Tsokaci Kan Qamusun Hausa Cikin Hausa Na Jami'ar Bayero (C.N.H.N. 2006)

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Abstact

This paper as the title suggests, exermine the monumental work of Bayero University Kano. The aim of the study therefore, is to make a fair appraisal on the contributions of Dictionary in the development of Hausa lexicography. Thus, the objective of the study is to provide a grammatical description of the contributions of the lexicographers. The research findings therefore, discusses some aspect of Hausa lexicography which includes orthography, vocabulary selectin, grammatical categorizaition, morphology, phonology. The descriptive approach is however, 'quantitative' Data of the research drawn largely from both primary and secondary sources. While the primary data come from the dictionary the secondary data come from library materials. The research finding demonstrate that the conventional dictionary contribute immensely to the development and perfection of Hausa orthography. Must importantly, they throw a lot of insights on the procedures of organizing a dictionaries, notably; vocabulary selection and field lables, grammatical as well as semantic description. In fact there is no gain saying that the work, had set the pace and stand the test of time.

Tsakure

Wannan takarda kamar yadda sunanta ya nuna, ta qudiri aniyar bayyana gagarumin aikin da Jami'ar Bayero ta yi na samar da qamus na Hausa cikin Hausa. Burin wannan nazari shi ne, bayyana gudummuwar da mashahuran masanan suka bada wajen bunqasar rubutun qamusa. Manufar binciken ita ce bada bayanan gudummuwarsu a kan qa'idojin harshen. Sakamakon wannan bincike shi ne tattauna abubuwan da suka shafi qamus, waxanda suka haxa da qa'idojin rubutu, zaven kalmomi, ajujuwan kalmomi, ginin kalma, tsarin sauti, tarihin kalmomi da kuma ma'ana. Binciken ya bi hanyoyin tattara bayanai ta nazarin qamusun a matakin farko da kuma ziyarar xakunan karatu. Sakamakon binciken ya nuna irin gudummuwa da qamusun ya bada wajen kyautata qaidojin rubutu. Har ila yau an buxe fage a fannin yadda ake shirya qamus, wanda daga ciki akwai yadda za a zavi kalma da yadda za a yi amfani da ita, da nahawu da kuma ma'anarta. Saboda haka aikin jagora ne ga rubutun qamusa, kuma har yanzu ana alfahari da shi.

Keywords: Qamus, Kalma, Ma'anar kalmomi, Tsarin Ma'ana, Ginin Jumla, Tasarifi.

1.0 Gabatarwa

Wannan maqala ta shafi irin qamusan da ake rubutawa cikin harshe xaya (Monolingual Dictionary). Saboda haka wannan maqala ta zavi Qamusun Hausa cikin Hausa, *wanda* Cibiyar Nazarin Harsunan Nijeriya (C.N.H.N, 2006) ta Jami'ar Bayero Kano ta tsara a qarqashin jagorancin malaman bincike na Cibiyar. Wannan qamus shi ne irinsa na farko da aka tava wallafawa cikin Hausa zuwa Hausa, kuma aka tsara shi don amfanin kowa da kowa kamar sauran manyan qamusan duniya. Bambancinsa da qamusun da aka rubuta cikin harsuna biyu shi ne, kalmomin Hausa ne aka bayyana ma'anarsu cikin harshen Hausa. Bahaushe da wanda ba Bahaushe ba, da mai koyon Hausa duk suna iya amfani da shi a sauqaqe.

An rubuta wannan qamus cikin daidaitacciyar Hausa, watau an yi amfani da qa'idojin Daidaitacccen Rubutun Hausa. Domin sauqaqa lafazi, an yi amfani da sigogin furta kalmomi kamar tsawon wasuli da karin sauti. Bayan haka qamusun yana fayyace azuzuwan kalmomi kamar

ajin sunaye da aikatau. Sannan yana ba da bayanan da suka shafi rabon nahawu kamar jinsi da tilo/jam’i da azuzuwan aikatau, da sauransu. Kuma yana la’akari da tasirin tsirar kalma da kumburar kalma kan bayyana kan ma’anar kalmomi. Watau yakan lalabo sabuwar ma’ana ko faxaxar ma’ana.

1.1 Ma’anar Qamus da Taqaitaccen Tarihinsa

‘‘Qamus’’tilo ke nan jam’i kuma ‘qàamùusai’. (C.NH.N.2006:275). Kalmar Larabci ce wadda Hausa ta xauko a haka kuma ta bar ta haka. Larabawa kuma suna kiran qamus da *‘Mu’ujam.’*. A luga wato ma’ana ta dunkule, qamus na nufin *umqul bahar* ma’ana zurfin teku (Mu’azu, 2018). Sannan kuma an fassara shi da *bahrun azim* wato teku babba. Shi kuma Majdiddin (2008:1364) ya fassara qamus da *bi’irun tagibu fihaddila’u min kasaratu ma’iha*. Ma’ana ‘rijiya wadda guga ke nutsewa saboda yawan ruwanta’.

Amma a cikin bayani, C.N.H.N (2006) da Amfani (2010) sun yi tarayya a kan cewa qamus, littafi ne wanda ya tattaro xaixaikun kalmomi na wani harshe da ma’anoninsu, kuma a jere bisa tsarin abjad,i tare da bayyana asalin kalmomi da yadda ake amfani da su.

A fahimta irin tawa, qamus wata makoma ce ta xaixaikun kalmomi tare da ambaton ma’anar kalma da inda ake amfani da ita.

Bincike ya tabbatar da tun a qarni na 19 aka fara rubuta qamus a cikin harshen Hausa, ayyuka irin na su .J. F. Schon wani Baturen mishan, shi ne ya fara rubuta qamus na Hausa zuwa Ingilishi (Vocabulary of Hausa language) a shekara ta 1843. Aikin wanda ya qunshi kalmomi 3800, a na Hausa zuwa Turanci, sai kuma xayan vangaren na Turanci zuwa Hausa mai kalmomi 3200. Duk da daxewar qamus xin, ko gobe ruwa na maganin dauxa, domin ya yi filla-filla da nahawu da kwayar ma’ana da azuzuwan wakilin suna da tsirar kalmomi.Ya riqa sa wa kalmar aiki alama da suna mai nuna jam’i. Schon bai rarrabe ‘yan hamza ba, bai kuma riqa nuna dogon wasali ba. Haka kuma bai ma san akwai karin sauti ba a Hausa, amma duk da haka rubutunsa na iya karantuwa.

A farkon qarni na 20 ne aka samu bayyanar qamusai guda uku kuma kowane mai zaman kansa su ne, na Robinson 1899-1900, da kuma na Mischlich 1906, sai kuma na Landeroin da Tilho 1909. Duk da dai ba su taka rawa ba a fagen tsarin sauti ba, to amma akwai muhimman bayanai na nahawu kamar jinsi da suna.

A shekarar 1934 aka sami gagarumin aikin mashahurin masanin harshe nan wato George Parcy Bargery, wanda ya zauna a Nijeriya sama da shekara 20. Qamus xinsa yana da shafuka sama da dubu xaya da xari biyu. Ya raba qamus xin vangare biyu. A vangaren farko shi ne na Hausa zuwa Turanci mai xauke da kalmomi da ba su gaza dubu hamsin da biyu (52000). Kalmomi dubu talatin da tara (39000), su ne ainafin kalmomi, sai kuma dubu sha uku waxanda kalmomi ne da suka tsira ko kuma na karin harshe ne. A vangaren guda kuma Turanci zuwa Hausa mai xauke da kalmomi dubu biyar (5000) (Roxana, 2001:13)

Bugu da qari, bayan shekara hamsin (50) domin a qara inganta aikin Bargery, Neil Skinner a qashin kansa ya qara kalmomi dubu xaya da xari biyar (1500) waxanda suka shafi sababbin kalmomi (neologism) da sababbin kalmomin da aka aro daga Ingilishi da Faransanci a 1985.A shekarar

1993 ne Jami'ar Ahmadu Bello Zaria ta xauki nauyin sake buga shi tare da shigar da qarin da Skinner ya samar.

A shekarar 1946 Roy Clive Abraham ya fito da qamus na Hausa zuwa Turanci. Abraham wanda ya yi aiki na tsawon shekara biyu tare da Bargery, inda ya ba da gagarumar gudummuwa wajen haxa qamus na Bargery (1934). Shi ne ya yi aikin rarrabe kalmomi waxanda asalinsu na Larabci ne da kuma azuzuwan kalmomi. Duk da cewa Abrah am ya faxa cewa mafi yawan kalmomin da ke a cikin qamus xinsa daga Bargery (1934) ne ya xebo su, to amma akwai ximbin bambance-bambance, kamar rage karin sauti guda shida a Bargery ya maida su guda uku .(Roxana, 2001:11-30).

Daga qarshe, tun daga Schon ya zuwa yau an rubuta qamusa iri daban-daban masu tarin yawa. Manufarsu guda ce kuma ba ta sauyawa. Wannan manufa ita ce, ko dai don a koyi Hausa daga ximbin kalmominta, ko kuma don Hausawa su koyi wani harshe musammam ingilishi.

2.0 Waiwayen Kan Ayyukan Da Suka Gabata Game Da Qamusun Hausa

An yi nazarce-nazarce da suka shafi qamusu, waxanda hannun wannan bincike ya sami kai wa gare su, game da qamusan Hausa da sauran nazarce-nazarce waxanda suka shafi ayyukan shirya qamus.

Amfani (2010) a aikin da ya yi a kan qamusun Hausa cikin Hausa, ya lura da akwai qoqarin da mutane da hukumomi ke yin na samar da qamusun Hausa cikin Hausa. Misali, Celvin Y. Garba, a cikin shekarar 1990 ya yi qoqarin samar da qamus na Hausa cikin Hausa, in da ya wallafa wani qaramin qamus na Hausa zuwa Hausa a matsayin sharar fage a wannan fanni.

Amfani (2010) ya qara da cewa akwai kuma wani yunquri da Hukumar Raya Harsunan Qasa ta yi na samar da littatafan harsunan Nijeriya (Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council NERDC). Qoqarin kuwa shi ne yunqurin shi ne yunqurin samar da qamus na Hausa cikin Hausa a shekarar 1989, wanda har yanzu ana cikin rubuta shi. Wani muhimmin yunquri da aka yi game da qamus na Hausa cikin Hausa, shi ne aikin da Cibiyar Nazrin Harsunan Nijeriya ta Jami'ar Bayero Kano, ta yi ta wallafa qamus xin wanda masanan suka sa wa suna *Qamusun Hausa*, wallafar (C.H.N.H, 2006).

Wannan bincike kuwa zai shiga cikin wannan Qamus (C.H.N.H, 2006) domin ya nazarci tsarin bayyana ma'anar kalmomi.

Amfani (2010) ya ci gaba da cewa Cibiyar Nazarin Harsunan Nijeriya (2003 da 2013) sun shirya tare da wallafa kamusun sababbin kalmomi na xaya da na biyu. Qamusun sun zavo wasu kalmomi daga aikin likita da harkokin kuxi da tattalin arzikin gida da iyali da kewayen xan'Adam da kimiyya da ilimin kimiya da fasaha da kalmomin noma har ma da na kalmomin qwallon qafa.
Su ma irin waxannan qamusa guda biyu suna da alaqa da wannan muqala domin dukkansu qamusai na Hausa cikin Hausa, bambanci dai shi ne, waxannan qamusa sun kevanta ga wasu kalmomi ne, shi ko qamususun Hausa (2006) sha kundum ne.

A shekarar (1934) Bargery ya samar da qamus xin Hausa. Qamus xin yana da shafuka sama da dubu xaya da xari biyu.Ya raba qamus xin vangare biyu. A vangaren farko shi ne na Hausa zuwa Turanci mai xauke da kalmomi da ba su gaza dubu hamsin da biyu (52000) ba. Kalmomi dubu talatin da tara (39000) su ne ainafin kalmomi, sai kuma dubu sha uku waxanda kalmomi ne da suka tsira ko kuma na karin harshe ne. Vangaren Turanci zuwa Hausa mai kalmomi dubu biyar (5000) (Roxana, 2001:13).

Bargery (1933) shi ne marubucin qamus na farko wanda ya yi amfani da daidaitacciyar Hausa, sai dai ya fi karkata ga karin harshen Kano da Katsina, kuma ya ziyarci Daura da Gumel da Haxeja don fito da kare-karen harshen da ake da su a Hausa. Ya kuma riqa ba da tarihin kalmomi (etymology) da bayyana kalmomin aro na harshen Larabci da Ingilshi da kuma sauran harsunan Nijeiya.

Abraham (1946) ya fito da qamus xin da ya yi na farko na Hausa zuwa Turanci, wanda ya qara inganta aikin Bargery (1934) ya yi, domin ya yi amfani da Bargery (1934)., domin samun jagoranci. Duk da dai an samu bambance-bambance, Kamar rage karin sauti guda shida a Bargery (1934) ya maida su guda uku. Har ila yau, ya yi wa baqaqe lanqwasa a maimakon yin waqafi a sama da dai sauransu (Roxana, 2001:11-30).

Vatagarawa (2005) a aikin da ya yi a kan qa'idojin rubutu, ya gano matsalolin da rubutun Hausa har yanzu bai iya warwarewa ba. Daga ciki akwai bambancin furucin kalmomi masu qira iri xaya,, amma ma'anoninsu ta bambanta. Abin da kawai ya bambanta su shi ne tsawon wasali da karin sauti. Ga misalai:

(1) a**.** Tàfi - tafi (gida)
Tàafii -tafii (na hannu)

b. dawà suna
daawàa abinci
(Batagarawa, 2005: 172)

Waxannan kalmomi da (Vatagarawa, 2006) ya kawo, kalmomi ne masu zubin kamantau, waxanda karin sauti ne ke rarrabe su. Alaqar wannan aiki shi ne ya tavo ruhin wannan aiki, domin qamusun Hausa ya ba karin suti muhimmanci da fito da ma'anar kalma ta yadda aka furta ta.

3.0 Hanyoyin Gudanar da Bincike

Domin cimma nasarar gudanar da wannan aiki, an bi hanyoyin da suka dace na gudanar da bincike, waxanda suka haxa da nazarin Qamusun Hausa (C.N.H.N, 2006) da sauran rubutattun baynai masu nasaba da wannan aiki waxanda aka samo ta hanyoyi daban-daban kamar xakunan karatu da fasahar zamani ta yanar-gizo (internet).

3.1 Dabarun Zabin Littatafan Bincike

An yi zavin ganin dama ne (Deliberate Selection). Daga cikin qamusai masu tarin yawa An rubuta a Hausa cikin Hausa, an zavi Qamusun Hausa (C.N.H.N, 2006) kasancewarsa babban qamus mai yin jagora ga kowa (Bahaushe da ma wanda ba Bahaushen ba).

4.0 Bayanin Sakamakon Bincike

Wannan bincike ya yi nazarin yadda Qamusun Hausa (C.N.H.N, 2006) yake bayyana ma'anar kalmomin Hausa. amma da yake abin da yawa, in ji mutuwa da ta shiga kasuwa. Binciken ya yi nazarin kalmomi ta fuska biyu. Ta fuskar ma'ana, nazarin ya karkasa kalmomi kamar haka: kini kalmomi (Synonyms) da kishiyoyin kalmomi (Antonyms) da kalmomi masu tulin ma'ana (Polysynyms) da kumu kalmomi kama-sauti. Ta fuskar gini jumla kuwa, nazarin ya karkasa kalmomi zuwa azuzuwan kalmomi da rabon nahawu. Mu je zuwa:

4.1 Ma'ana

Daga cikin manyan hanyoyin bayyana ma'anar kalmomi ita ce la'akari da siffofin kalma (Componential Analysis). Bayan haka akwai la'akari da ayyukan nahawu waxanda kalma kan yi (Grammatical Functions). Maqasudin hanyar la'akari da siffofin kalma shi ne, nuna cewa kowace kalma ta qunshi sassan ma'anoni daban-daban, waxanda su za a yi la'akari da su wajen bayyana ma'anar kalma.

4.1.1 Rabe-raben Kalmomi Ta Fuskar Ma'ana

Ilimin ma'ana ya karkasa kalmomin harshe rukuni-rukuni ta fuskar ma'ana. A wannan fasali an kawo wasu daga cikin irin waxannan rukunoni.

Kinin Ma'ana / Takwarancin Ma'ana (Synonym)

Kinin kalmomi ko takwarorin kalmomi, su ne kalmomi biyu ko fiye masu qira daban-daban waxanda suka yi tarayyar ma'ana. Wannan dangantaka takan faru ne saboda wadatar kalmomin harshe.

Qamusun Hausa (C.N.H.N, 2006) yana la'akari da takwarancin ma'ana lokacin da yake tsara kalmomi da ma'anarsu. Alal misali, idan ya kawo kalmar safaràa ko *fàtàucii*, ba zai rasa kawo kalmar *safaràa* ko jaura ba. Saboda haka an sami kalmomi uku masu ma'ana kusan iri xaya haka:

(1) fàtàucii: Ciniki daga wannan wuri zuwa wancan wuri ko neman abu.
jaura: Yawon saye da sayarwa ko talla.
safaràa: Tafiya don kasuwanci, fatauci.

Waxannan kalmomi guda uku duk suna yin nuni zuwa ga abubuwa guda biyu, wato kasuwanci ko nema. Ma'anar kalmomin kusan iri xaya duk da sun kasance masu qira daban-daban, sai dai xan bambancin da ba a rasa ba kamar na irin hajar da ake ciniki. Saboda haka, kalmomin sun zama kinin juna, wato kalmomi masu qawancen daidaito na ma'ana. kalmomin da suka haxa hancin ma'anar waxannan kalmomi masu kinin ma'ana su ne ''tafiya'' da ''yawo''**.**

Kalmomi Kishiyoyin Juna (Antonyms)

Qamusun Hausa (C.N.H.N, 2006) yana la'akari da kishin ma'ana lokacin da yake tsara kalmomi da ma'anarsu. Dubi waxannan misalai:

(2) a. *Ii / Aa'a* ''yarda / rashin yarda ko korewa''
b. *Àkwai / Baabù* ''samuwar abu / rashin sa''
c. *doogoo / gàjeeree* ''mai tsawo / maras tsawo''
d. *haskèe / duhùu* ''haske / rashin haske''
e. *zaafii / sanyii* ''zafi / rashin zafi''

Lokacin da qamus xin ya zo bayyana ma'anar irin waxannan kalmomi yana nuna cewa kalmar tana da kishiya ta hanyoyi daban-daban. Misali, wajen bayyana ma'anar *zaafii*, qamus zai iya qarawa da bayani kamar haka, ''watau kishiyar sanyi''. Wajen bayyana ma'anar *duhùu,* zai iya fassara ta da ''**rashin** haske''. Amfani da kalmar ''rashin'' **t**ana nuna cewa duhu akasin haske ne. Saboda haka, a wajen bayyana ma'ana ne qamus yake la'akari da kishin ma'anar kalmomi.

Kalmomi Masu Ma'ana Tuli (Polysemy)
Qamusun Hausa (C.N.H.N, 2006) yana la'akari da yawan ma'anar kalma lokacin da yake tsara kalmomi da ma'anarsu. Alal misali, a shafi na 50, qamusun ya kawo ma'anar kalmar *bòorii* xaya bayan xaya har guda bakwai. Sannan, a shafi na 141, ya kawo ma'anar kalmar *fiilii* har guda biyar kamar haka:

(3) bòorii:
i. Dogaro da wata iska wadda wasu mutane ke gaskatawa don su sami magani da biyan bukata.
ii. tsohon addini na maguzawa na gaskata iskoki.
iii. –n ango: kayan abinci da abokan ango kan saya su aba qawayen amarya.
iv. –n bundun: watau borin kunya.
v. –n dankii: watau qramar qwarya da ake kifawa tsakanin jeren mnyan qore.
vi. –n gyaxa: watau gyaxar da ta lalace.
vii. –n jaki: watau ciwo mai sa yara suma.

(4) fiilii:
i. sarari
ii. fegi
iii. dandali
iv. filin jirgi: watau wajen da jirgin sama ke sauka ko tashi
v. dama

Idan an lura da yadda aka fassara waxannan kalmomi biyu a cikn misali (na 10-11), za a ga cewa qamus kan jeranta ma'ana domin ya nuna kalmomi masu ma'ana tuli. In da aka qara faxaxa ma'anar kalma kuwa, to akan nuna qarinqwayar ma'anar da kalmar ta samu ta hanyar sa alamar qari (-) tare da kalmar da ka qara xin.

Kalmomin Kama-Sauti (Homonym)
Kalmomi masu qira iri xaya amma ma'ana daban-daban, ana kiran su 'kama-sauti'. Wannan zumunta ce ta qirar kalma tare da bambancin ma'ana.

Qamusun Hausa (C.N.H.N, 2006) yana la’akari da qirar kalmomi da yanayin ma’ana lokacin da yake tsara kalmomi da ma’anarsu.

Dubi waxannan misalai:

(5) baakii:
i. sashen jikin mutum na cin abinci
ii. –n gangàa: munafinci ko baki-biyu
iii. -n koogìi: gefe ko iyakar kogi
iv. -n hàrsaashii: abin da ake sa wa bindiga, a yi harbi da shi’’.
v. -n hàrsaashii: tushen ginin gida

Cikin waxannan misalai, kalmar *baakii* da *hàrsaashii* sun sami ma’anoni daban-daban duk da kasancewar qirarsu iri xaya ce. Saboda haka, sun zamo kama-sauti. Wato kalmomi masu qawancen qira da bambancin ma’ana. Bambancin ma’ana cikin waxannan misalai shi ne, saboda uwar kalma ta sami qarin qwayoyin ma’ana.

4.2 Azuzuwan Kalmomi (Word Classes)
An karkasa azuzuwa kalmomin Hausa zuwa manyan rukunoni takwas ko tara kamar haka: Suna, Wakilin suna, Aikatau, Sifa, Bayanau, Mahaxi, Harafi, Motsin-rai da kuma Amsa-kama.

4.2.1 Rabe-Raben Nahawu (Grammatical Categories)
Qamusun Hausa (C.N.H.N, 2006) yana la’akari da kalma lokacin da take zaune ita kaxai, sannan yana la’akari da ma’anaar kalmar lokacin da aka sarrafa ta cikin magana. Kalma takan kumbura ko tsira bayan an sarrafa ta. Yayin da kalma take kumbura ko tsira, saiwar kalma kan sami xafe-xafe na qarin ma’ana. Misali, kalmar *gaurakaa* tana da saiwa da xafa qeya kamar haka: “gauraak-ii, -uu. Saboda haka qarqashin ma’anar *gaurakaa* qamusun ya kawo kalmomi uku masu ma’ana xaya tare da yin la’akari da rabon nahawu domin ya fayyace ajin kalma da bambanta jinsi da adadi. Dubi waxannan misalai:

(6) **Jadawali (na 1): Ajin Suna**

Kalma	Lafazi	Ma’ana
a) gauraakaa b) gauraki c) gaurakiya d) gauraku	gàaraakàa (sn., nj.) gàaraakiyaa (mc.) gàaràakii (jam.) gàaràakuu (jam.)	wani irin tsuntsu mai launin fari da baqi mai tsinin baki da dogon wuya da tuntu a kansa

(shafi:162)

Cikin waxannan misalai qamusun ya fayyace aji, jinsi, da jam'in uwar kalma *gaurakaa*. Saboda haka an sami kalmomi huxu maimakon xaya sakamakon kumburar kalma. Bayan haka an sami tagwan jam'i (double plural) watau "gaurraakii / ''gauraakuu".

(7) **Jadawal (1b)**

Kalma	Lafazi	Ma'ana
i) Hausa ii) Bahaushe iii) Bahaushiya iv) Hausawa v) Hausance	Hausa (sn., mc.) Bàhaushèe (sn., nj.) Bàhaushiyaa (sn., mc.) Hàusàawaa (jam.) Hàusàance (bi-fi)	Harshen da Hausawa ke magana da shi (ii) harshe (iii) azanci Haifaffen mai magana da Hausa da rayuwa irin ta Hausawa Yin magana cikin harshen Hausa

(shafi: 29, 199)

Cikin waxannan misalai qamusun ya yi la'akari da bambancin ma'ana sakamakon kumbura da tsirar kalma, in da kalmar *Hausa* ta xauki ma'ana da yawa. Misali, kalmar *Hausa* ta tashi daga suna ta koma bayanau ko fi'ili (b-fi).

(8) **Jadawali (na 2): Ajin Sifa**

Kalma	Lafazi	Ma'ana
baqi sif/sn baqa babbaqu baqaaqe baqin jinni	Baqii (sf., nj.) Baqaa (sf., mc.) Babbaqu (jam.) Baqàaqee (jam) baqin jinni	launi kishiyar fari kishiyar farin jinni

shafi na 31)

Cikin waxannan misalai, qamusun ya yi la'akari da rabon nahawu da yawan ma'anar kalmar *baqii*. Dangane da ma'ana kuma, ya kawo ma'ana ta kishiya wato fari, da kuma kalmomi waxanda suka tsira daga kalmar baki da ma'ana ta kishiyanci kamar haka: baqin jini kishiyar farin jni.. Haka kuma an bayyana jinsin baqi (nj), baqa kuma (mc) da kuma jam'i babbaqu / baqaaqee. Dangane da jam'in kalmar, ya yi la'akari da tagwan jam'i, domi an kawo jam'i iri biyu, amma na zavi.

(9) **Jadawali 3: Ajin Aikatau**

Kalma	Lafazi	Ma'ana
ii) saqa ii) saqa saqe-saqe	saaqàa (fi.) saaqàa (sn., mc.) sàaqe-sàaqee (jam.)	i) sassarqa zare da abawa don fita da qyalle ko kuma sarrafa kaba don a yi tabarma ko faifai ko malafa ko mafici da sauranssu. (ii) raya abu a zuciya ii) sarqafa (iii) sarqafa ko sava.

(shafi na 384)

Cikin waxannan misalai, bayan la'akari da ajin kalmomi da rabon nahawu, qamusun ya yi la'akari da xaukar ma'ana fiye da xaya da kalma kan yi. Alal misali, kalmomin *saaqàa* sun zo a matsayin kama-sauti domin duk suna da qira iri xaya amma ma'ana fiye da xaya. Dangane da ajin kalma kuwa, tana iya shiga ajin suna (mc.) da ajin aikatau (fi).

(10) **Jadawali 4: Bayanau**

Kalma	Lafazi	Ma'ana
i) dalala dalan dalau (ii) dalan-dalan iii) daram (b-fi)	Dàlàlà (b-fi) Dalau (b-fi) Dalau (b-fi) Adlan-dalan (b-fi)	kalma mai siffanta yaqin abu da kuma kwarara 1) rashin isasshen gishiri ko daddawa a miya ko abinci.ii) kalma mai bayyana kyawun T tsayuwar abu tsaf

Cikin waxannan misalai, qamusun ya nuna cewa duka kalmomin bayanau ne. Amma kalmomi uku na farko kalmomi ne masu takwarancin ma'ana kalmar na dalan da dalau. Kalmomi biyu na qarshe kuwa kowace ma'anarta daban.

(11) **Jadawali 5: Ajin Amsa-kama**

Kalma	Lafazi	Ma'ana
Kacal shar	kacal (a-k) shàr (a-k)	kalma mai nuna rashin yawan abu musamman kuxi kalma mai nuna tsaninin koren abu ii) kalma mai nua sautin zubar abubuwa da watsuwarsu

(shafi 222 da 408)

Cikin waxannan misalai, qamusun ya nuna cewa duka waxannan kalmomin amsa-kama ne. Waxanda bas a iya xaukar ma'ana fiye da xaya.

(12) **Jadawali 6: Ajin Wakilin Suna**

Kalma	Lafazi	Ma'ana
kai	kai (har.)	wakilin suna mai nuna lamirin mutum namiji wanda ake magana da shi
nawa	nàawa (har.)	wakilin suna namiji mai danganta mallakar wani abu ko wasu abubuwa na mai magana

(shafi:225 da 358)

Cikin waxannan misalai, qamusun ya nuna cewa duka waxannan kalmomi suna cikin ajin harufa ne, kuma lamirai. Ajin lamirai rufaffen aji ne, wanda ba ya kumbura ko tsira. Saboda haka kullum bas a xaukar ma'ana fiye da xaya. Amma lamirin suna yana xaukar jinsi da jam'I, sai dai qamusun bai yi la'kari da wannan ba.

Jawabin Kammalawa

Daga wanxannan bayanai, an fahimci cewa aikin qamusun Hausa ya wuce bayanin ma'anar kalmomi kawai. Yakan ba da bayanin nahawu game da kalmomi. Alal misali mun ga yadda yake bayyana ajin kalmomi da ayyukansu na nahawu. Sannan kuma Qamusun Hausa (C.N.H.N, 2006) yana bayyana muhimmancin tsawon wasali da karin sauti wajen bambanta ma'anar kalmomin Hausa. A taqaice qamus ne wanda ya tavo kusan kowane vangare na ilimin bayanin Hausa. Saboda haka gudummuwar da qamusun ya bayar ba zai lissafu ba, cikin qanqanuwar maqala kamar wannan. Wannan sakamakon bincike ya qara tabbatar da cewa Qamusun Hausa (C.N.H.N, 2006) ya zo daidai lokacin da ake bukatarsa.

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