshe ɗaya. Sai dai bambancin karin harshe ba ya haifar da rashin fahimtar

juna ko ganewa tsakanin al'umma iri d'aya, idan har aka sami akasin haka, to ko tababa babu sun tashi daga karin harshe zuwa wasu harsuna mabambanta da ke zaune a muhalli d'aya, ko kuma masu maƙwabtaka da juna. A takaice, harshe shi ne sadarwa a tsakanin jama'ar da wani abu ya haɗa su na zama tare, ko bauta da dai sauransu.

### 5.3.1.2Ilmi

Babban mahimmancin harshe shi ne na dangantakarsa da ilmi. Wato cewa ilmi kowane iri na samuwa cikin sauƙi ta hanyar amfani da harshe. A na amfani da harshe a makarantu wajen gudanar da darussa. Magana da ɗan adam ke yi ita ta bashi damar amfani da harshe irin wannan. Makarantu iri dabam-daba kan koyar ta hanyar amfani da harshe wato sauti irin na mutum. Wannan ya nuna cewa idan hanya mafi sauƙi ta koyarwa ita ce ta amfani da harshe.

A duk lokacin da ake koyarwa, dole ne a yi amfani da harshe. Dalili shi ne sadarwa ta samu hurumi na taka muhimmiyar rawa. Saboda haka, koyar da ilmi na cikin wasu muhimman hanyoyi da harshe ke taka rawa. Ilmi na taimakawa mutum wajen sarrafa harshe yayin magana. Ta fuskar walwalar harshe, ilmi da sana'a da aji na da alaƙa da yanayin magana. Wannan na faruwa saboda zaven kalmomi da mai ilmi ke yi, su dace da maƙasudin magana, da wurin yin ta, da kuma wanda ake yin ta domin shi. Haka kuma, a cikin al'umma, mai ilmi ne ke magana daidai muhallin magana.

Da harshe muke iya bambance tsakanin mutane da kuma abubuwa. Muna kuma amfani da harshe mu faɗawa mutum abin da bai sani ba, mu bayyana masa ko mu ba shi labarin wani abu wanda muke zaton bai sani ba. Ana amfani da harshe a faɗi gaskiya da karya. Mutum yakan yi amfani da harshe ya bayyana abin da yake cikin zuciya na game da halayensa da ɗabi'ansa da kuma dai duk yadda ra'ayinsa yake game da wasu abubuwa ko kuma game da jama'a. Haka kuma, tun muna yara muka koyi yadda za mu yi amfani da harshe mu tambayi abin da muke buƙata. A nan muna amfani da harshe ne tamkar makami wanda muke amfani da shi mu samu wani abu. Muna amfani da harshe mu gyara halayenmu ko yin abun da ya kamata. . Da shi muke bayyana abin da yake cikin zuciya na halaye da ɗabi'u. Da shi kuma mukan yi amfani don sosa zuciyar mai sauraro. Maƙasudin wannan vangare na harshe shi ne ya daɗaɗa ko ya faranta ko ya vata ko tunzura zuciya.

A karshe, mun fahimci cewa ilmi shi ne kashin baya ko ruhin samun cigaba, wanda ke samuwa ta hanyar harshe. Sannan akwai gudunmawar ilimi wajen amfani da harshe a adana al'ada.



### 5.3.1.3 Kasuwanci da Ciniki

Kasuwanci na nufin saye da sayarwa, haka kuma akwai fatauci, wanda shi ma saye da sayarwa ne. Ana amfani da harshe wajen ciniki wato kasuwanci. Wannan muhimmin aiki shi ma na gudana ta hanyar amfani da harshe. Ciniki shi ne saye da sayarwa ta hanyar faɗ in mayar ma. A irin wannan yanayi na ciniki ana amfani da kalmomi da ko jimloli kanana irin su: alkarka, biya, fara, riba, faɗuwa, ba ciniki, sauƙi, tsada, gaskiya da sauransu. A takaice, da harshe muke gudanar da kasuwanci da ciniki. Saboda haka za mu fahimci cewa harshe muhimmin abu ne ga rayuwar al'umma.

Akwai harshen kasuwanci, wanda ke nufin wata kevavviyar hanyar sadarwa da ake amfani da ita a harkar kasuwanci, wadda ke samar da sauƙi wajen ciniki da fahimta tsakanin waɗanda ba harshensu na asali guda ba.

Harshen Hausa ne mafi mahimmanci/daraja a cikin kungiyoyin harsunan Chadi. Harshen Hausa ne ya mamaye Arewacin Nijeriya da Kudancin Jamhuriyyar Nijar, kuma ya zamo harshen kasuwanci da sadarwa a tsakanin Hausawa da waɗanda ba Hausawa ba a Arewa da ma wasu sassa na duniya. Misali, garin Kano ya kasance daɗaɗɗiyar cibiya ce da mutane daga wurare daban-daban ke zuwa saboda kasuwanci, kuma mutanen kan koyi harshen 'yan kasuwar Kano (Hausa), saboda su sami sauƙin gudanar da kasuwanci. Fagge (2012) ya fara da ba da misali dangane da harshen hulɗa ko harshen kasuwanci kamar haka: Misali, a Arewacin Nijeriya akwai harsuna masu yawa, amma sai ga shi harshen Hausa shi ke da rinjaye, saboda kasancewar sa harshen kasuwanci. Garba (2013) ya ruwaito Trudgil (1974), da Adamu (1978) da kuma Wolff (1991) inda suka yi tarayya a kan cewa: Harshen Hausa na matsayin harshen kasuwanci da hulɗa a yankin Afirka ta yamma.

### 5.3.1.4 Bayyana Al'adar Mutane

Harshe muhimmin abu ne ga rayuwar al'umma, domin da shi ake aiwatar da al'amurran da suka shafi al'ada. Harshe na da dangantaka ta kud- da- kud da duk wani fanni na rayuwa. Misali; al'ada, tattalin arziki, siyasa, ilmi da addini. Da harshe ne ake yin kowace irin sada zumunci da sadarwa. Da harshe ake tafiyar da al'amurran rayuwa na yau da kullum, musamman zaman aure, da taya murnar biki, da zaman makoki idan aka rasa rayuwa. Haka kuma, da harshe ake yin sanarwa; wato sanar da al'umma abin da ya kamata su sani. Ana ma tatsar bayanai ta amfani da harshe, shi ya sa ake yi wa harshe kirari da 'dillalin zuciyar.'

Ana amfani da harshe wajen bayyana al'adar mutane. Harshe mashahurin abu ne da ɗan'Adam yake buƙata wajen isar da bayanai da

karvarsu tare da fahimta daga kowane vangare na masu sadarwa. {ari da farau da harshe ake tantance kowace kabila. Kasancewar harshe tubalin al'umma wannan ne ya sa lokacin da Turawan mulkin mallaka suka ci kasar Hausa sai suka hanzarta koya wa Hausawa rubutu da karatun Boko, domin su sami kusanci na kud-da-kud ga wannan al'umma, da kuma tunanin samun 'yan kasa da za su taimaka musu wajen tafiyar da mulkin da suka shimfida. Turawan mulkin mallaka sun koyi harshen Hausa domin ta harshen kowace jama'a ake samun amincewarta da kuma iya sanin al'adun wannan al'umma. Kuma Turawa sun sami nasarar fahimtar sababbiyar hanyar tafiyar da rayuwar Hausawa, ta wannan hanya ce suka kara mallakarsu. Sannan kuma ta harshen da suka koya suka sami duk wani abu da suke bukata, da kuma yada manufarsu ta addinin Kiristanci. Saboda haka, harshe linzami ne ga al'umma domin maganar mutum kawai ta isa ta bayyana daga wurin da ya fito ko kuma sanin kabilarsa da yanayin al'adunsa. Wato harshe shi ke ba da kafar sadarwa tsakanin al'ummomi mabambanta, musamman tsakanin majiya harshe da bakin haure.

### 5.3.1.5Bambanta Mutum da Dabba

Harshe shi ne mutuncin dan'Adam, domin ana danganta mutum da harshe saboda harshe shi ne halin girma ga kowane mutum mai hankali, da tunani da fasaha. Darajar harshe ta saye wa dan'adam martabar da yake da ita a idon wasu halittu. [an'adam halitta ce da ubangiji ya azurta da sanin ya kamata, da yin nazari ko tunani a kan al'amurra. Mutum na da fasahar shirya abinci ko abubuwan sha, ko kuma wurin kwanciya. Haka kuma, yana da dabarar yin sutura domin rufe al'aurarsa. Saboda haka, harshe muruwa ce ta dan'adam wadda ta bambanta shi da dabbobi ko sauran halittu. [an'adam na amfani da harshe wajen sadarwa, wadda ta kumshi tsararrun sautuka da ake furtawa ko rubutawa domin gina magana tun daga matakin kwayar sauti har zuwa jimla (magana) misali, dabbobi ba su magana da harshe sai dai suna da irin yanayin sadarwarsu ta amfani da sautuka ko alamomi ko ilhami da sauransu.

Misali, rashin hankalin dabbobi ke sa idan mutum ya ajiye abinci ya kira dabba domin da ta kusanto ya kore ta, da zarar aka kore ta za ta gudu ne, amma abin mamaki idan kuma aka kara kiranta za ta dawo da zimmarr gwada sa'ar cin wannan abinci, ba tare da tunanin rudin ta ake yi ba. Amma shi mutum mai kafa biyu sam wayonsa da hankalinsa basu bari a yi masa irin wannan rashin mutunci ko rainin hankali. Shi ya sa mutane ke daukar dabba a matsayin abu mara hankali, mai wauta kuma mara tunani. Saboda haka mutum abu ne mai daraja kamar yarda Allah (SWA) Ya fada cewa Ya fifita mutum kan duk halittu.

### 5.3.1.6 Nishadantarwa

Harshe muhimmin abu ne da ake amfani da shi don samar da nishadi da annashuwa domin da harshe ne ake faranta ko dadafa zuciyar mutane. Akwai maganganun da ke haifar da natsuwa, fara'a da kuma kwanciyar hankali. Misali, kokarin ba da dariya ta amfani da kalmomi masu faranta rayuwar bil'adama. Akwai kuma lokacin da mai magana kan zavi yin amfani da kalmomi masu haddasa vacin rai, da kunci, da bakin ciki, da tsoratarwa da tayar da hankalin mai karvar safo. Wannan kan faru ne da zimmarsa sosa zuciyar wani a lokacin da ake zantawa. Saboda haka, harshe a sadarwa na matsayin ruhin miƙa safo da amsawa wanda idan babu harshe babu maganar sadarwa. Harshe na matsayin akala da Hausawa ke amfani da shi wajen tarbiyyantar da 'ya'yansu da al'umma baki daya. Al'ummar Hausawa na da tsarin koyar da jama'arta dabarun zaman duniya ta hanyar tatsuniya ga musamman yara manyan gobe, dalilinsu bai wuce faɗar da ke cewa geza tun tana danya ake lankwasa ta. Ga shi kwaƙwalwar yaro tamkar farar takarda ce sai abin da aka zana kanta. Tatsuniya a al'adar Hausawa makaranta ce ta hanyar ba da faɗaggun labarai masu dauke da tausayi, da tsoro, da ban dariya da sauransu. Abin da ke da muhimmanci shi ne yanayin sarrafa harshe a lokacin da tsoffi ko amare ke yi wa yara tatsuniya da dare. Idan labarin mai tausayi ne mai yin gatanar kan yi muryar tausayi ko ta hanyar marerecewa. Idan kuma ta tsoro ce muryar kan kasance mai tsoratarwa, ko kuma a kashe murya a yi ta 'yar farama ta hanyar kwaikwayon yadda kura ko koki ke magana, za ka ji ana cewa yuwa maimakon ruwa, domin kawai ba da dariya ko tsarma waka don tada yara daga bacci. Duk waƙannan dabaru ne na cusa manufar tatsuniya da kuma samun karvavviyar sadarwa.

### 5.3.1.7 Siyasa

Siyasa wani fili ne na musamman dangane da amfani da harshe. Siyasa ta kunshi zavewa akilcin jama'a. Siyasa ta kunshi shugabanci wato jagorancin al'umma ta hanyar amincewarsu. Siyasa babban al'amari ce saboda ta shafi jan ragamar fasa zuwa ci-gaba, bunƙasa da havaka. Harshe muhimmin abu ne dangane da siyasa saboda ta kunshi tarurruka da haɗuwar jama'a. 'Yan siyasa kan je fauyuka, garuruwa, da birane domin haɗuwa da jama'a su yi masu bayani kan aiyukan da zasu yi masu in an zavesu. Su kan yi a'kawura na samar da ruwan sha, wutar lantarki, tituna, asibitoci, makarantu, bunƙasa aikin gona da sauransu. Saboda irin rawar da siyasa ke takawa wurin ginin fasa ta zama dandali na amfani da harshe ga yara, matasa, dattijai, maza da mata. Siyasa kan haɗa rukunan al'umma, kamar masu mulki, attajirai, talakkawa, masu ilmi, marasa ilmi, masu sana'o'i iri-iri. A fagen siyasa, ana samun yin amfani da kalmomi waɗanda suka yi fice. Misali, kalmomi irin su: tawaye, tarzoma, bore, tumvuke, magudi, zanga-zanga, dimukradiya,

jari-hujja, adawa, zave, jamhuriya, mulukiya, handama, yaudara da sauransu. Wannan ya nuna cewa siyasa na taimakawa wajen bunkasa harshen Hausa ta fannin kalmomi irin wadannan.

Harshe shi ne hanyar sada manufa da mutane ke amfani da ita, kuma hanyar furuci ce wadda ta shafi abubuwan da ke zuciyarsu da ayyukansu, da kuma yadda suka dauki kansu. Dangane da haka, sai zuciya ta gama saka maganganu a cikinta sai a yi amfani da harshe wajen furta abin da ake son furtawa, ko kuma don bayyana manufa da ra'ayi game da matsalolin da suka shafi rayuwar dan'Adam. Saboda haka, akwai yanayin sarrafa harshe a sadarwa da 'yan siyasa suke amfani da shi wajen yadda manufofinsu, musamman irin yadda suke amfani da wasu kalmomi masu jawo hankalin jama'a domin su saurare su, ko kuma domin su gamsar da su a kan wani ra'ayi da su ke so su cusa musu. Fitattun maganganun 'yan siyasa su ne yawan alƙawulla da rantse-rantse, za ka ji suna cewa idan an zave mu za mu yi muku kaza da kaza, amma da sun dāre bisa matsayin da suke nema ko duriyarsu ba za a sake ji ba, sai lokacin wata guguwar siyasa. Kamar yadda aka sani siyasa na bukatar amfani da harshe domin fahimtar juna tsakanin magoya baya da kuma musamman lokacin haɗuwa da jama'a, a nan ana bukatar ƙwarewa wajen magana domin saye imanin jama'a.

A wani lokaci mai tsawo da ya shuɗe cin zave ko dāre wani matsayi kan rataye ne ga wanda ya fi baki tsakanin 'yan takara. Wato, iya sarrafa harshe wajen bayyana manufa da cin nasarar gamsar da jama'a da jawo hankalinsu zuwa ga jam'iyyar da dan takara ke fafutuka a farkashin inuwarta. Abin mamaki a yau akasari masu baki ko kamantawa ba su cika kai labari ba, saboda al'umma ta gurvace inda a yau ake la'akari da jam'iyyar da mutum ya fito, musamman wadda take mulki ba tare da kulawa da dan takara ba. Kuma lalacewar ta kai al'umma ta dauki siyasa a matsayin hanyar samun kuɗi, lokacin kamfen dan takara kan zuba jari, idan ya yi nasarar lashe zave sai ya shiga wawusar dukiyar jama'a. Haka kuma, 'yan siyasa na amfani da muryar addini wajen jan hankalin jama'a da yaudararsu. Misali salon buɗe jawabi da Basmala, ko jawo ayoyin Alƙur'ani ana fassarawa da sauransu. Suna kuma danganta alƙawullansu ga aikin taimaka wa addini, kamar gina masallatai ko makarantun Islamiyya don kawai su sami karvuwa. Wannan bai rasa nasaba da ganin yadda al'umma ta riƙi addini da muhimmanci. A takaice ana amfani da harshe ne domin bayyana ra'ayoyi da tunanin al'umma da yadda suke cuɗanya da musayar fahimta, domin babu wani al'amari na rayuwa da dan'Adam zai yi ba tare da harshe ba.

Abu ma fi muhimmanci game da yanayin harshe shi ne, shi harshe na dan-Adam ne. Babu wata duniya da aka san akwai dabbobi waɗanda ke amfani da harshe irin wanda dan-Adam yake amfani da shi, sai fa a cikin tatsuniya da almara. (Yakasai, 2012).

**Auna fahimta na 1**

1. Kawo muhimman abubuwa guda biyar (5) da ake amfani da harshe wajen aiwatar da su.
2. Ta yaya za a gane tasirin harshe a kan al'ada?

**5.4 Takaitawa**

A takaice, an ga yadda ake amfani da harshe wajen sadarwa. Hakika wannan shi ne babban alfanun harshe. Da harshe al'umma ke gudanar da hulɗa da cuɗanya a zamantakewa ta yau da kullum. Wannan zai tabbatar muna cewa babu wani al'amari da mutum zai yi ba tare da amfani da harshensa ba. Harshe na da muhimmanci domin ana amfani da shi a mata kai iri daban-daban, misali, a gwamnace, akwai karamar hukuma, jiha, da asa. Sannan kuma ana amfani da harshe a mata kai iri-iri masu alaƙa da ilmi, addini, siyasa, da sana'a, wanda ya nuna cewa harshe na da muhimmanci a rayuwar bil Adam. Nazarce-nazarce sun nuna cewa harshe ne matakin farko na wayewar mutum. Dalili shi ne, a takaice, ana bayyana buƙatu, nufi, saƙo, warware rigimu, sasantawa, tarihi, da ɗabi'u, na rayuwar yau-da-kullum. Ba shakka, idan harshe ya haɗu da ilmi, ana samun nasara wajen gina ƙasa.

A wannan kashi, kun koyi waɗannan:

- Daga abubuwan da aka tattauna muna gane cewa, harshe baiwa ce da ɗan-Adam yake da ita, wadda kuma yake amfani da ita wajen gudanar da al'amurransa a zamantakewa da sauran ma'amalolinsa na yau da kullum.
- A ƙarshe, mun fahimci cewa, harshe yana da amfani ga al'umma, musamman wajen gudanar da sadarwa da ilimi da kasuwanci da ciniki da bayyana al'adar mutane da bambanta mutum da dabba da nishaɗantarwa da kuma siyasa.

**5.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi**

1. **Sadarwa:** Isar da saƙo tsakanin mutane ta hanyar magana ko wasu alamomi.
2. **Siyasa :** Siyasa na nufin shugabanci ko jagorancin al'umma ta hanyar amincewarsu.



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### 5.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1. Kawo muhimman abubuwa guda biyar (5) da ake amfani da harshe wajen aiwatar da su.  
Harshe yana da amfani ga al'umma, musamman wajen gudanar da:
  - i. Sadarwa
  - ii. Ilimi
  - iii. Kasuwanci da ciniki
  - iv. Nishadantarwa
  - v. Siyasa.
  
2. Ta yaya za a gane tasirin harshe a kan al'ada.  
Harshe na da dangantaka ta kud- da- kud da duk wani fanni na rayuwa. Misali; al'ada, tattalin arziki, siyasa, ilmi da addini. Da harshe ne ake yin kowace irin sada zumunci da sadarwa. Da harshe ake tafiyar da al'amurran rayuwa na yau da kullum, musamman zaman aure, da taya murnar biki, da zaman makoki idan aka rasa rayuwa.

## Kashi na 6 Ilimin Kimiyyar Harshe da Rassansa

### Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 6.1 Gabatarwa
- 6.2 Manufar Darasi
- 6.3 {unshiya
  - 6.3.1 Ilimin Kimiyyar Harshe
  - 6.3.2 Rassan Ilimin Kimiyyar Harshe
  - 6.3.3 Ilimin Bayanin Harshe/Siffata Harshe
  - 6.3.4 Ilimi Ilimin Hasashen Harshe
  - 6.3.5 Ilimin Tarihin Harshe
  - 6.3.6 Ilimin Kwatancin Harshe
  - 6.3.7 Ilimin Walwalar Harshe
- Auna Fahimta
- 6.4 Takaitawa
- 6.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi
- 6.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 6.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



#### 6.1 Gabatarwa

Cigaban harshe shi ne ya zamana ana iya karatu da rubutu ko nazarin wannan harshe. Sannan kuma harshe ya samu gatar tanadar masa muhallin ajiya ko adanawa. Domin cimma manufar wannan darasi, an kasa wannan darasi zuwa sashe biyu. Da farko akwai ma'anar ilimin kimiyyar harshe, daga nan sai aka yi bayanin wasu daga cikin rassan ilimin kimiyyar harshe, waƙanda suka haɗa da: Ilimin bayanin harshe/siffanta harshe da ilimin hasashen harshe da ilimin tarihi cikin harshe da ilimin kwatanta harsuna da kuma ilimin walwalar harshe.



#### 6.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar da wannan darasi ya son cimma ita ce, a ƙarshen wannan darasi ɗalibai su san waɗannan abubuwa:

- Ma'anar ilimin kimiyyar harshe, tare da sanin wasu daga cikin rassa ko abubuwan da ya kunsu.



### 6.3 Ilimin Kimiyyar Harshe

Ilimin Harsuna, bunƙasasshen ilimi ne mai zaman kansa, wanda kuma kambamau ne. Shi wannan ilimi, ya shafi kowane harshe da ke doron ƙasa, musamman ma harshen da ya kasance bunƙasashe, wanda ake iya rubutu da karatu da shi.

Ilimin kimiyyar harshe nazarin harshe ne na ƙwaƙwafi, tare da lura ta kai tsaye. A zubi da tsarin ilmin harsuna, vangare na farko shi ne na shirin sautuka. ɓangare na biyu kuwa shi ne na ginin kalma. Wato harshe wani abu ne dunnulle mai ƙunshe da wasu ƙwayoyin jumloji iri-iri, a matsayinsa na makamin tunani ga ɗan-Adam.

Akwai dangantaka tsakanin ilmin harsuna da kimiyya, domin dukkaninsu suna amfani da hanyoyin zamani na binciken al'amurran harshe, musamman saboda inganci da tabbacin bayanai. Masana da dama sun fassara ilmin harsuna da cewar kimiyya ko kimiyyar nazarin harshe ne (Farinde da Ojo, 2005 suka ruwaito Crystal, 1974 da Lyons, 1987) wato kimiyyar nazarin harshe ne ke tabbatar da bincike na ƙwaƙwafi, da lura, da tantancewa da kuma tabbatar da madogara a kan abubuwan da suka shafi ra'in harsuna.

Ilimin harshe shi ne kimiyyar nazarin harshe. Wato wannan nau'in ilimi da ya ƙunshi siffanta harshe da nazarin tsiruwarsa, da yadda yara suke koyonsa da kuma yadda sauran al'umma suke koyon wasu harsuna daban. Haka kuma, ilimin harsuna yana duba dangantaka tsakanin harsuna da kuma hanyoyin da harsuna suke jirkita ko sauyawa a bayan tsawon lokaci. Saboda haka, masana ilimin harsuna na iya nazarin harshe a matsayin wata kafa ta tunane-tunane da za su samar da bayani da ya siffanta ko bayyana matsayin hikimar ɗan'Adam ta ƙago harshe da kuma koyonsa.

Ga misali, wasu masana ilimin harsuna sun nazarci harshe ta sigar al'adunsa, wato ta la'akari da nazarin magana, sun yi ƙoƙarin tantance da kuma gano abin da mutum yake buƙatar sani domin yin magana a muhallai daban-daban. Wasu masanan kuwa sun karkata ne ga abin da yakan faru idan masu magana da harsuna da al'adu daban-daban suka cudanya da juna. Bugu da ƙari, masana ilimin harsuna suna iya mayar da hankalinsu a kan yadda za a taimakawa mutane su koyi wani harshe daban, ta hanyar yin amfani da abin da suka sani na harshen farko na mai koyon da kuma na harshen da ake koyon.

Nazarin harshen bil'adama na ƙwaƙwafi, ta hanyar ilimin kimiyyar harshe ake aiwatar da shi. Ilimin kimiyyar harshe fage ne mai faɗi ƙwarai da gaske, kuma ya ƙunshi darussa waɗanda suka haɗa da: (a)

harshe a cikin al'umma; (b) bambanci a harshe da abin da ke faruwa idan harsuna suka yi hulɗa da juna; (c) sauyi a harshe; (d) yadda ake isarda ma'ana da vangaren kalmomi. Wasu darussa su ne kamar haka: (e) yadda ake furucin sautuka da saninsu da yadda kamannun magana yake idan ya danganci nazarin fannin kamanta sauti; (f) wace tanagarɗa ake samu idan wani ya tabka kurakurai ko idan wani ya kasa amfani da harshe ko kuma idan yara suka kasa samun abubuwan da za su sawwaka musu nakaltar harshe kamar yadda ya dace.

### **6.3.1 Rasan Ilimin Kimiyyar Harshe**

Za a iya karkasa kimiyyar harshe zuwa rassa kamar haka:

- Ilimin bayanin harshe/siffanta harshe
- Ilimin hasashen harshe
- Ilimin tarihin harshe
- Ilimin kwatancin harshe
- Ilimin Walwalar harshe

### **6.3.2 Ilimin Bayanin Harshe/Siffata Harshe**

Wannan reshe ne na ilimin harshe wanda yake binciken harsuna, ɗaɗɗfaya domin bayanin yanayin kirarsu. Har ila yau, a wannan reshe ana duba yadda ake amfani da wani harshe a wani lokaci.

Akwai takwaransa ilimin tsarin sauti, shi ma reshe na ilimin harsuna wanda ya shafi yadda sautuka na harshe suke aiki a cikin wannan harshe, kararre a tsarin sauti na wani harshe ana ce da shi masanin tsarin sauti irin nasa, mai nuni da irin sautuka daban-daban da ya kunsu, da irin haduwar wadannan sautuka su ta da kalma, da kuma wasu canja-canje da aka iya samu a sakamakon wannan haduwa, tsarin sauti yana da dangantaka da ilimin furuci domin duka biyun magana dai suke yi a game da sauti, da kuma kasancewar sanin ilimin furuci wani abu muhimmi da ake bukata waje nazarin tsarin sauti, wasu masana sau da yawa sukan yi amfani da laƙabin furuci a sarrafe a maimakon tsarin sauti, saboda wannan kasancewa tasa ta tsayawa ga harshe guda, ma'ana tsarin sauti ilimi furuci ne na harshe, kamar yadda muka ambata, kowane harshe da nasa tsarin sautin.

### **6.3.3 Ilimin Hasashen Harshe**

Wannan reshe shi kuma a nasa vangaren an ƙoƙarin gano wasu siffofi waɗanda harsunan duniya suka yi tarayya a kansu. Misali, korewa siffa ce wadda ta wanzu a kafatanin harsunan duniya, kasancewar kowane harshe yana iya kore kalamai. Don haka, ilimin hasashen harshe yana mayar da hankali ne a kan harsuna savanin ilimin bayanin harshe wanda ke tsattsefe wani keɗan harshe. A taƙaice, manufar ilimin hasashen

harshe ita ce, samar da ra'in tsarin harshe na bai-ɗaya ko tsarin harshe na bai-ɗaya don siffanta harsuna.

Wani lokaci samun karvuwa da yaɗuwar da samun sababbin kalmomi da wani harshe ya mallaka sanadiyar dangantaka da wasu harsuna makusanta ko na nesa. A irin wannan yanayi ne za a fara tunanin yin nazarin harsuna, inda za a gano alakar wasu fannoi ta fuskar tarayya ko rashin dace ko kuma bambanci.

#### **6.3.4 Ilimin Tarihin Harshe**

A wannan reshe ana bibiyar yadda harsuna suka kasance a wasu lokuta. A nan ana bincika dalilai da kuma abin da hakan ya haifar da sauyi, domin danganta shi da ra'in kimiyyar harshen bai-ɗaya. Misali, a sakamakon irin wannan bincike ne aka sami damar karkasa harsunan duniya zuwa dangi-dangi. Bayanan sun kunshi tarihin harsuna a zamanin dauri da dalilan da ke sanya harsuna sauyawa da kuma jadawalin da ke nuna yawan harsunan duniya.

Masani tarihin harshe ya fi karkata kan cigaban da harsuna suke samu cikin tahiri, don an fi ganinsa karara a rubutattun ayyuka da kuma a muhallin da ya danganci adabi da al'ada. Duk da ganin yadda masanin tarihin harshe ya karkata ga rubutattun ayyuka da kuma cigaban harsuna ta hanyar lokaci, amma dai ya fi bayar da fifiko kan harsunan baka da kuma nazarin matsalolin da ke tuzgowa lokacin da ake amfani da harsunan a wani lokaci na daban. Kenan, muna iya cewa, akwai hanyoyi biyu na nazarin harshe a wannan fage; siffanta kirar yanzu ta harshe kan bayyana harshe yadda yake a wani lokacin da ake ciki; sai siffatawa mai duba ga tarihi wadda ta fi mayar da hankali kan tarihin cigaban da harshe ya samu da tsarin sauye-sauyen da suka auku a cikinsa.

Akwai dalilai da yawa da ke haddasa sauyi a harshe, wasu dalilan suna da alaƙa ne, da harshen kansa, wasu kuwa suna da alaƙa da zamantakewar harshen da wasu harsuna. Daga cikin dalilan da ke haddasa sauyi a harshe akwai: Huldar harshen da wasu, harsuna/zamantakewa, ta wannan hanya a kan samu sauye-sauye, domin duk lokacin da harshe ya haɗu da wani harshen (wato masu amfani da shi suka yi cudanya da wasu) to, dole ne, a samu wani tasiri na musamman na aro da sarrafa kwayoyin sautin kalmomi da aka anan don su yi daidai da tsarin harshen da ya yi aron. A taƙaice, aron kalmomi ya samu ne dalilin dangantaka ta kud-da-kud, wadda ke sa a iya gane kalmomin da aka aro, ta hanyar sauya kalmomin aro don dacewa da ƙa'idojin harshe ko tsarinas (furuci da kirar kalma da kuma nahawu).

### 6.3.5 Ilimin Kwatancin Harshe

Wannan reshe na duba ne zuwa ga wasu siffofi da harsuna guda biyu ko fiye suka yi tarayya. Don haka, ana yin kwatanci ne ta duba ga tarihi ko kuma kirarsu ta yanzu. A takaice, kwatanci yana ɗaya daga cikin sassan ilmin harshe wanda ke hasashen kwatanta harsuna biyu, domin nazartar yanayin kowane harshe. A farkashin wannan fage ne ake lura da irin yadda harsuna ke tarayya a wasu fannoni na nahawu, sannan sukan bambanta a wasu vangarori.

Nazarin kamanci da bambanci tsakanin harsuna |angare ne na Ilimin harsuna, da ke da alhakin nazarin zubi da tsarin harsuna biyu. Wato an gina shi ne bisa hasashen kwatanta harsuna. Saboda haka, a kowane lokaci lamarin yana tafiya ne cikin tagwaitakar nazari. Nazarin kamanci da bambanci tsakanin harsuna, yana kuma da fa'ida ga bayanin ra'in fassara (wanda ke cewa, da zarar an tanadi matani domin samar da bayanai, to wajibi ne fassara ta zama sahihiya), da bayanan zubi da tsarin harsuna, da kuma nazarin ruwan- dare a tsakanin harsuna. Haka kuma, yana da fa'ida ga nazarin harshe-kirkirau. Irin wannan nazari ya shafi harsuna biyu da niyar kwatanci, ko amfani da ra'in fassara, ko kuma tantance kurakurai. Bugu da fari, nazarin ya shafi yadda majiya harshe guda ke zama majiya harsuna da yawa.

### 6.3.6 Ilimin Walwalar Harshe

Ilimin walwalar harshe, ɗaya ne daga cikin rassan nazari da ya vulla a kananan vangarorin ilimin harsuna da ke nazarin harshe cikin dangantakar zamantakewa. Nazari ne na hanyoyi da bambance-bambance da ake samu a yayin amfani da harshe a cikin jama'a da kuma al'umma. Haka kuma, baya ga haɗa ilimin da sauran ilimi daban-daban. Ilimin ya karkata ne ga hanyar da jama'a ke amfani da harshe domin bayyana matsayinsu da matsayin rukuni da jinsi da kabila da sashe da muhallin magana da harshen fasa da karin harshe da jin harsuna biyu da kuma jin harsuna tuli. Haka kuma yana duba yadda jama'a ke yin zavi na irin harshen da za su yi amfani da shi. Bugu da fari, ilimin walwalar harshe yana nazarin yadda jama'a ke amfani da harshe domin nuna matsayinsu a cikin al'umma tare da manufar cimma wani buri a wani matsayi na mulki.

Ilimin walwalar harshe yana koƙarin danganta harshe ne da al'umma. (Farinde da Ojo, 2005: sun ruwaito faɗar Trudgill, 1983). Akindele da Adegbite (1999) da ke bayyana ilmin walwalar harshe a matsayin fage wanda ke samar da amsar dalilan da ke haifar da bambance-bambance tsakanin rukunan vangarorin harshe da amfani da ɗabi'un harsuna, tare da bayyana majiya tarin harsuna a cikin al'umma. Akwai kuma takin

sakar da ke faruwa tsakanin wani rukuni da waninsa, ko takwaransa a tsakanin wadanda ke amfani da harshe dāya.

Ilimin walwalar harshe, wani vangare ne daga fannin nazarin harshe da kuma yadda ake sarrafa shi. A haƙifanin gaskiya, wannan fanni na walwalar harshe yana da faɗi ƙwarai da gaske, musamman ma da yake ya tattare irin rawar da harshe yake takawa cikin dangantaka da muhimman al'amuran rayuwa; da al'ada da al'umma da jinsi da rukunin jama'a da harshen ƙasa da nazarin karin harshe da jin harsuna biyu ko da yawa da kuma muhallin magana. Saboda haka dai, ilimin walwalar harshe ya haɗa duk irin zantukan da jama'a sukan yi a lokuta daban-daban. Ga misali, a wajen bukukuwa da hanyar tafiya kasuwa da cikin motocin haya da hanyar tafiya rafi da taron suna ko na mutuwa da taron siyasa da na salla da dai sauran al'amuran rayuwa (2012).

Masana wannan fanni na ilimin harsuna, sun karkata ga abubuwan da kan faru a lokacin da majiya harsuna daban-daban suka haɗu domin yin wata mu'amala. Wannan batu na sauyawar harshe yana jaddada hanyar da harsuna ke cakuda a maimakon hanyar da harsuna suke sauyawa a cikin al'umma. A takaice, manufar ilimin walwalar harsuna ita ce fahimtar ingancin sadarwa, wato abubuwan da jama'a suke bukatar sani wurin yin amfani da harshen da ya fi dacewa ga kowane rukunin jama'a.

### Auna fahimta na 1

1. Me aka fahimta da ilimin kimiyyar harshe?
2. Kawo rassa biyar (5) na ilimin kimiyyar harshe da ka sani.



### 6.4 Takaitawa

Daga abubuwan da aka tattauna muna gane cewa, ilimin kimiyyar harshe fage ne da ke nazarin yadda ake fahimtar fasalin da kuma kirar harshe cikin sauki da tsari ingantacce. A ƙarshe za mu fahimci cewa, kowane reshen kimiyyar harshe na da abin da ya sa a gaba. Don haka, za mu fahimci cewa, akwai alaƙa ta kud-da-kud tsakanin waɗannan rassa, kasancewar kwatanci dole ne ya dogara bisa bayani wanda shi kuma a nasa vangaren ya kasance na bai-dāya (hasashen harshe). Hakazalika, bayanin harshe ka iya kasancewa a wasu lokuta.

A wannan kashi, kun koyi waɗannan:

A ƙarshe wannan darasi, mun fahimci cewa, ilimin kimiyyar harshe fage ne mai yi wa harshe nazari na ƙwaƙwafi. Sannan kuma, ilimin bayanin harshe/siffanta harshe da ilimin hasashen harshe da ilimin tarihi cikin harshe da ilimin kwatanta harsuna da ilimin walwalar harshe da

kuma nakaltar harshe. Wadannan rassan da ma wadanda ba a ambata ba su suka samar da ma'anar ilimin kimiyyar harshe.

### 6.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi

1. Sauti: Daidikun murya da ake iya rarrabewa cikin kalma.
2. Furuci: amfani sassan baki da zirin iska wajen magana.



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### 6.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1. Me aka fahimta da ilimin kimiyyar harshe?  
Ilimin kimiyyar harshe nazarin harshe ne na kwaƙwafi, tare da lura ta kai tsaye.
2. Kawo rassa biyar (5) na ilimin kimiyyar harshe da ka sani.
  - i. Ilimin Furuci
  - ii. Ilimin Tsarin Sauti
  - iii. Ilimin Kirar Kalma
  - iv. Ilimin Ginin Jumla
  - v. Ilimin Ma'ana

## FASALI NA 2

- Kashi na 1 Hanyoyin Nazarin Sautukan Magana
- Kashi na 2 Mene ne Sautin Magana?
- Kashi na 3 Kwayar Sauti da Takwarar {wayar Sauti
- Kashi na 4 Mafurta Sauti
- Kashi na 5 Baƙaƙe da Wasula

### Kashi na 1 Hanyoyin Nazarin Sautukan Magana

#### Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 1.1 Gabatarwa
- 1.2 Manufar Darasi
- 1.3 Hanyoyin Nazarin Sautukan Magana
  - 1.3.1 Ilimin Furuci
  - 1.3.2 Ilimin Tsarin Sauti
  - 1.3.3 Alaƙa da Bambancin Hanyoyin Nazarin Sautukan Magana Auna Fahimta
- 1.4 Takaitawa
- 1.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi
- 1.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 1.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



#### 1.1 Gabatarwa

Magana furuci ce ta sauti mai ma'ana da bil'adama ke amfani dashi, a matsayin hanyar sadarwa. Magana na iya nufin jerin kalmomi ne masu ma'ana da ake furtawa da fatar baki. Ana iya fassara magana da batu ko jawabi. Ta amfani da sauti ake furta magana har ma a kwantar da murya ko kuma a daga ta. A takaice, sauti ne mahimmin abu wajen furuci a harshe. Gavovi da kalmomi na cike da sautuka masu tsari daban-daban. Mai magana kan tsara sautuka da yake so ya yi amfani da su. Magana iri biyu ce, akwai magana ƙa'idance da magana kara-zube. Akwai abubuwan da natsuwa ke haifarwa a magana ƙa'dance, wadanda ya kamata mai magana ya kiyaye, domin gudun karya ƙa'dar harshe da al'adar al'umma. Ita kuma magana kara-zube, magana ce wadda ta sava wa magana ƙa'dance, wato akan karya ƙa'ida da rashin natsuwa a wajen zantawa wanda ke haifar da lamin zance. A takaice, magana ba ta yiwa sai an tsara sautukan magana an harhada kalmomi bisa ƙa'idar harshe.



## 1.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar da wannan darasi ya son cimma ita ce, a karshen wannan darasi dalibai su san waɗannan abubuwa:

- Sanin hanyoyi biyu na nazarin sautukan magana a harshen Hausa.
- Fahimtar rawar da hanyoyin ke takawa a fagen nazari, tare da sanin alaƙa da bambancinsu a harshen da ake nazarin, ta hanyar kawo misalai.
- Sanin muhimman abubuwan da hanyoyin nazarin sautukan magana suka sa gaba ko kuma suka kunsu a takaice.



## 1.3 Hanyoyin Nazarin Sautukan Magana

Akan yi nazarin sautukan magana ta hanyoyi biyu. Hanyoyi su ne: Ilimin furuci da ilimin tsarin sauti.

### 1.3.1 Ilimin Furuci

A hanya ta farko ana nazarin sautuka a bisa irin kamanninsu ko siffofinsu. Wannan fagen nazari shi ake kira ilimin furuci. Manazarcin Ilimin Furuci yana bayanin sautuka ne a bisa yadda kamanninsu suke, ya Allah ta yadda ake furucinsu ko yadda ake jin su a kunne in an furta su, ko kuma ta yadda kamanninsu suke idan an kalailaice su ta hanyar amfani da na'ura. A takaice, ilimin furuci hanya ce ta nazarin sautukan magana. Wannan fage na samar da sautuka a harshe, tantance kamanninsu da siffofinsu da kuma sigoginsu. Haka kuma, ana iya cewa fanni ne mai bayyana rabe-raben bakafe, musamman ta fuskar yanayin furuci da wurin furuci da kuma matsayin maƙwallato. A yayin da ake duba furucin wasula ta fuskar matsayin harshe da kuma matsayin levva wajen furucin wasulan Hausa.

Akwai fannoni iri uku ana nazarin a cikin ilimin furuci. Da farko akwai fannin furta sautuka wanda ke nazarin yadda aka samar da sautuka ko yadda aka furta su. Na biyu shi ne, fannin kamanta sauti wanda ke a alhakin siffanta furucin sautuka ta amfani da zirin iska. Na uku ana kiransa fannin jin sauti aikin da yake yi shi ne ji da kunne game da yadda sauti ke fita ko ta hanyar amfani da na'ura ta musamman. Ga misali Ilimin Furuci shi ke da nauyin bayyana mana yadda ake furucin sautuka irin /v/ , /s/ , /sh/ , /r/ , /gy/ da kuma /a/ , /i/ , /u/ , /ee/ , /ai/. Saboda haka, ilimin Furuci ne ke bayanin yadda kamannin sautuka suke.

Har ila yau, yadda ake tsara bayanin siffofi sauti shi ne, bayyana siffofin ko kamannun sautuka, ta hanyar yi bayanin siffofin ɗaya bayan ɗaya, wato sai an fara ambaton siffar farko, sannan a ambaci mai zuwa bayanta. Haka za a cigaba da nuna kamannun sautukan har a kammala cikin tsari. Wannan tsari ya taimaka wajen fahimtar bayanin ilimin harshe daki-daki, kamar yadda.

### 1.3.2 Ilimin Tsarin Sauti

Hanya ta biyu ita ce ta yadda sautukan sukan yi amfani a harshe, wato yadda suke shiga a tsare, da kuma yadda suke bambanta da juna wajen aiki a cikin harshe. Wannan nazari shi ake kira ilimin tsarin sauti. Shi wannan Ilimin Tsarin Sauti shi ke bayanin yadda sautukan suke yin amfani a cikin harshe. Haka kuma, Ilimin Tsarin Sauti shi ne zai yi mana bayanin yadda waƙannan sautuka suke aukuwa a Hausa, wato yadda suka yi kama iri ɗaya har su yi aiki iri guda, ko kuma yadda suka sha bamban har suke hamayya da juna. A takaice, Ilimin tsarin sauti na nuna yadda ake amfani da ƙwayoyin sauti, domin isar da saƙo. Ana amfani da wannan fanni ne wajen gano gagarumin aikin da sautuka ke yi a wani harshe. Haka kuma, yana magana ne kan sautukan da ke fito da bambancin ma'ana da yadda suke haɗuwa da wasu bisa fa'idojin harshe.

Tsarin sauti fanni ne da ke bayyana yadda harshe ke tsara sautuka wajen guda, don su ba da ma'ana. Shi tsarin sauti yana nazarin sauye-sauye da ake samu a dalilin haɗuwar sauti da sauti a cikin kalma. Ana amfani da tsarin sauti don nazarin yadda murya ke kasancewa a lokacin lafazi. Ga misalan wasu fannonin da ilimin tsarin sauti ya ƙunsa ko kuma sauye-sauye da ke aukuwa tsakanin sautuka a cikin kalma:

- Tsawaita wasali: Mayar da gajeren wasali dogo, ta hanyar ruvanya shi wajen rubutu. /aa/
- Gajarta wasali: Akan rage tsayin wasali dogo ya koma gajere, musamman a rufaffiyar gava da kuma a wajen samar da bayanau.
- Saƙala wasali: Saka wasali a cikin kalma a wurin da babu shi tun farko. Misali, a kalmar aro ta bucket an yi mata kwaskwarima sai ta koma bokiti.
- Shafe wasali: Cire wasali daga cikin kalma don a takaita kalmar a wajen lafazi. Misali, kwana- kwan. A nan an shafe wasalin ƙarshen kalmar kwana.
- Karin sauti: Yana nufin hawa da saukar murya a cikin murya, kuma kowace gava tana da irin nata kaifin murya. Karin sauti iri uku ne; akwai karin sama da karin ƙasa da kuma mai faɗuwa.

- Tsarin gava: A Hausa tsarin gava iri biyu ne; Akwai budaddiyar gava (BW) da rufaffiyar gava (BWB). A Hausa duk gava ko kalmar da ta fara da sautin wasali akwai voyayyar alhamza (?) ko kadadden baki da ke zuwa kafin wasali a kalmar da ke farawa da wasali.
- Naso: Tasiri ne na wani sauti a kan lafazin wani sauti da suke mavwabtaka da juna a cikin kalma. Akwai naso na baki da baki, da kuma naso na wasali da wasali.
- Musayar gurbi irin wannan tsari akan samu canza gurbin kwayoyin sautin da ke kusa da juna, amma sauyawar ba za ta canza ma'anar kalmar ba.
- Levantawa furuci ne na goyo, inda ake kara wa sauti kewayar leve. Sai dai kuma wannan yanayi ya shafi sautuka ne kamar /k/, /k̄/ da /g/ wadanda levantawa kan shafa bisa wasu sharuɗɗa. Su wadannan sautuka suka levance ne a Hausa yayin da suka zo kafin ko da da wasalin kurya levantacce ne.
- Gandantawa tana da abin da ke shardanta ta, duk lokacin wasalin gaba /i/ ko /e/ ya biyo bayan dab da sautukan hankawa /s/, /t/, /d/, /z/ da 'yan handa /w/, /k̄/ da /g/ to sautukan kan rikide su canja kama.
- Hancintawa na nufin hancinta sauti a wajen lafazi, wato a karawa sauti furucin hanci wanda babu shi tun asali. Hancintawa kan shafi wasula ne, amma bisa wani sharadin cewa, duk lokacin da sauti da hanci ya zo baya ko gaban wasali za a sami hancintawa.

### 1.3.3 Alaka da Bambancin Hanyoyin Nazarin Sautukan Magana

Ilimin furuci na samar da sautuka a harshe. Ilimin tsarin sauti kuwa na nuna yadda ake amfani da sautuka a harshe. Sautuka a ilimin furuci ba su karantuwa balle su ba da ma'ana. Sautuka a ilimin a ilimin tsarin sauti suna karantuwa sannan suna ba da ma'ana. Ilimin furuci na koƙarin bayyana sifar sauti da rabe-rabensa ta fuskar wurin furuci da yanayin furu da kuma matsayin maƙwallato. Ilimin tsarin sauti na bayyana dangantaka da sauye-sauyen da ake samu na haruffa a cikin kalmomi.

Akwai dangantaka sosai tsakanin ilimin furuci da ilimin tsarin sauti, kasancewar duk sun shafi sauti ne a ilimin kimiyyar harshe. A vangaren matsayin ilimin tsarin sauti a ilimin harsuna kuwa, tsarin sauti reshe ne daga cikin rassan ilimin harsuna. Ilimin tsarin sauti shi ne mataki na

biyu mai taka muhimmiyar rawa wajen sarrafa kwayoyin sauti a wani harshe.

### Auna fahimta na 1

1. Yi ta}aitaccen bayani kan Ilimin Furuci.
2. Wane bambanci ke tsakanin fagen nazari na ilimin furuci da na ilimin tsarin sauti.



### 1.4 Takaitawa

Ilimin furuci da ilim tsarin sauti dukkansu fannoni ne a karkashin ilimin kimiyyar harshe. Wadannan vangarori guda biyu suna da alaƙa da juna, domin dukkansu sunashafi sauti ne, kuma sanin ilimin furuci yakan taimaka wajen fahimtar ilimin tsarin sauti. A takaice, tare suke tafiya. Dalili kuwa shi ne, sai ilimin furuci ya samar da sauti kana daga bisani ilimin tsarin sauti ya harhadu su wuri guda, domin su yi aiki bisa ka'idar harshe. Haka kuma, suna da bambance-bambance kamar haka: Ilimin furuci shi ke da alhakin siffanta sautuka, ta hanyar mataƙai uku sun shafi bakafe da mataƙai biyu da suka shafi wasula. Yayin da shi kuma ilimin tsari sauti ya karkata wajen bayyana sauye-sauyen da ke faruwa tsakanin sautuka idan sun haɗu a cikin kalma.

A wannan kashi, kun koyi wadannan:

- Hanyoyi biyu fitattu na nazarin sautukan magana su ne; Ilimin furuci da kuma ilimin tsarin sauti.
- Akwai tabbatacciyar dangantaka irin ta jini da tsoka tsakanin ilimin furuci da ilimin tsarin sauti, domin dukan fannonin sun shafi sautukan magana ne.
- Ana yin nazarin sautukan magana ne don fito da sautukan yadda mai koyo sai fahimce su kamar yadda suke a cikin harshe.

### 1.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi

- Tsawaita wasali: Mayar da gajeren wasali dogo, ta hanyar ruvanya shi wajen rubutu. /aa/
- Naso: Tasiri ne na wani sauti a kan lafazin wani sauti da suke mavwabtaka da juna a cikin kalma. Akwai nasu na baki da baki, da kuma nasu na wasali da wasali.





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### 1.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1. Yi taƙaitaccen bayani kan Ilimin Furuci.  
Ilimin furuci hanya ce ta nazarin sautukan magana. Wannan fage na samar da sautuka a harshe, tantance kamanninsu da siffofinsu da kuma sigoginsu.
2. Wane bambanci ke tsakanin fagen nazari na ilimin furuci da na ilimin tsarin sauti.  
Akwai tabbatacciyar dangantaka irin ta jini da tsoka tsakanin ilimin furuci da ilimin tsarin sauti, domin dukan fannonin sun shafi sautukan magana ne. Ana yin nazarin sautukan magana ne don fito da sautukan yadda mai koyo sai fahimce su kamar yadda suke a cikin harshe. Yayin da Ilimin Furuci ya shafi harsunan duniya dukka, Ilimin Tsarin Sauti ya shafi dāidaikun harsuna ne. Abin nufi, kowane harshe yana da tsarin sautinsa mai zaman kansa da ya bambanta shi da sauran harsuna.

## Kashi Na 2 Mene ne Sautin Magana?

### Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 2.1 Gabatarwa
- 2.2 Manufar Darasi
- 2.3 Mene ne Sautin Magana?  
Auna Fahimta
- 2.4 Takaitawa
- 2.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi
- 2.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 2.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



### 2.1 Gabatarwa

Furuci shi ne sautin da ya fito daga bakin mutum, wanda yake samuwa sakamakon aikin gabobin sauti ko furuci da kuma gaurayar iska, wacce su gabobin ke tarewa ko kuma su matse ta ta rasa isasshiyar hanyar fita. Saboda haka a fagen nazarin sauti, ana nazartar furucin bakake ta fuskoki uku: Muhalli ko gurin furuci; yanayin furuci da kuma matsayin mafwallato a yayin furuci. A takaice, furucin bakake ya bambanta da na wasula. Babban abin ya hada su shi ne dukkansu kwayoyin sauti ne, dukkansu furta su ake yi. Sannan kuma wajen furta su ana amfani da iskar da ta fito daha huhun mutum.



### 2.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar da wannan darasi ya son cimma ita ce, a karshen wannan darasi dalibai su san waɗannan abubuwa:

- Ma'anar sautin magana.
- Bambancin da ake samu tsakanin sakakken rubutu da rubutu na kwafkwafi.



### 2.3 Mene ne Sautin Magana?

Sautin magana shi ne duk wani sauti da mafurta suke iya furtawa, wanda manazarci ilimin furuci zai iya bambance shi da sauran sautuka waɗanda za a iya furtawa. A wani kaulu, sautin magana sauti ne da ake furtawa da gavovin furuci, wanda ake iya bambantawa da wasu sautukan da gavovin furuci ke iya furtawa na daban. Haka kuma, sautin magana sauti ne da ke iya haɗuwa da wasu su ba da magana mai ma'ana. Duk

sautukan da suka sava wa haka wani abu ne daban ko mu kira su lahanannun sautuka marar amfanai da ma'ana.

[an-Adam yakan furta sautuka iri-iri, amma ba kowane sauti ne zai iya haɗuwa da wani har a sami zance mai ma'ana ba. To irin waɗannan sautukan da ke iya haɗuwa da juna su kulla zance mai ma'ana, su ake nufi in an ce sautukan magana. Sautukan bakake da wasulan Hausa, su ake nufi da sautukan magana.

Ana koya rubutu a makaranta da wuraren koyarwa daban-daban. Hausawa na amfani da rubutun Ajami da kuma na Boko. Ajami rubutu ne da ake yi na Hausa da haruffan Arabiya. Shi kuwa Boko rubutu ne na Hausa da haruffan Romawa ko Latin. Ajami ya samu bayan zuwan Larabawa. Shi kuwa Boko bayan zuwan Turawa. Dukkan su sun taimakawa Hausa wajen rubuta Hausa. Amma da yake cewa masana sun yi bayani cewa sai da aka samu magana kafin a samu rubutu, kuma abubuwan da aka faɗa ake rubutawa, dole magana ta ɗauki matsayi na farko.

Dukkan [an-Adam wanda ke da kamalalliyar halitta zai iya furta sautuka bila'adadin. Ga misali, akan yi amfani da sakakken rubutun sauti ko rubutu na yau da kullum da kuma rubutun sauti na kwaƙƙwafi wajen bambance sautuka daban-daban. A sakakken rubutu, wato rubutu na yau da kullum za a iya yin amfani da alamar rubutu guda tak a wakilci sautuka fiye da guda. A rubutun kwaƙƙwafi kuwa, wato rubutun sauti kowane sauti ana wakiltarsa da alama daban ne. Ga wasu misalai na yadda ake rubuta sautukan magana a cikin rubutun sauti da kuma rubutu na yau da kullum.

	<b>Rubutu na kwaƙƙwafi</b>	<b>Sakakken Rubutu</b>
•	[ɸɗ	[fɗ
•	[ɾɗ	[rɗ
•	[ʃɗ	[shɗ
•	[tʰɗ	[cɗ
•	[ɗʒɗ	[jɗ
•	[ŋɗ	[nɗ
•	[jɗ	[yɗ
•	[s'ɗ	[tsɗ

A takaice, a fagen nazarin harshe ko muhallin koyarwa aka fi yin amfani da rubutun kwaƙƙwafi, don a bayyana siffon sauti ko a rubuta kamannunsa na furuci. Shi kuma sakakken rubutu, rubutu ne na yau da kullum wanda ake amfani da shi a daidaitacciyar Hausa.

**Auna fahimta na 1**

1. Mene ne sautin magana?
2. Shin kowane sauti yana ba da zance mai ma'ana?

**2.4 Takaitawa**

Dukkan abubuwan da aka fadā karkashin siffofin sautin magana sun tabbata ga rubutu. Hakika magana da rubutu ne kawai hanyoyinmu na sadarwa. Muna amfani da magana ta baka ko ta hanyar rubutu, don aiwatar da ma'amalolinmu na yau da kullum. Wato sautin magana ana furta shi ko a rubuta shi, domin yin amfani da harshe ko nazarin harshen. A wannan kashi, kun koyi waɗannan:

- Abin da ake nufi da sautin magana da abin day a kunsu.
- Alaƙa da bambanci tsakanin hanyoyin siffanta rubutu, wato sakakken rubutu da rubutu na kwaƙƙwafi.

**2.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi**

1. Mene ne sautin magana?
2. Yi bayanin ɗaya daga cikin waɗannan:
  - a) Sakakken rubutu
  - b) Rubutu na kwaƙƙwafi

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## 2.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1. Mene ne sautin magana?
  - Sautin magana shi ne duk wani sauti da mafurta suke iya furtawa
2. Shin kowane sauti yana ba da zance mai ma'ana ?
  - [an-Adam yakan furta sautuka iri-iri, amma ba kowane sauti ne zai iya haɗuwa da wani har a sami zance mai ma'ana ba.

## KASHI NA 3 Kwayar Sauti da Takwarar Kwayar Sauti

### Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 3.1 Gabatarwa
- 3.2 Manufar Darasi
- 3.3 Kwayar Sauti da Takwarar Kwayar Sauti
  - 3.3.1 Kwayar Sauti
  - 3.3.2 Takwarar Kwayar Sauti
- Auna Fahimta
- 3.4 Takaitawa
- 3.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi
- 3.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 3.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



### 3.1 Gabatarwa

Furuci shi ne magana; ita kuma magana iskar furuci ce wadda dan-Adam kan furta da taimakon mafurta sauti. Da furuci ake aiwata sautin magana a baki. Abin tambaya shi ne, yaya ake aiwata wannan sauti na magana? Akwai ginshikai abubuwa guda biyu masu muhimmanci, waɗanda suke taimakawa a yi furuci. Da a ce babu sassan baki da ake kira mafurta sauti da kuma iska da furuci ba ya yiwa. Ana amfani da mafurta sauti wajen magana, wato su ake sarrafawa su motsa ko su haɗu kafin a furta wani sauti. Kamar mafurta sauti, iska iri biyu ce, akwai mai shiga ciki baki da mai fita waje, wajen furucin sautukan Hausa da dama.



### 3.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar da wannan darasi ya son cimma ita ce, a karshen wannan darasi dalibai su san waɗannan abubuwa:

- Sanin ma'anar kwayar sauti da takwarar kwayar sauti.
- Fahimtar bambancin da ke tsakanin kwayar sauti da takwarar kwayar sauti, ta hanyar kawo misalan yadda bambancin yake a Hausa.



### 3.3 Kwayar Sauti da Takwarar {wayar Sauti

Duk sautukan da suke zaman kawai, wato ba su ita sa ma'anar kalmomi ta bambanta, ana kiransu takwarar kwayar sauti. Su kuma wadanda ke yin aikin bambantawa, su ake kira kwayar sauti. Da kwayar sauti da takwarar kwayar sauti dukansu bakafen sautuka ne a Hausa.

#### 3.3.1 Kwayar Sauti

Sauti ne da ke bambanta ma'anar kalmomi. Irin wannan sauti kan haifar da sauyi kai tsayi. Saboda haka, duk lokacin da kwayar sauti ta kasa bambanta ma'ana to wani abu ne daban. Ga misali:

1. **Kada-Gada**
2. **Mata-Wata**
3. **Taba-Kaba**
4. **Gari-Mari**
5. **Rami-Lami**

Idan aka yi la'akari da rukunan kalmomi na 1-5 za a ga suna da tsarin gava iri daya. Bambancinsu kawai shi ne, sautukan farko da aka fara wa duhu na kowace kalma. Wato, za mu iya cewa a wuri daya ne kawai suka bambanta dangane da irin haruffan da suka kusa a farkon kalmomin wannan rukuni da aka kawo a sama. Wannan bambancin shi ne aikin kwayar ma'ana a cikin kalma. Kuma duk sautukan da za su iya cika wadancan grabun su kawo ma'ana ta daban, sun zama sautuka masu bambanci a Hausa.

#### 3.3.2 Takwarar {wayar Sauti

Takwarar kwayar sauti na nufin sallacewar da ake samu a cikin tsakanin wasu bakafe a yayin da suka zo a cikin kalma ko iyakar kalma. Wannan sallacewa kan faru ne a yayin da wasu bakafe da ke bambanta ma'ana ke zuwa a cikin kalma ba tare da kawo sauyi ba.

Duk sautin da ba ya bambanta ma'anar kalmomi shi ne takwarar kwayar sauti. Wannan yana faruwa ne yayin da wasu bakafe da ke bambanta ma'ana suka zo a cikin kalma ba tare da kawo sauyin ma'ana ba. Kuma kwayoyin sautin suna da furuci daban da juna, amma kuma kowane daga cikinsu gurbin dan'uwan sa a cikin kalma, ba tare da samun sauyin ma'anar kalma ba. A takaice, ko da furucin sautuka ya bambanta ana iya amfani da daya a maimakon dayan, domin ba a samun sauyin ma'ana, kuma ana iya fahimtar abin da ake nufi. An fi samun wannan idan aka dubi kalmomi ta fuskar daidaitacciyar Hausa da karinharshen Sakkwatanci ko wasu kare-karen harshen Hausa. Misali,

**Daidaitacciyar Hausa**

1. **Shayi**
2. **Fata**
3. {ota
4. **Gurgu**
5. **Garke**
6. **Harshe**
7. **Dantse**

**Sakkwatanci**

- Hyayi**
- Hwata**
- |ota
- Gurmu**
- Garge**
- Halshe**
- Damtce**

Misalai 7, da aka kawo sama sun tabbatar da cewa, sautukan da aka kara wa duhu suna bambanta ma'ana, sai dai a nan sun sallace don sun kasa bambanta ma'anar rukunan kalmomin. Ta fuskar muhalli takwarar kwayar sauti tana iya kasancewa a farkon kalma ko a tsakiyar kalma. Wannan shi ya sa aka ambace su da suna takwarorin kwayar sauti. Irin wannan zama tsakanin takwarorin sautuka zumunci ne na wakilci ko zuwa a madadin juna a cikin kalmomi.

Ana iya ganin sallacewa (takwarar kwayar sauti) a gandantawa da kuma abin da ke faruwa tsakanin gajerun wasula kamar haka:

Wasulan /i/ da /a/:

Mini	Mani
Damina	Damana

Wasulan /i/ da /u/:

Biki	Buki
[inki	[unki
Siminti	Sumunti.

**Auna fahimta na 1**

1. Me ake nufi da Takwarar }wayar sauti?
2. Me ka fahimta da }wayar sauti?

**3.4 Takaitawa**

Daga abin da ya gabata, vangaren nazarin sautuka ya bayyana wasu dabi'u da tsarinsu, musamman yadda ake samun alaka tsakanin kwayaoyin sauti da 'yan'uwasu a cikin kalma. Saboda haka, muna iya cewa kwayar sauti da takwarar kwayar sauti suna da bambanci da juna. }wayar sauti kan bambanta ma'ana tsakanin kalmomi. A yayin da takwarar kwayar sauti ke kasa bambanta ma'anar kalmomi, ko da an

sami haɗuwar sautuka masu bambanta ma'ana a cikin kalma. Nan gaba za a kwatanta kwayar sauti da takwarar kwayar sauti a Hausa da Ingilishi, don bayyana alaƙa da bambancinsu.

A wannan kashi, kun koyi waɗannan:

- Ma'anonin kwayar sauti da takwarar kwayar sauti.
- An fahimtar bambancin kwayar sauti da takwarar kwayar sauti a Hausa, tare da kawo misalan kalmomi.
- Bambancin karin harshen Hausa ya taimaka wajen bayyana yadda takwarar kwayar sauti ke aiki a Hausa.

### 3.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi

1. Me ake nufi da kwayar sauti a Hausa. Kawo misalai karvavvu.
2. Wane bambanci ke tsakanin kwayar sauti da takwarar kwayar sauti a fagen nazari.
3. Duk sautin da ba ya bambanta ma'anar kalmomi shi ne takwarar kwayara sauti. Tattauna a takaice.



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### 3.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1. Me ake nufi da Takwarar kwayar sauti?
  - Takwarar kwayar sauti na nufin sallacewar da ake samu a cikin tsakanin wasu bakafe a yayin da suka zo a cikin kalma ko iyakar kalma.
2. Me ka fahimta da kwayar sauti?
  - Sauti ne da ke bambanta ma'anar kalmomi. Irin wannan sauti kan haifar da sauyi kai tsayi. Saboda haka, duk lokacin da kwayar sauti ta kasa bambanta ma'ana to wani abu ne daban.

## Kashi Na 4 Mafurta Sauti

### Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 4.1 Gabatarwa
- 4.2 Manufar Darasi
- 4.3 Mafurta Sauti  
Auna Fahimta
- 4.4 Takaitawa
- 4.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi
- 4.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 4.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



#### 4.1 Gabatarwa

Harshe yakan ba da muhimmiyar gudummawa wajen fitar da sauti. Amma akwai gavovin furuci masu taimakawa masa wajen furta sautuka a Hausa. Harshe shi ne jagora kuma uban tafiya, don ya fi duk sauran sassan taka rawa wajen fitar da sauti. Akwai saututtuka daban-daban masu haɗuwa don a samu damar furta sauti daidai a harshen Hausa. Kuma a duk lokacin da mutum zai furta wani sauti dole a samu haɗuwar da wasu daga cikin waɗannan gavovin furuci. A karshe, kowane sauti yana da sunan da ake kiransa da shi a kowane harshe.



#### 4.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar da wannan darasi ya son cimma ita ce, a karshen wannan darasi dalibai su san waɗannan abubuwa:

- Sanin ma'anar mafurta sauti a Hausa.
- Fahimtar sassa daban-daban da ake kira mafurta sauti, tare da sanin gurabensu a jikin ɗan'Adam.
- Gane wa ido mafurta sauti, ta hanyar amfani da zane ko hoton da kuma sauran dabarun bayyana siffofi da kamannun mafurta sauti.



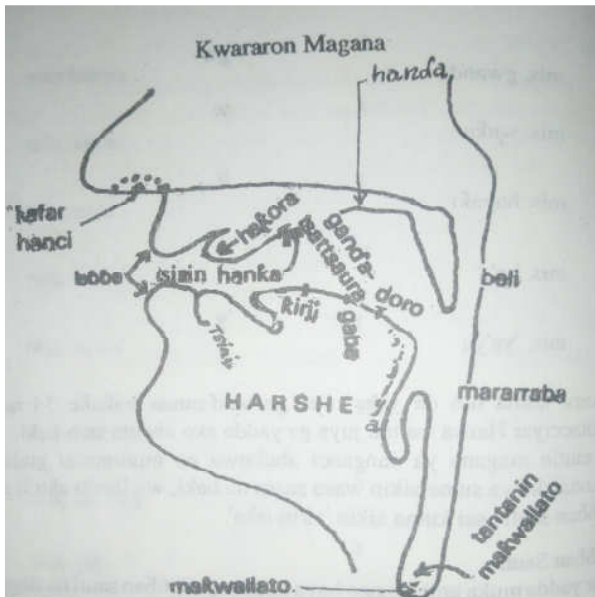
#### 4.3 Mafurta Sauti

Gavovin furuci na nufin sassa daban-daban da suke haɗuwa wajen furta sauti. Su waɗannan gavovin furuci iri biyu ne; Akwai masu motsi ko masu motsawa da marar motsi ko kaffafu. Masu motsawa su ne waɗanda ke kasan baki. A yayin da masu motsi ne ke motsawa sama su kusanci maras motsin ko kaffafu ko su haɗe da su.

Mafurta sauti wasu keɗavvun gavovin sauti ne da ke haɗuwa da juna wajen samar da wani sauti. (Fagge, 2012), wato dai mafurta sauti gavovi ne da ke kusantar juna kuma su dogara da juna wajen samar da sauti ta hanyoyi daban-daban. A takaice, wajen samar da sautuka wasu mafurta kan haɗe da juna ko su kusanci juna ko su rika ɗagawa ko kuma su kasance ba su iya ɗagawa.

Idan muka bi kwararon magana tun daga wajen baki zuwa can ciki, za mu tarar da mafurta sauti ko gavovin furuci da dama. Da farko dai muna da levva guda biyu na sama da na kasa. Da ka matsa gaba cikin bakinka za ka ji haƙora a jere a sama da kasa. Akwai wani tudun nama mai ɗan tauri da aka dasa haƙora a cikinsa, wato dasashi. Dukkan mafurtan da ke sashen sama na baki ana kiransu kafaffun mafurta, wato mafurtan kasa ne masu motsawa su tarar da kafaffun mafurta. Daga dasashi sai a tatar da hanka. Daga nan kuma sai ganda wadda ta ke tsakiya. Da an matsa kaɗan sai a samu handa tana da ɗan taushi-taushi. Akwai kuma dunksulallen nama da ya tafi ciki sannan ya lanƙwasa wato beli. Akwai kuma harshe wanda muhimmi ne wajen furucin sautuka. Saboda bayanin furucin sauti an kasa harshe kashi huɗu, wato yana da sassa kamar tsinin harshe da kirjin harshe da gaban harshe da kuma doron harshe. Dubi yadda suke jerin a kwararon bakin ɗan-Adam.

### Mafurta Sauti/Gavovin Sauti a Zane



An ɗauko hoton wannan zanen kwararon magana daga littafin (Sani, 1999).

### Auna fahimta na 1

1. Mene ne Ga~o~in furuci?
2. le~~a guda nawa ne suke amfani wajen furuci?



#### 4.4 Takaitawa

Kamar yadda aka ambata, mafurta sauti na daga cikin muhimman abubuwa biyu (2), waƙanda furucin sauti ya dogara kacokan kansu. Da farko mun ga yadda zirin iska ke aiki, tare da taimakon mafurta sauti wajen samar da sautukan Hausa.

A wannan kashi, kun koyi waƙannan:

- Furuci shi ne magana. Mafurta sauti su ne sassan jikin ɗan-Adam waƙanda yake amfani da su wajen furta magana ko wani lafazi mai ma'ana.
- Mafurta sauti sun kama daga levvan baki zuwa kogon baki da kogon hanci da kuma kirji. Mafurta sauti iri biyu ne, masu motsawa su ne ke iya ɗagawa daga wani wuri zuwa wani don su tava wata gavar sauti ko su haɗe da ita. Waƙannan su ne: Harshe da leven ƙasa da kuma havoran ƙasa. Mafurta sauti maras motsi su ne ake zuwa a tava su ko a matse su. Waƙannan su ne: le@en sama da haƙoran sama da hanka dag anda da kuma handa.

#### 4.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi

1. Mafurta sauti iri nawa ne? A kawo su.
2. Wane bambanci ke tsakanin mafurta sauti masu motsi da mafurta sauti maras motsi.
3. Mene ne amfanin mafurta sauti a ilimin furucin sautin Hausa.
4. Mene ne aikin mafurta sauti a furucin magana.



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#### **4.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta**

1. Mene ne Gavovin furuci?
  - Gavovin furuci na nufin sassa daban-daban da suke haɗuwa wajen furta sauti
2. levva guda nawa ne suke amfani wajen furuci?
  - Da farko dai muna da levva guda biyu na sama da na kasa

## Kashi Na 5 Bakake da Wasula

### Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 5.1 Gabatarwa
- 5.2 Manufar Darasi
- 5.3 Bakake da Wasula
  - 5.3.1 Bakake
  - 5.3.2 Wasula
 Auna Fahimta
- 5.4 Takaitawa
- 5.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi
- 5.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 5.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



#### 5.1 Gabatarwa

A Hausa an kasa dabarun furuci (magana) zuwa kashi iri biyu, wato furuci mai sauti da furuci hardadde. Furuci mai sauki ana samar da shi ta hanya mai sauki. Wannan ya shafi sauti daya ne, kuma sautin kan bayyana ne da kamannun da aka san shi. Shi hardadden furuci yana iya kasancewa tagwan furuci ko sauti mai zuwa daga baya. Sauti mai zuwa daga baya sauti ne, da ke zuwa baya ga na asali wanda ke haifar da wani dan canjin da ba ya bambanta ma'ana, amma yana kawo cigaban wanna yanayi. A takaice, furuci mai sauki ya shafi bakake da wasula tilo ko kijima. Yayin da hardadde furuci ya danganci bakake da wasula tagwaye da ake da su a cikin Hausa.



#### 5.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar da wannan darasi ya son cimma ita ce, a karshen wannan darasi dalibai su san waɗannan abubuwa:

- Sanin ma'anar baki a Hausa da adadin bakake a daidaitacciyar Hausa.
- Fahimtar matakai uku (3) na duba furucin baki, tare da abubuwan da suka kunsu.
- Sanin ma'anar wasali a Hausa da adadin wasula a daidaitacciyar Hausa.
- Fahimtar matakai biyu (2) na duba furucin wasali, tare da abubuwan da suka kunsu.





### 5.3 Bakake da Wasula

An kasa sautukan magana zuwa kashi biyu, wato bakake da wasula.

#### 5.3.1 Bakake

Baki yana dāya daga cikin harufan da ake amfani da su wajen rubutun Boko da Larabci. A wajen furucin bakake kuwa, iskar da ake sarrafawa tana shiga matsayi iri daban-daban. Akan tare ta gaba dāya kafin a sake ta wuce, ko a matse ta ko kuma a canza mata hanya ta wuce ta hanci. Akan yi bayanin bakake matakai guda uku na wurin furuci da yanayin furuci da kuma matsayin maƙwallato.

Ba a furucin kowane baki ba tare da an samu motsin iska ba. Hanyar da iska take bi in an sarrafa ta a yayin da ake furucin bakake ita ake kira matsayin maƙwallato. Iskar da ake sarrafawa wata sa'a takan taho daga ciki ne ta kwararo zuwa waje. Wannan zirin-iska shi aka sani da ziri-waje. Wani lokaci kuma daga waje ne iska yake tafiya zuwa ciki in ana furta wasu bakaken. Zirin-iska wanda yake kai iska ciki shi ne ziri-ciki. Sautukan da ake furuci da ziri-ciki su ne 'yan bindiga na; /t/, /k/, /g/, /kw/, /gy/ da sautuka tunkudāu; /s/, /kw/, /ky/. Haka ma akwai sautuka masu iska ziri-ciki kamar sautin; /d/ da /v/.

#### 1. Wuraren Furuci

Duk bakaken da ake samu a harshe za a iya bayaninsu a bisa wurin furuci. Wurin furuci yana nufin inda mafurci mai motsi (sakakke) da marar motsi (kafaffe) suka kusanci juna ko suka haɗe. Ga misali, baleve: wannan shi ne inda levan kasa ya kusanci na sama ko ya haɗe da shi, kamar wajen furta [bd, [vd, [md da [ɸd.

- ✓ Bahanke - inda tsinin harshe ya kusanci tsinin hanka ko ya haɗe da ita, kamar wajen furta [td, [dd, [ld, [rd, [nd, [sd, [zd da kuma [s'd.
- ✓ Naɗe-Harshe- inda tsinin harshe da bayan tsinin hanka suka haɗe, kamar wajen furta [ɾd da [ɗd.
- ✓ [an Baya Hanka - inda kirjin harshe da bayan tsinin hanka suka kusanci juna ko suka haɗe, kamar wajen furta [fd, [t'd da [ɗd.
- ✓ Bagandɛ- inda gaban harshe da gandɛ tsattsaura suka kusanci juna, ko suka haɗe, kamar wajen furta [jd da [ɲd.

- ✓ [an Handā - inda doron harshe ya kusanci ganda tattausa ko ya haɗe da ita, kamar wajen furta [wɗ, [kɗ, [kɗ, [ɲɗ da [gɗ.
- ✓ Bakin Hamza – inda tantanin maƙwallato ya ja ya rage faɗin maƙwallaton, kamar wajen furta [hɗ, ko ya ja sosai ya rage faɗin maƙwallaton gaba ɗaya, kamar wajen furta [ʔɗ.

## 2. Yanayin Furuci

Yanayin furuci ya shafi irin cikas ɗin da zirin-iska ke samu kafin ya fice. Wannan yana nufin yayin da waɗannan mafurta suka suka haɗe waje guda, za su kawo cikas sosai ga fitar zirin iskar da ake amfani da shi wajen wannan furuci, yayin da yake kuma wannan cikas ɗan kaɗan ne idan mafurtan kusantar juna kawai suka yi. Akwai yanatin furuci guda goam da suka danganci baƙaƙen Hausa.

- Tsayau – (zirin iska: iskar huhu ziri-waje). Mafurci sakakke da kafaffe sukan toshe mafitar zirin iskar a wasu wurare ta ɗan lokaci kaɗan kafin su ware, zirin iskar ya fice da saurin gaske da wata ‘yar ƙara kamar ta fitar harsashi. Ita wannan toshewar zirin iska takan faru a waɗannan wuraren:

A levva kamar wajen furta [bɗ

A tsinin hanka kamar wajen furta [tɗ da [dɗ.

A ganda tattausa, kamar wajen furta [kɗ, [kɲɗ, [kwɗ, [gɗ, [gɲɗ, da [gwɗ.

A maƙwallato wajen furta [tɗ da [dɗ

A maƙwallato wajen furta [ʔɗ da [ʔɲɗ

- Haɗiyau – (zirin iska: iskar huhu ziri-ciki). Yayin da mafurta suka haɗe sannan suka ware, zirin iskar kan yi ƙasa ne ya faɗa ƙasan kwararon maganar. Baƙaƙen /v/ da /ɗ/ dukkansu haɗiyau ne.

- Tunkudaɗu – (zirin iska: iskar maƙwallato ziri-waje) yayin da mafurta suka haɗe suka rabu, sai iskar ta yi ficewarta. Baƙaƙen [kɗ, [kɲɗ, [kwɗ, da [s'ɗ dukkansu tunkudaɗu ne.

- [an Hanci – (zirin iska: iskar huhu ziri-waje). Mafurta kan toshe mafitar iska a wasu wurare, a wannan lokaci kuma akan yi ƙasa da ganda tattausa yadda iskar za ta fice ta hanci yayin da aka sake ta:

A leve, kamar wajen furta [mɗ

A tsinin hanka, kamar wajen furta [nɗ

A ganda tsattsaura, kamar wajen furta [ɲɗ

A ganda tattausa, kamar wajen furta [ɲɗ

- Zuzau – (zirin iska: iskar huhu ziri-waje). Mafurta kan kusanci juna ne kawai, wato ba sa hadewa su toshe mafitar iska. Yayin da suka kusanci juna din nan, fadin mafitar iskar zai ragu yadda har sai ita iskar ta yi amfani da karfi sannan ta fice tare da zuza. Zuzau a Hausa su ne [sd, [zd, [fd, [hd, [ɸd, da [ɸjd.
- [an Atishawa – (zirin iska: iskar huhu ziri-waje). Mafurta kan toshe mafitar iska ta dan lokaci kanƙane. Amma ba kamar wajen furta ‘tsayau’ ba, idan mafurtan suna ware, iskar kan fice ne a hankali, don haka ake jin zuza maimakon kara irin ta fitar harsashi. Baƙaƙen [tʰd da [ɗʒd duk ‘yan atishawa ne.
- [an Jirge – (zirin iska: iskar huhu ziri-waje). Mafurta kan toshe mafitar iska ta dan lokaci kaƙan kafin su aware, iskar ta fice ta gefen harshe, kamar wajen furta [ld.
- Ra-Gare – (zirin iska: iskar huhu ziri-waje). Mafurci sakakke garawa ya ke yi ya rika bugun dan’uwansa kafaffe da saurin gaske, ta haka ne kuma iskar kan rinka kaƙan-kaƙan wajen fita,[rd.
- Ra-Kaƙe – (zirin iska: iskar huhu ziri-waje). Mafurci mai motsi yakan kaƙa ne ya bugi dan’uwansa kafaffe sau ɗaya taka, iskar ta fice, [rd.
- Kusantau/Kinin Wasali – (zirin iska: iskar huhu ziri-waje). Fadin mafitar iska da ke raguwa a sakamakon kusantar junan da mafurta ke yi, bai kai yadda har sai iskar ta yi amfani da karfi wajen fita tare da zuza ba, kamar wajen furta zuzau. Wannan givi saka bari tsakaninsu bai yi rashin fadin da zai haddasa zuza ba. A nan, akan bayyana waƙannan mafurta da cewa suna da *kusanci mai tazara*. Baƙaƙen [jd da [wd duk kusantau ne ko kinin wasali. Ana kiransu kinin wasali ne saboda suna da furuci shige guda da wasali. Kwatanta furucin [jd da [id, ko kuma furucin [wd da [ud. Za a ji kamanceceniya da kowanne ke da ita da furucin abokin gaminsa.

### 3. Matsayin Makwallato

Makwallato zai iya ɗaukar matsayi iri daban-daban har uku gwargwadon irin sautin da za a furta. Zai iya kasancewa a rufe sosai; zai iya tsukewa; zai kuma iya kasancewa a buɗe. Sani (1999) ya ce, yadda za ka gane sauti ko mai ziza ne ko marar ziza, za ka iya ɗora yatsarka kawai bisa makogwaro yayin furuci. In ka ji karkarwa daga ciki, wannan sauti mai ziza ne, in kuma ba ka ji haka ba, to maras ziza ne.

Bakake masu ziza: Idan makwallato ya kasance a tsuke iska kan yi amfani da karfi ya fice. Wannan kan haifar da karkadawar tantanin makwallato har ya riƙa karkarwa ta yadda za a sami bakake masu ziza. Ga bakaken kamar haka: [bɗ, [vɗ, [mɗ, [ɸɗ, [ɸjɗ, [dɗ, [zɗ, [lɗ, [rɗ, [dɗ, [ɗzɗ, [jɗ, [gɗ, [ɲɗ, [wɗ, [gɗ, [gɗ.

Bakake maras ziza: Idan makwallato ya kasance a buɗe iska kan fice ba tare da wahala ba. Wannan kan haifar da bakake maras ziza. Ga su kamar haka: [tɗ, [sɗ, [s'ɗ, [fɗ, [ɲɗ [kɗ, [kɗ, [kɗ, [kɗ, [kɗ, [kɗ, [kɗ.

### Jadawalin Sautukan Bakake na Daidaitacciyar Hausa

	Baleve	Gandantaccen Baleve	Bahandé	Nadé Harshe	[an Bayan Hanka	Bagandé	Bahandé	Leva Handa	Levantaaccen Bahandé	Gandantaccen Bahandé	Hamza	Gandantacciyar Hamza
Tsayau	b		t d			k ɓ		kw gw	kj gj	ʔ	ʔj	
Hadiyau	ɓ			ɗ								
Tunkudau			s'			k		kw	kj			
[anhanci	m		n		ɲ	ɲ						
Zuzau	ɸ	ɸj	s z		f						h	
[an Atishawa					tʃ dʒ							
[an jirge			l									
Ra-Gare			r									
Ra-Kadé				t								
Kusantau/ Kinin Wasali						j		w				

An samo wannan jadawali daga Sani (1999)

### 5.3.2 Wasula

Wasali sautin magana ne wanda yake lokacin furta shi iska ba ya samun wata tangarda ko takura wajen fita. Wato, a yayin da ake furucin wasula, iskar da ke fita ba a tare ta kwararon baki, wato wucewa take yi kai tsaye ba tare da wahala ba. Duk wasulan Hausa masu ziza ne. Haka kuma, Hausa tana da wasula goma sha uku (13), biyar gajeru, biyar

dogaje sannan uku tagwaye. Sigar wasali a fagen nazarin furucin wasali ita ce siffar wasali. A nan ana la'akari da abubuwa biyu wajen gane sigar wasali: Leɓɓa da kuma harshe. Ga jerin wasulan

[aɗ, [eɗ, [iɗ, [oɗ, [uɗ, [aad, [eed, [iid, [ood, [uud, [aid, [aud da [uid.

### **Furucin Wasula**

Furucin wasula iri biyu ne; akwai furucin tilon wasali da kuma furucin tagwan wasali.

### **Tilo**

Ana furucin tilon wasali ta la'akari da matsayin harshe da kuma matsayin levva wajen furucin tilon wasali.

### **Matsayin Harshe**

Wajen furta wasali harshe yakan daga lokacin furucin har sassansa kamar, gabansa ko doronsa ko tsakiyarsa su tavo saman rufin baki ko sassan su tsaya a tsakiyar rufin bakin da kasansa ko kuma su kasance kwance bisa kasan. Wato, ana lura da abubuwa biyu dangane da matsayin harshe a furucin wasula: Ana lura da sashe ko ɓangaren harshe wajen dagawarsa a lokacin furuci, cewa gabansa ne ya daga, ko tsakiyarsa ko bayansa? Wato wurin da harshe ya tsaya a cikin baki yayin da ya daga domin furta wasali. Sannan kuma wannan dagawar da ya yi, ya daga sama ne? Sashe harshen da ya daga har yakan taba saman baki. Idan tsakiya ne sassan harshen da suke dagawa domin furta wasu wasula sukan tsayawa a tsakiya ne. Idan kuma kasa ya yi, sashen harshe da yake furta wasali, yakan kasan baki ya yi kwanciyarsa.

- Wasulan gaba: [iid, [iɗ, [eed, [eɗ.
- Wasulan tsaka-tsaki: [aɗ, [aad,
- Wasulan kurya: [uud, [uɗ, [ood, [oɗ,
- Wasulan sama: [iid, [iɗ, [uud, [uɗ.
- Wasulan tsakiya: [eed, [eɗ, [ood, [oɗ.
- Wasula na kasa: [aɗ, [aad,

### **Matsayin Levva**

Levvan baki na sama da na kasa sukan dauki matsayi wajen furta wani wasali. Akwai wasula masu kewayewa da wasula maras kewayewa. Su wasula marar kewayewa ana kiransu masu bajewa ko shatattu da kuma 'yan-ba-ruwanmu. Su wasula 'yan-ba-ruwanmu wasula da ba su cikin masu kewayewa, ba su cikin masu bajewa. A takaice, A matsayin leɓɓa ana duba yanayin da leɓe yake a yayin furta wasali. Leɓɓa a nan sukan nuna

halaye guda biyu. Ga yadda aka rarraba wasulan ta la'akari da matsayin levva kawai:

- Wasula masu kewayu: [ood, [od, [uud, [ud.
- Wasula maras kewayu: [ad, [aad, [eed, [ed, [iid, [id.

### Furucin Tagwayen Wasula

Yanayin furucin wasula tagwaye ya bambanta da na talon wasula, saboda ana furuci biyu ne a lokaci guda. Wato, tagwan wasali yana zuwa ne da siga biyu. Akan fara furta wasalin farko sannan a furta na biyu duk a lokaci guda. Dabara ce ta hada wasula biyu don su wakilci sauti dāya a Hausa. Ga yadda matsayin harshe da levva ya kasance a furucin tagwayen wasula.

- [aid: Wasali na kasa maras kewayu
- [aud: Wasali na sama mai kewayu
- [uid: Wasalin gaba na sama mai kewayu/maras kewayu

### Jawalin Matsayin Harshe da Levva Wajen Furucin Wasula

Matsayin Harshe	A	aa	E	ee	i	ii	o	oo	u	uu	Ai	au	ui
Gaba	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Tsaka-tsaki	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{urya	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Sama	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
Tsakiya	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
{asa	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
Matsayin Levva	A	aa	E	ee	I	ii	o	oo	u	uu	Ai	au	ui
Kewayu	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Maras Kewayu	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+

**Auna fahimta na 1**

1. Ina ne Bahan}e kuma waxanne sautuka ake furtawa a gun?
2. Mene ne wasali ?
3. Mene ne Matsayin Ma}wallato yayin furuci a ra'ayin Sani (1999)?

**5.4 Takaitawa**

A taƙaice, muhallin furucin baƙi shi ne wurin da aka furta baƙin. Wannan kuma kan faru idan iskar huhu ta so fita waje, wasu daga cikin gaɓoɓin magana masu motsi sai su motsa zuwa sama, kodai su haɗe da marasa motsi da ke sama, su datse iskar baƙi ɗaya, ko kuma su kusanci juna, su rage ƙarfin fitar iskar ta hanyar rage faɗin sararin da take tafiya. Wasali A fagen nazarin sauti, shi ne harafin da lokacin da ake furta shi gaɓoɓin furuci basa taɓa ko kusantar juna, sannan kuma iska bata samun tangarda.

A wannan kashi, kun koyi waɗannan:

- A fagen nazarin sauti, an fahimci abin da ake nufi da baƙi da wasali. Sannan an san a daidaitacciyar Hausa akwai baƙaƙe talatin da huɗu. Ashirin da uku daga cikin su ana kiransu tilo. Waɗannan tilon baƙaƙe kuma an sake karkasa su zuwa masu ƙugiya da maras ƙugiya. Sauran guda goma sha ɗaya kuma ana kiran su tagwaye, kuma daga cikinsu akwai masu ƙugiya da maras ƙugiya. A daidaitacciyar Hausa kuma a fagen nazarin sauti, akwai wasula guda goma sha uku. Wasulan Hausa guda goma ne tilo, sai dai biyar gajeru, biyar kuma dogaje. Sauran guda uku tagwaye ne.
- Baƙaƙen Hausa suna da siffofi uku da ake amfani da su, don kamanta su. Su kuma wasulan Hausa ana nazartar furucinsu ta hanyar la'akari da abubuwa biyu.

**5.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi**

3. Kawo hanyoyi uku na duba furucin baƙaƙen Hausa, tare da misalai.
4. Sautin /r/ iri nawa ne? Kawo su.
5. Kawo siffofi uku na kowane ɗaya daga cikin waɗannan baƙaƙe:
  - a) [ɸɗ
  - b) [zɗ
  - c) [ɗɗ

- d) [ʃd̥]  
 e) [gd̥]  
 6. Ta yaya ake gane baki mai ziza?  
 7. Wasula nawa ne a daidaitacciyar Hausa? Kawo biyar (5), tare da misalan kowane a cikin kalma.  
 8. Ya ake furucin tagwan wasali? Kawo misalai masu gamsarwa.



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### 5.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1. Ina ne Bahanke kuma waxanne sautuka ake furtawa a gun?
  - inda tsinin harhse ya kusanci tsinin hanka ko ya haɗe da ita, kamar wajen furta [td, [dd, [ld, [rd, [nd, [sd, [zd da kuma [s'd.
2. Mene ne wasali ?
  - Wasali sautin magana ne wanda yake lokacin furta shi iska ba ya samun wata tangarda ko takura wajen fita.
3. Mene ne Matsayin Makwallato yayin furuci a ra'ayin Sani (1999)?

Makwallato zai iya daukar matsayi iri daban-daban har uku gwargwadon irin sautin da za a furta. Zai iya kasancewa a rufe sosai; zai iya tsukewa; zai kuma iya kasancewa a buɗe. Sani (1999) ya ce, yadda za ka gane sauti ko mai ziza ne ko marar ziza, za ka iya dora yatsarka kawai bisa maƙogwaro yayin furuci. In ka ji karkarwa daga ciki, wannan sauti mai ziza ne, in kuma ba ka ji haka ba, to maras ziza ne.

### FASALI NA 3

- Kashi na 1 Sadarwa Tsakanin Dabbobi  
 Kashi na 2 Dangantakar Harshe da Al'ada  
 Kashi na 3 Kure Wajen Amfani da Harshe

#### Kashi Na 1 Sadarwa Tsakanin Dabbobi

##### Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 1.1 Gabatarwa
- 1.2 Manufar Darasi
- 1.3 Sadarwa Tsakanin Dabbobi
  - 1.3.1 Kudan Zuma
  - 1.3.2 Birai
  - 1.3.3 Tsuntsaye
- Auna Fahimta
- 1.4 Takaitawa
- 1.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi
- 1.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 1.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



#### 1.1 Gabatarwa

Sadarwa wata hanya ce ta isar da saƙo daga wani zuwa wani ta hanyoyi da dama, waƙanda mai isar da saƙon da wanda ake isar da saƙon gare shi za su iya fahimta. Sadarwa a takaice, ita ce sanya wani ya fahimci abin da kake so ya ji, ko ya yi ko ya sadu da abin da kake so ya karwa. (Galadanchi da wasu, 1990). Sadarwa shi ne isar da saƙo ko kuma karwar saƙo. Idan mutum ya haɗu da wani ya na nufin saduwa. A irin wannan hali ake isar da saƙo ko kuma a karwa. A irin wannan hali ana cuɗanya da juna. Wato ana tattaunawa. Wannan ya nuna cewa ana yin magana tsakanin mutum da mutum ko mutum da mutane. Wannan sadarwa ita ce ta mutum ya ga mutum su yi magana. Sadarwa na da mahimmanci ga Bil Adam saboda ta funshi rayuwa ɗungurungun ɗinta. A wani fauli, 'sadarwa na nufin ma'amala, cuɗanya, zaman tare, ci-gaba, bunkasa, da havaka'. Ya kara da cewa sadarwa ita ce, 'karkasawa'. Sadarwa ta funshi bayar da labarai. Haka kuma ta funshi ilmi da basira. Sadarwa ta haɗa haɗin kai, kafa ƙungiyoyi da sauransu. Saboda haka sadarwa aiki ne na jama'a. Da harshe ake duk abubuwan da aka lisafta sama. Idan za'ayi ma'amala, cuɗanya, da zama tare dole amfani da harshe ya gudana.



## 1.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar da wannan darasi ya son cimma ita ce, a karshen wannan darasi dalibai su san waƙannan abubuwa:

- Iya lissafa hanyoyi uku da dabbobi ke amfani das u wajen sadarwa a tsakaninsu
- Sanin bambancin sadarwar dabbobi da mutane, tare da misalai a takaice.
- Me ake nufi da Ilhami a sadarwar dabbobi.



## 1.3 Sadarwa Tsakanin Dabbobi

Harshe na bambanta mutum da dabba. Bambancin mutum da dabba da ya bayyana shi ne mutum na magana amma dabba bata magana kamar mutum. A nan ana zance ne na sadarwa wanda dabba na iya yi amma ba cikin tsari irin na mutum ba.

Kamar yadda ɗan-Adam yake da hanyoyin da yakan bi domin sadarwa, to dabbobi ma suna da irin tasu hanyar sadarwa, amma kuma fa ta bambanta da hanyar sadarwa irin ta mutane. Bambancin mutum da dabba da ya bayyana shi ne mutum na magana amma dabba bata magana kamar mutum. A nan ana zance ne na sadarwa wanda dabba na iya yi amma ba cikin tsari irin na mutum ba. ‘Dabbobin sai dai su yi kuka ko gurnani ko haushi ko haniniya, don su nuna fushinsu ko murnarsu ko wuyarsu ko daɗinsu. Hatta aku, wanda ke iya kwaikwayon maganar ɗan-Adam, yana yi ne ba tare da tunani irin na mutum ba.’ (Zarruk da Wasu, 1986). Wannan muna iya cewa, lallai harshe shi ne mutum.

A tsakaninsu su dabbobin kansu ma akan samu bambance-bambance tsakanin hanyar sadarwar wasu da kuma ta wasu. Sai dai duk da cewa hanyoyin da dabbobi ke amfani da su na taimaka masu wajen sadarwa, to irin waƙannan hanyoyi ba su kama kafar harshe ba. Dabbobi sukan yi amfani ne da alamomi da gavovi da kuma sauti a wurin sadarwa. Haka kuma akan samu ilhama ga wasu dabbobi. Ga misali, yawancin tsuntsaye suna fitar da sautuka (kuka) ne domin sadarwa a tsakaninsu. {udajen zuma kuwa rawa suke yi domin su bayyana abin da suke so (musamman abinci da nau’o’insa).

Ilhama a cikin sadarwar dabbobi wani tsari ne na halayya wadda akan halicci dabba da ita. Irin wannan tsari yana cikin kwayoyin tsatsonsus ne,

kuma shi ne yakan sarrafa halayyarsu ta hanyar yi musu jagora ga al'amuran rayuwarsu.

Dangane da sadarwar dabbobi ta fuskar alamomi da fitar da sautuka da kuma motsi da gavovi kuwa, akasarin masu yin amfani da waƙannan abubuwa na hikima dangin birai ne da kuma tsuntsaye. Sauran dabbobi ma kan yi amfani da su dai-dai gwargwado.

### 1.3.1 Kudan Zuma

[an-Adam kan yi mamakin ganin yadda kudajen zuma kan yi tafiya a kungiyance, su nufi wani wuri da dai sauran halayyarsu. Hakan yana faruwa ne domin zuma na da hanyoyi na musamman da yakan yi amfani da su domin isar da wani saƙo ga sauran 'yan'uwansa. Ga misali kamar inda abinci yake, da iya nisan wurin da saitin inda abincin yake kana da kuma dānānon abincin.

### 1.3.2 Birai

Birai sukan yi amfani da sauti da alamomi tare da motsa gabobi domin yin sadarwa. Sautin da suke amfani da shi ba shi da wata cikakkiyar ma'ana mai yawa, sai dai yana da ma'ana dāya kawai. Ga misali, idan biri ya ce 'Nhm', kuma hakan yana nufin ruga da gudu ne ga misali, to iya ma'anarta kenan. Haka kuma birai sukan yi amfani da alamomi da kuma gavovinsu. Sarrafa gavovin fuska da yadda gavovin jikinsu suka tsaya, suna bayyana ma'anar abin da suke so su aiwatar.

### 1.3.3 Tsuntsaye

Tsuntsaye suna amfani da sauti ne wajen sadarwa tsakaninsu. Ga misali, a sakamakon wani bicike da Van Frishik ya gabatar a 1969, an gano cewa tsuntsaye suna da sautuka iri uku waƙanda suke yi a wurare uku. Wato a lokacin tashi da na shawagi da kuma idan za su sauka. Haka kuma, an fara karkasa sautukan zuwa gida biyu, wato na kira da kuma na waƙa, kuma kowanne na da tasa ma'ana gare su. Ta wannan hanyar ne su ma tsuntsaye sukan isar da sakonni ga 'yan'uwansu. Wato ta hakan ne sukan nuna musu abinci ko wani hatsari da dai sauran sakonni da suka keƙanta ga rayuwarsu.

### Auna fahimta na 1

1. Mene ne alaƙar Tsuntsayeda sauti?
2. . Shin harshe na bambanta mutum?



#### 1.4 Takaitawa

Kamar yadda bayani ya gabata, mun tattauna hanyoyin da dabbobi ke bi wajen sadarwarsu. Mun kawo misalai na yadda sadarwar ke gudana tsakanin kudan zuma da birai da kuma tsuntsaye. A takaice, harshe magana ce wadda ake ji da kunne a kuma fahimta. Harshe shi ne abin da ya bambanta mutum da sauran dabbobi. Harshe yana matsayin linzamin tunanin ɗan-Adam.

A wannan kashi, kun koyi waɗannan:

- Dabbobi sukan yi amfani ne da alamomi da gavovi da kuma sauti a wurin sadarwa a tsakaninsu da ‘yan’uwansu
- An kuma fahimci cewa, hanyoyin da dabbobi ke bi wajen sadarwa sun fa bambanta da hanyar sadarwa irin ta mutane.

#### 1.5 Ma’anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi

1. A kawo wasu daga cikin bambance-bambancen da ake samu tsakanin dabbobi a hanyar sadarwarsu.
2. Yi takaitaccen bayani mai gamsarwa kan yadda tsuntsaye ke sadarwa.
3. Idan biri ya ce, ‘Nhm’ wane saƙo yake son ya isar zuwa ga ‘yan’uwansa.
4. Wane bambanci ke akwai tsakanin sadarwar ɗan-Adam da ta dabbobi, tare da misalai.



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### 1.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1. Mene ne alaqar Tsuntsayeda sauti?
  - Tsuntsaye suna amfani da sauti ne wajen sadarwa tsakaninsu
2. Shin harshe na bambanta mutum?
  - Harshe na bambanta mutum da dabba. Bambancin mutum da dabba da ya bayyana shi ne mutum na magana amma dabba bata magana kamar mutum.

## Kashi Na 2 Dangantakar Harshe da Al'ada

### Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 2.1 Gabatarwa
- 2.2 Manufar Darasi
- 2.3 Dangantakar Harshe da Al'ada  
Auna Fahimta
- 2.4 Takaitawa
- 2.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi
- 2.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 2.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



#### 2.1 Gabatarwa

Dangantaka na nufin alaƙa ko 'yan'uwantaka. Kalmar dangantaka na dɔukar ma'anoni kamar alaƙa, zamantakewa, kawance tsakanin abubuwa biyu ko fiye. Kenan, dangantaka na nuna irin alaƙa ko tasiri da ke akwai tsakanin abubuwa. Wannan kashi ya yi bayanin alaƙar harshe da al'adar al'ummar Hausawa. Harshe shi ne mabuɗin al'ada. Da harshe ake bayyana dukkan abubuwan da suka shafi rayuwar da hanyoyin gudanar da ita.



#### 2.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar da wannan darasi ya son cimma ita ce, a karshen wannan darasi dɔlibai su san waɗannan abubuwa:

- Sanin dangantakar harshe da al'ada da amfaninta ga kowane vangare.
- Fahimtar tasirin harshe bisa al'ada, da kuma al'ada bisa harshe duk cikin tsarin dangantaka.



#### 2.3 Dangantakar Harshe da Al'ada

Idan aka ce harshe, ana nufin wata hanya ce ta musamman wadda dɔn-Adam ke amfani da ita domin sadarwa a cikin halin rayuwarsa. Wato, shi harshen yana matsayin hanyar sadarwa, kuma maƙunsar tunani ne, ko saƙo, ko ilmi. Haka kuma, da harshe ne Allah (SWT) ya fifita mutum bisa sauran halittu.

Al'ada wani tsari ne da al'umma suka yarda da shi kuma suka yi imani da shi da wanzuwarsa. Haka kuma al'ada na iya dāukar ma'anar sababbiyar hanyar rayuwa wadda akasarin jama'a na wata al'umma suka yarda da ita. Al'adar Hausawa ke nan ta kunshi abubuwa da dama na rayuwarsu da suka hada da yanayin rayuwarsu dangane da addini da kasuwanci da siyasa da zamantakewa da auratayya da kuma kowace irin huldā ta rayuwa. A takaice, Al'ada muhimmiyar aba ce da ta dogara kan samuwar harshe, shi kuma harshe muhimmin abu ne da ya dogara ga tunani ko ilmi ko jigo ko saƙo.

Akwai dangantaka makusanciya tsakanin harshe da al'ada. Ita dai al'ada hanya ce ta rayuwa da ta kunsu cikin harshe. Wato duk inda harshe yake akwai al'ada, haka kuma ba a samun al'ada inda babu harshe. Harshe wata hanya ce ta sadarwa wadda dān-Adam ke amfani da ita. Al'ada kuwa wasu dābi'u ne da al'umma ke amfani da su cikin sha'anin tafiyar da rayuwarsu ta yau da kullum. Kowace al'umma tana da harshe da al'adu waƙanda suka bambanta da juna. Da yake harshe ne hanyar da al'umma ke bi su bayyana dābi'u da kuma dabaru da hikimominsu, yana kunshe da ma'anoni waƙanda suka shafi al'adu. A cikin abubuwan da suka yi fice cikin al'ada akwai harshen al'umma. Kowace al'umma tana tunqaho da harshenta ta hanyar yayata shi.

Masana ilmin harshe sun yi amanna cewa ba ma harshe yana da dangantaka ta kud-da-kud da al'ada ba, wato biyun tare suke tafiya ba a iya raba su tamkar jini da tsoka. Wannan ma shi ya sa suke cewa harshe shin e madubin al'ada. Ga misali, masana irin su Benjamin Whorf da Edward Sapir sun yi hasashen cewa dān-Adam kan yi amfani da harshensa ne wajen sanin abin da ke faruwa a duniya. Wato idan mutum yana so ya kalli al'ada ( hanyar rayuwa ) ta wasu mutane na daban, to zai yi amfani da harshe ne wajen sanin inda aka kwana da kuma inda za a tashi.

Harshe shi ne babbar hanyar da kowane mutum ke koyon al'adun al'ummarsa, wannan kuwa yana faruwa ne daga gida, sannan makaranta, sannan a cikin al'umma gaba dāyanta. Don haka, dole ne harshe ya kunshi wasu siffofi da za su ba shi damar yin wannan muhimmin aiki, alal misali idan ana magana a kan bambance-bambance da ke tsakanin sunayen iyaye na dangin maza da mata a Hausa da kuma kowane harshe. Harshe ne ke fayyace su da yadda al'ada ta tanada.

Dangin mahaifi  
Baba (wa ko kane namiji)  
Gwaggo (ya ko fanwa)

Dangin mahaifiya  
Kawu (wa/kane)  
Inna (ya/fanwa)

Dangantakar al'ada da harshe da fyar ne a iya raba su. Saboda haka, harshe tamkar gada ne tsakanin mutum da al'adunsa, domin kuwa

harshe ne kawai zai iya sani da aiwatar da muhimman abubuwan da al'adunsa suka kunsu. Idan muka bayyana al'adu a matsayin daukacin rayuwar al'ummar mai harshe guda. Sai mu ce harshe, shi ne ginshikin bayyana al'adu. Hanyoyin girmamawa da gaisuwa da kuma wasu maganganu duk suna wakiltar ilimin al'adu, ta amfani da harshe. Yakasai (2012), "Ita dai dangantakar harshe da al'ada, dangantaka ce irin ta jini da tsoka. Wato kenan yin nazari ko kuma koyon harshe zai iya samuwa ne kawai idan aka sani da kuma nakaltar al'adar wannan harshe." A takaice, rashin sani ko nakaltar al'adar wani harshe kan sa mai koyo ko nazarin harshe sava wa al'adar magana da dokokin harshe da kuma kasa yin amfani da kalmomi a muhallin da suka dace.

Harshe na da muhimmamanci ga al'ada saboda da shi ake gudanar da ita. Al'ada ta kunsu rayuwa ta al'umma. Wannan ya nuna cewa abu ce mai fadi. Al'ada ta alaka da tarbiya, ilmi, sana'a, bukukuwa da sauransu. Duk harkoki da suka shafi waƙƙannan da harshe ake gudanar da su. Ana amfani da kalmomi wajen isar da saƙo ko gabatar da abin da ya shafi wani aiki ko buki da sauransu. Misali, abin da ya shafi tarbiyya akwai kalmomi kamar kirki, biyayya, gaisuwa, taimako, da ziyara. Maganganu da suka shafi tarbiyya kan fito da ire-iren waƙƙannan kalmomi wajen gabatarwa.

Bugu da ƙari, harshe ba zai samu shi kadai a cikin al'umma ba face tare da al'adarsa ba ; saboda al'adarsa ita ke sa ya kasance daban ya kuma bambanta da sauran harsuna. A duk lokacin da aka yi maganar al'adar mutane, dole ne a fara faɗar irin harshen da suke magana da shi. Domin a kodayaushe ana iya ganin virvishin al'adar mutane a cikin harshensu tun da harshe ba ya zama shi kadai sai tare da al'umma masu gudanar da al'adunsa. Haka kuma, harshe kan yi tasiri bisa kalmomi da ra'ayin al'umma masu magana da shi a cikin zamantakewarsu ta yau da kullum. Misali, ana samun mutane da ke amfani da harshe wajen tafiyar da rayuwarsu a cikin wani muhalli. Kenan ana iya cewa harshe ba zai yi wani aiki mai ma'ana ba, ba tare da cakudawa da al'adar da ta samar da shi ba. A takaice, harshe hoto ne na al'adun masu amfani da shi da kuma yadda suke bin juyin zamani.

Daga bayanan da suka gabata, ta tabbata cewa harshe yana da siffofi biyu. Da farko dai hanya ce ta sadarwa, sannan kuma rumbu ne na adana al'ada a matsayinta na hanyar rayuwa da ta kunshe dukkan matakan zamantakewa. Hasali ma, sadarwa tsakanin al'umma wani mataki ne na bunƙasa al'ada (Hymes,1964), wato babu wani harshe da ba ya kunshe da al'ada. Saboda haka, harshe da al'ada sun zama wani rumbu na adana zamantakewar al'umma cikin tarihi. Haka kuma, abu ne mai wuya a bambance tsakanin al'ada da harshe, domin harshe ne kafa ta sarrafa da inganta da kuma yada al'ada. Don haka, tsara sautuka cikin ma'ana da kuma iya magana lamura ne gama-gari. Wato a vangare daya muna iya

cewa harshe ne yake gina al'ada, kuma a daya vangaren da al'ada ne ake gano harshe.

### Auna fahimta na 1

1. Mene ne babbar hanyar da kowane mutum ke koyon al'adun al'ummarsa,?
2. Shin akwai bambanci tsakanin Harshe da al'ada?



### 2.4 Takaitawa

Daga abin da ya gabata, muna iya cewa dangantakar da ke tsakanin harshe da al'ada, dangantaka ce kamar ta jini da tsoka, domin daya ba ya samuwa idan har babu dayan. A takaice, an ga yadda harshe ya zamo mabudin al'adar al'umma. Wato da taimakon harshe ne za a iya fahimtar al'adar kowace al'umma. Kuma dangantakarsu ta taimaka wajen fito da muhallan magana daban-daban a cikin zamantakewa da sauran al'amurran yau da kullum.

A wannan kashi, kun koyi waɗannan:

Akwai tabbatacciyar dangantaka irin ta jini da tsoka tsakanin harshe da al'ada.

Harshe na daya daga cikin abubuwan da al'umma ke amfani da shi wajen kare al'adunsu. Wato da taimakon harshe za a iya sanin al'adar kowace al'umma, kuma a nakalce ta.

### 2.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi

1. Wace dangantaka ke akwai tsakanin harshe da al'ada, tare da misalai daga Hausa.
2. Akwai bukatar duk mai nazarin harshe da kuma mai koyo da koyar da wani harshe ya san al'adun harshe. Tattauna.
3. Harshe hoto ne na al'adun masu amfani da shi. Tattauna tare da misalai.



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## 2.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1. Mene ne babbar hanyar da kowane mutum ke koyon al'adun al'ummarsa,?

Harshe shi ne babbar hanyar da kowane mutum ke koyon al'adun al'ummarsa, wannan kuwa yana faruwa ne daga gida, sannan makaranta, sannan a cikin al'umma gaba dayanta

2. Shin akwai bambanci tsakanin Harshe da al'ada?

-Masana ilmin harshe sun yi amanna cewa ba ma harshe yana da dangantaka ta kud-da-kud da al'ada ba, wato biyun tare suke tafiya ba a iya raba su tamkar jini da tsoka.

## Kashi Na 3 Kure Wajen Amfani da Harshe

### Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 3.1 Gabatarwa
- 3.2 Manufar Darasi
- 3.3 Kure Wajen Amfani da Harshe
  - 3.3.1 Matsalolin da Mai Koyon Harshe na Biyu ke Fuskanta Auna Fahimta
- 3.4 Taƙaitawa
- 3.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi
- 3.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 3.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



### 3.1 Gabatarwa

Amfani da harshe shi ake nufi da harshe. Sai dai akwai nazarin amfani da harshe inda ake kofarin duba yadda ake harhadā kamomi, domin tada jumla. Da kuma yadda ake amfani da harshe wajen ma'amala ta yau da kullum. Hakan ya haifar da tuntuven harshe da kure da cikas da kwarewa da rashin kwarewa. Za a iya fahimtar waɗannan ne yayin da aka nazarci yanayin amfani da harshe, a tsakanin majiya harshe ɗaya da wanda ke koyon harshen (bakon haure). Akwai dalilai da suke sa baƙi koyon Hausa. Daga ciki akwai, kasancewar harshen Hausa mafi mahimmanci/daraja a cikin ƙungiyoyin harsunan Chadi' Harshen Hausa ne ya mamaye Arewacin Nijeriya da Kudancin Jamhuriyyar Nijar, kuma ya zamo harshen kasuwanci da sadarwa a tsakanin Hausawa da waɗanda ba Hausawa ba a Arewa da ma wasu sassa na duniya. Misali, garin Kano ya kasance daɗaɗɗiyar cibiya ce da mutane daga wurare daban-daban ke zuwa saboda kasuwanci, kuma mutanen kan koyi harshen 'yan kasuwar Kano (Hausa), saboda su sami sauƙin gudanar da kasuwanci. A ƙarshe, wasu bakin sukan koyi Hausa saboda sha'awa ko don nazari kawai. Kenan koyon bakon harshe na da amfani da ga majiya harshe da ma baƙi masu koyon harshen.



### 3.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar da wannan darasi ya son cimma ita ce, a ƙarshen wannan darasi ɗalibai su san waɗannan abubuwa:

- Sanin abin da ake nufi da kure ko kura-kura a harshe.
- Sanin dalilan da ke haifar da kura-kurai wajen amfani da harshe.
- Sanin ire-iren kura-kurai a fagen nazarin harshe.
- Sanin matsalolin da baƙi masu koyon Hausa da wasu harsuna ke fuskanta wajen amfani da harshe.



### 3.3 Kure Wajen Amfani da Harshe

Idan aka ce kure ana nufin karya doka ko sava yadda abu yake. Idan mai magana ya kasa iya dayan wadannan wajen gabatar da saƙo ko magana, ana iya cewa ya karya doka ko ya gaza iya amfani da harshen Hausa. Wannan ya fi shafuwar bakin haure masu koyon harshen Hausa. A fagen nazari, akwai ire-iren kura-kurai kamar haka:

- Kuren mayar da namiji mace
- Kuren mayar da mace namiji
- Kuren mayar da tilo ya zama jam'i
- Kuren jam'i ya zama tilo
- Kuren da ya shafi sauya sautuka a cikin kalma
- Kuren da ya shafi bakake masu kugiya
- Kuren da ya shafi tagwayen bakake
- Kuren da ya shafi tagwayen wasula

Sau da yawa, wajen amfani da harshe ake samun abubuwa da dama, wadanda kan kawo cikar wajen amfani da harshe. Kamar yadda aka sani sadarwa aba ce mai bukatar natsuwa ba don komai ba, sai domin a sami fahimta da gane sakon da ake son isarwa ko martanin da ake sa ran ji. Misali, kara kamar surutu ko kuka ko dariya ko kuwa ko sautin mota ko na jirgi ko kuma na inji da dai sauransu. Akwai damuwa da ke haddasa tunani mai zurfi. Wadannan abubuwa biyu sukan kawo tarnaki wajen amfani da harshe kamar yadda ya dace.

Magana na cike da kura-kurai na jam'i da jinsi. Maganganu na masu koyon harshe har wadanda harshe yake na farko ko na uwa a kan samu irin wadannan kura-kurai. Wannan ya bayyanar mana cewa magana na dauke da abubuwa masu yawa. Dalilai da suka haifar da haka sun hada da na daya maganganu da 'yan adam suke wajen gudanar da harkokin yau da kullum. Na biyu shi ne akan yi maganganu ba natsuwa. Na uku shi ne sakewa wajen magana a wurin da babu tarnaki. Na huɗu shi ne suvutar baki wajen magana dalilin sauri ko wani abu. Na biyar shi ne masu koyo sun fi farawa da magana kafin iya rubutu. Na shida shi ne an fi samun kure cikin magana amma nan take ake gyarawa, musamman daga majiya harshe. A tafacce, muna iya cewa ana koyon harshen Hausa a makarantu da kuma sanadiyar zama cikin kasar Hausa, tare da Hausawa. Shi yaron da aka haifa cikin kasar Hausa yakan taso da harshen Hausa a matsayi harshe na biyu, bayan harshen iyayensa.

Duk da ire-iren wadannan kura-kurai da kan faru cikin magana, ita ce muhimmiyar abu cikin nazarin harshe. Wannan littafi zai yayar da hankali kan magana, amma kuma za a dubi rubutu a matsayin wani vangare na harshe. Saboda haka, kaucewa daidaitacciyar ka'ida tana kawo cikar cikin fahimtar sakon da ake son isarwa. Har wa yau, a

magana da Hausa ana amfani da hanyoyin adonta harshe da sauran dabarun nuna gwaninta da burgewa

Dangane da kure wajen amfani da harshe kuwa, kure na nufin karya doka ko sava yadda abu yake. Idan mai magana ya kasa iya dayan wadannan wajen gabatar da saƙo ko magana, ana iya cewa ya karya doka ko ya gaza amfani da harshen Hausa. Ga misali, sau da yawa mutum mai koyon Hausa kan yi kuskure wajen mayar da jinsin namiji zuwa na mace, ko na mace zuwa na namiji, ko kuma wajen tilo ya zama jam'i, ko jam'i ya zama tilo. Wato inda mace ake magana sai a ce ka maimakon ki, ko maida namiji ki maimakon ka, ko maida abu guda wato shi a ce su, ko kuma maida abubuwa da yawa wato su a ce shi. Saboda haka, sauti muhimmin abu ne ga masu koyon bakon harshe, don mafi yawan kura-kuran na shafar furuci ne. Da zarar mai koyo ya nakalci furucin harshe zai sami sauran vangarori da sauki.

Haka kuma, wani kure shi ne na amfani da kalmar da ba ta dace a wuri ba. Misali → ya san shi da can, maimakon → ya san shi da jimawa. Haka kuma akwai kure na furta sauti, wato kamar canza /s/ da /z/ → Gusau sai a ce Guzau, ko /k/ da /k/ → kato sai a ce kato, ko sha da sa → wato shanu da sanu, da da da kamar a daki da daki, ko tsafi da cafi da sauransu.

Ire-iren wadannan kura-kurai na samuwa daga masu amfani da Hausa a matsayin harshe na biyu. Yawanci mutanen da suka zo daga kudancin Najeriya suke irin wadannan kura-kurai, sai dai wanda Hausa harshen farko ne gare shi yakan gane maganar. Kuma na lura cewa da wuya mai koyo ya nakalci harshe daidai da majiya harshen, wadanda suka buɗe ido a cikinsa, musamman ta fuskar furuci. Akasari mai koyon bakon harshe yakan yi kokowa da tasirin harshensa na asali a kan harshen da yake fofarin koya.

### 3.3.1 Matsalolin da Mai Koyon Harshe na Biyu ke Fuskanta

Galibi koyon sabon harshe mawuyacin al'amari ne. Akwai matsaloli daban-daban da ake fuskanta daga harshe zuwa harshe, kuma daga mai koyo zuwa mai koyo, sai dai da yake sauti shi ne matashiyar kowane harshen duniya, za a ga cewa matsalolin mafi yawa duk na furuci ne. (Wang, 1993). Bayan an nazarci rumbu sautukan harshen Hausa da na Yarbanci da kuma na Ingilishi, don fahimtar matsalolin da mai koyon harshe na biyu ke iya fuskanta. Ga matsalolin da aka gano wadanda suka shafi sautuka.

1. Yarbawa masu koyon Hausa sukan ci karo da matsalar furucin wadannan ire-iren sautukan Hausa. /ʔj/, /v/, /kj/, /s/, /kw/, /f/, /d/, /gj/, /k/, /s'/. Wurin fofarin furta wadannan sautu Bayarbe mai

koyon Hausa yakan maye su da sautukansa na asali masu saufin furuci, da /j/, /b/, /s'/, /z/, /k/, /s/, /d/, /dʒ/, /k/, /s/ kamar yadda aka nuna aka kasa:

'Ya'ya	-	yaya	/ʔj/	-	/y/
arawo-		barawo	/v/	-	/b/
Kyau	-	cau	/kj/	-	/s'/
Gusau	-	Guzau	/s/	-	/z/
Sakkwato	-	Shokoto	/kw/	-	/k/
Shinkafa	-	sinkafa	/ʃ/	-	/s/
[aya	-	daya	/dʃ/	-	/d/
Gyara	-	gara	/gj/	-	/dʒ/
{ato	-	kato	/k/	-	/k/
Abinci	-	abinsi	/s'/	-	/s/

2. Rashin waƙannan sautukan Yarbanci /p/, /kp/, /gb/, /ĩ/, /ã/, /o/, /e/ a daidaitacciyar Hausa ya haifar da matsala ga Hausawa masu koyon Yarbanci. A madadin wancan sautukan Yarbanci Hausawa na maye gurbinsu da waƙannan sautukan: /ɸ/, /kw/, /gw/, /i/, /a/, /o/, /e/ as shown below:

Pano	-	kwano	/p/	-	/kw/
Pupa	-	fufa	/p/	-	/ɸ/
Igbale	-	Igwale	/gb/	-	/gw/
Ƴyon	-	Iyon	/ĩ/	-	/i/
Erãn	-	Eran	/ã/	-	/a/
Qga	-	Oga	/o/	-	/o/
Ƙwa	-	Ewa	/e/	-	/e/

3. Akwai sautuka da dama a Ingilishi waƙanda ba su a Hausa, kamar /f/, /p/, /q/ da /v/. Bahaushen wajen koyon furucinsu zai yi kofari ya musanya su da sautukansa na asali kamar haka:

Fan	-	ɸan	/f/	-	/ɸ/
Power	-	ɸower	/p/	-	/ɸ/
Question	-	Kwuestion	/q/	-	/kw/
Very	-	Bevy	/v/	-	/b/

4. Haka kuma, akwai sautuka masu kugiya da tagwaye da yawa a Hausa waƙanda babu su a Ingilishi, kamar /dʃ/, /kw/, /'y/ da /ts/. Shi ma Bature mai koyon Hausa zai ci karo da tangarda wajen furta sautukan Hausa, dole yam aye gurbinsu da masu kama da su daga cikin harshensa.

[aya	-	daya	/dʃ/	-	/d/
Kwana	-	Kana	/kw/	-	/k/
'Ya	-	Ya	/'y/	-	/y/

Tsaba - Saba /ts/ - /s/

Yin magana da Hausa tamkar kowane harshe na duniya, abu ne da ke buƙatar shiri da tsari na batutuwa domin samar da gangar jikin magana mai azanci cikin naƙaltar harshe da kuma amfani da shi, ta yadda za a samar da saƙo mafi inganci. Magana da Hausa na tafiya ne tare da sarrafa sautuka, kalmomi da kuma jumloji. Wato harshen da mai magana yake amfani da shi a bisa kansa cikakke ne a matsayin harshen yau da gobe da ake amfani wajen furuci da rubutu. Saboda haka, kaucewa daidaitacciyar ƙa'ida tana kawo cikakke cikin fahimtar saƙon da ake son isarwa. Har wa yau, a magana da Hausa ana amfani da hanyoyin adonta harshe da sauran dabarun nuna gwaninta da burgewa.

### Auna fahimta na 1

1. Me ake nufi da kure a harshe?
2. Kawo sautuka uku na Ingilishi waɗanda babu su a Hausa?
3. Zayyano sautuka uku na Hausa waɗanda babu su a Ingilishi ?



### 3.4 Takaitawa

Harshen da mutum ya koya daga iyayensa, shi ake kira harshen uwa kuma harshe na ɗaya. In kuma koyon harshe aka shi daga muhalli ko al'ummar da aka girma a cikinta ko kuma koyonsa aka yi a makaranta, wannan shi ake kira harshe na biyu. Wannan darasi ya yi ƙoƙarin bayyana irin kura-kuran da ake yi wajen amfani da harshe. Mun lura da cewa majiya harshe sukan karya ƙa'idar harshe, amma nan take suke gyarawa, kuma akasari tuntuven harshe suke yi. Sai dai baƙi masu koyon Hausa sun fi fuskantar matsalolin da suka shafi sautuka da jinsi da kuma jam'i da sauransu.

A wannan kashi, kun koyi waɗannan:

- Kure wajen amfani da harshe yakan shafi majiya harshe da baƙi masu koyon Hausa
- Sauti muhimmin abu ne ga masu koyon baƙon harshe
- Matsalolin da masu koyon baƙon harshe ke fuskanta sun shafi sautuka da sauran vangarorin harshe daban-daban, musamman waɗanda suka shafi jam'i da jinsi.

### 3.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi

1. Kawo ire-iren kura-kurai da ake samu wajen amfani da harshe, tare da misalai.
2. Waɗanne dalilai ne ke sa baƙi na koyon Hausa.
3. Idan aka ce, tuntuven harshe me ake nufi a taƙaice.
4. Koyon baƙon harshe na da amfani da yawa. Tattauna.



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### 3.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1. Me ake nufi da kure a harshe?

-Idan aka ce kure ana nufin karya doka ko sava yadda abu yake. Idan mai magana ya kasa iya dāyan waɗannan wajen gabatar da saƙo ko magana, ana iya cewa ya karya doka ko ya gaza iya amfani da harshen Hausa.

2. Kawo sautuka uku na Ingilishi waɗanda babu su a Hausa?

Akwai sautuka da dama a Ingilishi waɗanda ba su a Hausa, kamar /p/, /q/ da /v/.

3. zayyano sautuka uku na Hausa waɗanda babu su a Ingilishi ?

Haka kuma, akwai sautuka masu fūgiya da tagwaye da yawa a Hausa waɗanda babu su a Ingilishi, kamar /d/, /'y/ da /ts/.