

## **HAU 109**

### **Gabatar da Qa'idojin Rubutun Hausa**

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### **Rukuni na 1**

Kashi na 1: Harshe Hausa

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Kashi na 3: Daidaitacciyar Hausa

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Kashi na 5: Baƙaƙen Hausa da Yadda Ake Amfani da su a Daidaitacciyar Hausa

Kashi na 6: Wasulan Hausa da Yadda Ake Amfani da su a Daidaitacciyar Hausa

### **Kashi na 1: Harshen Hausa**

#### **Abubuwan da ke Ciki**

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufofin Darasi

3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi

- 3.1 Ma'anar Harshen Hausa
- 3.2 Yankunan da ake amfani da harshen Hausa
- 3.3 Muhimmancin Harshen Hausa
- 3.4 Cigaban Harshen Hausa
- 4.0 Kammalawa
- 5.0 Takaitawa
- 6.0 Awon Fahimta
- 7.0 Manazarta

## **1.0 Gabatarwa**

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

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

## **2.0 Manufofin Darasi**

A karshen wannan kashi ana sa ran cim ma wadannan manufofi

- Fahimtar ma'anar harshen Hausa.

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

### **3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi**

#### **3.1 Ma'anar Harshen Hausa**

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

#### **3.2 Yankunan da Ake amfani da Harshen Hausa**

Harshen Hausa, harshe ne da aka fi amfani dashi a ɓangaren Arewacin Nijeriya da kuma wasu sassa na ƙasashen Nijer da Cadi da Sudan da Gana da Saliyo da Jumhiruyar Bini da Barkina Faso da Kamaru da Senigal da Laberiya da Mali da kaɗan daga wasu yankuna na

Misira da Moroko da Tunis da sauran makamantan waƙƙannan ƙasashe, waƙƙanda ko dai sun yi iyaka da Arewacin Nijeriya ko kuma Hausawa sun je ƙasar don wani dalili. Saboda haka ne Schuh (1983) kamar yadda Wurma (2005:1) ya kawo ya nuna cewa harshen Hausa, na ɗaya daga cikin manyan harsunan duniya wanda in banda Larabci, babu wani harshe da ya fi shi yawan jama'a a nahiyar Afrika. Don haka, harshen Hausa baya ga asalin tushensa ya yaɗu zuwa yankuna da dama na ƙasashen Afrika da ma wasu ƙasashe masu nisa a sakamakon wasu dalilai. Saboda haka ne aka cewa harshen Hausa ya zama harshen duniya wanda ake amfani da shi ba wai kawai a ƙasar Hausa ba.

### **3.3 Muhimmancin Harshen Hausa**

Dangane da muhimmancin harshen Hausa, Wurma (2005:2) ya ce “Hausa, harshe ne da ya fi kowane harshe yaɗuwa a Afrika ta yamma, sannan kuma idan aka yi la'akari da masu magana da harshen a wasu wurare a Afrika ta Arewa da ta tsakiya da kuma ta gabas, harshen ya wuce harshen Suwahili wajen yaɗuwa da yin amfani da shi a nahiyar Afrika” .Dalilin hakan na iya kasancewa wajen irin gagarumar sha'awar da Hausawa ‘yan kasuwa da masu sana’o’in hannu da malamai suke da ita wajen tafiya zuwa wasu wurare da kuma nacin da Hausawa suke da shi ga al’adunsu da irin sigar harshen, wadda ta sa shi zama mai sauƙin koyo da farin jini. Haka kuma, yalwar kalmomi ta harshen ta sa ya kasance abin amfani ga harkokin ilimi da walwalar jama'a da siyasa da hukunce-hukunce tare da kuma da irin baiwar da harshen yake da ita wajen aro da mayar da wasu ‘yan gida. Waƙƙannan dalilai da wasunsu su ka sa da dama daga waƙƙanda ba Hausawa ba

masu sha'awar hulɗa da mutanen nahiyar Afrika suka fi bada ƙarfi wajen koyon harshen Hausa domin samun yin mu'amala da mutanen nahiyar Afrika, waɗanda harshen Hausa ke da rinjayar kaso na masu magana da harshen. Saboda haka, harshen Hausa ya zama mai muhimmanci sosai ga duk mai son mu'amala da mafi rinjayen mutanen da ke a nahiyar Afrika.

### **3.4 Cigaban Harshen Hausa**

Harshen Hausa ya samu ci gaba a fannoni da dama waɗanda suak haɗa da; ta fuskar yawan masu magana da shi da koyar da shi da kuma matsayin harshen a hukumance a ƙasa da duniya da kuma sauran makamantan waɗannan. Ta fuskar masu magana da shi, yana ɗaya daga cikin harasa da ke da ɗimbin masu magana a duniya kuma na biyu a nahiyar Afrika. Ta fuskar koyarwa kuwa a akwai jami'o'i masu yawa a Nijeriya da wasu ƙasashen Turai da Amurka da Asiya da suke koyar da kwasa-kwasan samun digiri na farko da na biyu da na uku a fannin Hausa, haka kuma waɗansu ƙasashen Turai da Asiya da Amurka suna amfani da harshen Hausa, musamman a kafofin yaɗa labaransu na ƙasa-da-ƙasa. Bugu da ƙari, zaɓen harshen Hausa da ƙungiyar haɗa kan ƙasashen Afrika ta yi, ya zama ɗaya cikin harsunanta uku na tafiyar da aiki, ya ƙara ɗaga matsayin harshen da martabarsa. Don haka, masu hasashe ke ganin cewa harshen Hausa na da babban rabo nan gaba a matsayinsa na harshen da za ayi amfani da shi a duniya. Saboda haka, harshen Hausa ya daina zama harshen da Hausawa suka kankane, harshe ne da tuni ya zarce mutanen ƙabilarsa na asali.

### **4.0 Kammalawa**

A wannan kashi an yi bayani a kan harhsen Hausa da wuraren da ake amfani da shi da matsayin ta fuskar sadarwa. Haka kuma, an yi bayanin abubuwan da suka sa harshen Hausa ya kai inda ya ke a yanzu da kuma irin hasashen da manazarta suke da shi a kan harshen.

## **5.0 Takaitawa**

A wannan kashi an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

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

## **6.0 Awon Fahimta**

1. Yi cikakken bayani a kan harshen Hausa tare da matsayinsa a nahiyar Afrika.
2. Kawo wasu harsuna da suke da 'yan'uwantaka da Hausa tare da yin baynin 'yan'uwantakar.
3. Me yasa harshen Hausa yake kara ci gaba a kullum?
4. Yi bayanin muhimmancin harshen Hausa ga a kalla daya daga cikin rukunin al'umma.

## **7.0 Manazarta**

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## **Kashi na 2: Tarihin Samuwar Qa'idojin Rubutun Hausa**

### **Abubauwan da ke Ciki**

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufofin Darasi

3.0 Kunshiyar Darasi

3.1 Qa'idojin Rubutu a Qarni na 20

3.2 Kafa Hukumar Hausa

3.3 Tarurrukan Daidaita Ka'idojin Rubutun Hausa

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Takaitawa

## 6.0 Awon Fahimata

## 7.0 Manazarta

### 1.0 Gabatarwa

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

### 2.0 Manufofin Darasi

A farshen wannan kashi ana sa ran a cim ma waɗannan manufofi kamar haka:

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

### 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi

#### 3.1 Qa'idojin Rubutun Hausa a Karni na 20

A farkon karni na 20, masana sun fahimci cewa akwai wasu sautuka na musamman a Hausa waɗanda rashin amfani da su wajen rubuta wasu kalmomin Hausa yadda ya kamata ko yadda ake furta su a Hausa ya haifar da matsaloli. Irin waɗannan sautuka sun

haɗa da: b, da d, da k, waɗanda a lokacin waɗansu marubuta na amfani da digo a farkashin bakafen masu kama da su. Misali:

‘b’ da digo a farkashinta a matsayin ‘b’

‘d’ da digo a farkashinta a matsayin ‘d’

‘k’ da digo a farkashinta a matsayin ‘k’

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

‘b’ a matsayin b

‘d’ a matsayin d

‘k’ a matsayin k

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

Daga baya a shekara ta 1932 Gwamnatin Jihar Arewa ta kafa kwamitin daidaita ka’idojin rubutun Hausa wanda aka kira ‘Committee on Hausa Orthography’. Wannan kwamiti ya

shafe wajen shekara biyar yana kaiwa yana kawowa kafin ya cim ma yarjejeniyar yi wa b, da d, da k, kugiya ko lanƙwasa abirbishinsu maimakon dige-digen da akan yi a kasa ko a samansu.

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

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

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

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

### **Awon Fahimta**

- kafin gyara ƙa’idojin rubutun Hausa, ya ake rubuta waɗannan sautuka:
  - i. ɓ.....
  - ii. ɗ.....
  - iii. ƙ.....

### 3.2 Kafa Hukumar Hausa

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

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

An yi na’am da wannan shawara ta Malam Bawa Bulkacuwa, inda Gwamnatin Jihar Arewa ta kafa *Hausa Language Board*, watau *Hukumar Harshen Hausa* a shekara 1955 domin a daidaita ƙa’idojin rubutun Hausa, da tace kalmominda Hausa ta aro daga wasu

harsuna musamman Larabci da Ingilishi, sannan ta kuma gudanar da duk wasu ayyuka waɗanda za su kyautata harshen Hausa.

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

1. Tabbatar da littafin ka'idojin rubutun Hausa mai suna *Rules for Hausa Spelling*, bayan yin 'yan gyare-gyare.
2. Cim ma yarjejeniyar kan waɗansu kalmomin na bayyana nahawu. Misali: *ismi zuwa suna fi'ili, amri zuwa abin da za a yi*
3. Tsara littafi na kebantattun kalmomi a Hausa, mai suna *Glossaries of Technical Terms*. A ciki an jero kalmomi kimanin dubu ɗaya da ɗari ɗaya a tsarin rukuni-rukuni waɗanda ake amfani da su a keɓaɓɓun wuraren. A littafin an kuma nuna yadda Hausa takan aro kalma daga turanci, waɗansu an samo masu fassara a Hausa, waɗansu an canza masu sauti ta yadda za su dace da tsarin sautinta su zama kalmomin Hausa.

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

Hukumar Harshen Hausa. A halin yanzu, Cibiyar ke gudanar da kwatankwacin ayyukan da Hukumar Harshen Hausa ta yi.

### **3.3 Tarurrukan Daidaita Ka'idojin Rubutun Hausa**

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

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

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

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

### **Awon Fahimta**

- An gudanar da taron Bamako daga .....
- An ci gaba da gudanar da kwatankwacin ayyukan Hukumar Harshen Hausa bayan rushewarta a .....

### **4.0 Kammalwa**

Wannan kashi ya yi bayani a kan tarihin samuwar ƙa'idojin rubutun Hausa. Ya taɓo tarihin abubuwan da suka faru a mabambanta lokuta da wuraren domin inganta ƙa'idojin rubutun Hausa. A cikin kashin an kawo bayanin ƙa'idojin rubutu a ƙarni na 20 da abubuwan da suka jawo kafa hukumar Hausa da ayyukan hukumar, sannan an kawo bayanin tarurrukan daban-daban da aka yi domin daidaita ƙa'idojin rubutan Hausa.

### **5.0 Takaitawa**

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

- yadda aka gyara ƙa'idojin rubutu a ƙarni na 20.
- yadda aka kafa Hukumar Hausa da ayyukanta.
- mabambanta tarurrukan daidaita ƙa'idojin rubutan Hausa da sakamakon da suka haifar.

### **6.0 Awon Fahimta**

- Yi takaitaccen bayani a kan gudummawar da wadannan masana suka bayar wajen samuwar ƙa'idojin rubutun Hausa:



- Dr. R. M. East
- Mr. G. P. Bargery
- Malam Bawa Bulkacuwa
- Kawo tarurruka guda uku da aka gudanar don daidaita ka’idojin rubutun Hausa, Dangane da wuri da lokacin.
- Yi bayanin yadda ake rubuta waƙannan sututtuka ɓ, da ɗ, ƙ, kafin gyara ka’idojin rubutun Hausa na shekarar 1932

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### **Kashi na 3: Daidaitacciyar Hausa**

#### **Abubuwan da ke Ciki**

- 1.0 Gabatarwa
- 2.0 Manufofin Darasi
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi
  - 3.1 Ma'anar daidaitacciyar Hausa.
  - 3.2 Wuraren da ake amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa.
- 4.0 Kammalawa
- 5.0 Takaitawa
- 6.0 Awon Fahimta
- 7.0 Manazarta

## **1.0 Gabatarwa**

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

## **2.0 Manufofi**

A farhshen wannan kashi ana sa ran a cim ma waɗannan manufofi kamar haka:

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

## **3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi**

### **3.1 Ma'anar Daidaitacciyar Hausa**

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

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

### **3.2 Wuraren da Ake amfani da daidaitacciayr Hausa**

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

#### **Makarantu**

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

#### **Wallafa**

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

#### **Kafofin Watsa Labarai**

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

- **Rediyo**

Wata kafa ce ta isar da sakonni ta hanyar mangana zuwa ga jama'a wadanda ke zaune a wurare da ban-daban ba tare da ganin mai ba da sakon ba.

- **Telbijin**

Shi ma telbijin wata kafa ce ta isar da saƙo ga jama'ar tamkar rediyo. Babban abin da ya bambanta shi da rediyo shi ne ganin mai magana da motsi a lokacin da yake maganar ko motsin ta cikin akwatun talabijin.

- **Jaridu**

Wadannan sun kunshi labarai wadanda ake bugawa don mutane su karanta a matsayin sakonni. Akan buga Jaridu wasu kullum wasu kuma ana buga su lokaci-lokaci, hakan ya danganci bukata da dalili. A yanzu ana samun ire-iren wadannan jaridu a yanar gizo.

## **Tarurrukan Qarawa Juna Sani**

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

Duk wadannan wurare da aka kawo a sama suna kofarin yin amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa a harkokin gudanarwarsu, domin samun damar aika sakon da suke son aikawa.

Domin daidaitacciyar Hausa ita ce Hausar da mafi yawan al'umma ke amfani da ita.

### **4.0 Kammalawa**

A wannan kashi an yi bayanin ma'anar daidaitacciyar Hausa da wuraren da ake amfani da ita. Haka kuma, an yi bayanin matakan da ake bi wajen samar da ita da kuma irin ci

gaban da harshen Hausa ya samu sakamakon fito da daidaitacciyar Hausa. Sai dai ya kamata a sani ba ko yaushen ne ake samun daidaitacciyar Hausa a waɗannan wurare da aka ambata ba, akan sami wasu kalmomi ko jimloli da ba su taka kara ba, da suka saba tsarin daidaitacciyar Hausa. Don haka, akwai bukatar irin waɗannan wurare su kara jajircewa sosai wajen ganin sun yi amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa.

## **5.0 Takaitawa**

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

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

## **6.0 Awon Fahimta**

1. Yi bayanin daidaitacciyar Hausa.
2. Waɗanne mata kai aka bi wajen samar da daidaitacciyar Hausa?
3. Yi bayanin wuraren da ake amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa.

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#### **Kashi na 4: Bambancin Daidaitacciyar Hausa da Suaran Kare-Karen Hausa**

##### **Abubuwan da ke Ciki**

- 1.0 Gabatarwa
- 2.0 Manufofin Darasi
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi
  - 3.1 Ma'anar Karin Harshe
  - 3.2 Bambancin daidaitacciyar Hausa da karin harshe
- 4.0 Kammalawa
- 5.0 Awon Fahimta
- 7.0 Manazarta



## **1.0 Gabatarwa**

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

## **2.0 Manufofi**

A ƙarshen wannan kashi ana sa ran a cim ma waɗannan manufofi.

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

## **3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi**

### **3.1 Ma'anar Karin Harshe**

Karin Harshen, shi ne harshen da ake amfani da shi a wani bangare ko sashi na ƙasa. Ana gane shi ta wajen lafazin kalmomi da jimloli tsakanin mutane (Wurma, 2005:36). Don haka, za a iya cewa karin hashe na nufin harshe a cikin harshe, domin kowane harshe a kan sami wasu 'yan bambance-bambance wajen amfani da shi dangane da wasu dalilai da suka haɗa da; shiyya ko nahiyar masu magana, sannan kuma akan sami karin harshe ta fuskar matsayin masu magana da makamantasu. Saboda haka, a harshe ɗaya sai a sami kare-kare da dama sakamakon waɗancan dalilai, amma karin harshen na nan a wannan harshe na asali, sai dai kawai a danganta shi da kari-harshen kaza.

## **Ire-Iren Kare-Karen Hausa**

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

A Nijeriya akwai kare-karen Hausa kamar irin su

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

A Jamhuriyar Nijer Akwai Kare-karen Hausa kamar haka:

Damagaranci	-	Hausar Damagaran
Adaranci	-	Hausar Adar (Tawa)
Gobiranci	-	Hausar Gobir (Tsibiri)
Arewaci	-	Hausar Arewa (Dogon-Dutsi)

Kurfayanci	-	Hausar Kurafai (Filinge)
Canganci	-	Hausar Cangawa (Gaya)
Agadasanci	-	Hausar Agadas

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

### **3.2 Bambancin Daidaitacciyar Hausa da Sauran Kare-Karen Hausa**

Kamar yadda aka yi bayani a baya akwai bambanci tsakanin daidaitacciyar Hausa da sauran kare-karen Hausa, duk da cewa duka harshe daya ne. Daya daga cikin abubuwan da suke bambanta daidaitacciyar Hausa da sauran kare-karen Hausa, shi ne fahitamar saƙo ko kuma abinda ake magana a kansa. Za a fahimci abin da mai magana da daidaitacciyar Hausa yake nufi a ko’ina, kuma a koyaushe, ko da kuwa daga ina yazo cikin sauri, ba tare da bata dogon lokacin tunanin abin da yake nufi ba. Misali, idan Basakkwace ya yi magana da daidaitacciyar Hausa ko ya yi rubutu da daidaitacciyar Hausa, sauran mutanen da ke amfani da wasu kare-karen Hausa irin su Katsinanci ko Zazzanganci da makamantansu za su fahimce shi sosai ba tare da bata lokaci ba, sabanin idan ya yi amfani da karin Hausar Sakkwatanci wanda yin haka zai sa sauran mutanen da ke amfani da kare-karen Hausa su sha wahala wajen fahitmar abinda yake so su fahimta.

Wani bambancin da ke tsakanin daidaitacciyar Hausa da sauran kare-karen Hausa shi ne, masana ne suka fi amfani daidaitacciyar Hausa wajen koyarwa da rubuta littattafai da

ƙasidu da mujalla da makamantansu. Su kuwa sauran kare-karen Hausa ba a amfani da su a wurin waɗannan abubuwa.

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

**Katsinanci**

**Daidaitacciyar Hausa**

halshe

harshe

tahiya

tafiya

zabbi

zabi

ukku

uku

**Sakwatanci**

**Daidaitacciyar Hausa**

mallam

malam

shibka

shuka

zarumi

jarumi

kassuwa

kasuwa

**Kananci**

**Daidaitacciyar Hausa**

bacci

barci

siya

saya

sashi

sashe

ebe

ɗebe

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

**4.0 Kammalawa**

A wannan kashi, an yi bayanin ma'anar karin harshe da kuma ire-iren kare-karen Hausa. Haka kuma, an kawo bayani a kan bambance-bambance da ke tsakanin daidaitacciyar Hausa da sauran kare-karen Hausa, inda aka yi bayanin muhimmancin da daidaitacciyar Hausa ke da shi fiye da sauran kare-kare. A ƙarshe kuma an kawo misalan kalmomi daga wasu kare-kare tare da nuna wuraren da suka bambanta da daidaitacciyar Hausa.

## **5.0 Takaitawa**

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

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

## **6.0 Awon Fahimta**

- 1- Mene ne Karin harshe?
- 2- Kawo kare-karen harshen Hausa a ƙalla guda biyar a Nijeriya da Nijer.
- 3- Kawo kalmomi biyar na daidaitacciyar Hausa tare da nuna inda suka sha bamban a wani karin harshen Hausa.
- 4- Me ya bambanta daidaitacciyar Hausa da sauran kare-karen Hausa?

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## **Kashi na 5: Bakafen Hausa da Yadda Ake Amfani da Su a Daidaitacciyar Hausa**

### **Abubuwan da ke Ciki**

- 1.0 Gabatarwa
- 2.0 Manufofin Darasi
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi
  - 3.1 Bakafen Hausa
  - 3.2 Yadda ake amfani da bakafen Hausa
- 4.0 Kammalawa
- 5.0 Takaitawa
- 6.0 Awon Fahimta
- 7.0 Manazarta

## **1.0 Gabatarwa**

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

## **2.0 Manufofin Darasi**

A farshen wannan kashi ana fatan cim ma wadannan manufofi

- Fahimtar Bakafen Hausa.
- Tantace ire-iren bakafen Hausa.
- Bayyana yadda ake amfani da bakafen Hausa.

## **3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi**

### **3.1 Bakafen Hausa**

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

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

### **Gwaurayen Bakake (Tilo/Qi-jima)**



Gwaurayen baƙaƙe su ne sautuka waɗanda furucinsu yake falan ɗaya, don haka harafin ya kasance ƙwaya ɗaya tak. Misalan gwaurayen baƙaƙe (tilo ko ƙi-jima) a Hausa su ne: b, ɓ, c, d, ɗ, f, fy, g, gy, gw, h, j, k, ƙ, ky, kw, ƙy, ƙw, l, m, n, r, s, sh, t, ts, w, y, ‘y, z

### **Baƙaƙe Masu Goyo**

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

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

### **3.2 Yadda ake Amfani da Baƙaƙe a Daidaitacciyar Hausa**

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

misali:

#### **Larabci**

Wasu na amfani da ararrun bakafe daga Larabci a wajen rubutunsu duk da cewa akwai waƙanda suka dace ayi amfani da su a Hausa. Misali a ana amfani da waƙansu bakafen

Larabci a rubutun Hausa irin su:

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

Ga misalin yadda ake amfani da su a kalmomi.

### **Kuskure**

alkhairi

khalifa

Khadija

ƙira'a

ƙiyasi

thulusi

Uthman

### **Daidai**

alheri

halifa

Hadija/Hadiza

ƙira'a

ƙiyasi

sulusi

Usman

### **Ingilishi**

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

ƙ	a maimakon	ƙ
b	a maimakon	b
d	a maimakon	s/z

p/ph	a maimakon	f
th	a maimakon	c
ch	a maimakon	c

Ga misalan yadda ake amfani da su a kalmomi.

<b><u>Kuskure</u></b>	<b><u>Daidai</u></b>
Bichi	Bici
Chadi	Cadi
Mustapha	Mustafa
varanda	varanda
ƙara	ƙara
ɗafi	zafi

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

<b><u>Kuskure</u></b>	<b><u>Daidai</u></b>
Gongola	Gwangola
Gombe	Gwambe
Sokoto	Sakkwato
Kos	Kwas
Gorzo	Gwarzo

Kongila

Kwangila

Yadakori

Yadakwari

Gongozo

Gwangwazo

#### **4.0 Kammalawa**

A wannan kashi an yi bayanin bakafen Hausa da yadda ake amfani da su a daidaitacciyar Hausa. Haka kuma, an kawo misalan bakafen Hausa da ire-iren su da yadda ake yin kurakurai wajen amfani da su sakamakon tasirin da aka samu daga harshen Ingilishi da Larabci. Sannan, an yi bayanin yadda bakafe masu goyo suke da wuyar amfani ga wasu masu rubutun Hausa tare da kawo misalan kurakuran da ake samu wajen amfani da su.

#### **5.0 Takaitawa**

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

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

#### **6.0 Awon Fahimta**

1. Me ne ne baki?
2. Yi bayanin ire-iren bakafen da ake da su a daidaitacciyar Hausa.
3. Yi bayanin yadda ake rubuta kalmomi masu tagwayen bakafe.
4. Bayanin wasu dalilan da ke haifar da kurakurai wajen amfani da bakafen Hausa

#### **7.0 Manazarta**

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## **Kashi na 6: Wasula da Yadda Ake Amfani da su a Daidaitacciyar Hausa**

### **Abubuwan da ke Ciki**

- 1.0 Gabatarwa
- 2.0 Manofofin Darasi
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi
  - 3.1 Wasulan Hausa
  - 3.2 Yadda ake amfani da wasulan Hausa
- 4.0 Kammalawa
- 5.0 Takaitawa
- 6.0 Awon Fahimta
- 7.0 Manazarta
- 1.0 Gabatarwa**

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

## **2.0 Manufofin Darasi**

A farshe wannan kashi ana sa ran cim ma waƙannan manufofi:

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

## **3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi**

### **3.1 Wasulan Hausa**

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

### **Ire-Iren Wasulan Hausa**

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

Tilon wasali shi ne wanda furucinsa ke da siga dāya tak, kuma sigar ba ta sauyawa.

Misali: a, e, i, o, u,

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

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

<b>Gajeru</b>	<b>Dogaye</b>
a	aa
e	ee
i	ii
o	oo
u	uu

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

ai	misali a kalmar	<u>l</u> ai <u>m</u> a
au	misali a kalmar	<u>l</u> au <u>n</u> i
ui	misali a kalmar	<u>g</u> ui <u>w</u> a

### **3.2 Yadda ake Amfani da Wasula a daidaitacciyar Hausa**

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



## **Amfani da Dogayen Wasula a Rubutun Hausa**

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

### **Kuskure**

Aminna/Ameena

Zeenatu

Kareema

Jaabir

Shareef

Zaharaddeen

Ameer

d.s.

### **Daidai**

Amina

Zinatu

Karima

Jabir

Sharif

Zaharadden

Amir

## **Amfani da Wasalin 'a' a Matsayin Gabar Kalma**

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

### **Kuskure**

### **Daidai**

Asia	Asiya
Zaria	Zariya
‘Yar’adua	‘Yar’aduwa
Kachia	Kaciya
Gashia	Gashuwa
India	Indiya
Liberia	Laberiya
d.s	

### **Amfani da Tagwayen Wasula**

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

<b><u>Kuskure</u></b>	<b><u>Daidai</u></b>
temako	taimaka
kose	kosai
meta	maita
reni	raini
fefe	faifai
lema	laima

sheda

shaida

tsotsayi

tsautsayi

d.s

#### **4.0 Kammalawa**

A wannan kashi an yi bayani ma'anar wasali da kuma bayanin wasalin Hausa. Inda aka kawo ire-iren wasulan Hausa da nau'insu. Haka kuma, an yi bayanin yadda ake amfani da wasulan Hausa bisa ka'idojin rubutun daidaitacciyar Hausa. Bugu da kari, an yi bayani tare da kawo misalan kurakuran da mutane suke yi wajen amfani da wasu a rubutun kalmomin Hausa a bangarori da dama. Don haka, wannan kashi ya tattawon wasulan Hausa tilonsu da tagwayensu.

#### **5.0 Takaitawa**

A wannan kashi an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

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

#### **6.0 Awon Fahimta**

1. Mene ne wasali?
2. Yi bayanin ire-iren wasulan Hausa da nau'oinsu bisa ka'idar daidaitacciyar Hausa.
3. Yi bayanin yadda ake amfani da tagwajen wasula a daidaitacciyar Hausa.

4. Kawo kurakuran da ake samu wajen yin amfani da wasulan Hausa.

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## **Rukni na 2**

Kashi na 1: Qa'idojin Rubutun Hausa

Kashi na 2: Wuraren da Ake Hadā Kalma a Rubutun Hausa

Kashi na 3: Wuraren da Ake Raba Kalma a Rubutun Hausa

### **Kashi na 1: Qa'idojin Rubutun Hausa**

#### **Abubuwan da ke Ciki**

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufofin Darasi

3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi

3.1 Ma'anar Rubutu

### 3.2 Qa'idojin Rubutun Hausa.

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Takaitawa

6.0 Awon Fahimta

7.0 Manazarta

## **1.0 Gabatarwa**

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

## **2.0 Manufofin Darasi**

A farshen wannan kashi ana sa ran a cim ma wadannan manufofi:

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

## **3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi**

### **3.1 Ma'anar Rubutu**

Wani masani mai suna Xavier Pevret kamar yadda Bunza (2002:1) ya fassara ya bayyana cewa "rubutu wata dabara ce ta yin wasu 'yan alamomi da za su wakilci magana." Amma a fassarar Qamusun Webster (1996) kamar yadda Bunza (2002:1) ya fassara cewa ya yi

“Rubutu shi ne alamta kalmomi ko wasu abubuwa da za su iya zama matsayin kalmomin, ko kuma wasu ra’ayoyi, ko fahimta da aka yi a wasu abubuwa, a kan ko takarda, ko itace, ko dutse, tare da amfani da fensiri ko wani buroshi ko ta wasu dabaru daban kamar tambari ko dāb’i ko huje-huje da zane-zane.”

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

### **3.2 Qa’idojin Rubutun Hausa**

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

1. Hanyoyin sarrafa wasu muryoyi na Hausa a cikin abajadin boko, wato samar da wasu haruffa waɗanda za su wakilci muryoyin Hausa irin waɗanda babu su a harshen ingilishi, misali muryar ɓ, d, k, ts, ‘y. Waɗannan duk babu su a harshen Ingilishi, don haka an samar da su ne sakamakon samar da ka’idojin rubutun Hausa.

2. Yadda ake hada wasu kalmomi na Hausa da yadda ake raba wasu a rubuce-rubuce, an sami gyara ta fuskar rubutu bayan an samar da ka'idojin rubutun Hausa.
3. Gauraya wasu keɓaɓɓun kalmomi na karin Hausar wurare daban-daban a cikin rubutu. Misali hada karin harshen Sakwatanci da karin harshen Kananci a rubutu daya. Wannan yana haifar da rashin fahimta ga masu amfani da rubutun musamman waɗanda ba karin harshen su ba ne.

#### **4.0 Kammalawa**

A wannan kashi an yi bayanin ma'anar rubutu da tarihin samuwar rubutun Hausa. Haka kuma, an yi cikakken bayanin ka'idojin rubutun Hausa tare da wuraren da ake samun matsala a ɓangaren rubutun Hausa.

#### **5.0 Takaitawa**

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

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

#### **6.0 Awon Fahimta**

- 1- Mene ne rubutu?
- 2- Yi bayanin asalin samuwar rubutun Hausa.
- 3- Kawo wasu hanyoyin da aka bi wajen samar da ka'idojin rubutun Hausa.

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## **Kashi na 2: Wuraren Da Ake Haɗa Kalmomi a Rubutun Hausa**

### **Abubuwan da ke Ciki**

- 1.0 Gabatarwa
- 2.0 Manufofin Darasi
- 3.0 Wuraren Da Ake Haɗa Kalmomi a Rubutun Hausa
- 5.0 Taƙaitawa
- 6.0 Awon Fahimta
- 7.0 Manazarta.
- 1.0 Gabatarwa**

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

## **2.0 Manufofi**

A farshen wannan sashi ana fatan a cim ma waɗannan manufofi:

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

## **3.0 Wuraren da Ake Hada Kalmomi a Rubutun Hausa**

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

### **Kalmomin Jama'u**

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

**Kuskure**

ko wa

ko me

ko ina

ko wace

ko yausha

ko wane

d.s.

**Daidai**

kowa

kome

ko’ina

kowace

koyaushe

kowanne

**Mafayyata**

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

**Kuskure**

wa ni

wa ta

waɗan su

wan can

wa su

wan can

waɗan can

**Daidai**

wani

wata

waɗansu

wancan

wasu

wancan

waɗancan

wac can

waccan

d.s.

### **Wakilin Suna**

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

#### **Kuskure**

#### **Daidai**

mi ni

mini

ma ka

maka

ma sa

masa

ma su

masu

ma ta

mata

ma ka

maka

d.s.

### **Dogumar Mallaka**

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

#### **Kuskure**

#### **Daidai**

na wa

nawa

na su

nasu

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

### **Manunin Lokaci Sabau**

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

<b><u>Kuskure</u></b>	<b><u>Daidai</u></b>
na kan	nakan
ta kan	takan
ku kan	kukan
su kan	sukan
mu kan	mukan
a kan	akan
ki kan	kikan
ya kan	yakan
ka kan	kakan
d.s.	

Baya ga waɗannan wurare da aka kawo, akwai wasu wuraren da dokar rubutun Hausa ta amince a haɗe kalmomi. Ya kamata mai rubutu ya san dokokin haɗe kalmomin. Dalili

kuwa shi ne, tun asalin rubutu da haɗe kalmomin aka fara. Daga baya ne aka gano raba kalma da sakin layi da sauran ka'idojin rubutu. Domin raba kalmomi a wuraren da ya kamata a haɗe yana kawo rashin fahimtar rubutu.

#### **4.0 Kammalawa**

A wannan kashi an yi bayanin yadda ake haɗe kalmomi a rubutun Hausa. Haka kuma, an kawo muhimmancin haɗe kalma a inda ya kamata a haɗe da kuma illar raba kalma a inda ya kamata a haɗe. Duk waɗannan an yi bayaninsu filla-filla tare da kawo misalai daga kalmomin Hausa. A farshe an ba masu rubutu shawarar kula da wuraren da ya kamata a haɗe domin tabbatar da haɗewar domin gudun gurbata rubutu wanda zai haifar da gurbacewar ma'ana.

#### **5.0 Takaitawa**

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

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

#### **6.0 Awon Fahimta**

1. Me ake nufi da haɗe kalmomi?
2. Kawo wuraren da ake haɗe kalmomi a rubutun Hausa.
3. Kawo kalmomi guda goma (10) na Hausa waɗanda ake haɗe su.
4. Kawo illolin haɗe kalmomi a inda bai dace ba.

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### **Kashi na 3: Wuraren Da Ake Raba Kalmomi a Rubutun Hausa**

#### **Abubuwan da ke Ciki**

- 1.0 Gabatarwa
- 2.0 Manufofin Darasi
- 3.0 Wuraren Da Ake Raba Kalmomi a Rubutun Hausa
- 5.0 Taƙaitawa
- 6.0 Awon Fahimta

7.0 Manazarta.

### **1.0 Gabatarwa**

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

### **3.0 Manufofi**

A farshen wannan sashi ana fatan a cim ma waɗannan manufofi:

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

### **3.0 Wuraren da Ake Raba Kalmomi a Rubutun Hausa**

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

## **Kalmomin Dirka**

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

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

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

## **Manunin Lokaci Shuɗaɗɗe**

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

<b><u>Kuskure</u></b>	<b><u>Daidai</u></b>
-----------------------	----------------------

nayi	na yi
yayi	ya yi
kasha	ka sha
tazo	ta zo
mukayi	muka yi
sunce	sun ce
kince	kin ce
anyi	an yi
d.s	

### **Manunin Lokaci Mai Zuwa**

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

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

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

### **Wasalin ‘a’ da Aikatau**

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

### **Wasalin ‘a’ da Aikatau Mai Gaba Ɗaya**

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

### **Wasalin ‘a’ da Aikatau Mai Gabobi Biyu ko Fiye**

<u>Kuskure</u>	<u>Daidai</u>
arubuce	a rubuce

abudè	a budè
arufe	a rufe
adafa	a dafa
ashare	a share
d.s	

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

#### **4.0 Kammalawa**

A wannan kashi an yi bayanin yadda ake raba kalmomi a rubutun Hausa. Haka kuma, an kawo muhimmancin raba kalma a inda ya kamata a raba da kuma illar haɗa kalma a inda ya kamata a raba tare da kawo misalai daga kalmomin Hausa. A karshe an ba masu rubuta shawarar kula da wuraren da ya kamata a raba domin tabbatar da rabawa domin gudun gurbata rubutu da hakan kan haifar da gurbacewar ma'ana.

#### **6.0 Takaitawa**

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

- Abin da ake nufi da raba kalmomi.
- Yadda ake raba kalmomi a rubutun Hausa.
- Muhimmancin raba kalmomi inda ya dace.
- Illar raba kalmomi inda bai dace ba.
- Wuraren da ya kamata a raba kalmomi.

## 7.0 Awon Fahimta

1. Me ake nufi da raba kalmomi?
2. Kawo wurare guda uku da ake raba kalmomi a rubutun Hausa.
3. Kawo misalan kalmomin da ake rabawa guda goma (10) .
4. Yi bayanin illolin raba kalmomi a inda bai dace ba.

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### **Rukuni na 3**

Kashi na 1: Wuraren da Ake Fara Rubutu da Manyan Bakafe

Kashi na 2: Yadda Ake Rubuta Wasu Kalmomi I

Kashi na 3: Yadda Ake Rubuta Wasu Kalmomi II

Kashi na 4: Alamomin Rubutun Hausa I

Kashi na 5: Alamomin Rubutun Hausa II

**Kashi na 1: Wuraren Da Ake Fara Rubutu da Manyan Bakafe**

**Abubuwan da ke Ciki**

- 1.0 Gabatarwa
- 2.0 Manufofin Darasi
- 3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi
  - 3.1 Ma'ana da sigogin manyan Bakafe.
  - 3.2 Wuraren da ake Amfani da manyan Bakafe
- 4.0 Kammalawa
- 5.0 Takaitawa
- 6.0 Awon Fahimta
- 7.0 Manazarta

## **1.0 Gabatarwa**

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

## **4.0 Manufofin Darasi**

A farshen wannan kashi ana san a cim ma wadannan manufofin:

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

### **3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi**

#### **3.1 Ma'ana da Sigogin Manyan Bakaken Hausa**

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

##### **Wasulan Hausa**

**Manya:**     A     E     I     O     U

**Qanana:**   a     e     i     o     u

##### **Bakaken Hausa**

##### **Manyan Baqaqe:**

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

##### **Qananan Baqaqe:**

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

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

#### **3.2 Wuraren da Ake Amfani da Manyan Bakake.**

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

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

### **Sunaye Mutane**

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

#### **Daidai**

Abdullahi

Garba

Aminu

Isa

Hashim

d.s.

#### **Kuskure**

abdullahi

garba

aminu

isa

hashim

### **Sunayen Ubangiji**

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

**Daidai****Kuskure**

Allah

allah

Ar-Rahman

ar-rahman

Ar-salal

as-salam

Al-Hadi

al-hadi

Al-kudus

al-kudus

d.s

**Sunayen Qasashe**

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

**Daidai****Kuskure**

Nijeriya

nijeria

Rasha

rasha

Togo

togo

Gana

gana

Benin

benin

d.s.

**Bayan Amfani da Alamar Tambaya ( ? )**

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

### **Bayan Amfani da Alamar Motsin Rai ( ! )**

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

### **Bayan Amfani da Aya (.)**

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

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

## **4.0 Kammalawa**

A wannan kashi an yi bayanin ma'anar bakake da kuma sigogin manya da kananan bakafen Hausa. Haka kuma, an kawo misalai daban-daban na wuraren da ya kamata a yi amfani da manyan bakake. Bayan haka an kawo misalai da dama, an kuma yi bayanin muhimmancin sanin ka'idoin fara amfani da babban baki da wuraren yin hakan.

## **5.0 Takaitawa**

A wannan kashi an koyi abubuwa da suka hada da:

- ma'anar manyan bakake.
- sigogin manya da kananan bakake.
- wuraren da ake amfani da manyan bakafen Hausa.

## 6.0 Awon Fahimta

1. Mene ne babban baki?
2. Nuna yadda ake rubuta manya da kananan bakafen Hausa.
3. Kawo wurare biyar da ake fara amfani da manyan bakake tare da misalai.
4. Wane baki ya kamata a yi amfani da shi bayan an yi amfani da wadannan
  - Alamar tambaya
  - Alamar motsin rai
  - Aya

Kawo misalai gamsassu a jimli.

## 7.0 Manazarta

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## **Kashi Na 2: Yadda Ake Rubuta Wasu Kalmomin Hausa I**

### **Abubuwan da ke Ciki**

- 1.0 Gabatarwa
- 2.0 Manufofi
- 3.0 Yadda Ake Rubuta Wasu Kalmomin Hausa



4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Takaitawa

6.0 Awon Fahimta

7.0 Manazarta

## **1.0 Gabatarwa**

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

## **2.0 Manufofi**

A farshen wannan kashi ana sa ran a cim ma manufofi kamar haka:

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

## **3.0 Yadda Ake Rubuta Wasu Kalmomin Hausa**

Akwai rukunan nahawu da dama, kuma kowane rukuni na furshe da dinbin kalmomi waɗanda ake amfani da su wajen ginin jimla. Don haka, dole mai rubutu ya nutsu domin ya fahimci kowane rukuni na nahawu da kuma sigar da ake rubuta kalmomin da ke cikinsa. Akwai wasu rukunai da suke da makamantan kalmomi sai dai kawai akan

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

### **Bayanau**

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

#### **Kuskure**

Yau she

Ha ka

I na

Qa ka

Ya ya

Ka dan

Bal le

Ti las

Gwam ma

Har waya

Ka wai

Tuntuni

Har'ilaya

So sai

#### **Daidai**

Yaushe

Haka

Ina

Qaka

Yaya

Kadan

Balle

Tilas

Gwamma

Har wa yau

Kawai

Tun tuni

Har ila yau

Sosai

Dai dai	Daidai
Ka wai	Kawai
d.s	

## **Zagi**

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

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

d.s

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

a kan (wuri) = a rabe

a kan (dalili) = a rabe

akan (lokaci sabau) = a haxe

### **Misali a jimla**

Dora a kan tebur (Wuri)

A kan haka na tafi (Dalili)

Akan hana shi kuka (Lokaci sabau)

### **Mahadi**

Kalma ce wadda ake amfani da ita wajen hada wasu sassan jimla. A fa’idar rubutun

Hausa ana rubuta mahadi kamar haka:

#### **Kuskure**

ku ma

am ma

do min

san nan

i dan

ka fin

lokacinda

#### **Daidai**

Kuma

Amma

Domin

Sannan

Idan

Kafin

lokacin da

d.s

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

### **Motsin rai**

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

#### **Kuskure**

o ho!

way yo!

na am!

ha ba!

a she!

yaw wa!

kay ya!

ash sha!

ma dalla!

d.s

#### **Daidai**

oho!

wayyo!

na'am!

haba!

ashe!

yawwa!

kayya!

ashsha!

madalla!

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

### **Awon fahimta**

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

- sabo da
- o ho!
- ku ma
- do min
- lokacinda
- akan tebur
- tareda
- acikin

### **4.0 Kammalawa**

A wannan kashi an nuna yadda ake rubuta wasu kalmomi a rubutun Hausa, tare da nuna rukunin nahawun da suke. Irin wadannan kalmomi suna da rikitarwa wajen yanayin rubuta su. Daga cikin rukunan nahawu da aka nuna irin wadannan kalmomi akwai bayanau da mahadi da zagi da motsin rai. Ana rubuta wasu a haɗe, waɗansu kuma a ware, amma mafi yawa ana rubuta su ne a haɗa sai dai da yawa daga marubuta Hausa suna yin amfani da su a ware a maimako a haɗe.

### **5.0 Takaitawa**

A wannan kashi an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

- Yadda ake rubuta wasu kalmomin Hausa.
- Wuraren da aka fi samun kalmomi masu wuyar sha'ani wajen rubutu.
- Muhimmacin sanin yadda ake rubuta wasu kalmomi Hausa.

## 6.0 Awon Fahimta

1. Ya ake rubuta kalmomi masu alamar motsin rai? Kawo misalai guda biyar.
2. Kawo jimlooli guda biyar, tare da nuna yadda ake rubuta bayanau a cikin su.
3. Mene ne zagi? Nuna yadda ake rubuta kalmomin zagi guda huɗu.

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**Kashi na 3: Yadda Ake Rubuta Wasu Kalmomin Hausa II**

**Abubuwan da ke Ciki**

- 1.0 Gabatarwa
- 2.0 Manufofi
- 3.0 Yadda Ake Rubuta Wasu Kalmomin Hausa II
- 4.0 Kammalawa
- 5.0 Takaitawa
- 6.0 Awon Fahimta
- 7.0 Manazarta

## **1.0 Gabatarwa**

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

## **2.0 Manufofi**

A farshen wannan kashi ana sa ran a cim ma manufofi kamar haka:

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

## **3.0 Yadda Ake Rubuta Wasu Kalmomin Hausa**

Akwai kalmomi da dama, kuma kowace kalma na da tsarin da ake amfani da su wajen ginin jimla. Don haka, dole mai rubutu ya natsu domin ya fahimci kowace kalma da kuma sigar da ake rubuta ta, saboda akwai wasu kalmomi da suke da kamanci wajen rubutu sai dai kawai a kan bambance su ne ta sigar rubutu. Irin waƙƙannan kalmomi da suke da wuyar sha'ani a wajen rubutu sun haɗa da: kalmomin 'cewa' da 'ce' da 'wa'. Galibi a kan yi kuskure wajen rubuta su a cikin jimloli a lokacin rubutu.

### **Kalmar 'cewa'**

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

Ga misalan wannan kalma kamar haka:

#### **Kuskure**

ce wa

#### **Daidai**

cewa

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

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

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

## **Kalmar ‘ce’**

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

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

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

## **Kalmar ‘wa’**

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

- Gaya **wa** Audu na zo
- A bai **wa** mai hakki, hakkinsa

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

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

#### **Daidai**

#### **Kuskure**

rubutawa	rubuta wa
tsayawa	tsaya wa
ɗaukewa	ɗauke wa
karfafawa	karfafa wa
d.s	

Sau tari kuskure na aukuwa ne saboda ana ɗankar ‘wa’ dafa-keya a matsayin zagi/jakada.

Duba wadannan jimlolin

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

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

#### **4.0 Kammalawa**

A wannan kashi an yi nuna yadda ake rubuta wasu kalmomi a rubutun Hausa, tare da nuna rukunin nahawun da suke. Irin waɗannan kalmomi suna da rikitarwa wajen yanayin rubuta su. Daga cikin kalmomin da aka nuna sun haɗa da: ‘cewa’ da ‘ce’ da ‘wa’.

## **5.0 Takaitawa**

A wannan kashi an koyi abubuwa kamar haka:

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

## **6.0 Awon Fahimta**

1. Ya ake rubuta kalmar ‘cewa’? Kawo misalai guda biyar a cikin jimiloli.
2. Kawo jimiloli guda biyar, tare da nuna yadda ake rubuta ‘ce’ a cikin su.
3. Ya ake amfani da ‘wa’? Kawo misalai guda biyar a jimiloli.

## **7.0 Manazarta**

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## **Kashi na 4: Alamomin Rubutun Hausa I**

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufofin Darasi

3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi

3.1 Ma'anar Alamar Rubutu



### 3.2 Wasu Alamomin Rubutu Hausa da Sigoginsu.

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Taƙaitawa

6.0 Awon Fahimta

7.0 Manazarta

#### **1.0 Gabatarwa**

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

#### **2.0 Manufofin**

A ƙarshe wannan kashi ana fata a cimma waɗannan manufofi

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

#### **3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi**

##### **3.1 Ma'anar Alamar Rubutu**

Alama ita ce wata shaida da ake yi domin a rarrabe ko gane wani abu da wani abu. Ana amfani da alama ne domin shaida ko sauƙin fahimtar wani abu. Amma a ɓangaren karatu

da rubutu a harshen Hausa, alamar rubutu na nufin, wasu alamomin da ake yi cikin rubutu domin fayyace wasu abubuwan da rubutu ke nufi ko domin rarrabe wasu jimloli da wasu (Bunza, 2005:165).

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

### **3.2 Alamomin Rubutun Hausa da Sigoginsu**

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

#### **AYA ( . )**

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

A rubutun Hausa aya ta kasu kashi uku kamar haka:

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

#### **Babbar Aya ( . )**

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

### **Ayar tambaya ( ? )**

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

wa?

me?

d.s.

### **Alamar Motsin Rai ( ! )**

Kamar ayar tambaya, ita ma alamar mostin rai ko ayar mostin rai nada ka'idoji irin na babbar aya. Sai dai ita wannan aya ba a amfani da ita sai ga abin da ya sosa rai ko da kaɗan ne, mai daɗi ko maras daɗi. A fahimtar da masana nahawu suka yi, ana amfani da ita a waɗannan wurare guda biyu waɗanda ke motsa rai ne kwarai, shi yasa ake mata laƙabi da ayar mostin rai. Domin rai na ɗan motsuwa idan ya haɗu da abin farin ciki ko akasin sa. Kuma ana amfani da alamar motsin rai ko da a kalma mai gaba daya ce, matuƙar tana sa rai ya motsu. Misali:

Tir!

Ar!

Kash!

Wayyo!

d.s

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

### **Wakafi ( , )**

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

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

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

### **Ruwa Biyu ( : )**

Wasu na kiran ruwa biyu ( : ) da aya ruwa biyu ko tagwan aya. Ruwa biyu alama ce ta dakatawa kamar aya. A duk lokacin da mai karatu ya zo gare ta, yana da ‘yancin dakatawa mai tsawo kamar babbar aya.

Ana amfani da ruwa biyu ( ; ) a wurare da dama kamar yadda Mahmoud (2001:44) ya kawo. Wasu daga cikin wuraren sun hada da:

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

### **Wakafi Mai Ruwa ( ; )**

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

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

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

### **Awon fahimta**

Kawo a kalla wurare guda uku da ake amfani da wakafi

#### **4.0 Kammalawa**

a wanna kashi an yi bayanin alamomin rubutun Hausa da yadda sigoginsu su ke tare da yadda ake amfani da su a rubutu bisa ka'idojin rubutun daidaitacciyar Hausa. An fara kawo ma'anar alamar rubutu sannan daga baya aka kawo sigogi da misalansu a jimli. Alamomin rubutun da wannan kashi ya kawo sun hada da: aya da dangoginta wato alamar tambaya da alamar motsin rai, sai kuma wakafi da ruwa biyu da wakafi mai ruwa, duk an kawo ma'ana da sigoginsu tare da misalai.

#### **5.0 Takaitawa**

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

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

#### **6.0 Awon Fahimta**

1. Kawo ma'anar alamar rubutu
2. Kawo alamomin rubutun Hausa guda huɗu: ma'anoninsu da sigoginsu
3. Bambance tsakanin babbar aya da alamar motsin rai
4. Kawo wuraren huɗu da ake amfani da ruwa biyu (:).

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## **Kashi na 5: Alamomin Rubutun Hausa II**

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufofin Darasi

3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi



### 3.1 Ma'anar Alamar Rubutu

### 3.2 Wasu Alamomin Rubutu Hausa da Sigoginsu.

#### 4.0 Kammalawa

#### 5.0 Takaitawa

#### 6.0 Awon Fahimta

#### 7.0 Manazarta

### **1.0 Gabatarwa**

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

### **2.0 Manufofin**

A karshe wannan kashi ana fata a cimma waɗannan manufofi

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

### **3.0 Qunshiyar Darasi**

#### **3.1 Ma'anar Alamar Rubutu**

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

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

### **3.2 Wasu Alamomin Rubutun Hausa da Sigoginsu**

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

#### **Karan Dori ( – )**

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

- haɓar-kada
- gama-gari

- shaci-fafi
- babba-da-jaka
- riga-kafi

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

### **Zarce (.....)**

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

Misali: yaro bai san wuta ba sai.....

a bar kaza cikin.....

Misali a cikin magana:

Malam ya hori ɗalibai da su guji wasa da Makara da satar

amsa da surutu da.....

## **Baka Biyu ( )**

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

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

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

## **Alamar Zancen Wani (“ ”)**

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

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

Kowanne baƙi ko wasali da zai zo bayan alamar zancen wani ana rubuta shi babba. Saboda magana ce sabuwa za a fara, kuma bisa ka'idar rubutun Hausa duk sabuwar

magana da babban baki ko babban wasali ake fara ta. Ga misalin amfani da alamar zancen wani:

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

#### **4.0 Kammalawa**

a wanna kashi an yi bayanin alamomin rubutun Hausa da yadda sigoginsu su ke tare da yadda ake amfani da su a rubutu bisa fa'idojin rubutun daidaitacciyar Hausa. An fara kawo ma'anar alamar rubutu sannan daga baya aka kawo sigogi da misalansu a jimli. Alamomin rubutun da wannan kashi ya kawo sun hada da: karan dori da zarce, da baka biyu da alamar zancen wani, duk an kawo ma'ana da sigoginsu tare da misalai.

#### **5.0 Takaitawa**

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

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

#### **7.0 Awon Fahimta**

1. Kawo ma'anar alamar rubutu
2. Kawo alamomin rubutun Hausa guda huɗu: ma'anoninsu da Sigoginsu
3. Bambance tsakanin baka biyu da alamar zancen wani.

4. Kawo wuraren huɗu da ake amfani da zarce ( ..... ).

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