

## JINSI A BOLANCI

(“Gender in Bole”)

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### **1. Gabatarwa**

Bolanci dai wani harshe ne da ke cikin harsunan da asalinsu a ke kira *Chadic*, kuma ta danganci *West Chadic* (watau Cadi ta Yamma) wadda ta kunshi Hausa, Tangale, Karekare, Ngamo, Kanakuru, da sauransu (Newman 1977). Ainihin masu amfani da Bolanci watau Bolewa dai suna cikin Jihohin Yobe da Gombe ne a Arewacin Najeeriya. Ko da yake masana kalilan ne (Lukas 1969, 1970-72, 1972, Schuh 1983, Gimba 2000) suka yi nazari a kan Bolanci, amma akwai abubuwani da suka shafi nahawu wafanda ba a yi masu nazari mai zurfi ba musamman ta jangaren jinsi ‘gender’. Adalin wannan ne ma na ga cewa ya kamata in dan rubuta wani abu game da jinsi a Bolanci, musamman ganin muhammancin cewa duk wani abu da yake da suna ko kuma suna (*Noun*) ne, yana da jinsi ko ‘na mijī’, ko ‘mace’. Bayan haka, ’yan shekarun da muka yi da Shaihin Malami Russell G. Schuh (Malam Takalmi), ya furtu mini cewa yana ganin ya kamata na yi dan fashin baki a kan jinsi na Bolanci asali tun da ni Babole ne.

### **2. Jinsi**

Bolanci dai ba shi da tasirifin jinsi sai dai abu yakan zama ko na miji ko mace. Wannan kuma alama ce da ake samu cikin harsunan dangin Cadi kamar su Kanakuru (Newman 1974) da Miya (Schuh 1998). Duk da haka, jinsi dai a Bolanci abu ne mai rikitarwa domin ko wajen Bolawa da kansu, akan samu sunaye da dama wanda za ka ji an fade su da jinsin na miji kuma ana iya fasansu da jinsin mace. Za mu iya ganin misalan irin wadannan kalmomi tare da yin amfani da manunai *emè* ‘wannan (na miji)’ da *oshè* ‘wannan (ta mace)’:

- (1) mèmù emè ‘wannan mutumin’ mòndù oshè ‘wannan matar’

Idan muka duba wadannan kalmomi na kasa, za mu ga cewa za a iya amfani da su a matsayin miji ko mace:

(2)	làwò	‘yaro/yarinya’	mànshi	‘tsoho/tsohuwa’
	làwò emè	‘wannan yaro’	mànshi emè	‘wannan tsoho’
	làwò oshè	‘wannan yarinya’	mànshi oshè	‘wannan tsohuwa’
	àdà	‘kare/karya’	yàuno	‘giwa’
	àdà emè	‘wannan kare’	yàuno emè	‘wannan giwan’
	àdà oshè	‘wannan karya’	yàuno oshè	‘wannan giwar’
	kùrèdì	‘maciji/macijiya’	yàro	‘tsuntsu/tsuntsuwa’
	kùrèdì emè	‘wannan maciji’	yàro emè	‘wannan tsuntsu’
	kùrèdì oshè	‘wannan macijiya’	yàro oshè	‘wannan tsuntsuwa’

A nan dai za mu ga cewa ko da yake a Hausa wasu sunaye suna da takamamman jinsi ko na miji ko mace musamman ta yadda tsarin tasirifi ya nuna (Newman 2000, 2002), a Bolanci kuwa a kan iya lañaba su da kowane jinsi. Misali a Hausa dai ‘bishiya’ mace ce, a Bolanci kuwa kamar yadda muka gani a misalan sama, bishiya watau *rèwe* dai ana iya lañaba ta da mace ko na miji.

### 2.1. *Jinsi Miji*

Yawancin sunaye a Bolanci dai suna da jinsin na miji duk da dai cewa Bolanci ba shi da tasirifin jinsi kamar yadda muka ambata a baya. Sunaye da dama da suka shafi jikin mutum, abinci, kayan gida, kayan sakawa, yanayi, sunayen dabbobi, da dai sauransu, sukan ðauki jinsin na miji. A nan muna nufin kowanne yana iya ðaukan manuni *emè* ‘wannan (na miji)’ kamar a ce, *kàla emè* ‘wannan yatsa’, amma \**kàla oshè*. Ga nan ’yan misalai na irin wadannan kalmomi masu jinsin miji:

#### (3) Jikin Mutum

wàyyà	‘jela’	shèkè	‘kafa’
ìdo	‘ido’	òsoki	‘kashi’
sàrà	‘hannu’	azìn	‘hanji’
ùnti	‘hanci’	tìlo	‘zuciya’
sòwwò	‘gashi’	kàla	‘yatsa’

(4) Abinci

ottò	'abinci'	àmma	'ruwa'
àtti	'kunu'	biyè	'miya'
'yàla	'natsi'	lo	'nama'

(5) Kayan Gida

kulà	'kwarya'	kùmbà	'faifai'
bùri	'randa'	kùdfa	'tukunya'
tùmà	'turmi'	danda	'tabaryा'
bàdi	'wuka'	bōka	'madubi'
bìm	'daki'	bònò	'gida'

(6) Kayan Sakawa

zottò	'zane'	shìmi	'shimi'
sùbà	'riga'	tàjìiyà	'hula'
tákà	'takalmi'	bèntel	'bante'

(7) Yanayi

pempelì	'iska'	ùzur	'kura'
wòli	'kasa'	yàyà	'yashi'
kāshakì	'tsakuwa'	pito	'ruwan sama'
gùsho	'dutsi'	njùlùr	'sanyi'

(8) Dabbobi; Tsuntsaye

gâzà	'zakara'	gam	'rago'
kâbar	'taure'	dôsho	'doki'
yâro	'tsuntsu'	didì	'kuda'
tîtokì	'tsutsa'	mèmù	'mutum'

2.2. *Jinsin Mace*

Sunaye masu jinsin mace dai yawansu bai kai na jinsin miji ba. Wannan ko ba abin mamaki ba ne idan mun yi la'akari da bayanin da muka yi tun farko cewa bambancin jinsi a Bolanci yana da rikitarwa ainun. A dalilin haka ne ma yawancin kalmomi sai ka ga an la'aba masu jinsin na miji. A bincike da na gudanar tare da duba shafin kamus na kwamfyuta na Schuh da Gimba (2005), na lura cewa itatuwa ko bishiyoyi kamar tsamiya, d'orawa, kuka, magarya, da sauransu, ana la'aba masu jinsin mace.

(9) dèmi oshè	'wannan tsamiyar'	mòcci oshè	'wannan d'orawar'
kùshi oshè	'wannan kukar'	āwe oshè	'wannan magaryar'
dìbinò oshè	'wannan dabinon'	shùla oshè	'wannan ced'iyan'
dèwe oshè	'wannan d'inyar'	gàngà oshè	'wannan giginyar'

Dukkan wafannan da dai sauran bishiyoyi kamar yadda muka fad'a, suna d'aukan jinsin mace. Duk da haka dai, yawancin sunayen dabbobi da na halittu masu rai, ana iya la'kabta masu *gorzo* 'miji' ko *mònđù* 'mace' domin tantance jinsinsu. Kad'an daga cikin irin wafannan kalmomi ko su ne:

(10) <u>Miji</u>	<u>Mace</u>	
kàyàu n gorzo	kàyàu n mònđù	'maraya'
dìn'il n gorzo	dìn'il n mònđù	"yan biyu"
mbùkùm n gorzo	mbùkùm n mònđù	'makaho/makauniya'
bìdò n gorzo	bìdò n mònđù	'biri'
kòsum n gorzo	kòsum n mònđù	'bera'
bàmbà n gorzo	bàmbà n mònđù	'fara'
kōro n gorzo	kōro n mònđù	'jaki'
dōsho n gorzo	dōsho n mònđù	'doki'

### 2.3. Sharhi

Duk da dai cewar dukkan itatuwa ko bishiyoyi ana lakabta su da jinsin mace, to idan ana nufin a yi nuni ga 'ya'yan ne, to jinsin na miji ake amfani da shi. Watau abin nufi a nan shi ne, itatuwa ko bishiyoyi mata ne amma 'ya'yansu maza ne. Nan za mu iya harsashen cewa wannan wata'kila bai rasa nasaba da yadda Ubangiji ya halicci abubuwa masu rai ba. Kasancewar mata ne ke haihuwa ba maza ba saboda haka tun da 'ya'yan itatuwa daga itatuwan aka same su, to su kansu itatuwan sai aka d'auke su tamkar mata. To tun da dai 'ya'yan itace da kuma ita itaciya da kanta sukan zama sunayen iri d'aya ne, zamu iya warware wannan takaddama tare da misalai don nuna bambancin itaciya da kuma d'anta cikin jumla. Kalma na aikatau a Bolanci dai na d'aukar jinsin sunan da ake nufi: idan ana nufin na miji, aikatau mai shud'ewa na d'aukar -*wo*, idan kuma ana nufin mace ce, aikatau mai shud'ewa na d'aukar -*kko*. Misali, *d'owu-* 'zauna (zama)', *d'owu-wò* 'ya zauna', *d'òwa-kkò* 'ta zauna'. To ga misalai nan don tantancewa.

(11) (rèwe) dèmi läkkò	'(bishiyar) tsamiya ta haihu'
*(rèwe) dèmi leyuwò	*'tsamiya ya haihu'
dèmi sòruwò	'tsamiya (*bishiya) ya fadi'

(rèwe) dònshi sòrakkò	'(bishiya) kadanya ta fadi'
*(rèwe) dònshi leyuwò	*'kadanya ya haihu'
dònshi sòruwò	'kadanya (*bishiya) ya fadi'
(rèwe) āwe sòrakkò	'(bishiyan) magarya ta fadi'
*(rèwe) āwe leyuwò	*'magarya ya haihu'
āwe sòruwò	'magarya (*bishiyan) ya fadi'
(rèwe) dibinò lakkò	'(bishiyan) dibino ta haihu'
*(rèwe) dibinò leyuwò	*'dibino ya haihu'
dibino sòruwò	'dibino (*bishiyan) ya fadi'
(rèwe) mongòrò lakkò	'(bishiyan) mangwaro ta haihu'
*(rèwe) mongòrò leyuwò	*'mangwaro ya haihu'
mongòrò sòruwò	'mangwaro (*bishiyan) ya fadi'

Wani abin sha'awa a nan shi ne, sunayen itatuwa kamar *dibinò* da *mongòrò* wadda asalinsu an ara ne daga Barbarci ko Hausa, su ma sukan d'auki jinsi mace idan ana nufin bishiyar, sannan jinsin na miji idan ana nufin 'ya'yan ne kamar yadda misalan da aka bayar suka nuna.

Bayan haka, sunaye wanda asalinsu daga aikatau ne, wadda a Turanci ake kiransu 'verbal nouns', duka sukan d'auki jinsin miji ne. Ga wassu 'yan misalai:

(12)	<u>Aikatau</u>	<u>Suna</u>	<u>Misali</u>
ngoru-	'daura'	ngòryà	'dauri ya yi'
dìñku-	'dafa'	dìñkò	'dafuwa ta kare'
sòru-	'fađuwa'	sòrò	'fađuwa ta bata'
kara-	'yanka'	kèrè	'yanka ya yi kyau'
d'a-	'hawa'	dèshi	'hawa ya yi'

### 3. Jinsi na Asali

Bolanci na da sunaye masu jinsi na asali ko na ainihi. Watau, akwai wassu sunaye wanda kowane jinsi na miji yana da 'yar'uwa ta mace. Ga wassu misalai nan biye:

(13)	<u>Miji</u>	<u>Mace</u>
bùnga	'saurayi'	gùnyò
bùnga amā	'wangan saurayi'	'budurwa'
		'waccan budurwa'

gāzà	'zakara'	yàwi	'kaza'
gāzà amā	'wancan zakara'	yàwi oshā	'waccan kaza'
gam	'rago'	tèmshi	'tunkiya'
gam amā	'wancan rago'	tèmshi oshā	'waccan tunkiya'
kàbar	'taure'	bàrkè	'akwiya'
kàbar amā	'wancan taure'	bàrkè oshā	'waccan akwiya'

Akwai sunaye kamar su 'kura' (*zònge*), 'kare' (*àdà*) wanda ba su da kalma dabam wadda ta bambanta jinsi ko miji ko mace, a saboda haka, a kan yi amfani da jinsin mace idan ana son a yi nuni da su:

- (13) zònge ngàdattùd dāndèto                        'kura ta cinye 'ya'yanta.'  
             àdà oshā l lò                                'waccan karyar waye ce?'

## 5. Rikitattun Jinsin

Akwai wassu kalmomi wadda su ke da rikitarwa wajen lakabta masu jinsi ko na miji ko mace. Tari sau da yawa za ka ji Babole ya yi amfani da jinsi na miji wajen ambaton wani suna, bayan dan lokaci kuma sai ka ji ya yi amfani da jinsin mace ga wannan sunan:

- (15) mōtà sòrakkò / sòruwò                        'mota ta/ya fadí'  
             rēdiyò 'yorajjítò / 'yorūjìnì                'rediyo ta/ya tsaya'  
             yàrò dòbbannakkò / dobbināwo                'tsuntsuwa ta / tsuntsu ya cake ni'  
             rèwe oshā / amā à sòrà                        'waccan/wancan bishiya zata/zai fadí'

Ko da yake Bolewa suna samun matsala wajen lakabta jinsin kalmomi kamar su mota, rediyo, tsuntsu da dai sauransu, ba sa samun wannan rikitarwa da sunaye kamar babur, jirgin sama, da sauransu duk da dai cewa sun yi kama da juna ta wajen asali. Ga wassu 'yan misalai:

- (16) kèke boluwò / \*bòlakkò                        'keke ya/\*ta karye'  
             bàbur jàttüjìnì / \*jàttajjítò                'babur ya/\*ta bací'  
             jirgi sòrakkò / \*sòruwò                        'jirgi ta/\*ya fadí'

## 5. Karshe

Daga karshe, ina so in jaddada cewa jinsi a Bolanci dai abu ne mai wuyan lakabtawa. Wannan matsala ko ba ya rasa nasaba da ganin cewa Bolanci ba shi da tasirifin jinsi. A dalilin haka, sai a sami rud'ani wajen lakabtawa kalma jinsin ko na miji ko mace. Sau da dama idan Bolewa suka sami kansu cikin irin wannan rud'ani, to sai ka ga sun yi amfani da jinsin na miji. Abin nufi a nan shi ne, Bolewa sun fi sakewa su lakabtawa suna jinsi miji fiye da lakabta jinsin mace. Wannan ko ya ma fi bayyana wajen kalmomi musamman na aro ko na abubuwani zamani ko na'urorin zamani kamar su keke, babur, talbijin, da sauransu. Alal misali, *àlkebbà* ‘alkyabba’ sunan riga ce da Bolanci ta ara daga Hausa, to amma a Bolanci ana lakabta ta da jinsin na miji, a Hausa kuma mace ce. Mun kuma gani a sashe na 2.3. cewa dukkan sunaye na aikatau suna daukan jinsin na miji ne.

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### **Gender in Bole** *(English Summary)*

Bole is a West Chadic language spoken in Yobe and Gombe States of North-eastern Nigeria. Gender is one of the most problematic aspects of Bole grammar. Gender is rarely shown in nominal morphology itself but rather in agreement, as seen, for example, in the perfective verb stem markers *-wo* (masc.) and *-kko* (fem.). Demonstrative pronouns also show gender agreement, e.g., *amā* ‘that’ (masc.) and *oshā* ‘that’ (fem.).

The tendency is to use masculine gender as the ‘default’ for most nouns. However, trees bearing fruits are generally treated as feminine, e.g., ‘tamarind’, ‘plum tree’, etc.; but the fruits are masculine. Verbal Nouns are also all masculine. With words having biological sex reference, e.g., people and animals, grammatical gender is assigned in accordance with the natural gender whether different lexical items are used for the different referents or not.

Speakers sometimes do not know which gender, masculine or feminine, to use with individual words. Due to this “uncertainty”, speakers use them interchangeably, e.g., *mōtā sōrakkò / sōruwò* ‘The car (fem./masc.) went off the road.’