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HAU 210 MORPHOLOGY OF HAUSA

Gabatarwar Darasi

Wannan darasi mai sunan HAU 210, darasi mai }unshe da kashi uku (Three credit units) na shekarar karatu ta biyu, musamman }aliban nazarin Hausa. Har wa yau, darasin yana }unshe da rukunai uku masu }unshe da kashi goma sha hu}u (14 units) wa}anda a ciki aka gabatar da bayanin ilimin }irar kalma a Hausa. An samar da wannan abin da karatu ne don ya dace da }alibai na shekarar karatu a jami'a.

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

Manufar Darasi

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

1. A san hanyoyin bayanin ilimin }irar kalma.
2. A gane yadda bayanin ilimin }irar a Hausa yake.

HAU 210: Morphology of Hausa (Ilimin }irar Kalmomin Hausa)

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Kashi Na 5 Bayanin Wasu Ke~a~~un Kalmomin Nazarin Ilimin }irar Kalma

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1.0 Gabatarwa

Wannan darasi zai yi bayani ne, a kan muhimman batutuwa biyu: (a) Kalma da (b) Ilimin {irar Kalma. A }ar}ashin *kalma*, za a kawo ma'anar kalma da kashe-kashen kalma da siffofin da kalma take zuwa da su a harshen Hausa. A ~angaren ilimin }irar kalma, za a kawo ma'anar ilimin }irar kalma, sai tubalan da masana suke amfani da su wajen samar da ma'anar ilimin }irar kalma. Akwai zancen lalabo ala}ar da take a tsakanin kalma da ilimin }irar kalma. Ma'anar kalma a ra'ayin malaman ilimin }irar kalma, al'amari ne mai wuayar sha'ani. Wannan ya sa samar da tsayayyiyar kalma]aya wadda za a yi ittifa}id a ita, yake matu}ar wahala. Amma duk da wannan matsalar, masanan, sun yi rawar gani wajen kawo ma'anoni da za su taimaka wa]alibi. An kasa kalmomi zuwa gida biyu:

Masu ɓauke da nauyin ma'ana (Content words) da masu aiki na nahawu (Function words). A Hausa, kalma tana zuwa siffofi biyu: (a) Siffa sananniya da (b) Siffa ta musamman. Haka kuma, ra'ayoyin masana sun bambanta wajen bayyana ma'anar ilimin }irar kalma, domin tubalan da suka yi amfani su, sun bambanta da juna. A }arshe an bayyana cewa ala}ar da take a tsakanin *kalma* da *ilimin }irar kalma* tamkar ta kuji ce da hanyar samar da kuji. Yanzu kuma, za a bi su daki-daki don warware zare da abawa.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

A }arshe, manufodin da wannan darasi yake son cimma, su ne:

- a. A san ma'anar kalma.
- b. Kashe-kashen kalma.
- c. Siffodin da kalma take bayyana da su a harshen Hausa.
- d. Ma'anar ilimin }irar kalma.
- e. Tubalan da masana suke amfani da su wajen samar da ma'anar ilimin }irar kalma.
- f. Gane ala}ar da take a tsakanin kalma da ilimin }irar kalma.

3.1 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan za yi magana ne, a kan muhimman batutuwa biyu: (a) Kalma da (b) ilimin }irar kalma.

3.1.1 Ma'anar Kalma

Kalma ararriya ce daga larabci, sannan a larabci, tana nufin furuci tilo mai ma'ana, wadda take iya kasancewa suna ko aikatau ko harafi. A Said, B & {araye, M& Yalwa, L.D (2006), an bayyana *kalma* a matsayin }wayar lafazi mai cikakkiyar ma'ana. Masana ilimin }irar kalma, suna bayyana kalma a matsayin tubali shu'umi, wato wanda ma'anarsa take da wahalar bayarwa daidai. Aronoff (1976:1) yana cewa:

“The notion *word* has long concerned the students of language. Its definition is a long standing problem in linguistics, and entire volumes have been devoted to the subject”.

Fassara:

Ma'anar kalma ta da}e tana ci wa }aliban harshe tuwo a }warya. Matsala ce mai da}a]]en tarihi a farfajiyar ilimin kimiyyar harshe, an yi rubuce-rubuce da dama a kan batun.

Haka ma, Spencer (2006:101) da bakinsa yake cewa:

“..the concept of *word* is notoriously difficult to pin down”

Fassara

“.....ma’anar kalma al’amari ne mai wuyar sha’ani wajen fayyace ma’anarsa kai-tsaye”

Bauer (1983:8) ya tabbatar da hakan cewa:

“The definition of the word has been, for a long time, a major problem for linguistic theory”

Fassara

“ Ma’anar kalma matsala ce mai tsawon tarihi a ra’in nazarin kimiyyar harshe”

To, abin tambaya a nan shi ne, wai me ya haifar da wannan matsala? Har wa yau, ga ta bakin Bauer (1983: 9)

“ It thus seems that, whatever a word is, it is not the same thing in all languages: It may not be possible to provide, for this sense of ‘word’ , a definition which is valid for all languages”

“ Wannan ya nuna cewa, duk wata ma’ana da za a bai wa kalma, tabbas a san, ba kamannunta jaya ba, a kowane a harshe. Saboda haka, ba zai yiwu ba, a samar da ma’ana wadda za ta dace da kowane harshe”

Duk da wannan matsala, masana sun yi iyakar }o}arinsa wajen bayyana ma’ana kalma. Mamman (1987: 1) yana cewa:

“ An fassara kalma a matsayin zance mai cikakken ‘yanci kamilalle, wadda ke iya dogara da kanta a a cikin jumla ta kuma yi ma’ana”. Misalan kalma su ne: ‘yaro’ da ‘gida’ ‘kama’ da ‘fari’.

Di Sciullo da Williams (1988), a ciki sun bayyana cewa ana iya ba da ma’ana ta la’akari da siffofinta, kamar haka:

- a) Kalma a matsayin tubali mai }unshe da wasu }ananan tubalai (Morphological objects).
- b) Kalma a matsayin tubali na ginin jumla (Syntactic unit).
- c) Kalma a matsayin jumla ko yanki na jumla (Listeme).

3.1.2 Kashe-Kashen Kalma

Malaman harshe kamar Fromkin da Rodman da Hyams (2007:74) sun kasa kalmomin harshe zuwa gida biyu:

- a) Masu }unshe da ma'ana (Content words).
- b) Masu aiki na nahawu (Function words)

3.1.2.1 Masu {unshe Da Ma'ana

Kalmomi masu }unshe da ma'ana, su ne masu]auke da nauyin ma'ana ta wani abu (object) ko aiki (action) ko wata siffa (attributes) ko duk wani jinsi na ma'ana wanda tunani zai iya kawowa (Ideas). Kalmomi masu }unshe da ma'ana sun ha]a da kalmomin ajin 'suna' da 'aikatau' da 'sifa' da 'bayanau'. Har wa yau, su ne ake kira masu bu]a]]en tsari (Open set system) domin a kullum akan sami }arin sabuwar kalma a ajin 'suna' ko 'aikatau' ko 'sifa' ko 'bayanau'. Sannan su ne ilimin }irar kalma ya fi amfani da su a fagen nazari. Misalin kalmomi masu }unshe da ma'ana:

- a) Suna
 - yaro
 - gida
 - jaki
- b) Aikatau
 - kama
 - kashe
 - sayi
- c) Sifa
 - ba}i
 - fari
 - gajere
- d) Bayanau
 - tsaye
 - rufe
 - mi}e

3.2.1.2. Kalmomi Masu Aiki Na Nahawu (Function words)

Kalmomi masu aiki na nahawu, kalmomi ne da ba su da wata cikakkiyar ma'ana a cikinsu. Wato dai, ma'anarsu sam! Ba irin ta masu }unshe da ma'ana ba ne. Wa]annan jinsin kalmomi sun ha]a da wakilan sunaye da maha]ai da madangantai da ire-irensu. Har wa yau, su ne ake kira masu rufaffen tsari (Closed set system) wato har abada ba su samun }arin sababbin kalmomi, sa~anin masu }unshe da ma'ana wa]anda suke da

bu]a]]en tsari. Sannan kalmomi masu aiki na nahawu, aiki kawai suke yi ba wata ma'ana da suke]auke da ita. Misalan kalmomi masu aiki na nahawu:

a) Wakilan sunaye

- na
- ka
- ya
- ta

b) Maha]i

- da

c) Dirka

- ne
- ce

d) Mallaka

- -n
- -r

3.2.1.3 Siffofin Kalmomi A Hausa

Masana ilimin }irar kalma sun kalli yanayin kalmomin harsunan duniya, sai suka kasa su zuwa gida biyu ta la'akari da adadin }wayoyin ma'ana da kalmomin suka }unsa: (a) Masu wararrun kalmomi (analytic) kamar harshen }asar Sin. Wato ke nan kowace }wayar ma'ana tana a matsayin kalma]aya. Sai kashi na biyu masu }ulallun kalmomi (synthetic), wato cusa }wayoyin ma'ana fiye da]aya a matsayin kalma. Duk da yake rabon yana rauni matu}a (Haspelmath 2002). Kalmomi a Hausa a ta}aice suna zuwa da siffofi hu]u, kamar haka:

- a) Kalma a matsayin harafi]aya. Misali, a kan teburi, a jiya, a yau. Idan aka duba misalan da aka kawo, za a ga an ja layi a }ar}ashin 'a', dalili kuwa, ta zo ne a matsayin kalma.
- b) Kalma a matsayin taron haruffa. Kamar, 'yaro', 'gida', 'ba}i'. Wa]annan misalai da suka gabata duk kalmomi ne, masu }unshe da haruffa hu]u-hu]u.
- c) Kalma a matsayin yankin jumla. Misali: ' Makami mai linazame'. 'riga-kafi', 'agogon-kura'. A nan, wa]anan kalmomi ne]aya-]aya. A zahiri ba kalmomi]aya-]aya ne ba, amma don kowanensu yana nuna ma'ana]aya, ya sa suke zaman kalma]aya.
- d) Kalma a matsayin jumla. Misali inda kalma take zuwa a matsayin jumla, shi ne, ' a-kori-kura', 'harba-ka-tsere', 'ta -zarce', 'a-sallami-dakare'. Ana ce kalma]aya-]aya, saboda kowacensu ma'ana]aya yake nunwa.

3.3 Ma'anar Ilimin }irar Kalma

'Ilimin }irar kalma' asali fassara ce da aka yi wa kalmar 'Morphology' duk yake wasu na fassara ta da 'Tasarifi' kamar yadda yake a Sani (2002, 2011). Ita kalmar 'Morphology' asali kalma ce da harshen Ingilishi ya aro daga Girkanci wato 'Morphe'wadda a Ingilshi tana nufin 'form', 'shape', 'structure'. Da Hausa ana iya fassara su 'siga', 'fasali', '}ira'. A dun}ule, idan aka ce 'morphology' yana nufin nazari na siga ko fasali ko }ira ta wani abu. To, da yake a nan ta zo a farfajiyar nazarin harshe, sai a ce nazari na fasali ko siga ko }ira ta kalmomi a harshe. Akwai ra'ayoyi da dama na masana a kan ma'anar ilimin }irar kalma. Ga ka]an daga cikin su:

Abubakar (2000:1) ya ce:

"The study of morphology deals with word formation and inflection".

Fassara:

"Wato nazari na }irar kalma ya }unshi yin bayani a kan tsirar kalma da kumburarta"

Amfani (2007:139) ya ce:

"Morphology is defined as that branch of grammar which studies the structure of forms of words primarily through the use of morpheme construct"

Fassara:

"Ilimin }irar kalma reshe ne na nahawu wanda yake nazarin sigogin fasalin kalmomi ta la'akari da tubalin ginin kalma }wayar kalma"

A ra'ayin Kari (2015) Ilimin }irar kalma ya }unshi yin abu uku: Rarrabewa tsakanin kalmomi (Identification) da fe]e su (Analysis) da kuma yin cikakken bayani a kan kalmomin (Description).

3.3.1 Tubalan Samar Da Ma'anar Ilimin }irar Kalma

Idan aka duba da kyau, daga ma'anoni biyu da aka kawo a kan ma'anar ilimin }irar kalma, musamman ra'ayin Abubakar (2000) da Amfani (2007) Tubalin da kowanensu ya yi amfani da shi wajen samar da ma'anarsa ta ilimin }irar kalma ya sha bamban. Wannan ya sa tsarin bayanin kowane daga cikinsu ya sha bamban da na]an uwansa duk da yake suna bayani ne a kan abu]aya wato 'ilimin }irar kalma a Hausa'. Abubakar (2000) ya yi amfani da tubalin *kalma* a matsayin ginshi}in nazarinsa da yadda take tsira da yadda take kumbura a Hausa. Wannan salon nazari a fagen ilimim }irar kalma na

harshe, ana kiran sa ‘Word-based analysis’ wato salon nazarin na *kalma a matsayin ginshi*. Kuma wannan ya sa ita ma ta zama wadda aka samar ta amfani da ginshi}in kalma ‘word-based’.

Sai kuma ra’ayin Amfani (2007), ma’anar da ya bayar idan aka duba da kyau, za a ga cewa shi a wurinsa ba kalma ba ce ginshi}i, ‘}wayar kalma’ ce ginshi}in nazarin }irar kalmomi a Hausa. Wannan ya tsarin bayaninsa ya sha bamban da Abubakar (2000), idan yana bayanin }irar kalma, yana mayar da hankalinsa kacokan a kan }wayoyin kalma ba wasu dokoki na tsira ko kumbura ba. Wannan salon nazari a fagen ilimin }irar kalma, ana ce masa ‘morpheme-based analysis’ salon nazari na }wayar kalma ginshi}i. Wa}annan masana sun koyar da hanyoyi biyu na bayanin ilimin }irar kalma a Hausa. Wato fasahar yin bayanin }irar kalma mai kallon kalma a matsayi ginshi}i da mai kallon }wayar kalma a matsayin ginshi}i.

3.4. Ala}ar Kalma Da Ilimin }irar Kalma

Kamar yadda aka bayyana a cikin gabatarwa cewa, ala}ar *kalma da ilimin }irar kalma* tamkar ta *ku}i ce da hanyoyin neman ku}i ne*. Dalili kuwa, kalma tubali da ake nazari a fagen ilimin }irar kalma. Shi ko ilimin }irar kalma fagen mai koyar da yadda ya kamata a yi nazarin kalma. Saboda haka, ba wanda zai yi wani aiki shi ka}ai, ba tare da wani ba. Haka ne, idan ba kalmomi ba ilimin }irar kalma, albarkar kalmomi ne aka sami ilimin }irar kalma. Ala}ar da take a tsakaninsu tamkar ta toka da jini ce.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan darasi ya yi bayani ne a kan kalma da ilimin }irar kalma. A ciki an bayyana ma’anar kalma da kasha-kashenta da siffofin da take zuwa da su a Hausa, don sau}a}e gane ta. Haka ma duk a ciki, an kawo ma’anar ilimin }irar kalma tare da tubalan da masana suke amfani su wajen samar da ma’anar ilimin }irar kalma. An kawo a ta}aice, ala}ar da take a tsakanin kalma da ilimin }irar kalma. Abin da ake fata a }arshen wannan darasi a fahinci kalma da ilimin }irar kalma a Hausa.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

Wannan kashi ys yi bayani ne a kan ‘kalma’ da ‘ilimin }irar kalma’. Ita dai ‘kalma’ tubali ne mai wuyar sha’ani wajen bayar da ma’anarsa. Kamar yadda masana suka tabbatar a Aronoff (1976) da Bauer (1983) da Spencer (2006). Amma duk hakan, wasu daga cikin masanan kamar Mamman (1987) da Di scullo & Williams, E. (1988), sun bayyana kalma a matsayin ‘yantaccen tubali na ginin jumla mai zuwa da

siffofi daban-daban a cikin harshe. Shi ko ilimin }irar kalma, fage ne da ake nazarin kalmomi ta fuskar rarrabe su da bayaninsu daki-daki. Tubalan da masana masana suke amfani da su wajen samar da ma'anar ilimin }irar kalma, su ne: Salon nazarin }irar kalma mai amfani da }wayar kalma a matsayin ginshi}i (morpheme-based) da salon amfani da kalma a matsayin ginshi}i. Sannan dangantakar da take a tsakanin kalma da ilimin }irar kalma tamkar ta tsoka ce da jini.

1.6 Auna Fahinta

1. Mene ne *kalma*?
2. Kawo kasha-kashen kalma tare da bayanin kowanne.
3. Wa}anne siffofi kalma take zuwa da su a Hausa?
4. Mene ne *ilimin }irar kalma*? s
5. Wa}anne tublai ne masana suke amfani da su wajen samar da ma'anar ilimin }irar kalma?

7.0 Manazarta

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Kashi Na Biyu: {wayar kalma Da Ga~ar Kalma

Abin Da Ke Ciki

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manuafar Darasi

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

3.1 {wayar Kalma

3.1.1. Ma'anar {wayar Kalma

3.1.2 Kashen {wayar Kalma

3.1.3 Ayyukan {wayar Kalma

4.0 Ga~ar Kalma

4.0.1 Ma'anar Ga~ar Kalma

4.0.1 Kashe-Kashen Ga~ar Kalma

5.0 Bambancin {wayar Kalma Da Ga~ar Kalma

6.0 Kammalawa

7.0 Auna Fahinta

8.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan {ara Nazari

1.0 Gabatarwa

A kashi na farko, an yi bayani ne a kan kalma da Ilimin }irar kalma. Yanzu kuma, za a }ora bayani a kan “{wayar kalma” da “ Ga~ar kalma”. Domin da yawa a kan sami }alibai suna kasa bambantawa a tsakanin }waryar kalma da ga~ar kalma, wajen }o}arin kawo misalai na }wayar kalma, sai a yi ta antayo misalan ga~ar kalma a matsayin }wayar kalma. Sannan sun bambanta }warai da gaske. Za a fara ne da }wayar kalma wadda wasu malamai suke kira ‘}wayar ma’ana’ duk da yake suna da bambanci a farfajiyar ra’in ilimin }irar kalma¹. To, amma a wannan mataki za mu }auki ‘{wayar kalma’ da ‘ }wayar ma’ana’ a amatasayin abu }aya ba bambanci. A ta}aice, za a fara ne da ma'anar }wayar kalma da kashe-kashen }wayar kalma da ayyukan }wayar kalma. Sai ma'anar ga~ar kalma da kasha-kashen ga~ar kalma da kuma bambancin ga~ar kalma da }wayar kalma.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

¹ Mai son ya sami cikakken bayani muhawarori a kan “ {wayar kalma” da “{wayar kalma” ya nemi Anderson (1992) da Embick (2015) da Muhammad (2018).

Babbar manufar wannan darasi ita ce, a fahinci ‘{wayar kalma’ da ‘Ga~ar kalma’ kuma a san bambancinsu.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan kashi ya }unshi muhimman batutuwa biyu: (a) }wayar kalma da (b) ga~ar kalma.

3.1 {wayar Kalma

A }ar}ashin wannan darasi, za a yi bayani ne a kan ma’anar {wayar kalma da kashe-kashenta da ayyukanta.

3.1.1 Ma’anar {wayar Kalma

‘{wayar kalma’ da Ingilshi ita ce ‘Morpheme’ wanda ya }ir}iro ta a nazarin harshe, shi ne ‘Baudouin de Courtenay’ a 1895. Sannan ya }ir}iro ta ne da manufar bai wa tubalan nazarin }irar kalma a harshe suna wato ‘Morphemes’ ma’ana }wayaoyin kalma (Carstairs-Mccarthy, 2005). Babban Malamin Kimiyar harshe wato Bloomfield (1933:161) ya ba da ma’anar }wayar kalma kamar haka:

‘Linguistic form which bears no partial phonetic-semantic resemblance with to any other form.’

Fassara:

‘{wayar kalma tubalin a kimiyyar harshe wanda furucinsa da ma’anarsa ta bambanta kwata-kwata da wani tubali can daban’

Abubakar (2000:1) ya ruwauto ma’anar }wayar kalma ta Hockett (1958) ya ce:

‘A morpheme has been defined as the smallest meaningful grammatical unit’

Fassara:

‘{wayar kalma an bayyana ta a matsayin wani }an}anen tubali mai ma’ana na na nahawu’

Bauer (1983:13) yana cewa:

‘The basic units of analysis recognized in morphology are morphemes’

Fassara:

‘Muhimman tubalai da ake nazarinsu a ilimin }irar kalma, su ne }wayoyin kalma’

Katamba (1994:20) shi ma yana cewa:

‘The term MORPHEME is used to refer to the smallest unit that has meaning or serves as a grammatical function in a language’

Fassara:

{WAYAR KALMA ana amfani da ita ne don nuna }an}anen tubali mai ma’ana ko wanda yake wani aiki na nahawu a harshe’

Akwai ma’anoni da dama idan an le}a cikin ayyukan magabata.

3.1.2 Kashe-Kashen {wayoyin Kalma

Malaman ilimin }irar kalma a Hausa sun yi la’akari da abubuwa uku, wajen raba nau’o’in }wayar kalma a Hausa.

1. Wa]anda suka yi la’akari da }unshiyar kalma, sun kasa su zuwa gida biyu;

a) Saiwa

b) [ofane

Misali	saiwa]ofane
• gida	gid-	-a
• yaro	yar-	-o
• ba}i	ba}-	-i
• kama	kam-	-a

Kamar yadda ya zo a cikin aikin Sani (2002).

2. Wa]anda suka yi la’akari da yaddasuke zuwa, sun kasa su har wa yau, gida biyu:

a) ‘Yantaciyar

b) Turkakkiya

Misali:	‘Yantaciyar }wayar kalma	Turkakkiuar }wayar kalma
• soyayya	so	-yayya
• }iyayya	}i	-yayya
• biyayya	bi	-yayya

Kamar yadda ya zo a Bagari (1986).

3. Sai wa]anda suka yi la’akari da aikin da suke yi, su ma sun kasa su gida biyu:

a) Tsirau

Misali:	Tsirau
• yaro	yar <u>anta</u>
• shugaba	shugab <u>anta</u>
• gajere	gajar <u>ta</u>

b) Kumburau

Misali	Kumburau
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- yaro yara
- jariri jarirai
- }waro }wari

Kamar yadda ya zo a Bagari (1986) da Stockwell & Minkova (2001).

3.1.3 Aikin Da {wayar Kalma Take Yi

Kamar yadda ya zo a aikin Jinju (1980) da a aikin Abubakar (2000) da aikin Newman (2000) da aikin Amfani (2007) daga aikin cikin }wayoyin kalma suke yi akwai:

a) Nuna adadi.

Misali

Tilo Jami

- yaroo yara
- banki bankuna
- ba}i ba}a}e

b) Nuna jinsi

Misali

Mace Namiji

- yarinya yaro
- fari fara
- jaka jaka

c) Nun sana'a

Misali

sana'a
noma manomi
}ira ma}eri
su masunci

d) Nuna nuna }abila

Misali

- gobir bagobiri
- yoruba bayarbe
- zabarma bazabarme

e) Nuna abun aiki

Misali

- kulli makulli
- ri}a mari}a
- zuba mazubi

3.2 Ga~ar Kalma

Dangane da ma'anar 'ga~ar kalma' ga ta bakin malamai: Clark & Yallop & Fletcher (2007: 67), suna cewa:

'A syllable commonly consists of a vocalic peak, which may be accompanied by a consonantal onset or coda'

Fassara:

'Akasari ga~ar kalma ta }unshi cibiya ta wasali, wadda take samun 'yan rakkiya ba}a}e mai zuwa a farko ko }arshe'

Amfani (2007:135) yana cewa:

'The syllable consists of three phonetic parts –the onset, the nucleus, (or peak) and the the coda'

Fassara:

' Ga~ar kalma ta }unshi ~angarori uku: Ba}in farko da sai cibiya da kuma ba}in }arshe'.

Ga~ar kalma ta kasu gida biyu:

a) Rufaffiyar ga~a: Rufaffiyar ga~a ta }unshi ba}i da wasali da wani ba}i kuma (BWB). Misali:

- can (ba}i da wasali da ba}i)
- nan (ba}i da wasali da ba}i)

b) Bu}a}i}iayar ga~a: Bu}a}i}iayar ga~a ta }unshi kodai ba}i da wasali ko kuma da ba}i da dogon wasali wato wasali biyu ke nan bayan ba}i. Misali

- jaa (ba}i da wasali da wasali)
- }i (ba}i da wasali) (Sani 2005)

3.3 Bambancin { wayar Kalma Da Ga~ar Kalma

Don kaucewa samun masala wajen fahintar '{ wayar kalma' da 'ga~ar kalma' yana da kyau, a san bambancinsu. Domin akan iya samun mai koyon ilimin }irar kalma ya nuna ga~ar kalma a matsayin }wayar kalma.

1. Ana nazarin ga~ar kalma a farfajiyar ilimin tsarin sauti (Phonology), ita ko }wayar kalma sai a ilimin }irar kalma (Morphology)
2. {wayar kalma tana da ma'ana ko aiki na nahawu, sa~anin ga~ar kalma wadda ba ta ko }aya. Misali, 'ma}eri', a nan 'ma-' tana aikin nuna mai sana'a. Saiwar '-}er-' ta nuni ga sana'ar. Sai kuma }ofanen '-i' mai aikin fayyace jinsi da adadi, wato yana bayyana cewa mai sana'ar tilo ne kuma namiji.
3. A }a'idar ilimin kimiyyar harshe duk inda aka sanya wani abu cikin baka lauye, wato { ma-}, to }wayar kalma ce. Ita ko ga~ar kalma ana sanya ta ne a cikin baka jirge /ma/.

4. Ma'anarsu ta bambanta kuma haka ma sunayensu a farkonsu wato a inda aka ce '}wayar kalma' da 'ga~ar kalma, har ma da nau'o'insu.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kashi ya yi bayani ne a kan '}wayar kalma' da 'ga~ar kalma'. Da farko an fara da ma'anar }wayar kalma da nau'o'inta. Sai kuma aikin da take yi. Daga nan, aka juya ~angaren ga~ar kalma, inda ita ma aka kawo ma'anarta da kashe-kashenta. Kashin bai tsaya nan ba, sai da aka kawo dalilan da suka bambanta }wayar kalma da ga~ar kalma.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

Wannan kashi ya yi bayani ne a kan }wayar kalma da ga~ar kalma. An fara da kawo ra'ayoyin masana a }arshe, aka bayyana ta a matsayin tubalin kalma mai ma'ana ko aiki na nahawu. An kasa }wayar kalma ta fuska uku, akwai: Saiwa da [afi ko }wayar kalma turkakkiya da 'yantacciya ko kuma tsirau da kumburau. Kowanensu an ba da misalansa. An kawo ayyukan da }wayar kalma take yi a Hausa. Kamar nuna jinsi wato bambanta mace da namiji. Sai adadi mai bambanta tilo da jam'i. {wayar kalma tana aikin nuna sana'a da }abila. A ciki, an tattauna ma'anar ga~ar kalma da nau'o'inta. Sai a }arshe aka kawo bambancin }wayar kalma da ga~ar kalma.

6.0 Auna Fahinta

1. Mene ne }wayar kalma?
2. A kawo kashe-kashen }wayar kalma tare da misalan kowanne.
3. Rattabo ayyukan da }wara ma'ana take yi.
4. Mene ne bambancin }wayar kalma da ga~ar kalma?

6.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan {ara Nazari

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Kashi Na Uku: Turken Kalma

Abin Da Ke Ciki

7.0 Gabatarwa

8.0 Manuafar Darasi

9.0 {unshiyar Darasi

3.1 Turken Kalma

3.1.1. Ma'anar Turken Kalma

3.1.2 Nau'o'in Turken Kalma

3.1.2.1 Turken Saiwa

3.1.2.2 Turken Tushe

3.2 Matsayi Da Muhimmancin Turke

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Ta}aitawa

.6.0 Auna Fahinta

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan {ara Nazari

1.0 Gabatarwa

A kashi na biyu an yi bayani ne a kan ‘}wayar kalma’ da ‘ ga~ar kalma’. A nan kuma an jora ne a kan wani muhimmi tubali na ilimin }irar kalma wato ‘Turken kalma’, wanda da Ingilshi ake kira ‘Base’. A ta}aice, duk wani ginshi}i da za a }ora wa wani tubali ko wata doka don samar da wata kalma, ya zama ‘turken kalma’ a ilimin }irar kalma. Turke Ya kasu gida biyu: (a) Turken Saiwa (Root) da (b) Turken Tushe (Stem). Hausa tana amfani da wasu turaku wajen samar adadin kalmomi masu yawa. Haka ma, turken saiwa da turken tushe sun bambanta domin tushen kalma yana da a }alla }ofane }aya a jikinsa. Sa~anin saiwa wadda babu ragowar }ofane a jikinta. Misali, kalmar ‘gina’ tushe ne tun da ta }unshi turken saiwar ‘gin-‘ da }ofanen ‘-a’. Amma ‘gin-‘ saiwa ce saboda babu sauran wani }ofane a jikinta. Tushe da saiwa suke samar da kalmomi masu bu}a]]en tsari wato kamar suna da sifa da aikatau da bayanau. Sannan wannan ya nuna ginin kalmomin Hausa yana kasancewa na ciki ko na waje. Domin kalmar ‘gina’ gini ne na cikin kalma wanda aka ha}a saiwar ‘gin-‘ da }ofanen ‘-a’. Amma ‘ginawa’ gini ne na waje, domin }ofanen ‘-wa’ ne aka }ora bisa tushen ‘gina’.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

Manufofin da wannan darasi yake son cimma, su ne:

1. A gane ma'anar ‘Turke’ (Base).

2. Nau'o'in turke.
3. Matsayi da muhimmancin turke.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi, ya }unshi wa]annan abubuwa: (a) Ma'anar Turke (b) Nau'o'in Turke (c) Matsayi da muhimmancin Turke.

3.1 Ma'anar Turke

Turke fassara ce da aka yi wa kalmar Ingilishi 'Base'. Ga ta bakin masana a kan ma'anar Turke:

Bauer (1988:238) ya ce: ' A base is any item which affixes may be added'

Fassara:

'Turken kalma shi ne duk wani tuballi da ake da damar }ara masa]ofanai'

Haspelmath (2010:20-24) shi ma yana cewa:

' The part of the word that affix is attached ti is called the 'base' '

'Wani ~angare na kalma da ake }ara wa]ofane, shi ne 'turke''

A ta}aice, daga abin da wa]annan malai suke ce, ana iya cewa, duk wani ~angare na kalma da ake da damar }ara masa]ofane ko wata doka, ya samar da wata kalma, ya zama 'Turke'.

3.2 Nau'o'in Turke

Turke yana da nau'o'i biyu: (a) Turken saiwa (b) Turken Tushe.

3.2.1 Turken Saiwa

Turken saiwa muhimmin ginshi}i ne na }irar kalmomi a Hausa. Abubakar (2000:1) ya ce ' Majority of Hausaists would not call 'ginaa' as root but rather the stem (Jinju 1980, Zaria 1981, and Bagari 1986). The root according to them is without the terminal vowel so that the structure 'gin-' will be the root'

Fassara:

‘Mafi yawan malaman Hausa ba za su kira kalmar ‘ginaa’ a matsyin saiwa ba, sai dai tushe (kamar yadda yake a cikin ayyukan Jinju 1980, da Zaria 1981 da Bagari 1986). Saiwa a fahintarsu ~angare ne na kalma da ba shi da wasalin }arshe’

Fabregas & Scalise (2012:36) ga ra’ayinsu:

‘The segment that remains once we have eliminated all inflectional and derivational affixes, plus category markers of a word, is the ‘root’.

Fassara:

‘ Sashe na kalma wanda ya rage bayan an cire duk wani }ofane na kumbura da na tsira, tare da manunan ajin kalma, wannan ita ce ‘saiwa’

Harley (2014:224) tana cewa:

‘Lexical items are typically built around a core elements, identifiable by linguists, though not always by speakers, as root’

Fassara:

‘Kalmomi ana gina su ne bisa wani muhimmin tubali, wanda idon malaman harshe yake iya hangowa ba idon masu harshe ba, wannan ne ‘saiwa’

Misalin Saiwa

Kalma	Saiwar Kalma
a) gidaa	gid-
b) farii	far-
c) kaamaa	kaam-

3.1.2 Turken Tushe

Mafi yawan ayukan iilmin }irar kalma a Hausa, ba su cika mayar da hankali wajen bambanta ‘saiwa’ (root) da ‘tushe’ (stem). Amma, Abubakar (2000:1) ya fara wannan }o}arin, inda ya ce:

‘ The structure ‘gin-‘ will be root, ‘ginaa’, is the stem’.

Fassara:

‘Fasalin ‘gin-‘ zai kasance saiwa, ‘ginaa’ kuma shi ne ‘tushe’.

Crystal (2008:452) ya ce:

‘The notion that is to the stem that inflectional affixes are attached’

‘Abin da ake kira kira tushe, shi ne inda aka]afa]ofanen kumburau’

Fabregas & Scalise (2012:37) sun ce:

‘Minimal words are combination of roots and formal markers of category. These combinations are known as ‘STEMS’.’

Fassara:

‘Mafi }arancin abin da kalmomi suke }unsa, shi ne saiwa da tubalin bayananta na ajin nahawu. Abin da aka gina ta wannan hanya, shi ne ‘TUSHE’.

Misalin Tushen kalma:

- a) gina
- b) kama

Wa]annan tushen kalmomi an gina su ne ta amfani da tubalin saiwa, wato ‘gin-‘ da ‘kam-‘. Sai]ofanai masu fayyace ajinsu na nahawu, wato ‘-a’ mai nuna cewa saiwar ‘gin-‘ suna ce da kuma]ofanen ‘-a’ mai nuna saiwar ‘kam-‘ aikatau ce.

Daga cikin abubuwan da suka bambanta turken saiwa da turken tushe, su ne:

- a) Tushe yakan bayyana da]ofane a }alla]aya, sa~anin saiwa da ba ta]ofane a jikinta.
- b) Saiwar kalma takan samar da gini na ciki wato kalma mai }unshe da saiwa da]ofane. Wato kamar saiwar ‘gid-‘ idan aka ha]a ta da]ofanen ‘-a’ za a sami kalmar ‘gida’. Wannan gini na cikin kalma. Amma ‘kamawa’, kalma ce da aka gina bisa tushen ‘kama’, sai aka sami ‘kamawa’ wannan ne gini na wajen kalma.

3.2.3. Matsayi Da Muhimmancin Turken Kalma

Babban matsayi da turken kalma yake da shi a ilimin }irar kalma, shi ne:

- a) Turken kalma shi ne ginshi}in da ake amfani da shi wajen samar da kalmomin da ake nazarin ilimin }irar kalma a harshe. Kamar suna da aikatau da sifa da bayanau.
- b) Yana daga cikin muhimmancin turken kalma, shi ne yake]auke da nauyin ma’ana wadda ba ta nahawu ba (non-grammatical meaning). Misali, a kalmar ‘gida’,]ofanen ‘-a’ shi yake]auke da nauyin ma’anoni na nahawu (grammatical meaning)

wato, ajin nahawu da jinsi da kuma adadi. Ita ko saiwar ‘gid-‘, ita ce take }auke da nauyin sauran ma’anoni na siffar gida, wato sauran ma’anar da ba ta nahawu ba.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kashi ya yi bayani ne a kan turken kalma. An fara da ma’anar turken kalma daga nan aka kawo nau’o’in turken kalma tare da bayanin kowanne daga cikinsu. Ba a tsaya nan ba, an ta~o bambancin da yake a tsakanin turken saiwa da turken tushe. Inda aka nuna turken saiwa, shi yake samar da ginin kalma na ciki, shi ko turken tushe ya samar da ginin kalma na waje. Har wa yau, an ga matsayi da muhimmancin turken kalma a ta}aice.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

Turken kalma a ilimin }irar kalma ginshi}i ne na ginin kalma, wanda ake }afa wa wani }ofane ko wata doka ta ilimin }irar domin samar da kalma a harshe. Turken kalma yana da nau’o’i biyu: (a) Turken saiwa, wato tubali ginin kalma wanda ba ya da ragowar }ofane a jikinsa. Sai (b) Turken tushe, wanda yake shi ma tubali ne na ginin kalma da yake }unshe da a }alla ‘saiwa’ da ‘}ofane’. Idan ha}a saiwa da }ofane, to an samar da fasalin gini na ciki ke nan. Idan kuma aka }ara wani }ofane a kan tushen kalma, ya zama fasalin gini waje. Turke a ilimin }irar kalma a bu ne mai muhimmanci da matsayi, shi yake samar da kalmomi da ake nazarin su a fagen ilimin }irar kalma, sannan a gurbinsa ne ake samun ma’ana wadda ba ta nahawu ba.

6.0 Auna Fahinta

1. Mene ne Turken Kalma a ilimin }irar kalma?
2. A kawo nau’o’in Turken kalma, tare da bayanin kowanne.
3. A ta}aice a nuna matsayi da muhimmancin Turke a ilimin }irar kalma.

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan }ara Nazari

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Kashi Na Hu]u: Hanyoyin Nazarin Ilimin {irar Kalma

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufar Darasi

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

3.1 Hanyoyin Nazarin Ilimin {irar Kalma

3.1.1 Hanyar Nazarin {irar Kalma Ta Amfani Da Tubalin {wayar Kalma

3.1.2 Hanyayar Nazarin {irar Kalma Ta Amfani Da Dokoki

3.1.3 Hanyar Nazarin {irar Kalma Ta Amfani Da Kalmomi Cikin Sahu

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Ta}aitawa

6.0 Auna Fahinta

1.0 Gabatarwa

A kashi na uku an tattauna ne a kan ‘Turken kalma’ yanzu kuma, za a yi magana ne a kan wani muhimmin darasi, wato ‘Hanyoyin nazarin ilimin }irar kalma’. Abin mamaki, shi ne wannan darasi masana ilimin }irar kalmomin Hausa, ba su cika tattauna a kan wannan batu ba. Alhali a farfajiyar ilimin }irar kalma, ta da}e ana tattauna ta. Aal misali, Hockett (1954) ya yi bayanin wa}annan hanyayi. Hanyoyin sun kasu gida uku: Hanyar nazarin }irar kalma mai jerantaccen tsari. Wato a Ingilishi ‘item and arrangement’. Sai hanyar nazarin }irar kalma }i jerantaccen tsari, wato ‘Item and process’. Sai ta }arshe hanyar nazarin }irar kalma ta amfani da kalmomi cikin sahu, wato ‘Word and paradigm’. Wa}annan hanyoyi, su ne ginshi}an samar da duk wani ra’i na ilimin }irar kalma. Sannan su ne, malaman ilimin }irar kalma suka sake bitar rabe-rabensu zuwa manya ~angarori biyu: (a) Amfani da }wayar kalma a matsayin ginshi}in nazarin }irar kalma (Morpheme-based approach). Sai kuma, masu musun amfani da wannan hanya wato masu amfani da kalma a matsayin ginshi}in nazarin }irar kalma (Word-based approach). Akasarin littafan farko masu koyar da yadda ake nazarin }irar kalma a Hausa, sun fi amfani da ra’ayin nazarin }irar kalma mai ganin cewa }wayar kalma a matsayin ginshi}i. Kamar yadda ya zo a ayyukan Skinner (1977) da Jinju (1980) da Bagari (1986) da Amfani (2007). Sai kuma wa}anda suke yin amfani da hanyoyin biyu a lakoci }aya, a yi bayanin }wayoyin kalma da kalma ta }unsa da kuma dokokin tsira da kumbura na kalmomin, duk a lokaci }aya, cikin littafi }aya. Kamar yadda ya zo a cikin ayyukan Abubakar (2000) da Sani (2002) da Fagge (2004, 2013). A ta}aice, za a tattauna a kan wa}annan batutuwa, a cikin wannan kashi.

2.1 Manufar Darasi

Daga cikin manufofin wannan nazari, akwai:

1. Fito da hanyoyin nazarin }irar kalma a farfajiyar nazarin }irar kalmomin Hausa.
2. Gane hanyoyin da ake bi wajen yin bayanin ilimin }irar kalmomin harshe.
3. Fahintar bambancinsu.
4. Gano hanyoyin da magabata suke bi wajen yin bayanin ilimin }irar kalma.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi, ya }unshi yin bayani daki-daki, a kan hanyoyin nazarin }irar kalma a Hausa. Wa}annan hanyoyi, su ne: (a) Hanyar nazarin }irar kalma so jerantaccen tsari. (b) Hanyar Nazarin }irar kalma }i jerantaccen tsari. (c) Hanyar nazarin }irar kalma ta amfani da kalmomi cikin sahu.

3.1. Hanyoyin Nazarin Ilimin {irar Kalma

A ta}aice, a nan za a tattauna ne a kan ainihin gundarin darasin, wato bayani a kan hanyoyin nazarin ilimin }irar kalma a Hausa. Wa}annan hanyoyi su ne:

3.1.1 Hanyar Nazarin Ilimin {irar Kalma So Jerantaccen Tsari

Da Englishi wannan hanya ana ce mata ‘Item and Arrangement’ (I.A). Ga ta bakin Hockett (1954:388) yana cewa:

‘A composite form consists of two or more immediate constituents standing in a construction and forming a constitute’

Fassara;

‘Sigar fasali tana iya }aukar jerantattun tubalai }aya ko biyu a cikin gini, wanda zai samar da tsarin ginin’

Shi ko Aronoff & Fudeman (2005:47) sun ce:

‘Item-and-arrangement grew out of the structuralists’ preoccupation word analysis, and in particular, with techniques for breaking words down into their component morphemes, which are items’

Fassara:

‘So jerantaccen tsari fahinta ce wadda ta samo tushe daga ‘yan mazhabar tsarin }irar harshe inda ake mayar da hankali wajen datsa kalma zuwa }wayoyin kalma wa}anda suke da matsayin tubalan nazari’

A ta}aice, tsarin nazarin }irar kalmomi ne a harshe, mai nazarin }irar kalma ta amfani da ‘}wayar kalma’ a matsayin ginshi}in nazari. Misalan irin wannan nazari a Hausa, ana samun sa a aikin Kraft & Kirk-Greene (1973) da Skinner (1977) da Jinju (1980) da Bagari (1986) da Amfani (2007).

3.1.2 Hanyar Nazarin {irar Kalma {i Jerantaccen Tsari

Hanyar nazarin }irar kalma }i jerantaccen tsari da Ingilishi, ita ce ‘Item-and-Process’. Aronoff & Fudeman (2005:47) suna cewa:

‘Item-and –process, as its name suggests, is an approach to morphology in which complex words result from the operation of processes on simpler words’

Fassara:

‘{i jerataccen tsari kamar yadda sunan ya nuna, hanya ce ta nazarin }irar kalma wadda ake samar wasu kalmomi a sanadin]ora wasu dokoki a kan sau}a}an kalmomi’

A ta}aice, hanyar nazarin }irar kalma }i jerantaccen tsari, kishiya ce ga hanyar nazarin }irar kalma so jerantaccen tsari, maimakon amfani da }wayar kalma a matsayin ginshi}i, doka ce a wurinsu ita ce gnishi]in nazari. A wasu wurare Abubakar (2000) yai amfani da ita da Sani (2011).

3.1.1 Hanyar Nazarin {irar Kalma Ta Kalmomi Cikin Sahu

Dangane da ma’anar nazarin }irar kalma ta amfani da kalmomi cikin sahu, wanda Ingilishi, ake kira ‘ Word-and-paradigm’ ga ta bakin mlaman }irar kalma. Bauer (1988: 256) yana cewa:

‘ Word-and-Paradigm: is an approach to morphology which gives theoretical centrality to the notion of the paradigm, and which derives the word-forms representing lexemes by a complex series of ordered rules which do not assume that the word-form will be easily analyzable into morphs, or that each morph will realize a single morpheme’

Fassara:

‘Nazarin }irar kalma ta kalmomi cikin sahu, hanya ce ta nazarin }irar kalma wadda take }arfafa matsayin ra’i mai ganin cewa, jeranta kalmomi cikin sahu sannan a yi nazarin su, shi ne gaba wajen samar da sigogin kalmomi masu wikiltar uwayen kalmomi ta amfani da wasu tsarrun dokoki, wa]anda sam! Ba abu ne mai sau}i ba, a ganinsu fe]e sigar kalma zuwa wasu }wayoyin kalma a matsayin }wayar ma’ana]aya tal!’

Misali:

Ajin Nahawu	Adadi		Jinsi	
Suna	Tilo	Jam’i	Namiji	Mace
Yaro	√		√	
Yarinya	√			√
Yara		√		

Idan aka dubi wannan jadawali da kyau, za a ga cewa misalan da aka kawo suna ala}a ta fuskar saiwa wato ‘yar-‘, }ofanensu ya bambanta. Domin }ofanen ‘-o’, yana aikin nuna adadin tilo da kuma }insin namiji. Haka ma, }ofanen ‘-inya’ shi ma yana aikin nuna adadin tilo amma da }insin mace. Shi ko, }afin ‘-o’ yana aiki nuna adadin jam’i kawai kamar yadda aka nuna da alamar ‘v’. Irin wannan tsari ake cewa tsarin nazarin }irar kalma a cikin sahu. Wannan irin hanya ta nazarin }irar kalma, a Hausa ba a cika samun ta ba.

Kamar yadda aka ambata a cikin gabatarwa, malaman ilimin }irar kalma sun sake bitar wa}annan hanyoyi, inda suka kasa su zuwa wato masu kallon }wayar kalma a matsayin ginshi}in nazarin kalma ‘Morpheme based approach’ da kuma masu ganin kalma a matsayin ginshi}in nazarin ilimin }irar kalma ‘Word based approach’.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kashi ya yi bayani ne a ta}aice, a kan hanyoyin nazarin uku: (a) Hanyar nazarin }irar kalma so jerantaccen tsari ‘Item and arrangement approach’, kamar yadda ya zo a ayyukan Kraft & Kirk-Greene (1973) da Skinner (1977) da Jinju (1980) da kuma bagari (1986) da kuma Amfani (2007). Sai (b) Hanyar nazarin }irar kalma }i jerantaccen tsari (Item and process approach) kamar yadda ya zo a Sani (2011) da kuma (c) Hanyar nazarin }irar kalma kalmomi cikin sahu (Word-and –paradigm approach). Da }arshe, a bayyana cewa wa}annan hanyoyi an yi bitar su zuwa gida biyu masu amfani da }wayar kalma a matsayin ginshi}i ‘Morpheme-based approach’ da kuma masu ganin kalma ita ce ginshi}in nazarin }irar kalma wato ‘Word-based approach’.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

A ilimin }irar kalma akwai sanannun hanyoyin nazarin }irar kalma guda uku. Ta farko ita ce hanyar nazarin }irar kalma so jerantaccen tsari wadda take bayyana cewa bayanin jeranta }wayoyin da lura da aikin da suke yi shi ne hanya mafi dacewa ta bayanin ilimin }irar kalma a harshe kamar ‘yan rai’ in mazhabar fasalin }irar harshe (Structuralists) suka shelanta. Sai kuma hanyar nazarin }irar kalma }i jerantaccen tsari, inda ake da’awar cewa ana nazarin }irar kalma da dokoki tsintsa ba da wani tubalin }wayar kalma ba. Kamar yadda aka sarrafa wannan hanya ta nazari a wani sashe na aikin Abubakar (2001) da Sani (2002). Hanya ta uku, ita ce hanyar nazarin }irar kalma ta kalmomi a cikin sahu.

5.0 Auna Fahinta

1. Me ake nufi da so jerantaccen tsari a ilimin }irar kalma?

2. Me ake nufi da }i jerantaccen tsari a ilimin }irar kalma?
3. Me ake nufi da tsarin nazari na kalmomi cikin sahu a ilimin }irar kalma?
4. Mene ne bambancin so jerantaccen tsari da }i jerantaccen tsari a ilimn }irar kalma?

6.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan }arin Nazari

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Kashi Na Biyar: Ginshi}an Bayanin Ilimin }irar Kalma A Hausa

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

3.1 Ginshi}an Ilimin {irar Kalma

- 3.1.1 Tubalan Ilimin {irar Kalma
- 3.1.2 Rasan Ilimin {irar Kalma
- 3.1.3 Hanyoyin Ilimin {irar Kalma
- 3.1.4 Batutuwan Ilimin {irar Kalma

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Ta}aitawa

6.0 Auna Fahinta

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan {arin Bayani

1.0 Gabatarwa

Kashi na hu]u ya yi bayani ne a kan hanyoyin nazarin }irar kalma a Hausa. A nan kuma za]ora bayanin a kan ‘Ginshi}an Bayanin Ilimin {irar Kalma a Hausa’. Kowane fage na ilimin ba zai rasa ginshi}an nazarinsa ba. Ginshi}i a ko’ina abu ne muhimmi, domin shi yake]auke da nauyin abin da aka aza masa, idan aka janye shi zai iya rushewa, saboda shi ne }afafunsa. Masana harshen Hausa, sun jima suna tattatunawa a kan akan a bin da ya shafi ilimin }irar kalma a cikin babukan littafai. Idan aka duba da kyau za a cewa sun yi amfani da ginshi}ai daban-daban wajen gina bayaninsu na ilimin }irar kalma a Hausa. A wurin Skinner (1977) da Jinju (1980) da Bagari (1986) da Amfani (2007) ginshi}an da suka gina bayaninsu na ilimin }irar kalma Hausa, su ne: (a) {wayoyin ma’ana. (b) {unshiyar ma’anarsu da aikin da suke yi. Amma a wajen Abubakar (2000) da Sani (2002) da Fagge (2013) ginshi}an bayanin ilimin }irar a wurinsu, uku ne: (a) {wayoyin kalma (b) Rasan Ilimin {irar kalma (c) Hanyoyin }irar kalma. Saboda haka, a jimla ce ke nan, ginshi}an bayanin ilimin }irar kalma, su ne: (a) {wayoyin ma’ana (b) {unshiya da aikin da }wayoyin suke yi (c) Rasan }irar kalma (d) Hanyoyin }irar kalma. A ta}aice, an yi bitarsu ta hanyar kasa su har wa yau zuwa gida hu]u, kamar haka:

- (a) Tubalan ilimin }irar kalma.
- (b) Rasan ilimin }irar kalma.
- (c) Hanyoyin }irar kalma.
- (d) Batutuwan na ilimin }irar kalma.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

1. Fitowa da ginshi}an ilimin }irar kalma a Hausa.
2. Bayanin kowannensu.
3. Fahintarsu da gane bambancin da yake a tsakaninsu.
4. Muhimmancin ginshi}an ilimin }irar kalma.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi ya }unshi yin bayani a kan ginshi}an ilimin }irar kalma. Wa]annan ginshi}ai, su ne:

- a) Ginshi}in tubalan ilimin }irar kalma.
- b) Ginshi}in rassan ilimin }irar kalma
- c) Ginshi}in hanyoyin }irar kalma
- d) Batutuwa na ilimin }irar kalma

3.1. Ginshi}an Bayanin Ilimin {irar Kalma A Hausa

Kamar yadda aka yi bayani a can baya, cewa wannan kashi zai yi magana ne a kan ginshi}an ilimin }irar kalma a Hausa. Yanzu za a bi su]aya bayan]aya don yin bayani.

3.1.1 Ginshi}in Bayanin Tubalan Ilimin {irar Kalma

Ginshi}in ne mai manufar koyar da]alibin ilimin }irar kalma, ke~a~~un kalmomin ilimin }irar kalma a ta}aice, domin ya fara fahintar su, idan ma akwai ra'ayi nasa na daban da yake gani a kan ma'anar wata ke~a~~iyar kalmar nazarin ilimin }irar kalma, to a nan zai fara fito da shi. Wannan zai sa ko da ya ha]u da wata ke~a~~iyar kalma, ba zai wahala ba wajen fahintarta ba. Wato dai a nan ne ake da bu}atar ya fara sabawa da ke~a~~un kalmomin. Saboda haka, ha]uwa da su a cikin nazari, zai }ara ma]alibi fahintarsu. Haka ma, zai }ara masa la}antar harshen koyar da ilimin }irar kalma. Akasari ginshi}in bayanin tubalan ilimin }irar kalma, ya fi zuwa a babi na farko masana suka fi kawo shi, ko kuma a yi ratayen sa. Daga cikin ke~a~~un kalmomin bayanin ilimin }irar kalma da ake son]alibi, ya fara fahintarsu, su ne:

- (a) Ilimin }irar kalma (Morphology)
- (b) Kalma (Word)
- (c) {wayar kalma/}wayar ma'ana (Morpheme)
- (d) Saiwa (Root)
- (e) Tushe (Stem)
- (f) Turke (Base)
- (g) Uwar kalma (Lexeme)
- (h) [ofane (affix)
- (i) Tsira (Derivation)
- (j) Kumbura (Inflection) da sauransu.

3.1.2 Ginshi}in Rassan Ilimin {irar Kalma

Wannan gishi}i ne na ilimin }irar kalma, mai burin koyar da }alibi muhimman rassan ilimin }irar kalma, ya fara sabawa da su a tun farko, ya gane su kuma ya la}ance su da kyau. Wa}annan rassan ilimin }irar sun }unshi:

- a) Tsira: Reshe mai kula da samar da sababbin kalmomi a harshe.
- b) Kumbura: Reshe mai kula da samar wasu sigogin kalmomi da ba za ce musu sababbi ba.
- c) Gamayya: Reshe ne mai kula da ala}ar ilimin }irar kalma da sauran ~angarori na nahawu da ma wa}anda ba nan nahawu ba.

3.1.3. Ginshi}in Hanyoyin ilimin }irar kalma

Ginshi}in hanyoyin }irar kalma, muhimmin ginshi}i ne da yake }o}arin yin bayani daki-daki, a kan fitattun hanyoyin }irar kalma da harshe ya fi amfani da su wajen gina kalmominsa. Misali, harshen Hausa ya fi amfani da wa}annan hanyoyi wajen }era kalmominsa:

- (a) [afi
- (b) Ninki
- (c) Har}antawa

6.1.1 Ginshi}in Batutuwan Ilimin {irar Kalma

Ginshi}in batutuwan ilimin }irar kalma, mataki ne da ake tattaunawa a kan batutuwa masu zurfi na ilimin }irar kalma. A ta}aice, fage ne na muhawarorin }wararru a kan batutuwan ilimin }irar kalma. Daga cikin batutuwan akwai:

- a) Ra'o'in ilimin }irar kalma (Morphological Theories).
- b) Sajewa (Syncretism)
- c) Yalwa (Productivity)

A ta}aice, duk wani bayanin da za ka yi wa illimin }irar kalma ba zai rasa nasaba da }aya daga cikin wa}annan ginshi}ai ba. Ko dai ya kasance ya ta~o abin da ya shafi tubalai ko rassan ilimin }irar kalma ko kuma hanyoyin }irar kalma ko kuma dai ya kasance yana da ala}a da batutuwa na ilimin }irar kalma.

3.1.5. Muhimmancin Ginshi}an Bayanin Ilimin {irar Kalma

1. Suna taimakawa wajen fahintar ilimin }irar kalma.
2. Suna da muhimmanci wajen koyar da ilimin }irar kalma.
3. Suna taimakawa har wa yau wajen yin sharhi a kan wani aiki na ilimin }irar kalma.

4. Suna taimakawa wajen yin wani bincike na ilimin }irar kalma.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kashi ya yi bayani ne a kan wasu muhimman ginshi}ai na bayanin ilimin }irar kalma a Hausa. Ayyukan farko-farko, sun fi amfani da ginshi}in }wayar kalma wajen yin bayabinsu. Kamar yadda yake a ayyukan Kraft & Kirk-Greene (1973) da Skinner (1977) da Jinju (1980) da Bagari 1986. Sai Amfani (2007). Wasu daga cikin sun ha}a ginshi}in }wayar kalma da rassan }irar kalma da kuma hanyoyin }irar kalma. Kamar yadda ya zo a a aikin Abubakar (2000) da aikin Sani (2002) da aikin Fagge (2004). Sai kuma a aikin Sani (2011) da ya yi amfani da ginshi}in rassan ilimin }irar kalma wato ‘Gamayya’. To a ta}aice dai, a nan, an yi bayanin ginshi}ai hu}u: (a) Ginshi}in tubalan ilimim }irar kalma (b) Ginshi}in rassan ilimin }irar kalma. (b)Gshi}in hanyoyin }irar kalma (d) Batutuwan na ilimin }irar kalma. Sai kuma, muhimmancin ginshi}an ilimin }irar kalma.

4.0 Ta}aitawa

A nan an yi magana ne a kan gin}an ilimin }irar kalma. Wa}annan ginshi}an su ne: (a) Ginshi}in tubalan ilimin }irar kalma, inda ake yin bayani, a kan ke~a~~un kalmomin ilimin }irar ma’anar kalma a ta}aice. (b) Ginshi}in rassan ilimin }irar kalma, shi ko a nan ne, yin dalla-dalla a kan tsirarr kalma da kumburar kalma. Sai Gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da sauran ~angarorin nahawu da ma wa}anda ba na nahawu ba. (c) Sai ginshi}in hanyoyin }irar kalma, inda aka yi bayanin fitattun hanyoyin }irar kalma a Hausa, wato kamar : [afi da Ninki da Har}antawa. Ginshi}in }arshe wato batutuwan ilimin }irar kalma, inda a nan ne, ake tattaunawa a kan batutuwa masu zurfi na yayi da }umi}uminsu. Akasari, wa}anda suka fi shagala da wannan ginshi}i, malaman fagen ilimin }irar kalma.

5.0 Auna Fahinta

1. (a) Ginshi}an ilimin }irar kalma a Hausa nawa ne?
(b) Kawo su }aya bayan }aya.
2. A yi bayanin ginshi}an ilimin }irar kalma a ta}aice.
3. Kawo muhimmanci ginshi}an }irar kalma guda hu}u da ka sani.

6.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan }ara Nazari

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Kashi Na [aya: Tsirar Kalma

0.0 Gabatarwa

1.0 Manufar Darasi

2.0 {unshiyar Darasi

2.1 Tsirar Kalma

2.1.1 Ma'anar Tsirar Kalma

2.1.2 Nau'o'in Tsirar Kalma

3.0 Kammalawa

4.0 Ta}aitawa

5.0 Auna Fahinta

6.0 Manazartan Da Ayyukan {ara Nazari

1.0 Gabatarwa

Wannan kashi zai tattauna ne a kan 'Tsirar kalma' ma'anarsa da nau'o'insa. Tsirar kalma reshe ne na ilmin }irar kalma, wanda yake alhakin samar wa harshe sababbin kalmomi. Wato ke nan harshe yana da hanyoyin da zai wadata rumbunsa da isassun kalmomi. Tsirar kalma tana daga cikin abin da harshe yake amfani da shi domin cimma wannan buri. Masana bakinsu ya zo jaya a kan cewa tsirar kalma shi ne samar da sabuwar da wata kalma (Bauer 1988, Abubakar 2000, Boij 2005, Aronoff & Fudeman 2005, Fagge 2013). Tsirar kalma ta kasu gida biyu akwai tsira ta fuskar aji da tsira ta fuskar ma'ana. Tsira ta fuskar aji, inda aka sami kalmar da aka tsiro ajinsu na nahawu ya bambanta. Misali, hannu da hannunta. Ka ga ai kalmar 'hannu' 'yar ajin suna ce, amma kalmar 'hannunta' da aka tsiro daga 'hannu' aikatau ce. Sai tsira ta fuskar ma'ana kamar a ce 'shugaba' da 'shugabanci'. Ka ga a nan, dukkansu kalmomi ne 'yan ajin suna, wato ajinsu jaya amma ma'anarsu ta bambanta. Wato ma'nar kalmar 'shugaba' daban da ma'anar kalmar 'shugabanci'.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

1. A san ma'anar 'tsirar kalma'.
2. A san nau'o'in tsirar kalma.
3. A gane aikin da tsira take yi a ilimin }irar a Husa.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

3.1. Tsirar Kalma

Wannan darasi zai yi bayani ne a kan muhimmin ~angaren ilimin }irar kalma, wato ‘Tsirar kalma da nau’o’insa.

3.1.1. Ma’anar Tsirar Kalma

Bayani ne a kan tsirar kalma, al’amari da]a]]e a farfajiyar ilimin }irar kalma. Batu ne mai farin jini, har wasu suna ganin tsirar kalma ita ce zuciyar ilimin }irar kalma (Aronoff 1976). Masana sun yi rubuce-rubuce a kan sa. Ga ka]an daga ra’ayoyinsu a kan ma’anar ‘tsirar kalma’. Bauer (1988: 241) yana cewa:

‘Derivation is one of the main branches of morphology, the other being inflection. Derivation is the process of adding affixes which (a) create new lexemes; (b) may change the part of speech of the base to which they are added; (c) may not have regular meaning; (d) may not be fully productive and are not fully generalized.’

Fassara:

‘Tsirar kalma yana daga cikin manyan rassan ilimin }irar kalma, wani reshe na ilimin }irar kalma shi ne kumbura. Tsirar kalma hanya ce ta }ara]ofanai, wanda a sanadin haka, za a sami (a) tsirar sababbin kalmomi; (b) tsirar kalma tana iya sauya ajin nawahu na turken kalma; (c) tana sauya ma’anar kalma; (d) tsirar kalma ba ta da cikakkiyar yalwa da gamewa’

Abubakar (2000:22) yana cewa:

‘Derivation involves formation of a new word from existing lexeme by use of derivational affix the result of which is that the derived word acquires a different grammatical class from its base form’

Fassara:

‘Tsirar kalma ta }unshi gina wata sabuwar kalma daga kalma ta cikin gida ta hanyar amfani da]ofanen tsirau wanda zai haifar da samar da sabuwar kalma wadda ajinta na nahawu ya bambanta kwata-kwata da ajin turken kalmar na asali.’

Lieber (2009:199) tana cewa:

‘Derivation: Lexeme formation processes that either change syntactic category or add substantial meaning or both’.

Fassara:

‘Tsirar kalma: Hanyoyi ne na gina kalma, wa]anda suke iya sauya ajin nahawu ko kuma }ara wata sabuwar ma’ana ga kalma ko ma duka biyun (wato sauya ajin nahawu da ma’ana).’

Fagge (2013:7) shi ma ga abin da yake cewa:

‘A mafi yawan harsunan duniya , ana amfani da wasu hanyoyi da harshen ya tanada don }era sabuwar kalma daga wadda ake da ita. Wannan hanya ta samar da sabuwar kalma daga wata ake kira {irar Kalma, wato tsirar sabuwa daga wacce ake da ita a harshen maimakon }ir}iraar sabuwa fil’.

A gai da malamai! Daga wa]annan ma’anoni ana a iya fahintar abu biyu:

- a) Ita tsirar kalma tana samar da sabuwar kalma a harshe daga wata kalma.
- b) Sabuwar kalma tana da siffofi biyu: (i) sabuwar ma’ana ko (ii)sabon ajin nahawu ko (iii) sabuwar ma’ana da sabon ajin nahawu, wato duka biyun.

3.1.2 Nau’o’in Tsirar Kalma

Tsirar kalma ta kasu gida biyu:

- 1) Tsirar ta ajin nahawu
- 2) Tsira ta ma’ana

Sannan wa]annan tsire-tsire guda biyu, suna faruwa ne ta wa]annan hanyoyi a ta bakin Fagge (2013: 70):

- a) Ma}ala }ofanai a tushen kalma a farko ko a }arshe (ko a tsakiyar tushen kalma)².
- b) Ninka ga~ar kalma.
- c) Musayar wasali.
- d) Tsawaita wasali.

3.1.2.1 Tsira Ta Ajin Nahawu

Tsira ta ajin nahawu: Tsira ce da ake samu a sanadiyar bambancin ajin nahawu a tsakanin kalmar asali da tsirarriyar kalma.

Misali:

² Wannan magana ta cikin baka }ari na ne ba ta Fagge (2013) ba ce.

- (i) Tsirar Suna zuwa Aikatau
 Suna → Aikaatau
- hannu hannunta
 - }arya }aryata
 - hauka haukata
 - ~arna ~arnata
 - sutura suturta
 - gafara gafarta (Abubakar 2000:54)

- (ii) Tsirar Sifa zuwa aikatau
 Sifa → aikatau
- ba}i ba}anta
 - fari faranta
 - tsawo tsawaita
 - gajere gajarta
 - zafi zafafa
 - sanyi sanyaya

- (iii) Tsirar aikatau zuwa suna
 aikatau → suna
- bugu buguwa
 - rasu rasuwa
 - ka]u ka]uwa
 - tsaru tsaruwa
 - ki]u ki]uwa

- (vi) Tsirar aikatu zuwa sifa
 aikatau → sifa
- tsaru tsararre
 - zaru zararre
 - bugu bugagge
 - taru tararre
 - kwashe kwasasshe
 - bu]u bu]a]]e

3.2.1.2 Tsira Ta Fuskar Ma'ana

Wannan tsira ce ta kalma wadda ba ruwanta da sauya ajin nahawun kalma. Kamar bamabancin ma'anar yake a tsakanin muhalli da }an asalin muhallin, ko kuma }abila da }an asalin }abila. Ko kuma, aiki da abin yin aiki. Ga dai misalan da yake tabbatar da hakan:

Muhalli → [a asalin muhalli

- a) Kano bakano
- b) Sakkwato basakkwace
- c) Katsina bakatsine

{abila → [an asalin }abilar

- a) Fulani bafullatani
- b) Yoruba bayarabe
- c) Hausa bahaushe
- d) Barebari babarbare

Aiki → Abin aiki

- a) kullewa makulli
- b) rufewa marufi
- c) ri}ewa mari}i
- d) jayewa majayi
- e) girbewa magirbi

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kashi ya yi magana ne, a kan muhinmin reshe na ilimin }irar kalma wato 'Tsirar kalma'. An bayyana ma'anar tsirar kalma a mtsayin reshe mai aikin samar sababbi kalmomi daga kalmomi da suke cikin rumbun harshe. Tsira kalma a wannan kashi an nuna tana da nau'o'i biyu. Tsirar mai sauya ajin nahawu da tsra wadda ba ta sauya ajin sai dai sauya ma'ana. A cikin tsira ta mai sauya ajin nahawu, an nuna yadda ake samun tsira da suna zuwa aikatau, da kuma sifa zuwa aikatau da aikatau zuwa sifa. Ko kuma a sami tsira da aikatau zuwa suna suna. Haka ma, an yi bayanin tsira ta ma'ana. Inda aka fito da tsirar muhalli zuwa }an asalin muhalli, da }abila zuwa }an asalin }abila da kuma aiki abin yin aiki, tare da misalign kowanne daga cikinsu.

6.0 Ta}aitawa

A ta}aice, wannan kashi baynin ne a kan ‘Tsirar kalma a Hausa’. Tsira reshe ne na ilimin }irar kalma mai magana a kan yadda harshe yake samar da sababbin kalmomi daga kalmomin da suke taskace a cikin rumbunsa. Wato ita sabuwar kalma a wannan bayani tana da siifa biyu: (i) Mai sabon ajin nahawu ko (b) Mai sabuwar ma’ana. Tsirar kalma, ta kasu gida biyu, akwai: (1) Tsirar kalma ta fuskar ajin nahawu. Ita ma, ta kasu gida hu}u: (a) Tsira daga suna zuwa aikatau, kamar ‘hannu’ da ‘hanunta’. (b) Tsirar sifa zuwa aikatau, misali kamar ‘gajere’ da ‘gajarta’. (c) aikatau zuwa sifa, kamar a ‘tsauyu’ da ‘tsayayye’. (d) aikatau zuwasuna, kamar a ‘lashe’ da ‘lashewa’. Sai ta fuskar sauya ma’ana. Ita ma, ta kasu a }qlla gida uku: Kamar daga ma’anar zuwa ta }an asalin muhalli, irin ‘kano’ da ‘bakano’, ko tsirar ma’anar }abila da }an kabila, kamar a ‘Fulani’ da ‘bafullatani’. Ko kuma, aiki da abin aiki, wato kamar a ‘girbi’ da ‘magirbi’.

7.0 Auna Fahinta

1. Mene ne tsirar kalma a ilimin }irar kalma?
2. Kawo nau’o’in tsirar kalma da ka sani.
3. Me ya bambanta tsira ta fuskar ajin nahawu da tsira ta fuskar ma’ana?
4. A yi bayanin bayanin tsirar kalma ta ajin nahawu tare da ingantattun misalai.
5. A yi baynin tsirar kalma ta ma’ana tare da inagattun misalai.

7.0Manazarta Da Ayyukan }ara Nazari

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Kashi Na Biyu: Kumburar Kalma

- 1.0 Gabatarwa
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi
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 - 3.1 Kumburar Kalma
 - 3.1.1 Ma'anar Kumburar Kalma
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1.0 Gabatarwa

A kashi na Jaya na wannan rukuni an yi bayani ne, a kan tsirar kalma. Yanzu kuma, za a yi bayani a kan 'Kumburar kalma'. Shi ma reshe ne muhimmi na ilimin }irar kalma inda ake samar da wasu kalmomi wa}anda ba za a ce sababbi ba ne, bisa jagorancin tsarin ginin jumla. Malaman da suka zurfafa bincike a kan al'amarin kumburar kalma kamar Stump (1998, 2001) da Booij (2005) da Haspelmath (1996, 2002) ana bayar da ma'anar kumburar kalma ta la'akari da abu biyu: (a) Uwar kalma (Lexeme) da (b) ma'nonin uwar kalma na }irar kalma da tsarin ginin jumla (Morphosyntactic property). Wato ita uwar kalma, wata ~oyayyiyar kalma ce da ido ba ya gani da take bayyana da siffofi daban-daban tare da kayanta na }irar kalma da tsarin ginin jumla gwargwadon muhalli da ta sami kanta. Da Ingilishi ana ce mata 'Lexeme'. A nan, ma'anonin }irar kalma da na tsarin ginin jumla da ake magana, su ne, duk wata ma'ana ta tsatson }irar kalma da tsarin ginin jumla da za a bai wa kalma gwargwadon muhallin da ta sami kanta a cikin jumla. ma'anonin ajin nahawu, suna da aikatau da bayanau da sifa da suna da jinsi da adadi da dai sauransu. Kumbura a wannan kashi, a raba ta gida biyu, akawai: (a) {aramar kumbura da (b) Babbar kumbura. {aramar kumbura ana samun ta ne a matakin kalma da Ingilishi ita ce 'Inherent Inflection'. Sai babbar kumbura ita ce wadda ake samu a matakin ginin jumla, da Ingilishi ita ce 'Contextual Inflection'. Wannan kashi zai bi su daki-daki don yin bayani.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

Daga cikin manunfofin da wannan darasi yake son cimma, akwai:

- (a) A san ma'anar kumburar kalma da nau'o'insa a ilimin }irar kalma.
- (b) A gane matsayinsa a ilimin ilimin }irar kalma.
- (c) A gane aikin yake yi a ilimin }irar kalma.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi, ya }unshi bayani a kan kumburar kalma da nau'o'insa.

3.1 Kumburar Kalma

A }ar}ashin wannan darasi za a magana a kan ma'anar kumburar kalma da nau'o'inta tare da misalansu. Za a fara da

3.1.1 Ma'anar Kumburar Kalma

Akwai ra'ayoyi da dama a kan ma'anar 'kumburar kalma' domin shi ma reshe ne mai farin jini a ilimin }irar kalma. An yi rubuce-rubuce da dama a kan sa. Ga ka]an daga cikin ma'anoninsa da malamai suka bayar:

Bauer (1988:245) yana cewa:

'Inflection is one of the main branches of morphology, the other being derivation. Inflection is the process of adding affixes which typically (a) create word-forms of an already known lexeme, not new lexemes; (b) do not change the part of speech of the base to which they are added; (c) have a regular meaning; (d) are fully productive and extremely highly generalised.'

Fassara:

'Kumburar kalma]aya ne daga cikin manyan rasan ilmin }irar kalma, takwaransa, shi ne tsirar kalma kalma. Kumburar kalma hanya ce ta]ofane wadda take (a) samar da sigogi na sananniyar kalmar da take cikin harshe, ba ta samar da sababbin kalmomi.; (b) ba ta sauya aji nahawu na turken kalmar da aka }ara ta a kai (c) Kumbura tana da ma'ana ta bai]aya; (d) tana da cikakken yalwa da cikakkiyar gamewa.'

Abubakar (2000:114) yana cewa:

'Inflectional morphology concerns the forms of a given lexical item without changing its class'.

Fassara:

' Kumburar kalma a ilimin a ilimin }irar kalma, a koyaushe tana nazarin sigogi na wata kalma ba tare da sauya mata aji ba'

Malama Lieber (2009:88) tana cewa:

‘Inflection refers to word formation that does not change category and does not create new lexemes, but rather changes the form of lexemes so that they fit into different grammatical contexts’

Fassara:

‘Kumburar kalma tana nufin ginin kalma wanda ba a sauya aji nahawu ba, sannan ba a }era sababbin uwayen kalmomi, sai dai ana sauya sigogi na uwayen kalmomi saboda su dace da muhallinsu na nahawu’.

Stump (2015:3) ya ce:

‘Inflectional morphology as morphology whose function is to express the association of a lexeme with a particular morphosyntactic property set.’

Kumburar kalma a ilimin }irar kalma, nazari ne na ilimin }irar kalma, wanda aikinsa shi ne bin diddigin ala}ar uwar kalma da ma’anoninta na }irar kalma da ginin jumla.

Shi ko Fagge (2013:60) ya ce:

‘Hanya ce da ake amfani da ma}ala }afofi don samar fayyace matsayin kalma a nahawu. wannan tsarin ne ake gane matsayin kalma ta fuskoki guda biyar:

- i) hanyoyin fayyace jinsi.
- ii) hanyoyin fayyace adadi
- iii) matsayin kalmar aikatau dangane da kasancewar aiki (kammalalle, wanda ake ciki, wanda za a yi)
- iv) nuna nasaba
- v) nuna mallaka’

wa}annan ra’ayoyin masana a kan kumburar kalma, ya tabbatar muna cewa, kumburar kalma, muhimmin reshe na ilimin }irar kalma mai bayani a kan sigogin kalmomi ta la’akari da muhallinsu a ginin jumla.

3.1.2. Nau’o’in Kumburar Kalma

Booij (2005) ya kasa muna nau’o’in kumburar kalma zuwa gida biyu:

- a) }aramar kumbura (Inherent inflection)
- b) Babbar kumbura (Contextual inflection)

Dangane da ma’anar wa}annan kumbura ga ta bakin Lieber (2009:107):

‘...inherent inflection is inflection that does not depend on the syntactic context in which a word finds itself. Number is inherent in nouns and pronouns, as is gender’

Fassara:

‘...}aramar kumbura wata nau’in kumbura ce wadda ba ta dogara ga muhallinta na ginin jumla da ta sami kanta ba. Kamar adadi tun fil azal, kaya ne na suna da wakilin suna haka ma jinsi ’

Misali.

- gida
- ba}i

Wa]annan misalai da suke a sama, wato kamar ‘gida’ tana]auke da siffofinta na kumbura wa]anda suka }unshi adadi da jinsi. Adadin ‘gida’ tilo ne, haka ma jinsinta ‘namiji’ ne. Haka ma, kalmar sifa ta ‘ba}i’, adadinta tilo ne, jinsinta ita ma ‘namiji’ ne. Sannan adadin da jinsin nasu ne ba sai da aka jera su cikin jumla suka same su ba. Wannan ne }aramar kumbura.

Ita ko babbar kumbura wadda Malam Booij (2005) ya kira ta da Ingilishi wato ‘Contextual inflection’ . Ita ma ga abin da Lieber (2009:107) take cewa dangane da ma’anarsa

‘ ...contextual inflection is inflection that is determined by the syntactic construction in which a word finds itself’.

Fassara:

...ita ko babbar kumbura, kumbura ce da }ar}ashin kulawar ginin jumla gurbin da kalma ta sami a cikin jumla’

Misali:

a) gida yaa rushe

A cikin wannan kalma idan aka ta fuskar babbar kumbura, za a iya cewa a tsakanin kalmar ‘gida’ wakilin suna ‘ya’ an sami kumbura domin siffofin ‘gida’ ya dace da na ‘ya’. Yadda ‘gida’ yake tilo kuma namiji to haka ma wakilin suna ‘ya’ tilo ce kuma namiji. Idan aka sami akasin haka, jumlar ta sami matsala. Sannan wannan ya nuna akwai jituwa (agreement) a tsakanin ‘gida’ da ‘ya’. Saboda siffofinsu]aya. Sai dai kalmar

‘gida’ ce jagora ba ‘ya’ ba, albarkar gida ne, kalmar ‘ya’ ta zo kusa da ita. Haka nan, abin yake a tsakanin wakilin sunan ‘ya’ da lamirin lokacin ‘-a’.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kashi ya yi magana ne a kan ‘kumburar kalma’, wanda yake babban reshe ne na ilimin }irar kalma. Kumburar kalma fage ne mai nazarin yadda harshe yake samar da wasu kalmomi wa}anda ba sababbi ba, wa}anda suke sauya kamanni gwargwadon muhallin da suka sami kansu a cikin jumla. Kumbura tana da nau’o’i biyu. Babbar kumbura wadda take faruwa a cikin jumla a dalilin jituwa da jagoranci. Sai }aramar kumbura, wadda fil-azal kalma tana tare da ita, kamar adadi da jinsi.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

Kumburar kalma reshe ne muhimmi na ilimin }irar kalma wanda yake bayani a kan kalmomin harshe wa}anda ba sababbi ba, ta la’akari da sauyawar da suke yi a sakamakon gamayyar ma’anoni na }irar kalma da ginin jumla. Akwai kumbura babba da kumbura }arama. Kumbura babba tana faruwa a cikin jumla a sanadiyyar jituwa da jagoranci. }aramar kumbura kuwa, tana magana ne a kumburar take samuwa ne a matakin kalma, a dalilin adadi da jinsi.

6.0 Auna Fahinta

1. Mene ne kumburar kalma a ilimin }irar kalma?
2. Kawo nau’o’ in kumburar kalma da ka sani.
3. A yi bayanin nau’o’ in kumbura.
4. A nuna bambancin da yake a tsakanin nau’o’ in kumbura tare da ingantattun misalai.

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan }ara Nazari

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- 1.0 Gabatarwa
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 - 3.1 Tsira da Kumbura: Ala}arsu da Banbancinsu
 - 3.1.1 Bambancin Tsira da Kumbura
 - 3.1.2 Ala}ar Tsira da Kumbura
- 4.0 Kammalawa
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- 6.0 Auna Fahinta
- 7.0 Manazarta da Ayyukan {ara Nazari

1.0 Gabatarwa

A kashi na biyu, an yi bayanin ‘kumburar kalma a ilimin }irar kalma’, yanzu kuma, za a duba bambancin tsira da kumbura da ala}ar tsira da kuma har wa yau da kumbura. Dangane da batun bambancin tsira da kumbura muhawara ce mai tsawo wadda malaman }irar suka musanyar ra’ayoyi a kan ta. A tunanin wasu malamai, kamar Aronoff (1976) da Anderson (1982) ba su ganin kumburar kalma a matsayin reshe na ilimin }irar kalma, sai dai reshe na ginin jumla. Saboda a wurinsu, ‘tsirar kalma’ ne kawai ne ilimin }irar kalma. Amma a tunanin Lieber (1980) tana ganin ‘tsirar kalma’ da ‘kumburar kalma’ rassan na ilimin }irar kalma. Haka ma, akwai muhawara mai zafi a kan bambancin tsirar kalma da kumburar kalma. Inda wasu suke kallon su mabambanta Matthews (1991) da kuma masu ganin su abu }aya ba bambanci, kamar Harley & Noyer (1999). A ta}aice, ba bin muhawar za a yi, saboda }arancin wuri. Za a kawo hujjojin da suka bambanta su, kamar yadda ya zo a cikin aikin Booij (1998), inda aka kawo bambancin ta fuskar (a) sauya ajin nahawun kalma da (b) wajancin kwaikwayo (c) jerantawa cikin sahu (d) gamewa da yalwa (e) sau}in fayyacewa ta fuskar ma’ana (f) hardacewa (g) maimaituwa (h) ala}a da ginin jumla (i) tsarin }wayoyin kalma. Sannan an kalli inda suke da ala}a, musamman ta fuskar samar da kalmomi da amfani da }afi da ninki wajen samar da kalmomi.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

Daga cikin manufofin da wannan darasi, akwai:

1. A gano bambancin da yake a tsakanin tsira da kumbura.
2. A gano ala}ar da take a tsakaninsu.
3. A san hujjojin bambanta su da wa}anda suke nuna ala}arsu.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi, ya }unshi yin bayani a kan bambancin tsira da kumbura da kuma ala}ar tsira da kumbura.

3.1 Tsira da Kumbura: Ala}a da Bambanci

Tsira da kumburar kalma reshe ne na ilimin }irar kalma. Za a fara kawo hujjojin da suka bambanta su da wa}anda suke nuna ala}arsu.

3.1.1. Bambancin Tsirar Kalma Da Kumburar Kalma

Hujjojin da ake kawowa wajen tabbatar bambancin tsira da kumbura. kamar yadda ya zo a Booij (1998), su ne:

1. Tsirar kalma tana sauya ajin nahawun kalma, kumbura ba ta sauyawa³. Misali:

- }arya da }aryata
- hannu da hannaye

A misali na farko, an ga yadda kalmar ‘}arya’ suna ta tsallaka (wato ta tsira) zuwa aikatau ‘}aryata’. Sai kuma, suna tilo ‘hannu’ da ‘hannaye’ jam’i, wanda yake kumbura ne. Da Ingilishi ana kiran sa ‘Transposition’ ko ‘change of class’.

2. Wajabci (Obligatoriness)

Abin da nufi a nan, shi ne kana da za~i wajen amfani da kalmar tsirau. Misali, kana iya cewa ‘noman ya yi’ ko ‘manomin ya yi’ duk ya yi dadidai a dokar nahawu. Amma a kumbura, wannan ba ya yuwa, ba za ka ce ‘yaro ya yi’, sannan ka ce ‘*yara ya yi’.

3. A ilimin }irar kalma ana iya yin bayanin ‘kumbura’ cikin sahu (wato ‘paradigm’ da Ingilishi), sa~anin tsirar. Misali:

- yaro
- yarinya
- yara

Amma, a }aidaance ba za ka iya yin nazarin ‘tsirar kalma a hakan ba. Misali

- yaro
- yaranta

Wata}ila, sai dai ka ce ‘yaro → yaranta, nuni ga cewa an tsiro ‘yaranta daga yaro.

4. Akan sami yalwa (Productivity) da gamewa (Generality) wajen gina kalmomin kumbura, sa~anin kalmomin tsira. Misali;

- riguna
- huluna
- tankuna
- bankuna
- kwanduna
- barguna da sauransu

Wa]annan misalai duk na kumbura ne, an ga yadda]ofanen ‘-una’ na jam’i, ya nuna halayyar yalwa da kuma gamewa sa ~anin tsirar kalma ba a cika samun irin hakan ba.

5. Ma’ana mai sau}in Fayyacewa (Semantic transparency)

Abin da ake nufi a nan shi ne, tubalin kumburar kalma yana sau}in fayyacewa ta fuskar ma’ana. Misali idan ka ce ‘huluna’ da ‘riguna’, ba sai an tafi nesa za ka ce tubalan da yake wannan aiki na nuna jam’i, shi ne ‘-una’. Amma a ~angaren tsirar kalma, abin ba haka yake ba. Misali, ‘yaranta’ da ‘ba}anta’. A wa]amnan misalai,

³ Haspelmath (1996), ya musanta cewa tsirar kalma jai ka bambanta ajin nahawun kalma. Ya nuna lalle ita ma kumbura ta bambanta ajin nahawun kalmomi. Ya yi wannan bayani ne, a cikin ma}alarsa, mai taken ‘Word-class Changing Inflection and Morphological Theory’.

Jofanen ‘-anta’, a kalmar ‘yaranta’ ya yi aiki a matsayin tsirau wanda ya sauya ma’ana kawai, domin ‘yaro’ da ‘yaranta’ duk sunaye ne. Amma da ya zo a kalmar ‘ba}anta’, sai ya yi aikin mayar sifa zuwa aikatau. Wato ya zo da fuska biyu, maimakon ya yi aikin nuna ma’ana]aya.

6. Akwai bu}atar hardacewa da ri}ewa a ~angaren ‘tsirar kalma’ sa~anin, kumburar kalma. Misali,]oafanen ‘-una’ a Hausa, yana aikin nuna jam’i, domin akasari aikin da yake yi ke nan. Saboda babu bu}atar hardacewa ko ri}ewa. Wato da zaran ka yi amfani da shi, za ka samarda jam’i ke nan. Amma, a ~angaren tsirar kalma ‘-anta’ ba a ko’ina take yin aikin mayar sifa aikatau ba, tana iya kuma mayar suna na zahiri (concrete) zuwa suna na ~oye (abstract). Wato kamar yadda ya faru, a tsakanin ‘yaro’ da ‘yaranta’.
7. Ana iya maimaita]afa tubalin tsirar kalma, sa~anin kumbura da ake sanya was au]aya kacal. Misali, ‘}aryatawa’, a wannan kalma akwai tubalan tsirau har guda biyu, da ma}ala, wato da ‘-ta’ da ‘-wa’. Kumburar kam! Sai dai]aya, ‘hannaye’, ba a sake sanya wani tubalin kumbura ba. Misali ‘*hannayeuna’, wato sanya tubalan jam’i guda biyu, a kalma]aya.
8. Akasarin ma’anonin da kumbura ta }unsa, suna da ala}a da ma’nonin fagen ginin jumla, ban da tsira, ita ma’anoninta na }irar kalma ne tsintsa.
9. Akasarin]ofanan kumbura, ana]afa su ne can }urya, amma]ofanan kumbura, a bakin ga~a suke. Wato ba a samun]ofanan kumbura a }urya. Ko da yausha, a }arshen kalma. (Booij 1998).

A }arshe, ya tabbatar da cewa hujjaji na bambantawa a tsakanin kumburar kalma da tsirar kalma, suna matu}ar rauni a idain aka zurfafa nazari. Saboda, sai an yi taka-tsantsan, wajen bambantawa a tsakaninsu.

3.1.2 Ala}ar Tsirar Kalma Da Kumburar Kalma

Ala}ar da aka hango a tsakanin tsirar kalma da kumburar kalma, su ne:

1. Dukkansu suna samar wa harshe kalmomi ne.
2. Dukkansu suna amfani da tubalin]ofane wajen tsirar da kalma ko kumbura ta.
3. Dukkansu suna amfani da ninka kalma wajen tsirar da kalma ko kumbura ta.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kashi ya tattauna ne, a kan bambancin tsirar kalma da kumburar kalma da kuma ala}arsu. A ta}aice, nazarin bambancin tsirar kalma da kumbura muhawra ce da aka da]e ana tafkawa a farfajiyar ilimin }irar kalma. Daga cikinsu, akwai masu ra’ayin tsintsar ilimin }irar kalma, shi ne ‘tsirar kalma’, ‘kumb`urar kalma’ reshe ne na ginin jumla. Wasu kuma, suna ganin ba haka ba ne, dukkansu rassa ne na ilimin }irar kalma. A ta}aice dai, an kawo hujjaji tara da ake ganin su ne suka bambanta tsakanin tsirar kalma da kumburar kalma. An kawo bi-da-bi tare da ta}aitaccen bayani na kowanne, kamar yadda Booij (1998) ya kawo su. Ala}ar da take a tsakanin tsira da kumbura, su ne: Kowanensu yana samar da kalmomi wa harshe, sannan kowanensu yana amfani da]afi da ninki wajen samar da kalmomin.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

A ta}aice dai, akwai bambanci a tsakanin tsirar kalma da kumburar kalma. Abin da ya bambanta su, shi ne: (a) sauya a}in nahawun kalma da (b) wajabcin kwaikwayo (c) jerantawa cikin sahu (d) gamewa da yalwa (e) sau}in fayyacewa ta fuskar ma'ana (f) hardacewa (g) maimaituwa (h)ala}a da ginin jumla (i) tsarin }wayoyin kalma. Haka ma, manya-manyan abubuwan da suka haifar da ala}a a tsakanin tsirar kalma da kumburar kalma, su ne: (a) samar da kalmomi (b) Amfani da Jafi ninki wajen aikin.

6.0Auna Fahinta

1. Mene ne bambancin tsirar kalma da kumburar kalma?
2. Kawo hujjojin da suke bayyana ala}ar tsirar kalma da kumbura kalma.

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayuukan {ara Nazari

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Kashi Na Huju: Gamayya

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufar Darasi

3.0 {unshiar Darasi

3.1 Gamayya

3.1.1 Ma'anar Gamayya

3.1.2 Ma'anar Nahawu

3.1.3 Nau'o'in Gamayya

3.1.3.1 Gamayyar Ilimin {irar Kalma Da Sauran }angarorin Nahawu

3.1.3.1.1 Gamayyar Ilimin {irar Kalma Da Tsarin Sauti

3.1.3.1.2. Gamayyar Ilimin {irar Kalma Da Ginin Jumla

3.1.3.1.3 Gamayyar Ilimin {irar Kalma Da Ma'ana

3.1.3.2 Gamayyar Ilimin Ilimin {irar Da Sauran Da Ba Na Nahawu Ba

3.1.3.2.1 Gamayyar Ilimin {irar Kalma Da Al'ada

3.1.3.2.2 Gamayyar Ilimin {irar Kalma Da Addini

4 Kammalawa

5 Ta}aitawa

6 Auna Fahinta

7 Manazarta Da Ayyukan {arin Nazari

1..0 Gabatarwa

Kalmar 'Gamayya'⁴ ta samo asali ne daga kalmar 'gamo', sa aka cire }afin '-o', aka sanya }afin '-ayya', sai aka sami kalmar 'gammayya'. Gamayya fassara ce da aka yi wa 'Interface'. Shi ma reshe ne na ilimin }irar kalma, mai bayanin yadda ake samun ala}ar a tsakanin ilimin }irar kalma da sauran ~angarorin nahawu da ma wa}anda da ma ~angarorin da ba nahawu ba. Kamar ~angaren al'ada da 'addini'. Gamayya ta kasu gida biyu: (1) Gamayyara ilimin }irar kalma da sauran ~angarorin nahawu, wanda ya }unshi: (a) gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da tsarin sauti da (b) gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da ginin jumla da (c) gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da ma'ana. (2) Gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da sauran ~angarorin da na nahawu ba. Kamar na (a) gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da al'ada da (b) gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da addini. Kowane daga cikin wa}annan gamayyar, za a yi bayainsa a ta}aice tare da misalai.

⁴ Na samu wannan fassara daga Littafin Sani (2011).

2.0 Manufar Darasi

1. A san ma'anar 'gamayya'.
2. A gane nau'o'in gamayya da rassanta

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi ya }unshi bayani a kan reshen }irar kalma na 'gamayya'. Gamayyar ta kasu gida biyu:

1. Gamayyar ilimin }irar da sauran ~angarorin nahawu.
2. Gamayyar ta ilimin }irar kalma da sauran ~angarorin da ba na nahawu ba.

3.1 Gamayya

A nan za a yi bayani ne a kan ma'anar gamayya data nahawuda kuma nau'o'in gamayya.

3.1. Ma'anar Gamayya

Kamar yadda aka bayyana a gabatarwa, cewa kalmar 'gamayya' tsirariyar kalma ce daga 'gamo', sai aka yi mata kwaskwarima ta hanyar cire }wayar kalmar }arshe wato '-o', aka jafa '-ayya', aka sami 'gamayya'. Kalmar gamayya ba arariya ba ce. Amma dai fassara ce aka yi wa kalmar Ingilishi 'interface'. To, wai mene ne gamayya? Booij (2005:153-154) yana cewa:

'The term 'interface' means that different levels of representation in grammar (phonological form, morpho-syntactic form, meaning) are related in a systematic fashion.'

Fassara;

'Kalmar 'gamayya' tana nufin matakai dadan-daban na nahawu (wato kamar tsarin sauti da na }irar kalma da ginin jumla da ma'ana) su }ulla ala}a bisa wani tsari'

3.2 Ma'anar Nahawu

Kalmar nahawu araiyar kalma ce da larabci, a Ingilshi ita ce 'Grammar'. A ra'ayin Amfani (2007) ma'anar ta kasu gida biyu (a) ta}aitacciyar ma'ana da (b) Ma'ana mai fa]i. Ta}aitacciyar ma'ana, ta }unshi yin bayani daki-daki a kan ~angarori biyu kawai wato (a) Ilimin }irar kalma da (b) ginin jumla. Ma'ana mai fa]i, ta kunshi yin bayani daki-daki a kan abu uku: (a) Tsarin sauti da (d) ginin jumla da (c) ma'ana.

3.1.3 Nau’o’in Gamayya

Nau ‘o’in sun kasu gida biyu: (a) Gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da sauran ~angarorin nahawu da (b) gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da ~angarorin da ba na nahawu ba. Ga bayaninsu daki-daki:

3.1.3.1 Gamayyar Ilimin {irar Kalma Da Sauran }angarorin Nahawu

A nan za a duba gamayya ta tsakanin ilimin }irar kalma da sauran ~angarorin nahawu, wato kamar: Tsarin sauti da ginin jumla da kuma ma’ana, wa]anda su ne ginshi}an nahawu.

3.1.3.1.1 Gamayyar Ilimin {irar Kalma Da Tsarin Sauti

Sani (2011:2) yana cewa:

“ Tsarin sauti fanni ne na ilimin Harsuna da ya danganci yadda harshe yake tsara sautuka waje guda su samarda ma’ana”. Bayan an san mene ne Tsarin sauti. Sai misalan da suke nuna gammayar.

- a) }ásáá da }àsààshéé
- b) gídáá da gìdààjéé
- c) fàríí da fàràntáá
- d) hánnúú da hànnùntáá

Abubuwan da za mu hango na gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da tsarin sauti, akwai ‘naso’ wato inda wasalin /e/ da ya zo gaban ba}in /s/ ta koma /sh/a misali na (a), maimakon ‘*}asaasee’ Hausa ba za ta yarda da wannan ba sai ‘}asaashee’. Sannan tushen kalmar tsarin karin sautinta ‘sama-sama’ ne, a dalilin,]afa wa turken saiwar ‘}as-’,]ofanen ‘-ashee’, sai tsarin karin sautin, ya koma ‘}asa-}asa-sama’. Zancen]aya ne, ga kalmar ‘gídáá’, maimakon ‘*gidaadee’, to Hausa ba za ta yarda da wannan ba, sai dai a ce gìdààjéé , wato sautin /d/ ya koma /j/ saboda wasalin gaba na /e/. Amfani (2007), ya kira wannan nason wasali a kan ba}i. Haka shi tsarin sautin ya sauya daga ‘sama-sama’ zuwa ‘}asa-}asa –sama’. Da kuma, kalmomin da tsira misalign (c) da (d), dukkansu, an sami sauyawar tsarin karin sauti, ‘sama-sama’ zuwa ‘}asa-}asa-sama’. A ta}aice da wannan ita ce, gamayyar da ka samu a tsakanin ilimin }irar kalma da tsarinn sauti.

3.1.3.1.2 Gamayyar Ilimin {irar Kalma Da Ginin Jumla

Ginin jumla da Ingishi shi ne ‘Syntax, ga abin da Crystal (2008:471)

Yana cewa:

‘Syntax (n.): A traditional term for the study of the RULES governing the way WORDS are combined to form SENTENCES in language.’

Fassara:

‘Ginin jumla: A gargajiya ce mai nufin nazari a kan DOKOKI da suke nuna yadda ake ha]a KALMOMI don gina jumlole a harshe.’

Daga wannan ma’ana da ka bayar ta ‘ginin jumla’ tana haska muna wata muhimmiyar gamayya da ake samu a tsakanin ginin jumla da ilimin }irar kalma. Domin yadda ake jera kalmomi a samar da jumla, haka ake jera }wayoyin kalma a samar kalma. . Misali

Jumla: Ali yaa sha ruwa

kalma: }aryatawa

Misalin jumlar da aka bayar, a }alla ta }unshi, kalmomi hu]u. Ita ko misalin kalmar da aka kawo tana }unshu }wayoyin kalma ‘uku’ da }aryata-wa.

Haka ma, a ra’in }irar kalma na ha]aka (Distributed morphology), ma’anonin da fagen }irar kalma yake sarrafawa wajen samar kalma akwai na ginin jumla a ciki. Misali a matakin kalma akwai jinsi da adadi, haka ma a matakin jumla. Sannan a fahintarsu akan sami kalma]auke da ajin kalma biyu. Wato a sami }ira aikatau, }ira ta waje ‘suna’. Misalin wannan ‘}aryatawa’, ‘}aryata’ aikatau, }aryata-wa’, wato]afin ‘-wa’ a nan yana nuna suna. Sannan duk wata kalma da aka gina suna ce ko aikatau ko bayanau ko sifa. Akwai]afin da yake aikin nuna cewa, suna ce ko sifa ce ko aikatau ne, a bayyane ko a ~oye. Misali kalmomin ‘gidaa’ da ‘farii’ da ‘kaama’. A fahintarsu saiwa ba ta da ajin nahawun da yake nuna cewa suna ko sifa ko aikatau. Wato ke nan, saiwar ‘gid-’ da ‘far-’ da ‘kaam-’ duk ba su da ajin nahawu. Da za ka tambayi Bahaushe wa]annan sayyun kalmomi, ba zai ga ne abin da kake nufi ba. Amma kana sanya musu,]afinsu wato, ka ha]a]afin ‘-aa’, da saiwar ‘gid-’, ka samu ‘gidaa’, zai gano suna ne. Saboda haka, ke nan]afin shi yake ba ta ajin nahawunta na suna. Haka abin ga sauran sayyun kalmomin.

3.1.3.2 Gamayyar Ilimin }irar Kalma Da Ma'ana

Ilimin ma'ana fage ne mai cin gashin kansa a nahawu. Malam Crystal (2008:428), yana cewa:

'Semantics: A major branch of LINGUISTICS devoted to the study MEANING IN LANGUAGE.'

Fassara:

'Ilimin ma'ana: Babban ginshi}i ne a nazarin KIMIYYAR HARSHE inda aka mayar da hankali kacokan a kan nazarin ma'ana a cikin harshe'

Wuraren da aka fi samun gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da ma'ana a ta fuskar ma'anar da }wayoyin kalma, suke nunawa. Misali, akan sami }wayoyin kalma masu kasancin ma'ana, kamar haka:

- a. barunje
- b. basarke
- c. Jan kasuwa
- d. Jan tasi
- e. masa }i
- f. ma }eri

Wa]annan misalai da aka kawo, sun nuna irin yadda ake samun kusansin ma'ana a tsakanin }wayoyin kalma. Domin a wa]annan misalai,]afin ba- da]an- da ma-, suna aiki]aya ne, wato nuna mai sana'a. A wasu wurare kuma, kama]aya, amma ma'ana bamban. Misali:

- a. makulli
- b. ma}eri
- c.]an yaro
- d.]an kasuwa
- e. barunje
- f. bakatsine
- g. bayarabe

A wa]annan maisalai,]afin ma- yana nuna ma'ana, biyu ne, 'abin aiki' a makulli da mai 'yin sana'a' a ma}eri. Ita ko]an-, tana nuna ma'anar }aranci, a kalmar 'Jan yaro', amma kuma sai ta nuna mai yin sana'a a 'Jan kasuwa'. Haka ma,]afin ba-, a misalain farko ya nuna mai 'yin sana'a', a kalmar 'barunje',

sai kuma ma'anar 'asalin wuri' a bakatsine, har wayau, takan nuna asalin }abila a kamar a 'bayarabe'.

3.1.3.3 Gamayyar Ilimin {irar Da }angarorin Da Ba Nahawu Ba

Gamayya ba ta tsaya kawai a tsakanin ilimin }irar kalma da sauran ~angarorin nahawu ba, akan samu har ma ga saurorin da ba na nahawu ba. Kamar ~angaren addini da kuma al'ada.

3.1.3.3.1 Gamayyar Ilimin {irar Kalma Da Addini

Akan sami tasirin addini wajen gina kalmomi a harshe, ya haifar da gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da addini. Misali:

- a. mahalicceci
- b. maka}aici
- c. ma}agi
- d. mafifici
- e. marinjayi

Akasarin wa}annan jinsin kalmomi, ana samun su ne a cikin abin da ya shafi 'tauhidi'. Wato ka}aita Allah. Wannan ya sa ba ka jin }uriyar adadin jam'insu da jinsin na mace. Wato kamar ' *mahalitta' ko '*mahalicciya', ko *maka}aita ko *maka}aiciya, *ma}aga ko* ma}agiya, ko *mafifita ko *mafificiya, ko *marinjaya ko *marinjaiya. Ko misali, *mala'ikiya ko *annabiya. Ko da ba su sa~a nahawun harshe, sais u ~ace ~at! Saboda tasirin addini.

3.1.3.3.2 Gamayyar Ilimin {irar Kalma Da Al'ada

Haka ma, akan sami tasirin al'ada a farfajiyar ilimin }irar kalma. Wanda zai hana samuwar wasu kalmomi. Misali:

- manomiya
- ma}eriya
- masunciya
- makitsi

Idan aka dubi wa}annan da kayau za a ga yadda al'ada ta yi tasiri }arara. Alal misali, a al'adar Bahaushe, mata ba su du}awa su yi noma, sai dai su yi abincin masu noma. Wato dai ba su nomad a hannunsu. Saboda haka, wannan dalili ne ya hana manomiya samun cikakken gindin zama. Haka ma, sana'ar }ira, ta maza ce, ba mace ba.

Haka, ma sana'ar su. Ita kam! Sana'ar kitso sai mata. A al'adar bahaushe maza ba su sana'ar kitso. Wannan ya hana jin }uriyar kalmar makitsi.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan babi ya magana ne a kan wani reshen nazarin }irar kalma, wato 'Gamayya' da Ingilishi kuma 'interface'. An fara ne da ma'anar gamayya sannan ma'anar nahawu. Sai gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da ~angarorin nahawu. Wanda a }ar}ashinsa, an kawo maganar gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma ta tsarin sauti da gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da ginin jumla. Da kuma gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da ma'ana. An duba gamayya ta ilimin }irar kalma da abubuwan da nahawu ba. Kamar addini da al'ada.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

Gamayya reshe ne na ilimin }irar wanda ake samun ala}a mai tsari a tsakanin ilimin }irar kalma da sauran ~anrorin nahawu ba, da ma wa}anda ba na nahawu ba. Gamayya ta kasu gida biyu (a) Gamayya ta tsakanin ilimin }irar kalma da ~angarorin nazarin nahawu. Kamar tsarin sauti da ginin jumla da kuma ma'ana. (b) Gamayya ta tsakanin ilimin }irar kalma da ~angarorin da na nahawu ba. Kamar addini da al'ada.

6.0 Auna Fahinta

1. Mene 'Gamayya'?
2. Kawo kashe-kashen gamayya da ka sani.
3. Yi bayani a ta}aice a kan gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da tsarin sauti.
4. Yi bayani a ta}aice a kan gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da ginin jumla.
5. Yi bayani a ta}aice a kan gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da ma'ana.
6. Yi bayanin gamayyar ilimin }irar kalma da sauran ~angarorin da ba na nahawu ba.

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Rukuni Na Uku: Hanyoyin }irar Kalma Da Bayani A Kan Wasu Ke~a~~un Kalmomin Nazarin }irar Kalma

Kashi Na [aya: [afi

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufar Darasi

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

3.1 [afi

3.1.1 Ma'anar [afi

3.1.2 Kashe-kashen [afi

3.1.3 Ayyukan [afi

3.1.4 Matsayin [afi A Ilimin }irar Kalma

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Ta}aitawa

6.0 Auna Fahinta

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan }ara Nazari

1.0 Gabatarwa

Spencer (1991:14) yana cewa ‘..affixation is morphology par excellence’. Fassara ‘,[afi madarar ilimin }irar kalma mai ban sha’awa’. Wannan kirari ne da wani malami ya yi wa ‘[afi’. Ha}i}a ‘[afi’a ilimin }irar kalma al’amari ne mai matu}ar farin jini. Fitacciyar hanya ce ta samar da kalmomi a harshe. [afi hanya ce ta }irar kalma ta amfani tubalin }wayar kalma na]ofane. ‘[afi’ fassara ce ta ‘affixation’ Sani (2002). Shi ko ‘]ofane’, shi ne ‘affix’ Bagari (1986). Wato dai ‘[afi’ shi ne sunan hanyar aikin da ‘]ofane’ yake yi. Duk yake malaman ilimin }irar kalma ba su cika bambancewa a tsakaninsu ba, kusancin da yake a tsakaninsu. A ta}aice, a nan za a yi bayani ne a kan [afi a harshen Hausa. Za a fara da ma'anar [afi ne da kashe-kashensa sai ka]an daga cikin ayyukan]afi. Sannan za a ta~o matsayin [afi a ilimin }irar kalma.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

Manufar da wannan darasi yake son cimma, su ne:

1. Gane ma'anar [afi da kashe-kashensa.
2. Gane Ayyukan da [afi yake yi.
3. Gane matsayin [afi a ilimin }irar kalma.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan kashi ya }unshi muhimman batutuwa hu]u (a) ma'anar [afi (b) kashe kashen]afi (c) ayyukan]afi (d) matsayin]afi.

3.1 [afi

Wannan darasi zai yi magana ne a kan ma'anar [afi da kashe-kashensa da ayyukan da [afi yake yi da matsayin [afi a ilimin }irar kalma.

3.1.1 Ma'anar [afi

Akwai ra'ayoyin masana da dama a kan ma'anar '[afi', ga ka]an daga cikinsu. Bagari (1986:165) yana cewa:

“ [ofane a kullum, sukan zamana turkakkun } wayoyin kalma ne a Hausa”
Haka ma, Bauer (1988:237) ya bayyana ma'anar]ofane, kamar haka:

“An affix is and obligatory bound morph which does not realize a lexeme.”
Fassara:

‘[afau } wayar kalma ce turkakkiya ta tilas (musamman ga kalmomi masu zuwa da ita) wadda ba ta zuwa a matsayin uwar kalma”

Matthews (1991:131) ya ba da ma'anar]afi kamar haka:

“ Affixation is defined by two characteristics: Firstly, the form which results from operation- we may call this the derived form- will consist of the **base** – the form that the operation applies to- plus an additional morpheme..... Secondly, the form which is added (the affix) will be constant ; it will be the same whatever particular base the operation applies to.

Fassara:

[afi ana ba da ma'anarsa ta la'akari da halayyarsa biyu: Na farko fasalin ginin kalma da aka samu a sakamakon wannan aiki (na]afa]afane) ana iya kiran sa tsirarren fasali na ginin kalma , saboda ta }unshi (ita tsirarriyar kalmar da aka samu) turke (base) inda ake]afa]afane da kuma }arin]ofanen da aka li}a. Ma'ana ta biyu, tana koma wa ga abin da aka]afa (wato]afane) yakan zo da fasali]aya, a kowanne turke aka]afa shi.

Abubakar (2001:1) ya bayyana]afi kamar haka:

“ As a morphological process, affixation involves attaching formative to an existing word’.

Fassara:

‘[afi wata hanya ce da ta }unshi]afa wani tubali (]afane) ga wata zaunanniyar kalma ta harshe’.

Daga wa]annan ma'anoni, ana iya gane cewa akwai hanyoyi biyu, na ba da ma'anar]afi. Ko a kalle shi a matsayin ‘tubalin]ofane (affix)’ ko kuma a matsayin aikin sanya tubalin]afin wato ‘affixation’.

3.1.2 Kashe-kashen [afi

Akasari ana kasa [afin Hausa zuwa gida uku: (a)]afa goshi (b)]afa }eya (c)]afa ciki. A ha}i}anin gaskiya,]afin ya kasu gida biyar (a)]afa goshi (b)]afa }aya (c)]afa ciki (d) tagwan]afi (e)]afa sama. Za a bi su]aya bayan]aya don yin bayni:

3.1.2.1 Dafa Goshi

[afa goshi]afi ne da ake sanyawa a farkon tushen kalma. Misali:

- a. so maso
- b. bi mabi
- c. }i ma}i
- d. ji maji

3.1.2.2 [afa }eya

[afa }eya,]afi ne da ake]afawa a }arshen tushen saiwa ko tushe. [afa }eya bajimin]afi ne da aka fi samu a harsunan, kamar yadda Bauer (1988:19)

‘By far the most common way of building new words in the languages of the world is by using suffix’

Fassara:

‘Hanya mafi sau}i da arha da ake gina sababbin kalmomi a harsunan duniya ita ce hanyar amfani da]afa }eya’

Misalin]afa }eya:

- gidaa
- farii
- kaamaa
- kaamaawaa
- farantaawaa

Kamar yadda aka bayyana a ma’anar]afa }eya cewa ko dai a]afa ta a }arshen turken (r saiwa (root base) ko a }arshen turken tushe (stem base). Misali, kalmar ‘gidaa da farii da kaamaa’,]afa }ayansu a kan saiwa ne aka]afa shi. Amma, ‘kaamaawaa da farantaawaa’. Duk a }arshen tushen kalmar aka]afa shi.

3.1.2.3. [afa Ciki

[afa ciki,]afi ne da ake sanyawa a cikin kalma. Duk yake akwai malaman da suke musun samuwarsa a Hausa kamar Al-Hassan (2011). Amma, Muhammad (2014) ya musanta wannan fahintar. Duk da yake akasarin ana ba da ma’anar]afa ciki ne ta la’akari da muhallin da da yake zuwa a cikin kalma, wasu na ganin akwai bu}atar ha]awa da abubuwan suke faruwa. Wannan ya sa Yu (2003:1-3, 2006:10-12) yake ganin ba da ma’anar]afa-ciki ta fuskar muhalli ba zai wadatar ba, sai an gwama shi da bayanin abubuwan da suka faru lokacin sa}ala]afa-cikin. Saboda haka, a nasa tunani,]afa –ciki shi ne (asali ma’anar cikin Ingilishi take, kamar yadda za a kawo):

*The term **INFIX** is defined as an overt continuous morph⁵ that appears within a derived discontinuous morph that exists in a*

⁵ ‘Continuous morph’ malaman }irar kalma na ba da ma’anar wannan ga duk wata }wayar Kalma ‘wadda babu wani abu da ya kutsa a tsakiyarta’, kishiyarta ita ce ‘Discontinuous morph’ wato }wayar kalma (musamman

continuous form independent of the infixed form, and individual parts of this resultant discontinuous morph must not be continuous morphs themselves.

Da Hausa ana iya fassara wannan ma'ana, kamar haka:

[afa-ciki wani tubali ne na zahiri dun}ulalle mai ma'ana da ake sa}alawa a cikin wani dun}ulallen tubali mai ma'ana kuma 'yantacce, daga nan sai ya zama wararren tubali mai ma'ana, sannan kuma, sassan tubalin za su cigaba da kasancewa a ware, a kan tilas ba za su dun}ule ba, saboda abin da aka sa}ala tsakiyarsa. (Fasasarar wucin gadi ta marubuci)

Suna [afa-ciki

Bawa	baiwa
}arfe	}arafe*
Murhu	murahu

a) Sifa

Gurgu	guragu
Barde	barade
Sarki	saraki

b) Aikatau

Lashe	lamushe
Mur]e	murgu]e
Tura	tunzura

3.1.2.4 Tagwan [afi

Tagwan Jafi, wani Jafi ne da yake zuwa a farkon turken saiwar kalma da }arshenta ko tsakiyarta da }arshenta amma a lokaci jaya. Sannan yakan zo da cikakkiyar siga ko ragaggiyar siga. Misali

a) Tagwan Jafi mai ciakakkiyar siga: Nau'i ne na tagwan Jafi, inda ake samun wanda ya zo a farko da wanda ya zo a }arshe duk kowane yana da ma'ana. Misali;

- masa}i
- manomi
- bahaushe
- bature

saiwa ko tushen kalma) wadda wani abu ya kutsa a tsakiyarta, ya sami mazauni don yin wani aiki. Lura da wannan ya sa na fassara 'Continuous morph' a matsayin 'dun}ulallen tubali mai ma'ana' ita ko 'Discontinuous .morph' 'wararre tubali mai ma'ana'. Na samo wannan }arin haske ne daga Katamba (1993:3) da Aronoff, M & Fudeman, K. (2005:3) da kuma shahararren }amusun Crystal, D. (Sixth edition 2008: 147).

A wa]annan misalai, kowane]afin da aka ja wa la yi yana ma'anar da yake nunawa. Wannan ya sa wasu suke ganin]afa goshi ne, da]afa }eya kawai ba wani sabon]afi ba ne. Sai dai abin da suka manta shi ne, ai lokaci]aya suke zuwa kuma su yi aikinsu. Sannan ba wanda yake iya yin wani aiki ba tare da wani ba.

b) Tagwan]afi mai ragaggiyar siga: Shi ko wannan tagwan]afin yakan zo ne a tsakiyar kalma da da }arshenta a lokaci]aya. Sai dai ssi sun ha]u, suke iya yin wani aiki, wato]aya bai da wata ma'ana, sai sun ha]u. Misali

- kuraaamee daga kurmaa
- kutaaree daga kuturu
- ta~aaree daga ta~aryaa

3.1.2.5]afa Sama

Wannan shi ma wani nau'in]afi ne da yake zuwa a saman kalma. An kira shi ne, yana aikin irin na]afi. Wannan]afi shi ne tsarin karin sauti. Dalilin kiransa]afa sama, saboda na lura ana ba]afi suna ne daga wurin da ake sanya shi. Misali, kalmar 'gumii'. Idan sanya mata tsarin karin sauti na }asa-sama, za ta ba ka *gùmíí*, tana nufin 'zufa'. Amma idan ka sanya mata tsarin karin sauti na }asa-}asa, za ta ba ka *gùmìì*, dafaffiyar shinkafa wadda ba a cashe ba. Idan kuma aka sanya mata tsarin karin sauti na sama-sama, za ka *gúmíí*, zai ba ka sunan gari. Haka abin yake, a tsakanin kalmar 'wúyàà' da 'wùyáá', kalmar farko ~angaren jiki ne, ta biyu kuwa, whala ke nan.

3.1.3 Ayyukan]afi

[afi yana ayyuka da dama. Daga cikin ayyukan da]afi yake yi a Hausa, akwai:

- a. Nuna adadi (tilo da jam'i)
 - yaro da yara
 - jaki da jakuna
 - littafi da littafai
- b. Nuna jinsi (mace da namiji)
 - yaro da yarinya
 - jaki da jaka
 - jariri da jaririya
- c) Nuna lamirin lokaci
 - yaa ci abinci
 - sun ci abinci
- d) Nuna mallaka
 - rigarsa
 -]akinmu
- e) Nuna nasaba
 - sandar }arfe
 - rigar ruwa

3.1.4 Matsayin [afi

[afi a ilimin }irar kalma, yana da matsayi biyu:

- a) Hanya ta gina kalma kumburau ko tsirau.
- b) {wayar kalma turkakkiya.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kashi ya yi magana ne a kan [afi a Hausa. An fara da ma'anar [afi a matsayin tubalin gina kalma ko hanyar gina kalma. [afi a Hausa ya kasu, gida biyar: (a)]afa goshi (b)]afa }eya (c)]afa ciki (d) tagwan]afi (e)]afa sama. Kowane an yi bayaninsa da misalai. An kawo ayyukan da]afi guda biyar a ta}aice: (a) nuna adadi (b) nuna jinsi (c) nuna lokaci (d) nuna mallaka (e) nuna nasaba. A }arshe, an bayyana]afi a matsayin hanyar gina kalma har wa yau, turkakkiyar }wayar kalma.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

[afi muhimmiyar hanya ce ta }irar kalma, wadda ake]afawa ga turken kalma don samar da wata kalma a harshe. [afi ya kasu gida biyar a Hausa: [afi mai zuwa a farkon turken kalma, shi ne]afa goshi. Mai zuwa a }arshen turken kalma shi ne]afa }eya kuma bajimin]afi a harsunan duniya. Sai mai zuwa a cikin kalma wato]afa ciki,]afi mafi }aranci a harsunan duniya Yu (2003, 2006). Sai]afa sama, mai zuwa a matsayin karin sauti.

6.0 Auna Fahinta

1. Mene ne [afi?
2. Kawo kashen-kashen [afi da ka sani.
3. Yi bayanin bajinin [afi.
4. Wa]anne ayyuka [afi yake yi a Hausa?
5. Meye matsayin [afi a ilimin }irar kalma?
6. Yi bayanin [afi mafi a }aranci a harsunan duniya.

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan {ara Nazari

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Kashi Na Biyu: Ninki
Abubuwan Da Yake Ciki

- 1.0 Gabatarwa
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi
- 3.0 {unshiyar Darasi
 - 3.1 Ninki
 - 3.1.1 Ma'anar Ninki
 - 3.1.2 Nau/o/in Ninki
 - 3.1.3 Matsayin Ninki
 - 3.1.4 Ayyukan Da Ninki Yake Yi
- 4.0 Kammalawa
- 5.0 Ta}aitawa
- 6.0 Auna Fahinta
- 7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan {ara Nazari

1.0 Gabatarwa

A kashi na]aya, an yi bayani ne a kan hanyar }irar kalmomi ta [afi. A nan kuma, za a yi bayani ne, a kan 'ninki'. Ninki wata duniya ce ta ilimin }irar kalma kuma a cikin ilimin }irar kalma. Dalili na ce haka kuwa, kusan duk wani muhimmin batu na ilimin }irar kalma akwai cikin ninki. Domin akwai ninkakkiyar }wayar kalma da ninkakkiyar tsira da ninki kumburau. Gamayya a cikin ninki. Wato dai duk wani abin da ilimin }irar kalma akwai shi cikin ninki. A ta}aice, wannan zai fara da ma'anar ninki da za a ji ra'ayoyin masana. Da nau'o'in ninki. Za a ga ayyukan da ninki yake a cikin }irar kalmomin Hausa. Sannan za a ta~o matsayin ninki a ilimin }irar kalma.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

Manufofin da wannan darasi yake son cimma, akwai:

1. A gane ma'anar ninki da kashe-kashensa.
2. A san matsayin ninki.
3. A gane ayyukan da ninki yake yi a Hausa.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi ya }unshi wa]annan abubuwa: (a) ma'anar ninki (b) nau'o'in ninki (c) matsayin ninki (d) ayyukan da ninki yake yi a Hausa.

3.1 Ninki

A }ar}ashin wannan za a yi magana ne a kan ma'anar ninki da nau'o'insa da matsayinsa da ayyukan da yake yi a ilimin }irar kalmomin Hausa.

3.1.1. Ma'anar Ninki

A ra'ayin Bauer (1988:252) yana cewa:

‘Reduplication has two meanings. The first is the formation of new affixes by repeating some part of the base (possibly the whole base). The second is the formation of new words using affixes created in this manner’

Fassara:

‘Ninki yana da ma’ana biyu. Ma’ana ta farko ita ce samar da wani sabon jafi ta hanyar maimaita wani ~angare na turken kalma (zai yiwu a ninka dukkain turken). Ma’ana ta biyu ita ce gina sababbin kalmomi ta amfani da jofanai da aka samar ta hanyar yin amafani da kalmomin da aka samar ta wannan hanyar.

Al-Hassan (1998:1), yana cewa:

‘The term reduplication, in linguistic science, refers to a phenomenon in which operates on the basic principle of the repetition of linguistic constituents’.

Fassara:

‘Kalmar ninki a kimiyyar harshe, tana nufin wata halayya ce wadda ake yin aiki bisa ga ginshi}in wanda ake maimaita muhimmin wani tubali na ilimin }irar kalma.

Haspelmath (2002:274) yana cewa;

‘reduplication: a formal operation whereby (part of) the base is copied and attached to the base’

Fassara’

‘ninki hanya ce ta musamman wadda ake maimaita turke sai a jafa a jikin tushen’

Aronoff & Fudeman (2005:241) suna cewa:

‘reduplication: A morphological process that repeats all or part of a given base’

Fassara:

‘Ninki hanya ce ta }irar kalma wadda ake maimaita dukan turken kalma ko wani sashensa’

Yakasai (2006:1) yana cewa:

‘Reduplication is a term used to denote the process which copies all or part of the phonological representation of a stem as an affix’

‘Ninki kalma ce wadda take nuni ga hanya wadda take maimaita dukkanin kalma ko wani sashe kalma na sautukan turken tushe a matsayin jofane’

Lieber (2009:80) tana cewa:

‘Reduplication is a morphological process in which all or part of the base is repeated’

Fassara:

‘Ninki hanya ce ta }irar kalma wadda ake maimaita dukanin kalma ko wani yanki na kalma’

Daga wa]annan ma’anoni ana iya fahintar cewa ninki ita ma fitacciyar hanya ce ta }irar kalma wadda ake maimaita dukanin kalma ko wani yanki na kalma. Wato dai ninki hanya ce ta }irar kalma mai fuska biyu, ta yi kama da har]antawa, saboda ana nunka kalma gaba]ayanta. Ta yi kama da]afi, saboda maimaita sashen kalma wato farkonta ko tsakiyarta ko }arshenta.

3.1.2 Nau’o’in Ninki

Bakin masana ya zo]aya, cewa ninki ya kasu gida biyu: (a) cikakken ninki (b) ragaggen ninki. Ga bayaninsu

3.1.2.1 Cikakken Ninki

Cikakken ninki, nau’i ne na ninki inda ake maimaita kalma gaba]ayanta. Misali:

- kaca-kaca
- yanzu-yanzu
- buge-buge
- lashe-lashe
- ro}e-ro}e

3.1.2.2 Ragaggen Ninki

Ragaggen ninki, ninki ne wanda maimaita wani sashe na kalma, ba dukkaninta ba. Ana iya ninka farkonta ko }arshenta ko tsakaiyarta. Wannan daliln ya sa wasu malamai suke ganin cewa da [afin da]an juma ne da]\an juma..Misali:

Misalai

- farfaru da faraaree
- babba}u da ba}a}e
- dadda}e
- jeijjjefe
- kakkkarya
- mummur]e

A wasu lokuta, akan sami ninki a farkon kalma ko a {arshenta ko kuma a tsakiyarta.

3..1.3 Ayyukan Ninki

Da cikin ayyukan da ninki yake a Hausa, akwai:

1. Nuna jam'i (Plural)
misaki:
 - a) buge da buge-buge.
 - b) kashe da kashe-kashe
 - c) ri}e-ri}e
2. Rabawa (distribution)
 - a) garii da garii-garii
 - b) gidaa da gidaa-gidaa
 - c) ajii da ajii-ajii
3. Rage yawan ma'ana (attenuation)
 - a. gishiri da gishir-gishiri
 - b. zaafii da zaafi-zaafi
 - c. {arfii da }arfi-}arfi
4. Nuna maimaita aiki.
 - a. cii da ciye-ciye
 - b. shaa da shaye-shaye
 - c. ta~a da ta~e-ta~e
5. Nuna mayar da martini (Reciprocation)
 - a) zaagi da zaage-zaage
 - b) mari da mare-mare
 - c) jiifaa da jeefee-jeefee

7.1.1 Matsayin Ninki

Babban matsayi da ninki yake da shi a ilimin }irar kalma, shi ne:

- a. Fitacciyar hanya ce mai samar da Jimbin kalmomi a harshe.
- b. Yana matsayi biyu, yakan zo a matsayin }afi ko har}antawa.
- c. Sannan akan sami ninkakkiyar }wayar kalma.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan ya yi magana ne a kan ninki. An fara da ma'anar ninki da da kashe-kashensa. Sannan aka kawo ayyukan ninki da matsayin ninki. Ninki fitacciyar hanya ce ta }irar kalma wadda ake maimaita kalma ko wani sashe na kalma a farko ko tsakiya ko }arshe. Idan aka maimaita kalma gaba }ayanta, an sami cikakken ninki ke nan. Idan kuma, aka maimaita wani sashe na kalma a farkonta ne ko a }arshenta ko kuma a tsakaiyarta, to shi ake kira ragaggen ninki. Daga cikin ayyukan da ninki yake yi akwai: nuna jam'i da da maimaici da mayar da martini da rabawa da rage ma'ana. Babban matsayin ninki, shi ne hanya ce ta }irar kalma, wadda take da siffofi biyu: matsayin [afi musamman, ragaggen ninki ko kuma har}antawa, musamman a dalilin samun cikakken ninki.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

Ninki shi ne maimaita kalma ko wani sashe kalma. Ninki ya kasu gida biyu: (a) Cikakken ninki da (b) Ragaggen ninki. Ayyukan da yake yi akwai nuna ma'anar jam'i da rage ma'ana da ma'anar rabawa da mayar da martini, sai kuma maimaitawa.

6.0 Auna Fahinta

1. Mene ne ninki?
2. A yi baynin kashe-kashen ninki.
3. Wa]anne ayyuka ninki yake yi a Hausa.
4. Mene matsayin ninki?

8.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan {ara Nazari

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Kashi Na Uku: Har]antawa

Abin Yake Ciki

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufar Bincike

3.0 {unshiyar Bincike

3.1 Har]antawa

3.1.1 Ma'anar Har]antawa

3.1.2 Kashe-Kashen Har]antawa

3.1.3 Matsayin Har]antawa

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Ta}aitawa

6.0 Auna Fahinta

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan {ara Nazari

1.0 Gabatarwa

Har]antawa hanya ce ita fitacciya ta samar da kalmomi a harshe wadda ake ha]a kalmomi a }alla guda biyu don samar kalma]aya Ahmad (1994). Anan duba abubwa da dama wajen kasa har]antattun kalmomi ta fuskar ma'ana sun kasu gida biyu: (a) masu ma'ana ta zahiri da (b) masu ~oyayyiyar ma'ana. Haka ma, akwai wa]anda aka gina da kalmomi biyu da wa]anda sun zarce kalmomi biyu. A ta}aice za a duba kashe-kashen har]antawa. Sannan babban matsayin har]antawa take da shi a ilimin }irar kalma, shi ne hanya ta }irar kalma. Duk yake wasu masana sun }ara masa matsayi zuwa matsayi na reshe maimakon hanya ta }irar kalma Abubakar (2000) da Fagge (2013). Sai dai, a nan a yi nazarin sa a matsayin hanya ta }irar kalma a Hausa mai matu}ar yalwa, Hausa na amfani da hanyar har]antawawajen samar da kalmomi masu yawa. Don tattauna wannan batu, za a fara ne da ma'anar har]aantawa inda za a ji ra'ayoyin masana. Sannan za a yi magana a kan kashe-kashen har]antawa, a }arshe za a ta~o matsayin har]antawa, duk yake an ba ta matsayin hanyar }irar kalma ba reshen ilimin }irar kalma.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

A }arshe manufar da ake son cimm ita ce a gane wa]annan batutuwa:

1. Ma'anar har]antawa.
2. Kashe-kashen har]antawa.
3. Matsayin har]antawa a ilimin }irar kalma.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi ya }unshi yin bayani a kan wa]annan abubuwa: (a) ma'anar har]antawa (b) kashe-kashen har]antawa (c) matsayin har]antawa a ilimin }irar kalma.

3.1 Har]antawa

A }ar}ashin har]antawa za a yi bayanin ma'anar har]antawa da kashe-kashenta da kuma matsayin har]antawa.

3.1.1 Ma'anar Har]antawa

Dangane da ma'anar har]antawa, ga ra'ayi masana: Bauer (1988:239), yana cewa:

'Compounding is the formation of new lexemes by adjoining two more lexemes'

Fassara:

'Har]antawa hanya ce ta gina sababbin kalmomi ta hanyar }ulla uwayen kaalmomi biyu'

Lieber (2009:43) tana cewa:

'Many languages also form words by a process called compounding. Compounds are words that are composed of two (or more) bases, roots, stems.'

Fassara;

'Mafi yawan harsuna suna gina kalmomi ta hanyar har]antawa. Su ko har]antattun kalmomi, sun }unshi a }alla turaku biyu (ko fiye) ko sayyu ko kuma tushen kalmomi'

Fagge (2013:44) yana cewa:

'Hanya ce da ake }era kalma daga wasu kalmomi, ba kamar a tsirar kalma ba, da abin yake shafar kalma guda, a tsarin har]a]]iyar kalma ana ha]a kalmomi biyu ne ko fiye, a }era kalma]aya wadda ta }unshi wata ma'ana daban'.

Daga wa]annan ma'anoni na har]antawa, ana iya cewa hanya ce ta }irar kalma da ke ha]a a }alla turken kalma biyu, saisu ba da kalma]aya.

3.1.2 Kashe-Kashen Har]antawa

Akwai hanyoyi daban-daban na raba nau'o'in har]antawa. Abubuwan wajen karkasa har]antawa akwai:

- a. Ma'ana: An karkasa har]antawa bisa wannan tsari, saboda cikin har]aantattun kalmomi, akwai masu ma'ana ta zahiri da masu ma'ana ta ~oye. Misali, har]antawa mai ma'ana ta zahiri, kamar, 'sirdin doki' ko 'akalar ra}umi'. Misalin har]antawa mai ma'ana ta ~oye, su ne, tuma-}asa, da cika-baki.
- b. Ana kasa har]antawa ta la'akari da adadin kalmomin da suke a cikin su. Akwai har]antawa mai a }alla biyu. Kamar, 'fa]i-tashi, 'sa~i-zarce'. Akwai har]antawa wadda ta zarce hakan . Kamar, 'a-kori-kura' da 'a-sallami-dakare'.
- c. Ana kasa har]antawa bisa duban ajin kalmar da ta zo a farko. Misali: Har]antawa mai suna a farko, akwai
 - keeken-]inki
 - duutsen- ni}a

-]aakin- karaatuu
- Sai wa]anda aikatau take zuwa a farko:
- zaunaa- inuwa
 - - rigaa-kafi
 - kwanaa-zaune

Sai wa]anda amsa-kama ne a farko:

- dumu-dumuu
- jinaa-jinaa
- ~ul-~ul

3.1.3. Matsayin Har]antawa

Za a yi magana ne, a kan matsayin har]antawa a ilimin }irar kalma:

Akwai matsayi biyu da aka bai wa har]antawa. Akwai masu ganin reshe ne na }irar kalma. Kamar yadda ya zo a Abubakar (2000) da Fagge (2013). To amma a nan , ana kallon sa a matsayin fitacciya ta }irar kalma, kamar Yadda Rufa'i (1979) ya bayyana ta. Wato ke nan dai, matsayinta guda '[afi' da 'Ninki' dukkansu fitattun hanyoyi ne na }irar kalma, ba rasan ilimin }irara kalma ba.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kashi ya yi bayani ne a kan fitacciyar hanyar }irar kalma wato 'Har]antawa'. An fara da ma'anarta. Sai kashe-kashenta da kuma matsayinta, inda aka nuna cewa ya fi dacewa a sanya layin hanyoyin }irar kalma ba rasan ilimin }irar kalma ba.

1.0 Ta}aitawa

Har]antawa fitacciyar hanayar }irar kalma ce, da ake ha]a a }alla turken kalma biyu, sannan a samar da kalma]aya. Akwai har]antawa, mai ~oyayyiyar ma'ana da ma'ana ta zahiri. Sannan akwai mai adadin kalma biyu-biyu da fiye da hakan. Har wa yau, har]antawa akwai mai faraway da suna ko aikatau ko kuma mai farawa da amsa kama. Babban matsayin da har]antawa take da shi a ilimin }irar kalma, shi ne hanya ta }irar kalma.

6.0 Auna Fahinta

1. Kawo ra'ayoyin masana biyu a kan ma'anar har]antawa.
2. Yi bayani a kan kashe-kashen har]antawa.
3. A yi bayani a ta}aice a kan matsayin har]anatawa a ilimin }irar kalma

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan }ara Nazari

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- 1.0 Gabatarwa
- 2.0 Manufar Darasi
- 3.0 {unshiar Darasi
 - 3.1 [afi Da Ninki Da Har]antawa: Ala}arsu Da Bambancinsu
 - 3.1.1 Ma'anarsu Da Kashe-Kashensu
 - 3.1.2 Ala}arsu Da Bambancinsu
- 4.0 Kammalawa
- 5.0 Ta}aitawa
- 6.0 Auna Fahinta
- 7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan {ara Nazari

1.0 Gabatarwa

Kashin da ya gabata, ya yi bayani ne a kan har]antawa, wanda yake shi ne fitacciyar hanya ta uku ta }era kalmomi a harshe. Kamar yadda aka bayyana cewa, [afi hanya ce ko tubali na }irar kalma, wanda ake]afawa a wani muhalli na turken kalma don samar da wasu kalmomi. [afi ya kasu gida biyar (a) [afa goshi da (b)]afa }eya (c)]afa ciki (d) tagwan]afi (e)]afa sama. Sai ninki. Ninki ita ma fitacciyar hanyar }irar kalma wadda ake maimaita kalma ko wani sashe na kalma. Ninki ya yi kama da]afi, musamman ragaggen ninki. Shi ko cikakken ninki ya yi kama da har]antawa. Saboda dukkansu, suna sarrafa kalma ne wajen gina kalmominsu. Sai na }arshe wato har]antawa, wanda shi ma hanya ce ta }irar kalma, inda ake ha]a kalmomi a }alla biyu domin su samar kalma]aya. Akwai kashe-kashen har]antawa, a }alla ta fuska uku: (a) ta fuskar ma'ana, inda ake samun har]antawa mai ma'ana ta zahiri da kuma ta ~oye. (b) akwai har]antawa mai kalmomi biyu da kuma masu kalmomi fiye da biyu. (c) akwai kashe-kashen har]antawa ma la'akari da ajin kalmar da ya zo a farko. Akwai mai fara wa da suna ko aikatau ko kuma amsa-kama da sauransu. A ta}aice, a nan za a duba inda suka yi kama da juna da inda suka bambanta.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

Babbar manufar da wannan darasi yake son cimma, ita ce:

1. Sanin ma'anar hanyoyin }irar kalma da nau'o'insu.
2. Gane bambancinsu da ala}arsu.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi, ya }unshi ma'anar hanyoyin }irar kalma da nau'o'insu, Sannan bambancinsu da ala}arsu.

3.1.1 Ma'anarsu Da Kashe-Kashensu

Duk da yake an yi bayanin ma'anar hanyoyin }irar kalma da kashe-kashensu kawai domin fahintar darasin da kuma tuna baya. Ga ma'anar [afi da kashe-kashensa a ta}aice:

Abubakar (2001:1) ya bayyana]afi kamar haka:

“ As a morphological process, affixation involves attaching formative to an existing word’.

Fassara:

‘[afi wata hanya ce da ta }unshi]afa wani tubali (]afane) ga wata zaunanniyar kalma ta harshe’. [afi a Hausa, ya kasu gida biyar (a)]afa goshi (b)]afa }aya (c)]afa ciki (d) tagwan]afi (e)]afa sama. Haka ma, ita hanyar ninki, ga ma’anarta a ta}aice: Yakasai (2006:1) yana cewa:

‘Reduplication is a term used to denote the process which copies all or part of the phonological representation of a stem as an affix’

‘Ninki kalma ce wadda take nuni ga hanya wadda take maimaita dukkanin kalma ko wani sashe kalma na sautukan turken tushe a matsayin]ofane’.

Ninki ya kasu gida biyu: (a) cikakken ninki (b) ragaggen ninki. Haka ma, Har]antawa, ga abin da Fagge (2013:44) yake cewa:

‘Hanya ce da ake }era kalma daga wasu kalmomi, ba kamar a tsirar kalma ba, da abin yake shafar kalma guda, a tsarin har]a]jiyar kalma ana ha]a kalmomi biyu ne ko fiye, a }era kalma]aya wadda ta }unshi wata ma’ana daban’.

Ana raba Har]antawa ta la’akari da (a) ma’ana (b) adadin kalmomi (c) ajjin kalmar da ya zo farko.

3.1.2. Ala}arsu Da Bambancinsu

Babbar ala}ar da take a tsakaninsu ita ce:

1. Dukkansu fitattun hanyoyi ne na }irar kalma.
2. Sannan akwai ala}a sosai da take a tsakanin]afi da ninki. Domin yadda]afi yake zuwa a farko ko tsakiya ko }arshe, haka shi ma, ninki. Misali ‘farfaru’ a ninka ga~ar farko ne ta kalmar ‘fari’, amma idan ka ce ‘farare’, to nan kuma }arshen kalmar aka ninka. Ita ko kalmar ‘tafarfasa’, ga~ar tsakiya ce aka ninka. Ka ga yadda ake da]afa gosi da da ciki da]afa }eya, haka ma ninki yake zuwa. A farko ko ciki ko tsakiya.
3. Har wa yau, ninki yana da zumunta da har]antawa, musamman a ta fuskar cikakken ninki inda ake maimaita kalma gaba]ayanta. Har]antawa ce, domin ai har]antawa tana fara wa kalmomi biyu. Sai ga ninki ya ninka kalma]aya, ta koma biyu.
4. Kowanensu yana kumburar da kalma ko tsirar da ita.

Babban abin da ya bambanta su, akwai ta fuskar:

1. Sunansu. An ce]afi sai ninki da kuma har]antawa.
2. Sun bambanta ta fuskar ma’ana kamar yadda aka nuna a wajen ma’anarsu. Kowane ma’anar sa daban.
3. Haka ma, kashe-kashensu daban.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kashi ya yi bayani ne a kan ala}ar }afi da ninki da kuma har}antawa. An fara kawo ma'anar kowanne da nau'o'insa. Sannan aka jero hujjojin d suke nuna ala}arsu da bambancinsu.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

[afi hanya ce ta }irar kalma daake }afa wanin tubali (wato }ofane) ga turken kalma don samar da wata kalma. Akwai }afa-goshi da }afa }eya da tagwan }afi, sai }afa sama. Ninki hanya ce ta samar da kalma wadda ake maimaita kalma ko sashe na kalma. Akwai ragaggen ninki da cikakken ninki. Har}antawa hanya ce ta }irar da ake ha}a kalmomi guda biyu ko fiye don samar da kal }aya. Akwai har}antawa mai ma'na ta ~oye da ta zahiri. Akwai mai kalma biyu ko fiye. Sannan akwai har}antawa mai farawa da suna ko mai farawa da sifa ko bayanau ko aikatau. Da cikin ala}ar da suke da ita, akwai kasancewarsu hanyoyin }irar kalma. Kuma masu kumbura da tsira. Sun bambanta ta fuskar suna da ma'ana da kashe-kashensu.

6.0Auna Fahinta

1. Mene ne ala}ar ninki da }afi?
2. Mene ne ala}ar har}antawa da ninki
3. Me ya bambanta su?

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Kashi Na Biyar: Bayani A Kan Wasu Ke~a~~un Kalmom Na Ilimin {iar Kalma.

1.0 Gabatarwa

2.0 Manufar Darasi

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

3.1 Bayani A Kan Wasu Ke~a~~un Kalmomi Nazarin Na Ilimin {iar Kalma.

4.0 Kammalawa

5.0 Ta}aitawa

6.0 Auna Fahinta

7.0 Manazarta Da Ayyukan {ara Nazari

1.0 Gabatarwa

Kowane fage na ilimi ba zai rasa ke~a~~un kalmomi na nazarinsa ba. Gane su zai taimaka ainin wajen fahintar darasi. Ke~a~~un kalmomin da za a bayyana ma'anarsu a ta}aice, su ne: (a) kalma (b) ilimin }irar kalma (c) }wayar kalma (d) }wayar ma'ana (e) turke (f) turken saiwa (g) turken tushe (h) tsirar kalma (i) kumburar kalma (j) }afi (k) ninki (l) har}antawa . Duk da yake wasu an tattauna a kan sucikin darasin, ka ga ke nan, zai zama bita.

2.0 Manufar Darasi

Wannan darasi yana da manufar tunatar da mai karatu a kan wasu daga cikin ke~a~~un kalmomin nazarin ilimin }irar kalma.

3.0 {unshiyar Darasi

Wannan darasi ya }unshi ta}aitaccen bayani a kan ke~a~~un kalmomin nazarin Ilimin }irar Kalma a Hausa.

3.1. Bayani A Kan Wasu Ke~a~~un Kalmomi Nazarin Na Ilimin {iar Kalma

Kamar yadda aka bayyana a cikin gabatarwa, wannan babi zai yi bayani ne a ta}aice, a kan ke~a~~un kalmomin nazarin ilmin }irar kalma a Hausa. Wa}annan ke~a~~un kalmomi, su ne:

- a) Kalma: Tubali ne, mai wuyar sha'ani wajen bayar ma'ana. 'Yantaccen tubali ne na ginin jumla da aka samar ta hanyar gamin-gambizar rassan nahawu. Wato tsarin sauti da gin jumla da kuma ma'ana.
- b) Ilimin {irar Kalma: Reshe ne na nahawu mai nazarin }irar kalmomi a harshe. Wannan yana nufin sanin yadda za a fayyace kalma da fe}e ta da kuma cikakken bayani na abin da ta }umsa.
- c) {wayar kalma: Tubali ne 'yantacce ko turkakke mai }unshe da }wayar ma'na ko }wayoyin ma'anoni. Misali a kalmar 'gidaa' an gina ta ne }wayoyin kalma biyu. Da turkakkiyar saiwa ta 'gid-' da kuma }ofanen }eya '-aa'. To, shi }ofanen '-aa' }wayar kalma ce mai }unshe da wasu }wayoyin ma'ana, wato adadin tilo da jinsin namiji. Sauran }wayoyin ma'ana da ba nahawu ba, suna }unshe cikin }wayar kalma saiwa.
- d) {wayar ma'ana; Su ne gundarin }wayoyin ma'ana da suke samar da }wayar kalma. Wato kamar, adadi da jinsi da mallaka, lamiran lokaci da sauran }wayoyin

ma'ana. Rubuce-rubucen masana na ilimin }irar kalma ba su cika bambanta su ba. Suna kallon su a matsayin abu }aya. Amma bincike-bincike na zamani, suna bambanta su.

- e) Turke: Da Ingilishi, shi ne 'base'. Turke ginshi}i ne na ginin kalma. Duk wani tubali da ake damar }afa masa wani }ofane ko wata doka, a samar da kalma, ya zama turken ginin kalma.
- f) Turken Saiwa: Da Ingilshi ita ce 'root base'. Saiwa ce ta kalma da ake da damar }ara mata wani }ofane a samar da kalma. Misali 'gidaa' fara' da 'kama'. Sayyun wa}annan kalmomi, su ne 'gid-' da 'far-' da 'kam-', wa}anda ake da damar }ara musu }ofanen '-a', sai a samar cikakkun kalmomi. Wato 'gida' da 'fara' da 'kama'.
- g) Turken Tushe.: Da Ingilshi, ita ce 'Stem'. Turken kalma ne mai }unshe da a }alla, saiwa da}ofane }aya, sannan akwai damar }ara masa sabon }ofane, don gina wata kalma. Misali 'kama' da 'kamawa', tu}a' da 'tu}awa', 'du}a' da 'du}awa'.
- h) Tsirar kalma: Da Ingilshi, shi ne 'Derivation', reshe ne na ilimin }irar kalma inda ake nazarin yadda ake samar sababbin kalmomi daga 'yan uwansu kalmomi da suke cikin rumbun kalmomin harshe.
- i) Kumburar kalma: Da Ingilishi ita ce 'Inflection'. Shi ma, reshe ne na ilimin }irar kalma, inda ake nazarin yadda harshe yake samar da wasu kalmomi daga kalmominsa, wa}anda ba za ce da su sababbi ba.
- j) [afi: Da Ingilishi, ita ce 'affixation'. Fitacciyar hanyar }irar kalma ce da ake amfani }ofane wajen samar da kalmomi a harshe.
- k) Ninki: Da Ingilishi, ita 'Reduplication'. Fitacciyar hanya ce ta }irar kalma a harshe, wadda ake maimaita kalma ko wani sashe na kalma don gina wata kalma.
- l) Har}antawa: Da Ingilishi, shi ne 'Compounding'. Ita ma hanyace mai farin jini da ake gina kalmomi da ita inda ake ha}a kalmomi biyu, su samar da kalma }aya.

4.0 Kammalawa

Wannan kashi ya ba da ma'anar ke~a~~un kalmomin nazarin ilimin }irar kalma ne a ta}aice. An kawo ma'anar a }alla ke~a~~un kalmomi goma.

5.0 Ta}aitawa

A ta}aice, a nan, an kawo ke~a~~un kalmomin nazarin ilimin }irar kalma ne guda goma tare da ma'anoninsu.

6.0 Auna Fahinta

1. Kawo ke~a~~un kalmomin nazarin ilimin }irar kalma guda goma, tare da ma'anoninsu .

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