

Xeerarka fagaasa labada Shibbane

ee ‘dh’-a iyo ‘r’-a

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*Naas dumar midkee buu
Horraad iyo dambeed yahay
isku mooraduugtee
Bal hadduu dirkaba yahay
Wixii dhacay ma dawbaa?*

Dabataxan, M. X. Dhamac ‘Gaariye’

Hordhac

Sida laga wada dheregsanyahay, labada dhawaaq ee ‘dh’-a iyo ‘r’-a waxay ka mid yihiin laba-iyo-labaatanka shibbane ee afsoomaaliga. Haddana ereyo ay ku jiraan baa muran xoogle abuura. Tusaale ahaan labada erey ee ‘**gabadh**’ iyo ‘**gabar**’ oo isku ujeed-do ah, hayeeshe ku kala geddisan labada dhawaaq ee u dambeeya, baa ka mid ah kuwa muranka abuura. Haddii aan soo qaadanno wadarta ereygaasi waxay noqonaysaa ‘**gabdh**’. Waxa haddaba isweydiin leh qofka marka horaba ereyga ugu dhawaaqay ‘**gabar**’ muxuu kolka dambe u odhanayaa ‘**gabdh**’ ee uu u odhanwaayey, waa halkii Muuse Galaale, ‘**gabro**’?

Gaariye oo arrintaa ka hadlaya baa laga sheegay inuu isna yidhi: si aad u ogaato ‘**dh**’-da ama ‘**r**’-da ta qumman, kolka lagu murmo ereyo ay ku jiraan, waxa lagama maarmaan ah in la raadiyo isirka ereyga. Tusaale ahaan wuxu leeyahay kol haddii ay wadartu ‘**gabdh**’ tahay isirkuna yahay ‘gabadh’ waxa qumman ‘**dh**’-da.

Weydiintaa Muuse Galaal ilaa hadda ma arag cid isku dayday inay ka warceliso. Mana la kulmin cid aragtida Gaariye deeddifeyneysa. Waxa haddaba is weydiin leh sida ay arrimahaasi wax uga jiraan. Mase laga yaabaa inuu jiro xeer xayiraya oon u oggolaan karin inay yidhaahdaan ‘gabro’? Mase la odhankaraa labaduba way qumman yihiin?

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, af kastaa wuxu leeyahay xeerar u gaara oo fagaasa falkiisa iyo falaadkiisaba. Tusaale ahaan, af Ingiriiska, ereyada ‘boy’ iyo ‘girl’ wadartoodu waa ‘boys’ iyo ‘girls’. Hayeeshee, ereyga ‘ox’ wadartiisu waa ‘oxen’ oo lama odhanayo ‘oxes’. ‘Man’ iyo ‘woman’ wadartoodu waa ‘men’ iyo ‘women’ oo ayana lama odhanayo ‘mans’ iyo ‘womans’. Xeerarkaasi, haddaba, maaha qaar lagu heshiiyey oo laysla meel dhigay, waase qaar uu afku samaystay oo uu iska leeyahay.

Sidaasi oo kale ayuu af Soomaaliguna u leeyahay xeerarkiisa. Wax badanse lagama yaqaan. Hayeeshee, arrintan dambe waxa loo aaneeyaa qorid la’aantii afka. Siday doontaba ha ahaatee, waxa lagama maarmaan ah in lagu dadaalo sidii loo ogaan lahaa xeerarka uu af Soomaaligu leeyahay iyo siday u adeegsamaan. Waxana hubaal ah in kolka la ogaado siday xeerarka afku u shaqeeyaan laga warcelinkaro waydiimo farabadan oo ilaa hadda ay adagtahay in si aqoon leh looga warceliyaa sida kuwa kor ku xusan oo kale.

Isku soo wada duuboo, kolkii aan arrintaa in badan u fiirsaday waxan ka wadiwaayey jiritaanka xeerar afku leeyahay oo arrintan iyo qaar kalaba faagaasa, hayeeshee aan weli la ogaan. Sidaasi awgeed waxan qoraalkan kooban ku eegi doonaa xeerarkaasi iyo sida ay dhawaaqyadaasi u saameeyaan, taasi oo inoo hoggaamin doonta sidii aan go’aan uga gaadhi lahayn labada dhinac cidda toosan ama hagaagsan.

Xeerarka fagaasa ‘dh’-da iyo ‘r’-da

Sida laga yaabo inaanay dad badani ka warqabin, waxa jira xeerar afku iska leeyahay oo qof kastaa u hoggaansamo. Xeerarkaasi waxa ka mid ah kuwa fagaasa labadaa dhawaaq oo ilaa tobaneeyo xeer gaadhaya. Kolka aan xeerarkaasi ka baaraandegno ayeynu si hawl yar uga warcelin karnaa weydiintii ku saabsanayd cidda toosan. Waxana xeerarkaasi ka mid ah:

Xeerka 1^{aad} (dh > < r / Sh_{gaab}–Sh_{gaab}).

- a. Xeerkan qodobkiisa hore wuxu inoo sheegayaa in ereyada qaar kood ‘**dh**’-du noqoto ‘**r**’-a, ‘**r**’-duna noqoto ‘**dh**’-a kolka ay laba shaqal gaab kala dhex galaan. Tusaale ahaan:

Adhi(-ga)	> <	Ari (-ga)
Badhi(-da)	> <	Bari(-da)
Cadho(-da)	> <	Caro(-da)
Madhi(f.)	> <	Mari(f.)
Yidhi	> <	Yiri

- b. Qodobka labaad ee xeerku ($r \neq dh / Sh_{gaab} - Sh_{gaab}$) wuxu inna tusayaa in markasta oo ay 'r' du kala dhexgasho laba shaqal gaab inaanay noqon 'dh'-a sida ku cad tusaalooyinka hoos ku xusan:

Cabdiraxmaan	≠	Cabdid dh axmaan
Cari (f.)	≠	Cad hi
Bari (-ga)	≠	Bad hi (-ga)
Daran (-ta)	≠	Dad han
Karan (til.)	≠	Kad han
Kari (f.)	≠	Kad hi
Marin (-ka)	≠	Mad hin
Orod (-ka)	≠	O dh od
Qare (-ha)	≠	Qad he
Qaran (-ka)	≠	Qad han
Urur (-ka)	≠	U dh ur
Yarad	≠	Yad had
Arabsiyo	≠	Ad h absiyo

Xeerka 2^{aad} ($dh > < r / Sh_{gaab} - Sh_{dheer}$ ama $Sh_{dheer} - Sh_{gaab}$)

- a. Qodobka hore ee xeerkani wuxu tilmaamayaa in 'dh'-du noqoto 'r'-a, 'r'-duna noqoto 'dh'-a kolka ay ereyada qaarkood kala dhexgalaan shaqal gaaban iyo shaqal dheer ama mid dheer iyo mid gaaban ama uu shaqal dheeri ka horreeyo kolka ay u dambeeyaan sida ku cad ereyada hoos ku xusan:

Badhaad he (-ha)	> <	Bara are
Badhaad h (-ha)	> <	Bara ar
Badheed h (-ka)	> <	Bare er

Bidhiiq (-a)	> <	Biriiq
Hadhaa (-ga)	> <	Haraa
Hadhuub (-ka)	> <	Haruub
Madheedh (-ka)	> <	Mareer
Qadhaadh (-ka)	> <	Qaraar
Xudhuun (-ka)	> <	Xuruun

- b. Hayeeshee qodobka labaad ee xeerku wuxu odhanayaa ($r \neq dh$ / $Sh_{gaab} - Sh_{dheer}$ ama $Sh_{dheer} - Sh_{gab}$) ereyada qaar ‘r’-du ma noqoto ‘dh’-a kolka ay kala dhexgasho shaqal gaaban iyo shaqal dheer ama mid dheer iyo mid gaaban, ama shaqal dheeri ka horreeyo kolka ay ereyga ugu dambayso, sida ku cad ereyada hoos ku xusan:

Araare (-ha)	\neq	Adhaadhe
Aroos (-ka)	\neq	Adhoos
Areebo (-da)	\neq	Adheebo
Aroor (-ka)	\neq	Adhoodh
Baraarug (-ga)	\neq	Badhaadhug
Bariidin (-ta)	\neq	Badhiidin
Bariido (-da)	\neq	Badhiido
Bariis (-ka)	\neq	Badhiis
Bariiso (-da)	\neq	Badhiiso
Baroor (-ta)	\neq	Badhoodh
Baruur (-ta)	\neq	Badhuudh
Buraanbur (-ka)	\neq	Budhaanbudh
Buraashad (-da)	\neq	Budhaashad
Cariish (-ka)	\neq	Cadhiish
Dareen (-ka)	\neq	Dadheen
Dareerto (-da)	\neq	Dadheedhto
Doorasho (-da)	\neq	Doodhasho
Huuro (-da)	\neq	Huudho
Qareen (-ka)	\neq	Qadheen

Xeerka 3^{aad} (r ≠ dh / Sh_{dheer} – Sh_{dheer})

Qodobkani wuxu sheegayaa inaanay ‘r’-du noqon ‘dh’, ‘dh’-duna noqon ‘r’-a kolka ay kala dhexgalaan laba shaqal oo dhaadheer. Tusaale ahaan:

Baaruud (-da)	≠	Baadhuud
Baaraandeg (-ga)	≠	Baadhaandeg
Booraan (-ta)	≠	Boodhaan
Dheeraad (-ka)	≠	Dheedhaad
Dheeraan (-ta)	≠	Dheedhaan
Dhiidhiiyo (-da)	≠	Dhiiriiyo
Dhaadheer	≠	Dhaareer

Xeerka 4^{aad} (r ≠ dh / # –)

- a. Qodobka hore ee xeerkanu wuxu leeyahay ‘r’-du ma noqoto ‘dh’-a kolkay ereyada qaarkood u dambayso. Tusaale ahaan:

Bar (-ta)	≠	Badh (-ta)
Dhar (-ka)	≠	Dhadh (-ka)
Far (-ta)	≠	Fadh (-ta)
Fur (-ta)	≠	Fudh (-ta)
Gar (-ta)	≠	Gadh (-ta)
Kaar (-ka)	≠	Kaadh (-ka)
Koor (-ta)	≠	Koodh (-ta)
Kur (-ka)	≠	Kudh (-ka)
Sur (-ka)	≠	Sudh (-ka)
Uur (-ka)	≠	Uudh (-ka)
Xaar (-ka)	≠	Xaadh (-ka)
Xoor (-ka)	≠	Xoodh (-ka)
Yar (-ka)	≠	Yadh (-ka)

- b. Hase ahaatee, xeerka qaybtiisa labaadi waxay leedahay (dh > < r / # –) ereyada qaarkood ‘dh’-du waxay noqotaa ‘r’-a, ‘r’-duna waxay noqotaa ‘dh’-a kolka ay ereyga ugu dambeeyaan. Tusaale ahaan:.

Badh (-ka)	>	<	Bar (-ka)
Gadh (-ka)	>	<	Gar (-ka)
Xaadh (f.)	>	<	Xaar (f.)
Gabadh (-a)	>	<	Gabar (-ta)
Hadh (ka)	>	<	Har (-ka)

Xeerka 5^{aad} (dh ≠ r / -#)

Xeerka shanaad wuxu leeyahay ‘**dh**’-du ma noqoto ‘**r**’-a , ‘**r**’-duna ma noqoto ‘**dh**’-a kolkay ereyga ugu horreeyaan.

Dhadhdhan (-ka) *	≠	Radhdhan
Dhako (-da)	≠	Rako
Dhalo (-da)	≠	Ralo
Dhan	≠	Ran
Dhanaan (til.)	≠	Ranaan
Dheg (-ta)	≠	Reg
Dhul (-ka)	≠	Rul
Dhuule m.	≠	Ruule
Rag (-ga)	≠	Dhag
Rako (-da)	≠	Dhako
Ramad (-ka)	≠	Dhamad
Roob (-ka)	≠	Dhoob
Rabaso	≠	Dhabaso
Rar	≠	Dhar

* ‘dh’-du ma labanlaabanto. Waxan u adeegsaday si uu akhristuhu u dareemo

Xeerka 6^{aad} (dh > < r / Sh_{dheer} – dhafane ama Sh_{gaab} - dhafane)

Xeerkani wuxu odhanayaa ‘**dh**’-du waxay noqotaa ‘**r**’-a, ‘**r**’-duna ‘**dh**’-a kolka ay kala dhexgalaan shaqal dheer iyo dhafane ama shaqal gaab iyo dhafane sida ku cad tusaalooyinka hoos u qoran:

Boodhayso (f.)	>	<	Boorayso
Cadhaysan (til.)	>	<	Caraysan
Hadhayso (f.)	>	<	Harayso

Xeerka 7^{aad} (r ≠ dh / -Shibbane)

Xeerka 7aad isna wuxu leeyahay ‘r’-du ma noqoto ‘dh’-a kolka ereyada qaar kood uu shibbane ka dib maro.

Barwaaqo (-da)	≠	Badhwaaqo,
Barkin (-ka)	≠	Badhkin,
Barqin (-ta)	≠	Badhqin
Birqaab (-ka)	≠	Bidhqaab
Burco	≠	Budhco
Dhurwaa (-ga)	≠	Dhudhwaa
Doorso (f.)	≠	Doodhso
Fardo (-ha)	≠	Fadhdo
Fargal	≠	Fadhgal
Fardhaxo (-da)	≠	Fadhdxaxo
Firdho (f.)	≠	Fidhdho
Furqaan (-ta)	≠	Fudhqaan
Harqaan (-ka)	≠	Hadhqaan
Hirdi (-da)	≠	Hidhdi
Kardhasho (-da)	≠	Kadhdhasho
Marka	≠	Madhka,
Xurbin (-ta)	≠	Xudhbin
Xurbiye (-ha)	≠	Xudhbiye
Marwo (-da)	≠	Madhwo
Mirqaan (-ka)	≠	Midhqaan
Murkucasho (-da)	≠	Mudhkucasho
Qardo (-da)	≠	Qadhdo
Qardhaas (-ta)	≠	Qadhdhaas
Qardho m.g	≠	Qadhdho,
Surwaal (-ka)	≠	Sudhwaal

Xeerka 8^{aad} (dh > < r / -Shibbane.)

Xeerkana wuxu odhanayaa ‘dh’-du waxay noqotaa ‘r’-a, ‘r’-duna waxay noqotaa ‘dh’ kolka ereyada qaar kood uu shibbane ka dib maro. Tusaale ahaan:

Budhcad	> <	Burcad
Hadhsi	> <	Harsi
Hadhgal	> <	Hargal
Hadhwanaag	> <	Harwanaag
Jirta	> <	Jidhdha *
Madhxi	> <	Marxi
Murxi	> <	Mudhxi
Madhdhay	> <	Martay *

* U fiirso 'rt'-du kolka ay is xigsadaan waxay isu beddeleysaa 'dh'-a lamman. 'dh'-da lammanina waxay isu beddeshaa 'rt'-a

Xeerka 9^{aad} (dh ≠ r / Shibbane.--)

Xeerkani wuxu isagu odhanayaa ‘dh’-du ma noqoto ‘r’-a kolka uu shibbane ka hormaro sida ka muuqata tusaalooyinkan soo socda.

Fandhaal (-ka)	≠	Fanraal
Gabdho (-ha)	≠	Gabro *
Haldhaa (-ga)	≠	Halraa

* Waxa jira ereyga 'gabro' oo iskii u madax bannaan kana ujeeddo ah ka aan hadda ka hadlayno

Xeerka 10^{aad} (r ≠ dh / -rr- ama -dhdh-)

Xeerka tobnaad wuxu odhanayaa ‘r’-du ma noqoto ‘dh’-a, ‘dh’-duna ma noqoto ‘r’-a kolka ay labanlaabmaan). Tusaale ahaan:

Diirran (til.)	≠	Diidhdhan
Dirri (-da)	≠	Didhdhi

F <u>adh</u> i*	≠	Farri
Dh <u>adh</u> an *	≠	Dharran
Gurrac(-a)	≠	Gud <u>dh</u> hac
Harraad(-ka)	≠	Had <u>dh</u> haad
Hoorri(ga)	≠	Hoo <u>dh</u> dh
Karrays(-ta)	≠	Kad <u>dh</u> dhays
Karreeb(-ka)	≠	Kad <u>dh</u> dheeb
Qorrax(-da)	≠	Qod <u>dh</u> dhax
Qorroq(-ga)	≠	Qod <u>dh</u> dhog

*shibbanaha ‘dh’ baa lamman. Sida aad la socotana ‘dh’-da lama labanlaabo.

Waxa haddaba halkaa inooga dhuroobay in dadka wadarta ereyga ‘**gabadh**’ ka dhiga ‘**gabdho**’ iyo kuwa ereyga ‘**gabar**’ wadarteeda yidhaa ‘**gabdho**’ ay adeegsadaan ama u hoggaansamaan xeer isku mid ah sida ku xusan xeerka **9aad**. Sidaasi awgeedna aan lagu doodikarin inuu gef ku jiro wadarta ereyga ‘**gabar**’ inuu noqdo ‘**gabdho**’.

Gabagabo:

Guntii iyo gabagabadii, qoraalkan kooban oo aan ku eegayey xeerarka fagaasa labada shibbane ee kala ah ‘**dh**’ iyo ‘**r**’ oo higgaadda afsoomaaliga ku jira, haddana siyaabo kala geddisan loo adeegsado, ayaan ku dadaalay in la ogaado haddii ay jiraan xeerar hoggaaminaya dadka adeegsada iyo in kale. Baadhitaankaasi oo sida aan soo sheegay inoo caddeeyey inay jiraan xeerar afku leeyahay oo fagaasa labadaasi shibbane. Waxana caddaatay in dadka afka ku hadlaa ay si isku mid ah u adeegsadaan, labada qolana ay toosan yihiin, haddii si kale loo yidhaana uu jiro xeer hoggaaminaya oo labada qolaba u hoggaansamaan.

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