Ka'idodin Rubutu

Bishop*
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Bishop ga Al'ummai, karkashin Umarnin Manzanci



St. Jerome Yana Rubutu, zanen Caravaggio (1605–06), Galleria Borghese, Roma. Kokon kan alama ce ta memento mori: mutuwa tana iya zuwa a kowace sa'a, saboda haka kiran a tuba: "Ku tuba, gama mulkin sama ya yi kusa." (Mattiyu 4:17, SRDK).

Mallakar jama'a.

Rubuce-rubucen Magatakardan Mulki suna bin ka'idodin da aka bayyana a kasa. An fade su a nan domin kowane mai karatu ya san yadda ake ambaton Nassi da sauran tushen iko, dalilin da ya sa ake ambaton wasu tushe, da kuma abin da alamomi da tsare-tsaren da ake amfani da su a wadannan shafuka suke nufi.

Nassi Mai Tsarki

Ba a taba canja Nassi. Ana ambaton Nassi kalma da kalma, daidai yadda aka buga shi a bugun da aka ambata, kuma ba a taba canja shi, ko ta yaya, ko don wane dalili. Ba a kara, ko a cire, ko a canja wata kalma, ko harafi, ko alamar rubutu, kuma ba a sa wata alamar nanatawa ko ta tsarin bugu a cikinsa. Inda rubutun da aka buga ya yi kamar yana da kuskuren nahawu, ko na rubutun kalma, ko na bugu, ana barinsa daidai yadda yake. Nassi mai tsarki ne, kuma ba a yi masa kome da sunan gyara shi. Inda Bishop yake so ya yi bayani a kan wani sashe, yakan yi haka da kalmominsa, a waje da abin da aka ambata.

Littattafai Masu Tsarki da ake amfani da su. A Turanci, ana ambaton Nassi daga King James Version (daidaitaccen rubutun 1769, tare da Apokirifa). A kowane harshe dabam, ana ambaton Nassi daga wani tabbataccen bugu na Littafi Mai Tsarki da aka wallafa a harshen da mai karatu yake karatu da shi; ba a taba sake fassara shi daga Turanci ba. An yi kowane kokari a ambata daga bugu na hukuma na wata sananniyar kungiyar Littafi Mai Tsarki a duk inda zai yiwu. An yi amfani da bugu-bugun da suke mallakar jama'a a ko'ina, musamman domin a guje wa tambayoyin hakkin mallaka da jiran izinin yin amfani da bugun da yake da hakkin mallaka. Duk da haka, a wasu wurare inda hakan ya zama dole kuma na hikima, an nemi izini daga kungiyar Littafi Mai Tsarki da take da alhakin wannan harshe. Bugu-bugun da suke karkashin hakkin mallaka har yanzu ana amfani da su da izinin masu wallafa su, ko an ba da izinin kai tsaye ko ta lasisin da mai wallafa ya wallafa, ko kuma, inda doka ta yarda, a matsayin amfani na adalci (fair use).

Ana fadin sunan bugun. Kowane ambaton Nassi yana fadin sunan bugun da aka dauko shi, misali "(KJV)" a Turanci, "(Schlachter 1951)" a Jamusanci, ko "(SRDK)" a Hausa.

Lambobin ayoyi. Wasu Littattafai Masu Tsarki suna ba wasu ayoyi lambobi dabam, musamman Zabura. Kowane harshe yana bin lambobin Littafi Mai Tsarkinsa, saboda haka

ambaton zai iya ɗan bambanta da ambaton Turanci na sashe ɗaya.

Kalmomin Kiristi. Ana buga kalmomin Kiristi, tare da alamomin zancensu, da ja, yadda Bishop ya ƙayyade su. A wasu ’yan wurare ana jayayya ko Kiristi ne yake magana ko kuwa marubucin Bishara, kamar a Yohanna 3:16; irin waɗannan wurare ana barinsu da baƙin tawada.

Littattafai masu bambancin jerin Nassi. Ba dukan ikkilisiyoyi ne suke karɓar littattafai iri ɗaya a matsayin Nassi ba. Littafin da wasu ikkilisiyoyi suka karɓa wasu kuma ba su karɓa ba, kamar na Apokirifa ko na jerin Nassi na Ikkilisiyar Orthodox Tewahedo ta Itiyofiya, ana iya ambatonsa, kuma ambatonsa ba ya nuna wani hukunci game da matsayinsa a jerin Nassi.

Jerin Iko

Ana auna tushe bisa jerin iko mai zuwa, daga mafi girma zuwa mafi ƙanƙanta. Ana sa kowane marubuci ko rubutu a rukuni mafi girma da ya cancanta; ana sa ƙa’idar bangaskiya tare da majalisar da ta amince da ita, sai dai ana sa Ka’idar Bangaskiya ta Manzanni a rukuni na tara, Ka’idar Bangaskiya ta Athanasius kuma a rukuni na goma sha ɗaya.

1. **Kalmomin Kiristi**, kamar yadda aka rubuta su a ko’ina a cikin Nassi.
2. **Rubuce-rubucen Manzanni**: Mattiyu; Yohanna; 1, 2, da 3 Yohanna; Ru’uya ta Yohanna; wasiƙu goma sha uku na Bulus; da 1 da 2 Bitrus.
3. **Sauran Rubuce-rubucen Sabon Alkawari**: Markus, Luka, Ayyukan Manzanni, Ibraniyawa, Yaƙub, da Yahuda.
4. **Tsohon Alkawari**, tare da Apokirifa kamar yadda aka buga ta a cikin King James Version na 1611.
5. **Iyayen Ikkilisiya na Zamanin Manzanni** (Apostolic Fathers), na zuriyar da ta biyo bayan Manzanni (wajen shekara ta 95–150 bayan haihuwar Kiristi).
6. **Iyayen Ikkilisiya na Kafin Nicaea**, kafin Majalisar Nicaea (shekara ta 325 bayan haihuwar Kiristi).
7. **Iyayen Ikkilisiya na Nicaea da na Bayan Nicaea**, tare da Iyayen Hamada (Desert Fathers).
8. **Majalisu Bakwai na Dukan Ikkilisiya** (Ecumenical Councils), waɗanda Gabas da Yamma duka suka karɓa, tare da ƙa’idodin bangaskiya da bayanan koyarwa da kowace ta amince da su.
9. **Majalisu na Baya**, waɗanda ba Gabas da Yamma duka ne suka karɓa ba.

10. **Tsarkaka**: rubuce-rubucen duk wanda Ikkilisiya, ta Gabas ko ta Yamma, ta shaida cewa shi tsarkakakke ne (saint), wanda ba a sa shi a wani rukuni na sama ba.
11. **Furce-furcen Bangaskiya, Littattafan Koyarwa (Catechisms), da Takardun Fafaroma da na Faterik.**
12. **Rubuce-rubucen Ibada**, kamar tsofaffin tsare-tsaren ibada (liturgies) da Book of Common Prayer.
13. **Marubutan Kirista na Tarihi da Ba a Ayyana su Tsarkaka ba.**
14. **Tsofaffin Tushe da Ba na Nassi ba da Waɗanda Ba na Kirista ba**, kamar littattafan pseudepigrapha, Littattafan Tekun Gishiri (Dead Sea Scrolls), Josephus, da masana tarihin Hellenawa da na Romawa.
15. **Nazarin Masana na Zamani.**
16. **Littattafan Dubawa**, kamar ƙamus-ƙamus da littattafan jerin kalmomi (concordances), waɗanda suke kayan aiki ne ba hukumomin dogara ba.

Zaɓen Tushe

Ba a nuna goyon baya. Ambaton wata wasiƙar fafaroma (encyclical), ko na wani aikin marubuci na wata ɗarika, ko na aikin wata ikkilisiya, maimakon na wata, ba ya nuna goyon baya ga wannan ɗarika ko ikkilisiya, ko son kai na kowane iri. Ana zaɓar wani sashe ne kawai domin Bishop ya ga cewa wannan sashe na musamman, daga wannan tushe na musamman, yana da amfani ƙwarai wajen koyarwa a kan batun da ake magana, ba don wani dalili dabam ba. Ba nufinsa ba ne ya ciyar da wata ɗarika gaba ko ya hana ta ci gaba, ko wace ce.

Gaskiya tana inda aka same ta. Bishop yana ganin cewa gaskiya tana duk inda mutum ya same ta. Saboda haka yana iya ambaton tushe na duniya, da ayyukan da ba na jerin Nassi ba ko waɗanda ake jayayya a kansu a tsakanin ikkilisiyoyi. Yana yin haka domin, a matsayinsa na marubuci, ya ga sashen da aka ambata yana da amfani ƙwarai wajen koyarwa, kuma ya gamsu cewa abin da yake faɗi gaskiya ne.

Ambato da Ambaton Tushe

Ambato kalma da kalma ne. Kalmomin da suke cikin alamomin zance a kullum su ne ainihin kalmomin tushen da aka ambata. Ba a taɓa faɗin ma'anar wani tushe da kalmomi dabam kamar

dai ambato ne. Inda ba za a iya tabbatar da ainihin kalmomin wani tushe ba, ba a ambatonsa.

Alamar tsallakewa da baka mai kusurwa. Alamar tsallakewa (…) tana nuna cewa ambato yana farawa ko yana ƙarewa a tsakiyar wata jumla ta asali, ko kuma an tsallake wasu kalmomi. Kalmomin da suke cikin baka mai kusurwa a cikin ambato ana kawo su yadda suke a bugun da aka ambata. Ba a taɓa saka kome a cikin ambaton Nassi ba.

Bayanan ƙarshe suna ba da cikakken rubutu. Kowane tushen iko da aka ambata a cikin wani rubutu ana ba da shi gaba ɗaya a bayanan ƙarshe, da ainihin kalmomin tushen, domin mai karatu ya karanta tushen kansa maimakon nuni zuwa gare shi.

Ambaton tushe. Sai dai inda aka bayyana wani bambanci a fili, ambaton tushe da tsarin rubutu suna bin *Chicago Manual of Style*, hanyar da aka fi karɓa don rubuce-rubucen tauhidi da tarihi irin waɗanda ake wallafawa a nan. Rubuce-rubucen Magatakardan Mulki sun bambanta da ita da gangan, kuma saboda dalilai masu zuwa, a waɗannan fannoni:

1. **Ana rubuta wakilan suna masu nufin Allah da babban baƙi** (He, Him, His), tare da kalmomin da suke nasa, kamar “His right hand.” Chicago yakan rubuta su da ƙananan baƙaƙe. Ana rubuta su da babban baƙi a nan saboda girmamawa. (A Hausa ba a rubuta wakilan suna “shi” da “sa” da babban baƙi, kamar yadda Littafi Mai Tsarki ma bai yi ba.)
2. **Ambato da bai cika ba yana riƙe alamomin tsallakewarsa.** Chicago yakan cire alamar tsallakewa a farkon ko a ƙarshen ambato. A nan ana riƙe ta, domin a kullum mai karatu ya san lokacin da ambato, musamman ambaton Nassi, bai ba da dukan jumlar ba.
3. **Bayanan ƙarshe suna ba da cikakken rubutun kowane tushen iko da aka ambata,** ba nuni kaɗai ba. Ana yin haka domin mai karatu ya karanta tushen kansa.
4. **Ana buga kalmomin Kiristi da ja,** tare da alamomin zancensu, bisa ga daɗaɗɗiyar al’adar Littattafai Masu Tsarki masu jajayen haruffa, domin kalmomin Ubangiji su fito dabam.
5. **Ana rubuta “Ubangiji” mai nufin Yesu da ƙananan manyan baƙaƙe** a cikin rubutun Bishop na kansa, amma ba a taɓa yin haka a cikin Nassi ba, saboda girmamawa.

Iyayen Ikkilisiya a wasu harsuna. Inda aka ambaci wani Uban Ikkilisiya daga bugun Turanci, ambaton a shafi na wani harshe ana fassara shi daga wannan bugun Turanci, ana kuma nuna haka, misali “(an fassara daga rubutun Turanci na ANF 1).”

Harshe da Salo

Manyan baƙaƙe na girmamawa. Ana rubuta wakilan suna masu nufin Allah da babban baƙi (He, Him, His), haka kuma kalmomin da suke nasa a ma'ana ɗaya, kamar sa'ad da aka ce Kiristi yana zaune a hannun damansa (at His right hand). (A Hausa ba a rubuta wakilan suna "shi" da "sa" da babban baƙi, kamar yadda Littafi Mai Tsarki ma bai yi ba; sunaye kamar "Allah" da "Ubangiji" ne suke nuna girmamawa.)

Ubangiji da ƙananan manyan baƙaƙe. A cikin rubutun Bishop na kansa, kalmar "Ubangiji," sa'ad da take nufin Yesu Kiristi, ana rubuta ta da ƙananan manyan baƙaƙe (small capitals), a kowane harshe da ake rubutawa da manyan baƙaƙe. Ba a taɓa yin haka a cikin Nassi ba.

Sauran manyan baƙaƙe. Ana rubuta "Mulki" (na Allah da na Sama), "Magatakardan Mulki," "Nassi," "Ikkilisiya" (mai nufin dukan Jikin Kiristi), da "Ruhu Mai Tsarki" da babban baƙi.

Rubutun kalmomi da alamomin rubutu. Shafukan Turanci suna amfani da rubutun kalmomi na Amurka. A cikin jerin abubuwan da aka raba da alamar wakafi-da-digo (;), abu na ƙarshe yakan fara da "; and" (a Hausa, "; da").

Laƙabi. Ana ba da laƙabi a matsayin hanyoyin kira ba a matsayin da'awar matsayi ba, kuma ana riƙe su cikin tawali'u.

"The Most Reverend" (a Hausa, "Mai Girma") shi ne irin kiran da aka saba yi wa bishop a Amurka. Na matsayin ne, ba na mutumin ba, kuma ana amfani da shi a matsayin ladabi, ba a matsayin girma da ake da'awa ba. Wani littafin jagora na Katolika game da irin kiran da ake amfani da su a Amurka ya bayar, domin rubuta wa bishop: "His Excellency, / The Most Reverend (full name)."[1]

D.D. Digirin Dakta a Ilimin Tauhidi da Bishop Byers yake da shi an ba shi ne *honoris causa*, wato, a matsayin girmamawa, ba bayan kammala wani kwas na karatu ba, kamar yadda ake yi a wasu lokuta a cikin Ikkilisiya.[2] Wani sanannen misali shi ne Rabaran Dakta Billy Graham. Digiri mafi girma da ya samu ta karatu shi ne Bachelor of Arts,[3] ya kuma karɓi digirin girmamawa na Dakta a Ilimin Tauhidi a shekara ta 1948.[4] An saba kiransa "Dr. Graham."[5] Sauran waɗanda suka karɓi digirorin dakta na girmamawa sun haɗa da Rabaran Harry A. Ironside, wanda karatunsa ya tsaya a makarantar firamare;[6] Rabaran G. Campbell Morgan;[7]

mai wa'azin bishara Billy Sunday;[8] Mai Girma Ronald Owen Hall, Bishop na Hong Kong da Kudancin Sin;[9] C. S. Lewis;[10] Rabaran A. W. Tozer;[11] da St. Teresa ta Calcutta.[12]

Sunaye. Ana ambaton tsarkaka, fafaroma, faterik, da sauran bishop-bishop da sunan da aka saba da shi a cikin Ikkilisiyarsu, ko wanda aka saba da shi a harshen mai karatu. Sunan da aka zaɓa ba ya nuna fifita wata ikkilisiya a kan wata.

Fassarorin. Ana fassara shafukan da suke cikin harsuna ban da Turanci da taimakon ƙirƙirarriyar basira (AI), kuma rubutun Turanci shi ne mai iko. Duba Bayani game da Fassarori da kuma Iko.

Gidan Yanar Gizo

Hotuna. Hotunan da suke mallakar jama'a ko waɗanda suke da lasisin amfani kyauta ta wannan hanya kaɗai ake nunawa, kuma kowanne yana da bayaninsa da ambaton tushensa.

Lambobi, kwanan wata, da gyare-gyare. Ana ba wallafe-wallafe lambobi da kwanan wata. Ana iya gyara shafuka na dindindin a wurinsu, kuma shafin da aka gyara yana iya nuna ranar gyaransa na ƙarshe, domin mai karatu ya san wane bugu yake karantawa.

Gyare-gyare. Ana roƙon masu karatu da suka sami kuskure, musamman kuskure a cikin ambaton Nassi, su rubuta zuwa adireshin da aka bayar a shafin farko. Ana gyara kurakurai.

Gajerun Kalmomi

KJV	King James Version (daidaitaccen rubutun 1769)
ANF	*Ante-Nicene Fathers*, editoci Alexander Roberts da James Donaldson, sannan lambar mujalladi
NPNF2	*Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers*, Second Series, editoci Philip Schaff da Henry Wace, sannan lambar mujalladi
Easton	Burton Scott Easton, *The Apostolic Tradition of Hippolytus* (1934)
A.D.	*Anno Domini*, a shekarar Ubangijinmu
c.	*circa*, wajen

An yi gyara na karshe: 10 ga Oktoba, 2026

Bayanan ƙarshe

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