



Kimiyya da Fasaha: Nazarin Wasu Zantukan Hikima . Da Fasaha Na Hausa

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TSAKURE

Wannan Takarda mai suna: (Kimiya Da Fasaha: Nazarin Zantukan Hikima Da Fasaha Na Hausa), Bincike ne da aka gudanar da shi a kan wasu zantukan hikima da fasaha na Hausa don kwatanta su da wasu fannonin ilimin kimiya da fasaha domin ganowa da kuma tabbatar da alaqar da ke tsakanisu. Binciken ya yi amfani da xakunan karatu da kuma saurare ta la'akari da ire-iren zantukan hikima da kuma fasaha na al'ummar Hausawa da kuma rubutawa da xaukar wasu a na'urar sadarwa ta hannu (handset/cellular phone). Sannan kuma an yi amfani da Ra'in Amfani da tunani/hankali wajen gano manufar al'amari na Lakoff da Johnson (1980) don tsettsefe abubuwan da aka samo domin samun inganci a wajen tabbatar da sakamakon binciken. Don haka, Binciken ya kawo wasu zantukan hikima da kuma fasaha na Hausa masu burbushin ilimin kimiya a cikinsu. Sannan kuma an yi bayanin yadda zantukan hikima da fasaha na Hausa suke xauke da ma'anoni guda biyu wato (1) ma'ana ta zahiri (literal meaning) da kuma (2) ma'ana ta baxini/adon harshe (figurative meaning). Haka kuma, an kawo ma'anar ilimin kimiya da kuma manyan fannonin da ilimin kimiya ya tattare. A qarshe, Binciken ya gano kuma ya tabbatar da samun vuvushin alaqa mai qarfi tsakanin wasu fannonin Ilimin Kimiya da Fasaha da kuma wasu zantukan hikima da fasaha na Hausa. Sannan kuma, an ba da shawarwari da kuma hasashen abubuwan da za su iya taimaka wa xalibai da kuma masu nazari wajen bunaqasa wannan harshen na Hausa da kuma kyautatata rayuwarsu da ta al'ummar qasarsu ta fannoni daban-daban, musamman ma ta vangaren wannan fannin na Kimiya da Fasaha.

علم وفصاحة: مهارة استخدام الامثال والحكم في لغة الهوسا

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الكلمات المفتاحية:

المعنى الظاهر
المعنى المجازي
الكلام
الحكم والامثال
العلوم
مهارة

الملخص

هذه الورقة بعنوان "علم وفصاحة: مهارة استخدام الحكمة والفصاحة بلغة الهوسا" وهو بحث تم إجراؤه علي بعض كلمات الحكمة والامثال الهوسا لمقارنتها مع غيرها من مجالات العلوم التطبيقية من اجل التعرف علي العلاقة بينهما وتأكيدهما. استخدم الباحث في الدراسة المكتبات والمقابلات والاستماع الي الناس, مع مراعات مهارات استخدام الحكم والامثال المختلفة لدى مجتمع الهوسا. وكذلك استخدام الهاتف (handset/cellular phone) للتواصل مع الآخرين. ومن ثم استخدم نظرية العقل \ التفكير للتعرف علي ظاهرة موضوع الدراسة. لأكوف وجونسون (1980) لتحليل النتائج لتكون فعالة في تحقق نتائج الدراسة, ولذلك فقد استخدم البحث بعض كلمات الحكمة والامثال للغة الهوسا التي فيها آثار علمية. وبعد ذلك أوضح الباحث ان كلام الحكمة والامثال في لغة الهوسا تحمل معنيين. (1) المعنى الحرفي (literal meaning) او الظاهري. (2) المعنى المجازي (figurative meaning) بالإضافة الي ذلك, تم طرح تعريف العلوم ومجالات العلوم الرئيسية. وأخيرا اكدت الدراسة وجود علاقة قوية بين بعض العلوم التطبيقية و كلام الحكم والامثال الهوسا, كما تم تقديم اقتراحات ومشورات للأشياء التي يمكن أن تساعد الطلاب. وكذلك الذين يدرسون تطوير لغة الهوسا. وتحسين حياتهم و حياة شعبيهم في مختلف مجالات الحياة , وخاصة في مجال العلوم والحكم و الامثال.

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1. Introduction

1.0 The Gabatarwa

Ilimin Kimiya (Science) wani fanni ne na ilimi wanda yake samarwa da kuma tabbatar da haqiqanin samuwar wasu al'amura a zahirance na al'amari duniyar nan da kuma waxanda suka shafi kowane vangare na rayuwar bil'adama da ta dukkan halittu kamar dabbobi da tsuntsaye da qwari da kuma tsirrai da ma duka sandararrun abubuwa da waxanda ba a iya tava su kamar zafi da haske da sauti da da wasu nau'o'in maganaxisu da sauransu. Bugu da qari, *Ilimin kimiya* kamar yadda ya zo a qamusun Oxford Dictionary (1994: sh. 272), a fassarar ma'anarsa "Wani tsararren ilimi ne na halittu da tsirrai da qirqirarrun abubuwa da kuma bayanin halayen wasu abubuwa masu xauke da ma'ana ta gama-gari ta zahiri wadda ake iya tabbatar da ita a sakamakon ayyukan lura da gwaje-gwaje da aune-aune ta amfani da wasu tsararrun qa'idoji waxanda suke kai wa ga tabbatar da gaskiyar sakamkon lamarin na bai xaya". Haka kuma, wannan ilimin na kimiya yana qunshu da wasu manyan sassa guda huxu, wato: Fannin (1) **Fizishiya** 'Physics', (2) **Kemistire** 'Chemistry', (3) **Bayoloji** 'Biology' da kuma (4) **Ilimin Lissafi** 'Mathematic.'

Ita kuma, kalmar *ma'ana* asalinta kalma ce ta Larabci wadda ta shigo harshen Hausa da fassarori daban-daban kamar 'hadafi' ko maqasudi ko manufa ko abin fahimta ko kuma gamsuwa. Haka kuma '*ma'ana*' na nufin faxaxa bayanai a kan wasu zantukan ko wasu abubuwan. Ko kuma fito da manufa ko hikimar samar da wani abun. Masana a wannan fannin sun yi qarin haske game da kalmar *ma'ana* a mahanga daban-daban kamar haka:

QCNHN, (2006:309) ya bayyana kalmar '*ma'ana*' da (i)- kyau (ii)- fasali (iii)- bayani. Shi ma Garba (1999) ya bayyana Kalmar '*ma'ana*' da (i) abin da ake nufi, ko kuma (ii) azanci. Shi kuwa Aujara (2010:145) cewa ya yi "Kalmar '*ma'ana*' tana nufin abin da ya dace, ko ya yi daxi. Domin akan ce "wannan maganar ba ta yi ma'ana ba (ba ta dace ba). Haka kuma akan ce "wannan abincin ya yi ma'ana (ya yi daxi)." Amma a fannin da ya shafi ilimin kimiyyar nazarin harshu 'linguistics' a taqai, ana iya cewa Kalmar '*ma'ana*' na nufin abin da kalma ko jumla ke nufi a cikin zancen baka ko kuma rubutacce.

2.0 Yanayin Ma'ana

Ma'ana takan kasance ta zahiri 'literal meaning' da kuma ta baxini 'figurative meaning.' Haka kuma tana iya kasancewa (Deep meaning and Surface meaning). Ma'ana ta zahiri/sarari ita ce ta asali wato wadda take a tsarin nahawun harshen. Wannan, *ma'ana* ce wadda kai tsaye ma'abota harshu da kuma masu amfani da shi suke fahimtar saqon da take xauke da shi ba tare da wani yunquri ko tawili ba. Wato kamar dai yadda misalan hakan za su zo a cikin wannan takardar.

Ma'ana ta voye 'figurative meaning' ma'ana ce wadda ma'abota harshu da kuma masu amfani da shi ke samar da ita sakamkon qwarewa da kuma amfani da fasaha da hikima a wajen aiwatar da harshu da kuma qaruar wasu bukatu ga kalmomin ta hanyar yin tawili ga kalmomin wajen yunqurin bayyana tunaninsu don sadar da saqonninsu na yau da kullum. Hakan yana faruwa ne sakamakon qaruar abubuwan gudanar da rayuwa kamar na addini 'religious' da na shari'a 'law' da na kimiya 'sciences' da fasaha 'arts' da na sadarwa 'communications' da na yanayin qasa 'geography' da na samaniya 'astronomy' da na noma 'agriculture' da da na lafiya 'health' da na qere-qere 'technologies', da kuma harkokin tattalin arziki 'economics' d.s.

Don haka, wannan takardar ta yi nazari ne a kan yadda ake samun wasu zantukan hikima da fasaha na Hausawa waxanda suke qunshu da wasu mahimmam fannonin ilimi kamar na *kimiya da fasaha* da kuma na inganta zamantakewa da kyautata rayuwa da bunqasa ta.

3.0 Hanyoyin tattara bayanai

An yi amfani da hanyar tattara bayanai ta *Lura da Sauraren Zantuka da Ayyukan Mutane*

(*Ethnography Research Method*) wadda ta haxa da xaugar muruyoyi da hotona da ganawa da jama'a da kuma lura da sauraren zantukansu da ayyukansu. Don haka wannan binciken ya yi saurare da kuma lura da ayyukan wasu jama'a daga cikin mazauna Birnin Kano da kewayansa. Sannan kuma an yi amfani da hanyar nazaari ta ayyukan wasu magabata waxanda suka qunshi kundaye da muqalu da kuma wasu bugaggu littattafai d.s.

4.0 Ra'in Binciken

A wannan binciken, an yi amfani da *Ra'in Amfani da*

tunani/hankali wajen gano manufar al'amari na Lakoff da Johanson "Conceptual Theory of Metonymy" (1980) wajen qalailaice bayanan da aka samo don samun damar bayyana saqonin kamar yadda ya kamata. Wannan Ra'i yana xauke da wata babbar alamarsa ta ICM wato: (*Idealize Cognitive Models*), wadda take a matsayin ramzi na ma'anonin duk zancen ko lamarin da aka xora a kansa. Ana amfani da wannan ra'in ne musamman don gano ma'anaonin zantuka/abubuwa na baxini daga na zahirin ko kuma na akasin haka.

5.0 Gundarin Aikin

Wannan binciken ya yi nazarin wasu zantukan hikima na Hausa, kuma ya yi hasashen yiwuwar samun vuvushin/alamomin wasu iliman kimiya da fasaha a cikinsu, kamar dai yadda zai zo a cikin wannan takardar a qasa kamar haka: Misali:

1- Ilimin Kimiyya 'Science'

Wannan kamar dai yadda bayaninsa ya zo a cikin wannan takardar a sama "Wani tsararren ilimi ne na halittu da tsirrai da qirqirarrun abubuwa da kuma na halayen wasu abubuwa masu xauke da ma'ana ta gama-gari ta zahiri wadda ake iya tabbatar da ita a sakamakon ayyukan lura da gwaje-gwaje da aune-aune ta amfani da wasu tsararrun qa'idoji waxanda suke kai wa ga tabbatar da gaskiyar sakamkon lamarin na bai xaya". Hausawa suna da fahimtar irin wannan fannin ilimin a tunaninsu. Don haka suke da zantukan hikima masu xauke da hakan a cikin zantukansu kamar haka:

- a- "Sai an gwada akan san na qwarai"
- b- "ka wanke goma ka tsoma biyar"
- c- "Riga kafi ya fi magani"
- d- "Kome na gari xan lissafi ne"
- e- "Ido ba mudu ba, ya san qima"
- f- "Daidai ruwa daidai qurji"
- g- "Abin da ka shuka shi za ka girba"
- h- "Wane irin aiki ne haka ba kan gado"

Dukka waxannan jumlole na (a - h) zantuka ne na Hausa masu xauke da tarin hikimomi da ma'anoni na baxini da kuma na zahiri. A al'adance ma an fi duban ma'anar tasu ta baxini fiye da ta zahirin. Domin yin hakan shi ne yake qara wa manazarci da mai sauraro kaifin tunani wajen gano haqiqanin maqasudi domin karwar saqon da ke cikinsa a daidai yadda ya kamata. Dubi misalin jumla ta rukunin (a) kamar haka:

a- Sai an gwada akan san na qwarai :

Zantukan hikima ne waxanda yawanci ake amafani da su wajen tantance wasu halaye na mutane ko wasu abubuwan halittattu ko qirqirarru guda biyu ko fiye da hakan domin tabbatar da ingancinsu kafin a kai ga zavin wanda shi ne na gaskiya kuma mafi inganci daga cikinsu. Tabbas! Wannan tunanin ya yi daidai da ma'anar da aka bayar ta Ilimin kimiyya Science" wanda shi ma ana fitar da tabbatacciya kuma ingantacciyar natija ce bayan aiwatar da gwaje-gwaje da kuma aune-aune kamar yadda ya zo a sama.

b- "Ka wanke goma ka tsoma biyar" :

A ma'ana ta baxini da za a iya fahimta cikin waxannan zantukan hikima ita ce, mutum ya zama ba shi da wani aikin yi wanda ya sha masa kai, kuma yake gudanar da shi wajen kyautata rayuwarsa. Amma, a ma'ana ta zahirin kan gina zantukan ne a bisa tsarin *ilimin kimiyya na fannin kiwon lafiya*, wato 'health science'. Wanda yake koyar da mutane mahimmancin wanke hannu kafin a ci abinci. Haka kuma a yanzu zamanin Annoba ta "Corona virus" Likitoci da Masna harkokin kiwon lafiya da na mahalli sun qara qarfafa wannan zancen ta ba da umarni da wanke hannaye ta kowane hali saboda kariya daga kamuwa daga cutar ta (*Corona Virus/Covid 19*) da ma wasu waxanda rashin tsafata hannayen kan haifar da su. A nan Hausawa sun yi amfani da kalmomin "ya wanke goma ya tsoma biyar" da nufin wanke 'yan yatsu goma (na hannun hagun da na dama) sannan ya ci abincin da 'yan yatsu biyar na hannu guda kawai wato (na dama) wajen cin abinci. Haqiqar wannan yana nuna mana yadda wannan fannin yake da mahimmanci a tunanin Hausawa tun tale-tale, ta yadda har ake sarrafa shi a cikin zantukansu na hikima.

c- "Riga kafi ya fi magani":

1.

Ma'ana ta baxini a wannan jumlar ita ce, Hausawa sukan yi amafani

da ita ne a kan duk wani shiri na kariya kamar na kare kai ko gida ko gari ko masana'anta ko masarauta daga hari ko kuma daga cutarwar maqiyi ko ta abokan gaba. Sannan kuma a ma'nar ta zahiri tana nuni ne qarara ga tanadin harkokin lafiya. Ana iya ganin haka a yanzu tun daga kan awu da allurai da ake yi wa masu xauke da juna (masu ciki) da kuma na jarirai a wasu tsararru kuma qayyadaddun lokatai. Haka kuma da shirin da ake yi na yaqar sauro da sauran tsaftace mahallai don gudun kamuwa da wasu cututtukan na daban.

d- "Kome na gari xan lissafi ne"

Lissafi dai wato qidaya vangare ne babba a sha'anin fannin ilimin kimiyya 'Sciences'. Asali ma a iya cewa lissafin shi ne tushen kowane irin fanni wanda ya shafi kimiyya "Sciences". Bahausha ba a bar shi a baya ba wajen sanin mahimmancin lissafi a cikin tafiyar da ingantacciyar rayuwa. Don haka yake faha a cikin wasu zantukansa na hikima ceaw "Kome na gari xan Lissafi ne". Ma'na ai duk abin da za ka yi mai inganci sai ka haxa da lissafi wanda zai tabbatar ma da saiti da kuma tsari a cikin gudanar da shi ba tare da kuskure ba. Don haka, da za ka gudanar da wasu ayyuka ko wani sha'anin a bisa kuskure, Bahausha na iya cewa da kai rashin lissafi ne ya sa ka yi wannan kuskuren. Domin ya yarda da cewa tabbas lissafi abu ne wanda yake a tare da kyakkywan tunani da kuma ingantaccen aiki.

e- "Ido ba mudu ba, ya san qima"

f- "Daidai ruwa daidai qurji"

Waxannan ma wasu jumlole ni shaxanda suke da vuvushin ilimin kimiyya ta vangaren fannin da ake kira a Ingilishi 'Calibration' a cikin ilimin 'Chemistry'. Wato fannin da yake qunshu da ilimin harhaxa magunguna da allurai da qarir ruwan sawa a jiki don jinya da wasu abubuwan masu kama da haka da dama.

Wannan ya nuna cewar Hausawa suna da wannan fannin na kimiyyar auna abu 'measurement' da ka ba tare da wata na'ura ba, kuma a sami daidaituwar al'amarin da suka qiyasta ba da wani kuskure ba. A irin wannan za a iya tabbatar da haka ta wani labarin wadda hakan ta faru a idona kamar haka:

Wata rana ana biki a wasu gidajenmu na cikin garin Kano, sai aka zuba garin tuwo a cikin ruwan da yake tafasa a cikin tukunya a kan wuta, sai kwatsam ruwan nan ya yi kaxan ta yadda ba zai isa garin ba. Sai aka tambayi matar da take girkin, cewar ta yaya hakan ta faru? Nan da nan sai ta ce "wallahi ruwan da ta zuba daidai da yadda za a iya tuqa wannan garin tuwan ne, sai dai in wani abun ne ya faru." Shi ne sai wata qanwar babar Amaryar ta fito ta ce "a yi haquri ai ni ce na xibi kofi 3 na yi wa yaro wanka da shi." Babu shakka, wannan ya tabbatar ilimin sanin kima da kuma awu na daidaito a cikin tunanin al'ummar Hausawa.

g- Abin da ka shuka shi z aka girba

Wannan jumlar hikimar kuma ta shafi fannin ilimin kimiyyar halittu ne, musamman ta vangaren tsirrai wato, (Biology). A baxinin ma'anar wannan zancen na hikima kamar wa'azi ne. Wato, shi ne tabbatarwa kan cewa duk wanda ya aikata alkhairi to zai sami sakamako na irin alherin da ya yi. Haka kuma, duk wanda ya aikata sharri to, shi ma zai sami sakamakon irin sharrin da ya aikata. To, amma a zahirin ma'ana an gina zancen ne bisa tsari na fannin aikin gona wanda ya shafi ilimin halittu musamman vangaren tsirrai. A inda ake tabbatar wa da duk wanda yai shuka cewar, duk abin da ya shuka to, wannan abun zai samu. Ma'ana ba zai yiwu a shuka gero kuma a samu dawa ba, ko kuma a shuka masara a girbe/samu shinkafa ba, da sauransu.

h- Wane irin aiki ne haka ba kan gado?

Wannan kuma, wata jumla ce ta zancen hikima da fasaha wadda al'ummar Hausawa suke amfani da ita wajen tabbatar da fasali da kyawu da kuma tsarin abu. Domin in aka dubi gado wanda ake kwanciyar a kansa za a ga yana da qafafu huxu ne a kusurwa huxu. Kuma yana da kai wanda aka qawata shi har ma a nan ne ake jera matasan kai. Kuma duk wanda ya kwanta akan gadon a nan ne yake sanya kansa. Don haka, irin wannan fasali wanda gado yake da shi, ya sanya Hausawa ke jingina duk wani aiki ko zance ko kuma wani al'amari wanda bai yi daidai ba, da cewar "ba shi da kan gado". Wanda kuma a fannin ilimin kimiyya da fasaha wannan tsarin yana aiki a vangaren ilimin zane 'architecture' wato fannin ilimin zane-zanen gine-gine da kuma fannin da ya shafi ilimin 'carpentry' wato wajen sarrafa katako don samar da kayayyakin kwalliyar gida da na ofisoshi da makarantu da sauransu. Don haka, wannan zancen hikimar na Hausawa yana iya shiga fannonin qayata rayuwa da kuma kyautata ta.

Kammalawa

Wannan Takarda/binciken an gudanar da shi ne a kan wasu zantukan hikima da fasaha na

Hausa waxanda aka kwatanta su da wasu fannonin *ilimin kimiyya da fasaha*, a inda binciken ya gano kuma kuma ya tabbatar da alaƙar da ke tsakanisu. Haka kuma binciken ya yi amfani da ma'anonin zantukan Hausawan na zahiri 'literal meaning' a wasu zantukan hikima na Hausa a inda ya gano yadda ma'anar ta zahirin take bambanta da ma'anoninsu na baxini 'figurative meaning.' Sannan kuma, a sakamakon hakan, nazarin ya gano alamu/vuvushin wasu fannonin ilimi na kyautata rayuwa kamar na *kimiyya da fasaha da qere-qere da kuma na tattalin arziki da inganta zamantakewa* a cikin zantukan hikimar na Hausa. A qarshe an gano ceawar ashe dai, *ilimin kimiyya da fasaha* ba baƙon abu ne ga al'ummar Hausawa ba. Don haka, idan har za a karantar/ilmantar da su wannan fannin a cikin harshensu na Hausa, babu shakka zai fi sauqin koyo da kuma saurin fahimta domin fanni ne wanda aka gano akwai shi a cikin harshen nasu da kuma tunanis. Don haka, an yi fatan ko kuma hasashen cewa wannan takarda za ta zama wata allura ta zaburarwa da kuma jagora ga manazarta Hausa da sauran al'ummar Hausawa wajen yin izina da baiwar da Allah Maxaukakin Sarki ya yi masu a cikin harshensu na Hausa don yin amfani da ita a wajen bunqasawa da kuma kyautatata rayuwarsu da ta al'ummar qasarsu ta fannoni daban-daban, musamman ma ta wannan fannin na *ilimin kimiyya da fasaha*.

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