

**KWATANCIN WASUN BAYANAU (RUKUNAN NAHAWU
DANGIN SUNA) A HAUSA DA FULFULDE**

NA

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MA/ARTS/04530/2008-2009

APRIL, 2013

Approval Page:

This Thesis entitled “Kwatancin Wasun Bayanau (Rukunan Nahawu Daging Suna) A Hausa Da Fulfulde” has been submitted to the Postgraduate School, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria in partial fulfilment for the requirement of the award of Master Degree in the Department of African Languages and Cultures (Hausa), Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

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Declaration

I declare that the work in this project entitled “Kwatancin Wasun Bayanau (Rukunan Nahawu Dangin Suna) a Hausa Da Fulfulde” has been performed by me in the Department of African Languages and Culture under the supervision of Professor Munnir Mamman and Dr. Muhammad Lawal Amin. All quotations cited in this project are for the purpose of references and were duly acknowledged.

Bayero Safiyanu Kyambo,
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Sadaukarwa

Na sadaukar da wannan aiki ga mahaifana, marigayi Alhaji Abdullahi Bayero Kyambo, da mariganyiya Malama Amina Adamu. Ina roqon Allah ya jiqansu da gafara ya kuma lulluve su da rahamarsa, amin.

Godiya

Dukkan godiya ta tabbata ga Allah maxaukakin sarki mai rahama mai jin qai wanda ya ba ni aron rai da lafiya har wannan xan bincike ya kammala. Tsira da amincin Allah su tabbata ga fiyayyen halitta, Annabi Muhammadu (SAW).

Godiya ta musamman ga jagoran duba wannan aiki, Furofesa Munir Mamman, da jagora na biyu Dr. Muhammad Lawal Amin domin irin qarfin gwiwa da taimakon da suka yi mani da ba ni shawarwari da xawainiyar gyare-gyaren aiki. Allah ya saka masu da aljanna, amin.

Godiya mai yawa ga Dakta Bello S.Y. Alhassan wanda shi ne ya jagoranci zaman farko da na biyu don ganin aikin ya yi nasara. Allah ya biya buqata, amin.

Ba zan gushe ba, har sai na miqa godiyata ga sauran malaman sashe waxanda suka haxa da: Malam Adamu Ibrahim Malumfashi, da Dakta Magaji Tsoho Yakawada, da Dakta Salisu Garba Kargi jami'in kula da harkokin manyan xalibai na wannan sashe da Malam Abdulmumini Sha'aibu, da Malam Sha'aibu Hassan, da Malam Rabi'u Tahir, da Malam Adamu Shede, da Malama Hauwa Bugaje, da Muhammad Sani Adam wanda ya buga aikin da kwamfuta, da Malam Abubakar Sarki, da Malam Shu'aibu Abdulmumini, da Malam Abdulmalik Aminu, da Malam Sani Usman, da sauran waxanda ba a sami damar zayyana sunansu ba. Duk Allah ya saka da alkhairinsa, amin.

Daga bisani ina miqa godiya ta musamman ga yayana Dakta Rufa'i Bayero H.I na Sashen Fasaha da Kimiyyar Rayuwar xan Adam, Tsangayar Ilimi, Jami'ar Ahmadu Bello, Zariya domin irin xawainiyar da ya yi a kan wannan karatu. Allah ya yi masa kyakkyawar sakayya, amin.

Ina miqa godiya mai gwavi ga mai xakina Hussaina Abdullahi da yarana baki xaya, domin haqurin da suka yi da ni a lokacin wannan aikin., allah ya saka da mafificin alherinsa, amin summa amin.

A qarshe ina godewa ‘yan’uwana na gida saboda juriyarsu ga matsalolona da kuma irin addu’o’insu a gare ni. Allah Ubangiji ya yi sakayya da Aljannar Firdausi, amin.

Haka kuma ina miqa godiya ta musamman ga abokan aikina da kuma abokan karatuna waxanda ba za su qidayu xaya bayan xaya ba, sai dai ina roqon Allah ya taimaki kowa, amin.

Bayero Safiyanu Kyambo.

Abstract

The study entitled “The Comparative Analysis of Non-adverbial Items In Hausa and Fulfulde” examines the behaviour of Hausa and Fulfulde languages. As such, the work analytically compares the nature and position of non-adverbial items within the sentences of the languages (pre-head, head and post-head). Sequel to this, the thesis identifies some similarities especially in the indefinite specifiers operate in the same syntactic statics, especially as pre-head qualifiers and dissimilarities such as in Hausa languages, short genetical links: n-r-n are always visible and structurally static, but they are neither visible nor structurally static in Fulfulde language. And every word could be accompanied by a specifier in Fulfulde while is not in Hausa.

Tsakure

Wannan aikin mai suna “Kwatancin Wasun Bayanau a Hausa da Fulfulde yana kallon yadda wasun bayanau suke fitowa a qarqashin yankin suna a harsunan Hausa da Fulfulde. Aikin kuma ya duba tsarin wasu bayanau a Hausa da Fulfulde daki-daki. A vangaren gurabensu kuma, aikin ya kwatanta gurbin da waxannan rukunan nahawu dangin suna suke fitowa a yankin suna. Dalili shi ne a duk harsunan wato Hausa da Fulfulden, ana samun gurabe guda uku ne, ko dai su fito a matsayin siffatau goshi, ko a matsayin kai ko kuma a matsayin siffatan qeya. Bayan haka, harsunan biyu sun yi kama da juna musamman a mafayyaci kaikaitau dukkaninsu suna fitowa a matsayin siffatan goshi. Haka kuma sun bambanta musamman ma idan aka yi la'akari da sarqaqqiyar nasaba, a Hausa ana tantance sarqaqqiyar nasaba ta yin amfani da mahaxin –n-r-n amma a Fulfulde ba haka abin yake ba.

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BABI NA XAYA: *SHIMFIXA*

1.0 Gabatarwa

Hausawa da Fulani al'umma ne da suka zauna da daxewa, har suka sami yin auratayya da junansu, a inda aka sami cuxanyar zuri'o'i, da addini. Wannan shi ya sa ma ake ganin kamar daga tsatso xaya suke. Saboda haka ne ma Turawa suke kiran su da Hausa-Fulani a siyasance. Duk da wannan cuxanyar ta addini da auratayya da kuma zamantakewa, masana da dama sun nuna cewa Hausa da Fulfulde ba 'yan gida xaya ba ne ta fuskar nahawunsu. Zai yi fa'ida duk da irin dangantakar da ke tsakaninsu ta zamantakewa a kuma gwada dangantakar ta fannin nahawunsu.

Kamar yadda Abubakar, (1986:3-5) ya nuna, wani abin mamaki, shi ne waxannan harsuna biyu, ba su da wata dangantaka ta jinsin harsuna, sai dai ko ta fuskar al'adunsu ko addini. Dalilin da ya sa aka ce waxannan harsunan biyu (Hausa da Fulfulde) ba su da wata dangantaka ta salsala shi ne, ba tsatsonsu xaya ba wato ba asali guda suka fita ba. Hausa kamar yadda Schuh, (1982:3) ya nuna ta fito daga dangin harsunan Chadi ne a vangaren Afro-Asiatic. Fulfulde kuwa ya fito ne daga "Congo-Kordofanian cikin Atlantik ta yamma sashen Guinea. Ke nan, dangantakar da ke tsakanin harsunan Hausa da Fulfulde, ba irin wadda mutane suke tunani ba ce, don kowannensu da inda asalinsa yake.

Hausa muhimmin harshe ne wanda ya wuce harshen da za a kira qarami domin harshe ne na al'umma mai girma kuma yana daga cikin manyan harsunan duniya wanda kuma aka fi amfani da shi a Afirka ta Yamma. Newman, (2002:2) ya qiyasta cewa, "yan asalin harshen sun kai kimanin miliyan goma sha bakwai (17,000000)" Sai dai wasu masana irin su Abubakar, (1986:4) suna ganin cewa adadin masu yin magana da harshen

Hausa a faxin duniya a qalla sun fi miliyan metan. (200,000000) Amma an fi yin amfani da shi a Nijeriya (Arewa), Jamhuriyar Nijar, da Arewacin Ghana da Kamaru da kuma Chadi. Ana ganin masu yin amfani da harshen Suwahili a Afirka ta gabas sun fi na Hausa yawa, amma Hausa ta wuce kowane harshe yaxuwa a Afirka ta Yamma. Shi kuma harshen Fulfulde, yana daga cikin harsunan da ake kira ‘Niger Congo’, kuma wannan harshen, ya kawo wahala dangane da tsarinsa. Saboda haka ne ma aka raba shi da sauran harsunan, aka kira shi da ‘Nuba-Fula’. “Shi ma Fulfulden kamar Hausa, yana cikin manyan harsunan Afirka, kuma ana samun sa a qasashen Senegal, da Mali da Kamaru da kuma Gabashin tabkin Chadi”.

1.1 Matsalolin Bincike

An yi bincike da dama a kan rukunan nahawun Hausa, wanda ya haxa da dangin suna. Haka nan kuma an yi a kan Nahawun Fulfulde, amma ba wani bincike takamaimai a kan dangin suna tsakanin harshen Hausa da na Fulfulde. Samun irin wannan bincike yana da muhimmanci musamman ganin irin daxaxxiyar dangantakar da ke akwai tsakanin harsunan biyu. A taqaice, wannan bincike, zai yi qoqarin amsa waxannan tambayoyin kamar haka:

- Shin akwai bambancin gurbi na dangin suna a tsakanin harshen Hausa da Fulfulde?
- Wace irin rawa dangin suna ke takawa a yankin suna, idan aka zo maganar ginin jumla a harsunan Hausa da Fulfulde?
- Wane irin kamanci ne da kuma bambanci ke tsakanin dangin suna na Hausa da Fulfulde?

1.2 Manufar Bincike

Babbar manufar wannan bincike ita ce a kwatanta wasun bayanau na Hausa da Fulfulde don a gano tsarinsu da kuma gurbin da suke fitowa a yankin suna.

Wannan bincike zai yi tsokaci ne a kan rukunan nahawu dangin suna na Hausa da Fulfulde. Domin haka, za a mayar da hankali ne a kan gurbi da tsarin dangin suna a tsakanin harsunan biyu (Hausa da Fulfulde). A wajen yin kwatancin, za a yi qoqarin bin dokokin kowane harshe kamar yadda masana harsunan suka gindaya.

Bayan haka, binciken zai duqufa wajen gano irin rawar da maqarraban suna ‘modifiers’ suke takawa a qarqashin yankin sunan (Noun phrase) harsunan biyu wato Hausa da Fulfulde.

1.3 Dalilan Bincike

Komai za a yi ba ya rasa dalili. Manyan dalilan wannan bincike sun haxa da:

- don a gano ko tsarin yankin suna na Hausa da na Fulfulde iri xaya ne ko akwai bambanci?
- don a gano irin rawar da dangin suna suke takawa, a yankin suna idan ana maganar ginin jumla a harsunan Hausa da Fulfulde.
- don a gano irin kamanci da bambancin da ke tsakanin dangin suna (non adverbial items) na Hausa da Fulfulde.
- domin a sami darussa masu alfanu da binciken zai haifar idan an kammala shi cikin nasara.
- a duba a gani yawan dangin suna, ko adadinsu a harsunan biyu (Hausa da Fulfulde) a gani kamar yadda ake da dangin suna guda goma sha bakwai (17) A Harshen Hausa, a Fulfulde ma haka ne.

- a gano cewa shin guraben da dangin suna suke fitowa a harshen Hausa, haka suke a harshen Fulfulde.

1.3 Muhimmancin Bincike

Duk da yake bincike ya sha wakana ko gudana a irin wannan fage na nahawun Hausa da Fulfulde, za a ga cewa, babu wani bincike da za a gudanar a ce ba shi da muhimmanci. Bugu da qari, idan wannan bincike ya kammala, zai zama qaimi ga masu nazarin harshen Hausa cewa, ana iya kwatanta harshen Hausa da kowane harshe a duniya, musamman ta fuskar tsarin harshe ko wani abu daban da ya shafi harshen.

Don haka, a qarshe dai ana sa ran binciken zai taimaka matuqa ta hanyoyi kamar haka: -

- wannan bincike, zai taimaka wa manazarta, da masana wajen faxaxa bincike musamman ma na wannan fannin na dangin suna tsakanin harshen Hausa da Fulfulde.
- haka kuma, binciken zai taimaka wa masana ilimin zamantakewa domin gane yadda kowane harshe tsakanin harsunan biyu (Hausa da Fulfulde) yake da kuma asalinsa.
- zai zama mai amfani ga masu gudanar da bincike a kan harshen Hausa da Fulfulde.
- gudanar da bincike a kan dangin suna na Hausa da Fulfulde, zai kasance mai amfani ga jama'a wajen qara fahimtar abubuwan da suka jivinci ginin jumla da kuma nazarin yankin suna.

1.4 Farfajiyar Bincike

Nazarin harshe ya rabu kashi daban-daban. Za a iya nazartar harshe dangane da tsarin sautinsa ko ilimin furucinsa, ko ginin kalmarsa, ko ginin jumlersa, ko kuma ta fuskar ilimin ma'anarsa. Saboda haka, duk fagen da mutum ya xauka, zai samu yana da yalwa da ni'ima sosai, a inda har ma ba zai iya gama shi ba sai dai ya yi iyakar yin shi ya bar ma 'yan baya sauran.

A dangane da farfajiyar wannan bincike, mai suna "Kwatancin Wasun Bayanau (Rukunan Nahawu Dangin suna) a Hausa da Fulfulde", masana da dama sun daxe suna rubuce-rubuce a kan abin da ya shafi kwatanci. Bayan haka, an sha yin nazari a kan harshen Hausa da ma na Fulfulde. Don haka, wannan aikin ma, duk da kasancewarsa na kwatanci ne a tsakanin harsuna biyu (Hausa da Fulfulde) ya dogara a kan harshen Hausa da Fulfulde ne kawai. Haka kuma, harshen Hausa da Fulfulden ma, kawai za a daddale ne a kan abin da ya shafi dangin suna, su ma kuma za a kalli gurabensu ne da tsarinsu.

Bayan haka, abubuwan da binciken zai mai da hankali a kansu sun haxa da sassauqar sifa 'simple adjective', da wakilin suna 'pronoun', da sarqaqqiyar nasaba 'genetival complex', da mafayyaci 'specifier' da suna da tsigilau 'dumunitive' da kuma sarqaqqiyar sifa 'adjectival complex'.

1.5 Hasashen Bincike

Kusan ko da yausha, idan mutum ya quduri aniyar yin wani aiki, yana da al'ada ta yin kintacen abin da zai kasance idan aikin ya kammalu. Saboda haka, wannan bincike da ake yi zai kasance yana da hasashe kamar haka: -

- harshen Hausa da na Fulfulde, ba ‘yan zuri’ a xaya ba ne, don haka za a iske bambance-bambance a cikin rukunan nahawunsu dangin suna musamman ta fuskar gurbinsu a cikin jimla.
- Kasancewar harsunan guda biyu (Hausa da Fulfulde) suna da daxaxxiyar kuma makusanciyar dangantaka, za a iya samun tasirin harsunan a kan junansu.
- Kasancewar a Fulfulde masana suna iqirarin cewa babu xafa goshi, za a iske cewa inda aka samu xafa goshi a Hausa, a Fulfulde sai dai ya koma xafa qeya.

1.6 Hanyoyin Gudanar Da Bincike

Wannan bincike, ya zavi nagartattun hanyoyin da zai bi don yin amfani da su a sami ingantattun bayanai game da wannan aiki. Waxannan hanyoyi sun haxa da: -

- Ziyartar xakunan ajiyar littattafai da kundayen bincike a jami’o’in Ahmadu Bello Zariya, da Bayero, Kano da Usumanu Xanfodiyo, Sakkwato da kuma Maiduguri, a inda aka duba kundayen digiri na biyu da kuma na xaya har ma da maqaloli da suke da alaqa ta kai-tsaye da masu alaqa a kaikaice da wannan aikin.
- Ganawa da tattaunawa da gogaggun masana a fannin harsunan biyu (Hausa da Fulfulde) domin samun qarín bayani mai gamsarwa a cikin qasa Nijeriya.
- Ganawa da masu amfani da harshen Fillanci a gida waxanda su ba sun san harshen a ilmance ba ne, sai kawai a magance.
- An yi amfani da kaset-kaset wajen hira da jama’ a tare da sauraron shirye-shiryen Fulani a gidajen Rediyon Tarayya Kaduna da gidan Rediyon Nagarta, musamman a shirin Dan Makiyaya a Ruga da kuma shirin Rabin Sa’ar Fulani na Ibrahim Xanmasani Rediyon Nagarta.

1.7 Kammalawa

A wannan babi an yi shimfixa wadda ta xan tsakuro taqaitaccen tarihin harsunan biyu (Hausa da Fulfulde) tare da nuna gidan da kowannensu ya fito. Sannan a shimfixar an tavo duk abin da zai wakana a wannan aikin wato inda aikin ya dosa. An kawo dalilan da suka assasa wannan bincike, da muhimmancin bincike da matsalolin bincike. Sai farfajiyar wato iyakacin inda bincike zai duba ko zai tsaya. Kana daga bisani, an tantance hanyoyin da aka bi wajen gudanar da wannan aiki.

BABI NA BIYU: WAIWAYE

2.0 Gabatarwa

Dangane da ayyukan da suka gabaci wannan, akwai rubuce-rubuce da dama da aka yi a kan nahawun Hausa da Fulfulde, kuma an gano haka ne a sakamakon xan binciken da aka gudanar a wurare daban-daban na cibiyoyin nazarin harshen Hausa da ma wasu harsunan.

Saboda haka, wannan babi zai quduri niyyar bayyana wasu daga cikin ra'ayoyin masana, da na masu bincike da na masu nazari game da muhimman rukunan wannan bincike domin jin ta bakinsu. Wannan bincike ya zama dole ne saboda mawuyacin abu ne a ce ga wani fagen bincike da babu wani masanin da ya tofa albarkacin bakinsa; ko dai kai tsaye ko kuma a kaikaice. Don haka, an waiwaya don zaqulo aikace-aikacen da suka wakana a kan wannan maudu'in domin an ce "komai sammakonka wani na gabanka". Kuma daga cikin abubuwan da wannan aikin zai waiwaya, sun haxa da:

Wannan babi zai ba da qarfi ne a kan ayyukan da suka gabata na kundayen bincike, da bugaggun littattafai da kuma maqaloli da masana suka gabatar a wannan fage na nahawu.

2.1 Bugaggun Littattafai

Galadanci, (1976:22-23) ya nuna cewa, akwai muhimman nau'o'in suna guda biyu, wato tsayayyen suna, da raunannen suna. Tsayayyen suna, yana iya samun aikatau a gabaninsa, ko kuma ya gabace shi kai tsaye ba tare da wani abu ya biyo ko ya shigo tsakaninsu ba, irin waxannan aikatau kuwa su ne: -

- Iya
- Fara
- Dinga

- Riqa da sauransu

Misali:

Taa iya saqa

Yaa fara barci

Sun riqa rawa

Yaa dinga jifa

Yaa tava rawa

Har ila yau, ya ci gaba da nuna cewa irin waxannan sunaye masu rikixa sukan tafi

da kalmar ‘nake’ a inda ya ce, amfani da kalmar nake kan zama cikin zavi.

Misali:

Saqa nake (yi)

Aiki nake (yi)

Rawa nake (yi)

Barci nake (yi)

Ya ci gaba da cewa, a cikin suna masu rikixa, akwai sunayen aiki (Verbal nouns or gerunds). Saboda gangar jikinsu xaya ce da wasu aikatau xin.

Misali:

Yaa saqa,

Taa shiga

Ya tava

Skinner, (1970:4-5) ya bayyana suna da cewa wani abu ne, ko wata kalma ce da ke zuwa kafin lamirin suna kai tsaye ba tare da wani abu ya shigo tsakaninsu ba. Waxannan lamiran sunan kuwa, su ne ‘ta’ da ‘ya’ da ‘sun’ da ‘mun’ da ‘kun’ da sauransu. Misali, mota ta faxi, yaro ya ruga, wanduna sun yage.

A waxannan ‘yan jumloli, za a ga cewa: mota, da yaro, da kuma wanduna sunaye ne, domin su suka zo kafin lamirin suna ba tare da wani abu ya shiga tsakaninsu ba.

Sani, (2009) ya yi bayani a kan dangin suna. Marubucin ya fara da madanganci, inda ya kawo misalin –r –n

hular
wandon
yaran

Ya kuma kawo wakilin suna da sifa da kuma suna mai alaqa da usuli. Da ya yi maganar wakilin suna, sai ya xauki wakilin suna nunau, da wakilin suna mallakau, ya bada misalan wakilin suna nunau kamar haka: -

wanga – SK

wan'in – KT

wannan – Kn

Ya kuma ba da misalan suna mai alaqa da usuli kamar haka: -

S.K		DH
bahausa	-	bahaushiya
basakkwata	-	basakkwaciya
banuhwa	-	bunufiya

Inda ya nuna dukkansu suna da alaqa ne daga sunayen ko garuruwan da suka fito.

Wannan aikin na Sani yana da dangantaka ta kusa da wanda ake yi a halin yanzu, saboda an tavo dangogin suna waxanda su ne ruhin wannan aikin. Sai dai sun bambanta saboda aikinsa yana magana ne a kan daidaitacciyar Hausa da sauran kare-karen harshe. Wannan kuma yana kwatanta gurbi ne na dangogin suna a Hausa da Fulfulde.

Shi kuwa Jauro, (2008:26-27) bayyana suna ya yi a harshen Fulfulde kamar haka: INNDE – Bano no ma'ana kalimowol ngol hoke-xum kalimowol ko mbi'en konngol naffirte dow goxxo, ndabbawa, huunde ko nakkure ngam xum yoone e maagol naffirte

dow goxxo, ndabbawa, huunde ko nakkure ngam xum yoone e maagol. Misaalu innde goxxo e: Usumanu, Jaa'e, Buuba, Muhammadu, Aishatu, Mayimuna.

Innde Dabbaaji	→	Mbaala, nagge, waandu ngeelooba.
Sunayen dabbobi		Tukunya, saniya, biri, raqumi
Inde nukkure	→	Gombe, Yoola, Kano, Abuja
Sunayen garuruwa		
Innde huunda	→	Teeburwa, taasawa
Sunayen abubuwa		tebur, tasa

Idan aka duba duk waxannan bayanai da masana su ka yi a dangane da ma'anar suna, za a tarar dukkansu suna da alaqa da juna, a inda baki xayansu suna da alaqa ta ququt da wannan aikin da ake yi a halin yanzu. Kasancewar aikin yana magana ne a kan dangin suna, kuma sanin kowa ne suna ba qashin yarwa ba ne idan ana maganar dangin suna, kusan ma a ce shi ne kan gaba. Domin kusan duk sauran a matsayin siffatau mabambanta sukan zo.

Ta fuskar bambanci tsakaninsu kuwa akwai 'yan bambance-bambance da ba a rasa ba. Domin kuwa, dukkan waxannan masana sun ba da ma'anar suna ne a daidai fahimtarsu, a yayin da wannan aikin kuma ba ma'anar suna zai fi ba qarfi ba, zai kalli dangin suna ne, tare da kuma duba gurabensu da ma siffofinsu a harshen Hausa da Fulfulde.

Galadanci, (1976:24), ya fara da bayyana ma'anar harxaxxen suna, tare da nuna siffofinsa da tushensa. Kana ya rarraba tushen harxaxxen suna zuwa gida uku kamar haka: Mai tushen suna, da mai tushen aikatau, da kuma mai tushen amsa-kama.

A mai tushen suna ya bayyana cewa shi ne wanda ya fara da suna, ko sifa a matsayin tushe. Misali:

Tarin –shiqa

Tarin – kai

Farar wuta

Shi kuwa mai tushen aikatau, shi ne wanda aikatu ko kalmar aiki ke fara zuwa.

Misali:

Ruxa - kuyangi

Taya – ni – muni

Tuma – qasa

A dangane da mai tushen amsa-kama kuwa, shi wannan kalmar amsa-kama take fara zuwa. Misali:

Rub-da-ciki

Fid-da-sartse

Qyal-qyal-banza

Harwayau, ya ci gaba da ba da ma'anar bayanau tare da karkasa shi zuwa nau'i guda huxu kamar haka: sassauqa, da harxaxxe, da sarqaqqe da kuma tarin bayanau.

Ya bayar da misalan sassauqan bayanau, sannan ya raba shi gida uku: -

- (i) Harxaxxen bayanau, misali, can, xazu, da zaune, haka, baxi da sauransu.
- (ii) Ninkin bayanau, a inda ya ce, ana samun ninkin harxaxxe tare da yin amfani da karan xori. Misali: Can – can, jiya - jiya, yanzu - yanzu, bana - bana da sauransu.
- (iii) Qosasshe, inda ya kawo kalmomi kamar haka: ainun, da qwarai, sosai, sarai da matuqa.

Sannan a qarqashin harxaxxen bayanau kuma, Galadanci ya kasa tsarin sa gida biyu:

Ta dama ta gefe-gefe

Ta shi ta sama-sama

Na huxu kuwa shi ne mai sigar riqau wato mai zuwa da ‘da’ da kuma mai korewa wata ‘ba’. Misali: -

Shigowa da takalmi

Rubutu da alqalami

Zuwa ba kuxi

Na qarshe shi ne mai sigar daidaito, sannan suna ya biyo bayan kalmomi irin su ‘i’ da ‘ya’. Misali: -

(wani mutum) i kai (ya wuce)

(Aiki) ya wannan (da wuya), sai dai ya qara da cewa waxannan baqaqen (a, daga, ta,

Ba’i’ da ya) preposition ya kamata a kira su ba vuvushi ba.

Tarin bayanau (Adverbial cluster) shi irin wannan nau’in bayanau in ji Galadanci, ya ce ba ya samuwa sai an tara sauran nau’o’in bayanau xin da suka gabata sannan a sami tarin bayanau. Misali: -

Nan qofa/ can qasa-qasa.

Can bayan-gari/nan gefen kogi

Can daga baya/can daga qarshe

Can da damuna/yanzu da rani

Gobe/da yamma/bayan la’asar

Can/bayan gari/gaban bariki

Zarruq, (1998) shi ma ya tofa albarkacin bakinsa a kan bayanau, masanin ya fara tun daga ma’anar bayanau har ya zuwa rabe-rabensa a dangane da fahimtarsa. Zarruq, ya

bayyana ma'anar bayanau da cewa "Nau'in kalmar da ke faxaxa ma'ana, musamman ta aikatau ko ta sifa ta hanyar amsa tambayoyi irin su 'yaya? Yaushe? Ina? Don me? Shi ake kira bayanau. Ya ci gaba da cewa a nahawun Hausa, bayanau muhimmin rukuni ne, baya ga suna da sifa da aikatau. Bai tsaya nan ba, ya ci gaba da cewa, dangane da muhallinsa a cikin jumla kuwa, shi mayawaci ne kuma suna zaman musaya da amsa-kama, wato suna iya maye gurbin juna.

Ya ba da misalai a dangane da irin amsa tambayar da bayanau ke amsa wa.

Misalin tambaya 'yaya?'

- Kowa yaa ji jikii ainun.
- Xalibai sun himmatu sosai.
- Qofa ta buxe wayam

Misalan tambayar yausha?

- Jirgii yaa tashii tuni.
- Manoma sunaa shirye koyaushe.
- Haka za a zauna dindindin

misalan tambayar inaa?

- Gidan daxi na nesa.
- Hadari ya jirga hagu.
- Sun yi 'yar tafiya tunkurus.

Ta yin la'akari da duk bayanau da masana suka yi a kan bayanau duk abin da ya zo bayan aikatau, to za a iya cewa bayanau ne. Bayan haka, a dangane da nau'in bayanau da masana suka ba da, dukkan nau'o'in nan, babu wani nau'in da ba da sassauqa yake qarya ba domin dukkansu ba wanda babu vurvushin sassauqan bayanau.

Arnott (1970:132-133) ya bayyana yankin suna da cewa wani babban vangare ne da ke cikin jumla, wanda yake da matuqar mahimmanci, kuma ya qara da cewa, idan har ba yankin suna to kusan jumla ba ta inganta. Ya ci gaba da cewa yankin suna yana iya qunsar suna, ko wakilin suna a matsayin kai. Sannan kuma yankin suna yana iya xaukan abubuwa biyu, ko kuma uku, ko dai ya qunshi kai da siffatau na xaya 'sft1', ko kuma kai da siffatau na uku 'sft3'.

Galadanci (1976:11-14) ya fara ne da nuna cewa tsarin jumlojin Hausa, ana samun abubuwa guda biyu masu muhimmanci, waxannan abubuwan su ne: -

- Yankin suna
- Yankin aikatau

Wannan tsari, shi ne ya kasance kamar salo a tsarin kowace cikakkiyar jumla.

Misali:

Galadanci, (1976:21-35) ya bayyana cewa: - Yankin suna, yanki ne da ake samun abubuwa kamar haka: Kai da siffatau, sannan ya ci gaba da cewa shi siffatau ya rabu gida biyu kamar haka: -

- Siffatan goshi 'sft1'
- Siffatan qeya 'sft3'

Misali:

Y.Sn YA

a. Doki / ya ruga

Y.Sn Y.A

b. Wani doki / ya ruga

Y.Sn Y.A

c. Doki fari ya ruga

Irin waxannan misalai na sama, su ke nuna ire-iren tsarin jumlolin Hausa, wanda in an kula za a ga yadda jumla ke qara faxi, amma bisa kan tsari irin na jumla, ko kuma irin wanda harshe ya tanada.

Yankin suna da yankin aikatau, muhimman abubuwa ne a cikin jumla.

Jauro, (2008:40-41) shi ma Jauro ya bayyana yankin suna da cewa wani vangare ne da ya kwashi muhimman abubuwa da suka jivanci ginin jumla na Fillanci, har ma da Hausa da sauran harsuna. Kuma wannan yankin yana xauke da wasu rukunna kalmomi na nahawu da suke raka suna a cikin jumla. Waxannan abubuwan, sun haxa da: - Mafayyaci, da wakilin suna, da sifa da sauransu.

2.2 Kundayen Bincike

Mary, (1982:27-29) Ta yi nazari ne mai gamsarwa tun daga kan baqaqe da wasulan Fillanci. Kuma ta ci gaba da bayani a kan tsarin jumlolin Fulfulde. Sannan ta yi magana a kan yankin suna da yankin aikatau wanda ta kira da ‘Yevre’ inde da ‘Yevri kuugal’ kana daga bisani ta ce. Jumlolin fillanci za a iya raba su gida biyu kamar haka: mai xauke da aikatau da kuma wadda ba ta xauke da aikatau.

Shi kuwa Mustapha, (1994:34-35) ya bayyana ma’anar harxaxxen suna da kuma yanayinsa da ma tsarinsa a cikin jumla. Haka kuma bai tsaya nan ba ya kawo misalan harxaxxen suna, kamar haka:

Hular-kwano

Rigar-ruwa

Yaqi-da-jahilci

Shi kuma Abdulmumini, (1995:40-43) ya fara ne da bayyana ma'anar harxaxxen suna. Daga nan ya nuna yadda harxaxxen suna yake zuwa a matsayin suna da sifa da kuma aikatau da ma bayanau inda ya ba da misalai kamar haka:

Red-cap

Bus – ticket

By – law

Fire – blown

Dry – clean

Bayan haka, wannan manazarci ya kafa hujja sosai da aikin Galadanci inda ya zurfafa a kan harxaxxen suna mai tushen suna da aikatau da kuma amsakama.

Harxaxxen suna, ina ganin kalma ce ta nahawun Hausa, kuma reshe ne daga cikin rassan dake samuwa a cikin yankin suna. Daxin daxawa, xabi'arsa iri xaya ce da ta suna. Hasali ma, kusan yana iya zuwa a matsayin maqasudin zance

Haka kuma, kamar yadda suna yake da mahimmanci a fagen ginin jumla, haka ma saiwa take da muhimmanci a wajen ginin harxaxxen suna.

Wani hanzari ba gudu ba, duk yawan kalmomin da suka haxu wajen gina harxaxxen suna, a matsayin kalma xaya suke.

Idan aka yi la'akari da waxannan ayyuka na masana, za a tarar akwai dangantaka makusanciya da wanda ake kai a yanzu. Domin dukkansu sun yi bayanai nagartattu a kan harxaxxen suna da kuma siffofinsa har ma da yadda yake fitowa a cikin jumla. Shi kuwa wannan aikin yana kwatanta dangin suna ne a harshen Hausa da harshen Fillanci. Kuma harxaxxen suna na xaya daga cikin dangin suna na Hausa. Saboda haka, aikin waxannan manazarta ya haska ma wannan aiki matuqa.

Ta fuskar bambancinsu kuma, dukkansu sun fi mayar da hankali ne a harshen Hausa. Shi kuwa wannan aikin yana duba harshen Hausa ne da Fillanci, kuma sannan zai kwatanta guraben wasu bayanau ne na Harsunan biyu tare da nuna sifofinsu.

Mustapha, (1994:34-35) a cikin aikinsa ya yi magana ne a kan harxaxxen bayanau inda ya ce, da an gan shi za a ga bayanau. Daga nan sai ya raba harxaxxen bayanau zuwa gida uku kamar haka: - bayanau na lokacin aiki, da wurin aiki da kuma yanayin aiki.

Misalin lokacin aiki: -

Tsakar – dare

Kashee – garii

Misalin wurin aiki: -

Bayan – gida

Qofar – xaki

Misalin yanayin ko halin aiki: -

Cikin – wahala

A – uzurce

Da – qyar

Bala, (1985) a cikin aikinsa ya gutsuro asalin tarihin samuwar rukunan nahawu, musamman yadda Girkawa da Romawa suka ba da gudunmawa. Ya fara ambato su Plato da xalibansa Aristotle. Ya ce Plato shi ne ya qirqiro abin da ya kira “onoma” da “rhema” wato “suna” da “aikatau” (Noun and Verb). Shi kuma Aristotle ya qirqiro kalmar “syndesmoi” wato mahaxi (conjunction).

Kuma ya ambaci wani masani mai suna Phantagoras wanda shi ne ya bambance tsakanin jinsi da lokaci (gender and tense) ya kuma karkasa jinsi gida uku kamar haka:

mace (feminine), da namiji (masculine), da abubuwa (things). Kuma ya ce Aristotle ya qirqiro kalmar ‘Intermediate’ wadda ta maye gurbin kalmar thing ta Phantagoros. Bai tsaya nan ba ya kawo su “stoics” wasu ‘yan falsafa waxanda suka bambance tsakanin “sunan yanka” (Proper Noun) da “suna gamagari” (Common Noun), kuma suka bambance tsakanin “aikatau kartafa” (active verb), da “Aikatau sauqaqa” (passive verb). Ya kuma bambance tsakanin “Aikatau so-karva” (Transitive Verb) da kuma “Aikatau qi-karva” (Intransitive verb).

Ya kuma ambaci inda (Francis Dinneen) ya nuna cewa Thrax a cikin littafinsa mai suna (The Art of Grammar) ya karkasa ayyukansa game da nahawu zuwa gida takwas (8) kamar haka:

1- Noun 2- Verb 3- Participle 4- Article 5- Pronoun 6- Preposition 7- Adverb 8- Conjunction.

Kuma ya ambaci wani malami mai suna “Adius Donatus” wanda ya rubuta wani abu game da harshen Latin a qarni na huxu (4) bayan rasuwar Annabi Isa (A.S) wanda ya bambanta tsakanin “Wakilin suna tsayau” (definite pronoun) da “Wakilin Suna Kaikaitau” (Indefinite pronoun) kuma bayan Donatus, akwai wani masani nawahu a qarni na shida (6) bayan rasuwar Annabi Isa (A.S) mai suna “Prician” wanda ya yi rubutu a cikin harshen Latin. Kuma shi ma ya karkasa wannan harshen gida 8 dangane da nahawunsa kamar haka:

- (1) Noun
- (2) Verb
- (3) Participles
- (4) Pronoun
- (5) Preposition
- (6) Adverb

(7) Interjection

(8) Conjunction

Idan aka yi la'akari da waxannan bayanana za a ga cewa waxannan Turawa su ne suka fara qirqiro abin da ya shafi aiki a kan nahawu. Haka kuma aikin yana da dangantaka da wanda ake yi a halin yanzu, kasancewar aikin ma yana magana ne a kan abin da ya shafi kalmomin nahawu dangin suna. Kuma aikin ya bambanta ta fuskar yadda ake gabatar da su, domin wannan aikin yana kwatanci ne a tsakanin harsuna biyu wato Hausa da Fulfulde.

Babikoi, (1996:51-53) shi ma ya ba da gudummuwarsa a cikin nasa aikin. Kasancewar aikin a kan harshen Fulfulde ne, ya kalli yadda bayanau yake a harshen Fulfulde, kuma ya yi qoqarin yin bayani a kan azuzuwan da kuma tsarin bayanau a Fulfulde. Wajen yin bayanin ire-iren bayanau xin nasa, ya danganta aikin nasa ne da na Galadanci (1976) da kuma Abubakar (1994) a inda ya ce “ko da shi ke rube-rube waxannan manazarta a kan Hausa suka yi amma aikin nasu yana da babban tasiri a kan nasa. Kuma ya ba da misalai a kan sauqaqan bayanau kamar haka:

Luumo	(Kasuwa)
Laawul	(Hanya)
Saare	(Gida)
Xon	(Nan)
Girei	(gari qarami)
Kootau	(Ko'ina)
Totton	(can)
Suudu	(xaki)
Daware	(birni)
Zamfara	(Jaha)
Fuuna	(Makka)

Abdullahi, (1986:17-18), ya bayyana yankin suna da cewa, “Shi ne yankin da ya kwashe mafi yawancin abubuwa masu muhimmanci a vangaren ginin jumla” kuma wannan yankin suna, yana xaukar, ko fito da suna da wakilin suna a matsayin maqasudai, wato kai na kowace irin jumla. Kuma suna da bambance-bambance a dangane da muhallinsu a cikin jumla.

Asma’u (2003:39-52) ta bayyana yankin suna a matsayin yankin da ya qunshi abubuwa kamar haka:

Siffatan goshi ‘sft1’

Siffatan qeya ‘sft3’

Kai

Waxannan abubuwa, su ke haxuwa su tayar da yankin suna. A kowane tsarin jumla, akan fitar da matsayin K^2 da Sft^1 da kuma sft^3 dangane da qa’idar muhallinsu na nahawu. Saboda haka ne ma, akan sami wani yanayi da kalmomi kamar uku ko biyu, ko ma fiye da haka su zo kafin kai wato K^2 . A qa’idar nahawu kuwa, ko kalmomi guda nawa ne, in har sun zo kafin K^2 ne, to a matsayin siffatau goshi suke ‘sft1’, in kuwa sun zo bayan kai ne to a matsayin siffatan qeya suke ‘sft3’

Misali:

- Wata ‘Yar baqar yarinya / ta zo

Sft^1	Sft^1	Sft^1	K^2
↓	↓	↓	↓
Mfy^1	tg^1	Sf	Sn

- Xazu wani xan gajeren saurayi / ya shigo

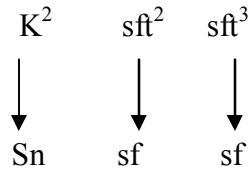
Sft^1	Sft^1	Sft^1	Sft^1	K^2
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓

Byn mfyctg sf Sn

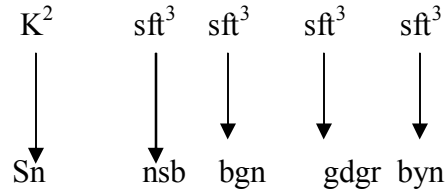
Idan aka duba waxannan, za a ga duk sun fito ne a matsayin siffatan goshi, ko siffatau na xaya.

Misali a matsayin siffatau na uku, ko siffatan qeya.

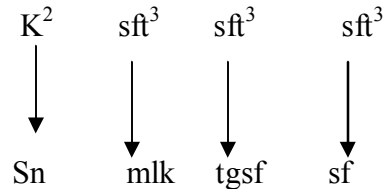
- Babur baqi sabo / ya faxi.



- Mutumin kusa da qarshe / ya mutu



- Mota tawa fara-fara sabuwa na fi so



Saboda haka, a taqaice dai waxannan misalai na jumloli da aka kawo, sun nuna muhimmancin kai a cikin yankin suna na jumla, sai an fitar da kai, ko K^2 sannan ake iya tantance sft^1 da sft^3 .

A duncule, ina ganin za a iya cewa yankin suna, na xaya daga cikin abubuwan da ake la'akari da su idan aka zo ginin jumla. Kuma yankin suna shi ne vangare na farko da ya qunshi suna, ana duba abubuwa guda uku, kamar haka: siffatau na xaya 'sft1' da kai da kuma siffatau na uku (Sft^4). Kuma a cikinsu, na xaya da na uku, ba dole ne sai da su za a yi ginin jumla ba. Abin da yake tilas ne sai da shi za a gina jumla, shi ne kai .

Shi siffatau na xaya ‘sft1’, abin da ya qunsa su ne abubuwan da suke zuwa kafin suna ne. Shi kuwa na uku masu zuwa bayan suna saboda haka, za a iya cewa kamar zaman fada ne, kodayaushe, kai yana tsakiya.

Bayan haka, shi kai, dole ne a same shi a cikin jumla, in dai har ana so jumla ta inganta, ko da ko ba a suna ya zo ba.

Mukhtar, (1991:31-33) a cikin nazarinsa na kundin digiri na uku, ya yi bayani ne a kan ilimin jumlar tasrifi na Hausa, inda ya yi magana a kan azuzuwan aikata, da karin sauti da kuma gavar kalmar Hausa, sannan kuma da ilimin ginin kalma da tsarin jumlar Hausa, a inda ya danganta aikin nasa da na Galadanci (1976). Bai tsayanan ba a cikin aikin nasa, ya yi magana a kan ganga dogarau a cikin Hausa.

Lawan, (1995:82-84) a cikin nazarinsa na kundin digiri na uku, ya nuna cewa mafi yawancin kwatanci a kan kalmomin cikaso, akan xauke su ne a matsayin na Bagari (1972), (1976) da Tuller (1986) da kuma Dummendaal (1989). Harilayau, ba tsaya nan ba, ya tavo inda ake amfani da korariyar jumla ta yin amfani da (Ba) a matsayin korewa.

Musali:

- Musa na rawa (tabbatau)
- Musa ba ya rawa (korau)

Waxannan ayyuka da aka zayyana, suna da dangantaka sosai da wannan aikin saboda dukkansu suna magana ne a kan jumla, kuma sun bambanta, domin kuwa shi wannan aikin yana magana ne a kan dangin suna waxanda suke a qarqashin yankin suna.

Rufa’i, (1977:51-54) a cikin kundin digiri na uku ya duba jituwar jinsi da dadi, a inda ya ba da ma’anar jituwa tare da faxin nau’o’i na jituwar jinsi a Hausa da kuma yadda ake yi idan za a jam’anta wani abu ko wasu kalmomi. Bai tsaya nan ba, sai ya ci gaba da

nuna yadda ake iya samun jituwa. Kuma a cikin aikin nasa har sai da ya zayyanao nau'o'in jituwa guda uku kamar haka:

- Jituwa ta yarjejeniya
- Jituwa ta madanganci
- Jituwa ta sifa

'Yar'adua, (1982:71-73) a cikin kundinsa na digiri na biyu, ya yi sharhi managanci a kan ma'auni inda ya ba da ma'anar ma'auni da kuma ire-irensa. Daga nan ya tsaya haiqan ya I taciya sosai a kan matsayin ma'auni a Hausa, tare da gurbin da ake fitowa a qarqashin yankin suna. Manazarcin bai tsaya nan ba, sai da ya kawo ma'auni a matsayin suna, da ma'auni a matsayin tsigalay da kuma ma'auni a matsayin amsa-kama. Kuma ya tavo abin da ya jivanci sifa ko siffatau, inda ya yi bayani isasshe a kan abin da ya fahimta da siffatau kuma ya kawo su kamar haka: -

- Cikakkiyar siffatau da
- Dogararriyar siffatau.

John, (1976:20-21) a kundin digirinsa na uku qoqari ya yi domin yin bayani a kan aikatau da sarqaqqiyar jumla a harshen Kanuri. Daga nan, ya ci gaba da bayanin abin da ake nufi da aikatau da sarqaqqen yankin suna da kuma azuzuwansu a harshen Kanuri. Bai tsaya nan ba, sai da ya tavo wasu daga cikin dangin suna na harshen Kanuri, abubuwan da ya tavo sun haxa da Sassauqar jumla, da ganga dogarau da kuma harxaxxiyar jumla.

Gochal, (1994:25-26) ya yi bayani ne a kan harshen Ngas inda ya kawo taqaitaccen tarihin harshen da kuma kare-karensa. Daga nan ya faxi qa'idoin harshen musamman ta wajen qirga da kuma hanyoyin da ake bi idan za a jamianta kalma daga tilo. Kuma bai tsaya nan ba, sai ya ci gaba da bayani a kan Nahawun harshen Angas, a

inda ya yi magana a kan aikatau da qungiyoyinsa, da lokuta musamman ma lokaci mai ci da kuma shuxaxxen lokaci da wakilin suna, da mallaka da kuma sifa. Kuma har ya ba da misalan wakilin suna kamar haka: -

1st 1 - - ngha

Me – nghan

We – mu

Us – mun

2nd You - nga (male singular)

- yi (female singular)

- wu (plural subjective form)

- wun (plural objective form)

3rd – He - nyi

Him - nyi

She - nyi

It - nyi

They - mwa

Them - mwa

Abubakar, (1995:36-37) ya ba da gudummuwarsa a cikin kundin digirinsa na biyu, ya yi jawabi mai gamsarwa game da karin sauti a fillancin Gombe da Adamawa tare da kwatanta tsarin sauti da ilimin furuci a karin harsunan, a inda ya kalli guraben furuci, da yanayin furucinsu. Bai tsaya nan ba, sai da ya tavo wasu vingarori na wasulaqn harsunan wato karin harshen Gombe da Adamawa.

Amos, (1988:43-54) a cikin kundin nasa ya yi kwatanci ne tsakanin Hausa da Margi a xangane da aikatau, kuma ya yi bayanin yadda ake samun kalmar aikatau a

harsunan, wato Hausa da Margi ta hanyar maimaituwa da xafi, musamman ta hanyar xafi a inda ya ba da misalai a Hausa kamar haka:

bugu (beat) - bubbuga (keep on beating)

dafa (cook) - daddafa (keep on cooking)

Ta fuskar xafa qeya kuwa ya bayar da misalai kamar haka:

baaqoo + anta – baaqunta

xanye - xanyata

A vangaren Margi kuwa ya yi bayani kamar haka; inda ya ce, a Margi ma za a iya samun aikatau ta hanyar maimaituwa, misali:

- cha (point) chaccha (continue pointing)

- gal (Search) gaggal (continue to search)

Abubakar, (2007:38-40) a cikin kundinsa na farko ya nuna cewa yana da wuya mutum ya fahimci wani harshe ba tare da ya naqalci nahawun wannan harshen ba. Saboda haka, a cikin aikin nasa, qoqari ya yi wajen kawo ire-iren bayanau a harshen Hausa, a inda ya kawo misalan sassauqan bayanai da harxaxxen bayanau da sarqaqqen bayanau da kuma tarin bayanau, sannan kuma ya kawo ire-iren bayanau da suke harshen Ingilishi, inda ya ba da misalan bayanau masu nuna lokaci, da mai nuna wuri da kuma bayanau mai nuna awo da mai nuna dalili da sauransu.

Bukar, (2003:43-45) a cikin kundinsa kwatanci ya yi na wakilin suna a tsakanin harshen Hausa da na Ingilishi a inda ya kawo misalin wakilin suna dogarau wanda misalinsa shi ne wanda idan namiji tilo ne, wanda idan mace tilo ce da kuma waxanda idan jam'i ne.

Rabi, (2002:27-29) a cikin aikinta, ta kwatanta tare da kwankwancewa a tsakanin taciyar nahawun M.K.M Galadanci da Mu'axu A.Z. Sani, inda ta nuna cewa kowannen akwai yadda yake kallon suna da wakilin suna da aikatau da kuma ganga-dogarau. A matsayin suna a rukunan nahawun Hausa game da suna, ta nuna cewa Sani (1999) ya fassara suna a matsayin abu mai rai ko mara rai, wanda ake gani da ido da wanda ba a iya gani da ido, shi kuma Galadanci, (1976) nunawa ya yi akwai muhimman vangarorin suna guda biyu: tsayayyen suna (Dynamic noun) da raunannen suna (non-Dynamic noun).

Duk waxannan ayuukan da aka yi bita, za a tarar suna da dangantaka ko alaqa ta ququt da wannan aikin da ake yi ta fuskoki da dama, domin kuwa dukkansu a kan nahawu aka gina su, sai dai kuma sun bambanta idan aka yi la'akari da yadda aka gina tare da gabatar da aikin.

2.3 Maqalu

Zaria, (1979:19-47) A cikin takardarsa ya yi bayani ne a kan yankin suna (N.P) a inda ya ce idan ana maganar nazarin yankin suna, dole za a ga ya qunshi manyan vangarori guda uku waxanda suka haxa da sifatau na xaya, ko sifatau goshi 'sft1' da kai , wato suna da kuma siffatau na uku, ko siffatan qeya wato 'sft3'. Kuma idan aka zo ginin jumla a Hausa kowane na taka muhimmiyar rawa. Ya ci gaba da cewa a cikinsu Kai wato suna shi ne ya zama dole a same shi a cikin jumla, idan ba shi, to sai jumla ba za ta inganta ba. Amma sauran kamar siffatau na xaya 'sft1' da siffatau na uku 'sft3' ba dole ne sai da su ba domin su 'yan rakiyar sune ne. bai tsaya nan ba, sai da ya kawo misalai a cikin jumla na kowane vangare. Misali;

- yaro ya bugi kare

- wani yaro ya bugi kare

- wani yaro mai mugunta ya bugi kare

Daga nan ya ci gaba da tabbatar da cewa ita Hausa tsarinta, tsari ne na Aikau, aikatau, karvau (S.V.O)

Rufa'i (1979:1-18) ya yi bayani ne a kan yadda ake da harxaxxen suna a Hausa tare da irin rukunan nahawun da ake haxawa su bayar da kalmar harxaxxe. Ya ci gaba da nuna cewa shi harxaxxen suna irin rawa xaya suke takawa a cikin jumla, wato kenan yana zuwa ne a matsayin kai ne. bai tsaya nan ba, sai da ya nuna min abubuwan da ake haxawa tare da yin amfani da karan xori wajen samar da harxaxxe. Misali, ya kawo suna + suna kamar haka: -

bakan – gizo

uban – giji

karen – mota

xan – Adam

xan – siyasa

Haka kuma ya kawo misalai na sunan aiki da suna (Verbal noun + noun):

kisan – kai

jin – qai

son – kai

cin – zuma

kamun – qafa

Daga nan sai ya kawo wasu misalai na kalmomin Aikatau da aiki (Verb + noun).

haxa – kai

auna – arziqi

vata – rai

kama – kai

fasa – taro

Daga nan sai ya ci gaba inda ya kawo misalai na inda ake haxa kalmar sifa da suna su ba da harxaxxe. Misali:

Baqin – jini

baqar – zuciya

farin – jini

jan – hali

farar – zuciya.

baqar – aniya

Idan aka yi la'akari da ayyukan da waxannan bayin Allah suka yi, za a ga cewa akwai dangantaka mai gwavi kuma ta ququt tsakaninsu da wannan aikin da ake yi, musamman ma saboda dukkansu sun tofa albarka ne a kan abin da ya shafi yankin suna. Sai dai, sun sha bamban da wannan aikin domin shi wannan aikin duk da yake a kan yankin suna ake aiwatar da shi, yana yin kwatanci ne a tsakanin harsuna biyu, wato Hausa da Fulfulde.

Galadanci, (1971: 12-15) ya yi bayani ne a kan abin da ya shafi dangin suna na Hausa, amma daga cikinsu, ya xauki guda xaya ne wato Amsa-kama (Ideophones). Da farko ya fara da ba da ma'anar amsa-kama, sannan ya ci gaba da ba da misalanta a vangarori da dama. Kuma bai tsaya haka ba, sai da ya nuna inda kowace amsa-kama ya kamata ta fito. Misali:

Birjir, feetal, ratata, shar, sixik, haiqan, riris, tsan-tsan, dagajeejee, galavaivai, sheeqeeqee, farcak, katakau, gwangwaran, ganxanxan da sauransu.

Abu-Manga, (1991:1-10) a cikin aikinsa ya yi jawabi a kan matsayin aikatau a Fulfulde, a inda ya nuna cewa idan ana maganar nahawu a Fulfulde, to ba ma a maganar suna idan har aka ambaci aikatau saboda haka, kusan kullum aikatau ya fi suna muhimmanci a harshen Fulfulde. Bai tsaya nan ba ya ci gaba da cewa aikatau yana da

wanda yaka shi xan rakiya ne. abu-Manga ya tsaya sosai wajen kawo wasu daga cikin nau'o'in aikatau. A inda ya yi maganar aikatau so-karvau da kuma aikatau qi-karvau.

Kuma ya ba da misalai kamar haka:

So – karvau

O hokki yam deftere

(shi ya ba ni (littafi))

O soodi' mbabba

(shi ya sayi jaki)

O tubbake maatowa

(shi ya tura mota)

O jagoke gujjo

(shi ya riqe varawo)

Qi – Karvau

O lootii

(ya wanke)

O janngii

(shi ya karanta)

O jaalake

(ya kware)

O ardake

(ya gabata)

Daga nan ya ci gaba da nuna yadda ake tsawanta wasali idan ana maganar aikatau da kuma inda ake gajarta shi.

2.4 Kammalawa

A wannan babin, bayan an gabatar das hi, an kasa babin zuwa gida uku kamar haka:

Bugaggun littattafai, da kundayen bincike da kuma maqalu. A wannan babin kasancewarsa na waiwaye, an yi waiwayen bugaggun littattafai waxanda suke da dangantaka da wannan aiki. Daga nan sai aa waiwayi maqalu da kuma kundayen bincike mabambanta. Kuma a qarshe, an nuna dangantakar da ke tsakanin ayyukan da uma inda suka bambanta.

BABI NA UKU:

BAYANIN TSARIN WASUN BAYANAU (RUKUNAN NAHAWU DANGIN SUNA) A HAUSA DA FULFULDE

3.0 Gabatarwa

A wannan babin na wannan aiki, za a yi maganar abin da ya shafi tsari ne domin a kwatanta rukunan nahawu dangin suna na Hausa da Fulfulde.

Tsari dai kamar yadda (American Heritage Dictionary of English Language, 2000) ya bayyana shi ne “tsari shi ne siga ko sifar wani abu”. A wajen kwatacin za a yi qoqarin nuna yadda kowanensu yake don gano inda suka yi kama da juna da kuma inda suka bambanta.

3.1 Mafayyaci a Hausa

Mafayyaci “specifier”: - Masana kamar su Sani, (2009:33), da Wurma (2005:57) sun bayyana mafayyaci da cewa “Wasu kalmomi ne da suke fayyace wani abu a cikin jumla ko magana”. Saboda haka, a iya cewa mafayyaci kalmomi ne da ke fayyace suna a cikin jumla dangane da jinsinsa da adadinsa, haka kuma yana xaya daga cikin rukunan nahawu dangin suna masu zuwa a qarqashin yankin suna.

3.1.1 Ire-iren Mafayyaci a Hausa

Galadanci a cikin littafinsa mai suna *An Introduction to Hausa Grammar* ya ce “akwai mafayyaci iri daban-daban a cikin harshen Hausa kuma an karkasa shi aji-aji har gida uku”.

3.1.2 Mafayyaci Kaikaitau a Hausa “Indefinite specifier”

Galadanci ya ce “Wannan nau’i na mafayyaci, wasu kalmomi ne waxanda suka bambanta da juna ta fuskar jinsi da kuma adadi. Kalmomin kuwa su ne na wani (namiji tilo), wata (tamace tilo) da wasu/waxansu (jam’i)”.

A Hausa, idan aka yi maganar mafayyaci kaikaitau musamman ma a mafayyaci na mutum ana fahimtarsa a dangane da jinsi da adadi.

Misali:-

wani (namiji)

wata (mace)

waxansu/wasu (jam’i)

Amma a Fulfulde ba a maganar jinsi, idan ana maganar mafayyaci na mutum. Saboda haka ba a rabewa a tsakanin mace da namiji

Misali:-

goxxo (namiji)

goxxo (mace)

wovve (waxansu/wasu)

Wannan na xaya daga cikin bambancin tsarin dangin suna da ake samu tsakanin Hausa da Fulfulde.

Wani bambancin shi ne idan aka yi maganar sauran abubuwa waxanda ba mutane ba, akwai bambanci a tsakanin mafayyaci kaikaitau na Hausa da Fulfulde. Domin kuwa Fillanci ya rarrabe su dangane da azuzuwansu.

A Hausa, kowane abu ne idan dai namiji ne mafayyacinsa bai wuce:-

wani (namiji)

wata (mace)

wasu/waxansu (jam'i)

misali:-

wani rago

wani gini

wata saniya

wata tunkiya

wani mutum

wani yaro da sauransu

Amma a Fulfulde kowa ne abu da nau'in mafayyacinsa da yake tafiya da shi

Misali:-

wondi kagori

wani rago

wondi maadi

wani gini

wonge nagge

wata saniya

wongu baalu

wata tunkiya

goxxo nexxo

wani mutum

goxxo suka

wani yaro

Wani bambancin shi ne idan ana maganar jam'i a mafayyaci kaikaitau, a Hausa, duk kalmomin ba su wuce guda biyu ba, wato "Wasu da Waxansu, Amma a Filatanci kowane irin abu da nasa mafayyacin idan aka zo maganar jam'antawa don kowane irin abu na da ajin sunansa.

Misali:-

wovve

wasu/waxansu (na mutane)

goxxi

wasu/waxansu (na gine-gine)

3.1.3 Mafayyaci Tambayau a Hausa (Interrogative Specifier)

Shi ma irin wannan nau'i na mafayyaci, Galadanci ya ce “wasu kalmomi ne guda uku masu sigar tambaya, waxanda ake amfani da su a qarqashin yankin suna”. Bayan haka, sun bambanta da juna ta fuskar jinsi da adadi. Waxannan kalmomi, sun haxa da: -

- (a) wane? (namiji tilo)
- (b) wace? (tamace tilo)
- (c) waxanne? (jam'i)

3.1.4 Mafayyaci Nunau a Hausa (Demonstrative Specifier)

Wannan nau'i na mafayyaci, Galadanci ya ce: wasu kalmomi ne na nahawun Hausa da kan zo a qarqashin yankin suna, domin su nuna suna a cikin jumla. Waxannan kalmomi sun haxa da: -

- (a) wannan (nmj ko mc, tilo makusanta)
- (b) wancan (namiji tilo manisanci)
- (c) waccan (manisanciya) tamace tilo)
- (d) waxannan (jam'i makusanta)
- (e) waxancan (jam'i manisanta)

Waxannan, su ne Dogayen Mafayyata Nunau (Long Demonstrative specifiers).

Sai dai, baya ga su, akwai gajeransu ta fuskar tsari a nahawun Hausa, waxanda ake kira: (Gajerun Mafayyata Nunau (Short Demonstrative Specifiers). Su kuma waxannan sun haxa da: -

- n – nan (namiji ko jam'i makusanta).
- r – nan (mace ta kusa)

Misali: Yaron nan ya fita

Yarinyar nan ta iya rubutu (namiji ko jam'i manisanta)

Mutumun can zai tafi. (namiji ko jam'i manisanta)

Motar can kyakkyawa ce. (mace tilo manisanciya)

3.2 Mafayyaci a Fulfulde

Shi ma mafayyaci a harshen Fulfulde, kamar yadda yake a Hausa, ya rabu zuwa gida uku ne kamar haka:

3.2.1 Mafayyaci Kaikaitau a Fulfulde: - Jauro, (2008) ya ce: Wannan nau'i na mafayyaci, wasu kalmomi ne guda biyu da suke zuwa a kaikaice domin fayyace suna a cikin jumla.

Dalilin da ya sa aka ce kalmomi biyu ne, shi ne domin a harshen Fulfulde, idan ana maganar suna na mutum, to babu jinsi. Don haka, da namiji da mace duk xaya ne. Ga kalmomin mafayyaci kaikaitau a Fulfulde: -

- goxxo (namiji tilo) (wani)
- goxxo (tamace tilo) (wata)
- wovve (jam'i) (wasu/waxansu)

Bugu da qari, idan ba a jinsin mutum ba ne, akan sami bambanci mafayyaci, musamman a dabbobi idan ana maganar mafayyaci kaikaitau. Misali: -

Hausa		Fulfulde
wani rago	=	wondi karori
wata tunkiya	=	wongu balu
wata saniya	=	wonge nagge
wata kaza	=	wongal gerogal

Idan aka yi la'akari da mafayyaci na dabbobi za a ga cewa ana iya samun aji a harshen Fulfulde. Haka kuma, duk xafa qeyan da sunan wata dabba ya qare, da shi mafayyacin wannan dabbar yake qarewa.

3.2.2 Mafayyaci Tambayau a Fulfulde

Shi irin wannan nau'i na mafayyaci, wasu 'yan kalmomi ne da ake amfani da su domin yin tambaya a yankin suna, kuma a harshen Fulfulde, sun rabu gida biyu ne kawai, domin babu jinsi a harshen Fulfulde. Ma'ana da namiji da mace duk xaya ne.

Misali, za a iya samun wane (namiji ko tamace tilo) ko waxanne (jam'i).

Matsayin mafayyaci tambayau a cikin jumla, ko gurbinsa a cikin jumla a Fulfulde yakan zo a matsayin siffatau na xaya 'sft1' da kuma KAI . Misalinsa a Fulfulde:

moye? - wane n/wace cee?

moye? - wace ce?

xume - mene ne?

veye? - waxanne?

3.2.3 Mafayyaci Nunau a Fulfulde

Wannan waxansu kalmomi ne waxanda suke zuwa a qarqashin yankin suna ta yin la'akari da xabi'unsu a cikin jumla.

Arnott, (1970 P:134)

A Fulfulde kuma, mafayyaci nunau, yana da yawa domin kusan duk azuzuwan nan na suna guda ashirin da huxu zuwa ashirin da biyar (24-25) suna iya zama mafayyata (Aishatu, 2011:106).

(a) Dogon mafayyaci nunau: -

Wannan ya haxa da kalmomi irinsu: -

- Oya - Wannan (tilo namiji ko mace na kusa)

- Ve ye - Waxannan (jam'i na kusa)
- Otton - Wancan/waccan (tilo namiji ko mace na nesa)
- Vetton - Waxancan (Jam'i na nesa)

Waxannan su ne dogayen mafayyata nunau.

3.3 Wakilin Suna (Pronoun)

Wurma, (2005:58) ya ce: “Wakilin suna, shi ma xaya ne daga cikin dangin suna na Hausa da suke fitowa a qarqashin yankin suna”.

Wakilin suna, kalmomi ne da suke maye gurbin sunaye a inda ba a so a yi amfani da suna kai tsaye, ko kuma a yi ta maimaita suna a cikin jimla ko zance misali:-

Ni, kai, ke, shi, ita, mu, ku, da su,

Jauro (2008:29) ya ce: “Shi Wakilin suna (Luuto innde)”

Bano no innde den holli, xum kalimowol

ngol daratoowol darnde innde

Ku to innde nden walaa ko wirnake.

Misali:-

O, an, a, mi, kanko, ve, onon, on, min, hamve kamve.

Ina ganin a iya cewa wakilin suna a gwari-gwari in aka ce wakili, ko idan aka ambaci wakilci, akwai wani abu ne a asali da ya kamata ya halarto, a rashinsa sai wani abu ya zo, ko ya wakana ya wanzar da aikinsa a makwafinsa, ko a madadinsa, to a nan wakilci ya samu.

A nahawunce kuwa, shi wakilin suna kamar yadda sunan ya nuna kullum yana wakilcin suna ne tare da aiwatar da ayyukan da ya kamata a ce suna ya aiwatar.

3.3.1 Ire-iren Wakilin Suna a Hausa

Manazarta sun ce akwai wakilin suna a harshen Hausa har guda bakwai (7). Ga yadda suke kamar haka: -

- Wakilin Suna Ambatau (Personal Pronoun)
- Wakilin Suna Nunau (Demonstrative pronoun)
- Wakilin Suna Kaikaitau (Indefinite pronoun)
- Wakilin Suna Dubau (Mayau) (Reflexive pronoun)
- Wakilin Suna Mallakau (Possessive Pronoun)
- Wakilin Suna Tambayau (Interrogative Pronoun)
- Wakilin Suna Dogarau (Relative pronoun)

3.3.2 Wakilin Suna Ambatau a Hausa (Personal Pronoun)

Zarruq, (1998:21) ya ce “wannan nau’i na wakilin suna wasu na yi masa laqabi da wakilin suna mai ‘yanci, ko wakilin suna na mutum. Kuma ana kiransa da waxannan sunaye ne saboda yana iya fitowa ya tsaya shi kaxai a cikin jumla ba tare da ya jingina da wani abu ba”.

Bayan haka wannan nau’in na wakilin suna, ana tantance shi dangane da jinsi da adadi, kuma sannan, ana iya gane shi a dangane da mutum mai magana. Wato, kodai mutum na xaya, ko na biyu, ko kuma na uku. A nan mutum na xaya shi ne wanda yake magana, na biyu wanda ake magana da shi, na uku kuma shi ne wanda ake magana a kansa. Misali:

Mutum na xaya		na biyu		na uku	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Tilo ni	Jam’i mu	Tilo kai/ke	Jam’i ku	Tilo shi/ita	Jam’i su

Misali a cikin jumla:

ni xalibi ne.

kai malami ne.

ke malama ce.

shi manomi ne.

ita matar aure ce.

mu mutane ne.

ku ma'aikata ne.

su kafirai ne.

3.3.3 Wakilin Suna Nunau a Hausa

Junaidu da 'Yar'aduwa (2007:18) sun ce: wannan nau'in, wasu 'yan kalmomi ne na nahawun Hausa da ake amfani da su wajen nuna wani abu na kusa ko na nesa.

Bayan haka, ana iya tantance kalmomin wakilin suna nunau a Hausa dangane da jinsi da adadi (namiji, da mace ko jam'i). misali: -

- wannan (mace ko namiji na kusa)
- waxannan (Jam'i na kusa)
- wancan (namiji tilo na nesa)
- waccan (mace tilo ta nesa)
- waxannan (jam'i na nesa)

3.3.4 Wakilin Suna Kaikaitau a Hausa (Indefinite Pronoun)

Galadanci, (1976:25) ya ce: wannan nau'i na wakilin suna kaikaitau a Hausa ana iya gane shi dangane da jinsi da adadi. Ina ganin kuma an fi amfani da waxannan

kalmomi na wakilin suna kaikaitau a wajen habaici, don kuwa ba kasafai ake gane wanda ake magana a kansa ba.

Irin waxannan kalmomi sun haxa da: -

- wane (namiji) tilo.
- wance (mace).
- su wane (maza) jam'i.
- su wance (mata) jam'i.

Misali a cikin jumla

- wane ya kyauta.
- wance ta ji kunya.
- su wane sun haqura.
- Su wance sun haqura.

3.3.5 Wakilin Suna Madubi (Mayau) a Hausa (Reflexive Pronoun)

Junaidu da 'Yar'aduwa, (2007:18-19) sun bayyana shi da cewa: Irin wannan nau'i na wakilin suna, na mutum ne wanda ke zuwa gurbin wanda aiki ya faza kansa maimakon a maimaita wakilin suna sai a yi amfani da shi.

Ana iya tantance shi a dangane da jinsi da adadi. Kuma ana amfani da kalmomi irin su: -

kaina

kanka

kanki

kansa

kanmu

kanku

kansu

misali a cikin jumla

- kaina na cuta.
- kanka ka taimaka.
- kanki kika taimaka.
- kansa ya cuta.
- kanmu muka taimaka.
- kanku kuka cuta.
- kansu suka cuta.

3.3.6 Wakilin Suna Mallakau a Hausa (Possessive pronoun)

Irin wannan nau' i yana nuna kalmomi ne na mallaka da suke zuwa a matsayin kai ko suna a cikin jumla. Kuma yana nuna irin abin da aka mallaka xin tilo ne ko jam' i, mace ce ko namiji aka mallaka. Kalmomin da ake amfani da su a wakilin suna mallakau sun haxa da:- nawa, tawa, naka, naki, taka, taki, nasa, nata, tasa, tata, namu, tamu, naku, taku, nasu, da tasu,

Misali a cikin jumla

nawa na karvo.

tawa na karvo.

naka ka bayar.

taka ka bayar.

nasa ya cinye.

nata ta cinye.

tasa ya cinye.

tata ta cinye.

namu muka kawo.

tamu muka kawo.

naku kuka xauko.

taku kuka xauko.

nasu suka sayar.

tasu suka sayar.

Wani hanzari ba gudu ba, wajen rubuta kalmomin mallakar yadda ba a raba hanta da jini haka ba a raba su, Wato kullum a haxe suke. Idan an yi amfani da wakilin suna ne.

3.3.7 Wakilin Suna Tambayau a Hausa (Interrogative Pronoun)

Yakubu (1986:6), ya ce: ana amfani ne da waxansu kalmomi ta fuskar tambaya don su wakilci sunan wani abu.

Galadanci (1976:25), ya ce: wakilin suna tambayau, ya rabu gida biyu. Kandamau, da Qayyadau. Shi kandamau ba ya zuwa da jinsi. Amma a qayyadau, ana gane shi dangane da jinsi da adadi sai dai a wakilin suna kandamau na qarqashin wakilin suna tambayau ya rabu gida biyu: sunan abu, da sunan mutum.

Misali:-

Kandamau		
abu	mutum.	Jam'i
me?	wa?	su wa?
qayyadau		
namiji	Tilo mace	jam'i

wanne? wacce? waxanne

Misali a jumla

- me ya kawo?
- su wa suka zo?
- su me aka kawo?

- wanne ya fi kyau?
- wacce ka zava?
- waxanne ne yaran?

3.3.8 Wakilin Suna Dogarau a Hausa (Relative Pronoun)

Wannan nau’i na wakilin suna kamar yadda sunan ya nuna wasu kalmomi ne waxanda ba su iya tsayawa da qafarsu sai an jingina su da wasu, shi ya sa ma ake ce masu dogarau wato kullum a dogare suke. Kusan xabi’unsu xaya da ganga dogarau a cikin jumla, amma ba ita ba ce.

Bayan haka, ana iya tantance shi, a dangane da jinsi da adadi

Misali:-

- Wanda-namiji tilo
- Wadda-mace tilo
- Waxanda-jam’i

Misali a cikin jumla

- Wanda ya zo ya fita.
- Wadda ta zo ta tafi gida.
- Waxanda suka shigo sun fita.

3.4 Wakilin Suna A Fulfulde

Wakilin suna a Fulfulde ma, ta fuskar adadi, ko nau’o’insa, masana sun kasa su zuwa gida biyar. Ga su kuma kamar haka:-

- Wakilin Suna Ambatau (Personal Pronoun)
- Wakilin Suna Nunau (Domostrative Pronoun)
- Wakilin Suna Mayau (Reflexive Pronoun)
- Wakilin Suna Mallakau (Possessive pronoun)
- Wakilin suna tambayau (Interrogative pronoun)

3.4.1 Wakilin Suna Ambatau a Fulfulde

Jauro, (2008:30) ya ce: shi wannan nau'i na wakilin suna, wasu kalmomi ne na nahawu da ake gane su ta fuskar tilo da jam'i, amma ba a samun jinsi a tsakaninsu.

Misali:

Mafraxu

min = ni

an = kai/ke

hanko =- shi/ita

Jam'u

enen = mu

onon = ku

hamve = su

3.4.2 Wakilin suna Nunau, a Fulfulde

Aishatu, (2011:9) ta ce irin wannan wakilin suna, kalmomi ne da ke nuni zuwa ga wani abu na kusa, ko na nesa. Sannan kodayaushe, suna zuwa ne a matsayin (KAI) wato suna. Ga kalmomin kamar haka: -

o'o = wannan

ve'e = waxannan

Dukkansu waxanan na kusa ne na nesa sun haxa da:

oya = wancan/waccan

veya = waxancan

3.4.3 Wakilin suna Madubi (Mayau) a Fulfulde

Aishatu, (2011:6) ta ce a Fulfulde ma, wannan nau'i na wakilin suna madubi, yakan zo ne da kalmomi irin su: -

Hore-am = kaina

Hore-ma = kansa/kanta

Waxannan dukkansu tilo ne. ga kuma Jam'insu kamar haka: -

ko'e-men = kanmu

ko'e -mon = kanku

ko'e -mavve = kansu

3.4.4 Wakilin Suna Tambayau (Interrogative Pronoun)

Aishatu, (2011:10) ta ce wakilin suna tambayau a Fulfulde, shi ma kamar na Hausa, yakan zo da wasu 'yan kalmomi ne masu sigar tambaya. Waxannan kalmomi sun haxa da: -

moye? = wa? (Idan mutum ne)

xume? = me? (Idan wani abu ne)

moye e moye? = su wa?

xume e xume? = su me?

Waxannan dukkansu kandamau ne. Bayan haka, akwai qayyadau kamar haka: -

moye on? = wanne/wacce?

veye ven? = waxanne?

3.4.5 Wakilin suna Mallakau a Fulfulde

Aisha, (2011:10) ta ce wakilin suna mallakau, kamar yadda sunan ya nuna, wasu 'yan kalmomi ne na mallaka da ake amfani da su a matsayin KAI. Suna kama da 'yar mallaka amma ba mallaka ba ce, domin ita mallaka kusan kodayaushe a matsayin siffatan qeya ko goshi suke zuwa. Shi kuwa wakilin suna mallakau a matsayin KAI yake fitowa.

Misali:

Fulfulde

xun am

xun ma

// //

xun mako

// //

Xun-men

xun mon

xun mavve

Hausa

nawa/tawa

naka/naki

taka/taki

nasa/nata

tasa/tata

namu/tamu

naku/taku

nasu/tasu

3.5 Sarqaqqiyayar Nasaba A Hausa (Genetival Complex)

Wurma, (2005:68) ya ce kamar yadda sunan yake nunawa, nasaba kalma ce wadda take nuna dangantaka tsakanin abubuwa.

Galadanci, (1976-shafi na 27-28) ya ce; Idan aka yi la'akari da tsarin sarqaqqiyar nasaba kusan za a tarar kowane lokaci, takan kasance mahaxi ne da kuma yankin suna, Shi mahaxin ya qunshi na, ta, n, r, da n saboda haka ana iya raba sarqaqqiyar nasaba zuwa gida biyu, wato doguwa da gajera.

Sarqaqqiyar nasaba, a iya cewa tana xaya daga cikin rukunan nahawu dangin suna masu fitowa a qarqashin yankin suna, kuma ta so ta yi kama da 'yar mallaka, amma ba 'yar mallaka ba ce.

Mahaxin nan kuwa, ya kasu zuwa nau'i biyu, wato dogo da gajere. Bayan haka, ana tantance mahaxin nan a dangane da jinsi da adadi. A dogon mahaxi akwai:-

- na (namiji) – ta, (tamace) – na (najan'i). a gajeren mahaxin kuwa akwai:-

- r, (mace) – n, (namiji da jam'i)

Ta fuskar qa'idojin rubutu kuwa, tamkar yadda ba'a raba hanta da jini, to haka ba a raba mahaxi da yankin suna, wajen qirquirar gajeruwar sarqaqqiyar nasaba. Misali:

- Jakar fata

- takalmin danqo

- gidajen qasa

3.5.1 Doguwar Sarqaqqiyar Nasaba A Hausa

Kamar yadda Galadanci (1976:27) ya nuna, doguwar sarqaqqiyar nasaba a Hausa ana gane doguwar sarqaqqiyar nasaba ana amfani da dogon mahaxi, wato –na, -ta, -na a kan jinsin namiji da mace da kuma jam’i, sai kuma yankin suna ya biyo baya. Bayan haka, ba a haxa wannan mahaxi da yankin suna

Misali:-

- na, (namiji)

- ta, (mace)

- na, (jam’i)

A cikin jumla

= gida na qasa

= mota ta haya

= littattafai na rubutu

3.5.2 Gajeruyar Sarqaqqiyar Nasaba A Hausa

Ita ma gajeruwar sarqaqqiyar nasaba in ji Galadanci, kamar doguwar ce, ta qunshi gajeren mahaxi da kuma yankin suna misali:-

- n, (namiji)

- r, (mace)

- n, (jam’i)

Misali:-

- motar haya sabuwa ce.
- littattafan rubutu suna da yawa.
- takalmin fata kyakkyawa ne.

3.6 Sarqaqqiyar Nasaba A Fulfulde

Arnott, (1970:143) ya yi bayanin sarqaqqiyar nasaba, inda ya ce a harshen Fulfulde, sarqaqqiyar nasaba ta qunshi mahaxi (mhx) da kuma yankin suna (ysn). Amma a harshen Fulfulde, ba koyaushe ake samun mahaxi a zahiri ba. Akwai wuraren da mahaxin akwai shi amma ba zahiran ba. Haka kuma, shi mahaxin ba shi da fasali guda, wato ya danganta da irin sunan da ke bayansa misalin inda mahaxin ba ya zuwa a zahiri shi ne kamar haka ‘debbo teegal’ (matar aure) Idan aka lura da misalin nan da ya gabata, za a ga cewa babu wani mahaxi tsakanin kalmomin sunan da aka rubuta. Amma akwai vurvushin dangantaka a tsakaninsu.

A yanzu kuma ya dace a kawo misalin inda a zahiri za a iya ganin mahaxin. Sai dai kada a manta, kamar yadda bayani ya gabata, shi mahaxi a harshen Fulfulde, ba shi da wani tsari na musamman kamar yadda yake a harshen Hausa. A maimakon haka, a kullum yakan sassava dangane da nau’in sunan da ya zo a gabaninsa. Idan sunan mutum ne ya zo a gabanninsa, mahaxin, ba daidai yake da idan sunan dabba ne ya zo a gabanin mahaxin ba, haka ma abin yake idan sunan wani abu daban ya zo a gabanin mahaxin. Za a iya ganin hakan a waxannan misalan kamar haka:- debbo mo teegal (mata ta aure), wuro ngo andal (gida na ilimi), metitowol lamixo (rawani na sarki) da sauransu.

3.6.1 Ire-iren Sarqaaqiyar Nasaba a Fulfulde

Sarqaaqiyar nasaba a harshen Fulfulde ma, kamar a Hausa ana iya karkasa ta zuwa gida biyu. Wato gajerar sarqaaqiyar nasaba da kuma doguwar sarqaaqiyar nasaba

3.6.2 Gajeriyar Sarqaaqiyar Nasaba a Fulfulde

Gajerar sarqaaqiyar nasaba a Fulfulde ita ce irin sarqaaqiyar nasabar nan da ba a iya ganin mahaxinta a zahiri, amma a can voye, yana nan misali: mota modibbo (motar malam), wuro/sare lamixo (gidan sarki), defte Musa (littattafan Musa).

Misali a cikin jumla

motar haya sabuwa ce.	mota luumo nga kesa.
littattafan boko suna da yawa.	defte boko e xe xuxi.
gidan qasa babba ne.	wuro/sare lope e mawni.
Wandon mazagi kyakkyawa ne.	sarla duurugol (e woxi) bonngol.
wayar salula na da kyau.	woyol salula (e woxi) bonngol.

3.6.3 Doguwar Sarqaaqiyar Nasaba A Fulfulde

Wannan ita ce irin sarqaaqiyar nasaba a Fulfulde wadda ake ganin mahaxin da ke cikinta a zahiri. Kuma akwai tsari na musamman da mahaxin ke zuwa da shi, domin kowane mahaxi na jituwa ne da ajin suna day a gabata. Misali:

Hausa

mota ta haya
teburi na qarfe
mata ta aure
gida na haya
gidaje na haya
buta ta alwala

Fulfulde

mota nga haya
teburwa nga njamdi
debbo mo tegal
wuro ngo haya/sare nde haya
gure/ci'e xi haya
jalloru ndu namngarxam

shanu na noma
misali a cikin jumla.

na'i xi demal

Hausa

musa yana da mota ta haya
baba ya sayi shanu na noma
yaro ya xauki buta ta alwala
na gyara teburi na malam

Fulfulde

musa e wodi mota nga haya.
baba sodi na'i xi demal.
vinngel joogi jolloru ndu namngarxam.
mi wo'ini teburwanga modibbo.

3.7 Sassauqar sifa a Hausa (Simple Adjective)

Sassauqar sifa nau'i ne na sifa wadda aka san shi da tsari sassauqa. Sifar ta qunshi saiwa ce kawai da xafa-qeya (Sani M.A.Z, 1999:67) shi kuma Galadanci, (1976:31) cewa ya yi "Sassauqar sifa sifa ce falan xaya da ta qunshi turke da kuma xafa-qeya wanda ya bambanta dangane da jinsi da kuma adadi..." misali:

Namiji tilo	Mace tilo	Jam'i
Fari	Fara	Farare
Baqi	Baqa	Baqaqe
Dogo	Doguwa	Dogaye
Gajere	Gajera	Gajeru
Qato	Qatuwa	Qatti
Siriri	Siriruwa	Sirara
Guntu	Guntuwa	Guntaye

Misali a cikin jumla

- ❖ Halima fara ce
- ❖ Tanko dogo ne
- ❖ Aliyu ya sayo baqar akuya
- ❖ wasu siraran yara sun wuce yanzu

3.8 Sassauqar Sifa a Fulfulde

Jauro, (2008:33) ya ce "Sifa/tinndinore xum kongol (naftirte ngol ngam hollugo no goxxo ko hunde wa'i". "Sifa kalma ce da ake amfani da ita domin nuna yadda wani

mutum ko abu yake’ (fassarar mai bincike) misalai na sassauqar sifa a Fulfulde sun haxa da: -

Fulfulde	Hausa
Danejo	Fari (na mutum)
Danejum	Fari (na abu)
Valejo	Baqi (na mutum)
Valewa	Baqi (na wani abu babba)
Jutuxo	Dogo (na mutum)
Dammuxo	Gajere (na mutum)
Boxejo	Ja (na mutum)
Mawxo	Babba (na mutum)
Cewxo	Siriri (na mutum)

Ta fuskar tsari, sassauqar sifa a Hausa kusan tana da tsari iri xaya wajen siffanta abubuwa iri daban-daban. Misali, idan aka ce “baqi”, to ma iya siffanta mutum ko dabba ko ma wani abu daban da wannan kalma ta “baqi”. Domin ana iya cewa baqin mutum, ko baqin kare, ko baqin biro, ko baqin allo, ko baqin takalmi da dai sauransu. Amma a harshen Fulfulde, abin ba haka yake ba. Domin idan aka xauki misalan da ke sama, za a ga cewa, duk tsarin kalmar “baqi” ya bambanta. Har ila yau dalilin wannan a Fulfulde shi ne kowace kalma tana tafe da ajinta domin ajin dabbobi da mutane daban suke kuma kowane yana tafe da ma’anoni daban-daban. Misali:

Fulfulde	Hausa
Nexxo <u>valejo</u>	Mutum baqi
Lahoru <u>valeru</u>	Kare baqi
Biroyel <u>valeyel</u>	Biro baqi
Allowal <u>valewal</u>	Allo baqi
Faxe <u>valeje</u>	Takalmi baqi

Nagge <u>valey</u> e	Saniya baqa
Ngari <u>valeri</u>	Sa baqi

Ba a baqi abin ya tsaya ba, hatta ma a sauran kalmomi na sassauqar sifa haka abin yake. Ga misalai don qarinq haske:

Fulfulde	Hausa
Nexxo <u>mauxo</u>	Mutum babba
Ngari <u>maundi</u>	Sa babba
Mbalu <u>maungu</u>	Tunkiya babba
Gerogal/ <u>gertogal mangal</u>	Kaza babba
Mota manga	Mota babba
Lesdi <u>maundi</u>	Qasa babba
Nexxo <u>dammuxo</u>	Mutum gajere
Nange xammunge	Saniya gajeruwa
Ngari xammundi	Sa gajere
Asgumri xammundi	Zakara gajere
Lekki dammuki	Bishiya gajeruwa
Haire dammunde/ rammunde	Dutse gajere

Ta fuskar jinsi kuma, a Hausa akwai bambanci tsakanin jinsin namiji da jinsin mace. Amma a harshen Fulfulde, babu wani bambanci ta fuskar jinsi. Misali:

Hausa	Fulfulde
Mutum baqi	Nexxo valejo
Yarinya baqa	Suka (debbo) valejo
Malami fari	Modibbo danejo
Yaro dogo	Suka juxxo
Yarinya doguwa	Suka (debbo) juxxo

3.9 Suna a Hausa

Sani, (1999:60) ya ce abin da ake nufi da suna, shi ne sunan abu mai rai ko maras rai, wanda ake iya gani da ido da wanda ba a iyawa, wanda ake iya tavawa da hannu da wanda ba a iyawa.

Skinner, 1970:17), ya ce Suna harwayau, ana iya cewa ya jivanci mufuraxi/tilo da jam'i da maganar namiji da mace duk suna ya tava su.

3.9.1 Rabe-raben Suna a Hausa

Masana da dama sun yi magana a kan ire-iren suna a Hausa a dangane da fahimtarsu, kuma irin waxannan rabe-raben sun danganta ne da irin nau'in sunan. Daga cikin nau'in sunan da ake da su a Hausa sun haxa da:

- Sunan yanka (Proper Noun)

Kamar yadda suna ya nuna, 'sunan yanka' shi ne suna fitacce, kevantacce ga mai shi, ya Allah na mutum ne ko na wuri. Misali: Musa da Usman da Binta da Kano da Zariya da sauransu. Duk sunayen nan, ba na kowa da kowa ba ne, ko komai da komai. Da zaran an kira xaya daga cikinsu, an san wanda ake nufi ko wurin da ake nufi taqamaimai.

- Suna Gama-gari (Common Noun)

Wannan suna kuwa, akasin na yanka ne, wato shi a sake yake babu wani qaidi. Suna ne na kowa da komai, misali: yaro da gida da makaranta da littafi da mutum da sauransu. Kowanne xaya cikin waxannan sunaye suna nuni ne da abu mai irin wannan halitta ko tsari. Misali, idan aka ce littafi zai iya zama na rubutu, ko na karatu ko na Musulunci ko na Kiristanci da sauransu.

- Voyayyen Suna (Abstract Noun)

Wannan nau'i na sunaye shi ne sunayen wasu abubuwa ne da ba ka iya tava su ko ganinsu, sai dai kawai ka ji su a jikinka. Misali: sanyi da zafi da yunwa da fushi da murna

da sauransu. Duk waxannan nau’o’i na sunaye, sunaye ne na yanayi da mutum ba zai iya ganin su, ko ya tava ba, sai dai kawai ya ji su.

- Gagara-qirga (Uncountable Noun)

Shi ma wannan nau’i na suna, kamar yadda sunan ya nuna sunan abu ne wanda ba mai qirguwa ba. Misali: ruwa da qasa da gishiri da sauransu. Duk wanda aka duba daga cikin waxannan abubuwan, ba zai tava qirguwa ba.

- Suna xan aikatau (Verbal Noun)

Shi wannan nau’i yana da xan bambanci da sauran, ma’ana ya sami asalinsa ne daga aikatau, wato aikatau ne ke samar da shi. Misali: wanki da dahuwa da noma da shara da sauransu. Kowane xaya daga cikin waxannan, ya fito ne daga aikatau. Misali: wanki ya samu ne daga kalmar aiki ‘wanke’, shara daga ‘share’ dahuwa daga ‘dafa’

3.10 Suna a Fulfulde

Corbett, (1994:44), ya ce a Fulfulde suna yana tafiya ne da tsarin aji-aji a inda aka fi gane shi a dangane da tilo da kuma jam’i, domin kuwa babu jinsi a harshen Fulfulde.

A dangane da azuzuwan suna, za a iya samun azuzuwan suna mabambanta kusan kimanin ashirin (20-25) ta yin amfani da tsarin xafa qeyan da sunan ya qare da shi (Arnott, 1970:70) misali:

(1) Ajin ‘O’ (tilo) wannan nau’in mai qarewa da xafin ‘O’ (O class) dukkanin su sunayen mutane ne kuma dukkanin su a tsarin harshen Fulfulde tilo ne. Misali:

nexxo (mutum)

gorko (mutum namiji)

debbo (mace)

kaaxo (wanda ba Bafulatani ba)

pullo (Bafullatani)

(2) Ajin 'Ve' (Jam'i). wannan ajin na 've' (Ve Class) shi ne yake nuna jam'in 'O'. misali:

haave (waxanda ba Fulani ba)

fulve (Fulani)

worve (mutane maza)

rewve (mutane mata)

(3) 'Ndu' wannan ajin mai qarewa da 'ndu/du/ru' aji ne mai nuna tilo na sunayen abubuwa waxanda ba mutane ba. Misali:

waandu (biri)

hoondu (yatsa)

kutiiru (kare)

njollooru (gora/buta)

(4) 'Kol' ajin 'kol', shi ma yana nuna tilo ne na sunan abu wanda ba mutum ba.

Misali:

Nyalo ('yar maraqa)

(5) 'NGE' Ajin 'nge' wato (nge class) shi ma yana nuna suna ne tilo na wanda ba mutum ba, kuma mafi yawanci irin wannan ajin ya fi nuna dabbobi, da abubuwa marasa rai. Misali:

nagge (saniya) - ge

wiige (karsana) - ge

hitte (wuta) - e

naange (rana) - nge

(6) ‘NDI’ irin wannan ajin sunan, yana nuna sunaye ne na dabbobi da wasu abubuwa amma maza, kuma tilo. Misali:

karoor <u>i</u> (rago)	- ri
ngaar <u>i</u> (sa)	- ri
maad <u>i</u> (gini)	- di
awd <u>i</u> (iri na shuka)	- di
asgumr <u>i</u> (zakara)	- ri

(7) ‘XI’ ajin ‘Xi’ (Xi class) shi kuma jam’i ne na ndu, da kol, da nge, da ndi.

Saboda haka, shi ajin ‘Xi’ yana nuna jam’i ne a kodayaushe. Misali:

karoj <u>i</u> (rago)	- ji
na’ <u>i</u> (shanu)	- i
ga’ <u>i</u> (mazan shanu)	- i
mbaal <u>i</u> (tumaki)	- i
be’ <u>i</u> (awaki)	- i

(8) ‘NDE’ wannan ajin sunan, aji ne na ‘nde’ da yake nuna tilo na sunan abu marar rai. Misali:

hund <u>e</u> (abu)	- nde
yarand <u>e</u> (abun sha)	- nde
virdu <u>e</u> (qwaryar tastar nono)	- de
nyallund <u>e</u> (Nonon da aka ajiye don ya yi bacci)	- nde
hufen <u>e</u> (hula)	- re
toggor <u>e</u> (riga)	- re

(9) ‘NGO’ shi ma aji ne na suna mai nuna tilo na abubuwa. Misali:

junngo (jannu) - ngo

luumo (kasuwa) - o

wuroo (gida/gari) - o

maayo (kogi) - o

fijo (wasa) - o

(10) ‘KI’ ajin ‘ki’ (ki class) nau’i ne na sunaye da kusan kodayaushe suke nuna sunaye dangin bishiyoyi. Misali:

lekki (bishiya) - ki

mangorohi (bishiyar mangwaro) - hi

duvvi (bishiyar giginya) - i

vokki (bishiyar kuka) - i

barkehi (bishiyar kargo) - hi

(11) ‘KA’ (Ka class) shi ma ajin suna ne a Fulfulde da yake nuna tilo na abubuwa.

Misali:

ngesaa (gona) - a

haalaa (magana/bata) - a

baukaa (iyawa/gwaninta) -a

(12) ‘XE’ (Xe class) wannan ajin na xe aji ne na suna mai nuna jam’in azuzuwan (NXE, NGO, KI da KA). Wannan yana nuna kenan a yayin da duk waxannan azuzuwan suke nuna tilo, shi ajin ‘xe’ zai zo ne ya nuna jam’insu. Misali:

ngesee (gonaki) - e

kuuxee (ayyuka) - xe

kuree (kibiyoyi) - re

paxe (takalma)- xe

lexxe (bishiyoyi) - xe

(13) ‘XAM’ (Xam Class). Wannan ajin na suna yana nuna suna ne tilo na abu dangin ruwa-ruwa. Misali:

kosam (nono) - am

ndiyam (ruwa)- am

viraaxam (madara) - xam

(14) ‘KO (Ko Class) shi ma wannan ajin na suna, yana nuna suna ne tilo da ya jivanci dangin ganye, ko ciyawa. Misali:

haako (ganye) - ko

huxo (ciyawa) - o

vokko (ganyen kuka) - ko

(15) NGAL (NGAL Class) wannan ma aji ne da yake nuna sunayen abubuwa tilo kamar haka:

kuugal (aiki) - ugal

ngeroogal (kaza) - gal

demal (gona/noma) - al

(16) ‘NGEL’ (Ngel class) wannan ajin shi ma tilo yake nunawa, kuma yana yin nuni ne da sunayen qananan abubuwa. Misali:

vinngel (qaramin yaro) - ngel

kuugel (xan aiki) - gel

kurel (xan kibiya) - el

biigel (xan maraqi) - gel

surveyel ('yar yarinya) - yel

(17) 'KOY' / (coy Class) wannan nau'in sunan, a jin suna ne da yake nuna jam'in azuzuwan sunayen 'XAM', ko 'NGAL' da 'NGEL' waxanda dukkansu tilo ne a tsakanunsu. Ammam 'KOY' yana nuna jam'i ne. misali:

vikkoy (yara) - koy

wiikoy ('yan maruqa) - koy

kuron ('yan kibiyoyi) - on

koron ('yan ludina) - on

surbahon ('yan mata) - on

(18) 'KAL' (KAL Class) wannan a jin ma xaya ne daga cikin azuzuwan suna a Fulfulde. Misali:

haakaal/haakowal ('yan ganyanyaki) - kal

motayel ('yar mota)

vinngel gorgel (xan yaro)

(19) 'XUM' (XUM Class) wannan ma xaya ne daga cikin a jin suna a Fulfulde mai nuna sunan yanayi da wasu kalmomin aro. Misali:

kalxum (sauqi) - xum

nawxum (zafi na ciwo) - xum

belxum (daxi) - xum

kaxxum (xaci) - xum

gulxum (zafi na yanayi) - xum

waxannan su ne azuzuwan suna na Fulfulde.

3.11 Tsigilau a Hausa (Diminitive)

Galadanci, (1976:35) ya ce “tsigilau, wasu ‘yan kalmomi ne da suka bambanta da juna dangane da jinsi da adadi”. Ina ganin idan aka yi maganar tsigilau, an samo ne daga ‘tsigil’ kuma tana fasalta qanqantar abu ne. Waxannan kalmomi dai sun haxa da:

❖ xan (namiji tilo) misali:

- xan yaro
- xan littafi
- xan baqi

❖ ‘yar (mace tilo) misali:

- ‘yar yarinya
- ‘yar mota
- ‘yar fara

❖ ‘yan (jam’i) misali:

- ‘yan yara
- ‘yan kaji
- ‘yan qanana

A nan ‘yan kalmomin da aka ja wa layi duk tsigilau. Bayan haka, yana da muhimmanci a san cewa su kalmomin tsigilau ba suna ba ne sai dai suna zuwa ne su tafi tare da suna ko sifa. Misali, idan aka ce ‘yarkasuwa, xansanda, ‘yanfashi, da sauransu, duk waxannan sunaye ne ba tsigilau ba.

3.12 Tsigilau a Fulfulde

Jauro, (2008:25) ya ce “A Fulfulde, kalmar tsigilau ba kamar yadda take a Hausa ba, tana da nata irin tsarin na musamman. Bayan haka, ba kasafai ake samun wata kalma a ce ita ce tsigilau ba, sai dai kawai a sami xafin qeya a jikin saiwar kalma”.

Misalin tsigilau a Fulfulde: Idan ana son a gane kalmar da take nuna qanqantar abu kawai ana amfani ne da xafin “ngel” wanda yake sauyawa bias ga sautin qarshe na tushen sunan. Akan sami ngel – (vinngel), - gel – (kuugel) – el (jam-el) da sauransu. misali:

Vingel xan yaro ko ‘yar yarinya

kuugel xan aiki

viigel xan maraƙi

wani hanzari ba gudu ba, idan ana son a gane yadda ake samun tsigilau mai nuna jam’i a Fulfulde, sai an yi amfani da xafa qeya ‘kon’ misali:

vikkon ‘yan yara – koy / kon

wikon ‘yan maruƙa - koy/kon

kuron ‘yan kibiyoyi - on

Waxannan a taqaice su ne tsigilau a Hausa da kuma a Fulfulde.

3.13 Sarƙaqqiyar Sifa A Hausa

Masana irin su Galadanci sun yi bayanin sarƙaqqiyar sifa da cewa ita ce sifar Hausa mai qunshe da muhimman abubuwa guda biyu, kamar haka:

1. Zumunta: zumunta wasu haruffa ne guda biyu waxanda suka bambanta da juna ta fuskar jinsi da adadi. Su dai waxannan kalmomi na zumuntau sun haxa da: (a) Mai (namiji ko mace tilo) (b) Masu (Jam’i). Waxannan su ne zumuntau samau.

Haka kuma waxannan haruffan akwai kishiyoyinsu (masu sigar korewa) waxanda suka haxa da: (a) maras (namiji ko mace tilo) (b) marasa (jam'i) kuma shi ake kira zumuntu korau.

2. Yankin suna: wannan na iya kasancewa kalmar 'suna' ko wakilin suna, ko kuma dai xaya daga cikin kalmomin da ke yi wa suna fadanci a cikin jumla.

A taqaice dai a iya cewa sarqaaqiyar sifa ba wani abu ba ne face haxuwar zumuntu da yankin suna. Misali:

- mai kyau
- mai hankali
- mai arziqi
- mai himma

Waxannan dukkansu misalai ne na jinsin namiji ko mace tilo. Haka kuma za a iya samun jam'insu kamar haka: -

- masu kyau
- masu hankali
- masu rowa
- masu arziqi
- masu himma

Waxannan misalan na sama, dukkansu suna nuna jam'i ne saboda irin zumuntu xin da aka yi amfani da su. Kuma irin waxannan babu maganar jinsin mace ko namiji, dukkansu xaya ne.

Akwai kuma inda ake amfani da zumuntu mai korewa idan ana maganar sarqaaqiyar nasaba a Hausa. Sa'annan kuma ana gane su dangane da tilo da jam'i. misalin tilo:

- maras kyau
- maras hankali

- maras rowa
- maras arziqi
- maras himma

Jam'insu kuma za a iya samun misalai jamar haka:

- marasa kyau
- marasa hankali
- marasa rowa
- marasa arziqi
- marasa himma

3.14 Sarqaqqiyar Sifa A Fulfulde

A harshen Fulfulde kuwa, ita sarqaqqiyar sifa ba kamar a Hausa ba. Kodayaushe tana da irin nata tsarin wajen yin amfani da xafa qeya da ake cika wa saiwar kalma don samun sarqaqqiyar sifa. Akan kuma same su da xafa goshin kalmomi amma ba ko da yaushe ba. Misali kamar; marxo, jawmi/jawmi babal – mai fili, marxo cede – mai kuxi.

Bayan haka, ana iya gane ta a harshen Fulfulde dangane da tilo da jam'i. misali:

- | | | |
|---------------|---|------------------------|
| mboxxo | - | mai kyau |
| marxo hakkilo | - | mai hankali |
| kakkilanxo | - | mai kulawa da wani abu |
| xanxo | - | mai rowa |
| ndiskuxo | - | mai arziqi |
| tixxo | - | mai himma |

kuma akwai jam'insu kamar haka:

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------|
| boxxe | - | masu kyau |
| marve hakkilo | - | masu hankali |
| xanve/colve | - | masu rowa |
| ndiskuve/riskavo | - | masu arziqi |
| tivve | - | masu himma |

Bugu da qari, duk waxannan kalmomin na sarqaqqiyar sifa masu tabbatarwa ne, kuma ana iya samun kishiyoyinsu. Misalin tilonsu:

nyolxo	-	maras kyau
mowala hakkilo	-	maras hankali
saahotoxo	-	maras rowa
shoyxo/soyxo	-	maras arziqi
wandekeejo	-	maras himma

Duk waxannan ma ana iya samun jam'insu kamar haka:

nyolve	-	marasa kyau
ve ngalaa hakkilo	-	marasa hankali
sahotoove	-	marasa rowa
shoyve	-	marasa arziqi
wadere'en	-	marasa himma

3.15 Kammalawa

A wannan babin an yi bayani ne na rukunan nahawu dangin suna, amma ta fuskar tsari. Kuma a babin an xauki kowane xaya daga cikin bakwai na rukunan nahawu-dangin suna da farfajiyar bincike ta xauka a Hausa da Fulfulde don ganin irin tsarin da suke da su. Bayan haka daga qarshe aka kwatanta tsarinsu gwargwadon fahimta.

BABI NA HUXU

KWATANCIN RUKUNAN NAHAWUN HAUSA DA FULFULDE DANGANE DA GURBI

4.0 Gabatarwa

A babin da ya gabata, an yi qoqarin bayanin waxannan rukunan Nahawu watau (dangin suna) da aka kawo a Hausa da Fulfulde, amma ta fuskar tsari. Amma a wannan

babin, za a yi qoqarin kwatanta guraben da suke fitowa a yankin suna. Wato a wannan babin za a ga inda ake samun su, watau domin a tantance ko suna iya fitowa a ko'ina, walau a siffatan goshi, (Sft¹) ko a matsayin Kai (K²) ko kuma a matsayin siffatan qeya (Sft³).

4.1 Kwatancin Mafayyaci a Hausa da Fulfulde

Da farko idan, aka kalli rabe-rabe ko nau'o'in mafayyaci a waxannan harsuna, wato Hausa da Fulfulde za a ga sun rabu gida uku-uku ne kamar haka:-

- b. mafayyaci kaikaitau (indefinite specifier)
- c. mafayyaci nunau (demonstrative specifier)
- d. mafayyaci tambayau (demonstrative specifier)

4.2 Kamancin Mafayyaci Kaikaitau a Hausa da Fulfulde

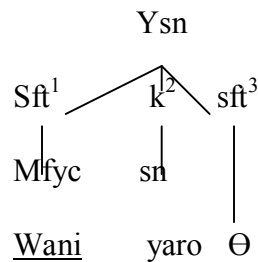
4.2.1 Mafayyaci Kaikaitau a Hausa

Wannan nau'i na mafayyaci, kusan kodayaushe, yana zuwa ne a matsayin sifantan goshi 'sft¹'. Misali: -

- wani yaro ya fita.

- wata yarinya ta fita.

- wasu mutane sun shigo



Saboda haka, idan aka yi la'akari da waxannan kalmomi na mafayyata za a tarar duk sun zo kafin suna ne, domin ba yadda za a yi su dace da gurbi idan ba a matsayin siffatau na xaya suka zo ba. Misali, idan aka ce:

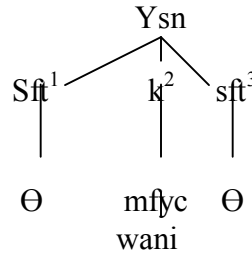
- ❖ yaro wani ya zo. Ko
- ❖ yarinya wata ta zo. Ko kuma

❖ yara wasu sun zo.

A nan, za a ga cewa, ma'anar ta bambanta da ta farko, domin ba a sa su a muhallin da ya dace da su ba.

Bayan haka, mafayyaci kaikaitau, yakan zo a matsayin 'Kai' a yankin suna na Jumlar Hausa. Misali: -

- wani ya zo neman ka
- wata ta zo neman ka
- waxansu sun gudu.



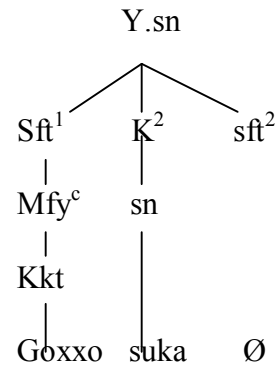
Saboda haka, a iya cewa ba kasafai wannan mafayyaci kan fito a matsayin siffatau na uku ba 'sft3'.

4.2.2 Mafayyaci Kaikaitau a Fulfulde

A Fulfulde ma mafayyaci kaikaitau kan zo a wurare biyu ne a yankin suna a cikin jumla. Ko dai ya zo a matsayin siffatau na xaya 'sft1' ko kuma a matsayin kai .

Misalin mafayyaci kaikaitau a matsayin siffatan goshi, ko siffatau na xaya 'sft1':

- goxxo suka /wurti
- wani yaro ya fita
- goxxo suka (debbo) /wurti
- wata yarinya ta fita
- wovve lenyol /natti.

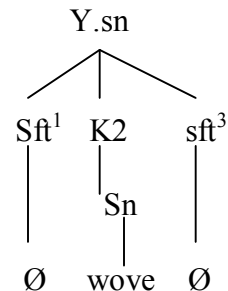


Waxansu mutane sun shigo.

A matsayin KAI

- goxxo wari xavvutukinn/larugoma
- wani ya zo neman ka. Haka kuma za ta iya zama:
- wata ta zo neman ka/ki
- wovve doggi

Waxansu/wasu sun gudu



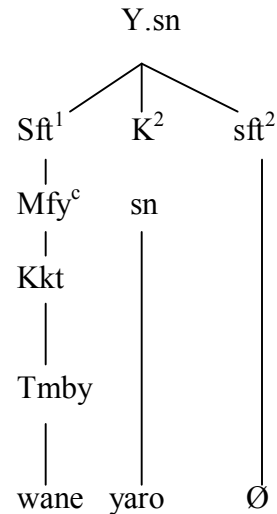
4.3 Kwatancin Mafayyaci Tambayau a Hausa da Fulfulde

4.3.1 Kamancin Mafayyaci Tambayau a Hausa da Fulfulde

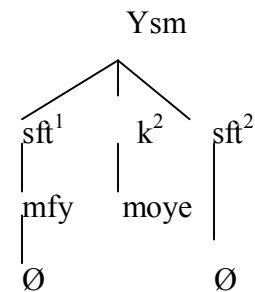
A duka harsunan na Hausa da Fulfulde, mafayyaci tambayau sukan zo a matsayin siffatau na xaya.

Misali:

- moye suka wari?
- wane yaro ya zo?
- moye suka wari?
- wace yarinya ta zo?
- veye sukave ngari?
- waxanne yara suka zo?



Haka kuma wani kamancin shi ne dukkansu ba sa zuwa a matsayin siffatau na uku 'sft3' ko a matsayin Kai (K²)



4.3.2 Kamancin Mafayyaci Tambayau a Hausa da Fulfulde

Wannan mafayyaci, kan zo a matsayin siffatau na xaya 'sft1' a yankin suna a jumlar Hausa. Wani lokaci yakan zo a matsayin 'Kai' .

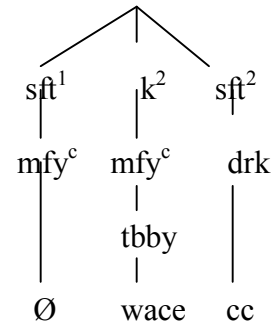
Misalin mafayyaci tambayau, a matsayin siffatau na xaya 'sft1'.

- wane yaro ne ya shigo?
- wace yarinya ce ta shigo?

- waxanne yara ne suka shigo?

Misalin mafayyaci tambayau, inda yake fitowa a matsayin 'Kai' . Ysm

- wane ne ya zo?
- wace ce ta zo?
- waxanne ne suka zo?



4.3.3 Mafayyaci Tambayau a Fulfulde

A matsayin siffatau na xaya 'sft1'

= moye suka natti?

Wane yaro ne ya shigo?

= moye suka (debbo) natti?

wace yarinya ce ta shigo?

veye suka ve natti?

= waxanne yara ne suka shigo?

a matsayin KAI

= moye wurti?

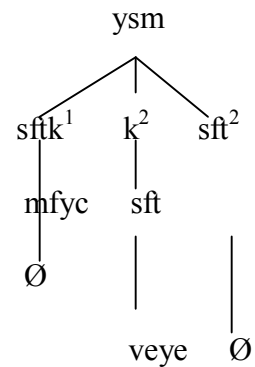
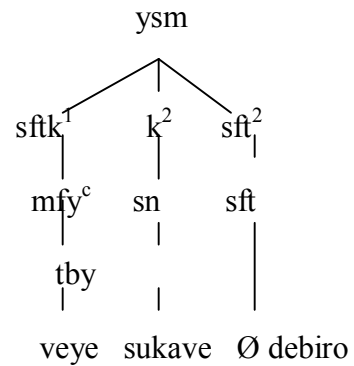
wane ne ya fita?

= moye wurti?

wace ce ta fita?

= veye natti?

waxanne ne suka shigo?



4.4 Kwatancin Mafayyaci Nunau a Hausa

4.4.1 Kamancin Mafayyaci Nunau a Hausa

Matsayin Mafayyaci Nunau Dogo ayankin suna, a Hausa yakan zo a matsayin siffatau na xaya ‘Sf1’ da kuma Kai.

Misalinsa a matsayin siffatau na xaya ‘sft1’:

- wannan yaron mugu ne.
- wannan yarinyar muguwa ce.
- waxannan yaran sun iya gudu.

Misali: A matsayin Kai

- wannan ne ya shigo
- wannan ce ta shigo
- waxannan ne suka shigo

Matsayin Mafayyaci Nunau Gajere a yankin suna, kusan kodayaushe yana fitowa ne a matsayin siffatau na uku ‘sft3’.

Misalin mafayyaci nunau gajere na

kusa:

Yaron nan

Yarinyar nan

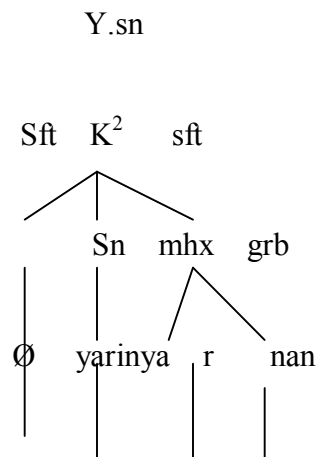
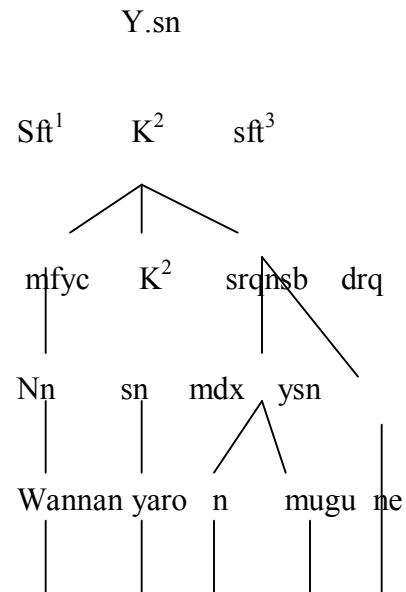
Yaran nan

Misalin mafayyaci nunau gajere na nesa:

Yaron can

Yarinyar can

Yaran can



Harwayau, idan aka yi la'akari da waxannan misalai na mafayyaci nunau a Hausa ya rabu gida biyu ne, watau dogo da gajere.

4.4.2 Mafayyaci Nunau a Fulfulde

Kuma idan aka yi la'akari da matsayin mafayyaci nunau dogo ta fuskar gurbinsa a cikin jumla a Fulfulde, yakan zo kamar haka: -

A siffatau na xaya 'sft1' misali: -

= oo suka nyixxi hali

Wannan yaron mugu ne. Wannan yarinyar muguwa ce.

= ve sukave bawi gulle.

waxannan yaran sun fara gudu

a matsayin KAI

Misali: -

= oo wurti. (Wannan ne ya fita/wannan ce ta

fita

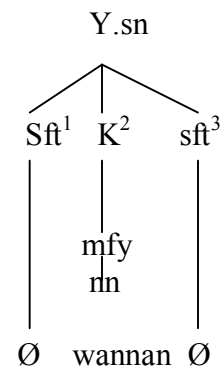
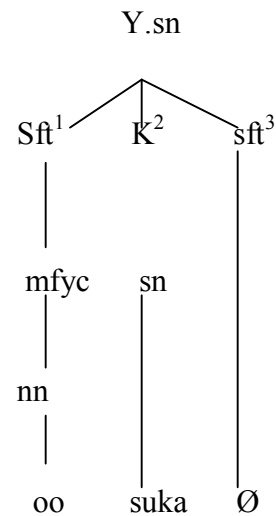
Wannan ne ya shigo

= vee natti.

waxannan ne suka shigo

A harshen Fulfulde, mafayyaci nunau dogo

kawai ake da shi, amma ba a samun gajere.



4.4.3 Kamancin Mafayyaci Nunau a Hausa da Fulfulde

Kamancinsu shi ne, dukkansu suna zuwa a matsayin sifatau na xaya. Misali a Hausa:

- Wannan yaro (tilo)

- Waxannan yaran (jam'i)

Haka kuma a Fulfulde;

- oo suka (tilo)

- vee sukave waxannan yaran

Haka kuma a matsayin KAI , misali a Hausa:

- wannan ya fita (tilo)

- waxannan ne suka shigo (jam'i)

Haka kuma a Fulfulde:

- oo warti wannan ya fita

- vee natti waxannan ne suka shigo

Wani kamancin kuma, idan aka yi la'akari da matsayin mafayyaci nunau dogo ta fuskar gurbinsa a cikin jumla a Fulfulde, yakan zo kamar haka: -

A siffatau na xaya 'sft1' misali: -

= oo suka nyixxi hali

Wannan yaron mugu ne. Wannan yarinyar muguwa ce.

= ve sukave bawi gulle.

waxannan yaran sun fara gudu

a matsayin KAI

Misali: -

= oo wurti. (Wannan ne ya fita/wannan ce ta fita

Wannan ne ya shigo

= vee natti.

waxannan ne suka shigo

Matsayinsa a cikin jumla, duk kodayaushe suna zuwa a matsayin Kai (K^2)

dangane da gurabensu. Misali na kusa:

Misalin na kusa: -

wannan dogo ne

waxannan sun gama aiki

Misalin na nesa a cikin jumla: -

wancan ne ya gudu

waccan ce ta gudu

waxancan sun iya aiki.

otton (mace ko namiji) na nesa.

Wani bambancin shi ne a Fulfulde mafayyaci nunau dogo yakan zo a matsayin siffatau na xaya 'sft1' da kuma Kai da kuma siffatau na uku 'sft3'

Amma a Hausa, yana zuwa ne kawai a siffatau na xaya 'sft1' da kuma Kai. Wani bambancin shi ne a Hausa akwai gajeren mafayyaci nunau, amma a Fulfulde babu.

Misali:-

- oo suka natti (wannan yaron ne ya shigo). (Stt1)
- oo natti (wannan ne ya shigo) (K^2)
- suka Otton natti (yaro wancan ne ya shigo) 'sft3'.

4.5 Kwatancin Wakilin Suna a Hausa da Fulfulde

4.5.1 Kamancin Wakilin Suna A Hausa Da Fulfulde

Ta fuskar gurbinsu kuwa, ana da tabbacin cewa, yadda wakilin suna a Hausa yake taka rawar da suna yake takawa a cikin jumla haka ma yake takawa a harshen Fulfulde.

Misali: -

<u>Hausa</u>	<u>Fulfulde</u>
<u>ni</u> xalibi ne.	<u>min</u> mi fukorajo.
<u>kai</u> malami ne.	<u>an</u> a modibbo.
<u>shi</u> manomi ne.	<u>hanko</u> o demowo.
<u>wacce</u> ka zava.	<u>moye</u> on suttuxa.
<u>nawa</u> na karvo.	<u>xum am</u> mi javi.

Idan aka yi la'akari da waxannan misalai, za a ga dukkansu suna zuwa ne a matsayin KAI

Wakilin suna tambayau, da ambatau da kuma kaikaitau, kusan kodayaushe suna nan a matsayin wakilin suna ne. Amma, wakilin suna dogarau, da mallakau da kuma nunau, za a same su a wasu vangarorin na yankin suna.

4.6 Kwatancin Sarqaqqiyar Nasaba A Hausa Da Fulfulde

Sarqaqqiyar nasaba a Hausa da Fulfulde abubuwa ne waxanda suna da kamanni da kuma bambanci. Don haka, idan aka kwatanta su ana iya fito da kamancin da kuma bambancin da ke tsakaninsu. A yanzu bari a fara kallon kamancin da ke tsakanin sarqaqqiyar nasaba a harshen Hausa da harshen Fulfulde.

4.6.1 Kamancin Sarqaqqiyar Nasaba A Hausa Da Fulfulde

Kamanci tsakanin sarqaqqiyar nasaba a harshen Hausa da Fulfulde shi ne, a duka harsunan biyu, sarqaqqiyar nasaba na zuwa ne a matsayin siffatau na uku 'sft3' a yankin suna. Ana iya tabbatar da haka ta yin la'akari da waxannan misalai. An ja layi qarqashin sarqaqqiyar nasaba a misalai.

Hausa

Buta ta alwala ta fashe

Audu ya sayi mota ta haya

Teburi na malam kyakkyawa ne

Ali ya wanke rawani na sarki.

Wani kamancin shi ne a duk harsuna biyun ba sa zuwa a matsayin siffatau na xaya da matsayin kai.

Fulfulde

Jalloru ndu nanngarxam fusi.

Audu sodi mota nga haya.

Teburu anga modibbo e woxi.

Ali lori melol ngol Lamixo.

4.6.2 Bambancin Sarqaaqiyar Nasaba Na Hausa Da Na Fulfulde

Dangane da gurbi babu wani bambanci a tsakanin sarqaaqiyar nasaba a Hausa da Fulfulde saboda duk a gurbi xaya suke zuwa a yankin suna.

4.7 Kwatancin Sassauqar Sifa a Yankin Suna na Hausa da Fulfulde

4.7.1 Matsayin Sassauqar sifa a yankin suna na Hausa

Sassauqar sifa a Hausa takan zo a kowane xaya daga cikin sassa uku na yankin suna, wato siffatau na xaya 'sft1' da KAI da kuma siffatau na uku 'sft3'. Ga misalin sassauqar sifa a matsayin siffatau na xaya 'sft1':

- wata baqar akuya ta mutu.
- wasu fararen yara sun zo.

Sassauqar sifa kan zo a matsayin KAI kamar a waxannan misalan:

- fari ya koma gida.
- dogo ya dawo.
- gajere ya iya gudu.

A qarshe akan sami sassauqar sifa a matsayin siffatau na uku 'sft3' a cikin jumlar

Hausa. Misali:

- Wani yaro baqi ya fita.
- wasu mutane dogaye sun kama hanya.

- Wata budurwa fara ta tafi.

4.7.2 Matsayin Sassauqar Sifa a yankin suna na Fulfulde

Sassauqar sifa a harshen Fulfulde, kamar a harshen Hausa, yakan iya zuwa a kowane xaya daga cikin sassa na yankin suna, in ban da siffatau na xaya. Wato yana iya xaukar matsayin KAI da kuma siffatau na uku 'sft3'.

Yanzu bari a xauke su xaya bayan xaya a misalta a cikin jumla. Misalin sassauqar sifa a matsayin KAI shi ne kamar a waxannan jimlolin: -

- danejo wari. (fari ya zo)
- xamuxo hoti. (gajere ya tafi gida)
- boxejo warti. (ja ya dawo)

Misalin sassauqar sifa a matsayin siffatau na uku 'sft3' a Fulfulde:

- wondi karori mboxeri wati (wani rago ja ya mutu)
- wonde haire jutunde fusi (wani dutse dogo ya fashe)
- goxxo nexxo mauxo wari. (wani mutum babba ya zo)
- wongal gerogal/gertogal valewal doggi (wata kaza baqa ta gudu).

4.7.3 Kamanci Tsakanin Sassauqar Sifa a harshen Hausa da na Fulfulde

Sassauqar sifa a harshen Hausa da na Fulfulde suna da kamanci ta fuskar gurbi da suke zuwa a cikin jimla. Wato dai a taqaiɓe, sukan zo a matsayin KAI da kuma siffatau na uku 'sft3' a duka harsunan guda biyu. Yanzu bari a xauki gurbin KAI a misalta a cikin jumli: -

Hausa	Fulfulde
<u>Fari</u> ya zo	<u>Denejo</u> wari
<u>Baqi</u> ya fita	<u>Valejo</u> wurti/wurtake
<u>Dogo</u> ya gudu	<u>Jutuxo</u> doggi

<u>Gajere</u> ya shigo	<u>Dammuxo</u> natti
<u>Siriri</u> ya iso	<u>Ceoxo</u> yotti/yottake
<u>Babba</u> ya kwanta	<u>Mauxo</u> funki/fukkake
<u>Qarami</u> ya tashi	<u>Tokoso</u> ummi/ummake

A gurbin siffatau na uku ‘sft3’ ma ga yadda sassauqar sifar take a harsunan guda biyu: -

Hausa	Fulfulde
Wani yaro <u>baqi</u> ya zo.	Gaxxo suka <u>valejo</u> wari.
Wata yarinya <u>fara</u> ta gudu.	Goxxo suka <u>danejo</u> doggi.
Wasu mutane manya sun shigo.	Wovve lenyol <u>mauve</u> natti.
Wani mutum <u>dogo</u> ya vace.	Goxxo nexxo <u>jutuxo</u> majji.
Wani yaro <u>siriri</u> ya dawo.	Goxxo suka <u>ceoxo</u> warti.
Wata tsohuwa <u>gajeruwa</u> ta tafi.	Goxxo madujo <u>dammxo</u> dilli.

Saboda haka, ta vangaren gurbin da suke zuwa a yankin suna a baya an nuna cewa sassauqar sifa na zuwa a matsayin KAI da siffatau na uku ‘sft3’ a duka harsunan biyu. Amma a Hausa, sassauqar sifa na iya zuwa a matsayin siffatau na xaya ma, a yayin da a Fulfulde hakan ba shi yiwuwa. Misalin haka a Hausa shi ne kamar a waxannan jumli:

- wata baqar yarinya ta gudu.
- wani farin yaro ya shigo.
- wasu manyar mutane sun zo.

Amma a harshen Fulfulde, idan za a fassara jumlin nan na sama, dole a mayar da sassauqar sifar zuwa gurbin siffatau na uku ‘sft3’ kamar haka: -

- goxxo suka (debbo) valejo doggi.
- gaxxo suka danejo natti.
- wovve lenyol mauve ngari.

4.8 Kwatancin Suna a Hausa da Fulfulde

A Hausa idan aka yi maganar kwatanci ana sa ran za a yi magana ne a kan abin da ya shafi kamanci da bambanci.

4.8.1 Kamancin Suna a Hausa Da Fulfulde

Ta fuskar kamancin suna a Hausa da Fulfulde, babu wani kamancin a zo a gani da ke tsakanin suna a Hausa da Fulfulde.

Da farko akwai kamancin gurbi, wato muhallinsu, musamman in aka zo maganar jumla, kodayaushe kalmar suna tana zuwa a farkon jumla ne, wato a matsayin Kai.

Misali:

<u>Fulfulde</u>	<u>Hausa</u>
nexxo	mutum
kaaxo	wanda ba bafulatani ba
debbo	mutum (mace)

Wannan na xaya daga cikin inda suna a Hausa da Fulfulde suka yi tarayya ko kama da juna.

4.8.2 Bambanci Tsakanin Suna A Hausa Da Fulfulde

Babu wani bambanci takamaimai a tsakanin Hausa da Fulfulde a dangane da gurbin da suke fitowa.

4.9 Kwatancin Tsigilau a Hausa da Fulfulde

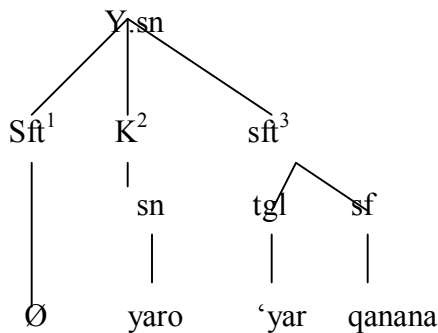
A Hausa idan aka yi maganar kwatanci ana sa ran za a yi magana ne a kan abin da ya shafi kamanci da bambanci.

4.9.1 Kamancin Tsigilau a Hausa da Fulfulde

Wani kamancin shi ne dukkansu suna zuwa ne a qarqashin yankin suna ba a yankin aikatau ba.

Wani kamancin harwayau, shi ne wanda za a iya samu ta fuskar gurbin da tsigilau ke fitowa a Hausa da kuma a Fulfulde. Kusan a kodayaushe suna iya zuwa a matsayin sifatau na uku. Misali:

<u>Hausa</u>	<u>Fulfulde</u>
yara ‘ <u>yan</u> qanana	vinkoy
luduna ‘ <u>yan</u> qanana	koroy
‘yanmata ‘ <u>yan</u> qanana	surbowoy



Waxannan a taqaice su ne kamancin da ke tsakanin tsigilau a harshen Hausa da na Fulfulde.

4.9.2 Bambancin Tsigilau a Hausa da Fulfulde

Idan aka yi maganar tsigilau a Hausa da na sauran harsuna irin su Fulfulde, dole za a sami bambance-bambancen da ba a rasa ba. Kuma bambance-bambancen za su iya kasancewa kamar haka: -

A Hausa, tsigilau yakan zo ne a yankin tsigilau, wato shi kaxai ake rubuta wa, ba tare da an haxa ta da komai ba. Amma a Fulfulde, tsigilau ba ta rubutuwa ita kaxai, sai dai ya zo a manne da suna ko sifa. Misali:

<u>Hausa</u>	<u>Fulfulde</u>
<u>xan</u> yaro	vingel

<u>‘yar</u> mota	moot <u>el</u>
<u>xan</u> akuya	be <u>el</u>
<u>xan</u> jaki	mben <u>gel</u>

Wani bambancin wanda ke akwai tsakanin tsigilau a Hausa da Fulfulde shi ne. a Fulfulde xafi ne ake amfani da shi a jikin saiwar kalma. Amma a Hausa tsigilau kalmomi ne masu zaman kansu.

Wani bambancin tsigilau a Hausa da Fulfulde shi ne, a Hausa tsigilau ta fi zuwa a matsayin siffatan goshi (sft1), wato kafin suna. Amma a Fulfulde kullum tsigilau tana zuwa ne a matsayin siffatau na uku (sft3) wato bayan suna. Misali:

<u>Hausa</u>	<u>Fulfulde</u>	Hausa	Fulfulde
<u>xan</u> yaro	ving <u>el</u>	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Y.sn} \\ \swarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \searrow \\ \text{Sft}^1 \quad \text{K}^2 \quad \text{sf} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \\ \text{tgl} \quad \quad \text{sn} \quad \quad \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \\ \underline{\text{xan}} \quad \text{yaro} \quad \emptyset \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Y.sn} \\ \swarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \searrow \\ \text{Sft} \quad \text{K}^2 \quad \text{sft}^3 \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \\ \emptyset \quad \text{Sn} \quad \text{tgl} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \\ \emptyset \quad \text{ving} \quad \underline{\text{gel}} \end{array} $
<u>‘yar</u> yarinya	ving <u>el</u>		
<u>‘yan</u> yara	vink <u>oy</u>		

A dangane da abin da ya shafi bambanci tsakanin tsigilau a harshen Hausa da Fulfulde, waxannan su ne ire-iren bambance-bambancen da ake samu.

4.10 Kwatancin Sarqaaqqiyar Sifa A Hausa Da Fulfulde

A nan za a kwatanta sarqaaqqiyar sifa a harshen Hausa da Fulfulde domin a ga inda suka yi kama da juna da kuma inda suka bambanta.

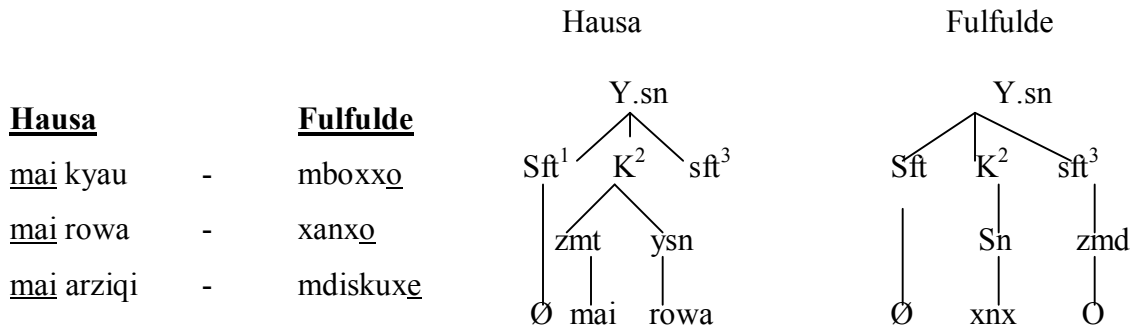
4.10.1 Kamancin Sarqaaqqiyar Sifa A Hausa Da Fulfulde

Kamancin da ke tsakanin sarqaaqqiyar sifa a Hausa da Fulfulde sun haxa da:

- A dukkanin harsunan ba inda ake amfani da jinsin mace ko namiji. Duk xaya ne. misali:

4.10.2 Bambancin Sarqacqiyar Sifa A Hausa Da Fulfulde

- A Hausa ana amfani da zamantau, amma a Fulfulde sai dai xafi.
- Ana samun bambancin gurbi, domin a Hausa zumuntau xin na zuwa ne kafin suna ko sifa, amma a Fulfulde xafi ne kuma yana zuwa ne a matsayin siffatan qeya. Misali:



Waxannan su ne bambance-bambancen da ake samu a tsakanin harshen Hausa da Fulfulde a dangane da sarqacqiyar sifa.

4.7 Kammalawa

A wannan babin an yi kwatancin guraben da rukunan nahawu dangin suna suke fitowa a yankin suna. Kuma an kwatanta rukunan ne na Hausa da na Fulfulde. A wajen kwatancin, an ga inda rukunan nahawun Fulfulde suke zuwa a wuri xaya da na Hausa kuma an ga inda suka bambanta ta vangaren gurbi.

BABI NA BIYAR: NAXEWA
NAXEWA DA SHAWARWARI

5.0 Gabatarwa

Wannan babi zai yi bayani ne a kan waxannan muhimman abubuwa: naxewa, da shawarwai.

5.1 Naxewa

Wannan bincike ya gudana ne a tsakanin harsuna guda biyu (Hausa da Fulfulde) binciken ya yi qoqarin kwatanta dangin suna (non adverbial items) na harsunan biyu wato Hausa da Fulfulde. Domin samun nasarar wannan aikin, an karkasa aikin zuwa gida-gida har biyar kamar haka:-

Babi na farko ya zama tamkar fitila mai haskaka alqibilar wannan aiki. Da farko, an yi bayani game da manufa, da matsaloli, da muhimmancin gudanar da bincike da hanyoyi gudanar da bincike tare da fayyace inda binciken zai tsaya wato farfajiyar bincike. Babin harwayau, ya yi tsokaci kan asalin harsuna biyu tare da nuna irin dangantakar da ke tsakanin harsunan biyu kamar yadda aka nuna a baya, waxannan harsuna su ne Hausa da Fulfulde.

Babi na biyu na wannan bincike, ya yi bayani ne a dangane da ra'ayoyin masana game da abin da ya shafi wannan aiki kai tsaye da kuma a kaikaice, musamman a harshen Hausa da Fulfulde.

Bugu da qari, babin ya yi waiwaye game da ayyukan da suka gabata na dangin suna, da kuma bayanau da sauransu, a harshen Hausa da Fulfulde. An yi bayani game da wasun bayanau da nau'oinsu da kuma yankin suna da ayyukansu a harsunan biyu (Hausa da Fulfulde).

A babi na uku, an yi bayani tare da yin bincike a kan wasu daga cikin dangin suna na Hausa da Fulfulde, inda aka kalli ma'anoninsu, da tsarinsu da kuma bayanansu gwargwadon fahimta. An kalli tsarin wasun da suka haxa da mafayyaci, da wakilin suna, da sarqaqqiyar nasaba da suna, da tsigilau da sarqaqqiyar sifa, da kuma sassauqar sifa.

Kazalika babin ya lura da cewa kusan kodayaushe idan ana maganar sassauqar sifa a Hausa, ba ya wuce a faxi launi, da zati ba, kuma ko sifar me za a faxa. Amma a harshen Fulfulde, abin ba haka yake ba. Idan sifar mutum ce, ta bambanta da ta dabba, idan abu maras rai ne sifarsa ta bambanta da ta mai rai, idan qwari ne ta bambanta da dabba.

Kuma a binciken an gano cewa harshen Fulfulde harshe ne da ba shi da jinsi.

Babi na huxu kuwa, ya yi bayani ne game da kamanci da kuma bambanci da ke tsakanin dangin suna na Hausa da Fulfulde ta fuskar gurbin da suke fitowa a qarqashin yankin suna, wato inda harsunan suka yi tarayya da juna. Har ila yau, babin ya yi bayani game da bambance-bambancen da xafi ke haifarwa idan ana maganar sifa sassauqa da sarqaqqiyar sifa da kuma tsigilau a harshen Fulfulde. Bayan haka, abubuwan da aka kwatanta sun haxa da: mafayyaci da wakilin suna da sarqaqqiyar nasaba da sassauqar sifa da suna da tsigilau da kuma sarqaqqiyar sifa.

A qarshe, qudirin wannan bincike, shi ne ya fito da muhimman hanyoyin kwatanci tsakanin harsunan Hausa da Fulfulde dangane da tsari da gurbin dangin suna. A qarshe,

za a iya cewa kwalliya ta biya kuxin sabulu, domin bincike ya yi qoqarin ya gano inda harsunan ke da kamanci da kuma bambanci a dangane da tsari da kuma guraben da dangin suna suke fitowa a cikin jumla ko a qarqashin yankin suna a harsunan Hausa da Fulfulde.

5.2 Shawarwari:

Fannin kwatanta harshe, fanni ne da ke da matuqar muhimmanci a fagen harshe gaba xaya. Wannan bincike yana da muhimmanci ainun, kuma zai taimaka tare da bunqasa fannonin nazarin harshe qwarai da gaske.

Shawara ta farko ga xalibai ita ce, su yi qoqari su faxaxa wannan bincike don ciyar da harsunan gaba. Har ila yau, ina mai ba da shawara ga ‘yan’uwana xalibai da cewa su riqa rubuta kundin bincikensu da maqalunsu cikin harshen Hausa domin samun wadatattun kayayyakin nazari cikin harshen Hausa

Wannan bincike ya fuskanci matsaloli da dama ainun wajen fassara kalmomin nahawu na Fulfulde zuwa Hausa, musamman kalmomin da suka shafi fannin nahawu da mai wannan bincike ke roqon masana harshen Fulfulde da su samar da littafin qamus na Fulfulde da Hausa don xaugar nauyin fassara da samar da wadatattun kalmomin nahawu a harshen. Haka zai qara wa xalibai qarfin gwiwa da kwaxayin son yin bincike a nahawun harshen.

Har ila yau, wannan bincike ya gano ayyuka sun yi qaranci ainun a fannin kwatanta harshe musamman tsakanin harshen Hausa da Fillanci, don haka wannan bincike na mai ba masana harshen Hausa shawarar faxaxa bincike da kamancin da ke tsakanin harshen

Hausa da Fulfulde a fannin tsarin sauti da furuci da ginin kalma da ginin jumla da kuma fannin ma'ana.

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