

**COURSE
GUIDE**

**HAU303
ILIMIN GININ JUMLAR HAUSA
(SYNTAX OF HAUSA II)**

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GABATARWA (INTRODUCTION)

Jumlar Hausa tana da matuƙar mahimmanci wajen koyan darasin harshen Hausa don haka wannan darasi na HAU 303, yana da matuƙar muhimmanci. Wannan darasi yana ɗauke da cikakken bayani na yadda za a fahimci Jumlar Hausa da hanyoyin da jumla take wakana a harshen bisa hanya sassauka. Wato an yi tsari na bi da bi wajen yadda darasin zai fito da bayanin jumlar Hausa.

An kasa wannan darasi bisa rukuni guda kuma wannan rukuni yana ɗauke da kashi-kashi na bayanai daban-daban da suka shafi gabatar da jumlar Hausa da li'irabinta. A cikin darasin an kawo cikakken bayani cikin sauƙi kan dukkan zubi da tsarin kwas ɗin ta yadda ɗalibi/ɗaliba za su naƙalce shi ba tare da wata wahala ba. A kowane kashi na rukuni an zo da tambayoyin auna fahimta kan batutuwan da aka gabatar ƙarƙashin kowane kashi. An sauƙaƙa tambayoyin ta yadda ɗalibi/ɗaliba za su iya fahimta tare da amsawa cikin nishaɗi domin samun sauƙi wajen nazari kafin zuwan jarrabawa a ƙarshen karatu waɗannan tambayoyi na nuni akan abubuwan da aka koya wa ɗalibi a wannan kashi. Daga ƙarshe an samar da dama da ɗalibi zai iya tuntuɓar malami domin ƙarin haske a duk lokacin da wani abu ya shige masa/mata duhu.

MANUFAR KWAS (COURSE AIM)

Manufar wannan kwas ɗin shi ne kyautata karatu da koyarwa ta hanya mai sauƙi da ɗalibi ko ɗaliba za su fahimta. A kowane kashi na wannan darasi yana ɗauke da tasa manufa bayan babbar manufar kwas ɗin ta gaba ɗaya da aka zo da ita a farkon darasi. Ke nan abin da ɗalibi zai yi domin sauƙaƙa karatunsa shi ne ya karanci kowace manufa da take haɗe da kowane kashi na darasi domin gane ciki da wajen darasin, ba tare da an samu matsala ba.

ɗalibi ya kula da kyau zai ga cewa manyan darussan da ke tattare da wannan kwas suna da yawa, sai dai za a iya tafaita su kamar haka:

- Me ake nufi da Jumla?
- Ire- iren Jumlin Hausa
- Zubi da Tsarin Jumla A Nahawun Hausa
- Jumla Mai Aikatau da maras aikatau
- Ganga a tsarin jumla
- Lokutan Hausa
- Li'irabin Jumlar Hausa

YADDA ZA A NAZARCI KWAS (WORKING THROUGH THE COURSE)

An rarraba wannan kwas ɗin zuwa rukuni-rukuni a farkashin kowane rukuni akwai kashi-kashi domin ganin an fahimci wannan darasi da kyau. Sannan an sauka wa dalibi yadda zai tsara hanyar jan ragamar karatunsa ba tare da ya fuskanci wata matsala ba. Kowane kashi an gabatar da shi yadda dalibi zai ga dangantakarsa da ɗan'uwansa da ke biye. Saboda haka fahimtar darasin zai biyo karatun ta-natsu da dalibi zai yi wa darasin, ya kuma auna fahimtar dalibi ta yin amfani da tambayoyin da aka zo da su a farkashen darasi. Akwai aikin jinga da malama za ta dinga bayarwa bayan kowane kashi na kwas ko darasi, dalibi zai samu damar ganin fasalin yadda jarabawa za ta kasance in an gama darasin baki ɗaya ba tare da ya dogara da malama ba a kowane lokaci. Wannan kwas na da tsawon mako sha 15, wato kowane kashi a cikin mako guda kafin a kammala.

Daga farko dalibi ya sani cewa idan yana nazarin kwas ɗin, malaman da zai rika tuntuba ba koyaushe za su kasance tare ba, saboda haka sai dalibi ya yi jadawalin karatunsa ya dace da kowane kashi na karatu, ya kuma dinga ziyara da leka abubuwan da malami ya sanar da shi domin farin nazari da faɗaɗa sani da kuma farin haske.

Abubuwan da ya kamata dalibi ya mayar da hankali a kai a lokacin koyan wannan darasi. Dalibi ya kamata ya fahimci ya fahimci abubuwa kamar haka:

1. Wannan darasi ko kwas yana da rukuni 3 da kashi 18.
2. A wannan kwas rukuni na 1 da na 2 kowane yana ɗauke da kashi
3. Rukuni na uku, yana xauke da kashi 3.
4. Kowane kashi yana da ɓangaren auna fahimta.
5. Kowane kashi na darasi yana da jingar da za a yi.
6. Kowane darasi ko kashi yana tafe da manazarta da wasu ayyukan don kara nazari.

KASHE-KASHEN DARASI / KWAS (STUDY UNITS)

Wannan kwas ɗin na ɗauke da rukunai 3 da kuma kashi 18, kowane kashi 3 yana a matsayin mako uku ne na darasi, ke nan za a kammala shi cikin mako 17. Ana kuma fatan a amsa tambayoyin auna fahimta a farkashen kowane kashi, daga farko kuma a amsa tambayoyi na jinga don ganin an fahimci darasin da kyau.

An tanadar wa da dalibi sunayen jerin littattafan da za a iya dubawa don kyautata karatu na ayyukan da za a iya cewa suna da muhimmanci ga wannan kwas ɗin, za su kara haske fiye da kima. Neman waɗannan littattafai da wasu irin sa a laburare zai inganta nazari da fahimtar kwas

yadda ya kamata. Ke nan a shiga gonar dakin karatu a gida ko inda ake ajiye littattafai a kusa ko nesa zai inganta nazarin wannan kwas.

A kula da likau da ake sa wa a cikin kowane kashin darasi, za su taimaka wajen kara haske na nazarin kwas din baki daya, sai dai a tabbata likau din suna aiki yadda ya kamata, kada a bari sai lokacin da ake bukatar su, a laluba a ga ko suna aiki ko ba su aiki, wato dai a gwada komai kafin karshen kwas din.

AUNA FAHIMTA (ASSIGNMENT)

Auna fahimta gishirin miya ne ga kowane dalibi wajen koyan darasi, saboda wannan darasi na da tsari na ba ruwanka da malaminka, ko na tafi-da-gidanka, shi ya sa ake jarraba fahimtar karatu ta hanyoyi UKU, hanya ta farko ita ce ta auna fahimta a karshen kowane kashin darasi, sannan a zo da jinga da za a ba wa dalibi a karshen kowane kashi, shi ma, sai daga karshe a yi jarrabawar karshen zangon karatu, wanda zai nuna an zo karshen darasin.

Kowacce auna fahimta ta karshen kowane kashi za ta kasance karamar jarrabawa ce, da za ta zo da maki 30 daga cikin 100. Ke nan, ana bukatar dalibi ya amsa tambayoyi uku inda za a zaɓi 2 su kasance kowacce maki 15 ga tambaya adadi maki 30 kenan. Sauran maki 70 kuma za su zo ne a jarrabawar karshen kwas.

Jarrabawa dai kamar kullum za a gabatar da ita ne daga gida, ita ma ba a cikin aji ba, kuma za ta kasance ta Intanet ne, ke nan ilimin na'ura mai kwakwalwa abu ne mai muhimmanci ga dalibi.

JINGA (TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT)

Jingar aji tana da matuƙar mahimmanci ga dalibi wajen samun nasarar jarabawa ta karshen darasi. Jingar aji tamkar gwajin jarrabawa ne ga dalibi, saboda haka amsa jingar da ke karshen kowane kashin darasi zai ba wa dalibi damar fahimtar yadda jarrabawar karshe za ta kasance. Irin samfurin wadannan tambayoyi za su saukaƙa wa dalibi amsa tambayoyin jarrabawa a karshen darasin baki daya.

JARRABAWAR KARSHEN DARASI (FINAL EXAMINATION AND GRADING)

Ita dai jarabawa ita ce hanyar da ake gane ko dalibi ya gane darasi ko kuma ya samu naƙasu a wani ɓangare, saboda haka tana ɗauke da kaso mafi tsoka na 70 cikin 100. Ba wani dabo a cikin wannan fasali domin ana ɗauko samfurin jarrabawar ne daga tambayoyin da aka dinga turawa na auna fahimta da kuma jinga. Ke nan mayar da hankali wajen amsa wadannan tambayoyi a lokacin darasi zai rage zafin tambayoyin karshen darasi.

**MAIN
COURSE**

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RUKUNI 1

- Kashi Na I Ginin Jumla
- Kashi Na 2 Yankin Suna I
- Kashi Na 3 Yankin Suna II
- Kashi Na 4 Yankin Suna III
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KASHI NA 1 GININ JUMLAX

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 1.1 Gabatarwa
- 1.2 Manufar Darasi
- 1.3 Ma'anar Ginin Jumla
 - 1.3.1 Ginin Jumla
 - 1.3.2 Yankin Jumla
- 1.4 Ka'idar li'irabi
 - 1.4.1 Kai
 - 1.4.2 Tubali
 - 1.4.3 Jingar Aiki
- 1.5 Takaitawa
- 1.6 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi
- 1.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 1.8 Amsoshin Auna Fahinta



Gabatarwa

Wannan kashi zai yi bayani akan ilimin ginin jumlar Hausa wanda yake wani bangare ne na nahawun harshe. Wato, yana ɗaya daga cikin ilimin kimiyyar harshe wanda kowane harshe yana da yanayin yadda yake harhaɗa kalmominsa su tayar da jumla. Don haka, za a bi dalla-dalla cikin hanya mai sauƙi don a fayyace yadda ginin jumlar Hausa take, da yadda ake wanzar da ita. Da fatan ɗalibi/ɗaliba za su fahimci wannan darasi cikin nishaɗi da duba na basira.



1.1 Manufar Darasi

Manufar wannan darasi shi ne ɗalibi/ɗaliba su san yadda nahawun ginin jumlar Hausa yake da sauran sassan da suke gina ta a ilmance. Su kuma

san mahimmancin kowane rukuni da gurbinsa da yadda za su iya samar da jumla bisa tsari da ka'idar harshen Hausa.



1.2 Ginin Jumla

Ilimin ginin jumla hanya ce ta yadda kalmomi ko yankin jumla kan haɗu su ba da jumla bisa ka'ida ta harshe. Masana irin su Galadanci (1976) da Bagari (1986) da Yalwa (1991) da Chomsky (2002) da Radford (2004) da Sani (2009) da Yusuf (2011) da Bello (2014) sun bayyana nahawun harshe da yana dauke da rumbun kalmomi waɗanda kowace kalma da rukunin da ta jibanta da shi. Sannan waɗannan kalmomi su ake zaɓa wajen haɗasu su ba da jumla. Jumla kuwa tana dauke da wasu mahimman ɓangarori wajen tabbatar da ingancinta. Wato, nahawun kalma da yadda sautin jumlar zai ba da ma'ana don ta kasance ta hau bisa tsarin ka'ida ta harshe. Nahawu shi ne hanyar da yake gama tsakanin fannin bayanin sauti da fannin bayanin ma'ana. Sautuka su ne suke harhaɗuwa su zama jumla. Ita kuwa jumla a kullum mai magana yana harhaɗa ta ne domin bayyana wani abu da ya auku, ko wani abu wanzajje, ko kuma wani tunani a cikin zuciyarsa. (Bagari, 1986). Ke nan sautuka sukan haɗu su ta da jumla, haka jumloli sukan harhaɗu su bayyana ma'ana.

1.2.1 Ma'anar Ginin Jumla

Denham & Lobeck (2013) sun bayyana ma'anar ginin jumla da hanyar ilimin wasu ka'idoji da dokoki na harshe da suke bayyana yadda ake tsara kalmomi su ba da yankin jumla, yankin jumla zuwa tubala, daga tubala zuwa jumla mai ma'ana. Zarruk (2001) cewa ya yi jumla na nufin magana wadatacciya wadda ba ta buƙatar ciko ko kari. Sa'annan jumla magana ce wadda duk inda ta bulla, za a ji ta gaba ɗaya ne ba tare da canji ba; wato dunkulalliyar magana ce wadda ake iya maimaitawa. Ya ce a rubuce kuwa shaidar jumla ita ce jeren kalmomi da babban baƙi ko wasali a farkonsu, kuma a karshensu da digon aya. Sani (2009) cewa ya yi ginin jimla shi ne nazarin tsarin jumla da yanki ne na magana musamman, dan sadarwa ana gina jumla da kalmomi daban-daban a harhaɗa su bisa ka'idar harshe don su ba da ma'ana kowace kalma da gurbinta a cikin jumla. Bello (2014) ya ba da ma'anar jumla da kalma ce da take nufin yadda ake jera kalmomin Hausa cikin wani furuci wanda za a iya yi ko a rubuta. Idan duk muka duba waɗannan ma'anoni kaf za mu fahimci duk suna magana akan abubuwan da suka shafi tsari na yadda kalmomi kan haɗu su gina jumla bisa ka'ida ta harshe. Wato ita jumla ba ta kasancewa ta samu sai an kiyaye ka'ida ta harshe. Don haka, idan ya kasance an samar da ita a kan yi nazarin kalmomin da guraben kalmomin da yadda suka haɗuwa bisa ka'ida ta hanyar li'irabin jumla, a

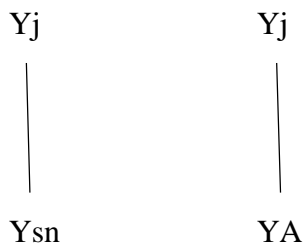
fitar da kowace kalma bisa ɓangarenta. Wasu lokuta a fitar da jumlar ta hanyar zana ta a sururar li'irabi na bishiya. Da fatan wanna bayani ɗalibi/ɗaliba sun fahimci me ake nufi da jumla.

1.2.2 Yankin Jumla (Yj)

Yankin jumla wani ɓangare ne na jumla wanda yake ɗauke da kai a matsayin jigo. Wannan yanki zai iya kasancewa jigonsa na suna ko aiki ko sifa ko bayanau. Misali,

Yj → Ysn ko YA

Ida muka duba wannan misali za mu fahimci cewa yankin jumla suna ne da kowane yanki na jumla za a iya kiransa da shi. Abin nufi a nan yankin suna yankin jumla ne, haka yankin aikatau yankin jumla ne. Don haka, a duk lokacin da aka ambaci yanki na jumla sai ka/kin nutsu ka tantance wane yanki ake nufi daga jumla. Misali a li'irabin bishiya na yankin juma shi ne kamar haka:



Misalin yankin suna

- a. Wata yarinya kyakkyawa
- b. Wani yaro gajere
- c. Wasu tsofaffin alhazai
- d. Wadansu matafiya attajirai

Misalin yankin aikatau

- a. Za ta bayar da kuɗin musa
- b. Zai je unguwa washegari
- c. Za su shigar da kara kotu
- d. Ya tafi balaguro ɗazu

Gwaji

Fitar da jumla da yankin jumla daga wannan takaitaccen bayani.
A wani gari wai shi ramakau, an yi wani sarki mai suna Ramalan.
Wannan sarki yana

da adalci. Sannan yana kula da jama arsa gwargwadon hali. Wata rana sai ya kama rashin lafiya mutanen gari hankalinsu ya tashi kwarai da gaske ganin sarki ba lafiya.

Wata safiya sai aka wayi gari sarki ya rasu. Mutanen gari suka yi ta alhini. Damawar su

Shi ne, shin wa zai gaji sarki?

1.4 Ka'idar Li'irabi

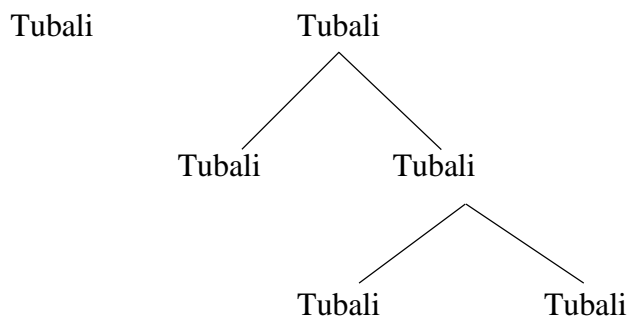
Kamar yadda aka yi bayanin ma'anar nahawu da fannin ilimin kimiyyar harshe wanda ya danganci ilimin ginin jumla. shi ne yadda ake kera kalmomin harshe wato bayyana irin dokoki da ka'idojin da mai magana yake bi lokacin da yake harhada kalmomi su ba da jumlojin harshe. Ka'idar li'irabi na bayani ne kan ka'aidoji da dokokin da mai magana yake bi lokacin da yake harhada kalmomi su ba da jumloji a harshe shi ake kira da (Phrase structure rule) Denham & Lobeck, 2013. Ka'idojin li'irabin jumla suna bayyana hanyoyin da aka bi wajen ginin jumla. Abin nufi a nan, shi ne daga li'irabin jumla za ka/ki gane gurbin kowace kalma da matsayinta a jumla. Saboda kafan aka kuskure saka wata kalma a wani gurbin da ba nata ba za ta sauya ainihin ma'anar jumla. Wannan ka'ida za mu ga yadda take kasancewa a kan kowane gurbin kalma da yankin jumla da jumlar gabaki dāya. A wannan darasi za mu bi a hankali domin kwankwance bayanai dangane da sanin yadda ka'idojin suke aiki za a yi bayanin su dalla-dalla a wannan darasi. Za a ringa ba da misalai na jumloji da yankunan jumloji tare da li'irabinsu da kuma yadda suke zuwa a bishiya dan a sauƙaƙa wa dālibi/ dāliba wajen gane yadda kowace kalma take a cikin jumla.

1.4.1 Kai (k)

A bangaren ginin jumla a yayin da aka yi magana ta 'kai' ana nufin kalmar da take jigo ce a jumla. Kasancewar jumla takan dāuki yanki biyu yankin suna ko yankin bayani da yake dāuke da bangaren aikatau kowane yanki yana dāuke da Kalmar da take ita ce jigo a yanki. Misali, yankin suna jigon wannan yanki 'suna' kuma zai iya kasancewa shi kadai a matsayin yanki. A wasu lokuta akan sami wata Kalmar ta zo kafinsa ko bayansa. Kai ginshikfi ne na jumla domin kusan shi yake tafiya da ragamar jumla. A misalan da za a bayar za mu fahimci irin rawar da 'kai' yake takawa a cikin jumla.

1.4.2 Tubali

Tubali a nahawu shi ne ginshin ginin jumla za a iya samun jumla da tubala biyu ko uku har fiye da haka. Zarruk ya bayyana cewa, makusantan tubala a nahawu sun faro tun daga lokacin Bloomfield (1933) da ya yi bayaninsu daga baya Chomsky (1965) ya bayyana cewa ana daddatsa jumla hawa-hawa ne a fidda muhimman sassanta. Wadannan sassa su ake kira da tubala na farko a tsarin jumla. Abin nufi a nan shi ne tubali wasu kalmomi ne da suke haɗuwa su ta da wani ɓangare a ginin jumla. Misali:



Kamar yadda aka bayyana wannan tubala za su iya ɗaukar kowane irin ɓangare na jumla. Kamar yadda aka yi bayani a kan yankin jumla, yankin suna zai iya zama yankin jumla kuma za a iya samun siffatau a yankin don haka da suna (Sn) da (Sf) a nan suna matsayin tubali ɗaya a farkashin yankin yankin suna.

Auna Fahimta

1. Me ka/kika fahinta da ilimin jumla?
2. Kawo misalai a kalla biyu na yankin jumla, tare da misalai.

Jingar Aiki

1. Me ake nufi da dokar li'irabi



1.6 Takaitawa

A wannan darasi an taƙaita bayani dangane da abin da ya shafi ma'anar ginin jumla da wasu sassa da suke zuwa a jumla. Wato yankin jumla tare da yadda wasu tubala na sassan jumla da yadda suke haɗuwa su ta da jumla.

1.6 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi

1. Ginin Jumla: (Sentence structure)
2. Yankin Jumla (Phrase)
3. Yankin suna (Noun Phrase)
2. Yankin aiki (Verb Phrase)



1.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

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1.8 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta

Amsoshin aikin aji

Tambaya ta xaya: ma'anar ginin jumla na nufin hanyar ilimin wasu qa'idoji da dokoki na harshe da suke bayyana yadda ake tsara kalmomi su ba da yankin jumla, yankin jumla zuwa tubala, daga tubala zuwa jumla mai ma'ana bisa qa'ida ta harshe.

Amsar tambaya ta biyu: yankin jumla wani vangare ne na jumla wanda yake taka mahimmiyar rawa wajen samar da jumla. A harshen Hausa bisa qa'idar nahawu za a iya samun yankin jumla daban- daban ya danganta da yadda aka samar da jumla. Akwai yankin jumla da ake kira yankin suna, akwai yankin jumla da yake xauke da aiki wato yankin bayani.

Misalin yankin suna

- a. Wata yarinya kyakkyawa
- b. Wani yaro gajere

Misalin yankin aikatau

- a. Za ta bayar da kuxin musa
- b. Zai je unguwa washegari

Amsar tambaya ta uku: Abin da ake nufi da dokar li'irabi ita ce dokar da ake bi wajen kiyayaye qa'idoji da dokokin harshe wajen ginin jumlar Hausa ko yankin jumla.

Amsar Jinga:

Kamancin Kai da Tubali

Kai da tubali dukkansu suna zuwa ne a matsayi na yankin jumla. Sannan wani vangare ne na jumla. Sannan kai zai iya zama tubali.

Dangane da bambanci tsakanin kai da tubali shi ne kai yakan iya zuwa shi kaxai ya kasance a matsayi na yankin jumla. Tubali kuwa kalmomi ne ke haxuwa su samar da shi. Sannan tubala zai iya zama kowane irin vangare na jumla.

KASHI NA 2 YANKIN SUNA I

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 2.1 Gabatarwa
- 2.2 Manufar Darasi
 - 2.3.1 Yankin suna
 - 2.3.2 ka'idar yankin suna
- 2.4 Rukunan Nahawu a yankin suna
 - 2.4.1 Jingar Aiki
- 2.5 Takaitawa
- 2.6 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi
- 2.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 2.8 Amsoshin Auna Fahinta



2.1 Gabatarwa

Hakika, yankin suna wani ɓangare ne na jumla wanda yake ɗaukan rukunan nahawu daban-daban. Don haka, tantance yadda wannan yanki yake yana da matuƙar mahimmanci. Musamman kasancewar sai an san yadda yanki yake sannan jumla take iya kammaluwa. A wannan kashi zan yi maka/maki bayani a kan yankin suna a jumla tare da qa'idajinta da yadda yakan kasance a matsayi na wani ɓangare na jumla. Rukunan nahawun da suke zuwa a yankin suna na jumla. Kamar yadda aka bayyana an kasa waɗannan rukunai bi da bi don ya kasance an sami sauƙin fahimtar wannan darasi. Wannan yana nuna maka cewa kowane harshe na ɗan'adam yana da irin nasa rukunan, sai dai kawai wani lokaci a iya samun kamanci dangane da yadda ake amfani da rukunan. Shi ya sa kowane harshe yake da nasa dokokin nahawun harshe. Wato dai, rukunai daban-daban ake harhaɗawa su samar da jumla ko yankinta. Don haka, kiyaye dokokin nahawu ginin jumlar Hausa yana da matuƙar mahimmanci.



2.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar wannan darasi ita ce ka fahimci rukunan nahawun da suke zuwa a ɓangaren yankin suna na jumla. Sannan kasan yadda suke zuwa a gurabe daban daban na yankin jumlar Hausa. Rukunan da za ka/ki fahimta a karshen wannan darasi sun haɗa da Sifa da Tsigilau da Madanganci da Mafayyaci da Nunau da Haɗi da 'yar mallaka da Dirka



2.3 Yankin Suna (Ysn)

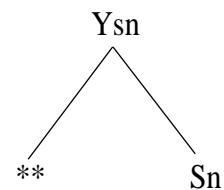
Yankin suna wani ɓangare ne na jumla da yake ɗauke da suna, sai dai akwai rukunan nahawu da suke kasancewa a wannan yanki a wasu lokuta baya ga suna. A wannan darasi za a yi bayani tare da nazarin su. Wadannan rukunai sune kamar haka, ‘dirka’ da ‘sifa’ da ‘tsigilau’ da ‘madanganci’ da ‘mafayyaci’ da nunau da ‘yar mallaka. Yanzu kai tsaye sai mu tafi ga bayanin rukunan Hausa na yankin suna amma kafin nan bari mu duba ka’idar yankin suna da yadda take kasancewa.

2.3.1 Ka’idar yankin suna (Kysn)

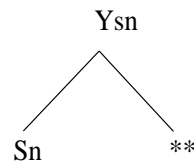
Yankin suna yana da ka’ida domin a yankin suna za a iya samun suna kawai a matsayinsa na yanki a cikin jumla. Sannan za a iya samun rukunan nahawun da koda yausha a yankin suna suke taka rawa a wannan ɓangare. Hakan, ya sa akwai ka’ida ta yadda wannan yanki yake kamar haka:



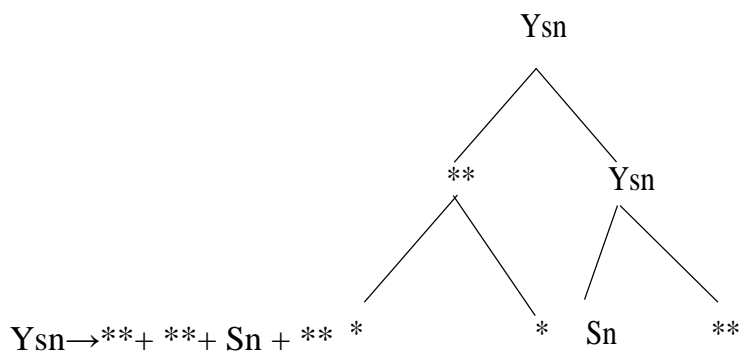
- Ka’ida ta farko mai ɗauke da suna kawai:
Ysn → sn



- Ka’ida ta biyu ita ce wani rukuni kafin suna:
Ysn → ** +Sn



- Ka'ida ta uku ita ce rukuni ba yan suna: Ysn →
Sn + **
- Ka'ida ta huɗu ita ce mai ɗauke da rukuni kafin da bayan suna:



Wadannan ka'idojin duk sukan iya zuwa a ɓangaren yankin suna kamar yadda za mu gani a bayanin da za mu yi dangane da rukunan nahawun da suke zuwa a cigaban wannan darasi na mu ina fatan ɗalibi/ɗaliba za ku biyo ni don ganin kun fahimci wannan darasi dalla-dalla. Har' ila yau Zarruk (2005) ya bayyana cewa a yankin suna za a iya samunsa ya kasance kamar haka:

$$Ysn \rightarrow Sft^1 + K^2 + Sft^3$$

Wato yankin suna ɗauke da siffatau na ɗaya da kai da siffatau na uku abin nufi a nan shi ne kowane irin rukunin nahawu da zai iya zuwa kafin suna zai kasance a siffatau na ɗaya. Sannan kai shi ne jigo watau suna ko waiklin suna da kan iya zama a gurbin da suna yake. Siffatau na uku na nufin kowane irin rukunin nahawu da zai iya zuwa bayan suna amma a yankin sunan kawai. Wannan shi ne bayani da ɗalibi ko ɗaliba za su iya fahimta domin za mu iya ɗaukan kowace ka'ida ta yankin suna don bayyana rukunan da za su iya zuwa a gurin.

2.4 Rukunan nahawu na yankin suna

A nan gaba za mu yi kofarin kawo rukunan nahawun da suke zuwa a farkashin yankin suna tare da kawo bayanansu bi da bi a darasi na gaba. Sannan da yadda suke a surar li'irabi na bishiya. A darasin na gaba za a ga yadda rukunai suke matuqar taka rawa wajen gina yankin suna.

Auna Fahimta na 1

1. Fitar da yankin suna a wannan gajeren bayanin.
Wani yaro fari gajere ya fito wasa bakin titi. Motoci suna ta wucewa ya kasa ya dauko kwallonsa da ya wulla daya bangaren titin.
2. Me ka fahimta dangane da qa'ida ta yankin suna?



2.5 Taqaitawa

An taqaita wannan kashi da abin da ya shafi yankin suna a bisa yadda yake kasancewa da kuma vangare qa'idojin da suke tattare da wannan vangare domin Xalibi/Daliba su gane wannan yanki kwarai da gaske.

2.6 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi

Yankin suna (Noun Phrase)

Qa'idojin yankin suna (Phrase structure rule)



2.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari

Bello, A. (2014). *Sabon Nahawun Hausa*: Zaria Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited.

Bello, A. (2014). *Transformational Generative Grammar and Others: A Short Comparism*.

Blommfield, L. (1933) *Language*. New York: Holt. Google Books.

Chomsky, N. (1965). *Aspects of the Theory of Syntad*. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.

Denham, K. and Lobeck, A. (2013). *Linguistics for Eberyone: An Introduction*. Second Edition, Printed by Wadsworth Cengage learning. United States of America.

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

Radford, A. (2004). *Minimalist Syntax: Exploring the Structure of English*. Cambridge Text Books in Linguistics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Sani, M.A.Z. (2009). *Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 2: Ginin Jumlar Hausa*. Kano: Benchmark Publisher Limited.

Skinner, N (1977). *A Grammar of Hausa*: New Northern Nigerian Publishing Company Limited, Zaria.



2.8 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta

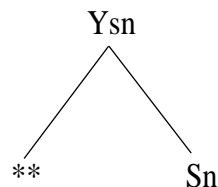
Yankin suna, da suke cikin wannan gajeran labari su ne kamar haka:

1. Wani yaro fari gajere.
2. Motoci

Qa'idar yankin suna sune kamar haka: -

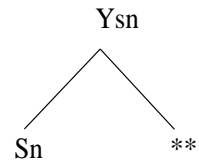


- da suna kawai : $Y_{sn} \rightarrow s_n$

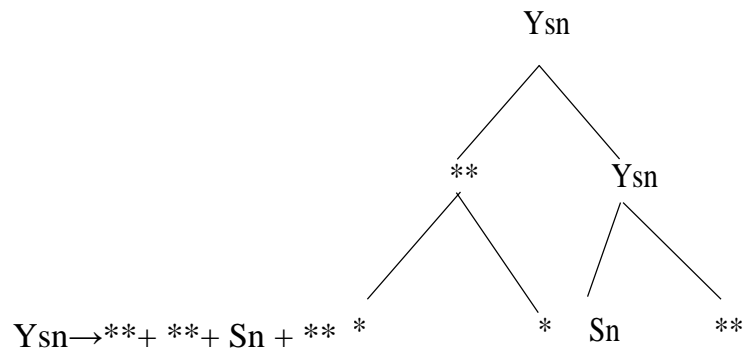


- Ka'ida ta biyu ita ce wani rukuni
 $Y_{sn} \rightarrow ** + S_n$

kafin suna:



- Ka'ida ta uku ita ce rukuni ba yan suna: Ysn →
Sn + **
- Ka'ida ta huɗu ita ce mai ɗauke da rukuni kafin da bayan suna:



KASHI NA 3 YANKIN SUNA II

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 3.1 Gabatarwa
- 3.2 Manufar Darasi
- 3.3 Tsigilau
- 3.4 Madanganci
 - 3.5.1 Mafayyaci
 - 3.5.1.1 Mafayyaci Tambayau
 - 3.5.1.2 Mafayyaci Dunkulau
- 3.6 Takaitawa
- 3.7 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi
- 3.8 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 3.9 Amsoshin Auna Fahinta



3.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan gaba za mu duba rukunan nahawun da suka kunshi 'tsigilau' da 'madanganci' da 'mafayyaci'. Wa'dannan rukunai za a bayyana yadda suke a matsayinsu na wani bangare na nahawu da irin gurbin da suke wakana a cikin jumla. Sannan a wannan darasi an yi kofarin kawo wasu daga cikin rukunan nahawun da takaitawar su a gefan kowane rukuni don ya kasance an fahimci ka'idar li'irabi da rawar da kowane rukuni yake takawa a yanki. Dangane da kawo misalai duk rukunin da aka ba da misalinsa za a yi li'irabinsa sannan a kawo surar li'irabin cikin bishiyar li'irabi.



3.2 Manufar Darasi

Mahimmin manufar wannan darasi shi ne a fahimci yadda waxannan rukunai 'Tsigilau' da 'Mafayyaci' da 'Madanganci' suke zuwa a vangaren yankin suna da kuma muhallan da suke bayyana a gurabe na jumla. A qarshe wannan darasi ana so kowane xalibi ya san yadda waxannan rukunai suke kasancewa a yankin suna na jumla.



3.3. Tsigilau (Tgl)

‘Tsigilau’ rukunin nahawu ne da yake da mahimmanci a rukunan nahawun Hausa, wasu masana kan kira shi da kamar ‘tsigilau’ kamar masani Zarruk (2005) ya kira shi da wannan suna. Tsigilau yana nuni ne da kankantar` abu Sani (2009: 30). Tsigilau dai nuni yake yi ga kankantar` abu, kuma kalmominsa su ne *ɗan* da ‘yar da kuma ‘yan. *Dan* ana yin amfani da shi wajen nuna jinsin namiji, ‘yar wajen nuna jinsin mace, ‘yan kuma wajen nuna jam’in abu jinsin namiji ko jinsin tamata. Akasari idan kalmomin tsigilau suka zo a jumla sukan iya zuwa kafin suna ko ‘suna’ ne yake biye da su kamar yadda yake a waɗannan misalai kamar haka:

- a. ‘Yar yarinyar ta gama wanke-wanke.
- b. Dan yaron haziki ne.
- c. Wata yarinya ‘yar karama ta shigo.
- d. Wani yaro ɗan gajere ya shigo.
- e. ‘Yan littattafai da ma ya karɓa.

Ga wasu misalai na yadda tsigilau yake zuwa a yankin suna a li’irabi da li’irabin bishiya.

$$Ysn \rightarrow Sft^1 + K^2 + Sft^3$$

$$Sft^1 \rightarrow Tsgl$$

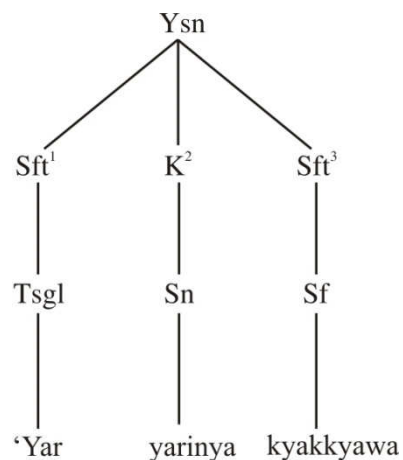
$$Tsgl \rightarrow \text{‘yar}$$

$$K^2 \rightarrow Sn$$

$$Sn \rightarrow \text{yarinya}$$

$$Sft^3 \rightarrow Sf$$

$$Sf \rightarrow \text{kyakkyawa}$$



$$Ysn \rightarrow Sft^1 + K^2 + Sft^3$$

$$Sft^1 \rightarrow Mfy$$

$$Mfy \rightarrow \text{wata}$$

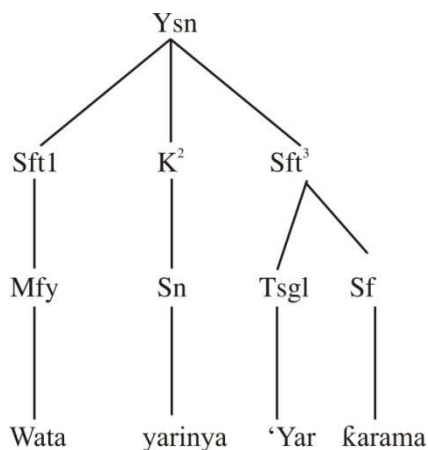
$$K^2 \rightarrow Sn$$

$$Sn \rightarrow \text{yarinya}$$

$$Sft^3 \rightarrow Tsgl + Sf$$

$$Tsgl \rightarrow \text{‘yar}$$

$$Sf \rightarrow \text{karama}$$



3.4 Madanganci(Mdg)

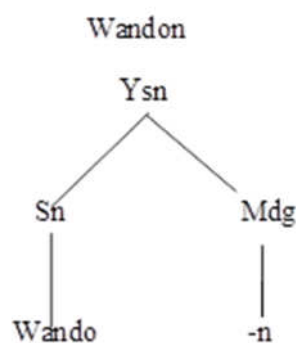
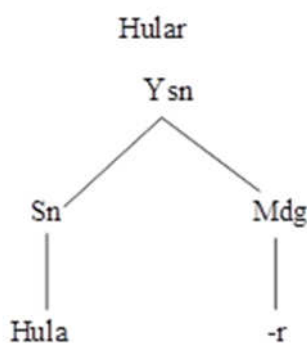
Madanganci rukuni ne a nahawun Hausa da yake tantance wani abu, kuma a Hausa iri biyu ne, akwai **-r** da **-n**. Wadannan harufa ana amfani da su a lika a suna ko sifa don tabbatar da ainihin abu. Kuma suna tafiya ne da jinsi da adadi misali hular (jinsin mace) da wandon (jinsin namiji) da gidajen (jam'i) za a iya cewa idan ba a saka su da wani abu ba sa dauke da wata ma'ana, amma da yake suna zuwa ne a karshen 'suna' ko 'sifa' suna dauke da ma'anar cewa an san abin da ake yin magana a kan sa. Misali, idan aka ce:

- Hular ta kone.
- Wandon ya yage.
- gidajen sun yi kyau.
- Farar ta fi kyau.
- Jan takalmin na tsaba.

A wadannan misalai na sama idan aka rubuta hula ko wando ba tare da madanganci ba za su iya kasancewa kowace 'hula' ko kowane 'wando' ke nan. Amma kasancewar an sakala madanganci shi ya tantance irin hular ko wandon da ake magana a kai. Madanganci yana iya kasance wa kamar haka a yankin suna.

Ysn → Sn + Mdg
 Sn → hula
 Mdg → -r

Ysn → Sn + Mdg
 Sn → wando
 Mdg → -n



3.5 Mafayyaci (Mfy)

'Mafayyaci' rukunin nahawu ne mai mahimmanci ne da yake taka rawa wajen fayyace jinsin abin da ake magana a kan sa. Kamar yadda sunan ya nuna 'mafayyaci' fayyace abu yake yi ta fuskar jinsin abin kamar

yadda zan misalta maka nan gaba kafan. ‘Mafayyaci’ Kamar yadda Sani (2009: 32) ya bayyana iri biyu ne kamar haka:

- i Tambayau
- ii Dunkulau

koda yake Sani (1999) ya bayyana nunau a farkashin yankin suna sannan Bello (2014) ya yi bayanin wakilin suna nunau don haka a wannan darasi za mu dauki rabe-raben mafayyaci a matsayin ‘Tambayau’ da ‘Dunkulau’.

3.5.1.1 Mafayyaci Tambayau (Mfyt)

Mafayyaci Tambayau: nau’i ne da ya kunshi kalmomin tambaya kuma yana tafiya ne da jinsi da adadi wato, *wane* (*namiji*) ko *wace* (*mace*) ko *wadanne* (*jam’i*). Misali:

1. *Wane* mutum ne ya zo?
2. *Wace* sarka za ki saya?
3. *Wadanne* Akuyoyin ya kawo?

3.5.1.2 Mafayyaci Dunkulau (Mfyd)

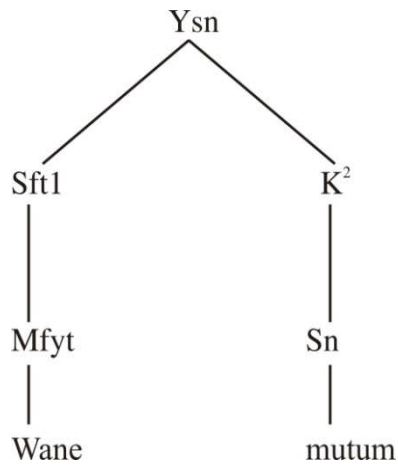
Mafayyaci Dunkulau: yana bayani ne a dunkule misalansa sun bambanta da ‘tambayau’ domin shi ba ya zuwa da sigar tambaya, kuma nuni yake yi da cewa ba a san abu ba. Kalmomi da suke bayyana ‘mafayyaci dunkulau’ su ne *wata* da *wani* da kuma *wasu*. ‘Dunkulau *wata* nuni take yi da jinsin tamata kuma duk sunan da zai biyo ta a daidaitacciyar Hausa jinsin tamata ne, *wani* kuwa duk sunan da zai biyo lallai ya kasance jinsin namiji, sai kuma *wasu* (ko *wadansu*) suna jam’i na jinsin namiji ko tamata shi yake biyo ta. Misali:

- a. Wata yarinya ta mari Binta.
 - b. Wata mota ta zo.
 - c. Wani gida ya rushe.
 - d. Wani mutum ya gina gida.
- I. Wasu (wadansu) dalibai sun ci jarrabawa.

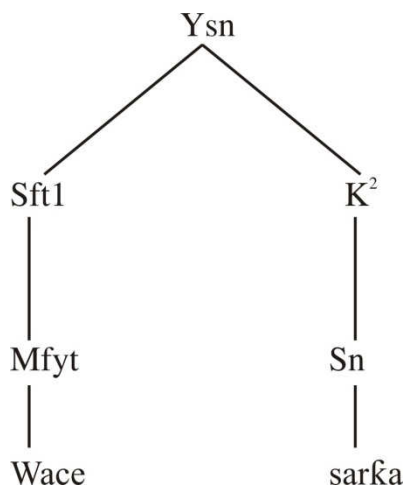
Haka kuma kalmomi dunkulau za su iya zuwa a jumla ba tare da ‘suna’ ba. Misali, za a iya cewa ‘Wata ta mari Binta’ ko ‘Wani ya rubuta littafi a kan lissafi’ da sauransu.

Mafayyaci Tambayau

Ysn → Sft¹+ K²
 Sft¹ → Mfyt
 Mfyt → wane
 K² → Sn
 Sn → Mutum

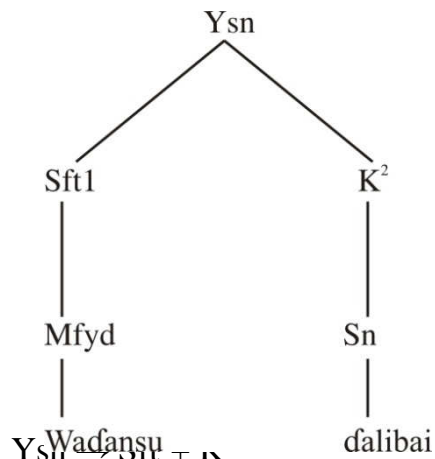


Ysn → Sft¹+ K²
 Sft¹ → Mfyt
 Mfyt → wace
 K² → Sn
 Sn → sarka

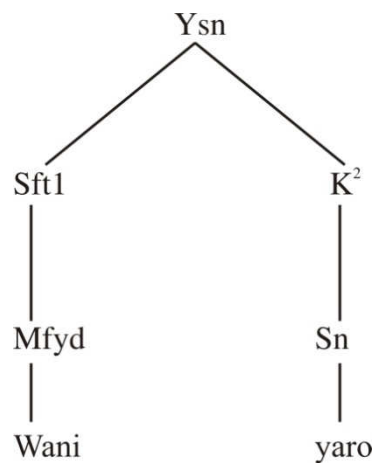


Mafayyaci Dukulau

Ysn → Sft¹+ K²
 Sft¹ → Mfyd
 Mfyd → wadansu
 K² → Sn
 Sn → dalibai



Ysn → Sft¹+ K²
 Sft¹ → Mfyd
 Mfyd → wani
 K² → Sn
 Sn → yaro



Auna Fahimta

- | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Kawo rukunin nahawu da yake zuwa kafin suna tare da bayaninsa da misalansa. Kuma zai iya zuwa shi kadai ba tare da suna ba. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Jinga Aiki

1. Me ka fahimta da madanganci a jumla, kawo su tare da misalai a cikin li'irabi da surar bishiya.



3.6 Taqaitawa

An taqaita wannan darasi akan rukunan nahawu guda uku da suke zuwa a yankin suna da suka haxa da Tsigalau da Madanganci da Mafayyaci don sauqayawa xalibi/xaliba sauqin fahimtar karatu.

3.7 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi

Tsigilau (Dimunitive)
Madanganci (Referencial)
Mafayyaci (Specifier)



3.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

Bagari, D.M (1986). *Bayanin Hausa Jagora : Ga Mai Koyan Ilimin Bayanin Harshe*. Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida Rabat-Marocco

Bargery, G.P. (1993). *Hausa English Dictionary and English- Hausa Bocabulary*, (Second Edition) Zaria: Ahmadu Bello Unibersity Press Limited.

Bello, A. (2014). *Sabon Nahawun Hausa*: Zaria Ahmadu Bello Unibersity Press Limited.

Bello, A. (2014). *Transformational Generatibe Grammar and Others: A Short Comparism*.

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

Jinju, M. H. (1980). *Rayayyen Nahawun Hausa*. Zaria: NNPC.

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- Sani, M.A.Z. (2009). *Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 2: Ginin Jumlar Hausa*. Kano: Benchmark Publisher Limited.
- Skinner, N (1977). *A Grammar of Hausa: New Northern Nigerian Publishing Company Limited, Zaria*.
- Yalwa, L. D. (1995). *Issues in the Syntad of Hausa Complementation: PhD Dissertation, Unibersity of California, Los Angeles*.
- Yusuf, M.A. (2011). *Hausa Grammar: An Introduction*. Zaria Ahmadu Bello Unibersity Press Limited.
- Zaria, A.B. (1981). *Nahawun Hausa*. Thomas Nelson.
- Zarruk, R.M. (1993). *Aro da Kirkira a Harshen Hausa*. Zaria: ABU Zaria Press.
- Zarruk, R.M. (2001). *Bishiyar Li'irabi a Nazarin Jumlar Hausa*. Zaria: ABU Zaria Press.



3.8 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta

Amsoshin tambayoyin aikin aji.

- a. 'Mafayyaci' shi ne rukunin da yake zuwa kafin suna a cikin jumla a mafi akasarin lokaci shi baya zuwa a bayan suna sai dai in an sami sarkakkiyar jumla. Wannan rukunin nahawu ne mai mahimmanci da yake taka rawa wajen fayyace jinsin abin da ake magana a kan sa. Kamar yadda sunan ya nuna 'mafayyaci' fayyace abu yake yi ta fuskar jinsin abin kamar yadda zan misalta maka nan gaba kadan. 'Mafayyaci' Kamar yadda Sani (2009: 32) ya bayyana iri biyu ne kamar haka:

- i Tambayau
- ii Dunkulau

koda yake Sani (1999) ya bayyana nunau a farkashin yankin suna sannan Bello (2014) ya yi bayanin wakilin suna nunau don haka za a yi bayanin rabe-raben mafayyaci a matsayin ‘Tambayau’ da ‘Dunkulau’.

1 Mafayyaci Tambayau (Mfyt)

Mafayyaci Tambayau: nau’i ne da ya kunshi kalmomin tambaya kuma yana tafiya ne da jinsi da adadi wato, *wane* (*namiji*) ko *wace* (*mace*) ko *wadanne* (*jam’i*). Misali:

1. *Wane* mutum ne ya zo?
2. *Wace* sarka za ki saya?
3. *Wadanne* Akuyoyin ya kawo?

2 Mafayyaci Dunkulau (Mfyd)

Mafayyaci Dunkulau: yana bayani ne a dunkule misalansa sun bambanta da ‘tambayau’ domin shi ba ya zuwa da sigar tambaya, kuma nuni yake yi da cewa ba a san abu ba. Kalmomi da suke bayyana ‘mafayyaci dunkulau’ su ne *wata* da *wani* da kuma *wasu*. ‘Dunkulau *wata* nuni take yi da jinsin tamata kuma duk sunan da zai biyo ta a daidaitacciyar Hausa jinsin tamata ne, *wani* kuwa duk sunan da zai biyo ta lallai ya kasance jinsin namiji, sai kuma *wasu* (ko *wadansu*) suna jam’i na jinsin namiji ko tamata shi yake biyo ta. Misali:

1. *Wata* yarinya ta mari Binta.
2. *Wata* mota ta zo.
3. *Wani* gida ya rushe.
4. *Wani* mutum ya gina gida.
5. *Wasu* (wadansu) dalibai sun ci jarrabawa.

Haka kuma kalmomi dunkulau za su iya zuwa a jumla ba tare da ‘suna’ ba. Misali, za a iya cewa ‘Wata ta mari Binta’ ko ‘Wani ya rubuta littafi a kan lissafi’ da sauransu.

Amsar Jinga

3.4. Madanganci (Mdg)

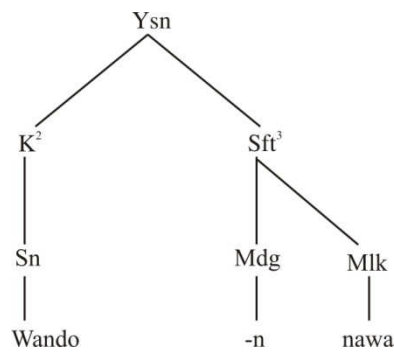
Madanganci rukuni ne a nahawun Hausa da yake tantance wani abu, kuma a Hausa iri biyu ne, akwai *-r* da *-n*. Wadannan harufa ana amfani da su a lika a suna ko sifa don tabbatar da ainihin abu. Kuma suna tafiya ne da jinsi da adadi misali hular (*jinsin mace*) da wandon (*jinsin namiji*) da gidajen (*jam’i*) za a iya cewa idan ba a saka su da wani abu ba sa dauke da wata ma’ana, amma da yake suna zuwa ne a farkashen ‘suna’ ko ‘sifa’ suna dauke da ma’anar cewa an san abin da ake yin magana a kan sa. Misali, idan aka ce:

Hular ta kone.

- a. Wandon ya yage.
- b. gidajen sun yi kyau.
- c. Farar ta fi kyau.
- d. Jan takalmin na tsaba.

Misali a li'irabi da surar bishiya.

Ysn → + K² + Sft³
 K² → Sn
 Sft³ → Mdg + Mlk
 Sn + Mlk
 Sn → wando
 Mdg → -n
 Mlk → nawa



KASHI NA 4 YANKIN SUNA III

- 4.1 Gabatarwa
- 4.2 Manufar Darasi
- 4.3 Nunau
- 4.4 Sifa
- 4.5 Haxi
- 4.5 Taƙaitawa
- 4.6 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi
- 4.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 4.8 Amsoshin Auna Fahinta



4.1 Gabatarwa

Rukunan nahawu na yankin suna, suna da matuƙar dama. Wannan ya sa a wannan darasi za mu kuma zaqulo wasu daga ciki da suka haxa da 'Sifa da Nunau da Haxi dan a yi bayaninsu. Sannan a dubi irin rawar da suke takawa a wannan vangare da kuma yanayin guraben da suke kasancewa.



4.2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar wannan darasi shi ne xalibi/xaliba su fahimci irin guraban da nunau da sifa da mahaxi suke taka rawa a yankin suna. Sannan su gane mahimmancin su a cikin jumla.



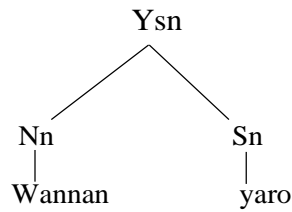
4.3 Nunau (Nn)

Kamar yadda sunansa ya nuna, 'nunau' nau'i ne da ya danganci nuna wani abu. Nunau ya kasu gida biyu; akwai 'dogo' da kuma 'gajere'. Kalmomin 'nunau dogo' su ne *wannan* da *waccan* da *wadannan* da kuma *wadancan*. Kalmomin 'nunau gajere' su ne *nan* (ana yin amfani da ita ga jam'i jinsin namiji ko mace) da *can*. Sannan kalmomin nunau suna nuni abu na kusa da nesa. Yanzu ga wasu misalnsu cikin jumla:

- i. *Wannan* yaro ya iya dinki.
- ii. *Waccan* yarinyar ta zo dāzu.
- iii. *Wadannan* dalibai sun jarrabawa.
- iv. *Wadancan* dalibai sun fadi jarrabawa.
- v. Gidan *nan* ya yi kyau.
- vi. Motar *nan* ta fi kyau.
- vii. Gidan *can* ya ginu.

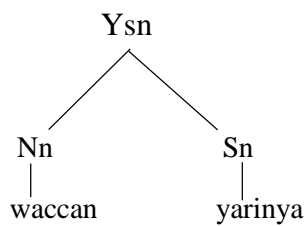
Ysn → Nn +Sn
 Nn → wannan
 Sn → yaro

Wannan yaro



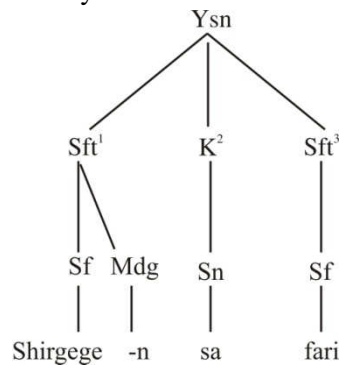
Ysn → Nn +Sn
 Nn → waccan
 Sn → yarinya

Waccan yarinyar

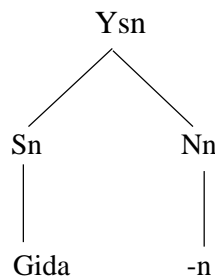


Ysn →
 Sn →
 Nn → -n can

Sn + Nn
 Gida

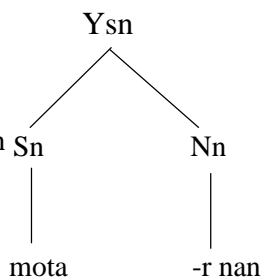


Gidan can



Ysn → Sn + Nn
 Sn → Mota
 Nn → -r nan

Motar nan



4.6 Sifa (Sf)

Sifa ita take bayanin suna cikin jumla. Ita kalmar sifa rukuni ce muhimmi a nazarin nahawun harshe, a duk inda ta zo a jumla tana yin bayani ne dangane da ‘suna’. Sannan tana iya zuwa kafin suna da bayan suna sai dai kamar yadda Bagari (1986) ya bayyana cewa idan sifa ta gabaci suna tana buƙatar harafin liki (Linker) amma idan ta zo a bayan

suna ba ta buƙatar harafin liki. Sani (2009) ya bayyana ire-iren sifa kamar haka:

Ire-Iren Sifa

4.6.1 Hadadɗiyar sifa: ta kasu zuwa biyu,

Akwai ‘yar aikatau da sassauka

I Sifa sassauka: sifa ce da take bayani akan suna kai tsaye. misali:

1. Baƙi
2. dogaye
3. tsanwa
4. guntaye
5. gajere
6. ingarma.

II ifa ‘Yar aikatau: kamar yadda sunan ya nuna sifa ce da ta samo tushe daga aikatau. Misali:

- I. wankakkiya
- II. Soyayye
- III. ɗaurarru
- IV. kamamme
- V. gyararriya.

4.6.2 Tagwan sifa: wannan sifa ce da take ɗauke da kalmomi biyu da karan ɗori da yake bayyana ta a matsayin kalma guda. Misali,

- I. Buhu-buhu
- II. Kala – kala
- III. tiya-tiya

4.6.3 Sifa ta amsa-kama: misali,

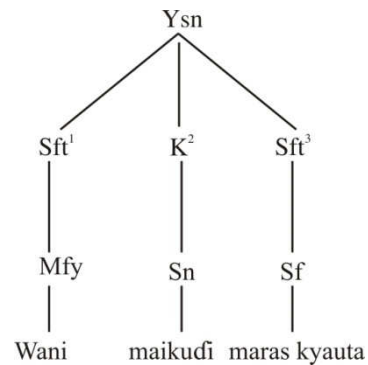
- I. shirgege da
- II. sharbebe da
- III. Sharbebiya da
- IV. sharba-sharba da
- V. tikekiya.

4.6.4 Sarkakkiyar sifa, misali,

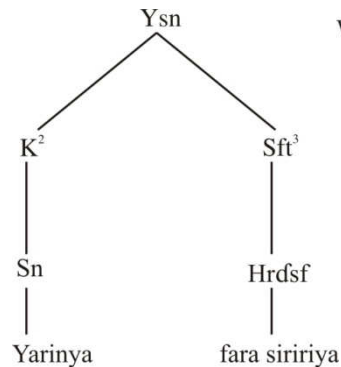
- I. Mai shi
- II. Mai wannan mai kwazo

- III. Masu hargowa
- IV. Maras kyauta,
- V. Marasa kudi
- VI. Marasa gidan kwana
- VII. Maras kyauta
- VIII. Maras kunya.

$Y_{sn} \rightarrow Sft^1 + K^2 + Sft^3$
 $Sft^1 \rightarrow Mfy$
 $Mfy \rightarrow wani$
 $K^2 \rightarrow Sn$
 $Sn \rightarrow Maikudi$
 $Sf \rightarrow Maras kyauta$



$Y_{sn} \rightarrow K^2 + Sft^3$
 $K^2 \rightarrow Sn$
 $Sn \rightarrow Yarinya$
 $Sft^3 \rightarrow Hrdsf$
 $Hrdsf \rightarrow Fara siririya$



$Y_{sn} \rightarrow Sft^1 + K^2 + Sft^3$
 $Sft^1 \rightarrow Sf + Mdg$
 $Sf \rightarrow Shirgege$
 $Mdg \rightarrow -n$
 $K^2 \rightarrow Sn$
 $Sn \rightarrow Sa$
 $Sft^3 \rightarrow Sf$
 $Sf \rightarrow fari$

Misalan sifa cikin jumla:

- a. Yarinya fara siririya ta shigo aji.
- b. Wani shirgegen Sa fari ya kasa.
- c. Wani maikudi maras kyauta ya tsiyace.

4.7 Hadi (Hd)

Hadi yana da matuƙar mahimmanci a nahawun Hausa domin yana haɗa kalma da kalma ko yanki na jumla da wani yankin ko kuma jumla da jumla. Misalan hadi sun haɗa da, ko da da da ma da sannan. Misalin hadi a jumla shi ne kamar haka:

- I Wake da shinkafa.

- II. Koko *da* kosai.
- III. Akwai waɗanda za a gani da waɗanda za a saya.
- IB. Abdu ya biya kuɗin kayan *sannan* an ba shi rasiti.
- B. Abdu ya ci wake *da* shinkafa *sannan* ya sha ruwa.

Duk misalan za ka ga cewa sun kunshi kalmar mahadi, a (I-II) kai tsaye an haɗa kalmomi ne ta yin amfani da kalmar haɗi *da*, a (III) kuwa yankin jumla da wani yankin jumla aka haɗa. Misali na (IB) an yi amfani da kalmar haɗi *sannan* wajen yin haɗi a cikin jumla. Misali na (B) yana nuna maka cewa a jumla za a iya amfani da kalmomin haɗi har biyu. Yana da kyau ka/ki kara fahimta cewa kalmomin da suke ‘yan rukuni ɗaya su suka fi zuwa a tsari na haɗi. Ga wasu karin misalai nan an kawo don karin bayani.

- I Habu da Ali sun karaso.
- II Waɗanda za su gani da waɗanda za su biya
- III Mutanen za su zo yanzu ko sun fasa ne.
- VI Ya kamata sai ya siya sannan a ba shi rasil.

Auna Fahimta

2. Kawo nau’oin sifa tare da misalansu cikin yankin jumla’.

Jingar Aiki

1. A yankin suna wane rukuni ne yake haxa wani yanki ko jumla tare da wani vangare na jumla? Yi bayani

4.7.1 Ma’anar Wasu Kalmomi

Sifa (Adjective)

Haxi (Linker)



4.8 Taqaitawa

A wannan kashi, an fahimci cewa Kowane harshe yana da rukunan nahawu da suka kebanta da shi a yankin suna. Sannan idan aka dubi ‘mahadi’ shi kaxai ne a rukunan ba shi da alaƙa da bayanin jinsi. ‘Mahadi’ yana taka muhimmiyar rawa ta yadda kalmomin haɗi suke taimakawa wajen gajarta jumla da kuma haɗa kalmomin da suke yan rukuni ɗaya.

4.9 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi

Sifa (Adjective)

Haxi (conjunction)



4.10 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

Bagari, D.M (1986). *Bayanin Hausa Jagora : Ga Mai Koyan Ilimin Bayanin Harshe*. Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida Rabat-Marocco

Bargery, G.P. (1993). *Hausa English Dictionary and English- Hausa Bocabulary*, (Second Edition) Zaria: Ahmadu Bello Unifersity Press Limited.

Bello, A. (2014). *Sabon Nahawun Hausa*: Zaria Ahmadu Bello Unifersity Press Limited.

Bello, A. (2014). *Transformational Generatibe Grammar and Others: A Short Comparism*.

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

Jinju, M. H. (1980). *Rayayyen Nahawun Hausa*. Zaria: NNPC.

Radford, A. (2004). *Minimalist Syntad: Edploring the Structure of English*. Cambridge Tedt Books in Linguistics. Cambridge: Cambridge Unifersity Press.

Sani, M. A.Z (1999). *Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa*. Ibadan: Unifersity Press Plc.

Sani, M.A.Z. (2009). *Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 2: Ginin Jumlar Hausa*. Kano: Benchmark Publisher Limited.

Skinner, N (1977). *A Grammar of Hausa*: New Northern Nigerian Publishing Company Limited, Zaria.

Yalwa, L. D. (1995). *Issues in the Syntad of Hausa Complementation*: PhD Dissertation, Unifersity of California, Los Angeles.

Yusuf, M.A. (2011). *Hausa Grammar: An Introduction*. Zaria Ahmadu Bello Unibersity Press Limited.

Zaria, A.B. (1981). *Nahawun Hausa*. Thomas Nelson.

Zarruk, R.M. (1993). *Aro da Kirkira a Harshen Hausa*. Zaria: ABU Zaria Press.

Zarruk, R.M. (2001). *Bishiyar Li'irabi a Nazarin Jumlar Hausa*. Zaria: ABU Zaria Press.



4.11 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta

Sifa ita take bayanin suna cikin jumla. Ita kalmar sifa rukuni ce muhimmi a nazarin nahawun harshe, a duk inda ta zo a jumla tana yin bayani ne dangane da 'suna'. Sannan tana iya zuwa kafin suna da bayan suna sai dai kamar yadda Bagari (1986) ya bayyana cewa idan sifa ta gabaci suna tana buƙatar harafin liki (Linker) amma idan ta zo a bayan suna ba ta buƙatar harafin liki. Sani (2009) ya bayyana ire-iren sifa kamar haka:

Ire-Iren Sifa

1. Hadaddiyar sifa: ta kasu zuwa biyu, Akwai 'yar aikatau da sassauka
- I Sifa sassauka: sifa ce da take bayani akan suna kai tsaye. misali:
 1. Baki
 2. dogaye
 3. tsanwa
 4. guntaye
 5. gajere
 6. ingarma.
- I. Sifa 'Yar aikatau: kamar yadda sunan ya nuna sifa ce da ta samo tushe daga aikatau. Misali:
 1. wankakkiya
 2. Soyayye
 3. daurarru
 4. kamamme
 5. gyararriya.

2. Tagwan sifa: wannan sifa ce da take ɗauke da kalmomi biyu da karan ɗori da yake bayyana ta a matsayin kalma guda. Misali,

1. Buhu-buhu
2. Kala – kala
3. tiya-tiya

Sifa ta amsa-kama: misali,

1. shirgege da
2. sharbebe da
3. Sharbebiya da
4. sharba-sharba da
5. tikekiya.

Sarkakkiyar sifa, misali,

1. Mai shi
2. Mai wannan mai kwazo
3. Masu hargowa
4. Maras kyauta,
5. Marasa kudi
6. Marasa gidan kwana
7. Maras kyauta
8. Maras kunya.

Amsar Jinga

Hadfi yana da matuƙar mahimmanci a nahawun Hausa domin yana haɗa kalma da kalma ko yanki na jumla da wani yankin ko kuma jumla da jumla. Misalan hadfi sun haɗa da, ko da da da ma da sannan. Misalin hadfi a jumla shi ne kamar haka:

- a. Wake da shinkafa.
- b. Koko *da* kosai.
- c. Akwai waɗanda za a gani da waɗanda za a saya.
- d. Abdu ya biya kuɗin kayan *sannan* an ba shi rasiti.
- e. Abdu ya ci wake *da* shinkafa *sannan* ya sha ruwa.

Duk misalan za ka ga cewa sun kunshi kalmar mahadi, a (I-II) kai tsaye an haɗa kalmomi ne ta yin amfani da kalmar hadfi *da*, a (III) kuwa yankin jumla da wani yankin jumla aka haɗa. Misali na (IB) an yi amfani da kalmar hadfi *sannan* wajen yin hadfi a cikin jumla. Misali na (B) yana nuna maka cewa a jumla za a iya amfani da kalmomin hadfi har biyu. Yana da kyau ka/ki fara fahimta cewa kalmomin da suke ‘yan

rukuni dāya su suka fi zuwa a tsari na haɗi. Ga wasu ƙarin misalai nan an kawo don ƙarin bayani.

- I Habu da Ali sun ƙaraso.
- II Waɗanda za su gani da waɗanda za su biya
- III Mutanen za su zo yanzu ko sun fasa ne.

KASHI NA 5 YANKIN SUNA IV

- 5.1 Gabatarwa
- 5.2 Manufar Darasi
- 5.3 Dirka
- 5.4. Nasaba
- 5.5 Ma'anar Wasu kalmomi
- 5.6 Takaitawa
- 5.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 5.8 Hasashen amsoshin tambayoyin auna fahimta (aikin aji) da jinga



5.1 Gabatarwa

Yanki suna, yanki ne da yake xauke da rukunan nahawu mafi yawa a wannan darasi za mu duba sauran rukunan da suke zuwa a wannan yanki. Don haka, za mu kalli 'Dirka' da 'Nasaba' da 'yar mallaka da kuma yadda suke kasancewa a wannan yanki.



5.2 Manufar Darasi

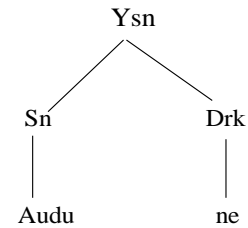
A wannan darasi ana so xalibi/xaliba su fahimci yadda waxannan rukunan nahawu suke wakana a yankin suna. Sannan ya kasance an gane yadda za a bambance kowane rukuni da xan uwansa a cikin jumla.



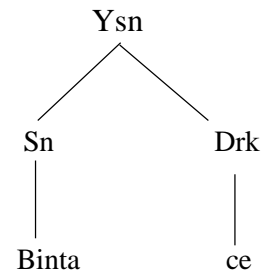
5.3 Dirka (Drk)

Dirka, Sani (2009) ya bayyana ta a matsayin kalmomi da suke tallafwa zance, takan dauki tsari na mace da namiji da jam'i. Wato mace tilo (ce) da namiji tilo (ne) sannan da jam'i (ne). Don haka takan zo da tsari na jinsi da adadi a cikin jumla, musamman a sassaukar jumla. Dirka tana amfani a wajen bayyana abubuwa guda uku, daidaita jumla da nuna alkiblar matsayin batu da kuma kasancewa a matsayin alama wajen tallafawa zance don haka tana da matuƙar mahimmanci a nahawun Hausa. Sannan kamar yadda Bello (2014) ya bayyana ana samun jumla dirkau, misali, Fatima ce (jinsin mace) Bala ne (jinsin namiji) mutanen ne (jam'i). Dangane da misalan dirka a cikin jumla takan zo kamar haka:

Ysn → Sn + Drk
 Sn → Audu
 Drk → ne

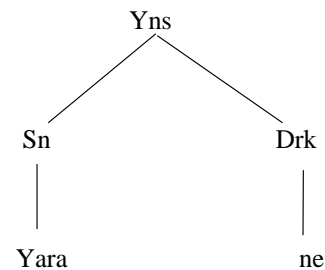


Ysn → Sn + Drk
 Sn → Binta ce
 Drk → ce



Ysn → Sn + Drk
 Sn → Yara
 Drk → ne

- Yaran dalibai ne.
- Binta kyakkyawa ce.
- Ali saurayi ne.
- Musa malami ne
- Larai bazawara ce



5.4 Nasaba (N)

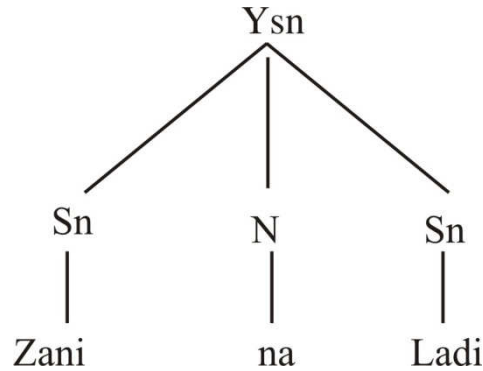
Wakilin suna na mallaka mai nuna nasaba wani mahimmin rukuni ne na nahawu. Yana da matuƙar mahimmanci a rukunan nahawu, ya kasu zuwa biyu da dogo **na/ta** sannan da gajere **r/n**. Kowanne yana kasancewa dangane da gurbin da yake zama a bangaren nahawu. Sannan suna tafiya da adadi tare da mai magana da jinsi a cikin jumla, wato akwai jituwa a tsakaninsu don tabbatar da ma'ana ta jumla. Sani (2009) ya kawo nasaba iri biyu wato, doguwar nasaba da gajeruwar nasaba da misalansu kamar haka:

- Doguwar sarkakkiyar nasaba
- Ta Uwargida. (Tukunyar ta Uwargida ce).
- Na Faruku. (gida na Faruku ya yi kyan gaske).
- Ta Bala. (wannan kafa ta Bala ta ki warkewa).
- Gajeruwar sarkakkiyar Nasaba

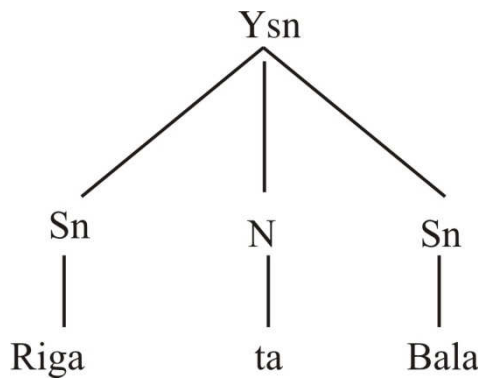
Gajeruwar sarkakkiyar nasaba tana zuwa ne kamar haka: -n Faruku ko – r gidan haya –n Uwargida. Ga misali don ka/ki fahimta a cikin jumla.

- Kafar Bala ta fi warkewa.
- Dakin Uwargida ya yi fes.
- Kofar gidan hayan ta balle.

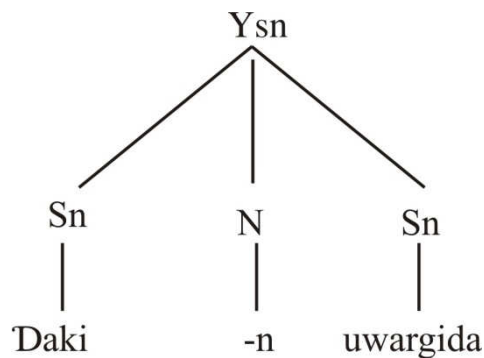
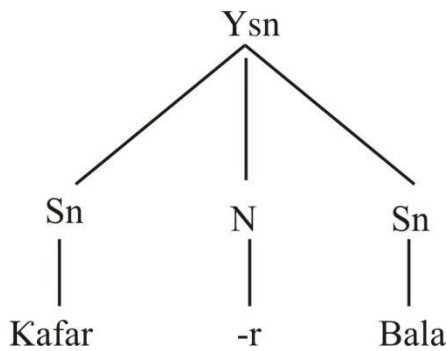
Ysn → Sn +N + Sn
 Sn → zani
 N → na
 Sn → Ladi



Ysn → Sn +N + Sn
 Sn → Riga
 N → ta
 Sn → Bala



Ysn → Sn +N + Sn
 Sn → Kafar
 N → -r
 Sn → Bala



Ysn → Sn +N + Sn
 Sn → Daki
 N → -n
 Sn → Uwargida

5.5 ‘Yar Mallaka (Mik)

‘Yar mallaka doguwa ko gajeruwa tana nuna mallakar abu ne a cikin jumla. Ta kan zo a wajen suna don bayyana mallaka da wanda ya mallaki abun. Abun nufi a nan shi ne gurbin mallaka ta wani abu take nunawa. Sannan takan danganta abun da aka mallaka ta hanyar mahadi da yake fayyace jinsi da adadi mai mallakar abun. Sannan takan kasance

doguwa (na/ta) ko gajeruwar mallaka (+ -n/ + -r). Har'ilayau, takan iya zuwa kafin suna ko bayansa. 'Yar mallaka tana da matuƙar muhimmanci a nahawun Hausa, doguwar 'yar mallaka a koyaushe ba a haɗe take da abin da aka mallaka ba, wato dai zaman kanta take yi ba haɗa ta ake yi da wata kalmar ba. Misalin kalmomin doguwar mallaka su ne kamar: *Nawa* da *Naka* da *Namu* da *Nasu* da *Tata* da *Tamu* da *Naku* da makamantansu. Misali Idan na ce,

- Wata mota *tawa* ta lalace.
- Wandon nawa ya ɓarke.
- Jakar tawa ta lalace
- Atamfar tamu ta anko 'yar china ce
- Katakon naku ba ya da aminci

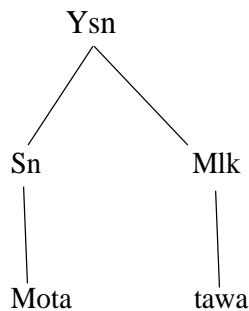
Ka ga kalmar doguwar 'yar mallaka *tawa da ɓarke* ba a haɗa ta da abin da aka mallaka ba, wato *mota* da *wando* da *jaka* da atamfa da katako ba. Gajeriyar 'yar mallaka kuwa ita koyaushe haɗe take da abin da aka mallaka. Gajeriyar 'yar mallaka kwayar kalma ce (wato ba cikakiyar kalma ba ce) dole sai an jingina ta a jikin wata kalmar. Misali, idan aka ce *gonarsa* ko *rigarsa* ko *gidanmu* ko *motarta* da sauransu. A nan idan ka ɗauke *gona* da *riga* da *gida* da *mota* to sauran kwayoyin kalmomin su ne misalan 'yar mallaka gajeriya. Misalin gajeriyar mallaka a jumla shi ne 'motarmu tana da kyau'.

'Yar Mallaka Doguwa

Ysn → Sn + Mlk

Sn → Mota

Mlk → tawa



Ysn → + K² + Sft³

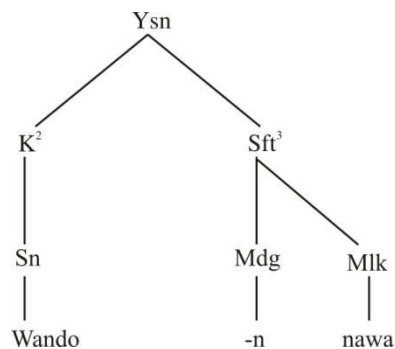
K² → Sn

Sft³ → Mdg + Mlk

Sn + Mlk

Sn → wando

Mdg → -n



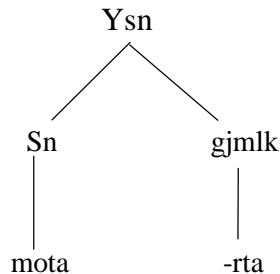
Mlk → nawa

‘Yar Mallaka Gajeruwa

Ysn → Sn +gj mlk

Sn → Mota

gjmlk → rta



A wannan kashi an yi maku bayani kan yankin suna da rukunan nahawun da suke kasancewa a yankin suna tare da ka'idojinsu na li'irabi na bishiya. Rukunan nahawun Hausa da muka yi nazari sun kunshi 'dirka' da nasaba da 'yar mallaka don haka za mu gwada shin an fahimci darasin ta hanyar auna fahimta.

Auna Fahimta

1. Fitar da rukunan nahawu da ake iya samu a yankin suna a kalla guda uku daga wannan gajeran labarin.

A wani dan karamin kauye mai cike da ni'ima. An yi wani santallen saurayi kyakkyawa ne da duk matan kauyen suke kaunar su mallake shi. Wata rana sai wata kyakkyawar budurwa Fatima ta zo wannan gari ziyara wajen gwaggonta. Samari suka yi ta kai kawo amma ba wanda take saurara. Rannan sun fita da yar gwaggonta sai suka haɗu da kyakkyawan saurayin nan. Toh fa kyau na dukan kyau sai kallon kallo suke ba wanda ya iya yi wa wani magana. Bayan Fatima sun koma gida sai ga yaro ya shigo, sallamualaikum, wai ana kiran Fatima. Fatima ta fito ta ce, waye yaron ya ce Aliyu ne. Nan da nan annashuwa ta bayyana a fuskar Fatima domin 'yar gwaggonta ta ba ta labarin Aliyu tun kafin su haɗu. Fatima ta fita suka yi ido huɗu da Aliyu daga nan soyayya ta kullu har suka yi aure.

Jingar Aiki

1. A yanki suna wane rukuni ne yake idan an yi amfani da shi yake ba da jumla? Yi bayani.

5.5 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi

Dirka (Stablizer/Copula)
Nasaba (Genetive)
'Yar mallaka (Possessive)



5.6 Takaitawa

A wannan kashi, an fahimci cewa Kowane harshe yana da rukunan nahawu da suka kebanta da shi a yankin suna. Sannan idan duba rukunan suna da alaƙa da bayanin jinsi. 'Dirka' da nasaba da 'yar mallaka suna taka muhimmiyar rawa wajen samun daidaito da karɓuwar jumlar Hausa.



5.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

Bagari, D.M (1986). *Bayanin Hausa Jagora : Ga Mai Koyan Ilimin Bayanin Harshe*. Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida Rabat-Marocco

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5.8 Hasashen amsoshin tambayoyin auna fahimta (aikin aji) da jinga

1.7 Amsar Auna fahimta

Santalelan saurayi - **Nasaba**
 Gwaggwonta - **'Yar mallaka**
 Kyakkyawa ne - **Dirka**
 Amsoshin Jinga

Dirka, Sani (2009) ya bayyana ta a matsayin kalmomi da suke tallafwa zance, takan dāuki tsari na mace da namiji da jam'i. Wato mace tilo (ce) da namiji tilo (ne) sannan da jam'i (ne). Don haka takan zo da tsari na jinsi da adadi a cikin jumla, musamman a sassaukar jumla. Dirka tana amfani a wajen bayyana abubuwa guda uku, daidaita jumla da nuna alkiblar matsayin batu da kuma kasancewa a matsayin alama wajen tallafawa zance don haka tana da matuƙar mahimmanci a nahawun Hausa. Misali, Fatima ce (jinsin mace) Bala ne (jinsin namiji) mutanen ne (jam'i). ke nan dirka tana iya zama a matsayi na ƙarshen jumla. Dangane da misalan dirka a cikin jumla takan zo kamar haka:

1. Wannan 'yar aikin gidanku ce.

2. Wannan wace irin rayuwa ce.

$$J \rightarrow Ysn + Drk$$

$$Ysn \rightarrow Sft^1 + K^2 + Sft^3$$

$$Sft^1 \rightarrow Nn$$

$$Nn \rightarrow wannan$$

$$K^2 \rightarrow Sn + Mhd^f$$

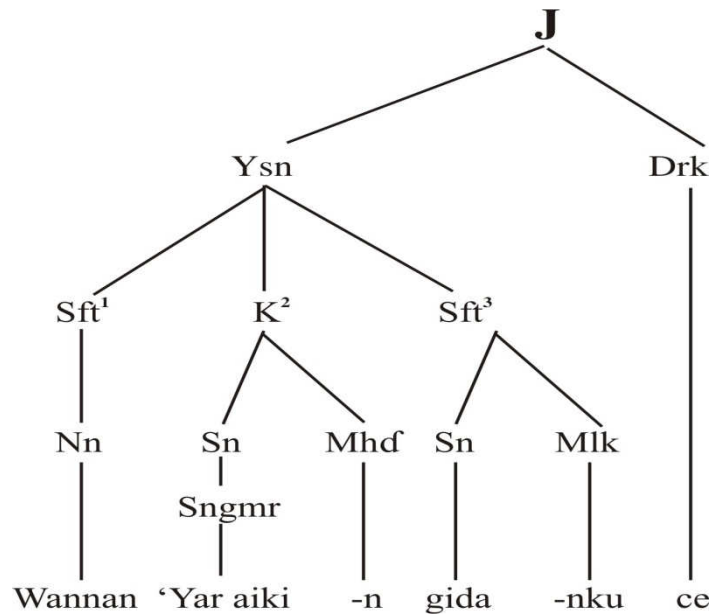
$$Sn \rightarrow \text{'yar aiki}$$

$$Mhd^f \rightarrow -n$$

$$Sft^3 \rightarrow Sn + Mlk$$

$$Sn \rightarrow gida$$

$$Mlk \rightarrow -nku$$

$$Drk \rightarrow ce$$


$$J \rightarrow Ysn + Drk$$

$$Ysn \rightarrow Sft^1 + K^2 + Sft^3$$

$$Sft^1 \rightarrow Nn + Mfyt$$

$$Nn \rightarrow wannan$$

$$Mfyt \rightarrow wace$$

$$Sft^3 \rightarrow Sf + Sn$$

$$Sf \rightarrow irin$$

$$Sn \rightarrow rayuwa$$

$$Drk \rightarrow ce$$

RUKUNI NA BIYU

Kashi Na Daya
 Kashi Na Biyu
 Kashi Na Uku
 Kashi Na Hudu
 Kashi Na Biyar

KASHI NA DAYA

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 1.1 Gabatarwa
- 1.2 Manufar Darasi
- 1.3. Kunshiyar Darasi
 - 1.3.1 Yankin Bayani mai Aikatau
 - 1.3.2 Ka'idar Yankin Bayani
 - 1.3.3 Karin Bayani kan Gungun Aikatau
- 1.4 Takaitawa
- 1.5 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi
- 1.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 1.8 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta



1.1 Gabatarwa

A farkashin wannan kashi kamar yadda aka gabatar da sauran kashin da suka gabata a rukuni na xaya zan yi maka/maki bayani a kan yankin bayani mai aikatau. Da kuma qa'idar yankin bayani sannan an samar da bayani kan gungun aikatau inda aka bayyana yadda zai kasance a wannan kashi an fahimci yadda wannan yanki yake gudana cikin jumla.



1.2 Manufar Darasi

Wannan darasin zai fahimtar da kai/ke yadda yankin bayani mai aikatau tare da qa'idajinsa. A qarshen wannan darasi ana buqatar xalibi/xaliba su iya gane bambancin wannan yanki da sauran yankin da suke cikin jumla.



1.3 Yankin Bayani mai Aikatau

Yankin bayani mai aikatau yana ɗauke da zagin aikatau da manunin lokaci da aikatau da sauran rukunan da suke zuwa a yankin. Za ka/ki nazarci wannan yanki a wannan aji don samun daidaito da fahimtar wannan yanki kamar yadda aka yi bayanin yankin suna. Za a nazarci rukunan nahawun wannan yanki da suka kunshi 'aikatau' da 'bayanau' da 'nasaba' da 'ma'auni' da kuma . A nan za a gabatar maka/maki rukunan nahawun wannan yanki don sauƙin fahimta. Yanzu kai tsaye sai mu tafi ga bayanin ka'idar yankin bayani mai aikatau.

1.3.2 Ka'idar Yankin bayani mai Aikatau

Kamar yadda a ka yi bayani dangane da ka'idar yankin suna a nan za a fitar da ka'ida ta yankin bayani mai ɗauke da yadda rukunan nahawun wannan ɓangare suke wakana. Ka'idar it ace kamar haka:

Ybyn → GA + (**) misali idan aka ce, Ta wanke kwano. Wannan yankin bayani ne kamar yadda aka yi li'irabinsa kamar haka:

$$Ybyn \rightarrow GA + Ysn^2$$

$$GA \rightarrow gzm + gA$$

$$gzm \rightarrow z + m$$

$$z \rightarrow ta$$

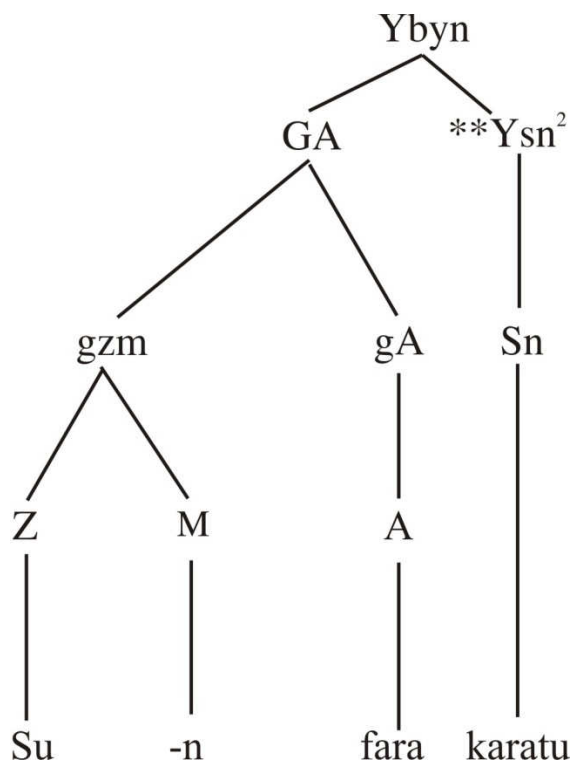
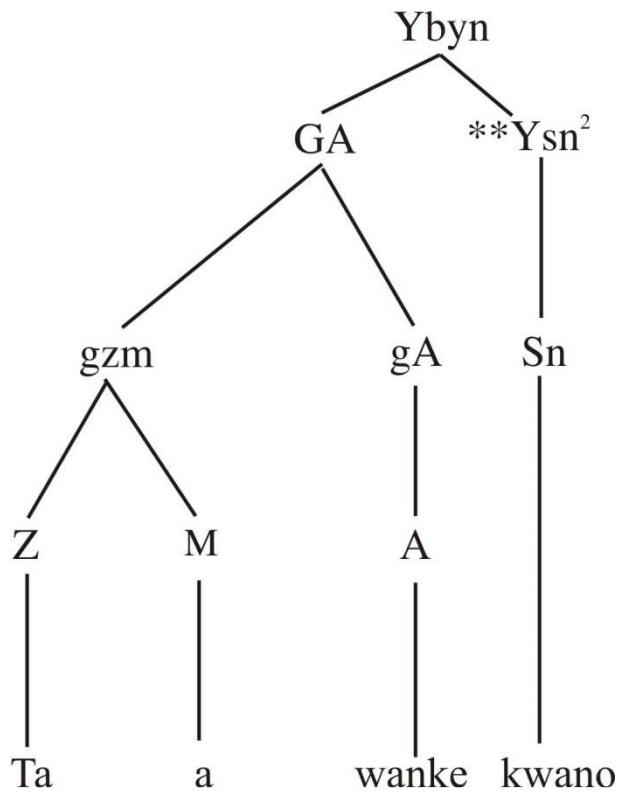
$$M \rightarrow -a$$

$$gA \rightarrow A$$

$$A \rightarrow \text{wanke}$$

$$Ysn \rightarrow Sn$$

$$Sn \rightarrow \text{kwano}$$



Bayanin wannan ƙa'ida itace kamar haka:

Ybyn → na nufin yankin bayani

GA → na nufin gungun aiki

GA → yana dāuke da gzm + gA

gzm → na nufin gurbin zagin aikatau da manunin lokaci.

gA → na nufin gurbin aikatau.

(**) → wannan baka da take dāuke da tauraro zai iya kasancewa bayanau ko cikamako ko yankin suna na biyu wato sa shi a baka na nufin ba dole ba ne ya kasance a jumla. Domin za a iya samun jumlar da aiki ne farshe Misali

- Audu ya na wanki.
- Binta ta na shara.
- Musa ya na guga.
- Halima tana daka.
- Larai na surfe.

1.4.2.1 Karin bayani kan gungun aiki

Gungu aikatau na nufin taruwa na rukunan aiki na bangaren bayani. Abin nufi a nan shi ne a farkashin gungun aikatau ana samun gurbin zagin aikatau (gzm) da manunin lokaci da gurbin aiki (gA) dalilin da yasa aka sa karamin harafin (g) ya wakilci gurbin zagin aikatau da manunin lokaci da aiki shi ne dan a bambance tsakanin gungun aikatau da gurbin aikatau. Kowane gurbi yana taka rawarsa daidai da matsayin da yake da shi a jumla.

a. Zagin aikatau

Zagin aikatau a kullum yana zuwa ne kafin aikatau shi ya sa aka kira shi da wannan suna wato da ka ganshi ka ga aiki sannan yana tafiya ne da jinsi da adadi Sani (1999) ya kira shi da wannan suna don kasancewar sa daga shi aiki ne ke biyo baya. Jinju (1980) da Zarruk (2005) sun kira shi da lamirin suna, Galadanci ya kira shi da wakilin suna zagin aikatau (pre-verbal pronoun). Misalansa su ne kamar haka:

1. *Taa zo*
2. *Yaa zo*
3. *Sun zo*
4. *Na zo*
5. *Mun zo*

Ida ka/kin lura da kyau za ka/ki lura cewa harufan da aka maida su na tsutsa su ne zagin aikatau akwai kuma wafanda ba a sa musa wannan yanayi na tsutsa ba. Su za mu bayyana a nan gaba wato manunin lokaci. Zagin aikatau zai iya zama mutum mai magana na dāya ko na biyu ko na uku tilo ko jam'i na rukunin wakilin suna.

b. Manunin Lokaci:

Yana nuna lokacin da aiki ya faru ne a jumla. Wannan dalili ya sa suke gungu *ɗaya* da aikatau saboda masana sun bayyana cewa a harshen Hausa akwai lokuta guda bakwai kuma kowanne yana da manunin lokaci. Sani (1999) ya kawo lokutan Hausa kamar haka:

Lokuta a Hausa

- a. Shudadden lokaci na I
- b. Shudadden lokaci na II
- c. Lokaci na sabo
- d. Lokaci na yanzu I
- e. Lokaci na yanzu II
- f. Lokaci na gaba I
- g. Lokaci na gaba na II

Manunin lokutan sune kamar haka:

- a. Manunin lokacin shudadden lokaci na I = -á da -n
- b. Manunin lokacin shudadden lokaci na II = ká
- c. Manunin lokaci na sabo = kán
- d. Manunin lokaci na yanzu na I = naá
- e. Manunin lokaci na yanzu na II = kée
- f. Manunin lokaci na gaba na I = zàà
- g. Manunin lokaci na gaba na II = á

Wadannan lokuta tare da manunin lokacin suna gabatar zagin aikatau a jumla sannan za a iya rarrabe su ta hanyar Karin sauti da tsahon wasali na yanayin yadda suka kasance a jumla. Ga misalign kowane *ɗaya* daga cikin su kamar haka:

Shudadden lokaci na I

Yana da manunin lokaci mai *ɗauke* da Karin sama kuma guda biyu ne kamar yadda aka kawo su a misali a sama kuma a koda yausha yana zuwa da zagin aikatau misali,

- Yaa karanta
- Taa karanta
- Sun karanta
- Kin karanta
- Naa karanta

Shudafɗɗen lokaci na II

Shudafɗɗen lokaci na biyu yana da manunin lokaci kamar yadda aka kawo a misalin da ya gabata. Yana zuwa da zagin aikatau da karin sautin sama sannan a wasu lokuta yana zuwa da (a) kamar yadda za mu gani a waɗannan misalai:

- Na karanta
- Kika karanta
- Suka karanta
- Ya karanta

Lokaci na sabo

Lokaci na sabo yana da karin sauti na sama manunin lokacinsa kamar yadda aka bayyana a sama wato aikin da aka saba yinsa ne. misali:

- Nakan karanta
- Yakan karanta
- Sukan karanta
- Kikan karanta
- Mukan karanta

Lokaci na yanzu I

Lokaci ne da yake bayanin yanayin da ake ciki sannan yana da karin sauti na sama kamar yadda aka bayyana a manunin lokacin a sama. Misali:

- Ina karantawa
- Tana karantawa
- Suna karantawa
- Yana karantawa
- Muna karantawa

h. Lokaci na yanzu II

Lokaci na yanzu na biyu yana bayani ne akan yanayin lokacin da ake ciki amma manunin lokacinsa shi ya bambanta shi da lokacin na yanzu na ɗaya. Yana da Karin sautin sama kamar yadda za mu gani a waɗannan misalai:

- Nake karantawa
- Yake karantawa
- Kake karantawa

- Take karantawa
- Suke karantawa

i. Lokaci na gaba I

Lokaci ne da yake magana akan abin da zai faru da ake da tabbacin zai faru. Sannan yana da manunin lokaci na *zaa* mai karin sautin kasa kuma a koda yausha yana zuwa kafin wakilin suna a jumla. Misali:

- Za na karanta
- Za ka karanta
- Za ta karanta
- Za mu karanta
- Za su karanta
- Za a karanta

j. Lokaci na gaba na II

Lokaci na gaba na biyu yana bayani ne akan abin da zai faru amma ba dole ba ne ya yiyu ba. Yana da manunin lokaci á da Karin sauti na sama kamar yadda aka yi bayani a sama. Misali:

- Náà karanta
- Káà karanta
- Yáà karanta
- Táà karanta
- Sùà karanta
- àà karanta

Auna Fahimta

Nemo zagin aikatau da manunin lokaci bisa rabe-raben su kana danganta kowane misali da ka/kika samu da irin lokacin da aka bayyana a sama. Musa ðalibi ne a jami'a. Musa ya rubuta littafi akan harshen Hausa. Adamu ya karanta littafin Musa mai cike da ilimantarwar gaske. Domin a littafin musa yakan yi bayani ne dalla-dalla a kan tsare-tsare da yadda za a fahimci ma'anar kalmomi a harshen Hausa. Musa ya fadawa adamu cewa, zai rubuta wani littafin nan ba da dadewa ba.

Jingar Aiki

1. Me ka/kika fahimta game da yankin bayani a taqaiƙe?



1.4 Takaitawa

An taqaita wannan kashi wajen bayani akan yankin bayani mai aikatau. An fitar da wasu bayanai dangane da ‘Gungun aiki inda aka yi bayanin manunin lokaci da lokuta na Hausa.

1.5 Ma’anar Wasu Kalmomi

Manunin lokaci (Aspect)

Zagin aikatau (Preverbal pronoun)



1.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

Bagari, D.M (1986). *Bayanin Hausa Jagora: Ga Mai Koyan Ilimin Bayanin Harshe*. Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida Rabat-Marocco

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

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1.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta

Amsar aikin aji (Auna fahimta)

Lokutan da aka tsamo daga gajeran labarin auna fahimta.

- a. Yaa rubuta = shuxaxxen lokaci na xaya
- b. Ya karanta = shuxaxxen lokaci na biyu
- c. Yakan yi = lokaci na sabo
- d. Za a = lokaci na gaba 1
- e. Ya faxawa = shuxaxxen lokaci biyu
- f. Zai rubuta = lokaci na gaba na xaya

Amsar Jingar Aiki

1. Yankin bayani mai ɗauke da aikatau yanki ne da yake ɗaukan abubuwa da dama koda yake bari mu bayyana yadda yankin yake.

Yankin bayani mai aikatau yana ɗauke da zagin aikatau da manunin lokaci da aikatau da sauran rukunan da suke zuwa a yankin. Sannan yana da ƙa'idoji na musamman.

Ƙa'idar it ace kamar haka:

Ybyn → GA + (**) misali idan aka ce, Ta wanke kwano. Wannan yankin bayani ne kamar yadda aka yi li'irabinsa kamar haka:

Ybyn → GA + Ysn²

GA → gzm + gA

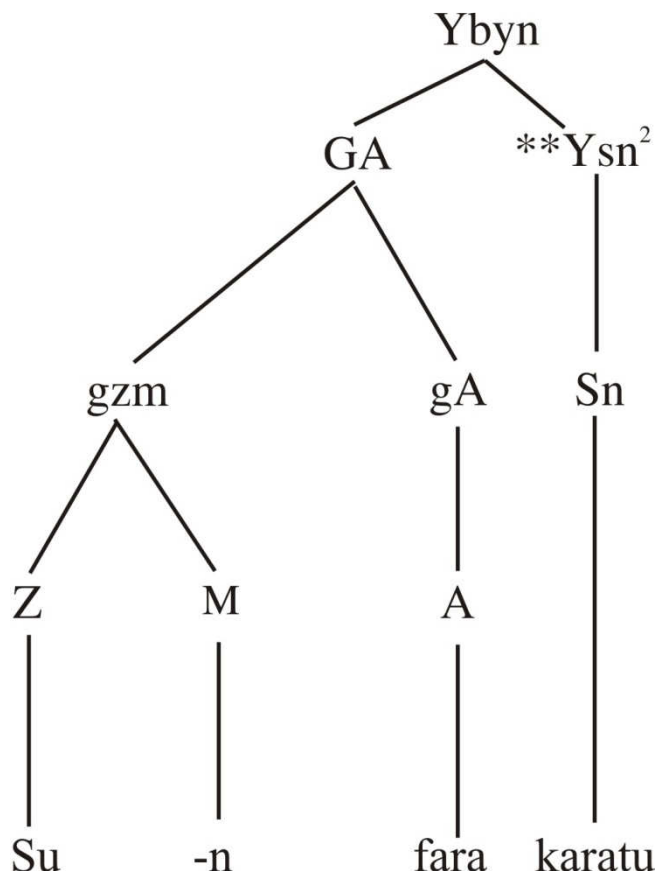
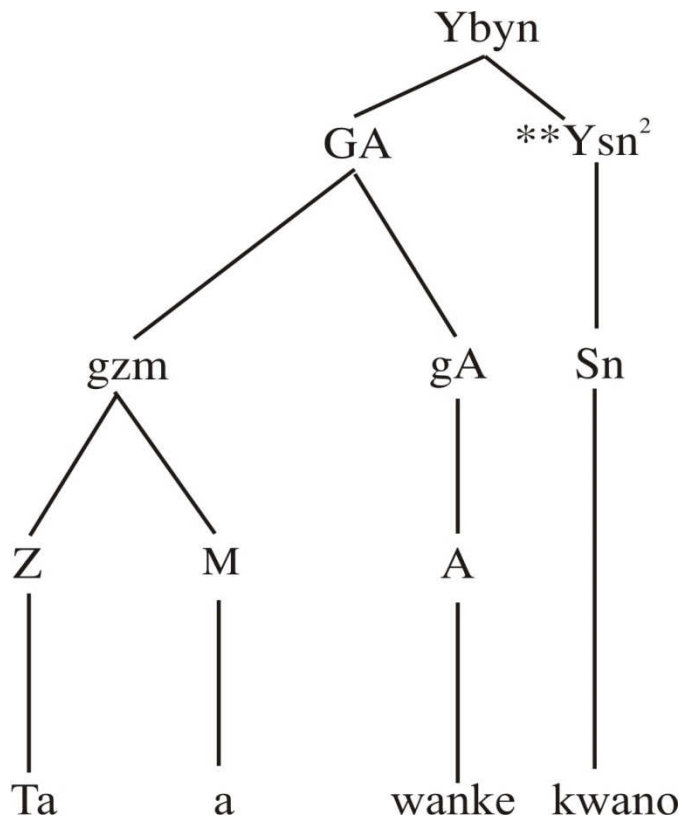
Z → ta

M → -a

gA → wanke

Ysn → Sn

Sn → kwano



KASHI NA BIYU

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 2.1 Gabatarwa
- 2.2 Manufar Darasi
- 2.3 Aikatau (A)
 - 2.3.1 Aikatau
 - 2.3.2 Aikatau ki – karɓau
- 2.4 Taƙaitawa
- 2.5 Jingar Aiki
- 2.6 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi
- 2.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 2.8 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta



2.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan kashi za mu duba aikatau da dangoginsa, wato aikatau ya kasu zuwa kashi biyu aikatau so karvau da aikatau qi karvau. Ya kamata ka/ki gane cewa nahawun harshe ba ya cika sai an fayyace rukunansa. Shi rukuni muhimmin tubali ne na ginin jumla, idan babu shi, babu jumla. Wannan yana nuna maka/maki cewa kowane harshe na ɗan'adam yana da irin nasa rukunan, sai dai kawai wani lokaci a iya samun kamanci dangane da yadda ake amfani da rukunan.



2.2 Manufar Darasi

A wannan darasi ana buɓatar a fahimci aikatau da yadda yake zuwa a cikin jumla musamman kasancewar aikatau wani ginshiqin vangare ne a yankin bayani. Sannan manufar wannan darasi ne xalibi/xaliba su fahimci rabe-raben aikatau ta fuskar tsarin jumla. Wato aikatau so karvau da aikatau qi karvau.



2.3 Aikatau (A)

Aikatau kalma ce da take funshe da aikin da ke cikin jumla. Baya ga muhimmancinsa a ɓangaren nahawu, aikatau ginshiki ne a fannin ilimin kimiyyar harshe. Zarruƙ (1990: 1) ya bayyana ma'anar 'aikatau' da cewa "Kalma ce mai nuna aikatawa ko aukuwa ko wakana". Bello (2014) kuwa cewa ya yi aikatau mahimmin rukuni ne a nahawun Hausa. A takaice, ya ce aikatau kalma ce mai ɗauke da aiki a jumla. Sai dai ba

kullum aikatau yake zuwa a jumla ba. Sani (1999: 66) ya raba aikatau kamar haka:

Awai aikatau iri biyu,

2.3.1 Aikatau

so- karbau: shi ne wanda karbau yake amsar aikin da yake d'auke da shi. Don haka Karbau shi ne sunan da ya biyo bayan aikatau. An bayyana shi da karbau saboda shi aikin ya fad'awa. Wannan shi ne dalilin da ya sa ake kiran sa da 'aikatau so-karbau. Ga misali kamar haka:

- a. Hadiza *ta wanke kwano.* \
- b. Dalibai *sun fara karatu.*
- c. Garba *ya goge kaya.*
- d. Sakina *ta dafa kaza.*

Idan muka duba waɗannan misalai na sama zamu ga cewa duk karbau ne yake d'aukan aikin da ya faru. Kuma yankin bayani mai aikatau ɗin su aka rubuta da rubutun tsutsa a misalan da karbau ɗin ya biyo baya a kowane misali kamar yadda za a gani a li'irabi da li'irabin wannan bishiya.

$$Y_{byn} \rightarrow GA + ** Y_{sn}^2$$

$$GA \rightarrow gzm + gA$$

$$gzm \rightarrow z + m$$

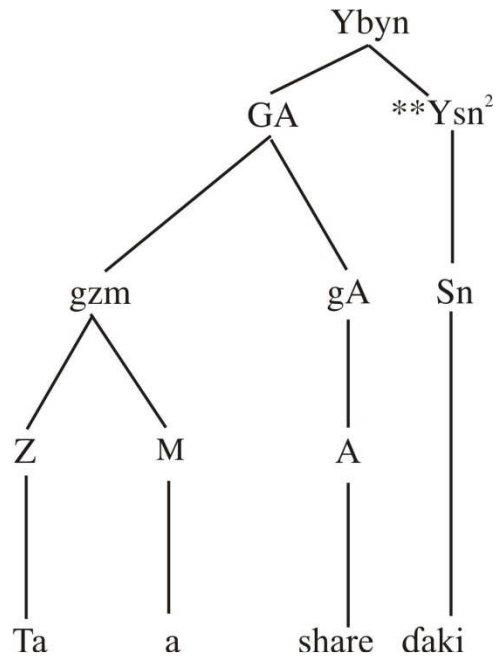
$$z \rightarrow ta$$

$$m \rightarrow -a$$

$$gA \rightarrow share$$

$$Y_{sn}^2 \rightarrow S_n$$

$$S_n \rightarrow \text{ɗaki}$$



Ybyn → GA + Ysn²

GA → gzm + gA

gzm → z + m

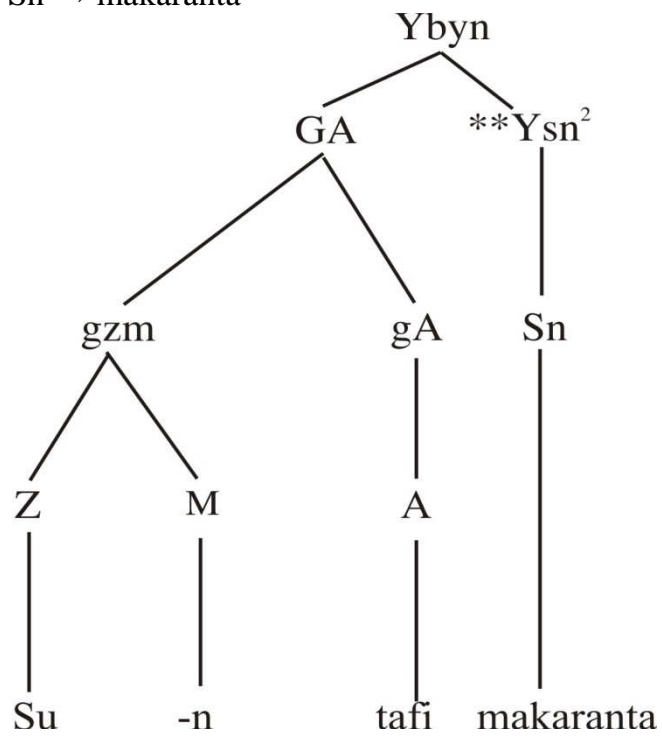
z → su

m → -n

gA → tafi

Ysn² → sn

Sn → makaranta



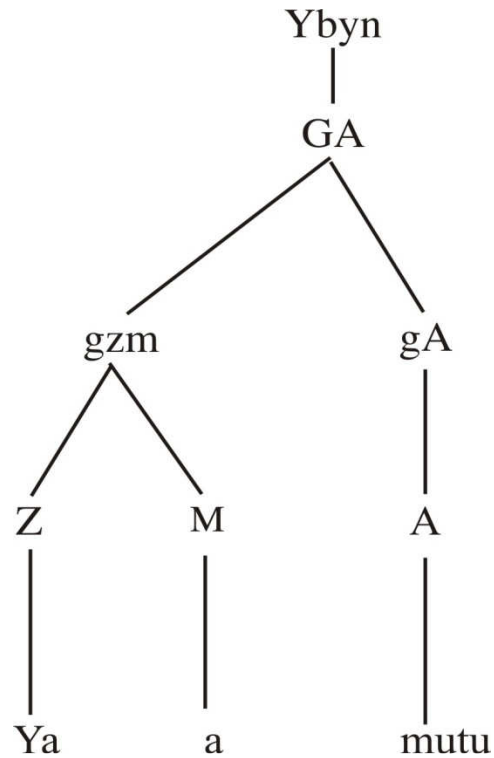
2.3.2 Aikatau ki – karbau: shi kuma shi ne wanda aikin yake koma wa kan aikau, wato a nan maimakon aikin ya fada akan karbau sai ya kasance akasin haka ya koma akan mai aikin kansa.

Misali

- a. Mustapha ya *gudu*.
- b. Ladi ta *mutu*.
- c. Doya ta *dafu*.
- d. Zumar ta *kare*.

Idan muka duba wadannan misalai za muga cewa babu karbau a misalan amma aikatau din yana komawa ga aikau ne. aikatau kullum yana bin wakilin suna, dangin ‘sun’ da ‘zaa su’ da sauransu”.Kamar yadda Zarruk (1990) ya bayyana kalmar ‘aikatau’ ana gane ta yayin da ta biyo zagin aikatau, kamar yadda sunansa ya nuna shi ma’auni ne na ‘wakilin suna’ wanda yake zuwa kafin ko gaban ‘aikatau’, misali ‘ya, ta, sun, mun’ da sauran danginsu. Duk kalmar da ta zo bayan ‘zagin aikatau’ ita ake kira da suna ‘aikatau’, saboda tana dauke da wani aiki ko wani abu da ya wakana a jumla. Idan ka duba misalan da aka bayar za su kasance a fa’idar li’irabi kamar haka:

J → Ysn + Ybyn
 Ysn → Sn
 Sn → Audu
 Ybyn → GA
 GA → Gzm + A
 Gzm → z + m
 z → ya
 m → -a
 A → mutu



Auna fahimta

Fitar da aikatau so karbau da aikatau ki karbau daga wannan gajeran bayani.

Audu ya wanke mota. Musa ya shiga wanka. Tabawa na shara a tsakar gida. Lado ya shigo kawo sakon Inna. Audu da Musa sun tafi kallon kwallo a bayan gari. Mallam sallau yana saran ice a gefan rafi.

Jingar Aiki

1. Kawo ire-iren “aikatau” tare da misalansu a kalla bibbiyu a cikin jumla.



2.4 Takaitawa

Wannan darasi ya taqaita ga aikatau da rabe-rabensa, wato, aikatau so-karvau da aikatau qi-karvau. An kawo misalai tare da bayani don sauqaqa wax alibi ko xaliba fahimtar yadda waxannan aikatau suke kasancewa a jumla.

2.5 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi

Aikatau so-karvau (Transitive verb)

Aikatau qi-karvau (Intransitive verb)



2.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

- Bagari, D.M (1986). *Bayanin Hausa Jagora: Ga Mai Koyan Ilimin Bayanin Harshe*. Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida Rabat-Marocco
- Bargery, G.P. (1993). *Hausa English Dictionary and English- Hausa Bocabulary*, (Second Edition) Zaria: Ahmadu Bello Unibersity Press Limited.
- Bello, A. (2014). *Sabon Nahawun Hausa*: Zaria Ahmadu Bello Unibersity Press Limited.
- Bello, A. (2014). *Transformational Generatibe Grammar and Others: A Short Comparism*.
- Blommfield, L. (1933) *Language*. New York: Holt. Google Books.
- Chomsky, N. (1965). *Aspects of the Theory of Syntad*. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.
- Denham, K. and Lobeck, A. (2013). *Linguistics for Eberyone: An Introduction*. Second Edition, Printed by Wadsworth Cengage learning. United States of America.
- Galadanci, M.K.M. (1976). *An Introduction to Hausa Grammar*. Ibadan: Longman Nigeria Limited.
- Radford, A. (2004). *Minimalist Syntad: Edploring the Structure of English*. Cambridge Tedt Books in Linguistics. Cambridge: Cambridge Unibersity Press.
- Sani, M.A.Z. (2009). *Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 2: Ginin Jumlar Hausa*. Kano: Benchmark Publisher Limited.
- Skinner, N (1977). *A Grammar of Hausa*: New Northern Nigerian Publishing Company Limited, Zaria.
- Yalwa, L. D. (1995). *Issues in the Syntad of Hausa Complementation*: PhD Dissertation, Unibersity of California, Los Angeles.
- Yusuf, M.A. (2011). *Hausa Grammar: An Introduction*. Zaria Ahmadu Bello Unibersity Press Limited.

Zaria, A.B. (1981). *Nahawun Hausa*. Thomas Nelson.

Zarruƙ, R.M. (1993). *Aro da Kirƙira a Harshen Hausa*. Zaria: ABU Zaria Press.

Zarruƙ, R.M. (2001). *Bishiyar Li'irabi a Nazarin Jumlar Hausa*. Zaria: ABU Zaria Press.



2.7 Amsoshin Auna Fahimta

Aikatau so-karvau da aikatau qi-karvau da aka tsamo a cikin jumlolin da suke cikin tsakure na auna fahimta.

Aikatau so-karvau

1. Audu ya wanke Mota
2. Mallam Sallau yana saran itace

Aikatau qi-karvau

Musa ya shiga wanka
Tabawa na shara a
tsakar gida

Amsar Jinga

Aikatau (A)

Aikatau kalma ce da take kunshe da aikin da ke cikin jumla. Zarruƙ (1990: 1) ya bayyana ma'anar 'aikatau' da cewa "Kalma ce mai nuna aikatawa ko aukuwa ko wakana". Bello (2014) kuwa cewa ya yi aikatau mahimmin rukuni ne a nahawun Hausa. A takaice, ya ce aikatau kalma ce mai dauke da aiki a jumla. Sai dai ba kullum aikatau yake zuwa a jumla ba. Sani (1999: 66) ya raba aikatau kamar haka:

Akwai aikatau iri biyu,

- a. Aikatau so- karbau: shi ne wanda karbau yake amsar aikin da yake dauke da shi. Don haka Karbau shi ne sunan da ya biyo bayan aikatau. An bayyana shi da karbau saboda shi aikin ya fadawa. Wannan shi ne dalilin da ya sa ake kiran sa da 'aikatau so-karbau. Ga misali kamar haka:

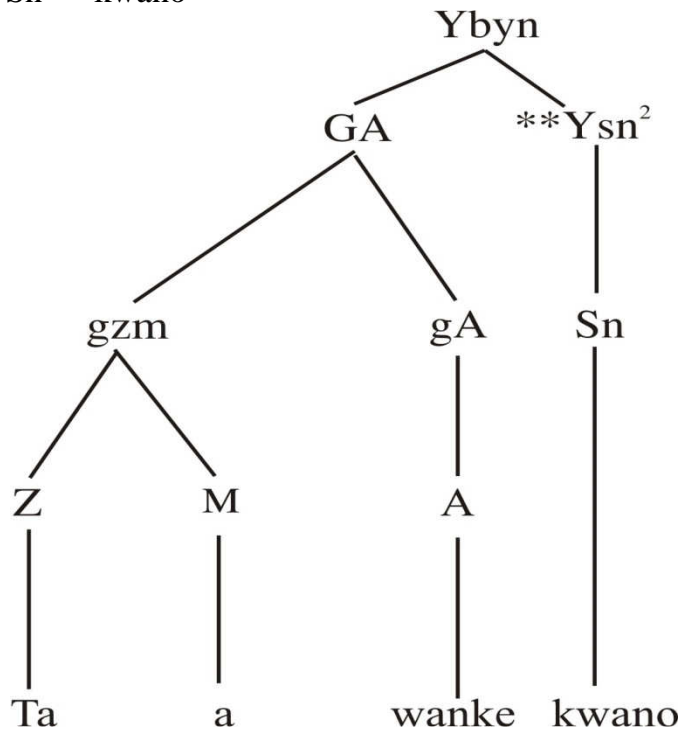
1. Hadiza *ta wanke kwano*.
2. Dalibai *sun fara karatu*.

Ga li'irabi da li'irabin wannan bishiya.

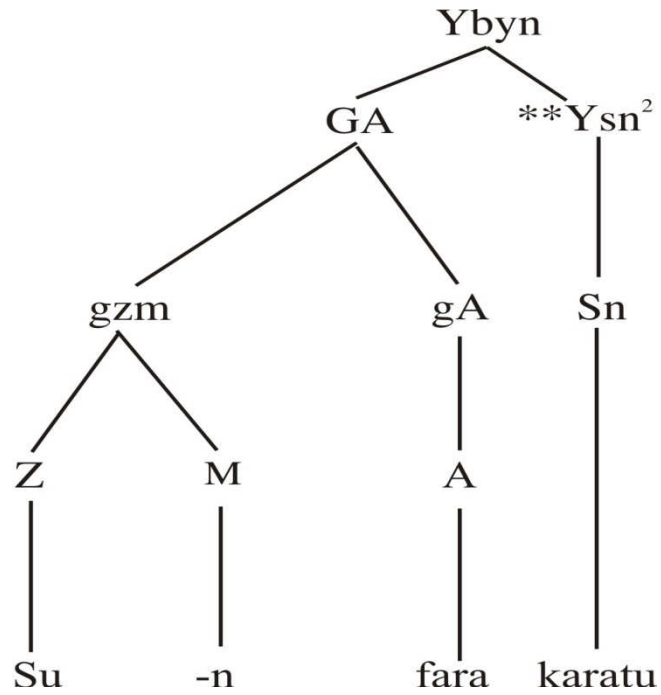
Ybyn → GA + ** Ysn²

GA → gzm + gA

gzm → z + m
 z → ta
 m → -a
 Ysn² → Sn
 Sn → kwano



Ybyn → GA + Ysn²
 GA → gzm + gA
 gzm → z + m
 z → su
 m → -n
 gA → fara
 Ysn² → sn
 Sn → karatu

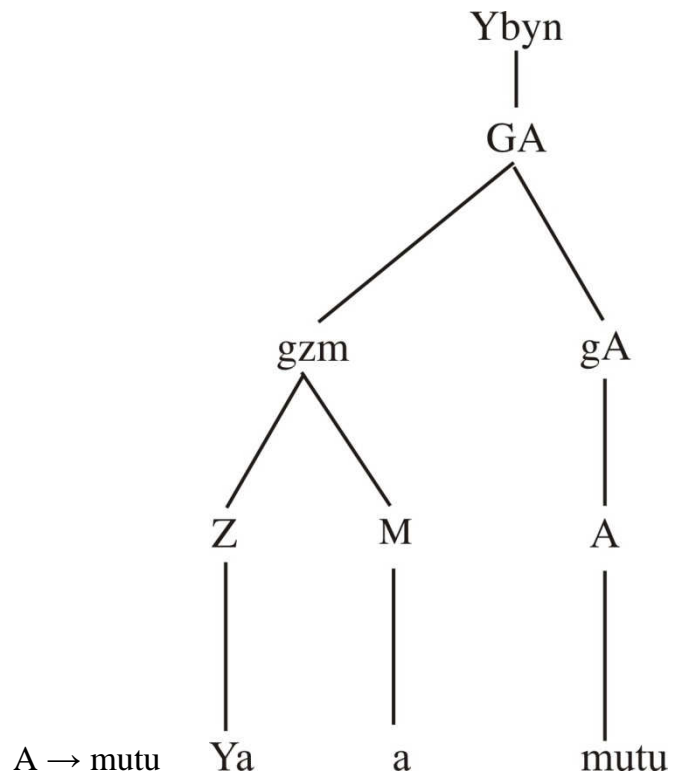


b. Aikatau ki – karbau: shi kuma shi ne wanda aikin yake koma wa kan aikau, wato a nan maimakon aikin ya fada akan karbau sai ya kasance akasin haka ya koma akan mai aikin kansa.
Misali

1. Mustapha ya *gudu*.
2. Ladi ta *mutu*.

Ga fa'idar li'irabi kamar haka:

- J → Ysn + Ybyn
- Ysn → Sn
- Sn → Audu
- Ybyn → GA
- GA → Gzm + A
- Gzm → z + m
- z → ya
- m → -a



KASHI NA UKU

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 3.1 Gabatarwa
- 3.2 Manufar Darasi
- 3.3 Bayanau (Byn)
 - 3.3.1 Bayanau Sassauka
 - 3.3.2 Bayanau Hardadfa
 - 3.3.3 Bayanau sarkakke
- 3.4 Taqaitawa
- 3.5 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi
- 3.6 Hassashen amsoshin Auna fahimta da jingar aji
- 3.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari



3.1 Gabatarwa

Kamar yadda aka yi bayani a sauran kashin wannan rukuni za a kuma duban wani vangare da yake da mahimmanci a rukunan nahawu wato 'Bayanau' da dangoinsa. Sannan a bi su bi da bi don kawo sauƙin fahimtar yadda suke wakana a cikin jumla. Shi wannan rukuni da zan gabatar maka//maki kalmomi ne na harshe amma saboda suna aukuwa a ginin jumla, a gurbi na musamman shi ya sa suka zama rukunan a harshen Hausa. Su rukunan nahawu ba kara zube suke ba, suna da tsari na bi da bi. Wato dai, rukunai daban-daban ake harhadawa su samar da jumla. Saboda haka sanin rukunan nahawun Hausa na wannan yanki abu ne mai matuƙar amfani wajen sanin dokokin nahawun Hausa. A wannan darasi an takaita a 'bayanau' ne na rukunan nahawun da suke a yankin bayani a cikin baka, don ya kasance ko da an dora li'irabinsu a bishiya za fahimce shi da ma'anonsa.



3.2 Manufar Darasi

Wannan darasin zai fahimtar da kai/ke yadda bayanau da rabe-rabensa suke a yankin bayani mai aikatau tare da sanin yadda ire-iren bayanau suke wakana a wannan vangare. Ana so ka/ki fahimta a karshen wannan darasi yadda bayanau yake taka rawa a vangaren yankin bayani.



3.3 Bayanau (Byn)

Bello (2014) ya bayyana bayanau a matsayin rukuni na nahawu wanda yake farin bayani akan aikatau. Hakan, ya sa yake da matuƙar muhimmanci a nahawun Hausa. Rawar da bayanau yake takawa ita ce bayyana aikatau da fito da yadda aka yi wani aiki a jumla. Sani (1999) cewa ya yi bayanau rukuni ne na nahawu da yake taka rawa wajen bayyana aikatau. Misali in an ce “Ya tafi makaranta **jiya** kalmar jiya a wannan jumla bayanau ce. Dalili shi ne tana bayyana lokacin da ya tafi zuwa makaranta. Bello (iyk) ya kawo rabe-raben bayanau dangane da sigarsu kamar haka:

3.3.1 Bayanau Sassauka

Bayanau sassauka: a wannan rukuni na bayanau kowannensu kalma daya ce tak kamar haka:

- Can da baya da gaba da nan
- Yau da gobe da jibi da kullum
- Kwarai da ainun da sosai da matuƙa
- Zaune da tsaye da kwance da karkace
- Haka (a wani lokaci)

3.3.2 Bayanau Hardadfa

Bayanau hardadfa: rukuni ne da ya kunshi bayanau waɗanda suke hardadfu. Domin mafi’akasari daga sassaukan bayanau aka samo su. Misali:

- Can-can da baya-baya da gaba-gaba
- Yau-yau da gobe-gobe da jibi-jibi
- Kwarai-kwaraib da sosai-sosai
- Zazzaune da tsattsaye da kwakkwance

A misali na farshe **zazzaune** an samo wannan kalma ne daga **zaune** haka sauran misalan tsattsaye daga **tsaye** da kwakkwance daga **kwance**.

3.3.3 Bayanau sarkakke

Bayanau sarkakke yana zuwa ne kamar haka:

Bakin kogi

- A kan-darduma
- Daga bayan-gida
- Ta kofar fada
- Da koren- alkalami
- Ya naka

Wadannan misalai da aka kawo sun bayyana cewa akwai bayanau guda uku saukaka da Harɗaɗɗu da sarkakku.

Har'ila yau, Bello (iyk) ya kawo rabe-raben bayanau ta fuskar ma'anoni kamar haka: Bayanau masu bayyana wuri: misali:

1. Abdu ya tafi can. (a nan, manufa ita ce, bayanau **can** wani wuri mai nisa.
2. Fatima ta zauna a gaba-gaba don sauraron lacca. (Gaba-gaba bayanau ne mai nuna inda Fatima ta zauna).
3. Umar ya tafi bakin-kogi. (bakin-kogi) na bayyana mana wurin da umar ya nufa, kila don debo ruwa ko wanka ko hutawa).
4. Tabawa ta ajiye ludayi a kan-kwano. (nan a kan kwano, bayanau ne mai nuna wuri na ajiya)

Bayanau masu bayyana lokaci

1. Habu zai tafi yanzu. (yanzu na nuna lokacin da habu ke shirya tafiya)
2. Binta ta koma ɗazu. (a nan bayanau ɗazu na nuna lokacin da ta tafi).

Bayanau masu bayyana wasu halaye

1. Audu ya yi kwance-kwance ya shirga karya. (kwance-kwance na kara nuna
Mana wani hali ne na Audu)
2. Dubi yadda suka yi tsattsaye kan mutane. (Tsattsaye a nan na nuna mana irin hali ne na rashin biyayya).

Bayanau masu karfafawa

Bayanau karfafau yana karin bayani ne a kan aikin aikatau a jumla. Irin wadannan bayanau sun haɗa da: ainun da sosai ga misali kamar haka:

1. Sadiya ta kofarta ainun! (A nan ainun na daɗa karfafa irin kofarin da sadiya ta yi).
2. Kabiru ya wahala sosai (sosai na daɗa jaddala irin wahalar da kabiru ya sha).

Ga misalan bayanau a li'irabi da surar bishiya.

Ybyn → GA + Byn

GA → gzm + gA

g → z + m

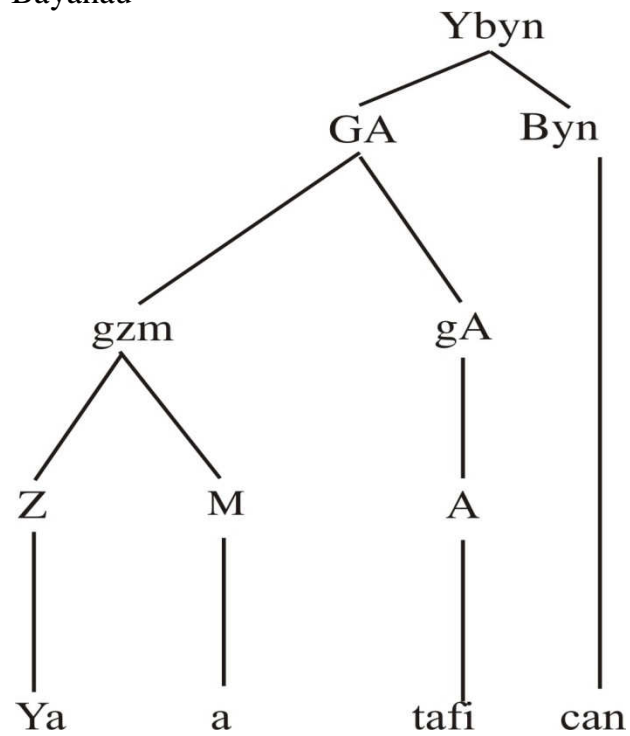
z → ya

m → a

A → tafi

Byn → can

Bayanau



Ybyn → GA + Byn

GA → gzm + gA

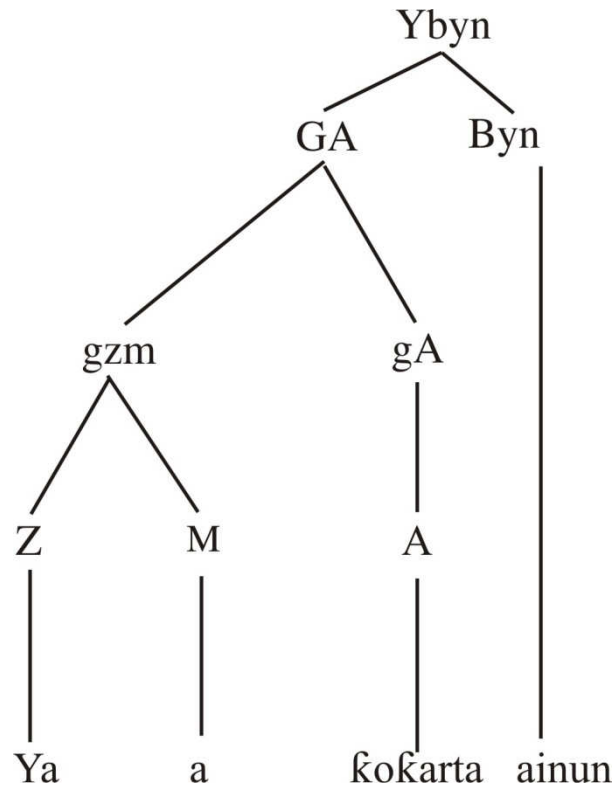
gzm → z + m

z → ya

m → -a

A → kofarta

Byn → ainun



Auna Fahimta

1. Yi taƙaitaccen bayani a kan bayanau

Jinga Aiki

1. Kawo a qalla ire-iren bayanau guda biyu tare da misalai



Taƙaitawa

A wannan kashi na yi maka/maki bayani akan bayanau a yankin bayani da rabe-rabansa da yadda suke kasancewa a wannan yanki. An kawo misalai ta yadda za a sami sauqin fahimta da fatan xalibai su anfana da abin da aka koya.

3.5 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi

Bayanau (Adverb)



3.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

- Bagari, D.M (1986). *Bayanin Hausa Jagora : Ga Mai Koyan Ilimin Bayanin Harshe*. Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida Rabat-Marocco
- Bargery,G.P. (1993). *Hausa English Dictionary and English- Hausa Bocabulary*, (Second Edition) Zaria: Ahmadu Bello Unibersity Press Limited.
- Bello, A. (2014). *Sabon Nahawun Hausa*: Zaria Ahmadu Bello Unibersity Press Limited.
- Bello, A. (2014). *Transformational Generatibe Grammar and Others: A Short Comparism*.
- Galadanci, M.K.M. (1976). *An Introduction to Hausa Grammar*. Ibadan: Longman Nigeria Limited.
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- Radford, A. (2004). *Minimalist Syntad: Edploring the Structure of English*. Cambridge Tedt Books in Linguistics. Cambridge: Cambridge Unibersity Press.
- Sani, M. A.Z (1999). *Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa*. Ibadan: Unibersity Press Plc.
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- Skinner, N (1977). *A Grammar of Hausa*: New Northern Nigerian Publishing Company Limited, Zaria.
- Yalwa, L. D. (1995). *Issues in the Syntad of Hausa Complementation*: PhD Dissertation, Unibersity of California, Los Angeles.
- Yusuf, M.A. (2011). *Hausa Grammar: An Introduction*. Zaria Ahmadu Bello Unibersity Press Limited.
- Zaria, A.B. (1981). *Nahawun Hausa*. Thomas Nelson.

Zarruk, R.M. (1993). *Aro da Kirkira a Harshen Hausa*. Zaria: ABU Zaria Press.

Zarruk, R.M. (2001). *Bishiyar Li'irabi a Nazarin Jumlar Hausa*. Zaria: ABU Zaria Press.



3.7 Hassashen amsoshin Auna fahimta da jingar aji

Bayanau (Byn)

Bello (2014) ya bayyana bayanau a matsayin rukuni na nahawu wanda yake karin bayani akan aikatau. Hakan, ya sa yake da matuƙar muhimmanci a nahawun Hausa. Rawar da bayanau yake takawa ita ce bayyana aikatau da fito da yadda aka yi wani aiki a jumla. Sani (1999) cewa ya yi bayanau rukuni ne na nahawu da yake taka rawa wajen bayyana aikatau. Misali in an ce “Ya tafi makaranta **jiya** kalmar **jiya** a wannan jumla bayanau ce. Dalili shi ne tana bayyana lokacin da ya tafi zuwa makaranta. Bello (iyk) ya kawo rabe-raben bayanau dangane da sigarsu kamar haka:

1. Bayanau Sassauƙa
2. Bayanau Hardadƙa
3. Bayanau sarkakƙe da sauransu.

Amsar Jinga

Bayanau ya kasu da dama amma za mu xauki biyu daga ciki don bayyana yadda suke:

Bayanau sassauƙa: a wannan rukuni na bayanau kowannensu kalma ɗaya ce tak kamar haka:

- Can da baya da gaba da nan
- Yau da gobe da jibi da kullum
- Ƙwarai da ainun da sosai da matuƙa
- Zaune da tsaye da kwance da karkace
- Haka (a wani lokaci)

2 Bayanau Hardadƙa

Bayanau hardadƙa: rukuni ne da ya ƙunshi bayanau waɗanda suke hardadƙu. Domin mafi'akasari daga sassauƙan bayanau aka samo su. Misali:

- Can-can da baya-baya da gaba-gaba

- Yau-yau da gobe-gobe da jibi-jibi
- Kwarai-kwaraib da sosai-sosai
- Zazzaune da tsattsaye da kwakkwance

A misali na karshe **zazzaune** an samo wannan kalma ne daga **zaune** haka sauran misalan tsattsaye daga **tsaye** da kwakkwance daga **kwance**.

Ga misalan bayanau a li'irabi da surar bishiya

Ybyn → GA + Byn

GA → gzm + gA

g → z + m

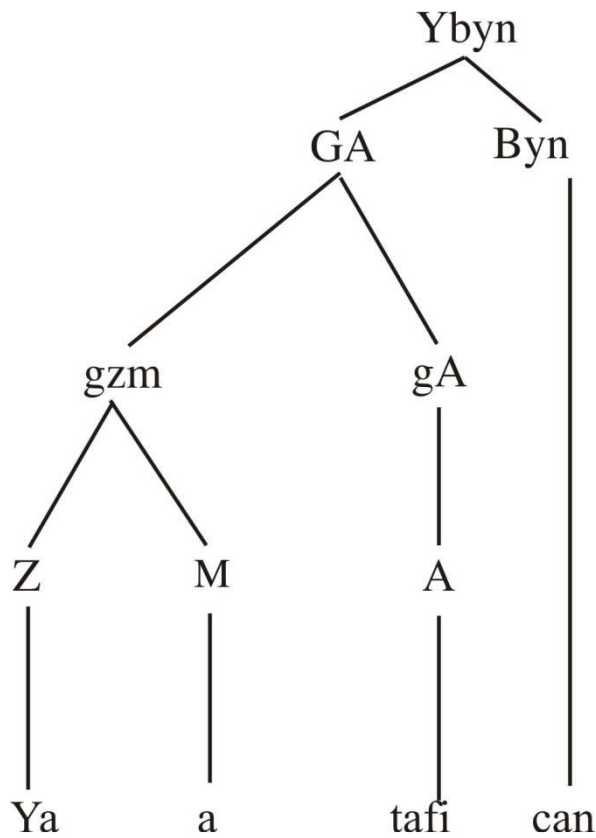
z → ya

m → a

A → tafi

Byn → can

Bayanau



Ybyn → GA + Byn

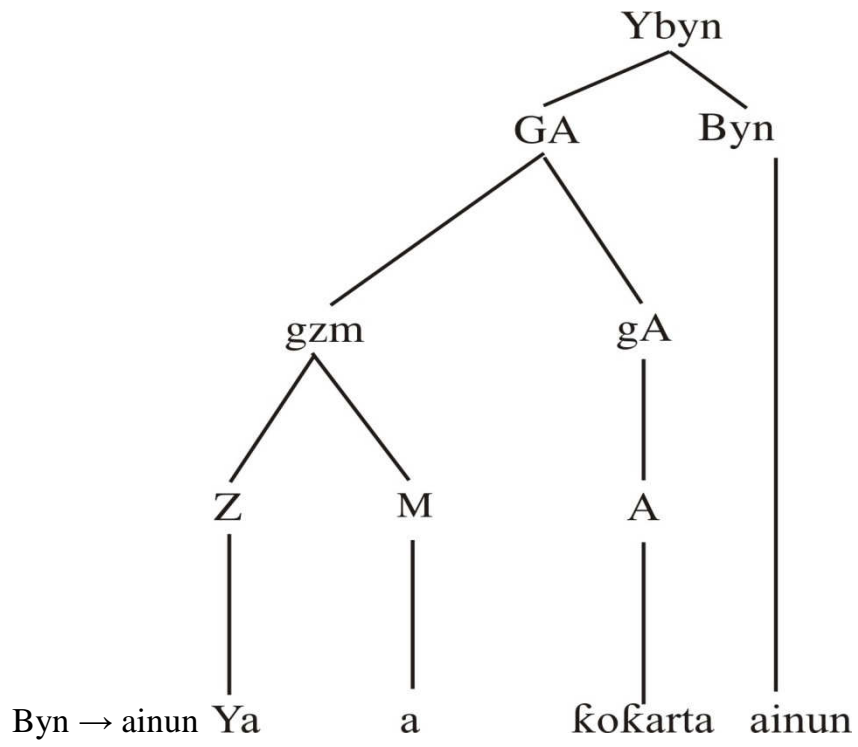
GA → gzm + gA

gzm → z + m

z → ya

m → -a

A → kofarta



KASHI NA HUDU

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 4.1 Gabatarwa
- 4.2 Manufar Darasi
- 4.3 Cikamako
- 4.4 Takaitawa
- 4.5 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi
- 4.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 4.7 Hassashen amsoshin Auna fahimta da jingar aji



4.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan darasi za a yi taqaitaccen bayani dangane da cikamako domin wannan vangare yana da faxin gaske sai dai za a tsakuro kaxan daga bayanansa don xalibai su fahimta. Musamman dangane da yadda cikamako yake wakana a cikin jumlar Hausa



4-2 Manufar Darasi

Manufar wannan darasi shi ne dalibi/daliba su san yadda cikamako yake a ginin jumlar Hausa da yadda yake kasancewa da sauran sassan da suke gina jumla. Su kuma san mahimmancin wannan rukuni da gurbinsa da yadda za su iya samar da jumla bisa tsari da ka'idar harshen Hausa.



4.3 Cikamako (Ck)

Sani (2009) ya bayyana cikamako da shi ma yana karin bayani ne a kan "aikatau" kamar "bayanau", sai dai kuma ya takaita ga wuri da dalili. Misali:

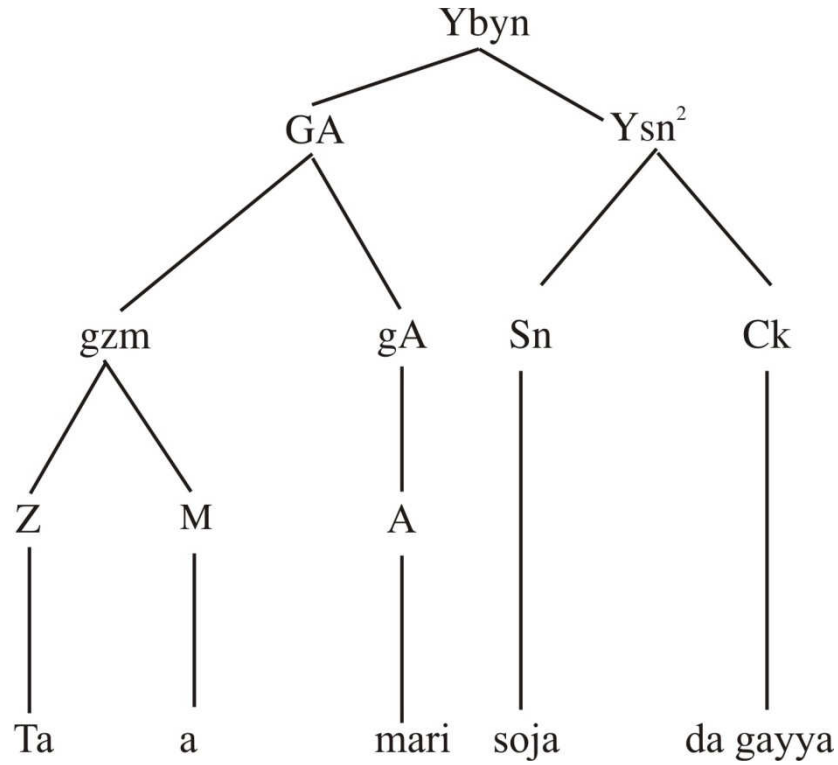
- Ya je *Zariya karatu*
- Ya shigo *Kano cinikayya*
- Ta mari *Soja da gayya*.

A misali na farko, Zariya wuri ne kuma dalilin zuwa zariya shi ne karatu don haka a wannan zariya da karatu cikamako ne a wannan jumla

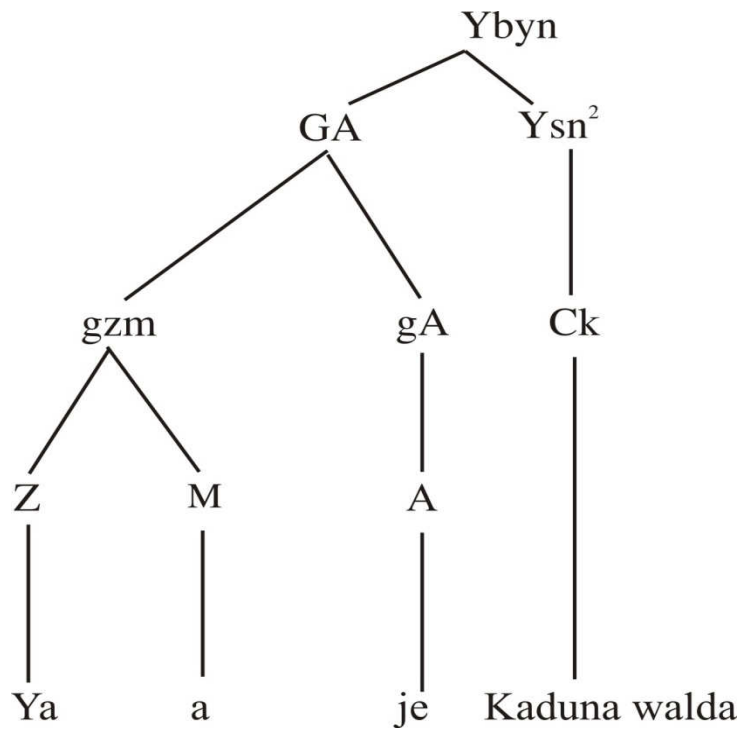
Cikamako

$$Y_{byn} \rightarrow GA + Y_{sn}^2$$

$GA \rightarrow gzm + gA$
 $gzm \rightarrow z + m$
 $z \rightarrow ta$
 $m \rightarrow a$
 $gA \rightarrow A$
 $A \rightarrow mari$
 $Ysn^2 \rightarrow Sn + Ck$
 $Sn \rightarrow soja$
 $Ck \rightarrow da\ gayya$



$Ybyn \rightarrow GA + Ck$
 $GA \rightarrow gzm + gA$
 $gzm \rightarrow z + m$
 $z \rightarrow ya$
 $m \rightarrow a$
 $gA \rightarrow A$
 $A \rightarrow je$
 $Ck \rightarrow Kaduna\ walda$



Auna fahimta

1. Me ka fahimta da cikamako?

Jingar Aiki

1. Kawo jumla mai xauke da cikamako tare da ilirabinta cikin surar bishiya.



4.4 Taqaitawa

Wannan darasi an xan taqaita shi ne don xalibi da xaliba su fahimta. Haqīqa cikamako yana da faxin gaske amma an tsakuro kaxan daga ciki don a bayyana yadda yake kasancewa a yankin bayani.

4.5 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi

Cikamako (compliment)



4.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

- Bagari, D.M (1986). *Bayanin Hausa Jagora : Ga Mai Koyan Ilimin Bayanin Harshe*. Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida Rabat-Marocco
- Bargery,G.P. (1993). *Hausa English Dictionary and English- Hausa Bocabulary*, (Second Edition) Zaria: Ahmadu Bello Unibersity Press Limited.
- Bello, A. (2014). *Sabon Nahawun Hausa*: Zaria Ahmadu Bello Unibersity Press Limited.
- Bello, A. (2014). *Transformational Generatibe Grammar and Others: A Short Comparism*.
- Galadanci, M.K.M. (1976). *An Introduction to Hausa Grammar*. Ibadan: Longman Nigeria Limited.
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- Radford, A. (2004). *Minimalist Syntad: Edploring the Structure of English*. Cambridge Tedt Books in Linguistics. Cambridge: Cambridge Unibersity Press.
- Sani, M. A.Z (1999). *Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa*. Ibadan: Unibersity Press Plc.
- Sani, M.A.Z. (2009). *Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 2: Ginin Jumlar Hausa*. Kano: Benchmark Publisher Limited.
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- Yusuf, M.A. (2011). *Hausa Grammar: An Introduction*. Zaria Ahmadu Bello Unibersity Press Limited.
- Zaria, A.B. (1981). *Nahawun Hausa*. Thomas Nelson.
- Zarruk, R.M. (1993). *Aro da Kirkira a Harshen Hausa*. Zaria: ABU Zaria Press.

Zarruk, R.M. (2001). *Bishiyar Li'irabi a Nazarin Jumlar Hausa*. Zaria: ABU Zaria Press.



4.7 Hassashen amsoshin Auna fahimta da jingar aji

Cikamako (Ck)

Sani (2009) ya bayyana cikamako da shi ma yana karin bayani ne a kan “aikatau” kamar “bayanau”, sai dai kuma ya tafaita ga wuri da dalili. Misali:

- 4 Ya je *Zariya karatu*
- 5 Ya shigo *Kano cinikayya*
- 6 Ta mari *Soja da gayya*.

A misali na farko, Zariya wuri ne kuma dalilin zuwa zariya shi ne karatu don haka a wannan zariya da karatu cikamako ne a wannan jumla.

Cikamako

$Y_{byn} \rightarrow GA + Y_{sn}^2$

$GA \rightarrow gzm + gA$

$gzm \rightarrow z + m$

$z \rightarrow ta$

$m \rightarrow a$

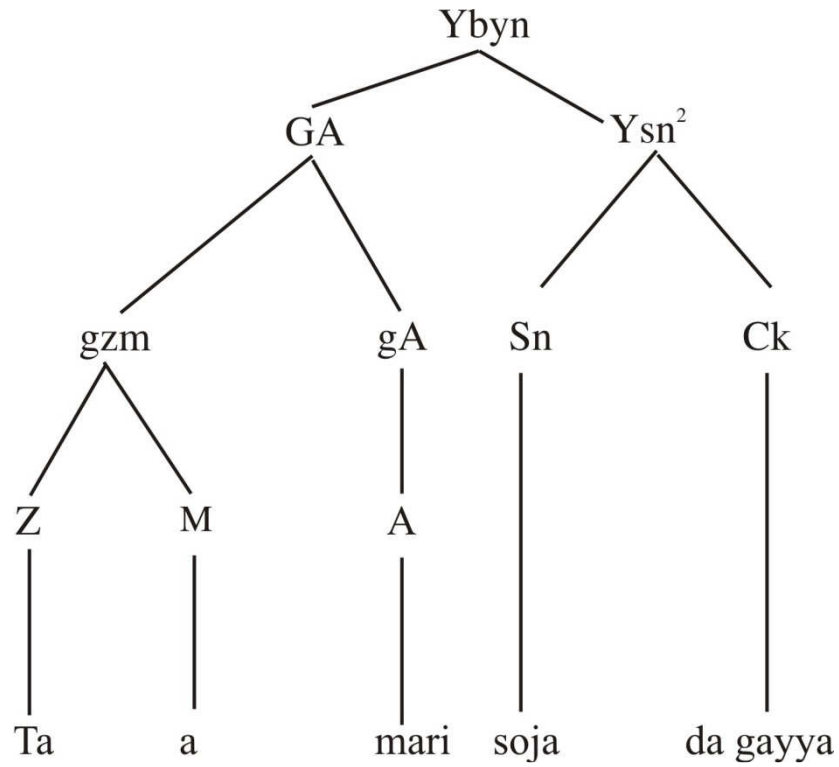
$gA \rightarrow A$

$A \rightarrow mari$

$Y_{sn}^2 \rightarrow S_n + C_k$

$S_n \rightarrow soja$

$C_k \rightarrow da\ gayya$



Amsar Jingar Aiki

1. Garba ya doki Mudi da hujja.
2. Lami ta jefi Larai da gayya.
3. Adama ta je Yola karatu.
4. Rabi ta je Qauye cinikayya.

KASHI NA BIYAR

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 5.1 Gabatarwa
- 5.2 Manufar Darasi
- 5.3. Ma'auni
- 5.4 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi
- 5.5 Takaitawa
- 5.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 5.7 Hassashen amsoshin aikin aji da jingar aji



5.1 Gabatarwa

Rukunana nahawu na matuƙar taka rawa wajen gina jumla ma'auni yana xaya daga cikin rukunai da suke kasancewa a jumla. A wannan darasi za a bayyana yadda ma'auni yake da kuma irin gurbin da yake kasancewa a jumla.



5.2 Manufar Darasi

Ana son xalibi/xaliba su fahimci yadda wannan rukuni na nahawu yake zuwa a jumla da yadda ake gane shi a matsayinsa na ma'auni.



5.3 Ma'auni (M)

Ma'auni kamar yadda sunan yake yana nufin kima. Wato abin nufi shi ne kima ta wani abu kamar, guda biyar da kwaya ɗaya da mudu biyu da dami tara da kaɗan da yawa uku-uku da sauransu (Sani 2009). Misali:

- An ba wa Musa dami shida na alkama
- Mudu uku-uku na shinkafa suka samu
- Kwai ɗaya kawai ya soya.

Auna fahimta

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. | 1. Me ka/kika fahimta da ma'uni? |
| 2. | 2. Kawo jumloli huxu da suke xauke da ma'auni |

5.4 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi

Mauni (Quantifier)



5.5 Takaitawa

A wannan kashi, ka/kin fahimci cewa kowane harshe yana da nau'in Rukunan nahawunsa da suke zuwa a yankin bayani. Rukunan nahawun da aka yi nazari a wannan kashin shi ne 'ma'auni', ma'auni' yana kasancewa a zubi na kima na kalma.



5.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

Bagari, D.M (1986). *Bayanin Hausa Jagora: Ga Mai Koyan Ilimin Bayanin Harshe*.

Imprimerie El Maarif Al Jadida Rabat- Marocco

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Edition) Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited.

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

Jinju, M. H. (1980). *Rayayyen Nahawun Hausa*. Zaria: NNPC.

Radford, A. (2004). *Minimalist Syntad: Exploring the Structure of English*. Cambridge Text Books in Linguistics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Sani, M. A.Z (1999). *Tsarin Sauti da Nahawun Hausa*. Ibadan: University Press Plc.

Sani, M.A.Z. (2009). *Alfiyyar Mu'azu Sani 2: Ginin Jumlar Hausa*. Kano: Benchmark Publisher Limited.

Skinner, N (1977). *A Grammar of Hausa*: New Northern Nigerian Publishing Company Limited, Zaria.

Yalwa, L. D. (1995). *Issues in the Syntad of Hausa Complementation*: PhD Dissertation, Unibersity of California, Los Angeles.

Yusuf, M.A. (2011). *Hausa Grammar: An Introduction*. Zaria Ahmadu Bello Unibersity Press Limited.

Zaria, A.B. (1981). *Nahawun Hausa*. Thomas Nelson.

Zarruk, R.M. (1993). *Aro da Kirkira a Harshen Hausa*. Zaria: ABU Zaria Press.

Zarruk, R.M. (2001). *Bishiyar Li'irabi a Nazarin Jumlar Hausa*. Zaria: ABU Zaria Press.



5.7 Hassashen amsoshin aikin aji da jingar aji

Ma'auni kamar yadda sunan yake yana nufin kima. Wato abin nufi shi ne kima ta wani abu kamar, guda biyar da dami shida da kwano uku da sauransu. Abin nufi ma'auni a kullum yana nuna yawan abu.

Amsar Jinga Aiki

1. Musa ya sayo buhu goma na gero
2. Samir ya ya sayar da kwano ashirin na dawa.
3. Dami tara-tara mati da lado suka xauko.
4. Tabawa ta aiko da turmi bakwai a bawa Kandala.

RUKUNI NA UKU

Kashi Na Daya
Kashi Na Biyu
Kashi Na Uku

Kashi Na Daya

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 1.1 Gabatarwa
- 1.2 Manufa
- 1.3 Ma'anar Jumla da Yanayinta a Nahawu
 - 1.3.1 ka'idar Li'irabin Jumlar Hausa
- 1.4 Ka'idar Li'irabin Jumla
- 1.5 Takaitawa
- 1.6 Auna Fahimta
- 1.7 Jingar Aiki
- 1.8 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari



1.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan kashi na darasin mu za mu duba ma'anar jumla da yadda yankunan jumla suke ta da jumla. Za mu nazarci yanayin ganga da ire-irenta a nahawun Hausa. Ina fata dalibi/daliba za ku biyo ni a sannu don ku fahimci wannan darasi dalla-dalla cikin nishafi.



1.2 Manufar Darasi

A wannan darasi ana son a karshensa dalibi/daliba su iya fahimtar jumlar Hausa da yadda ake samar da ita bisa ka'ida ta harshe. Sannan ana so ka/ki fahimci jumla da ire-iren yanayinta da gurbinta a harshan Hausa.



1.3 Ma'anar Jumla da Yanayinta a Nahawu

Kamar yadda muka yi bayani a kan ginin jumla, muka kawo ma'anoni da dama daga manazarta a wannan yanayi duk dai ma'anar daya ce. Wato jumla tsarariyar magana ce bisa ka'ida ta harshe. Jumla za ta iya zuwa da yankin suna da yankin bayani, sannan za ta iya kasancewa

yankin suna kadai. Haka kuma za ta iya kasancewa jumlar bayani kawai take yi, don haka jumla tana da yanayi mabambanta juna. Kamar yadda muka yi bayanin yankuna na jumla kuma muka fahimci yadda kowane yanki yake wanzuwa a wannan nazari za mu duba saura yadda jumlon suke a nahawun Hausa. Za mu duba yadda wasu manazarta suka kalli jumla da yanayinta da ire-irenta.

1.3.1 ka'idar Li'irabin Jumlar Hausa

Jumla a nahawun harshen Hausa tana da ka'ida kuma wannan ka'ida ta gaba daya ce musamman idan za a yi li'irabi. Ka'idar itace kamar haka tare da samfurin li'irabin jumla.

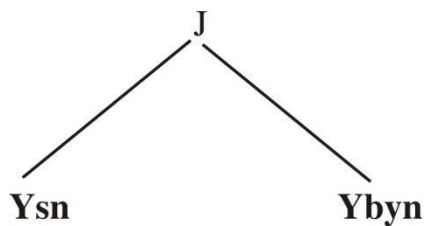
$J \rightarrow Y_{sn} + Y_{byn}$

$J \rightarrow$ na nufin jumla

$Y_{sn} \rightarrow$ Yankin suna

$Y_{byn} \rightarrow$ Yankin bayani

Wannan surar bishiya ita take bayyana samfurin li'irabin da aka yi bayani.



Audu ya tafi kasuwa. Misali ne na jumla da take dauke da li'irabi kamar haka:

$J \rightarrow Y_{sn} + Y_{byn}$

$Y_{sn} \rightarrow S_n$

$S_n \rightarrow$ Audu

$Y_{byn} \rightarrow GA + Y_{sn}^2$

$GA \rightarrow gzm + gA$

$gzm \rightarrow z + m$

$Z \rightarrow$ ya

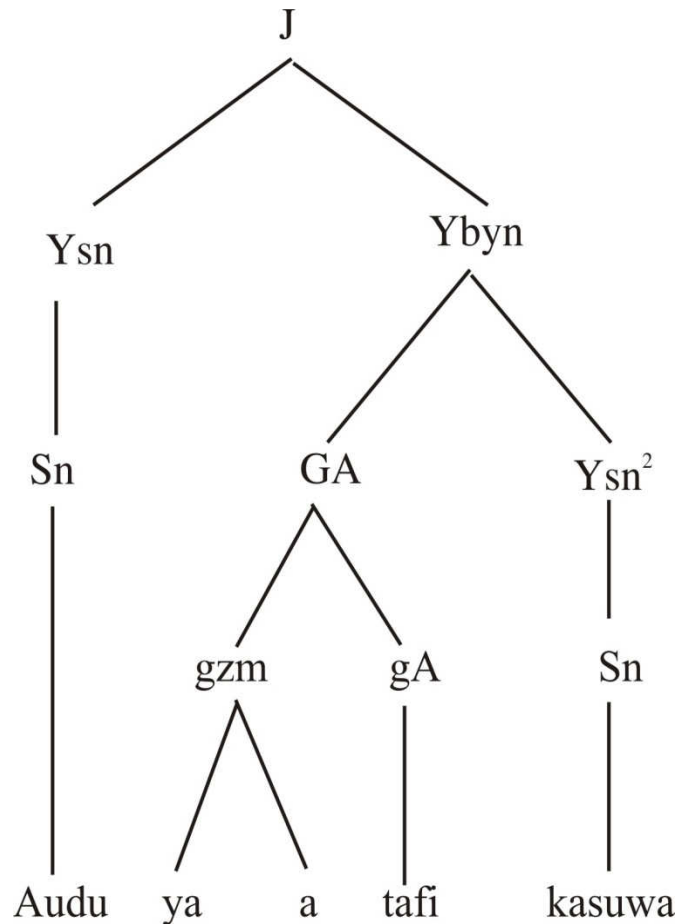
$M \rightarrow$ -a

$gA \rightarrow$ A

$A \rightarrow$ tafi

$Y_{sn}^2 \rightarrow S_n$

$S_n \rightarrow$ kasuwa



Zarruk (2001) ya bayyana jumla da “magana wadatacciya wadda ba ta buƙatar ciko ko kari. A takaice jumla ita ce jerin kalmomi da babban harafi (baki ko wasali) a farkonsu, kuma a ƙarshensu a ga digon aya ko ayar tambaya ko alamar motsin rai”. Ya fito da ire-iren jumla a Hausa kamar haka:

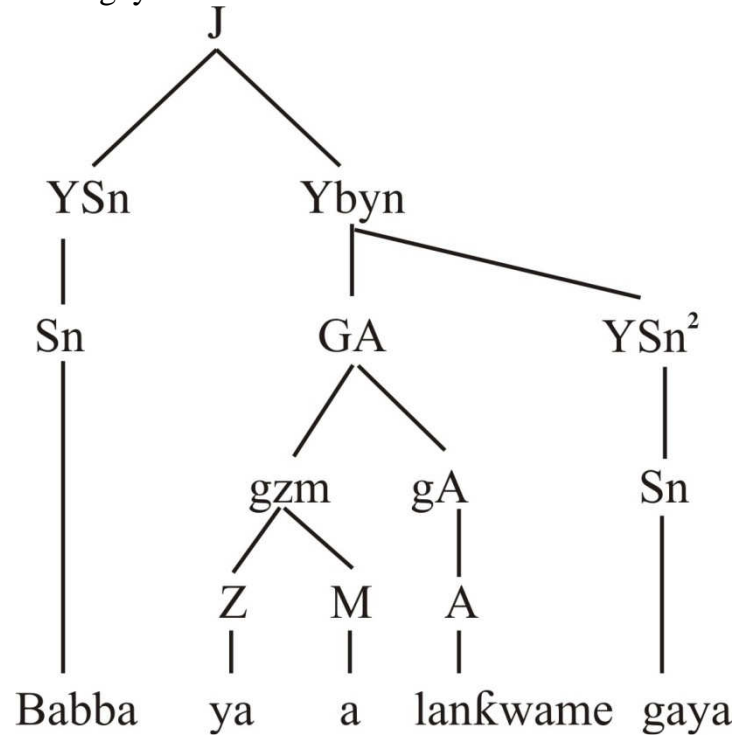
I. Jumla sassauka: Ana nufin jumla farat ɗaya wadda duk kalmomin cikinta na larura ne ko kuma dole ne. Misali:

- a. Babba ya lankwame gaya.
- b. Yaaraa sunaa kalloo.
- c. Binta ta tafi makaranta.
- d. Larai tana shara.
- e. Auda ya shiga gida

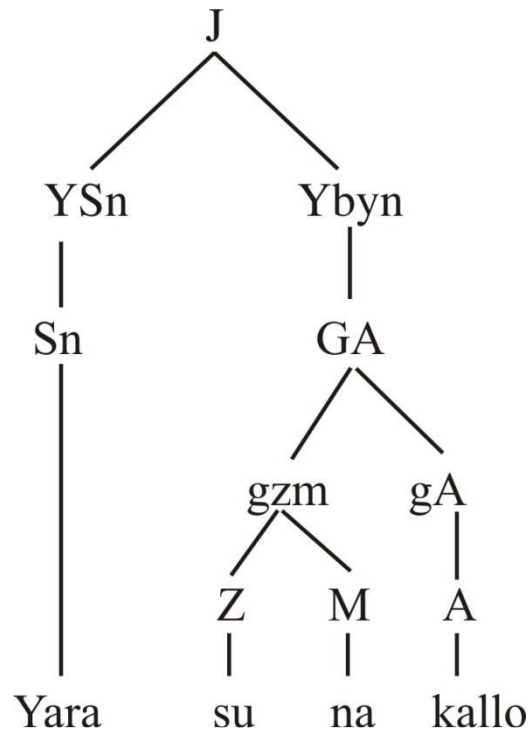
Ga misalan waɗansu jumlolin da aka bayar da yadda li'irabinsu zai kasance kamar haka:

$J \rightarrow Y_{sn} + Y_{byn}$
 $Y_{sn} \rightarrow Sn$
 $Sn \rightarrow \text{Babba}$
 $Y_{byn} \rightarrow GA + Y_{sn}^2$

$GA \rightarrow gzm + gA$
 $gzm \rightarrow z + m$
 $z \rightarrow ya$
 $m \rightarrow a$
 $gA \rightarrow A$
 $A \rightarrow lan\text{kwame}$
 $Ysn^2 \rightarrow Sn$
 $Sn \rightarrow gaya$



$J \rightarrow Ysn + Ybyn$
 $Ysn \rightarrow Sn$
 $Sn \rightarrow yara$
 $Ybyn \rightarrow GA + Ysn^2$
 $GA \rightarrow gzm + gA$
 $gzm \rightarrow z + m$
 $z \rightarrow su$
 $m \rightarrow na$
 $gA \rightarrow A$
 $A \rightarrow kallo$



II. Jumla hardadfiya: Haduwar jumloli ‘yantattu a cikin jumla guda ita ke haifar da jumla hardadfiya. Wato takan kunshi jumloli biyu ne. Ita ma wannan jumla ta kasu kashi biyu akwai mai mahadi da mara mahadi.

a. Maras mahadi misali:

1. Yaaraa sunaa kalloo Mudi yaa lanƙwamee gaa
2. Riijiyaa taa baayar guugaa yaa hanaa.
3. Mudi na wasa Halima ta shigo.
4. Talatu na shara maryam na wanke-wanke
5. Malami na koyarwa yara suna surutu.

b. Mai mahadi, misali:

1. Mai kaayaa yaa sallamaa *ammaa* dillaali yaa ki.
2. Gwamna yaa yi farin cikii *cewa* garinsa yaa ci gaba.
3. Mai naman ya kawo amma ciniki ya gagara.
4. Attajirin ya sai bajimin sa amma ya kasa.
5. Dan kasuwa ya yi murnar cewa ya sami kasuwa.

$J \rightarrow Ysn + Ybyn$

$Ysn \rightarrow sn$

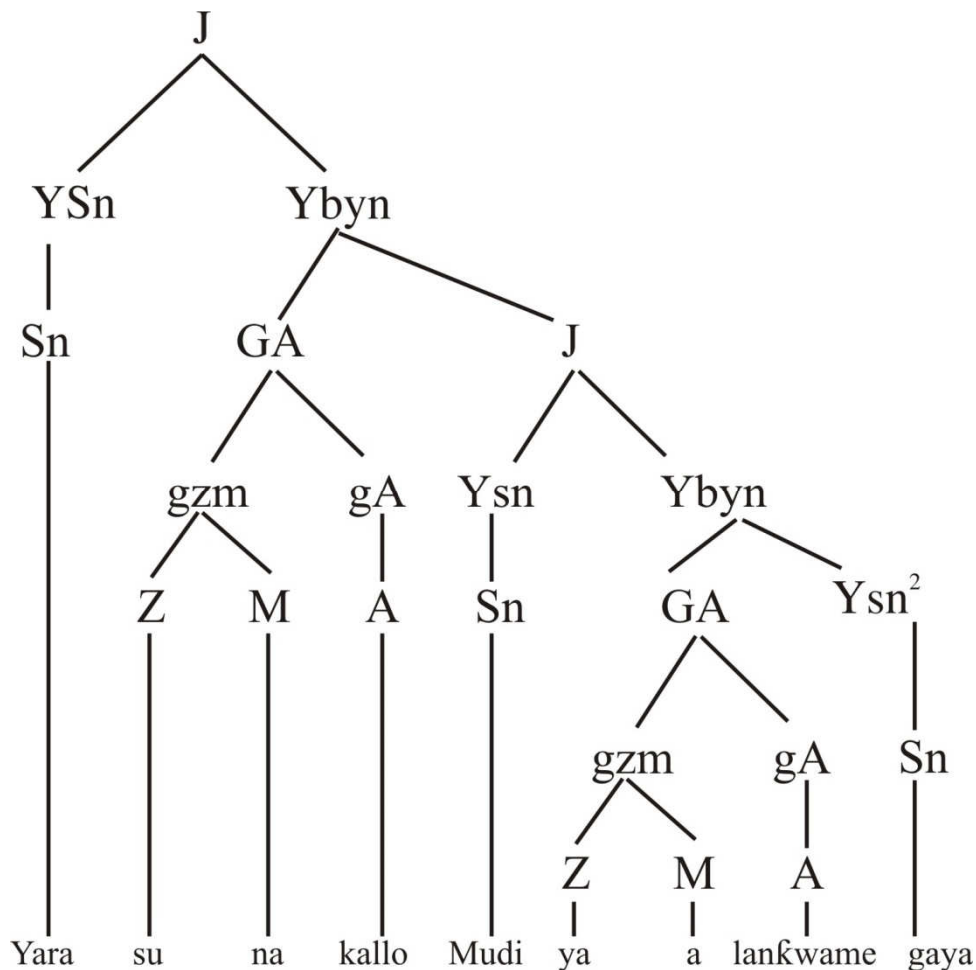
$Sn \rightarrow yara$

$Ybyn \rightarrow GA + J$

$GA \rightarrow gzm + gA$

$gzm \rightarrow z + m$

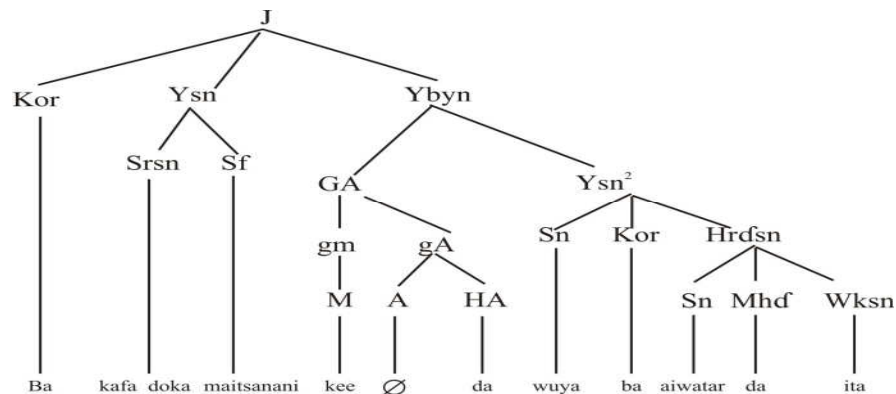
$z \rightarrow su$
 $m \rightarrow na$
 $gA \rightarrow A$
 $A \rightarrow kallo$
 $J \rightarrow Ysn + Ybyn$
 $Ysn \rightarrow sn$
 $Sn \rightarrow Mudi$
 $Ybyn \rightarrow GA + Ysn^2$
 $GA \rightarrow gzm + gA$
 $gzm \rightarrow z + m$
 $gA \rightarrow A$
 $A \rightarrow lanƙwame$
 $Ysn^2 \rightarrow Sn$
 $Sn \rightarrow gaya$



III. Jumla sarkakkiya: Ita ce jumla mai ‘yanci ana yi mata rataye ko goyo da jumla ko da jumloli ko kuma da yanki ko ganga ɗaya ko fiye da haka. Abin da ya raba wannan jumla da harɗafɗiya shi ne duk abin da za a jona mata ba shi da ‘yanci ita ma iri biyu ce mai rataye da mai goyo.

a. **Mai rataye:**

1. Karɓar tooshiyar baaki *don a kubutar da mai laifii* tanaa karya mutumcin mahukuntaa.
2. Baa kafa dookaa mai tsanani kee da wuyaa ba *aiwatar da ita*.
3. Ba shan kwaya ake ji ba illar da zai aiwatar.



b. **Mai goyo:**

1. Akwai abookai biyu waɗanda koomee taare sukee yii.
2. Yawancin mootocin da gwamnati ta yi gwanjonsu saababbi nee.
3. Mkayan da dillalin ya kawo ‘yan gwanjo ne.

Baya ga waɗannan jumloji, Zarruk̄ ya bayyana samfuri jumla a nahawu da cewa laƙani ne da mai harshe ya mallaka yake iya kirkiro sababbin jumloji. Kuma shi ne ma’auninsa wajen duba maganar da aka yi ba bisa ka’ida ba ko akasin haka. Wato, wannan samfuri shi yake iya tsirar da sauran jumloji na harshe.

Sani (2009) ya bayyana cewa jumla da magana a tsare suke bisa ka’idoji na jeranta kalmomi daban daban don su fitar da ma’ana. Ya kara da cewa a jumla akwai mai illa da maras illa. Jumla mai illa ita ce wadda aka shirya ba bisa ka’ida ba. Maras illa kuma ita aka shirya bisa ka’ida ta harshe. Ga misalan kowacce:

a. **Jumla mai illa:*** wasa gyada ya wuce ya sai zuwa yaro*.

Idan muka duba wannan jumla za mu fahimci cewa a hargitse take idan muka rubuta li’irabinta ta duban rukunonin nahuwun jumlar da yadda aka jeranta su kamar haka:

Aikatau ko suna → wasa

Suna → gyada

Zagin aikatau → ya

Aikatau → wuce

Zagin aikatau → ya

Zagin aikatau da aiki → sai (yana nufin sayi)

Aikatau → zuwa

Suna → yaro

Saboda rashin tsarin wadannan kalmomi bisa ka'ida ya sa ba za a iya tantance ainihin rukunin da yadda aka yi amfani da su.

b. **Jumla maras illa:** Yaro ya sai gyada sannan ya wuce zuwa wasa.

$J \rightarrow J + Hd + Gg$

$J \rightarrow Ysn + Ybyn$

$Ysn \rightarrow Sn$

$Sn \rightarrow Yaro$

$Ybyn \rightarrow GA + Ysn^2$

$GA \rightarrow gzm + gA$

$gzm \rightarrow z + m$

$z \rightarrow ya$

$m \rightarrow a$

$gA \rightarrow A$

$A \rightarrow sai$

$Ysn^2 \rightarrow Sn$

$Sn \rightarrow gyada$

$Hd \rightarrow sannan$

$Gg \rightarrow Ybyn^2$

$Ybyn^2 \rightarrow GA + Ysn^3$

$GA \rightarrow gzm + gA$

$gzm \rightarrow z + m$

$z \rightarrow ya$

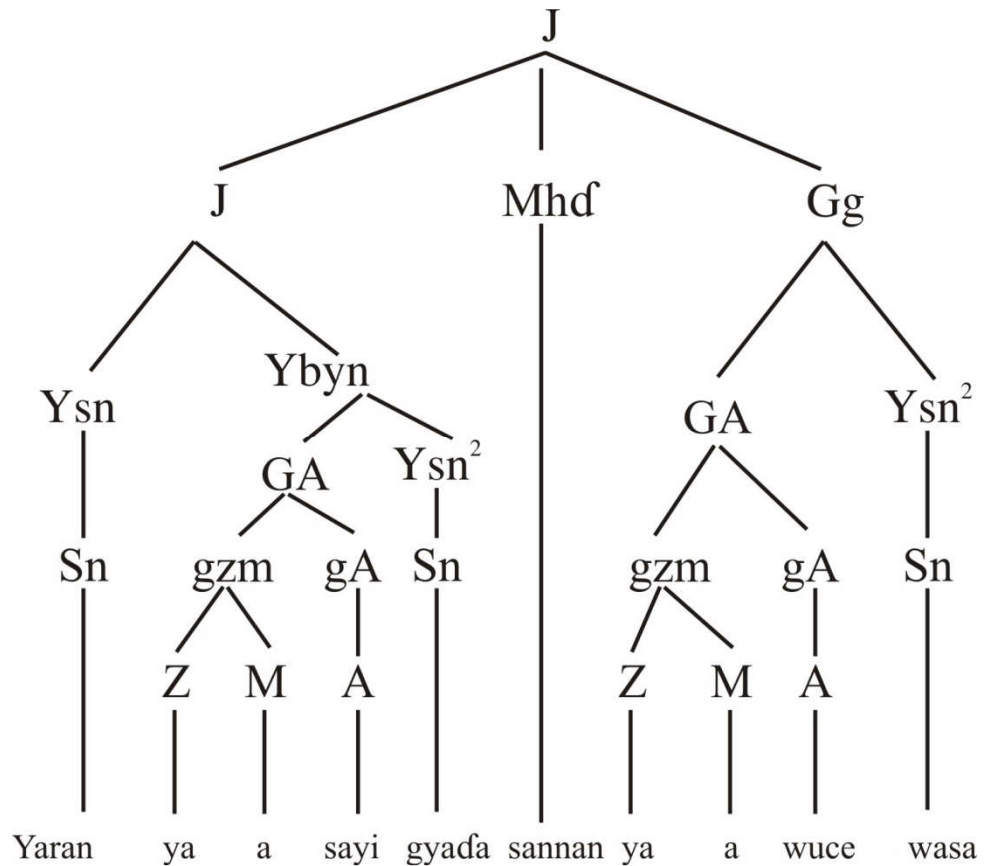
$m \rightarrow \emptyset$

$gA \rightarrow A$

$A \rightarrow wuce$

$Ysn^2 \rightarrow sn$

$Sn \rightarrow wasa$



Sannan ya kasa jumlar Hausa zuwa iri uku, kamar haka:

Jumlar bayani b. Jumlar tambaya c. jumlar umarni.

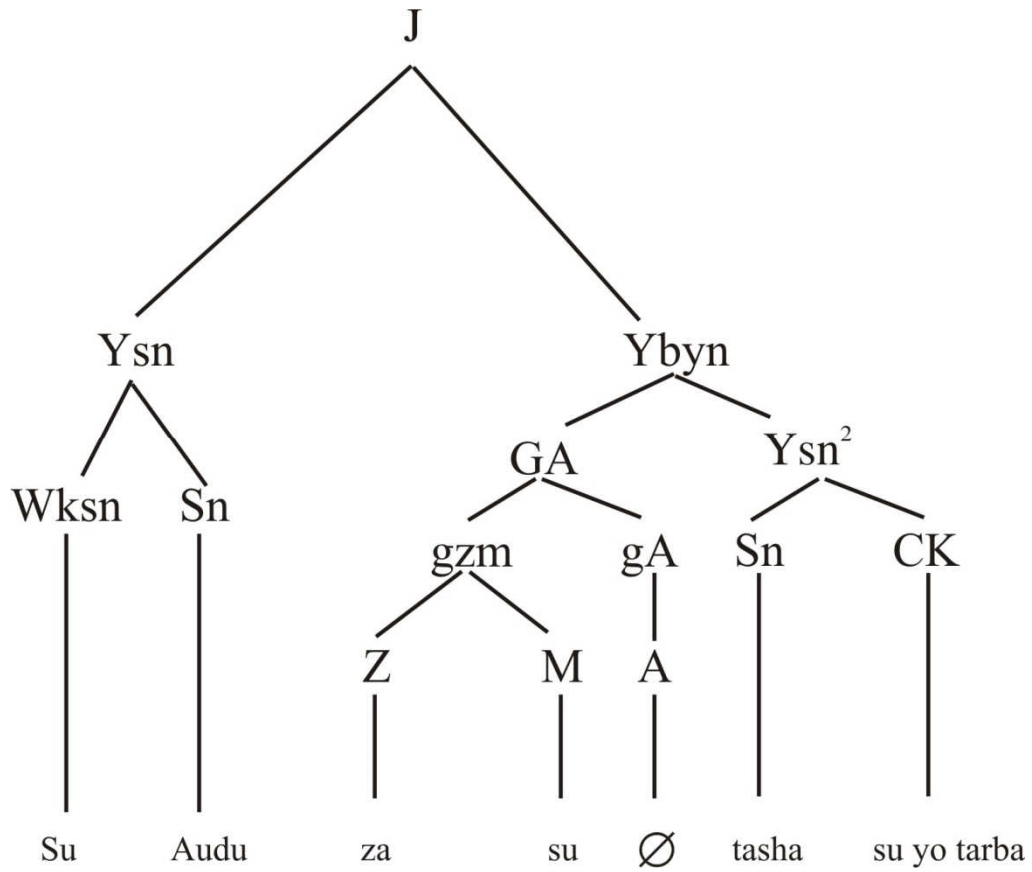
I. **Jumlar bayani:** ita ce wacce take dāuke da bayani kamar yadda sunan ya bayyana. Misali,

- a. Watakila gobe ya dawo.
- b. Su Audu za su tasha su yo tarba.
- c. Bala da Ashiru za su daji farauta.
- d. Ladi da Jummai za su Kaduna biki.
- e. Tabawa watakila ta yi kosai gobe.

Misalin dāya daga cikin wannan jumla a li'irabi da surar bishiya

J → Ysn + Ybyn
 Ysn → Sn
 Sn → Wksn + sn
 Wksn → Su
 Sn → Audu
 Ybyn → GA + Ysn²
 GA → gzm + gA
 gmz → m+ z
 m → za

- $z \rightarrow su$
- $gA \rightarrow \emptyset$
- $Ysn^2 \rightarrow Sn + Ck$
- $Sn \rightarrow tasha$
- $Ck \rightarrow su\ yo\ tarba$



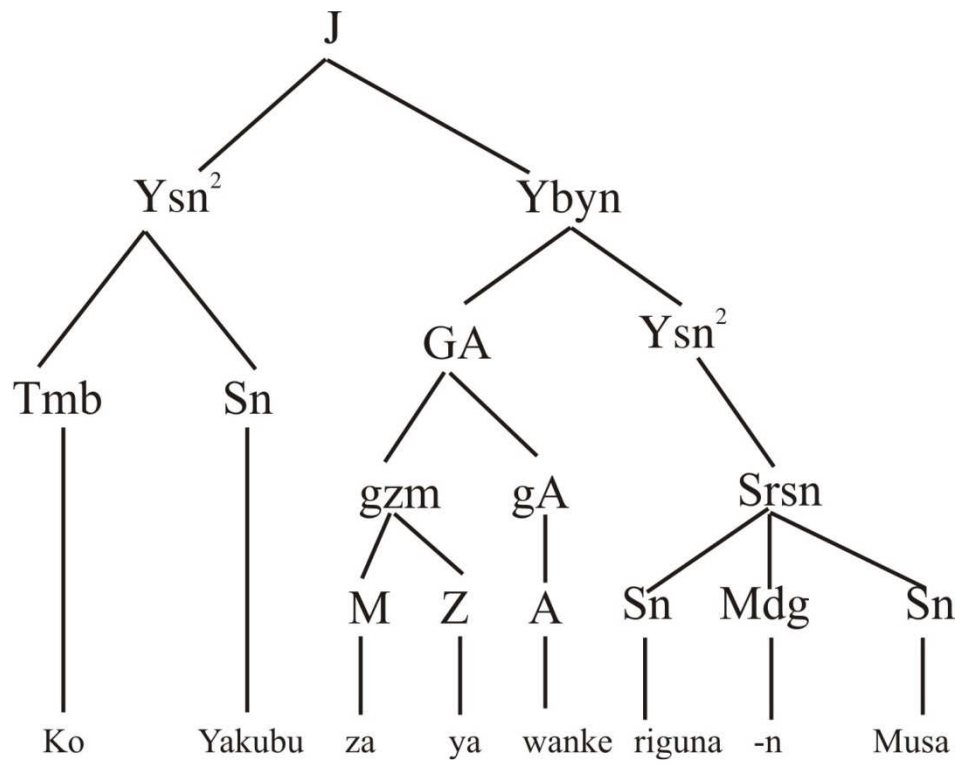
II. Jumlar tambaya: jumla ce wacce take dauke da tambaya.

Misali:

- a. Shin yausha Audu ya zo nan?
- b. Ko Yakubu zai wanke rigunan Musa?
- c. Wa zai sayo garin kunun?
- d. Me ka siyo a kasuwar?
- e. Wanne za a baka? \

Misalin dāya daga cikin wannan jumla a li'irabi da surar bishiya.

$J \rightarrow Ysn + Ybyn$
 $Ysn \rightarrow tamb + sn$
 $Tamb \rightarrow ko$
 $Sn \rightarrow Yakubu$
 $Ybyn \rightarrow GA + Ysn^2$
 $GA \rightarrow gzm + gA$
 $gzm \rightarrow z + m$
 $m \rightarrow za$
 $z \rightarrow ya$
 $gA \rightarrow wanke$
 $Ysn^2 \rightarrow Srsn$
 $Srsn \rightarrow sn + mhd + sn$
 $Sn \rightarrow riguna$
 $Mhd \rightarrow -n$
 $Sn \rightarrow Musa$



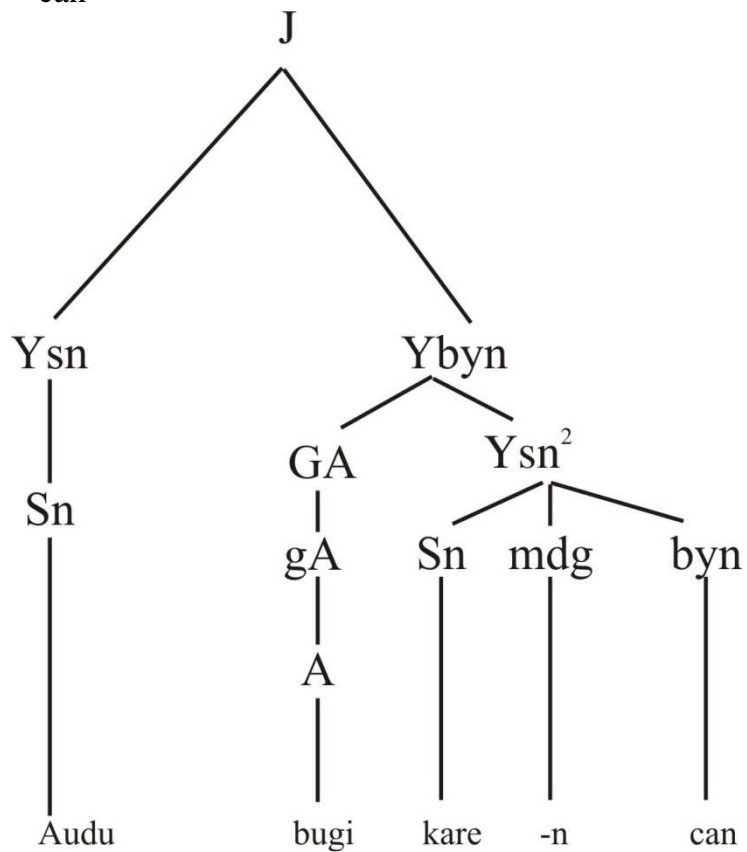
III. Jumlar umarni: jumla ce wadda take dauke da umarnin aikata

wani abu. Misali:

- a. In ka tafi ka sayo gero.
- b. Audu bugi Karen can.
- c. Dauko min kayan nan.
- d. Kawo min labulan da ke shanya.
- e. Daga yau kar ka sake makara.

Misalin dāya daga cikin wannan jumla a li'irabi da surar bishiya.

- J → Ysn + Ybyn
- Ysn → Sn
- Sn → Audu
- Ybyn → GA + Ysn²
- GA → gA
- gA → A
- A → bugi
- Ysn² → Sn
- Sn → sn + mdg
- Sn → kare
- Mdg → -n
- Byn → can



Auna Fahimta

Gwaji

Zaɓo waɗannan jumloni, sassaukar jumla da jumlar umarni da jumlar bayani daga wannan gajeran labari.

Yara suna wasa. Tani ta kwashe abinci. Musa da Mati sun tafi bayan gari farauta. Tani, kai yara ku zo ku siyo min magi da daddawa. Lado ya aiki sabo ɗeɓo ruwa. Larai ta tafi ɗeɓo tafasa a bayan gari.

Bello (2014) ya bayyana jumlonin Hausa a inda ya raba su zuwa kashi biyu kamar haka:

- a. Jumloni marasa aikatau
- b. Jumloni masu aikatau

Jumloni marasa aikatau ya kawo su kamar haka:

- a. Jumla Amsau
- b. Jumla Dirkau
- c. Jumlonin Daidaito

I. Jumla amsau: jumloni ne da suke da kalma ɗaya tak wajen gininta kuma amsa tambaya ake da irin waɗannan jumloni. Ya kawo misalai guda goma sha ɗaya ga wasu daga ciki kamar haka:

Tambaya	Amsau
Wa kake so?	Larai
Wane za a baka?	Wannan
Wa za a kira?	Ita
Yaushe za ka?	Gobe
Wacce za ka aura?	Siririyar

II. Jumla Dirkau

Wannan nau'i na jumla yana karewa ne da dirka wato jumla ce mara aikatau. Irin wannan jumla tana amfani da dirka kuma tana tafiya ne da jinsi da adadi. Dirka tana ɗaya daga cikon rukunan nahawu da aka yi bayaninta a farkon wannan darasi da ya gabata akwai 'ne' da yake tafiya da jinsin namiji akwai 'ce' ta jinsin mace da kuma 'ne' ta jam'i. misalan jumla dirkau sune kamar haka:

1. Binta ce.
2. Musa ne.
3. Malamai ne.
4. Ita ce.

5. Shi ne.
6. Su ne.

III Jumlar Daidaito

Jumlar daidaito tana dadaita aikau ne da abin da ake son daidaita shi da shi kuma irin waɗannan jumloji suna da yawa ga wasu daga ciki.

1. Ado sarki ne.
2. Lado almajiri ne.
3. Fati kyakkyawa ce.
4. Halima jaruma ce.
5. Malaman hazikai ne.
6. Sojojin amintattu ne.

Gwaji

Zabo waɗannan jumloji daga wannan gajeran labarin. Jumla amsau da jumla dirkau da jumlar daidaito.

Binta jaruma ce. Ta yi matuƙar jarunta a filin daga. Danladi hazika ne. yaushe tani za ta zo? Gobe in ji ladi. Gaskiya za mu sha wasa, kwarai kuwa. Wace ce ke magana. Binta ce. Na za ta Lami ce.

b. Jumloji masu Aikatau

bello (2014) ya bayyana irin waɗannan jumloji ne ta duban su ta fuskar gini da ma'ana don fito da sigoginsu. Ya kawo su kamar haka:

1. Jumla Mikakkiyar
2. Jumla Korarriya
3. Jumla Karfafau
4. Jumlar tambaya
5. Umarni
6. Nemo Ko Roƙo

1. Jumla mikakkiya: dangane da irin wannan jumla za mu duba yadda ake gane irin wannan jumla ta hanyar yadda aka ginata da kuma yadda ma'anarta ta kasance. Misali;

Musa yaa doki Mati
(Aik) (Wksn) (Akt) (Krb)

Wannan jumla ita ce jumla mikakkiya. Domin kai tsaye take ga farin wasu misalan

- a. Larai ta share daki
- b. Habu ya mari jummai
- c. Tabawa ta daka citta.
- d. Masassaki ya sare bishiya.

- e. Yara sun kama zomo.
2. Jumla korarriya: wannan jumla tana bayyana ma'anar kore magaanar da jumlar ta zo da ita kuma takan zo da ginin jumla kamar a wannan misali,
- Musa ba i/ya doki Mati ba
(Aik) (Kor) (Wksn) (Akt) (Krb) (Kor)
Ga wasu farin misalai don dalibi/daliba su fahimci irin wannan jumlar sosai.
- a. Larai ba ta share daki ba.
b. Habu bai mari jummai ba.
c. Tabawa bat a daka citta ba.
d. Massassaki bai sare bishiya ba.
e. Yara bas u kama zomo ba.
3. Jumla karfafau: wannan rukuni na jumla yana nuna karfafa abin da aikau ya aikata ne kuma tana da ginin jumla kamar haka:
Mati Musa ya doka
(Krb) (Aik) (Wksn) (Akt)
A wannan jumla ana karfafa abin da Musa ya yi na duka. Ga farin misalai nan kamar haka:
- a. Daki Larai ta share.
b. Jummai Habu ya mara.
c. Citta Tabawa tad aka.
d. Bishiya Masassaki ya sare.
e. Zomo Yara suka kama.
4. Jumlar Tambaya: wannan jumla a koda yausha tana tambaya ne domin neman amsar 'eh' ko 'a'a' ta fuskar ginin jumlar tana zuwa kamar haka:
Musa yaa doki Mati?
(Aik) (Wksn) (Akt) (Krb)
Ta duban yadda aka fadi wannan jumla za a san tambaya ce kamar yadda za a gani a wadannan misalai.
- a. Larai ta share daki?
b. Habu ya mari Jummai?
c. Tabawa tad aka citta?
d. Massassaki ya sare bishiya?
e. Yara sun kama zomo?
5. Umarni: wannan jumla tana umarni ne da aikata wani abu sannan tana da ginin jumla kamar haka:

Musa doki Mati!
(Aik) (Akt) (Krb)

- a. Larai share daki!
 - b. Habu mari Jummai!
 - c. Tabawa daka citta!
 - d. Masassaki sare bishiya!
 - e. Yara ku kamo zomo!
6. Nema ko roko: irin wannan jumla ana bambance ta ne ta hanyar yadda ake fadinta wato ta murya mai taushi cikin rarrasshi don samun biyan bukata don ana bukata ne a sami wani abu ko a roki alfamar wani abu tana da ginin jumla kamar haka:

Musa, doki Mati ko.
(Aik) (Akt) (krb) (mhd)

Karin wasu misalai.

- a. Dan Allah, a taimaka min da abinci.
- b. In ka amince, zan tafi unguwa.
- c. Ba ka taho min da kayan dinkin ba!
- d. Ina so, ka ba ni littafin can.

Wadannan jumloji da wadanda aka yi bayani akan su a wannan darasi su masana daban-daban suka yi bayani akan su. Da fatan dalibi/daliba sun fahimci wannan bayani da aka yi dalla-dalla dangane da jumlojin Hausa.

Auna Fahimta

Gwaji
Fitar da korarriyar jumla da jumla karfafau da jumlar tambaya da nema ko roko daga cikin wannan magana.
Ba yawan karatu ba cin jarabawar. Ba na tsammanin naci ke sa nasara. Dan Allah a taimaka min da ruwa. Kishirwa ta dame ni ainun. Tasallah, Mairo ta mara amma Larai ta yi mata nasiha.

Jinga Aikin

1. Kawo a kalla huɗu daga ire-iren jumlojin Hausa tare da misalansu.

1.4 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi

Qa'idar li'irabin jumla (Sentence structure rule)

Jumla sassauqa (simple sentence)

Jumla tambayau (interrogative sentence)

Jumlar bayani (declarative sentence)



1.5 Taqaitawa

A wannan kashi na yi maka/maki bayani akan jumla da yanayinta tare da ire-irenta da ganda da dangogita a nahawun Hausa.



1.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

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Zarruk, R.M. (2001). *Bishiyar Li'irabi a Nazarin Jumlar Hausa*. Zaria: ABU Zaria Press.



1.7 Hassashen amsoshin aikin aji da jingar aiki

Amsar aikin aji (Auna fahimta)

a. Jumlojin Hausa suna dama domin mun ga yadda masana ilimin wannan fanni suka kawo ire-iren wadannan jumloji don haka za mu kawo a falla guda uku daga ciki kamar yadda aka bukata a wannan aikin aji.

I. Jumla sassauka: Ana nufin jumla farat ɗaya wadda duk kalmomin cikinta na larura ne ko kuma dole ne. Misali:

a. Babba ya lankwame gaya.

b. Yaaraa sunaa kalloo.

Ga misalan wadannan jumloji da yadda li'irabinsu zai kasance kamar haka:

$J \rightarrow Y_{sn} + Y_{byn}$

$Y_{sn} \rightarrow S_n$

$S_n \rightarrow \text{Babba}$

$Y_{byn} \rightarrow GA + Y_{sn}^2$

$GA \rightarrow gzm + gA$

$gzm \rightarrow z + m$

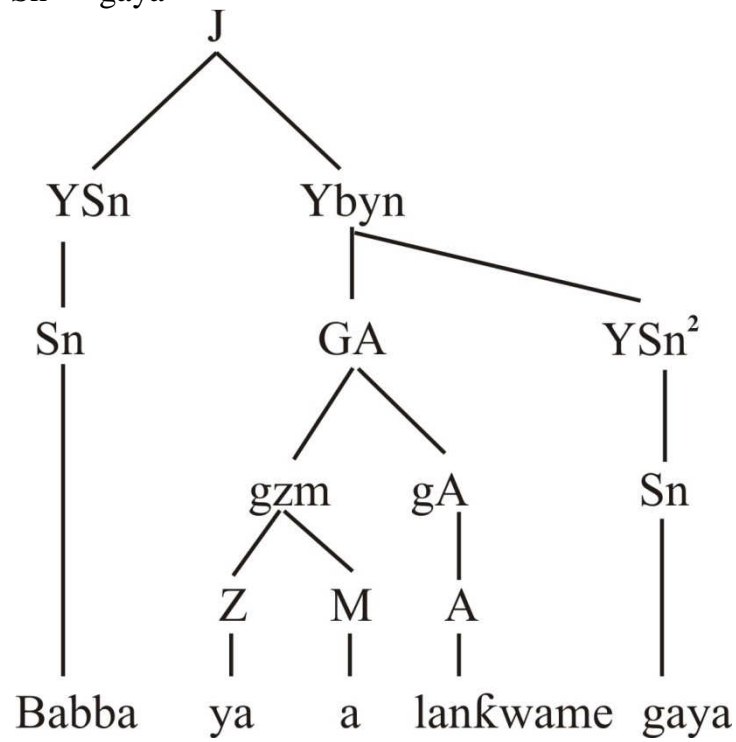
$z \rightarrow ya$

$m \rightarrow a$

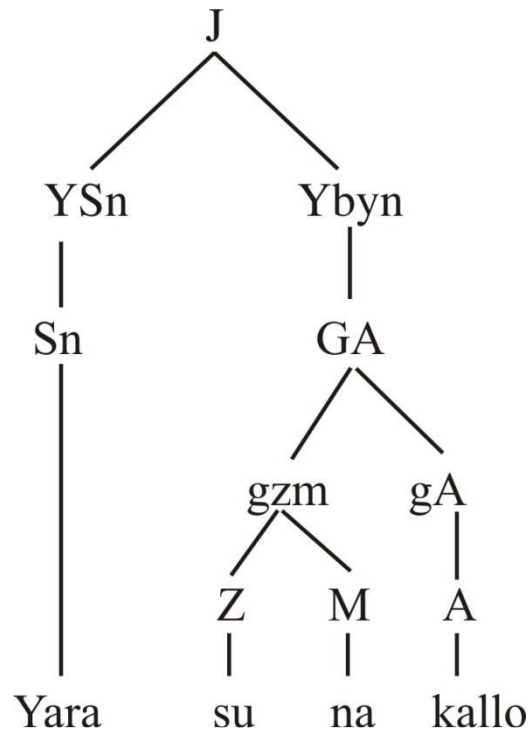
$gA \rightarrow A$

$A \rightarrow \text{lankwame}$

Ysn² → Sn
 Sn → gaya



J → Ysn + Ybyn
 Ysn → Sn
 Sn → yara
 Ybyn → GA + Ysn²
 GA → gzm + gA
 gzm → z + m
 z → su
 m → na
 gA → A
 A → kallo



II. Jumla hardadfiya: Haduwar jumloli ‘yantattu a cikin jumla guda ita ke haifar da jumla hardadfiya. Wato takan funshi jumloli biyu ne. Ita ma wannan jumla ta kasu kashi biyu akwai mai mahadi da mara mahadi.

- a. Maras mahadi misali: Yaaraa sunaa kalloo Mudi yaa lanƙwamee gaayaa.
Riijiyaa taa baayar guugaa yaa hanaa.
- b. Mai mahadi, misali: Mai kaayaa yaa sallamaa *ammaa* dillaali yaa ƙi.
Gwamna yaa yi farin cikii *cewa* garinsa yaa ci gaba.

$J \rightarrow Ysn + Ybyn$

$Ysn \rightarrow sn$

$Sn \rightarrow yara$

$Ybyn \rightarrow GA + J$

$GA \rightarrow gzm + gA$

$gzm \rightarrow z + m$

$z \rightarrow su$

$m \rightarrow na$

$gA \rightarrow A$

$A \rightarrow kallo$

$J \rightarrow Ysn + Ybyn$

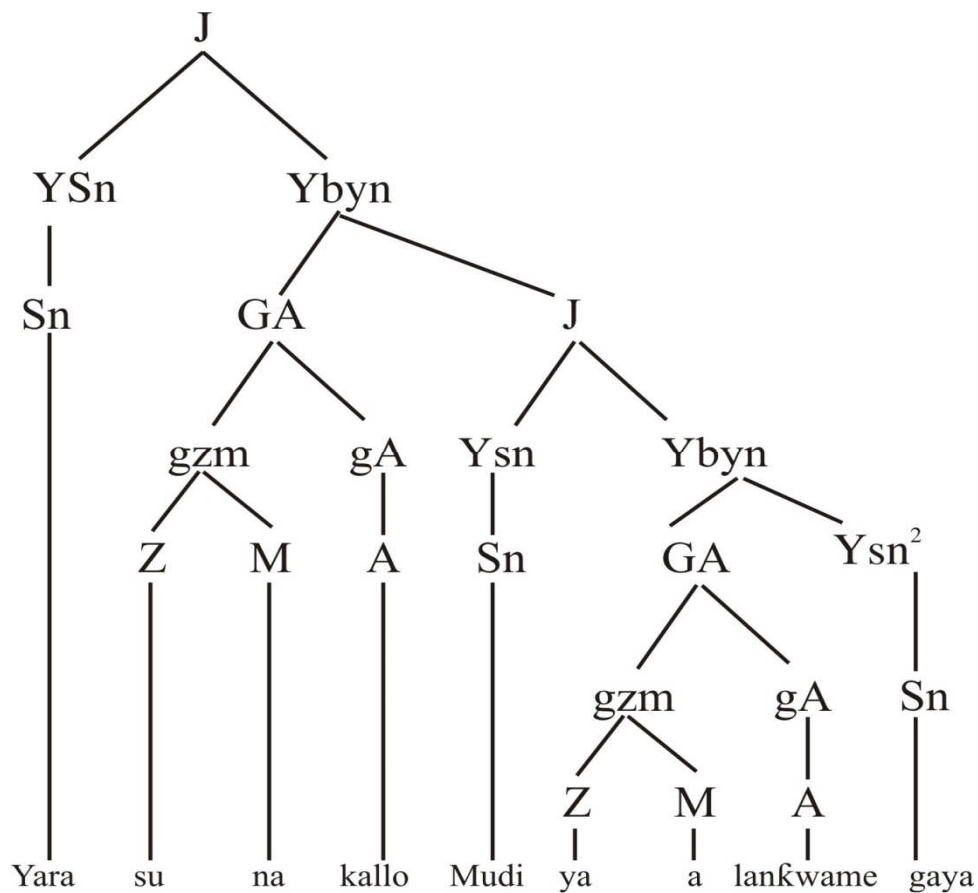
$Ysn \rightarrow sn$

$Sn \rightarrow Mudi$

$Ybyn \rightarrow GA + Ysn^2$

$GA \rightarrow gzm + gA$

$gzm \rightarrow z + m$
 $gA \rightarrow A$
 $A \rightarrow \text{lanƙwame}$
 $Ysn^2 \rightarrow Sn$
 $Sn \rightarrow \text{gaya}$



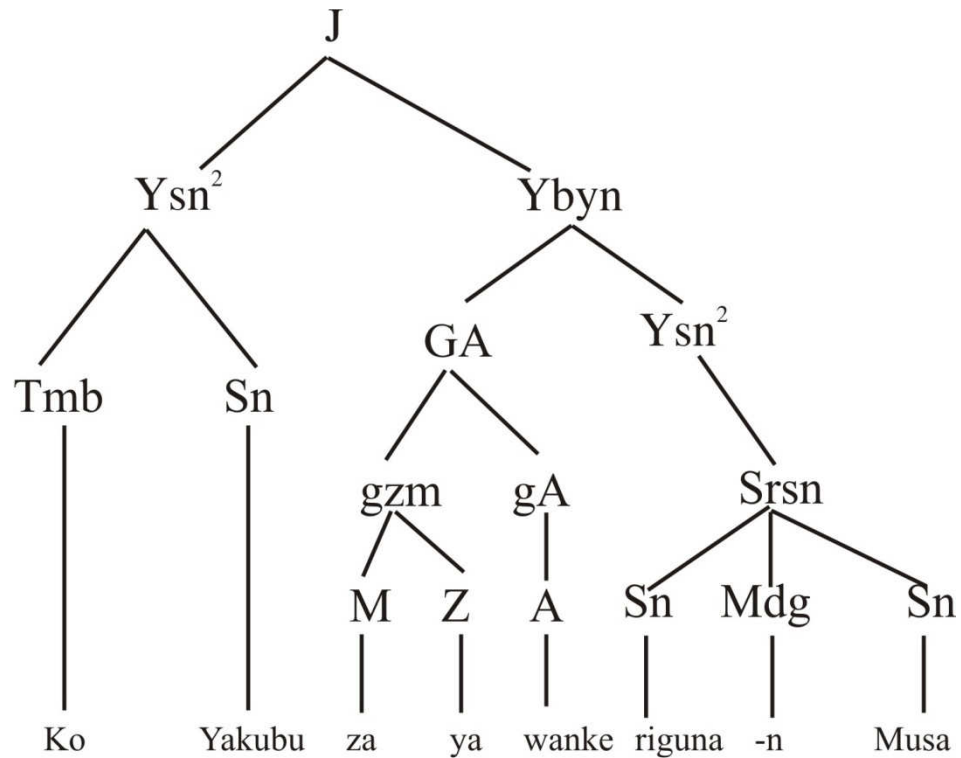
III. Jumlar tambaya: jumla ce wacce take ɗauke da tambaya.
Misali:

- Shin yausha Audu ya zo nan?
- Ko Yakubu zai wanke rigunan Musa?

Misalin ɗaya daga cikin wannan jumla a li'irabi da surar bishiya.

$J \rightarrow Ysn + Ybyn$
 $Ysn \rightarrow \text{tamb} + sn$
 $\text{Tamb} \rightarrow ko$
 $Sn \rightarrow \text{Yakubu}$
 $Ybyn \rightarrow GA + Ysn^2$
 $GA \rightarrow gzm + gA$
 $gzm \rightarrow z + m$
 $m \rightarrow za$
 $z \rightarrow ya$

$gA \rightarrow \text{wanke}$
 $Ysn^2 \rightarrow \text{Srsn}$
 $Srsn \rightarrow \text{sn} + \text{mhd} + \text{sn}$
 $Sn \rightarrow \text{riguna}$
 $Mhd \rightarrow -n$
 $Sn \rightarrow \text{Musa}$



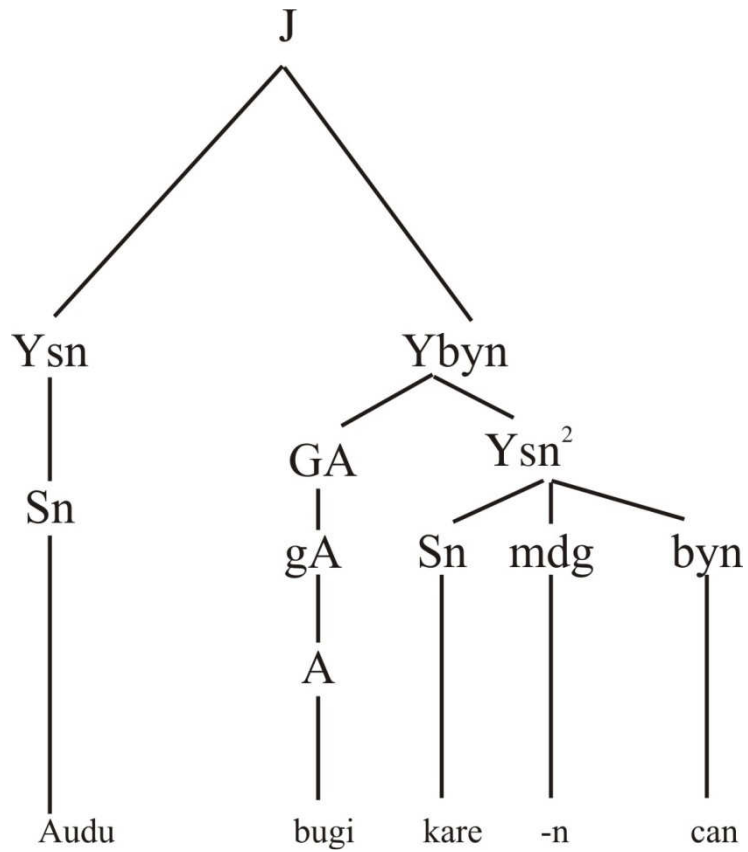
Jumlar umarni: jumla ce wadda take dauke da umarnin aikata wani abu. Misali:

- In ka tafi ka sayo gero.
- Audu bugi Karen can.
- Dauko min kayan nan.
- Kawo min labulan da ke shanya.
- Daga yau kar ka sake makara.

Misalin dāya daga cikin wannan jumla a li'irabi da surar bishiya.

$J \rightarrow Ysn + Ybyn$
 $Ysn \rightarrow Sn$
 $Sn \rightarrow \text{Audu}$
 $Ybyn \rightarrow GA + Ysn^2$
 $GA \rightarrow gA$
 $gA \rightarrow A$
 $A \rightarrow \text{bugi}$

$Ysn^2 \rightarrow Sn$
 $Sn \rightarrow sn + mdg$
 $Sn \rightarrow kare$
 $Mdg \rightarrow -n$
 $Byn \rightarrow can$



KASHI NA BIYU

Abubuwan Da Suke Ciki

- 2.1 Gabatarwa
- 2.2 Manufa
- 2.3 Ganga
 - 2.3.1 Ganga Tsayayya
 - 2.3.2 Ganga Dogarau
- 2.4 Taƙaitawa
- 2.5 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi
- 2.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari
- 2.7 Jingar Aiki
- 2.8 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari



2.1 Gabatarwa

A wannan kashi na darasin mu za mu duba ma'anar ganga da yadda suke a jumla. Za mu nazarci yanayin ganga da ire-irenta a nahawun Hausa. Ina fata dalibi/daliba za ku biyo ni a sannu don ku fahimci wannan darasi dalla-dalla cikin nishadi.



2.2 Manufar Darasi

A wannan darasi ana son a karshensa dalibi/daliba su iya fahimtar Ganga a Hausa da yadda ake samar da ita bisa ka'ida ta harshe. Sannan ana so ka/ki fahimci ganga da ire-iren yanayinta da gurbinta jumla.



2.3 Ganga

Sani (2009) bayyana cewa 'Ganga' a cikin nahawu tana nufin wani yanki a cikin jumla, amma bisa sharadi yana dauke da aikatau. Rawar da ganga take takawa cikin jumla ita ce cikasa jumla ta zauna daidai. Misali:

- Zai zo gida *in ya kare*.
- Zai kawo *sako in ya tashi*.
- Zai kamala *idan ya kare*.

A nan, *in ya kare* shi ne misalin ganga, inda ta yi bayanin sharadin zuwa gidan, kuma ta cikasa maganar da ake so a isar. Sauran misalan ganga sune aka sa su cikin rubutun tsutsa a misalan na sama.

iri biyu ce kamar yadda za mu yi bayani a wannan darasi na mu.

Ganga Tsayayya Da Dogarau

Akwai ganga da take zaman kanta da wadda ba ta zama da kanta.

2.3.1 Ganga Tsayayya

Nau'in ganga mai zaman kanta Ita ake kira da ganga tsayayya

Ga misali a cikin jimla

- **Yakan fa zauna** da zarar ya iso rumfa
- **An zabi mutumin Kano** ya zama shugaba.
- **Ya zauna** inda suke aiki.

Idan muka lura, wannan jimla tana dāuke da bayani kamar haka:

Yakan fa zauna a nan, 'ganga tsayayya ce domin za ta iya zaunawa da kanta. Haka a misali na biyu *An zabi mutumin Kano*, da misali na uku *Ya zauna*.

2.3.2 Ganga Dogarau

Nau'in ganga da ba ya iya zaman kansa shi ake kira ganga dogarau.

Misali, a misalan da aka bayar na sama na ganga tsayayya dāya bangaren *da zarar ya iso rumfa* kuwa ba ya zaman kansa sai ya dogara da bangaren farko, kafin ya ba da ma'ana a ginin jumla. Haka a misali na biyu da na uku. *Ya zama shugaba da inda suke aiki*.

Auna Fahimta

Gwaji

Fitar da ganga dogarau da tsayayyar ganga daga wannan tsakure.

Kabiru da zarar ya shigo kanti ba ya dadewa yake fara ciniki. Ladan ya zama kansila a kauyensu. An zaɓe shi a kauyan ya zama shugaba saboda gaskiyar shi. Ya zauna a matsayin shugaba shekara biyu.



2.4 Takaitawa

An wannan kashi an nazarci ganga da yanayinta da ire-irenta a nahawun harshen Hausa. Sannan an yi kōkarin bayyana ganga da yadda ta kasu zuwa ganga tsayayya da ganga dogarau a nahawu da yadda take zuwa a ginin jumlar Hausa.

Jinga Aiki

1. Me ka fahimta da ganga a nahawun harshen Hausa?
2. Me ye bambancin da yake tsakanin jumla da ganga?

2.5 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi

Ganga (Clause)

Ganga tsayayya (Independent clause)

Ganga dogarau (dependant clause)



2.6 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

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2.7 Hassashen amsoshin aikin aji da jingar aiki

Amsar aikin aji (Auna fahimta)

1. Ganga a nahawun Hausa

Nahawun Hausa wani yana bayani ne akan tsari na yadda kalmomi tare da jumlojin harshe gami da yadda bahaushe ke samar da su bisa ka'ida ta harshe. Ganga wata bangare ce ta ginin jumla wadda take dauke da ire-iren ganga kamar haka:

Ganga' a cikin nahawu tana nufin wani yanki a cikin jumla, amma bisa sharadi yana dauke da aikatau. Rawar da ganga take takawa cikin jumla ita ce cikasa jumla ta zauna daidai. Misali:

1. Zai zo gida *in ya kare*.
2. Zai kawo *sako in ya tashi*.
3. Zai kamala *idan ya kare*.

A nan, *in ya kare* shi ne misalin ganga, inda ta yi bayanin sharadin zuwa gidan, kuma ta cikasa maganar da ake so a isar. Sauran misalan ganga sune aka sa su cikin rubutun tsutsa a misalan na sama.

Ganga iri biyu ce kamar yadda za mu yi bayani a wannan darasi na mu.
Ganga Tsayayya Da Dogarau
Akwai ganga da take zaman kanta da wadda ba ta zama da kanta.

1. Ganga Tsayayya

Nau'in ganga mai zaman kanta Ita ake kira da ganga tsayayya

Ga misali a cikin jimla

- b. **Yakan fa zauna** da zarar ya iso rumfa
- c. **An zabi mutumin Kano** ya zama shugaba.
- d. **Ya zauna** inda suke aiki.
- e. **Ya zo** bayan sun tashi
- f. **Sun tafi** da aka kira su

Idan muka lura, wannan jimla tana dauke da bayani kamar haka:

Yakan fa zauna a nan, 'ganga tsayayya ce domin za ta iya zaunawa da kanta. Haka a misali na biyu *An zabi mutumin Kano*, da misali na uku *Ya zauna*.

2. Ganga Dogarau

Nau'in ganga da ba ya iya zaman kansa shi ake kira ganga dogarau. Misali,

- 1. Da zarar ya iso rumfa
- 2. Ya zama shugaba
- 3. Inda suke aiki
- 4. Da aka kira su
- 5. In an samu

A misalan da aka bayar na sama na ganga tsayayya daya bangaren *da zarar ya iso rumfa* kuwa ba ya zaman kansa sai ya dogara da bangaren farko, kafin ya ba da ma'ana a ginin jumla. Haka a misali na biyu da na uku. *Ya zama shugaba da inda suke aiki da aka kira su da in an samu*. Wadannan sune kafan daga cikin misalan ganga dogarau.

c. Amsar jingar aiki

Bambanci tsakanin jumla da ganga

Hakifa akwai bambance-bambance tsakanin jumla da ganga musamman idan muka duba yadda aka bayyana ma'anar jumala da cewa:

jumla tsarariyar magana ce bisa ka'ida ta harshe. Jumla za ta iya zuwa da yankin suna da yankin bayani, sannan za ta iya kasancewa yankin suna kafai. Haka kuma za ta iya kasancewa jumlar bayani kawai take yi, don haka jumla tana da yanayi mabambanta juna. Kenan duba da wannan ma'ana za mu iya fitar da bambancin jumla da ganga cikin rowan sanyi.

Jumla tana dauke da nau'o'i iri daban-daban a bayanin masana amar haka:

Jumlar tambaya

- a. Jumlar umarni
- b. Jumlar bayani
- c. Sassaukar jumla
- d. Hardadɗiyar jumla
- e. Sarkakkiyar jumla
- f. Mikakkiyar jumla
- g. Korarriyar jumla
- h. Jumla Dirkau
- i. Jumla karfafau da sauransu .

Ita kuwa ganga ita ma tana da nata nau'i sai dai ta duban ma'anarta za mu fahimci bambancinta duba da ma'anar kamar haka:

Ganga' a cikin nahawu tana nufin wani yanki a cikin jumla, amma bisa sharadi yana ɗauke da aikatau. Rawar da ganga take takawa cikin jumla ita ce cikasa jumla ta zauna daidai.

Duba da wannan ma'ana za mu ga cewa ganga ita wani ɓangare ne na jumla. Sannan ta kasance iri biyu wato, akwai ganga dogarau da ganga tsayayya.

Ganga dogarau

Ganga dogarau nau'in ganga ne da ba ya iya zaman kansa. Misali kamar haka:

1. Da zarar ya iso rumfa
2. Ya zama shugaba
3. Inda suke aiki
4. Da aka kira su
5. In an samu

Ganga tsayayya

Ganga tsayayya nau'in ganga ne da yake tsayawa da kansa a cikin jumla. Ga misali kamar haka:

- a. **Yakan fa zauna** da zarar ya iso rumfa
- b. **An zabi mutumin Kano** ya zama shugaba.
- c. **Ya zauna** inda suke aiki.
- d. **Ya zo** bayan sun tashi
- e. **Sun tafi** da aka kira su

Yana ɗaya daga cikin bambancin ganga da jumla cewa ganga wani yanki ne na jumla. Sannan jumla za ta iya kasancewa tana ɗauke da

yankin suna da yankin bayani kuma za ta iya zuwa d'auke da yankin suna kawai ko kuma yankin suna da yankin aiki. yankin aikin kuma zai iya zuwa a matsayi na ganga idan muka duba yadda aka bayar da ma;anar ganga.

KASHI NA UKU

- 3.1 Gabatarwa
- 3.2 Manufa
- 3.3 Rikidar Jumla
 - 3.3.1 Dalilin Rikidar Jumla
- 3.4 Takaitawa
- 3.5 Jingar Aiki
- 3.6 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi
- 3.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Karin Nazari
- 3.8 Hasashen Amsoshin Auna fahimta da Jingar Aiki



3.1 Gabatarwa

Wannan kashi zai yi bayanin rikidar jumla da dalilan da suke kawo rikidar jumla a nahawun Hausa dalla-dalla. Wannan darasi zai kokarin gabatarwa da dalibi/daliba gwargwadon hali na yadda rikida take kasancewa a jumloin Hausa.



3.2 Manufar Darasi

A karshen wannan nazari ana bukatar dalibi/daliba su fahimci me ake nufi da rikida a nahawun taciya (Transformational generative grammar). Sannan a fahimci yaya rikida take wajen samar da jumloin Hausa da dalilan samar da ita.



3.3 Rikidar Jumla

Rikida kan kasance bisa ka'idar dokar harshe ta yadda harshe ya gindaya babu wata doka wadda take lallai dole ita kadai ta mamaye harsuna. Sani (2009) cewa ya yi Rikida Kalma ce da take nufin sauyi wato canjawa abu daga sigar farko zuwa wata, kamar yadda hawainiya take rikida ta canja launin jikinta.

A gaskiya jumla ita ma tana rikida kamar yadda bature yakan ce babu hayaƙi sai da bakin wuta a kusa'. Hausawa kuwa cewa muke 'Rugum ka ji shi da labari'.

Wannan rikida ta jimla takan kasance bisa wasu dalilai.

3.3.1 Dalilan Rikidar Jumla

Daya daga cikin dalilan da suke sa wa ake samun rikida ta jumla shi ne,

Samar da tambaya. Misali idan muka nazarci wannan jumla kamar haka:

Jimla: Matan sun zo.

Wannan jumla an samar da ita bisa lokaci shudaddfe na daya, kuma bayani ce. Idan ana so a tambayi lokacin zuwan wadannan matan, jumlar za ta rikida ta koma kamar haka:

Ia. Yaushe ne matan suka zo?

In ko ana bukatar bayanin yadda suka zo ne, za a ce:

Yaya matan suka zo?

In dalilin zuwan ake bukata,

Jimlar za ta koma:

Me yasa matan suka zo?

A wadannan misalai guda uku, mun ga yadda jimlar bayani ta rikida zuwa ta tambaya inda aka yi amfani da 'yaushe a jumla ta farko, 'yaya' a jumla ta biyu, da me ya sa'a jimla ta uku.

Abin lura a nan, idan muka duba akwai mahimman abubuwa da suka canza dangane da lokaci na nahawu.

A jumlar farko shudadden lokaci na daya 'sun' ya canja zuwa shudadden lokaci na biyu 'suka Haka ya kasance da sauran wajen yadda, suka rikida.

Ga karin wasu misalai:

2. Musa ya rubuta littafi.
3. Larai ta kasa gyada.

A wannan jumlar ta bayani na misali na biyu tana dauke da shudadden lokaci na daya kuma za ta iya rikida zuwa jumlar tambaya iri biyu kamar haka: ta hanyar tambayar wane irin littafi ne da yausha ya rubuta jumlar zata rikida ta koma zuwa shudadden lokaci na biyu.

- a. Wane littafi Musa ya rubuta?
- b. Yaushe Musa ya rubuta littafi?

A jumla ta uku za ta iya rikida zuwa haka:

- a. Wace gyada Larai ta kasa?
- b. Yaushe Larai ta kasa gyada?

3. yana zuwa

An gina wannan jumla bisa lokaci mai ci na ɗaya, kuma ita ma jumlar bayani ce. Idan wannan jumla ta rikidɛ zuwa tambaya, wato aka tambayi lokacin zuwan kamar haka:

Yaushe yake zuwa?

Ko dalilin zuwan,

Me ya sa yake zuwa?

Ko halin gudanar da zuwan

Yaya yake zuwa?

A wadannan Misalai; Lokacin nahawun ya canja daga lokaci mai ci na ɗaya zuwa lokaci mai ci na biyu. Wato ‘yana zuwa’ wannan bayani shi ne na rikidar jumla. Da fatan ɗaliba/ɗalibi sun fahimci wannan bayani don haka akwai Bayanin ƙarfafa zance wajen rikidar jumla.

Auna Fahimta

Gwaji

Fitar da rikidar jumla a wannan ‘yar magana ta fuskar tambaya.

Jamila ta shigo. Yaushe Jamila ta shigo? Me ta shigo yi? Ko ta shigo bincike ne? Bala ya tafi kasuwa. Me ya tafi kasuwa yi? Me bala ya tafi kasuwa siya?

Ƙarfafa Zance: Yana ɗaya daga cikin dalilin rikidar jumla shi ne Jumla takan rikida wajen ƙarfafa zance. Misali ‘Tana so’ wannan jimla ce wadda babu ƙarfafawa a cikinta idan aka ce so ne take yi’, akwai ƙarfafawa a kan Kalmar ‘so’ sannan akwai canji lokaci na nahawu daga lokaci mai ci na ɗaya zuwa lokaci mai ci na biyu. Ma’ana,

- a. Tana so da
- b. so ne take yi

ƙarin bayani a nan shi ne, dirka ‘ne’ da ‘yi’ ba dole ne a sa su zo b a.

Za a iya cewa ‘so take’ kawai.

Ga ƙarin misalai:

- c. su Tabawa sun zo

A nan babu ƙarfafawa kuma lokaci shudafɗɗe ne na ɗaya.

- d. Zuwa su Tabawa suka yi!

A wannan jumla, akwai karfafawa a Kalmar 'zuwa' kuma lokacin ya canja zuwa lokaci 'shudafde na biyu. Kalmar 'zuwa' a wannan jimla suna ce, inda a jimlar farko 'zo' aikatau ce. A wannan ya nuna an sami canji guda biyu dangane da rikidar jimlar. Sannan zai iya kasance wa a sami Kalmar dirka 'ne' bayan 'zuwa' amma ba dole ne ba sai idan mutum ya ga dama bisa ra'ayi, kamar haka:

e. zuwa ne su Tabawa suka yi

'Har' ila yau, za a iya karfafa Kalmar 'Tabawa' a cikin wannan jimla, kamar haka: Su Tabawa sun zo ko ace su Tabawa ne suka zo. A nan, su Tabawa su aka karfaa a jimla ta biyun. A nan, wadannan jimloli akwai canji na lokaci daga I zuwa II dirka 'ne' ba dole ba ce cikin sai dai jumla mai rikida.

Gwaji

Nemo rikidar jumla a wannan dan zancen ta hanyar karfafa zance. Jamila sun taho. Su jamila sun taho kuwa. Su Jamila ce da 'yan uwanta suka taho. Sai dai bas u karaso ba. Mudi ne ya zo.

Jumla tana rikida ma saboda ta samar da 'ganga bayanau.

Samar Da Ganga Bayanau: Wajen samar da 'ganga bayanau' rikidar jimla tana da nau'i uku. Wato nau'in loto, wuri da yanayi. Misali, dauki ana so idan aka hada da loton da za a sami *Loton da na So.

Amma bisa ka'ida, ba a fadar haka a daidaitacciyar Hausa, sai dai a ce 'Loton da ake so'.

A wannan bayani da muka yi, za a lura akwai dokar rikida. Wato lokaci mai ci na daya ya koma zuwa lokaci mai ci na biyu. Idan muka saka wannan misali cikin jimla, zai kasance kamar haka:

'sun zo da sauri nan a lokacin da ake so.

'Ana so' shi ma misali ne idan aka hada shi da Kalmar inda a farko.

Za a sami *inda ana so. Kuma ba a fadar haka, saboda ya saba dokar rikida, sai dai a ce, inda 'ake so' A nan lokaci mai ci na daya ya canja zuwa lokaci mai ci na biyu. Ga misali cikin jumla ta fuskar wurin da ake so'.

'sun kai shi inda ake so'

za a iya samun wasu misalai kamar haka

a. Ta kai shi inda ake so

b. Ya kai ta inda ake so

c. Mun kai su inda ake so

Har wa yau, a nan so yana nuni da yanayi.

Ga misali:

*yadda ana so; ba a cewa haka sai dai 'yadda ake so!

A nan ma dokar rikidā ta sauya

'ana so' ake so'

Misali cikin jumla:

- a. Ta yi shi yadda ake so.
- b. Ya kawo shi yadda ake so.
- c. Sun yi shi yadda ake so

Gwaji

Fitar da jumlar rikidā a wannan bayani wajen samar da ganga bayanau. Na kai shi inda ake so domin ya sami damar yin aikin. Koda yake sun so su sami yadda suke so amma hakan ta faskara. A inda suka so kada ya sami yadda yake so.

Wadannan shi ne bayanin da suke samar da rikidā a harshe Hausa a bangaren nahawu. Da fatan dalibai ana biye da ni wajen wannan bayani bi da bi. Da kuma fatan an fahimci wannan darasi cikin nishaɗi da annashuwa.



3.4 Takaitawa

Wannan kashi ya fito da ainihin yadda rikidā take kasancewa a nahawun harshen Hausa an bayyana dalilan rikidā ta hanya daban-daban da suka shafi karfafa zance, da samar da tambaya da samar da ganga bayanau. Wannan darasi ya takaita a bangaren rikidā jumla da dalilan da suke jawo rikidā kamar samar da tambaya da karfafa zance da samar da ganga bayanau.

1. Me ka fahimta da rikidā jumla?
2. Kawo wasu daga dalilan rikidā a nahawun Hausa?

3.5 Jingar Aiki

Yi bayanin rikidā wajen samar da ganga bayanau.

3.6 Ma'anar Wasu Kalmomi

Rikixa (movement)



3.7 Manazarta Da Wasu Ayyukan Don Karin Nazari

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3.8 Hasashen Amsoshin Auna fahimta da Jingar Aiki

Amsar Auna Fahimta

1. Rikida kan kasance bisa ka'idar dokar harshe ta yadda harshe ya gindaya babu wata doka wadda take lallai dole ita kadai ta mamaye harsuna. Sani (2009) cewa ya yi Rikida Kalma ce da take nufin sauyi wato canjawa abu daga sigar farko zuwa wata, kamar yadda hawainiya take rikida ta canja launin jikinta.

A gaskiya jumla ita ma tana rikida kamar yadda bature yakan ce babu hayaki sai da bakin wuta a kusa'. Hausawa kuwa cewa muke 'Rugum ka ji shi da labari'.

Wannan rikida ta jimla takan sauya yanayin jumla ta koma zuwa wani rukuni na jumla duk da cewa akwai hanyoyi da dama da ake bi wajen rikidar jumla. Babbar hanyar ita ce a mafi yawan lokuta idan an sami rikida ta jumla za a fuskanci cewa lokacin da yake jumla kafin ta rikida ba daidai yake bad a lokacin da take komawa. Wato abin nufi shi ne kamar yadda aka bayyana lokuta a nahawun Hausa da cewa guda shida ne akan sami sauyi na lokaci idan jumla ta rikida.

A wani zubin shudfen lokaci na daya yana komawa shudadden lokaci na biyu musamman idan jumlar bayani c eta koma jumlar tambaya. Sannan akan sami musayar gurbi na wasu kalmomi ko kuma ya sami kari na kalma. Wannan ya danganta da yadda tambayar ta kasance.

2. Dalilan Rikidar Jumla

Daya daga cikin dalilan da suke sa wa ake samun rikida ta jumla shi ne samar da tambaya. Misali idan muka nazarci wannan jumla kamar haka:

1. Jimla: Matan sun zo.

Wannan jumla an samar da ita bisa lokaci shudaddfe na dāya, kuma bayani ce. Idan ana so a tambayi lokacin zuwan wadannan matan, jumlar za ta rikida ta koma kamar haka:

Ia. Yaushe ne matan suka zo?

In ko ana bukatar bayanin yadda suka zo ne, za a ce:

Yaya matan suka zo?

In dalilin zuwan ake bukata,

Jimlar za ta koma:

Me yasa matan suka zo?

A wadannan misalai guda uku, mun ga yadda jimlar bayani ta rikida zuwa ta tambaya inda aka yi amfani da ‘yaushe a jumla ta farko, ‘yaya’ a jumla ta biyu, da me ya sa’ a jimla ta uku.

Abin lura a nan, idan muka duba akwai mahimman abubuwa da suka canza dangane da lokaci na nahawu.

A jumlar farko shudadden lokaci na dāya ‘sun’ ya canja zuwa shudadden lokaci na biyu ‘suka Haka ya kasance da sauran wajen yadda, suka rikida.

Ga farin wasu misalai:

2. Musa ya rubuta littafi.
3. Larai ta kasa gyada.

A wannan jumlar ta bayani na misali na biyu tana dauke da shudadden lokaci na dāya kuma za ta iya rikida zuwa jumlar tambaya iri biyu kamar haka: ta hanyar tambayar wane irin littafi ne da yausha ya rubuta jumlar zata rikida ta koma zuwa shudadden lokaci na biyu.

- c. Wane littafi Musa ya rubuta?
- d. Yaushe Musa ya rubuta littafi?

A jumla ta uku za ta iya rikida zuwa haka:

- c. Wace gyada Larai ta kasa?
- d. Yaushe Larai ta kasa gyada?

3 yana zuwa

An gina wannan jumla bisa lokaci mai ci na ɗaya, kuma ita ma jumlar bayani ce. Idan wannan jumla ta rikidɛ zuwa tambaya, wato aka tambayi lokacin zuwan kamar haka:

Yaushe yake zuwa?
 Ko dalilin zuwan,
 Me ya sa yake zuwa?
 Ko halin gudanar da zuwan
 Yaya yake zuwa?

A waɗannan Misalai; Lokacin nahawun ya canja daga lokaci mai ci na ɗaya zuwa lokaci mai ci na biyu. Wato ‘yana zuwa’ wannan bayani shi ne na rikidɛ jumla. Ga ƙarin wasu misalai na rikidɛ jumla ta fuskar samar da tambaya.

1. Kayan sun ƙaraso.
 - a. Waɗanne kayan ne suka ƙaraso?
 - b. Yaya kayan suka ƙaraso?
 - c. Me ya sa kayan suka ƙaraso?
2. Musa ya yi bacci.
 - a. Me ya sa Musa ya yi bacci?
 - b. Yaya akai Musa ya yi bacci?
 - c. Yaushe Musa ya yi bacci?

Karfafa Zance: Yana ɗaya daga cikin dalilin rikidɛ jumla shi ne Jumla takan rikidɛ wajen karfafa zance. Misali ‘Tana so’ wannan jimla ce wadda babu ƙarfafawa a cikinta idan aka ce so ne take yi’, akwai ƙarfafawa a kan Kalmar ‘so’ sannan akwai canji lokaci na nahawu daga lokaci mai ci na ɗaya zuwa lokaci mai ci na biyu. Ma’ana,

- f. **Tana so da**
- g. **so ne take yi**

ƙarin bayani a nan shi ne, dirka ‘ne’ da ‘yi’ ba dole ne a sa su zo b a.
 Za a iya cewa ‘so take’ kawai.
 Ga ƙarin misalai:

- h. **su Tabawa sun zo**

A nan babu ƙarfafawa kuma lokaci shudɗɗɛ ne na ɗaya.

- i. **Zuwa su Tabawa suka yi!**

A wannan jumla, akwai karfafawa a Kalmar ‘zuwa’ kuma lokacin ya canja zuwa lokaci ‘shudafde na biyu. Kalmar ‘zuwa’ a wannan jimla suna ce, inda a jimlar farko ‘zo’ aikatau ce. A wannan ya nuna an sami canji guda biyu dangane da rikidar jimlar. Sannan zai iya kasance wa a sami Kalmar dirka ‘ne’ bayan ‘zuwa’ amma ba dole ne ba sai idan mutum ya ga dama bisa ra’ayi, kamar haka:

j. zuwa ne su Tabawa suka yi

‘Har’ ila yau, za a iya karfafa Kalmar ‘Tabawa’ a cikin wannan jimla, kamar haka: Su Tabawa sun zo ko ake su Tabawa ne suka zo. A nan, su audu shi aka karfaa a jimla ta biyun. A nan, wadannan jimloli akwai canji na lokaci na I zuwa lokaci na II dirka ‘ne’ ba dole ba ce a cikin jumlar sai dai an samar da ita ne a jumla mai rikida don karfafa zancan da ake so a gabatar a jumlar. Ga karin misalai na rikidar jumla wajen karfafa zance.

1. Larai ta share daki.
 - a. Larai ce ta share daki.
 - b. Daki, Larai ta share fa.
2. Musa ya doki Mati
 - a. Musa ne ya doki mati.
 - b. Mati, Musa ya doka fa.
3. Masassaki ya sare bishiya
 - Masassakin ne ya sare biyashiya
 - Bishiya, Masassakin ya sare fa.
4. Has ashen amsar Jingar Aiki

Jumla tana rikida ma saboda ta samar da ‘ganga bayanau a harshen Hausa

Samar Da Ganga Bayanau: Wajen samar da ‘ganga bayanau’ rikidar jimla tana da nau’i uku. Wato nau’in loto, wuri da yanayi. Misali, dauki ana so idan aka hada da loton da za a sami * Loton da na So.

Amma bisa ka’ida, ba a fadar haka a daidaitacciyar Hausa, sai dai a ce ‘Loton da ake so’.

A wannan bayani da muka yi, za a lura akwai dokar rikidā. Wato lokaci mai ci na dāya ya koma zuwa lokaci mai ci na biyu. Idan muka saka wannan misali cikin jimla, zai kasance kamar haka:

‘sun zo da sauri nan a lokacin da ake so.

‘Ana so’ shi ma misali ne idan aka hada shi da Kalmar inda a farko.

a a sami *inda ana so. Kuma ba a fadar haka, saboda ya saba dokar rikidā, sai dai a ce, inda ‘ake so’ A nan lokaci mai ci na dāya ya canja zuwa lokaci mai ci na biyu. Ga misali cikin jumla ta fuskar wurin da ake so’.

‘sun kai shi inda ake so’

za a iya samun wasu misalai kamar haka

- d. Ta kai shi inda ake so
- e. Ya kai ta inda ake so
- f. Mun kai su inda ake so
- g. Sun zo inda ake so

Har wa yau, a nan so yana nuni da yanayi.

Ga misali:

*yadda ana so; ba a cewa haka sai dai ‘yadda ake so!

A nan ma dokar rikidā ta sauya

‘ana so’ da ake so’

Misali cikin jumla:

- d. Ta yi shi yadda ake so.
- e. Ya kawo shi yadda ake so.
- f. Sun yi shi yadda ake so

Wannan kashi shi ne kashi na farshe a wannan darasi na mu wanda yake dāuke da dānbim ilimantarwa tare da bayanai na masana daban-daban da suka tabbatar da yanayin ginin jumla da rikidā jumla a nahawun Hausa da fatan dālibai za su amfana dangane da wannan bayani na ginin jumla a harshen Hausa.