

**RAUSAYAR MURYAR A TAMBAYA:
KWATANCI TSAKANIN HAUSA DA INGILISHI**

NA

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**AN GABATAR DA WANNAN BINCIKE DON CIKASA WANI
VANGARE NA NEMAN BABBAN DIGIRI NA UKU (Ph.D) A
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Taqaitattun Kalmomi da Alamomi

aik.	aikatau
al. lok.	alamar lokaci
al. tam.	alamar tambaya
mc.	mace
nj.	namiji
sn.	suna
sf.	sifa
tm.	tamata
/	karin sautin sama
\	karin sautin qasa
^	karin sauti faxau
∨	karin sauti tasau
*	alamar lahantacce/lahani/kokwanto
-	gava mai tashin sauti
⤴	faxuwar amon murya
⤵	xagawar amon murya

Kevavvun Kalmomi da Ma'anarsu ta Ingilishi

A

a'anta (aik.)	negate
a'antacciyar jumla (tm.)	negative sentence
aikatau (nj.)	verb
aikau (nj.)	subject
aiki (aiki)	function
alamar karin lafazi (tm.)	accent mark
alamar qauli (tm.)	quotation mark
alamar tambaya (tm.)	question mark
alamar motsin rai (tm.)	exclamation mark
amon murya (nj.)	pitch

B

babi (nj.)	chapter
baibai (nj.)	passive
baiti (nj.)	stanza
baka biyu (j)	bracket/parenthesis
basirar harshe (tm.)	linguistic competence
bayanan hali/halayya (nj.)	adverb of manner/stative adverb

bayanan lokaci	temporal adverb(s)
bayanau (nj)	adverb
V	
voyayiyar ma'ana (tm.)	figurative meaning
vurvushi (nj)	connotation
cikon jumla (nj)	sentential complement
D	
daidaita (sn)	equivalence
daidaitaccen harshe (nj)	standard language
dirka (tm)	stabilizer/copular
dogarau (nj)	relative
dogon wasali (nj)	long vowel
doguwar gava (tm)	long syllable
durqusau (sn)	downstep
X	
xakin gwajin harshe (nj)	language laboratory
xan asalin harshe (nj)	native speaker
F	
fannin furta sauti (nj)	articulatory phonetics
fannin tsarin sauti (nj)	phonology

fassara (tm)	translation
fayyacewa (tm)	clarify
fixa (tm)	analysis
fixar jumla (tm)	sentence analysis
furta (aik)	articulate
furuci (nj)	articulation
G	
gava (tm)	syllable
gabatarwa (tm)	introduction
ganga (tm)	clause
ganga dogarau (tm)	dependent (subordinate) clause
gangara (tm)	downdrift
ganga tsayayya (tm)	independent clause
ginin jumla (nj)	syntax
goyayyar jumla (tm)	constituent sentence
goyon jumla (nj)	sentence embedding
gushi (nj)	movement
H	
harshen karin sauti (nj)	tone language
harshe na biyu (nj)	second language

harshen asali (nj)	native language
harshen bayyana harshe (nj)	metalanguage
harshen farko (nj)	first language
harshen qasa (nj)	national language
harshen hukuma (nj)	official language
I	
ilimin furuci (nj)	phonetics
ilimin tsirar sauti (nj)	generative phonology
iyakar kalma (tm)	word boundary
J	
ja-lauye (nj)	contour
ja-lauyen karin sauti (nj)	contour tone
jama'u (sn)	generalization
jirkice (sn)	inversion
jumla (tm)	sentence
jumla goye (tm)	embedded sentence
jumla qarfafau (tm)	emphatic sentence
jumla korau (tm)	negative sentence
jumla motsa-rai (tm)	exclamatory sentence
jumla bayyanau/furtau (tm)	declarative sentence

jumla tambayau (tm)	interrogative sentence
jumla umartau (tm)	imperative sentence
K	
kaifin amo (nj)	high pitch
kalami baibai (nj)	passive voice
kalami nufatau (nj)	active voice
kalmar aiki (nj)	function word
kalmar nahawu (tm)	grammatical word
kalma tambayau (tm)	question word /interrogative word
karvavviyar jumla (tm)	grammatical sentence
karvau (nj)	object
karvau-kaikaice (nj)	indirect object
karin lafazi (nj)	accent
karin sauti (nj)	tone
karin qasa (nj)	low tone
karin sama (nj)	high tone
karin sauti faxau	falling tone
karin sauti tasau (nj)	rising tone
karkarwa/gunguni (tm)	vibration
kwatanci (sn)	comparison

Q

qa'idance (sn) formal

qamus (nj) dictionary

L

hali/ra'ayi (sn) attitude

lahani/yasasshiya (nj) ungrammaticality

lafazi (nj) pronunciation

lamiri (nj) pronoun

lamirin aikatau (nj) preverbal pronoun

lokaci na gaba na 1 first future tense

lokaci na gaba na 2 second future tense

lokacin nahawu (nj) grammatical tense

M

makarvar aikatau (tm) predicate

manazarci (nj) researcher

marakin yanki (nj) suprasegment

masani (nj) intellectual/scholar/expert

N

nahawu (nj) grammar

namiji (nj) masculine

nau'in jumla (nj)	sentence type
nazari (nj)	research
nufatau (nj)	mood
R	
rabon kalmomi (nj)	lexical category
rabon nahawu (nj)	grammatical category
rausayar murya (tm)	intonation
S	
savani (nj)	contrast/contradiction
sanyin amo (nj)	low pitch
sifa (tm)	adjective
sunan abin aiki (nj)	instrumental noun
sunan mai aiki (nj)	agentive noun
sunan wurin aiki (nj)	locative noun
SH	
shuxaxxen lokaci na 1 (nj)	general past tense
shuxaxxen lokaci na 2 (nj)	relative past tense
T	
ta'arifi (sn)	definition
tamata (tm)	feminine

savanin karin sauti (nj)	tonal polarity
tambaya (tm)	question
tambaya kauce (tm)	indirect question
tambaya tabbatau (tm)	tag question
tambaya yanke (tm)	direct question
tasasshiyar gava (tm)	stressed syllable
tashin sauti (nj)	stress
TS	
tsambare (nj)	skimming
tsakure (nj)	abstract
tsari (sn)	formation
tsari (nj)	structure
tsarin kalmomi (nj)	word order
zubin gangara (nj)	intonational pattern
tsarin karin sauti (nj)	tone pattern
tsarin sauti (nj)	phonology
tsarin sautin maraka yanki	suprasegmental phonology
U	
umartau (nj)	imperative/subjunctive
umartau mai lamiri (nj)	subjunctive

umartau maras lamiri (nj) imperative

Y

yanki (nj) phrase/segment

yankin aikatau (nj) verbal phrase

yankin suna (nj) nominal phrase

Z

zance (nj) utterance

TSAKURE

Rausayar murya ba qaramin muhimmanci take da shi ba a cikin zance, musamman a harkar koyo da koyarwa. Kasancewar Ingilishi harshen hukuma da na sadarwa a makarantu da kuma kasancewar ana koyar da Hausa a matsayin harshe na xaya da harshe na biyu a makarantu a Nijeriya ya haifar da buqatar kowane xan koyo na waxannan harsuna ya qware a kowane vangare na harsunan, musamman vangaren zance na baka. An gudanar da wannan bincike da nufin kwatanta rausayar muryar tambaya a Hausa da Ingilishi, don a gano matsalar da masu koyon harsunan biyu suke fuskanta dangane da rausayar murya. An zavi masu zance da Hausa guda huxu a matsayin samfur, biyu masu magana da Hausa a matsayin harshe na xaya, biyu kuma masu magana da Hausa a matsayin harshe na biyu. An tattaro bayanai ta hanyar tattaunawa da waxanda ake nazari tare da lura da yanayin rausayar muryarsu, musamman wajen yin tambaya. Haka an shirya tambayoyi waxanda aka yi wa masana a matsayin ganawa. Sai kuma hanyar karance-karance daga littattafai da mujallu da shiga hanyar sadarwa ta 'internet'. Sakamakon bincike ya nuna cewa Hausawa masu magana da Ingilishi a matsayin harshe na biyu suna samun tangarxa wajen furta tashin sauti na kalma da na jumla da kuma tashin sauti bambantau a jumloin Ingilishi. Haka kuma sukan sami matsala wajen furta amon murya da ake buqata ya sauka a hankali a Ingilishi. Su kuma masu magana da Hausa a matsayin harshe na biyu suna fuskantar matsala wajen maye gurbin gavar qarshe mai kaifin amo da karin sauti faxau. Suna kuma samun matsala wajen qara tsayin gavar qarshe mai kaifin amo a tambaya gaxi ta Hausa. Bisa hakan ne aka jaddada vangarorin rausayar murya waxanda suka kamata 'yan koyo su fi mayar da hankai a kai.

ABSTRACT

The role of intonation in oral communication cannot be overemphasized. That is why proficiency in oral skills in which intonation plays a vital role is particularly important especially in the academic environment. The status of English as an official language and medium of instruction in institutions of learning as well as the status Hausa being taught as both first and second language in Nigeria demands every learner of both Hausa and English languages to be proficient in all of the language skills especially the oral skills. This study sets out to compare and contrast the intonation of interrogative sentences in Hausa and English with a view to identifying the intonation problems of learners of both languages as second languages. Four Hausa speakers, two L1 and two L2 speakers were used as sample and data was collected through participant observation, interview and extensive reading of relevant texts. The result reveals that Hausa speakers of English as a second language have difficulty in learning to place stress correctly both in words and sentences as well as in placing constrictive stress even though emphatic stress exists in Hausa. They also have difficulty in learning to produce the gradual curve of pitch required for most intonation patterns in English. While speakers of Hausa as a second language have difficulty in learning to replace sentence-final high tones with falling tones and replacing final-short vowels with long vowels. They also have difficulty in placing extra-high tone on the last high-tone syllable in yes-no question in Hausa. In view of the findings, areas of intonation that need special attention by learners of both languages were emphasized.

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BABI NA XAYA GABATARWA

1.0 Share Fage

Rausayar murya tana xaya daga cikin maraka yanki a Hausa da sauran harsunan duniya baki xaya. Rausayar murya ta shafi yadda muke faxin zance. Faxin zance kowane iri cikin rausayar muryar da ta dace da shi yana taimakawa a fahimci ma'anar zancen sosai da sosai. Haka ma faxin zance cikin rausayar muryar da ba ta dace ba kan rusa manufar zancen ko ma ta vata ran mai saurare. Bari a dubi ma'anarta.

1.01 Ma'anar Rausayar Murya

A cikin "*Encyclopedia Linguistics*" (2003:359) an bayyana rausayar murya da cewa "*Intonation is primarily a matter of variation in the pitch level of the voice, but in such languages as English, stress and rhythm are also involved*". (*Encyclopedia Linguistics*, 2013:359). Wato:

Rausayar murya aba ce wadda ta shafi sassauyayar amon murya, sai dai a harsuna kamar Ingilishi, tashin sauti ("**stress**") da raujin murya ("**rhythm**") suna taka rawa a cikin ta.

Wannan ma'ana ta fito da rausayar murya har ma ta haxa da wasu maraka yanki kamar tashin sauti da raujin murya waxanda ke taimakon rausayar murya wajen isar da ma'anar zance. Sai dai, ma'anar ta fi karkata ga rausayar muryar Ingilishi

da sauran harsuna masu tashin sauti, ba ta haxa da karin sauti ba, wanda ya shafi harsunan karin sauti kamar Hausa.

A qamusun Cambridge (2003:758) kuwa bayyana rausayar murya aka yi kamar haka; “The sound changes produced by the rise and fall of the voice when speaking, especially when this has an effect on the meaning of what is said” (Cambridge 2003:758).Wato rausayar murya sauye-sauyen ne sauti wanda hawa da saukar murya ke haifarwa, musamman idan hawa da saukar muryar ya shafi ma’anar abin da aka faha.

Wannan ma’ana ba ta fito da rausayar murya sosai ba, don kuwa amon murya (“**pitch**”) shi ne yake hawa da sauka yayin da muke yin zance, ba sauti a faxaxe ba. Haka kuma Cambridge (2003:758) bai nuna cewa akwai wasu maraka yanki irin su karin sauti (“**tone**”) da tashin sauti (“**stress**”) da raujin murya (“**rhythm**”) da ke tafiya tare da rausayar murya wajen isar da ma’anar zance ga mai saurare ba.

Bayan haka, masana daban-daban sun bayyana rausayar murya gwargwadon fahimtarsu. Daga ciki akwai Iyiola (1996:69) wanda ya ce “Intonation is the pattern of pitch changes that occur in an utterance”. (Iyiola 1980:264). Watau yana nufin rausayar murya fasali ne na sauye-sauyen amon murya da ke aukuwa a cikin zance. Shi kuwa Gimson (1980:264) yana ganin rausayar murya a matsayin “... Rising and falling in pitch level during an utterance” (Gimson 1980:264). Wato rausayar murya ita ce xagawa da faxuwar amon murya (“**pitch**”) yayin zance. A

wajen Roach (2002:40) kuma, “Intonation refers to the variations in the pitch of a speaker’s voice used to convey or alter meaning” (Roach, 2004:40). Idan an juya da Hausa sai a iya cewa Roach (2004:40) yana nufin rausayar murya ita ce sauye-sauyen amon murya (“**pitch**”) na muryar mai magana wanda ke isar da ma’ana ko kuma ya sauya ta.

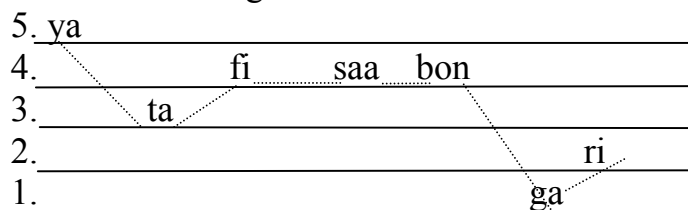
Ra’ayin waxannan masana guda uku, Iyiola (1996:69) da Gimson (1980:264) da kuma Roach, (2009:40) ya so ya zo xaya dangane da ma’anar rausayar murya. Dukan su sun yarda cewa rausayar murya sauye-sauyen amon murya ne a cikin zance, sai Roach (2009:40) ne kaxai ya qara da cewa sauye-sauyen amon murya na mai magana yana isar da ma’ana ko kuma ya sauya ta. Dukkan su ba su nuna cewa wasu maraka yanki kamar karin sauti (“**tone**”) da tashin sauti (“**stress**”) da raujin murya (“**rhythm**”) suna tafiya tare da rausayar murya ba a wajen isar da ma’ana.

Shi kuwa Ladd (1980:6) ya yarda cewa rausayar murya ita ce, “The use of suprasegmental features to convey post lexical or sentence-level pragmatic meanings in a linguistically structured way”. (Ladd, 1980:6). Ma’ana: Rausayar murya na nufin yin amfani da maraka yanki don isar da ma’ana ta fuskar tsarin zance a matakin jumla. Wannan ma’ana da Ladd (1980:6) ya bayar ta bayyana rausayar murya a dunqule, za kuma a iya fahimtar akwai wasu maraka yanki da suke haxuwa da rausayar murya wajen fitar da ma’ana duk da cewa bai fayyace su dalla-dalla ba.

Su ma manazarta Hausa ba a bar su a baya ba wajen kawo ma'anar rausayar murya. Sani (1989:52) ya ce, "Rausayar murya jerin amon murya ne daban-daban da ake amfani da shi a jumla" (Sani, 1989:52). Ya qara da cewa, "Ita rausayar murya muhallinta zance gaba xaya, wato jumla. "Rausayar murya jumla ta shafa gaba xaya ba yanki qasa da jumla ba". (Sani, 2013:52).

Wannan ma'ana da Sani (1989:52) ya bayar ta bayyana rausayar murya a sauqaqe. Sai dai bayanin da ya yi cewa rausayar murya ba ta shafi "yanki qasa da jumla ba" abin dubawa ne, don kuwa rausayar murya takan shafi yankin jumla ("**phrase**") kamar yadda Newman (2000:612) ya ce, "... Hausa also has a variety of intonation patterns that function at the phrasal or sentential level" (Newman, 2000:612). Hasali ma, idan aka nazarci zubin rausayar muryar Hausa, sai a fahimci tsarin gangara ya fi raja'a ga yankin jumla ba jumla gaba xaya ba, musamman idan jumlar tana da tsawo. Akan sami yanayin da gavovi biyu ko fiye ke kasancewa a matakin amon murya guda xaya, wanda ke karya tsarin gangarar. Misali:

Yaa tàfi saabon gàri



(Jaggar, 2001:13)

A wannan jumla, duk da ba doguwa ba ce, an sami gavovi guda uku (/fi/ da /sa/ da kuma /bon/) a kan matakin amon sauti na '4' wanda ya karya tsarin gangara a zubin rausayar muryar.

A gani na, rausayar murya yanayi ne na yadda murya take rangaji haxe da xagawa da saukar amonta tare da taimakon wasu maraka yanki don isar da ma'anar zance ga mai saurare. Wannan ma'ana ta dace da rausayar murya domin idan aka nazarci rausayar murya, za a yarda da ni cewa rangaji take yi tare da hawa da sauka yayin da ake yin zance, kuma wasu maraka yanki kamar karin sauti (“**tone**”) da tashin sauti (“**stress**”) da kuma raujin murya (“**rhythm**”) suna raka ta wajen isar da ma'anar zance.

A Fannin Nazarin Harsuna, ana bayyana rausayar murya da cewa sauye-sauyen amon murya ne wanda ba ya rarraba ma'anar kalmomi, sai dai ya bayyana ra'ayin mai magana tare da alamta bambanci tsakanin jumla bayyanau da jumla tambayau, tare da nuna bambanci tsakanin nau'o'in tambaya da kuma jawo hankalin mai saurare ga muhimman tubalan zance. Wannan ya yi daidai da ra'ayin Swan (1995:85) da ya ce:

“Intonation is variation in spoken speech that is not used to distinguish words; instead it is used for a range of functions such as indicating the attitudes and emotions of the speaker, signalling the different types of questions, focusing attention on important elements of the spoken message...”(Swan 1995:85).

Wani abin lura shi ne rausayar murya ta bambanta da karin sauti (“**tone**”) wanda kan bambanta ma'anar kalmomi ko ma'ana ta nahawu a wasu harsuna, kamar Hausa. Sai dai wasu manazarta musamman ‘yan Birtaniya kamar Halliday

(1996:95) yana amfani da kalmar karin sauti (“**tone**”) wajen siffanta rausayar murya da nufin gusawar amon murya (“**pitch movement**”) a kan tasasshiyar gawa ta kalmar qarshe a yankin rausayar murya (“**intonation unit**”). Haka kuma duk da cewa rausayar murya ta shafi sauye-sauyen amon murya ne, to ayyukanta na bayyana ra’ayi da sauran su ba su yiwuwa sai da taimakon wasu maraka yanki kamar karin sauti (“**tone**”) da makamantansu. Wannan ra’ayi ya yi daidai da na Cruttenden (2014:75) da ya ce, “Intonation is not a single system of contours and levels, but the product of the interaction of features from different prosodic systems-tone, pitch-range, loudness rhythmicity and tempo in particular” (Cruttenden, 2014:75).

Daga waxannan bayanai an fahimta cewa rausayar murya ita kaxai ba ta isar da ma’anar zance yadda ya kamata sai tare da taimakon wasu maraka yanki gwargwadon nau’in harshen da ake zance cikin sa.

1.23 Sauran Maraka a Yanki Hausa da Ingilishi

1.02.1 Tsayin Sauti a Hausa (“Length in Hausa”)

‘Tsayi’ a fannin Tsarin Sauti, lamari ne da ya shafi tsawo da gajartar sauti a lafazin kalma, sauti kuma yana nufin baqi ko wasali ko duka biyun. A wajen magana akan ji wani baqi yana da tsayi wani kuma gajere ne. Haka abin yake a lafazin wasali. Wani wasalin dogo ne wani gajere. Tsawon sauti ko gajartarsa ya danganci lokacin da aka xauka wajen furta wannan sauti a baki. Sani (2013:1) yana cewa,

“...furucin dogon sauti ya xara na gajere tsayi. Kamar a ce ya xauki mutum milisakan ‘x’ wajen furta sautin doguwar /ll/ ta (kalmar) kullum, to ba zai buqaci wannan adadin lokaci ba wajen furta gajeruwar /l/ ta kalmar kulu, wato zai zamo ‘x-’, ko kuma a ce wasalin /aa/ na kalmar wuqa da /a/ na kalmar aku, su ma tsayinsu ba xaya ba, domin na farko ya xara na biyu”

Sani (2013:1).

A Tsarin Sautin Hausa, tsawo ko gajartar sauti yana da muhimmanci domin yana rarrabe ma’anar wasu kalmomi a harshen. Wannan ya sa ya zama wajibi ga mai koyon harshen Hausa, musamman wanda ba xan harshen ba ya koyi furta kalmomin Hausa tare da bambanta tsayi da kuma gajartar kowane sauti don kada ya rusa ma’ana ko kuma ya faxi abin da ba shi ya yi nufi ba. Misali: idan yana nufin faxar kalmar suna **qissa** mai ma’anar hila ko yaudara da doguwar /ss/ sai ya faxi kalmar aikatau **kisa** da gajeruwar /s/ a nan ya faxi ma’ana daban wadda ba ita yake nufi ba. Haka idan yana so ya faxi kalmar **ciikoo** mai ma’anar salon aski sai ya faxi kalmar suna **cikoo** mai ma’anar cike givin wani abu, kamar kuxi ko kuma sayen hatsi da kaka a ajiye sai ya yi tsada a sayar. Nan ma ya faxi ma’ana daban. Idan aka lura kenan sai a ga cewa, a Hausa ana tsawaita sauti ko gajarta shi ne gwargwadon ma’ana.

1.02.2 Muhallin Dogon Baqi.

A kalmar Hausa, dogon baqi yana bayyana ne a wurin da gavovi biyu suka yi iyaka da juna, sannan xaya ya nanata kansa. Sai ya zamo, “baqin farko yana matsayin qeyar gavar da ta gabata, baqi na biyu kuma goshin gavar da ke biye....” (Sani, 2013:2) misali a kalmar /babba/, /b/ na farko shi ne a matsayin qeyar gavar farko /b/ na biyu kuma a matsayin goshin gavar da ke biye, inda /b/ ta maimaita kanta. Idan aka lura, sai a ga cewa dogon baqi yana samuwa ne a gavovi biyu ba gava xaya ba.

Har ila yau, dogon baqi duk da cewa a gava biyu yake bayyana, yana rarrabe ma’ana kamar gajeren baqi. Misali: mussa (mage) & musa (jayayya).

Wannan misali ya nuna dogon baqi yana zaman kansa ne wajen rarrabe ma’ana a Hausa. Sai dai a wata fuska, “Ba ko yaushe lafazi da dogon baqi maimakon gajere yake rarrabe ma’ana ba” (Sani, 2013:8). Wani lokaci mai magana yana da zavi na yin amfani da dogon baqi ko gajere tare da ma’ana guda. Misali:

1. shidda & shida
ukku & uku

A waxannan misalai, an yi amfani da dogon baqi maimakon gajere amma bai rarrabe ma’anar kalmomin ba.

1.02.3 Dogon Wasali

Dogon wasali, savanin dogon baqi a gava guda ake samun sa. Misali niisaa (nii-saa) jiifaa (jii-faa) qoofaa (qoo-faa) a waxannan misalai ga wasalin /ii/ da /aa/ da kuma /oo/ nan kowanne a gava guda.

Dogon wasali kamar dogon baqi shi ma yana zaman kansa ne domin yana rarrabe ma'ana a kalmonin Hausa, kamar yadda za a gani a waxannan kalmomi:

2. gaashii (“**hair**”) & gashii (“**roasting**”)
 ciibii (“**abdomen**”) & cibii (“**spoon**”)
 kuuree (“**male hyena**”) & kure (“**mistake**”)

Waxannan misalai sun nuna cewa dogon wasali, kamar takwaransa, dogon baqi yana zaman kansa ne don yana rarrabe ma'ana a Hausa.

Daga bayanin da ya gabata, an fahimci cewa tsayin sauti a Hausa ya shafi baqi da wasali. Haka kuma an fahimci cewa akan xauki xan qarinqaci wajen furta dogon sauti fiye da gajeren sauti, Misali furuci. /bb/ ko /ii/ ya fi na /s/ ko /i/ xaukar qaci. Haka xin ne ma ya sa aka ce da xaya dogo, xaya gajere. Bayan haka kuma, ana samun dogon baqi a gava biyu ta kalma, savanin gajeren sauti wanda ake samu a gava xaya. Kowannen su yana da matsayin qwayar sauti (yana zaman kansa) Bugu da qari, tsawo ko gajartar sauti yana haifar da rarrabe ma'ana, a harshen Hausa.

1.02.4 Tsayin Sauti a Ingilishi (“Length in English”)

Tsayin sauti yana nufin adadin lokacin da ake xauka wajen furta sauti a cikin zance, kamar yadda Hirst (1998:81) ya ce, “Length is the amount of time it takes to produce a sound.” (Hirst, 1998:81). Kamar yadda abin yake a Hausa, a Ingilishi ma wasu sautuka sun fi wasu tsawo. Misali kalmomin (“**bit and bid**”) da za a faxe su da dogayen wasulla (“**biit & biid**”) to abin da zai faru shi ne furucin zai yi bambarakwai, amma ma’anarsu ba za ta canza ba. Wannan ya yi nuni da cewa tsawon wasali ba ya bambanta ma’ana a Ingilishi; ba kamar yadda muka gani a Hausa ba, inda tsawon wasali yake rarrabe ma’ana.

Maimakon yin amfani da tsayin sauti wajen rarrabe ma’anar kalmomi, a Ingilishi ana tsawaita furucin wasu sautuka ne don bayyana yadda mai magana yake ji a ransa (“**emotion**”). Wato ta hanyar tsawaita furucin wasu sautuka a cikin jumla, mutum na iya bayyana yadda yake ji a ransa a harshen Ingilishi. Misali, a Ingilishi idan aka yi zance kamar haka:

3. A: “Should I 'leave now?”

B: “yes (“snipped, implies irritation”)

C: “ye-e-e-e-s-s-s-s (“implies toughness”)” (Hirst, 1998:113).

Wannan misali ya nuna yadda tsawaita sauti a Ingilishi yake bayyana yadda mutum yake ji a ransa. Idan aka lura sai a ga cewa a (B) da aka fahi kalmar ‘yes’ ba tare da tsawaitawa ba, an fahimci mai bayar da amsar ya qosa ko ya gaji da mai

tambayar. Yayin da a (C) kuwa, da aka fashi kalmar “yes” tare da tsawaita wasalin /e/ da baqin /s/ sai aka fahimci jajircewar mai maganar.

Wannan ya nuna cewa yayin da tsawon sauti yake rarrabe ma’ana a Hausa, a Ingilishi ya fi karkata ga manufar mai magana.

Bayan haka, tsawon sauti a Ingilishi ya shafi gavar kalma. A inda tasassahiyar gava ta fi takwararta wadda ba tasasshiya ba tsawo da fice wajen furuci. Ta haka sai bambancin ma’ana ya samu. Misali:

4. A. 'import & im'port
B. 'export & ex'port

A waxannan misalai an ga a zubi na ‘A’ gavar farko ce tasshiya (wato ta fi tsawo da qara ko fice wajen furuci). A zubi na (B) kuwa gava ta biyu ce ta fi tsawo da qara. Wannan ya sa kalmomin rukunin “A” suka zama kalmomin suna kalmomi na rukunin “B” kuma suka zama aikatau. Wannan ya nuna cewa tsawon gava yana rarrabe ma’ana a Ingilishi.

1.03.Mahaxa (“Juncture”)

Mahaxa na nufin wurin da sautuka biyu ko kalmomi biyu suka haxu. Wannan yanayi ya yi daidai da na Wells (2006:171) da ya ce, “Juncture is a place where two sounds or words are joined together. There are two types of juncture: close juncture and open juncture” (Well 2006: 171). Sai dai a ganin Bosker (2013:576).

“Juncture concerns the ... partitioning of syntactic entities in spoken discourse ... (It) has been termed Intonation Units by (Chafe 1994:75), Intonation (al) Phrase by (Gusenhoven 2014:96), Intonation groups by Cruttenden (1997:85) tone groups by Halliday and Methiessen (2004:98)...”

(Bosker 2013:576).

Wato a ganin Bosker (2013:576) mahaxa (“**juncture**”) ta shafi rarraba tubalan zance. Masana daban-daban sun ambace ta da mabambantan sunaye: Chafe (1995:75) ya ambaci mahaxa da tubalin rausayar murya (“**intonation units**”) Gussenhoven (2004:96) ya ambace ta da yankin rausayar murya (“**intonation (al) phrase**”); Cruttenden (1997:83) ya ambace ta da qungiyar rausayar murya (“**intonation group**”) su Halliday da Mathiessen (2004:98) su kuma suka ambace ta qungiyar zubin rausayar murya (tone group). Wannan ya nuna cewa da tubalin rausayar murya (“**intonation unit**”) da yankin rausayar murya (“**intonation (al) phrase**”) da qungiyar rausayar murya (“**intonation group**”) da kuma qungiyar zubin rausayar murya duk daidai suke da mahaxa.

Akwai mahaxa (“**juncture**”) nau’i biyu; rufaffiyar mahaxa da buxaxxiyar mahaxa kamar yadda (Wells 2006:171) ya ce, “There are two types of juncture; close juncture and open juncture” (Wells 2006: 171).

1. Rufaffiyar Mahaxa (“**Close Juncture**”)

Rufaffiyar mahaxa ita ce wurin da wani sauti ya gusa zuwa wani ba tare da wata dakatawa ko wani jinkiri ba, kamar a waxannan kalmomi: “**night-bright-broom**”.

Daga yadda aka rubuta waxannan kalmomi, za a faxe su ne ba tare da tsaitsayawa ba, wato babu jinkiri ko dakatawa a tsakaninsu. Don haka, sai a ji sautin /t/ na qarshen kalmar “**night**” ya gusa zuwa ga sautin /b/ na farkon kalmar “**bright**”. Haka sauti /t/ na qarshen kalmar (“**bright**”) yana gusawa zuwa sautin /b/ na farkon kalmar (“**brown**”) ba tare da wani jinkiri ba. Irin wannan maqwabtaka ake kira rufaffiyar mahaxa.

2. Buxaxxiyar Mahaxa (“**Open Juncture**”)

Ita kuma buxaxxiyar mahaxa, ita ce gusawar wani sauti zuwa wani, ko wata kalma zuwa wata, amma gusawar ba mai xorewa ba, wato gusawa ce wadda ake samun dakatawa ko jinkiri a sautin qarshe har sai ya saje da wanda ke gaba da shi. Misali, a waxannan kalmomi:

5. “a name” - “an aim”
 “shore train” - “short rain”
 “it swings” - it’s wings
 “night rate” - “nitrate” (Wells, 2006:171)

A waxannan misalai, za a lura akwai ‘yar dakatawa a sautin qarshe har sai ya haxe da wanda yake biye da shi.

Ulrike (2009:67) ya ce mahaxa ko yankin rausayar murya ita ce tushen rausayar murya, wato, “Intonation phrase is the basic unit of intonation”. (Ulrike 2009:67).

A fannin nazarin sauti (“**Phonetics**”) ana yin amfani da alamar sanda jirge (“**vertical bar symbol**”) (/) don ta wakilci iyaka (“**boundary**”) tsakanin yankunan rausayar murya guda biyu. Irin waxannan iyakoki da ke tsakanin yankunan rausayar murya guda biyu akan danganta su da iyakoki na nahawu ko na ginin jumla (“**grammatical or syntactic boundaries**”). Haka kuma iyakokin rausayar murya na iya zuwa daidai da gurbin nunfasawa (“**breath groups**”) amma ba dole ne hakan ta kasance ba. Sau da yawa, gurbin numfasawa (“**breath group**”) kan qunshi yankin rausayar murya fiye da guda xaya. Ulrike (2009: 80) ya ce,

“As with other phonological units, it is assumed that speakers have a mental representation of intonation phrases i.e. they know how to produce speech structured into intonation phrases and they rely on this knowledge when they listen to the speech of others” (Ulrike 2009: 80).

Wato kamar yadda yake a sauran tubalan tsarin sauti, ana hasashen masu zance da harshe suna da ilimin yadda ake fasalta zance zuwa yankunan rausayar murya, kuma da wannan sani suka dogara yayin da suke sauraren zancen wasu.

Bayan haka, ana alamta iyakokin da ke tsakanin yankunan rausayar murya (“**intonation phrase**”) da ‘yar dakatawa ko nunfasawa (“**pause**”) tare da rage saurin korowar zance (“**slowing of tempo**”) da kuma sake saita amon murya (“**pitch-reset**”) Wannan ake kira (“**declination unit**”) (“DU”).

Akan sami wasu gajejjerun amon murya (**short contours**) da kan taimaka wajen sanya amon murya ya sauka a hankali da kuma rage saurin korowar zance (**tempo**). Daga cikin waxannan gajejjerun amon murya akwai masu alamta cigaba da zance, akwai masu alamta cikas zance. A qa'idar rubutun Ingilishi, ana wakiltar alamar iyakar rausayar murya mai alamta cigaban zance (**continuing prosodic boundary**) da waqafi (**comma**). Shi kuwa yanki mai alamta cikas zance ana wakiltar sa da aya (**fulstop**). Misali:

Jack, preparing the way went on = Jack/preparing the way/ went on.

1.04 Ma'anar Tambaya

Tambaya na nufin duk wani lafazi da aka yi domin neman bayani. A qamusun Cambridge (2003:814) an bayyana tambaya da cewa "a sentence or phrase used to find out information" wato tambaya jumla ce ko yankin jumla wadda ake yin amfani da ita don neman bayani. Sai dai a fagen tsarin kalami, ana yin tambaya don wasu dalilai na daban, kamar waxannan da ke biye:

1.04.1 Muhimmancin Tambaya

1.04.1.1 Don Neman Sani

Tambaya mabuxin ilimi. Sanannen abu ne cewa babban dalilin yin tambaya a kowane harshe, ciki kuwa har da Hausa da Ingilishi, shi ne neman sani. Wanda duk ya yi tambaya, to ya yi nuni da buqatar neman amsa ne, wadda za ta bayar da bayanin da yake nema. Dangane da wannan, a Hausa da Ingilishi duka, ana yin

tambaya don neman bayani game da sassan jumla daban-daban, musamman irin bayanin da ba a ambata ba a baya. Sassan da akan yi tambaya game da su, sun haxa da **aikau** da **karvau** da **bayanau** na **wuri** ko na **lokaci** ko na **dalili** ko na **hali ko zarafin da aka aikata wani abu** da sauran su. Misali:

Hausa	Ingilishi
6 <i>Yàayà suunankà?</i>	<i>“Where is my book?”</i>
<i>Dàgà inaa kake?</i>	<i>“What do you want?”</i>
<i>Mèe ka zoo yîi?</i>	<i>“Why are you here?”</i>
<i>Yàushee zaa kà koomàa?</i>	<i>“When did you arrive?”</i>

Waxannan tambayoyi, neman bayani suke yi game da sassan jumla daban-daban. Akan yi irin wannan tambaya a cikin ladabin zance kamar “**Excuse me**”, where is the library from here?” “**Pardon me**”, “which class do I belong?” “What time is it, **please**?” A Hausa kuma, akan yi ta cikin taushin lafazi, kamar haka, “**Don Allah**, ina Audu yake?” “Wa ya zubar da ruwan nan, **don Allah**?” Wannan bayani ya nuna cewa a Hausa da Ingilishi duka, ana yin tambaya don neman bayani game da sassan jumla daban-daban.

1.04.1.2 Don Bayyana Ra'ayoyi Daban-Daban

A Hausa da Ingilishi duka, ana yin tambaya don bayyana ra'ayoyi daban-daban.

Daga ciki, akwai waxannan:

a. Nuna Mamaki.

A Hausa da Ingilishi duka, ana yin tambaya don nuna mamakin abin da abokin zance ya faha. A duka harsunan, ana maimata zancen da aka yi ne gaba xaya a sigar tambaya don yin haka. Misali:

7 Hausa

a. **Audu:** Faxàa yaa varkèè a gàrii.

b. **Bala:** Faxàa yaa VARKEÈ a gàrii?

Ingilishi

A: "John's house is on fire."

B: "John's house is on FIRE?"

Waxannan tambayoyi suna qunshe da mamaki a cikinsu, wanda ya nuna cewa Hausa da Ingilishi sun yi tarayya wajen yin tambaya don nuna mamaki. Wanin lokaci kuma akan yi irin wannan tambaya don neman tabbaci.

b. Nuna Shakku Game da Abin da Aka Faha

Wani lokaci kuma, ana yin tambaya ne don nuna shakku game da zancen da aka ji.

Misali:

8 Hausa

a. **Audu:** Yaa ci tuwoo maaraa tarà. A: "I ate 30 chicken wings."

b. **Ali:** Yaa ci tuwoo maaraa NAWÀA?

B: "You ate HOW MANY chicken wings?"

c. **Audu:** Tarà.

A: 30.

Idan aka lura, sai a ga cewa waxannan tambayoyi sun qunshi alamar shakku a cikinsu. Ita ma za a iya yin ta don neman tabbaci a wani lokaci.

c. Nuna Fushi ko Rashin Jin Daxi

Wani dalilin da ke sa a yi tambaya a cikin zance, shi ne bayyana fushi ko rashin jin daxi game da wani abin da aka faza masa. Misali, idan aka yi wa abokin zance wata tambaya, wadda bai ji daxinta ba, yana maimaita wannan tambayar, sannan ya goya mata amsa don nuna fushi ko rashin dacewarta. Misali:

Hausa

- 9 a. **Bala:** *Kaa gamà aikìn?*
 b. **Audu:** *Naa gamà aikìn?*
 c. **Audu:** *Yàushee ma na faaràa?*
 d. **Sule:** *Ìnaa zâa ka?*
 e. **Garba:** *Ìnaa zâa ni? Gidaa mànà.*
 f. **Tanko:** *Ìnaa zâa ni kúwà?*
Ìnà nân sâi mún gámàa.

Ingilishi

- A:** “*Why did you take my pen?*”
B: “*Why did I take your pen?*”
 “*It's not your pen, it's mine?*”
A: “*Are you tired?*”
B: “*Am I tired? Of course not.*”

Waxannan misalai, sun nuna cewa waxannan tambayoyi suna qunshe da vurburshin rashin jin daxi, musamman idan aka lura da amsoshin da aka bayar. A wajen bayar da amsar an maimaita tambayar ne sannan aka qara da yin bayani. Misali: *Ìnaa zâa ni? Gidaa mànà.*

Haka kuma, wata tambaya da ake yi don nuna rashin jin daxi, ita ce tambaya gaxi mai sigar a'antawa. Ita ce irin tambayar da mai yinta yake da yaqini a game da wani lamari a tashin farko, amma ganin akasin haka, yakan sa ya yi tambaya. Misali:

Hausa**Ingilishi**

- 10 a. *Bâa ka dà kunyàa nee?* “Can’t you ever give me a simple answer?”
A fakaice, tana nufin: *A fakaice, tana nufin:*
- b. “*Naa zàci kanàa dà kunyàa, àmmaa yaa bàyyanà bâa hakà ba nèe.*” “*I want a simple answer, but you can’t give me one.*”

Wannan bayani, ya nuna cewa Hausa da Ingilishi sun yi tarayya dangane da yin tambaya don bayyana ra'ayoyi iri-iri. Misalan da aka kawo, sun nuna cewa ana yin tambaya a waxannan harsuna don nuna rashin yarda da mamaki da kuma bayyana rashin jin daxi ko fushin mai yin tambayar. Ba waxannan ne kaxai dalilan yin tambaya ba a harsunan. Akwai saura.

1.04.1.3 Don Neman Tabbaci

Akasari ana yin tambaya don neman sanin gaskiyar zance a Hausa da Ingilishi duka. Idan aka tuna, ana yin tambaya gaxi mai sigar a'antawa don neman sanin tabbacin wani zato ko hasashe da ake yi. Misali:

Hausa**Ingilishi**

- 11 a. *Baa kàa ganii nèe? (A fakaice, tana nufin):* “*Didn't he tell you about it?*”
 b. *Naa zàci kanàa ganii, àmmaa yaa bàyyanà bàa hakà ba nee .* *(A fakaice, tana nufin):*
“I thought he had” Ko “I'm sure he did.”

Wani lokaci akan yi irin wannan tambaya don yin kira tare da matashiya ko tabbatarwa, ba neman tabbaci ba. Misali:

Ba ka da kuxi ne?

Kai ba namiji ba ne?

Kazalika, ita ma tambayar bayani, wato "**declarative yes or no question**", ana yin

ta da nufin neman tabbacin wani zance, kamar a waxannan misalai:

- 12 **A:** *"The food there is great."*
B: *"You've eaten there before?"*
A: *"He said he'd be here by 8.00."*
B: *"You've already talked to him?"*

Haka ma, ana yin tambaya don neman tabbaci ta hanyar maimaita wani yanki na

zancen da aka yi ko maimaita zancen gaba xaya, kamar haka:

- 13 **A:** *"I lost my job yesterday."*
B: *"You lost your job?"*
C: *"Yesterday?"*
D: *"You lost your job yesterday?"*

Bugu da qari, ana yin tambaya gaxi don neman amincewar mai saurare ko rashinta

game da zancen da aka gabatar masa. Misali:

- 14 a. *Baa kàa sôn kàràatuu, koo bàa hakà bâa?*
 b. *Kinà jîn yunwàa koo?*

Sannan ana yin ta don neman izini, kamar haka:

- 15 **A:** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{"May"} \\ \text{"Can"} \end{array} \right\} \text{I leave now?} = \text{"Will you permit me ..."} \\
 \text{B: Yes, you } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{"may"} \\ \text{"can"} \end{array} \right\} = \text{"I will permit you ..."} \\
 \text{Audu: } \grave{\text{I}}\text{n shigoo?} = \text{Kaa baa n\grave{e} izinii ...?}$
- 16 a. **Ali:** *Ii, shigoo = Naa amincee/Naa baa kà izinii ...*
 b. **Ali:** *Ka shirya?*
 c. **Audu:** *Lokaci ya yi?*

Waxannan misalai, sun nuna cewa Hausa da Ingilishi sun yi tarayya dangane da yin tambaya don neman gaskiyar zance ko akasin haka. Sun daidaita da juna wajen yin tambaya don neman tabbacin wani zato ko hasashe da ake yi game da wani al'amari. Bayan haka, suna sahu guda wajen yin tambaya don neman amincewar mai saurare ko rashinta game da wani zance, sun kuma daidaita wajen yin tambaya don neman izinin mai saurare don ya yarda a aikata wani abu. Bayan waxannan dalilai ma, akwai wasu.

1.04.1.4 Don Bayar da Umarni a Fakaice

Wani dalilin yin tambaya a Hausa da Ingilishi, shi ne, don a bayar da umarni a fakaice. A Ingilishi, ana yin tambaya tabbatau maras daidaito don bayar da umarnin aikata wani abu cikin gaggawa tare da barazana. Misali:

- 17 “*Get me some water, will you?*”
 “*Turn down the TV, will you?*”

A Hausa ma, ana yin tambaya don bayar da umarni a fakaice. Sai dai savanin Ingilishi, ba da tambaya tabbatau maras daidaito ake yin haka ba, (tun da ma Hausa ba ta da irin wannan tambaya). An fi bayar da umarni cikin tambaya mai sigar a'antawa, kamar haka: *Bà zaa kà kwaashèè kayàn nàn ba?* Ma'ana: *Kà kwashèè kayàn nan. Bàà dà kai nakèè màganàa ba? = Dà kai nakèè màganàa.* Haka kuma, ana bayar da umarni a fakaice ta wannan hanya a Ingilishi:

- 18 A: { *Must I* }
 B: { *(Do I have to)* } *leave now ? = “Are you telling me...”*

Wasu tambayoyin kuma, ana yinsu ne a matsayin wata hanya ta neman a aikaita wani abu, amma cikin ladabi, wato (“**polite request**”). Misali:

Ingilishi

Hausa

- 19 “*Would you tell the piano man to come?*” *Zaa kà baa nì littaaƙinà?*
 “*Is there any food left?*” *Àkwai ruuwaa à xaakìn nân?*

Waxannan misalai, duk bayar da umarnin a aikata wani abu suke yi, amma sai aka fahi abin a fakaice, cikin sigar tambaya don nuna ladabi. Wannan ya nuna cewa Hausa da Ingilishi, sun yi tarayya dangane da yin tambaya don nuna ladabi wajen neman a aikata wani abu. Sai dai a Ingilishi, akan bayar da umarni cikin tambaya tabbatau maras daidaitato, savanin Hausa inda ake yin haka cikin tambaya gaxi, mai sigar a’antawa.

1.04.1.5 Don Kafa Hujja

Wani dalili da ke sa a yi tambaya a cikin zance, shi ne qoqarin kafa wata hujja ko jawo hankalin mai saurare ga abin da tambayar ta qunsa. A Hausa da Ingilishi duka, ana yin tambayar balagar harshe da wannan manufa don ba safai ake yinta don neman wata amsa takamaimai ba. Amsar irin wannan tambaya ma, sau da yawa, a bayyane take. Misali:

- 20 “*Do birds fly?*” *Xaakì yâa taashì, ràagayàa tà zaunàa?*
 “*Am I the king of England?*” *Dàgà ganin sarkin faawàa, sai miyàa tà yi zaaqii?*

(Yunusa ,1989:40)

Waxannan misalai, sun nuna cewa a Hausa da Ingilishi duka, ana yin tambayar balagar harshe don kafa wata hujja ko don jawo hankalin mai saurare ga abin da ta qunsa.

1.04.1.6 Don Raxa Sunan Littafi

Ana gina taken wasu littattafai na fasaha da adabi har ma da waxanda ba su ba, a sigar tambaya don kwaxaitar da mai karatu ga neman abin da tambayar ta qunsa, ko neman sanin yadda qunshiyar/matanin zai amsa tambayar. Ana samun haka a Hausa da Ingilishi duka. Misali, littafin "*How Much Land Does a Man Need?*" Da fim xin "*What About Bob?*" Wanda Leo Tolstoy ya shirya. Akwai kuma *Duniya Ina Za Ki Da Mu?* Na Yusufu Ladan da *Wa Zai Auri Jahila?* Na Balaraba Ramat Yakubu. Wannan ya nuna cewa a Hausa da Ingilishi duka, ana raxa sunayen wasu littattafai a sigar tambaya.

1.04.1.7 Don Gwada Sanin Mutum ko Jarrabawa

Wani lokaci kuma, ana yin tambaya ne don a gwada sanin mutum ko fahimtarsa game da zancen da ake yi. Ana kuma yin haka ta hanyar yin kacici-kacici, misali shi ne irin na cikin tatsuniyoyin Hausa, dangin:

21. Qulin qulufiitaa = Gautaa;
Shirim bàa cîi ba = Baabaa;
Taqanda bàa qashii ba = Kanwaa.

A fannin ilimi kuma, ana gwada sanin mutum ne ta hanyar shirya masa tambayoyi na gwaji ko jarrabawa, don a gane fahimtarsa a fannonin da aka koyar da shi.

Samun nasarar amsa tambayoyin daidai, shi yake yi wa malami jagora wajen qimanta qwazon xalibi da ciyar da shi gaba, ko kuma ba shi takardar shaidar kammala karatu.

Har ila yau dai, a fannin ilimi, tambaya takan zamo jagora ga alqiblar bincike ko manufarsa. Idan aka lura, sai a ga cewa hatta a wannan nazari, sai da aka shirya tambayoyin bincike don gudun kauce wa manufa. Ashe dai, tambaya tana taka muhimmiyar rawa a harkar ilimi.

Wani lokaci kuma akan yi tambaya don gwada jahilcin mutum kamar, yadda ya faru a littafin *Ruwan Bagaja* inda Mallam ya tambayi Mallam Zulqe ko haka ake ra'un a garinsu?

1.04.1.8. Don Takalar Zance Ko Raha

Sau da yawa, akan yi tambaya don raha ko don a takali hira ko musayar ra'ayi da abokin zance. A Hausa da Ingilishi duka, ana yin haka. Misali:

Hausa

Ingilishi

- 22 *Ali: Kaa tava` cin do`don kooxi?* *A: "Hi Bill, what's on?"*
Bala: A` wane` gari ka saamee shi? *B: "Where are we going tomorrow?"*

Daga ji, waxannan tambayoyi za su takali doguwar hira da musayar ra'ayi, musamman idan ana samun mammora daga irin amsoshin da aka bayar.

Waxannan misalai, kaxan ne daga cikin dalilan yin tambaya, musamman a Hausa da Ingilishi, wanda ya yi nuni ga irin muhimmancinta a cikin zance. Sai dai, duk da irin muhimmancin tambaya a harsunan duniya, nazarin rausayar muryarta qalilan ne. Mazanarta sun fi mayar da hankali ga nazarin karin sauti da tashin sauti da tsawon wasali. Sun xauke hankali game da rausayar murya wadda ita ma vangare ce na maraka yanki. A halin yanzu, babu wani aiki da ya kwatanta rausayar muryar tambaya a Hausa da Ingilishi, alhali kuwa, Gussenhoven (2004: 280) ya yi nuni da cewa yin bincike na kwatanci, musamman na rausayar murya, zai taimaka wajen samar da cikakken bayanin harsuna masu yawa.

Gano dalilin da ya sa manazarta suka kawar da kai game da nazarin rausayar murya ba abu ne mai wuya ba. Farko dai, da'awar da masana irin su Abercrombie, (1967:104) da Bae (1998:38) da Roca da Johnson (1999:394) da kuma Roach, (2000:162) suka yi cewa harsunan duniya gaba xaya za a iya kasa su gida biyu: masu karin sauti da masu rausayar murya. Misali, Abercrombie (1967:104) cewa ya yi, idan aka yi la'akari da aikin rausayar murya a kowane harshe, sai a ga cewa za a iya raba harsunan duniya gida biyu, masu rausayar murya da masu karin sauti. Wannan matsaya ta waxannan masana ta sa aka sakankance da wannan rabo na harsuna, sannan aka raja'a ga nazarin karin sauti, musamman a harsunan Afirka, wanda Hausa ta faxa ciki, ba a koma ta kan

nazarin rausayar muryarsu ba. Na biyu kuma, kallon da ake yi wa vangaren rausayar murya da siffanta shi da mai wahala, shi ma ya taimaka wajen kauce wa yin nazari a vangaren.

Sai dai kuma, nazarce-nazarcen masana irin su Cruttenden (1986) da Connell da Ladd (1990) da Tench (1996) sun fara yi wa waccan da'awa gyaran fuska. Don kuwa, Tench (1996:6) ya jawo hankali ga cewa karin sauti da rausayar murya ba fa gamsassun hanyoyi ne da za a bi a rarraba harsunan duniya ba. Ya qara da cewa ai tashin sauti shi ne marakin yankin da ya fi dacewa a kwatanta da karin sauti, amma ba rausayar murya ba. Haka ma Tench (1996:6) ya yi nuni da cewa, “raba harsuna zuwa masu karin sauti da masu rausayar murya alama ce ta nuna rashin fahimtar yanayin rausayar murya”. Ya qara da cewa, “ai kowane harshe, walau mai karin sauti ko maras shi, yana sarrafa amon murya a sigar rausayar murya a cikin zance”. Wannan ra'ayi ya yi daidai da na Cruttenden (1986:10) da ya ce, ba a raba kowane irin harshe da karin sauti ko rausayar murya gaba xaya. Wannan bayani ya nuna cewa ya fi dacewa a raba harsuna zuwa masu karin sauti da marasa shi, maimakon masu karin sauti da masu rausayar murya.

Hausa, kamar yadda aka ambata a baya, harshe ne mai karin sauti. A ra'ayin Yip (2002:1) “kimanin kashi 50-60 cikin xari na harsunan duniya duk masu karin sauti ne”. Shi kuwa Ingilishi, savanin Hausa, harshe ne mai sarrafa rausayar murya a wajen sadarwa, ba mai karin sauti ba. Gimson (1989:12) ya bayyana

“cewa, ana fahimtar sadarwa cikin Ingilishi ba ta hanyar mabambantan sautukansa ba kawai, har ma ta hanyar bambancin rausayar murya”. Haka kuma tashin sauti yana da muhimmanci a Ingilishi maimakon karin sauti na Hausa. Sai dai duk da wannan bambanci tsakanin Hausa da Ingilishi, duka harsunan suna sarrafa rausayar murya a cikin zance, musamman wajen yin tambaya.

A tsawon shekarun da aka shafe ana nazarin harsuna, nazarin rausayar muryar Ingilishi ya sami kulawar manazarta, musamman ‘yan asalin harshen Ingilishi ta fuskoki mabambanta. Misali, Setling (1995) ya nazarci rausayar murya ta fuskar tsarin ko zubin zance wato “**discourse organization**”. Yayin da Couper Kuwen, (1986) ya nazarci gudunmawar rausayar murya wajen bayar da labarin zuciyar, wato “**emotional or attitudinal meanings of intonation**”. Su Cauldwell da Hewings, (1996) su kuma sun nazarci ayyukan rausayar murya ne a nahawu, wato “**grammatical functions of intonation**”. A Nijeriya kuwa, har yanzu ana buqatar a yi nazarin rausayar murya. Manazarta ‘yan qalilan ne suka harari vangaren, kamar su Sani (1989, 2013) da Jowitt (2000) da Fajobi (2005) da Oladipupo, (2008). Yin la’akari da koma-bayan da wannan vangare na tsarin sauti ya samu da kuma tsinkayar da Foukas (2006) ya yi, cewa akwai xinyar tsinka a wajen nazarin rausayar murya a nau’o’in Ingilishi da na sauran harsuna a wurare daban-daban, su suka kwaxaitar da a yi wannan nazari mai kwatanta

rausayar muryar tambaya a Hausa da Ingilishi, ko a sami cikkaken bayani game da harsunan biyu, kamar yadda Gossenhoven (2004:280) ya kwaxaitar a baya.

1.1 Dalilin Gudanar da Bincike.

Musabbabin gudanar da wannan bincike ya haxa da:

- Gano wasu kamanni da bambance-bambance tsakanin Hausa da Ingilshi ta fuskar wasu maraka yanki.
- Gano kamanni da bambance-bambance tsakanin harsunan biyu ta fuskar nau'o'in rausayar murya.
- Binciko wasu wurare da harsunan biyu suka daidaita ko suka bambanta dangane da yanayin rausayar murya, musamman ta jumlar tambaya.
- Adana bayanai da hujjojin da wannan bincike zai zaqulo, don ya taimaka wajen tattalinsu don kada su salwanta.

1.2 Muhimmancin Bincike

Gudanar da wannan bincike yana da muhimmanci, domin ana sa ran bayanana da zai zaqulo za su qari masana Tsarin Sauti da na Ginin Jumla, har ma da masana Nazarin Ma'ana na Hausa don za su fa'idantu da sanin rausayar muryar tambaya da nau'o'inta da kuma yadda ake tsara ta don inganta fannonin nasu.

1.3 Farfajiyar Bincike

Akalar wannan bincike ta fuskanci fannin Tsarin Sauti ne kuma a kan abin da ya shafi tambaya. Sai dai kuma, kasancewar fannin mai zurfin gaske, ga kuma rashin

yalwar lokaci, aikin zai taqaita ne a kan abin da ya danganci nau'o'in tambaya guda huxu a Hausa da Ingilishi. Nau'o'in tambayoyin kuwa, su ne: tambaya gaxi da tambaya tambayau da tambaya tabbatau da kuma tambayar balagar harshe.

1.4 Tambayoyin Bincike

- ❖ Akwai kamanci ko bambanci ta fuskar rausayar murya ta jumlar tambaya a harsunan?
- ❖ Yanayin rausayar murya da nau'o'inta a harsunan iri xaya ne, ko a'a?
- ❖ Shin rausayar murya ta Hausa ta qunshi jerin karin sautin gavovin kalmomi ne kaxai ko akwai qarir wani abu?
- ❖ A Ingilishi, jerin tashin sauti na kalmomi ne kaxai rausayar murya ta qunsa, ko a'a?
- ❖ Akwai wani bambanci ko kamanci tsakanin rausayar murya ta jumlar bayani da ta tambaya a harsunan biyu?

BABI NA BIYU

Bitar Ayyukan Da Suka Gabata

2.0 Gabatarwa

A wannan babi, za a yi bitar ayyukan da suka gabata masu dangantaka da aikin don a qulla alaqa ko nuna bambancinsu da wannan, ko a kauce wa maimai kuma a sama wa wannan gurbin zama a da'irar bincike. Za a yi bitar ayyukan da suka shafi maraka yanki, musamman karin sauti da tashin sauti da kuma rausayar murya a Hausa da Ingilishi, kamar yadda aka ambata a iyakancewar bincike. Ko kaxan, ayyukan da aka kawo ba su qalailace ayyukan da aka yi a fannonin ba, sai dai su wakilce su don cin ma manufar bincike.

2.1 Karin Sauti

A wannan sashe za a duba wasu daga cikin ayyukan da aka gabatar ne game da karin sauti. Karin sauti muhimmin al'amari ne a Hausa, don kuwa yana taka rawa ta a zo a gani wajen isar da ma'anar kalma ta haqika ga mai sauraro. Masana kamar Sani (1989:48) da Zarruk (2006:4) sun nuna cewa koyar da karin sauti, musamman a rubuce, yana da wuya. Daga cikin dalilan da suka bayar na nuna hakan, sun haxa da cewa: (a) ba a nuna shi a rubutunmu na yau da kullum, sa'arnan kuma yana buqatar alamtawa da wasu sassa na jiki. Sai dai duk da wannan hanzari da waxannan masana suka kawo, wajibi ne ga duk wani mai koyon harshen Hausa ya

koyi karin sautin kowace gava ta kalmar Hausa don gudun gurvata ma'anarta ko ma ruguza ta gaba xaya.

An daxe ana nazarin karin sautin Hausa. Wasu daga cikin manazarta na sahan farko sun haxa da Hodge da Hause (1944) da Wangler (1963) da Leben (1971, 1973,1978) da kuma Schuh (1978). Gaba xayansu sun yarda cewa Hausa tana da karin sauti iri biyu ne, na sama da kuma na qasa. Dukkansu ba su xauki harxaxxen karin sauti ko karin sauti faxau a matsayin karin sauti mai cin gashin kansa ba. Sa'arnan ba su xauka Hausa tana da karin sauti tasau ba, duk da cewa sun tavo takun saqar karin sauti.

Jaggar (2001:12) ya nazarci karin sautin Hausa kuma ya nuna cewa a Hausa akwai karin sauti iri biyu, karin sautin sama da na qasa, waxanda ya yi la'akari da cewa ba a nuna su a rubutu na yau da kullum. Ya qara da cewa ba a nuna alamar karin sautin sama sai dai na qasa, kamar haka: /[^]/ a kan gava mai xauke da shi. Misali: **yaaròo** da **riigaa** da **kiifii** da kuma **fiìtaa**.

Duk da cewa Jaggar ya yarda akwai karin sauti faxau a Hausa, a ra'ayinsa haxakar karin sautin sama da na qasa a lokaci guda kuma a kan gava guda shi yake haifar da shi, ba cin gashin kansa yake yi ba. Ya nuna an fi samun irin shi a nannauyar gava mai fasalin BWW da BWB misali: kwânta da wâa da kuma yâu. Ya qara da cewa idan karin sauti faxau ya bayyana a buxaxxiyar gava, yakan wakilci kansa da

kuma tsayin wasali, kamar a kalmar yaaràa a inda wasalin “â”, na gavar farko yake da tsayi.

Jaggar ya qara da nuna cewa akan sami karin sauti faxau a dalilin takura kalma, musamman ta hanyar shafe wasalinta na qarshe. Idan hakan ta faru, sai karin sautin qasa na qarshen takurariyar kalmar ya haxe da karin sautin sama na gavar da ta gabace shi, sai su rikixe karin sautin sama da na qasa a kan gava xaya, wanda yake daidai da karin sauti tasau. Misali, idan aka takura kalmomin korewa **baa naa** ta hanyar shafe wasalin qarshe (aa), sai su koma bân. Idan an lura kalmar bân ta xauki karin sauti faxau, wanda asalinsa haxuwa ce ta karin sautin sama na Kalmar korewa **baa** da karin sautin qasa na kalmar **naa** wadda aka shafe wasalinta.

Haka abin yake a waxannan kalmomi:

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------|
| 1. zâa nî | → | zân; |
| lîimaamîi | → | lîimân; |
| makà | → | maa. |

Jaggar ya ci gaba da cewa a wani lokaci kuma ana samun karin sauti faxau a sakamakon liqa wa kalmar da ta qare da karin sautin sama xafa qeya a qarshenta misali, kalmar riigaa ta qare da karin sautin sama, idan aka liqa mata xafa qeya **-r** sai ta koma riigâr. Sai dai a ganina, wannan lamari ya fi dacewa da a kira shi madangancin suna maimakon xafa-qeya.

Da ya juya ga ayyukan karin sauti, Jaggar ya nuna cewa, a matakin kalma, karin sauti yana bambanta ma'anar kalmomi. Misali:

2	<i>saaqòo</i> (“corner”)	<i>dà</i> (“with”)
	<i>sàaqoo</i> (“message”)	<i>dâa</i> (“formerly”)
		<i>dàa</i>
	<i>huuhùu</i> (bag of kolanuts)	<i>faadàa</i> (palace)
	<i>hùuhuu</i> (lungs)	<i>fàadaa</i> (priest)

Haka kuma, ya nuna rawar da karin sauti yake takawa a matakin nahawu. Ya kawo ‘yan misalai da suka haxa da cikii (“inside”); cikii (“stomach”).

Bayan haka, Jaggar (2001:13) ya bayyana cewa a Hausa, ana furta kalmomin aro na Ingilishi masu tashin sauti a gavar farko da karin sautin sama a makwafin tashin sauti. Misali:

3	“pencil” =	<i>fen'sìr</i>
	“marching” =	<i>maaciì.</i>

Yayin da ake furta takwarorinsu marasa tashin sauti a gava ta biyu da karin sautin qasa. Misali:

4	“grease” =	<i>gìrìs.</i>
	“inspector” =	<i>sùfeetòo</i>
	“professor” =	<i>fârfesà</i>

Bugu da qari, Jaggar ya tattauna wasu kalmomin Hausa masu kafaffen karin sauti, wato waxanda karin sautinsu ba ya sauyawa. Ya kawo su daki-daki, kamar haka:

a. Jam’in suna mai xafa qeya **-oBi** duk suna da karin sautin sama ne. Misali:

5.	<i>taagàa</i>	=	<i>taagoogii</i>
	<i>hanyàa</i>	=	<i>hanyooyi</i>

Sunayen mata masu xafa qeya **-anyà** suna da kafaffen karin sauti S-S-Q. Misali:

6. *jiikàa* *jiikanyàa*
 bookaa *bookanyàa*
 zaakìi *zaakanyàa*

Kalmomin sifa ‘yar aikatau suna da kafaffen karin sauti K-K-S-S. Misali:

7. *rùbùutaccee daga rubùutaa,*
 cìkkàkke daga cìkaa. da sauransu.

Bayan haka Jaggar (2001:15) ya tattauna takun saqar karin sauti a Hausa. Takun saqar karin sauti, “yanayi ne wanda gava mai karin sautin sama ba ta gabatar wata mai karin sautin sama daban; haka kuma gava mai karin sautin qasa ba ta gabatar wata mai karin qasa daban” (Sani 2013:30). A maimakon haka, gava mai karin sautin qasa take biyo bayan mai karin sautin sama, gava mai karin sautin sama kuma ta biyo bayan gava mai karin sautin qasa. Jaggar ya nuna cewa takun saqar karin sauti ya fi bayyana a kalmomin dirka **nee** da **cee**, waxanda ba su da karin sauti nasu na kansu. A maimakon haka, kalmomin dirka kan xauki karin sautin da ya yi hannun riga da na gavar da ta gabace su ne. Misali:

8. *yaaròo* = *yaaròo nee*
 rìigaa = *rìigaa cèe.*

Aikin Jaggar ya bayar da gudunmmuwa ga wannan tun da ya tattauna nau’o’in karin sauti da rawar da yake takawa, musamman a matakin kalma da kuma na nahawu. Jaggar ya qare mu da bayani a kan yadda karin sautin sama na Hausa yake

maye gurbin tashin sauti na Ingilishi a kalmomin aro daga Ingilishi zuwa Hausa.

Ya kuma nuna karin sautin qasa yana maye gurbin tashin sauti fanko.

Sai dai masanin bai tavo rawar da karin sauti yake takawa a matakin tasarifi ba, musamman wajen haifar da tsirar kalma da kumburinta. Haka kuma ra'ayinsa ya ci karo da na Sani (2011:17) a kan karin sauti tasau. Jaggar, kamar sauran manazarta Hausa da yawa, yana ganin babu karin sauti tasau a Hausa, amma Sani ya tabbatar da wanzuwarsa. Sani ya qara da cewa irin wannan karin sauti ba ya bambanta ma'anar kalma sai dai ya qarfafa zance kawai, amma dai akwai shi a Hausa. Don haka, a ganin Sani, Hausa tana da karin sauti nau'i huxu ne, uku masu fayyace ma'ana, xaya mai qarfafa zance. Savanin nau'i biyu da Jaggar ya ambata. Bayan haka, Jaggar bai kwantata karin sauti na Hausa da tashin sauti na Ingilishi ba. Wannan aiki zai yi haka.

Haka shi ma Jinju (1980:60) ya bayyana cewa Hausa tana da karin sauti nau'i uku: karin sautin sama da na qasa da kuma faxau, waxanda ya nuna cewa suna bayyana a kan gavovin kalmomi. Ya qara da cewa yawan karin sauti da nau'o'insa ya dogara ga yawan gavovin kalma ne. Wannan bayani nasa yana nuni da cewa kowacce gava tana da karin sauti nata na kanta. Misali: **sâa** (sunan wata dabba) wannan kalma tana da gava xaya kuma karin sauti xaya. Kalmar saaniyaa kuwa, (sunan ta macen waccan dabba) tana da gava 3 da karin sauti uku.

Da ya juya ga aikin karin sauti, sai ya nuna cewa yana bambanta kalmomi ta fuskar ma'ana, musamman masu hanyar rubutu iri xaya. Misali

- 9 (a) *bàaba* = *uba ko qanen uba;*
 (b) *baabà* = *qanwa ko yar uba ko mahaifiya;*
 (c) *baabaa* = *abin rina tufafi*
 (d) *bàabaa* = *namijin da aka fi xiye*

Sai kuma ya nuna cewa karin sauti yana fayyace lokutan aiki, kamar a waxannan misalai:

- 10 naa zoo = shuxaxxen lokaci na I;
 nii nèè wandà na zoo = shuxaxxen lokaci na II.

Aikin Jinju ya amfanar sai dai ya taqaita bayani qwarai dangane da karin sauti, musamman ma a wajen bayyana ayyukan da yake yi. Bai tavo aikin karin sauti na haifar da tsira da kumburin kalma ba, kuma bai tavo karin sauti tasau ba. Sa'arnan bai yi maganar savanin karin sauti ba, kuma bai danganta karin sauti da rausayar murya ba. Ga shi kuma bai kwantata aikin nasa da na Ingilishi ba. Alqiblar wannan aiki nan ta dosa.

Shi kuma Newman (2000:597) cewa ya yi Hausa tana da karin sauti nau'i uku ne: karin sautin sama da na qasa da kuma faxau. Ya qara da cewa karin sauti faxau yana bayyana a kan nannauyar gava kuma ana iya raba shi gida biyu, wato zuwa karin sautin sama da na qasa a kan gava guda. Misali yârá (F-S → (SQ-S) amma in ji shi, wannan bai hana karin sauti faxau ya tsaya a matsayin gudar ma'ana ba.

A ganina, ya kamata karin sauti faxau ya ci gashin kansa domin shi kaxai yana bambanta ma'ana.

Newman (2000:597) ya ci gaba da cewa idan aka gajarta kalma mai gava biyu, musamman wadda take da karin sautin sama da na qasa ta hanyar shafe wasalin qarshe, to sai wannan karin sautin sama da qasa na asali ya riqixe karin sauti faxau a sabuwar kalma mai gava xaya. Misali, **kada**, kalma ce mai gava biyu kuma tana da karin sautin sama da na qasa. Idan aka gajarta ta sai ta xauki karin sauti faxau wanda ya samo asali daga karin sautin sama da qasa da kalmar take da shi tun farko. Sai ta zama haka: **kadà** → **kâr**.

Haka ma idan aka xafa mata madanganci “-n” ko “-r” a qarshen kalma wadda ta qare da dogon wasali, sai wannan gava ta rikixe mai karin sauti faxau. Misali,

- 11 wàndoo + -n = wàndôn
riigaa + -r = riigâr

Sai dai idan aka lura sai a ga irin wannan alamari ba ga doguwar gava kaxai ya tsaya ba har ma da gajeriwar gava. Misali:

12. wutà + -r = wutâr
làarabà + -r = làarabâr

Kazalika, Newman ya ci gaba da bayyana cewa a wajen jingina karin sauti ga dirka, wadda a koyaushe savani take yi da karin sautin da ya gabace ta, kalmomin da suka qare da karin sauti faxau, sukan saje da waxanda suka qare da karin sautin qasa. Misali: **hârâm nee**.

Dangane da aikin karin sauti kuma, Newman ya nuna cewa yana bambanta ma'anar kalmomi musamman masu hanyar rubutu iri xaya. Misali:

- 13 *wuyàa* (“neck”)
wùyaa (“trouble”)
gooràa (“staff”)
gòoraa (‘large gourd’).

A matakin nahawu kuma, ya nuna cewa karin sauti yana kumbura kalmar suna sa’annan yana samar da azuzuwan aikatau. Haka ma yana haifar da tsirar kalma, musamman tsirar bayanau daga suna da kuma bambanta lokacin nahawu. Misali *màataa* (wife) *maataa* (wives/women).

Aikin Newman shi ma ya bayar da gudumuwa ga wannan aiki saboda bayani da ya yi game da karin sauti da ayyukansa. Ya qara da sabon bayani wanda ya yi nuni ga riqixar karin sautin sama da na qasa zuwa karin sauti faxau a kalmar da aka gajarta da wadda ta qare da dogon wasali.

Bayan haka, ra’ayinsa na cewa Hausa ba ta da karin sauti tasau, ya sha bamban da na Sani (2001:17) wanda ya tabbatar ta kasancewar irin wannan karin sauti a Hausa, duk da cewa yana qarfafa zance ne, ba ya bambanta ma’ana. Don haka Newman (2000:599) da sauran manazarta ba su yi kuskure ba idan dai aka yi la’akari da “**Universal definition**” na karin sautin tasau.

Bugu da qari, Sani (2013:14) ya dubi aikin karin sauti a matakin nahawu inda ya nuna aikin karin sauti wajen fayyace lokutan nahawu. Misali:

- 14 (a) *Audù yaa zoo. (shuxaxxen lokaci na I).*
 (b) *Audù yâa zoo (lokaci na gaba na II).*
 (c) *Audù yà zoo (umartau).*

Wannan aiki na Sani (2013:14), ya dubi karin sauti a faxaxe tare da kawo wadatattun misalai. Aikin ya bayar da gudummawa ga namu.

Zarruq (2006:2) shi ma ya nazarci karin sautin Hausa ya nuna cewa Hausa tana da karin sautin sama (s) da na qasa (q). Sai ya ce waxannan karorin sauti guda biyu sukan taru a kan gava xaya (sq) inda wasu manazarta ke kiransu faxau. Wannan bayani manuniya ce ga cewa Zarruq yana da ra'ayin Hausa tana da karin sauti nau'i biyu. Bisa alama, bai xauki karin sauti faxau a matsayin mai cin gashin kansa ba.

Ya ci gaba da nuna cewa kusan kashi casa'in cikin xari na karin sautin Hausa (90%) kafaffe ne, wato wanda yake zaune dindindin a kan gavovin kalmomi ayyanannu. Idan aka canza shi sai ma'ana ta rushe ko ma ta vace baki xaya. Sauran kashi goma cikin xari kuma (10%) mai yawo ne ko mai kishi.

Ta fuskar aikin karin sauti kuma, Zarruq ya nuna cewa karin sauti shi kaxai yana canza ma'ana ba tare da xafi ko ninki ko rage tsawon wasali ba. Misali:

- 15 *maraayaa = alqaryàa;*
màraayàa = maras iyàayee;
sàkatàa = makullii;
sàkàta = nau'in dooyàa.

Har ila yau, Zarruq ya ci gaba da cewa karin sauti shi kaxai yana tsirar da kalma.

Misali, yana kai suna rakunin aikatau kamar a waxannan kalmomi:

16. *tàunaa* (suna)
taunàa (aikatau).

Sa'annan karin sauti, a ganin Zarruq, yana canza azuzuwan aikatau. Misali, aikatau xan aji xaya yana zama xan aji biyu ta hanyar akasta fasalin karin sauti, kamar aikatau xan aji xaya S-Q → aikatau xan aji biyu Q-S

17. *aikàa* *àikaa*
jeefàa *jèefaa*
matsàa *màtsaa*

Ya qara da cewa karin sauti yana bambanta karin harshe. Misali;

- 18 *mânyaa* (Daidaitacciyar Hausa)
manyaa (karin Hausar Yamma).
manyàa

Aikin Zarruq ya haskaka wannan hanya kuma ya amfanar saboda ya nuna matsayin karin sauti a Hausa ya kuma kawo ayyukansa a faxaxe. Sai dai shi ma kamar Jaggar, ra'ayinsa na cewa Hausa tana da karin sauti nau'i biyu ya ci karo da na Sani (2001:12) Haka nan shi ma bai tavo karin sauti tasau ba. A ganina, lura da cewa akwai karin sauti tasau a Hausa abu ne mai kyau. Duk da cewa ba ya fayyace ma'ana a Hausa, ya zamo karin hanyar qarfafa zance. Shi ma Zarruk kamar sauran manarzarta, bai kwatanta karin sauti na Hausa da tashin sauti na Ingilishi ba, abin da wannan aiki ya yi niyyar yi.

2.2 Tashin Sauti a Hausa da Ingilishi

Tashin sauti muhimmin marakin yanki ne a Ingilishi. Shi ma kamar karin sauti a Hausa, yana da muhimmanci wajen isar da ma'ana ga mai saurare. Fasalinsa yakan ba da wahala wajen furuci saboda kalmomi masu gavovi da yawa sukan sami fasali iri-iri na tashin sauti, wanda mai magana zai ci karo da matsalar zaven wanda ya dace kmara yadda Iyiola, (1996:51) bayyana. Bayan haka kuma, tashin sautin kalmomi da yawa yakan sauya dangane da muhallin zance, kuma wajibi ne a nuna yadda hakan ke faruwa. Sai dai kuma duk da waxannan matsaloli, wajibi ne ga mai koyon harshen Ingilishi ya koyi tashin sautin kowace gava don ya sami nasarar isar da saqon da ya yi nufin isarwa, kamar yadda Iyiola (2005:4) ya bayyana don haka, a wannan sashe, za a duba wasu ayyukan da aka yi game da tashin sauti a Hausa da Ingilishi.

Bdliya (2004:67) ya yi la'akari da cewa a cikin zance, akan furta wasu gavovin kalma da qarfi fiye da wasu. Irin waxannan gavovi da aka furta da qarfi fiye da wasu, su ake kira tasassun gavovi. Ya qara da cewa akwai tashin sauti nau'i uku a Ingilishi, kamar haka: babban tashin sauti ("**primary stress**") 'yar alama ce kamar haka /' wadda ake sanyawa a saman tasassar gava. Sai qaramin tashin sauti ("**secondary stress**"), alama ce kamar haka /, wadda ake sawa a gava mai rarraunan tashin sauti. Sai kuma gava maras tashin sauti wadda ba a sanya mata alamar tashin sauti sam-sam.

Bdliya ya qara da tattauna tashin sauti na kalma da kuma na jumla. Dangane da tashin sauti na kalma, sai ya raba kalmomin Ingilishi gida uku: masu gava xai-xai da masu gava bibbiyu da kuma masu gava uku zuwa abin da ya fi haka. Ya bayyana cewa kowane xaya daga cikin waxannan rukuni na kalmomi yana iya xaugar fasalin tashin sauti iri-iri dangane da manufar mai magana. Bayan haka, ya nuna cewa duk kalmomi masu gava xai-xai suna da tashin sauti idan aka furta su su kaxai, amma kalmomi masu gava bibbiyu na iya samun tashin sauti a gavar farko idan kalmar suna ce ko a ta biyu idan kalmar aikatau ce, kamar a waxannan kalmomi: /'present/ kalmar suna da kuma /pre'sent/ kalmar aikatau. Sai ya ci gaba da bayyana cewa a kalmomi masu gava uku ko fiye, ba a iya hasashen muhallin tashin sauti saboda babu wata qa'ida ta Ingilishi da ta fayyace haka.

Ta fuskar tashin sauti na jumla kuma Bdliya (2004:71) ya nuna cewa kalmomin aiki dangin suna da aikatau da sifa da bayanau su ake furtawa tare da tashin sauti. Yayin da su kuma kalmomin nahawu irin su wakilin suna da mahaxi da qaramin aikatau da makamantansu, ba a furta su tare da tashin sauti. Misali a wannan jumlar: “John 'is the 'best 'player in the 'team”. Kalmar suna “John” da ta aikatau “is” da ta sifa “best” da kalmar suna “player” da kuma ta “team” duk an furta su tare da tashin sauti. Sauran kuwa ba a furta su tare da shi ba.

Wannan nazari na tashin sauti da Bdliya ya yi, ba shakka ya haskaka mana hanya dangane da matsayin tashin sauti da rawar da yake takawa a Ingilishi. Sai dai, masanin bai yi la'akari da tashin sauti qarfafau ba, wanda ake furta kalma tare da shi don qarfafawa. Haka kuma, bai hararo tashin sauti bambantau ba wanda ke fayyace akasin wata kalma a cikin jumla. Misali: "The cup is **ON** the table." (qarfafawa a kan "**ON**" wato ba "**under**" the table ba). Ko kuma "The women **LEADERS** led the protest." (not the followers). Bayan haka, Bdliya bai kwantanta tashin sauti na Ingilishi da yadda abin yake a Hausa ba, abin da wannan aiki zai yi.

Chukuma da Otagburuagu (1997:75) su ma sun bayyana cewa gava ita ce muhallin tashin sauti, kuma duk gavar da aka furta da qarfi ita ce tasassar gava. Suka qara da cewa tashin sauti nau'i uku ne a Ingilishi, babba da qarami da kuma fanko. Su ma sun yarda cewa ba a furta kalmomi masu gava xai-xai tare da tashin sauti, amma idan suka haxu da wasu kalmomi, suka tashi harxaxxun kalmomi sai a furta wata kalma daga cikin harxaxxun kalmomin tare da tashin sauti. Misali kalmomin "class" da "room" duk ba a furta su da tashin sauti ba, amma idan aka haxa su suka tashi kalmar "classroom" sai ya zama akwai tashin sauti a farkon kalmar, wato "classroom".

Bayan haka, Chukuma da Otagburuagu (1997:75) sun ci gaba da bayyana cewa tashin sauti yana bambanta tsakanin kalmomin qunshiya da na nahawu. Ana furta

kalmomin suna da na aikatau da siffa da bayanau tare da tashin sauti a cikin jumla. Yayin da su kuwa kalmomin nahawu dangin wakilin suna da mahaxi da sauransu ba a furta su tare da tashin sauti. Har ila yau sun qara nuna cewa tashin sauti yana bambanta ma'anar kalmomi masu hanyar rubutu iri xaya a cikin jumla. Misali bambanta kalmar suna da ta aikatau, kamar: *'import* (suna), *im'port* (aikatau).

Idan aka lura, sai a ga cewa tashin sauti ya bayyana a gavar farko a kalmar suna, a kalmar aikatau kuwa sai ya bayyana a ta biyu. Haka kuma sun nuna cewa tashin sauti yana bambanta kalmar aikatau da ta siffa, kamar a wannan jerin:

- 19 pre'sent (*sifa*)
'present (*aikatau*)

A nan kuma, gavar farko a kalmar sifa ake furtawa tare da tashin sauti, kalmar aikatau kuwa sai a furta gava ta biyu tare da tashin sauti.

Chukuma da Otagburuagu (1997:75) sun nuna cewa akwai qa'ida wajen furta gava ko kalma tare da tashin sauti. Misali a kalma mai gava biyu, idan gava ta biyun tana xauke da gajeren wasali, sai tashin sauti ya faxa kan gavar farko ba tare da yin la'akari da rukunin kalmar ba. Misali “**doctor**”, “**answer**”, “**wonder**”, “**number**”.

Suka qara da cewa idan kuma gava ta biyu (a kalma mai gava biyu) ta kasance mai xauke da dogon wasali ko wasali mai aure, to ita ce za a furta tare da tashin sauti.

Misali “cam'paign”, “de'sign”, “ex'change”. Sa’annan suka ce bayan waxannan ayyuka na tashin sauti, ana amfani da shi wajen qarfafa zance. Aikin su Chukuma da Otagburuagu (1997:75) zai haskaka ma wannan aiki hanya game da irin gavovi da kalmomin da ake furtawa da tashin sauti a Ingilishi a matakin jumla. Sai dai su ma ba su kwatanta tashin sauti a Ingilishi da Hausa ba. Wannan aiki zai yi haka.

Duduyemi (1994:185-193) shi ma ya bayyana cewa Ingilishi yana da tashin sauti nau’i biyu: babba mai wannan alama /' / da kuma qarami wanda ake nunawa da wannan alama /,/. Ya qara da cewa wasalin / ə / kasancewarsa mai rauni, idan ya bayyana a cikin kalma, to ba a furta shi tare da tashin sauti. Haka nan ko da shi kaxai ya bayyana a matsayin gava, ba a furta shi da tashin sauti.

Ya ci gaba da cewa ana alamta tashin sauti a kalmomi masu gava biyu ko uku ko huxu, wanda ya yi nuni da cewa shi ma ya yarda ba a furta kalmomi masu gava xai-xai tare da tashin sauti. Sai kuma ya nuna cewa ana iya samun babban tashin sauti da kuma qarami a kalmomi masu gava huxu zuwa takwas.

Duduyemi (1994:192) ya tattauna tashin sauti a matakin jumla inda ya nuna cewa tashin sauti na jumla shi ne yanayin da ake furta wasu kalmomi tare da tashin sauti. Irin waxannan kalmomi sun haxa da kalmomin suna da na aikatau da sifa da bayanau. Duk kalmar da aka furta tare da tashin sauti ana rubuta ta da babban baqi.

Aikin Duduyemi ya haskaka wa wannan aiki hanya game da tashin sauti da nau'o'insa da kuma aikin da yake yi a matakin jumla. Sai dai bai yi magana a kan tashin sauti bambantau da kuma tashin sauti qarfafau ba, waxanda su ma suna qara ma'ana a jumla. Bayan haka aikin su Chukuma da Otagburuagu (1997:75) bai fayyace tashin sauti a rausayar murya ba. Ga shi kuma bai kwatanta tashin sauti a Hausa da Ingilishi ba, abin da wannan aiki ya yi nufin yi.

Haka kuma Dunstan (1969:20) ta nuna cewa a Ingilishi akan sami tashin sauti ta fuskar tsayin gava ko kaifin amo, ko furta gavar kalma da qarfi ko kuma ta hanyar haxakar wasu daga cikin waxannan abubuwa. Ita ma ta tsamo tashin sauti guda uku: qarami da babba da kuma fanko, wato inda ba a nuna shi kwata-kwata, wanda ya tabbatar da cewa a matakin kalma, musamman a kalmomi masu gava fiye da guda xaya, akan furta gava xaya tare da tashin sauti, sauran kuma ko dai a furta su tare da qaramin tashin sauti ko kuma a furta su ba tare da tashin sauti ba sam-sam.

Ita ma ta nuna cewa a matakin jumla ana furta wasu kalmomi tare da tashin sauti wasu kuma ba tare da shi ba, wanda ya yi nuni da cewa kalmomin aiki, kamar suna da aikatau da sifa da kuma bayanau su ne ake furtawa tare da tashin sauti, yayin da kalmomin nahawu irin su mahaxi da qaramin aikatau, ba a furta su da tashin sauti.

Misali: “He 'went to the 'village”. A wannan jumla, kalmar “went” da kuma ta

“village” su kaxai aka furta tare da tashin sauti, sauran kuwa ba a furta su tare da shi ba.

Dunstan ta qara da siffanta harshen Ingilishi da cewa harshe ne mai tashin sauti qayyadau saboda tashin sauti a harshen yana aukuwa ne a kai-a kai ko daki-daki bisa qayyadajjen lokaci. Sa’annan kuma, duk gava maras tashin sauti da ta zo tsakanin masu shi, akan furta ta da sauri ne ta yadda gavovi masu tashin sauti za su sami yin fice a cikin zance.

Aikin Dunstan ya fito da sabon bayani game da siffanta harshen Ingilishi, wato harshe mai tashin sauti bisa wa’adi, sai dai ba ta bayar da wadatattun misalai ba waxanda za su qarfafa fahimtar mai karatu.

Sai ta nuna bambancin Ingilishi da sauran harsunan Nijeriya waxanda suke harsuna ne masu gava mai wa’adin furuci (syllable-timed). Daga nan sai ta jaddada muhimmancin koyon furta gavovi ko kalmomi masu tashin sauti don kauce wa furta su da salon harsuna masu gava mai wa’adi, wanda zai iya rusa ma’ana, musamman idan ana magana ne da xan asalin harshen Ingilishi.

Shi kuwa O’Connor (1980:90-92) lura ya yi cewa zancen da muke yi fa ya qunshi qungiyar kalmomi ne biye da juna ba xaixaiku ba waxanda za a iya cewa dogaye ne ko gajeru. Sai ya yi nuni da cewa a kowace qungiyar kalmomi, ana furta

waxansu tare da tashin sauti wasu kuma ba tare da shi ba. Misali: “I could 'hardly 'believe my 'eyes.” kalmomin “hardly” da “believe” da kuma “eyes” duk an furta su tare da tashin sauti, sauran kuma ba tare da shi ba.

Bayan wannan kuma, ya tattauna a kan tasassar gava da wadda ba tasassa ba. Sai ya tsaya a kan cewa kalmomi masu gava xai-xai, musamman idan kalmomin nahawu ne ba a furta su tare da tashin sauti, amma kalmomi masu gava biyu ko fiye ana furta su tare da shi.

Aikin O'Connor, ya bayyana nau'in gavovin da ake furtawa tare da tashin sauti a Ingilishi, wanda zai haskaka wa wannan aiki hanya wajen gane su a matakin jumla. Sai dai bay a ga cewa bai kawo wadatattun misalai na tashin sauti a matakin jumla ba, wanda muhimmi mataki ne a Ingilishi, har ila yau, bai fayyace matsayin tashin sauti a cikin rausayar murya ba. Wannan nazari.

Kazalika, Iyiola (2005:71) ya bayyana cewa kalmomin Ingilishi sun rabu gida biyu, kalmomin qunshiya da na nahawu. Yayin da na farko suke da ma'ana ta qamus, na biyu kuwa suna da ma'ana ta nahawu.

Shi ma ya yi nuni da cewa akwai babban tashin sauti wanda ake wakiltar shi da wannan alama (') da qarami mai wannan alama (,) da kuma fanko, wanda ba a sanya masa alamar komai. Ya ba da misalin kalmar “determination” inda ya nuna

cewa gava ta huxu “na” ita take xauke da babban tashin sauti, ta farko kuma take xauke da qarami. Sai ya nuna cewa ana iya yin amfani da manyan harufa don nuna tasassar gava.

A matakin kalma kuwa, Iyiola (2005:74) ya nuna cewa duk gavar da aka furta tare da numfashi mai qarfi to tasassar gava ce. Sai ya nuna cewa ba a furta kalmomi masu gava xai-xai tare da tashin sauti amma kalmomi masu gava bibbiyu ana furta su tare da tashin sauti gwargwadon manufar mai magana. Ya qara da cewa a irin waxannan kalmomi, ana iya furta gavar farko da tashin sauti idan kalmar suna aka quduri furtawa ko a furta gava ta biyu da tashin sauti idan kalmar aikatau ake nufi.

Misali:

20

'import (suna)
im'port (aikatau).

Har ila yau, a matakin jumla sai Iyiola (2005:74) ya bayyana cewa duk wasu kalmomi da mai magana ya yi niyyar danganta su da wata takamaimiyar ma'ana su kaxai ake furtawa tare da tashin sauti. Sauran kalmomi kuwa ba a furta su da shi.

Iyiola kamar Bdliya, ya nuna muhimmancin tashin sauti da irin rawar da yake takawa wajen fayyace ma'ana. Sai dai bai fayyace yanayin tashin sauti a matakin jumla yadda ya kamata ba. Sannan ra'ayinsa na cewa kalmomi masu gava xaixai ba a furta su tare da tashin sauti, ya ci karo da na Roach (2009:98) wanda ya nuna

cewa ana furta su da shi. Bugu da qari, bai tavo tashin sauti qarfafau ba a cikin aikin nasa. Har ila yau, Iyiola bai kwatanta tashin sauti a Ingilishi da Hausa ba. Wannan aiki zai yi haka.

Ita kuwa Markus (2010) nazari ta gudanar a kan tashin sauti a matakin jumla a kafafen watsa labarai, musamman a Gidan Rediyon Queen F.M. da ke Zariya. Babban dalilinta na gudanar da wannan bincike shi ne lura da ta yi cewa wasu daga cikin ma'aikatan wannan gidan rediyo suna da matsalar sanya tashin sauti a muhallin da ya dace da shi a cikin jumloji, wanda yake haifar da samun harshen damo a cikin zance ko ma ya ruguza ma'ana gaba xaya. Binciken nata ya gano cewa aqalla kashi saba'in da huxu a cikin xari (74%) na masu sauraron wannan tasha ba sa gamsuwa da yadda wasu ma'aikatan wannan gidan rediyo suke yin zance cikin Ingilishi, musamman ma wajen furta kowace gava da kowace kalma tare da tashin sauti, wanda hakan ya sava wa qa'idar furucin Ingilishi. Misali: "To'day 'is 'Tues'day, 29th 'A'pril, '20 '10". A wannan jumla babu ma'ana, domin an furta kowacce gavar kalma tare da tashin sauti. Abin da ake yi a Ingilishi, shi ne furta kalmomin aiki da tashin sauti, kalmomin nahawu kuwa ba tare da shi ba. Don neman qarin bayani a duba Markus, (2010:30-35).

Wannan aiki ya bayar da gudunmuwa ga wannan saboda ya tavo tashin sauti a matakin jumla. Sai dai ba ta ce komai ba game da sauran nau'o'i na tashin sauti a

cikin aikin nata, duk da cewa su ma suna taka muhimmiyar rawa a wajen isar da ma'ana. Ita ma ba ta kwatanta tashin sauti a Hausa da Ingilishi ba. Wannan aiki zai yi haka.

Haka ma Duncombe (1993:36) ya nazarci tashin sauti a Ingilishi. Ya bayyana cewa zancen da muke yi bai taru ya qare a kan furta sautuka da gavovin kalma ba. Sun ci gaba da cewa ko a muhallin da muka haxa gavovin biyu ko fiye da haka da nufin mu tashi kalma, to sai an sami furta wata gava da qarfi fiye da wata domin isar da sahihiyar ma'ana.

Duncombe (1993:36) ya karkasa kalmomin Ingilishi gida uku: masu gava xai-xai da masu bibbiyu da kuma masu gavovi da yawa. A nasa ra'ayin, kalmomi masu gava xai-xai sun rabu kashi biyu: akwai waxanda ake furtawa tare da tashin sauti; akwai kuma marasa tashin sauti. Kalmomin qunshiya, waxanda suka qunshi kalmar suna da ta aiki da ta sifa da kuma bayanau su ake furtawa tare da tashin sauti. Misali “**Sunday 'go, 'eat, 'bad, 'nice**” duk ana furta su da tashin sauti. Su kuwa kalmomin nahawu irin su mahaxi, kamar “**and** da **but**” da na wakilin suna, kamar **you, I, we**, da kuma kalmomin bigire wato “**preposition**” kamar “**on**, da **in,**” ba a furta su da tashin sauti.

Dangane da kalmomi masu gava bibbiyu kuwa, Duncombe (1993:37) ya nuna cewa ana furta gava xaya tare da tashin sauti, xaya gavar kuma ba tare da shi ba.

Sun qara da cewa adadin gavovi ba shi yake tantance muhallin da za a sanya tashin sauti a kalma ba. Ya nuna cewa ko a kalma mai gava biyu za a tarar ana furta gava ta farko tare da tashin sauti a wasu kalmomin, misali “**under**” da “**husband**”. Yayin da ake furta gava ta biyu tare da tashin sauti a waxansu kalmomin misali “a'lone” da “a'mount.”

Daga nan sai ya qara da cewa a kalmomi masu gavovi da yawa kuwa, akan furta fiye da gava xaya tare da tashin sauti. Idan hakan ta faru kuma sai a tarar da cewa gava xaya ta fi xaya fice a wajen furtawa. Wannan shi ya haifar da samun darajojin tashin sauti, har aka sami babban tashin sauti da qarami da rarrauna da kuma fanko. Wato a wajen Duncombe (1993:37), tashin sauti nau'i huxu ne a Inglishi, kamar yadda ya gabata.

Ta fuskar ayyukan da tashin sauti yake yi kuma, Duncombe (1993:36), kamar sauran masana ya nuna cewa yana aiki a matakin nahawu inda yake bambanta kalmomi masu hanyar rubutu iri xaya. Misali:

	Suna	Aikatau
21	“ <i>compound</i> ” “ <i>export</i> ”	“ <i>com'pound</i> ” “ <i>ex'port</i> ”

A waxannan misalai, hanyar rubuta kalmomin duk iri xaya ce. Sai dai a kalmar suna, an furta gavar farko tare da tashin sauti a kalmar aikatau kuwa gava ta biyu aka furta tare da tashin sauti.

Haka kuma, sun ci gaba da cewa tashin sauti yana bambanta sifa da aikatau. Sai dai a cewarsu, tsarin tashin sauti a kalmomin sifa ba dindindin yake ba irin na suna da aikatau, don kuwa a wasu sifofin, gava ta farko ake furtawa da tashin sauti, a wasu kuma a gava ta biyu tashin sautin yake bayyana.

Misali: 'present (kalmar suna ce, wani lokaci kuma sifa)

22

“present” (kalmar suna)

“pre'sent” (kalmar aikatau)

“'perfect” (kalmar suna)

“per 'fect” (kalmar sifa), kamar a jumlar “he is con'tented”

Suka qara da cewa wannan dalili shi ya sa ya zama wajibi ga mai koyon Englishi ya koyi wuraren da ya kamata a furta tare da tashin sauti.

Bayan haka, Duncombe (1993:38) ya tattauna tashin sauti a matakin jumla, ya nuna cewa wasu kalmomi sun fi wasu muhimmanci a cikin jumla. Don haka sai ake ba su fifiko wajen furuci. Shi ma kamar sauran masanan da aka ambata a baya, sun yarda cewa ana furta kalmar **suna** da ta **aikatau** da **sifa** da **bayanau** da kalmomin **adadi** ko **ma'auni** da **nunau** da na **motsin rai** tare da **tashin sauti**.

Yayin da su kuma kalmomin **qananan aikatau** da **mahaxi** da na **wakilin suna** ba a furta su tare da shi. Wannan ya nuna cewa akwai kafaffen tsari dangane da bayyanar tashin sauti a Ingilishi.

Sai kuma ya qara da cewa akan sami yanayin da ake furta kalma mai tashin sauti ba tare da tashin sautin ba, kuma a furta wata kalmar wadda ba ta da tashin sauti tare da tashin sauti. A wannan irin yanayi, an yi amfani da tashin sauti ne don bayyana ma'ana ta musamman. Misali: *“He 'EDTED the 'book”* → (*“he was not the author”*). (*“As opposed to “wrote”, published and criticized”*)

Aikin Duncombe (1993:36-38) ya bayar da gudummawa ga wannan domin ya tattauna tashin sauti da ayyukan da yake yi a Ingilishi. Sai dai bai faxaxa bayanin aikin tashin sauti ta yadda zai haxa da tashin sauti qarfafau da bambantau ba. Sai ya cure shi wuri guda da sunan ma'ana ta musamman. Shi ma bai yi magana a kan matsayin tashin sauti a rausayar murya ba. Abin da wannan aiki zai yi ke nan.

Dunstan (1996:80) da Kraft da Kirk-Greene (1973:51), su ma sun bayyana cewa akwai tashin sauti “qarfafau” a Hausa, wanda aka fi dangantawa da kalmomi dangin waxannan: duk (a) *“all”* da kawàì *“merely.”* Sai dai a ganin Sani (2013:39), tashin sauti a Hausa bai tsaya a kan ’yan tsirarun kalmomi ba, har ma da jumloli, musamman a jumla umartau. Jumla umartau ita ce duk wata jumla mai yin horo da yi ko hani. Irin wannan jumla ta rabu gida biyu, mai lamiri da maras shi.

Sani (2013:42) ya nuna cewa jumloli kamar waxanda suke sahan “A” a shafin da ke biye, jumloli ne miqaqqu, waxanda ke yin umarnin yi ba hani ba, kuma kowacce tana da karin sautin qasa a gavar farko. Ya nuna cewa da za a faxe su a cikin qosawa da vacin rai, sai ya zama muryar faxarsu ta zamo kakkausa maimakon tattausa. Hakan na haifar da fifita lafazin gavar farko. A sakamakon haka, sai tashin sauti ya maye gurbin karin sautin qasa. Har ila yau, jumlar za ta tashi daga miqaqqiya zuwa wadda sauyi ya shafa. Sa’arnan karin sautin qasa na gava/gavovin da ke biye, in ban da na qarshe , zai sauya zuwa na sama. Sai dai kuma karin sauti faxau a gavar qarshen jumla ba ya sauyawa. Ga yadda yake, kamar haka:

A. Jumla miqaqqiya

23. *tàfi*
rùbùutaa
rùbùutà wàsiiqàa
kàràiràyà kaataakôn

B. wadda aka qarfafa

'tâfi!
'rùbùutaa!
'rùbùuta wasiiqàa!
'kàràiràyà kaataakôn!

(Sani, 2013:45)

Sani (2013:46) ya qara da cewa ana samun tashin sauti a jumla umartau

a’antacciya, kamar a waxannan misalai:

24. *kadà kà tàfi*
kadà ka rubùutaa

'kadà kà tàfi!
'kadà kà rubùutaa!

(Sani 2013:46)

Ana kuma samun shi a kalmomin rantsuwa kamar 'wallahì! da 'billahillazii! da kuma 'Alqur'an!. Aikin Sani ya bayar da gudummawa ga wannan saboda ya haskaka muhallan samun tashin sauti a Hausa.

2.3 Rausayar Murya

A sashe na 2.1 da 2.2, an yi bitar wasu daga cikin ayyukan da aka yi game da karin sauti da kuma tashin sauti. A wannan sashe, za a yi bitar wasu ayyukan da aka yi ne game da rausayar murya. Rausayar murya ita ma ba a baya take ba wajen isar da ma'ana. A Hausa tare suke rankayawa da karin sauti, a Ingilishi kuma, da tashin sauti suke jerawa don isar da ma'ana ga mai saurare.

Nazarin rausayar murya, musamman a Ingilishi, ba sabon al'amari ba ne. Cruttenden (1997:26) ya ce, "British descriptions of intonation can be traced back to the 16th century..." Wato ana iya bin diddigin nazarin rausayar murya musamman a Birtaniya tun daga qarni na goma sha shida. Sa'annan ya yi bunqasar da ta haddasa ginuwar manyan mazahabobin nazari guda biyu: mazhabar Amurka da ta Birtaniya. Bayan haka, nazarce-nazarcen da aka gudanar, an gudanar da su ne ta fannonin nazari iri-iri, waxanda suka haxa da fannin Ilimin Furuci ("**Phonetics**") da fannin Tsarin Sauti ("**Phonology**") da fannin Tsarin Kalami ko tsarin zance ("**discourse**") da fannin Nahawu ("**Grammar**") da kuma fannin yin amfani da

jumloli ko yankunansu don isar da ma'ana ta musamman, wato (“**Pragmatics**”)
kamar yadda Crombie (1987:67) ya bayyana.

“A mazhabar nazarin rausayar murya ta Birtaniya, a farkon qarni na ashirin, hanyar nazarin rausayar murya wadda ta fi kowace fice ita ce hanyar yin amfani da wasu nau'o'i na rausayar murya 'yan qalilan, waxanda aka dangata da nau'o'in rausayar murya. An ba kowane nau'in rausayar murya lamba ta musamman, kamar haka: rausayar murya na 1(**tune 1**) mai faxuwa qasa, (“**falling tune**”) shi ne karin murya faxau, wato mai faxuwa qasa a qarshen zance;

Rausayar murya na 2 (**tone 2**) mai xagawa sama (“**rising tune**”) shi ne rausayar murya mai xagawa sama a qarshen zance.” Crombie (1987:70)

Wannan ya nuna cewa a mazahabar nazarin rausayar murya ta Birtaniya, an fi karkata ga karin murya, ba kamar mazahabar Amurka ba, inda aka fi mayar da hankali ga hawa da saukar amon murya.

Sai dai, duk da haka, Crombie (1987:90) ya nuna cewa a wannan mazahaba ana nazarin rausayar murya ta fuskoki guda uku:

- salon ginin jumla (“syntactic approach”);
- salon bayyana labarin zuciya (“attitudinal approach”);
- ko kuma salon kalami (“discoursal approach”).

Crombie (1987:90) ya ci gaba da bayyana cewa mazahabar Birtaniya ta kevanta da wasu fitattun sigogi, waxanda suka haxa da:

- i. rarraba zancen da aka yi zuwa qungiyoyin karin murya (“tonality”);
- ii. gano gavovin da kaifin amo ya fi yin kai komo a kansu (“tonicity”);
- iii. da kuma shaida alqiblar da kaifin amo ya dosa, (“tone”).

Abin lura shi ne, kowace qungiya ta karin murya tana xauke da kalma mai tashin sauti wadda ta yi kakagida a cikinta. Ita kuma kalma mai tashin sauti tana xauke da gava mai babban tashin sauti wadda ta fi kowacce jan hankali. Ita ce ake kira “nuclear syllable”. Misali: “*All the 'students 'ate the 'food.*” A wannan misali akwai qungiyar karin murya guda biyu: (i). “All the students” da kuma (ii). “ate the food.” A na farko kalmar “*students*” ce take xauke da tashin sauti, a qungiya ta biyu kuma kalmar “*food*” ita ke xauke da babban tashin sauti.

Masana Ilimin Furuci irin su Palmer (1922:67) sun nazarci rausayar murya ta mahangar wannan fanni. A wannan fanni an fi mayar da hankali ga nazarin sigogin maraka yanki a cikin zance, waxanda suka haxa da:

- nazarin kaifin amo (“fundamental frequency”);
- qarajin sauti (“acoustic intensity”); da kuma
- raujin murya, wanda ya shafi tsawon gava (“syllable duration”).

Don haka ne Palmer ya karkasa rausayar murya zuwa karorin muryar nan guda biyu, waxanda aka fi yin amfani da su wajen bayyana rausayar muryar Ingilishi, zuwa qananan tubala da suka haxa da:

- i. **Cibiya (“nucleus”)**: cibiya daidai take da tasassar gava a yankin rausayar murya. Kowace cibiya tana xauke da tasasshiyar gava ta kalmar qarshe, mai tafe da karin murya faxau ko tasau ko haxakarsu. Ladefoged (1975:93) ya bayyana cibiya da cewa wata gava ce a cikin yankin rausayar murya, wadda take cikin vangaren jumla wadda a kanta ne fasalin kafin amo yake aukuwa. Haka kuma Roach (2009:145) ya lura cewa cibiya gava ce wadda take xauke da amalen tashin sauti baya ga xaukar sauyin fasalin kaifin amo da take yi. Misali a wannan jumlar: *“That is my name.”* Kalmar *“name”* ita ce cibiya domin tana xauke da gavar qarshe mai tashin sauti:
- ii. **Kai (“head”)**: shi ne tubali na biyu, wanda Palmer ya rarraba rausayar murya. Kai yana zuwa gabanin cibiya ne kuma ya qunshi duk tasassun gavovin da suka zo gabanin cibiya. Don haka, idan babu tasassun gavovi gabanin kai to daidai yake da a ce babu shi gaba xaya. Misali a jumlar da ke biye: *“Eat the food”*. Kalmomin *“eat”* da kuma *“food”* su suka haxu suka tashi kan yankin rausaya murya.
- iii. **Jela (“tail”)**: ita ce tubalin da ke qunshe da sauran gavovi waxanda suka

biyo bayan cibiya a cikin yankin rausayar murya. Gavar da ta biyo bayan cibiya tana iya kasancewa guda xaya ko fiye da haka. Idan aka dubi wannan jumla mai bayar da umurni “*Stop it*” a cikinta sai a ga cewa kalmar “*it*” ita ce jela. Sai dai a wani lokaci, buqatar a faxi irin wannan kalma tare da tashin sauti takan taso. A ganin (Roach 2009:147) sai a yi amfani da xigo daga samanta don a nuna an furta ta tare da tashin sauti. Misali: “Bring it!”

iv. **Goshi (“onset”)**: goshi yana zuwa gabanin kai, idan akwai shi. Idan babu shi, to sai ya zo gabanin cibiya. Shi kuma goshi ya qunshi sauran gavovi marasa tashin sauti. Roach (2009:140) ya nuna cewa ana samun goshi a wuri biyu:

- a. A wurin da babu **kai**, wato babu wata tasassar gava wadda ta gabaci cibiya, kamar a wannan misali: “*In an hour, in the class, in the school.*”
- b. A wurin da akwai **kai**, misali: “*In a little less than an hour.*”

Idan aka lura, sai a ga cewa kalmomin “*in an*” da “*in the*” da kuma “*in a*” su ne goshi a misalan da aka kawo a sama. Ga qarin misalai:

“The girl bought a car yesterday” =

goshi	=	The
kai	=	girl bought a car
cibiya	=	yes
jela	=	terday

“The man in the class is a father.”

goshi	=	The
kai	=	man in the class is a
cibiya	=	fa
jela	=	ther.

A taqaiƙe ke nan, **cibiya** da **kai** da **goshi** da kuma **jela** su ne tubalan da suka haxu suka tashi yankunan rausayar murya. Daga cikinsu ba lallai ne a sami kai da kuma jela a ko yausha ba.

Su O’Connor da Arnold (1973:97) sun havaka wannan hanya ta nazarin rausayar murya inda su ma suka raba qungiyoyin rausayar murya gida huxu kamar haka:

1. goshi: wanda ya qunshi gavovin farko marasa tashin sauti;
2. kai: wanda ke zuwa tsakanin goshi da cibiya;
3. cibiya: gava mai dauke da babban tashin sauti;
4. jela: wadda ta qunshi duk gavovin da suka biyo bayan cibiya.

Sai dai, savanin Palmer (1922:80) da ya raba rausayar murya gida biyu, su O’Connor da Arnold (1973:97) sun gano karorin murya guda goma ne. Daga cikinsu akwai mai xagawa da mai faxuwa da haxakar mai faxuwa tare da mai xagawa da kuma mai xagawa tare da mai faxuwa da sauransu.

Waxanna ayyuka na su Palmer da O'Connor da Arnold sun ba da haske ga wannan saboda sun yi bayani game da rausayar murya. Sai dai rabe-raben rausayar murya da suka kawo na iya rikitar da mai karatu, kuma salon nasu ya yi tsaurin da ba lallai mai karatu ya fahimci yanayin rausayar murya ba ta irin wannan salon.

Su ma masana fannin Tsarin Zance ko Kalami, wato (“discourse”), ba a bar su a baya ba wajen nazarin rausayar murya. Kada a manta, nazarin rausayar murya ta wannan fannin, ya fi mayar da hankali wajen lura da yanayin rausayar murya a yayin da ake zantawa, maimakon rubutacciya wadda aka tsara bisa wani salo, wanda ba lallai haka ake samu a zance na yau da kullum ba.

Wani cigaba mai tasiri da aka samu a fagen nazarin rausayuar murya a Birtaniya shi ne nazarin yanayin rausayar murya a haqiqanin zance, da ke gudana tsakanin mutane akalla guda biyu ko fiye da haka. A iya cewa wannan salo ya tsiro ne daga fannin fixar kalami, wato (“discourse analysis”). A wannan salo, ana qarfafa muhimmancin sigogin rausayar murya ne a wajen sadarwa. Brazil (1995) ya yi la'akari da muhimmancin rausayar murya, musamman wajen rarrabewa tsakanin gabatar da sabon bayani da kuma waigen tsoho, da yin tarayya a kan wani bayani. Haka kuma ya lura da rawar da rausayar murya take takawa wajen nuna matsayin masu zance a yayin tattaunawar. Misali tsakanin xa da mahaifi ko tsakanin malami da xalibi ko kuma tsakanin likita da majinyaci ko makamancin haka. Bayan haka

Brazil (1975:87) ya lura cewa rausayar murya tana taka rawa wajen bai wa kowane mai magana damar ya yi magana, (“turn-talking”)

Wannan aiki na Brazil (1975:87), duk da cewa yana da ban sha’awa kuma ya haskaka wa wannan hanya, ya taqaita nazarin rausayar murya ga lura da hawa da saukar kaifin amo kawai ba tare da kawo sauran sigogin da ake ganin suna taka rawa a cikin zance ba.

Crystal (1995:69) yana xaya daga cikin manazartan da suka qarfafa wannan tsari a nazarin rausayar murya. Shi kuma ya xora nasa nazarin ne bisa lura da irin rawar da sigogin rausayar murya suke takawa a cikin zance. Waxannan sigogi, kamar yadda Crystal ya bayyana, sun haxa da:

- saurin lafazi ko laqinqinsa, wato kàoraa (“**tempo**”);
- jerin hawa da saukar kaifin amo (“**pitch range**”);
- qarajin murya (“**loudness**”);
- da kuma raujin murya (“**rhythmicality**”).

Crystal ya ci gaba da nuna cewa duk waxannan sigogi ana danganta su da rausayar murya a yayin sadarwa. Ya ci gaba da cewa “ana dogaro ga matanin zance ne wajen bayyana rausayar murya a rubuce.” Misali: “We looked at the ↗sky/and saw the ↘clouds”.

A wannan misali, alamar (/) tana nuni ga kan iyakar rausayar murya ne. Alamar ↗ kuma take nuni da cewa murya ta yi sama, yayin da wannan alamar ↘ ita kuma take nuna cewa murya ta yi qasa.

Aikin Crystal ba kamar na Brazil ba, ya yi wadataccen bayani game da salon nazarin rausayar murya ta fuskar fixar kalami kuma ya haskaka wa namu hanya.

Shi kuwa Halliday (1967), ta fuskar nahawu, ya xora nasa nazarin rausayar murya a kan rawar da karin murya yake takawa a zance. Halliday ya faxa rukunin masu nazarin rausayar murya ta fuskar ayyuka da take yi ne. Irin waxannan manazarta suna alaƙanta nazarin rausayar murya da na nahawu tare da ma'ana a cikin zance.

Ya nuna cewa bambance-bambancen rausayar murya suna taka rawa ne a matakin nahawu, wato suna fayyace ma'ana. Ya ci gaba da cewa “tun da rausayar murya vangare ne na nahawu to kuwa wajibi ne a bayyana ta ta hanya xaya tare da sauran vangarorin nahawu ‘yan’uwanta.” Sai ya bi salon amfani da karin murya guda biyu irin na mazhabar Birtaniya, wanda ya faxaxa zuwa ga matanin zance. Haka kuma ya rarraba rausayar murya zuwa yankunan rausayar murya, sannan ya nuna cewa waxannan karorin murya suna da cibiya wadda ta yi daidai da tasassar gava ta kalmar qarshe (wadda a ganinsa, ta yi daidai da sawun karin murya, wato “**tonicity**”). Halliday ya qara da cewa “karkasa zance zuwa qungiyoyin karin

murya yana da alaqa da adadin qungiyoyin karin murya da ke cikin zancen.”(shafi na 31).

A ra’ayinsa, “karin murya wani fasali ne mai sarqaqiya, wanda aka gina bisa sassauqan savani tsakanin tabbaci da rashinsa” (Halliday,1967:30).

Bayan haka, Halliday (1967:31) ya rarraba karin murya Ingilishi gida bakwai.

Daga ciki akwai sauqaqa guda biyar da kuma harxaxxu guda biyu, kamar haka:

karin murya na 1 (“tone 1”) mai faxuwa (“falling”);
 karin murya na 2 (“tone 2”) na sama mai xagawa (“high rising”);
 karin murya na 3 (“tone 3”) tasau, wato na qasa mai xagawa (low rising”);
 karin murya na 4 (“tone 4”) faxau mai xagawa (“falling rising”);
 karin murya na 5 (“tone 5”) mai xagawa tare da faxau (“rising falling”);
 karin murya na 13 (“tone 13”) faxau tare da na qasa mai xagawa (“falling plus low rising”);
 karin murya na 53 (“tone 53”) tasau mai faxuwa tare da na qasa mai xagawa (rising falling plus low rising”).

Daga nan sai ya ci gaba da bayyana cewa “idan ana da tabbaci a zancen da aka yi, to sai kaifin amo ya faxi qasa musamman a qarshen zance. Idan ko babu tabbaci, to sai kaifin amo ya xaga sama” (Halliday 1967:30). (Halliday 1967:30) ya qara da cewa “ba a wajen fayyace tabbaci ko rashinsa ne kawai takun saqar karin murya ya ta’allaqa ba.” Ya ce “a wata fuskar, yakan yi nuni ga gaskiyar zance ko akasinta, musamman dangane da qarfin hujja ko kuma aminci.” A wata fuskar kuma, sai ya yi nuni ga ko an san abin da ake magana a kai ko ba a san shi ba. Daga waxannan karorin murya da kuma ra’ayin savanin ne Halliday (1967) ya fitar da ko ya gina

wani sarqaqqen fasali mai nuna dangantaka tsakanin karin murya da ma'ana, kamar haka:

Rausayar murya ta 1 (“**tune 1**”) ita ce rausayar murya mai faxuwa. Rausayar murya mai faxuwa ta na nuni ga cewa abin da ake magana a kai sanannen abu ne, savanin wanda ba a sani ba. Wannan rausayar murya ta na alamta miqaqqiyar jumla ko jumlar bayani. Misali; “That is a goat.” (“**statement**”). Bayan wannan kuma, irin wannan rausayar murya ta na yin nuni ga nau'in tambaya wadda aka san amsarta, kamar: “**Is bingo a dog?**” (“**question with known polarity**”).

Rausayar murya ta 2 (“**tune 2**”) mai xagawa sama, wato (“**rising tune**”). Ita kuma tana alamta abin da ba a sani ba. Wannan irin rausayar murya tana sa a fahimci tambaya yanke, wato “**yes – no question**”, wadda ba a san amsarta ba amma ana neman a sanin. Misali: “**Are you coming?**” Wannan tambaya tana nuni da cewa mai yin ta ba shi da masaniya a kan zuwan wanda yake tambaya, amma yana so ya san ko zai zo xin ko ba zai zo ba.

Ta wata fuskar kuma, idan aka furta wannan tambaya da rausayar murya ta 1 sai tambayar ta yi kama da umarni.

Rausayar murya ta 3 (“**tune 3**”) (na qasa mai dagawa). Ita kuwa rausayar murya ta 3 nuni takeyi ga cewa ana yin tababa game da zancen da aka yi, wato ba a gama yanke hukunci ba a kan ko an san abin ko ba a san shi ba. Abin nufi a nan shi ne,

yanke hunkunci a kan haka ya dogara ga wani abu daban. Misali **“I think I’ll come tomorrow”** (**“but not really sure”**).

Rausayar murya na 4 (**“tune 4”**) faxau mai xagawa (**“falling rising tune”**) ita rausayar murya tana alamta samun tabbaci a tashin farko, amma daga bisani sai ya kasance babu wannan tabbaci. Akan danganta irin wannan nau’i na rausayar murya da wani sharaxi. A wani lokaci kuma akan bar wa ciki wannan sharaxin. Misali **“Bill is coming if he is allowed”**. (**“conditional statement”**).

Rausayar murya na 5 (**“tune 5”**) wato tasau mai faxuwa (**“rising falling tune”**), tana alamta rashin tabbaci a tashin farko, amma daga bisani kuma, sai ya rikixe mai tabbaci.

Ana amfani da ita wajen nuna akasi mai qarfi, musamman irin wanda kan yi nuni da cewa ya kamata a ce an san wani abu ko kuma an aikata shi, kamar a wannan jumlar: **“You ought to know that”** (Halliday 1985:281-282).

Wannan aiki na Halliday ya zurfafa bayani game da ayyukan rausayar murya. Ya fito da nau’o’in rausayar murya waxanda ya danganta da ma’anar zance, tare da misalai. Aikin ya bayar da gudummuwa ga namu saboda wadataccen bayani da ya yi game da rausayar murya. A gaba xaya, Halliday ya yi nuni da cewa “rausayar murya ta dogara a kan zavi tsakanin abubuwa guda uku: (a) rarraba zance zuwa

yankunan rausayar murya (“tonality”) (b) gano tasassar gava ko cibiya (“tonicity”) da kuma zaven karin murya, wato (“tone”).” Waxannan kalmomin fanni ne da ake yin amfani da su a halin yanzu, kuma ake kiransu “the three T^s” a Ingilishi.

Chukuma da Otagburuagu (1997:260) sun bayyana rausayar murya da cewa fasali ce na kaifin amo wanda yake bai wa zance zaqi. Suka qara da cewa “rausayar murya tana da siffofi guda uku: na xaya dai ruwan dare ce ita, wato kowane harshe yana da rausayar murya. Na biyu, tana da tsari da hanyar gudanarwa, sannan tana aiki na fayyace ma'ana a matakin kalma da na jumla.” Sai suka yi xan tsokaci na nuna bambanci tsakanin Ingilishi da harshen Ibo da Sinanci, inda suka nuna cewa Ingilishi harshe ne mai rausayar murya sauran harsunan kuma masu karin sauti.

Bayan haka, Chukuma da Otagburuagu (1997:260) sun nuna cewa akwai nau'in rausayar murya guda uku a Ingilishi:

- (a) Rausayar murya mai faxuwa, wadda ake aiwata jumlar bayani ko a amsa wata tambaya da ita. Sa'annan da ita ake furta umarni, misali “come here!” Da ita ake furta kalmomi ko jumloli motsa-rai irin su “O dear!” “ How nice!” Sa'annan kuma da wannan nau'i na rausayar murya ake furta tambaya tambayau.
- (b) Rausayar murya mai xagawa kuma da ita ake furta tambaya gaxi.

Misali: "Are you traveling today?" Da neman izini, misali: "Can I see your note, please?"

(c) Sai kuma rausayar murya mai faxuwa tare da xagawa, (wato falling-rising tone) wadda ake amfani da ita musamman wajen qidaya, kamar 1,2,3 ko wajen jero qunshiyar wani abu, misali: "To get a passport, you need passport pictures, age declaration, two hundred naira and a guarantor".

Sun kammala da cewa tashin sauti da rausayar murya suna fayyace ma'ana kuma su bai wa zancenmu salo.

Wannan aiki na su Chukuma da Otagburuagu ya amfanar da namu saboda sun tattauna nau'o'in rausayar murya da muhimmancin kowanne wajen yin zance.

Haka ma Ibe (2002:317) ta nuna cewa, "rausayar murya sauye-sauyen kaifin amo ne yayin da muke yin magana." Ta qara da cewa "yayin da muke yin magana kaifin amon muryarmu kan yi sama ko qasa dangane da manufar da muka qudura."

Ibe (2002:317) ta ci gaba da bayyana cewa, "rausayar murya tana da muhimmanci a Ingilishi, don kuwa idan ba ta zance zai yi saurin gundura."

Sa'arnan ta ce, a Ingilishi, ana yin amfani da ita wajen bayyana wata ma'ana ta musamman wadda ta shafi kalma ko jumla ko yankinta. Takan nuna shakku ko tabbaci ko rashin amincewa ko halin ko-in-kula.

A ra'ayin Ibe (2002:317), Ingilishi yana da rausayar murya nau'i biyu ne: mai faxuwa da mai xagawa. Ta nuna cewa, ana yin amfani da rausayar murya mai faxuwa wajen bayar da umarni ko faxar jumlar bayani ko ta motsa-rai ko nuna gajen haquri, sa'annan kuma da ita ake yin tambaya tambayau.

Ibe (2002:318) ta ci gaba da cewa, rausayar murya mai xagawa kuma da ita ake furta tambaya gaxi ko neman izini (cikin ladabi) ko bayyana shakku ko faxin yankin zance wanda bai kammala ba ko lissafo jerin abubuwa.

Bayan haka, sai ta qara da cewa, “ana surka waxannan nau'o'i na rausayar murya musamman a dogayen jumloli. Yin haka na sa a sami wani sabon nau'i na rausayar murya da ake kira mai faxuwa da mai xagawa wato (fall and rise pattern) wadda ake amfani da ita wajen faxar zance mai givi, wato wanda bai cika ba da kuma yin tambaya tabbatau. Misali “while the boys were chatting, the girls were reading”. “*The teachers are happy, aren't they?*” (shafi na 318)

Ibe (2002:318) ta bayyana muhimmancin rausayar murya da nau'o'inta a Ingilishi.

Newman (2000:612) ya nazarci rausayar muryar Hausa ya nuna cewa, “baya ga karin sauti a matakin kalma, Hausa tana da rausayar murya, wadda take yin aiki a matakin jumla ko yankinta. Ana fasalta nau'o'in rausayar muryar Hausa ne gwargwadon yadda suka shafi amon murya (“**pitch**”). Wato yayin da karin sauti yake fayyace ma'ana a matakin kalma, rausayar murya ta shafi zance ne kuma ta dogara ga yanayin karin harshe da jinsi da kuma bambancin shekaru, da salo da zavin kalmomin mai magana. Sai dai duk da haka, za a iya siffanta yanayinta.” Newman ya tattauna fasali huxu na rausayar muryar Hausa ciki har da na jumlar bayani.

Newman (2000:612) ya nuna cewa, “rausayar murya ta jumlar bayani a Hausa tana gangara ne. Wannan gangara ita take haddasa karin sautin qasa idan ya zo bayan na sama sai ya fi takwaransa da ya gabata yiwowa qasa. Ya qara da cewa, yanayin gangara a rausayar muryar Hausa abu ne wanda za a iya cewa an tsara dokar da ta tanadi cewa duk karin sama da ya zo bayan na qasa to ya fi takwaransa da ya gabata zama qasa. Don haka, fasalin karin sauti, S-Q-S-Q-S-Q-S a jumlar “Laadi taa tàfi kàntii” sai jumlar ta xauki lambobi kamar haka: 5-3-4-2-3-1-2. Idan an xora jumlar bisa mizanin awon amon murya.

A irin wannan rausayar murya, Newman ya ce, “karin sautin sama na farko yana kan matakin sauti na biyar, wato mafi yin sama. Karin sautin qasa da ke biye kuma

yana kan mataki na uku. Sa'annan karin sautin sama da ke biye yana kan mataki na huxu. Sai karin sautin qasa da ke biye shi kuma a kan mataki na biyu. Shi kuma karin sautin sama da ke biye ya hau mataki na uku. Yayin da karin sautin qasa da ya biyo bayansa ya hau mataki na xaya. Karin sautin sama na qarshe shi kuma ya hau mataki na biyu”.

Newman (2000:613) ya ci gaba da bayyana cewa, “akan sami sauye-sauyen waccan fasali na rausayar murya, musamman idan aka sami jerin karin sautin sama, sama qasa (SSK). A wannan hali, sai karin sautin sama na farko da na biyu su hau matakin nuna sauti na huxu. Karin sautin sama da ke biye shi kuma ya hau mataki na biyar. Daga nan kuma sai tsarin ya tafi kamar yadda aka saba”.

Da ya juya ga rausayar murya ta tambaya wadda ba ta haxe da kalmar tambaya kuwa, sai ya nuna cewa, “gaba xayanta tana xaukar kaifin amo mai xagawa kuma tsarin gangara yakan vace sai a qarshen jumla akan sami faxuwar murya”.

Aikin Newman ya haskaka wa namu hanya saboda bayyana yanayin rausayar murya ta jumlar bayani da ta tambaya da ya yi. Sai dai bayaninsa ya taqaita ne ga waxannan nau'o'i. Bai tavo rausayar murya ta tambaya tabbatau da kuma qananan tambayoyi ba.

Bayan hak, Sani, a aikinsa na (1989: 48-56), ya yi muhimmin bayani game da tambaya. A ciki, Sani ya fayyace yanayin rausayar murya a jumlolin Hausa, musamman ma ta jumlar tambaya tare da misalai. Kamar yadda ya nuna, a jumlar bayani:

“Rausayar murya tana da tsarin gangara ne saboda karin sautin sama na farko yana matakin karin sauti na 5 ne, karin sautin qasa da ya zo bayansa kuma yana na 3, karin sautin sama na biye kuma yana na 4” (Sani. 1989:58).

Wato ke nan, a wannan tsarin, za a sauko mataki biyu daga karin sautin sama zuwa na qasa, kuma a hau mataki guda daga karin sautin qasa zuwa sama. Sai dai kuma, karin sautin qasa na farko zai kasance ne a mataki na 3, karin sautin sama da ke biye kuma a na 5. Haka kuma, karin sautin qasa na qarshe zai sauko qasa har zuwa mataki na 1 ko da jumlar tana da tsawon isar da shi can, ko a’ a. (Sani, 2005:59-60)

Dangane da rausayar murya ta jumlar tambaya kuma, ya nuna nau’i biyu ce: akwai jumlar tambaya mai haxe da kalmar tambaya da wadda ba ta haxe da kalmar tambaya. Ya nuna cewa, “rausayar murya a jumlar tambaya daidai take da ta jumlar bayani, sai dai gaba xayan jumlar za ta iya kasancewa da kaifin sautin da ya xan fi yin sama. Sannan gavar qarshe mai karin sautin sama za ta faxo kan aqalla mataki xaya qasa” (Sani, 2005:59-60).

“Ita kuwa jumlar tambaya wadda ba ta haxe da kalmar tambaya, sau da yawa takan fara ne da kaifin sautin da ya xan fi yin sama fiye da yadda yake idan jumlar ta bayani ce. Karin sautin sama na qarshe zai xaga sama aqalla mataki guda fiye da karin sautin sama na gavar da ta gabata. Wato idan gavar qarshe tana da karin sautin sama ne, to muryar za ta faxi daga wannan mataki na sama zuwa aqalla mataki guda qasa. Sannan idan akwai karin sautin qasa da ke biye, zai faxi zuwa mataki guda ne kawai qasa, ba kamar yadda lamarin yake a rusayar murya ta jumlar bayani ba, inda takan faxi can qasa zuwa mataki 1” (Sani, 2005 : 59-60).

Wannan aiki na Sani ya bayar da gudummawa ga namu saboda ya tattauna yanayin rausayar murya a Hausa.

Crombie (1987:92) ya ce a mazahabar nazarin rausayar murya ta Amurka ana amfani da hawa da saukar amon murya (“**pitch**”) ne wajen nazarin rausayar murya, musamman ma tsakanin 1940 zuwa 1990. Misali, Bloomfield (1933:87) ya bayyana (mabambantan) kaifin amo a matsayin qananan qwayoyin sauti duk da cewa shi ma kamar mazahabar nazari ta Birtaniya ya yi amfani da ja-lauyen murya (“**contour tune**”) ne wajen nazarin rausayar murya ba qwayoyin sauti ba.

Pike (1945:21) ne ya qirqiri mazahabar Amurka. Ya nuna cewa, “rausayar murya tana qunshe da ma’ana wadda aka fi alaƙantawa da ma’anar kalma dangane da ra’ayin mai magana.” Ya yi amfani da tsayin kaifin amo wajen bayyana yanayin

ja-lauyen murya, wato a ganin shi, ja-lauyen rausayar murya daidai yake da hawa da saukar kaifin amo. Chun (2002) ya bi sawun Pike (1945) ya nazarci rausayar murya kuma ya dangantaka rausayar murya da tashin sauti (“**quantity**”) da saurin lafazi ko laqinqinsa, wato kòoraa ko qaimi (“**tempo**”) da kuma raujin murya.

Su kuma Trager da Smith (1951:87) a nasu aikin, sun nuna cewa, “akwai karin murya nau’i huxu mabambanta kuma masu fayyace ma’ana. Su ne na (1) qasa da (2) na tsakiya da (3) na sama da (4) mafi sama.” Fasalin nasu ya yi daidai da na Pike (1945:21) sai dai, a na Pike na farko, wato na qasa, shi ne mafi sama, na huxu kuma wato mafi sama a na su Trager shi ne na qasa a wajen Pike.

Aikin su Trager da Smith yana da tasiri game da namu aikin, sai dai yana da sarqaqiya mai yawa saboda yawan rabe-raben da ke ciki. Misali, kowace qwayar kaifin amo tana xauke da inuwar kaifin amo guda huxu. Bayan haka, akwai ja-lauyen (“**contour tune**”) qarshen jumla ko yankinta, sa’annan ga qwayoyin tashin sauti guda huxu. Bisa wannan ne ma Bolinger (1989:75) ya yi ta yaxa kamfe mai tsawo don ya shawo kan manazarta su yarda cewa ja-lauyen murya (“**contour tune**”) ya fi amon murya (“**pitch**”) muhimmanci a wajen nazarin rausayar murya.

2.4 Abin Lura Game da Bitar Ayyukan da aka Yi

Daga bitar ayyukan da aka yi, an lura cewa masana daban-daban sun yi nazarin maraka yanki, musamman karin sauti da tashin sauti da kuma rausayar murya. Sai

dai, kusan gaba xayansu sun kawar da kai daga kwatanta waxannan maraka yanki, musamman a Hausa da Ingilishi. Wannan ya nuna buqatar a yi hakan ko a sami cikakken bayani game da harsunan guda biyu. Wannan aiki wani yunquri ne don kwatanta rausayar tambaya a Hausa da Ingilishi.

BABI NA UKU

HANYOYI TATTARA BAYANAI

3.0 Gabatarwa

A wannan babi, za a tattauna hanyoyin da aka bi don tattaro bayanai game da aikin.

Hanyoyin da aka bi wajen tattara bayanai a wannan aiki sun haxa da karance-karance a xakunan karatu da cibiyoyin nazari da shiga hanyar sadarwa ta yana (“**internet**”). Sai kuma tattaunawa da wasu masana a fannonin guda biyu. Bayan haka, an yi qwarya-qwaryar hira da wasu masu yin magana da harsunan biyu a lokuta daban-daban inda aka riqa lura da yadda suke yin tambaya da nau’o’in tambaya da kuma yadda suke amsa ta. Daga qarshe sai aka kwatanta nau’o’in tambaya da kuma rausayar muryarta a harsunan guda biyu, aka fitar da wuraren da suka yi kama da juna da wuraren da suka bambanta.

3.1 Yadda aka Tattaro Bayanai

A wajen tattara bayanai, farko an yi amfani da abin da ta sani a matsayinta na Bahaushiya, wadda take zance da Ingilishi a matsayin harshe na biyu. Amma wannan bai hana ta yin amfani da tsarariyar hanyar neman bayanai ba, don tabbatar da sahihancin abin da aka sani da kuma ingancinsa.

3.1.1 Nazari A Xakin Karatu

Xakin karatu muhimmin wuri ne na samun bayanai. Hanyoyin samun bayanai a xakin karatu sun haxa da littattafan karatu iri daban-daban da kundayen bincike da mujallu da kuma takardun qara wa juna sani. A yayin gudanar da wannan bincike, an ziyarci xakunan karatu da cibiyoyin nazari. An karanta littattafan karatu da kundayen bincike masu alaqa da maraka yanki. Bayan haka, an karanta mujallu da takardun qara wa juna sani, musamman masu dangantaka da aikin don a tsamo bayanan da za su amfani wannan aiki. Kazalika, an duba qamusoshi iri daban-daban da kuma harshen bayyana harshe, wato “meta language”, musamman don tabbatar da cewa ba a rusa ma’ana ba wajen fassara bayanan da aka samu cikin Ingilishi zuwa Hausa. Sa’annan kuma wasu bayanan ta hanyar sadarwa ta “internet” aka same su. An sami bayanai masu yawa ta waxannan hanyoyi da aka bayyana.

3.1.2 Ganawa da Jama’a don Jin Ra’ayinsu

A sakamakon karance-karance da aka yi a mataki na farko, an sami haske game da maraka yanki a Hausa da Ingilishi, waxanda suka haxa da karin sauti da tashin sauti da kuma rausayar murya. Sauran vangarorin da aka qara samun haske game da su sun haxa da nau’o’in tambaya da ayyukanta da yadda ake faxar ta da kuma yadda ake amsa ta a harsunan guda biyu.

Daga nan sai aka nemi jin ta bakin jama'a, musamman masana Hausa da Ingilishi, waxanda suka qware a fannin tsarin sauti. Bayan haka, an yi la'akari da cewa duk mai magana da Hausa ko Ingilishi yana da masaniya game da maraka yanki da nau'o'in tambaya da ayyukanta, kasancewar kowa yana yin ta. Don haka, sai aka raba jama'ar gida biyu, masu ilimin abin da marasa shi. Daga kowane kaso sai aka zavi mutum biyu don su wakilci saura ta hanyar zavi kara-zube, wato ("**random sampling technique**").

Masu ilimin abin, an gana da su ta hanyar yi masu tambayoyi kai tsaye dangane da al'amarin maraka yanki da yadda suka shafi tambaya a harsunan biyu. A wani lokaci kuma an nemi qarin bayani ne.

A wajen tattaunawar, akan fara da gaisuwa tare da 'yar qwarya-qwaryar hira kafin a gabatar da dalilin ziyara. Bayan an gama wannan shimfixa, sai tattaunawar ta biyo baya. Da ma an riga an tanaji jerin tambayoyin da za a yi wa abokin tattaunawar. Idan aka yi tambayar, sai a mayar da hankali sosai wajen sauraren bayanin da ake yi don a gane kuma a tabbatar da cewa mai bayanin bai kauce wa manufa ba.

3.1.3 Cuxanya da Jama'a Tare da Lura da Zantukansu

A wannan hanya, mai nazari ta shiga cikin jama'ar da ake nazartar zantukansu an dama da ita cikin hirarraki don a qara fahimtar al'amarin tambaya a harshen Hausa da Ingilishi.

Gabanin a shiga hirarrakin, an riga an tanaji abubuwan da ake son a lura da su. Waxannan abubuwa sun haxa da nau'o'in tambaya da yadda ake amsa ta don a sami sauqin kwatanta su. Duk da cewa mai nazari ta shiga jama'ar da take nazarta an tattauna da ita, jefi-jefi takan yi tambaya don tabbatar da fahimtarta game da bayanin da ta lura da su, idan buqatar yin hakan ta taso.

3.2 Bayyana Samfurin Tambayoyin da aka Nazarta

Ya kamata nazarin ya shafi duk wani nau'i na tambaya a Hausa da Ingilishi. Sai dai kasancewar haka abu ne mai wahala ko ma ba mai yiwuwa ba, sai aka zavi a nazarci tambaya a matakin nahawu, ta hanyar zavi na mataki-mataki, wato 'stratified random sampling technique'. Tambaya a matakin nahawu ta haxa da tambaya gaxi da tambaya tambayau da tambayar zavi da kuma qananan tambayoyi da suka haxa da tambaya motsa rai da tambayar balagar harshe. Kasancewarsu nau'i huxu ne kawai, sai aka nazarce su gaba xaya, kamar yadda qa'idar zaven samfuri ta buqata.

3.3 Tushen Bayani

Wannan nazari ya qunshi tambaya guda xari biyu da goma sha xaya (100) daga Hausa da Ingilishi. Daga ciki guda 50 na Ingilishi ne guda 50 kuma na Hausa. Wasu daga cikin waxannan tambayoyi daga littattafai da mujallu da takardun qara wa juna sani aka same su, wasu kuma mai nazari ce ta kawo su, kasancewarta Bahaushiya mai jin Ingilishi a matsayin harshe na biyu.

Daga cikin wannan adadi na tambaya, 30 tambaya gaxi ne, a inda guda 15 daga Ingilishi suke, 15 kuma daga Hausa. Haka kuma guda 40 daga ciki, tambaya tambayau ne. Daga ciki, 20 na Ingilishi ne 20 na Hausa. Sa'annan akwai tambayar zavi guda 20, 10 daga ciki na Ingilishi, 10 kuma na Hausa. Qananan tambayoyi guda 10 ne. Daga ciki akwai tambaya motsa-rai 6, 3 na Ingilishi, 3 na Hausa. Sai kuma tambayar balagar harshe guda 4, 2 daga ciki na Ingilishi 2 kuma na Hausa. Wannan shi ya bayar da jimillar 100, kamar yadda aka kawo su a jerin jadawalin da ke biye:

Jadawali na 1: Tambaya Gaxi da Nau'o'inta a Hausa da Ingilishi

Nau'in Tambaya	Ingilishi	Hausa
Tambaya gaxi		
a) mai sigar tabbaci;	04 26.7%	04 26.7%
b) mai sigar a'antawa;	02 13.3%	05 33.33%
c) mai tsambare;		
d) tambaya tabbatau	01 6.7%	00 0%
- mai daidaito;		
- maras daidaito;		
- mai matsayin zance motsa rai;	02 13.3%	03 20%
e) tambayar bayani.	02 13.3%	00 0%
	02 13.3%	00 0%
	02 13.3%	03 20%
Jimilla	15 100%	15 100%

Jadawali na 2: Nau'o'in Tambaya a Hausa da Ingilishi

Nau'in Tambaya	Hausa	Ingilishi
Manyan Tambayoyi		
1. Tambaya gaxi ("yes/no question");		
(a) mai sigar tabbaci;	✓	✓
(b) mai sigar a'antawa;		
(c) tambaya tabbatau ("tag question");		
2. Tambaya tambayau ("wh- question");		
(a) tambaya yanke ("direct question");	✓	✓
(b) tambaya kauce ("indirect question");		
(c) tambaya falan xaya ("non echo question");		
(d) tambaya maimaitau ("echo question");	✓	✓

3. Tambayar zavi (“alternative question”); (a) mai kama da tambaya gaxi; (b) mai kama da tambaya tambayau;	✓	✓
4. Qananan tambayoyi (“minor questions”); (a) tambayar balagar harshe (“rhetorical question”); (b) tambaya motsa-rai (“exclamatory question”);		

Jadawali na:3 Tambaya Tambayau da Nau’o’inta a Hausa da Ingilishi

Nau’in Tambaya	Ingilishi		Hausa	
tambaya tambayau	03	15%	03	15%
a. tambaya yanke;	02	10%	02	10%
b. tambaya kauce;	05	25%	02	10%
c. tambaya falan xaya;	02	10%	02	10%
d. tambaya maimaitau.	08	40%	11	55%
Jimilla	20	100%	20	100%

Jadawali na 4 : Tambayar Zavi da Nau’o’inta a Hausa da Ingilishi

Nau’in Tambaya	Ingilishi		Hausa	
Tambayar zavi	4	40%	04	40%
a. mai kama da tambaya gaxi;	3	30%	03	30%
b. mai kama da tambaya tambayau;	3	30%	03	30%
Jimilla	10		100%	

Jadawali Na 5: Qananan Tambayoyi da Nau'o'insu a Hausa da Ingilishi

Nau'in Tambayoyi	Ingilishi		Hausa	
Qananan tambaya				
a. tambaya motsa rai;	03	58.2%	03	62.5%
b. tambayar balagar harshe.	02	41.7%	02	37.5%
Jimilla	05	100%	05	100%
Grand total	100		100	

3.4 Fasalin Rausayar Muryar da za a Xora Tambayoyi a kai

Fasalin da za a bi wajen siffanta rausayar murya a Hausa shi ne wanda ake xora ta bisa matakan kaifin amo guda biyar, kowanne ana ba shi lamba daga 1-5, a inda mataki na xaya shi ne mafi yin qasa, mataki na 5 kuma mafi yin sama. Ana gavanta kalmomin cikin jumlar da ake so a siffanta, sa'annan a xora kowace gava bisa matakin kaifin sautin da ya dace. Masana irin su Newman (2000) da Jaggar (2001) da Sani (2013) duk sun yi amfani da wannan hanya domin siffanta rausayar muryar Hausa.

A wajen siffanta rausayar murya a Ingilishi ma irin wannan fasali aka bi. Sai dai shi a kan matakin sauti guda xaya ake siffanta tasa. Ana fayyace gavovi masu tashin sauti ta hanyar sanya masu alamar (-), ita kuwa maras shi sai a sanya mata wannan (·). Masana irin su Iyiola (1996) ya yi amfani da wannan hanya wajen siffanta rausayar muryar Ingilishi.

Wannan babi ya bayyana yadda aka tattaro bayanai game da aikin, sa'annan ya bayyana fasalin siffanta rausayar murya da aka zava.

BABI NA HUXU

KWATANTA MARAKA YANKI A HAUSA DA INGILISHI

4.0 Gabatarwa

A wannan babi, za a kwatanta harshen Hausa da Ingilishi ne ta fuskar maraka yanki, wato “**supra segments**” da nufin gano kamancinsu da bambancinsu da kuma yadda hakan ya shafi sigar tambaya a harsunan guda biyu. Maraka yanki dai, vangare ne na tsarin sauti wanda ya shafi wasu fitattun lamura da ke rakiyar lafazin da muke yi. Sun haxa da tashin sauti da karin sauti da raujin murya (‘**rythm**’) da kuma rausayarta. An fi samun waxannan lamura a manyan sassan lafazi irin su kalmomi da jumloji ko yankunansu. Suna da muhimmancin gaske a cikin zance domin suna taimakawa wajen isar da ainihin ma’anar zance ga mai saurare. Wannan aiki, ya raja’a ne ga rausayar murya, amma kasancewarsa mai kwatanta harsuna biyu, Hausa, mai aiki da karin sauti da kuma Ingilishi, mai aiki da tashin sauti, ba zai iya kauce wa yin bayani a kan tashin sauti da karin sauti ba. Raujin murya kuwa ba shi a hurumin aikin. Za a kwatanta harsunan biyu a kan waxannan lamura xai-xai da xai-xai.

4.1 Tashin Sauti a Ingilishi da Hausa (“Stress in English and Hausa”)

4.1.1 Tashin Sauti a Ingilishi

Tashin sauti yana xaya daga cikin fitattun abubuwan da ke rakiyar lafazin da muke yi wanda ya shafi gavar kalma. Sani (2001:3) ya bayyana shi da, “Bayar da fifiko

ga wata gava bisa wata a yayin lafazi”. Shi kuwa Zarruq (2006:3) yana ganin, “Xaga amon murya ko qarfafa ingizowarsa a wani sashe na kalma shi ake nufi da tashin sauti”. Zarruq (2006:3). Haka ma sauran masana irin su Dunstan (1996:82) da Iyiola (1996:54) da Chukwuma da Otagburuagu (1997:259) da kuma Ibe (2002:312) duk sun danganta ma’anar tashin sauti da qarfin furuci da kuma kaifin amo a wata gavar kalma bisa wata a yayin lafazi. Shi kuma Roach (2009:95) ya qara da cewa a yayin furta gava mai tashin sauti, akan huro iska mai yawa daga huhu. Bayan haka, mafurta kan qara qarfin motsi fiye da yadda suke yi a yayin furta gava mai tashin sauti. Waxanda ba a furta su da irin wannan qarfi ba, su ne marasa tashin sauti. Sai dai, Jones (1975:63) ya jawo hankalinmu da cewa, “*Stress is not predictable by rule and must be learned word by word.*” Wato, babu wata qa’ida dangane da aukuwar tashin sauti, don haka, wajibi a koyi yadda yake a kowace kalma. Wannan ya sava da yadda abin yake a zahiri, don kuwa akwai fasali a wajen furta gavovi masu tashin sauti a Ingilishi. Gavovin da aka furta da irin wannan qarfi su ne masu tashin sauti.

A Ingilishi, akwai babban tashin sauti da kuma qarami. Babban tashin sauti shi ne ake nunawa da wannan alama [] a saman gava mai shi, yayin da wannan alamar kuma [] daga qasan gava, take nuna gava mai tashin sauti qarami. Sauran gavovin da ba su da tashin sauti kuma ba a sanya masu wata alama. Misali, a kalmar

“determination” /dI t₃:mI neIʃən/, gava ta huxu wato /'neI/ita ce take da babban tashin sauti, gava ta biyu kuma, /t₃:/ take da tashin sauti qarami. Sauran gavovin kuma ba su da shi sam-sam. Wani lokaci, ana rubuta gava mai babban tashin sauti da manyan harufa kamar haka: determiNAtaion, kamar yadda Iyiola (1996 :57) da Ibe (2002 :89) da Chukwuma da Otogburuagu (1997 :312) suka nuna.

4.1.2 Tashin Sauti a Jumloin Ingilishi (“Sentential Stress in English”)

Baya ga tashin sauti na kalmomi, Ingilishi yana da tashin sauti na jumla, a inda ake furta wasu kalmomi da tashin sauti, wasu kuma ba a furta su da shi. Duduyemi (1994:192) ya bayyana tashin sauti na jumla da wani tsari na fifita furucin wata kalma fiye da saura a cikin jumla. Bisa haka, sai a fassara ma'anar jumlar dangane da manufar wannan kalma. Kalmomin da ake furtawa da tashin sauti, kamar yadda Duduyemi (1994:196) ya nuna, sun haxa da kalmomin suna da aikatau da sifa da kuma bayanau. Sauran sun haxa da nunau da adadi da kuma kalmomin motsin rai. Su kuwa kalmomin wakilin suna da mahaxi da lamiri da mafayyaci da sauransu duk ba a furta su da tashin sauti a cikin jumla amma idan sun bayyana su kaxai ana furta su da tashin sauti. Misali: “Peter was 'showing me his 'new 'book when the 'bell 'rang for 'supper” (Williams, 1973:75).

Idan aka lura, duk kalmomin da aka yi wa alamar tashin sauti, kalmomi ne na suna da aikatau da kuma sifa.

Baya ga irin wannan tashin sauti, ana samun tashin sauti **qarfafau ko bambantau**.

4.1.3 Tashin Sauti mai Qarfafa Mabunqusa Jumla (“emphatic stress”)

Shi ma a jumla ake samun shi, inda mai yin magana yakan zavi ya qarfafa wata kalma dangane da manufar da yake da ita. Wani lokaci kuma, kalmar da yake gani ita ce ginshiqin bayanin da yake yi, ita yake qarfafawa. A kowane hali dai, irin wannan tashin sauti da niyya ake furta shi, kuma ya shafi kalmomi ne ba gavovinsu ba. Duduyemi (1994:193) ya fayyace tasirin qarfafa sassan jumla daban-daban a kan ma’anar da jumlojin suke bayarwa kamar haka:

(1) Qarfafa kalmar suna a cikin jumla

- i. Idan aka qarfafa kalmar suna a cikin jumla, sai ta bayar da ma’anar nuna fifiko ga wanda ya yi aikin da jumlar ta qunsa. A irin wannan hali, sunan yakan bayyana a matsayin aikau ne.
- ii. Idan kuma kalmar sunan da aka qarfafa tana matsayin karvau ne a cikin jumlar, to sai a fahimci an bayar da fifiko ga aikin da aka yi ne ko kuma wanda aka yi aikin domininsa. Misali: “*MISS FUNKE* *barbed her hair by herself [with a pair of scissors, at noon, yesterday]*”. Wannan jumlar za ta amsa tambayar: “**Who barbed Miss Funke’s hair?**”

(2) Qarfafa kalmar aikatau a cikin jumla

Idan aka qarfafa kalmar aikatau a cikin jumla, ana nuna fifiko ga aikin da aikau ya yi ga kansa ko ga karvau. Har ila yau, ga jumlar da aka yi misali da ita, amma a nan, an qarfafa aikatau ne kamar haka: *“Miss Funke BARBED her hair by herself with a pair of scissors, at noon, yesterday.”* Wannan jumla za ta amsa tambayar: *“What action did Miss Funke perform on her hair?”* Ko kuma *“what did Miss Funke do to her hair?”*

(3) Qarfafa kalmar sifa a cikin jumla :

Yayin da aka qarfafa kalmar sifa a cikin jumla kuwa, to ana jawo hankalin mai saurare ne ga sifofin kalmar sunan da ke cikin jumlar ne. Misali: *“Professor M.A.Z. Sani’s teaching is always COMPREHENSIVE”*. Wannan jumla za ta amsa wannan tambaya: *“What is Professor M.A.Z. Sani’s teaching like?”* Ko kuma *“How is Professor M.A.Z. Sani’s teaching?”*

(4) Qarfafa yankin bayanau a cikin jumla :

- i. Idan aka qarfafa yankin bayanau a cikin jumla, to ma’anarta kan nuna fifiko ga wurin da aka aikata wani abu ko lokacin da aka aikata shi ko irin halin da aka aikata abin, ko kuma dalilin aikata shi. Misali: *“Miss Funke barbed her hair by herself with a pair of sicssors, AT NOON, YESTERDAY.”* Wannan jumla za ta amsa tambayar: *“When did Funke barb her hair?”*

- ii. Haka kuma, ana iya qarfafa abin da Miss Funke ta aikata aikin da jumlar ta qunsa da shi. Misali: “*Miss Funke barbed her hair by herself WITH A PAIR OF SCISSORS at noon, yesterday*”. Wannan jumla za ta amsa tambayar: “*What instrument was used for the barbing of Miss Funke’s hair?*”

Waxannan misalai, sun nuna yadda hankali yakan karkata ga kalmomin da aka qarfafa a cikin jumlole wajen fayyace ma’anar da jumlole suka qunsa.

Idan aka kwatanta wannan tsari da na Hausa, sai a ga cewa akwai bambanci. Duk da cewa a Hausa ma ana qarfafa sassa daban-daban na jumla, to ba ta hanyar sarrafa tashin sauti ake yin haka ba, kamar yadda ake yi a Ingilishi. A Hausa savanin Ingilishi, ana qarfafa sassan jumla daban-daban ne ta hanyar kawo sashen da ake so a qarfafa xin a farkon jumla, ko kuma a yi amfani da kalmomin qarfafawa irin su **dai/kam/ma/har/ko**, kamar yadda za a faxaxa a babi na huxu.

4.1.4 Tashin Sauti Bambantau:

Baya ga jawo hankali ga manufar jumla dangane da kalmar da aka qarfafa a ciki, akan qarfafa kalma don a bambanta ta da wata kalma a cikin jumla. Misali:

- 1 (a) “The driver turned to the RIGHT (not to the left)”.
- (b) “He BORROWED my book (he did not steal it)”.
- (c) “She went FOUR times into the kitchen (not three times)”.
- (d) “The SENIOR girls beat up the boys (not the junior girls)”.
- (e) “John bought a NEW house (not an old one)”.

Waxannan misalai sun nuna yadda aka bambanta kalmar da aka qarfafa daga wata a cikin jumla.

4.1.5 Muhimmancin Tashin Sauti a Ingilishi

Tashin sauti yana taka muhimmiyar rawa a Ingilishi. Daga irin rawar da yake takawa, akwai bambanta rukunan nahawu a tsakanin kalmomi biyu masu tsarin rubutu iri xaya, musamman masu gava bibbiyu kamar haka:

	Suna	Aikatau
2	<i>'addict</i>	<i>a'ddict</i>
	<i>'challenge</i>	<i>cha'llenge</i>
	<i>'content</i>	<i>con'tent</i>
	<i>'contest</i>	<i>con'test</i>
	<i>'escort</i>	<i>es'cort</i>
	<i>'extract</i>	<i>ex'tract</i>
	<i>'import</i>	<i>im'port</i>
	<i>'object</i>	<i>ob'ject</i>
	<i>'protest</i>	<i>pro'test</i> (Duncombe 1993 :61)

A nan, tashin sauti a kalmar suna ya zo a farkon gavar kalma, a aikatau kuwa, sai ya zo a gava ta biyu. Haka ma tashin sauti yana fayyace aikatau da sifa. Misali:

	Aikatau	Sifa
3	<i>ab'sent</i>	<i>'absent</i>
	<i>fre'quent</i>	<i>'frequent</i>
	<i>per'fect</i>	<i>'perfect</i>
	<i>pre'sent</i>	<i>'present</i> (Chukwuma da Otagburuagu 1997:259).

A wannan zubi, tashin sauti ya bayyana a gava ta biyu a kalmar aikatau, a kalmar

sifa kuma sai ya zo a gavar farko, kamar yadda Chukwuma da Otagburuagu (1997 :261) suka bayyana.

Sai dai wani abin lura shi ne, wasu kalmomin suna da na aikatau suna da fasalin tashin sauti iri xaya a kowane hali. Wato su babu bambancin gurbin tashin sauti a cikinsu, amma a wani lokaci suna matsayin suna, a wani lokaci kuma aikatau.

Misali:

	Suna	Aikatau	
4	<i>a'ccount</i>	<i>a'count</i>	
	<i>de'mand</i>	<i>de'mand</i>	
	<i>em'brace</i>	<i>em'brace</i>	
	<i>ex'cuse</i>	<i>ex'cuse</i>	
	<i>re'port</i>	<i>re'port</i>	(Chukwuma da Otagburuagu 1997 :261)

Muhallin tashin sauti a waxannan kalmomi duk xaya ne tsakanin suna da aikatau.

Daga bayanin da ya gabata, an fahimci a Ingilishi, tashin sauti yana fayyace rukunin nahawu a tsakanin kalmomi. Sannan yana qarfafa zance ko bambanta shi.

4.1.6 Tashin Sauti a Hausa

Sanannen abu ne cewa Hausa dai harshe ne mai karin sauti, amma duk da haka, masana irin su Dunstan (1996:80) da Sani (2001:3) sun nuna tana da tashin sauti qarfafau. A ganin Dunstan (1996:80), irin wannan tashin sauti yana bayyana ne a wasu kevavvun kalmomi na Hausa, kamar “**duk**” da kuma “**kawai**”. Shi kuma Sani ya nuna a wasu kalmomin ma yana bayyana, kamar a:

5	'zo	da	zo	
	'shiga	da	shiga	
	'karanta	da	karanta_	(Sani 2001:5)

A wannan zubin kalmomi, an furta rukuni na farko da tashin sauti, na biyu kuwa ba da shi ba. Sai dai yin hakan, bai kawo wani bambanci ba a tsakanin kalmomin, amma an fahimci akwai qarfafawa a na farko, a na biyu kuwa babu. Wannan ya nuna cewa tashin sauti yana qarfafa zance ne kawai a Hausa, amma ba ya bambanta ma'ana.

Ke nan, akwai tashin sauti a harsunan Hausa da Ingilishi, sai dai ayyukan da yake yi a harsunan biyu sun bambanta. A Ingilishi, yana motsa kalma daga wani aji zuwa wani kamar yadda misali ya gabata, sannan yana qarfafa zance ko bambanta shi, yana kuma jawo hankali ga ginshinqin zance. Amma a Hausa qarfafa zance kawai yake yi.

4.2 Karin Sauti a Hausa da Ingilishi (“Tone in Hausa and English”)

4.2.1 Karin Sauti a Hausa

Sani (1989:48) ya bayyana karin sauti da, “Kaifin sauti ne na murya da ake faxar kowace gava ta kalma bisa qa’ida don isar wa mai sauraro ma’anar wannan kalma ta sosai da sosai”. Don haka, kowace gava tana da nata karin sauti. Shi kuwa Zarruq (2006:2) yana ganin, “Xaga kaifin amo da saukar da shi daga wata gavar

kalma zuwa wata”, shi ne karin sauti. A kowane hali dai, karin sauti ya shafi kaifin murya ne a gavar kalma don a fitar da ma’anarta ta zahiri.

Hausa, kamar sauran harsunan Afirka da dama, harshe ce mai karin sauti a inda kowace gava take da nata. Ke nan, da za a furta wata kalma da wani tsarin karin sauti, za ta bayar da wata ma’ana. Idan kuma aka furta ta da wani salon karin sauti na daban, sai ta rikixe wata kalma daban mai wata ma’anar ta daban. Misali:

6	bakà	=	baki
	bàkaa	=	abin harbi
	daagli	=	abin haqa rami
	dàagii	=	farcen dabba.

Idan aka kwatanta Hausa da Ingilishi ta fuskar karin sauti, sai a tarar akwai bambanci. A Ingilshi, ba kamar yadda abin yake a Hausa ba, xaixaikun kalmomi ba su da karin sauti nasu na kansu. Don haka, karin sauti a Ingilishi ba ya canza ma’anar kalma, kamar yadda abin yake a Hausa.

4.2.2 Nau’o’in Karin Sauti a Hausa

Ra’ayin masana ya bambanta dangane da nau’o’in karin sauti a Hausa. Wasu, kamar Hyman (1995:81) da Schuh (1980:75) da kuma Zarruq (2006:3) duk suna da’awar karin sauti nau’i biyu ne a Hausa, wato karin sama/’/da kuma na qasa /’/. Shi kuwa Sani (1989:45), yana da’awar karin sauti nau’i uku ne. Ya qara da karin sauti faxau a kan biyun da waxancan masana suke da’awa. Su waxancan masana

ba su xauki karin sauti faxau a matsayin mai cin gashin kansa ba. A ra'ayinsu, ai gamayyar karin sautin sama ne da na qasa a lokaci guda a kan gava guda. To amma abin lura shi ne dukansu ukun dai suna bambanta ma'ana a Hausa, kamar yadda Sani (2001 :16) ya nuna. Misali, a kalmomin **káú** da **kàú** da kuma **kâú** masu nufin 'mutuwa' da 'lallai' da kuma saukar mari. Wasu masanan ma kamar Abdullahi (1990:8) yana ganin karin sauti nau'i huxu ne a Hausa. To ba nufin mai wannan bincike ba ne ta zurfafa game da bambancin ra'ayin masana a kan nau'o'in karin sauti, a'a, maimakon haka, ta wadatu da ra'ayin Sani (1989 : 42) da yake cewa guda uku ne: karin sautin sama da na qasa da kuma faxau (ko harxaxxen karin sauti). Wani abin lura shi ne, ana samun karin sautin sama da na qasa a kowace irin gava, amma karin sauti faxau a kan gava nannauya kaxai ake samunsa.

4.2.3 Ayyukan Karin Sauti a Hausa

Karin sauti yana da matuqar muhimmanci a Hausa. Shi ya sa ya zama wajibi ga duk mai koyon harshen ya naqalci furta kowace kalma da karin sautin da ya dace da ita don ya isar da ma'anarta ta sosai. Karin sauti yana bambanta ma'anar kalmomi masu hanyar rubutu iri xaya, kamar a waxannan misalan:

7	faataa	mai ma'anar	neman alheri
	faatàa	“	“
	gàyyaa	“	“
	gayyàa	“	“
	maayèe	“	“
	màayee	“	“
			abın da ya rufe qashi da tsoka
			gudummawar aiki
			ramuwar mugunta
			mai kama kurwa
			tangaxin giya

sàuraa	“	“	gona wadda ba a noma ba
sauraa	“	“	ragowa ko rara
tseedàa	“	“	nau'in 'ya'yan itace
tsàadaa	“	“	hauhawar farashi

A wannan zubin kalmomi, hanyar rubuta su duk xaya ne, karin sauti ne kawai ya bambanta lafazi da ma'anarsu.

(a) Bambanta Kalmomin Ishara

Har ila yau, a Hausa, karin sauti yana bambanta ma'anar kalmomin ishara don su yi nuni da abin da yake kusa da kuma wanda yake nesa. Misali:

Abin da ke kusa

Abin da ke nesa

8	<i>cân</i>	<i>can</i>	
	<i>nân</i>	<i>nan</i>	
	<i>wannân</i>	<i>wànnan</i>	
	<i>wancân</i>	<i>wancan</i>	
	<i>waxànnân</i>	<i>waxànnan</i>	
	<i>waxàncân</i>	<i>waxancan</i>	(Zarruq, 2006:10)

A nan ma, hanyar rubuta kalmomin ishara na kusa da na nesa duk xaya ne, karin sauti ne kawai ya kawo bambancin da ke tsakaninsu.

(b) Bambanta Karin Harshe

Wani aiki da karin sauti yake yi a Hausa, shi ne bambanta karin harshenta. Misali, Daidaitacciyar Hausa da Sakkwatanci:

Daidaitacciyar Hausa

Sakkwatanci

9.	maayuu	màyyuu
	kujèeraa	kùjeeràa
	yàaraa	yàaraa

(Sani, 2009:22)

Kazalika a wannan zubi, mun ga cewa ana rubuta wasu kalmomi na Daidaitacciyar Hausa da Sakkwatacci bai xaya amma karin sauti ne kaxai ya bambanta karorin guda biyu.

(c) Tsirar kalma (canza ajin kalma daga wani zuwa wani)

Tsirar kalma ita ce zakuxawarta ta daga wani rukunin nahawu zuwa wani. Ra'ayin mai wannan bincike ya zo xaya da na Zarruq (2006:4) da ya ce, "Karin sauti shi kaxai yana motsa kalma daga wani rukunin nahawu zuwa wani" Misali, suna zuwa aikatau:

	Suna	→	Aikatau
10.	bùrgaa càasaa taunaa zùbaa		burgàa caasàa taunàa zubàa

A waxannan misalai, ya bayyana cewa karin sauti ya haddasa zakuxawar kalma daga suna zuwa aikatau. A gaba xaya, a bayyane yake cewa karin sauti yana taka muhimmiyar rawa a harshen Hausa. Baya ga bambanta ma'anar kalmomi masu hanyar rubutu iri xaya da yake yi, yana ma bambanta karorin Hausa. Sannan yana motsa kalma daga wani rukuni na nahawu zuwa wani. Dangane da haka, ya tabbata karin sauti a Hausa yana fayyace nau'o'in ma'ana, ba kamar a Ingilishi ba, a inda ba ya taka rawa da ta shafi haka.

4.2.4 Kwatanci Tsakanin Hausa Da Ingilishi

Jadawali na 1: Wasu Kamanni da Bambance-Bambancen da aka Gano Tsakanin Hausa da Ingilishi ta Fuskar Maraka Yanki

Nau'in marakin yanki	Hausa	Ingilishi	Tasirin Ma'ana	
			Hausa	Ingilishi
Karin sauti (“ tone ”)	✓	X	✓	X
Tashin sauti na kalma (“ lexical stress ”)	✓	✓	X	✓
Tashin sauti na jumla (“ sentential stress ”)	✓	✓	X	✓
Tashin sauti qarfafau (“ emphatic stress ”)	✓	✓	X	✓
Tashin sauti bambantau (“ contrastive stress ”)	X	✓	X	✓
Wa'adin furta gava (“ syllable length ”)	✓	✓	X	✓
Yankin rausayar murya (“ junction ”)	✓	✓	✓	✓

Daga jadawalin da ya gabata, za a iya fitar da waxannan kamanni da bambance-bambance tsakanin Hausa da Ingilishi ta fuskar maraka yanki kamar haka:

1. Hausa harshe ce mai karin sauti, Ingilishi kuwa ba mai shi ba. Masana irin su Dunstan (1969) da Williams (1973) sun bayyana shi da “Intonational Language,” wato harshe mai rausayar murya. Akwai karin sauti nau'i huxu a Hausa. Uku daga ciki suna fayyace ma'ana, xaya kuwa qarfafa zance kawai yake yi.
2. Tashin sauti da ayyukan da yake yi a Ingilishi a bayyane suke ba kamar a Hausa ba inda za a iya cewa a fake yake wanda ya sa masana irin su Hyman

(1995) suke ganin ma babu shi a Hausa. Duk da haka, Dunstan (1969) da Sani (2001) sun nuna akwai shi a Hausa amma ba shi da tasiri a wajen fayyace ma'ana. Haka kuma Ingilishi yana da tashin sauti na kalma wanda yake rarrabe ma'anar kalmomi masu hanyar rubutu iri xaya. Sannan yana da tashin sauti na jumla wanda ya haxa da tashin sauti qarfafau (“**empathic stress**”) da kuma tashin sauti bambantau (“**contrastive stress**”) waxanda duk suke da tasirin ma'ana a jumlolin Ingilishi. Idan aka kwatanta da Hausa sai a ga cewa akwai bambanci. Duk da cewa Hausa tana da tashin sauti na kalma wanda kan bayyana a jumla, to tashin sautin ba shi da tasirin ma'ana a Hausa, sai dai qarfafafa zance kawai.

3. Wani muhimmin bambanci tsakanin Hausa da Ingilishi shi ne Ingilishi yana da qa'ida wajen furta gavobi masu tashin sauti (“**stress timing**”) wato akwai daidaiton wa'adi wajen furta gavovi masu tashin sauti. Da yake a cikin jumlar Ingilishi kalmomin suna da na aikatawa da na sifa da na wakilin suna da kuma bayanin su ake furtawa da tashin sauti, sai ya kasance furucin kalmomin nahawu (“**grammatical/function words**”) irin su mahaxi (“**conjunction**”) kamar ‘**but**’ da ‘**and**’ da makamantansu ana gajarta furucinsu domin tasasshiyar gava ta bayansu ko mai biye da su ta yi fice a wajen furuci. A wani lokaci ma haxiye su ake yi wajen furuci. Ta haka sai ya zama wa'adin furta kalmomin nahawu guda biyu ko uku a tare zai xauki wa'adin furta tasasshiyar

gava guda xaya, wadda ta gabace su ko wadda ta zo bayansu. Misali a wannan jumlar: “I like walking in the rain”. Zai yiwu a furta gavovin “I” da “like” da “wal” da kuma “rain” tare da tashin sauti, kuma kowace gava daga cikin su tana xaucar kusan wa’adin lokacin furta gavovi guda uku marasa tashin sauti wato “king” da “in” da kuma “the” a haxe.

Ita kuwa Hausa savanin Ingilishi tana da qa’ida ne wajen furta gavar kalma (“**syllable-timing**”) wato gavovin kalmomin Hausa suna da daidaiton wa’adi na furuci. A Hausa tasasshiyar gava ba ta da daidaiton wa’adi wajen furuci kamar yadda Dunstan, (1996:83) ta ce:

“Hausa like most Nigerian languages is syllable-timed, i.e. where the syllables occur at fairly regular intervals in time, and any stressed syllables therefore, occur at irregular intervals in time.” (Dunstan 1996: 83).

4. Akwai yankin rausayar murya a Hausa da Ingilishi duka, kuma yana da tasirin ma’ana a harsunan biyu. Sai dai, a Hausa ya fi yin tasiri a ma’ana idan a gajeriyar jumla ne. A doguwar jumla kuwa, yankin rausayar murya bai cika fayyace ma’ana ba sai dai ya zama wani zango na sake saita gangarar rausayar murya. Misali: “**Gidan ne**” yankin rausayar murya ne kuma yana da ma’ana, amma a jumlar “**Gidan ne ya qone**” sai yankin rausayar murya “**gidan ne**” ya zama zango ko gavar da tsarin gangara zai sake maimaita kansa

Wannan ya nuna cewa kamar yadda ya wajaba mai koyon Ingilishi ya koyi furucin gavovi masu tashin sauti, to haka ya wajaba gare shi ya koyi furta gavovi masu tashin sauti bisa wa'adi. Kazalika yadda ya wajaba ga mai koyon Hausa ya koyi furta karin sautin kowace gava, haka ya wajaba a gare shi ya koyi furta gavar Hausa bisa wa'adi. Yin haka zai sa a kauce wa furta gavovin Hausa da na Ingilishi ba da salon da ya dace ba. Don kuwa idan aka furta gavovin Ingilishi misali, da salon furucin gava bisa wa'adi, kamar yadda abin yake a Hausa maimakon furta gavovin da salon tasasshiyar gava bisa wa'adi, to xan asalin harshen Ingilishi ba zai fahimci zancen da aka yi ba. Shi kuma xan koyo buqatarsa ba za ta biya ba.

4.3 Rausayar Murya a Harsuna Daban-Daban

A wannan sashe za a yi nazarin yadda rausayar murya take a harsuna daban-daban. Daga cikin harsunan da za a duba akwai Faransanci (“**French**”) da Sinancin Mandarin (“**Mandarin Chinese**”) da Ingilishi da Hausa.

4.3.1 Yadda Rausayar Murya Take a Faransanci

A harshen Faransanci ana da nau'in rausayar murya guda huxu, kamar yadda Lian (1980:65) ya bayyana. Waxannan nau'o'i su ne kamar haka: zubin rausayar murya mai nuna cigaban zance (“**continuation pattern**”) da zubin rausayar murya mai nuna cikar zance (“**finality pattern**”) da zubin rausayar murya ta tambaya gaxi (“**yes/no pattern**”) da kuma zubin rausayar murya ta tambaya tambayau (“**wh-question pattern**”)

(Lian, 1980:65)

4.3.1.1 Zubin Rausayar Murya Mai Nuna Cigaban Zance a Faransanci (“Continuation Pattern”)

Zubin rausayar murya mai nuna cigaban zance shi ne nau'in rausayar muryar da ya bambanta rausayar muryar harshen Faransanci da ta sauran harsuna, domin kuwa harshen Faransanci ba shi da tashin sauti ko wani nau'i na rausayar murya na musamman a kan gavar kalma. Maimakon haka, harshen Faransanci yana da xagawar amon murya ne a kan gavar qarshe ta kowane yanki ko qungiya raujin murya (“**rhythmic group**”); savanin yadda abin yake a Ingilishi da Sipaniyanci inda ake furta wata gavar kalma da tashin sauti (“**stress**”) tare da rausayar murya mai xagawa (“**rising intonation**”).

Zubin rausayar murya mai nuna cigaban zance ya qunshi xagawar amon murya (“**pitch**”) a gavar qarshe ta yankin raujin murya (“**rhythmic group**”) wato, “The continuation pattern is a rise in the last syllable of a rhythm group” kamar yadda Lian (1980:66) ya bayyana. Misali: Hier [soir, il mà off[ert une cigar]ette.

(Last evening he offered me cigarette”) (Lian1980:66).

Lian (1980:67) ya ci gaba da cewa a tsarin rausayar muryar Faransanci, kalmar sifa tana cikin yankin raujin murya (“**rhythm group**”) xaya da kalmar suna, wato “Adjectives are in the same rhythm group as their noun.” (Lian, 1980:67).

11 Misali: *il est Briche?* (Lian 1980:71). Sai dai kuma Lian (1980:71) ya nuna cewa tsarin da aka fi samu a zance na baka ko rubutacce a harshen Faransanci shi ne wanda ake gabatar da kalmar “**Est-ce que**” mai nufin... (“**is it that...**”) a Inglishi.

A wannan tsari na gabatar da kalmar “**Est-ce que,**” idan aka yi tambaya da baka ana da zavi wajen furta qarshenta. Wato ana iya furta qarshen tambayar ko dai da amon murya (“**pitch**”) mai xagawa sama ko kuma da mai faxuwa qasa. Misali:

12 *“Est-ce qu’il est riche?” Ko kuma*
 Est-ce qu’il est riche? (Lian, 1980:71)

A tambaya cikin zance na qa’ida (“**formal form**”) kuwa, akan sauya gurbin kalmar aikau (“**subject**”) da ta aikatau (“**verb**”). Haka kuma, tambaya ta baka wadda aka yi cikin zance na qa’ida (“**formal form**”) tana iya qarewa da xagawar amon murya ko faxuwar sa, kamar yadda abin yake a zance wanda ba na qa’ida ba. Misali:

13 *Est-il riche? Ko kuma*
 Est-il riche? (Lian 1980:72)

Wani lokaci kuma, tambaya gaxi (“**yes/no question**”) takan fara da yankin karfafawa, (“**topic phrase**”). Idan haka ta faru sai a furta yankin qarfafawar da yanayin rausayar murya ta jumlar bayani, sauran yankin tambayar kuma sai a faxe shi da zubin rausayar murya ta tambaya gaxi, wato mai xagawa a qarshen jumla.

Misali: *Est cette photo, tu l’as prise ...*” (Lian 1990:78)

4.3.1.2 Zubin Rausayar Murya ta Tambaya Tambayau a Faransanci (“Information Question Pattern”).

Lian, (1980:80) ya ce, *“the information question intonation is a rapid fall-off from high pitch on the first wh-question word often followed by a small rise in pitch on the last syllable of the question”*

Lian, (1980:80)

wanda aka fassara kamar haka: A zubin rausayar murya ta tambaya tambayau a Faransanci, jumlar takan fara da xagawar amon murya daga kalmar farko ta tambaya tambayau wadda ke faxuwa da sauri bayan kalmar tambayar ko gavarta, musamman idan kalmar mai gavovi da yawa ce. Bayan haka, akan sami xan qarin amon murya a qarshen gavar tambaya, kamar haka:

- 15 □Où□past-il? Ko kuma □Où □est – ce □qu’il part?
 □Où□part-il? □Où □est-ce qu’il □part?
 Ko kuma □Où est-ce □qu’il □part?

□Com□bien a vaut? Ko com □bien ca □aut? (Lian 1980:81)

A waxannan misalai, an ga yadda rausayar murya ta tambaya tambayau ta fara xagawa daga kalmar farko sannan ta faxi (da sauri) a kan gavar qarshe ta kalmar tambaya.

Bayan haka, Lian (1980:81) ya ci gaba da cewa “in both cases, the question begins and ends at high pitches than does a declarative sentence”. (Lian 1980:81). Wato tambaya tambayau takan fara da amon murya wanda ya fi na jumlar bayani xagawa

a farko da qarshen tambayar. Haka kuma idan aka yi tambaya tambayau a cikin zance na qa'ida (“**formal form**”) akan sanya kalmar tambaya a qarshen jumlar. A wannan yanayi Lian (1980:82) ya muna cewa “The question ends at a high pitch, often with a slight rise on the high final syllable”.(Lian, 1980:82) Misali: Il part 16 Où Ko Il part où? (Lian 1980:90).

A wannan misali an ga yadda tambaya tambayau ta qare da kalmar tambaya a qarshen jumla kuma tare da kaifin amo (“**high pitch**”) da xagawar amon murya sama qaxan.

4.4 Rausayar Murya a Sinancin Mandarin “Intonation in Mandarin Chinese”

Sinancin Mandarin harshe ne mai karin sauti a inda amon murya ke haddasa bambancin ma’ana tsakanin zubin kalmomi biyu ko fiye. Duk da haka, “**Mandarin Chinese**” yana da fasalin rausayar murya wanda ke nuna yanayin jumla gaba xaya. Akwai nau’o’in jumla guda huxu masu rausayar murya daban-daban: jumlar bayanau (“**declarative sentence**”) “unmarked interrogative questions da “yes/no question” wadda take qarewa da ‘ma’ da kuma “**A-not-A question**” mai sigar “**He go not go**” (wato does he go or not?). A Sinancin Mandarin (“**Mandarin Chinese**”) Ana fayyace tsarin rausayar muryar karin harshen Beijing bisa mizanin amon murya mai lambobi tara. A wannan mizani, mataki na tara shi ne mafi yin sama, mataki na xaya kuma mafi yin qasa. A wannan tsari, rausayar muryar jumla

bayyanau tana farawa daga mataki na uku zuwa na biyar sannan ta yi qasa zuwa mataki na biyu sannan kuma ta sauka zuwa mataki na xaya.

4.4.1 Rausayar Murya Ta Tambaya Mai Fasalin (A-Not-A-Question”)

“**A-not-A questions**” kuwa kan fara daga matakin amon murya na shida, ta xaga zuwa na tara sannan ta sauko zuwa matakin amon murya na biyu sannan ta sauka zuwa na xaya.

Rausayar murya ta “**Yes/No question**” ita kuwa takan fara daga matakin auna sauti na shida ta xaga zuwa na tara sannan ta dawo zuwa na huxu sannan ta koma na biyar.

A harshen Mandarin Chinese, musamman karin harshen Beijing ana fara faxar tambaya da amon murya mai xagawa sama fiye da yadda abin yake a jumlar bayani.

Idan aka duba fasalin rausayar murya a karin harshen Beijing, sai a ga cewa shi ma kamar Ingilish da Hausa ana fara faxar tambaya ne da amon murya wanda ya fi yin sama idan an kwatanta da yadda abin yake a jumlar bayani. Duk da cewa amon murya yana hawa da sauka a kowace irin jumla, a harshen Mandarin Chinese a wajen faxin tambaya gaxi da kuma “**unmarked questions**” amon murya yakan xaga a qarshen jumla ne, savanin jumlar bayani da ta (**A-not-A-questions**) waxanda suke qarewa da amon murya na qasa.

4.5 Rausayar Murya a Ingilishi (“Intonation in English”)

Manazarta Ingilishi sun rarrabu dangane da nau'o'in rausayar murya a harshen. Misali, Dunstan (1996:68), da Williams (1973 :78) da kuma Ibe (2002:317) duk suna da'awar cewa rausayar murya nau'i biyu ce a Ingilishi, mai faxuwa ("falling tune") da kuma mai xagawa sama ("**rising tune**") Amma Chukwuma da Otagburuagwu (1997:260) sun nuna guda uku ne. Sun qara da rausayar murya mai faxuwa tare da mai xagawa ("**falling-rising tune**") a kan biyun da waxancan masana suka nuna. Wasu masanan ma sun nuna nau'i huxu ne. Su kuma sun qara ne da mai xagawa tare da mai faxuwa ('rising,-falling tune'). Amma a zance mafi rinjaye, guda biyu ne. Sai dai ana surka su da juna a fitar da wasu biyun. A gaba xaya ana da wannan fasali a rausayar muryar Ingilishi: rausayar murya mai faxuwa da mai xagawa, da haxakar mai xagawa tare da mai faxuwa da kuma haxakar mai faxuwa tare da mai xagawa.

Ita kuwa Hausa, savanin Ingilishi, tana da nau'in rausayar murya guda xaya ne tak, wato mai sauka ko mai gangara, sai 'yan sauye-sauye da kuma qarin wasu sigogi da akan samu a jumlar tambaya. Bari a xauki kowane nau'i na rausayar muryar Ingilishi don a fito da yadda abin yake, filla-filla.

4.5.1 Zubin Rausayar Murya Faxau ("Falling Tune")

Rausayar murya faxau ita ce rausayar murya wadda amon murya ("**pitch**") yake faxuwa a kan tasasshiyar gava ta kalmar qarshe ("**nuclear word**") a cikin jumla.



Ana alamta ta da wannan alamar / / Rausayar murya faxau (“**falling tune**”) gushi ne na amon murya zuwa qasa a cikin zance. Ana amfani da shi a sassauqar jumlar bayani kamar haka:

Wajen nuna tabbacin zance ko kammalarsa wato (“Finality/definiteness”)

17 i. 'That was my 'name _____ (“**finality**”)

_____ (“**finality**”)

ii. And that 'ends the 'news _____ (“**finality**”)

_____ (“**definite**”)

iii. She 'bought a 'house _____ (“**definite**”)

_____ (“**definite**”)

iv He 'slapped the 'boy _____ (“**definite**”)

Har ila yau, da irin rausayar murya ake faxin jumla umartau (command).

Misali: .

18. i. 'Go a'way _____

ii. 'Come 'back _____

iii. 'Stop the 'noise _____

Bayan haka, da irin wannan nau’i na rausayar murya ake faxin jumla motsa-rai,

19 (“**exclamation**”) kamar:

'Oh my 'God! _____

'What a 'life! _____

Har ila yau, da rausayar murya mai faxuwa ake faxin tambaya mai haxe da kalmar tambaya (“**wh-question**”) Misali:

20 'What's 'going on?

'Who do you 'want?

'Who were you 'talking of?

Haka kuma da rausayar murya mai faxuwa ake faxin vangare na biyu na tambayar zavi (“**alternative questions**”). Misali:

21 'Do you 'want to 'eat or you 'want to 'sleep?

Shall we 'talk or 'sing?

Waxannan misalai sun nuna cewa ana faxar zance mai tabbaci ko mai nuna cikar ma’ana da jumla umartau da jumla motsin-rai da tambaya tambayau da kuma vangare na biyu na tambayar zavi da rausayar murya mai faxuwa a Ingilishi.

4.5.2 Rausayar Murya Mai Xagawa (“**Rising Tune**”)

Rausayar murya mai xagawa ita ce wadda amon murya (“**pitch**”) yake xagawa a tasasshiyar gava ta kalmar qarshe a cikin jumla (“**nuclear word**”) inda amon sauti yake xagawa sama a cikin zance. Sannan ana xaga amon sauti a kan tasasshiyar

gava a yankin rausayar murya (“**intonation unit**”). Ana amfani da wannan irin rausayar murya wajen faxin tambaya gaxi. (“**yes/no question**”). A irin wannan hali ana furta lafazin qaramin aikatau ‘**do**’ (“**aux verb**”) da aikatau mai kasancewa tare da tashin sauti. Misali:

'Did you 'see the 'girl?

— — — — —

'Did you 'eat 'yesterday?

— — — — —

'Are you 'coming 'tonight?

— — — — —

b. A wajen neman a aikata wani abu a cikin ladabi (“**polite request**”) da rausayar murya mai xágawa ake faxin zancen. Misali:

23 May I 'see your 'papers, 'please.

— — — — —

'Could you 'please 'pass the 'salt.

— — — — —

c. Haka kuma a wajen jeranta abubuwa (“**listing**”) ko kuma wajen yin qidaya (“**counting**”) da rausayar murya mai xagawa ake yin amfani. Misali:

24 i. One, two, three, four...

I 'need 'spoon, 'fork, 'knife, 'plate...

— — — — —

d. Bayan haka ana yin amfani da rausayar murya mai xagawa wajen faxin sashen farko na tambayar zavi (“**alternative question**”). Misali:

25 'Do you 'want to 'eat or 'sleep.

A wannan misali, gava maras tashin sauti tana matakin amon murya na qasa, kamar yadda yake a fasalin rausayar murya na farko, sai dai qarshensu ya bambanta. A wannan fasali, akwai gavovi marasa tashin sauti a qarshen jumla, amma gavar qarshe ba ta faxuwa kamar yadda take yi a fasalin rausayar murya na farko. Maimaikon haka, sai amon murya ya fara daga qasa ya xaga sama har ma a gavovi marasa tashin sauti. Sai kuma a furta su da amon murya na qasa. Wannan ya nuna rausayar murya ta xaya da ta biyu duk suna da salo bai xaya a farkonsu, qarqashensu ne kawai ya bambanta.

4.5.3 Rausayar Murya mai Faxuwa + mai Xagawa (“falling-rising tune”)

Wannan ita ce rausayar muryar da ake gwama amon murya mai faxuwa a tsakiyar jumla da amon murya mai xagawa a qarshenta. Vangaren jumlar bayani ana faxarsa da rausayar murya mai faxuwa, yayin da sashen tambayar kuma ake faxinsa da rausayar murya mai xagawa.

Ana amfani da irin wannan rausayar murya ne a wajen faxin jumla mai tsawo. A jumla mai tsawo, akan gwama rausayar murya mai faxuwa da kuma mai xagawa, musamman a wajen tsara tambaya tabbatau. Wato irin tambayoyin da akan sarqafa

a qarshen jumlar bayani, don a tabbatar da wani zance ko ra'ayi. Misali: "It's cold, isn't it?" "The party is at 8:00pm, isn't it?"

Da ita ake faxin tambaya gaxi, wato mai buqatar amsar "Ii" ko "aa'aa". Misali, "Is that the man?" Don neman a yi wani abu (cikin ladabi). Misali, "Pass the salt, please", da kuma wajen bayyana mamaki ko adawa da wannan nau'i na rausayar murya ake furtawa. Misali, "That isn't mine".

A Hausa kuwa babu irin wannan fasali na rausayar murya. Wannan ya nuna cewa, Ingilishi yana da rausayar murya mai haxaka, wadda ta qunshi rausayar murya mai faxuwa, irin ta jumlar bayani da kuma mai xagawa irin ta jumlar tambaya, wadda Hausa ba ta da ita. Hausa da Ingilishi sun bambanta ta wannan fuskar.

4.5.4 Rausayar Murya mai Xagawa haxe da mai Faxuwa ('Rising-falling tune')

Wannan kuma, nau'in rausayar murya ne da ake gwama amon murya mai xagawa a tsakiyar jumla, mai sauka kuma a qarshenta.

Ana amfani da irin wannan rausayar murya a wajen faxin zance mai givi, wato wanda bai cika ba. A irin wannan jumlar, ana gwama rausayar murya guda biyu ne duka. Sai a faxi vangaren bayanin da bai cika ba da rausayar murya mai xagawa. Shi kuma sashen da zai cike givin jumlar sai a faxe shi da rausayar murya mai

faxuwa. Misali: “*While he is eating, (let’s have a drink)*”. “*Since her mother died, (she has lost weight)*”. A lura, bayanan da ke cikin baka biyu, ba a faxe su ba, amma su ne bayanan da ya kamata a cike givin da aka bari a jumlolin da ba su cikan ba.

4.6. Rausayar Murya a Hausa

A Hausa akwai nau’o’in rausayar murya guda biyu: rausayar murya ta jumla bayyanau da rausayar murya ta jumla tambayau kamar yadda Sani (2005:51) ya nuna, savanin ra’ayin Newman (2000:612) da ya ce guda huxu, “...four major intonational patterns... (1) neutral/declarative, (2) interrogative, (3) sympathetic address and (4) vocative” (Newman, 2000:612). Idan aka lura sai a ga cewa Newman (2000:612) ya haxa da rausayar murya mai nuna tausayawa (**sympathetic address**) da kuma rausayar murya ta kiranye (“**vocative**”). A gani na duk waxannan jumloli suna iya zama rukuni xaya da jumlar bayani.

4.6.1 Kwatancin Rausayar Muryar Hausa da ta Ingilishi

Daga wannan bayani za a ga cewa Ingilishi harshe ne mai rausayar murya (“**intonational language**”). Harshe mai rausayar murya shi ne harshen da bambance-bambancen amon murya (“**pitch variation**”) yake da tasiri a matakin jumla ba na kalma ba. Misali ta hanyar amfani da bambancin sauye-sauyen amon murya ne mai magana yake bayyana yadda yake ji a ransa (“**emotion**”), da rarrabe jumlar bayani daga jumlar tambaya.

Ita kuwa Hausa, savanin Ingilishi, harshe ne mai karin sauti, wato amon murya a Hausa (“**Pitch**”), kamar yadda abin yake a harshen Sinanci da (“**Vietnamese**”) yana rarrabe ma’anar kalmomi ne. Don haka, idan aka furta wata kalma da kaifin amo (“**high pitch**”) ma’anarta tana bambanta da ta kalmar idan aka faxi wannan kalma da sanyi amo (“**low pitch**”) ko kuma da karin sauti faxau. Misali:

26. káu = mutuwa;
kàu = lallai;
kâu = saukar mari.

4.6.2 Rausayar Murya ta Jumlar Bayani a Hausa

Jumlar bayani kamar yadda Sani (2013:53) ya nuna, ita ce, “Jumla miqaqqiya, wadda ta qunshi saqo a siga ta bayyana wani abu”. (Sani 2013:53) Sai dai, a gani na ana iya sanya jumlar umarni da ta motsin rai, mai nuna razana ko tausayi ko lallashi a wannan rukuni na jumla bayyanau, maimakon a taqaita jumlar bayani ga wadda ke yin bayani kaxai. A Hausa, jumlar bayani kamar yadda aka bayyana a sama tana da sigogi guda biyu. Sani (2013:53-54) ya ce, a tashin farko,

(a) idan karin sautin sama ya zo bayan karin sautin qasa, ya fi karin sautin sama da ya gabata yiwowa qasa”.

(b) “Idan karin sautin qasa ya zo bayan karin sautin sama, ya fi karin sautin qasa da ya gabata yiwowa qasa”. (Sani 2013:53-54). Wannan ra’ayi ya zo daidai da na Dunstan (1996:79-80) da ta ce, “statements and commands have a downdrift type of intonation i.e. a high tone after a low tone is lower than a preceding high tone

and a low tone after a high tone is lower than a preceding low tone (Dunstan, 1996:79-80). Shi ma Jaggar (2001:16) cewa ya yi, “Normal declarative intonation is characterised by progressive downward sloping of the pitch register such that a lexical H tone following a L' tone is lower in pitch than a preceding H” (Jaggar, 2001:16). Wato a rausayar murya ta jumlar bayani, amon murya (“**pitch**”) yana gangara ne ta yadda idan karin sama ya zo bayan karin qasa, ya fi karin sautin sama da ya gabace shi yin qasa. Shi ma Newman (2000:612) cewa ya yi, “Neutral/declarative intonation is characterised by an overall downward slope that causes tones later in the sentence to have a lower pitch than equivalent tones earlier in the sentence. (Newman, 2000:612)

Wato rausayar murya ta jumla bayyanau tana yin gangara, wadda ke haddasa karorin sauti da suka zo daga baya su fi takwarorinsu da suka gabata yin qasa.

Waxannan bayanai sun nuna cewa jumlar bayani a Hausa tana gangara ne, duk da cewa Newman (2000:612) ya fi natsuwa da cewa gangarar da rausayar murya take yi ta taqaita ga yankin rausayar murya ko kuma a gajerun jumloli, amma a dogayen jumloli, gangarar takan sake maimaita kanta ne duk bayan yankin rausayar murya.

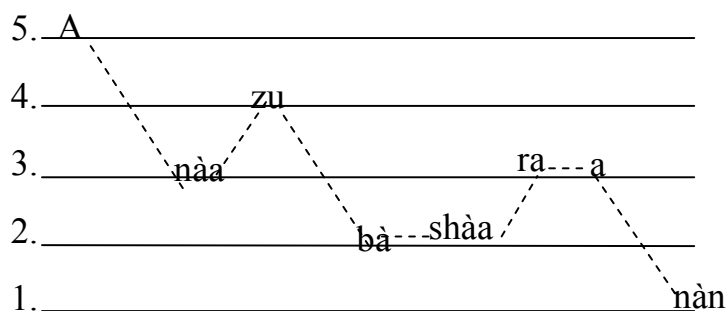
Ga yadda ya ce,

“... I am using “sentence” as the intonational unit even though strictly speaking it is the intonational phrases... a short sentence will normally consist of

one intonational phrase, but a longer sentence could consist of more, each new phrase resetting the intonation grid". (Newman, 2000:612).

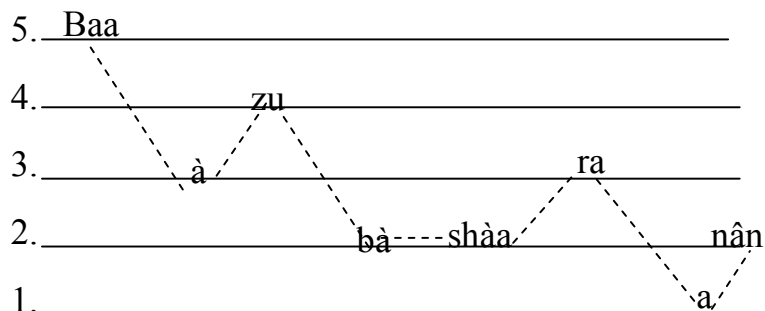
Ga misali:

27. Anàa zubà shàara a nàn.



A jumla a'antacchiya, kamar:

28. Baa à zubà shàara a nân



Haka kuma wajen bayar da umarni, ana yin amfani da zubin rausayar murya mai gangara ne. Jumla umartau ta rabu gida biyu: mai xauke da lamiri da wadda ba ta xauke da lamiri. Mai xauke da lamiri tana iya kasancewa kamar haka:

29. **Mai lamiri**

Ka taso daga nan!
Ki kwashe kayan!

Maras lamiri

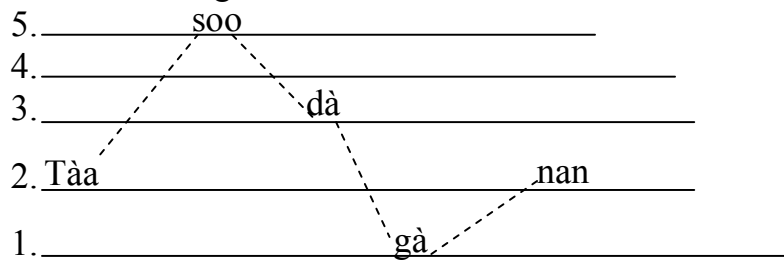
Taso daga nan!
Kwashe kayan!

Ku buxe kofa!

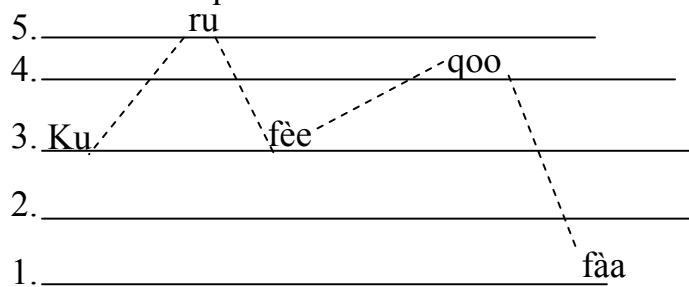
Buxe qofa!

Idan aka dubi waxannan jumloli, sai a ga cewa dukkan su umarni suke bayarwa na a yi, kuma dukansu jumlojin bayani ne, don haka za a xora wasu daga ciki bisa mizanin awon murya, kamar haka:

30. Tàasoo dàgà nan.



31. Kù rufèe qoofàa



Waxannan misalai sun nuna zubin gangara a rausayar murya ta jumla umartau, bayan haka, a misalan an ga yadda karin qasa na qarshe ya sauka zuwa mataki na xaya kamar yadda Newman (2000:612) da Sani (2013:52) suka bayyana, watau a rausayar murya ta jumla bayyanau, karin qasa na qarshe yana zuwa matakin awon amon sauti na xaya ko da jumlar ba ta da tsawon da zai kai shi can.

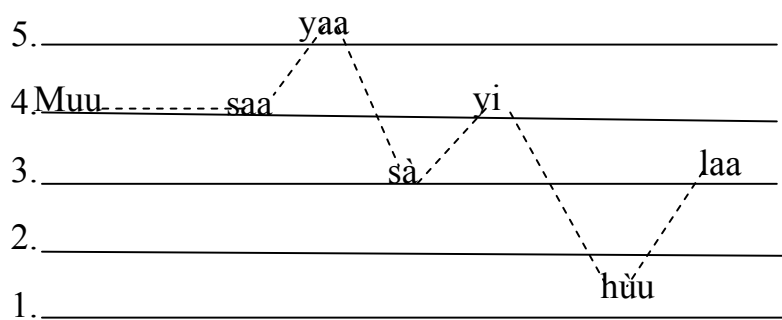
Sai dai kuma, Newman (2000:612) ya jawo hankalin masu nazari cewa

“The overall declarative pattern is subject to an important modification at the beginning of the sentence. Initial high tones begin at pitch 4 (not 5). In a sequence of H-H-L... (where.... the second H is either the weak subject pronoun or the initial syllable of the verb)” The second H raises to 5, which then sets the intonational grid”

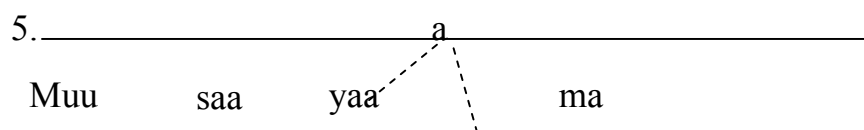
(Newman 2000:612)

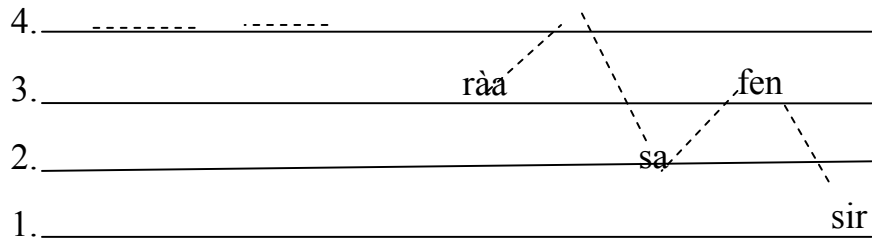
Wato zubin rausayar murya ta jumlar bayani tana iya samun sauyi a farkon jumlar inda karin sama na farko yakan fara daga matakin awon amon murya na huxu (4) maimakon na (5) biyar. (Ana samun haka ne idan aka sami jerin karin sama guda biyu biye da juna kafin karin qasa ya zo, wato (HHL) a inda karin sama na biyu ya kasance lamirin suna ko rarraunan wakilin suna a matsayin aikau: ko kuma karin sama na biyu ya zamo a kan gavar farko ta kalmar aikatau) idan haka ta faru, sai karin sama na biyu ya xaga zuwa matakin awon amon murya na 5, daga nan kuma gangara ta fara. Misali:

32. Muusaa yaa sàyi hùulaa da kuma Muusaa yaa arà masà fensìr



33. Muusaa yaa arà masà fensìr





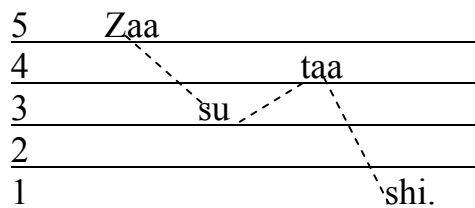
(Newman 2000:612-613)

A waxannan misalai an ga yadda gavar farko mai karin sama ta fara daga matakin awon amon murya na huxu (4) maimakon na biyar (5). Dalili shi ne a misali na farko, gavar /ya/ a mataki na biyar tana matsayin lamiri ko rarraunan wakilin suna ne. A misali na biyu kuma gavar (ya) ita ce gavar farko ta kalmar aikatau.

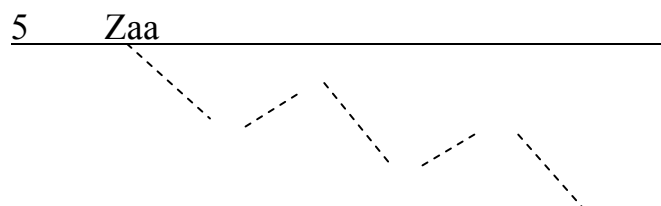
Karin Misali :

1. Zaa sù taashì.
2. Zaa mù ginà xaakii.
3. An tuurà Àmiinù gidaa.
4. Àmiinù bàì ga Maalàm ba.
5. Yaa màkarà zuwàa ajii.

34. **Zaa sù taashii.**



35. **Zaa mù ginà xaakii.**



3. Daga nan sai a hau mataki guda sama daga karin sautin qasa zuwa sama.
4. Sai kuma a sauko mataki 2 qasa daga karin sautin sama na biyu zuwa qasa.
5. Karin sautin qasa na qarshe ya kasance a matakin kaifin sauti na 1.

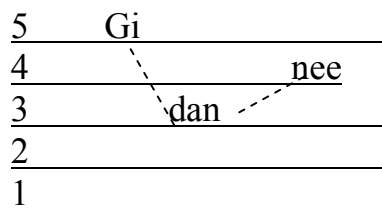
(Sani, 1989 :45)

Haka kuma, tsarin ya buqaci a sauko mataki biyu daga karin sautin sama zuwa na qasa, kuma a hau mataki guda daga karin sautin qasa zuwa na sama. Sai dai kuma, karin sautin qasa na farko zai kasance ne a mataki na 3, karin sautin sama da ke biye kuma a na 5. Haka kuma, karin sautin qasa na qarshe zai sauko qasa har zuwa mataki na 1 ko da jumlar tana da tsawon isar da shi can, ko a'a.

Bugu da qari, ya bayyana cewa idan karin sautin sama ya zo bayan karin sautin qasa, to ya fi karin sautin sama da ya gabace shi yiwowa qasa.

A wajen nuna karin sauti faxau kuwa, ana xora shi ne a mizanin karin sautin qasa. Misali:

39. **Gidân nee**



4.6.2 Yanayin Rausayar Murya a Hausa

Rausayar murya a Hausa tana da dangantaka ta ququt da karin sauti. Wannan irin dangantaka ce ma ta sa Sani (1989:52) ya bayyana ta da cewa rausayar murya ba wani abu ba ce illa caccanza karin sauti daban-daban na kalmomin da ke cikin

jumla. A Hausa, idan ana yin magana, kaifin sauti yana yiwowa qasa ne. Bisa hakan ne ma ake bayyana tsarin rausayar muryar Hausa da cewa mai sauka ne ko mai gangara kamar yadda Muhammed (1990) ya faha.

4.6.3 Yanayin Rausayar Murya a Ingilishi

Idan aka dubi wannan lamari a Ingilishi, sai a ga cewa, shi ma kamar Hausa, yanayin rausayar muryarsa mai sauka ne. Masana irin su Williams (1973) da Beckman da Pierhumbert (1986) da Duduyemi (1994) sun bayyana cewa yayin da ake yin magana a Ingilishi, amon murya (‘pitch’) yana yi qasa har ya kai gava ta qarshe mai tashin sauti, wadda ake faha da faxuwar murya. Misali:

40.

He is 'going 'home.
 • • - —

A wannan misali an ga yadda amon murya yake sauka har zuwa gavar qarshe ta kalmar ‘home’ inda aka sami faxuwar murya. Bisa haka ne ake bayyana rausayar muryar Ingilishi da cewa mai sauka ce. Sai dai yanayin saukar muryar Ingilishi, mataki-mataki ne, tamkar hawa tsani ko saukowa daga gare shi. Ga abin da Duduyemi (1994) ya ce a kan haka:

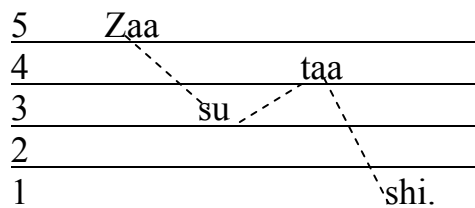
“Naturally, the pitches go up.... In a manner of climbing a ladder with one pitch replacing the other according to degree of loudness.... Similarly, the natural pitches come down from the highest pitch

replacing one another according to degree of lowness” (Duduyemi, 1994 :188).

4.6.4 Kwatanci tsakanin Hausa da Ingilishi

Rausayar murya ta jumlar bayani a Hausa mai sauka ce ko mai gangara. A yayin furta irin wannan jumla, kaifin amo yana yiwowa qasa ta yadda karin sautin sama in ya zo baya karin sauti qasa ya fi karin sautin sama da ya gabata yiwowa qasa, kuma karin sautin qasa in ya zo bayan karin sautin sama ya fi karin sautin qasa da ya gabata yiwowa qasa. Misali :

41. Zaa sù taashi.



Wannan bayani ya nuna cewa Hausa da Ingilishi sun daidaita da juna dangane da yanayin rausayar murya. kowannensu yana da rausayar murya mai sauka, to, sai dai, yanayin saukar tasu ya bambanta. A Hausa rausayar murya tana gangara ne, wato (“**downdrift**”) yayin da take sauka mataki-mataki a Ingilishi, wato (“**downstep**”)

4.7 Kwatanta Hanyoyin Gina Tambaya a Hausa da Ingilishi

A wannan sashe, hanyoyin gina tambaya za a kwatanta a harsunan biyu, da nufin gano inda suka daidaita ko suka bambanta.

Sanannen abu ne cewa harsuna daban-daban suna da mabambantan hanyoyi da suke bi wajen gina tambaya. Manya daga ciki sun haxa da (i) rausayar murya ta musamman da kuma (ii) rikixar jumla. Za a xora Hausa da Ingilishi bisa rausayar murya ta tambaya, a nazarci yadda suke gina tambaya don a sami sauqin kwatanta su da gano inda suka yi kama ko suka bambanta. Sai dai kafin a shiga nazarin wannan hanya, zai yi kyau a duba yanayin rausayar murya ta jumlar bayani a harsunan biyu kamar haka:

4.7.1 Kwatanta Yanayin Rausayar Murya ta Jumlar Tambaya a Hausa da Ingilishi

Rausayar murya ta jumlar tambaya a Ingilishi ta rabu gida uku, dangane da nau'in tambayar da ake aiwatawa, kamar yadda Iyiola (1996:70) da kuma Taiwo (2005:54) suka bayyana: (i) Akwai rausayar murya mai xagawa (“**rising tune**”), wadda ake aiwata tambaya gaxi (wadda ba ta haxe da kalmar tambaya) da ita. (ii) Akwai mai faxuwa (“**falling tune**”), wadda ake aiwata tambaya tambayau (mai haxe da kalmar tambaya) da ita. (iii) Sai kuma haxakar rausayar murya, wato rausayar murya mai faxuwa haxe da mai xagawa (“**falling-rising tune**”), wadda ake aiwata tambaya tabbatau, “**tag question**” da ita.

A Hausa kuwa, rausayar murya ta jumlar tambaya nau'i biyu ce, kamar yadda Sani (1989:45) ya fayyace. Ya nuna akwai rausayar murya ta jumlar tambaya mai haxe

da kalmar tambaya da kuma ta jumlar tambaya wadda ba ta haxe da kalmar tambaya, savanin Ingilishi inda ake da nau'i uku.

Za a xauki kowacce tambaya a kwatanta yanayin rausayar muryarta a harsunan biyu.

4.7.2 Yanayin Rausayar Murya ta Jumlar Tambaya Tambayau a Hausa da Ingilishi

Tambaya tambayau ita ce tambaya mai haxe da kalmar tambaya irin su “**what/which/where/why/how**” a Ingilishi. A Hausa, kuma sun haxa da **ina/yaushe/wane/yaya** da makamantansu. Ana aiwata irin wannan tambaya da rausayar murya mai faxuwa, kamar yadda ake yi a jumlar bayani a Hausa da Ingilishi duka. A Ingilishi, rausayar murya mai faxuwa tana da waxannan siffofi da ke biye:

- (a) Gavar farko ko kuma kalma mai tashin sauti tana kan matakin kaifin sauti mafi yin sama, kamar yadda a Hausa, karin sautin sama na farko yake a kan matakin kaifin sauti mafi yin sama (wato na 5).
- (b) Duk gava ko kalmar mai tashin sauti da ta biyo baya, tana sauka a hankali har zuwa gavar qarshe mai tashin sauti ko kalma wadda ake faxi da faxuwar murya, kamar yadda Iyiola (1996:70) ya bayyana. Ga lafazin nasa cikin Ingilishi:

“In falling tune, the first stressed syllable or word is the highest in pitch and each succeeding stressed syllable or word is spoken on a slightly lower pitch. The voice pitch therefore, descends gradually until the last syllable or word receives the final fall”.

(Iyiola, 1996:70)

A wajen fayyace yanayin rausayar murya a Ingilishi, ana nuna gava ko kalma mai tashin sauti da wannan alama a qarqashinta ko a samanta: (-)

Xagawar kaifin sauti shi kuma, da wannan alamar ake nuna shi: (↷)

Yayin da ake nuna faxuwar kaifin sauti da wannan alama: (↻)

Tashin sauti shi kuma ana nuna shi da wannan alama: (').

Ga wasu misalai don nuna haka:

42. 'Why won't they 'pay?
 - . . \
43. 'Who's the 'new 'man?
 - . . \
44. 'Who 'bought the 'car?
 - - . \
45. Did 'Mark 'go to 'Jos by 'bus?
 . - - . - . \
46. 'What would you 'drink?
 - . . \

Waxannan misalai sun nuna yanayin rausayar murya ta jumlar tambaya tambayau a Ingilishi. An fahimci cewa da rausayar murya mai faxuwa ake aiwata irin wannan

tambaya. Bayan haka, an ga yadda gavar farko ko kalma mai tashin sauti take farawa daga matakin tashin sauti mafi sama, sannan yanayin rausayar muryar ya rinqa sauka a hankali har zuwa gava ta qarshe ko kalma mai tashin sauti wadda ake aiwatawa da faxuwar amon murya.

Idan aka kwatanta wannan lamari da abin da yake faruwa a Hausa, sai a ga cewa a Hausa ma, rausayar murya ta jumlar tambaya mai haxe da kalmar tambaya shigen ta jumlar bayani ce, wato mai gangara, “Sai dai jumlar gaba xayanta tana iya kasancewa da karin sautin da ya xan fi yin sama” kamar yadda Sani (1989:55) ya nuna. Bayan haka kuma, gava ta qarshe mai karin sautin sama tana faxowa aqalla mataki xaya qasa, kamar yadda za a kwatanta da waxannan jumli:

47. Yàushee akà tàaru?

48. Àshee yaa zoo?

49. Yàayàa iyàalankà?

50. Ìnaa zâa ka?

51. Ìnaa su Bukàr sukà tàfi?

Yàushee akà tàaru ?

5 shee...a ru)
4
3 Yàu kà tàa
2
1

Àshee yaa zoo ?

5 shee--yaa---zo)
4
3 À
2

1 _____

Yàayàa iyàalankà ?

5 _____ lan
 4 _____ kà
 3 yàa --- yàa --- ì --- yàa
 2 _____
 1 _____

Ìnâa zâ ka?

5 naa ka)
 4 zâ a)
 3 I
 2 _____
 1 _____

Ìnaa su Bukàr sukà tàfi ?

5 naa --- su --- bu
 4 i --- kàr --- su --- kà --- tà --- fi)
 3
 2 _____
 1 _____

Waxannan misalai sun nuna yanayin rausayar murya ta jumlar tambaya mai xauke da kalmar tambaya. An ga yadda tsarin sauka ya bayyana, sannan an ga yadda faxuwar murya ta biyo bayan karin sautin sama na qarshe a jumla ta xaya da ta biyu da kuma ta huxu. A ta uku kuwa, wadda ta qare da qarir sautin qasa, faxuwar murya ba ta bayyana ba.

4.7.3 Kwatancin Rausayar Muryar Tambaya Tambayau Tsakanin Hausa da Ingilishi

A Ingilishi, idan za a fahi tambaya tambayau, rausayar murya tana fara xagawa ne daga kan kalmar tambaya (“**question word**”), sannan ta fahi a qarshen tambayar.

Zubin rausayar murya tambaya tambayau a Ingilishi mai sauka ne. Wato ana furta kowace tasasshiyar gava da amon murya wanda ya fi na wadda ta gabace ta yin qasa, har a kai ga tasasshiyar gava ta qarshe wadda ake fahi da faxuwar amon murya. Misali:

52. I 'told him to 'go to the 'market.
 . - . . - . . ^ .

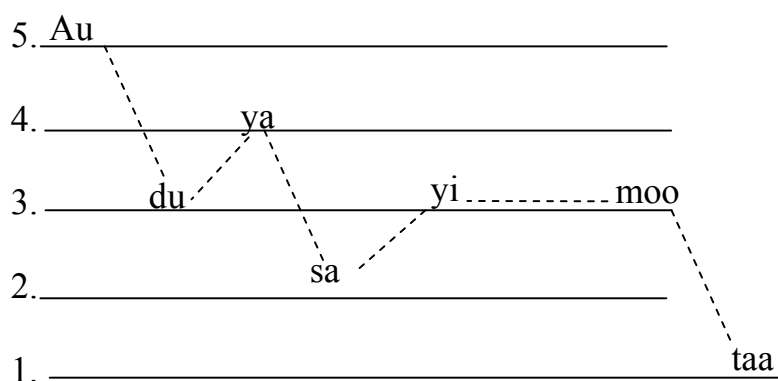
A wannan misali an ga yadda furucin tasasshiyar kalma “**go**” ta fi tatasasshiyar kalma “**told**” yin qasa har zuwa tasasshiyar gava “**mar**” ta kalmar “**market**” wadda aka fahi da faxuwar murya. Bayan haka, duk gava maras tashin sauti da ta biyo bayan faxuwar murya ita ma ana faxar ta da amon murya mai faxuwa. Ana samun irin haka har a tambaya tabbatau. Misali:

53. 'Where did you go? She asked.
 - . . ^ . -

A wannan misali an ga cewa an fahi tasasshiyar kalma “**go**” da faxuwar murya. A Hausa kuwa savanin Ingilishi, rausayar murya ta tambaya mai haxe da kalmar tambaya mai gangara ce (“**down drift**”). Wato idan karin sautin sama ya zo bayan karin sautin qasa, ya fi karin sautin sama da ya gabata yin qasa. Haka kuma

idan karin sautin qasa ya zo bayan karin sautin sama, ya fi karin sautin qasa da ya gabata yin qasa. Misali:

54. Audù ya sàyi mootàa



A wannan misali an ga karin sautin sama na farko a mataki na biyar, karin sauti na sama da ke biye a mataki na huxu, wanda ya nuna cewa karin sautin sama da ya biyo baya ya fi wanda ya gabata yin qasa. Haka kuma an ga karin sauti qasa na farko a mataki na uku, wanda ke biye da shi kuma a mataki na biyu, wanda shi ma ya nuna karin sautin qasa da ya biyo baya ya fi wanda ya gabata yin qasa.

Daga misalan da suka gabata, an ga cewa rausayar muryar tambaya tambayau a Ingilishi (“**wh-question**”) mai sauka ce, sai dai saukar tata mataki-mataki ne kamar sauka daga bene, har a kai tasasshiyar gava ta qarshe wadda ake faxi da faxuwar amon murya.

Idan aka kwatanta da Hausa, sai a ga ita ma Hausa zubin rausayar murya ta jumla tambaya mai haxe da kalmar tambaya mai gangara ce kamar ta Ingilishi. Sai dai savanin Ingilishi, a rausayar muryar Hausa, karin sama idan ya zo bayan karin qasa, ya fi karin sama da ya gabace shi yin qasa. Haka idan karin qasa ya zo bayan karin sama, ya fi karin qasa da ya gabata yin qasa. Shi ya sa aka siffanta rausayar muryar Ingilishi da mai durquso, savanin ta Hausa wadda aka siffanta da mai gangara.

Har ila yau, duk da cewa ana faxar tambaya tambayau da rausayar murya mai gangara a Hausa, tana da qarın wasu sigogi kamar haka:

- a) Jumlar gaba xayanta tana somawa da hauhawar murya;
- b) Karin sauti faxau yana maye gurbin karin sama na qarshen jumla;
- c) Dogon wasali yana maye gurbin gajeren wasali na qarshen jumla;
- d) Faxuwar murya tana biyo bayan gavar qarshe mai karin sautin sama. Misali:

55. Yàayà akà fitaa?

5. _____ a _____ ta _____)
 4. _____ a _____)
 3. Yaa _____ yaa _____ ka _____ fi _____
 2. _____
 1. _____

(Sani 2003; 56-57).

A wannan zane, ga karin sautin qasa na farko a mataki na 3, haka ma karin sautin qasa na 2. Shi kuma karin sautin sama na farko yana mataki na 5, karin sautin sama

da ke biye yana mataki na 3. Sai karin sautin qasa na qarshe ya hau mataki guda zuwa 4. A qarshe kuma tun da jumlar ta tambaya ce ga faxuwar murya nan ta biyo bayan gava ta qarshe mai karin sautin sama. Waxannan sigogi na tambaya tambayau a Hausa, babu irin su a rausayar muryar tambaya tambayau a Ingilishi.

4.7.3.1 Kamanni da Bambance- Bambancen Rausayar Murya ta Jumlar Tambaya Tambayau a Hausa da Ingilishi

Idan aka kwatanta yanayin rausayar jumlar tambaya tambayau a Hausa da Ingilishi, sai a ga cewa a harsunan biyu duka akwai faxuwar murya a qarshen jumlar tambaya mai haxe da kalmar tambaya. Sai dai a Ingilishi, faxuwar muryar ta shafi gavar qarshe ko kalma mai tashin sauti ne. A Hausa kuma, ta shafi gavar qarshe mai karin sautin sama. Bayan haka, a Ingilishi gavar farko mai tashin sauti tana a mataki mafi yin sama. Savanin Hausa inda gavar farko mai karin sautin sama ce take kasancewa a wannan mataki. Bugu da qari, a Ingilishi, gava maras tashin sauti takan kasance a mataki na qasa yayin da a Hausa kuwa, gavar farko mai karin sautin qasa ce take kasancewa a matakin kaifin sauti na uku. Sai kuma gava mai karin sautin sama da ke biye ta kasance a mataki na biyar. Bayan haka, Hausa da Ingilishi sun yi tarayya dangane da aiwata jumlar bayani da ta tambaya mai haxe da kalmar tambaya da rausayar murya mai gangara sai xan abin da ba a rasa ba. Yanzu sai a juya ga rausayar murya ta tambaya gaxi don a ga yadda abin yake.

4.8 Rausayar Murya ta Tambaya Gaxi a Ingilishi

Zubin rausayar muryar tambaya gaxi a Ingilishi mai xagawa ce (“**rising**”). Wato kowace tasasshiyar gava ana faxar ta da amon murya (“**pitch**”) wanda ya xan fi amon muryar da aka faxi gavar da ta gabata, har a kai gava ta qarshe wadda ake faxi da xagawar amon murya. Misali:

56. 'Are you 'leaving tomorrow?

A wannan misali, an ga yadda amon muryar tasasshiyar gava ‘**lea**’ ta kalmar aikatau “**leaving**” ta xan fi yin qasa da yadda amon muryar tasasshiyar kalmar aikatau mai kasancewa “**are**” (“**verb of being**”) wadda ta gabace ta har aka kai tasasshiyar gava ta qarshe ‘**mor**’ ta kalmar “**tomorrow**”, wadda aka faza da faxuwar murya. Bayan haka, duk gava maras tashin sauti da ta biyo bayan xagawar amon muryar, ita ma da xagawar amon muryar ake faxin ta. Ana samun irin wannan yanayi a tambaya tabbatau. Misali:

57. 'Did she come? He asked.

Qarin Misalai:

58. *Do you 'like 'science 'subjects?*

59. *Must you 'go with them?*

60. *Will this 'weekend 'suit you?*

61. *'Must we 'go?*

(Iyiola, 1996:71)

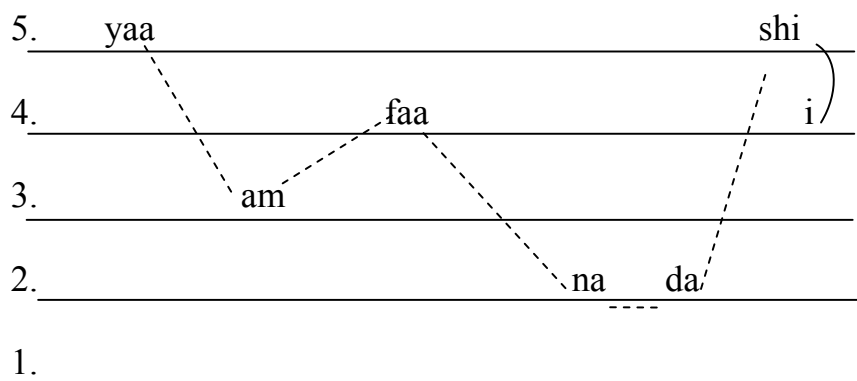
Misalai ke nan masu nuna yanayin rausayar murya yayin da ake faxar tambaya gaxi a Ingilishi. An ga yadda amon murya (“**pitch**”) ya fara xagawa daga gavar farko mai tashin sauti har zuwa gavar qarshe mai tashin sauti. Bayan haka, an ga yadda aka furta gavovi marasa tashin sauti da suka biyo bayan tasassun gavovi, su ma da amon murya mai xagawa. Abin tambaya a nan shi ne, yaya abin yake a Hausa?

4.8.1 Rausayar Murya ta Tambaya Gaxi a Hausa

A Hausa, zubin rausayar murya ta tambaya gaxi (“**yes-no question**”) tana da sifofi kamar haka:

- (a) Babu tsarin gangara, sa’annan,
- (b) Jumlar gaba xayanta tana somawa da hauhawar murya fiye da yadda abin yake a jumlar tambaya mai kalmar tambaya.
- (c) Karin sautin sama na qarshe zai xaga sama aqalla mataki guda fiye da karin sautin sama na gavar da ta gabata.
- (d) Karin sautin qasa na qarshe zai sauko mataki guda ne kawai, ba kamar a jumlar bayani ba inda yake saukowa har zuwa mataki na xaya.
- (e) Dogon wasali yana maye gurbin gajeren wasali na qarshen jumlar tambaya gaxi.
- (f) Faxuwar murya na biyo bayan gavar qarshe amma idan gavar qarshen tana da karin sautin sama ne. Misali:

62. Yaa àmfaanà dà shii?



A wannan misali, ga karin sama na farko nan a mataki na 5, karin sautin sama da ke biye yana mataki na 4, karin sautin qasa na farko a mataki na 3. Sai aka sauko mataki 2 don karvar karin sautin qasa guda biyu da ke biye. Daga nan kuma sai karin sautin sama na gavar qarshe ya haye mataki na 5 tare da faxuwar murya da kuma tsawaita wasalin qarshe wanda ya sauka mataki guda qasa.

Ga karin misalai don nuna haka:

63. Hakà nee ya fàaru?

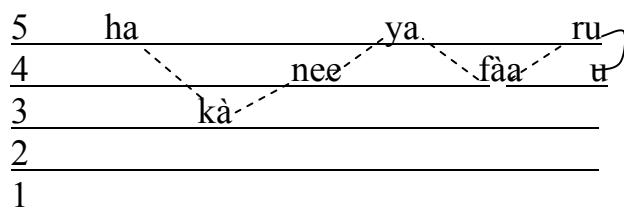
64. Dà saafe ka tàfi?

65. Zaa sù biyaa shì?

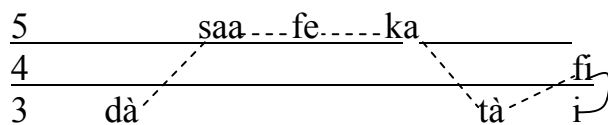
66. Bàlaa nèe wancàn?

67. Kanòo ya tàfi?

63. Hakà nee ya fàaru?



64. Dà saafe ka tàfi ?



2 _____
1 _____

65. Zaa sù biyaa shì?

5 Zaa yaa
4 bi shì
3 sù
2 _____
1 _____

66. Bàlaa nee wancàn?

5 wan
4 laa càn
3 Bà nee
2 _____
1 _____

67. Kanòo ya tàfi?

5 Ka fi
4 ya i
3 nòo
2 tà
1 _____

Misalan da suka gabata sun nuna yanayin rausayar murya ta tambaya gaxi a Hausa tambaya. An ga ta yi kama da takwararta mai haxe da kalmar tambaya ta fuskar farawa da amon murya mafi yin saman, musamman idan ta fara da karin sautin sama, kamar a misali na (63) da na (64) da na (65). Idan kuwa da karin sautin qasa jumlar ta fara, sai gavar farko ta faro daga matakin awon amon murya na 3, kamar a misali na (66). Bayan haka, tsarin sauka na rausayar murya ya ragu sosai saboda jumlar gaba xaya ta fara da amon murya mafi yin sama. Sannan karin sautin sama

na qarshe ya sauka qasa mataki guda kamar a misali na (63) da na (64). Bugu da qari, an tsawaita gajeren wasali na qarshen jumla a waxannan misalai. Sannan karin sautin qasa da ke biye da karin sautin sama na qarshe ya sauka qasa mataki guda. Yayin da aka ga karin sautin sama na qarshe ya xaga sama mataki xaya fiye da karin sautin sama da ya gabata.

4.8.2 Kwatanci Tsakanin Hausa da Ingilishi

Idan aka kwantanta yanayin rausayar murya ta tambaya gaxi (“**yes-no question**”) a Hausa da Ingilishi sai a ga cewa akwai bambanci. A Ingilishi, yanayin rausayar muryar tambaya gaxi da na tambaya tabbatau iri xaya ne, wato mai durquso, sai a wajen faxin tasasshiyar gava ta qarshe ne suka bambanta. Ana faxin tasasshiyar gava ta qarshen tambaya gaxi da amon murya mai xagawa. Ita kuwa tasasshiyar gava ta qarshe a tambaya tambayau da amon murya mai faxuwa ake faxar ta.

A Hausa kuwa, rausayar muryar tambaya gaxi ta bambanta da ta tambaya tambayau don kuwa rausayar muryar tambaya gaxi ta fi ta tambaya tabbatau hauhawa. Bayan haka, tsarin gangara yakan vace a wasu tambayoyin, ba kamar a Ingilishi ba inda yanayin xurquso ba ya vacewa. Haka kuma a tambaya gaxi ta Hausa, karin sautin qasa na qarshe zai xaga sama aqalla mataki guda fiye da na gavar da ta gabata, shi kuma karin sautin qasa na qarshe yana sauka qasa mataki guda kawai, savanin Ingilishi inda ba a samun irin haka.

Bayan haka, a Hausa dogon wasali yana maye gurbin gajere a qarshen tambaya gaxi sannan faxuwar murya ta biyo bayan gavar qarshe mai karin sautin sama, savanin Ingilshi inda hakan ba ta faruwa.

Wannan ya nuna cewa yanayin rausayar muryar tambaya gaxi a Hausa da Ingilishi duk da cewa dukan su masu xagawa ne, akwai bambanci.

4.8.2.1 Kamanni da Bambancin Rausayar Murya ta Tambaya Gaxi a Hausa da Ingilishi

Idan aka kwatanta yanayin rausayar murya ta jumlar tambaya gaxi kalmar tambaya a Hausa da Ingilishi, sai a ga sun yi tarayya ta fuskar fara faxarta da gavar farko a matakin amon murya mafi sama, musamman idan a Ingilishi gava ta farkon mai tashin sauti ce, a Hausa kuma mai karin sautin sama. Idan kuwa gava ta farko ba ta da tashin sauti, to tana farawa daga matakin amon murya na qasa ne, savanin Hausa inda gava ta farko, mai karin sautin qasa take farawa daga matakin amon murya na uku. Haka kuma, a Ingilishi, xagawar amon murya daga gava ta farko mai tashin sauti take farawa har zuwa ta qarshe mai tashin sauti. Sannan ta nashe sauran gavovi marasa tashin sauti ta yadda su ma za a faxe su da xagawar amon sauti, kamar takwarorinsu masu tashin sauti. A Hausa kuwa, karin sautin sama na qarshe ne yake xagawa sama fiye da karin sautin sama da ya gabace shi. Bayan haka kuma, yana sauka qasa mataki guda bayan an tsawaita gajeren wasali na

qarshe. A Ingilishi kuwa babu tsawaita gajeren wasali. Har ila yau, a Hausa karin sautin qasa na qarshe yana sauka qasa mataki guda, wanda ba a samu a Ingilishi. Bugu da qari, a Hausa, tsarin sauka na rausayar murya yana raguwa yayin da ake faxar tambaya wadda ba ta haxe da kalmar tambaya, savanin Ingilishi inda faxar irin wannan tambaya ba ya shafar yanayin saukar rausayar murya. Yin la'akari da bambancin rausayar murya a tsakanin tambaya gaxi da tambayar zavi yana da muhimmanci, don kuwa rashin yin haka, kamar yadda Quirk (1972:91) ya nuna, yana iya haifar da rashin fahimtar manufa. Waxannan su ne 'yan kamanni da kuma bambance-bambancen da aka gano dangane da yanayin rausayar murya a wajen faxar jumlar tambaya gaxi a Hausa da ingilishi.

4.9. Sauran Bambance-Bambancen Rausayar Murya a Tsakanin Hausa da Ingilishi

A Ingilishi akan sami 'yan sauye-sauye a zubin rausaya murya nau'i biyu da muka gani a baya. Wato rausayar murya ta tambaya gaxi da ta tambaya tambayau. Idan aka sami sauye-sauye a nau'o'in rausayar murya, sai kuma a sami qarin ma'ana bisa ma'anar ainihi wadda jumla take isarwa. Misali: idan aka faxi jumla bayyanau da rausayar murya mai xagawa maimakon mai faxuwa, to sai ma'anarta ta tashi daga yin bayani zuwa yin tambaya, kamar a wannan misali:

67. He's 'leaving to'morrow.

• - • • ~ •

68. He's 'leaving tomorrow?

• - • • ~ •

A wannan misali an ga yadda aka furta tasasshiyar gava ta qarshe, wato “**mor**” ta kalmar “**tomorrow**” da amon murya mai faxuwa a jumlar bayani, savannin yadda abin yake a jumlar tambaya, wadda aka faha da amon murya mai xagawa. Faxin tasasshiyar gava ta qarshe wato “**mor**” da amon murya mai faxuwa ya nuna cewa jumlar ta bayani ce. Savannin faxin ta da amon murya mai xagawa wanda ya mayar da ita tambaya gaxi.

Idan aka kwatanta wannan yanayi da Hausa, sai a ga cewa sun yi kama da juna. Domin a Hausa ma, idan aka fahi jumlar bayani da xagawar amon murya takan rikixe tambaya kamar yadda abin yake a Ingilishi. Misali:

69. Zaa sù biyaa shì.

5	Zaa				
4		bi	yaa		
3		sù			
2					
1					shì.

70. Zaa sù biyaa shii?

5	Zaa			yaa	
4		bi			
3		su			shii
2					
1					

Wannan misali ya nuna cewa a Hausa ma idan aka fahi jumlar bayani da rausayar murya mai xagawa tana rikixewa tambaya. Wannan ya nuna cewa Hausa da Ingilishi sun daidaita da juna wajen rikixa jumlar bayani zuwa ta tambaya ta hanyar rausayar muryar. Sai dai ‘yan qarin sigogi kamar tsawaita gajeren wasali na qarshen jumla da xagawar gavar qarshe mai karin sautin sama da kuma faxuwar murya wanda ake samu a Hausa amma ba a samu a Ingilishi.

4.9.1 Bayyana Shakku a Cikin Zance

A Ingilishi, idan aka fashi tasasshiyar gava ta qarshe a jumla bayanau, da haxakar amon murya mai faxuwa da mai xagawa (“**falling.rising tune**”) sai ma’anar jumlar ta tashi daga yin bayani zuwa bayyana shakka ko jinkirin yin tunanin wata buqata (“**hesitation**”) ko kuma bayyana kokwanto. Misali:

71. He 'said he'd 'come 'back (but I doubt whether...)

· — · — ~~~~~

A wannan misali an ga yadda yanayin durquso na rausayar muryar Ingilishi ya xore tun daga kalmar wakilin suna “**he**” zuwa kalmar “**come**”, sai a kalmar bayanau “**back**” wadda ita ce tasasshiyar kalma ta qarshe wadda aka fashi da haxakar rausayar murya mai faxuwa da mai xagawa (“**falling rising tune**”). Yin haka ya sa aka fahimci ana bayyana shakku game da qunshiyar jumlar.

Idan aka kwatanta wannan yanayi da Hausa, sai a ga cewa akwai bambanci. Duk da cewa a Hausa ana bayyana shakku a cikin zance to savanin Ingilishi, ba ta hanyar faxar tasasshiyar gava ta qarshen jumlar bayani da haxakar amon murya mai faxuwa da mai xagawa ake yin haka ba. Maimakon haka, akan bayyana shakku ne ta hanyar qara wata kalma kamar “**anya**” ko “**kuwa**” ko duka biyun a sigar tambaya ko kuma a maimaita jumlar gaba xaya a sigar tambaya. Misali:

Idan aka ce, **Audu ya dawo gida.** Wanda yake shakkar haka zai iya cewa **Anya?** Ko kuma ya ce “**anya kuwa?** Ko kuma ya ce **Anya Audu ya dawo gida?** Ko **Anya Audu ya dawo gida kuwa?**

Wannan bayani ya nuna cewa akwai bambanci tsakanin Hausa da Ingilishi a wajen bayyana shakku a cikin zance. A Ingilishi ana bayyana shakku ta hanyar faxin tasasshiyar gava ta qarshen jumlar bayani da haxakar rausayar murya mai faxuwa da mai xagawa. A Hausa kuwa savanin Ingilishi, akan yi haka ne ta hanyar yin tambaya da kalmar “**anya?**” ko “**anya kuwa?**” Ko kuma ta hanyar maimaita bayanin da aka yi a sigar tambaya.

4.9.2 Bayyana Savani Ko Akasi a Cikin Zance

Haka kuma a Ingilishi, idan aka faxi wata gava wadda ba tasasshiya ba tare da tashin sauti gabanin tasasshiyar gava ta qarshe a cikin jumla, to sai a fahimci cewa akasi ko savanin wannan kalma ko gava ake nufi. Misali:

72. I 'asked him to 'come.

· — — — — —
· — — — — —

A wannan misali, an ga yadda aka furta kalmar wakilin suna “**him**” da faxuwar murya maimakon kalmar “**come**” wadda ita ce tasasshiyar gava ta qarshe a cikin jumlar. Yin haka ya nuna cewa ba wani daban ake nufi ba sai dai wannan “**him**” xin. Karin misali:

73. He 'sold the old 'battery.

· — — — — —
· — — — — —

A wannan misali ma, an ga an faxi kalmar sifa ‘**old**’ da faxuwar murya gabanin tasasshiyar gava ta qarshen jumla wato “**bat**” ta kalmar “**battery**”, wanda ya nuna an qarfafa kalmar sifa “**old**” ne. Wannan ya nuna cewa manufar mai zance ita ce tsohon batir yake nufi ba sabo ba.

Idan aka kwantanta wannan tsari da na Hausa sai a ga cewa akwai bambanci. A Hausa, savanin Ingilishi, ba a qarfafa zance ko nuna akasin manufa ta hanyar faxin gavar da ta gabaci tasasshiyar gava ta qarshen jumla da faxuwar amon murya. Sai dai ta hanyar gabatar da sashen da ake so a qarfafa a farkon jumla ko kuma a yi amfani da kalmomin qarfafawa kamar “**dai**” da “**fa**” da “**kam**”. Misali:

74. Audu ya sha fura (ba qarfafawa)

75. Fura Audu ya sha (akwai qarfawa.)

4.10 Yin Tambaya ta Hanyar Sauya Yanayin Rausayar Murya Kaxai a Hausa da Ingilishi

A Hausa da Ingilishi duka, ana aiwata tambaya ta hanyar sauya yanayin rausayar murya kaxai. Irin wannan tambaya, asalinta jumlar bayani ce ake sauya rausayar muryarta daga mai faxuwa zuwa mai xagawa don ta rikixe tambaya. Irin wannan tambaya sau da yawa, amsarta takan kasance “**li**”ne ko kuma “**aa’aa**”, kamar irin wadda ta gabata. Ga misali:

Jumlar Bayani
76 *He is 'going 'home.*

Jumlar Tambaya
77 *He is 'going 'home?*

78	<u>She is 'ill.</u>	79	<u>She is 'ill?</u>
80	<u>He 'stole your 'book.</u>	81	<u>He 'stole your 'book?</u>
82	<u>He 's 'leaving 'tomorrow.</u>	83	<u>He 's 'leaving 'tomorrow?</u>
84	<u>They 'killed the 'big 'snake.</u>	85	<u>They 'killed the 'big 'snake.</u>
86	<u>He 'bought the 'old 'car.</u>	87	<u>He 'bought the 'old 'car.</u>
88	<u>They 'sleep in my 'room.</u>	89	<u>They 'sleep in my 'room.</u>
90	<u>'Yemi 'cooked the 'food.</u>	91	<u>'Yemi 'cooked the 'food.</u>
92	<u>'Togo has 'gold.</u>	93	<u>'Togo has 'gold.</u>

(Iyiola, 1996:71-72)

Waxannan misalai, sun nuna yadda jumlar bayani ta riqixe ta tambaya gaxi a dalilin sake yanayin rausayar murya daga mai faxuwa ta jumlar bayani zuwa mai xagawa ta jumlar tambaya gaxi. Wannan al'amari ba Hausa da Englishi kaxai ya shafa ba, har da sauran harsuna da dama. Misali, a harsunan Girkanci na yanzu da Italiyanci da “Portuguese ” da kuma Jakaltek, ta irin wannan hanya ce kaxai ake bambanta jumlar bayani da ta tambaya, kamar yadda Bolinger (1972 :314) da Cruttenden (1997 :155-156) suka bayyana. Haka kuma sun qara da cewa yin amfani da amon murya mai xagawa wajen yin tambaya gaxi ya zama xaya daga cikin sigogin da suka zama ruwan dare a harsunan duniya baki xaya. Ita ko tambaya tambayau, ba a cika faxarta da kaifin amo mai xagawa ba. Irin waxannan

tambayoyi, waxanda suka bambanta da takwarorinsu na bayani ta hanyar sake yanayin rausayar murya kaxai, su ake kira tambayar bayani, wato “**declarative question**” a Ingilishi.

A Hausa ma kamar yadda abin yake a Ingilishi, jumlar bayani tana riqixa tambaya gaxi ta hanyar sake yanayin rausayar murya kaxai. Masana irin su Sani (1989 :47) da Newman (2000 :79) da Jaggar (2001:84) da kuma Kraft da Kirk-Greene (1973), duk sun bayyana haka. Hasali ma dai, a Hausa mafi rinjayen tambaya gaxi ta wannan hanya ake yin ta. Misali :

Jumlar Bayani

94. Hakà nee ya fàaru.
96. Dà saafe ka tàfi.
98. Zaa sù biyaa shì.
100. Bàlaa nèe wancàn.
102. Kanò ya tàfi.

Jumlar Tambaya

95. Hakà nee ya fàaru?
97. Dà saafe ka tàfi?
99. Zaa sù biyaa shì?
101. Bàlaa nèe wancàn?
103. Kanò ya tàfi?

94. Hakà ne ya fàaru.

5 ha _____
4 _____ nee _____
3 kà fàa _____
2 ya ru.
1 _____

95 Hakà ne yà fàru?

5 ha _____ ya _____ ru
4 _____ nee fàa u
3 ka _____
2 _____
1 _____

96. Dà saafe ka tàfi .

5 saa --- fe --- ka _____
4 _____ fi.
3 dá tà _____
2 _____
1 _____

97. Dà saafe ka tafii?

5 saa --- fe --- ka _____
4 _____ fi
3 dá ta i
2 _____
1 _____

98.

99.

Zaa sù biyaa shì.

5 Zaa
 4 bi yaa
 3 sù
 2
 1 shì.

Zaa sù biyaa shii?

5 Zaa yaa
 4 bi
 3 su shi
 2
 1

100. Bàlaa nèe wancàn.

5
 4 laa
 3 Bà wan
 2 nèe
 1 can.

101. Bàlaa nèe wancàn?

5 wan
 4 laa can
 3 Bà nee
 2
 1

102. Kanòo ya tàfì.

5 Ka
 4 ya
 3 nòo fi.
 2 tà
 1

103. Kanòo ya tàfii ?

5Ka fi
 4 ya i
 3 nòo
 2 ta
 1

Waxannan misalai, sun nuna cewa a Hausa ma, ana gina tambaya ta hanyar sake yanayin rausayar murya kaxai. Wannan ya nuna cewa Hausa da Ingilishi sun daidaita da juna wajen gina tambaya gaxi ta hanyar sake yanayin rausayar murya kaxai. Yanzu sai a juya ga tambaya tabbatau a ga yadda rausayar muryarta take a harsunan biyu.

4.11 Rausayar Murya ta Tambaya Tabbatau a Ingilishi

Tambaya tabbatau ita ce irin tambayar da ake jingina a qarshen jumlar bayani don ta rikixe tambaya. Hausa da Ingilishi duk suna da irin wannan tambaya. To, sai dai a Ingilishi, irin wannan tambaya tana da rausayar murya ta musamman, wadda

ta haxa nau'o'i biyu na rausayar muryar Ingilishi, wato mai faxuwa ta jumlar bayani da kuma mai xagawa ta jumlar tambaya maras haxe da kalmar tambaya. Irin wannan rausayar murya, ta zama haxakar mai faxuwa da mai xagawa, wato “**falling-rising tune**”, kamar yadda masana Ingilishi da dama suka kira ta; cikinsu kuwa har da Williams (1973:53) da Iyiola (1996 :70) da kuma Chukuwuma da Otagburuagu (1997 :97).

A irin wannan hali, ana faxar vangaren jumlar bayani da rausayar murya mai faxuwa, vangaren tambayar kuma da rausayar murya mai xagawa ake aiwata shi.

Misali:

- 104 *He won't be 'here 'today, will he?*
 . . . - - \ . ✓

- 105 *Let us 'leave now, shall we?*
 - . - \ . ✓

- 106 *We all 'learnt our 'lesson, didn't we?*
 . . - . \ . ✓

- 107 *He 'got his 'sums 'right, didn't he?*
 . - . - \ . ✓

- 108 *'Let's 'take a 'stroll, shall we?*
 - - . \ . ✓

- 109 *'Musa wasn't in 'school 'yesterday, was he?*
 - . . - - . \ . ✓

- 110 *You haven't 'done the 'work, have you?*
 . . - . \ . ✓

111 *It is 'cold, isn't it?*

• • ~ • ~ (Iyiola, 1996:97-98)

Waxannan misalai, sun nuna yanayin rausayar murya ta tambaya tabbatau. Yanayi ne na haxakar rausayar murya mai faxuwa da kuma mai xagawa. An ga yadda aka aiwata vangaren jumlar bayani da rausayar murya mai faxuwa, sannan vangaren tambaya da rausayar murya mai xagawa. To, ko akwai irin wannan tsari a Hausa?

4.11.1 Rausayar Murya ta Tambaya Tabbatau a Hausa

A Hausa, akwai tambaya tabbatau, a inda ake jingina harafin tambaya “**koo**” ko “**nee**” ko nufatau “**shin**” ko “**kùwa**” ko kuma yankin jumla “**koo bàa hakà baa**” a qarshen jumla don ta rikixe tambaya. Masana irin su Newman (2000:67) da Jaggar (2001:45) da Kraft da Kirk-Greene (1973:73) duk sun bayyana haka. Sai dai, dangane da yanayin rausayar murya, a iya cewa da mai gangara ake aiwata ta sai ‘yan sauye-sauyen da ake samu a wajen aiwata tambaya wadda ba ta haxe da kalmar tambaya. Misali:

112. Kai nèe ka zoo koo bàa kai ba nèe ?

113. Ya màkarà zuwàa ajji, koo ?

114. Zaa kù taashì koo?

115. Zaa kù ginà xaakii nee?

112. **Kai nèe ka zoo koo bàa kai ba nèe ?**

5	kai				
4		zoo...	koo		ba
3	nèe...	ka		kar	nèe

2 _____ bà _____
1 _____

113. **Yaa màkarà zuwàa ajii, koo?**

5 Yaa _____
4 _____ ka _____ ko)
3 mà _____ zu _____ a _____ o)
2 _____ rà _____ wàa _____ jii
1 _____

114. **Zaa kù taashì koo?**

5 zaa _____
4 _____ taa _____ ko?
3 kù _____ shì _____ o)
2 _____
1 _____

115. **Zaa kù ginà xaakii nee?**

5 Zaa _____
4 _____ gi _____
3 kù _____ na _____ xaa _____ nee
2 _____
1 _____ kii

Waxannan misalai sun nuna cewa yanayin rausayar murya ta tambaya tabbatau daidai yake da na tambaya wadda ba ta haxe da kalmar tambaya. A bayyane yake cewa duk gavar farko mai karin sautin sama tana mataki na kaifin sauti mafi yin sama. Mai karin sautin qasa na farko kuwa a mataki na uku yake. Sauran siffofi

kuma, duk sun yi daidai da na tambaya wadda ba ta haxe da kalmar tambaya (dubi sashe na 4.11.2.).

4.11.3 Kamanni da Bambance-Bambancen Rausayar Murya ta Tambaya Tabbatau a Hausa da Ingilishi

[

Dangane da rausayar muryar tambaya tabbatau, idan aka kwatanta Hausa da Ingilishi, sai a ga cewa akwai bambanci a bayyane. A Ingilishi dai, da haxakar rausayar murya mai faxuwa da mai xagawa ake faxarta. A Hausa kuwa, yanayin rausayar muryarsu xaya da ta tambaya wadda ba ta xauke da kalmar tambaya.

Waxannan su ne fasalce-fasalcen rausayar muryar tambaya a Hausa da Ingilishi. An ga cewa Ingilishi yana da nau'o'in rausayar murya guda uku yayin da Hausa take da guda biyu. An ga wasu kamanni da bambance-bambancen da ke tsakanin harsunan biyu dangane da kowane nau'i na rausayar muryar tambaya a bayanin da suka gabata.

A wannan babi gaba xaya, an yi nasarar kwatanta wasu muhimman maraka yanki a Hausa da Ingilishi waxanda suka haxa da rausayar murya da tashin sauti da karin sauti, sa'annan aka kwatanta nau'o'in tambaya a harsunan biyu. Bayan haka, an fito da kamanni da kuma bambance-bambancen da ke tsakaninsu ta waxannan fuskoki daki-daki.

BABI NA BIYAR

5.0 Jawabin Kammalawa

A babi na huxu, an kwatanta maraka yanki da kuma rausayar muryar a Hausa da Ingilishi. Samun nasarar gano wasu daga cikin kamanni da bambance-bambancen da ke tsakaninsu ta waxannan fuskoki, shi ya tabbatar da cikas burin wannan nazari. Bisa haka ne, a wannan babi, za a taqaita binciken ta hanyar jaddada muhimman vangarorin da harsunan biyu suka yi kama da wuraren da suka bambanta da juna. Daga nan, sai a kawo jerin manazarta.

5.1 Taqaita Bincike

Wannan bincike, mai suna *Rausayar Murya A Tambaya: Kwatanci Tsakanin Hausa Da Ingilishi*, an tsara shi babi-babi har guda biyar, ta yadda babi na xaya ya mayar da hankali wajen bayyana dalilin gudanar da bincike da fito da muhimmancinsa, da iyakance shi, da zayyana tambayoyin bincike tare da fayyace

hanyoyin gudanar da shi. Babi na biyu kuwa, a nan aka waiwayi ayyukan da suka gabata, aka bayyana alaqarsu da bambancinsu tare da tsamo irin gudummuwar da suka bayar ga wannan aiki. A babi na uku, sai aka tattauna hanyoyin tattara bayanai. Shi kuwa babi na huxu, ya mayar da hankali ne wajen kwatanta maraka yanki da kuma rausayar muryar tambaya a Hausa da Ingilishi. A nan ma, an fito da wasu kamanni da bambance-bambance tsakanin harsunan. A babi na biyar kuma, sai aka yi jawabin kammalawa, inda aka taqaita binciken, aka jero abubuwan da ya gano, tare da bayyana wasu daga cikin matsalolin da aka fuskanta wajen binciken. Sai kuma daga qarshe aka bayar da wasu shawarwari, da kawo jerin manazarta.

Bayan haka, daga hanyoyin da aka bi wajen gudanar da wannan bincike, an fahimci cewa lallai jumlar tambaya tana da fitattun sigogi, waxanda suka bambanta ta da sauran jumloji. Tana da rausayar murya ta daban da nau'o'i irin nata da hanyoyin gina ta na musamman da kevavvun kalmomi nata, waxanda ake gina ta da taimakonsu (a wani lokaci) da kuma kevavvun dalilai na yinta. Bugu da qari, nazarin kamanni da bambancin da ke tsakanin harsunan biyu ta waxannan fuskoki, ya taimaka wajen gano cewa harsunan duniya suna iya bambanta da juna ta mahanga irin ta tsarin sauti da qirar kalma da ginin jumla, har ma da tsarin ma'ana. Amma duk da haka kuma, suna iya daidaita a wasu qa'idojin nahawu, kamar yadda aka gani a tsakanin Hausa da Ingilishi kamar haka:

5.2 Wuraren da Suka Daidaita ko Suka Bambanta Dangane da Tambaya

Hausa da Ingilishi harsuna ne mabambanta, amma duk da haka sun daidaita da juna wajen yin tambaya. Bayanai tare da misalan da suka gabata a wannan aiki, sun tabbatar da cewa ana yin tambaya a Hausa, kamar yadda ake yi a Ingilishi. Sannan nau'oin tambaya a waxannan harsuna duk iri xaya ne, sai xan abin da ba a rasa ba. Kamar yadda ya bayyana. Harsunan biyu suna da manyan sigogin tambaya, waxanda suka haxa da tambaya gaxi da tambaya tambayau da kuma tambayar zavi. Haka ma, sun yi tarayya wajen qananan sigogin tambaya. Kai, hatta rassan waxannan tambayoyi duk iri xaya ne. Misali, Hausa da Ingilishi suna yin tambaya gaxi, irin tambayar da ke neman amsar “**Ii**” ko “**aa'aa**”. Sun kuma daidaita a rassanta. Dukkansu suna da tambaya gaxi mai sigar tabbaci da mai sigar a'antawa, kamar “Za ka tafi gida?” (mai sigar tabbaci) da kuma “Ba za ka tafi gida ba?, (mai sigar a'antawa). A Ingilishi kuma, “Are you coming?” Da “Aren't you coming?” A duba shafi na 103 na wannan aiki don qarin bayani.

Kazalika, a harsunan biyu, tambaya gaxi mai sigar tabbaci ba ta xauke da wata alama mai nuna cewa wanda ya yi ta ya sa rai da irin amsar da za a ba shi. Misali:

Hausa

Ingilishi

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. a. Muusaa yanàa nan? | “Do you like winter sports?” |
| b. An taashì dàgà makarantaa? | “Will you be joining us?” |

Waxannan tambayoyi ba su nuna wata alama ta cewa mai yinsu ya sa rai da irin amsar da za a ba shi. Bayan haka, tambaya gaxi mai sigar a'antawa a harsunan tana neman tabbacin wani hasashe ko zato da ake yi. Misali:

Hausa

Ingilishi

2. a. Bà à tàashi yâarân ba? (a kaikaice ana nufin): “Didn’t he tell you about it?”
 (a kaikaice): “I thought he had” or
 b. Yaa kâmaatà à tàashee sù, àmmaa bà à tàashee sù ba. “I’m sure he did”.

Sannan irin wannan tambaya, a duka harsunan, tana bayyana takaici ko rashin jin dakin mai yinta, saboda yaqinin da yake da shi game da abin da ya yi tambayar a kai, ya kasance babu. Misali: “Have you called him yet?” A kaikaice tana nufin: “You were supposed to call him but you haven’t”. Baa ka dà hankàlii nè? A kaikaice tana nufin: “Naa yi zàton kanàa dà hankàlii, àmmaa yaa bàyyanà bàa hakàa ba nè”. Daga jin waxannan tambayoyi, akwai alamar ran mai yinsu ya sosu.

Bayan haka, akwai tambayar bayani a harsunan biyu. Ita ma wani reshe ne na tambaya gaxi, wadda ta yi daidai da jumlar bayani, sai dai kawai ana faxar qarshenta da xagawar amon murya, wanda yake sa ta rikixe tambaya gaxi. A rubuce kuma, ana sanya mata alamar tambaya. Ga misali daga daidaitacciyar Hausa da daidaitaccen Ingilishi:

Hausa**Ingilishi**

3. a. Kaa tàfi gidaa. (jumlar bayani) “You’ve eaten there before.” (jumlar bayani)
 b. Kaa tàfi gidaa? (tambaya gaxi) “You’ve eaten there before?”(tambaya gaxi)

Sai dai kuma, Ingilishi yana da wani nau’i na tambaya gaxi wanda Hausa ba ta da irinsa. Ita ce ragaggiyar tambayar gaxi, wanda aka fi yi a zance wanda ba na qa’ida ba. Ta ci wannan suna ne saboda ana rage ta ta hanyar tsallake duk wata kalmar qaramin aikatau ko nufatau ko kuma aikatau mai nuna kasancewa da ke cikinta, kamar a wannan misali :

4. a. “He has been talking to you.” (jumlar bayani)
 b. “He been talking to you?” (ragaggiyar tambaya gaxi)

A Hausa, savanin Ingilishi, babu irin wannan nau’i na tambaya gaxi.

Haka kuma, binciken ya gano cewa Hausa da Ingilishi duka suna da tambayar zavi, wadda ta so ta yi kama da tambaya gaxi, sai dai ita ba a yinta da nufin a sami amsar “**I**” ko “**aa’aa**”. Maimakon haka, ita tana qunshe da amsoshi biyu ko fiye, kamar yadda ya bayyana a waxannan misalai:

Hausa:**Ingilishi:**

5. a. Zaa kà jee goonaa koo tashàa ? “Is your birthday in May or June?”
 b. Kùnun zaaqii zaa kà shaa koo na ayaa? “Are you leaving or not?”

Daga cikin amsoshin da ta qunsa ne za a zavi xaya a matsayin amsa. Amma a wani lokaci, ana amsa ta da “**duka biyun**”, wato “**both**” ko kuma “**ba ko xaya**” (daga ciki), wato “**neither**”. Sai dai a wani lokaci ma, saboda kamancinta da tambaya gaxi, akan amsa ta da “**Ii**” ko “**aa’aa**”, ko dai don rashin fahimtar bambancin nasu ko kuma don a yi raha kawai. Hausa da Ingilishi sun yi tarayya a kan haka. Haka kuma sun daidaita dangane da rassanta. A kowane harshe akwai tambayar zavi mai kama da tambaya tambayau da mai kama da tambaya gaxi.

Bayan haka, sun daidaita wajen yin tambayar bayani, wadda ake ganewa ta yanayin rausayar murya ko sanya alamar tambaya (?) a qarshenta, idan a rubuce ne. Misali: “Kaa gamà aikii.” (jumlar bayani) “Kaa gamà aikii? (tambaya). A daidaitaccen Ingilishi kuma, “You are crying.”(jumlar bayani) “You’re crying?” (tambaya).

Bugu da qari, sun daidaita dangane da tambaya tabbatau mai daidaito, irin wadda ake fara gabatar da jumlar bayani mai sigar tabbaci, sannan a jingina mata yankin tambaya mai a’antawa ko wadda ake fara gabatar da jumlar bayani mai sigar a’antawa a jingina mata yankin tambaya mai sigar tabbaci, kamar yadda abin yake a waxannan misalai: “Kanàa dà qòoqarii, koo bàa hakà ba? Bâa ka dà kwaanòo koo? A daidaitaccen Ingilishi kuma: “She is coming, isn’t she? “They are not

going, are they?” Ana yin irin wannan tambaya da amon murya mai xagawa don nemanqarin bayani ko tabbatarwa. Misali:

- a. “Richards will pay me, won’t he?”
- b. “You weren’t lying, were you?”

Wani lokaci kuma, ana yinta don neman mai saurare ya aminta da matanin da jumlar bayanin ta qunsa, kamar a waxannan misalai: “Sarah owns a car, doesn’t she?”

Sai dai kuma, a Ingilishi akwai tambaya tabbatau maras daidaito, irin wadda ake fara gabatar da jumlar bayani mai sigar tabbaci kuma a jingina mata yankin tambaya, shi ma mai sigar tabbaci, ko kuma a fara gabatar da jumlar bayani mai sigar a’antawa, ita ma a jingina mata yankin tambaya mai sigar a’antawa, wadda ba a samu a Hausa.

Kazalika, sun daidaita da juna wajen yin tambaya tambayau, mai neman bayani game da sassan jumla, musamman irin wadda ba a ambata ba a baya. Dangane da rassan tambaya tambayau kuma, nan ma sun daidaita da juna wajen yin **tambaya-yanke** da **tambaya-kauce**. A harsunan biyu duka, **tambaya-yanke** ita aka fi yi a zance na yau da kullum, wanda ba na qa’ida ba. Sannan a duka harsunan, ana yi wa irin wannan tambaya kallon rashin nuna ladabi, musamman idan an yi ta ga baqo ko wanda ba a sani sosai ba. Harsunan duka suna da wasu dabaru da suke yi don su

cusa ladabi a cikin irin wannan tambaya. A Ingilishi, akan fara gabatar da ita da waxannan yankunan jumla: “**Excuse me**” da “**Pardon me**” kafin tambaya- yanke, kamar haka: “Excuse me, when does the bus leave?” “Excuse me, what time is it?” “Pardon me, which form do I need?” Wata hanyar da ake bi wajen cusa ladabi cikin tambaya-yanke ita ce ta sanya kalmar “**Please**” a qarshenta, kamar haka: “Can I have more soup, please?” Amma ba a fara gabatar da kalmar “please” a farkon jumlar kamar a ce: ***“Please, can I have more soup?”**

A Hausa kuwa, ana cusa ladabi cikin tambaya-yanke ta hanyar sanya mata yankin jumla “**don Allah**” a farkonta ko a qarshe kamar haka: Don Allah, ina Ali yake? Ko kuma: Ina Ali yake, don Allah?

Bayan haka, harsunan biyu suna yin tambaya-kauce, musamman a zance na qa’ida. Sannan a duka harsunan, irin wannan tambaya ta rabu zuwa tambayar rahoto (“**reported question**”) da kuma tambaya goye, wato “**embedded question**”. Haka kuma, duka harsunan suna gina tambayar bisa tsarin kalmomi na jumlar bayani. Sannan suna gina tambaya goye ta hanyar gabatar da wasu yankunan jumla, waxanda kan kasance na bayani ko na tambaya. Har ila yau, duk tambaya goye wadda aka fara gabatarwa da yankin jumla mai sigar bayani, tana qarewa da aya. Wadda kuma aka fara gabatarwa da yankin tambaya, sai ta qare da alamar tambaya a harsunan biyu.

Bugu da qari, waxannan harsuna sun daidaita wajen yin tambaya falan xaya, wadda ba a maimaita wani sashe na bayani ko tambaya ko bayanin gaba xayansa. Sannan kuma, sun daidaita da juna dangane da yin tambaya maimaitau. A kowane harshe, ana maimaita kowace irin jumla, ta bayani ko ta tambaya ko ta umarni, gaba xayanta ko kuma wani yanki nata, don a gina tambaya maimaitau.

Bayan haka, Hausa da Ingilishi sun yi daidai da juna dangane da qananan sigogin tambaya, waxanda ake yi ba don neman wani bayani ba, sai don kafa wata hujja ko jawo hankalin mai saurare ga abin da ta qunsa. Rasan irin wannan tambaya ma duk iri xaya ne a harsunan biyu. Kowane harshe yana da tambayar balagar harshe da kuma tambaya motsa-rai. Wannan bayani, ya nuna cewa Hausa da Ingilishi sun yi tarayya dangane da nau'o'in tambaya, illa kawai Ingilishi yana da tambaya tabbatau maras daidaito, Hausa kuwa ba ta da ita.

5.2.1 Ta Fuskar Rausayar Murya

Ta fuskar rausayar murya, a Hausa da Ingilishi duka, ana sarrafa rausayar murya wajen gina jumloli iri-iri, musamman ma ta tambaya. Sai dai, a kowane harshe tana da nata tsari dangane da qira da siffa da kuma yanayi. Misali, Hausa da Ingilishi duka, suna da yanayin rausayar murya mai sauka. Sai dai a Hausa tana gangara ne, wato “**downdrift**”, savanin Ingilishi inda take sauka mataki-mataki, wato “**downstep**”. Bayan haka, a Hausa, rausayar murya tana da dangantaka ta ququt da

karin sauti, don haka suke rankayawa tare da juna don isar da ma'ana ga mai saurare. Savanin Ingilishi, inda rausayar murya take da alaqa da tashin sauti, kuma suke tafiya tare wajen isar da ma'anar zance ga mai saurare.

Bayan haka, a Hausa da Ingilishi duka, ana furta jumlar bayani da amon murya mai yin qasa (ko mai faxuwa). Sai dai a Hausa, idan karin sama ya zo bayan karin sautin qasa, sai ya fi karin sautin sama da ya gabace shi yiwowa qasa. Haka kuma karin sautin qasa da ya zo bayan karin sautin sama, sai ya fi karin sautin qasa da ya gabace shi yiwowa qasa, ta yadda idan aka sauko mataki biyu daga karin sautin sama zuwa qasa, sai kuma a hau mataki guda daga karin sautin qasa zuwa na sama; savanin Ingilishi inda rausayar musayar take sauka mataki-mataki har zuwa gavar qarshe mai tashin sauti wadda ake faxi da faxuwar murya.

Bugu da qari, a Hausa, karin sautin sama na farko yakan zo a matakin kaifin sauti na 5, karin sautin qasa da ya zo bayansa yana mataki na 3, karin sautin sama da ke biye kuma a na 4. Sai kuma karin sautin qasa na qarshe ya sauko qasa har zuwa mataki na xaya, ko da jumlar tana da tsawon isar da shi can ko a'a.

Wannan tsari ya sha bamban da na Ingilishi a inda gavar farko ko kalma mai tashin sauti ce take zuwa a matakin kaifin sauti mafi sama, wato na 5. Sannan duk gava ko kalma mai tashin sauti da ke biye ana faxar ta da kaifin sautin da bai kai na

wadda ta gabata ba. Haka kaifin sautin zai yi ta sauka har a kai gavar qarshe ko kalma mai tashin sauti wadda za a faha da faxuwar murya.

Ta fuskar jumlar tambaya kuma, a Hausa ana da nau'in rausayar murya guda biyu, dangane da ko tana haxe da kalmar tambaya ko a'a. Savanin Ingilishi, inda ake da nau'i uku: akwai rausayar murya mai faxuwa ta tambaya-tambayau (mai haxe da kalmar tambaya) da mai xagawa ta tambaya-gaxi (wadda ba ta haxe da kalmar tambaya) da kuma haxakar rausayar murya, wadda ta haxa biyun da suka gabata, ta tambaya-tabbatau.

Idan aka dubi yanayin rausayar murya ta tambaya mai haxe da kalmar tambaya, sai a ga cewa, a Hausa da Ingilishi duka shigenta jumlar bayani ce, wato mai sauka. Sai dai a Hausa, ana faxarta da rausayar murya mai gangara a Ingilishi kuma da faxuwar murya. Bayan haka, a Hausa savanin Ingilishi, jumlar gaba xayanta tana iya kasancewa da kaifin sautin da ya xan fi yin sama. Bugu da qari, gava ta qarshe mai karin sautin sama tana faxowa kan aqalla mataki xaya qasa, wanda ba a samu a Ingilishi. Sai dai kuma, a gava ta qarshe mai gajeren wasali ba a samun faxuwar murya, savanin Ingilishi inda a koyaushe ake faxar jumlar tambaya mai haxe da kalmar tambaya da faxuwar murya a qarshenta.

Ta fuskar rausayar murya ta jumlar tambaya wadda ba ta haxe da kalmar tambaya kuma, a Hausa ana faxar irin wannan tambaya da rausayar murya mai farawa daga

matakin kaifin sautin da ya fi yin sama. Sai dai, tsarin sauka na rausayar murya yana raguwa sosai. Sannan karin sautin sama na qarshe yana sauka qasa aqalla mataki guda fiye da karin sautin sama na gavar da ta gabata, sai kuma karin sautin qasa da ke biye da karin sautin sama na qarshe ya sauka qasa aqalla mataki guda. Bayan haka, ana tsawaita gajeren wasali na qarshen jumla, sannan karin sautin sama na qarshe ya xaga sama mataki xaya fiye da karin sautin sama da ya gabata.

Savanin Ingilishi inda ake faxar tambaya wadda ba ta haxe da kalmar tambaya da rausayar murya mai xagawa, ba lallai sai idan ta qare da karin sautin sama ba, kamar na Hausa. Bayan haka, xagawar amon murya a Ingilishi yana farawa daga gavar farko (ko kalma) mai tashin sauti, har sai ya kai qololuwa a kan gavar qarshe mai tashin sauti. Sannan idan akwai wasu gavobi marasa tashin sauti da ke biye, sai su saje da takwarorinsu masu shi, su ma a faxe su da xagawar amon murya.

Wani bambanci da ke tsakanin Hausa da Ingilishi ta fuskar rausayar murya shi ne, a Ingilishi akwai haxakar rausayar murya, wato haxuwar rausayar murya mai faxuwa da mai xagawa, musamman wajen faxar tambaya-tabbatau (“**tag question**”). Irin wannan tambaya ta qunshi nau’in jumla guda biyu ta bayani a farko, da kuma ta tambaya a qarshe. A nan, sai a faxi vangaren jumlar bayani da rausayar murya mai sauka, vangaren tambaya kuma da mai xagawa. A Hausa, babu irin wannan tsari, kowace tambaya akan faxe ta da yanayin rausayar murya nau’i

biyu dangane da ko tana haxe da kalmar tambaya, ko a'a. Ingilishi kuma yana da uku. A irin wannan tambaya, ana faxar vangaren jumlar bayani da rausayar murya mai faxuwa, vangaren tambayar kuma, a faxe shi da kaifin amo mai xagawa. Savanin Hausa, inda babu irin wannan fasali na rausayar murya.

Haka kuma, Hausa da Ingilishi sun yi tarayya da juna wajen gina tambaya ta fuskar sake yanayin rausayar murya kaxai. A irin wannan yanayi, a Hausa da Ingilishi duka, ana faxar sashen jumlar bayani da xagawar kaifin amo don ta rikixe zuwa jumlar tambaya.

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