

**COURSE
GUIDE**

**HAU112
ILIMIN KIMIYYAR HARSHE II (TSARIN SAUTIN HAUSA)**

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NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA

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Printed 2022

978-978-058-838-0

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HAU112**Ilimin Kimiyyar Harshe II (Tsarin Sautin Hausa) 2CU****Gabatarwa (Introduction)**

Darasin HAU112, yana daya daga cikin darussan da ya kamata a karanta ga wanda ke nazarin harshen Hausa, kwas ne da ke magana kan ilimin kimiyyar harshe. Bayanan dake cikin wannan manhaja suna gabatar da wannan darasi ne tun daga sautin baqaqe da wasula. Haka nan kuma an yi bayanin kan yadda ake furuci baqaqe da wasula. Wannan manhanja tana bayani kan abin da kwas ya kunsa da kuma abubuwan da kwas yake bukata da yadda ake iya tsamo abin da ake bukata a cikin ilimin sauti na Hausa. Manhajar na bayanin irin abubuwan da suka kamata ga dalibi ya kiyaye a yayin da yake nazarta kowane kashi. Haka nan kuma, manhajar ta kawo tambayoyi wadanda ake bukatar mai nazari ya amsa, don yin haka zai taimaka wajen fahimtar abin da kwas din yake koyarwa. Yana da kyau idan an sami matsololi ko rashin fahimtar wani kashi ko darasi a garzaya fadin haka a yayin tattaunawa da malaman da ke kula ko koyar da wannan darasin. Ya zama wajibi a rinka tuntubar malami ko malamai kan wasu abubuwan da suka shigewa dalibai duhu a yayin da ake tattaunawa tsakanin malamai da dalibai (tutorial class). Yin haka zai taimaka ainun wurin samun nasarar isar da sako ga dalibi.

Manufar Wannan Kwas (Course Aim)

A kowane kashi, akwai muhimman abubuwa da ake fata dalibai su sani game da wannan kashi, wato manufar da ake kokarin a cimmawa yayin da aka kammala karatun wannan kashin. Don haka, a karanta manufar da kyau a kuma fahimce ta sosai da sosai. Da zarar an san manufar da wannan kashi ko darasi take fatar ta cimma wa, to dalibai za su iya gwada kimar ganewarsu ko rashin gane darasin da suka karanta.

A takaice, wannan darasi na ilimin kimiyyar harshe (HAU112) ne, akwai muhimman manufofin da wannan darasi yake kokarin isar wa ga mai karatu wadanda suka hada da:

Tsarin Sauti
 Furucin Bakafe
 Furucin Wasula
 Rarrabe Sautuka
 Tsarin Gaba
 Sakala Sauti
 Shafe Sauti
 Naso

Koyo Tsantsa (Working Through the Course)

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

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

Muhimman abubuwan da suka shafi wannan kwas sun hada da:

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

Kashe-kashen Darasi (Study Units)

Wannan manhajar ta kwas HAU112 tana kunshe da kashi-kashi har guda goma sha biyar (15). Ana bukatar a kammala kowane kashi cikin sati guda ne wanda ya hada har da amsa tambayoyi da ke karshen kowane kashi da kuma amsa tambayoyin jinga idan akwai shi a karshen darasin. Wannan kashe-kashen su ne; -

Rukuni na 1

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| Kashi na 1 | Tsarin Sauti |
| Kashi na 2 | Furucin Bakake |
| Kashi na 3 | Furucin Wasula |
| Kashi na 4 | Rarrabe Sautuka |

Rukuni na 2

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| Kashi na 1 | Tsarin Gaba |
| Kashi na 2 | Sakala Sauti |
| Kashi na 3 | Shafe Sauti |
| Kashi na 4 | Naso |

Rukuni na 3

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| Kashi na 1 | Karin Sauti |
| Kashi na 2 | Tsawaita Wasali |
| Kashi na 3 | Gajarta Wasali |

Rukuni na 4

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| Kashi na 1 | Lebantawa |
| Kashi na 2 | Gandantawa |
| Kashi na 3 | Musayar Gurbi |

Manazarta da Abubuwani Kara Nazari:

Akwai manazarta da aka kawo a karshen kowane kashi wadanda za su taimakawa dalibai kara nazari da zurfafa bincike. Wasu daga ciki littatafafai ne wadanda ba masu wuyar samu ba ne a dakunan sayar da littafai musamman wadanda ke sayar da na Hausa. Akwai littafin ilimin sauti na Sani Mu'azu Alhaji, Zaria da Bagari Dauda, Muhammad wadanda ya kamata a nemo su. Wasu kuma kundaye ne na kammala karatu digiri na daya da na biyu har da digirin digirgir, wasu kuma mukalu ne ko dai a Mujallu ko wadanda aka gabatar a tarurukan kara wa juna sani. Wasu daga ciki za a iya samunsa ta kafar sadarwa ta yanar gizo, ko kuma da taimakon dakunan karatu na Jami'o'i, musamman jamai'ar da take kula da "karatu daga gida" idan littattafan sun yi karanci, ko kuma wuyar samu, to yana da kyau a yi amfani da bayanan da wannan manhajar kwas din ya samar.

Auna Fahimta (Assignment).

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

domin a gyara. Hanya ta biyu ita ce, wadda ake jarraba dalibai a karshen zangon karatu (examination). Da yake yanzu komi na koyarwa sun koma ta na'urar mai kwakwalwa ce, haka ma jingar da ake ba dalibai. Ana basu ne kuma suna amsawa da turowa nan take da zarar su gama amsa tambayoyin da aka yi masu. Daga ba tare da jimawa ba za su sami sakamakon jarrabawar da suka yi. Yana da kyau a kiyaye lokaci wajen amsa kowace tambaya domin yin haka kan taimaka wajen amsa tambayoyi duka cikin lokaci. Ana sa ran dalibai su amsa tambayoyin JINGA akalla guda uku wadanda daga cikin ukun nan ne za a zavi kwarara guda biyu wadanda dalibi ya fi samun maki don su kasance kashi talatin cikin dari na jararrawa (30%), sauran kashi saba'in (70%) ana samunsu ne a jarrabawar karshen zangon karatu (semester examination). Ita wannan jarrabawar zangon karshen, ana yin ta ne ta hayar yanar gizo, saboda haka yana da kyau dalibai su kasance sun gwane da na'kaltar na'u'rarin kwamfuta saboda a sami cin jarrabawa yadda ya kamata.

JINGA (Tutor Marked Assignment)

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

Jarrabawa (Final Examination and Grading)

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

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COURSE**

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GA FUSKAR YADDA DARASIN ZAI KASANCE

Rukuni na 1

Kashi na 1 Tsarin Sauti
 Kashi na 2 Furucin Bakake
 Kashi na 3 Furucin Wasula
 Kashi na 4 Rarrabe Sautuka

Kashi Na 1 Tsarin Sauti

Abubuwan da ke ciki

- 1.1 Gabatarwa
- 1.2 Manufofin Darasi
- 1.3 Tsarin sauti
Auna Fahimta
- 1.4 Takaitawa
- 1.5 Ma'anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi
- 1.6 Manazarta
- 1.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta



1.1 Gabatarwa

Wannan kashi ya kunshi bayani a kan tsarin sautin Hausa. An shirya wannan kashi ne domin a fahimci tsarin sauti a matsayin wani ginshiki a fannin ilimin harsuna. Kowane harshen a duniya yana da tsarin sauti irin nasa, wanda ke nuna sautuka daban-daban da ya funsa, da yadda sautukan ke haduwa su tayar da kalma, tare da sauye-sauye da ake samu a sakamakon haduwar. Tsarin sauti yana da muhimmanci sosai a sha'anin nazarin harshe saboda yadda ya ratsa matakai daban-daban n harshe.



1.2 Manufofin Bincike

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Kawo ma'anar tsarin sauti.
- Yanayin tsarin sautin Hausa.
- Alakar tsarin sautin Hausa da na wasu harsuna.

1.3 Tsarin Sauti

Sauti shi ne furucin da yakan fito daga bakin mutum, ya hadu da wadansu ‘yan-uwansa, magana ta tashi. (Galadanci da wasu (2002:45)). A duk lokacin da mutum zai yi wata magana, akwai sautuka da suke fitowa daga bakinsa, don su wanzar da maganar da yake so ya yi. Wadannan saututtuka sun bambanta da juna. Bambancin nasu kuwa yakan kasance ne saboda bambancin gabobin furucin da aka yi amfani da su a yayin furuci. Wannan irin bambancin da ake samu a tsakanin sauti da sauti, shi yake kawo bambancin ma’ana tsaknin wata kalma da wata.

Tsarin sauti yana daya daga cikin fannonin ilimin daban-daban da suka danganci kimiyyar harshe. Sauran fannonin sun hada da: *kirar kalma, da ginin jimla da kuma ilimin ma’ana*. Kamar yadda Sani (2011:1) ya ce “ilimin tsarin sauti ya shafi yadda harshe ke harhada sautuka bisa ka’ida ya samar da ma’ana.”

Kowane harshen a duniya yana da yadda yake harhada suatukansa. Kamar yadda yake da tsarinsa na samar da sautukan. Masana sun tabbar da cewa babu wasu harsuna biyu ko fiye da za a samu da tsarin sauti iri daya. Sai dai akan sami harsuna da ke da bañake ko wasula iri guda, amma ko da hakan ta samu, za a tarar cewa akwai bambanci ta fuskar yadda wadannan bañaken ko wasulan ke haduwa wuri guda domin samar da sautuka masu ma’ana.

Don haka, a kan fahimci harshe ta fuskar nazarin sautukansa da yadda ake tsara su ba da ma’ana.

Muhimman Abubuwa a Tsarin Sauti

Akwai muhimman abubuwa da ake la’akari da su a nazarin tsarin sauti wadanda suka hada da adadin bañake da wasula na harshe. Kamar yadda aka fada a baya, sautuka a kowane harshe sun funshi bañake ne da wasula.

A bangaren adadin bañake da wasula na harshe za mu ga cewa akwai bambanci tsakanin wannan harshe da wangan, kuma za a samu wasu sautuka a wannan harshe amma babu su a wangan harshe, don haka ga misalan bañake daga harshen Ingilishi da na Hausa.

Dangane da cudanyar sautuka wuri guda kuma da irin sauye-sauyen da ake samu sakamakon haka a harshen Hausa yakan faru ne wani lokaci sakamakon sauvin kalma daga tilo zuwa jam’i. Ga misalai kamar haka:

<u>ciyawa</u>	<u>ciyayi</u>
<u>barawo</u>	<u>barayi</u>

A wannan misalai guda biyu an ga yadda sautin /w/ a kalmar ciyawa ya koma /y/ a kalmar ciyayi a dalilin sauya kalmar daga tilo zuwa jam'i. Haka abin yake a kalmar *barawo* inda sautin 'w' ya koma 'y' a kamar *barayi*. Don haka, a nan sauye-sauye ne da suka saba yadda aka saba, domin da yadda aka saba ne, da kalmar ciyawa za ta koma 'ciyaw'i' ne, ita kuma kalmar 'barawo' ta koma 'barawi', kamar yadda yake a nan:

tabarma	tabarmi
tauraro	taurari
takalmi	takalma dss.

Haka kuma a wadannan misalai akwai sauye-sauyen sautuka kamar haka:

gida	gidaje
gado	gadaje d.s.

A wadannan misalai za a ga yadda 'd' ta koma 'j' a kalmar *gida* da aka sauya zuwa jam'i wato gidaje, a maimakon ta bi tsarin da aka saba ta zama *gidade*, haka abin yake a kalmar gado inda sautin /d/ ya koma /j/ sakamakon sauya kalmar zuwa jam'i, wanda hakan ya sabawa yadda aka saba, domin da tsarin da aka saba ne za ta koma gadade ne maimakon gadaje, kamar yadda makamantan kalmar suke sauwaya, misali:

kara	karare
fara	farare
riga	rigage d.s.

Auna Fahimta

Kawo abubuwani da furuci ya dogara a kan su
Yi cikakken bayani akan tsarin sauti.



1.4 Takaitawa

A wannan kashi an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

- Ma'anar tsarin sauti.
- Yanayin tsarin sautin Hausa.
- Matakan da ake bi wajen gano sautin Hausa.
- Alakar tsarin sautin Hausa da sauran harsuna.

1.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Sauti: - shi ne furucin da yakan fito daga bakin mutum, ya hadu da wadansu 'yan-uwansa, magana ta tashi.

ilimin tsarin: - sauti ya shafi yadda harshe ke harhad'a sautuka bisa ka'ida ya samar da ma'ana."



1.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

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1.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

- 1- Kawo abubuwani da furuci ya dogara a kan su.
Gabobin furuci da iska

- 2- Yi cikakken bayani a kan tsarin sauti.

Tsarin sauti yana daya daga cikin fannonin ilimin daban-daban da suka danganci kimiyyar harshe. Sauran fannonin sun hada da: kirar kalma, da ginin jimla da kuma ilimin ma'ana. Ilimin tsarin sauti ya shafi yadda harshe ke harhada sautuka bisa ka'ida ya samar da ma'ana."

Kowane harshen a duniya yana da yadda yake harhada suatukansa. Kamar yadda yake da tsarinsa na samar da sautukan. Masana sun tabbatar da cewa babu wasu harsuna biyu ko fiye da za a samu da tsarin sauti iri daya. Sai dai akan sami harsuna da ke da baƙake ko wasula iri guda, amma ko da hakan ta samu, za a tarar cewa akwai bambanci ta fuskar yadda wadannan baƙaken ko wasulan ke haduwa wuri guda domin samar da sautuka masu ma'ana.

Kashi Na Biyu Furucin Baƙake

Abubuwan da ke ciki

- 2.1 Gabatarwa
- 2.2 Manuofin Darasi
- 2.3 Furucin Baƙake
- 2.4 Auna Fahimta
- 2.5 Taƙaitawa
- 2.6 Ma’anar Wasu Muhimman Kalmomi
- 2.7 Manazarta
- 2.8 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta



2.1 Gabatarwa

Wannan kashi ya kunshi bayanin yadda ake furucin baƙaken Hausa. Kamar yadda aka fada a bayan cewa kowane harshe yana da sautuka, kuma kowanne harshe yana da yadda yake furta wadannan sautuka. Sautukan sun hada da baƙake da wasula, amma wannan kashi ya kunshi furucin baƙake ne kawai. Don haka, an kawo hanyoyin da ake bi wajen bayyana sautukan baƙake. Haka kuma kashin ya yi bayanin yawan baƙaken da a ke da su a Hausa da yadda a ke samar da su bisa tsarin da masana suka samar na baƙaken daidaitacciyar Hausa. Wannan babi ya kasance tsani ga yadda ake furta baƙaken harshen Hausa.



2.2 Manuofin Darasi

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Yadda ake furucin baƙaken Hausa.
- Yawan baƙaken Hausa.
- Abubuwan da furucin baƙake ya dogara a kai.



2.3 Furucin Baƙake

Bincike ya gano cewa akwai sautukan baƙake guda talatin da hudu (34) a daidaitacciyar Hausa (Sani 2011:3). Daidaitacciyar Hausa ita ce nau'in Hausa da a ke amfani da ita wajen koyar da harshen da karanta labarai a Rediyo ko Talabijin, ko buga littattafai da jaridu, da mujallu da kuma sauran al'amuran da suka shafi hukuma. Kamar yadda aka ce akwai baƙaken Hausa guda talatin da hudu (34) ga su kamar haka: b, ɓ, c, d, ɗ, f, fy, g, gy, gw, h, ?, j, k, ƙ, ky, ƙy, kw, ƙw, l, m, n, ɲ, r, ڻ, s, sh, t, ts, w, y, 'y, z.

Wadannan su ne baƙaƙen Hausa kamar yadda aka amince a daidaitacciyar Hausa. Haka kuma, duk wani furuci da ake furtawa ya danganci abubuwa muhimmai guda biyu kamar haka; sassan baki wadanda ake kira da gabobin sauti, da kuma zirin iska.

Gabobin Sauti

Gabobin sauti na daga cikin muhimman abubuwa wadanda furuci ya dogara a kai. Gabobi jam'i ne na gaba. Gabobin sauti su ne sassa dabandaban na baki da ke haduwa wajen furtaw sauti. Haka kuma, ana kiran su mafurta. Wadannan gabobin sauti iri biyu ne. akwai masu motsi, da marasa motsi.

Gabobi masu motsi sune gabobin furuci da ke ƙasan baki, wadanda suka motsawa a lokacin furuci, sun hada da:

- Leben ƙasa
- Tsinin harshe
- Kirjin harshe
- Gaban harshe
- Doron harshe

Wadannan gabobi su ne a lokacin furuci suke matsawa su kusanci marasa motsi ko su hade da su domin samar da furuci.

Gabobi mara motsi kuwa, sune gabobin da ba sa matsawa ko'ina sai dai a tarar da su inda suke a lokacin samar da furuci, wadannan gabobi sun hada da:

- Leban sama
- Hanka
- Ganda
- Handa

Zirin Iska

Zirin iska na daga muhimman abubuwa biyu wadanda furuci ya dogara da su, ddayan shi ne gabobin furuci kamar yadda aka yi bayani a baya. Babu wani sauti da za a iya samarwa ba tare da iska ba, don haka iska na da matukar muhimmanci a wajen furuci. A bangaren furucin sautukan Hausa ana amfani da zirin iska na huhu da kuma zirin iska na makwallato. Iska kala biyu ce, akwai mai shiga ciki, da mai fita waje.

Zirin Iska Na Huhu

Zirin iska na huhu muhimmi ne a wajen samar da furuci. Ana samun wannan iska ne a lokacin da tumullar huhu ta takura huhu yadda zai huro iska waje, ko kuma ta kumbura huhu yadda iskar zata fada ciki. Don haka, iskar huhu iri biyu ce, akwai ziri-waje da kuma ziri-ciki. Amma mafi yawan sautukan magana ana furta su ne da taimakon iskar huhu mai fita waje (ziri-waje), amma ita kuwa iskar huhu da ake kira ziri-ciki an fi amfani da ita wajen yin hamma.

Zirin Iska Na Maƙwallato

Wannan zirin iska ne da ake samu a lokacin da aka rufe maƙwallato, ya datse iskar huu da ke son fita. Ta haka ne iskar da ke kwararon magana za ta haifar da wani zirin iska, wanda zai yi sama ya fita waje sakamakon toshe hanyar da ya saba bi, ko kuma ya yi kasa ya fada ciki. Hakan na faruwa ne gwargwadon motsawar makwallato. A sakamakon haka ne akan samar da wasu sautukan Hausa duk da cewa ba su da yawa. Misali wajen furta /h/ ko /?/

3.1.1 Wurin Furuci

Wannan na nufin daidai inda gabar furuci mai motsi ta hadu da maras motsi wajen samar da wani sautin baƙi (Sani, 2011:7). Akwai wuraren furuci guda bakwai kamar yadda Sani (2011:7) ya bayyana su, kamar haka:

- Balebe: - Shi ne ya shafi hadsuwar lebbा, inda leben kasa zai kusanci na sama ko ya hade da shi misali wajen furta /b/, /m/ d.s.
- Bahanke: Shi ne inda tsinin harshe ya kusanci tsinin hanka ko ya hade da shi. Misali wajen samar da /t/, /d/, /s/ d.s.
- Nade-harshe: - Inda tsinin harshe ya hade da tsinin hanka, wajen samar da furucin /d/ d.s.
- Dan bayan hanka: - shi ne inda kirjin harshe da bayan tsinin hanka suka kusanci juna ko suka hade wajen furta /ts/, /sh/ d.s.
- Bagande: - Inda gabon harshe da ganda suka kusanci juna ko suka hade. Misali wajen furta /j/, /n/ d.s.
- Bahande: - shi ne inda doron harshe ya kusanci handa ko ya hade da ita, kamar a wajen furta /k/, /g/da /ʃ/ d.s.
- Hamza: - Shi ne lokacin da tantanin maƙwallato ya ja ya rage fadin maƙwallaton, misali wajen samar da furucin /h/, /?/ d.s.

3.1.2 Yanayin Furuci

Yanayin furuci na da alaka da wuraren furuci, domin yana bayyana yadda abubuwa suka faru a lokacin da mafurta suka hadu, lokacin samar da furuci. Wannan yana nufin yadda zirin iska ya kasance a lokacin da mafurta suka hade ko suka kusanci juna. Don haka, a taƙaice yanayin furuci na nufin irin tangardar da zirin iska ke samu kafin ya samu fita.

Akwai yanayin furuci iri dabon-daban da ya danganci baƙaken Hausa. Sani (2011:8) ya kawo yanaye-yanayen furucin baƙaken Hausa kamar haka:

- Tsayau: - Shi ne lokacin da mafurta mai motsi da maras motsi suka toshe mafitar iska na dan lokaci kafin su ware, sai zirin iska ya fice da sauri tare da wata ‘yar kara. Misali wajen furta wadannan sautuka:

/b/ a lebe

/d/ a hanka

/g/ a handa

/h/ a makwallato

- Hadiyau: - Shi ne lokacin da mafurta suka hadé sannan suka ware, zirin iska ya yi kasa ya fada kasan kwararon magana. Irin wannan na faruwa wajen furta sautuka irin: /b/, /d/ d.s.
- Tunkudau: - Shi ne lokacin da mafurta suka hadé sannan suka ware, iska ta fice. Akan furta sautuka kamar /k/, /kw/ d.s. ana kiransu tunkudau saboda yadda iska ke tunkudowa da karfi ta fice.
- Dan Hanci: - Wannan shi ne lokacin da mafurta suka dođe mafitar iska, a sakamakon haka iska zata koma ta fice ta hanci. Misali wajen furta:

/m/ a lebe

/n/ a hanka

- Zuzau: - Shi ne a lokacin da mafurta suka kusanci juna kawai ba tare da sun hadé ba. Saboda haka fadin mafitar iska zai ragu yadda sai iska ta yi amfani da karfi ta fice tare da zuza. Misali wajen furta /s/, /z/ d.s.
- Dan atishawa: - Shi ne lokacin da mafurta suka toshe mafitar iska na dàn lokaci kadàn, kamar wajen furta ‘tsayau’ amma sun bambanta inda a nan iska kan fice a hankali, sabanin tsayau inda iska ke ficewa da saurin gaske. Misalin furuci dàn atishawa su ne: /t/, /dʒ/ d.s.
- Dan jirge: - Lokacin da mafurta suka dođe mafurtar iska na dan lokaci kadàn kafin su ware sai iska ta fice ta gefen harshe. Misali wajen furta sautin /l/.
- Ra-Gare: - A wannan yanayi mafurci mai motsi garawa yake yi ya rika bugun dan’uwansa maras motsi da saurin gaske, ta haka ne kuma iska kan rinka katsewa kadàn-kadàn. Misali wajen furta /r/.
- Ra-Kade: - A wannan yanayi mafurci mai motsi yakan kada ne ya bugi dan’uwansa maras motsi sau daya tak, sai iska ta fice. Misali wajen furta /t/.
- Kusantau/Kinin wasali: - Shi ne lokacin da fadin mafitar iska da ke raguwa a sakamakon kusantar juna da mafurta ke yi, bai kai yadda sai iskar ta yi amfani da karfi wajen ficewa tare da zuza ba, kamar wajen furta zuzau. Wannan gibi da yake tsakaninsu bai yi rashin fadin da zai haddasa zuza ba. Don haka, akan bayyana wadannan mafurta da cewa da kusanci mai tazara. Misali bakaken /j/ da /w/ duk kusantau ne ko kinin wasali, ana kiransu da kinin wasali saboda suna da yanayi iri guda da wasali. Misali bakin /j/ da wasalin (i), da kuma bakin /w/ da wasalin /u/.

3.1.3 Matsayin Maƙwallato

Matsayin maƙwallato na daga cikin fuskokin da ake duba furucin sautin baki. Yana nufin matsayin da maƙwallato yake kasancewa a lokacin furucin baƙake. A lokacin furuci maƙwallato na daukar matsayi iri dabab-daban har guda uku, hakan ya danganta da gwargwadon irin sautin da za a furta. Maƙwallato yana kasancewa a rufe rif, ko a tsuke, ko a bude.

Maƙwallato a Rufe rif

Tantanin maƙwallato kan ja sosai ya rife maƙwallato, yadda iska za ta dakata. Misali wajen furta hamza /?/

Maƙwallato a Tsuke

Tantanin maƙwallato kan ja maƙwallato ya tsuke, rashin fadin maƙwallato yana takure iska yadda har sai iska ta yi amfani da karfi kafin ta sama wa kanta hanyar fita. A irin wannan hali karfin wannan iska kan rinka kada tantani yana karkarwa ana jin wata ƙara wadda ita ake kira ‘ziza’. Don haka, dukkanin sautukan da furucinsu ya shafi karkarwar tantanin maƙwallato ana kirin su ‘masu ziza’. Misali baƙake irin /z/, /g/, /d/, d.s.

Maƙwallato a Bude

A wannan yanayi tantanin maƙwallato yakan saki sosai ya bar maƙwallato a bude, yadda iska za ta sami hanya sosai ba tare da wahala ba. Don haka, iska na wucewa ne ba tare da wata tangarda ba, ke nan tantani ba ya yin karkarwa. Sautukan furucin da ake samarwa a irin wannan hali ana kirin su ‘marasa ziza’. Misali baƙaken irin /s/, /t/, /k/ d.s.

Saboda haka, za a iya raba sautukan baƙaken Hausa dangane da matsayin maƙwallato zuwa masu ziza da marasa ziza.

Masana sun nuna yadda za a gane sauti mai ziza ne ko maras ziza ta hanyar dora yatsa bisa makogwaro ya yin furuci. In aka ji karkarwa daga ciki ya nuna wannan sauti mai ziza ne, in kuma ba a ji haka ba to maras ziza ne.

Jadawalin Sautukan Baƙaken Hausa

Bakin yau da kullum	Bakin li’irabi	Wurin furuci	Yanayin furuci	Matsayin maƙwallato
B	B	balebe	Tsayau	mai ziza
B	‘B	Balebe	hadiyau	mai ziza
M	M	Balebe	dan hanci	mai ziza
F	∅	balebe	Zuzau	maras ziza

	T	T	Bahanke	Tsayau	maras ziza
	D	D	Bahanke	Tsayau	mai ziza
	L	L	Bahanke	dan jirge	mai ziza
	R	R	Bahanke	ra-gare	mai ziza
	N	N	Bahanke	dan hanci	mai ziza
.	S	S	Bahanke	Zuzau	maras ziza
.	Z	Z	Bahanke	Zuzau	mai ziza
.	Ts	s'	Bahanke	tunkudau	maras ziza
.	R	ɾ	nade-harshe	ra-kade	mai ziza
.	D	D	nade-harshe	hadiyau	mai ziza
.	Sh	ʃ	dan bayan hanka	zuzau	maras ziza
.	C	tʃ	dan bayan hanka	dan atishawa	maras ziza
.	J	dʒ	dan bayan hanka	dan atishawa	mai ziza
.	Y	J	bagandé	kusantau/kinin wasali	mai ziza
.	N	n	Bagande	dan hanci	mai ziza
.	K	K	Bahandé	Tsayau	maras ziza
.	K	K	bahandé	Tunkudau	maras ziza
.	G	G	Bahandé	Tsayau	mai ziza
.	N	D	Bahande	dan hanci	mai ziza
.	H	H	Hamza	Zuzau	maras ziza
.	'	?	Hamza	Tsayau	
.	Fy	ɸj	gandantaccen Balebe	zuzau	maras ziza
.	W	W	leba-handá	kusantau/kinin wasali	mai ziza
.	Kw	Kw	lebantaccen bahandé	Tsayau	maras ziza
.	Kw	Kw	lebantaccen bahandé	tukundau	maras ziza
.	Gw	Gw	lebantaccen bahandé	Tsayau	mai ziza
.	Ky	Kj	gandantaccen bahandé	Tsayau	maras ziza
.	Ky	Kj	gandantaccen bahandé	Tukundau	maras ziza
.	Gy	Gj	gandantaccen bahandé	Tsayau	mai ziza
.	'y	?j	gandantacciayar Hamza	Tsayau	

Auna Fahimta

Kawo sifofi uku na wadannan dangane da furucinsu:
 /m/, /t/, /k/.
 Bakake nawa ne a Daidaitacciyar Hausa?



2.5 Takaitawa

A wannan kashi an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

- Furucin baƙaken Hausa.
- Yanayin tsarin baƙaken Hausa.
- Yanayin baƙaken Hausa da yawansu.
- Fuskokin da ake nazarin baƙaken Hausa.

2.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Wurin Furuci: - na nufin daidai inda gabar furuci mai motsi ta hadu da maras motsi wajen samar da wani sautin baki.

Yanayin furuci: - na nufin yadda zirin iska ya kasance a lokacin da mafurta suka hade ko suka kusanci juna.



2.7 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

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2.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta Kawo sifofi uku na wadannan dangane da furucinsu:

/m/ - balebe- dan hanci -mai ziza

/t/ - bahanke – tsayau – maras ziza

/k/- bahande – tsayau – maras ziza

2. Baƙake nawa ne a daidaitacciyar Hausa?

- Baƙake 34

Kashi Na Uku Furucin Wasula

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 3.1 Gabatarwa
- 3.2 Manufofin Darasi
- 3.3 Furucin Wasula
- 3.4 Mafurtar Wasula
Auna Fahimta
- 3.5 Takaitawa
- 3.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 3.7 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 3.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



3.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan kashi an kawo yadda furucin wasula yake a harshen Hausa. Furucin wasula ya sha bamban da furucin baƙe, haka kuma furuci yana da matuƙar muhimanci wajen tsarin sauti domin a harshen Hausa sai an hasa baƙi da wasali sannan za a sami ma'anar abinda ake so a rubuta ko a fada. A wannan kashi an kawo yadda ake samar da wasula tilonsu da tagwansu tare da nuna bambance-bambancen da ke tsakaninsu ta fuskar furuci.



3.2 Manufofin Darasi

A ƙarshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Yadda ake furucin wasulan Hausa.
- Yawan wasulan Hausa.
- Abubuwan da furucin wasula ya dogara a kai.



3.3 Furucin Wasula

Sautin furucin magana iri biyu ne. akwai baƙi, akwai wasali, kuma suna tafiya tare wajen samar da sauti mai ma'ana.

Wasali sautin magana ne wanda yake a lokacin furtawa iska ba ta samun tangarda wajen fita, sai dai karkarwa da tantanin makwallato ke yi Sani (2011:14). Don haka, za a ga cewa furucin sauti ba kamar furucin baƙi ba ne inda tilas iska ta sami tangarda ko yaya, wasula dukkanin su masu ziza ne. Ba kamar baƙe ba da suka rabu zuwa masu ziza da marasa

ziza. Akwai wasula iri biyu a Hausa. Akwai wadanda ake kira tilon da wanda ake kira tagwai.

Tilon wasali shi ne wanda furucinsa ke da siga daya tak. Amma tagwan wasali shi ne wasalin da ke da siga biyu wajen furuci, abin nufi wasali ne da yake dauke da tilon wasali guda biyu, wanda ake fara furta tilon wasali sannan a kare da wani tilon duk a lokaci guda.

A Hausa akwai wasula guda goma sha uku (13) wandanda suka funshi tilo guda goma (10) da kuma tagwai guda uku. Ga su kamar haka:

Tilon Wasali

<u>Gajeru</u>	<u>Dogaye</u>	<u>Tagwave</u>
a	aa	ai
e	ee	au
i	ii	ui
o	oo	
u	uu	

Kamar yadda aka kawo a sama wasula tilo guda goma ne, daga ciki biyar gajeru ne, biyar kuma masu tsayi (dogaye). Kuma kowane wasali ana amfani da shi ne a inda bukatar amfani da shi ta taso. Akwai wuraren da ake bukatar amfani da tilon wasali dogo ko gajere, haka kuma akwai wuraren da ake bukatar yin amfani da tagwayen wasula, yin sabanin haka kan haifar da sauya ma'anar abinda ake so a fada ko a rubuta.

3.2 Mafurtar Wasula

Ana amfani da abubuwa biyu wajen bayyana kamannin wasula ko yadda ake samar da wasu. Abubuhan su ne: matsayin harshe da matsayin lebba.

Matsayin Harshe

Wajen furta wasula harshen na taka gagarumar rawa. Wannan yana nufin yadda harshe ko sashin harshe ke kasancewa a lokacin furta wani sautin wasali. Harshe na da sassa amma sassan da suka fi amfani lokacin furuci wasula su ne:

- gaban harshe
- doron harshe
- tsakiyar harshe.

Don haka, harshe yakan kasance ya motsa a cikin baki, kuma motsin da harshe ke yi zai iya kasancewa ya dago sama ya tabi rufin baki ko ya tsaya tsakiya a tsakanin saman baki da kasansa, ko kuwa ya kasance a shimpide a kasa. Kenan harshen na kasancewa a daya daga cikin muhalli uku kamar haka:

- saman baki
- tsakiyar baki
- kasan baki

Haka kuma harshe kan kasance a lokacin wuncan motsin a gaban baki, ko a tsakiyar baki ko a kuryar baki ta fuska surfin baki wato daga gaban baki zuwa kurya. Don haka a wannan bangare harshe kan kasance a daya daga cikin wadannan a lokacin furucin wasula:

- gaban baki
- tsakiyar baki
- kuryar baki

Duk wadannan muhallai da harshe ke zuwa na da alaka da irin sautin wasalin da ake son samarwa.

Matsayin Lebba

Kamar harshe, lebba na daga cikin gabobin da ke taka rawa wajen furta sautin wasula. Don haka ne wajen furta wasula lebba kan kasance a wasu yanaye-yanaye guda uku kamar haka:

- Bajewa
- Kewayewa
- ‘yan-ba-ruwana

Duk wadannan yanaye-yanaye da lebba ke kasancewa ya danganta da irin wasalin da za a samar.

Kewayewa wani yanayi ne da lebba ke kewaya tamkar wani zagaye a wajen furta wasu wasula ta yin wata da’ira. Wasulan da ake furtawa a wannan yanayi ana kiran su da wasula masu kewaya.

Bajewa da ‘yan-ba-ruwana matsayin ne na lebba a lokacin furucin wasula amma ana hadé su guri guda, don sun yi kama, bajewa shi ne lebba su tabe sabanin kewaya, ‘yan-ba-ruwana kuma shi ne lebba ba su yi komai ba. Don haka duk wasulan da aka furta a yanayin bajewa ko ‘yan-ba-ruwana ana kiran su marasa kewaya.

Jadawalin Furucin Wasula

	gaba	tsakiya	qurya
sama	ii i		uu u tsakiya
	ee e		ķasaoō o
		a aa	

Bisa tsarin furucin wasulan Hausa, wasula sun kasance kamar haka:

- a = wasalin tsakiya a ķasa maras kewaya
 e = wasalin gaba a tsakiya maras kewaya
 i = wasalin gaba a sama maras kewaya
 o = wasalin qurya a tsakiya mai kewaya

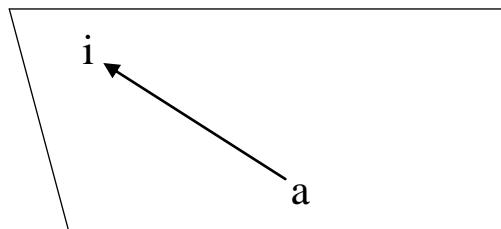
u = wasalin kurya a sama mai kewaya

Akwai bambanci kadfan da ake samu tsakanin furucin dogon wasali da gajeren wasali, domin a furucin dogon wasali ana samun ja ko tsawaitawa, kuma hakan na sauya matsayin harshe kadfan, domin idan za a furta dogon wasali harshe kan daga fiye da yadda yake dagawa a tilon wasali, haka kuma yakan kwanta sosai a wurin kwanciya fiye da kwantawar da yake a tilon wasali. Duba jadawalin wasula da aka kawo a baya domin kara fahimtar bambancin. Haka kuma ana rubuta dogon wasali ta hanya biyu kamar haka:

1. Yin digo biyu bayan wasali. Misali: /a:/, /e:/, /i:/, /o:/, /u:/.
2. Jera wasali biyu a wuri guda. Misali: /aa/, /ee/, /ii/, /oo/, /uu/.

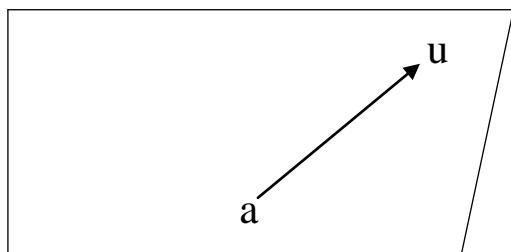
Tagwayen Wasula

Tagwayen wasula su ne, wasulan da aka hadfa guda biyu mabambanta juna, a matsayin wasali daya. Kamar yadda aka kawo a baya akwai tagwayen wasula guda uku, watau /ai/, da /au/, da /ui/. Wajen furta su ana fara furta wasalin farko ne sannan a furta na biyu daga karshe kamar haka:



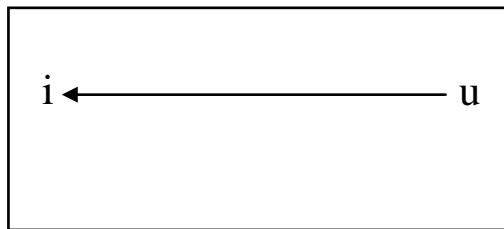
Wasalin /ai/

Wajen furta wasalin /ai/ da farko za a furta /a/ a lokacin da harshe yake a tsakiyar shimpida a kasa sannan ya daga sama gaban baki a samar da wasalin /i/. Misali:



Wasalin /au/

A wajen furta wasalin /au/ harshe zai kasance a tsakiya shimpide a kasa daga nan sai ya daga sama zuwa kuryar baki wajen furta wasalin /u/. Misali:

**Wasalin /ui/**

Idan za a furta /ui/ harshe zai daga a sama a kurya wajen furta wasalin /u/, sai kuma ya matsa gaba a sama don furta wasalin /i/. Misali:

Auna Fahimta

Wasula nawa ne a Daidaitacciyar Hausa?

Kawo fuskokin da ake nazarin wasulan Hausa.

**3.5 Takaitawa**

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

- Furucin wasulan Hausa.
- Yanayin tsarin wasulan Hausa.
- Yanayin wasulan Hausa da yawansu.
- Fuskokin da ake nazarin wasulan Hausa.

3.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Tilon wasali: - shi ne wanda furucinsa ke da siga saya tak.

Wasali sauti: - sautin magana ne wanda yake a lokacin furtawa iska ba ta samun tangarda wajen fita, sai dai karkarwa da tantanin makwallato ke yi

**3.7 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari**

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2.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1- Wasula nawa ne a Daidaitacciyar Hausa?

Goma sha uku (13)

3.7 Kawo fuskokin da ake nazarin wasulan Hausa.

i- Matsayin harshe

ii- Matsayin labba

Kashi Na Huđu Rarrabe Sautuka

Abubuwan da ke ciki

- 4.1 Gabatarwa
- 4.2 Manufar Darasi
- 4.3 Rarrabe Sautuka
Auna Fahimta
- 4.4 Taƙaitawa
- 4.5 Ma’anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 4.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 4.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



4.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan kashi an kawo bayanin yadda ake rarrabe sautuka. Akwai sautuka da yawa a kowane harshe, kuma kowane sauti akwai tsarin furucinsa da kuma inda yake shiga domin samar da ma’ana. Kalmomi sukan samar da ma’ana ne ta fuskar yadda aka hada su, kuma ana hada su ne ta hanyar zaɓar sautukan da suka dace a hada don cim ma manufa. Akan sami kalmomi masu kwayoyin sauti iri daya dangane da yawansu amma sai a ga sun bambanta a ma’ana sakamakon samun canjin sauti daya na kalmar, haka kuma akan sami wasu kalmomin da yawan kwayoyin sauti iri daya, amma a sami bambanci a wata kwayar sauti daya, wadda hakan bai sauya ma’ana ba, da dai suran irin wannan. Don haka, wannan kashi ya kawo bayani tare da misalai gamsassu don a fahimci tsarin rarrabe sautuka.



4.2 Manufofin Darasi

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Ma’anar rarrabe sautuka.
- Yadda ake rarrabe sautuka.
- Ire-iren rarrabe sautuka.



4.3 Rarrabe Sautuka

Rarrabewa na nufin yadda ake rarrabe sautukan magana a harshe, wannan ya hada da yadda ake sarrafa sautuka a wurare dabab-daban. Hakan ya hada da muhallin da sauti kan iya zuwa a kalma. Misali sautin /m/ ko /n/ kan iya zuwa a farko, ko tsakiya, ko karshen kalma, sabanin sautin /a/ wanda zai iya zuwa tsakiya, ko karshen kalma ne kawai amma

ba zai zo a farkon kalma ba bias tsarin ḫa'idojin rubutu na daidaitacciyar Hausa. Ta hanyar rarrabawe ne ake gane sautin da ya cancanta a yi amfani da shi da kuma inda ya cancanta a yi amfani da shi. Rarrabewar sautuka iri biyu ce. Akwai rarrabewa ta zaman bamban, da kuma rarrabewa ta zaman daidaito.

Rarrabewa Ta Zaman Bamban

Kwayar sauti muhimmin abu ne a tsarin sauti. Kwayar sauti na nufin mafi kankantar sauti da ake fara kaddarawa a zuci a lokacin da aka kudiri yin magana, kuma abu ce mai zaman kanta a kowane harshe. Kwayar sauti da sautin magana abubuwa ne guda biyu mabambanta juna. Bambancin ya kasance kamar haka:

Sautin magana shi ne duk wani sauti da aka furtu da taimakon gabubban sauti, wadanda ake rarrabewa daga sauran sautuka da ake furtawa ta irin wannan hanya. Misali yadda za a gane bambancin furucin /k/ da /n/ ta fuskur wurin furuci, da yanayin furuci da kuma matsayin makwallato.

Qwayar sauti kuwa, sauti ne kaddararre mai zaman kansa a harshe, kuma masanin tsarin sauti a wani harshe ke iya rabewa. Don haka, sautin magana ya zamanto na gaba dayan, ma'ana gaba dayan harsuna. Amma kwayar sauti ta tsaya ne ga harshe guda, misali harshen Hausa, ko na Turanci, ko na Larabci d.s.

A kan rarrabe kwayar sauti ta wata hanya da ake kira zubin kamantau. Shi wannan tsari, zubi ne na kalmomi biyu wadanda suka bambanta da juna a waje daya tak. Misali a kalmomin na ‘taya’ da ‘laya’, akwai yankin -aya da kowacce kalma na dfauke da shi, amma bañin farko ne kawai ya bambanta. A kalmar farko /t/ ce, a ta biyu kuma /l/ ce. Wannan bambancin na /t/ da /l/ a kalmomin shi ne ya haddasa bambancin ma'ana tsakanin kalmomin. Saboda haka, za a ce /t/ da /l/ bañake ne mabambanta, masu zaman kansu, wato kwayoyin sauti ne. haka kuma ‘i’ da ‘a’ kwayoyin sauti ne, misali a kalmomi kamar haka; ‘gida’, da ‘gada’, domin bambancin ‘a’ da ‘i’ shi ya haifar da bambancin ma'anar kalmomin. Ga misalan wasu kalmomi da ke da bambancin kwayar sauti daya tak, wanda hakan ya bambanta ma'anonin kalmomin. Misali:

baya	taya	/b/	da	/t/
baba <u>a</u>	bab <u>u</u>	/a/	da	/u/
gida	g <u>a</u> da	/i/	da	/a/
gwafa	kwafa	/gw/	da	/kw/
kira	kira	/k/	da	/k/
d.s.				

Rarrabewa Ta Zaman Daidaito

Rarrabewa ta zaman daidaito iri biyu ce a harshen Hausa da suka hada da: rarrabewa ta zaman surukuta, da rarrabewa ta zaman zabi. Ga bayaninsu kamar haka:

Rarrabewa Ta Zaman Surukuta

Akwai inda ake samun takwarar sauti tana wakiltar kwayar sauti a wajen fadar kalma. Haka kuma akwai zubin kamantau, wato na zaman kansu kamar yadda aka kawo a misalan baya.

Amma akwai wasu wurare inda sautuka biyu ba za su iya sarrafuwa kamar hakan ba, watau wani sauti ba zai iya wakilatar wani ba. Misali sautin bařaken /n/ da /ŋ/ da ake kira da takwarorin sautin /n/. domin bisa al'adar harshen Hausa, sautin /n/ kan zo a farkon kalma, misali a kalmar 'nama' da 'noma' da kuma karshen gaba kafin bařin bahanke, misali a kalmar 'hanta' da 'yanzu' domin /n/ ta zo kafin sautukan /t/ a kalmar 'hanta' da /z/ a kalmar 'yanzu'. Haka kuma /ŋ/ kan zo a karshen gaba kafin bařin bahandse, misali a kalmar 'hanya' ko 'hankaka' da kuma karshen kalama, misali a kalmar 'can' ko 'nan' d.s. saboda haka sautin /n/ ba ya zuwa inda ya kamata a yi amfani da /ŋ/ don haka ake kirin su sautuka masu zaman surukuta tun da yake ba sa zama a waje guda.

Rarrabewa Ta Zaman Zabi

Rarrabewa ta zaman zabi, ta sha bamban da sauran rarrabewa, domin sauran akan sami canjin ma'ana kamar a rarrabewa ta zaman bamban da kuma inda wani sauti ba ya wakiltar wani, kamar a rarrabewa ta zaman surukuta. Ita rarrabewa ta zaman zabi na nufin inda kwayoyin sauti mabambanta suka zo a waje iri guda na kalma, ba tare da jirkinta ma'anar kalmar ba. A irin wannan tsarin mai magana ko mai rubutu na da zabi ga sautin da zai yi amfani da shi. A irin wannan tsarin za a iya amfani da kowannensu kai tsaye. Misali a wadannan kalmomi:

<u>buri</u>	ko	guri	sautin	/b/ da /g/
<u>wuri</u>	ko	guri	sautin	/w/ da /g/
<u>buri</u>	ko	guri	sautin	/b/ da /g/
<u>lema</u>	ko	laima	sautin	/e/ da /ai/
<u>jihā</u>	ko	jaha	sautin	/i/ da /a/
d.s.				

A misalan da aka kawo bambancin sauti da aka samu a kowacce kalma bai kawo bambancin ma'anar kalma ba. Kuma ana samun wadannan sautuka a bařake da wasula kamar yadda aka kawo misalai a sama.

Auna Fahimta

Me ka fahimta da rarrabewa?

Kawo ire-iren rarrabewa tare da bayanin daya daga ciki.



4.4 Tafaitawa

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

- Rarrabe sautuka.
- Yadda ake rarrabe sautuka.
- Sautukan da ake rarrabewa a Hausa.

4.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Rarrabewa: - na nufin yadda ake rarrabe sautukan magana a harshe, wannan ya hada da yadda ake sarrafa sautuka a wurare dabab-daban.



4.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

Bagari, D. M. (1986). *Bayanin Hausa: Jagora ga mai Koyon Ilimin Bayanin Harshe*. Maroko: Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida.

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



4.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1- Me ka fahimta da rarrabewa?

Rarrabewa na nufin yadda ake rarrabe sautukan magana a harshe, wannan ya hada da yadda ake sarrafa sautuka a wurare daban-daban. Hakan ya hada da muhallin da sauti kan iya zuwa a kalma. Misali sautin /m/ ko /n/ kan iya zuwa a farko, ko tsakiya, ko karshen kalma, sabanin sautin /a/ wanda zai iya zuwa tsakiya, ko karshen kalma ne kawai amma ba zai zo a farkon kalma ba bias tsarin ka'idojin rubutu na daidaitacciyar Hausa.

2- Kawo ire-iren rarrabewa tare da bayanin daya daga ciki.

Akwai rarrabewa ta zaman bamban, da kuma rarrabewa ta zaman daidaito.

i- Rarrabewa Ta Zaman Bamban

A kan rarrabe kwayar sauti ta wata hanya da ake kira zubin kamantau. Shi wannan tsari, zubi ne na kalmomi biyu wadanda suka bambanta da juna a waje daya tak. Misali a kalmomin na ‘taya’ da ‘laya’, akwai yankin -aya da kowacce kalma na dauke da shi, amma bañin farko ne kawai ya bambanta. A kalmar farko /t/ ce, a ta biyu kuma /l/ ce. Wannan bambancin na /t/ da /l/ a kalmomin shi ne ya haddasa bambancin ma’ana tsakanin kalmomin. Saboda haka, za a ce /t/ da /l/ bañake ne mabambanta, masu zaman kansu, wato kwayoyin sauti ne. haka kuma ‘i’ da ‘a’ kwayoyin sauti ne, misali a kalmomi kamar haka; ‘gida’, da ‘gada’, domin bambancin ‘a’ da ‘i’ shi ya haifar da bambancin ma’anar kalmomin. Ga misalan wasu kalmomi da ke da bambancin kwayar sauti daya tak, wanda hakan ya bambanta ma’anonin kalmomin.

ii- Rarrabewa Ta Zaman Daidaito

Rarrabewa ta zaman daidaito iri biyu ce a harshen Hausa da suka hada da: rarrabewa ta zaman surukuta, da rarrabewa ta zaman zabi. Ga bayaninsu kamar haka:

- Rarrabewa Ta Zaman Surukuta

Akwai inda ake samun takwarar sauti tana wakiltar kwayar sauti a wajen fadar kalma. Haka kuma akwai zubin kamantau, wato na zaman kansu kamar yadda aka kawo a misalan baya.

Amma akwai wasu wurare inda sautuka biyu ba za su iya sarrafuwa kamar hakan ba, watau wani sauti ba zai iya wakilatar wani ba. Misali sautin bañaken /n/ da /ŋ/ da ake kira da takwarorin sautin /n/. domin bisa al’adar harshen Hausa, sautin /n/ kan zo a farkon kalma, misali a kalmar ‘nama’ da ‘noma’ da kuma karshen gaba kafin bañin bahanke, misali a kalmar ‘hanta’ da ‘yanzu’ domin /n/ ta zo kafin sautukan /t/ a kalmar ‘hanta’ da /z/ a kalmar ‘yanzu’. Haka kuma /ŋ/ kan zo a karshen gaba kafin bañin bahandse, misali a kalmar ‘hanya’ ko ‘hankaka’ da kuma karshen kalama, misali a kalmar ‘can’ ko ‘nan’ d.s. saboda haka sautin

/n/ ba ya zuwa inda ya kamata a yi amfani da /ŋ/ don haka ake kiran su sautuka masu zaman surukuta tun da yake ba sa zama a waje guda.

iii- Rarrabewa Ta Zaman Zabi

Rarrabewa ta zaman zabi, ta sha bamban da sauran rarrabewa, domin sauran akan sami canjin ma'ana kamar a rarrabewa ta zaman bamban da kuma inda wani sauti ba ya wakiltar wani, kamar a rarrabewa ta zaman surukuta. Ita rarrabewa ta zaman zabi na nufin inda kwayoyin sauti mabambanta suka zo a waje iri guda na kalma, ba tare da jirkinta ma'anar kalmar ba. A irin wannan tsarin mai magana ko mai rubutu na da zabi ga sautin da zai yi amfani da shi. A irin wannan tsarin za a iya amfani da kowannensu kai tsaye.

RUKUNI NA BIYU

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| Kashi na 1 | Tsarin Gaba |
| Kashi na 2 | Sakala Sauti |
| Kashi na 3 | Shafe Sauti |
| Kashi na 4 | Naso |

Kashi Na 1 Tsarin Gaba

Abubuwan da suke ciki

- 1.1 Gabatarwa
- 1.2 Manufar Darasi
- 1.3 Tsarin Gaba
Auna Fahimta
- 1.4 Ta'kaitawa
- 1.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 1.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 1.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



1.1 Gabatarwa

Wannan kashi ya kawo ma'ana da bayanin gabar kalma. Gabar kalma wani yanki ne a kalma da ake harhada shi ya tayar da kalma. Kuma gabar kalma iri-iri ce, akwai tsarin gaba a kowane harshe wanda yakan sha bamban da na wani harshen. An kawo ire-iren gabobin harshen Hausa bisa la'akari da ka'idojin daidaitacciyar Hausa, da yadda ake rarraba kalma zuwa gabobi.



1.2 Manufofin Darasi

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Fahimtar ma'anar gaba.
- Fahimtar yanayin gabar Hausa.
- Gano ire-iren gabar Hausa



1.3 Tsarin Gaba

A ilimin nazarin harshe gaba na nufin gundumar baki da wasali a cikin kalma (Zarruk da wasu 2010:88). Amma Sani (2011:23) ya ce “gaba yanki ce na fadafan kalma mai tsarin baki da wasali a jere”. Don haka, baki da wasali su ne tubalan ginin gaba. Misali a kalmar ‘rubutu’ akwai

gabobi guda uku kamar haka: ‘ru’ da ‘bu’ da ‘tu’. Ana rarrabe gabar kalma ne ta hanyar ambaton ta dhai-dhai da dhai-dhai, misali kalmar rubutu, sai a fadé ta kamar haka: ru-bu-tu, to matukar an yi haka, kuma ma’ana ba ta sauya ba, sannan mai sauraro zai iya harhadawa ya gane kalmar da ake son fada, to ta zama gaba ke nan.

Don haka, za a fahimfi cewa bakafe da wasula ne suke haduwa su samar da gabobi, su kuma gabobi su suke haduwa su samar da kalmomi, kamar yadda kalmomi suke haduwa su samar da jumloli.

Yawan gabobi da ake samu a kalma ya danganta ne da gajarta ko tsayin kalma. Saboda haka, ana samun kalma mai gaba daya tak, da mai gaba biyu, da mai gaba uku, da mai gaba hudū da mai fiye da haka. Ga misalai a kalmomi:

<u>Kalma</u>	<u>Yawan gaba</u>
‘ya	1
biyu	2
rubutu	3
makaranta	4
malalaciya	5

Wannan ya nuna cewa akwai kalma mai gaba kadan, akwai kuma kalma mai yawan gaba. Hakan ya danganta da abinda ake so a fada ko a rubuta.

3.2 Ire-iren Gaba

Ta fuskar yanayin gaba, gabar kalmar Hausa iri biyu ce. Akwai gaba da ta kunshi baki da wasali, watau gaba mai farawa da baki da karewa da wasali, kuma ana kirān wannan gaba da budaddsiyar gaba. Wannan ita ce gaba da ta kunshi baki daya da wasali daya. Akwai kuma gaba mai kunshe da baki da wasali da wani baki. Watau irin wannan gaba tana kunshe da baki biyu da wasali a tsakiya, wannan gaba ana kiranta rufaffiyar gaba.

Budaddsiyar Gaba

Budaddsiyar gaba ita ce gabar da ta kunshi baki da wasali, wadda ake nunawa da alama kamar haka: BW wato baki (B) da wasali (W) budaddsiyar gaba iri uku ce. Akwai mai baki da gajeren wasali, akwai mai baki da dogon wasali, sai kuma mai baki da tagwayen wasali. Amma da gajeren wasali, da dogon wasali, da tagwan wasali duk suna zuwa ne a bayan baki budaddsiyar gaba wanda za su iya daukar baki a bayansu idan bukatar hakan ta faru, tare da zama gaba rufaffiya. Misalin budaddsiyar gaba mai dauke da gajeren wasali (W) da dogon wasali (WW) da tagwan wasali (WW):

<u>Gajere (BW)</u>	<u>Dogo (BWW)</u>	<u>Tagwai (BWW)</u>	
ya	yaa	yau	
ka	kaa	kai	
ku	kuu	kun	
wa	waa	wai	
d.s.			
Misali a kalma			
sa – la – la	-	BW – BW – BW	
kii – fii	-	BWW – BWW	
naa – wa	-	BWW – BW	
ka – lau	-	BW – BWW	
d.s.			
Abin da budaddiyar gaba ke nunawa shi ne gaba ce wadda za a iya yi wa karin wani baki, watau za a iya yi mata kari ta koma rufaffiyar gaba.			
Misali:			
ka – ka	-	BW – BW	
Wannan kalma za ta iya sauwawa ta koma			
ka – kan	-	BW – BWB	
Sai kuma wasu kalmomi masu dogo ko tagwan wasali da za su iya komawa gajeren wasali. Misali			
rai	(BWW)	ran	(BWB)
kyau	(BWW)	kyan	(BWB)
kaakaa	(BWW + BWW)	kaakan	(BWW – BWB)
Wadannan misalai sun nuna yadda ake sauwa wasali dogo ko tagwai ya koma tilo a sakamakon karin baki da aka samu a bayansa.			

Rufaffiyar Gaba

Rufaffiyar gaba ita ce gaba mai funshe da baki da wasali da wani baki, ana nuna gaba rufaffiya kamar haka: (BWB), watau baki (B), da wasali (W), da baki (B). ita ce gabar da ba a da halin yi mata karin wani baki, sabanin budaddiyar gaba wadda akan yi mata karin baki idan bukatar hakan ta taso. Ga misalan rufaffiyar gaba mai tsarin BWB:

kar	a	kalmar	<u>karkara</u>
bam	a	kalmar	<u>bambanci</u>
sar	a	kalmar	<u>sarki</u>
ran	a	kalmar	<u>makaranta</u>
dan	a	kalmar	<u>gidan</u>

Kamar yadda aka ambata ana kirin wannan nau'in gaba da rufaffiya domin ko da an yi kari ba zata kasance a wannan gabar ba, sai dai hakan ya samar da wata sabuwar gaba. Misali idan aka dauki kalmar ‘gidan’ tana da gaba biyu, kamar haka BW-BWB, to ko da an kara wani abu a gabon kalmar zai haifar da karin gaba ne a kalmar. Misali idan ya koma ‘gidanmu’ don haka ya zama gi-dan-mu, kenan har yanzu rufaffiyar gabar ‘dan’ tana nan a rufaffiyar gaba.

Bugu da kari dangane da yawan sassan gaba ana rarraba gabar kalmar Hausa zuwa gida biyu kamar haka: gaba sakayau, da gaba Nannauya (Zarruk da wasu, 2010:93).

Gaba sakayau ita ce gajeriyar gaba mai dauke da baki da gajeren wasalin, watau BW. Misali /ni/.

Gaba nanatau kuwa ita ce gabar da ta kunshi sassa uku. Don haka, akwai nannauyar gaba iri uku: watau gaba mai baki da dogon wasali (BWW), misali /kuu/ da gaba mai tagwan wasali (BWW), misali /yau/ da kuma gaba mai baki da wasali da wani bakin (BWB), misali /nan/. Saboda haka gaba nannauya iri uku ce biyu daga ciki budaddsu ne amma daya kuwa rufaffiya ce.

Auna Fahimta

- | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Kawo ire-iren gabar Hausa. |
| 2. | Fitar da gabobin wadannan kalmomin: |
| (a) | makaranta |
| (b) | malalaciya |
| (c) | yau |



1.4 Takaitawa

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

- Ma'anar gabar Hausa.
- Yanayin gabar Hausa.
- Ire-iren gabar Hausa.

1.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

gaba: - na nufin gundumar baki da wasali a cikin kalma.



1.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

Bagari, D. M. (1986). *Bayanin Hausa: Jagora ga mai Koyon Ilimin Bayanin Harshe*. Maroko: Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida.

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1.6 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

- 1- Kawo ire-ireni gabar Hausa.
- i- Budaddiya gaba
- ii- Rufaffiya gaba
- 2- Fitar da gabobin wadannan kalmomin:
- i- Makaranta – gaba hudu- BWBWBWBW
- ii- Malalaciya – gaba biyar - BWBWBWBWBW
- iii- Yau - gaba dya - BW

Kashi Na Biyu: Sakala Wasali

Abubuwan da suke ciki

- 2.1 Gabatarwa
- 2.2 Manufar Darasi
- 2.3 Sakala Wasali
- Auna Fahimta
- 2.4 Ta'kaitawa
- 2.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 2.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 2.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



2.1 Gabatarwa

Wannan kashi ya yi bayani wani al'amari ne da yake afkuwa a harshen Hausa musamman wajen samar da sauti irin na Hausa ga kalmomin da asalinsu ba na Hausa ba ne. harshen Hausa yana daya daga cikin harsunan da suka aro kalmomi da dama daga wasu yaruka, wadanda a hankali suka rikide suka koma tamkar na asalin Hausa a sakamako fokarin da Hausa ta yi na sauya sautin irin wadannan kalmomi ta fuskar sauti da tsarin gaba zuwa irin na Hausa. Irin wannan tsarin ya faru a kalmomi da dama daga harsunan Turanci da Larabci da sauransu. Irin wadannan kalmomi yanzu sun rikide ta fuskar sauti da tsarin gaba zuwa yanayin na Hausa.

2.2 Manufofin Darasi

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Fahimtar sa'kala wasali a kalma.
- Fahimtar dalilan sa'kala wasali a kalma.
- Gano sassan kalma da ake sa'kala wasali.



2.3 Sakala Wasali

Sakala wasali na nufin saka wasali a wata kalma inda babu ita. Ma'ana sa'kala wasali yin amfani da wasali ne a wurin da yake babu shi a kalma tun asali. Hakan na faruwa ne a inda aka sami kalma mai tsari wanda ya saba tsarin gabar Hausa. A bisa ka'idar rubutun daidaitacciyar Hausa ba inda bakake biyu suke iya haduwa guri guda, a matsayin gabar kalma, sai dai idan wasali ya zo a tsakiya.

Don haka, a duk inda baƙake biyu ko uku suka zo a waje guda a farko ko karshen kalma dole a sauya tsarin zuwa tsarin ka'idar Hausa. A irin wannan tsarin akan saƙala wasali a tsakani don daidaita tsarin gabar zuwa tsarin gabar Hausa mai tsari kamar haka: /BW/ da /BWW/ da /BWB/ domin a sami daidaituwa da samun saufkin lafazi. Amma irin wannan yana faruwa ne a baƙin kalmomi da Hausa ta aro daga wasu harsuna masu irin wannan tsari, kamar Turanci da Larabci. A duk lokacin da aka yi amfani da irin wadannan kalmomi da aka aro, za a gane cewa ba na Hausa ba ne, amma da zarar an yi amfani da saƙala sauti ko wasali za su sauya zuwa tsarin gaba da kalma ta Hausa. Ga misalai daga ararrun kalmomi daga Turanci.

Turanci	Hausa
blue	bulu
plan	filan
spring	sifirin
clear	kiliya
d.s.	

A misalan da aka kawo za a ga yadda kowacce kalma ta sami ƙarin sautin wasali a tsakiyar kalma domin a samar da tsarin sauti da gabar Hausa.

Haka kuma, idan wata ararriyar kalma ta kare da baƙi, sau da yawa akan iya saƙala mata wasali ya biyo wannan baƙin na ƙarshe.

Ga misalan wasu kalmomi

Turanci	Hausa
bail	beli
bank	banki
court	kotu
cup	kofi
d.s.	

Bayan ga kalmomin da aka aro daga Turanci wadanda aka saƙala masu sautin wasula, akwai kalmomin Larabci da suke da tsarin jerin baƙake biyu ko fiye a guri guda ko gaba guda, don haka bayan Hausa ta are su ta saƙala wasali domin mayar da sauti da tsarin gaba ya yi daidai da na Hausa. Ga misalai kamar haka:

Larabci	Hausa
adab	adabi
zaman	zamani
dalil	dalili
snad	sanadi
d.s.	

Wadannan misalai da aka kawo za a ga cewa an saƙala wasali a kalmomin domin daidaita yanayin furuci da tsarin gabar zuwa na Hausa. Kuma hakan yana faruwa ne a baƙin kalmomin da Hausa ta aro kamr yadda ake gani.

Auna Fahimta

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 1. | Me ake nufi da saƙala wasali? |
| 2. | Wadanne dalilai ne ke sa a saƙala wasali? |
| 3. | Nuna yadda za a saƙala wasali a wadannan kalmomin: |
| (a) | Rahma |
| (b) | Cup |
| (c) | adal |



2.4 Takaitawa

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

- Ma'anar sakala wasali.
- Dalilan sakala wasali.
- Sassan da ake sakala wasali.

2.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Sakala wasali: -na nufin saka wasali a wata kalma inda babu ita

2.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

Bagari, D. M. (1986). *Bayanin Hausa: Jagora ga mai Koyon Ilimin Bayanin Harshe*. Maroko: Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida.

Galadanci, M. K. M. (1976). *An Introduction to Hausa Grammar*. Ikeja: Longman.

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Sani, M. A. Z. (1989). *An Introductory Phonology of Hausa*. Kano: Triumph Publishing Company.

Hashim, S. (2007). *Gabatar da Nazarin Harshe a Saukake*. Kano: Royal Tech Ventures.

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

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



2.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1- Me ake nufi da sakala wasali?

Sakala wasali na nufin saka wasali a wata kalma inda babu ita. Ma'ana sakala wasali yin amfani da wasali ne a wurin da yake babu shi a kalma tun asali. Hakan na faruwa ne a inda aka sami kalma mai tsari wanda ya saba tsarin gabar Hausa. A bisa ka'idar rubutun daidaitacciyar Hausa ba inda baka'ke biyu suke iya hadsuwa guri guda, a matsayin gabar kalma, sai dai idan wasali ya zo a tsakiya.

Don haka, a duk inda baka'ke biyu ko uku suka zo a waje guda a farko ko karshen kalma dole a sauya tsarin zuwa tsarin ka'idar Hausa. A irin wannan tsarin akan sakala wasali a tsakani don daidaita tsarin gabar zuwa tsarin gabar Hausa mai tsari kamar haka: /BW/ da /BWW/ da /BWB/ domin a sami daidaituwa da samun sau'kin lafazi. Amma irin wannan yana faruwa ne a ba'kin kalmomi da Hausa ta aro daga wasu harsuna masu irin wannan tsari, kamar Turanci da Larabci. A duk lokacin da aka yi amfani da irin wadannan kalmomi da aka aro, za a gane cewa ba na Hausa ba ne, amma da zarar an yi amfani da sakala sauti ko wasali za su sauya zuwa tsarin gaba da kalma ta Hausa

2- Nuna yadda za a sakala wasali a wadannan kalmomin:

- i- Rahma - rahama
- ii- Cup - kofi
- iii- Adal -adali

Kashi Na Uku Shafe Wasali

Abubuwan da suke ciki

- 3.1 Gabatarwa
- 3.2 Manufar Darasi
- 3.3 Shafe Wasali
- 3.4 Auna Fahimta
- 3.5 Taƙaitawa
- 3.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 3.7 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 3.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



3.1 Gabatarwa

Wannan kashi ne da ya yi bayanin shafe wasali a wasu kalmomi sakamakon wasu dalilai. Wannan bangare ya sha bamban da wanda ya gabata domin wuncan ya yi magana akan sakalawa ma'ana karawa, wannan kuma ya yi magana ne akan shafewa ma'ana ragewa. Abu ne sananne a Hausa a sami wasu kalmomi a ji ana furta su ba kamar yadda suke a rubuce ba, kuma hakan ba ya sauya ma'anar kalma daga ma'narta ta asali. Mafi yawa hakan na faruwa ne domin neman sauƙin furuci, to amma tunda manufar magana shi ne a fahimci sako, hakan bai saba ba. Akwai wurare da dama da ake samun shafe wasali kamar yadda aka kawo su a wannan kashi.



3.2 Manufofin Darasi

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Fahimtar shafe wasali.
- Fahimtar dalilan shafe wasali.
- Gano sassan kalma da ake shafe wasali.



3.3 Shafe Wasali

Shafe wasali na nufin kawar da wasali ko goge shi. Don haka, shafe wasali na nufin goge wani wasali a kalma matukar ma'anar kalmar ba zata sauya ba, kawai za a takaita furucin kalmar ne.

Don haka, shafe wasali akasi ne na saƙala wasali. A bin da ake nufi shi ne cire wasali daga kalma don taƙaita lafazinta. Wannan kuma ba bakon abu ba ne a Hausa. Akwai wasu kalmomi da irin wannan tsari kan shafa

wadanda suka hada da; jakada, da doguwar mallaka da wasu kalmomi daban kamar yadda aka kawo su a nan.

A Jakada

Jakada kalmar wakilin suna ce da ke zuwa cikin jimla a matsayin karbau kaikaice Sani (2011:40). Misali a jimir ‘An fada mani labari’. A wannan jimla kalmar ‘mani’ ita ce jakada kuma a matsayin wakilin suna. A irin wannan jimla akan iya jefar da wasalin karshe na kalmar ‘mani’ ta zama ‘man’ ba tare da canzawar ma’nar kalmar ba. Saboda haka, za a iya cewa ‘An fada man labari’, kuma duk da shafe wasali da aka yi na ‘i’ a kalmar ‘mani’ ta koma ‘man’ har yanzu ma’nar na nan a yadda take. Don haka, za a iya shafe wasali a wadannan kalmomi ba tare da canzawar ma’na ba. Kalmar ‘masa’, idan aka cire wasalin karshe zata koma ‘mas’ kuma ba zata sauva ma’ana ba duba wadannan jimlolin:

ya kawo mani ya kawo man

ya kawo masa ya kawo mas

Wadannan misalai na jakada, da aka share wasalin karshe na ‘i’ a jimir farko da ‘a’ a jimla ta biyu, hakan bai sa ma’nar kalmomi sun canza ba, sai dai kawai an samar da sauvi wajen furta lafazin.

A Doguwar Mallaka

Doguwar mallaka ita ce kalmar da ke nuna mallaka a jimla. Akwai gajera wadda ake hadeta da abin da aka mallaka. Amma doguwar mallaka ana rubuta ta ne a ware. Misalin kalmomin mallaka doguwa sune: nawa, tamu, nasu, tasu, d.s.

Sau da yawa a wasu kare-karen harshen Hausa akan shafe wasalin karshen wasu daga cikin kalmomin doguwar mallaka irin su:

nawa

tawa

Wadannan kalmomi akan shafe wasalinsu na karshe a furta su ba wasalin karshe, kuma ba tare da sauva ma’nar kalmar asali ba. Ga misali:

nawa naw

tawa taw

Wadannan kalmomi za su kasance a jimla kamar haka:

nawa ne naw ne

tawa ce taw ce

Idan aka duba wadannan jimlolin za a ga a na farko an yi amfani da cikakkiyar kalma amma a jimoli na biyu an shafe wasalin karshe a kalmar mallaka, amma shafe wasalin bai sauva ma’ana ba, sai dai kawai ya sauva yawan gabar kalmar daga biyu ta dawo daya.

A Wasu Kalmomi

Akan sami shafewar wasali a wasu kamomi wadanda ba ‘jakada’ ko ‘doguwar mallaka’ ba. A iri wadannan kalmomi akan shafe wasalin

karshen na kalma ba tare da sauyawar ma'ana ba. Misalin kalmomin su ne:

duka	duk
kwana	kwan
kasa	kas

Ga misalansu a jimla kamar haka:

<u>Duka</u> nawa ne	<u>Duk</u> nawa ne
A <u>kasa</u> ya zawon	A <u>kas</u> ya zawon

Wadannan jerin jimloli da aka kawo an kawo su a nau'i biyu, watau wadanda aka kawo cikakkiyar kalma a daya nau'in kuwa an shafe wasalin karshe na 'a' a kalmar 'duka' a jimla ta farko da a kalmar 'kwana' a jimla ta biyu, sai kuma kalmar 'kasa' a jimla ta uku. Auna Fahimta

Me ake nufi da shafe wasali?

Kawo misalan kalmomi biyar da ake iya shafe wasali a cikinsu.



3.5 Takaitawa

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

- Ma'anar shafe wasali.
- Dalilan shafe wasali.
- Sassan da ake shafe wasali.

3.6 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Jakada: - kalmar wakilin suna ce da ke zuwa cikin jimla a matsayin karbau kaikaice.

Shafe wasali: - na nufin kawar da wasali ko goge shi



3.7 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

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



3.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1- Me ake nufi da shafe wasali?

Shafe wasali na nufin kawar da wasali ko goge shi. Don haka, shafe wasali na nufin goge wani wasali a kalma matukar ma'anar kalmar ba zata sauya ba, kawai za a takaita furucin kalmar ne.

Don haka, shafe wasali akasi ne na sañala wasali. A bin da ake nufi shi ne cire wasali daga kalma don takaita lafazinta. Wannan kuma ba bakon abu ba ne a Hausa. Akwai wasu kalmomi da irin wannan tsari kan shafa wadanda suka hada da; jakada, da doguwar mallaka da wasu kalmomi daban

2- Kawo misalan kalmomi biyar da ake iya shafe wasali a cikinsu.

- i- mani - man
- ii- masa - mas
- iii- nawa naw
- iv- tawa taw

Kashi Na Huđu Naso

Abubuwan da suke ciki

- 4.1 Gabatarwa
- 4.2 Manufar Darasi
- 4.3 Naso
 - Auna Fahimta
- 4.4 Taƙaitawa
- 4.5 Ma’anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 4.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 4.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



3.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan kashi an kawo bayani a kan naso, da yanayin naso a kalmomin Hausa tare da ire-iren naso da kuma misalai a kalmomi. Naso muhimmin abu ne a bangaren tsarin sauti, domin idan ba a fahimci tsarin naso ba za a sami matsala wajen fahimtar wasu kalmomi. Saboda wasu kalmomin sukan sami canjin furuci a sakamakon nason da ake samu a cikin kalma ko na kalma da kalma da sauransu. Don haka, fahimtar wannan fanni da dabbaka shi a rubutu ba karamin muhimmanci gare shi ba a wajen marubuta da makaranta.



3.2 Manufofin Darasi

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Fahimtar naso a kalmomin Hausa.
- Fahimtar dalilan naso a kalmomin Hausa.
- Gano nau'o'in naso.



3.3 Naso

Naso na nufin tasirin wani sauti a kan furucin wani sautin daban cikin kalma, a sakamakon haka kuma, sautukan biyu ko dai su yi kama da junna ko su zamo iri daya. (Sani, 2011:42).

Don haka, za a ce naso shi ne yanayin da ake samun sauti guda ya rinjai wani sauti a cikin kalmar guda ko a kalma makusanciyarta. Haka kuma a irin wannan tsari, baki kan nashe baki, baki kan nashe wasali, wasali kan nashe baki, wasali kuma kan nashe wasali. saboda haka naso yana da matakai kamar haka:

baki ya nashe baki
 baki ya nashe wasali
 wasali ya nashe baki
 wasali ya nashe wasali

Wadannan sune matakhan da ake samun naso a kalmomin Hausa. Naso kuma sau da yawa yana zuwa ne a furuci ba a rubutu ba, amma a wajen furucin akan kasa furta sautin yadda yake a rubuce, a sakamakon nason wani sauti a dama ko a hagu. Naso iri-iri ne, amma za a duba wadannan kamar haka:

cikakken naso
 ragaggen naso
 naso na dama
 naso na hagu
 naso na kusa
 naso na nesa

Cikakken Naso

Wannan shi ne inda ake samun sauti ya sauya wani sauti na kusa da shi ya zama irinsa. Kuma hakan yana faruwa ne a furuci ba a rubutu ba, don haka a irin wanann naso ba rubuta shi ake ba, furta shi ake yi. Misali:

Motar <u>h</u> aya	-	Motah <u>h</u> aya
Motar <u>B</u> ala	-	Motab <u>B</u> ala
Hular <u>d</u> ara	-	Hulad <u>d</u> ara
Rigar <u>s</u> aki	-	Rigas <u>s</u> aki
d.s.		

A wadannan misalai da aka kawo sautin ‘r’ wanda ya zo a matsayin fadau din nasaba, sau da yawa fadar sa ake yi da lafazin bañin da ke biye kamar yadda aka kawo a sama. A wadannan misalan da aka kawo a misali na farko sautin /r/ ya koma /h/ a dalilin sautin /h/ a kalmar gaba, haka kuma a misali na biyu sautin /r/ ya koma /b/ sakamakon sautin /b/ a kalmar gaba, sai kuma a misali na uku inda sautin /r/ ya koma /d/ sakamakon sautin /d/ a kalmar gaba, sai kuma misali na hudu inda sutin /r/ ya koma /s/ sakamakon zuwan /s/ a kalmar gaba. Don haka, wannan shi ne cikakken naso, saboda sauti ya sauya wani sauti da ke kusa da shi zuwa irin shi.

Ragaggen Naso

Ragaggen naso, wani naso ne wanda ake samun wani sauti ya nashe wani ya mayar da shi dan uwa ta fuskar wurin furuci. Irin wannan naso sautin kan sauya zuwa makusanci watau ya zama wani sauti mai alafar wurin furuci. Wannan sabanin cikakken naso, saboda shi cikakken naso sauya sauti yake yi ya zama irinsa, amma wannan ajin wurin furuci suke sauwaya. Ga misalin ragaggen naso kamar haka:

Gidan <u>B</u> ala	-	Gidam <u>B</u> ala
Keken <u>Y</u> ahaya	-	Kekej <u>Y</u> ahaya
Kanen <u>G</u> ambo	-	Kanej <u>G</u> ambo

d.s.

A wadannan misalai da aka kawo a sama, sautin ‘n’ wanda ake kira dafau na nasaba, ana fadar sa ne da lafazin wurin furuci na baki da ke biye wanda ya nashe shi. Saboda haka yakan canza shi zuwa wani baki da suka yi tarayya a wurin furuci. Misali a misali na farko sautin /n/ ya koma /m/ saboda zuwan /b/ a kalmar gaba domin sautin /m/ da /b/ duk lebawa ne. A misali na biyu sautin /n/ ya koma /ŋ/ saboda zuwan /y/ a kalmar gaba domin sautin /ŋ/ da /y/ duk gandawa ne, amma a a misali na uku sautin /n/ ya koma /ŋ/ saboda zuwan /g/ a kalmar gaba, domin sautukan /ŋ/ da /g/ duk handawa ne. wannan shi ke nuna cewa wannan ragaggen naso ne domin yadda ya mayar da sautin zuwa zama ‘yan aji daya ta fuskar wurin furuci.

Naso Na Dama

Naso na dama, wani nau’in naso ne wanda sautin gefen dama yake yin tasiri akan lafazi na gefen hagu. Don haka, za a iya cewa ragagge ko cikakkenj naso ne iya zama naso na dama. Ga misalin naso na dama:

Motar <u>haya</u>	-	Motah <u>haya</u>
H D		
Gidan <u>Bala</u>	-	Gidam <u>Bala</u>
H D		

A wadannan misalan an ga yadda sautin dama wanda aka yiwa alamar (D) ya nashe sautin da ke hagu, wanda aka yiwa alamar (H), a misali na farko cikakken naso ne amma misali na biyu ragaggen naso ne, amma dukkansu naso ne na dama, domin sautin bangaren dama ne ya nashe sautin da ke bangaren hagu.

Naso Na Hagu

Kamar yadda sunan yake, naso ne da sautin gefen hagu kan yi tasiri a kan sautin gefen dama. Watau akasin naso ne na dama. Ga misalin naso na hagu. Irin wannan naso na samuwa ne a inda wasalin /u/ ke biye sautin /y/ yake nashewa ya koma irin sautin /i/ sakamakon kusanci a wajen furuci. Ga misali a wadannan kalmomi:

<u>yunwa</u>	-	<u>yinwa</u>
<u>yumbu</u>	-	<u>yinbu</u>
<u>yunkuri</u>	-	<u>yinkuri</u>

d.s.

A wadannan misalai da aka kawo za a cewa a kowace kalma sautin /y/ da ke hagu ke nashe wasalin da ke gabanta /u/ ya zama /i/, saboda alakar wurin furuci na /y/ da /i/ domin duk a gabon baki ake furta su, ba kamar /u/ da ake furta shi a kuryar baki. Kenan hakan ya shafi tasirin sautin hagu a kan na dama. Kuma wannan nason bayan kasancewarsa na hagu,

har wayau naso ne ragagge domin ba su zama sauti iri daya ba, face dai kawai ya mayar da sautin zuwa dan'uwa ta bangaren wurin furuci.

Naso Na Kusa

Wannan naso ne da sautukan da abin ya shafa, watau wanda aka nashe da wanda ya yi nason suka kasance dab da juna, ma'ana ba wani sauti a tsakaninsu. Don haka, sai mu ce duk misalan da aka kawo na naso a baya wadanda suka hada da ragaggen naso, da cikakken naso, da naso na dama, da naso na hagu, duk naso ne na kusa, saboda babu wani sauti a tsakanin wanda aka nashe da wanda ya yi nason. Ga misali kamar haka:

Motar <u>haya</u>	-	mota <u>h</u> <u>haya</u>
Gidan <u>Bala</u>	-	Gidam <u>Bala</u>
<u>Yunwa</u>	-	<u>Yinwa</u>

A wadannan misalai da aka kawo za a ga duk naso ne na kusa domin ba wani sauti tsakanin sautin da aka nashe da wanda ya yi nason. A misali na farko sautin /h/ ya nashe sautin /r/ ya mai da shi /h/ watau cikakken naso, sai sautin /b/ da ya nashe sautin /n/ ya mai da shi /m/ watau ragaggen naso a misali na biyu, sai kuma a misali na uku inda sautin /y/ ya nashe sautin /u/ ya mai da shi /i/ a matsayin naso na hagu, kenan duk naso ne na kusa sakamakon rashin wani sauti a tsakaninsu.

Naso Na Nesa

Wannan naso ne akasin naso na kusa kamar yadda sunan ya nuna. A nan, sautin da aka nashe da wanda ya yi nason akwai wata 'yar tazara tsakaninsu a kalla na samun wani sauti a tsakaninsu, watau dai nesa suke da juna. Ga misalan naso na nesa:

<u>Buki</u>	<u>Biki</u>
<u>Fushi</u>	<u>Fishi</u>
<u>Mani</u>	<u>Mini</u>

A wadannan misalai da aka kawo, za a ga wasalin karshe na /i/ a kalmomin farko shi ne dalilin samuwar naso a kalmomin. Domin wasalin /i/ shi ne ya nashe wasalin /u/ a misali na daya da na biyu, haka kuma dai wasalin /i/ ya nashe /a/ a misali na uku. Don haka, wannan shi ake kira da naso na nesa, wanda sautin da aka nashe yake da 'yar tazara da wanda ya yi nason. Wannan yana nuna cewa naso wata hanya ce da wani sauti kan yi tasiri akan wani, mafi yawa hakan na faruwa ne dalilin Karin harshe.

Auna Fahimta

Me ake nufi da naso?
Kawo rabe-raben naso tare da misalai.



3.5 Takaitawa

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

- Ma'anar naso a kalmomin Hausa.
- Fahimtar dalilan naso.
- Nau'o'in naso.

Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Naso: - na nufin tasirin wani sauti a kan furucin wani sautin daban cikin kalma, a sakamakon haka kuma, sautukan biyu ko dai su yi kama da junna ko su zamo iri daya.

3.7 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

Bagari, D. M. (1986). *Bayanin Hausa: Jagora ga mai Koyon Ilimin Bayanin Harshe*. Maroko: Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida.

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

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



4.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1- Me ake nufi da naso?

Naso na nufin tasirin wani sauti a kan furucin wani sautin daban cikin kalma, a sakamakon haka kuma, sautukan biyu ko dai su yi kama da juna ko su zamo iri daya. (Sani, 2011:42).

Don haka, za a ce naso shi ne yanayin da ake samun sauti guda ya rintayi wani sauti a cikin kalmar guda ko a kalma makusanciyarta. Haka kuma a irin wannan tsari, baki kan nashe baki, baki kan nashe wasali, wasali kan nashe baki, wasali kuma kan nashe wasali. saboda haka naso yana da matakai kamar haka:

baki ya nashe baki

baki ya nashe wasali

wasali ya nashe baki

wasali ya nashe wasali

2- Kawo rabe-raben naso tare da misalai

Cikakken Naso

Wannan shi ne inda ake samun sauti ya sauva wani sauti na kusa da shi ya zama irinsa. Kuma hakan yana faruwa ne a furuci ba a rubutu ba, don haka a irin wanann naso ba rubuta shi ake ba, furtu shi ake yi. Misali:

Motar haya - Motah haya

Motar Bala - Motab Bala

Hular dara - Hulad dara

Rigar saki - Rigas saki

d.s.

Ragaggen Naso

Ragaggen naso, wani naso ne wanda ake samun wani sauti ya nashe wani ya mayar da shi dan uwa ta fuskar wurin furuci. Irin wannan naso sautin kan sauva zuwa makusanci watau ya zama wani sauti mai alakar wurin furuci. Wannan sabanin cikakken naso, saboda shi cikakken naso sauva sauti yake yi ya zama irinsa, amma wannan ajin wurin furuci suke sauwawa. Ga misalin ragaggen naso kamar haka:

Gidan Bala - Gidam Bala

Keken Yahaya - Kekeñ Yahaya

Kanen Gambo - Kaneñ Gambo

d.s.

Naso Na Dama

Naso na dama, wani nau'in naso ne wanda sautin gefen dama yake yin tasiri akan lafazi na gefen hagu. Don haka, za a iya cewa ragagge ko cikakkenj naso ne iya zama naso na dama. Ga misalin naso na dama:

Motar haya - Motah haya

| |

H D

Gidan Bala - Gidam Bala

| |
H D

Naso Na Hagu

Kamar yadda sunan yake, naso ne da sautin gefen hagu kan yi tasiri a kan sautin gefen dama. Watau akasin naso ne na dama. Ga misalin naso na hagu. Irin wannan naso na samuwa ne a inda wasalin /u/ ke biye sautin /y/ yake nashewa ya koma irin sautin /i/ sakamakon kusanci a wajen furuci. Ga misali a wadannan kalmomi:

yunwa	-	yinwa
yumbu	-	yinbu
yunkuri	-	yinkuri
d.s.		

Naso Na Kusa

Wannan naso ne da sautukan da abin ya shafa, watau wanda aka nashe da wanda ya yi nason suka kasance dab da juna, ma'ana ba wani sauti a tsakaninsu. Don haka, sai mu ce duk misalan da aka kawo na naso a baya wadanda suka hada da ragaggen naso, da cikakken naso, da naso na dama, da naso na hagu, duk naso ne na kusa, saboda babu wani sauti a tsakanin wanda aka nashe da wanda ya yi nason. Ga misali kamar haka:

Motar haya	-	motah haya
Gidan Bala	-	Gidam Bala
Yunwa	-	Yinwa

Naso Na Nesa

Wannan naso ne akasin naso na kusa kamar yadda sunan ya nuna. A nan, sautin da aka nashe da wanda ya yi nason akwai wata 'yar tazara tsakaninsu a kalla na samun wani sauti a tsakaninsu, watau dai nesa suke da juna. Ga misalan naso na nesa:

Buki	Biki
Fushi	Fishi
Mani	Mini

RUKUNI NA UKU

Kashi Na 1 Karin Sauti
 Kashi Na 2 Tsawaita Wasali
 Kashi Na 3 Gajarta Wasali

Kashi Na Daya Karin Sauti

Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 1.1 Gabatarwa
- 1.2 Manufofin Darasi
- 1.3 Karin Sauti
Auna Fahimta
- 1.4 Takaitawa
- 1.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 1.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 1.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



1.1 Gabatarwa

Wannan kashi an yi bayanin karin sauti. An kawo ma'anar karin sauti da kuma tsarin karin sautin Hausa. Wannan ya shafi gabar kalma ne ta fuskar yanayin furucinta. Kowace kalma na da wasu sassa da ake kira gaba, kuma kowace gaba da yanayin da ake furta ta, kuma kowace gaba ana furta ta da wata siga. Haka kuma, karin sauti abu ne da ake nuna shi a bangaren furuci, domin ba a nuna shi a rubutu na yau da kullum, sai dai wasu lokuta ana nuna karin sauti a wasu rubututtuka na bincike da ya shafi li'irabin gaba. Harshen Hausa yana amfani da karin sauti wajen bambance gabar kalma ko kalmomi da ke da tsarin rubutu iri daya, amma tsarin sautinsu ya bambanta ma'anarsu. Don haka, karin sauti yana da muhimmanci a harshen Hausa, saboda haka abu ne mai kyau ga mai koyon Hausa ya fahimci yadda karin sauti yake da yadda ake tantance kalma ta fuskar karin sauti.



1.2 Manufofin Darasi

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Fahimtar karin sautin Hausa.
- Ire-iren karin sautin Hausa.
- Gano muhimmancin karin sautin Hausa.

1.3 Karin Sauti

Karin sauti kaifin sauti ne na murya dangane da yadda ake fadaf kowace gaba ta kalma bisa ka'ida don isarwa da mai sauraro ma'anar wannan kalma ta sosai. Hausa na daga cikin harsunan da ke amfani da karin sauti. Don haka, kowace gabar kalmar Hausa tana da nata irin kaifin murya ko karin sauti.

Saboda haka, za a iya cewa karin sauti na nufin hawa da sauva ne na murya da ake samu a lokacin furta gabar kalma. Don haka, ana samun wasu gabobin kalma da ake fadaf su da kaifin murya sama watau mai tashi sama, wasu kuma da kaifin murya kasa watau faduwar amo, sai kuma wasu da ke da tsarin kaifin murya sama da kasa a hadé, watau gaba mai hawa da sauva.

Duk gabar kalma da aka fade ta da kaifin murya mai yin sama, akan ce tana da karin sauti sama, wadda aka fade ta da kaifin sautin murya mai yiwowa kasa, ana kiranta da karin sauti kasa, sai kuma sautin murya da ke hawa da sauva a lokaci guda ana kiranshi da karin sauti fadau. Don haka, za a ce a kwai karin sautin murya guda uku aharsen Hausa kamar haka kuma kowane karin sauti akwai alamar da ake amfani da ita domin nuna shi. Ga wadannan alamu kamar haka:

- Karin sauti sama (S) (/)
- Karin sauti kasa (K) (\)
- Karin sauti fadau (F) (8)

Ana tantance wadannan ne ta fuskur furucin gabar kalma, idan kalma mai gaba daya ce za a tarar tana da tsarin karin sauti daya ne, amma idan kalma ta funshi gaba fiye da daya to za a iya samun karin sauti dabandaban a cikinta. Misali karin sauti a wadannan kalmomi:

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| Hula | (K. S.) |
| Hanya | (S. K.) |
| Shugaba | (S. S. K.) |
| Yaran | (S. F.) |

Wadannan kalmomi da aka kawo sun funshi karin sauti dabandaban a cikinsu. Misali na farko akwai gaba biyu a kalma inda gabar farko 'hu' ke da tsarin sautin kasa (k), gaba ta biyu 'la' na da karin sauti sama (s), misali na biyu na da gabobi biyu da ke da gabar farko 'hau' da ke da karin sauti sama (s), gaba ta biyu 'ya' ta yi kasa (k), sai kuma misali na uku da gabar farko 'shu' ta yi (s), ta biyu 'ga' ta yi sama, sai gabar 'ba' da ta yi kasa (k). a misali na hudu kuwa gabar farko 'ya' ta yi sama (s) ne, sai gaba ta biyu 'ran' a yi sama da kasa watau fadfan (f).

Kamar yadda aka fadi a baya ba a nuna karin sauti a hanyar rubutun yau da kullum, sai dai a rubutu na bincike watau inda ake li'irabin gaba, a inda ake amfani da karin sauti ana amfani da alamomin ne a saman

cibiyar wannan gaba kamar yadda aka kawo a wadannan misalai kamar haka:

súná	(S.S.)
àyàbà	(K.K.K.)
mùtûm	(K.F.)
mânjá	(F.S.)
járàbâwá	(S.K.F.S.)

haka kuma akwai kalmomi masu kama da juna a rubuce amma furucinsu ya sha bamban a sakamakon bambancin ma'ana, irin wadannan ana gane sune ta fuskar karin sauti. Ga misalan irin wadannan kalmomi:

máráyá (S.S.S.) da máráyá (K.S.K.)

wadannan kalmomi daya na nufin birni, dayar kuma na nufin wanda ya rasa mahaifansa.

gúgà (S.K.) da gùgá (K.S.)

Wadannan kalmomi daya na nufin abin da ake sebo ruwa daga rijiya, daya kuma na nufin guga ta shafa. Ana rubuta su a tsari daya amma sun bambanta ta fuskar karin sauti, a wajen furucinsu.

Mákárántá (S.S.S.S.)

A wadannan kalmomi za a ga iri daya ne amma tsarin karin sauti ya bambanta su ta fuskar ma'ana. Misali daya na nufin gurin karatu dayar kuma na nufin masu karatu.

Wadannan misalai da aka kawo sun nuna yadda karin sauti ke sauva ma'anar kalma da ke da tsarin rubutu iri daya. Kuma mun ga yadda karin sauti ke tasiri a gabar kalma.

Auna Fahimta

Me ake nufi da karin sauti?

Kawo nau'o'in karin sautin Hausa.



1.4 Tafaitawa

A wannan kashi an koyi abubuwa da suka hada da:

- Ma'anar karin sauti.
- Fahimtar matakan karin sautin Hausa.
- Gano nau'o'in karin sautin Hausa.

1.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Karin sauti: - kaifin sauti ne na murya dangane da yadda ake fadars kowace gaba ta kalma bisa ka'ida don isarwa da mai sauraro ma'anar wannan kalma ta sosai.



1.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

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- Sani, M. A. Z. (2011). *Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa.* Ibadan: University Press Limited.
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- Sani, M. A. Z. (1989). *An Introductory Phonology of Hausa.* Kano: Triumph Publishing Company.
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- Wurma A. G. (2005). *Daidaitacciyar Hausa da Qa’idojin Rubutunta.* Kaduna: Olatunde Rasheed Printing Works.
- Zaria A. B. (1981). *Nahawun Hausa.* Zaria: NNPC.



1.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1- Me ake nufi da karin sauti?

Karin sauti kaifin sauti ne na murya dangane da yadda ake fadar kowace gaba ta kalma bisa ka'ida don isarwa da mai sauraro ma'anar wannan kalma ta sosai. Hausa na daga cikin harsunan da ke amfani da karin sauti. Don haka, kowace gabar kalmar Hausa tana da nata irin kaifin murya ko karin sauti.

2- Kawo nau'o'in karin sautin Hausa

- i- Karin sauti sama (S) (/)
- ii- Karin sauti kasa (K) (\)
- iii- Karin sauti fadau (F) (\ \)

Kashi Na Biyu Tsawaita Wasali

Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 2.1 Gabatarwa
- 2.2 Manufofin Darasi
- 2.3 Tsawaita Wasali
- Auna Fahimta
- 2.4 Taƙaitawa
- 2.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 2.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 2.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



2.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan kashi an yi bayanin ma'anar tsawaita wasali da yanayin tsawaita wasali a kalimomin Hausa. Wanna abu ne daya shafi gabar kalma da kuma ita kanta kalmar. Kuma wannan tsari na tsawaita wasali yana da muhimanci wajen samun saukin iya tantance matsayin kalma ko gabar kalma. Alal misali akan yi amfani da tsayin wasali wajen rarrabe jimlar tambaya da jimlar umarni ko ta bayani da sauran makamantan wadannan. Don haka, gane inda za a yi amfani da shi muhimmi ne ga mai rubutu da karatu duk da cewa ba kasafai ake amfani da tsawaita wasali a rubutu ba, sai dai a kaddara shi a wajen furuci.



2.2 Manufofin Darasi

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Fahimtar tsawaita wasali.
- Sharudsdan tsawaita wasali.
- Wuraren da ake samun tsawaitar wasali.



2.3 Tsawaita Wasali

Tsawaita wasali shi ne inda ake jan wasali gajere ya koma dogo wajen lafazi. Don haka, ba a nuna tsayin wasali a rubutun yau da kullum, sai dai a rubutu na li'irabi wata rubutun bincike ko koyarwa. Tsawaita wasali yakan auku a wurare daban-daban domin a isar da abin da ake so a isar. Misali ana amfani da tsawaita wasali a kalmomin ko jimlolin bayani domin su sauya zuwa na tamaya, ko a lokacin da wata kalma ta hadsu da wata, kamar a gajerar mallaka. Don haka, tantance yadda za a yi amfani da tsawaita wasali na da matukar muhimanci, saboda haka ya

wajaba a kiyaye da tsawaita wasali a gabobin kalmomin Hausa. Ga wasu misalai na tsawaita wasali a wasu bangarori kamar haka:

A Muhallin Tambaya

A wannan bangare an kawo yadda ake amfani da tsawaita wasali domin sauva manufar magana, misali daga bayani zuwa tambaya. Ga misalai kamar haka:

Bala yaa gudu

Audu yaa firgita

Zaa su fita

Rabi taa shigo

Wadannan jimloli da aka kawo, jimloli ne da ke nuna bayani ba tambaya ba. A jimlin za a ga duk kalmomin karshe sun kare ne da gajen wasali. Domin jimla ta farko ta kare da wasali (u) sai ta biyu ta kare da (a) haka ita ma ta uku ta kare da (a) sai kuma jimla ta hudu ta kare da wasalin (o). Idan aka bukaci a mayar da wadannan jimloli daga jimlin bayani zuwa jumlin tambaya abin da zai faru shi ne tsawaita wasalin karshe na kalmar karshe, kamar yadda aka kawo a wadannan jimlin;

Bala yaa gudu?

Audu yaa firgita?

Zaa su fitaa?

Rabi taa shigoo?

Idan aka duba wadannan mialai za a yadda wasalin karshe na kalmar karshe ya sauva daga gajeren wasali zuwa dogon wasali domin a sami manufar da ake so na sauva jimlar bayani zuwa jimlar tambaya. Don haka, kalmar ‘gudu’ ta koma ‘gudu’ ‘firgita’ ta koma ‘firgita’ sai ‘fita’ ta koma ‘fitaa’, sai kuma ‘shigo’ ta koma ‘shigoo’.

Wannan ya nuna cewa a lokacin da kalmar karshe ta jimlar bayani ta kare da gajeren wasali, wannan wasalin yakan koma dogo in aka mayar da jimlar zuwa jimlar tambaya.

A Muhallin Mallaka

Ana samun tsawaita wasali muhallin mallaka, kuma hakan yana faruwa ne a inda aka yi amfani da wakilin suna dan mallaka na ajin mutum na farko, misali – naa da – taa. Saboda haka, a duk lokacin da wannan wakilin suna ya biyo bayan kalmar da ta kare da gajeren wasali, wannan gajeren wasali kan koma dogo a wajen lafazi, watau ya tsawaita. Amma kamar yadda aka ambata a baya hakan na faruwa ne ta fuskal lafazi ba ta fuskal rubutu ba. Ga misalai kamar haka:

Baaba + naa

baaba + taa

maata + taa

keeke + naa

Wadannan kalmomi da aka kawo za a ga duk una da gajeren wasali ne a karshen kalma. Misali a kalmar farko da ta biyu da ta uku duk sun kare ne da gajeren wasali na (a) sai kuma kalma ta hudu ta kare da gajeren

wasali na (e). To, idan kalmar da ta kare da gajeren wasali ta hudsu da wakilin suna dan mallaka na ajin mutum na farko, to wannan gajeren wasalin kan komo dago a lafazi, don haka wadancan kalmomi idan aka hadu su da wakilin suna dan mallaka na ajin mutum na farko, za a ga cewa gajejren wasali na karshe kalmar yan sauya zuwa dogon waali. Ga misalai na wadancan kalmomi kamar haka:

Baaba + naa	=	Baabaanaa
baaba + taa	=	baabaataa
maata + taa	=	maataataa
keeke + naa	=	keekeenaa

Don haka, barin wannan wasali da gajartarsa a wannan muhalli na mallaka kuskure ne a ka'idar lafazin daidaitacciyar Hausa. Misali:

baabanaa
baabataa

maatataa
keekenaa

Duk wadannan kuskure ne, saboda haka, ya kamata mai rubutu musamman wajen rubutun li'irabi ko kuma a lokacin furtu kalma.

Auna Fahimta

Me ake nufi da tsawaita wasali?

Kowo wuraren da ake samun tsawaita wasali tare da misalai



2.4 Takaitawa

A wannan kashi an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

- Ma'anar tsawaita wasali.
- Fahimtar matakana da ake bi wajen tsawaita wasali.
- Gano wuraren da ake samun tsawaitar wasali.

2.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Tsawaita wasali: - shi ne inda ake jan wasali gajere ya koma dogo wajen lafazi



2.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

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1.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1- Me ake nufi da tsawaita wasali?

Tsawaita wasali shi ne inda ake jan wasali gajere ya koma dogo wajen lafazi. Don haka, ba a nuna tsayin wasali a rubutun yau da kullum, sai dai a rubutu na li'irabi watau rubutun bincike ko koyarwa. Tsawaita wasali yakan auku a wurare daban-daban domin a isar da abin da ake so a isar. Misali ana amfani da tsawaita wasali a kalmomin ko jimlolin bayani domin su sauya zuwa na tamaya, ko a lokacin da wata kalma ta hadu da wata, kamar a gajerar mallaka. Don haka, tantance yadda za a yi amfani da tsawaita wasali na da matukar muhimmanci, saboda haka ya wajaba a kiyaye da tsawaita wasali a gabobin kalmomin Hausa.

2- Kowo wuraren da ake samun tsawaita wasali tare da misalai

A Muhallin Tambaya

A wannan bangare an kowo yadda ake amfani da tsawaita wasali domin sauya manufar magana, misali daga bayani zuwa tambaya. Ga misalai kamar haka:

Bala yaa gudu

Audu yaa firgita

Zaa su fita

Rabi taa shigo

Idan aka duba wadannan mialai za a yadda wasalin karshe na kalmar karshe ya sauya daga gajeren wasali zuwa dogon wasali domin a sami manufar da ake so na sauya jimlar bayani zuwa jimlar tambaya. Don haka, kalmar ‘gudu’ ta koma ‘gudu’ ‘firgita’ ta koma ‘firgitaa’ sai ‘fita’ ta koma ‘fitaa’, sai kuma ‘shigo’ ta koma ‘shigoo’.

Wannan ya nuna cewa a lokacin da kalmar karshe ta jimlar bayani ta kare da gajeren wasali, wannan wasalin yakan koma dogo in aka mayar da jimlar zuwa jimlar tambaya.

A Muhallin Mallaka

Ana samun tsawaita wasali muhallin mallaka, kuma hakan yana faruwa ne a inda aka yi amfani da wakilin suna dan mallaka na ajin mutum na farko, misali – naa da – taa. Saboda haka, a duk lokacin da wannan wakilin suna ya biyo bayan kalmar da ta kare da gajeren wasali, wannan gajeren wasali kan koma dogo a wajen lafazi, watau ya tsawaita. Amma kamar yadda aka ambata a baya hakan na faruwa ne ta fuskar lafazi ba ta fuskar rubutu ba. Ga misalai kamar haka:

Baaba + naa

baaba + taa

maata + taa

keeke + naa

Kashi Na Uku Gajarta Wasali

Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 3.1 Gabatarwa
- 3.2 Manufofin Darasi
- 3.3 Gajarta Wasali
Auna Fahimta
- 3.4 Takaitawa
- 3.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 3.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 3.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



3.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan kashi an yi bayanin ma'anar gajarta wasali da yanayin gajarta wasali a kalimomin Hausa. Wanna abu ne daya shafi gabar kalma da kuma ita kanta kalmar. Kuma wannan tsari na gajarta wasali yana da muhimanci wajen samun saukin iya tantance matsayin kalma ko gabar kalma. Don haka, gane inda za a yi amfani da shi muhimmi ne ga mai rubutu da karatu duk da cewa ba kasafai ake amfani da gajarta wasali a rubutu ba, sai dai a kaddara shi a wajen furuci.

3.2 Manufofin Darasi

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Fahimtar gajarta wasali.
- Sharuddan gajarta wasali.
- Wuraren da ake samun gajartar wasali.



3.3 Gajarta Wasali

Kamar yadda sunan ya nuna, wannan akasi ne na tsawaita wasali. Gajartar wasali yanayi ne inda ake rage tsayin wasali dogo ya koma Gajere a Iafazi. Kamar yadda tsawaita wasali ya shafi wasu muhallan kalma haka shi ma Gajartar wasali shi ma ya shafi wasu muhallan kalma. A nan an kowo wasu domin su zama misalai.

A Rufaffiyar Gaba

Kamar yadda aka bayyana a darasin tsarin gaba, cibiyar rufaffiyar gaba wasali ne Gajere. Saboda haka idan ana so a mayar da budaddsiyar kalma da ta kare da dogon wasali zuwa rufaffiyar gaba ta hanyar kara mata baki, to wasalin karshe na budaddsiyar kalma wanda yake dogo ne, zai

koma gajre, watau an Gajarta wasali ke nan. Don haka, idan aka so dafawa kalma madangaci –n ko –r sai dogon wasali ya sauva zuwa gajeren wasali. Misali:

Gadoo + –n

Gidaa + –n

Riigaa + –r

Wukaa + –r

Wadannan misalai da aka kawo, kalmomin na dauke da dogon wasali a karshensu, amma idan aka kara masu madanganci a karshensu, dogon wasalin zai koma gajeren wasali, misali wadannan kalmomin za su sauva zuwa:

gadoo + –n = gadon

gidaa + –n = gidan

riigaa + –r = rigar

wukaa + –r = wukar

don haka, gabar karshe na kalmomin ta sauva daga budafdiya zuwa rufaffiya sakamakon karamadanganci a karshen kalma. Saboda haka, sai dogon wasali ya koma gajeren wasali domin rufaffiyar gaba bata dákár dogon wasali. Misali a kalmar farko gabar karshe ‘doo’ ta koma ‘don’, kamar yadda misalan suka nuna.

Wajen Samar da Bayanau

Ana Gajarta dogon wasali a wajen samar da bayanai. Bayanai kalama ce da ke bayyana aikatau a jimla. Don haka, idan za a sauva kalma ta koma bayanai za a gajarta wasalin karshe na kalama. A duba wadannan misalan kalmomi da yadda suke:

kafaa

gadoo

hannuu

gida

ido

Wadannan kalmomi ne masu zaman kansu kuma duk suna dauke da dogon wasali a karshen kalma, amma idan aka bukaci a mayar da wadannan kalmomi zuwa bayanau, za a sauva dogon wasali na karshen kalma zuwa gajeren wasali, watau gajarta wasali ke nan. Misali:

<u>kafaa</u>	ya karye a <u>kafa</u>
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<u>gadoo</u>	ya yi barci a <u>gad</u>
--------------	--------------------------

<u>hannuu</u>	a <u>hannu</u> ya karye
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<u>gidaa</u>	na gan shi a <u>gida</u>
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<u>ido</u>	a <u>ido</u> ya mare shi
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Wadannan misalai da aka kawo sun nuna yadda ake samun gajarta wasali a wajan samar da bayanau. Kamar yadda ‘kafaa’ ta koma ‘a kafa’ a matsayin bayanau, saboda haka dogon wasalin da ke karshen kalma ya koma Gajere. Haka duk kalmomin da aka kawo sun sauva daga dogon wasali zuwa gajeren wasali sakamakon sauva kalmar zuwa bayanau.

Auna Fahimta

Me ake nufi da gajarta wasali?
Kawo wuraren da ake gajarta wasali tare da misalai

**3.4 Tafaitawa**

A wannan kashi an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

- Ma'anar gajarta wasali.
- Fahimtar matakan da ake bi wajen gajarta wasali.
- Gano wuraren da ake samun gajarta wasali.

3.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Gajartar wasali: - yanayi ne inda ake rage tsayin wasali dogo ya koma Gajere a lafazi.

**3.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari**

Bagari, D. M. (1986). *Bayanin Hausa: Jagora ga mai Koyon Ilimin Bayanin Harshe*. Maroko: Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida.

Galadanci, M. K. M. (1976). *An Introduction to Hausa Grammar*. Ikeja: Longman.

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Sani, M. A. Z. (2015). *Jagoran Nazarin Tsarin Sautin Hausa*. Ibadan: Al-Amin Publishers Company.

Sani, M. A. Z. (1989). *An Introductory Phonology of Hausa*. Kano: Triumph Publishing Company.

Hashim, S. (2007). *Gabatar da Nazarin Harshe a Saukake*. Kano: Royal Tech Ventures.

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

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



3.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1- Me ake nufi da gajarta wasali?

Kamar yadda sunan ya nuna, wannan akasi ne na tsawaita wasali. Gajartar wasali yanayi ne inda ake rage tsayin wasali dogo ya koma Gajere a lafazi. Kamar yadda tsawaita wasali ya shafi wasu muhallan kalma haka shi ma Gajartar wasali shi ma ya shafi wasu muhallan kalma.

2- Kawo wuraren da ake gajarta wasali tare da misalai

A Rufaffiyar Gaba

Kamar yadda aka bayyana a darasin tsarin gaba, cibiyar rufaffiyar gaba wasali ne Gajere. Saboda haka idan ana so a mayar da budadfiyar kalma da ta kare da dogon wasali zuwa rufaffiyar gaba ta hanyar kara mata baiki, to wasalin karshe na budadfiyar kalma wanda yake dogo ne, zai koma gajre, watau an Gajarta wasali ke nan. Don haka, idan aka so dafawa kalma madangaci –n ko –r sai dogon wasali ya sauya zuwa gajeren wasali. Misali:

- i- Gadoo + –n - gadon
- ii- Gidaa + –n - gidan
- iii- Riigaa + –r - rigar
- iv- Wuķaa + –r - wukar

RUKUNI NA 4

Kashi na 1 Lebantawa
 Kashi na 2 Gandantawa
 Kashi na 3 Musayar Gurbi

Kashi Na 1 Lebantawa

Abubuwan da ke Ciki

- 1.1 Gabatarwa
- 1.2 Manuofin Darasi
- 1.3 Lebantawa
- 1.4 Auna Fahimta
- 1.5 Taƙaitawa
- 1.5 Ma’anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 1.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 1.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



1.1 Gabatarwa

Wannan kashi an yi bayani ne a kan lebantawa da yadda take shafar wani sauti ta sauya shi ta fuskar furuci, amma ba ta sauya shi ta fuskar ma’ana. Lebantawa kamar naso ne domin wani sauti ne ke tasirantuwa a kan wani. Wannan sananne ne a harhen Hausa. Kuma lebantawa ta sha bamban da naso domin lebantawa na shafar wasu sautaka ta lebantar da su kamar yadda aka kawo a misalai. Hakan na faruwa ne sakamakon wasundalilai irin su bayyanar wani wasali irin (o) ko (u) a kalma da makamantun haka.



1.2 Manuofin Darasi

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci: :

- Fahimtar ma’anar lebantawa.
- Fahimtar sautukan da sukan lebance.
- Fahimtar sharuddan lebantawa.

1.3 Lebantawa

Lebantawa na nufin inda ake karawa furuci mai goyo sautin kewayar lebe. Don haka, sai sautin furucin ya sauya zuwa wani daban.

A bisa wannan tsarin ana samun karin sautin kewayar lebe a wajen furtakalmomi masu wadannan kwayoyin auti: /kw/, da /kw/, da /gw/ wadanda ake kira da lebantattun handawa. Saboda haka, idan aka duba handawa sauķāka irin su /k/ da /k/ da /g/ su ne kewayar lebe ke shafa bisa wasu sharudda, sai a samar da wadancan sautuka da ake kira lebantattun handawa.

Handawa sauķāka sukan lebance a yayin da suka gabaci wasalin kurya. Watau sharadin lebancewa shi ne samuwar sauķākan handawa /k/ da /k/ da /g/ su gabaci wasalin kurya ‘o’ ko ‘u’ don haka sai su lebance su koma /kw/ da /kw/ da /gw/. Ga misali a kalma:

<u>Asali</u>	<u>Lebancewa</u>
mako	makwan
sako	sakwan
rago	ragwan
d.s	

Idan aka duba wadannan misalai za a ga a jerin farko kalmar farko kunshi sauti /k/ amma da wasalin ‘o’ ya zo sai ta lebance ta koma /kw/ kamar yadda sautin /k/ ya lebance zuwa /kw/ sakamakon zuwan /o/ a karshen kalmar. Haka kuma a kalma ta uku sautin /g/ ya lebance zuwa /gw/ sakamakon bayyanar wasalin /o/ a karshe.

Auna Fahimta

Me ake nufi da lebantawa?

Wadanne sautuka ne sukan lebance a Hausa?



1.4 Tafaitawa

A wannan kashi an koyi abubuwa da suka hada da:

- Ma'anar lebantawa.
- Sautukan da sukan lebance.
- Sharuddsan lebantawa.

Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Lebantawa: - na nufin inda ake karawa furuci mai goyo sautin kewayar lebe



1.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

Bagari, D. M. (1986). *Bayanin Hausa: Jagora ga mai Koyon Ilimin Bayanin Harshe*. Maroko: Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida.

- Galadanci, M. K. M. (1976). *An Introduction to Hausa Grammar*. Ikeja: Longman.
- Galadanci, M. K. M. & et-al (2002). *Hausa Don Qanagan Makarantu*. Zaria: Longman.
- Junaidu, I. and ‘Yar’aduwa T. M. (2007). *Harshe da Adabin Hausa a Kammale*. Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited.
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- Zaria A. B. (1981). *Nahawun Hausa*. Zaria: NNPC.



1.8 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1. Me ake nufi da lebantawa?

Lebantawa na nufin inda ake karawa furuci mai goyo sautin kewayar lebe. Don haka, sai sautin furucin ya sauya zuwa wani daban.

A bisa wannan tsarin ana samun karin sautin kewayar lebe a wajen furtakalmomi masu wadannan kwayoyin auti: /kw/, da /kw/, da /gw/ wadanda ake kira da lebantattun handawa. Saboda haka, idan aka duba handawa sauķaka irin su /k/ da /k/ da /g/ su ne kewayar lebe ke shafa bisa wasu sharudda, sai a samar da wadancan sautuka da ake kira lebantattun handawa.

Handawa sauķaka sukan lebance a yayin da suka gabaci wasalin kurya. Watau sharadin lebancewa shi ne samuwar sauķakan handawa /k/ da /k/ da /g/ su gabaci wasalin kurya ‘o’ ko ‘u’ don haka sai su lebance su koma

2. Wadanne sautuka ne sukan lebance a Hausa?

- i- /kw/
- ii- /kw/
- iii- /gw/.

Kashi Na Biyu Gandantawa

Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 2.1 Gabatarwa
- 2.2 Manufofin Darasi
- 2.3 Gandantawa
Auna Fahimta
- 2.4 Taƙaitawa
- 2.5 Ma’anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 2.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 2.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



2.1 Gabatarwa

Wannan kashi an yi bayani ne a kan gandantawa da yadda take shafar wani sauti ta sauya shi ta fuskar furuci, amma ba ta sauya shi ta fuskar ma’ana. Gandantawa kamar naso ne domin wani sauti ne ke tasirantuwa a kan wani. Wannan sananne ne a harhen Hausa. Amm kuma gandantawa ta sha bamban da naso domin gandantawa na shafar wasu sautaka ta gandantar da su kamar yadda aka kawo a misalai. Hakan na faruwa ne sakamakon wasundalilai irin su bayyanar wani wasalin (i) ko (e) a kalma da makamantan haka.



2.2 Manufofin Darasi

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Fahimtar ma’anar gandantawa.
- Fahimtar sautukan da sukan gandance.
- Fahimtar sharuddan gandantawa.



2.3 Gandantawa

Gandantawa kamar yadda lebantawa ta ke, ya yi kama da naso. Gandantawa na nufin kara furucin ganda ga bakin da ba bangande ba bisa wasu sharudda (Sani, 2011:49).

Bakaken da aka fi gandantawa a Hausa bisa wasu sharudda iri biyu ne kamar haka:

Hankawa, irin su /s/, /h/, /d/, /z/.

Handawa, irin su /k/, /ƙ/, /g/.

Abin da ke haddasa gandanta kuwa shi ne zuwan wasalin gaba /i/ ko /e/, idan ya biyo baya dab. A sakamakon haka bahanke /s/ kan koma /sh/, /t/

kuma kan koma /c/, sannan /d/ da /z/ kan koma /j/. Amma ta bangaren handawa kuwa idan wuncan sharadin ya samu sautin /w/ kan koma /y/, /k/ kan koma /ky/, sai /g/ ta koma /gy/. Ga misali a rarrabe kamar haka:

Hankawa

Akwai hanyoyin da ake bi wajen mayar da fito zuwa jam'i a hausa, don haka wadannan kalmomi ne tilo da ke yi musu karin dafi keya wajen fo'karin mayar da su jam'i.

Tilo	Jam'i	Gandantawa	Canji
Kasa	kasase	kasashe	s – sh
Kusa	kusosi	kusoshi	s – sh
Wuta	wutate	wutace	t – c
Buta	butoti	butoci	t – c
Gada	gadade	gadoji	d – j
Maza	mazaze	mazaje	z – j
Wawa	wawawe	wawaye	w – y
Barawo	barawi	barayi	w – y
d.s			

Wadannan misalai sun nuna yadda aka gandanta wasu sautuka sakamako zuwa wasalin gaba /i/ ko /e/, a wajen sauya tilon kalma zuwa jam'I, domindukkan kalmomin da aka kowo a sama, za a ga kusan sun saba da al'adar da aka saba na canjuwara kalma daga tilo zuwa jam'i. misali kalmar 'takarda' kan koma 'takardu' ko 'tabarma' ta koma 'tabarmi', amma a wannan tsarin sai aka sami kalmar 'barawo' ta koma 'barayi' maimakon 'barawi', kamar yadda aka saba, wannan kamar yadda aka ce shi ne gandancewa, a sakamakon zuwan wasalin gaba.

Handawa

Kamar yadda aka yi bayani a baya handawa irin su /k/ da /f/ da /g/, sukan gandance yayin da wasalin gaba ya biyo bayansu dab. Sakamakon haka sukan koma /ky/ da /fky/ da /gy/. Duba wadannan misalan:

bakanike
wake
mage

Wadannan kalmomi ne da suke dauke da handawa /k/ da /f/ da /g/ kuma wasalin gaba /e/ ya biyo bayansu dab, don haka, za su gandance su koma kamar haka:

bakanike	bakanikye
wake	wafye
mage	magye

Hakan zai fi fitowa fili a jimla. Misali:

- Bakanikyen keke ne.
- Waftyen ishiriniya.
- Magyan ta tsere.

Amma a inda handawa suka zo da wasali /i/ a bayansu dab kuwa shi ma sukan zama gandawa. Duba wadannan misalai:

kifi

baki

shishhigi

Wadannan kalmomi a sakamakon zuwan wasalain /i/ wanda ya biyo bayan hadawa /k/ da /f/ da /g/, don haka sukan sauya kamar haka:

kifi

kyifi

baki

bakyi

shishhigi

shishigyi

Wannan shi ne irin yadda ake samun sautuka hankawa ko handawa su sauya su koma gandawa saboda wasu dalilai da aka nuna.

Auna Fahimta

Me ake nufi da gandantawa?

Wadanne sautuka ne sukan gandance a Hausa?



2.4 Takaitawa

A wannan kashi an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

- Ma'anar gandantawa.
- Sautukan da sukan gandance.
- Sharudsdan gandantawa.

2.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Gandantawa: - na nufin kara furucin ganda ga bakin da ba bangandé ba bisa wasu sharudda.



2.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

Bagari, D. M. (1986). *Bayanin Hausa: Jagora ga mai Koyon Ilimin Bayanin Harshe*. Maroko: Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida.

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



2.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

- 1- Me ake nufi da gandantawa?
 Gandantawa kamar yadda lebantawa ta ke, ya yi kama da naso.
 Gandantawa na nufin kara furucin ganda ga bakin da ba bangande ba bisa wasu sharudda. Baƙaken da aka fi gandantawa a Hausa bisa wasu sharudsda iri biyu ne kamar haka:
 i- Hankawa, irin su /s/, /h/, /d/, /z/.
 ii- Handawa, irin su /k/, /k/, /g/.
 Abin da ke haddasa gandanta kuwa shi ne zuwan wasalin gaba /i/ ko /e/, idan ya biyo bayabab. A sakamakon haka bahanke /s/ kan koma /sh/, /t/ kuma kan koma /c/, sannan /d/ da /z/ kan koma /j/. Amma ta bangaren handawa kuwa idan wuncan sharadin ya samu sautin /w/ kan koma /y/, /k/ kan koma /ky/, sai /g/ ta koma /gy/. Ga misali a rarrabe kamar haka:

Hankawa

Akwai hanyoyin da ake bi wajen mayar da fito zuwa jam'i a Hausa, don haka wadannan kalmomi ne tilo da ke yi musu karin dafi keya wajen foƙarin mayar da su jam'i.

i-	Tilo	Jam'i	Gandantawa	Canji
ii-	Kasa	kasase	kasashe	s – sh
iii-	Kusa	kusosi	kusoshi	s – sh
iv-	Wuta	wutate	wutace	t – c
v-	Buta	butoti	butoci	t – c
vi-	Gada	gadade	gadoji	d – j
vii-	Maza	mazaze	mazaje	z – j
viii-	Wawa	wawawe	wawaye	w – y
ix-	Barawo	barawi	barayi	w – y
2-	Wadanne sautuka ne sukan gandance a Hausa?			
i-	t – c			
ii-	d – j			
iii-	z – j			

Kashi Na Uku Musayar Gurbi

Abubuwan da Suke Ciki

- 3.1 Gabatarwa
- 3.2 Manufofin Darasi
- 3.3 Musayar Gurbi
Auna Fahimta
- 3.4 Takaitawa
- 3.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi
- 3.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 3.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta



3.1 Gabatarwa

Wannan kashi ya yi bayanin musayar gurbi a kalmomin Hausa. Kamar yadda abin ya nuna hanya ce da ake samun musayar muhalli na wasu sautuka ba tare da hakan ya haifar da wata matsala ba a ma'ana sai dai kawai a ji canji a bangaren furuci. An kawo ma'ana da yanayin da musayar gurbi ke kasancewa a kalmomi Hausa. Bugu da kari wannan kashi ya kawo ire-iren musayar gurbi tare da misalai don kara fahimta.



3.2 Manufofin Darasi

A karshen wannan kashi za ka fahimci:

- Fahimtar musayar gurbi.
- Fahimtar ire-iren musayar gurbi.
- Fahimtar abubuwan da ke kawo musayar gurbi.



3.3 Musayar Gurbi

Musayar gurbi wani lamari ne inda sautuka biyu na kalma suke musaya muhalli a junansu ba tare da jirkita ma'anar kalmar ba. Ma'ana sautin wannan wuri ke komawa wancan na wancan wuri kuma ya koma nan. Wannan yana faruwa ne ba tare da jirkita ma'anar kalma ba, abin da ke jirkita kawai shi ne sautin furucin kalmar. Ana samun irin wannan musayar a wasu kare-karen harshen Hausa. Musayar gurbi a harshen Hausa iri uku ce kamar haka:

Musayar gurbi ta bafi

Musayar gurbi ta wasali

Musayar gurbi ta hadaka

Musayar Gurbi Ta Baki

Wannan musayar gurbi ce da ta shafi baki da wani bakin. Ma'ana wasu bakake ne a kalma suke musayar gurbi wato muhalli, wanda hakan bay jirkita ma'anar kalmar sai dai a sami jirkitar sauti. A duba wadannan misalan da kyau:

bagaruwa	gabaruwa	/b/ da /g/
kusurwa	sukurwa	/k/ da /s/
hawainiya	wahainiya	/h/ da /k/
bincike	binkice	/c/ da /k/

Wadannan misalan da aka kawo sun nuna musayar gurbi ba tare da jinkirta ma'ana ba. Misali an sami muasayar gurbi a misalin farko tsakanin /b/ da /g/, sai a na biyu tsakanin /k/ da /s/, ai kuma /h/ da /w/ a na uku, akwai kuma /c/ da /k/ a misali na huduf.

Musayar Gurbi Ta Wasali

Wannan musayar gurbi ce da ta shafi wasali da wani wasalin. Ma'ana wasu wasula ne a kalma suke musayar gurbi, wato muhalli wanda hakan baya jinkirta ma'anar kalmar. A duba wadannan misalan sosai:

mota	mato	/o/ da /a/
saki	shika	/a/ da /i/
sani	shina	/a/ da /i/
d.s		

A wadannan misalai an ga yadda wau wasula suka yi musayar gurbi. Misali na farko an sami musayar muhalli tsakanin wasali /o/ da /a/, sai musaya tsakanin /a/ da /i/ a misali na biyu, amma a misali na uku an sami musaya tsakanin /a/ da /i/.

Akwai wata musaya da masana suka kira da musayar hadsaka, amma irin wannan musayar gurbi ta hadsaka ta shafi kalmomin da Hausa ta aro ne daga wasu yaruka masali Turanci. A kalmar ‘farfesa’ wadda aka aro daga kalmar Turanci ta ‘Professor’ an sami musayar muhalli ta hadsaka domin musayar ta shafi baki da wasali, kamar haka:

Professor Farfesa /r/ da /o/ da
kuma /a/ da /r/

Don haka, irin wannan musaya da ake kira na hadaka sun funshi ararrun kalmomi ne kamar na Turanci irin su:

<u>Turanci</u>	<u>Hausa</u>
Propaganda	
Farfaganda	
Fridge	Firji
d.s	

Wadannan ba kalmomin Hausa ba ne, ararrun kalmomi ne da Hausa ta sauya masu tsari zuwa tsarin da aka amince a yi amfani da shi a harshen Hausa.

Auna Fahimta

Mece ne musayar gurbi?
Kawo ire-iren musayar gurbi

**3.4 Takaitawa**

A wannan kashi an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

- Ma'anar musayar gurbi.
- Ire-iren musayar gurbi.
- Wasu abubuwani da ke kawo musayar gurbi.

3.5 Ma'anar Muhimman Kalmomi

Musayar gurbi: - wani lamari ne inda sautuka biyu na kalma suke musaya muhalli a junansu ba tare da jirkita ma'anar kalmar ba.

**3.6 Manazarta da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari**

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3.7 Amsoshin Tambayoyin Auna Fahimta

1- Mece ne musayar gurbi?

Musayar gurbi wani lamari ne inda sautuka biyu na kalma suke musaya muhalli a junansu ba tare da jirkita ma'anar kalmar ba. Ma'ana sautin wannan wuri ke komawa wancan na wancan wuri kuma ya koma nan. Wannan yana faruwa ne ba tare da jirkita ma'anar kalma ba, abin da ke jirkita kawai shi ne sautin furucin kalmar. Ana samun irin wannan musayar a wasu kare-karen harshen Hausa

2- Kawo ire-irene musayar gurbi

i- Musayar gurbi ta baki

ii- Musayar gurbi ta wasali

iii- Musayar gurbi ta hadaka