

HAUSA NOTES

COURSE OUTLINE:

- 1 .Hausa Alphabets
- 2 .Hausa vowels
- 3 .Hausa consonant
4. History of Hausa
5. Greetings in Hausa
6. Numbers
7. Cardinal points
8. months in Hausa
9. Days in Hausa
10. Parts of the body in Hausa

Hausa alphabets

A a — Abarba, ada , Aliya ,aliyu, ama

Bb— babu, banda,buta,bari,bindiga

Bb(with a curve on it)—barna,barawo,bala'l,birgima

Cc—chin-chin,chiyawa,chinya,chibi.

Dd—dandali,dinya,dariya,dafi,dadi.

Dd(with a curve on it)—da,danladi,dalha,dan-mallam

Ee—pronounced as A —Ama,affan,alo,alfadari

Ff—filli,fara,fadi,farko,firewa,farilla

Gg—gwanda,gwari,gwarimpa,gwanda(better),gobir,guyuk.

Hh—hali,hanya,hannu,harbi,hutawa,hakori,hankali.

li—ilimi,ina,inna,imani,inda,iliya

Jj—ja(red),jumpa,jirgi,jama'a,jamia(university),jela(caudal vertebrate)

Kk—karfi,kimiya,kande,kifi,kama,kulle,karambani.

Kk(with a curve on it)—kalli,karba,kafin,kaifi(sharp).

Ll—liman,layira,lariya,laifi,lafiya,lai-lai,liyafa.

Mm—maraba,mangoro,marfi,matakala,mutane,mota.

Nn—nawa,namanta,nadiya,ni'ma,nima(me),nama,nashi,nishi.

Oo—

Rr—rariya,randa,rahoto,rami,romawa,rafi,runduna,rama

Ss—sanda,soma,saliyu,sabani,sanbisa,sallah,safi.

Ss(combination of s and h to form sha)—sharri,shafi,shakiyi(destroyer),shafa(rub),shine,shanu.

Tt—tambaya,talafi,takarda,tunda(so)tibi(television)tangaram(bowl),tura(push),turmi(rapper).

Uu—uku,uwarka(mother),ubanka(father),uma(mother)ukari(place).

Ww—wnada,wanka,wawa(fool),wai,wari,wuta,wahala,wando.

Yy—yadi(men cloth)yaya(brother),yaya-dai(what is happening),yalo,yari(prison).

Yy(with two curves)-y

Zz—zamfara,,zabi,zanzaro,zafi,zindir,zama,zazau.

HAUSA CONSONANTS

We have consonants In hausa they are:

1.

Vowels in hausa

1.

History of Hausa.

The Hausa Kingdom, also known as Hausa Kingdoms or Hausaland,[1] was a collection of states started by the Hausa people, situated between the Niger River and Lake Chad (modern day northern Nigeria). Hausaland lay between the Western Sudanic kingdoms of Ancient Ghana and Mali and the Eastern Sudanic kingdoms of Kanem-Bornu. Hausaland took shape as a political and cultural region during the first millennium CE as a result of the westward expansion of Hausa peoples. They arrived to Hausaland when the terrain was converting from woodlands to savannah. They started cultivating grains, which led to a denser peasant population. They had a common language, laws, and customs. The Hausa were known for fishing, hunting, agriculture, salt-mining, and blacksmithing. By the 14th century Kano had become the most powerful city-state. Kano had become the base for the trans-Saharan trade in salt, cloth, leather, and grain. The Hausa oral history is reflected in the Bayajidda legend, which describes the adventures of the Baghdadi hero Bayajidda culminating in the killing of the snake in the well of Daura and the marriage with the local queen Magajiya Daurama. According to the legend, the hero had a child with the queen, Bawo, and another child with the queen's maid-servant, Karbagari. Though the Hausa states shared the same lineage, language and culture, the states were characterized by fierce rivalries with each other with each state seeking supremacy over the others. They constantly waged war on each other and would often work with invaders to the detriment of their sister states, hindering their collective strength. [2]

Mythology [Edit](#)

Main Article: Bayajidda

According to the Bayajidda legend, the Hausa states were founded by the sons and grandsons of Bayajidda, a prince whose origin differs by tradition but official canon records him as the person who married the last Kabara of Daura and heralded the end of the matriarchal monarchs that had erstwhile ruled the Hausa people. According to

the most famous version of the story, the story of the hausa states started with a prince from Baghdad called "Abu Yazid". When he got to Daura, he went to the house of an old woman and asked her to give him water but she told him the predicament of the land, how the only well in daura called kusugu was inhabited by a snake called sarki, who allowed citizens of daura to fetch water only on Fridays. Bayajidda killed the snake and because of what he had done the queen married him because of his bravery. After his marriage to the queen the people started to call him Bayajidda which means "he didn't understand (the language) before ".

Banza Bakwai Edit

According to the Bayajidda legend, the Banza Bakwai states were founded by the seven sons of Karbagari ("Town-seizer"), the son of Bayajidda and the slave-maid, Bagwariya. They are called the Banza Bakwai meaning Bastard or Bogus Seven on account of their ancestress' slave status.

Zamfara (state inhabited by Hausa-speakers)

Kebbi (state inhabited by Hausa-speakers)

Yauri (also called Yawuri)

Gwari (also called Gwariland)

Kwararafa (the state of the Jukun people)

Nupe (state of the Nupe people)

Ilorin (was founded by the Yoruba)

Hausa Bakwai Edit

The Hausa Kingdoms began as seven states founded according to the Bayajidda legend by the six sons of Bawo and himself, the son of the hero and the queen Magajiya Daurama in addition to the hero's son, Biram or Ibrahim, of an earlier marriage. The states included only kingdoms inhabited by Hausa-speakers:

Daura:

Kano:

Katsina

Zaria (Zazzau)

Gobir

Rano

Biram:(Hadejia)

Since the beginning of Hausa history, the seven states of Hausaland divided up production and labor activities in accordance with their location and natural resources. Kano and Rano were known as the "Chiefs of Indigo." Cotton grew readily in the great plains of these states, and they became the primary producers of cloth, weaving and dying it before sending it off in caravans to the other states within Hausaland and to extensive regions beyond. Biram was the original seat of government, while Zaria supplied labor and was known as the "Chief of Slaves." Katsina and Daura were the "Chiefs of the Market," as their geographical location accorded them direct access to the caravans coming across the desert from the north. Gobir, located in the west, was the "Chief of War" and was mainly responsible for protecting the empire from the invasive Kingdoms of Ghana and Songhai.

Greetings in Hausa.

1. Ina kwana—good morning
 2. Ina wuni—good evening
 3. Yakake ——— how are you (referring to a guy)
 4. Ya kike ———how are you (referring to a lady)
 5. Ya gida ———how is home
 6. Ya aiki—how is work
 7. Ya iyali— how is your family
 8. Lafiya ko ——— I hope you are doing well
 9. Ya gona ———how is your farm
 10. Barka da yamachi—good evening
 11. Barka da safiya—good morning
 12. Kahuta lafiya ———rest well
 13. Sannu fah—well done
 14. Se anjuma ———see you later
 15. Ya jindadi ———are u enjoying
- ETC

NUMBERS IN HAUSA

- 1.DAYA-ONE
- 2.BIYU-TWO
- 3.UKU—THREE
- 4.HUDU-FOUR
- 5.BIYAR-5

6.SHIDA-6
7.BAKWAI-7
TAKWAS-8
TARA-9
GOMA—10
SHA DAYA -11
SHA BIYU-12
SHA UKU-13
SHA HUDU-14
SHA BIYAR-15
SHA SHIDA-16
SHA BAKWAI-17
SHATAKWAI 18
SHA TARA—19
ISHIRIN —20
ISHIRIN DA DAYA -21
TALATIN —30
TALATIN DA DAYA-31
ARBA IN —40
ARBA IN DA DAYA—41
HAMSIN -50
HAMSIN DA DAYA -51
SITIN—60
SITIN DAYA -61
SABAIN ——70
SABA IN DAYA —71
TAMANIN ——80
TAMA NIN DA DAYA——81
CHA SA IN——90

CHA SA IN DA DAYA —91
DARI-100
DARI DA DAYA -101
DARI DA HAMSIN— 150
DARI DA TALATIN —130
DARI BIYU—200
DARI BIYU DA DAYA—201
DARI BIYU DA HAMSIN—250
DARI UKU —300
DARI BIYAR -500
DART SHIDAA—600
DARI BAKWAI —700
DARI TAKWAS — 800
DARI TARA— 900
DUBU —THOUSAND
DUBU DAYA -1000
DUBU BIYU —2000
DUBU UKU –3000
DUBU UKU DA DARI BIYA—3500
MILLIYAN —MILLION
MILLIYAN DAYA — ONE MILLION'
MILLIYAN BIYU —TWO MILLION
BILLIYAN –BILLION
BILLIYAN DAYA —ONE BILLION
THRILLIAN –THRILLION
THRILIAN DAYA —ONE THRILIAN

CARDINAL POINTS

WE ALSO HAVE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS IN HAUSA

1.NORTH—AREWA

SOUTH —KUDU

EAST —GABAS

WEST-YAMMA

NORTH EAST—AREWA TA GABAS

NORT WEST —AREWA TA YAMMA

SOUTH EAST—KUDU TA GABAS

SOUTH WEST— KUDU TA YAMMA

MONTHS IN HAUSA

JANUARY— JANAIRU

FEBRUARY—FEBURAIRU

MARCH—MARIS

APRIL—AFRILU

MAY—MAYU

JUNE—YUNI

JULY—YULI

AUGUST-AGUSTA

SETEMBER—SATUMBA

OCTOBER—OKTOBA

NOVENBER—NUWAMBA

DECEMBER—DISAMBA

DAYS OF THE WEEK IN HAUSA

MONDAY—LITINI

TUESDAY — TALATA

WEDNESDAY—LARABA

THURSDAY—ALHAMIS

FRIDAY —JUMMA'A

SATUDAY—ASABAR

SUNDAY—LAHADI

PARTS OF THE BODY

1.KAI—HEAD

2. HANCHI—NOSE

3.KUNNE—EAR

4.IDO—EYE

5.KAFA—LEG

6.HASHE—TONGUE

7.CHIKI—STOMACH

8.FUSKA —FACE

9.HANNU—FINGERS

10.BUTUTUN ISKA—NOSE STRILL

11.GOSHI—FORE HEAD

12.TABIN HANNU —PALM

13.CHINYA —TIGH

14.BAKI-MOUTH

15.KASHI—HAIR

16.PATA—SKIN

17.HAKORI—TEETH

18.DUWAWU-BUTTOCKS

19.GEMU—BEARD

20.WUYA —NECK

GWIWA—KNEE

YASTUN KAFA —TOES

LEPE--LIPS

HABA --CHIN

KIRJI--CHEST

KAFADA-SHOULDER

GWIWAR HANNU -ELBOW

IDON KAFA --ANKLE

WUYAR HANNU -WRIST

FARCE--NAIL

ETC...

THINGS, OBJECTS,NOUNS,PLACE ETC IN HAUSA.

ENGLISH

HAUSA

1.Ball -Kwallo

2.Car -Mota

3.Broom -Tsintsiya

4.Scissors- Almakashi

5 Chair -Kujera

6.Calabash- Kwarya

7.Basket - Kwando

8. Dutse - stone

9. People - mutane

10. Leaf - Ganye

11.Tree - itache

12.houses - gida

13.field - fili

14. Farm - gona

15.river - kogi

- 16. stream - rafi
- 17. Well - rijiya
- 18. Bucket - guga
- 19. Shoe takalma /takalmi
- 20. Clothes -- Zane
- 21. Wood - kwatako
- 22. Hoe - fatanya
- 23. Road - Hanya
- 24. Grass -chiyawa
- 26. Cutlass - adda
- 27.karfe --metal
- 28.waya--phone
- 29.--itache --tree
- 26.kuala --food flask
- 29.kofi--cup
- Randa--drum
- Chinaka--ant
- Darduma --carpet
- Mai--oil
- Man geda--groundnut oil
- Litafi-- books
- Door -kofa
- Wall -bonko
- Pilawa--flower
- Takalmi--shoe
- Kaya--cloth
- Sigar--sugar
- Borkono--yaji
- Taliya-spaghetti

Sabbulu—soap

Duste—stone

Leda—nylon

Kwanon abinchi—plate

Mangoro—mango

Stin-stiya—broom

Doya —yam

Fanka—fan

Kora—bottle

Kishiri—salt

Boro—big bag

Jaka—small bag