

Nazari a kan Tsawaita Wasali da Gajartashi a cikin Lafuzzan Hausa'

Sale Maikanti

Abstract

Hausa is a lingua Franca to a number of speakers in Northern Nigeria as well as parts of the Republic of Benin, Cameroon, Niger and Ghana. Historically, Hausa is from Afro-Asiatic language family. The language under study has certain linguistics features at different but specific phonological as well as in some syntactic environments simply because, every language has its own sets of sound system (consonants and vowels) peculiar to it for word or sentence formation and other communicative purposes. In the process of either word or sentence formation in a particular language, a number of things leading to breaking of rules governing that language happen. This paper sets to look at the phonological processes in Hausa taking into account the environments where vowel lengthening and vowel shortening occur in communication within the language. In conclusion, a number of recommendations have been made for the overall educational growth and formal language development in our continent.

Gabatarwa

Kowane harshe a duniya yana da sautuka (ba}a}e da wasula) wa}anda suka ke~anta da shi don gina kalmominsa. Daga cikin muhimman abubuwan da tsarin sauti ya sa a gaba sun ha}a har da yadda harshe ke harha}a sautukansa bisa }a'idoji don samar da ma'ana cikin furuci. A mafi yawan lokuta a kan ci karo da wasu matsaloli a yayin harha}a sautuka wuri guda don samar da ma'ana wanda hakan kan sanya a karya }a'idojin harshe. Alal misali, a Hausa ba a yarda da cunkoson ba}a}e ko wasula fiye da biyu cikin kalma guda ba. Idan irin haka ya faru, dole ne a yi amfani da dokokin da aka tanada na harshe don magance ire-iren wa}annan matsaloli. Wannan ne kuwa ya sa ake amfani da abin da ake kira da suna "gwadabiyar tsarin sauti" (phonological processes) don yin kwaskwarima a wuraren da aka karya dokokin harshe. Oyebade (1998:61) ya yi }arin bayani a kan haka, inda yake cewa "wani lokaci ana amfani da 'gwadabiyar tsarin sauti' wurin adana da kuma tabbatar da samuwar yanayin furuci na sautuka cikin sau}i.....naso da kuma jituwar wasula na daga cikin gwadabiyar tsarin sauti da ake da su a harsuna".

A wannan ma}ala, za a dubi wuraren da ake tsawaita wasali da kuma gajartashi a harshen Hausa don ganin yadda suke sassauyawa a cikin furuci.

Tsawaita Wasali (Vowel Lengthening)

Tsawaita wasali shi ne inda ake jan wasali gajere ya koma dogo wajen lafazi. Wannan lamari yakan auku a muhallai daban-daban, Sani (1999:33). Kowane wasali daga cikin wasulan nan biyar da ake da su a harshen Hausa (i, e, a, o, u) kan kasance }ayan biyu; wato dogo ko gajere. A nan, za mu dubi yadda tsawaita wasali kan shafi furuci a zantuttuka na yau da kullum a harshen

Hausa; duk da yake cewa ba a nuna tsawon wasali cikin rubutun yau da kullum musamman a Hausa, sai dai a lafuzance kawai ake iya gane cewa kalma na }auke da dogon wasali ko kuma gajere.

Akwai zubin kamantau mai tarin yawa a Hausa inda kalmomin kowane zubi ke da karin sauti iri }aya da hanyar rubutu iri }aya amma kuma, da bambancin tsayin wasali a waje guda, wanda kan haddasa bambancin ma'ana a tsakaninsu. Misali, dubi kalmomi irin su: kookoo (abin karin kumallo) — Kooko (sunan gari), baa}oo (mutumin da ya zo ba}unta) — Baa}o (sunan mutum), Aabu (sunan mace) — abu (abin da ba a son kiran sunansa), }aanaa (yin }an}ano ga abu) — }anaa (yin ha}o), fiitoo (busa da ake yi da baki) — fitoo (}etatar da jama'a cikin kogi) da sauransu don ganin abin da ya bambanta su.

Amfani da tsawon wasali kan bambanta kalmomi biyu ko fiye masu zubin kamantau iri }aya. A bisa wannan tsari, za mu dubi tsawaita wasali a muhallai daban-daban don tabbatar da i}irarin namu cikin harshen Hausa.

Tsawaita Wasalin Lamirin Lokaci

A harshen Hausa, jan wasula kan jirkita ma'anar kalma ko kuma jimla. Ana amfani da wasalin }asa na tsakiya wato /a/ kenan a matsayin lamirin lokaci don nuna lokacin da aka gudanar da aiki a cikin jimla. Lamirin lokaci na mutum na uku (mace ko namiji) na tafiya ne da lamirin suna irin su: 'ya' da 'ta' da dai makamantansu a cikin jimlin Hausa. Alal misali, idan aka rubuta **Audu 'ya' mari Shehu**, ba tare da nuna wasalin 'ya' }in nan gajere ne ko kuma dogo ne ba a lafuzance, za a sami 'yar matsala ka}an wurin bayar da ma'anar jimlar, domin kuwa za ta }auki ma'anoni daban daban.

Don haka, cikin wannan yanayi za mu dubi yadda yin amfani ko kuma rashin amfani da lamirin lokaci kan shafi furuci da kuma ma'ana musamman a cikin jimlin Hausa. Misali:

- 1.) Ado ya kashe kare!
- 2.) Ado ya kashe kare.
- 3.) Ado yaa kashe kare.

In ban da alamar motsin rai (!) da aka sanya a }arshen jimla ta }aya, abu ne mawuyaci a iya bambanta ta da jimla ta biyu, domin duk suna da tsari iri guda. Amma ita jimla ta uku, ta bambanta da sauran biyu na sama. Wato kenan, ta bayyana a fili cewa, jimla ta }aya tana bayar da umurni ne ga Ado don ya kashe kare. Jimla ta biyu kuwa, tana }ara jaddada wanda ya kashe kare ne; wato Ado kenan. Ita kuwa jimla ta uku, hankalin jama'a zai fi karkata ne a kan abin da aka kashe; wato kare, ba wai kan wanda ya kashe karen ba. Hakan kuwa ya biyo bayan tsawaita wasalin da harafin 'ya' da ke cikin jimla (kamar yadda aka ja mashi layi) a matsayin lamirin lokaci mai nuni da lokacin da aka yi aikin (kashe karen). Wato kenan, wasalin lamirin lokacin ya tashi daga matsayinsa na gajere ya koma dogo (yaa). Ana iya ganin }arin wasu misalai a cikin jimlin Hausa masu tarin yawa da ke }auke da lamirin lokaci /a/ mai fayyace lokacin da aka gudanar da wani aiki. Misali:

- 1.) Binta ta zauna! - umarni/umurni.
- 2.) Binta ta zauna. - jaddadawa.
- 3.) Binta taa zauna. - bayanin aikin da aka yi a lokaci shu}a}je.

Wannan ya bayyana a sarari cewa, tsawaita wasali ta hanyar amfani da lamirin lokaci kan shafi furuci tare kuma da ma'anar kalma ko kuma jimla kamar yadda aka gani sama.

Tsawaita Wasali a Muhallin Tambaya

A wannan muhalli, yayin da mutum ya zo mayar da jimlohin bayani zuwa jimlohin tambaya, akasari wasalin }arshe na kalmar aikatau wanda tun can farko gajere ne, zai tsawaita ya koma dogo. Za a iya ganin haka kuwa cikin wa}annan misalai da ke biye kamar haka:

Jimla ta Bayani	—————→	Jimla ta Tambaya
1.) Ali yaa ras <u>u</u> .	—————→	Ali yaa rasuu?
2.) Kabiru yaa daw <u>o</u> .	—————→	Kabiru yaa dawoo?
3.) Akuya taa gud <u>u</u> .	—————→	Akuya taa gudu?
4.) Garba na zuw <u>a</u> .	—————→	Garba na zuwaa?
5.) Adama taa kar~ <u>e</u> .	—————→	Adama taa kar~ee?

Daga cikin wa}annan jimlohi na sama, za a ga cewa tun daga jimla ta }aya har zuwa ta biyar (Jimlohin bayani) kowace kalma ta aikatau na }auke ne da gajeren wasali iri daban in ban da ta }aya da ta uku. Alal misali, jimla ta }aya na }auke da wasalin /u/, ta biyu /o/, ta uku /u/, ta hu}u /a/, sai kuma jimla ta biyar mai wasalin /e/ kuma duk gajeru. Daga baya ne suka riki}e zuwa dogayen wasula kamar yadda aka nuna cikin jimlohin tambaya na sama, sakamakon canjin aji ko kuma na muhalli da suka yi a cikin jimla.

Tsawaita Wasali a Muhallin Kiran Sunan Mutum daga Nesa

Kalmar suna ana amfani da ita ne don ambaton abin da ake magana a kan shi. Ma'ana idan an kira mutum

Mai }auke da wannan suna in ya ji ya sai ya amsa. Shuaibu da Maikanti (2006:326) sun }ara da cewa:

*Suna kalma ce ta ambato da ake amfani da ita
don bambancewa tsakanin wane da wane, ko
abu da abu saboda gudun rikitarwa.dole
ne mutane da kuma abubuwa su kasance suna
da suna domin sai da shi ne za a iya ambatonsu
har masu sunayen ko masu sauraro su ji su fahinci
abubuwan da ake magana a kan su.*

Bai zama dole a }aga murya yayin kiran sunan mutumin da ke kusa ba. Amma idan wanda ake son kira yana nesa da mai kiransa, ya zama wajibi a }an }aga murya wurin kiran sunan shi don in ya ji ya amsa kira matu}ar akwai bu}atar yin hakan. A irin wannan yanayi kuwa, dole hakan ya shafi wa}ansu sautukan da za a yi amfani da su musamman ma wasalin }arshe na sunan wanda ake kiran, sa~anin idan mai kira da wanda ake kiran suna kusa da juna.

Yana da muhimmanci a sani cewa akasarin sunayen Hausawa na }auke ne da gajerun wasula a ga~a ta }arshe. Misali: Aminu, Kyauta, Malka, Hantsi da sauransu. To, amma idan bu}atar a kira

sunan mutum daga nesa ta taso, dole ne wasalin }arshe na sunan ya tsawaita ya koma dogo sakamakon ‘yar huci (aspiration) da ake samu mai biyo bayan wasalin }arshe yayin furuci. Alal misali:

Kiran Sunan Mutumin da ke Kusa

Kiran Sunan Mutumin da ke Nesa

Amina	-	Aminaa(h)
Bello	-	Belloo(h)
Idi	-	Idij(h)
Shehu	-	Shehuu(h)
Dije	-	Dijee(h)

Tsawaita Wasali a Yanayin Nuna Mallaka

A yanayi makamancin haka mai nuna mallakar abu, idan kalma ta }are da gajeren wasali kuma aka sami wakilin suna mai nuna mallaka na ajin mutum na]aya (/naa/ ko /taa/) wani daga ciki ya biyo bayan kalmar, ha}i}a gajeren wasali }arshe na wannan kalmar zai tsawaita. Irin wannan ne Sani (1999:34) ya yi }arin bayani a inda yake cewa:

Kowani muhalli in dai na mallaka ne, ko kuwa akwai }a’idi? Ha}i}a, ba a kowane irin muhalli na mallaka ne yake faruwa ba. Shara]in shi ne, inda aka yi amfani da wakilin suna]an mallaka na ajin mutum na farko –naa/-taa. A nan, lokacin da wakilin suna ya biyo bayan kalmar da ta }are da gajeren wasali, wannan gajeren wasali kan koma dogo wajen lafazi.

Za a iya ganin haka cikin misalai na }asa kamar haka:

A

B

- 1.) littaafi + -naa = littaafiinaa (ne)
- 2.) keeke + -naa = keekeenaa (ne)
- 3.) shaago + -naa = shaagoonaa (ne)
- 4.) hanya + -taa = hanyaaataa (ce)
- 5.) itaaciya + -taa = itaaciyaaataa (ce)

Wa]annan misalai guda biyar na sama da muka gani, tun can farko wasulansu na }arshe gajeru ne. Amma sakamakon wakilan suna masu nuna mallaka na ajin mutum na farko (naa/taa) da suka biyo bayansu, duk wasulansu na }arshe sun tsawaita, kamar dai yadda aka ja masu layi a }ar}ashi.

Tsawaita Wasali don Zolaya ko Nuna]acin Rai

Hausa ta yarda da tsarin da ake amfani da shi na tsawaita wasali don a zolayi wani musamman ma yara idan sun yi abin da bai dace ba. Har-ila-yau kuma, akan tsawaita wasalin }arshe na

kalmar suna wanda aiki ya fa]a a kansa (noun object) cikin jimla don nuna ~acin rai. Akwai mataakai guda uku muhimmai da suka ta'alla}a da shi don tabbatar da hakan:

- 1.) Wasalin }arshe na kalmar 'suna' ke riki]ewa zuwa /o/ sannan a tsawaita shi.
- 2.) Kowace ga~ar kalma za ta]auki karin sautin sama ne.
- 3.) Ga~ar farko za ta kasance mai nauyi.

Bin wa]annan }a'idoji sau da }afa zai sa a fahimci yadda ake samun tsawaita wasali cikin zantuttuka na yau da kullum kamar yadda za a gani a wa]annan misalai kamar haka:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---------|
| 1.) Audu zai ci nama | _____ | naamoo! |
| 2.) Fati taa sayi sar}a | _____ | sar}oo! |
| 3.) Amarya za ta wurin suna | _____ | suunoo! |
| 4.) Yara na wanki | _____ | wankoo! |
| 5.) Yana cin doya | _____ | dooyoo! |

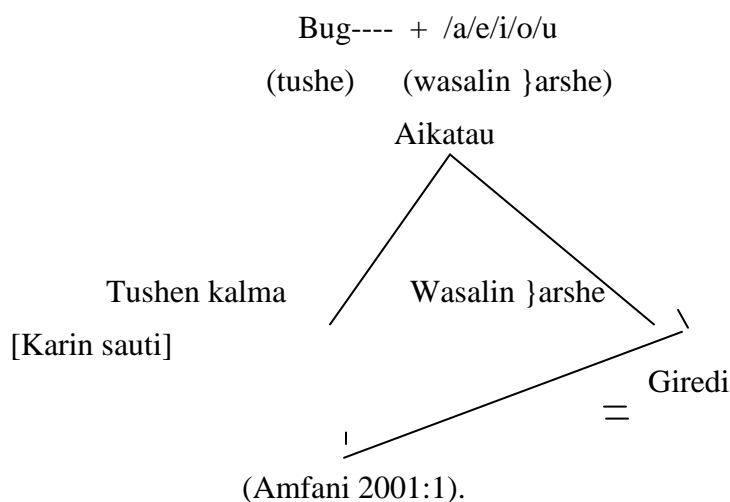
Bisa ga abubuwan da suka bayyana cikin wa]annan misalai guda biyar na sama, za mu iya ganin yadda wasulan }arshe na kalmar 'nama', 'sar}a', 'suna', 'wanki' da kuma 'doya' kamar yadda suke a jere duk sun riki]e zuwa wasalin /o/, sannan suka tsawaita baya ga kasancewar ga~o~insu na farko masu nauyi a dangane da halin da suka sami kansu a ciki don biyan wata bu}ata.

Tsawaita Wasali a Tsarin Giredin Aikatau

Kalmomin aikatau na Hausa akasari wasulansu na }arshe gajeru ne, amma sukan tsawaita idan sun zo canza aji. An kasa aikatan Hausa zuwa gida biyu manya-manya kamar haka:

- 1.) Sharinjayen aikatau (Regular verb)
- 2.) [ai]aikun aikatau (Irregular verb).

A yayin da sharinjayen aikatau na Hausa suka kasance masu tsarin ga~a bibbiyu wa]anda kuma suke]auke da sifa kamar haka:



Su kuwa [ai]aikun aikatau ba su bin irin wannan tsari. Don haka, babu ruwansu da abin da ya shafi tsarin giredi na aikatau na Hausa kamar yadda aka nunar cikin jadawali na sama.

Har-ila-yau, sharinjayen aikatau sun sake rabuwa har gida bakwai wanda kowane daga cikinsu shi ma yana jauke ne da 'fom' tun daga na 'A' har zuwa na 'D' (wato A-fom, B-fom, C-fom, da kuma D-fom). Za a iya ganin wuraren da wasulan }arshe na kalmomin aikatau na Hausa ke riki]ewa su koma gajeru ko dogaye dangane da halin da suka sami kansu a ciki, kamar dai yadda misalai za su nuna nan gaba.

A duk lokacin da kalmar aikatau na Hausa ta jauki maf'uli (suna ko wakilin suna) kai tsaye ko a kaikaice, wannan ne ake kira aikatau So-kar~au. Amma idan akasin haka aka samu, wato 'suna ko wakilin suna' bai biyo bayanta ba, ta zama aikatau }i-kar~au kenan. Idan kalmar suna ce kawai ta biyo bayan giredin aikatau na 1 (C-fom), wajibi ne wasalin }arshe na kalmar aikatau Jin ya kasance gajere. Wannan shi ne sa~anin abin da ke faruwa da giredin aikatau na 1 (A-fom, B-fom da kuma D-fom) yanayin da zai haifar da wasalin }arshe na kalmar aikatau ya kasance dogo. Misali:

1.) Ya a kaama alade - (Aikatau So-kar~au)

AGR Tns/asp V 1c N

2.) Ya a jirgaa - (Aikatau {i-kar~au)

AGR Tns/asp V 1A

Jimla ta farko na nuni da cewar wasalin }arshe na kalmar 'kaama', gajere ne saboda ya jauki suna kai tsaye; wato alade. Wannan sa~anin jimla ta biyu ne inda aka sami wasalin }arshe na kalmar 'jirgaa' ya koma dogo saboda babu wata kalma da ta biyo bayanta.

Bayan wannan, in ban da 'C-fom' na giredin aikatau na Hausa wanda ke aji na jaya, da na biyu da kuma na hu]u da ke gajarcewa a sanadiyar kalmar suna da ke biyo bayanta, duk sauran (A, B da kuma D) suna tsawaita ne a sakamakon yanayin da suke kasancewa a ciki. Misali:

A.) Giredin Aikatau na [aya (A-fom, B-fom da D-fom) mai Karin Sautin Sama- }asa (-aa)

1.) Ya a kaamaa Ø (A-fom)

2.) Ya a kaamaa shi (B-fom)

3.) Ya a kaamaa [wa Ladi] [akuya] (D-fom) (Amfani 2001)

B.) Giredin Aikatau na Biyu (A-fom da B-fom) mai Karin Sautin }asa-Sama (-aa/- ee)

1.) Sani ya a rantaa Ø (A-fom)

2.) Sani ya a auree ta (B-fom)

C.) Giredin Aikatau na Hu]u (A-fom, B-fom da D-fom) mai Karin Sautin Sama- }asa (-ee)

1.) Ta a kar~ee Ø (A-fom)

2.) Ta a bankee shi (B-fom)

3.) Ta a maatsee [wa Garba] [hannu] (D-fom).

Bugu da }ari, ana iya samun tsawaita wasali ta amfani da giredin aikatau na shida mai jauke da dogon wasalin /oo/ duk da cewa kalmar suna ko wakilin suna zai iya biyo bayanta, amma kuma dole ne kowace ga~a ta aikatau ta jauki karin sautin sama-sama (s.s.) kamar haka:

- 1.) Ta a]aukoo Ø (A-fom)
- 2.) Na a kaamoo shi (B-fom)
- 3.) Ali ya a turooo kura (C-fom)
- 4.) Sule ya a jawoo [wa kansa] [fitinaa] (D-fom).

Wasulan }arshe na kalmomin aikatau da aka ja ma layi a sama, na nuni da cewa duk da halin da suka shiga na]aukar sunan abin da ba a son bayyanawa (understood object) da kuma wakilin suna, sun kasance masu tsawo ne, sa~anin jimla ko aikatau da za ta]auki suna kai tsaye.

Gajarta Wasali (Vowel Shortening)

Gajarta wasali matakai ne da ake bi wurin sauya dogon wasali ya koma gajere dangane da wa]ansu dalilai da suka shafi harshe. Sani (1999 b) ya }ara da cewa gajarta wasali “shi ne inda ake rage tsayin wasali ya koma gajere a lafazi”. Irin wannan tsari kuwa yana faruwa ne a wurare daban-daban; musamman a cikin jimlolin Hausa da kuma wurin samar da bayanau kamar yadda za a gani cikin misalan da ke biye:

Gajarta Wasali a Jimloli masu]aukar Maf’uli

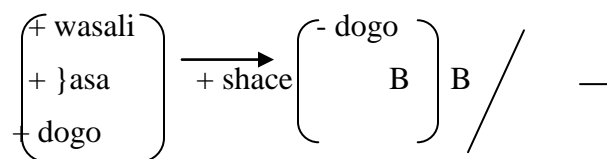
Jimla ta }unshi yankin suna da yankin aiki. Ta}aitaccen bayani a game da tsarin aikatau na Hausa ya rigaya ya gabata tun can farko. Don haka, a duk lokacin da suna ya biyo bayan aikatau kai tsaye, dogon wasalin }arshe na kalmar aikatau kan koma gajere ne. Alal misali dubi wa]annan jimloli biyu don ganin yadda suke:

- 1.) Ya a kaamaa Ø (dogon wasalin /a/)
- 2.) Ya a kaamaa maciji (gajeren wasalin /a/)

Don ganin wasu }arin misalai, sai a biyo mu a hankali cikin aikin inda za a ga abubuwa kamar haka:

i) Giredin Aikatau na [aya (C-fom) mai Karin Sautin Sama-]asa

/a:/ → /a/

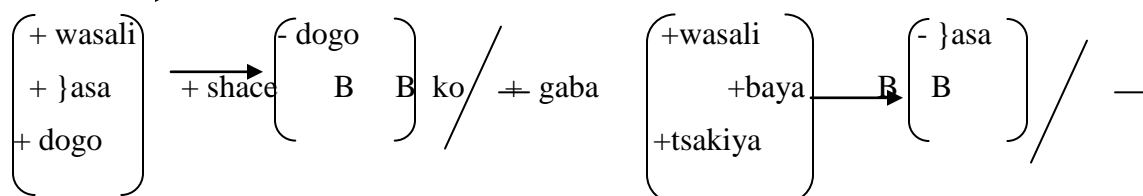


Dogon wasalin /aa/ kan riki]e zuwa gajeren /a/ yayin da kalmar suna ta biyo bayan aikatau. Misali:

- 1.) Ya a kaamaa Ø → Ya a kaamaa kare (c-fom)
- 2.) Ta a daamaa Ø → Ta a daamaa hura (c-fom)

ii.) Giredin Aikatau na Biyu (C-fom) Mai Karin Sautin }asa-sama

-aa/-ee → -i

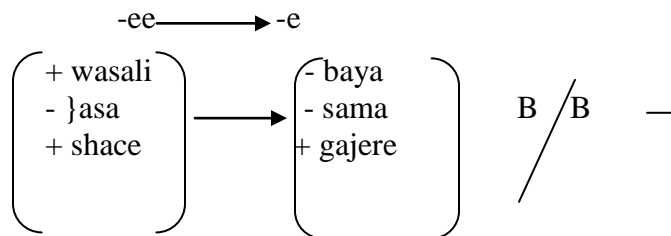


1.) Ya a sayaa Ø → Ya a sayi mota (c-fom)

2.) Ta a kar~ee shi → Ta a kar~i kuji (c-fom).

A misalan da aka bayar guda biyu na sama, akwai al'amuran da suka shafi musayar gurbi na wasali tare kuma da gajarta wasali inda kalmar 'saya' mai jauke da dogon wasalin /a/ da kuma 'kar~e' mai jauke da dogon wasalin /e/, suka sauya zuwa gajeren wasalin /i/ kowannensu a sanadiyyar kalmomi mabambanta da suka biyo bayansu.

iii.) Giredin Aikatau na Huju (c-fom) Mai Karin Sautin Sama-}asa



1.) Ya a harbee Ø → Ya a harbe gada (c-fom)

2.) Ya a yankee Ø → Ya a yanke }afa (c-fom).

Mun ga yadda dogon wasalin /e/ da ke cikin kalmomin 'harbe', da kuma 'yanke' suka gajarce a sanadiyyar jaukar maf'uli da suka yi.

Don haka, a ta}aice muna iya cewa wannan shi ne kishiyar yanayi na tsawaita wasali musamman a harshen Hausa wanda aka yi bayaninsa a can baya cikin wannan aiki.

Gajarta Wasali a Yanayi na Samar da Bayanau

Kamar da yadda sunan ya nuna, bayanau kalma ce da ke bayyana yadda aka yi aiki musamman a ~angaren da ya shafi nahawu. A duk lokacin da aka zo samar da shi (bayanau) musamman a harshen Hausa, wasalin }arshe da ke cikin kalmar bayanau wanda asalinsa dogo ne kan koma gajere kamar haka:

- | A | B |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1.) tsayee → [ta tsaye] | |
| 2.) baayaa → [a baaya] | |
| 3.) gabaa → [daga gaba] | |
| 4.) geefee → [ta geefe] | |
| 5.) gooshii → [a gooshi] | |

Mun ga yadda dogayen wasulan da ke cikin misalai na sama guda biyar suka gajarce ta hanyar sanya masu harafin zagi kafin a rubuta/furta ita kalmar bayanau. Idan aka kwatanta irin wannan yanayi da na wasu harsuna alal misali Ingilishi ko Yarbanci, za a ga ba su bin irin wannan tsari; wato irin nasu tsarin bai yi daidai da na Hausa ba, musamman wurin sarrafa wasula a yanayi makamancin haka.

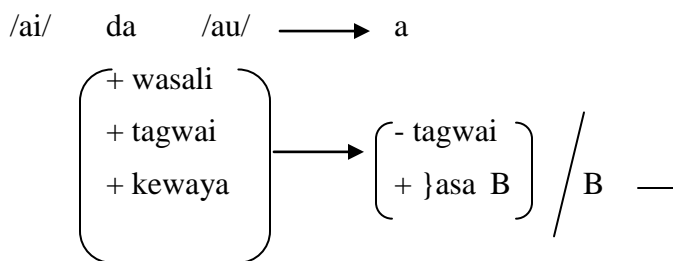
Gajarta Wasali a Rufaffiyar Ga~a ta Kalma

'Yan-ba-ruwanmanci a Hausa

‘Yan-ba-ruwanmanci a Hausa al’amari ne da ya shafi dukkan sautukan magana, wato sautin ba}i da sautin wasali. A Hausa yana faruwa ne a }arshen magana ko kan iyakar }wayar ma’ana ko kuma ta hanyar samar da jam’in wasu kalmomi ko canza ajin kalma, kamar aikatau zuwa sifa. ‘Yan-ba-ruwanmanci ana samun sa yayin mayar da bu]a]]iyar ga~a zuwa rufaffiya a harshen Hausa. ‘Yan-ba-ruwanmanci na sautin wasali a Hausa kuwa, su ne:

- (a) /ai/ da /au/ → a
- (b) /ee/ da /oo/ → a
- (c) /uu/ da /ii/ → i
- (d) /uu/ da /ui/ → u.

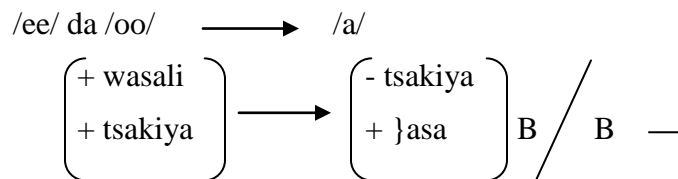
Alal misali, dubi wannan misali da ke biye:



{wayoyin sautin /ai/ da /au/ suna narkewa zuwa sautin /a/ yayin da aka zo mayar da bu]a]]iyar ga~a zuwa rufaffiya ta hanyar }ara madanganci-/n/ a kalma. Ga misali kamar haka:

- (a) /]alibai/ }irar ~oye
 /]alibai + n/]afen madanganci /n/
]aliban tilonta wasalin /a/
 /]àalibâŋ/ }irar sarari/’yan-ba-ruwanmanci
- (b) /aikatau/ }irar ~oye
 /aikatau + n/]afen madanganci /n/
 aikatan tilonta wasalin /a/
 /àikâtâŋ/ }irar sarari/’yan-ba-ruwanmanci.

A wa]annan misalai, mun ga sautin /ai/ na kalmar ‘]alibai’ da /au/ na kalmar ‘aikatau’ sun narke zuwa gajeren sautin /a/ bayan da aka]afa masu madangancin /n/. Wannan narkewa da /ai/ da /au/ suka yi zuwa /a/ shi ne ake kira ‘yan-ba-ruwanmanci (Dubi Sani 1999, 2002 da kuma 2005 don }arin bayanin).



{wayoyin sautin /ee/ da /oo/ su ma sukan narke zuwa gajeren sautin /a/, yayin da aka mayar da bu]a]]iyar ga~a zuwa rufaffiya ta hanyar }ara madanganci /n/. Misali:

- (a) /kitsee/ } irar ~oye
 /kitsee+n/]afen madanganci /n/
 kitsen gajarta wasalin /e/
 /kitsaŋ/ } irar sarari/sauya wasali
- (b) /kitsoo/ } irar ~oye
 /kitsoo+n/]afen madanganci /n/
 kitson gajarta wasalin /o/
 /kitsãŋ/ } irar sarari/sauya wasali.

A nan ma mun ga yadda sautin /ee/ da /oo/ da tun asali dogaye ne amma a }arshe suka narke zuwa gajeren wasalin /a/ cikin misalan da suka gabata. Saboda haka sautin /ee/ da /oo/ sun komo ‘yan-ba-ruwanmu kenan. (Dubi Sani 1999 da 2002 da 2005 don }arin bayani).

Har-ila-yau kuma, ana iya ganin wasu }arin misalai in da dogon wasali kan koma gajere a yayin da aka zo amfani da shi cikin rufaffiyar ga~ar kalma ta suna kamar haka:

/ii/ → /i/

- 1.) dookii + -n dookin ----- (Ali)
- 2.) Jaakii + -n Jaakin ----- (amarya)

/aa/ → /a/

- i.) mootaa + -r motar ----- (Shehu)
- ii.) riigaa + -r rigar ----- (Ado)
- iii.) fitilaa + -r fitilar ----- (mota).

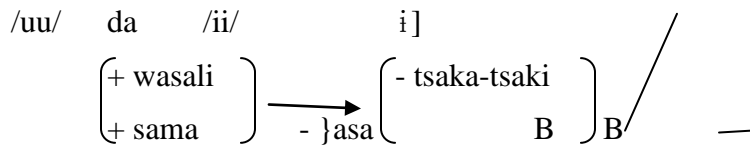
Wasulan kamar yadda aka ja masu layi a }ar}ashi, sun gajarce ne a rufaffun ga~o~in kalmomi na Hausa, musamman idan kalmar suna ta biyo bayanta ta hanyar amfani da harafin ‘yar mallaka /n/ ga namiji, /r/ kuwa ga mace.

Bugu da }ari, akan sami wasu }arin misalai masu nuni da gajarcewar wasalin }arshe na kalmar sifa a Hausa wanda asali ke]auke da dogon wasali a }arshen kalma. Akasari hakan na faruwa a rufaffiyar ga~a ta hanyar amfani da madanganci /n/ ga namiji, /r/ kuwa ga mace. Alal misali:

Dogo Gajere

- 1.) farii → farin (gida)
- 2.) dogoo → dogon (mutum)
- 3.) gajeree → gajeren (yaro)
- 4.) ba}aa → ba}ar (mota)
- 5.) }aato → }aaton (maciji)

Daga misalai guda biyar na sama da aka bayar, mun ga yadda dogayen wasula suka jirkice zuwa gajeru musamman a ga~o~insu na }arshe wanda hakan ya ba su damar amfani da mahajin /n/ da kuma /r/ a sau}a}e.



Wasalin }urya na sama dogo /uu/ da wasalin gaba na sama shi ma dogo /ii/ suna narkewa zuwa gajeren /i/ yayin da aka mayar da bu]a]]iyar ga~a zuwa rufaffiya ta hanyar }ara madanganci /-n/. Misali.

- a) /sautuu/ [}irar ~oye]
 sautuu+n [}afin madanganci]
 sautun [gajarta wasali]
 /sautiŋ/ [}irar sarari/tsakaitawa]
- b) /sautii/ [}irar ~oye]
 sautii+n [}afin madanganci]
 sautin [gajarta wasali]
 /sautiŋ/ [}irar sarari/tsakaitawa].

Kamar yadda aka gani, wasalin /u/ da /i/ sun narke zuwa /i/ bayan da aka }afa masu madanganci /-n/. Sai dai wannan wasali na [i] ba }wayar sauti ba ce. Yana matsayin mai maye-gurbi (variant) ne na sautin /u/ da /i/ ko kuma duka biyun.

Kammalawa

Kamar yadda bayanai da kuma misalai suka gabata a game da harshen Hausa bisa al'amuran da suka shafi tsawaita wasali da gajartashi, mun ga irin tasirin da hakan ya yi wurin sadarwa a ~angarori daban-daban. Saboda haka, an yi }o}arin kawo bayanai gwargwadon irin abubuwan da aka iya tattarowa na game da wannan aiki wanda hakan ya ba da damar fitar da tsari daki-daki a cikin harshen. A Hausa, an nuna akwai gajarta wasali kamar dai yadda ake samun tsawaita wasali a wurare daban-daban. Ana kuma samun gajarcewar wasali a rufaffiyar ga~ar kalma ta Hausa. Bayan haka, ana samun gajarta wasali a jimloli masu }aukar maf'uli musamman 'c-fom' na Giredin aikatau da kuma yanayi na samar da bayanau a Hausa.

Manazarta

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