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FACULTY OF ARTS

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COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO USE OF HAUSA

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HAU 116: INTRODUCTION TO USE OF HAUSA

Gabatarwar Darasi

Wannan darasi mai sunan HAU 116, darasi mai }unshe da kashi biyu (Two credit units) na shekarar karatu ta]aya, musamman]aliban nazarin Hausa. Har wa yau, darasin yana }unshe da rukunai uku masu }unshe da kashi goma sha hu]u (14 units) wanda a ciki aka gabatar da bayanin a kan amfani da harshen Hausa. An samar da wannan abin da karatu ne don ya dace da]alibai na shekarar karatu ta]aya a jami'a.

Bugu da }ari, wannan bayani shimfi]a ce a kan darasin da yadda ya kamata a yi amfani da wannan abin karatu wato hanyar bin su daki-daki a natse domin }aruwa da ilimin da yake cikinsu. Kowane kashi akwai bu}atar a yi nazarin sa, sannan an goya shi da tambayoyin auna fahinta, wa]anda amsa su, zai sanya a ri}e karatun da kyau don samun abin rubutawa wanda zai ga samun gagarumar nasara ga jarabawa. Kar a manta cewa, ayyukan auna fahinta suna samar da kashi talatin cikin]ari na sakamakon da ake bu}ata. Ita ko babbar jarabawa tana da kashi saba'in, wanda zai ba da kashi]ari cif! Saboda haka, yana da matu}ar muhimmanci a mayar da hankali ga ayyukan auna fahinta, domin da su ne za ka auna }wazonka kafin babbar jarabawa. Sannan littafan }ara nazari suna da matu}ar muhimmanci, a nema su a karanta don }ara ilimi, musamman na]akunan karatu da wa]anda suke jibge a kafar samun bayanai ta intanet. {ofa bu]e take, domin neman }arin bayani ga duk wani abu da ya shige duhu.

Manufar Darasi

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

1. A san matsayin harshen Hausa cikin harsuna.
2. Da kuma yadda ya kamata a yi amfani da shi, a mau'amala ta yau-da-kullum.

1.0 Rukuni Na Uku: Rubutun Hausa

2.0 Kashi Na 1: {a'idojin Rubutun Hausa

3.0 Kashi Na 2: Yadda Amfani Da Alamomin Rubutu A Hausa

4.0 Kashi Na 3: Gudummuwar Masana Wajen Daidaita {a'idojin Rubutun Hausa.

5.0 Kashi Na 4: Rubutun Hausa Da Maganar Hausa

6.0 Kashi Na 5: Amfani Da Harshen Hausa

7.0 Gabatarwa

8.0 Manufar Darasi

9.0 {unshiyar Darasi

9.1 Harshe Da Ilimin Harshe

9.1.1 Ra'ayoyin Masana A Kan Ma'anar Harshe

9.1.2 Ma'anar Ilimin Harshe

9.1.3 Dangatakar Harshe Da Ilimin Harshe

10.0 Kammalawa

11.0 Ta}aitawa

12.0 Auna Fahinta

13.0 Manazarta

Rukuni Na [aya: Harshe

1.0 Gabatarwa

Harshe yana daga cikin manya-manyan ni'imomin da Allah ya yi wa bawansa. Tsarriyar hanya ce ta sadarwa wadda Jan adam, ba ya da kamarta (Akmajian & Demers & Farmer & Harnish, 2001). Masana harshe sun ba ba da ma'anoni daban-daban na harshe. A nan, za mu kawo su, tare da yin Jan ta}aitaccen tsokaci a kan su. Bayan haka nan, za a duba ma'anar ilimin harshe ko ilimin kimiyyar harshe, wanda da Ingilishi ake kira 'Linguistics'. Ilimin harshe tsarriyar hanya ce ta nazarin harshe. An kira shi da kimiyyar harshe ne, saboda masana harshe suna amfani da hanyoyin binciken na kimiya wajen tabbatar da ingancin bincikensu..Har wa yau, za a yi bayanin dangantakar harshe da ilimin kimiyyar harshe.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

Manufar wannan ita ce a gane wa}annan batutuwa:

1. ma'anar harshe.
2. ma'anar ilimin harshe.
3. dangantakar harshe da ilimin harshe.

3.0{unshiyar Harshe

Wannan darasi ya }unshi yin bayani a kan ma'anar harshe da ilimin harshe, sai dangantakar harshe da ilimin harshe.

3.1 Harshe Da Ilimin Harshe

A nan, za a yi magana ne a kan harshe da ilimin harshe. Wato za a fito da ma'anarsu da dangantakarsu.

3.1.1 Ma'anar Harshe

Harshe fassara ce da aka yi wa kalmar Ingilishi 'language'. Ga ra'ayoyin masana game da ma'anar harshe: Lyons (1981:3) ya ruwaito ma'anar harshe inda Sapir (1921:8) yake cewa:

‘Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols’.

Fassara:

Harshe wata tatacciyar hanya ce ta sadarwa ta]an adam wadda yake bayyana fahintarsa, burin zuciyarsa ta hanyar furta wasu sautuka’

Ndimele (2001;1) yana cewa:

‘Language is essentially a communication system in the sense that it associates meaning (i.e. the message) with a set of signs (i.e the sounds or symbols)’

Fassara:

‘ Harshe wata muhimmiyar hanyar sadarwa ce tsararriya wadda take ha]a ma’anoni (wato sa}o) da sautuka (wato sautukan magana da alamomi)’

Zarru} (Ba kwanan wata) yana cewa:

‘Harshe shi ne tunanin]an Adam wanda yake bayyanawa da bakinsa ko da rubutu’

Yakasai (2012:2) ya ce:

‘..an bayyana harshe da cewa, wata hanya ce ta bayyana kai da kuma hul]a a tsakanin wadda dabbobi ba su da irinta.’

Yusuf (2007:1) yana cewa:

‘... ‘language’ is conceived as the human facility for talking’

Fassara:

‘..... ‘harshe’ yana nufin wani muhimmin abu na]an adam da yake amfani da shi wajen yin magana’

A ta}aice, abubuwan da za a fahinta daga wa]annan ma’anoni, su ne: Ta fuskar lura da }unshiyar harshe, sautuka ne da ake furtawa su isar da sa}o ga mai sauraro. Ta fuskar amfaninsa, harshe muhimmiyar hanya ce ta sadarwa.

3.1.1 Ma’anar Ilimin Harshe

Ilimin harshe da ilimin kimiyyar harshe a nan, duk abu jaya ne. Fassara ce da aka yi wa kalmar Ingilshi ‘Linguistics’. Dangane da ma’anarta, ga ta bakin masana:

Lyons (1981:1) ya ce:

‘Linguistics is the scientific study of language’

Fassara:

‘Ilimin harshe tsarariyar hanya ce ta kimiya da ake bi domin nazarin harshe’.

Yusuf (2007:1) yana cewa:

‘Linguistics is the study of language’

‘Ilimin harshe fage ne da ake nazarin harshe’

Masanin wannan ilimi ake kira ‘masanin harshe’ wato ‘Linguist’ da Inigishi’. Akmajian& Demers& Farmer & Harnish, (2001:5) suna cewa:

‘ The field of linguistics, the scientific study of human natural language’

Fassara:

‘Wannan fage na ilimin harshe, wato tsintar nazari a kan harshen]an adam’

An kira shi da ilimin kimiyyar harshe, saboda hanyoyin da ake amfani da su wajen tabbatar da ingancin bayanai a kimiya, su ake amfani da su wajen tabbatar da sahihancin bayaninsu na harshe. Sam! Ba za a gina wani bayani bisa hasashe ba, sai abin da yake da tabbas. Masana sun karkasa ilimin harshe zuwa sassa daban-daban: (a) Akwai ilimin harshe gama-gari (General linguistics) da ilimin harshe na bayanin wani harshe (Descriptive linguistics). Akwai ilimin harshe mai cu]e da tarihi (Diacronic) da na kai tsaye (Synchronic). Akwai ilimin harshe na ra’i (Theoretical) da na aiwatarwa (applied linguistics). Akwai ta]aitacciyar hanyar nazarin harshe (Microlinguistics) da hanyar nazarin harshe mai faji (Macrolinguistics).

A }arshe, ya kamata a fahince cewa ‘harshe’ daban, manin harshe daban haka ma ilimin harshe daban. Sanin bambancin wa]annan yana muhimmanci.

3.1.3 Dangantakar Harshe Da Ilimin Harshe

Harshe hanya ce ta sadarwa wadda Jan adam yake amfani da ita, wajen isar sa}o. Shi ko ilimin harshe, hanya ce ta nazarin harshe. Wato a ta}aice, harshe shi ne abin da ake nazari a ilimin harshe. Shi kuma ilimin harshe, shi yake ba da hanyoyin nazarin harshen. Saboda haka, ala}ar harshe da ta ilimin harshe, ala}a ta }ud-}ud. Wato dai suna makusanciyar ala}a. Kowane bai iya aiki sai da wani

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kashi ya yi magana ne, a kan: (a) harshe da (b) ilimin harshe. Harshe tsararriyar hanya ce ta sadarwa . Shi ko ilimin harshe, hanya ce ta nazarin harshe. A nan , an kawo ra'ayoyin masana da dama a kan ma'anar harshe da kuma ilimin harshe.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

Wannan kashi ya yi magana ne a kan harshe da ilimin harshe. Harshe hanya ce ta sadarwa wadda Jan adam yake amfani da ita wajen iyar da sa}o. Ilimin harshe, hanya ce ta nazarin harshe. Haka ma, ilimin harshe yana da rassa daban-daban kamar yadda aka bayyana. Sannan ala}ar da take a tsakaninsu tamkar ta tsoka da jini ce.

6.0 Auna Fahinta

1. Mene ne harshe?
2. Mene ne ilimin harshe?
3. Yi bayani a ta}aice a kan wa}annan kalmomi:
 - a. Harshe
 - b. Ilimin harshe
 - c. Masanin harshe
4. Kawo rassan ilimin harshe da ka sani.
5. Yi bayanin dangantakar harshe da ilimin harshe.

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan {ara Nazari

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Kashi Na Biyu: Asalin Harshe

- 1.0 Gabatarwa
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi
- 3.0 {unshiyar Darasi
- 3.1 Asalin Harshe
- 3.1.1 Asalin Harshe
- 4.0 Kammalawa
- 5.0 Ta}aitawa
- 6.0 Manazarta

1.0 Gabatarwa

Masana harshe (Kamar Zarru} 1979, da Yule 2010), sun ruwaito ra'ayoyi daban-daban a kan asalin harshe. [an adam a }iyasin malaman harshe, ya fara magana ne shekaru dubu]ari ko duba hamsin a wata majiya. Sannan hujjojin da ake bayarwa na asalin harshe, akwai: (a) ra'ayi na addini (b) furuci (c) gurnani (d) sauyawa (e) Ga~o~in furuci (f) halitta. A ta}aice, a nan za a tattuna ne a kan asalin harshe da hujjojin da ake kawowa\ a kan wannan batu.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

Manufar wannan darasi ita ce, a sami wani bayani a kan asalin harshe.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannasan darasi zai yi magana ne a kan asalin harshe.

3.1. Asalin Harshe

A }ar}ashin wannan darasi, za a yi magana ne a kan asalin harshe.

3.1.1 Asalin Harshe

Harshe wata tsararriyar hanya ce ta sadarwa da ake aiwatarwa ta fatar baki ko ta rubutu. Zarru} (1979:1) ya kawo muna wa]annan ra'ayoyi a kan asalin harshe:

1. Harshe ya samo asali ne daga mutanen Hindu.
2. Harshe ya samo asali ne daga }ara ta wani abu.
3. Harshe ya samo asali ne daga kalmomin ban- mamaki.
4. Harshe ya samo asali ne daga yadda mutum ya fara nuna dangantakarsa da dabbobi.
5. A wani ra'ayi, harshe ya soma ne daga Annabi Adamu (A.S) da Hauwa (A.S)
6. Sai masu ganin harshe abu ne da aka halicci]an adam da shi tun farko.

Yule (2010:2-6) shi ma, ya kawo wa]annan hujjoji na asalin harshe.

1. Ra'ayi na addini: Wato masu cewa Adam da Hauwa, su ne suka fara magana.
2. Sai masu ra'ayin cewa, asalin harshe daga sautuka ne da gurnani.
3. Sai masu ganin harshe ya samo asali ne daga sauyawa ta ga~o~in magana na]an adam.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kashi ya yi magana ne a kan asalin harshe Jan adam. Inda masana suka bayyana ra'ayinsu daki-daki. Zarru } (1979) ya kawo muna hujjoji shida (6), masu nuna asalin harshe: (a) Harshen Hindu (b) }ara (c) kalmomi ban mamaki. (d) Wajen bayyana dangantarkarsa dabbobi.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

A nan, an yi bayani ne a kan asalin harshe. Harshe kamar yadda aka bayyana cewa tsarariyar hanya ce ta sadarwa da iyar da sa}o. Masana harshe kamar Zarru } (1979) da Yule (2010) , sun bayyana harshe ya samo asali daga Annabi Adam da Hauwa (A.S) wato a ra'ayi na addini. Sai ra'ayin masu ganin harshe ya samo asali ne harshen Hindu ko }ara ko kuma daga kalmomin ban mamaki. Ko a dalilin bayyana dangantakar Jan adam da dabbobi.

6.0 Auna Fahinta

1. Kawo hujjojin Zarru } (1979) a kan asalin harshe.
2. Kawo hujjojin Yule (2010) a kan asalin harshe.

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan }ara Nazari

Yule, G. (2010). *The Study of Language*. Cambridge: University of Cambridge Press.

Yusuf, O. (ed) (2007). *Basic Linguistics for Nigerian Languages Teachers*. PortHarcourt:Lingistics Association Of Nigeria&M J Grand Orbit.

Zarru }, R.M. (1979). *Lafazin Hausa A Ta}aice*. Zaira: Instute pf Education.

Kashi Na Uku: Rabe-Raben Harshe

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufar Darasi

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

3.1 Rabe-Raben Harshe

3.1.1 Rabe-Raben Harshe.

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Ta}aitawa

6.0 Auna Fahinta

7.0 Manazarta

1.0 Gabatarwa

A hasashen masana, a duniya a }alla akwai harsuna 6000 da ake magana da su. Daga cikinsu, 2000 kawai suka sami gata na bincike. Cikinsu 280 ne suka fi farin jini a bakin masana ta fuskar buga misalai a lokacin nazari. Sauran 4000 an yi bincikensu ne sama-sama. Daga ciki, akwai wa}anda kwata-kwata ko rubutu ba su samu ba. Wani abin ban tsoro shi ne, masanan sun ja hankali a kan cewa zuwa }arshen wannan }arni, wajen harsuna 3000 za su ~ace ~at! (Payne 1997:1). Har wa yau, masana }ididdiga na mallakar harshe, sun gano cewa yaro wanda ya fara firamare yana da a }alla kalma 13000, wanda ya kammala sakandare yana da kalma 60,000. Shi ko, wanda ya }are gaba da sakandare yana da a }alla kalma 120,000. (Akmajian & others 2001:1).

A ta}aice, a nan za a yi magana a kan rabe-raben harsuna. Masana sun raba harsunan duniya zuwa wa}annan kashe-kashe: a. Harsuna ‘Indo-European’ b. Harsunan ‘Austronesian’ c. Harsunan ‘Afroasiatic’ d. Harsunan ‘Niger-Congo’ e. Harsunan ‘Sino-Tibetan’ f. Harsunan ‘Trans-New Guinea’ McGregor (2009:310-318).

2.0 Manufar Darasi

Wannan darasi yana da manufar kawo rabe-raben Harsuna, da kuma dalilin rabe-raben harsunan.

3.0 Kunshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi ya }unshi yin bayani a kan rabe-raben harsuna.

3.1 Rabe-Raben Harshe

A nan za yi magana ne a kan rabe-raben harsuna da dalilan rabe-raben harsuna.

3.1.1 Rabe-raben Harshe

Asali a farkon al'amari, harshe]aya ne ake magana da shi duniya, kamar yadda Adam (A.S) da Hauwa (A.S) suka kasance halittar farko a ban }asa. Wato dai, duk harshen da suka fara magana da shi, shi ne harshen farko wanda duk harsuna suka samo tushe daga gare shi. Dangane da wannan magana ga ta bakin Yusuf (2007:13)

‘Normally, as community that speak one language continues to expand, there is possibility that there will be dialect variations. People within such communities will understand one another they find it harder to understand one another the farther the dialect various occur. As the dialects begin to be isolated from each other they develop to different languages.

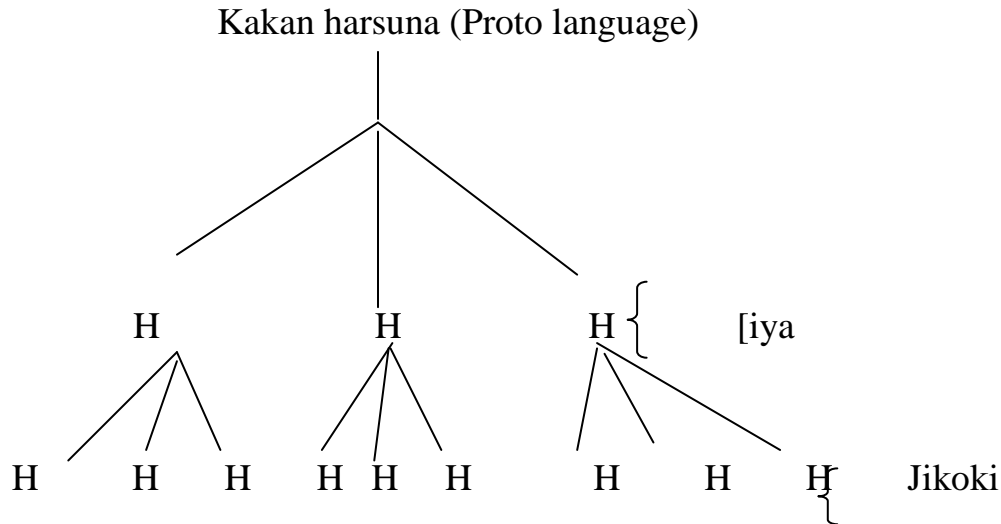
Fassara:

Abin da aka saba gani ne, cikin al'umma masu magana da harshe]aya su bun}asa da fa]a]a wanda cikin sau}i zai haifar da samuwar karin harshe. Duk da haka, wannan ba zai hana mutanen al'ummar fahintar juna ba. Amma in tafiya ta yi tafiya, bambancin ya cigaba da faruwa sai karin harshe saboda nisan bambancin, sannu a hankali, sai ya zama ba su fahintar maganar juna, daga nan sai karin harshen ya ~alle a matsayin harshe mai cin gashin kansa.

Har wa yau, Schuch (1982:1) yana cewa:

“.....at some time in the past there was a single language from which all language of that family have descended” Fassara: ‘Shekaru aru-aru da suka shu]e, akwai harshe]aya wanda daga wurinsa ne sauran harsuna suka fito’.

Daga wannan bayanin da aka yi a sama, ana iya fahintar cewa harsuna dai suna da tushe]aya, kamar yadda ‘yan Adam suke da asali]aya. Sannan tushen harsuna shi ne ‘kakan harsuna’ ‘Proto language’. Haka ma, rabuwar harsuna yana farawa ne daga ‘karin harshe’ ‘dialect’. Akan suranta rarrabuwar harsuna kamar haka:



Sunayen kashe-kashen harsuna:

- a. Harsuna ‘Indo-European’
- b. Harsunan ‘Austronesian’
- c. Harsunan ‘Afroasiatic’
- d. Harsunan ‘Niger-Congo’
- e. Harsunan ‘Sino-Tibetan’
- f. Harsunan ‘Trans-New Guinea’ McGregor (2009:310-318)

Dalilan Rabuwar Harsuna

Akan sami dalilan da suke haddasa rabuwar harshe zuwa wasu harsuna. Dangane da wannan batu ga ta bakin Schuch (1982:2):

As the speakers of a language disperse because of war, natural catastrophe, or simply desire to seek another place to live, speakers and their descendants lose contact with each other, over time their manner of speaking begins to differ from that of the original community, and given enough time, the ways of speaking of the various dispersed groups become so different from one another that they are no longer mutually intelligible and must be taken as different

languages. We say that these languages belong to the same ‘family’ because each of language can be traced back through time to a single ancestral language”

Fassara:

Idan aka sami masu magana da harshe suka tarwatse saboda dalilan ya}i ko annoba ko kawai saboda buƙatar sauya muhalli don cigaba da rayuwa. Masu magana da harshe da magabatansu idan suka sami yankewar sadarwa da juna na tsawon lokaci, sai yanayin magana ya fara sauyawa da bambanta a harshen al’umma na asali. Idan lokaci ya yi tsawo cikin wannan yanayi, sai al’ummar su bambanta da juna, dalili da haka, za a kalle su a matsayin harsuna mabambanta , saboda babu fahintar juna. Amma duk da haka, za a iya ce musu harsuna ‘yan dangi]aya, saboda kowane daga cikin harsunan ana iya hango tsarmi na kalmomin harshen farko.

Daga wannan bayani, ana iya gane cewa dalilan da suke haifar da rarrabuwar harshe, su ne:

- a) Rabuwa.
- b) Samun rashin fahintar juna.

Hanyoyin Raba Harsuna

Ana raba harsuna ta amfani da babbar hanya]aya wato ‘hanyar kwatantawa’ ‘Comparison method’. Greenberg (1963) ya kasa wannan hanya, zuwa gida uku:

- a. Kwatantawa ta fuskar gano kamanci daga sautuka da }wayoyin ma’ana.
- b. Kwatantawa ta abubuwa daban-daban, ba ta abu]aya kawai ba.
- c. Ko duk wata hujja, ta ilmi kimiyyar harshe da za a yi amfani da ita don gano ala}ar harsunan.

Wa]annan hanyoyi ana amfani da su ne wajen gano ala}ar harsuna wadda za ta taimaka raba su zuwa dangi-dangi.

Har wa yau, Yusuf (2007) ya bayyana cewa ana abin hanyoyi biyu na raba harsuna wato ko dai ta tantance asali (Genetic) ko kuma ta fasalin ginin jumla (Typology) . Amma hanya mafi inganci ita ce ta amfani da kalmomi ‘Vocabulary’.

Bugu da }ari, masana kimiyyar harshe sun fitar da wasu hanyoyi uku wa}anda za su taimaka don gano ainihin zuriyar harshe, wa}anda za a yi amfani da su wajen karkasa harsunan. Wa}annan hanyoyi su ne:

1. Kwatance mai fa}i (Mass comparison). A nan za a }auko kalmomi daban-daban a gwada su don gano ha}i}anin zuriyar harshe.
2. Kwatance na }ididdiga ta kalmomi (Lexicostatistics): Wa}annan hanya ana tsinto kalmomin da aka riga aka gwada domin gano mizanin ainihin ala}ar da za ta nuna zuriyar harshe.
3. Hanya ta fito da fasalin kakan harshe (Reconstruction): Wajen gudanar da wannan kwatance, ana amfani ne da kalmomi gama-gari (Cognate words) don za}ulo fasalin harshen asali wato kakan harshe ‘Proto-language’. Abubuwan da za gano za iya ha}a wa da sautuka da zubin kalmomi.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kashi ya yi magana ne rabe-raben harsuna. A ciki an tattauna a kan hanyoyin rabe-raben harsuna da dalilan rabuwar harsuna. Sunayen kashe-kashen harsuna, su ne: (a) Harsuna ‘Indo-European’(b) Harsunan ‘Austronesian’(c). Harsunan ‘Afroasiatic’(d) Harsunan ‘Niger-Congo’(e) Harsunan ‘Sino-Tibetan’(f) Harsunan ‘Trans-New Guinea’ McGregor (2009:310-318).

5.0 Ta}aitawa

An yi magana ne a kan rabe-raben harsuna, wa}anda suka ha}a da: (a) Harsuna ‘Indo-European’(b) Harsunan ‘Austronesian’(c). Harsunan ‘Afroasiatic’(d) Harsunan ‘Niger-Congo’(e) Harsunan ‘Sino-Tibetan’(f) Harsunan ‘Trans-New Guinea’ . A ciki an kawo dalilan rabuwar harshe da kuma hanyoyin da aka bi wajen rarraba harsunan.

6.0 Auna Fahinta

1. Kawo rabe-rabe harsuna.
2. Kawo dalilan raba harsuna da ka sani.

3. Kawo hanyoyin raba harsuna.

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan {ara Nazari

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Kashi Na Huju: Nazarin Harshe

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufar Darasi

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

3.1 Hanyoyin Nazarin Harshe

3.1.1 Hanyoyin Nazarin harshe NaFarko

3.1.2 Sauran Hanyoyin Nazarin Harshe

4.0 Kammalwa

5.0 Ta}aitawa

6.0 Auna Fahinta

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan {ara Nazari

1.0 Gabatarwa

Wannan kashi zai yi magana ne a kan hanyoyin da ake amfani da su wajen nazarin harshe. Hanyoyi ne da ilimin harshe ko kimiyyar harshe ya samar don yin bayanin abubuwan da harshe ya }unsa. Hanyoyin sun }unshi hanyoyi na farko wato kamar ilimin furuci da ilimin tsarin sauti da ilimin }irar kalma da ginin jumla, a }arshe ilimin ma'ana. Sai sauran hanyoyi kamar: Ala}ar harshe }wa}waluwa da harshe (Psycholinguistics or Neurolinguistics) da nazari a kan ala}a da bambancin harsuna (Typology & universals). Sai nazari a kan sauyin da ake samu a cikin harshe (Historical linguistics) da walwalar harshe (Sociolinguistics). Sai nazarin rubutacciyar magana (Discourse analysis). Sai bin diddigin harshe (Evolutionary linguistics).

2.0 Manufar Darasi

Wannan yana da cikin manufofin wannan darasi, fahintar wa}annan:

a. Fahintar rassan ilimin kimiyyar harshe.

b. Bambancinsu da ala}arsu.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi ya }unshi yin bayani a kan rassan kimiyyar harshe na farko da sauran rassan ilimin harshe.

3.1 Hanyoyin Nazarin Harshe

Hanyoyin nazarin harshe, sun }unshi hanyoyin nazarin harshe na farko: (a) Ilimin furuci (b) Ilimin tsarin sauti (c) ilimin }irar kalma (d) ginin jumla (e) ma'ana. Sai sauran hanyoyin nazarin harshe. Kamar: Ala}ar harshe da }wa}waluwa (Psycholinguistics) da nazarin ala}ar harsuna da abinda ya shafi sassauyawar harshe. da walwalar harshe (Sociolinguistics) da sauransu.

3.1.1 Hanyoyin Nazarin Harshe Na Farko

Hanyoyin nazari na farko na nazarin harshe, wato da Ingilishi 'Core branches of linguistics' manyan ~angarorin ilimin harshe. Wa}anda suka ha}a da: (a) ilimin furuci (b) tsarin sauti (c) ilimin }irar kalma (d) ma'ana.

3.1.1.1 Ilimin Furuci (Phonetics)

Ilimin furuci, reshe ne na ilimin harshe mai bayanin a kan yadda ake samar da sautukan magana. Wato dai, a nan ne ake bayanin yadda harshe yake samar da sauti da rarrabe shi. Iimin furuci, yana da ~angarori uku:

- (a) Hanyar furta sauti (Articulatory Phonetics): Hanya ce ta nazarin sautuka ta amfani da sassan baki, ba tare da amfani da wata na'ura ba.
- (b) Hanyar kamanin sauti (Acoustic Phonetics): Hanya ce ta amfani da nau'rori don ganin kamannin sauti a zahiri.
- (c) Hanya ta amfani da ji: (Auditory Phonetics): Hanya ce ta amfani nau'rorin sanyawa ga kunne don jin raujin sautin magana

3.1.1.2 Ilimin Tsarin Sauti (Phonology)

Ilimin tsarin sauti, fage ne a ilimin harshe mai bayanin yadda sautuka suke aiki a cikin harshe. Wato ilimi ne mai bayanin abubuwan da suke faruwa a lokacin da sautuka suke caku}uwa da juna a cikin harshe (Sani, 2005). Abubuwan da suke faruwa a tsarin sauti, su ne: Naso da tsarin ga~a, cusawa (Insertion) da shafewa (deletion) da sauransu (Amfani 2007).

7.1.1.1 Ilimin }irar Kalma

Ilimin }irar kalma fage ne mai bayanin yadda ake nazari kalma a harshe. Wato dai a nan ne, ake koyon yadda ake fayyace kalma (Identification) da fe}e ta (analysis) da yin cikakken bayani a kan su (Description). A ta}aice ilimin }irar kalma reshe

ne na nahawu mai bayani dalla-dalla a kan }irar kalmomi. Yana da rassa uku: (a) tsira (b) kumbura (c) gamayya. Fitattun hanyoyin }irar kalma su ne,]afi da ninki da har]antawa.

3.1.1.4 Ginin Jumla

Ginin jumla shi ma fage ne da ake nazarin yadda harshe yake }u}}ulla kalmomi wajen gina jumla. Fage ne wanda ake nazarin azuzuwan kalmomi da bayanin ala}arsu. Har wa yau, yana daga cikin abubuwan da ake nazari wato nau'o'in jumloji. Da masu sar}a}iya da masu sau}i.

3.1.1.5 Ma'ana

Ilimin ma'ana fage ne nazarin harshe inda ake nazarin ma'anonin kalmomi da jumloji. Fage ne mai nazarin zubi da tsarin ma'ana a cikin kalmomi da jumlojin harshe.

Wa]annan su ne manya-manyan hanyoyin nazarin harshe. To, amma ba su ka]ai ba ne, ga wasu daga cikinsu:

3.1.1.6. Ala}ar Ilimin Harshe Da Mutuntaka

Wannan ma fage ne na ilimin harshe inda ake nazarin ala}ar harshe da tunanin]an adam. Wato dai ana kallon rawar da mutuntakar]an adam take takawa wajen sarrafa harshe. Ta wannan hanya ce za a gano aininhin ala}ar harshe da da]an adam. Da Ingilishi, shi ne 'Psycholinguistics'.

3.1.1.7. Nazarin Ala}ar Harsuna Da Bambancinsu

Da Ingilishi, shi ne 'Typology & Universals'. Fage ne a ilimin harshe da ake nazarin ala}ar da take a tsakanin harsuna da kuma bambancinsu. Ana yin hake ne domin kai wa ga siffa gama-gari ta harsuna.

3.1.1.8 Sassauyawar Harshe

A nan, ana nazari ne a kan yadda harshe yake sauya kamanni a dalili na tsawon lokaci. Domin harshe yakan sauya kamanni ko a matakin sautuka ko kalmomi ko tsarin jumloji, saboda tsawon lokaci da da]ewa. Da Ingilishi, shi ne 'Historical linguistics'.

3.1.1.9 Walwalar Harshe

Dangane da ma'anar wannan fage ga ta bakin Yakasai (2012:24) yana cewa :

'Ilimin walwalar harshe, wanda da Inilishi ake kira 'SOCIOLINGUISTICS' wani ~angare ne daga fannin nazarin harshe da kuma yadda ake sarrafa shi. A ha}i}anin gaskiya, wannan fanni na walwalar harshe yana da fa}i }warai da gaske, musamman ma da yake ya tatttare irin rawar da harshe yake takawa cikin dangataka da muhimman al'umuran rayuwa; da al'ada da al'umma da jinsi da rukunin jama'a da harshen }asa da nazarin Karin harshe da jin harsuna biyu ko da yawa da kuma muhallin magana.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wanna kashi ya yi magana ne, a kan hanyoyin nazarin harshe. Hanyoyin nazarin harshe sun kasu gida biyu: (a) Akwai na farko, wato kamar ilimin furuci da tsarin sauti da }irar kalma da ginin jumla da ma'ana. Sai ~angare na biyu kamar walwalar harshe da ala}ar harsuna da nazain sauye-sauyen da harsuna suke samu da da}ewa da sauransu. A ta}aice, wannan kasha ya yi ta}aice bayani ne a kan su.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

Hanyoyin nazarin harshe, sun }unshi kashi na farko da sauransu. Kashin farko ya }unshi: Ilimin furuci inda ake nazarin gundarin sautuka yadda ake samar da su da rarraba su. Sai tsarin sauti yana nuna yadda sautuka suke caku}uwa da aikin a cikin wani harshe. {irar kalma yana magana ne a kan tsarin da harshe yake bi wajen gina kalmominsa. Daga nan, akwai fagen gina jumla, inda ake magana a kan tsarin da harshe yake bi ya gina jumla a harshe. Daga nanm sai ilimin ma'ana inda ake nazarin zubi da tsarin ma'ana a kalmomi da jumloli. Akwai kashi na biyu, ina ake nazarin walwalar harshe da sauyawarsa a cikin harshe da sauransu.

6.0 Auna Fahinta

1. Kawo hanyoyi biyar na nazarin harshe.
2. Mene ilimin furuci?
3. Mene ne ilimin }irar kalma?
4. Me ake nufi ilimin da walwalar harshe?

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan {ara Nazari

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KASHI NA BIYAR: Harshen Hausa

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufar Darasi

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

3.1 Harshen Hausa

3.1.1 Ma'anar Harshen Hausa

3.1.2 Siffofin Harshen Hausa

3.1.3 Amfani Harshen Ga Mutum

3.1.4 Dalilan Koyar Da Harshe

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Ta}aitawa

6.0 Auna Fahinta

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayukan {ara Nazarai

1.0.Gabatarwa

Gaskiya ne cewan babu wata mu'amala ko hul]a da za ta samu nasara ba tare da cikakkiyar sadarwa ba. Ita kuwa sadarwa ba ta samuwa balle ta]ore ba tare da harshe ba. Haka kuma sadarwa da harshen ba zasu ta~a samuwa ba, har su]ore ta sigogi daban-daban, har sai an samu asalin masu amfani da harshen sadarwar. Hausa dai harshe ne mai wadatattun kalmomi, kuma yana cike da zantuka na fasaha.

Bayyana ma'anar harshe, tunda farko zai fi }awata aikin tare da mayar da hankali a kan sauran batutuwan da zasu biyo baya, duk a }ar}ashin batu na harshen Hausa. Saboda haka, harshe dai wani rabo ne ko baiwa da Ubangiji ya bai wa]an-Adam a duniya domin sadarwa tsakaninsu, ta hanyar amfani da kalmomi da kuma jumloli daban-daban da ke cikin tsari, tare da isar da sa}o a tsakanin majiya harshe]aya, ko kuma harsuna fiye da]aya. Harshe kuma wani muhimmin al'amari ne a rayuwar]an-Adam. Domin idan ba harshe, babu sadarwa a tsakanin 'yan-Adam, kuma ba su da bambanci da dabbobi. Don haka, wannan batu na 'Harshen Hausa' zai ta}aita ne a kan abin da ya shafi

ma'anar harshen Hausa da siffon harshen game da nahawunsa da kuma ga~o~insa. Sannan ya cirata da mu zuwa ga amfanin harshe ga mutum ta ~angaren Addini da al'ada da nisha]i da sauransu. Ta fannin dalilan koyar da harshe ga Jan-Adam zamu dubi muhimman dalilai da suka ha]a da neman ilimi, cu]anya da mutane da sauransu.

2.0. Manufar Darasi

Manufar wannan darasi ita ce;

- (a) Gane ma'anar harshen Hausa kamar yadda masana suka bayar.
- (b) A san Hanyoyin da za a bi wajen tantance siffon harshen Hausa.
- (c) Fahimtar amfanin harshe ga rayuwa.
- (d) Sanin muhimman dalilan da suka saka ake koyar da harshe ga 'yan- Adam.

3.0. }unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi zai }unshi: Ma'anar harshen Hausa da siffon harshen Hausa, amfanin harshe ga Jan-Adam da kuma dalilan koyar da harshe.

3.1. HARSHEN HAUSA

3.1.1 Ma'anar Harshen Hausa

Hausa, harshe ne wanda ya kasance]aya daga cikin manyan harsuna na duniya.. A }alla kowa ya san wani abu game da harshen da ya haife shi. Harshe tubali ne ga kowane Jan-Adam saboda ta harshe ne mutum kan iya bayyana tunaninsa, ko dai a magance, ko kuma a rubuce. Harshen Hausa harshe ne mai wadatattun kalmomi da fasahar zantukka. Harshe ne wanda a kullum yake }ara ci gaba ta fuskar masu magana da shi da yalwarsa, da kuma kwarjininsa. Akwai ra'ayoyin masana da dama dangane da ma'anar harshen Hausa kamar haka:

Greenberg (1947) ya nuna cewa harshen Hausa yana]aya daga cikin }ungiyar harsunan Cadi, don haka yake da dangantaka da harsuna irin su Masa da Lasa da Sokoro da Kotoko da Kera da Tera da Bura da Margi da Mandara da]acama da Warji da Bolanci, da Sayanci da Karekare da sauransu, kamar yadda Schuh (1983) ya bayyana.

Adamu (1978) cewa ya yi Hausa, harshe ne na }abilar Hausawa wa]anda tun fil'azal suka zo daga }asar Hausa, ko kuma tarihi ya nuna cewa daga }asar Hausa suke, ko kuma zuri'arsu ta wajen uba, ko kuma wa]anda ta hanyar

amfani da harshen Hausa da Jabi'un Hausawa da addininsu suka zama Hausawa.

Hausa, harshe ne da aka fi amfani da shi a ~angaren Arewa na Nijeriya da kuma, wasu sassa na }asashen Nijer da Cadi, da Sudan, da Gana da Saliyo da jamhuriyar Binin da Barkina Faso da sauransu. Wurma (2005)

3.1.2 Siffofin Harshen Hausa

Daga abin da ya gabata na ma'anar harshe, za mu iya tsallakawa zuwa ga siffofin harshen Hausa, wa}anda kowa zai iya shaidawa. Mai karatun Hausa ko mai magana da Hausa da zaran ya gansu ko, ya lura da su to, nan-take zai iya gane da harshen Hausa ake magana. Daga cikin wa}annan siffofin akwai:

(a) Harshen Hausa yana da nahawunsa da ake nazarinsa da shit a ~angaren tsarin sauti da }irar kalma, da ginin jumla, da kuma ma'ana. Da ba shi da irin wannan sifa, da ba za a iya gane kura-kurai ba idan an yi su a harshen.

(b) Harshe yana da ga~o~i masu ma'ana ayyananniya. Dalili ke nan da ya sa muke iya shaida wasu in mun san ma'anarsu. In kuma ba mu ta~a jin wannan jerin saututtukan ba, kuma ba mu san abin da suke nufi ba, sai ka ji mun ce na wani harshe ne daban, ba namu ba. Misali a Hausa, 'sai' tana da ma'ana. Domin mukan ji an ce, "daga sarki sai al}ali." Haka kuma da 'magana' da 'ganima' kalmomi ne masu ma'ana a harshen Hausa. To amma 'nimaga' da 'nigama' ba kalmomin Hausa ba ne. In ka fa}e su Bahaushe ba zai san abin da kake nufi ba.

Don haka kowane jerin muryoyi a harshenmu, yana }unshe da wasu ma'anoni tsayayyu. Kana canza jerin sai ma'anar ta juya, ko ma ta ~ace baki }aya. Hakanan kuma jerin muryoyin da kowane harshe ya yarda da su, suna da iyaka. Wato ko da ba ka }ara masa wasu sababbin muryoyin ba, matu}ar ka yi musu wani sabon jeri sa~anin wanda ake yi a harshen, ba za a fahimce ka ba.

(c) Harshen Hausa yana da }a'idoji ko sharu]a kafaffu, na jera kalmominsa da na jumlolinsa, kamar dai yadda yake da na jera muryoyin. Kuma duk wanda ya bu}e ido da wannan harshen, zai ji }a'idoin a kunnensa, da zarar ka karya su zai gane. {ila bayyana maka su ne ka}ai ba zai iya ba. Misali jerin kalmomin 'bai tafi ba' daidai ne a Hausa. Amma 'bai ba tafi', ko 'tafi bai ba', ko 'ba bai tafi', duk ba Hausa ba ne.

(d) Kowane harshe daban yake da ‘yan uwansa harsuna ta irin muryoyin da ya za~a yake aiki da su, da yadda yake jera su, da irin ma’anonin da kowace murya ko jerin muryoyin ya }auka, da sauran irinsu. Duba misalan nan:

1. Hausa -“an yarda ya huta.”
2. Ingilishi -“he is excused from duty.”
3. Larabci -“u’fiya minal waajib.”

Jumlolin nan uku duka kusan ma’anarsu }aya ce. To amma da wuya ma’anar nan tasu ta tsaya da }afafunta, in ka ce sai ka ware kowace kalma ko }wayar sauti, ka fa}i ma’anarta daban, ko kuma ka ce lallai sai ka nemo wa Hausa muryoyin “excu,” irin na Ingilishi, ko “u’f,” irin na Larabci. Wannan shi ne dalilin da ya sa mai wani yare ke kasa jin na wani.

(f) Tunanin al’umma, da al’adunta, da iliminta, da fasaharta, da abubuwan sonta ko na }inta, na sha’awarta ko na tsoronta, ko gurace-guracenta, da duk sauran harkokinta na rayuwa, suna nan tattare a cikin harshenta. Kuma duk abin da bai sadu da al’ummar ba, za ka iske ba a yalwatu da hanyar bayyana shi cikin harshen ba. Kuma duk abin da ya fi amfani ko muhimmanci ga al’ummar za ka same shi da yawa a harshen. Misali duba yawan sunayensa cikin harshen; kamar su “akawal, gunya, bidi, bola, danda, hurde, kili”, da sauransu. Babu mamaki in ka kasa fassara wa}annan sunaye a wasu harsunan kudancin }asar nan, inda ru}u}in daji da }udan tsando ba su bar doki ya rayu balle ya wala, har a san shi ba. Haka su kuma a harsunan kudu, za ka iske sun wadatu da sunayen wasu tsire da }warin ruwa iri-iri, wa}anda ba su da ma’ana a Hausa.

Irin wannan bambanci na irin kalmomin da harshe ya mallaka shi ke wahalar da masu fassara abubuwan kimiyya da Hausa, ko da wasu harsunan Nijeriya. A Turanci kuwa, ga kalmomin nan tuli.

(g) Kamannin harshe suna sassauyawa daga jiha zuwa jiha, dangane da nisan jihohin da kuma halayyar sadarwa tsakaninsu. Mun dai san bambance-bambance wa}anda ke tsakanin Karin harshen Kananci da Sakkwatanci a harshen Hausa. Sai dai tunda suna fahimtar juna, ba za a kira kowannensu yare daban ba. Bambancinsu na karin harshe ne kurum.

(h) Juyin zamani yana sa harshe ya sauya kamanni. Harshe yakan }auki wasu sababbin kalmomi ko salon magana, kuma ya zubar da wasu. Wasu kalmomin kuma suna sake ma’ana, wasu kuwa in an bar su, an bar su ken an har abada. Misali babu mamaki ka daina jin }uriyar wasu kalmomi da

zantuttuka wa]anda duka-duka yau bai fi shekara hamsin da mutane suke ta mu'amala da su. Misali kamar kalmomin ku}i irin su, *keso, anini, sisin kwabo* ko *Jari* da sauransu, wa]anda zamaninsu bai da]e da wucewa ba, sun soma ~acewa daga bakin mutane.

Irin wa]annan sauye-sauye suna faruwa ne a sakamakon cu]anya da wasu al'ummomu, kamar ta hanyar ciniki, ko addini, ko neman ilimi, da sauransu. Ko kuma ta fuskar ya}i da mulkin mallaka. Irin wa]annan al'amurra sun fi saurin kawo sababbin halaye da kayayyakin rayuwa, wa]anda ko ba su da suna a harshen, dole a nema musu.

3.1.3 Amfanin Harshe Ga Mutum

Sanin amfanin harshe ga]an Adam ke sa ya maida hankali wajen koyon sa da la}antarsa, kasancewar harshe wani al'amari ne da yake shimfi]e a tunanin]an Adam wato }wa}waluwarsa. Daga cikin amfanin harshe ga mutun, shi ne:

(a) Babban amfanin harshe ga mutum, shi ne sadarwa, ta hanyar bayyana ra'ayoyi da bu}atu, da kuma abubuwan da ke cukun zuciyar mutum zuwa ga]an uwansa, wannan ya }unshi tunaninsa, sha'awarsa da duk wani abu da yake son ya bayyanar.

8.0 (b) Harshe yana]aya daga manyan halaye wa]anda suka]aukaka]an Adam bisa sauran dabbobi. Harshen mutum yana da ginannun muryoyi ne, masu bayyana ayyanannen tunani, ba kamar sauran muryoyin dabbobi ba, da suke bayyana gurnani ba tare da ma'anar abin da suke nufi ba.

(c) Harshe babba ne cikin abubuwan nisha]i wajen mutum. Da harshe ne ake wa}a da labaru, da tatsuniyoyi, da hikaya da sauransu.

(d) Harshe taska ce ta al'adu da ilimin jama'a, wato rumbu ne da yake adana al'adun jama'a da kuma iliminsu, kuma shi ne babban maganin zama da su.

3.1.4 Dalilan Koyar Da Harshe

Dalilan koyar da harshe yawa gare su, sai dai ga ka]an daga cikinsu:

- (a) Mutane kan koyi harshe ne don su ji da]in cu]anya da masu harshen.
- (b) Don su iya karanta littattafan da aka rubuta cikinsa na addini, ko neman ilimi, ko na nisha]I, ko kuma don su karantar das hi.
- (c) Don su gane al'adu ko asali, ko halin rayuwar jama'ar da ke magana da harshen.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan darasi ya yi nazari ne a kan harshe dangane da ma'anar harshe wadda yake nuna abin da harsh yake nufi, da kuma siffofin harshe wato, abin da harshe ya siffantu da shi. Sannan an yi tsokaci game da amfanin harshe ga mutum, daga }arshen wannan darasi kuma, an kawo dalilan koyar da harshe ga mutum wato, abin da ke tilastawa a koyar da mutum harshe.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

A ta}aice a cikin wannan darasi, an bayyana muhimman abin da harshe ya }unsa kamar; ma'anar harshe da take nuna cewa harshe muhimmin al'amari ne wanda mutum yake bayyana tunaninsa da shi, wanda yake }unshe da wasu sautuka, kalmomi, da jumli masu }auke da ma'ana. Harshe yana }auke da siffofi masu bambanta shi da abin da ba harshe ba, irin su nahawun harshe da ga~o~in harshe masu bayyana sautuka, da }a'idoji da sharu]ja kafaffu, da kuma sifar harshe ta tunanin al'umma dangane da al'adunta da iliminta da fasaharta da sauransu. Amfanin harshe ga mutum ya }unshi sadarwa da musayar ra'ayi, da nisha]i ta ~angaren wa}a da labarum tatsuniyoyi, yana daga cikin amfanin harshe ga mutum, neman ilimi da sauransu. Ta ~angaren dalilan koyar da harshe ga mutum kuma shi ne, don jin da]in cu]anya da masu harshen, da iya karatu, da kuma gane al'adun mutanen da ke amfani da wannan harshen.

6.0 Auna-fahimta

- (a) Mene ne harshe?
- (b) Kawo siffofin harshe, tare da bayyana hanyoyin da ake bi wajen tantance sifar harshe.
- (c) Ta hanyar ba da misalai, bayyana amfanin harshe ga rayuwar al'umma.
- (d) Wa]anne dalilai ne suka wajabta koyar da harshe ga]an Adam?
- (e) Me ya bambanta amfanin harshe da kuma dalilan koyar da harshe ga mutum?

8.0 Manazarta Da Ayuakan }ara Nazari

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RUKUNI NA BIYU: Kare-Karen Harshen Hausa

KASHI NA 1: Hausawa

KASHI NA 2: Karin Harshe

KASHI NA 3: Kare-Karen Harshen Hausa

KASHI NA 4: Hanyoyin Bambanta Karin Harshen Gabas Da Yamma

KASHI NA 1: Hausawa

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufar Darasi

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

3.1 Hausawa

3.1.1 Su Wane ne Hausawa?

3.1.2 {asar Hausa

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Ta}aitawa

6.0 Auna Fahimta

7.0 Manazarta

1.0 Gabatarwa

Hausawa mutane ne masu magana da harshen Hausa da suke zaune }asar Hausa a yankin Afirka ta yamma. {asar Hausa wuri ne da Hausawa suke gudanar da rayuwarsu, ta ~angaren al'adunsu, sana'o'insu, bukukuwansu da sauransu. A wannan darasi za a tattauna abin da ya shafi }asar Hausa da yankunanta, sannan kuma da su wa ake kira Hausawa, ma'ana daga ina Hausawa suke? Da kuma wurin da ake samun Hausawa a yau.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

A }arshen darasi manufar ita ce:

- (a) A san gurbin }asar Hausa da yanayinta.
- (b) A san tubalan da ake bi wajen bayyana ma'anar Hausawa.
- (c) A san asalin Hausawa kamar yadda masana suka bayar.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

{unshiyar wannan darasi ita ce, }asar Hausa da kuma su wane ne Hausawa.

3.1 HAUSAWA

3.1.1 Su Wane ne Hausawa?

{o}arin gano ko su waye ake kira Hausawa, ya ci karo da ra'ayoyin mutane daban-daban. Wannan ne yasa wasu masana suka yi }o}arin bayanin ko wane ne Bahausha, ta la'akari da harshe, wasu kuma asali, wasu kuma suka kalle shi a siyance, wasu suka fassara shi a addinace. A yayin da wasu suka yi amfani da wurin zama, wurin bayyana Bahausha ko Hausawa, wasu kuma }abi'u da al'adu.

Masu ra'ayin harshe: Wasu masana suna la'akari ne da irin harshen da mutum yake amfani da shi wurin bayyana Bahausha. Masu wannan ra'ayin suna cewa Bahausha shi ne mutumen da ba ya jin wani harshe in ba Hausa ba, kuma ko da yana jin wani harshe to Hausar ta zama ita ce harshensa na farko. Wato da Hausa yake amfani wajen gudanar da ayyukansa na yau da kullum. Da kuma sadarwa tsakaninsa da iyalinsa ko 'yan uwansa.

Masu ra'ayin asali ko gado: Masu wannan ra'ayin suna ganin cewa, Bahausha shi ne wanda uwarsa ko ubansa, ko }aya daga cikin kakanninsa Hausawa ne. Suka ce ko da irin wannan mutum ba ya jin Hausar, tun da ya gaji magana da harshen to dole a kira shi Bahausha.

Masu ra'ayin siyasa: A tsarin siyasar }asashe da yawa na duniya, akan nuna cewa, idan mutum ya kasance ba}o a }asa ya zauna a wannan wuri na tsawon shekaru ashirin(20) ko yadda tsarin mulki ya tanada, to yana zama }an wannan }asa. Yana iya za~e kuma ana iya za~arsa. Haka abin yake ga wanda aka Haifa a wuri ko }asa. Kai-tsaye ya zama }an wannan }asar, ko da iyayensa a kan hanya suke, suka yada zango suka haife shi. Idan aka yi amfani da wannan ra'ayi za'a

fahimci cewa, duk Jan }abila wanda ba Bahaushe ba yana iya zama Bahaushe. Idan har ya kasance a cikin }asar Hausa na lokacin da tsarin mulki ya tanada, ko kuma aka haife shi a cikinta.

Masu ra'ayin Addini: Masu ra'ayin dogaron addini wurin bayyana asalin mutum, sun nuna cewa, idan mutum bai yadda da addinin Bahaushe ba to, shi ba Bahaushe ba ne, ko da kuwa uwarsa da ubansa Hausawa ne. Saboda haka ne ma suke ganin cewa Hausawa musulmi sun samarwa 'yan uwansu wa]anda ba musulmi ba suna na musamman, wato maguzawa. Namiji Bamaguje, mace Bamaguza, jam'i maguzawa.

Masu ra'ayin wurin zama: Wasu masana ko manazarta, suna ganin cewa duk wanda zai kira kansa Bahaushe to ya kasance yana zaune a }asar Hausa. Wato duk wanda yake Bahaushe ba a }asar Hausa yake ba, ba Bahaushe ba ne.

Masu ra'ayin al'adu da }abi'u: Wasu kuma suna ganin tasirin al'adu da }abi'un Hausawa kan mayar da mutum Bahaushe ko da ba Bahaushe ba ne, idan yana }abi'u da al'adu irin na Hausawa to, ya zama Bahaushe.

Daga cikin ra'ayoyin masana game da ma'anar Hausawa akwai:

Adamu (1978) Ya ce “ Hausawa dai su ne da]a]]un mazauna }asar Hausa da dukkanin zuriyarsu ta fuskar maza, ko kuma wa]anda suke amfani da al'adun Hausawa da ri}e harshen Hausa, da al'adun Hausawa da addininsu”.

“Dokta Abdullahi Rafi Augi cewa ya yi }asar Hausa tana nufin inda mafi yawan jama'arta da suke zaune a cikinta suna magana da harshen Hausa” Bunza (1990:16)

Ahmad Magaji cewa ya yi “ Hausawa mutane ne wa]anda harshensu shi ne Hausa, sannan dukkanin al'adunsu da }abi'unsu na Hausa ne. Haka kuma addinin Musulunci ya yi cikakken tasiri a kan su”. Bunza (1990:16)

Bunza (1990) ya ce “Hausawa dai mutane ne da suke zaune a }asar Hausa tun farkonta, kuma suna da zuriya a cikinta har ya zuwa yau. Kazalika suna magana da harshen Hausa ba su da wani harshe in ba Hausa ba, suna da }abi'u da al'adu irin na Hausawa. Idan sun sa~a haka to, barbarar yanyawa (mazurai) ne”.

3.1.2 }asar Hausa

Ina ne }asar Hausa? Masana tarihi da masu nazarin yanayin }asa, sun da]e suna tofa albarkacin bakinsu dangane da, muhallin da ake kira }asar Hausa. Wasu sukan shata }asa ne ta la'akari da lamurran siyasa, da ya}e-ya}e da mallakar wasu sassa wa]anda asalinsu ba na Hausawa ba ne, da wasu sarakunan Hausawa suka yi a zamanin da. Wasu manazarta sukan yi la'akari ne da irin mutanen da ke zaune }asar da irin al'adun da suke gudanarwa. Wa]annan bambance-bambancen ra'ayoyin sun faru ne, saboda, idan aka ce }asar Hausa ba wai ana nufin }asa ce }waya]aya da ta ta~a zama a }ar}ashin wani basarake ko jarumi ba.

Watau inda ake kira }asar Hausa guragun }asashe ne daban-daban wa]anda suke }unshe da mutanen da suka bambanta da juna, ta fuskar al'ada da yanayin tattalin arzi}i, da tsarin mulki ko shugabanci da dai sauransu.

Abin da kawai ya ha]a wa]annan wurare ko wa]annan }asashe, har yasa ake kiran wurin da suke zaune, }asar Hausa shi ne, akasarin mutanen da ke zaune a wannan yanki suna amfani da harshe]aya, wato Hausa wurin sadarwa a tsakaninsu.

To amma, duk da haka masana da yawa sun yarda cewa }asar Hausa tana nan ne a wurin da ake cewa Sudan ta tsakiya. Haka kuma }asar tana a yankin kudu na }asar Nijar da yankin arewa na }asar Nijeriya. {asar tana shimfi]e ne a tsakanin rairayin Hamada na sahara, daga arewa da kuma dazuzzukan da suka doshi tekun Atlantika daga kudu. {asar ta yi iyaka da Azbin da sahara daga arewa, tayi iyaka da Bargu da Kambari da Acifawa daga kudu. Daga yamma tayi iyaka da Zabarmawa, daga gabas kuma tayi iyaka da Bauci.

Yanayin }asar Hausa wuri ne da ke shimfi]e a sarari, wanda hakan ya samar wa mutanen da ke zaune a wurin isasshiyar }asa don zama da kuma noma. Wato akwai yalwataccen wuri wanda mutane ke amfani da shi, wurin yin muhalli da kuma noma abinci, da sauran abubuwan more rayuwa. A }asar Hausa babu manyan duwatsu ko tsaunuka, sai dai ana samun 'yan tuddai jefi-jefi. Yanayin }asar Hausa ba ya da tsananin sanyi, kuma ba akan samu ruwan sama a dukkanin watannin shekara ba.

Lokutan }asar Hausa, dangane da yanayi sun kasu kashi biyu. Akwai lokacin damina da kuma lokacin rani. Lokacin damina yakan]auki lokaci na tsawon wata (5) a wasu sassa na }asar Hausa. Sai dai akan sami wasu wurare ko lokutan da

yakan zarta haka ko kuma, ya kasa. Yanayi na biyu a }asar Hausa shi ne lokacin rani. Wannan yanayi ya kasu kashi uku: lokacin kaka da lokaci hunturu da kuma lokacin bazara.

Lokacin kaka, lokaci ne da manoma ke girbe abin da suka noma. Lokacin hunturu kuma lokacin sanyi ke sauka a }asar Hausa. Lokacin bazara kuma zafi kan fara ya yi tsanani a }arshen lokaci, ta yadda daga nan sai damina ta fa]o.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan darasi ya tattauna ne a kan muhimman batutuwa da suka shafi Hausawa, wato su waye Hausawa, a ina ake samun Hausawa da kuma yanayin }asar Hausa sannan da iyakokinta.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

Duka-duka a cikin wannan darasi an bayyana ma'anar Hausawa kamar yadda masana suka bayar ta hanyar amfani da tubalan da ake bi wajen bayyana ma'anar Hausawa ko su waye Hausawa, wa]anda suka ha]a da harshe, gado, wuri, addini, siyasa, da al'adu da]abi'u. Augi, R.A. cewa ya yi }asar Hausa tana nufin inda mafi yawan jamar'arta da suke zaune a cikinta suna magana da harshen Hausa. Haka kuma an bayyana }asar Hausa da iya kokinta wanda ya nuna }asar tana yankin afirka ta yamma a arewacin Nijeriya da kudancin jamhuriyar Nijar. A arewa tayi iyaka da Bargu, a kudu da Acifawa, a Yamma tayi iyaka da Zabarmawa, a gabas kuma tayi da Bauci.

6.0 Auna Fahimta

- (a) Wa]anne tubalai ne ake amfani da su wajen bayyan ma'anar Hausawa?
- (b) A kawo ma'anar Hausawa a ra'ayin Mahadi Adamu.
- (c) Ina ne }asar Hausa?
- (d) Ya ya yanayin }asar yake?

7.0 Manazarta

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KASHI NA 2: Karin Harshe

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufar Darasi

3.0 {unshiya

3.1 Karin Harshe

3.1.1 Ma'anar Karin Harshe

3.1.2 Kashe-Kashen Karin Harshe

3.1.2.1 Karin Harshe Na Rukuni

3.1.2.2 Karin Harshe Na Yanki

3.1.3 Dalilan Da Suke Haifar Da Karin Harshe

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Ta}aitawa

6.0 Auna Fahimta

7.0 Manazarta

1.0 Gabatarwa

Al'ummar Hausawa mutane ne mabambanta masu magana da harshen Hausa. Karin harshen Hausa ya samu ne sakamakon canjin wurin zama daga wannan gari zuwa wancan. A wannan darasi za a tattauna ne a kan ma'anar karin harshe wanda yake samuwa a cikin harshe jaya. Wato harshe jaya ne ake samun wasu bambance-bambance ta fuskar nahawun harshe, wato tsarin sauti da }irar kalma da kuma ma'ana, wani lokacin ma har ta ~angaren tsarin jumla a kan samu wannan bambanci. Da kuma kashe-kashen karin harshen Hausa wanda zai yi bayani a kan karin harshe na yanki da karin harshe na rukuni. Daga }arshe za a yi bayanin dalilan da ke haifar da kare-karen harshe wa}anda suka }unshi wurin zama, shekaru, da sauransu.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

Manufar wannan darasi a }arshe ita ce:

- (a) Sanin ma'anar karin harshe kamar yadda masana suka bayar.
- (b) A san kashe-kashen karin harshen Hausa

- (c) A iya tantance dalilan da ke haifar da karin harshe
- (d) A gane bambancin karin harshe da harshe

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi zai }unshi bayanin ma'anar karin harshe da kashe-kashen karin harshen Hausa.

3.1 Karin Harshe

3.1.1 Ma'anar Karin Harshe

Al'amarin harshe abu ne wanda ake samarwa bisa yanayi na tsari ba kara-zube ba. Malamai masana ilimin harshe, sun bayyana ra'ayoyi daban-daban a kan ma'anar karin harshe. Wani abin lura a nan shi ne duk harshen da ya bun}asa ba zai rasa kare-karen harshe a cikinsa ba.

Skinner (1977) Ya bayyana "karin harshe a matsayin wani nau'in magana a cikin harshe]aya, wanda ba shi ne, ainahin harshen ba."

Trudgil (1974) 'Karin harshe na nufin bambance-bambancen da ake samu a cikin harshe ta fuskar kalmomi da tsarin jumla da kuma furuci'.

Sani (2003) yana cewa "Karin harshe wani nau'i ne na harshe na sadarwa tsakanin wannan anguwa da wancan amma dukkansu a }ar}ashin harshe]aya suke."

Wurma (2005) cewa ya yi "Karin harshe, shi ne harshe wanda ake amfani da shi takamaimai a wani ~angare ko sashe na }asa. Ya }ara da cewa ana gane shi ta wajen lafazin kalmomi da jumloli tsakanin mutane."

Idan muka lura da wa]annan ma'anoni zamu lura da karin harshe na nufin wani nau'in magana a harshe wanda wasu gungun al'umma ke amfani da shi, wanda yake da kalmomin kansa ko tsarin sauti da ake bambanta shi da sauran nau'in magana na harshen da wasu ke amfani da su.Haka kuma karin harshe na nufin yadda wani gungun al'umma ya saba yin magana a cikin harshe]aya, wanda ya bambanta a nazarin harshe da wata }ila ke da ala}a da tarihin al'ummar dake amfani da shi.A kan haka, zamu fahimci cewa karin harshe na da bambanci da 'yan'uwansa wajen tsarin sauti, fa]ar kalmomi da kuma }irar jumla kuma irin

wannan ba ya rasa nasaba da wurin zama, zamantakewa da wasu al'amurra da suka shafi rayuwar Jan Adam.

Akwai bu }atar, a san bambanci tsakanin harshe da karin harshe. Harshe ya fi girma da faji, shi kuwa karin harshe wani yanki ne na harshe, wato sassa ne daban-daban a cikin harshe Jaya.

3.1.2 Kashe-kashen Karin Harshen Hausa

Harshen Hausa kamar sauran manyan harsuna ne, yana da kare-karen harsuna daban-daban a cikinsa, dalilin wurin zama ko yanki ko kuma, zamantakewa ko rukuni. Karin harshen Hausa ya kasu kashi biyu:

- (a) Karin harshen Hausa na rukuni
- (b) Karin harshen Hausa na yanki

3.1.2.1 Karin Harshe Na Rukuni

Karin harshe ne da ake samu ta fuskar matsayi, aji, rukuni, shekaru, mu }ami, da jinsi da sauransu. Malamai sun bayyana cewa wa }annan kare-karen harsuna sun samo asali ne, ko dai dalilin tarihi ko kuma zamantakewar al'umma ta fuskar matsayi ko mu }ami ko shekaru ko jinsi ko kuma tarayya ga aiki iri Jaya (aiki na haifar da yanayin magana ko amfani da wasu kalmomi na musamman da ake kira kalmomin fannu).

A ~angaren matsayi, aji, rukuni, shekaru, mu }ami da jinsi kuwa Sarki maganarsa ta bambanta da talaka, tsoho ba ya magana kamar matashi ko yaro, yayin da maganar mace ta sha bamban da ta namiji.

3.1.2.2 Karin Harshe Na Yanki

Karin harshe na yanki, karin harshe ne da yake samuwa ta dalilin wurin zama daga wannan gari zuwa wancan ko daga wata al'umma zuwa wata. Akan samu gungun wasu al'umma masu karin harshe Jaya wanda ya sha bamban da wata al'ummar daban, ta fuskar amfani da kalmomi da kuma tsarin ginin jumla da

sauransu. Daga wannan ne masana suka raba kare-karen harshen Hausa na yanki zuwa manyan kare-karen harshe guda biyu, wato karin harshen gabas da kuma karin harshen yamma, wa]anda a }alla kowane daga cikinsu zai }unshi karin harshe bakwai.

3.1.3 Dalilan Da Suke Haifar Da Karin Harshe

Kamar yadda muka bayyana a baya, akan samu dalilan da suke haifar da kare-karen harshen Hausa kamar haka:

- (a) Ya }i; ta dalilin ya }i akan samu karin harshe ta hanyar mayar da wasu bayi daga garinsu na asali zuwa wani gari daban.
- (b) Annoba; akan samu karin harshe idan annoba ta samu ta dalilin sauyawar wurin zama daga gari zuwa gari.
- (c) Kasuwanci daga gari zuwa gari ko wata }asa zuwa wata.
- (d) Neman Ilimi
- (e) Neman Lafiya da sauransu

Ta ~angaren karin harshe na rukuni kuma akwai:

- (f) Shekaru
- (g) Jinsi
- (h) Matsayi
- (i) Aiki
- (j) Mu }ami da sauransu.

4.0 Kammalawa

A cikin wannan darasi mun tattauna ne a kan abubuwan da suka shafi karin harshen Hausa, wa]anda suka ha]a da ma'anar karin harshe da yadda masana suka bayyana ta, sannan an yi bayani a kan kashe-kashen karin harshen Hausa na rukuni

da na yanki, daga }arshe kuma an bayyana dalilan da suke haifar da karin harshe, wa}anda suka shafi yanki da kuma rukuni.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

A ta}aice wannan darasi ya bibiyi abin da ake nufi da karin harshe a Hausa. Darasin ya bayyana ma'anar karin harshe da cewa wani nau'in magana ne a harshe wanda wasu gungun al'umma ke amfani da shi, wanda kalmominsa ko tsarin sautinsa suke bambanta shi da wani. Haka kuma mun kalli kashe-kashen karin harshen Hausa, a inda aka yi bayani a kan karin harshe na rukuni da yake samuwa, ta fuskar shekaru, mu}ami, aiki , jinsi da sauransu, haka kuma karin harshe na yanki yake samuwa ta dalilin wurin zama ko yankin da al'umma suka fito, ko suke zaune. Sannan daga }arshe an bayyana muhimman dalilan da suke haifar da karin harshe, }aura daga wannan wuri zuwa wancan ta dalilin annoba ko ya}i, ko kasuwanci, ko neman ilimi da sauransu.

6.0 Auna Fahimta

- (a) Me ake nufi da karin harshe
- (b) Me ya bambanta karin harshe da harshe
- (c) Kawo kashe-kashen karin harshe
- (d) Wa}anne dalilai ne suke haifar da karin harshe

7.0 Manazarta

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KASHI NA 3: Kare-Karen Harsunan Hausa

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufar Darasi

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

3.1 Kare-Karen Harsunan Hausa

3.1.1 Karin Harshen Gabas

3.1.2 Karin Harshen Yamma

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Ta}aitawa

6.0 Auna Fahimta

7.0 Manazarta

1.0 Gabatarwa

Malamai masu nazarin harshen Hausa sun karkasa karin harsuna a rukunna daban-daban tare da la'akari da wasu dalilai na inda karin harsuna suka yi kama a fagen nazarin ilimin harshe, ko kuma yankin da suka fito ta la'akari da tarihin Hausawa. A wannan darasi za a tattauna abin da ya shafi kare-karen harsunan gabas da na yamma ne, kamar yadda masana suka ba su suna.

Ahmed da Daura (1970), na da ra'ayin cewa “akwai manyan kare-karen harshen Hausa da suka ha}a da: Kananci, Sakkwatanci, Dauranci, Zazzaganci, Ha}ejanci, da kuma Bausanci”.

Liman (1974) ya yi tarayya da Ahmed da Daura a irin wannan ra'ayi, amma shi ya ta'alla}a ga samuwar kare-karen harsunan dalilin tarihin Bayajida na Hausa bakwai da Banza bakwai, (wato Daura, Kano, Katsina, Gobir, Zaria, Rano da Biram, wasu bayanai sun maye gurbin Biram da Zamfara).

“Abin da ya fi kar~uwa tsakanin malaman harshe, shi ne rarraba manyan kare-karen harshen Hausa a ~angaren Yammaci da Gabasci” (Bargery 1934). Malaman sun yi haka ne kuwa, ta la'akari da kamannin kare-karen harsunan a tsarin sauti, ginin jumla, ma'anar kalmomi da }irar kalma, tare da la'akari da wuraren da masu amfani da harshen suke.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

Manufar wannan darasi a }arshe ita ce:

- (a) Gane kare-karen harsunan Hausa kamar yadda binciken masana ya nuna.
- (b) A iya fahimtar karin harshen Hausa da ake amfani da shi a Nijar.
- (c) A iya bambance-bambance ma'anar kalmomi masu karin harshen gabas da na yamma.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi ya }unshi bayani a kan kare-karen harsunan Hausa da kuma misalan bambancin furucin kalmomin da suke tsakaninsu.

3.1 Kare-Karen Harshen Hausa

3.1.1 Karin Harshen Gabas

Karin harshen gabas na nufin karin harshen rukunin al'ummar da suke zaune a wa]annan yankuna kamar haka:

<u>GARI</u>		<u>KARIN HARSHE</u>
1. Kano	-	Kananci
2. Zariya	-	Zazzaganci
3. Bauci	-	Bausanci
4. Azare/Katagum	-	Guduranci
5. Damagaran	-	Damagaranci

3.1.2 Karin Harshen Yamma

Wannan kuma ya }unshi rukunin al'ummar wannan yanki kamar haka:

<u>GARI</u>		<u>KARIN HARSHE</u>
1. Daura	-	Dauranci
2. Sakkwato	-	Sakkwatanci
3. Katsina	-	Katsinanci

- 4. Gobir - Gobiranci
- 5. Arewa - Arewanci
- 6. Kurfai/Filinge - Kurfayanci

Shi kuwa Malka J. G (1978) Ya fito da kare-karen harsunan Hausa guda goma sha huju, kamar yadda ake samun su a arewacin Nijeriya da }asar Nijar kamar haka:

(a) A Nijeriya

- 1. Dauranci ko Hausar Daura
- 2. Bausanci ko Hausar Bauci
- 3. Kananci ko Hausar Kano
- 4. Katsinanci ko Hausar Katsina
- 5. Sakkwatanci ko Hausar Sakkwato
- 6. Zamfarci ko Hausar Zamfara
- 7. Zazzaganci ko Hausar Zariya

(b) A Jamhuriyar Nijer

- 1. Adaranci ko Hausar Adar (Tahoua/Tawa)
- 2. Agadasanci ko Hausar Hausawan Agadas
- 3. Arewanci ko Hausar Arewa (Dogon-Dutsi)
- 4. Canganci ko Hausar Cangawa (Gaya)
- 5. Damagaranci ko Hausar Damagaran (Zinder)
- 6. Gobiranci ko Hausar Gobir (Tsibiri)
- 7. Kurfayanci ko Hausar Kurfai (Filinge)

Misali:

Karin harshen gabas da karin harshen yamma.

GABAS

YAMMA

Harshe

Halshe

Gargaji

Galgaji

Malka

Malka

Farke

Falke

Harbi

Halbi

Sauka

Sabka

Sauro

Sabro

Aure

Arme

Zauna

Zamna

[auraya

[arwaya

Takalmi

Talkami

Kasuwa

Kassuwa

Hula

Hulla

Tsiya

Tciya

Tsaga

Tcaga

Audu

Abdu

Kauri

Kabri

Fawa

Hwawa

Fata

Hwata

Fira

Hira

Gwanda

Gwadda

arna	anna
Sirdi	Siddi
Barci	Bacci da sauransu.
Zabi	Zabbi
Fura	Hura
Tafiya	Tahiya
Kwa]o	Kwa]]o
Dutsi	Dutci
Auka	Abka
Fa]a	Hwa]a
Mafarki	Mahwalki
Shinkafa	Shikahwa
Faifai	Hwaihwai
Asabar	Asabat
Rigar	Rigat
Bayarwa	Bayaswa
Mayarwa	Mayaswa da sauransu.

4.0 Kammalawa

A nan muka kawo }arshen wannan darasi wanda aka yi bayani a kan kare-karen harsunan Hausa. A ciki an bayyana ra'ayin malamai dangane da karin harshen gabas da karin harshen yamma. An bayyana yankunan da suke amfani da karin harshen gabas a dun}ule, haka kuma an bayyana al'ummar da suke amfani da

karin harshen yamma da kuma garuruwansu ko kuma, yankin da suke zaune. Daga }arshe an zayyana misalan wasu daga cikin kalmomin da ake samun bambanci ta hanyar furuci, tsakanin karin harshen gabas da karin harshen yamma.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

Duka-duka wannan darasi ya }unshi kare-karen harsunan Hausa. Wato karin harshen gabas da karin harshen yamma, Malka J.G. (1978) Ya fito da kare-karen harsunan Hausa goma sha hu}u wa}anda ake iya samu tsakanin Nijeriya da Nijer. Haka kuma Ahmed da Daura (1970) na da ra'ayin cewa kare-karen harshe guda shida ne wa}anda ake iya samu a arewacin Nijeriya da suka ha}a da: Kananci, Sakkwatanci, Bausanci, Dauranci, Zazzaganci da kuma Ha}ejanci.

6.0 Auna Fahimta

- (a) Kawo ra'ayoyin masana (2) dangane da kare-karen harshen Hausa
- (b) Kare-karen harsuna nawa ne, Hausa take da su a Nijar?
- (c) Kawo misalan kalmomi goma masu }auke da bambanci tsakani karin harshen gabas da karin harshen yamma.

7.0 Manazarta

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KASHI NA 4: Hanyoyin Bambanta Karin Harshen Gabas Da Yamma

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufar Darasi

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

3.1 Hanyoyin Bambanta Karin Harshen Gabas Da Yamma

3.1.1 Tsarin Sauti

3.1.2 {irar Kalma

3.1.3 Ginin Jumla

3.1.4 Ma'anar Kalmomi

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Ta}aitawa

6.0 Auna Fahimta

7.0 Manazarta

1.0 Gabatarwa

Kowane karin harshe yana }auke da wasu siffofi wa}anda suka bambanta shi da sauran 'yan'uwanshi, wa}anda ta hanyarsu ne ake saurin fahimtar rukunin da wannan karin harshen ya fito. A wannan darasi za a tattauna hanyoyin da ake bi wajen bambanta karin harshen gabas da yamma, wa}annan hanyoyi kuwa za su }unshi tsarin sauti da }irar kalma daga nan kuma za a tsallaka zuwa ga ginin jumla, da kuma ma'anar kalmomi. Ta wannan hanyar ce ake auna bambanci tsakanin kare-karen harsunan Hausa.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

Manufar wannan darasi ita ce:

- (a) Gane hanyoyin da ake bi wajen bambanta kare-karen harshe
- (b) A san ma'anar kalmomin da suka shafi karin harshe daban-daban.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi zai }unshi hanyoyin auna bambancin kare-karen harsunan Hausa tare da nazarin kalmomin a misalce.

3.1 Hanyoyin Bambanta Karin Harshen Gabas Da Yamma

3.1.1 Tsarin Sauti

Tsarin sauti wani fanni ne daga cikin ilimin kimiyyar harshe da yake kula da yadda harshe ke harhaja sautukansa da kuma dangantakar sautukan da ‘yan uwansa a cikin kalma. Misali, idan wasalin /a/ na }asan baki ya biyo bayan sautin /f/ a karin harshen yamma yakan koma /hw/ da sauransu. Misali

GABAS

/a/ da /u/

Audu

Auki

Kauri

/f/

Faawa

Faata

Fita

Faifai

Sassafee

/r/

Gargala

Farke

Biyar

Bayarwa

/ts/

Katsina

YAMMA

/a/ da /b/

Abdu

Abki

Kabri

/h/ ko /hw/

Hwaawa

Hwaata

Hita

Hwaihwai

Sassahee

/l/ ko /t/ ko /s/

Galgali

Hwalkee

Biyat

Bayaswa

/tc/

Katcina

Tsinke

Tcinke

Tsafe

Tcahe

Tsegumi

Tcegumi

3.1.2 {irar Kalma

{irar kalma na nufin yadda ake harha}a }wayoyin ma'ana a samar da kalmomi a harshe, ta hanyar amfani da saiwa da }afi. A Hausa daga cikin hanyoyin }irar kalma akwai kumbura da }ir}ira ta hanyar amfani da }afi. Misali:

GABAS

YAMMA

Ido – Ido (jm)

Ijiya – Idanu (jm)

Katifa – Katifofi

Katifa – Katifu (jm)

Makaranta – Makarantu(jm)

Makaranta – Makarantinne(jm)

Ludai – Luwadu (jm)

Luddai – Ludduna(jm)

{ato – {atuwa(tm)

{ato – {atanya(tm)

Ha}ori

Haure

Wankakkiya

Wankakka da sauransu.

3.1.3 Ginin Jumla

Ginin jumla na nufin yadda ake harha}a kalmomi a samar da jumla mai ma'ana ko sassan jumla. A ginin jumla akwai bambanci da yawa da ake samu na karin harshe, musamman a cikin karin harshen gabas misali tsakanin karin harshen Kananci da Bausanci.

Kananci

Bausanci

Gwamna kan yi wa jama'a nasihaa

Gwamna kan yi nasihaa wa jama'a

Malam ya canzaawa }aalibai aji

Malam ya canza aji wa }aalibai

Alhaji ya sayaa wa yaaransa mootaa

Alhaji ya sayii mootaa wa yaaransa.

Amfani da wakilin suna a nan, akwai bambanci tsakanin Sakkwatanci da Kananci. Misali

Kananci

Sakkwatanci

Ni

Niya (mutum na 1, tilo)

Kai

Kaya (mutum na 2, nm tilo)

Ke

Keya (mutum na 2, tm tilo)

Shi

Shiya (mutum na 3, nm tilo)

Ita

Ita (mutum na 3, tm tilo)

Mu

Muwa (mutum na 1, jm)

Ku

Kuwa (mutum na 2, jm)

Su

Suwa (mutum na 3, jm)

Sakkwatanci da Kananci sun kuma bambanta wajen amfani da mallaka. Misali:

Kananci

Sakkwatanci

Mootaa tawa

Mootaa tau

Yaaroo nawa

Yaaroo nau

Mootaa tashi

Mootaa tai

Yaaroo nashi

Yaaroo nai

Haka kuma akwai bambanci wajen amfani da wakilin suna manuni. Misali:

Wannan

Wanga (nm tilo)

Wannan

Wagga (tm tilo)

Wa]annan

Wa]anga (jm) da sauransu.

3.1.4 Ma'anar Kalmomi

A wannan mataki zamu dubi ma'anar kalmomi, yadda ma'anar kalmomi ta bambanta a wurare daban-daban. Akwai bambanci sosai dake gudana a kare-karen harshen Hausa a nan, wato yadda ake amfani da kalmomi daban-daban amma masu ma'ana jaya. Misali:

Kananci

Hanya

Hanya

Maagee

Maagee

Makani

Makani

Jeelaa

Gishiri

Hawainiyaa

{ulii- {ulii/ {araagoo

{ulii- {ulii

Barcii

Abincii

Fatsaarii

Darbeejiyaa

Darbeejiyaa

Darbeejiyaa

|aawoo

Karin Harshe

Godabe (**sk**)

Turba (**gdr**)

Daadiyaa (**zz/kt**)

Mussa (**sk**)

Waalihan (**zz**)

Gwaazaa (**gdr**)

Wutsiyaa (**gdr**)

Manda (**gdr**)

Hanwaawaa (**sk/zz**)

Abaakuruu (**bs**)

Baakuru (**sk**)

Kwaanaa (**sk**)

Ciimakaa (**kt**)

Sayi (**gdr**)

Doogon jaaroo (**sk**)

Maina (**gdr**)

Dalbaadiya (**bs**)

Kwardee (**dr**)

Ma}eeroo	Mawanki (dr)
Ma}eeroo	Ma}en}eeroo (zz)
Gaajimaaree	Girgijee (sk)
Roogoo	Dooya (gdr)
Shikaa	Saki (sk/zz)
Sannu	Hoo (sk)
Gafiyaa	Burgu (sk)
Wuni	Uni (zz)
Wuni	Yini (sk)
Zaagii	aacii (sk)
Ungulu	Jigal (dr)
Tantabara	Baruu (gdr)
‘Ya	[iyaa (sk)
Wainaa	Maasaa (sk)

Daga wa}annan bayanana da muka gani, mun gano cewa akwai bambanci na kare-karen harshen Hausa, amma ba ya haifar da rashin fahimta tsakanin masu amfani da harshen.

4.0 Kammalawa

A wannan darasi da ya gabata an samu tattaunawa a kan abin da ya shafi hanyoyin bambanta kare-karen harsunan Hausa, wa}anda suka shafi tsarin sauti da }irar kalma da kuma, ginin jumla sannan kuma daga }arshe an kawo bambanci da ake samu ta ~angaren ma’anar kalma, tsakanin kare-karen harsunan Hausa.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

Duka-duka wannan darasin ya ta}aitu ne a kan hanyoyin auna bambancin kare-karen Harsunan Hausa. A inda aka yi bayanin tsarin sauti wanda yake kula da

yadda harshe ke harha]a sautukansa da kuma dangantakar sautuka da ‘yan uwansu cikin kalma da kuma irin bambancin da ake samu ta wannan fanni. Haka kuma an yi bayanin }irar kalma ta yadda ake harha]a }wayoyin ma’ana domin a samar da kalmomi a harshe, ginin jumla kuma ya nuna yadda ake harha]a kalmomi a samar da jumla mai ma’ana. A }arshe kuma an kawo ma’anar kalmomi wanda ya ha]a da misalan da aka kawo.

6.0 Auna Fahimta

- (a) A Kawo hanyoyin bambanta karin harshe a Hausa tare da misalai.
- (b) A kawo kalmomi goma masu bambancin ma’ana a cikin karin harshen gabas da yamma.

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Rukuni Na Uku: Rubutun Hausa

Kashi Na 1: {a’idojin Rubutun Hausa

Kashi Na 2: Yadda Amfani Da Alamomin Rubutu A Hausa

Kashi Na 3: Gudummuwar Masana Wajen Daidaita }a’idojin Rubutun Hausa.

Kashi Na 4: Rubutun Hausa Da Maganar Hausa

Kashi Na 5: Amfani Da Harshen Hausa

Kashi Na 1: }a’idojin Rubutun Hausa

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufar Darasi

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

3.1 }a’idojin Rubutun Hausa

3.1.1 Ma’anar }a’aidojin Rubutu

3.1.2 }a’dojin Sarrafa Haruffa

3.1.3 }a’idojin Ha]ewa Rabewa Da Ha]ewa

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Ta}aitawa

6.0 Auna Fahinta

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan {ara Nazari

1.0 Gabatarwa

Tsarin rubutu na kowane harshe ba zai rasa wasu dokoki na rubuta shi ba. Domin kaucewa barin rubutu sake ba wata }a’ida, yakan haifar da matsala babba wajen fahinta da koyon rubutun. Da Ingilishi, }a’idojin rubutu, shi ne ‘Orthography’. To, a wannan kashi za a yi bayanin ne a kan ma’anar }a’idojin rubutu, da }aidojin sarrafa ba}a}en rubutun Hausa. Sai kuma inda ake rabewa da ha]ewa.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

Wannan darasi yana da manufar koyar da ma’anar }a’idojin rubutu da dokokin sarrafa ba}a}en rubutu da abin da ya shafi rabewa da ha]ewa.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi, ya }unshi bayani a kan ma’anar }a’idojin rubutu da }a’idar yadda ake sarrafa ba}a}e da wajen rabewa da ha]ewa.

3.1 }a’idojin Rubutun Hausa

A nan za a yi bayani ne a kan ma’anar }a’idojin rubutu da yadda ake sarrafa ba}a}e da }a’dojin rabewa da ha]ewa.

3.1.1 Ma'anar {a'idojin Rubutu

Newman (2000:726) ya ce dangane da ma'anar ' Writing systems; Orthography'. Fassara: 'Tsarin hanyoyin rubutu na harshe: {a'idojin Rubutu'. Wannan ya nuna cewa idan aka ce ' }a'idojin rubutu, su ne tsarin hanyoyin rubutu da dokokin rubuta harshe'.

3.1.2 {a'idojin Rubuta Haruffan Hausa

Kamar yadda ya zo a aikin Galadanci (1976:108). Da farko ya nuna harshen Hausa, yana da ba}a}e 31. {anana da manya.

(a) {anana Ba}a}e

- b c d f g h j l m n r s sh t ts w y z ~] } 'y kw gy fy }y.

(b) Manyan Ba}a}e

- B C D F G H J K K L M N R S SH T TS W Y Z | [{ 'Y KY GY FY KY

3.1.2.1 Sarrafa Ba}a}e

1. Ba}in 'P' ba ya cikin tsintar ba}a}en harshen Hausa. Saboda haka, ana amfani da ba}in 'F' a muhallin 'P'. Sai ga sunayen yanka ka}ai, aka ba da damar amfani da ita. Misali:

- Pakistan
- Panti
- Mudi Sipikin

2. Ba}a}en 'hw' da 'hy' da ake samu a wasu karin harsuna, an hana amfani da su a matsayin daidaitacciyar Hausa.

3. Idan aka sami ba}i bale~e ya zo a gaba, wato kamar 'b', ~, f, m' to ana sanya ba}in '-m-' ba ba}in '-n-'. Misali:

- tambaya ba tanbaya ba.
- jinm~iri ba jim~iri ba.
- tambya

4. A kiyaye wajen amfani da }aurin '-r' da '-n' ka da a nashe ta. Misali:

- akwatin Bala ba akwatim Bala ba.
- ramim ~era ba ramim ~era ba
- an fasa ba am fasa ba.
- jakar ku}i ba jakak ku}i ba

5. Ana sanya karan]ori, a tsakiyar har]a]]un kalmomi.

- ru]a-kuyangi
- mace-da-goyo
- bar-ni-da-mugu

3.1.2.2 Sarrafa Wasula

Wasali sauti ne wanda a lokacin furta shi, zirin iska ba ya samun wata dakatarwa, yana wucewa salun-alun. Sannan dukansu ‘yan ziza ne. Ga shi, kamar yadda ya zo a Wurma (2006:54) Misali

a) Tagwayen wasula

- taimako ba temako ba
- }osai ba }ose ba
- laima lema ba
- raini ba reni ba
- shaida ba sheda ba

3.1.3. Raba Kalma Da Ha]e Kalma

1. Sunaye gama-gari ana ha]e su ba rabewa ba. Misali:

a) komai ba ko mai ba

b) kowa ba ko wa ba

c) ko’ina ba ko ina ba

d) koyaushe ba ko yausha

e) kowanne ba ko wane

2. Idan lamirin lokaci ya zo bayan suna, to ana ha]e su. Misali:

a) yakan rubuta ba ya kan rubuta ba

b) yana rubutawa ba ya na rubutawa ba

c) yake rubutawa ba ya ke rubuta ba

d) muka rubuta ba mu ka rubuta ba

3. Idan lamirin lokaci ya zo kamin wakilin suna, an rubu ta shi, shi ka]ai.
Misali:

a) za mu rubuta ba zamu rubuta ba

b) za ta rubuta ba zata rubuta ba

c) za su rubuta ba zasu rubuta ba

4. A kiyaye da yadda ake rubuta ‘-r’ sababbau. Misali:

a) mayar da shi ba mayad da shi ba

b) mayar masa da shi ba mayam masa da shi

c) mayar wa Ali shi da mayarw wa Ai da shi

5. Gajeruwar mallaka ha]ewa ake yi. Misali:

a) dokina ba doki na

b) tigarsa ba rigar sa

c) zanenta ba zanen ta

6. Doguwar mallaka rabewa ake yi. Misali:

a) doki nawa ba dokinawa ba

b) riga tawa ba rigatawa ba

c) zane nata ba zanenata

7. Wakilin suna sha-wuya (object), ana rubuta shi, shi ka]ai. Misali:

a) ya ba ni ba ya bani ba

b) mun sa shi ba mun sashi ba

c) ana kiran ka ba ana kiranka ba.

8. Kalmomin ‘saboda’ ko ‘watakila’, ana rubuta su a matsayin kalma]aya.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kashi ya tattauna ne a kan }a'idojin rubutu, ma'anarsa da yadda ake sarrafa da ba}a}e da wasula a }a'idojin rubutun Hausa. Sannan an yi bayani a kan zancen }a'idojin rabawa da ha}ewa.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

{a'idojin rubutu a ta}aice, sun }unshi wasu tsararrun hanyoyi ne na rubuta harshe. Wa}annan tsare-tsaren sun }unshi dokoki na rubutu. Kamar yadda ake rubuta ba}a}e da wasula da wurin da ake ha}ewa da rabawa. A nan an kawo wurare biyar na yadda ya kamata a yi amfani da ba}a}e da kuma wasula. Sannan a }alla, an kawo wurare 8 inda ake rabawa da ha}ewa.

6.0 Auna Fahinta

1. Mene ne }a'idojin rubutu?
2. Kawo misalan wurare biyar na yadda ya kamata a sarrafa ba}a}e a Hausa.
3. Kawo misalan wurare takwas inda ake ha}e kalma da raba ta a }a'idojin rubutun Hausa.

7.0Manazarta Da Ayukan }ara Nazari

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

Newman, P. (2001). *The Hausa Language: An Encyclopedic Reference*

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Kaduna: Olatunde Rasheed Puplishing Works.

Kashi Na Biyu: Yadda Ake Amfani Da Alamomin Rubutu A Hausa

- 1.0 Gabatarwa
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi
- 3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

3.1 Yadda Ake Amfani Da Alamomin Rubutu A Hausa

3.1.1 Alamomin Dakatarwa

3.1.2 Alamomin Fitar Da Ma'ana

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Ta}aitawa

6.0 Auna Fahinta

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan {ara Nazari

1.0 Gabatarwa

Alamomin rubutu abubuwa ne muhimmair wajen kyautata rubutu ta fuskar karnatawa daidai da gane ma'anar abin da aka rubuta. A kashi na farko, an yi bayani ne a kan abin da ya shafi yadda ake amfani da ba}a}e da wasula da kuma wuraren da ake rabawa da ha}ewa. Shi ko wannan kashi zai }jora ne a kan abin da ya shafi alamomin rubutu. Kamar yadda a aikin Zaria (1979), inda aka cewa alamomin ma'ana na dakatarwa da masu fitar da ma'ana. A nan, za a bi su }aya bayan don yin bayani.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

Manufofin wannan darasi, su ne:

1. A san alamomin tayar da magana.
 2. A gane kashe-kashensu.
 3. A san amfaninsu da yadda ake sarrafa su a rubutun yau da kullum.
- 3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasic ya }unshi yin bayani a kan alamomin rubutu da yadda ake amfani da su a cikin rubutun Hausa.

3.1 Yadda Ake Amfani Da Alamomin Rubutu A Hausa

A nan za a yi bayani ne a kan alamomin rubutu, ma'noninsu da kashe-kashensu da yadda ake amfani da su.

3.1.1 Alamomin Dakatarwa

Abin da ya kamata a sani, shi ne duk kyawon rubutu wanda babu alamomin rubutu, zai yi wahalar karatu kuma ma'anar da ake son isarwa za ta

sami na}asu. Uwa-uba, mutuncin rubutun zai zube warwas! A idanun manazarta. Muhimman alamomin dakatawa, hu}u ne:

- a. aya
 - b. wa}afi
 - c. wa}afi mai ruwa
 - d. ruwa biyu
- (a) Aya (.), alama ce ta dakatawa, wadda ak sanyawa a inda zance ko magana ta kai }arshe. Wato dai, da ita ake rufe zance gaba }ayansa. Sannan bayan an sanya shi, akan tashi da babban ba}i. Misali
1. Ali ya dawo lafiya. Sai kuma gobe, ya koma.
 2. Zauna ka ci. Amma, ban da wasoso.
 3. Kwanta ka huta. Gobe za a ci gaba.
- b) Wa}afi (:): Alama ce ita ma ta dakatawa, sai dai ba mai tsawo kamar ta aya ba, domin ajiye numfashi. Sannan bayan an sanya wa}afi, ana tashi da }aramin ba}i. Misali:
1. Binta jaruma ce, ga ha}uri da ri}on amana.
 2. Allah Ya wadanan naka ya lalace, in ji ra}umin dawa.
 3. Ka nuisance ta, in ba haka ba, ta cuce ka.
- c) Wa}afi mai ruwa (;). Alama ce da ake sanyawa ita ma, don ajiye numfashi da tsagaitawa, kafin daga baya a ci gaba da karatu. Ana sanya ta ne, a inda ka sami jumla masu kusan tsawo }aya da muhimmanci }aya. Bambancin wa}afi da wa}afi mai ruwa shi ne, tsayawar da ake yi a wa}afi mai ruwa ta fi tsawo fiye da wa}afi, amma ba ta kai ga aya ba. Sai dai ita ma, bayan an sanya ta; a kan tashi da }aramin ba}i. Misali:
1. Ka fa}i wanda ka fi so, ba}i wuluk; ba}i }irin; ba}i si}ik.
 2. Ya sanya tufafi wa}anda aka halattawa maza sanyawa; kada ya ri}a shigar ado kamar mata.
 3. Ya rugo a guje; ya bar jikarsa a hanya.
- d) Ruwa-biyu (:). Alama ce ta dakatawa mai tsawo, irin ta aya. Har wa yau, ana sanya ta, inda ake son mai karatu ya saki hanya, don ya lura da wasu jerin misalai da za a nuna masa ko cikin magana ko jerin abubuwa. Ana sanya ta ruwa biyu ne, don bu}atar ya mayar da hankali ga wasu abubuwan da za a nuna masa. Sannan bayan an sanya ta, akan tashi da babban ba}i.
1. Ga yadda suke aikuwa: Da farko, }asa, duk asalinta daga duwatsu ne.

2. Dare na 96: Sarkin Bagadada Umaru Annu amana ya mutu.
3. Amsa-kama: Kalmomi ne wa}anda muryoyinsu suka yi kama da ma'anoninsu. Misali: Tinjim da }irka-}irka.

3.1.2. Alamomin Fitar Da Ma'ana

Duk da yake alamomin fitar da ma'ana, su ma akwai dakatawa, sai dai daga muhimmin aikinsu shi ne, fitowa da abin da yake cikin zuciyar mai rubutu. Daga cikin ma'anonin, akwai: Ma'ana ta kai-tsaye ko wadda aka yi cikin kokwanto ko fushi ko farin ciki ko tsoro da sauransu. Wa}annan alamomi, su ne:

1. Alamar tambaya.
 2. Alamar motsin rai.
 3. Baka-biyu.
 4. Alamomin zanen wani.
 5. Karan }ori
 6. Zarce.
- i) Alamar Tambaya (?): Wannan alama ce, wadda ba ta bu}atar dogonsharhi, domin sunanta ya amsa tambayar aikin da take yi. Wato tana aikin neman bayani ne, na wani al'anari. Sannan ita ma kamar aya ce, bayan sanya ta, akan tashi da babban ba}i. Misali: Wane ne kai? Me ya sa ka zo? Wa ya doke ka?.
 - ii) Alamar Motsin Rai (!): Alama ce da ake sanyawa, idan aka yi magana cikin razana ko ~acin rai ko murna, ko }oki ko tsoro ko fushi ko wuya. Misali:
Kauce Buba! Tir! Wayyo kaina! Amma kai wawa ne!
 - iii) Baka-biyu: Alama ce da ake sanyawa don yin }arin bayani, a kan kalma ko wasu kalmomi a cikin sauran jumla. Misali:
 1. Gero ya fara bununi (}ari ne mai kama da }ura a kan karan gero).
 2. Ya yi muzu-muzu (kunyata).
 3. Ba ya da gaskiya, sai 'yan kame-kame (}arya).
 - iv) Alamar Zancen Wani (' '): Waasu wa}afofi ne da ake sanyawa a farkon maganar wani da }arshenta. Ana haka ne, don ke~e maganar wani. Wa}afi na farko, shi ne na bu}e zance, na biyu kuma, na rufe zance. Misali: Bafullatani ya ce ' aradu! Si ne ~arawon, ja'e tare si, mu buge'.

- v) Zarce (...): Alama ce da ake sanyawa don nuna akwai sauran magana. Galibi, an fi sanya jigo huju. Ba wata tsayayyiyar }a'ida a kan wane harafi ake tashi da shi, idan aka sanya ta. Wato, }arami ba}i ko babba. Misali 'wanda bai ji bari ba, ya ji....', 'karen bana, shi ke maganin zomon.....'

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kashi, ya yi magana ne a kan alamomin rubutu a Hausa. Ba shakka, duk rubutun da ba ya da alamomin rubutu, fanko ne a idon manazarta, don ba ya da wata ma'ana. Alamomin rubutu, sun kasu gida biyu: (a) alamomin dakatarwa da (b) alamomin fitar da ma'ana. Alamomin dakatarwa sun }unshi: Aya, wa}afi, wa}afi mai ruwa, ruwa biyu. Alamomin fitar da ma'ana kuwa, sun }unshi: Alamar tambaya, motsin rai, baka biyu, zarce, alamar buje zance da rufe shi.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

Alamomin rubutu, wasu alamomi ne da ake sanyawa cikin rubutu, don sanin inda ake dakatawa, ko don fitowa da ma'ana da take cikin zuciyar mai rubutu. Sun kasu gida biyu, akwai na dakatawa, kamar: Aya da ake sanyawa a }arshen zance, a tashi da babban ba}i. Sai wa}afi don numfasawa, a tashi }aramin ba}i. Wa}afi mai ruwa ma, don tsawaita numfasawa fiye da wa}afi, amma tsayawar ba ta kai aya ba, kuma a tashi da }aramin ba}i. Alamomi masu fitar da ma'ana, su ne, kamar alamar tambaya (?) don neman }arin bayani. Sai alamar motsin rai (!) don bayyana fushi ko tsoro ko murna. Akwai baka biyu '()' don }arin haske a kan wata kalma. Ko kuma alamar zarce '...' don nuna akwai sauran zance.

6.0 Auna Fahinta

1. Kawo kashe-kashen alamomin rubutu da ka sani.
2. Me ya bambanta alamomin dakatarwa da na fitar da ma'ana?
3. Mene ne aya? (a) A ina ake sanya ta?
4. Meye bambancin wa}afi da wa}afi mai ruwa?
5. Nuna ala}ar ruwa-biyu da aya.

8.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan }ara Nazari

Bunza, A. M. (2002). *Rubutun Hausa Hausa: Yadda Yake Da Yadda Ake Yinsa Don Masu Koyo Da Koyarwa*. Legas: Ibrash Islamic Publishing Centre LTD.

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Yahaya, I.Y. (1988). *Hausa A Rubuce: Tarihin Rubuce-Rubuce Cikin Hausa*. Zaria: Northen Nigeria Publishin Company.

Kashi Na Uku: Gudummuwar Masana Wajen Daidaita Rubutun Hausa

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufar Darasi

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

3.1 Gudummuwar Masana Wajen Daidaita {a'idojin Rubutun Hausa

3.1.1 Gudummuwar [ai]aiku

3.1.2 Gudummuwar Hukumomi

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Ta}aitawa

6.0 Auna Fahinta

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan {ara Nazari

1.0 Gabatarwa

Kashi na biyu, ya yi bayani ne a kan alamomin rubutu. Yanzu kuma, za juya wajen tattaunawa a kan gudummuwar masana wajen daidaita rubutun Hausa. Wannan daidaitawar ta fara ne, a dalilin zuwan turawa. Turawa sun zo a }asar Hausa ta fuskoki hu}u: (a) 'yan le}en asiri (b) ya]a addinin mishin (c) 'yan kasuwa (d) 'yan mulkin mallaka. An fara daidaita rubutun Hausa tun daga matakin ba}a}e. A farko, an fara ne da ba}a}e masu }ugiya da rabawa da ha]e kalmomi kamar yadda aka fara daga rubuce-rubucen J.F. Schon da Charles R.H. Robinson da Hanns Vischer da gudummuwar hukumomi. A dun}ule, ana iya kasa su gida biyu: (a) gudummuwa]ai]aiku (b) gudummuwar hukumomi.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

Wannan darasi, yana da manufar fa]akar da dalibi a kan tarihin daidaita }a'idojin rubutu. Da kuma nuna gudummuwar]ai]aikun masana da hukumomi a kan daidaita }a'idojin rubutun Hausa.

3.0 {umshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi ya }unshi yin bayani a kan gudummuwar masana da hukumomi wajen daidaita }a'idojin rubutun Hausa.

3.1 Gudummuwar Masana Wajen Daidaita {a'idojin Rubutun Hausa

A nan, za a yi magana ne a kan gummuwar]ai]aiku da hukumomi wajen daidaita }a'idojin rubutun Hausa.

3.1.1 Gudummuwar [ai]aiku

[ai]aikun mutanen da suka bayar da gudummuwa wajen daidaita }a'idojin rubutun Hausa a farko. Akwai: (a) J.F. Schon (b) R.H. Robinsom (c) Sir Hanns Vischer (d) G.P. Bargery (e) R.C. Abraham. Misali:

a) J.F. Schon

- 'taba' maimakon 'ta~a'
- 'fada' maimakon 'fa]a'
- 'kara' maimakon '}'ara'
- 'baba' maimakon 'babba'
- 'batta' maimakon '~ata'
- 'sami' maimakon 'tsami'
- 'yaya' maimakon 'ya'ya'
- 'waze' maimakon 'waje'
- 'chikki' maimakon 'ciki'
- 'gidda' maimakon 'gida'
- 'teffi' maimakon 'tafi'

Wa]annan kalmomi suna nuna gudummuwar 'J.F. Schon' wajen daidaita }a'idojin rubutun Hausa.

(b) Charles R.H. Robinson

Robinson shi ne marubucin Hausaland (1896) da 'The work of the Hausa Association (1896)' da 'Hausa Grammar (1897)' da 'Hausa Grammar with Exercisees, Readings and Vocabulry (1897)' da 'Dictionry of the Hausa Language' (1899). Sa~anin Schon shi Robinson ya ankara da haruffa masu }ugiya, har yakan sanya]igo a }ar}ashin haruffan 'k' don samar '}' da d don samar ']' da 'b' don samar da '~'. A ta}aice, masana kamar Zarru} (1982) da Yahaya (1982) sun tabbatar da cewa, shi ne ya fara }o}arin bambanta masu }ugiya (~,},]) da kuma }o}arin rabewa da ha]ewa wajen rubutun Hausa. Kuma dokokin rubuta sun yi tasiri a kan sa. Misali:

Robinson

- akakaamaa su maimakon aka kama
- Anaya}i maimakon anaa ya}ii

c) Hanns Vischer

Hanns Vischer babban jigo ne wanda ya yi }o}ari wajen daidaita }a}idojin rubutun Hausa. Yana daga cikin turawan mulkin mallaka wanda ya fara bu}a makarantar book ta farko a Kano. Shi ne marubucin ‘ Rules for Hausa Orthography’. Ya fara da ba}a}e. Sai dai bai ankara da ‘y ba. Yana rubuta ta a matsayin y. Wato yana rubuta ‘ya’ a matsayin ‘ya ko yanci a matsayin ‘yanci ko yaya a matsayin ‘ya’ya. Bayan abin da ya shafi ba}a}e, akwai zancen jinsin kalmomi masu nasu. Misali:

- rigas Sarki maimakon rigar Sarki
- gidam mati maimakon gidan mati
- sayam masa maimakon sayar masa

Haka ma, duk yana daga cikin }a}idojin rubutun Hanns Vischer, ya kwaikwayi salon rubutun Robinson na ninka ba}i a cikin kalma. Misali;

- farri maimakon fari
- fatta maimakon fata
- bissa maimakon bisa
- }arri maimakon }ari

Haka ma, wajen har}antattun kalmomi, ba ya sanya karan }ori a tsakanin kalmomin. Misali:

- sayesaye maimakon saye-saye
- }one}one maimakon }one-}one
- ciyeciye maimakon ciye-ciye.

(c) G.P. Bargery

Cikakken sunansa ‘Reverend George Parcy Bargery’. Shi ma baturen mulkin mallaka kuma }an mishin, marubucin sanannen }amus ‘Hausa-English and English-Hausa Dictionary’ da aka wallafa 1934. A }alla, ya yi shekara 30 talatin a fa}in }asar Hausa. Yana rubuta ba}a}e masa }ugiya, kamar haka:

- /d’, b’, k’/ maimako /], ~, }/.
- chacha maimakon caca
- c’yaga maimakon tsaga

Haka ma, daga cikin abin da aka samu a cikin rubutun Bargery (1934), maimaita harafin ba}i, wato kamar: ‘ Shashsha}a’ maimaikon shasshafa da ‘tsatstsafa’ maimakon tsattsafa. Bargery, yana nuna tsawon wasali da Karin sauti.

d) R.C. Abraham

Daga cikin gogaggun masana da suka ba da gudummuwa wajen daidaita }ai’dojin rubutun Hausa, akwai ‘R.C.Abraham’. Yana daga cikin turawn mulkin mallak. Daga cikin fitattun ayukansa, akwai:

- a) The Principles of Hausa (1954).
- b) A Mordern Grammar of Spoken Hausa (1941).
- c) The Language of Hausa People (1959)

Yahaya (1988) ya tabbatar da cewa gwamnati ta kafa kwamiti na daidaita }a’idojin rubutun Hausa. Wanda ya }unshi Dr. R.M. East da Farfesa D. Westenman. Wannan kwamiti, ya kai karshen cewa a rubuta haruffa masu }ugiya kamar haka: /], ~, }/. A wannan lokaci gwamnatin lardin arewa ta zartar da doka amfani da su a matsayin haruffan Hausa. Wannan ya sa Abraham ya yi amfani da su a cikin }amusunsa mai suna ‘Dictionary of the Hausa Language’. Shi ma a rubutunsa akwai tsawon wasali da karin sauti.

3.1.2 Gudummuwar Hukumomi

Ba shakka, hukumomi suna dag cikin w]anda suka tallafa wajen daidaita }aidojin rubutun Hausa. Wa]annan hukumomi, su ne:

- 1. Translation Bureau.
- 2. Literature Bureau.
- 3. Gaskiya Corporation.
- 4. Northern Region Literature Agency.
- 5. The Hausa Language Board.

Ha}i}a ba sai an fa}i ba, hukumomin turawa ‘yan mulkin mallaka, suna daga cikin wa]anda suka tallafa wajen daidaita }a’idojin rubutun Hausa. Daga cikin gudummuwar wa]annan hukumomi na ‘yan mulkin mallaka, akwai:

- i) Samar da tsayayyun haruffan rubutu, wa]anda suka ha}a da ba}a}e da waula.

- ii) Samar da ba}a}e masu }ugiya (ko lan}wasa).
- iii) Samar da tsayyen kundin }a}idojin rubutun Hausa wato ‘Rules for Hausa Orthography’.

Daga 1960 zuwa yau an yi taruka da dama don daidaita }a}idojin rubutun Hausa. Bayan wucewar zamanin mulkin mallaka, hukumomin da aka }orawa nauyin kula da aikin daidaita }a}idojin rubutu a Nijeriya, su ne:

- a. Hukumar NINLAN (National Institute for Nigerian Languages).
- b. Hukumar NERDC (National Educational Research and Development Council).

A shekarar 2000, hukumar NERDC ta samar da kundiwanda a ya tattara }a}idojin rubutu na harsun 36 a cikin gida Nijeriya. A shekarar 1966 hukumar UNESCO ta shirya taro a Bamako, Mali don daidaita ba}a}en da ya kamata a yi amfani da su wajen rubutun harshen Hausa. An tabbatar da ba}a}e masu }ugiya ‘~,],}’. Da kuma masu goya ‘sh, ts, gy, ky, }y’. Da le~antattu ‘gw,kw, }wa’. Da an sanya furucin ‘f’ a maimakon ‘f’. Sannan an raba tsakanin wakilin suna lamirin lokaci. Wato kamar ‘su naa, ka naa, ki naa, ya naa’.

Har wa yau, a shekarar 1970, an sake yin wani taro na daidaita }ai}dojin rubutun Hausa. A inda aka kai }arshe cewa a ha}e wa}annan kalmomi, kar a raba su:

- a. ko’ina ba ko ina ba.
- b. yake ba ya ke ba.
- c. yakan ba ya kan ba.
- d. nake ba na ke ba.
- e. suna ba su na ba
- f. mutum ba mutun ba
- g. malam ba malan ba
- h. ranar kasuwa ba ranak kasuwa ba
- i. matsuttsuka ba matsutstsuka ba.

Bugu da }ari, a shekarar 1972, an sake yin wani taro wanda cibiyar nazarin harsunan Nijeriya a Jami’ar Bayero Kano, ta shirya. A }arshe, an yi ratayen sakamakon taron da aka yi a littafin MKM Galadanci ‘ An Introduction to Hausa Grammar’ a 1976. Taro na }arshe, shi ne wanda aka yi a 1980, wanda majalisar

Jinƙin duniya ta sita shirya a Jami'ar Niamey jumhuriyar Nijar, don daidaita saƙun }a'idojin rubutun Hausa. Daga nan sai wanda Jam'ar Ahmad Bello ta shirya a }ar}ashin cibiyar binciken wanda gwamnatin tarayyar Nijeriya ta }auki nauyi, har aka wallafa shi a 1979. A ta}aice, dokokin da aka samar Jami'ar Niamey da Jam'ar Ahmadu Bello Zaria, su ne abin da ake da shi har zuwa yau (}atagarawa 2004).

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kashi ya yi bayani ne a kan gudummuwar masana wajen daidaita }a'idojin rubutun Hausa. A cikin bayanin an ga yadda masana suka ba da tasu gudummuwa. Sannan an ta~o gudummuwar da hukumomi suka bayar a cikin gida Nijeriya da ma waje.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

A nan, an yi magana ne a kan gudummuwar masana wajen daidaita }a'idojin rubutun Hausa. An fara ne da }ai}aikun masana da suka fara ba da gudummuwarsu, kamar su: (a) J.F. Schon (b) R.H. Robinsom (c) Sir Hanns Vischer (d) G.P. Bargery (e) R.C. Abraham. Sai kuma gudummuwar da hukumomi suka bayar. Wa}annan hukumomi su ne: Translation Bureau.Literature Bureau,Gaskiya Corporation, Northern Region Literature Agency

The Hausa Language Board. Akwai kuma, hukumar NINLAN (National Institute for Nigerian Languages) da hukumar NERDC (National Educational Research and Development Council).

6.0 Auna Fahinta

1. Kawo }ai}aikun masana da suka ba da gudummuwa wajen daidaita }ai'dojin Rubutun Hausa.
2. Wace gudummuwa ce Hanns Vischer da G.P. Bargery suka bayar a kan }ai'dojin rubutun Hausa?
3. Kawo hukumomin da suka yi ruwa da tsaki wajen ha~aka }a'idojin rubutun Hausa.

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan }ara Nazari

Bunza, A. M. (2002). *Rubutun Hausa Hausa: Yadda Yake Da Yadda Ake Yinsa Don Masu Koyo Da Koyarwa*. Legas: Ibrash Islamic Publishing Centre LTD.

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Kashi Na Huju: Maganar Hausa Da Rubutun Hausa

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufar Nazari

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

3.1 Maganar Hausa Da Rubutun Hausa

3.1.1. Maganar Hausa

3.1.2 Rubutun Hausa

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Ta}aitawa

6.0 Auna Fahinta

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyuakan {ara Nazari

1. 0 Gabatarwa

Magana da rubutu abubuwa ne masu ala}a, amma kuma mabambanta. Domin magana ana yin ta ne da fatar baki, shi ko rubutu da hannu ake yin sa. Duk, da yake ana yin rubutu da magana don sadarwa. Shekaru aru-aru da suka wuce]an adam yana amfani da magana a matsayin hanyar sadarwarsa kamin samuwar rubutu. Idan aka kalli Hausawa a yau, suna da hanya biyu ta rubutu wato ‘ajami’ da ‘boko’. Rubutun ajami ya tushe ne daga rubutun larabci, shi ko rubutun boko daga turawa. Rubutu yana wakiltar magana ne, wato dai rubutu alamomi ne da ake amfani da su domin rubuta magana ko taskace ta. A ta}aice, a nan za a nazari ne a kan maganar Hausa da rubutun Hausa. Kamar yadda malaman harshe suka bayyana (Skinner 1977, Bagari 1986) cewa abu ne mai wahala a sami rubutu ya wakilci magana]ari-]ari, sai dai a sami kusanci a tsaninsu. Wannan ya sa ake samun wani abu magana ta furta amma rubutu bai nuna ba. Alal, misali rubutun ajami, yakan nuna tsawon wasali amma, babu karin sauti. Shi ko, rubutun boko babu tsawon wasali balle karin sauti. Sai dai, a yi amfani da wasu dubaru domin ganin cewa an karanta rubutun Hausa, ba kuren tsawon wasali balle tsawon wasali.

3.0 Manufar Darasi

Manufar wannan darasi shi ne, ya san rubutu da magana kuma ya gane bambancinsu.

3.1 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi ya }unshi bayani a kan rubutun Hausa da maganar Hausa.

3.1.1 Rubutun Hausa Da Maganar Hausa

A nan za a yi magana ne a kan maganar Hausa da rubutun Hausa.

3.1.1 Maganar Hausa

Magana tsarariyar hanya ce ta sadarwa. Magana ana gina ta da wasu sautuka wa]anda suka }unshi ba}ake da wasula. Shi ba}i sauti ne wanda lokacin furta shi zirin iska yakan fito daga cikin huhu ya doshi kogon baki domin fita, sa a tsaiko a wurare na bakin. Wannan zai sa a sami sautin ba}i. Yakan zama]an ziza ko akasin haka. Amma sautin wasali, lokacin samar da shi zirin iska yakan fita ne ba tare fuskantar wani tsaiko ba, kuma dukansu masu ziza ne. Idan aka furta kalma'gídáá', a lura kalma ce mai sautuka hu]u. Da /g/ da /i/ da /d/ da /aa/. Akwai tsawon wasali a }arshen Kalmar da tsarin karin sauti na sama-sama. To wa]annan tubalai ake gina magana a Hausa. Wato da haruffa masu }unshe da ba}a}e da wasula da tsawon wasali da kuma karin sauti. Ba bahaushe ka]ai ba, duk]an adam ana ganin yana tashi da harshe ne, ya kama magana babu wanda zai koya masa yadda zai yi magana. Tamkar yadda aka san tsuntsu ba ya koyan tashi sama ga kowa, kifi ba ya koyon iwo ga kowa. Haka]an adam ba ya koyon magana ga kowa. Ikon Allay a fi gaban mamaki!

3.1.2 Rubutun Hausa

To wai mene ne rubutu? Ga ta bakin malamai. Yahaya (1988:1) yana cewa:

‘...ilimin rubutu, watau yin amfani da zayyana wasu alamomi a kan takarda, ko a kan wani abu mai bagire don sadar da magana wadda]an adam ya fi fa]in ta da fatar baki , a ji s hi da kunne, kamar yadda aka bayyana a baya, ya samu ne ga]an adam a wani lokaci mai tsawo, kuma ana amfani da alamonin rubutu irir-iri ne a sassa daban daban na duniya.’

Bunza (2002:1) yana cewa:

‘Wata dabara ce ta yin wasu ‘yan alamomi da za su wakilci magana’

Har wa yau, dangane da asalin rubutu ga abin da Bunza (2002: 3) yake cewa:

‘ Kimanin shekaru dubu talatin da biyar (35,000) da suka wuce , mutane suka fara rubutu a kan dutse da rumfunan da suke kwanciya. Bayan samun haka da da]ewa, sai aka fara samun dubarun rubutu ta hanyar amfani da alamomi ya bayyana a essopotamia’

Ta kallon yadda ake rubutu ya kasu gida. Akwai mai tsarin kwance (Syntigmatic). Shi wannan hanya ta rubutu ta }unshi mai fara daga dama zuwz hagu da mai farawa daga hagu zuwa dama. Rubutn Hausa na boko, yana daga cikin wanda ake rubutawa daga hagu zuwa dama. Sannan a rubutun Hausa ba a nuna karin sauti da tsawon wasali. Don }o}arin karantawa daidai, ana la’akari da abin da ake magana a kai da kalmar da ta gabace ta da wadda ta zo bayanta.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kasha ya yi magana ne a kan ‘maganar Hausa’ da ‘rubutun Hausa. An kawo ma’anar magana da rubutu. An bayyan yadda siffofin maganar Hausa take. Har wa yau, an bayyana abubuwan da ake samu a magana da wa]anda ake samu a rubutun Hausa.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

Magana tsarariyar hanya ce ta sadarwa ga]an adam, wadda take amfani da fatar bakinsa da taimakon sauran sassan bakinsa wajen furta wasu sautuka wa]anda suka }unshi ba}a}e da wasula. Maganar Hausa, ana samar da ita ne ta amfani da haruffa ba}a}e da wasula. Rubutu alamomi ne masu wakiltar magana. Rubutu ya kasu gida biyu: (a) mai tsari na kwance da (b) mai tsari na tsaye. Manya-manyan abubuwan da suka bambanta magana da rubutu su ne tsawon wasli da karin sauti.

6.0 Auna Fahinta

1. (a)Mene ne magana?

(b)Yi bayanin siffofin magana a Hausa, a ta}aice.

2. (a) Mene ne rubutu?

(b) Kawo nau'o'in rubutu da ka sani.

5. Me ya bambanta maganar Hausa da rubutun Hausa.

7. 0 Manazarta

Bunza, A. M. (2002). *Rubutun Hausa Hausa: Yadda Yake Da Yadda Ake Yinsa Don Masu Koyo Da Koyarwa*. Legas: Ibrash Islamic Publishing Centre LTD.

Yahaya, I.Y. (1988). *Hausa A Rubuce: Tarihin Rubuce-Rubuce Cikin Hausa*. Zaria: Northern Nigeria Publishing Company.

Kashi Na Biyar : Amfani Da Harshen Hausa

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufar Darasi

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

3.1 Amfani Da Harshen Hausa

3.1.1 Amfani Da Harshen Hausa A Magance

3.1.2 Amfani Da Haushen Hausa A Rubuce

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Ta}aitawa

6.0 Auna Fahinta

7.0 Manazarta Ayukan {ara Nazari

1.0 Gabatarwa

Hausa kamar kowane harshe a duniya a yau, ana amfani da ita a rubuce da kuma fatar baki. Sannan kowanensu akwai a bin da ya kamata ya kiyaye, domin samun ingantacciyar sadarwa. Mai magana da harshen Hausa, domin samun ingantacciyar akwai bu}atar, ya kiyaye da dokokin nahawu, wa}anda suka ha}a da kiyaye dokin tsarin furuci da ginin jumla da na abin da ya shafi ma'ana. Haka ma, yana da kyau ya kiyaye da muhallin sadarwarsa da kuma abokin sadarwarsa. Wannan ya nuna ke nan, abubuwan da suke haifar da ingantacciyar sadarwa akwai kiyayewa da da dokokin harshe na nahawu da ma wa}anda ba na nahawu ba. Haka ma, mai amfani da harshen Hausa a rubuce akwai bu}atar shi ma, ya kiyaye gwargwadon halinsa a kan }a'idojin rubutu, wa}anda ya yadda ake sarrafa ba}a}e da inda ake rabawa da ha}ewa. Sannan a kiyaye alamomin rubutu. Yana idan za ka yi rubutu a kan wani abu, ya kasance ka fahinci batun da kyau ba kame-kame ba. Wannan zai taimaka ainun samun }wa}}waran bayani. Abu ne sananne cewa babban amfanin harshe shi ne sadarwa.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

Manufar wannan darasi ita ce yin bayani a kan yadda ya kamata a yi amfani da harshen Hausa wajen samun ingantacciyar sadarwa.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi ya }unshi bayani a kan amfani da harshen Hausa a magance ko a rubuce.

3.1 Amfani Da Harshen Hausa

Kamar yadda aka bayyana a gabatarwa cewa ana amfani da harshen Hausa a magance kamar a kafafen ya]a labaru, da kuma a rubuce kamar a littafai da ma wani ~angare na ya]a labaru wato jaridu. A ta}aice, a nan, za a tattauna ne a kan abubuwan da ya kamata mai amfani da harshen ya kiyaye da su domin samar da inagantacciyar sadarwa. A ta}aice, idan aka ce amfani da harshen Hausa yana nufin duk wata hanya da aka yi amfani da ita domin sadarwa cikin harshen Hausa a magance ko a rubuce.

3.1.1 Amfani Da Harshen Hausa A Magance

Masu hikima suna cewa ‘magana zarar bunu ce’ wasu suka ce kibiya ce, a tsaya a daidaita inda ya kamata a harba ta. Saboda haka, amfani da harshe ko a rubuce ko magance abu ne mai tsada. Duk wani harshe da za a yi amfani da shi a magance, akwai bu}atar kiyaye dokokin nahawu. Nahawu a ta}aice, ya }unshi dokokin da suka }unshi tsarin sauti da ginin jumla da ma’ana. Haka ma, dole ne a kiyaye daidaitaccen harshe.da lura da muhalli da kuma abokin magana. Saboda haka, mai amfani harshen Hausa, ya kiyaye dokokin nahawunsa. Dokokin nahawu a ta}aice, ya }unshi dokokin gina kalmomi da jumli. Idan za a fa]a]a, nahawu zai }unshi dokokin tsarin sauti da ginin jumla da kuma ma’ana (Amfani, 2007). Su ko dokokin ginin jumla, ya }unshi sanin matsayin kowace kalma a nahawu. Kamar: (a) suna (b) wakilin suna (c) lokatai (d) jinsi (e) adadi (f) mallaka (g) amsa-kama (h) aikatau (i) bayanau da sauransu Bello (2014). Yana daga cikin abubuwan da mai amfani da harshen Hausa zai kula da shi wato daidaitacciyar Hausa. Ga abin da Wurma (2006;2) yake cewa:

‘ Daidaitacciyar Hausa, ita ce Hausa wadda aka tace ta kuma masana ilimin harshen a taruruka daban-daban suka amince a yi amfani da ita.

Babban muhimmancin harshe, shi ne ‘sadarwa’ ita ko sadarwa . Ga abin da Yakasai (2012:95) ya ce a kan ta:

‘.....wasu na]aukar sadarwa a matsayin wata kafa ta isar da bayanai daga wani wuri zuwa wani.... Gaskiyar maganar ita ce, sadarwa hanya ce da]ai]aikun mutane ke musayar bayanai cikin tsari’

Bugu da }ari, yana daga cikin abin da ake la'akari da mai Magana, wato la'akari da jinsinsa da matsayinsa. Sai muhallin magana, wato inda ake maganar. Makaranta ce ko filin }wallo ko wurin biki ko wajen dambe ko kokowa.

3.1.2 Amfani Da Harshen Hausa A Rubuce

Amfani da harshen Hausa a rubuce, wato ya }unshi yadda ake amfani da harshen Hausa a rubuce saboda bu }atun sadarwa na yau da kullum. Wannan ya ha}a da kafofin ya}a labaru kamar jaridu da majallu. Daga cikin abubuwan da mai amfani da harshen Hausa, ya kamata, ya kiyaye wa}annan abubuwa;

1. kiyayewa da dokokin nahawu. Musamman jinsi da adadi. Wato dai kar a mayar da mace namiji ko a mayar da namiji mace ko ayi amfani da lamirin jam'i a matsayin tilo ko tilo a matsayin jam'i.
2. Kiyayewaa da muhalli da matsayin abokin sadarwa.
3. Kiyayewa da daidaitacciyar Hausa ba amfani da wani Karin harshe da zai ru}ar da mai karantawa ba.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kashi ya yi magana ne, a kan amfani da harshen Hausa. Inda aka kasa darasin gida biyu: (a) amfani da harshe a magance (b) amfani da harshe a rubuce. Kowanne da abubuwan da ake la'akari da su wajen sadarwa. Domin kada a manta babban aikin harshe shi ne, sadarwa.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

Ana amfani da kowane harshe ne saboda sadarwa. A nan, an yi magane a kan amfani da harshen Hausa, wanda yake nufin duk wata hanya da aka yi amfani don sadarwa cikin Hausa a magance ko a rubuce . Harshen ana amfani da shi ne ta fuska biyu (a) a magance da (b) a rubuce. Da yake ana amfani da shi ne don sadarwa akwai abubuwan da ya kamata a kiyaye. Wa}anda suka ha}a da: kiyaye

dokokin nahawu da lizimtar daidaitacciyar Hausa, da abin da ya shafi muhalli da matsayin abokin sadarwa.

6.0 Auna Fahinta

1. (a) Me ake nufi da amfani da harshen Hausa?
(c) Kawo hanyoyin da ake amfani da su wajen amfani da harshen Hausa a yau.
2. Waɗanne abubuwa ne mai amfani harshen ya kamata ya kiyaye da su lokacin amfani da harshen Hausa?
3. Me ya bambanta amfani da harshe a magance da rubuce?

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayukan {ara Nazari

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