



Sunninin Annabi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam Da Zikiroransa Na Yau Da Kullum

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Shimfida Daga
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Allah Madaukakin Sarki yana cewa a cikin
Hadisil Kudusí:

*“Bawa ba zai guhse ba yana kusanta zuwa gare nit a
hanyar tsare nafiloli har in so shi.”*

Wallafar:

Dr. Abdullahi dan Hamud Alfuraih

Shimfida Daga:

Malam Khalid dan Aliyu Almushaikihu

An yarda an kuma amince wa duk wanda yake son buga
wannan littafi saboda Allah, ko fassara shi cikin wani harshe,
ya yi hakan ba tare da wani dabaibayi ba, amma. Ya tabbata
ya kai wa mawallafinsa ya yi bita

An fassara wannan littafi cikin harshe fiye da goma

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ



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*Sunnoni Marasa
Kayyadadden
Lokaci*



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الحمد لله رب العالمين والسلام على من لا يرى له دين وفديه
فقد ترأت في هذا الموضع للشيخ عبد الله بن محمود
الفرزنجي (الماتع العالية في بيان السنن الميرمية)
فقد ألقته موقعاً مفيدةً حمل على مستحباته السنن
اليومية (الفعالية والغزارة) بين الليل والنهر، المنفردة
والتابعة لغيرها مما ثبت بالدليل بجزء الله خيراً
ونفع بكتابه أجمعين وبالله التوفيق

كتبه

درجه المدرس على المشيخ

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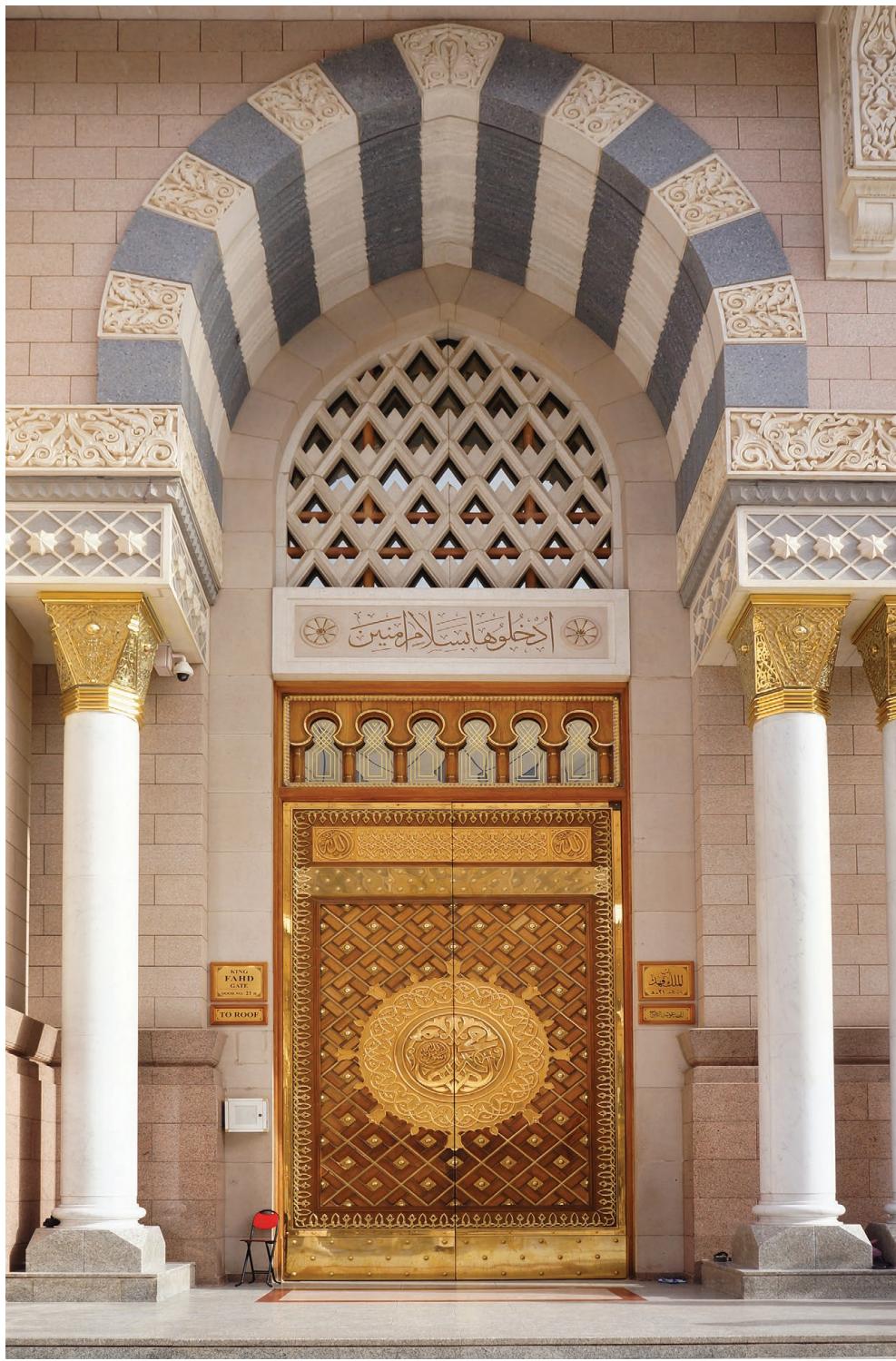
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Gabatarwar Daga: Babban Malami Dr. Khalid dan Aliyu Almushai'ku. Godiya ta tabbata ga Allah Madaukakin Sarki shi kadai. Tsira da aminci su kara tabbata ga Annabin da babu wani Annabi bayansa. Bayan haka. Tabba! Na karanta wannan littafi, wanda Malam Abdullahi dan hamud Alfuraihi ya wallafa, ya kuma rada masa suna: *Alminahul-Alliyah Fí Bayánis- Sunanil-Yaumiyah. Wato, [Babban Kundin Bayanin Sunnonin Annabi Na Yau Da Kullum.]* Na fahimci cewa, wannan littafi, littafi ne mai matukar amfani, sakamakon irin yadda ya yi cikakken bayani filla-filla a kan ayyuka da maganganun Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* na yau da kullum; safiya da marece, a matsayin sunnoninsa, *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ingantattu kuma tabbatattu, masu zaman kansu, da wadanda suka kasance sakamakon faruwar wadsansu abubuwa.

Daga:

Dr. Khalid dan Aliyu Almushai'ku.

Babban Malami a Jami'ar Kasim, mai kuma karantarwa a Masallacin Makka da Madina



Gabatarwa:

Godiya ta tabbata ga Allah Madsaukakin Sarki wanda ya ce: “*Lalle, abin koyi ya kasance gare ku daga Manzon Allah, ga wanda ya kasance yana fatar rahamar Allah da Ranar Lahira, kuma ya ambaci Allah da yawa.*” (*Ahzab:21*). A cikin wannan aya, Allah Madsaukakin ya shar’anta biyayya ga Sunnar Manzonsa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam sau da kafa. Tsira da amincin su kara tabbata ga mafi alhairin wanda ya dora al’ummar nan a kan cikakken tafarkin da’a da biyayya ga Sunna. Bayan haka:

Ya kai dsan’uwana mai karatu ina gabatar maka da wannan littafi mai suna: “***Sunanun-Nabiyyi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam Alyaumiyyah***” wato, [*Sunnonin Annabi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam Na Yau Da Kullum*.] Wannan littafi yana bayani ne a kan yadda Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yake gudanar da rayuwarsa ta yau da kullum tun daga lokacin da ya farka daga barci har zuwa lokacin da ya ske kishingidawa wani baccin. Marubucin ya tsara wadannan Sunnoni nasa *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ne daki-daki gwargwadon lokaci. Bayan haka kuma, sai na yi wa wannan aiki nasa rakiya da wadansu Sunnonin nasa *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* na daban, su ma na yau da kullum ba, amma ba masu kayyadadden lokaci ba. Bisa wannan dalili, idan na ce: Sunnoni Na Mustahabbi, to, ina nufin abubuwa wadanda Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi umarni da aikatawa, amma ba dole ba ne, sai dai domin kara samun cika da kamala a fagen da’a da biyayya ga hukunce-hukuncen Shari’ah. Wannan littafi kamar yadda ake ganinsa takaitawa ce aka yi ga wancan littafi na asali, wato, “***Alminahul-Alliyah Fí Bayánis- Sunanil-Yaumiyyah.***” Na kuma yi wannan takaitawa ne ta hanyar shafe wadansu mas’aloli na ilimi, da wasu darussa masu amfani su ma, da suka shafi Sunnoninsa *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*. A karshe sai aikin nawa ya haifar da wannan takaitaccen littafi, wanda iyakar abin day a kunsa, shi ne ambaton wata Sunna kebantatta da kuma dalili a kanta. Na kuma yanke shawarar shiga cikin aikin ne sakamakon shawarhwari da



wadansu ‘yan’uwa suka yi ta bayarwa a kan bukatar da take akwai ta takaita wannan littafi. Musamman, domin hakan ta taimaka wa muslmi, wadanda ba su da cikakken lokaci, saboda yawan hidimomi, na karanta asalin littafin mai tsawo. Sa’annan kuma fungiyoyi da sauran majalisu na da’awah, su iya samun dammar buga littafin cikin sauksi, domin rarrabawa ga adadi mafiyawa na muslmi, gwargwadon yadda duk suke iyawa. A karshe wannan aiki namu da nasu, za su yi matukar taimakawa ga bayyana Sunna da tafarkin rayuwa irin na Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*. Wanda hakan, a mataki na biyu, zai kara zaburar da duniyar Musulunci zuwa ga koyi da Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* kamar irin yadda ya kamata, ibada wadda Turawan gabacci da Yammacin duniya suka kusa su salwantar. Kari a kan wannan matsala ma, duk bai fi irin kalubalen da duniyarmu ta yau, ta Musulunci, take fuskanta ba; inda aka mike kafafu tare da wuce wuri, ana ganin cewa, babu wata hujja da za ta sa a azabtar da wanda bai tsare mutunci da alfarman Sunna ba. Da haka sai aka wayi gari, alhairi mai yawa, ya kucce wa mutane. A lokacin da nake wannan aiki kuma, iyakar abin da na yi kwadayi, na kuma mayar da hankali a kansa, shi ne tahowa da Sunnonin da suka inganta nay au da kullum, kafada-da-kafada da hujjoji da dalilan da suke tabbatar da ingancinta. Allah madaukakin Sarki nake roko, ya saka mu cikin sahun wadanda suke biyar Sunnar Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* da biyar samunsa keke da keke, wadanda kuma za a tayar wa a cikin ayarinsa *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*.

Daga: Mai matukar Bukatar Gafara Da rangwamen Ubangijinsa

Dr. Abdullahi Alfuraihi.

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Ma'anar Sunnah:

Sunna tana nufin ayyukan ibada wadanda ba dole ba, wato, '*Mustahabbai*' da '*Madubai*'.

Haka nan kuma Sunna tana nufin ayyukan ibada wadanda Allah Madaukakin Sarki ya yi umarni da aikatawa ba tare da tilasci ba. Amfaninta kuam shi ne: Allah Madaukakin Sarki zai ba wa duk wanda ya aikata ta laba, ba tare day a azabta wanda bai aikata ba. .

Misalan Irin Yabba Magabata Suke Kwadayan Raya Sunna:

- 1 Imamu Muslimu a cikin ingataccen littafinsa, ya riwaito Hadisin Nu'umanu dan Salimu, daga Amru dan Ausin *raliyallahu anhuma*. Ya ce: Anbusatu dan Abu Sufyanu ya ba ni labara, ya ce: Na ji Ummu Habiba tana cewa: Na ji Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana cewa: “*Duk wanda ya sallaci raka'a goma a cikin yi da dare, Allah Madaukakin Sarki zai gina masa gida a cikin Aljanna saboda su.*” [Muslimu: 1727]. Ummu Habibah ta ce: Tun lokacin da na ji wannan magana daga bakin Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ban taba ketare rana ban yi wadannan raka'o'i ba. Unbusatu kuma ya ce: Ni kuma tun lokacin da na yi wannan magana daga bakin Ummu Habibah ban taba ketare rana ban yi wadannan raka'o'i ba.
 - 2 Amru dan Ausin kuma ya ce: Ni ma tun lokacin da na ji wannan magana daga bakin Anbasatu, ban taba ketare rana ban yi wadannan raka'o'i ba. Nu'umanu dan Salimu kuma ya ce: Ni ma tun lokacin da na ji wannan magana daga bakin Amru dan Ausin, ban taba ketare rana ban yi wadannan raka'o'i ba.
- Hadisin Sayyadi Ali *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: Wata rana Sayyidah Fadimah *raliyallahu anha* ta je waurin Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* don ta koka masa kantar igiyar guga a hannunta har tana salunta. Ta kama hanya ta tafi, amma ba ta same shi ba *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, sai ta taras da Sayyidah Aisha *raliyallahu anha*, ta kuma bat a kabarin abin da yake tahe da ita. Bayan da Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya dawo, sai Sayyidah A'isha *raliyallahu anha* ta ba shi labarin cewa Fadimah kuwa ta zo. Sayyadi Ali *raliyallahu anhu* yace gaba da bayar da labara, ya ce: Sai kuwa Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya taso takanas ta kano ya iske mu gida, har mun shiga barci. Mun zabura za mu tahsi, sai Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: Ku yi kwancinku. Sai kuma ya shiga tsakanina da ita ya zauna, har na ji sanyin kafarsa a kirjina. Sa'annan ya ce: “*Ko kuna son in karantar da ku abin da ya fi abin kuka tambaye ni zama alhairi? Idan kuma kwanta bacci, ku ce: 'Allahu Akbar' kafa talatin da hudu. 'Subhanallah' kafa talatin da uku. 'Alhamdu lillahi' kafa talatin da uku. Wannan shi ya fi alhairi a gare ku bisa gab a ku dan aiki.*” [Buhari:3705/ Muslimu:2727]

A cikin wata riwaya kuma aka ce, Sayyadi Ali *raliyallahu anhu* ya kara da cewa: Tun lokacin da na ji wannan magana daga bakin Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, bantaba ketare rana ban yi wannan zikiri ba. sai



aka tambaye shi cewa, hard a ranar da aka gwabza yakin basasr Siffain? Ya ce: Tabbas! har da ranar da aka gwabza yakin Siffain kuwa; ba ketare ba. [Buhari:5362/ Muslimu:2727]

Sanannen abu ne kuwa cewa, wannan rana ta Siffaini a cikinta ne aka gwabza matsanancin yakin nan na na basasa, wanda kuma shi Sayyadi Ali *raliyallahu anhu*, shi ne shugaban yakin, amma. Tattare da haka bai kasa raya wannan Sunna ba.

3 Dan Umar *raliyallahu anhu* ya kasance idan ya sallaci gawa, sai kawai ya juya ya tafi abinsa; ba yakan raka ta a rufe ba. A zatonsa yin haka shi ne matukar raya Sunna, saboda ba shi da labarin irin ladar da take akwai a cikin raka gawa har inda za a rufe ta. To, a daidai lokacin da ya ji Hadisin Abu Hurairata fa *raliyallahu anhu*, sai ya sami kansa a cikin nadamar kucce masa da wannan Sunna ta yi. Bari ka ji abin day a kara da shi da kyau, ka kuma dan yi batun zuci a kan haka.

Jin wannan Hadisi yake da wuya, sai dan Umar *raliyallahu anhu* ya daki kasa da tsakuwar da take hannunsa. Sa'annan ya ce: Ashe dai wallahi mun yi sakaci mai tarin yawa. [Buhari:1324/ Muslimu:945]

Imamun-Nawawi *rahimahullahu* ya ce: “Wannan Hadisi yana karantar da irin yadda Sahabbai suke matukar kwadayin da'a da biyayya tare da raya Sunnar Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* a duk lokacin da suka sami labarinta, da kuma matukar nuna damuwa da bacin ransu a kan Sunnar duk da ta kubuce musu, ba su aikata ba, tattare da cewa, ba su da masani da ita, balle matsayinta.” Din karinj bayani sai a duba littafin ‘Alminhaju, (7:15)

◆ Wasu Daga Cikin Kyawawan Sakamakon Raya Sunna

► Biyayya da raya Sunna, ya kai dan'uwana musulmi! Yana da kyawawan sakamako masu yawa. Ga kadān daga cikinsu:

- 1** **Taka Matakinkan Soyayya:** Neman kusanci ga Allah Madfaukakin Sarki ta hanyar raya Sunnar ayyukan nafila, na sa Allah Madfaukakin ya so, ya kuma kaunaci bawansa.

Malam Ibn Kayyimu Aljauziyyah *rahimahullahu* ya ce: Allah Madfaukakin Sarki ba zai so bawa ya kuma kaunace shi ba, sai idan ya yi biyayya ga masoyinsa *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* zahiri da badini, ya kuma gaskata duk labarin da ya bayar. Sa'annan ya yi biyayya ga duk umarnin da ya yi; ya kuma karba duk kiran da ya yi; ya kuma fifta shi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, a kan komai, cikin dadin rai. Sa'annan ya ajiye hukuncin kowa, da sonsa da da'a gare shi, saboda hukuncin Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, da so da kuma dā'arsa. Matukar kuwa ba haka bawa ya zama ba, to, kar ma ya wahalar da kansa. Mafi zama alhairi a gare shi, shi ne tsayawa inda yake. Sa'annan ya nemi wani hasken na daman ba wabbab ba, saboda shi, ba kowa ne ba a wannan halarah.

- 2** **Samun Kusanci Ga Allah** Madfaulalkin Sarki: raya Sunnonin Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, na sa Allah Madfaukakin Sarki ya yi wa bawansa gamon katari da kowane irin alhairi. A haka sai a wayi gari, babu wani aiki da gabobinsa za su aikata, face wanda yake faranta ran Ubangijinsa mai girma da dfaukaka. Dalili kuwa shi ne, duk inda soyayya ta samu gindin zama, to, za a sami matukar kusanci.

- 3** **Karba Addu'ah:** Raya Sunna na sa Allah Madfaukakin Sarki ya so musulmi, matukar so, ta yadda duk lokacin da ya daga hannu, ya roke shi *subhanahu wa ta'alah* zai sami biyan bukata. Duk wanda ya nemi kusanci ga Allah Madfaukakin Sarki ta hanyar raya wasu Sunnoni na nafila, allah Madfaukakin Sarki zai so shi. Wanda kuma duk ya sami taka wannan matsayi, to, addu'arsa ba za ta taba faduwa kasa banza ba.

► **Hujja a Kan Wadannan Nasarori Guda Uku:**

Hadisin Abu Hurairata *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “**Tabbas! Allah Madfaukakin Sarki ya ce: Duk wanda ya kulla yaki da masoyina, to, na umarce shi da ya yi shirin yaki da ni. Bawana ba zai nemi kusanci zuwa gare ni ba, ta hanyar wani abu kamar**



abubuwan da na farlanta masa. Haka nan bawana ba zai gushe ba yana neman kusanci zuwa gare ni ta hanyar nafilfili, har sai na so shi. To, idan fan a so shi, zan zama jinsa wanda yake ji da shi; da ganinsa wanda yake gani da shi; da hannunsa wanda yake riko da shi; da kafarsa wadda yake tafiya da ita. Idan kuma ya roke ne, wallahi zan ba shi. Idan kuma ya nemi tsarina, wallalhi zan tsare shi. Ba na kuma taba kaiwa da komowa; in fasa aikata wani abu kamar yadda nake kaiwa da komowa daga taba ran wani mumini, da yake tsoron mutuwa kamar yadda nake kin in saba masa.” [Buhari:6502]

- 4 **Cike Gurbin Gibin Farilloli:** Raya Sunnar Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ta hanyar tsare aikata nafilfili yana cike gurbin gibin da aka samu a cikin ayyuka na farilla.

Hujja a Kan Wannan Nasara Ita ce:

Hadisin Abu Hurairata *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: Na ji Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana cewa: “*Ko shakka babu! Farkon abin da za a yi wa bawa hisabi a kansa ranar Kiyama, daga cikin ayyukansa, shi ne sal-larsa. Idan ta inganta, to, ya tsira ya kuma yi nasara. Idan kuwa ta baci, to, ya tabe ya kuma yi hasara. Idan kuma aka sami wani gibi a cikin ayyukansa na farillah, sai Allah Madaukakin Sarki ya ce wa makal’iku: Ku buda ko bawan nan nawa yana da wasu ayyuka na nafila? Domin a cika masa gabin da yake da shi a cikin ayyukansa na farilla. Sa’annan a bi gaba dayan ayyukansa kamar haka.*” [Ahmad:9494/ Abu dawuda:864/ Tirmizi:413] Albani kuma ya inganta wannan Hadisi. [Sahihul-Jami’u: 1/405]





Sunnoni Masu Cin Gashin Kansu:

Abin da muke nufi da Sunnoni masu cin gashin kansu: Su ne irin Sunnonin nan wadanda ake aikatawa a wadsansu lokuta kebantattu a cikin yini da dare. Idan ba a cikin wadannan kayadaddun lokuta ba, ba za su karfa sunasu na Sunna ba. Na kalli irin wadannan Sunnoni da lokutansu, na kuma karkasa su zuwa lokuta guda bawai da suka hada da: Kafin ketowar alfijiri, da bayan ya keto, da lokacin hantsi, da lokacin sallar Azzahar. Da lokacin sallar La'asar, da lokacin sallar Magariba, da kuma lokacin sallar Isha'i.



Lokaci Na Farko: Kafin Ketowar Alfijiri:



Wannan lokaci shi ne lokaci na farko idan aka yi la'akari da tashin mutum daga bacci. A haka kuma ana iya karkasa Sunninin da ake son rayawa a wannan lokaci zuwa kashi biyu:



Kashi na Farko: Wannan kasha ya kunshi ayyukan da Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yake yi bayan ya tashi daga bacci:



1 Wanke Bakinsa da Asawaki:

An samo daga Huzaifata *raliyallahu anhu*. ya ce: Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance idan ya tashi daga bacci yakan goge bakinsa da asawaki. [Buhari:245/ Muslimu:255]. Imamu Muslimu kuma yana da wata riwayar da ke cewa: Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance idan ya tashi cikin dare domin yin sallar tahajjudi, yakan goge bakinsa tsaf, da asawaki. [Muslim:255].





◆ 2 Karanta Zikirin Tashi Daga Bacci:

Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* kuma yana karanta zikirin nan da aka yi umarni da karantawa idan an tashi daga bacci. Wannan zikiri kuwa shi ne wanda Imamul-Buhari ya riwaito a cikin ingantaccen littafinsa, daga cikin hadisan da Huzaifata *raliyallahu anhu* ya riwaito, cewa: Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance, idan ya tashi kwantawa bacci, yakan ce: “*Bismikal-lahumma amutu wa ahya*” (*Da sunanka ya Ubangijina! Nake kwantawa bacci das hi kuma nake tashi.*) Idan kuma ya tashi daga bacci, sai ya ce: “*Alhamdu lillahillazi ahyáná ba’ada má amátaná wa ilaihin-nushúr*.” (*Godiya ta tabbata Allah Sarkin day a raya mu bayan ya kasha mu, kuma zuwa gare shi ake tayar da mu gobe Kiyama.*) [Buhari:6324/ Muslimu kuma ya riwaito shi daga cikin hadisan Albarrá’ u *raliyallahu anhu*.- Muslim:2711].

- ◆ 3 Sa’annan sai ya sa hannunsa mai albarka ya shafi fuskarsa don magance magagin kwana, *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*.
- ◆ 4 Sa’annan sai ya tayar da kansa ya kalli sama, *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*.
- ◆ 5 Sa’annan sai ya karanta ayoyi goma na karshen Surar Ali-Imran.

Wadannan Sunnoni guda uku sun zo jere da juna a cikin Hadisin dan Abbas *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda Buhari da Muslimu suka riwaito, cewa, wata rana shi dan Abbas din, ya kwana a dakin Maimunatu matar Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* a matsayinta na gwaggwansa. Sai ta kwanta a gefen shimfidar wajjen kai. Shi kuma Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ya kwanta gefe daya din, wajen tsawon shimfidar. Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi bacci sharkaf. Can zuwa tsakiyar dare, ko kafinsa da kadán, ko bayansa da kadán. Sai Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya farka, ya kuma tashi zaune ya sa hantu yana shafe magagin bacci daga fuskarsa. Sa’annan sai ya karanta ayoyi goma na karshen Surar Ali-Imran. Sa’annan kuma ya nufi wani shantali da yake rataye, ya yi arwallal da rowan da yake cikinsa, arwalla irin ta a zo a gani. Sa’annan sai ya tashi ya shiga salla.” [Buhari:183/ Muslimu763]

A cikin wata riwaya kuma cewa, Imamu Muslimu ya yi: “Sai Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya farka a karshen dare. Sa’annan ya tashi ya fita waje, ya tayar da kansa ya kalli sararin samaniya. Sa’annan kuma ya karanta wannan aya ta cikin Surar Ali-Imran: (*Inna fá khalkis-samáwáti wal-ardhi*



wakhatiafil-laili wan-nahári la'áyátin li'iil'albábi.) [“Lalle a cikin halittar sammai da kasa, da sassabawar dare da rana, hakika, akwai aya ga ma’abuta hankali.”] [Ali-Imran:19]

—“Haka nan kuma Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, yakan goge bacci daga fuskanrsa.” Ma’ana, yana sa hannunsa mai albarka *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ya goge magagin kwana daga fusakarsa. (Kalimar ‘shantali’ kuwa tana nufin ‘búta’ a wata hausa).

A cikin wata riwaya kuma cewa, Imamu Muslimu ya yi: “Sai Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya farka a karshen dare. Sa’annan ya tashi ya fita waje, ya tayar da kansa ya kalli sararin samaniya. Sa’annan kuma ya karanta wannan aya ta cikin Surar Ali-Imran: **(Inna fá khalkis-samáwáti wal-ardhi wakhatiafil-laili wan-nahári la'áyátin li'iil'albábi.)** [“Lalle a cikin halittar sammai da kasa, da sassabawar dare da rana, hakika, akwai aya ga ma’abuta hankali.”] [Ali-Imran:19] To, an so ya zarce har zuwa karshen wannan Surah ta Ali-Imran.

◆ 6 Sa’annan Sai ya Wanke Hannuwansa Sau Uku.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce Hadisin Abu Hurairata *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Idan dayan ya tashi daga bacci, to, kada ta tsunduma hannunsa a cikin kwarya, har sai ya wanke su sau uku. Saboda ko shakka babu, bai sai inda hannuwan nasa suka a lokacin da yake kwana ba.*” (Buhari:162/ Mualimu:278)

◆ 7 Sa’annan Sai ya Shaka Ruwa ya Kuma Fyace Sau Uku:

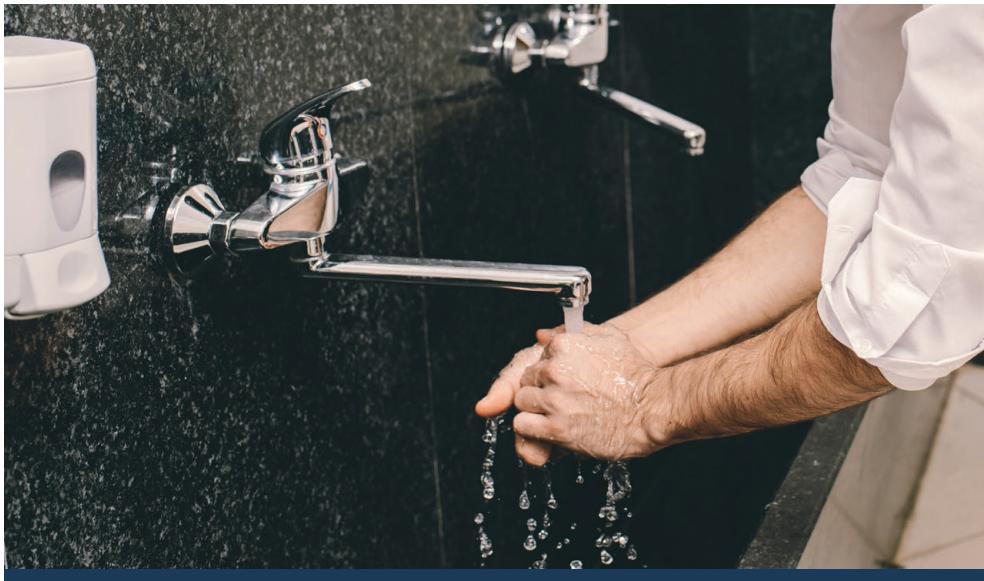
Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuma ita ce Hadisin Abu Hurairata *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ya ce: “*Idan dayanku ya tashi daga bacci, to, ya shaka ruwa ya kuma fyace har sau uku, don babu inda Shaidan yake kwana kamar cikin bututayyen hancin mutum.*” (Buhari:3295/ Muslimu:238). A cikin wata riwayar kuma ta Buhari, sai ya ce, cewa Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi: “*Idan dayanku ya tashi daga bacci, idan zai yi arwallal, ya hada da shaka ruwa da fyacewa har sau uku....*” (Buhari:3295).

◆ 8 Sa’annan Sai ya yi Arwalla:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce Hadisin dan Abbas raliyallahu anhuma, wanda muka ambata a bayan kadfan, wanda a cikinsa aka ce,... a lokacin da Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya tashi yin arwalla, sai ya nufi wani shantali da yake rataye, ya yi arwalla da rowan da yake cikinsa.



Daga Ikin Sunnonin Arwalla Akwai:



A cikin abin day a shafi arwalla kuma, za mu dan tsaya kadan, mu yi bayani a kan Sunnonin arwalla din ko da a takaice ne; daya bayan daya. ba za mu sakar wa alkalamimmu lizzami a cikin bayanin ba, tunda abubuwa ne da kusan kowane muslmi ma ya sani. Mun kawai yanke shawarar yin dan bayani a kansu ne, saboda mizanin bayanin da muke yi a kan Sunnoni ya cika.



Yin Asawaki:

Ana yin asawaki ne kafin a fara arwalla, ko kafina fara kurkurur baki. Yin shi kafin a fara kurkurur baki din nan, shi ne wuri na biyu da Sunna ta tanadi yin asawaki. Wuri na farko mun riga mun yi bayani a kansa a baya kadan. To, Sunna ne ga wanda zai yi arwalla ya yi aswaki. Dalili kuwa shi ne abin da ya zo a cikin Hadisin Abu Hurairata *raliyallahu anhu* cewa, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Ba don kada in tsananta wa al’umata ba, da na umarce su da yin asawaki a duk lokacin da za su yi arwalla.*”

(Ahmad:9928/ Ibn Huzaimah:1/73/140, ya kuma inganta shi/ Hakim:245/ Buhari *ta ’alikan* a cikin siga ta yanke magana, cikin Babin halascin Yin asawaki da Danye ko Busasshen Icce ga Mai azumi).





Hujja ta biyu kuma ita ce Hadisin Sayyida A'ishah *raliyallahu anha*, inda ta ce: “*Mu kan tanadar wa Manzon Allah asawaki da ruwansa na arwalla. Duk lokacin da Allah Madaukakin Sarki ya nufa ya tashi a cikin dare, sai ya yi asawaki ya yi arwalla, ya kuma yi salla...*” (Muslimu:746).

2) Yin Bisimillah:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuma ita ce Hadisin Abu Hurairata *raliyallahu anhu- marfu'i*, cewa: “*Babu arwalla ga duk wanda bai ambaci sunan Allah ba.*” (Ahmad:11371/ Abu Dawuda:101/ Ibn Majah:397).

3) Wanke Tafunan Hannu Sau Uku:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce: Hadisin Sayyadi Usmanu *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya bayar da hoton yadda Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yake yin arwalla, a aikace. A ciki yake cewa: “Sai Annabi ya nemi a kwao masa rowan arwalla. Ana kawowa kuwa sai ya wanke tafunan hannuwansa shudi uku...” Sai kuma mai riwayar ya kara da cewa: “Kun ga yadda nake yin arwallar nan, to, haka naga Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi waccan arwallal da nake ba ku labara.” (Buhari:164/ Muslimu:226).



4) Farawa da Wanke Hannu da Kafar Dama:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Sayyida A'asha *raliyallahu anha*, inda ta ce: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance yana matukar sha'awar fara al'amari da hannun dama. Musamman, saka takalmi, da jefa kafa, da tsarki. Kai! da ma gaba dayan a'murran rayuwarsa.” (Buhari:167/ Muslimu:268).



5) Farawa da Kurkure Baki da Shaka Ruwa:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, wancan Hadisin Sayyadi Usmanu *raliyallahu anhu* inda yake sifanta yadda Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yake arwalla. Ya ce: “Sai ya kurkure baki, ya kuma fyace.



Sa'annan ya wanke fuskarsa sau uku." (Buhari:199/ Muslimu:226). Amma tattare da haka idan mutum ya jinkirta kurkurar baki da shaka ruwa har sai bayan ya wanke fusakarsa, babu komai.

6 Kaiwa Matuka a Cikin Kurkurar baki da Shaka Ruwa ga Wanda ba Mai Azumi ba.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Lukaidu dan sabrata *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce masa: "*Duk lokacin da za ka yi arwalla, to, ka yi ta da kyau, ta hanyar tsattsefe yatsunka sosai, da kuma kaiwa matuka a cikin shaka ruwa, in ba azumi kake yi ba.*" (Ahmad:17846/ Abu Dawuda:142). Malam Ibn Hajar ya ce: "Wannan Hadisi ne ingantacce." *Isábah*: (9/15). Cewar da Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi a cikin wannan Hadisi: "*Duk lokacin da za ka yi arwalla, to, ka yi ta da kyau.*" A nan ne aka dsauki hannu, aka kuma fahimci cewa akwia bukatar a tsananta a cikin '**kurkurar baki**')



7 Kurkure Baki da Shaka Ruwa da Hannu Daya:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Zaidu *raliyallahu anhu*, inda yake sifanta yadda Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yake arwalla, ya ce: "... sai Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya saka hannunsa a cikin ruwa ya debo. Sa'annan ya kai a baki ya kurkure, ya kuma shaka sauran, duk da hannu daya. Haka ya yi ta yi har sau uku. (Buhari:192/ Muslimu:235).



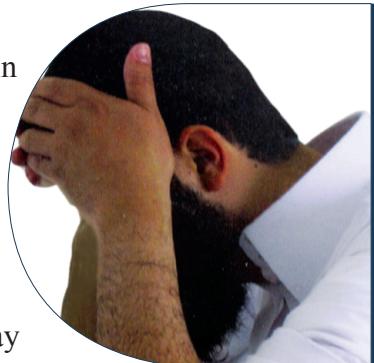
8 Shafar Kai Yana da Sunna ta Musamman:

Yadda ake sahafar kai a Sunnar idan ana arwalla, shi ne, mutum ya fara dora hannuwansa a kan goshinsa. Sa'annan ya shafa su zuwa baya har ya kai ga keyarsa. Sai kuma ya sake shafowa gaba har zuwa inda ya fara. Mace ma haka za ta yi; ba za ta fi aikata wannan Sunna ba. Sauran kuma gshin da yake shimfide a wuyan mace, ba lalle ne sai ta shafe shi ba.



Hujja a Kan Wannan Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin abdullahi dan Zaidu *raliyallahu anhu*, shi ma, inda yake bayar da sifar yadda Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yake arwalla, ya ambaci cewa: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya fara da shimpida hannuwansa ne a kan goshinsa. Sa’annan ya shafa su zuwa keyarsa. Sa’annan ya dawo da su zuwa wurin day a fara shafar.” (Buhari:185/ Muslim:235)



9 Wanke Kowace Gaba Sau Uku:

Wanki na farko wajibi ne. Shi kuwa na biyu da na uku sunna ne. Ba kuma za a kara a kan wankin nan na uku ba.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, tabatattar magana a wurin Imamul-Buhari *rahimahullahu*, daga cikin Hadisan dan Abbas *raliyallahu anhuma* cewa: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* kan yi arwalla ta hanyar wanke gabobin jikinsa shudi daya-daya.” (Buhari:157). Wata maganar kuma da ta tabbata a wurin Imamul-Buhari din, daga cikin Hadisan Abdullahi dan zaidu *raliyallahu anhu*, ita ce cewa: Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* kuma a wani lokacin yakan yi arwallalr shudi biyu-biyu.” (Buhari:158). Ya kuma tabbata a cikin ingantattun littafan Buhari da Muslimu daga cikin Hadisan Sayyadi Usmanu *raliyallahu anhu* cewa, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, yakan kuma yi arwallar shudi uku-uku.” (Buhari:159). Saboda haka abin ya fi shi ne yi kamar yadda ya yi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, wato, daya-daya, ko biyu-biyu, ko uku-uku din. Ko kuma wani lokacin ya ma sassaba a cikin arwallal daya. Wato, kamar ya wanke fuska sau uku, hannuwa kuma sau biyu, kafa kuma sau daya, kamar yadda ya zo a cikin ingantattun littafan nan na Buhari da Muslimu din daga cikin Hadisan abdullahi dan Zubairu *raliyallahu anhu*, a cikin wata riwayar. Don karin bayani sai a duba littafin: *Zadul-Mi’ad* (1/192). Sai dai mafi cika da kamalar sifa ga arwalla, shi ne mutum ya yawaita yin wanki uku-uku. Wannan shi ne Sunnar Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*.



10 Karanta Addu'ar da ta zo a Sunnan Bayan Kare Arwalla:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce abin da aka samo daga Sayyadi Umar raliyallahu anhu, ya ce: Manzon Allah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ya ce: “**Babu wani daga cikinku da zai yi arwalla kamar yadda ya kamata. Sa’annan ya karanta: “Ash-hadu an lá’iláha illalláhu, wa anna Muhammadañ Abduhú wa Rasúluhú,**” (Na shaida babu abin bautawa da gaskiya sai Allah, kuma Annabi Muhammadu bawansa ne kuma Manzonsa.) Ba zai fadi haka ba, *face an bude masa kofofin Aljanna guda takwas hayan-hayan, ya shiga ta duk wadda ya ga dama daga cikinsu.*” (Muslimu:234)

Ko kuma abin da ya zo a cikin Hadisin Abi Sa’id raliyallahu anhu-marf’u'an: “**Duk wanda ya yi arwallal, ya kuma kare arwalarsa, sa’annan ya karanta: “Subhánakal-láhumma wa bihamdika. Ash-hadu allá iláha illá anta. Astagfiruka wa a túbu ilaika,**” (Tsarki ya tabbata gare ka ya Ubangijina! Na shaida babu abin bautawa da gaskiya sai kai. ina neman gafararka, ina kuma tuba gare ka) [face Allah Madfaukakin Sarki ya buga masa hatiminsa mai alfarma] *sa’annan a aika da ita zuwa karkashin al’arshi; ba tare da ta samu wani tasgaro ba har zuwa ranar Alkiyama.*” (Nisa'a:147- a cikin Babin Ayyukan Yini da Dare/ Hakim:752- Malam Ibn Hajar rahimahullahu kuma ya kyautata danganensa. Domin karin bayani sai a duba littafin Natá\ijul-afk’ar: 1/246) Sai dai Malamin ya bayyana cewa, idan cewar da aka yi Hadisin ‘marfú’i’ ne, hakan bat a inganta ba, to, ya zama ‘maukúfi’ kenan. Sai dai hakan ba zai rage shi da komai ba, saboda hukuncinsu daya da ‘marfú’i’ din saboda Hadisi ne shi da babu dammar ceceku-ce a kansa.



Kashi Na Biyu: *Kiyámmullaili, da Wuturi* (Dukansu suna da Sunnoni da Aka Riwaito Daga Annabi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam a Kansu.)



1 Sunna ce Yin Sallar Dare a Cikin Lokacinta Mafifici:



◆ Idan Aka ce Wane Lokaci ne Mafifici ga Mai Sallar Dare?

Amsa ita ce: Kamar yadda aka sani cewa, lokacin sallar Wuturi yana faraway ne daga bayan sallar Isha'i har zuwa hudowar alfijiri. Kenan lokacin sallar Wuturi shi ne tsakanin sallar Isha'i da sallar Asuba.

Hujja a Kan Wannan Magana:

Hujja a kan wannan magana ita ce, Hadisin Sayyida A'isha *raliyyallahu anha*, da ta ce: “*Manzon Allah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance yana sallatar raka'a goma sha daya, tsakanin lokacin da ya kare sallar Isha'I zuwa sallar Asuba, inda yakan sallame bayan kowace raka'a biyu, sa'annan ya yi raka'a daya a matsayin Wuturi.” (Buhari:2931/ Muslimu:736).



◆ Amma Lokacin da ya fi dacewa da Yin Sallar Dare Shi ne Tsakiyar Sulusin Dare na Biyu.



Abin da ake nufi a nan shi ne, mutum ya raba dare kahsi biyu, ya yi sallalrsa a cikin sulusin kasha na biyu. Karshen dare kuma sai ya kwanta ya yi bacci abinsa. Ma'ana, zai yi sallar kenan a cikin kasha daya daga cikin shida na dare; a cikin kasha na hudu da na shida. Kasha na shida kuma ya yi ta bacci abinsa.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa, ita ce Hadisin Abdullahi dan Amru *raliyallahu anhuma*, wanda ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: "*Hakika, mafi soyuwar azumi a wurin Allah, shi ne azumin Annabi Dawuda. Mafi soyuwar sallah kuma a wurin Allah, ita ce sallar Annabi dawuda alaihissalamu. Domin ya kasance yana kwantawa tsawon rabin dare ya yi bacci. Sa'annan ya tashi ya yi salloli a cikin sulusinsa. A cikin sauran sudusinsa kuma ya sake kwantawa ya kara yin bacci. Ta bangaren azumi kuma, yana yi ne yau ya sha ruwa gobe.*" (Buhari:3420/ Muslim:1159).

◆ **To, idan mutum yana son ya raya wannan sunna, ya zai gane wannan lokaci na dare?**

Zai fara lissafi da neman gane wannan lokaci ne, daga lokacin da rana ta fadi, zuwa lokacin da alfijiri ya keto. Sa'annan ya karkasa wannan tsakani zuwa gida shida. Kashi uku na farko su ne matsayin bain wannan dare na farko. Sai ya tashi ya yi sallolinsa a cikin kashin da yake bi ma wannan, wato, na hudu da na biyar, domin matsayin kasha daya bisa uku suke na daren. Sa'annan ya sake kwantawa ya kara yin bacci a cikin kasha na shida; na karshe. Saboda haka ne Sayyida A'ishatu ta ce: "Ban taba ganin rashin bacci ya tukafe Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ba*, domin yana bacci isasshe." (Buhari:1133/ Muslim:742).

Idan musulmi ya kiyaye wannan hanya ta kididdiga, to, babu lokacin da zai tashi cikin dare domin yin salla, face ya dace da lokaci mafifici, kamar dai yadda Hadisin can na Abdullahi dan Amru *raliyallahu anhu*, da ya gabata, ya bayyana.

► **A takaice dai, zancen fifiko a cikin lokacin yin sallar dare, da yadda aka fi son musulmi ya yi, mataki uku yake:**

Mataki Na Farko: Abin da ake so a wannan mataki na farkon rabin dare, shi ne mutum ya kwanta ya yi bacci abinsa. Sa'annan ya kuma sake kwantawa a cikin kashi aya na karshe daga cikin shida, ya yi wani baccin, kamar dai yadda bayani ya gabata.



Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa ita ce, Hadisin Amru dan Asi *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya gabata dazu kadan.

Mataki Na Biyu: A wannan mataki kuma sai ya tashi ya yi sallolinsa a cikin kashi daya bisa uku na karshen dare.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuma, ita ce Hadisin Abu Hurairata *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “***Ubangijinmu mai girma da daukaka yakan sauko zuwa samar nan ta duniya a cikin kowane dare, daidai lokacin da sulusin dare na karshe ne ya rage. Sai ya ce: Ina wanda yake da bukata, ya roke ni, in karba masa? Ina wanda yake son wani abu, ya koka mani, in share masa hawaye? Ina wanda yake neman gafarata, in gafarta masa?***” (Buhari:1145/ Muslim:758). Haka nan kuma Hadisin Jabiru *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda za zo nan gaba. Shi ma hujja ne a kan wannan Sunna.

Idan kuma mutum yana tsoro da fargaban, kada ya kasa tashi a karshen dare. To, yana iya yi sallarsa a farkonsa, ko a cikin kowane yanki ma na daren ya sami dammar hakan. Wannan shi ne mataki na uku.

Mataki Na Uku: Kamar yadda aka fada a sama, wannan mataki ya kunshi, yin sallar a farkon dare, ko a cikin duk lokacin da dama ta samu ga mutum.

Hujja a kan wannan Uzuri:

Hujja a kan wannan uzuri da dama kuwa ita ce, Hadisin Jabiru *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “***Duk wanda ya ji tsoro ba zai iya tashi karshen dare domin yin Wuturoba, to, ya yi abinsa tun a farkon dare. Wanda kuma yake da tabbacin zai iya tashi a karshen nasa, to, ya bari sai karshen dare, sa'annan ya yi. Saboda salsa a karshen dare abar halarta ce. Wannan kuwa shi ne mafici.***” (Muslim:755).

Wani dalili kuma da yake iya zama hujja a kan wannan uzuri, shi ne wasiccin da Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ya yi wa Abi Zarrin, wanda Imamun-Nasá'i ya riwaito a cikin: *Sunnah-Kubra*(2712), Nsiruddil-Albáni kuma ya ainganta shi a cikin: *Assahihah* (1433), da kuma Abud-Darda'i, riwayar Ahmad: 27471, wadda kuma Albáni ya ingantata ta (*Sahih Abu Dawuda*: 5/177), da Abu Hurairata *raliyallahu anhu*, riwayar Muslim: 737). Kowacce daga cikin wadannan riwayoyi cewa suke yi: “*Badadayina ya yi mini wasicci da abubuwa guda uku...*” daga cikinsu ya ambaci cewa: “... da kuma in sallaci Wuturi kafin in shiga bacci.”



◆ 2 Sunna ita ce mutum ya yi raka'a goma sha daya:

Yin raka'a goma sha daya din nan, shi ne mafi cika da kamalar mizanin sallar dare. Huja kuwa a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Sayyidah A'isha *raliyallahu anha*, da ta tabbata cewa, ta ce: “*Manzon Allah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* bai taba wuce raka'a goma sha daya ba, a cikin watan Ramalana ko waninsa.” (Buhari:1147/ Muslim:738).

An kuma samo a wata riwaya ta Imamu Muslimu a cikin ingantaccen littafinsa, daga cikin hadisan Sayyidah A'isha *raliyallahu anha* cewa, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya taba yin raka'a goma sha uku.

Wadannan riwayoyi guda biyu kuma, ba komai suke nunawa ba, illa halascin kin tsayawa a kan adadi daya na sallar wuturi. Amma dai, mafi rinjayen adadin da Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yakan sallata shi ne raka'a goma sha daya. An kuma sami wani lokaci da ya yi raka'a goma sha uku. Da wannan bayani, mun hada hancin wadannan riwayoyi biyu kenan.

◆ 3 Fara yin raka'a biyu a asirce yana daga cikin Sunna:

Huja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa ita ce Hadisin Sayyida A'isha *raliyallahu anha*, inda ta ce: “*manzon Allah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance idan ya tashi zai yi salla a cikin dare, yaka fara share fage ne da raka'o'i biyu asirce.” (Muslim:767).

◆ 4 Fara sallar dare da addu'ar da Annabi yake farawa da ita, yana daga cikin Sunna: Daga cikin wadannan addu'o'i akwai:

- 1> Wadda ta zo a cikin ingantaccen littafin Imamu Muslim daga cikin Hadisan Sayyidah *raliyallahu anha*, inda ta ce: Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance, idan ya tsahi zai yi salla a cikin dare, yakan bude sallar da wannan du'a'i: “*Alláhumma rabba Jibríla, wa Míká'íla, wa Isráfíla. Fádiras-samáwáti wal-ardhi, álimal-gaibi wash-shahádati. Anta tahkumu baina ibádika fímá kánú fíhi yakhtalifúna. Ahdíní limakh-tulifa fíhí minal-hakki bi'iznika. Innaka tahní man tashá'u*





ilá sirádil-mustakíma.” (*Ya Ubangijina! Ubangjin Jibrila, da Mika’ila, da Israfilu, mahaliccin sammai da kasa, Masanin boye da bayyane. Kai kake hukunci tsakanin bayinka a cikin abin da suka kasance suna sabawa a cikinsa. Ka shiryar da ni kar in fada a cikin abin da suka saba a cikinsa na gaskiya. Lalle hakika, kai, kana shiryar da duk wanda ka so zuwa ga tafarki madaidaici.*) (Muslim:770).

- 2) Wata hujjar kuma ita ce, abin day a zo a cikin ingantattun littafan Buhari da Muslim, daga cikin Hadisan dan Abbas *raliyallahu anhuma*, ya ce: Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance ida zai yi sallar tahajjudi a cikin dare, yakan farad a karanta wannan du’ā’i: “*Allahumma lakal-hamdu. Anta nurus-samawati wal’ardhi. Wa lakal-hamdu, anta Kayyimussamawati wal-ardh. Wa lakal-hamdu anta rabbussamawati wal’ardhi wa man fi hinna. Antal-hakku, wa wa’adukal-hakku, wa kaulukal-hakku, wa lika’ukal-hakku, wal-jannatu hakkin, wan-náru hakkin, waninabiyúna hakkin, was-sá’atu hakkin. Alláhumma laka aslamtu, wa bika ámantu, wa alaika tawakkaltu, wa ilaika anabtu, wa bika khásamtu, wa ilaika hákamtu. Fagfirlí má kaddantu wa má akkhartu, wa má asrartu, wa má a’alantu. Anta iláhi lá iláha illá anta.*” (*Ya Ubangijina! Godiya ta tababata gare ka. Kai ne shaken sammai da kasa. Kuma godiya ta tabbata gare ka, kai ne kashin bayan sammai da kasa. Gosiya kuma ta tabbata gare ka, kai ne Ubangjin sammai da kasa da abin da yake a cikinsu. Kai gaskiya ne, alkawalinka kuma gaskiya ne, zancenka kuma gaskiya ne, hadiuwa da kai kuma gaskiya ne. Aljanna gaskiya ce, Wuta kuma gaskiya ce. Annabawa gaskiya ne, tashin Kiyama gaskiya ne. Ya Ubagijina! Zuwa gare ka na mika wuya, da kai kuma na yi imani, gare ka kuma na dogara, wurinka kuma na sami mafaka. Kai ne tsakanina da duk wanda nake jayayya da shi. A kutunka nake kai kara. Ka gafarta mani laifukan da na gabatar; da wadanda na jinkirtar; da abin da na boye da wanda na bayyana. Kai ne Ubangjina! Babu wani abin bauta bayan kai.*”) (Buhari:7499/ Muslim:768).

◆ 5 karanta dogayen Surori, da dogon tasbihi a cikin ruku’u da sujada ta yadda gaba dayan rukunan salsa za su zama kusan tsawonsu daya, yana daga cikin Sunna:

◆ 6 Karanta ayoyin Alkur’ani kamar yadda Sunna ta tanada, Sunna ne, bisa tsari kamar haka:

- 1) An so mutum ya karanta ayoyin Alkur’ani daki-daki; yana yi yana



shedawa. Ma'ana, kada ya shiga korawa da kwarara su kamar jirgin korai, ko ya yi ta firgar su kamar ana figar gashin dan tsako.

- 2> An so ya rika yi yana yanke tsakanin aya da aya. Wato, idan ya karanta aya daya, ya saurara kadan, sa'annan ya dauki ta gaba gar eta; kada yah ade ayoyi biyu ko uku ya karanta su da sheda daya; ba tare da ya ya da zango a kan gabobinsu ba. A maimakon haka, so ake yi, lalle, sai ya tsaya a kan gabar kowace aya.
- 3> An so kuma idan yah au kan wata aya ya sauva, wadda magana a kan *tasbihí*, to, ya dan dakata kadan ya yi shi. Idan kuma wadda take magana ne a kan wata siga ta tambaya, to, ita ma ya dankarba wannan tambaya. Idan kuma ya shude a kan ayar da take kunshe da neman tsari, to, an so ita ma, ya danfurka kalmomin neman tsarin.

Hujja a kan Wadannan Sunnoni:

Hujja a kan gaba dayan wadannan Sunnoni da suka gabata ita ce, Hadisin Huzaifa *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: "Wata dare na yi salla bayan Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, sai kawai na ji ya farad a Surar Bakara. Na ce, to, wata fil idan ya canye aya dari a cikinta, zai yi ruku'u. Sai kawai na ji ya wuce. Na ce, to, wata fil yana nufin ne zai karance ta a cikin wannan raka'a. Sai kuma ya wuce abinsa. Na ce, to fila har cikin ruku'u ita zai ci gaba da karantawa. Ah! Kaiwa karshenta yake da wuya sai kawai kuma na ji ya yaye kallabin *SuratunNisá'i*, ya kuma karance ta duka. Sa'annan ya bude Ali-imrána, ita ma ya kamala ta; yana yi yana karantawa daki-daki. Idan kuma ya kawo kan wata aya, wadda take kunshe da *tasbihí*, sai in ji ya yi tasbihi din. Idan kuma ya kai kan wadda ke kunshe da wata tambaya, sai kuma na ji ya karfa tambayar. Idan kuma wadda take kunshe da wata siga ta neman tsarice, sai in ji ya nemi tsarin. Sa'annan sai ya sunkuya zuwa ruku'i. cana a cikin ruku'in kuma, sai na ji yana cewa: "***Subhána rabbiyal'azim wa bi hamdihi.***" Da rukun nan nasa *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, da tsayuwar karatun can, ban san wanda ya fi wani tsawo ba. Sa'annan can, sai na ji ya ce: "***Sami'alláhu liman hamidah.***" Da ya taso din kuma, said a ya dauki lokaci mai tsawo kwatankwacin tsawon ruku'un can nasa *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*. Sa'annan ya surmuya ya rungumi kasa domin yin sujada, ya kuma karanta: "***Subhána Rabbiyal a'alá.***" Ita ma sujudar nan tasa, kadan ya rage tsawonsu ya zo daidai da na tsayuwarsa *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*" (Muslimu:772).

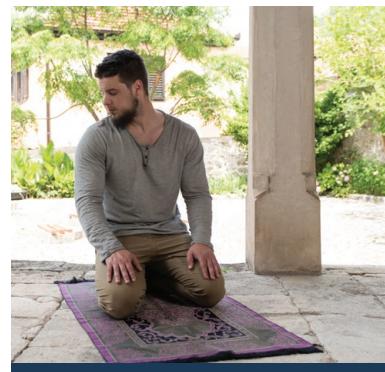
Wata hujjar kuma ita ce, abin da Imamu Ahmad *raliyallahu anhu* ya riwaito a cikin *musnadinsa*, daga cikin Hadisan Ummu Salma *raliyallahu anha*, cewa, an taba tambayarta a kan yadda Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi*



wa sallam yake karanta Alkur’ami mai girma. Sai ta bayar da amsa da cewa: Ya Kasance yana ya da zango a karshen kowace aya idan yana karatun Alkur’ani, kamar haka: ***[Bismilláhir-Rahmánir-Rahím @Alhamdu Lilláhi Rabbil-álamín@ Ar-Rahmánir-Rahím@ Málíki Yaumid-dín]*** (Ahmad:26583). Imamul-kurdabi kuma ya bayar da shaidar cewa, danganen wannan Hadisi ingantacce ne, saboda gaba ddayan mazajensa amintattu ne. Sa’annan kuma Imamun-nawawi ya ainganta shi a cikin: (*Almajmu’u*:3/333).

◆ 7 Sallamewa bayan kowace raka’ā biyu yana daga cikin Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, abin da aka samo daga dan Umar, wanda ya ce: “Wata rana wani mutum ya tashi, ya ce: Ya Manzon Allah! Yaya ake yin sallar cikin dare? Sai Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya karba masa da cewa: “*Ana sallar dare ne raka’ā biyu-biyu. Idan kuma kana cikin yi, ka ji tsoro ketowar alfijiri, to, sai ka sallame bayan raka’ā daya.*” (Buhari:990/ Muslimu:749).



Abin da ake mufi da ‘raka’ā biyu-biyu’ din nan kuma shi ne, zuba raka’ao’ in sallar a cikin tsari na sallamewa duk bayan raka’ā biyu. Ba a son a hada hancin raka’o’i hudū cir a lokaci daya, sa’annan a sallame.

◆ 8 Tsayawa a kan karanta kebantattun surori koda yaushe a cikin raka’o’i uku na karshe, yana daga cikin Sunna:

Wato, mutum ya karanta: **{Sabbisma Rabbikal-a’alá}**, a cikin raka’ā ta farko daga cikin ukun nan. A cikin raka’ā ta biyu kuma, ya karanta: **{Kul Yá’ayyuhalikáfírún!}**, a cikin ta uku kuma ya karanta: **{Kulhuwalláhu Ahad}** kawai.

Hujja a Kan Wannan Sunna:

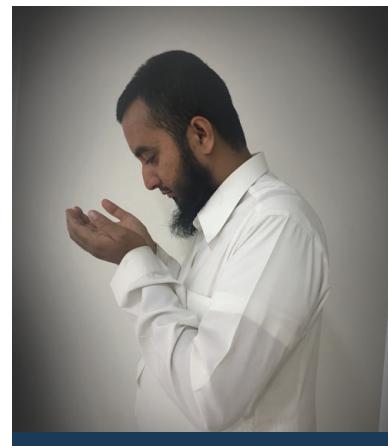
Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuma ita ce, Hadisin Ubayyu dan Ka’abu raliyallahu anhu, wanda ya ce: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance yakan karanta: {Sabbisma Rabbikal-a’alá} da {Kul Yá’ayyuhalikáfírún!} da {Kulhuwalláhu Ahad} (Abu Dawuda:1422/ Nasá’í:1732/ Ibn Majah:1171). Imamun-nawawi kuma ya ainganta shi a cikin: *Alkhulah*:556. Haka nan shi me Albání ya ainganta shi a cikin: *Sahihun-nisá’í*:1/273)



◆ 9 Yin alkanútí a cikin Wuturi a kai a kai, yana daga cikin Sunna.

Abin da ake nufi da ‘alkanuti’ shi ne ‘addu’ a’ a cikin raka’ a ta karshe, wadda ake karanta *Suratul-ikhlási*.

Yin addu’ a a cikin sallar Wuturi din nan, wato ‘alkanuti’ yana daga cikin Sunna kamar yadda aka ambata a sama. Tarihi ya tabbata da Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, yakan yi ta wani lokaci, wani lokaci kuma ya share. An kuma sami tabbacin haka ne sakamakon yadda aka sami labarin cewa, wasau daga bakin Sahabbai *raliyallahu anhum* suna yi. Imamu Ibn Taimiyyah *rahimahullahu* kuma ya tafi a kan cewa, yin haka shi ne mafifici. Amma, an fi son rashin yin ya fi yin yawa. .



◆ **Mas’alah:** To, ko mutum an so mutum ya daga hannuwansa a yayin wannan du’ai?

Ingan tattar magana, wadda aka cirato daga bakunan manyan malamai *rahimahumullahu*, ita ce, an so mutum ya daga hannuwansa sama a lokacin da yake wannan du’ai’. An yanke wannan hukunci ne kuma sakamakon yadda ta tabbata Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana yin haka, daga bakin dan Umar *raliyallahu anhu*, kamar yadda yake a wurin Baihaqi, wanda kuma ya inganta shi.

Ga abin da Imamul-baihañin *rahimahullahu* yake cewa: “Da yawa daga cikin Sahabbai *raliyallahu anhum*, sukan daga hannuwansu a lokacin da suke alkunútí. Domin karin bayani saia duba: *As-sunanul-kubrá*: 1/211.

◆ **Mas’alah:** Da wane abu ne ya kamata mutum ya fara *alkunutinsa na Wururi*?

Zance karbañbe a tsakanin malamai, shi ne farawa da zuba kalmomin yabo da godiya ga Allah Madaukakin Sarki. Sa’annan a yi wa hakan rakiya da salati ga Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*. Bayan haka mum ya shiga isar da bukatunsa ga Allah Madaukakin Sarki. Yin haka shi ne mafi zama kusa ga samun biyan bukata. Allah shi ne mafi sani.



Hujja a kan wanen Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce Hadisin Fadhalata dan Ubaidu *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: “Wata rana Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ji wani mutum yana rokon Allah a cikin sallarsa, ba tare da ya share wa bukatarsa fage da yin salati gare shi ba *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*. Sai Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce masa: “*Dan saurara, ka kuma taho nan ina son ganin ka.*” Bayan isowarsa sai ya kale shi, tare da sauran Sahabban da suke wurin, ya ce musu: “***Daga yau idan dayanku yi addu'a, to, ya farad a mika godiya ga Allah Madaukakin Sarki, da yabo a gare shi. Sa'annan ya yi salati ga Annabinsa. Bayan haka sai ya roki duk abin da yake so.***” (Tirmizi:3477), ya kuma kara da cewa: “Wannan Hadisi ne kyakkyawa kuma ingantacce.”

Malam Ibn-Kayyim *rahimahullahu* ya ce: “Abin da ake so ga duk wanda zai roki Allah Madaukakin Sarki wani abu, to, ya farad a mika yabo da godiya gare shi *subhanahu wa ta'alah* kafin furta bukatarsa. To, sa'annan ssi ya roki duk abin da yake son rokawa, kamar dai yadda Hadisin Fudhalata dan Ubaidu ya bayyana.” Domin karin bayani sai a duba: (*Alwábilus-Sayyib*:110.)

◆ **Mas'alah:** Shin ko mutum na iya shafar fuskarsa da hannuwansa bayan ya kare alkunúti ?

Ingantattar magana ita ce, shafa addu'a a fusaka ba Sunna ba ne, saboda babu wani dalili ingantacce da aka samu a kan haka.

An tanbayi Imamu Maliku *rahimahullahu* a kan mutumin da yake shafa addu'a a fuskarsa; meye hukuncin yin haka? Imami Maliku ya ce, yin haka bai dace ba. Ya kuma kara da cewa: “Ban san wannan karatu ba.” don karin bayani sai a duba: (*Alwirtu na Marwazi*:236)

Shaikhul-Islam *rahimahullahu* ya ce: “Amma, zanceen mutum ya yi addu'a a hannuwansa, sa'annan ya shafa a fuska; babu wani dalili a kan haka, sai wasu Hadisai guda biyu. Babu kuma daya daga cikinsu da yake iya zama hujja a kan yin haka.

◆ 10 Addu'a a karshen dare, Sunna ne:

Yin addu'a da rokon Allah Madaukakin Sarki a lokacin da dare ya kusa kwashe kayansa, yana daga cikin Sunnoni masu karfi. Idan mutum ya yi addu'a a cikin alkunutinsa na karshen dare, to, ba sai ya sake yin wata addu'ar ba; wannan ta wadatar. Idan kuwa an yi sa'a bai yi ba, to, sai ya yi, saboda addu'a a irin wannan lokaci, yana daga cikin Sunna, domin lokaci ne



da addu'a bat a faduwa kasa. Saboda, lokaci ne da Allah Madaukakin sarki yake saukowa zuwa sama ta duniya, sauka irin wadda ta dace da girma da matsayinsa *subhanahu wa ta'alah*. Wanna, kamar yadda ya ainganta a cikin ingatattun littafan Buhari da Muslimu, daga cikin Hadisan Abu Hurairata *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa, tabbas! Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Ubangijinmu Madaukaki yana saukowa a cikin kowane dare zuwa samar duniya; a daidai lokacin da ya rage saura kashi daya daga cikin uku na lokaci, dare ya kwashé kayansa.* *Idan ya sauko din yakan ce: “Wa zai kira ni, in karba masa? Wa zai roke ni wani abu, in ba shi? Wa zai nemi gafarata in gafarta masa?*” (Buhari:1145/ Muslimu:758).



◆ 11 Sunna ne idan mutum ya kare Wuturi ya ce: “Subháñal-Malíkul. Kuddús” kafa uku, ya kuma daga sautinsa a ta uku:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce, Hadisin Ubayyu dan Ka'abu *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: “Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance yana karanta: *{Sabbihisma Rabbikal-a'alá}* da *{Kul ya ayyuhal-káfírún}* da *{Kul Huwalláhu Ahad}*” a cikin sallarsa ta Wuturi. Idan kuma ya sallame, sai ya ce: “*Subháñal-Malíkul.Kuddús*” (*Tsarki ya tabbata ga Sarkin Sarakuna mai cikakken tsarki*) har sau uku.” (Nasá'i:1702) Albani kuma ya inganta shi kamar yadda a ka bayyana a baya kadan. A cikin Hadisin Abdurrahman dan Abzí *raliyallahu anhu* kuma aka ce: “*Kuma Annabi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam yana daga sautinsa idan zai fadi: Subháñal-Malíkul.Kuddús*” din nan har sau uku. (Ahmad:15354/ Nasa'i:1734) Albani kuma ya ainganta shi. Don karin bayani sai a duba *Tahkíku mishkátul-masábíhi*:1/398).

◆ 12 Sunne ne kuma mutum ya tayar da iyalinsa domin yin sallae dare:

Kamar yadda aka sunnanta mutum ya tayar da iyalinsa domin yin wannan salla ta dare, haka ita ma mace, sunna ne idan ta tashi domin yin wannan salla, ta tayar da mijinta, da sauran iyalinta domin yin wannan salla. Wannan Sunna tana karkashin babin taimakon juna a kan aikata alhairi.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Sayyidah A'isha *raliyallahu anha*, inda ta ce: "Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance yakan yi sallalrsa ta bare gaba cuya shi kadai, a daidai lokacin ni kuma, ina kwance tsakaninsa da alkibla. Idan yi tashi yin sallar Wuturi, sai ya tayar da ni, ni ma in yi." (Buhari:512/ Muslimu:512).

An kuma samo daga Ummu Salmata *raliyallahu anha*, wadda ta ce: "Wata rana Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya tashi a cikin dare, sai na ji yana cewa: "*Subhánalláhí mazá unzila minal-kházá'ini, wa mazá unzila nimál-fitáni. Man yúkizu sawáhibal-hujari? Liyusallína. Raubba kásiyátin fid-duniya áriyatun fil-ákhirah.*" (Tsaraki ya tabbata ga Allah sarkin day a saukar da taskokin alhairi, a wajje daya kuma ya saukar da fitintinu! Bari in tayar da masu dakunan nan nawa domin su yi sallah don su yi salla. Da yawa masu sutura a duniya za su wayi gari huntaye a lahira." (Buhari:6218).

13 Sunna ne mai sallar dare ya sassabta wa kansa, kada khushú'insa ya sami tangarda:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Anas *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: "Wata rana Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya shiga Masallaci ya tarasa da wata igiya an daura ta tsakanin wani ginshiñi da wani. Sai ya ce: "*Mene ne haka?*" Sai suka karba masa da cewa: "Ai Sayyidah zainab c eta daura ta tana salla. Idan ta ji gajiya ko kasala, sai ta kama igiyar ta rike." Sai ya ce: "*Maza ku kwanace ta. Duk wanda zai yi salla daga cikinku, ya yi ta gwargwadon ikonsa. Da zarar ya ji gajiya ko kasala, to, ya sallame ya zauna abinsa.*" (Buhari:11150/ Muslimu:784).

Idan kuma angaje ya kama mutum, to, ya kwanta ya yi bacci domin ya huta. Bayan haka sai ia tashi ya ci gaba da sallar.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunnan kuwa ita ce, Hadisin Sayyidah A'isha *raliyallahu anha*, inda ta ce: "Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: "*Idan angaje ya kama daya daga cikinku yana salla. To, ya kwanta abinsa ya bacci isasshe. Domin tana yiwiwa idan ya ce sai ya yi sallar cikin angajen, ya je neman gafara ya zagi kansa.*" (Buhari:212/ Muslimu:786).

Haka nan kuma idan angajen, ko wani abu mai kama da shi, ya kama mutum yana karatun alkur'ani a cikin dare. To, Sunna ta tanadi cewa, ya kwanta ya yi bacci, domin ya sami nishadfi da karfin jiki.



Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Hurairata *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: “Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: ***“Idan dayanku ya tashi a cikin dare, ya ji ya fara boboci a cikin alkur’ani; bai san abin da yake fada ba. To, maza ya kwanta abinsa.”*** (Muslimu:787).

14 Sunne ce ga wanda bai sami yin sallar dare ba, ya ranka ta da rana; ba mará ba.

Abin da ake nufi shi ne, idan a al’adar mutum yana raka’ a uku ne a matsayin Wuturi. Sai bacci ya kwashe shi, ko rashin lafiya ta addabe shi, bai sami damar yi ba. To, sai ya yi raka’ a hudu da rana. Idan kuma raka’ a biyar ya saba yi, amma bacci ko rashin lafiya ba su bari ya yi ba. To, idan ya wayi gari sai ya yi raka’ a shida; haka-haka. Haka Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yakan yi. Shi a tasa al’ada *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, yakan yi ra’aka goma sha daya ne a matsayin Wuturi. Sayyidah A’isha *raliyallahu anha* ta bayar da labarin cewa: “Idan bacci ko wata rashin lafiya suka rinjaye shi; bai sami dammar yin wannan salla ta dare ba. idan gari yaw aye, sai ya yi raka’ a goma sha biyu.” (Muslimu:746).





Lokaci Na Biyu: Bayan Ketowar Alfijiri:



Akwai Sunnoni masu yawa na Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* da ke son a kiyaye a wannan lokaci:



K iran Salla, ya kunshi Sunnoni masu yawa:



1 Maimaita kirana sala tare da Ladan:

Sunna ne ga duk wanda ya ji Ladan yana kirana sala ya maimata duk abin da yake fadā, amma, ban da wurare biyu. Nan kam sai dai ya ce: “**Lá haula wa lá kuwwata illá bil-láh.**”

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abdullahu dan Amru dan Asi raliyallahu anhu, cewa, ya ji Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana cewa: “**Idan kuka ji Ladan yana kirana sala, to, ku rika maimaita duk abin da yake fadī....**” (Muslim:384). Da kuma Hadisin Sayyadi Umar dan Khaddabi raliyallahu anhu, inda ya ce: “Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “**Idan Ladan ya ce: Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar, sai ku ce: Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar. Idan kuma ya ce: Ash’hadu Alla’ilaha illallah, sai ku ce: Ash’hadu Alla’ilaha illallah. Idan kuma ya ce: Ash’hadu Anna Muhammadan Rasulallah, sai ku ce: Ash’hadu Anna Muhammadan Rasulallah. Idan kuma ya ce: Hayya alas-salah, sai ku ce: Lá haula wa**



lá kuwwata illá bil-láh. Idan kuma ya ce: Hayya alal-falah, sai ku ce: Lá haula wa lá kuwwata illá bil-láh. Idan kuma ya ce: Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar, sai ku ce: Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar. Idan kuma ya ce: La'ilaha illallah, sai ku ce: La'ilaha illallah. Duk wanda ya yi haka da zuciya daya, zai shiga Aljanna.” (Muslimu:385).

A wajen farkar da mutane kuma, domin yin sallar Asuba, idan mutum yana maimaita kirin wannan salla, tare da Ladan, to, zai fadí kwatankwacín abin duk da Ladanin ya fadí ne. Idan ya ce: “assalatu khairun minan-naumi” shi ma sai ya ce: “assalatu khairun minan-naumi.”

◆ 2 *Karanta wannan zikiri bayan kalimomin shahada guda biyu:*

Sunna ne idan Ladan ya kare fadar: “*Ash'hadu anna Muhammadan Rasulallahi*” ta biyu, wanda yake maimaita kirin sallar tare da shi, ya karanta zikirin nan day a zo a cikin Hadisin Sa'ad raliyallahu anu, wanda aka samo daga Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, cewa, ya ce: “*Duk wanda ji Ladan na kiran salla, ya kuma karanta: Ash'hadu allá'iláha illal-láh, wahdahu lá sharíka lahú, wa annan Muhammadan Abduhu wa Rasúluhú. Radhitu billáhi Rabban, wa bi Muhammadin Rasulan, wa bil-Islámi dínán,*” an gafarta masa zunubansa.” (Muslimu:376)

◆ 3 *Yi wa Annabi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam salati bayan kiran sallar.*

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuma ita ce, Hadisin can na Abdullahi dan Amru *raliyallahu anhuma*, inda ya ce: “Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Idan kuka ji kiran salla, to, ku ríka maimaita duk abin Ladan ya fadí. Sa'annan ku yi salati gare ni. Domin duk wanda ya yi salati daya a gare ni, Allah Madaukakin Sarki zai yi masa salati goma. Bayan haka nan kuma, ku rokar mani Allah madaukakin Sarki kusanci. Kusancin nan, wani matsayi ne a cikin Aljanna, wanda babu wanda yake samunsa sai wanda yake daga cikin bayin Allah. To, ina fatar ya kasance ni dín ne. Duk kuwa wanda ya rokar mani wannan matsayi, to, yana daga cikin wadanda zan ceta.*” (Muslim:384).

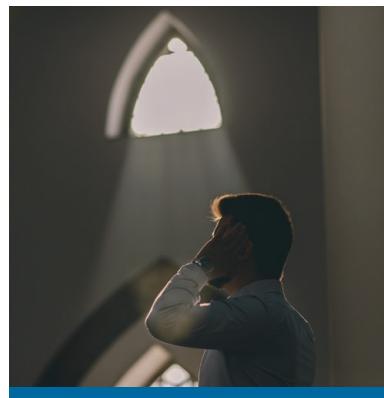
Mafificin Salati kuma shi ne: ‘*salatin Ibrahimiyah.*’ Wato, “*Alláhumma salli alá Muhammadiñ, wa alá áli Muhammadiñ kama sallaita alá ibráhíma....*”

◆ 4 **Karanta addu'ar da aka riwaito a bayan kiran sallar:**

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa, ita ce Hadisin Jabiru *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: “Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “**Duk wanda ya ji kiran salla, sa’nnan ya karanta:** “*Alláhumma Rabba házihid-da’awatit-támah, wa salátil-ká’imah, áti Muhammadañil-wasálata walfadhilata, wab’ashulláhu makáman mahmúdanillazí wa’adtah.* (Ya Ubangijina! Ubangjin wadannnan kasaitaccin kalmomi, da sallar da za a yi yanzu! Ka ba wa Muhammadu daukaka da babban matsayin nan. Sa’annan ka tayar da shi a madaukakin bagiren nan, na ko wane da wane, wanda ka yi masa alkawali.). Duk wanda ya fadi haka, in ji Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, zan cece shi ranar Alkiyama.” (Buhari:614).

◆ 5 **Rokon Allah bayan kiran salla:**

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin can na Abdullahi dan Amru *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: “Wani mutum ya ce: Ya Manzon Allah! Hañika Ladanai, sun dai fi mu matsayi. Sai Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya karba masa da cewa: “**Ka fadí duk abin da Ladan ya fada, sa’annan idan ka kare, ka roki Allah, zai karba maka.**” (Abu dawuda:524) Malam Ibln-Hajar kuma ya ainganta shi a cikin: *Natá’ijul-afkári: 1/367*, da kuma Albani a cikin: *Sahihu kalimid-dayyib: 73*



Wata hujjar kuma ita ce, Hadisin Anas *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “**Duk addu’ar da aka yi tsakanin kiran salla da ikama, bat a faduwa kasa banza.**” (Nasa’i:9895) Ibn Khuzaimah kuma ya inganta shi:1/221/425).

◆ **Nafilar Sallar Asubah da Sunnonin da Suke Tattare da Ita:**

Nafilar da akan yi kafin sallar Safe, ita ce Sunna ta farko wadda ake musulmi kan raya kullum, tana kuma da Sunnoni da dama a tatter da ita. Kafin mu shiga gadan-gadan a cikin bayanin wannan salla ta nafila, ya zama wajibi mu yi wa hakan shimpida da bayyana wadansu abubuwa da suka shafi irin wadannan salloli na nafila da akan yi kafi da bayan sallolin farilla. Idan aka ce ‘sunanur-ráwáti’b’ a Larabce, to, ana nufin wadannan salloli na nafila, wadanda ake yi koda yaushe, tare da salloli na farilla, wadanda kuma raka’ a goma sha biyu ne.

Hujja a kan wadannan Sunnoni ita ce, Hadisin Ummu Habiba *raliyallahu*



anha, inda tace: “Na ji Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana cewa: **“Duk wanda ya sallaci raka’ a goma sha biyu tsakanin yini da dare, za a gina masa, a sanadiyyarsu, gida a cikin Aljanna.”** (Muslimu:728). Tirmizi kuma ya fitar da Hadisin, ya kuma kara da cewa: **“..raka’ a hudu kafin sallar Azahar, biyu bayanta, biyu bayan Magariba, biyu bayan Isha’i, da biyu kafin Asubah.”** (Tirmizi:415), ya kuma ce: Hadisi ne kyakkyawa kuma ingantacce.”

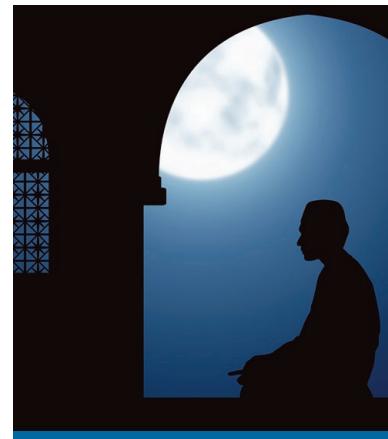
Yin wadannan nafilfili na Sunna a gida shi ne mafifici:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Zaidu *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: **“Ku yi salsa a cikin gidajenku ya ku mutane! Hakika, mafificiyar sallar da mutum zai yi, ita ce wadda ya yi a cikin gidansa, amma, ban da ta farilla.”** (Buhari:7290/ Muslimu:781).

◆ *Mafi karfi daga cikin wadannan nafilfili:*

Mafi karfi daga cikin wadannan nafilfili ita ce, wadda ake yi kafin sallar Asubah. **Hujja a kan haka kuwa ita ce:**

- 1> Hadisin Sayyidah A’isha *raliyallahu anha*, inda ta ce: “Babu wata salla ta nafila, da na fi tsare alfarma da mutuncinta kamar raka’o’i biyu da ake yi kafin sallar Asubah.” (Buhari:1196/ Muslimu:724).
- 2> Hadisin Sayyidah A’isha *raliyallahu anha*, daga Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ya ce: **“Raka’o’in kafin sallar safe sun fi alhairi a kan duniya da abin duk da yake cikinta.”** (Muslim:725).



◆ *Raka’o’in kafin sallar safe suna tattare da abubuwa masu yawa:*

Lokacinta: Shari’ a ta dora wa muslimi nauyin yin wannan salla ta nafila a lokacin da yake cikin halin tafiya da na zaman gida. Sabanin sauran nafilfilin na Sunna, kamar na sallar azahar, da Magariba, da Isha’i. Su kam wadannan, Sunna cewa ta yi, kada a yi su a lokacin da ake cikin halin tafiya.

Ladarta: Ladartar wannan salla ta nafila, ita ce kasancewar ta fi duniya da abin da yake cikinta matsayi a wurin Allah, kamar yadda bayani ya gabata.

Yanayinta: Sunna ce idan za a yi wannan salla ta nafila, kada a tukafe raid a kai.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ta rashin tsanatawa a cikin wannan nafila, ita ce, Hadisin Sayyidah A'isha *raliyallahu anha*, inda take cewa: “Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance yana sassauta nafilolin kafin sallar Asubahin, har wata rana nakan ce masa: Shin kana ma ko karance fatiha a cikin wannan salsa kuwa, koko?” (Buhari:1181/ Muslimu:724).

Sai dai sharadī ne: Kada wannan sassautawa da za a yi ta hana wajibban sallar cika da kamala, ta yadda mai sallar zai rika yin koton kurciya, har ya fada a cikin abin da aka hana.

Karatunta: Abin da aka fi so a Sunna, shi ne idan za a yi wannan nafila ta kafin sallar Asubah, bayan an kare karantun Fatiha a cikin raka'a ta farko, to, a karanta: *{Kul ya ayyuhal-káfiruna}*, a cikin ta biyu kuma: *{Kul Huwalláhu Ahad}*. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa ita ce, Hadisin Abu Hurairata *raliyallahu anhu* na wajjen Imamu Muslimu. Ko kuma bayan Fatiha din nan, a cikin raka'ar farko din, ya karanta: *{Kúlú ámanná billáhi, wa má unzila ilainá, wa má unzila ilá Ibráhíma, wa Ismá'ila, wa Ya'akúba, wal'asbádí, wa má útiya Musa wa Isah, wa má útiyan-nabíyúna min Rabbihim. Lá nufarriku baina ahadin minhum, wa nahnu lahú muslimúna.}* [Taubah:136].

A cikin raka'a ta biyu kuma ya karanta: *{Kul ya ahlal-kitábi ta'álau ilá kalimatin sawá'in bainaná wa bainakum, allá na'abuda illalláh, wa lá nushrika bihí shai'an, wa lá yattakhiz ba'adhaná ba'adhan arbában min dúnilláh. Fa in tawallau fakúlush-hadú bi'anná muslimún.}* [Áli-imran:52]. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa ita ce, Hadisin dan Abbas *raliyallahu anhu*, a wajen Imamu Muslimu. Wannan Sunna tana daga cikin Sunnonin da suka tuzgo a cikin sigogi daban-daban a kuma lokuta daban-daban.

Karshenta: Sunna ne idan mutum ya kammala wadannan raka'o'i na kafin sallar Asuba, ya dan gincira a kan hannunsa na dama, kadafan.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Sayyida A'isha *raliyallahu anha*, inda ta ce: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance, idan ya kare nafiler kafin sallar Asuba, yakan dan gincira a kan hannunsa na dama.” (Buhari:1160/ Muslimu:736).

Tafiya Masallaci da Sunnonin da ta Kunsa:

Kasancewar sallar Asuba ita ce salsa ta farko, da musulmi zai yi idan ya wayi gari, ta hanyar tattki zuwa Masallaci. To, tafiyar nan zuwa Masallaci kuwa, tana tattare da wadansu Sunnoni na musamman, kamar haka:



1 Kuma Sakko:

Sunna ce ga musulmi ya kuma sakko idan zai je Masallaci domin yin sallar Asuba. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa ita ce, Hadisin Abu Hurairata *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: ***“Da muslimi sun san alhairin da yake a cikin kuma sakko don zuwa Masallaci, da sun yi rigyangyanton yin haka.”*** (Buhari:615/ Muslim:437).

Kuma sakko na nufin: koškarin rigan kowa Masallaci.

2 Yin Tsarki:

Sunna ta tanadi cewa, idan musulmi zai tafi Masallaci domin sallar Asuba, ya yi cikakken tsarki. Hakan zai bayar da damar rubuta masa cikakkars lada a kan kowane takin kasa nasa. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Hurairata *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: ***“Sallar da mutum zai yi a cikin jam’i, ta fi wadda za yi a gida da shagonsa lada sau ashirin da wani abu. Wannan lada kuma tana samuwa ne idan mutum ya yi arwalla ya kuma kyautata ta, sa’annan ya tasar wa Masallaci, bad a nufin komai fa, sai salla. To, Babu wani taki da zai yi wa kasa, face an daukaka darajarsa saboda ita, an kuma shafe masa wani zunubi, har sai ya jefa kafarsa a cikin Masallaci. To, da zarar ya shiga cikin Masallacin, das hi da wanda yake tsaye yana sallar, duk ladarsu daya, matukar zaman sallar yake yi. Mala’iku kuma za su ci gaba da salati ga duk wanda ya ci gaba da kasancewa a wurin da ya yi salla, daga cikinku, suna cewa: Ya Ubangiji! Ka yi wa wannan bawa naka rahama. Ya Ubangiji! Ka yi wa wannan bawa naka gafara. Ya Ubangiji! Ka karbi tubar wannan bawa naka, matukar bai cutar da kowa ba, bai kuma yi abin da zai kare masa arwalla ba.”*** (Muslimu:649).



3 Natsuwa:

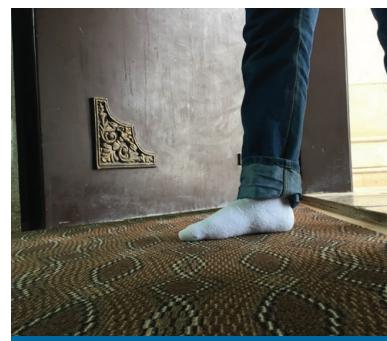
An kuma so mutum ya fita a cikin natsuwa da kwanciyar hankali. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuma, ita ce, Hadisin Abu Huraira *raliyallahu anhu*, daga Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ya ce: ***“Idan kun ji an tayar da ikama, to, ku kama hanya ku nufi Msallaci, amma, ina horon ku da tafiya***

cikin natsuwa da kwanciyar hankali; kada ku sa gaugawa. Abin da kuka samu, ku sallace shi, wanda kuma ya kubce muku, sai ku cika.” (Buhari:636/Muslimu:602).

Imamun-Nawawi *rahimahullahu* ya ce: “Kalimar ‘as-sakīnah’ ta Larabci, wadda muka fassara da ‘natsuwa’ ya ce: tana nufin yanayin motsawar gabobin mutum a lokacin da yake kan hanyarsa ta zuwa Masallaci, da kuma nisantar kowace irin wasa. Kalimar ‘alwākar’ kuma wadda muka fassara da kwanciyar hankali, na nufin idan zai yi wata magana a kan hanyar tasa, to, ya yi ta cikin kwanciyar hankali. Sa’annan kuma ya nisanci yawan waiwaye-waiwaye marasa dalili.” Don karin bayani sai a duba: “*Sharhu Muslim*” wallafar Malamin, Hadisi mai lamba 602, babin da yake magana a kan mustahabbacin tafiya Masallaci cikin natsuwa da kwanciyar hankali, da hani da zuwansa cikin gaugawa.

◆ 4 *Shiha da Kafar Dama da fitowa da hagu:*

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, hadisin Anas *rāliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: “Yana daga cikin Sunna, idan za ka shiga Masallaci, ka shiga da kafarka ta dama. Idan kuma za ka fito, ka fito da ta hagunka.” (Hakim:1/338), ya kuma inganta shi bisa ma’auan Imamu Muslim.



◆ 5 *Addu’ar shiga da fita:*

Karanta addu’ar da aka samo a Sunna a lokacin shiga Masallaci da fitowa daga cikinsa, yana daga cikin Sunna. Hujja kuwa ita ce, hadisin Abu Humaid, ko Abu Usaid, wanda ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Duk lokacin da dayanku zai shiga Masallaci, to, ya ce: “Alláhummaf-tahlí abwába rahmatika.”* Wato: (*Ya Ubangiji! Ka bude mani kofofin rahamarka.*) *Idan kuma zai fito ya ce: Alláhumma inní as’aluka min fadhalika.*” Wato: (*Ya Ubangiji! Ina rokon ka wani abu daga cikin falalarka.*) (Muslimu:713).

◆ 6 *Gaisuwar Masallaci:*

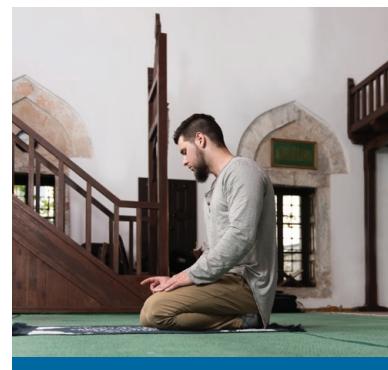
Sunna ne kuma idan ya shiga Masallaci kuma, ya sallaci raka’ a biyu a matsayin gaisuwar Masallaci, idan Allah ya sa ya isa da wuri; kada ya zauna sai ya yi wadannan raka’ o’i. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa, ita ce, Hadisin Abu Katadah *rāliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*



ya ce: “*Idan dayanku ya shiga Masallaci, kada ya zauna sai ya sallaci raka'a biyu.*”

(Buhari:1163/ Muslimu:714).

Idan kuma sallar da mutum ya tafi Masallacin domin yi, tana da raka'o'in nafila na Sunna da ake yi kafinta, kamar na kafin sallar Asuba din can, da Azuhur, ko sallar Dhuha; idan saboda ita ne aka je Masallacin, ko ta Wuturi idan a Masallaci aka yanke shawarar yin ta, ko kuma wata salla ta farilla.



To, idan mutum ya yi wadannan, ba sai ya yi na gaisuwar Masallaci din nan ba; sun wadatar. Saboda ba komai ake nufi da Gaisuwar Masallaci din ba, illa hana mutum ya zauna ba tare da ya yi sujada ga Ubangiji ba. Domin hakan wata hanya ce ta raya Masallatai da salloli; ba a son mutum ya shiga ba tare da ya yi wata salla ba.

7 Neman Sahun Farko:

Sunna ce idan mutum ya shiga Masallaci, ya yi kokarin samun shiga sahun farko, musamman namiji. Domin sahun farko shi ne mafi girma da daukaka, da dacewa da da namiji. Su kuwa mata, sahun karshe shi ya fi dacewa da su. Hujja a kan wannan sunna kuwa, ita ce Hadisin Abu Huraira *rallyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “***mafi alhairin sahu ga maza, shi ne sahun farko. Mafi sharrisa kuma gare su, shi ne sahun karshe. Mafi alhairin sahu kuma ga mata, shi ne sahun karshe. Mafi sharrinsa kuma gare su, shi ne sahun farko.***” (Muslimu:440/). Mafi alhairi na nufin: Mafifici lada da falala. Mafi sharri kuma na nufin: Mafifici karancin lada da falala.

Sai dai a lura. Wannan Hadisi yana aiki ne, a idan maza da mata suka sami kansu a Masallaci daya domin yin salla cikin jami'i, babu kuma wani shamaki na kyalle ko bango, ko wani abu mai kama da haka, a tsakaninsu. To, a nan ne ake cewa, mafi alhairin sahu ga mata, shi ne sahun karshe. Ba kuwa don komai ba, sai don ya fib a su sutura da kariya daga idanun mazaje. Amma, idan akwai wani shamaki a tsakaninsu, na bango ko matara kama da shi. Ko kamar yadda take faruwa a mafi yawan Masallatanmu nay au, inda ake ware wa mata wurin sallarsu na musamman. To, a irin wannan hali, su ma mata, mafi alhairin sahu gare su, shi ne sahun farko, can a tsakaninsu. Saboda wuncan dalili na zamansu kusa da maza, ya kau. Saboda a ka'idar tsago hukunce-hukunce, hukunci, kowane iri ne, yana samin gindin zama ne,



ko rasa ta, gwargwadon wanzuwar dalilinsa ko rashinta. Wani dalilin kuma shi ne, falalar da take a cikin sahun farko din, ta kowane hali, kamar yadda wasu Hadisai suka nuna.

Wata hujjar kuma ita ce Hadisin Abu Huraira *raliyallahu anhu*, har yau, inda ya ce, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sllam* ya ce: “*Inda mutane sun san alhairin da yake cikin kirin sulla da sahu na farko, ya kuma zamana ba za su iya samun shiga cikinsa ba sai ta hanyar kuri'a, wallahi, da sun yi ta. Inda kuma sun san alhairin da yake cikin kuma sakko dimin zuwa Masallaci, da sun yi rigyangyanto yin sa. Inda kuma sun san alhairin da yake cikin sallar Isha'i da ta Subahin, wallahi da sun tafi wurin yin su ko dad a rairahe ne.*” (Buhari:615/ Muslimu:437).

8 *Kusantar Liman:*

Mafi dacewa ga wanda yake sulla a bayan Liman, bayan ya yi kokarin shiga sahun farko, kamar yadda bayani ya gabata. Shi ne, ya kara yin wani kokarin, na ganin ya kasancewa kusa ga Liman, kai tsaye, ta wajjen dama gare shi, ko haka. Wannan shi ne mafifici.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce, Hadisin Abdullahi dan Mas'ud *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ya ce: “*Manya daga cikinku kuma masu hankali, su kasance bayana kai tsaye.*” (Abu Dawuda:674/ Tirmizi:227). Cewar da ya yi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ‘su kasance bayana’ tana nufin a kasance kusa-kusa da shi, sosai. Wannan kuwa babban dalili ne, da yake tabbatar da cewa, kasancewa kusa da Liman, daga kowane bangare ake, shi ne abin da aka fi so a Sunna.



Sunnonin Salla:



- ◆ Rashin zuwanka sallar jam'i yana hana ka samun falaloli masu yawa, saboda har takunka zuwa masallaci yana daga darajarka a wurin Allah, kuma ya goge maka zunubanka.



Salla tana da Sunnoni masu yawa. Ga kadan daga cikinsu:

〈1〉 *Sitira da Sunnoninta:*

1 Amfani da Sitira:

Amafani da Sitira idan za a yi salla, ga wanda yake bin Liman, da mai salla shi kadai, Sunna ne. Idan Liman ya sanya Sitira a gabansa, to, ba sai mámú ya sanya wata daban ba; wannan ta Liman ta wadatar. A takaice dai amfani da Sitira a cikin salla Sunna ne.

Hujja a kan wannan sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Sa'id Alkhudurí *raliyallahu anhu- marfú'an*, wanda a cikinsa aka ce: “*Idan dayanku zai yi salla, to, ya yi ta dabra da wani abu da zai shiga tsakaninsa da mutane....*” (Buhari:509/Muslimu:505). Hadisan da suka yi magana a kan zaman Sitira Sunna, suna da yawa, wadanda suka tabbatar da cewa, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ya yi Sitira da gado, ya yi da Katanga, ya yi da kututturu, ya yi da kyame, ya yi da mashi, ya yi da kokara, ya kuma yi da dabba, da wadsu abubuwa wadanda ba wadannan ba.

Shari'a ta yi umarni da amfani da Sitira din nan, duk inda mutum zai yi salla. Dada a cikin gari ne ko cikin karkara; sallar ta zaman gida ce ko ta halin tafiya. Zancen kuma targaban wani ya gitta a gabansa, bai taso ba, saboda Hadisin day a yi umarni da amfani da Sitira bai banbance tsakanin halin yin salla a cikin gari ko a cikin karkara ba. Bayan haka kuma shi, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana amfani da Sitira din a lokacin sallar zaman gida ko ta cikin halin tafiya, kamar yadda Hadisin Abu Juhaifah *raliyallahu anhu* ya zo da bayani. (Buhari:50/ Muslim:503).

◆ 2 Matsawa kusa ga Sitira:

Matsawa kusa ga Sitira idan za a yi salla, Sunna ne. Abin da Sunna ta yi tanadi shi ne, kada sararin da yake tsakanin mai salla da Sitirarsa, ya wuce kwatankwacincin inda akuwa za ta iya kutsa kai ta wuce.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Sahal dan Sa'ad *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: “sararin da yake tsakanin inda Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yake aza goshi ya yi salla. Da bango bai, iyakarsa gwargwadon inda akuya za ta iya kutsa kai ta wuce.” (Buhari:496/ Mualimu:508). Kalimar ‘*musalláh*’ ta Larabci, tana nufin ‘inda ake aza goshi a yi sujada,’ wato salla, kamar yadda muka fassara ta.



◆ 3 Kange mai gittawa:

Sunna ce idan mutum yana salla, wani ya yi nufin gittawa a gabansa, ya kange shi. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Sa'id *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Idan dayanku ya girka salsa dabra adin da yake iya hana mutane gittawa a gabansa, sai kuma wani ya yi yunkurin gittawa gabansa din. To, ya tunkudi kirjiinsa. Idan kuma ya ki saurarawa, to, ya zare dantse ya yake shi. Ba kowa ba ne illa Shaidan.*” (Muslimu:505).





Amma idan mace ce ta yi karukarun gittawa gaban mai salla, ko bañin kare, ko jaki. To, wajibi ne ma, ya kange su din bisa zance ingantatcce. Saboda daga cikin wadannan abubuwa duk, da zarar ya gitta gaban mai salla, to, sallar ta faci, kamar yadda bayani ya zo a cikin Hadisin Abu Zarrin *raliyallahu anhu*. (Muslimu:510). Sabanin duk wani abu wanda ba su ba, da ba ya bata masa salla. **Wannan hukunci shi, Malaminmu Ibn Usaimin rahimahillahu ya zaba.**

4 Asawaki gab da salla:

Wannan shi ne wuri na uku, da Sunna ta karfafa bukatar yin asawaki ga mai salla.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce Hadisin Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Ba don gudun in tsananta wa al’umata ba, da na umarce su da yin asawaki gab da tayar da kowace salla.*” (Buhari:887).



〈2〉 Idan an mike tsaye kuma Sunna ta tanadi:

1 Daukaka Hannuwa Domin Kabbarar Harama:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin dan Umar *raliyallahu anhuma*, cewa: “Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance yana daga hannuwansa dabra da kafadunsa idan za a tayar da salla. Yana kuma daga su idan za a yi ruku’i, da kuma lokacin ya daukako kansa daga ruku’i, sa’annan ya ce: “*sami’allahu liman hamidah, Rabbaná wa lakal-hamdu.*” Amma, ba yakan daukaka su idan za a yi sujada ba.” (Buhari:735/Muslim:390).



Abu Hubairah *rahimahullahu* ya ce: “Kan malamai kuma ya hadū a kan cewa, dāukaka hannuwa a lokacin kabbarar harama, Sunna ne ba wajibi ba.” Don karin bayani sai a duba: “*Al’ifsáh: 1/123*”

Wuraren da ake daga hannaye, wadanda suka zo a nassi wuri hudu ne

Yayin kabbarar harama

Yayin ruku’u

**Yayin dagowa daga
rukku’u**

Wadannnan wurare guda uku sun tabbata a cikin Bukhari da Muslim a hadisin Abdullahi dan Umar (R.A) kamar yadda ya gabata. Wuri na hudu shi ne :

**Yayin tashi daga zaman tahiyan
farko**

Wannan ya tabbata a hadisin Abdullahi dan Umar – Allah ya yarda da su – a cikin Sahihul Bukhari

◆ 2 **Bude Tafunan Hannu:**

Sunna ne mutum ya bude tafunan hannunsa tare da mike yatsunsa tsaye, a lokacin day a daga hannuwansa sama domin kabbarar harama. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Hurairah *rālīyallāhu ahu*, inda ya ce: “Annabi *sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance idan ta shi zai yi salla, yana daga hannuwansa sama, mike.” (Ahmad:8875/ abu dawuda:753/ Tirmizi:240), Albani kuma ya inganta shi: (*Sahihu Abi...:3/341*)

◆ 3 **Tsayawa da Hannuwa Inda Sunna ta ce:**

Nassosa sun taho dāuke da yanayi biyu, da aka samo daga Annabi *sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam*, wadanda suke iyakance daidai inda ya kamata hannuwa su tsaya idan an daga su. Nassi na farko ya nuna cewa, yana tsayawa ne da su, *sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam*, daidai kafadunsa. Wannan riwaya tana cikin ingantattun littafan Buhari da Muslimu, daga dan Umar *rālīyallāhu anhu*. (Buhari:735/ Muslimu:390). Nassi na biyu kuma, ya nuna cewa, yana tsayawa ne da su, *sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam*. dabra da saman fatun kunnuwansa. Wannan



riwayar Imamu Muslimu ce, daga cikin Hadisan Maliku dan Huwairis *raliyallahu anhu*. (Muslim:391). Saboda haka abin day a kamata ga mutum, shi ne, ya riķa yi yana canzawa daga yanayi na farko zuwa na biyu, a kai a kai.



4 **Dora Hannun Dama a Kan na Hagu:**

Sunna ne ga mai salla, ya dora hannunsa na dama a kan na hagu bayan an kare kabbarar harama. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa, ita ce, haduwar kan Malamai, kamar yadda aka samo daga dan Hubairah *rahimallahul-jamī'a*. don karin bayani, sai a duba: “*Al'ifṣáh:1/124*”

5 **Rike Hannun Hagu da na Dama, Sunna ne:**



Sifa ta Daya: A wannan sifa, mutum zai dora hannunsa na dama ne a kan na hagu. Hujja kuwa ita ce, Hadisin Wa'il dan Hajar *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: “Na ga Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, idan yana tsaye a cikin salla, yakan sa hannunsa na dama ya damke na hagu.” (Abu dawuda:755/ Nasa'i:888), Albani kuma ya inganta shi.

Sifa ta Biyu: A wannan sifa kuma, mutum zai dora hannunsa na dama ne a kan zira'insa na hagu. Hujja kuwa ita ce, Suhailu dan Sa'ad *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: "Mutane sun kasance, ana an umartar su, da dora hannun dama a kan zira'n hannun hagu a cikin salla. (Buhari:740).

Kenan, wani lokaci Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, yakan dora hannun nasa na dama a kan wuyan na hagu, wani likaci kuma a kan zira'insa, domin hakan ya zama an sami hanaya biyu, ta raya wannan Sunna.

6 Sunna ce a yi addu'a kafin fara salsa:

Addu'ar da akan yi a Sunna bayan kabbarar harama, kafin a shiga cikin salsa gadan-gadan tana da sigogi da dama. Saboda haka, mustahabbi ne, musulmi ya rika yi yana caccanzawa daga wannan siga zuwa wannan, domin sabantawa; yau ya yi wannan, gobe kuma ya yi waccan. Daga cikin wadannan sigogi akwai:

- 1) **"Subhánakalláhumma wa bi hamdika. Tabárakas-muka wa ta'ála jadduka, wa lá iláha gairuka."** (Tsriki ya tabbata gare ka ya Ubangiji! Sunanka ya daukaka, matsayinka kuma ya hayaka. Babu wani abin bauta bayanka.) [Ahmad:11473/ Abu Dawuda:776/ Tirmizi:243/ Nasa'i:900] daga cikin Hadisan Abu Sa'id *raliyallahu anhu*. Sai dai akwai 'yan maganganu a kan Hadisin. Amma, tattare da haka, yana da wasu hanyoyi da suke tangale shi. Malam Ibn Hajar ma ya kyautata shi a cikin: "Natá'ijul-afkár:1/412"
- 2) **"Alhamdu lilláhi hamdan kasíran dayyiban wa mubárakan fíhi."** (Godiya ta tabbata ga Allah; godiya mai yawa, mai cikakken tsarki, mai kuma albarka a cikinta.) Daga cikin falalar da wannan addu'a take da ita, akwai cewar da Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi: "**Wallahi! Na ga mala'iku goma sha biyu suna wasosonta domin tantance waye daga cikinsu zai dauke ta zuwa fadar Allah.**" (Muslimu:600), daga cikin Hadisan Anas *raliyallahu anhu*.
- 3) **"Alláhumma bá'id bainí wa baina khadáyáya kamá bá'adta bainal-mashriki wal magribi. Alláhumma nakkiní min khadáya kamá yunakkás-saubai-abyadhu minad-danas. Alláhumma agsilní min khadáyáya bissalji walmá'i wal-baradi."** (Ya Ubangijina! Ka nisanta tsakanina da kurakuraina kamar yadda ka nisanta tsakanin gabas da yamma. Ya Ubangijina! Ka tsarkake ni daga zunubaina kamar yadda ake tsarkake farin tufa daga datti. Ya Ubangijina! Ka wanke ni daga kurakuraina, da ruwa da kankara.) [Buhari:744/ Muslimu:598], daga cikin Hadisan Abu hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*.



- 4> “*Alláhu Akbar kabíran, wal hamdu lilláhi kasíran, wa subhánalláhi bukratan wa asílan.*” (Allah mai girma, girman da ba shi da iyaka. Godiya kuma ta tabbata ga Allah, godiya mai yawa. Tsarki kuma ya tabbata gare shi safiya da marece.). Daga cikin falalar da wannan addu'a take da ita, akwai cewar da Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi: “***Na yi mamakin lamarin wannan du'a'i, domin nag a irin yadda aka bude mata kofofin Aljanna, hayan-hayan.***” (Muslimu:601) daga cikin Hadisan dan Umar *raliyallahu anhu*.

7 Neman Tsari:

Neman tsari a lokacin fara salsa, Sunna ne. Shi kuma Sunna ta so, mutum ya rika yi yana canza siga daga cikin sigoginta da aka riwaito; wani lokaci ya yi wannan, wani lokaci kuma ya yi wacca. Daga cikin wadannan sigogi akwai:

- 1> “*A'úzu billáhi minash-shaidáni- Rajim.*” (Ina neman tsarin Allah daga sharrin Shaidan jefaffe).

Wannan siga ita mafi yawan Malamai *rahimahullahu* suka zaba. Hujjarsu kuma akan haka ita ce, fasdar Allah Madaukakin Sarki: “***Idan za ku karanta Alkur'ani, to, ku nemi tsarin Allah daga sharrin Shaidan jefaffe.***” [Nahli:98]

- 2> ““*A'úzu billáhi samí'u'l'alím minash-shaidáni- Rajim.*” (Ina neman tsarin Allah, mai ji, Masani, daga sharrin Shaidan jefaffe)

Hujjarsu a kan wannan siga kuma, ita ce, fasdar Allah Madaukakin Sarki: “***Idan kuma wata fizga daga Shaidan ta fizge ka, sai ka nemi tsari ga Allah. Lalle ne shi, mai ji ne, Masani.***” [Fussilat:36]

8 Farawa da Bisimillah:

Yin bisimillah bayan neman tsari, yana daga cikin Sunna. Nan take bayan neman tsarin nan, sai mutum ya ce: “***Bismilláhir-Rahmánir-Rahím.***” (Ina farawa da sunan Allah mai rahama, mai jinkayi.) Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Nu'aimu Almujmar *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: “Na yi sallal bayan Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*. Sai na ji ya karanta: *bismillahir-Rahmanir-Rahim*, sa'annan ya karanta ‘fátiha....’ Karshen Hadisin kuma, mai riwaya ya ce, sai Abu Hurah *raliyallahu anhu* ya ce: “Ina rantsuwa da wanda rayuwata take hannunsa, babu wanda yake salsa kamar yadda Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yake yi daga cikinku, kamar yadda nake yi.” (Nasa'i: 906/ Ibn Huzaimah:1/251) Daru Kudni kuma ya ce: “Wannan Hadisi ne

ingantacce, saboda gaba dayan wadanda suka riwaito shi amintattu ne.” “*As-sunan:2/46*”

Abin kuma da ya hana malamai yanke hukuncin zaman karanta *basmala* a cikin salsa wajibi, shi ne kasancewar Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, bai karantar da wuncan mutu da bai iya salsa, karanta basmalar ba. A maimakon haka sai kawai ya takaita a kan nuna masa matsayin karanta ‘fatiha’ a cikin salsa. Wato, kamar yadda Hadisin Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda Buhari da Muslimu suka riwaito, ya zo da bayani. (Buhari:757/ Muslimu:397).

◆ 9 **Fadar “ámin” tare da Liman:**

A duk lokacin da Liman ya kare karatun Fatiha a cikin raka’ar da ake karatu a cikin ta a asirce. To, Sunna ta bukaci wanda yake salsa bayansa, ya fadi ‘ámin’ idan Limamin ya fadà. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Idan Liman ya ce: ‘ámin’ kuma ku ce: ‘ámin’ Saboda duk wanda ‘ámin’ dínsa ta dace da ta mala’iku, an gafarta masa duk zunubansa da suka gabata.*” (Buhari:780/ Muslimu:310).

◆ 10 **Karanta ‘súra’ bayan fátiha:**

Karanta ‘súra’ bayan ‘fátiha’ Sunna ne a cikin raka’a ta farko da ta biyu, kamar yadda mafi yawan Malamai *rahimahulla* suka yanke hukunci. Hujja kuwa a kan haka, ita ce Hadisin Abu Katadah *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance yana karanta ‘fátiha’ da ‘súra’ a cikin kowace raka’a daga cikin raka’o’i biyu na farkon Azahar, inda yakan tsawaita a cikin ta farko, ya takaita a cikin ta biyu.” (Buhari:759/ Muslimu:451).

Amma idan a bayan Liman mutum yake salsa, wadda ake karatu a cikinta a bayyane. To, ba sai ya karanta ‘súra’ bayan ‘fátiha’ ba. A maimakon haka sai ya kasha kunne ya saurari wadda Limaminsa yake karantawa.

Malam Ibn Kdámah *rahimahullahu* ya ce: “Iya saninmu, babu wani sabani a tsakanin Malamai a kan zaman karanta ‘súra’ bayan ‘fátiha’ a cikin raka’o’i biyu na farkon kowace salsa, Sunna.” Domin karin bayani sai a duba: *Almugní:1/568*.



〈3〉 A cikin Ruku'u kuma an Sunnanta abubuwa kamar haka:

1 Dora hannuwa a kan guwawu:

Sunna ce idan mutu ya yi ruku'u, ya dora hannuwansa a kan guwawunsa tare da wate yatsun hannunsa a kansu. Hujja a akan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Humaid *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: “Babu wanda ya kai ni kiyayen irin yadda Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yake salla. Da idona nag a idan zai yi kabbara sai ya daukaka hannuwansa dabra da kafadunsa. Idan kuma ya yi ruku'u, sai ya dagargaje hannuwansa a kan gwawunsa, sa'annan mide gadon bayansa shantam.” (Buhari: 828). A cikin Hadisin Abu Mas'ud kuma *raliyallahu anhu*, ya ce: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana warware yatsun hannuwansa ne a kan guwawunsa....” (Ahmad:17081/ Abu Dawuda:863/ Nasa'i:1038), da dangane kyakkyawa. Akwai kuwa wadansu Hadisan da suka karfafa shi, daga cikin Hadisan Wa'ilu dan Hajar, awurin Ibn Huzaimah:594)



2 Mike gadon bayan shantam:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Humaid As-sá'idí *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa: “Idan Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ya yi ruku'u, yakan dagargaje hannuwansa a kan guwawunsa, sa'annan ya mike gadon bayansa shantam.” (Buhari:828). Haka nan kuma, Sunna ne mai salla ya tayar da kansa daidai da gadon bayan nasa; ba tare day a daga shi sosai, ko ya sunkuyar da shi ba. Hujja a kan haka kuma, ita ce, Hadisin Sayyidah A'isha *raliyallahu anha*, a wurin Muslimu, wanda a cikinsa ta fadi irin wannan sifa dangane da yanayin ruku'un Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ta ce:



Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance, idan ya yai ruku'u, bay a sunkuyar da kansa sosai, ba ya kuma hambare shi; yakan dai tsayar das hi ne tsaka-tsakin haka.” (Muslim:498).

Kalimar ‘*lam yushkhisu*’ ta Larabci, ita ce muka fassara da ‘ ba ya hambarewa’ a yayin da ita kuwa, ta ‘*lam yusawwib*’ muka fassara tad a ‘ba ya sunkuyarwa sosai.’

3 Nisanta Damuttsa daga kuibi:

Sunna ce ga wanda yake salla, idan ya zo ruku'i, kada ya damfara damuttsansa a kan kuyabunsa. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Mas'udi *raliyallahu anhu* wanda ya gabata, inda ya ce: "Sa'annan Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi ruku'i; ya kuma nisantar damuttsansa daga kuyabunsa, ya kuma dora hannuwansa a kan guwawunsa, ya kuma warware yatsunsa..." Sa'annan mai riwayar ya kara da cewa: "Kamar haka ne, nag Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana yin salla." (Ahmad:17.81/ Abu Dawuda:863/ Nasa'i:1038). Don karin bayani, sai a duba: *Háshiyah* (2).



Kalimar: '**mujáfát**' ta Larabci a cikin wannan Hadisi, ita ce muka fassara da 'nisantawa'. Sai dai yana da kyau a lura, yin hakan yana zama Sunna ne a lokacin da, mutum ba zai cutar da wanda yake gefensa ba. Saboba bay a kamata ga musulmi don ta'kamar raya Sunna a cikin salla, ya cutar da abokin sallarsa.

Game da wannan Sunna ta nisanta damuttsa daga kuyabu, Imamu-Nawawi *rahimahullahu* ya ce: 'Ban san akwai wani malami daga cikin ma'abuta ilimi ba, da bai aminta da kasancewar wannan Sunna, abar so da kauna. Imamut-Tirmizi ma, ya cirato, daga bakin ma'abuta ilimi, zaman yin haka Sunna har a cikin sujada, ba ruku'u kawai ba; ba kuma tare da wata inda-inda ba.' Domin karin bayani, sai a duba: *Al-majmú'*: (3/401).

4 Addu'o'i a cikin ruku'i:

Karanta addu'o'i, wadsanda aka riwaito, a cikin ruku'i, Sunna ne. Ma'ana, bayan mutum ya karanta: "**Subhána Rabbiyal azim wa bihamdihi**, sai kuma ya kaanta wadansu addu'o'in na daba, wadsanda aka riwato ta ingantattar hanya cewa. Daga cikin irin wadannan addu'o'i, akwai:

- 1> "**Subhánakal- Láhumma Rabbaná wa bi hamdika. Alláhumma agfir lí.**" (Tsarki, da godiya, sun tabbata gare ka ya Ubangijina! Ya Ubangijina! Ka gafarta mani.) [Buhari:894/ Muslimu:484], daga cikin Hadisan Sayyida A'isha *raliyallahu anha*.
- 2> "**Subbúhun Kuddúsun Rabbil' Malá'ikati war- Rúhu.**" (Allah, kai



ne abin yawaita wa tasbihi da tsarkakewa. Ya Ubangijin Mala'ika Jibrilu da sauran Mala'iku). [Muslimu:487], daga cikin Hadisan Sayyida A'isha raliyallahu anha.

- 3> ***Alláhumma laka raka'atu, wa bika ámantu, wa laka aslamtu. Khasha'a laka sam'í, wa basrí, wa mukkhi, wa azmí, wa asabí.***" (Ya Ubangijina! Dominka na yi sujada, da kai kuma na yi imani, a gare ka kuma na mika wuya. Kunnuwana kai kadai suke saurare, idanuna kai kadai suke gani, kwakwalwata kai kadai take tunani, kassan jikina kai kadai suke tsimayi, jiyojina kai kadai suke kirdado.) [Muslimu:771], daga cikin Hadisan Sayyida A'isha raliyallahu anha.
- 4> ***Subhána Zil-Jabarúti, wal malakúti, wal-Kibrayái, wal-Azamati.***" (Tsarki ya tabbata gare ka Allah, ma'abuci karfi da buwaya, da mallaka, da girma da dàukaka.) [Ahmad:23411/ Abu dawuda:873/ Nasa'i:1050], daga cikin Hadisan da aka samo daga Aufu dan Maliku raliyallahu anhu. Albani kuma ya ainganta shi. (*Sahihu Abi Dawuda:4/27*).

⟨4⟩ Tasowa daga Ruku'u da Sunnoninsa:

1 Tsawaita Ruku'u:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Sabitu Albannání daga Anas raliyallahu anhu, cewa ya ce: "Wallahi b azan yi kasa a guwa ba; zan yi salla yi muku salla kamar yadda nag a Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana yi mana." Sabitu ya ci gaba da cewa: "Anas ya kasance yana wani da, ban ga kuna yi ba; shi idan ya dàukako kansa daga ruku'u, yakan saurara ne a tsayan. Har sai wanda yake tare da shi, ya kai ga cewa a ransa, shin ko Anas ya manta da salla ake yi ne? Haka nan kuma idan ya dàukako kan nasa daga sujada, yakan dafe a zaune. Shi ma har sai wanda yake tare da shi, ya kai ga cewa a ransa, shin ko Anas ya manta sallal ake yi ne." (Buhari:821/ Muslim:472).



2 Caccaza du'ain cikin Ruku'u da daya daga cikin wadannan sigogi:

- 1> ***Alláhumma Rabbaná wa lakal- hamdu.***" (Ya Ubangijimu Abin bauta! godiya kuma ta tabbata gare ka.) [Buhari:795], daga cikin Hadisan Abu Hurairah raliyallahu anhu.

- 2> “**Alláhumma Rabbaná lakal- hamdu.**” (*Ya Ubangijimu Abin bauta! godiya ta tabbata gare ka.*) [Buhari796/ Muslim:404] daga cikin Hadisan Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*.
- 3> “**Rabbaná wa lakal- hamdu.**” (*Ya Abin bautarmu! godiya kuma ta tabbata gare ka.*) [Buhari799/ Muslim:411], daga cikin Hadisan Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*.
- 4> “**Rabbaná lakal- hamdu.**” (*Ya Abin bauta! godiya ta tabbata gare ka.*) [Buhari722], daga cikin Hadisan Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*.

Abin da ake so a nan shi ne, wani lokaci ya yi wannan, wani lokaci kuma ya yi waccan.

◆ 3 Addu’o’i bayan daukakowa daga ruku’u:

Karanta addu’u’in da aka riwaito, bayan daukakowa daga ruku’u, Sunna ne. daga cikin wadannan addu’ा'i, wadanda shari'a ta gindaya karantawa a wannan lokaci na bayan daukakowa daga ruku’i, akwai:

- 1> “**Rabbaná lakal hamdu, mil’us- samáwáti wal- ardhi, wa mil’u ma shi’ita min ba’adu, ahlus- saná’i wal majdi, ahakku má k’alal abdu, wa kulluná laka abdun. Alláhumma lá máni’ a lima a’adaita, walá mu’udiya lima mana’ata. Walá yamfau’ zal jaddi mikal jaddu.**” (*Ya Ubangijina! Godiya ta tabbata gare ka, gwargwadon cikar fadin sammai da kasa, da gwargwadon cikar duk wani abu da ka so, bayan su. Babu wani wanda ya cancanci yabo da kambamawa kamar ka. Mafificin abin da bawa zai furta domin bayyana matsayinsa a wurinka, bai kai ga, cewa, gaba dayanmu, bayi muke a wurinka ba. ya Ubangijina! Babu wanda ya isa ya hana abin duk da ka bayar, ko ya bayar da abin duk da ka hana. Kokarin kuma duk wa ni mai kokari, ba zai iya samar da wani abin da ba ka yi nufinsa ba, ya Allah!*) (Muslimu:477). Imamu Muslimu ya riwaito wannan Hadisi daga cikin Hadisan Sa’id *raliyallahu anhu*.
- 2> “**Alhamdu lilláhi hamdan kasiran dayyiban mubárakan fíhi.**” (*Godiya ta tabbata ga Allah; godiya mai yawa, mai tsarki, mai kuma albarka.*). Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana cewa game da wannan lafuzzan da suke kunshe a cikin wannan riwaya: “**Ko shakka babu na ga mala’ika goma sha biyu suna rigyangyanton, domin tantance wanda zai dauki wannan addu’ a zuwa fadar Allah, daga cikinsu.**” (Muslimu:600/ Buhari:799).



- 3> “*Allahumma dāhhirnī bis-saljī, wal- bardi, wal mā'il bárid. Alláhumma dāhhirnī minzzunúbi wal khadáyah kamá yūkás-saubul- abyadhu minl- wasakhi.*” (Ya Ubangijina! Ka yi mini wankan tsarki da kankara da ruwa mai sanyi. Ya Ubangijina! Ka tsarkake ni daga zunubai da kurakuraina kamar yadda ake wanke farin tufafi, a raba shi da datti.) (Muslimu:476)

Idan mutum ya karanta wadannan addu’o’i, to, babu shakka wannan rukuni da yake a kai, na tsayuwa bayan daukakowa daga ruku’i, zai tsawaita.

〈5〉 Sujada da Sunnoninta:

◆ 1 Keeping a distance between the arms and the side, and between the thighs and the belly while prostrating.

Sunna ne ga mai sujada, ya nisantar da damuttsansa daga kuyabunsa, ya kuma nisantar da cinyoyinsa daga randar cikinsa. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Adullahi dan Buhainata *rāliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: “Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance idan yana salla, yakan nisantar da hannuwansa daga gangar jikinsa ta hanyar bude su, har sai an hangi fari-farin hamatarsa.” (Buhari:390/ Muslimu:495), da kuma Hadisin Maimuna *rāliyallahu anha*, wadda ta ce: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance idan ya yi sujada, dan akuya na iya kutsawa ta tsakiyarsa ya wuce, idan ya so.” (Muslimu:496). Wannan bayani kuma, ba komai ba ne illa, kokarin kaiwa matuka a cikin bayyana irin yadda yake bubbudewa ne *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*. Saboda haka, bubbudewa din nan dai a yayin da ake yin Sujada, Sunna ne, matukar ba za a cutar da abokin salla ba, kamar yadda hukucin yake a cikin nisanta damuttsa daga kuyabu a lokacin da ake yin ruku’u.

Haka nan kuma Sunna ne, idan mutum yana sujada ya bude cinansa sosai, ba tare da daya ta ko shafi daya ba. Sa’annan kuma kada ya dora randar cikinsa a kan cinyoyin. Abin da Sunna take bukata dai, shi ne ya yi nesa-nesa da cinan nasa daga randar cikinssa. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce, Hadisin Abu humaidin *rāliyallahu anhu*, inda yake sifanta yadda Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yake salla, ya ce: “Idan ya yi sujada yakan bude cinansa ne



sosai, ba kuma tare da ya dora cikin nasa a kan wani sashe na cinan ba.” (Abu Dawuda:735). Yin haka Sunna ne kamar yadda bakin gaba dayan ma’abuta ilimi ya hadu, kamar kuma yadda Imamush- Shaukáni da waninsa suka cirato.

Imamush- Shaukáni *rahimahullahu* ya ce: “Wannan Hadisi yana nuna cewa buđe cinyoyi a cikin Sujada, da yin nesa-nesa da randar ciki daga gare su, Sunna ne. Babu kuma sabani a tsakanin Malamai dangabne da haka.” Domin karin bayani sai a duba: ‘*Nailul- Audär*: 2/257’

◆ 2 Fuskantar alkibla da yatsun kafa, Sunna ne:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Humaidin *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: “babu daya daga cikinku day a kai ni sanin yadda Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yake salla...” a gaba kadan ya kara da cewa: “Idan zai yi sujada sai ya shimpida tafunan hannunsa a bisa kasa, ba tare da ya yumke su ba. Sa’annan ya fuskantar da sasannin yatsun kafarsa zuwa ga alkibla.” (Buhari:828).



Su ma yastun hannun, abin da Sunna ta tanada shi ne, barin kowanensu damfare da dan’uwansa a lokacin da ake rungume da kasa ana Sujada. Sa’annan a fuskantar da su zuwa ga alkibla. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Tabbatattar maganar da aka samo daga dan Umar *raliyallau anhu* a cikin: *Muwaddā' Imámu Málík*, da kuma: *Musannafi Abi Shaibah* daga hafsin dan Ásim *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: “Yana daga cikin Sunna, mutum ya shimpida yatsun hannunsa a kan kasa lokacin da ake Sujada, tare da barin kowanensu damfare da dan’uwansa, da kuma fuskantar da su zuwa ga alkibla.” Domin karin bayani sai a duba: *Musannafi Abi Shaibah*:1/236. Akwai kuma wadansu Hadisin daga cikin Hadisan Wá’il dan Hajar, da yake karfafa wannan da cewa: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance, idan ya yi Sujada yakan harhafe ‘yan yatsunsa.” Haisamí kuma ya inganta shi. (*Majm’u’uz- Zawá’id*:2/135).

◆ 3 Addu’o’i a cikin Sujada:

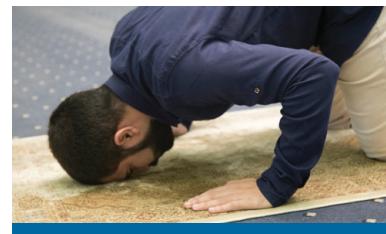
Karanta wadansu addu’o’i na musamman irin wadanda aka riwaito a Sunna, bayan fadar: “*Subhána Rabbiyal- a’alá*,” a lokacin da ake rungume da kasa ana Sujada, Sunna ne. **Daga cikin irin wadannan addu’o’i akwai:**



- 1> “***Subhánakallá- áhumma Rabbaná wa bi hamdika. Alláhummagfir lí.***” (Tsarki da godiya sun tabbata gare ka ya Ubangijina! Ina kuma neman gafararka ya Ubangiji!) [Buhari:794/ Muslim:484], daga cikin hadisan Sayyida A’isha raliyallahu anha.
- 2> “***Subbúhun Kuddúsun Rabbil’ Malá’ikati war- Rúhu.***” (Allah, kai ne abin yawaita wa tasbihi da tsarkakewa. Ya Ubangjin Mala’iku Jibrilu da sauran Mala’iku). [Muslimu:487], daga cikin Hadisan Sayyida A’isha raliyallahu anha.
- 3> “***Alláhumma laka sajadtu, wa bika ámantu, wa laka aslamtu. Sajada wajhí lillazí khalakahú wa sauwarahú, wa shakka sam’ahu wa basarahu. Tabaárakalláhu ahsanal- khálíkína.***” (Ya Ubangijina! Gare ka na yi sujada, da kai kuma na yi imani, gare ka kuma na mika wuya. fuskata ta yi sujada ga wanda ya halitta ya kuma suranta ta; ya tsaga idanun da yake kanta, ya kuma samar da kunnen da yake gefenta. Madalla da Allah; mafti kwarewar masu halitta.) [Muslimu:771], daga cikin Hadisan Sayyidah A’isha raliyallahu anha.
- 4> “***Alláhummg- firlí zanbí kullhú; díkkahu wa jullahu; awwalahu wa ákhirahu; alániyyatahu wa sirrahu.***” (Ya Ubangiji! Ina rokon ka gafarta mani zunubaina gaba daya; manya da kanana, na farko da na karshe; na boye da na bayyane.) [Muslimu:483], daga ciki Hadisan Abu Hurairah raliyallahu anhu
- 5> “***Alláhumma aúzu biridháká min suhdíka, wa bi mu’áfátíka min ukú batíka, wa aúzu bika minka, lá uhsí saná’an alaika; anta kamá asnaita alá nafsiка.***” (Ya Ubangiji! Ina neman tsari da yardarka daga fushinka. Ina kuma nemansa da tsarinka daga azabarka. Ina kuma neman tsari da kai, daga kyacewarka. Ba zain iya kaiwa makula a cikin yabo gare ka ba, kamar yadda ka yabi kanka.) daga cikin Hadisan Sayyidaah A’isha raliyallahu anha. A takaice, abin da ake so shi ne mutum ya karanta gwargwadon abin da yake iyawa daga cikin wadannan addu’o’i a cikin sujadarsa; yana yi yana caccanzawa. Sai dai kamar yadda aka sani, abin da aka wajabta karantawa a cikin ruku’u shi ne: “***Subhana Rabbiyal’azim***” kafa daya. sauran kuma duk maimaitawar da ake yi, Sunna ne. Haka nan a cikin Sujada, abin da aka wajabta shi ne karanta: “***Subhana Rabbiyal’á’ala***” kafa daya. kafa ta biyu da ta uku kuma duk Sunna ne.

◆ 4 Yawaita addu'a a cikin Sujada Sunna ne:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce Hadisin dan Abbas *raliyallahu anhu*, na wajen Imam Muslim, wanda ke cewa: “*Amma kun ga Sujada! Ku yi kokari ku yawaita rokon Allah a cikinta. Yana da matukar wuya ku kasa samun ijaba.*” (Muslimu:479).



〈6〉 Sunnonin zama tsakanin sujada da sujada:

◆ 1 Shimfidा kafar hagu tare da dora ta dama a kanta a zauna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Humaidin As-sá'ídí *raliyallahu anhu-marfú'an*, wanda a cikinsa ya ce: “Idan Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya zauna tsakanin sujada da sujada, yakan shimfidा kafarsa ta hagu ne, ya dora ta dama a kanta ya zauna.” (Buhari:828).



◆ 2 Tsawaita wannan zama a matsayinsa na rukuni:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa, ita ce, Hadisin Sabitu Abunnání *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya gabata.

◆ 3 Sunna ne ga wanda zai tashi tsaye domin kawo wata raka'a; ta biyu ko ta hudu, ya dan zauna kadan kafin ya mike.

Wannan dan kwaryakwaryan zama, shi ake ce wa: (*jalsatul- istiráhah*), wato: ‘zaman sararawa’ sai dai babu wata addu'a, takamaimai, da ake yi a cikinsa.

Hadisai uku ne kuma, suka zo da tabbacin wannan Sunna a matsayin hujja.

Hadisi na farko shi ne, Hadisin Maliku dan Huwairisu *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: “Ko shakka babu, nag a Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana salla. Idan zai zai mike tsaye daga raka'a ta biyu ko ta uku, ba zai yi hakan ba, sai ya dan ya da zango; ya zauna sosai na dan lokaci.” (Buhari:823). Shi kuwa Maliku dan Huwairisu din nan *raliyallahu anhu*, shi ne wanda ya riwaito Hadisin nan da Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yake cewa a cikinsa: “**Ku yi salla kamar yadda kuka ga ina yi.**” (Buhari:631).



Sai dai wasu Malamai suna ganin cewa, wannan zama na sararawa ba Sunna na ba. Amma, magana ta gaskiya ita ce, zamansa Sunna kai tsaye ba tare da wata inda-inda ba. Hujja a kan haka kuwa, ita ce Hadisin Maliku *rāliyallahu anhu*. Daga cikin kuma Malaman da suka rintijayar da zaman wannan zama Sunna, kai tsaye, hard Imamun- Nawawi, da Imamush- Shaukání, da Ibn Báz, da kuma Albani *rahimahumullahu*. Haka nan kuma Babbar Majalisar Binciken Al’amurran Ilimi da Bayar da fatawa ta Dindindin, ita ma ta yarda ta kuma amince da zaman shi, wannan zama na ‘sararawa’ Sunna. Domin karin bayani sai a duba: (*fatáwá wa makúlátun mutanawwiáh*: 11/99) da kuma: (*fatáwá lajnádatud- dák’imáh*: 6/445-446).

Ga abin da Imamun- Nawawi *rahimahullahu* ya ce: “kasancewar ‘zaman sararawa’ a cikin salla Sunna kai tsaye, shi ne abin day a tabbata a cikin ingantattun Hadisai. Don karin bayani sai a duba: (*Almajmú’u*:3/441).

〈7〉 “*Tahiyáh*” da Sunnoninta:

◆ 1 Shifida kafar dama da tokara ta hagu:

Sunna tana so ne wanda yake salla, ya yi irin wannan zama bayan ya kamala raka’arsa ta biyu; ruku’u, da sujada, da tsuwa, da zamanta sun kamala. Dada kuwa, sallar mai raka’ a hudú ce, ko uku, ko biyu. Sharadin dai shi ne, a cikin kowace raka’ a ta biyu, wadda zaman “*tahiyáh*” ke biyowa bayanta. To, irin wannan zama ake so mai salla ya yi. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa ita ce, Hadisin Abu Humaidin Assá’idí *rāliyallahu anhu-* *marfú’an*, wanda a cikinsa yake cewa: “Idan Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya zauna tsakanin sujada da sujada, yakan shimfida kafarsa ta hagu ne, ya dóra ta dama a kanta ya zauna.” (Buhari:828), da kuma Hadisin Sayyidah A’sha *rāliyallahu anha*, inda take cewa: “Kuma Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance, yakan yi “*tahiyáh*” bayan kowadanne raka’o’i biyu, ta hanyar shimfida kafarsa ta dama tare da tokara ta hagu.” (Muslimu:498).

Dangane kuma da abin da ya shafi “*tahiyáh*” ta karshe, wadda akan yi a cikin salla mai raka’ a hudú ko uku, nan gaba kadán za mu zo da bayanin Sunnonin da suke funshe a cikinsu.



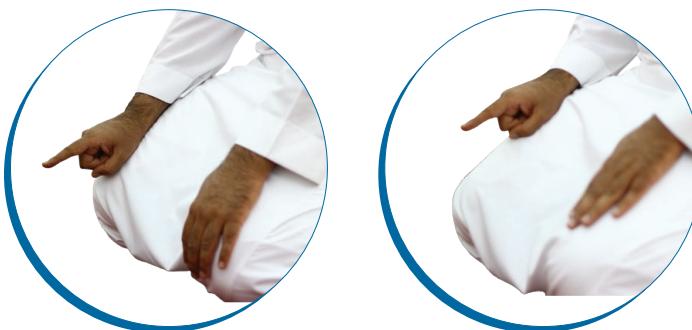


◆ 2 Dora tafukan hannuwa a kan cinai:

Dora tafukan hannuwa a kan cinai a lokacin da ake yin “*tahiyáh*” yana da yanaye-yanaye guda biyu. Ana kuma so ne, mai sallal ya riķa yi yana kaiwa da komowa a tsakanin wadannan sifofi guda biyu, da suka hada da:

Sifa ta daya: Dora hannuwa a kan cinai.

Sifa ta biyu: Dora hannuwa a kan guwai. Yadda kuma zai yi shi ne, ya saka hannunsa na hadu ya jimke guiwar kafarsa da hagu da shi. Shi kuwa hannun dama, sai ya tayar da manuninsa, wato, kashedinsa. Nan gaba kadan za mu kawo cikakken bayani a kan wannan Sunna ta tayar da manuni. Amma, shi hannun hagu yana nan koda wane lokaci shimfide a kan guiwar kafar



hagu.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin dan Umar *raliyallahu anhuma* wanda ya ce: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance, idan ya zauna a cikin salla, yakan dora hannunsa na dama a kan cinyarsa ta dama tare da rumķe gaba dayan yatsunsa, ban da manuni; yatsan da yake kusa ga babban taysa. Shi kam yakan tayar da shi tsaye yana kallon alkibla. A yayin da shi kuwa hannun hagu yake dora shi a kan cinyar hagu.” (Muslimu:580). A cikin wata riwaya kuma ya ce: “Yana damķe guiwar kafarsa ta hagu da tafin hannunsa na hagu.” (579).

◆ 3 Cacanza yanayin yatsu:

A Sunna, an fi so mutum ya riķa yi yana cacanza yanayin yadda yake dora yatsunsa a kan guwai a lokacin da yake yin “*tahiyáh*” tsakanin sifofi guda biyu, da aka riwaito a Sunna.

Sifa ta daya: A wannan sifa mutum zai rumķe gaba dayan yatsun nasa ne, na



hannun dama. Sa'annan ya tayar da manuni tsaye yana kallon alkibla. Shi kuwa hannun dama da yatsunsa, suna can shimfide a kan guiwar kafarsa ta hagu.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin dan Umar *raliyallahu anhuma*, wanda ya gabata, cewa: "... Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana ruke gaba dayan yatsun hannunsa na dama ne, sa'annan ya tayar da manuninsa, yatsan da yake kusa da babban yatsa, sama yana kallon alkibla..." (Muslimu:580).

Sifa ta biyu: A wannan sifa kuma. Mutum zai kulla hoton wani abu ne mai kama da hamsin da uku a lissafi, ta hanyar rumke karamin yatsansa da wanda yake bi masa. Sa'annan ya riqa mommotса babban yatsa tare da na tsakiya.



A yayin das hi kuwa manuni, zai tayar das hi tsaye yana kallon alkibla. Shi kuwa hannun hagu yana can shimfide a kan guiwar hagu.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin can na dan Umar *raliyallahu anhu* wanda ya gabata, wanda a cikinsa yake cewa: "Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance, idan ya zauna zai yi "tahiyáh" yakan dora hannunsa na hagu a kan kafarsa ta hagu. Hannunsa na dama kuma, sai ya dora shi a kan kafarsa ta dama. Sa'annan ya kulla hoton talatin da biyar ta lissafi. Manuninsa kuma, sai ya tayar da shi sama yana kallon alkibla." (Muslimu:850).

4 Caccanza sigogin "tahiyáh":

Sunna ce ga mutum ya riqa caccanza sigogin "tahiyáh" wadanda aka riwaito a Sunna; isan ya yi wannan yau, gobe kuma ya yi waccan. Daga cikin wadannan sigogi akwai:

- 1> "*Attahiyátu lilláhi, was- salawátu, wad- dayyibátu, assalámu alaika ayyuhan- Nabiyyu wa rahamatulláhi wa barakátuhu. Assalámu alainá wa alá ibádilláhis- sálihína. Ash- hadu allá'íláha illalláhu, wa ash- hadu anna Muhammádan Abduhú wa Rasuluhú.*" (Tsarkakan kalmomin gaisuwa, da salati, sun tabbata ga Allah. Aminci kuma,

da rahamar Allah da albarkarsa, su tabbata gare ka ya kai wannan Annabi. Muma aminci ya tabbata a gare mu, da kuma ga sauran bayin Allah na kwarai. Ana shaida babu abin bautawa da gaskiya sai Allah. Ina kuma shaida cewa, lalle Muhammadu Bawansa ne kuma Manzonsa). [Buhari:1202/ Muslimu:402], daga cikin Hadisan dan Mas'ud raliyallahu anhu.

- 2> “*Attahiyátul- mubárakátu, was- salawátud- dayyibátu lilláhi. Assalámu alaika ayyuhan- Nabiyyu...*” (Tsarkakkakn kalmomin gaisuwa masu albarka, da salati, sun tabbata ga Allah. Aminci kuma ya tabbata gare ka ya kai wannan Annabi....). Sai kuma a cika har karshe kamar yadda yake a sama. [Muslimu:403] daga cikin Hadisan dan Abbas raliyallahu anhuma
- 3> “*Attahiyátud- dayyibátus- saláwátu lilláhi. Aassalámu alaika ayyuhan- Nabiyyu....*” (Tsarkakan kalmomin gaisuwa da salati, sun tabbata ga Allah. Aminci kuma, ya tabbata gare ka ya kai wannan Annabi....) Sai kuma a cika har karshe kamar yadda yake a can farko. (Muslimu:404), daga cikin Hadisan Abu Musa raliyallahu anhu.

◆ 5 Zaunawa dangalgal a “tahiyáh” ta karshe:

Abin da Sunna ta tanada idan mutum zai zauna domin yin “*tahiyáh*” ta karshe, shi ne, ya zauna dangalgal a kan ƙasa, idan sallar mai raka'a hudu ce ko uku. Wato, ya zauna a kan duwainiyarsa ta hagu. Irin wannan zama kuwa, na ‘dangalgal’ yana da siga fiye da daya. Saboda da haka, ana so mai salla ya yi kokarin riƙa caccanzawa yau da gobe.

Daga cikin wadannan sigogi akwai:

- 1> Shimfida kafar hagu tare da fitar da ita bangaren dama. Sa'annan a tokara ta hagu ga ƙasa:

Hujja a kan wannan siga ita ce, abin da Buhari *rahimahullahu ya riwaito* daga Abu Humaidin As- Sa'idi raliyallahu anhu: (Buhari:828).

- 2> Simfida dukan kafafu tare da fitar da su a bagaren dama. Sa'annan a tokara su ga ƙasa.

Hujja a kan wannan siga kuma ita ce, abin da Abu Hurairah raliyallahu anhu ya riwaito (231), da Ibn Hibbán (1867), da Baihaqí (2/128), daga cikin Hadisan Abu Humaidin As- sa'idi raliyallahu anhu, wanda kuma Albani ya inganta, *rahimallahul jami'i*.





Sai dai yana da kyau a sani cewa, irin wannan zama na dangaldal, ba a cikin kowane zaman tahiya na karshe, Sunna ta ce ayi shi ba. Ana yinsa ne a cikin zaman tahiya na karshe a cikin salla mai raka'a uku, ko hudu, amma, ban da mai raka'a biyu.

6 Caccanza salati ga Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*:

Sunna ce mutum ya riķa yi yana kaiwa da komwa a tsakanin sigogin salati ga Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa salla*, da aka riwaito; idan ya yi wannan yau, gobe ya yi wancan. **Daga cikin wadannan sigogi akwai:**

- 1> *Alláhumma salli alá Muhammadin, wa alá áli Muhammadin, kamá sallaita alá Ibráhíma, wa alá áli Ibráhíma innaka hamídun Majídun. Alláhumma bárík alá áli Muhammadin, kamá bárakta alá Ibráhíma. Innaka Hamídun Majid.* (Ya Ubangiji! Ka dada tsira ga Annabi Muhammadu, da alayen Annabi Muhammadu, kamar yadda ka yi tsira ga Annabi Ibrahima da alayen Annabi Ibrahima. Lalle kai abin godiya ne, abin kuma giramamawa. Ya Ubangiji! Ka dada aminci ga Annabi Muhammadu, da alayen Annabi Muhammadu, kamar yadda ka dada aminci ga Annabi Ibrahima da alayen Annabi Ibrahima. Lalle kai abin godiya ne, abin kuma giramamawa.) [Buhari:3370] daga cikin Hadisan Ka'abu dan Ujrah *raliyallahu anhu*.
- 2> *Alláhumma salli alá Muhammadin, wa alá áli Muhammadin, kamá sallaita alá áli Ibráhíma. Wa bárík alá áli Muhammadin wa alá áli Muhammadin, kamá bárakta alá áli Ibráhíma, fil álamína Innaka Hamídun Majid.* (Ya Ubangiji! Ka dada tsira ga Annabi Muhammadu, da alayen Annabi Muhammadu, kamar yadda ka yi tsira ga alayen Annabi Ibrahima. Ka kuma yi albarka ga Annabi Muhammadu, kamar yadda ka yi albarka ga alayen Annabi Ibrahima, a cikin talikai. Lalle kai abin godiya ne, abin kuma giramamawa.) [Muslimu:305] daga cikin Hadisan Abu Ms'ud Al-Ansári *raliyallahu anhu*.
- 3> *Alláhumma salli alá Muhammadin, wa alá azwájihí wa zurriyátihi, kamá sallaita alá áli Ibráhíma, wa bárík alá áli Muhammadin, wa alá azwájihí wa zurriyátihi, kamá bárakta alá áli Ibráhíma. Innaka Hamídun Majid.* (Ya Ubangiji! Ka dada tsira ga Annabi Muhammadu, da matansa da zuri'arsa, kamar yadda ka yi tsira ga alayen Annabi Ibrahima. Ka kuma yi albarka ga Annabi Muhammadu, da matansa da zuri'arsa kamar yadda ka yi albarka ga alayen Annabi Ibrahima. Lalle kai abin godiya ne, abin kuma giramamawa.) [Buhari:3369/ Muslimu:407] daga cikin Hadisan Abu Humaidin As-



Sá'ídí raliyallahu anhu.

7 Neman tsari daga sharri abubuwa guda hudú:

Sunna ta bukaci mai salla, kafin ya sallame, ya nemi tsarin Allah Madfaukakin Sarki daga sharrin abubuwa guda hudú. Bakin gaba dayan mafi yawan Malamai *rahimahumullahu* ya hadu a kan haka. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa ita ce, Hadisin Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu* cewa, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa salla* ya ce: “*Duk lokacin da dayanku ya kare karatun tahiyáh ta karshe. To, ya nemi tsarin Allah daga sharrin abubuwa guda hudú; azabar kabari, da azabar Jahannama, da miyagun kaddarorin rayuwa, da na mutuwa, da kuma sharrin Dujjal, korarrai daga rahamar Allah.*”

(Muslimu:588/ Buhari832).

Akwai kuma wadansu addu'o'in na dabán da suka Sunna ta zo da su, wadanda ba wadannan ba, da take kuma da bukatar mai salla ya ri'ka caccanza hannu a tsakaninsu, kafin ya sallame sallarsa. **Daga cikinsu akwai:**

- 1> “*Alláhumma inní a'uzu bika minal- ma'asami wal- magrami.*”
(Ya Ubangiji! Ina rokon tsarika daga ayyukan sabo da na zunubi.)
(Buhari:832/ Muslimu:589).
- 2> “*Alláhumma inní as'alukal- Jannata wa aúzu bika minan- Nári.*”
(Ya Ubangiji! Ina rokon ka sadakar Aljanna, ina kuma neman tsarinka daga Wuta.) [Abu Dawuda:792] Albani kuma ya inganta danganensa:
(Sahihu Abi Dawuda:3/377).
- 3> “*Alláhumma inná zalamtu nafsí zulman kasíran, wa lá iagfiruz- zuna illá anta. Fagfir lí magfiratan min indíka, war- hamná, innaka antal- Gafúrur- Rahím.*”
(Ya Ubangiji! Na zalunci kaina, zalunci mai yawa, babu kuma mai gafarar zunubai sai kai. Ka gafarta mani, gafara ta musamman daga wajjenka, ka kuma yi mani rahama. lalle kai, mai yawan gafara ne, mai kuma yawan jinkayi.) [Buhari:6326/
Muslimu:2705].
- 4> “*Alláhumma a'inní alá zikrika, wa shukrika, wa husni ibádatika.*”
(Ya Ubangiji! Ka taimake ni in ríka ambatonka, in ríka kuma godiya a gare ka, sa'annan in ríka kyautata bautarka.) [Ahmad:22119/ Abu Dawuda:522/ Nasa'i:1304[, Albani kuma ya ainganta shi: (Sahihul- Jámí'i:2/1320).
- 5> “*Alláhumma inní a'úzu bika minal- bukhuli, wa a'úzu bika minal- jubuni, wa a'úzu bika an uradda ilá arzalil- umri, wa a'úzu*



bika min fitnatid- duniya, wa a'úzu bika min azábil kabri.” (Ya Ubangiji! Ina neman tsarinka daga sharrin rowa, ina kuma neman tsarinka daga zama matsoraci, ina kuma neman tsarinka daga a mayar da ni zuwa mafi kaskancin shekaru, ina kuma neman tsarinka daga fitinonin dakin duniya, ina kuma neman tsarinka daga azabar kabari.) [Buhari:6370].

- 6) **“Alláhumma hásibní hisában yasírá.”** (Ya Ubangiji! Ina rokon ka yi mani hisabi mai sauki.) [Ahmad:24215] Albani kuma ya inganta shi a cikin: ‘Tahkiku mishkátul- Masábih:3/1544

Daga nan dada, sai mutum ya sallame sallarsa ta hanyar yuja kansa. juya kai domin sallama Sunna ne. haka nan kaiwa matuка a cikin juyawa din, shi ma Sunna ne. dalili kuwa shi ne, irin yadda ta tabbata cewa, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yakan juya kansa sosai domin sallam har sai an hango kayekayin kundukukinsa daga bayansa, *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa ita ce, Hadisin da aka riwaito daga Sa'ad dan Abi Wakkas *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: “Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance yana juya kansa dama da hagu domin yin sallama, har in hangi katekayin kundukukinsa.” (Muslimu:582).

⟨8⟩ Zikiroran da aka shar'anta bayan kare sallolin farilla, su ma Sunna ne:

Imamun- nawawi *rahimahullahu* yana cewa: “Kan Malamai ya hadu a kan cewa, abu ne mai kyau a riƙa yin zikiri bayan kare sala.” Domin karin bayani sai a duba: ‘*Al-azkar:66*’

A lokacin da ake yin wannan zikiri kuma, mustahabbi ne a daga sauti. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa ita ce, Hadisin dan Abbas *raliyallahu anhuma*, cewa: “Tabbas! dfaukaka murya idan ana zikiri bayan an kare sallar farilla, a daidai lokacin da mutane suke fita daga Masallaci, abu ne da ake yi tun zamanin Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*.” (Buhari:841/ Muslimu:583).

Wadannan zikirora sun hada da:

- 1) *Neman gafarar Allah Madaukakin Sarki, sau talatin da uku.* Sa'annan a cika da cewa: **“Alláhumma antas- Salámu wa munkas- salámu. Tabárakta yá zal Jaláli wal ikrám.”** (Ya Ubangij! Kai ne aminci, daga gare kaa akuma aminci yake. Ka dfaukaka ka girmama. Ya Ma'abucin daraja da karimci!). [Muslimu:591], daga cikin Hadisan Saubán *raliyallahu anhu*.

- 2> “Lá iláha illalláh wahdahú lá sharíka lahú. Lahul muku wa lahul hamdu, wa huwa alá kulli shai'in kadírun. Lá haula wa lá kuuwata illá billáh. Walá na'abudu illá iyyahu. Lahun- ni'imatu wa lahul-fadhlú, wa lahus- saná;ul- hasanu. Lá iláha illalláhu mukhlisína lahuddína a lau karihal- káfírúna.” (Babu abin bauta da gaskiya sai Allah shi kadai; ba shi da abokin tarayya. Mulki da godiya duka sun tabbata gare shi, mai iko ne kuma shi a kan komai. Babu tsima ababau dabara, sai ga Allah. Babu kuma wani abin bauta sai Allah. Ba mu kuma bauta wa wani abu wanda ba shi ba. Ni'ima da fifiko, da kyakkyawan yabo, duka nasa ne. Babu wani abin bautawa a gare mu, da sunan addini. Da zuciya daya, sai Allah, ko da kuwa kafirai sun ki.)
- 3> “Lá iláha illalláh wahdahú lá sharíka lahú. Lahul muku wa lahul hamdu, wa huwa alá kulli shai'in kadírun. Alláhumma lá máni'a lima a'adaita, walá mu'udiya lima mana'ata, walá yanfa'u zaljaddi minkal-jaddu.” (Babu abin bauta da gaskiya sai Allah shi kadai; ba shi da abokin tarayya. Mulki da godiya duka sun tabbata gare shi, mai iko ne kuma shi a kan komai. Ya Ubangiji! Babu wanda ya isa ya hana abin da ka bayar, babu kuma wanda ya isa ya bayar da abin da ka hana. Kokarin wani mai kokari kuma, ba zai debo masa wani abu da karfi daga wurinka ba.) [Buhari:844/ Muslimu:593]
- 4> *Sai kuma mutum ya karanta ‘tsbíhin’ da aka saba karantawa. Wannan ‘tasb’ihí’ kuma yana da sigogi da dama:*

Siga ta daya: [Subhánalláhi (Tsarki ya tabbata ga Allah) (kafa 33), *Walhamdu lilláhi* (Godiya ta tabbata ga Allah) (kafa 33), *Walláhu akbar* (Allah shi ne mai girma (kafa 33), sa'annan a cika kafa ta dari da: Lá'iláha illalláh (Babu abin bauta da gaskiya sai Allah shi kadai...).]”

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Hurairah raliyallahu anhu, inda ya ce, Annabi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ya ce: “*Duk wanda ya yi tasbihí ga Allah a karshen kowace salla, kafa talatin da uku, sa'annan ya gode masa kafa talatin da uku, ya kuma kambama shi kafa talatin da uku, idan aka hada tis'in da tara kenan. Sa'annaan ya kamala kafa ta dari da kadaita Allah, wato ya ce: Babu abin bauta da gaskiya sai Allah shi kadai; ba shi da abokin tarayya. Mulki da godiya duka sun tabbata gare shi, mai iko ne kuma shi a kan komai. To, an gafarta masa zunubansa ko sun kai yawan kumfan teku.*” (Muslimu:597).



Siga ta biyu: “[*Subhánalláhi* (Tsarki ya tabbata ga Allah) (*kafa* 33), *Walhamdu lilláhi* (Godiya ta tabbata ga Allah) (*kafa* 33), *Walláhu akbar* (Allah shi ne mai girma (*kafa* 33)]. Hujja a kan wannan siga kuma ita ce, Hadisin Ka’abu dan Ujrah *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Wadansu kalmomi, duk wanda ya fade su karshen kowace salsa ta farilla, Allah ba zai kunyata shi ba; tasbíhi (subhánalláh) kafa talatin da uku; tahmídi (alhamdu lilláh) kafa talatin da uku, da takbíri (Allahu akbar) kafa talatin da hudú*” (Muslimu:596).

Siga ta uku: “[*Subhánalláhi* (Tsarki ya tabbata ga Allah) (*kafa* 25), *Walhamdu lilláhi* (Godiya ta tabbata ga Allah) (*kafa* 25), *Walláhu akbar* (Allah shi ne mai girma (*kafa* 25), *da Lá’iláha illalláh* (Babu abin bauta da gaskiya sai Allah) (*kafa* 25)].

Wannan siga kuwa ta samo asali ne daga Imamat- Tirmizi, daga cikin Hadisan Abdullahu dan Zubair *raliyallahu anhu*. (Tirmizi:3413), Albani kuma ya inganta shi a cikin: (*Tahkíku Mishkátil- Misbáh*: 1/307).

Siga ta hudú: “[*Subhánalláhi* (Tsarki ya tabbata ga Allah) (*kafa* 10), *Walhamdu lilláhi* (Godiya ta tabbata ga Allah) (*kafa* 10), *Walláhu akbar* (Allah shi ne mai girma (*kafa* 10)].

Ita ma wannan siga kuwa ta samo asali daga Imamat- Tirmizi, daga cikin Hadisan Abdullahu dan Amru *raliyallahu anhu*. (Tirmizi:3410), Albani kuma ya inganta shi a cikin: (*Tahkíku Mishkátil- Misbáh*: 2/743).



Kamar yadda bayani ya gabata, duk ire-iren wasannan Sunnoni da suka zo da sigogoi dabán-dabán, a ka’ida ana so ne mutum ya riķa yi yana caccanzawa; idan ya yi wannan siga yau, gobe kuma ya yi waccan.

Yin wanna tasbíhi ta hanyar amfani da yatsun hahhu kuma, shi ne Sunna. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa ita ce, abin da Ahmad da Tirmizi suka riwaito, cewa, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “***Ku yi tasbíhi ta hanyar lissafawa da yatsun hannu, saboda ko shakka babu za a tambaye su, za su kuma budá baki su bayar da amsa.***” (Ahmad:27089/ Tirmizi:3486), Albani



kuma ya kyautata shi: (*Sahihul-Jámi'i*:2/753).

Karanta Áyatul kursiyyu: Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuma ita ce, Hadisin Abu Umamah *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “**Duk wanda ya karanta Áyatul kursiyyu karshen kowace salsa ta farilla, babu abin da yake tsakaninsa da shiga Aljanna sai mutuwa.**” (Nasa'i, a cikin *Sunanul-kubra*:9928), Al- Manzuri kuma ya inganta shi a cikin: (*Attargib*:2373), da Ibn Abdul- Hadi a cikin: (*Al-Muhahhar*:1/303).

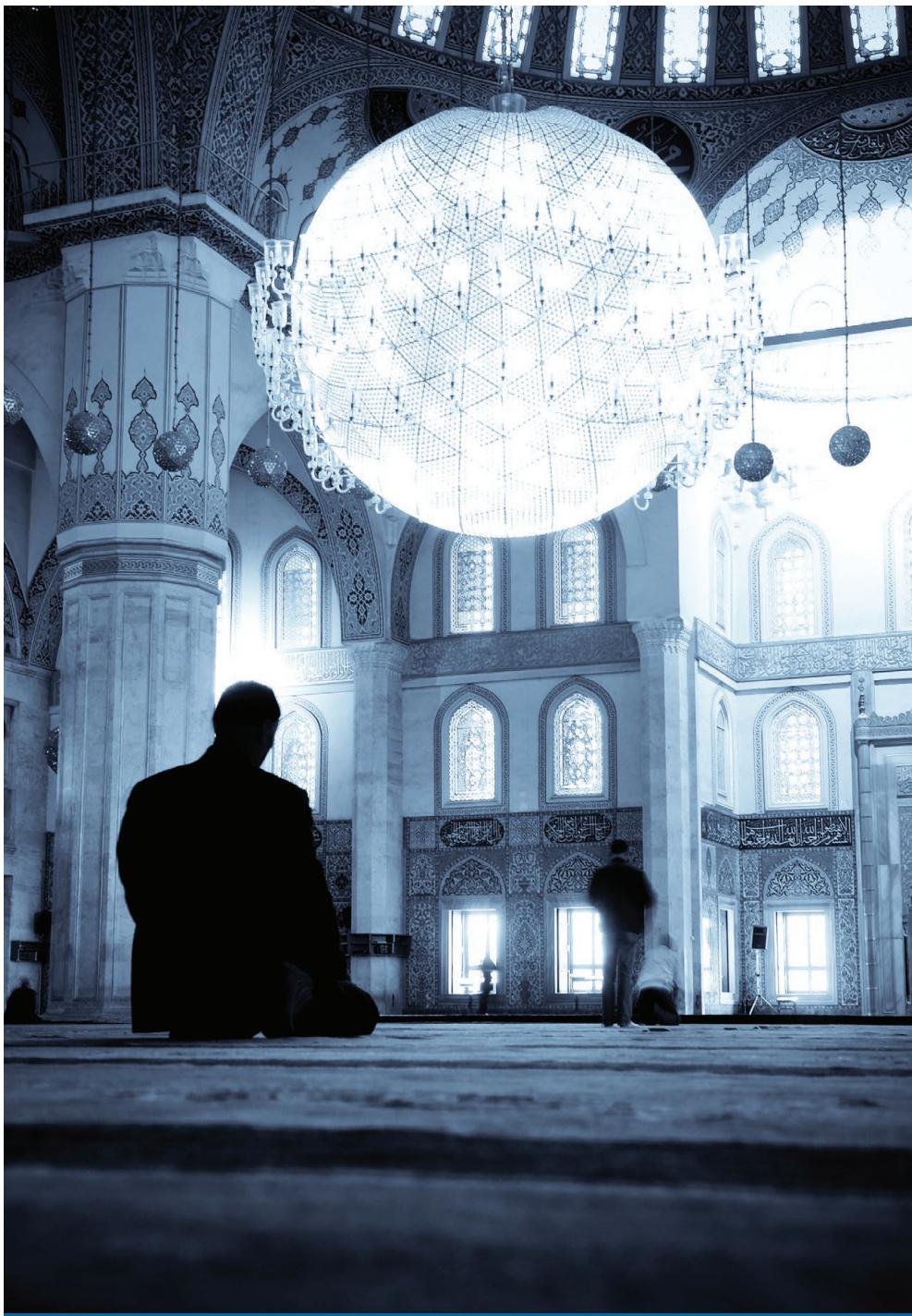
Karanta Kuláuzzai biyu: {Kul'aúzu bi Rab-binnas} da {Kul'aúzu bi Rabbil-falaki}.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Ukbatu dan Amiru *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: “Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya umarce ni da karanta kula'uzzai a karshen kowace salsa.” (Abu Dawuda:1525). Albani kuma ya ce: “Ina bayar da shaidar cewa, danganen wannan Hadisi ingantacce ne.” Haka kuma Ibn Huzaimah da Ibn Hibban sun ainganta shi: (*Sahihu Abi Dawuda*:5/254)

A dunkule, wadannan su ne Sunnonin salsa, wadanda ake son musulmi ya raya. Kar kuma mai karatu ya manta, har yanzu muna magana ne a kana bin da ya shafi Sunnonin lokacin wayewar gari. mun yi ko'karin kawo gaba dayan wadannan bayanai ne da suka gabataa, saboda bukatar da take akwai a wannan muhalli, ta takaita dukan abin da yake da alaka da kowace salsa. Allah shi ne mafi sani.

⟨9⟩ Ci gaba da zama a cikin Masallaci:

Sunna ne mutum ya ci gaba da zama a cikin Masallaci bayan kare sallar Asuba, har zuwa lokacin da rana ta hudo. Akwai tanadin da Sunna ta yi wa irin wannan zama sun hada. Hujja kuma a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Jabiru dan Sumairata *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance, idan ya kare sallar Asuba, yakan ci gaba da zama a cikin Masallaci har zuwa lokacin da rana ta hudo sosai.” (*Muslimu*:670).



◆ Manzon Allah (S.A.W) yana cewa : “Mutum bakwai Allah zai musu inuwa ranar da babu inuwa sai inuwarsa...(A cilkinsu ya ambaci)....mutumin da zuciyarsa take rataye da masallatai”.



Zikiroran Safe



Lokacin da ake yin zikiri da safe yana farawaa ne daga lokacin da alfijiri ya keto, Ladan kuma ya yi kiran salla. To, daga nan lokacin fara zikiroran safe ya kama. Ko shakka babu kuma, wadannan zikirora wata irin cikakkars kariya ce ga bawa a halin rayuwarsa ta duniya. Sa'annan wata babbar tasaka ce, kasaitacciya, gare shi a ranar Lahira.



Zikiroran Safiya Da Marece:

- 1 “*Duk wanda ya fadi: Lá’Iláhá illalláh wahdahú lá sharíka lahú, lahul-mulku wa lahul-hamdu, wa huwa alá kulli shai’in Kadírun.*” ((Babu abin bauta da gaskiya sai Allah shi kadai; ba shi da abokin tarayya. Mulki da godiya duka sun tabbata gare shi, mai iko ne kuma shi a kan komai.) “*Duk wanda ya karanta wadannan lamomi kafa goma a lokacin da ya wayi gari, za a rubuta masa lada dari daya a sanadiyyarta, a kuma wanke masa zunubi dari daya, a kuma rubuta masa lada daidai da ta wanda ya ‘yanta kuyanga, a kuma bas hi cikakken tsaro a cikin wannan yini tun daga farkonsa har karshe. Wanda kuma duk ya karanta ta kafa dari daya dín, zai samu*



kwatankwacín wancan sakamako.” (Ahmad:8719), Malam Ibn Báz kuma rahimahullahu ta’aláh, ya kyautata danganensa.

- 2 “*Amsainá wa amsal- mulku lilláhi, wal hamdu lilláhi láiláha illalláhu wahdahu lá sharíka lahú. Alláhumma inní as’aluka min khairi házihil- lailah wa khairi má fihá, wa aúzu bika min sharrihá wa sharri má fihá. Alláhumma inní a’úzu bika minal- kasali, wal-harami, wa sú’il kibari, wa fitnatid- duniyá, wa azábil kabri.*” (Mun maraita kuma mulkiya maraita a hannun Allah, babu abin bautawa da gaskiya sai Allah shi kadai; bas hi da abokin tarayya. Ya Ubangiji! Ina rokonka alhairi duk da wannan dare yake tare da shi, da wanda yake cikinsa. Ina kuma neman tsari daga sharrin da yake tare da shi, da wanda yake cikinsa. Ya Ubangiji! Ina kuma neman tsarinka daga matsalar kasala, da ta tsufa, da ta girmann kwabo, da fitnar duniya, da kuma a zabar kabari.) *Idan kuma ya wayi gari, sai ya sake karanta wannan zikiri, yana mai cewa:* “*Asbahna wa asbahal mulku lilláhi....as’aluka khaira má fí hazal- yaumi wa khaira má ba’adahú, wa aúzu bika min sharri má fí hálaz- yaumi wa sharra má ba’adahú...*” (Mun wayi gari kuma mulki ya wayi gari a hannun Allah... ina rokon ka alhairin da yake cikin wannan yini, da wanda yake bayansa. Ina kuma neman tsarinka daga sharrin da yake cikin wannan yini, da wanda yake bayansa.) [Muslim:2723]
- 3 ***Shugaban Dukan Istigfári:*** “*Alláhumma anta Rabbí, lá’láha illáh anta, halaktaní, wa aná abduka, wa ana alá wa’adika mastada’atu. A’úzu bika min sharri má sana’atu, wa abú’u bika bi ni’imatika alayya, wa abú’u laka bi zambi, fagfir lífa’innahú lá yagfiruz-zunúba illá anta.*” (Ya Ubangiji! Kai ne abin bautata, babu wani abin bauta da gaskiya sai kai. Kai ka halicce ni; ni bawanka ne, ina kuma nan a kan alkawali da yarjejeniyar da take tsakanina da kai gwargwadon ikona. Ina neman tsarinka daga sharrin abin da na aikata. Ina godiya a kan ni’imar da ka yi mani, ina kuma yi maka ikirarin ayyuka na na zunubi tare da rokon ka yi mani gafara, domin babu wanda yake gafarta zunubai sai kai.) Annabi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ya ce: “*Duk wanda ya karabta wannan addu’á da rana, yana mai cikakken imani da ita. Idan Allah ya karbi rayuwarsa a wannan rana, kafin marece, to, ko shakka babu yana daga cikin ‘yan Aljanna. Wanda duk kuma ya karanta ta a cikin dare, yana mai cikakken imani da ita. Idan Allah ya karbi rayuwarsa kafin a wayi gari, to, yana daga cikin ‘yan Aljanna.*” (Buhari:6306)

- 4** “*Idan dayanku ya wayi gari, sai, ya karanta wannan addu’ā: “Alláhumma bika asbahná, wa bika amsainá, wa bika nahyá, wa bika namútū, wa ilaikan- nushúr.”* (Ya Ubangiji! Da yardarka muka wayi gari, da yardarka kuma muka maraita. Da yardarka muke rayuwa, da yardarka kuma muke kwantawa barci, da yardarka kuma muke tashi mu ci gaba da rayuwa.) *Idan kuma ya maraita, sai ya ce: ““Alláhumma bika amsainá, wa bika asbahná, wa bika nahyá, wa bika namútū, wa ilaikan- nushúr.”* (Ya Ubangiji! Da yardarka muka maraita, da yardarka kuma muka wayi gari. Da yardarka muke rayuwa, da yardarka kuma muke kwantawa barci, a wurinka ne kuma makoma take.) [Abu Dawuda:5068/ Tirmizi:3391], Nawawi kuma ya riwaito shi a cikin: *Sunanul- Kubrah: 9836/ Ibn Majah:3868]*, Ibn Báz kuma *rahimahullahu* ya inganta danganensa.
- 5** “*Alláhumma fádirus- samáwáti wal- ardhi, álimul- gaibi wash- shahádati, lá’iláha illáh anta, Rabba kulli shai’in wa malíkuhú. A’úzu bika min sharri nafsi, wa min sharrish- shaidáni wa shirkihí, wa an aktarifa alá nafsi sú’an, au ajurruhú ilá muslimin.*” (Ya Ubangiji! Mahaliccín sammai da kasa, Masanin abin duk da yake boye da bayyane. Babu wani abin bautawa da gaskiya sai kai. Ya Ubangijn kowa da komai, kuma mamallakinsa. Ina neman tsarinka daga sharrin kaina, da kuma sharrin Shaidan da ‘yan kazaginsa. Ka kuma tsare ni daga in jefa kaina cikin fitina, ko in jefa wani musulmi a cikinta.) Annabi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam: **“Ka yi kokarin karanta wannan addu’ā a duk lokacin da ka wayi gari ko ka maraita, da lokacin da za ka kwanta bacci.”** (Imamu Ahmad:6597/ Abu Dawuda:5076/ Tirmizi:3529/ Nisa’i:6799), Malam Ibn Báz *rahimahullahu* kuma ya inganta shi.
- 6** “*Babu wani bawa na Allah da zai budí baki a duk lokacin da aka wayi gari ko aka maraita, ko aka shiga duhun dare; ya karanta: “Bismilláhi'-lazí lá yadhurru ma’as- mihi shai’un fil- ardhi walá fis- samá’i, wa huwas- samí’ul- a lim.”* (Ya Ina farawa da sunan Allah, Sarkin da matukar ana tare da cikakken imani da shi a zuci, babu abin da zai iya haifar da wata cuta, a cikin kasa ko a cikin sama. Shi mai ji ne, mai kuma gani.) Babu wanda zai karanta wannan addu’ā kafa uku, face Allah Madaukakin Sarki ya shiga tsakaninsa da kowace irin cuta.” (Ahmad:446. Tirmizi:110179/ Ibn Majah: 3869), Malam Ibn Báz *rahimahullahu* kuma ya ce: “Tirmizi ya ce: Wannan hadisi ne kyakkyawa kuma ingantacece.” (lalle ina jin wadannan su ne kalmomin day a yi amfani da su.)



- 7 “Babu wani bawa musulmi da idan aka wayi gari, ko aka maraita, zai karanta kafa uku ta wannan addu'a: *Radhítu billáhi Rabban, wa bil'Islámi dínan, wa bi Muhammadin sallallahu alaihi wa sallam Rasúlan wa Nabiyyan.*” (Na yarda da Allah shi ne Ubangijina, Musulunci kuma shi ne addinina, Muhammadu sallallahu alaihi wa sallam kuma, shi ne Annabina). *Babu wanda zai karanta wannan du'a'i face ya sami haqqin yarda da amincewa daga Allah Madaukakin Sarki gobe Kiyama.*” (Imamu Ahmad:18967/ Tirmizi:3389/ Ibn Majah:3870), Malam Ibn Báz kuma ya kyautata danganensa.
- 8 “Alláhumma as'alukal- áfiyata fid- duniya wal- ákhirati. Alláhummas- tur auráti, wa ámin rauáti. Alláhumma- tazní min baini yadayya, wa min khalfí, wa an yamíni, wa an shimálí, wa min fauki, wa a'úzu bi'azmatika an ugtála min tahtí.” (Ya Ubangiji! Ina rokon ka nasara a cikin al'amurrana na duniya da na lahira. Ya Ubangiji! Ka rufa mani asiri, ka amintar da fargabana. Ya Ubangiji! Ka saka mani gambun tsari a gaba gare ni da kuma baya gare ni, da dama gare ni da kuma hagu gare ni, da kuma birbishina. Ina kuma neman tsari da griman daraja da dàukakarka, daga a yi mini yankan baya.). (Imamu ahmad a cikin: Almusnad:4785/ Abu dawuda5074/ Nasa'ai a cikin: Alkubrá:10401/ Ibn Majah:3871), Hakim kuma ya inganta shi.
- 9 “A'úzu bi kalimátillahi tammati min sharri má khalaka.” (Ina neman tsari da mafaka karkashin kalmominha ya Allah cikakki, daga sharrin duk abin da ka halitta.) (Ahmad:7898/ Tirmizi:3437), daga cikin Hadisan Abu Hurairah raliyallahu anhu, Ibn Báz rahimahullahu kuma ya inganta danganensa.
- 10 Manzon Allah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ya kasance duk lokacin day a wayi gari yana karanta: “*Asbahna alá fidratil- Islámi, wa kalimatil' ikhlási, wa díni Muhamadin sallallahu alaihi wa sallam, wa millati abíná Ibráhima hanífan, wamá kána minal- mushirikína.*” (Mun wayi gari bisa ingantattar akidarmu ta azaliyya, wato, Musulunci, da lafuzzan bauta wa Allah Madaukakin Sarki da zuciya daya, bisa karantarwar addinin Annabinmu Muhammadu sallallahu alaihi wa sallam, da akidar Annabinmu Ibrahim, wanda bai taba hada Allah Madaukakin sarki da wani abu a cikin bauta ba, bai kuma kasance daga cikin mushiriksi ba.) [Ahmad:15367,21144]. **Idan kuma ya maraita, sai yakan ce:** “*Amsainá alá fidratil Islámi.....*” (Mun maraita bisa ingantattar akidarmu ta azaliyya, wato, Musulunci,) Ibn Báz rahimahullahu kuma ya inganta danganensa.



Duk wadannan abubuwa da suka gabata, mun tsakuro su ne daga cikin littafin nan na Malam Ibn Báz *rahimahullahu mai suna: (Tuhfatul-Akhyári bi bayáni jumalatun- náfi'atun mimmá warada fil- Kitábi was- Sunnah minal- ad'iyati wal'azkári)* a cikin Babin da yake magana a kan Zikiroran Safiya da Marece

- ◆ 11 “*Yá hayyu yá Kayyúmu, bi rahmatika astagísu, aslih lí sha'aní kullahú, walá takilní ilá nafsí darfata ainin.*” (Nisa'i:10405/ Bazzar:2/282), Malam Ibn Hajar kuma da Albani sun kyautata shi. domin karin bayani sai a duba: *Natá'ijul- Afkár:1771* da kuma: *Silsilatul- Ahádisus- Sahihah:1/449*.
- ◆ 12 “*Hasbiyalláhu lá iláha illá Huwa, alaihi tawakkaltu wa Huwa Rabbul- Arshil- azim.*” (*Allah ya wadace ni. Babu wani abin bauta da gaskiya sai shi. Gare shi na dogara, shi ne kuma Ubangijin Al'arshin nan gagara misali.*) **Duk wanda ya karanta wannan addu'a kafa bakwai, Allah zai yaye masa duk bakin cikin da yake damunsa.** (Abu dawuda:508), daga cikin Hadisan Abud- Dardái *raliyallahu anhu*. Sai dai a mafi karbuwar zance a wurin Malaman Hadisi, wannan Hadisi *Maukífi* ne. Amma, gaba dayan mazajensa amintattu ne. Sai dai kuma hukuncincu daya da *Mafú'i* kamar yadda Albani ya fada a cikin: *As-silsilá:1/449* .





Lokaci Na Uku: Lokacin Sallar Walhá



Idan irin wannan lokaci ya kama, na sallar Walha, Sunna ta yi matukar kwadaitar da owane bawa musulmi a kan yin wannan sallal ta Walha.



Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

- 1> Hujja ta farko a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: “Masoyina manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi mini wasicci da abubuwa guda uku. Na farko azumin kwanaki uku a cikin kowane wata. Na biyu sallar raka’o’i biyu na Walha. Na uku kuma, kada in kuskura in shiga bacci ban sallaci Wuturi ba. Haka nan kuma Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi wa Abud-darda’i *raliyallahu anhu* irin wannan wasicci a wani Hadisi da Imam Muṣlimu ya riwaito:722. Ya kuma taba yi wa Abu Zarrin *raliyallahu anhu* irinsa a wani Hadisin da Imamun-Nasa’i ya riwaito a cikin: *As-Sunanulkubra*:27112, albani kuma ya inganta shi a cikin: *As-Sahihah*:2166).
- 2> Hujja ta biyu ita ce, Hadisin Abu Zarrin *raliyallahu anhu* daga Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, cewa ya ce: “**Babu wata**



gaba ta dayanku, face an wayi gari akwai aikin sadaka da take iya yi. Kowane tasbihi (subhánalláh) sadaka ne; kowane tahlimi (alhamdu lilláh) sadaka ne; kowane tahlili (lá iláha illalláh) sadaka ne; kowane takbiri (alláhu akbar) sadaka ne; horo da kyakkyawan aiki sadaka ne. hani da mummunan aiki sadaka ne. Ko ba a sami damar kuma yin ko daya daga cikin wadannan ba, aka yi sallar Walha, ta wadatar.” (Muslimu720).

Kalimar ‘sulámá’ ta Larabci a cikin wannan Hadisi, ita ce muka fassara da ‘gaba.’

Ya kuma zo a cikin wani Hadisi na Imamu Muslim daga Sayyida A’sha raliyallahu anha cewa Allah Madaukakin Sarki ya gina halittar kowane mutum a kan gabobi dari uku da sittin. To, duk wanda ya yi nau’ukan sadaka har kwatankwacin wannan adadi, za ta fanshi gangar jikinsa daga shiga wutar jahannama a ranar Kiyama.

◆ Lokacin yin sallar Walha:

Wannan lokaci na yin sallar Walha yana farawa daga lokacin da rana ta däukako sama gwargwadon tsawon gorar mashi, bayan lokacinj da aka haramta yin sallar nafila a cikinsa, ya wuce.

Wannan lokaci kuma yana karewa gab da lokacin da rana za ta bar tsakiyar sararin samaniya; gab da shigowar lokacin sallar Azahar; minti kamar goma kafin haka.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Amru dan Absa *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ke cewa: “*Ka yi sallar, sa’annan ka saurara daga yin kowace irin salla a daidai lokacin da rana take bullowa, har zuwa lokacin da ta gama daukakowa. To, daga nan kana iya yin salla, saboda salla abar shaidea da halarta ce. Daga nan har zuwa lokacin da inuwa tagota da gorar mashi. Daga nan kuma sai ka sake saurarawa daga kowace irin salla, saboda a daidai wannan lokaci ne ake yi wa wutur Jahannama zuga-zugi.*” (Muslimu:832).

◆ Lokaci mafi falala ga sallar Walha:

Lokaci mafi falala ga wannan salla ta Walha shi ne, karshen lokaci da aka kayyade mata, wato daidai lokacin da raha ta fara gasa bayan ‘ya’yan rakumma.



Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce: Hadisin Zaidu dan Arkam *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “**Masu neman kusanci ga Allah Madaukakin Sarki suna yin sallar Walaha ne a daidai lokacin da rana ta fara gasa bayan ‘ya’yan rakumma.**”

Malam Ibn Báz *rahimahullahu* ya ce: “Abin da ake nufi da ‘rana ta fara gasa bayan ‘ya’yan rakuma’ shi ne daidai lokacin da zafin rana ya fara tsanani yana dama musu lissafi suna neman mafaka. Sallar Walha tana daga cikin sallolin da yin su a karshen lokaci ya fi lada. Don karin bayani sai a duba: *Fatáwá Islámíyyah* (1/5150).

◆ Adadin raka'o'in sallar Walha:

Mafi karancin adadin raka'o'in sallar Walha su ne raka'a biyu. Hujja a kan wannan adadi kuwa ita ce, Hadisin Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda yake a cikin ingantattun littafan Buhari da Muslimu, cewa: “Badadayina ya yi mani wasicci da abubuwa guda uku..” daga cikinsu ya ambaci: “raka'a biyu na sallar Walha.” (Buhari:1981/ Muslimu:721).

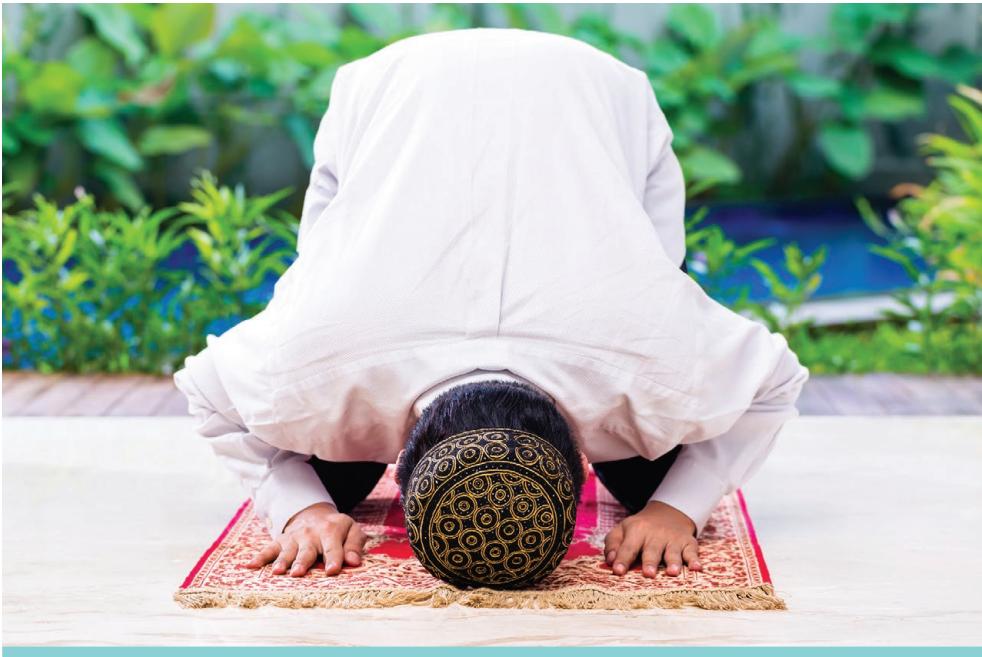
Amma dangane ko meye mafi yawan adadin raka'o'in wannan salla ta Walha? Amsa ita ce, Sunna ba ta iyakance ba. Duk da yake an samu Malaman da suka ce mafi yawansu shi ne ‘raka'a takwas.’ To, bisa wannan ingantaccen zance da yake hannu a halin yanzu, mutum yana iya karawa fiye da takwas din nan gwargwadon ko ma nawa Allah Madaukakin Sarki ya bas hi ikon iya yi. Hujja a kan rashin iyaka ga wannan a dadi kuwa ita ce, Hadisin Sayida A'isha *raliyallahu anha*, inda ta ce: Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance yana yin raka'a hudu a matsayin sallar Walha. Yakan kuma kara gwargwadon abin da Allah Madaukakin Sarki yah ore masa.” (Muslimu:719).



◆ Saboda girman falalar sallar walaha ta zama ita ce wasiyyar Manzon Allah (S.A.W) ga Sahabbansa.



Lokaci na huđu: Lokacin Sallar Azahar:



Shi ma wannan lokaci ya kunshi Sunnoni masu yawa:



Sunna ta ḥaya: Raka'o'in nafila kafi da bayan sallar:

A baya mun riga mun yi bayani a kan bukatar da take a kwai a Sunna, ta yin nafilfili kafin sallolin farilla, da suka hadsa da irin yadda aka shar'anta yin raka'a huđu kafin sallar Azuhur, huđu kuma bayanta, kamar yadda Hadisin Sayyida A'isha, da ummu Habiba, da dan Umar *rāliyallahu anhum ajma'ina* ya nuna.



Sunna ta biyu: Tsawaita raka'o'in farko:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Sa'id Alhkudrī *rāliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: "Idan manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya tayar da sallar azuhur wasu mutane kan tafi Bakí'ah, su kare bukatunsu su dawo, u yi arwalla, su kuma sami raka'ar farko saboda irin yadda yake tsawaita *ta sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*." (Muslim:454).



Saboda haka, abin da Sunna take bukata ga Liman a nan shi ne, ya tsawita raka'ar farko ta sallar Azuhur. Ba Liman kawai ba a matsayainsa na jagora, ko wanda yake salla shi kadai, haka Sunna son ya yi, dada namiji ne ko mace. Sai daia bin takaici, wannan Sunna, an wayi gari yau, ta kusa facewa kwatakwata. Allah Madfaukakin Sarki muke roko ya taimake mu a kan kwadaya da raya Sunna kowace iri ce.



Sunna ta hudu: Jinkirta sallar Azuhur saboda zafin rana:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ta jinkirta sallar azuhur saboda zafin rana, har zuwa lokacin da ya rage kaifi, ita ce, Hadisin Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu- marfū'i*, cewa: “*Idan zafin rana ya tsananta ku kirdadi lokacin da take da sanyi, ku yi salla cikinsa. Saboda tsananin zafin rana daga numfashin Jahannama ne.*” (Numfashin Jahannama yana watsuwa ne tare da cika duniya, sakamakon irin yadda take baabaki das akin dogayen halsunanta.) [Buhari:533,534/ Muslimu:610].

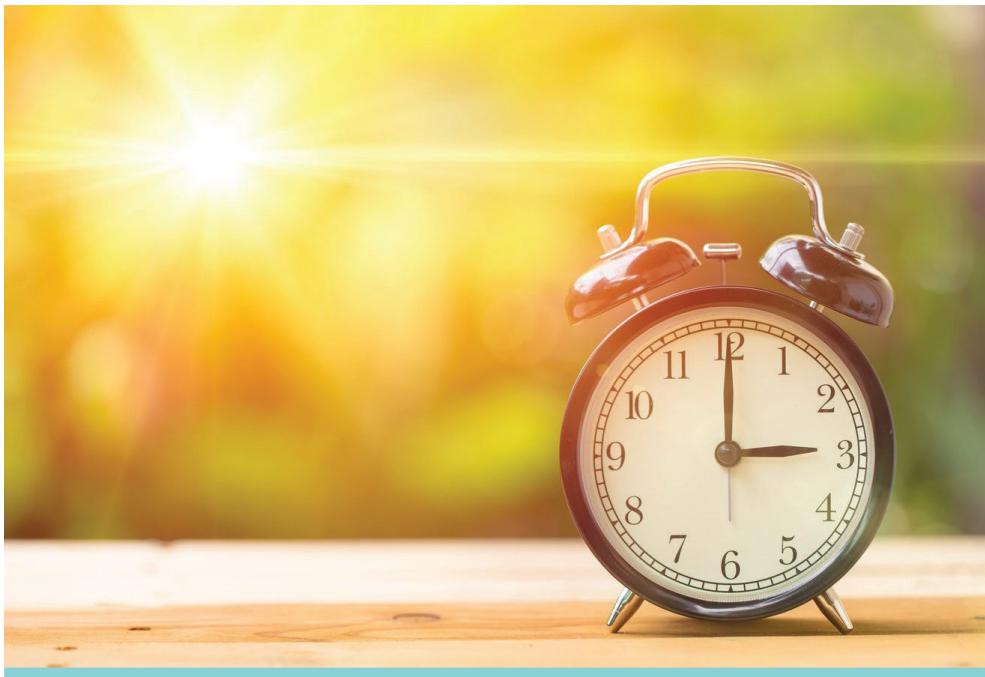


Malaminmu Malam Usaimin *rahimahullahu* ya ce: “Idan muka kaddara, a misalce, cewa rana a lokacin bazaar tana barin tsakiyar samaniya daidai karfe goma sha biyu. A yayin ita kuwa sallar La’asar tana kamawa kusan karfe hudu da rabi. To, lokacin da ya kamata a kirdada, na sanyi ga sallar La’asar din nan, shi ne misalign karfe hudu.” Don Karin bayani sai a duba: “*Al-mumti'u:2/104*”.

Wannan Sunna ta kirdadon lokacin sanyin rana domin yin salla, dama ce da shari’ah ta ba wa mai yin salla shi kadai, da masu yin ta cikin jam’i, bisa ingantacceen zance. Wannan matsayi kuma shi, Malaminmu Ibn Usaimin *rahimahullahu* ya rayu ya kuma mutu a kai. Bisa wannan ma’awni kuma, har mata sun shiga ciki. Su ma Sunna tana son, duk sallar da za su yi, su kirdadi sanyin rana. Dalili kuwa shi ne yadda wannan hukunci ya taho ba tare da wata togoya ba, a cikin Hadisin Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*.



Lokaci na biyar: Lokacin Sallar La'asar



Mun riga mun yi bayani a baya, a kan Sunnonin da suka shafi lolutan sallolin farilla, inda muka ga cewa, babu wata nafila ake yi kafin sallar La'asar.

Hujja a kan haka kuwa ita ce, maganar Ibn Taimiyyah *rahimahullahu* da ya ce: “Amma kafin sallar La'asar, babu wanda ya riwaito wata ingantattar magana, cewa, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yakan yi wata sallar nafila a ciki. Duk riwayoyin da suka ce yana yi, masu rauni ne. Mafi yawansu ma cike suke da kurakurai.” Don karin bayani, sai a duba: *Alfatáwá:23/125.*”

Allah shi ne mafi sani: Amma dai ingantattar magana ita ce, babu wata salsa ta nafila takamaimai, da Sunna ta yi umarni da a yi kafin wannan salsa ta La'asar. Saboda haka, sai daia a bar al;amarin haka nan bude; wanda ya ji yana da bukatar yi nafilar, yana iya yin raka'a biyu, ko fiye da haka, bisa la'akari da cewa, wannan ba lokaci ne da aka haramta yin wani aiki na *tadauwu'i* ba. Zai yi haka ne kamar yadda zai iya yin sallar nafila a sauran lokutan wadanda ban a haramci dín ba. Amma, kamar yadda aka ambata a sama kadán, babu



wani abu takamaimai day a shafi wannan, da aka kayyade wa wannan lokaci na kafin sallar La'asar.

◆ **Zikiroran Safiya da Marece:**

Yaushe zikiroran safiya da marece suke farawa?

Lokacin zikiroran safiya:

Lokacin yin zikiroran safe yana farawa ne daga lokacin da alfijirin gaskiya ya keto, wato lokacin sallar Asuba. Da zarar Ladan ya yi kiran sallar Asuba, to, daga nan lokacin yin zikiroran safe ya fara. Wannan shi ne abin da kusan gaba dayan Malami *rahimahumullahu* suka bayyana. Sai dai babu laifi idan mutum ya jinkirta wadannan zikirora, ya yi su bayan hudowar rana. Musamman idan hakan ta kasance ne sakamakon wani uzuri. Ko banza kuma bayan hudowar rana, da kafin sa, duk lokuta ne da a shari'ah ake kira 'safiya.' Sa'annan kuma lada da falalar da ake nema a cikin wadannan zikirora, ko a wannan lokaci aka yi su, za a same ta. Karewa da karau ma, ko ba komai, yin zikiroran bayan hudowar rana a matsayin ranko, ya fi a ki yin su gaba daya, a shagalta da wadsansu al'amurra na duniya a tsawon yini.

◆ **Lokacin Zikiroran Marece:**

Allah shi ne mafi sani: Amma dai ko shakka babu, lokacin yin zikiroran marece yana farawa ne daga bayan sallar La'asar zuwa faduwar rana. Sai dai babu laifi idan mutum ya yi zikirpran bayan faduwar rana din. Musamman idan hakan ta kasance ne sakamakon wani uzuri. Ko banza kuma bayan faduwar rana, da kafin sa, duk lokuta ne da a shari'ah ake kira 'marece.' Sa'annan kuma lada da falalar da ake nema a cikin wadannan zikirora, ko a wannan lokaci aka yi su, za a same ta. Karewa da karau ma, ko ba komai, yin zikiroran bayan hudowar rana a matsayin ranko, ya fi a ki yin su gaba daya, a shagalta da wadsansu al'amurra na duniya a tsawon yini.

Hujjarmu a kan wannan yalwatawa ita ce, amsar da Malaminmu Malam Ibn Usaimin *rahimahullahu* ya bayar da aka yi masa tambaya cewa: "**Wadanne lokuta ne Sunna ta yi umarni da yin zikiroran marece**" **Wane lokaci ne kuma daga cikinsu, mafifici? Sa'annan kuma idan aka manta ba a yi ba, ko ana iya rankawa?**

Sai ya karba da cewa: Da farko dai, godiya ta tabbata ga Allah. Ku sani kalimar 'marece' kalima ce mai fadi. Tun daga lokacin da ala kare sallar La'asar har zuwa lokacin sallar Isha'i, sunan dan wannan tsakani 'marece.' To, idan mutum ya yi zikiroransa a farkon wannan lokaci ko karshensa, ya



yi daidai. Iyakar zikiroran dab a zai iya yi a dàn wannan tsakani ba, su ne wadanda shari'a ta ce a yi a cikin dare, kamar *áyatul-kursiyyi*. Saboda haka dai, duk wani zikiri da aka kebance wa 'dare' a matsayin lokacin yinsa, ba dama a yi shi sai cikin dare din. Wanda kuma aka kayyade wa 'rana' said a rana din. Amma, zancen ranko idan an kuskure kayyadadden lokaci, ba zai ari bakin shari'a in ci mata albasa ba. Sai dai ina fatar wanda ya ranka din ya sami ladar aikin nasa." Domin karin bayani sai a duba: "*Min fatáwá Ibn Usaimin*, dab'in: *Mujallatud-Da'awah*, Fitowa ta 173, 7/2/1421H shafi:36. Ana kuma iya duba sharhin da Malamin ya yi wa littafin: *Riyádhus-Sálihína*: 2/11533 Babin da yake magana a kan yin zikiri a safiya da marece.





◆ Manzon Allah (S.A.W) ya ce : "Sallah haske ce" Haske ce gare ka a duniya da lahiria.



Lokaci na shida: Lokacin Sallar Magariba:



Wannan lokaci ma, ya kunshi Sunnoni da dama:



Sunna ta daya: Kankamta kananan yara da almúru:



Sunna ta biyu: Rufe kofofi farkon almúru da ambaton Allah ta'alah:

Raya wadannan Sunnoni guda biyu, yana matukar taimakawa tare da bayar da kariya daga miyagun Aljannu da fandararrun Shaidanu. Idan aka kankamta yara kanana a daidai farkon lokacin sallar Magariba, hakan zai zama wata kariya gare su, daga miyagun Shaidanun da suke kaiwa da komowa a daidai wannan lokaci. A yayin da shi kuwa rufe kofofi tare da ambaton Allah madfaukakin Sarki a lokaci da ake rufewar, hakan yake zama wani irin magani ga yaro da dakin da Shaidanu suka riga suka kai wa hari a daidai wannan lokaci. Kai ka san dai Musulunci ya yi matukar kula da yara da kuma dákunanmu, kula irin wadda babu irinta.



Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Jabir dan Abdullahi *raliyallahu anhuma* da ya ce: “Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: ***“Idan marece ya yi; dare ya kusa kawo jiki, ku kankamta yaranku kanana, saboda a lokacin ne Shaidan yake baje kolinsa. Bayan awa daya kuma a cikin dare, sai ku sake su, ku kuma rurrufe kofofinku, sa’annan ku ambaci sunan Allah. Babu yadda za a yi Shaidanu su iya bude kofar duk da aka rufe da sunan Allah.”*** (Buhari:3304/ Muslimu:2012).



Shi kankamta kananan yara din nan, da rufe kofofin dakuna, da magriba Sunna ce ta mustahabbi. Don karin bayani ana iya duba: *Fatáwá Lajnatud-Dáimah*’(26/317).



Sunna ta uku: Nafila raka'a biyu kafin Magriba:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abdullahi dan Mugaffal *raliyallahu anhu*, daga Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ya ce: ***“Ku rika yin sallar nafila kafin sallar Magariba.”*** Amm, a karu na uku ya ce: “... ga wanda ya so.” Sai dai ya fadi haka *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* tsoron kada mutane su dauki abin na yi a kowane lokaci.” (Buhari:1183).

Haka nan kuma Sunna ce a sallaci raka'a biyu tsakanin kowane kirani salla da ifáma:

Dadà raka'o'in nan biyu na sallar Asuba ne ko sallar Azuhur. To, ya riga yin wata salla ta farilla daga cikin wadannan biyu, kafin yin ta nafila din, ba sai ya yi ta nafila din ba; ta farillar ta isar masa. Kamar dai in yana zaune a cikin Masallaci, sai Ladan ya yi kirani salar La'asar ko Isha'i, to, Sunna ne ya tashi ya yi nafila raka'a biyu.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abdullahi dan Mugaffalin *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: ***“Sallah tsakanin kowadanne kirani biyu Sunna ne.”*** Sai da ya maimaita wannan magana har sau uku. A cikin ta karshe ya ce: ***“Amma ga wanda ya so.”*** (Buhari: 624/ Muslimu:838).



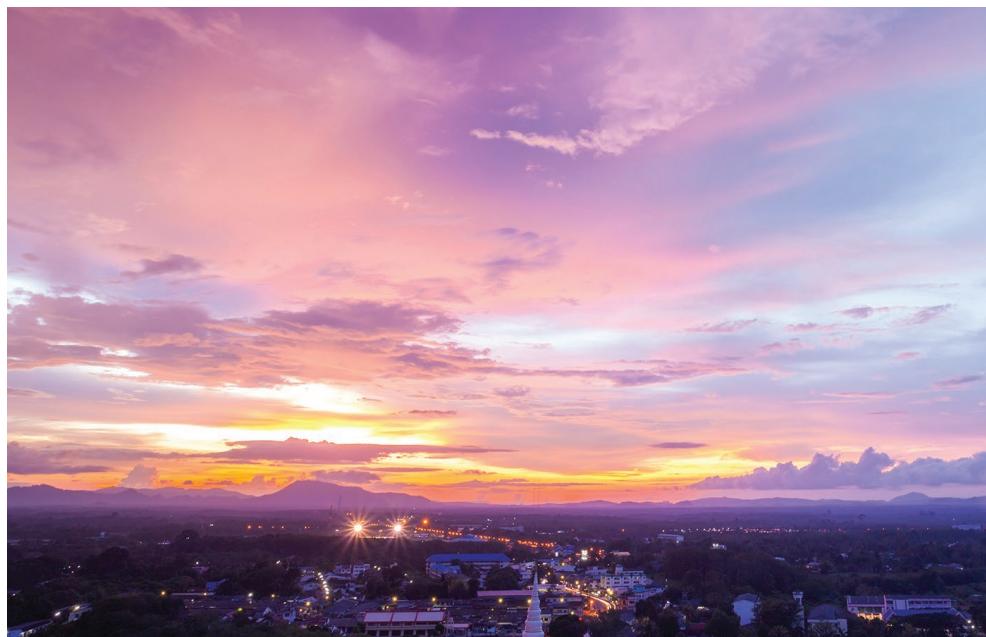
Ko shakka babu a kan cewa, sallar nafila raka'a biyu kafin sallar Magariba ko tsakanin kowadfanne kirān salla biyu, karfinsu bai kai na wadanda ake yi tare da sauran sallolin farilla ba. Mutum ya ga dammar wani lokaci, ya ki yi abinsa. Hujja a kan haka kuma ita ce, cewar da Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa salami* ya yi amjumlarsa ta karshe: "**Amma ga wanda ya so.**" Ya kuma fadi haka ne *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* don gudun kada mutane su dāuki abin matsayin wata Sunna mai karfi.



Sunna ta huđu: Karhancin kwana kafin sallar Isha'i:

Hujj a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Barzata dan Aslamí *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance yana son ganin an jinkirta sallar Isha'i. Ya kara da cewa: "Yana kuma kyamar a yi kwana kafin ta, ko zaunawa hira bayan ta." (Buhari:599/ Muslimu:647).

Baban dalilin kuma day a sa Sunna ta kyamaci yin kwana bayan sallar magariba, wato, kafin sallar Isha'ai, duk bai fi yiwar zaman hakan dalilin rasa samun sallar Isha'i ba.



- ◆ Yin tuba a cikin yini da dare wani mabudi ne ga bawa, kuma a cikin tuban akwai gyara tafiyarsa zuwa ga Allah. Manzon Allah (S.A.W) ya ce : "Hačika Allah mai girma da buwaya yana shifidā hanunsa da daddare don wadanda suka yi laifi da rana su tuba, kuma yana shifidā hannunsa da rana don wadanda suka yi laifi da daddare su tuba".



Lokaci na Bakwai: Lokacin sallar Isha'i:



Wannan lokaci ma, ya kunshi Sunnoni da dama:



Sunna ta Farko: Karhancin zaman hira bayanta:

Hujja a kan wannan karhanci kuwa ita ce, Hadisin Barzata Al'aslami raliyallahu anhu wanda ya gabata, inda a cikinsa yake cewa: “Kuma Annabi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ya kasance yana kyamar a yi barci kafin sallar Isha'i ko hira bayanta. (Amma, idan bisa wata lalura ne aka yi maganar, to, zancen karhanci bai tasو ba a nan.

Dalilin wannan karhanci: Allah shi ne mafi sani, amma dai ana jin ba komai ya sa Sunna ta karhanyta zaunawa hira ba bisa lalura ba, sai don gudun haka ya zama sanadin hana mutum kwantawa bacci cikin lokaci, balle ya sami sallar Asuba a cikin lokacinta kayyadadde, ko ya kasa samun yenta a cikin farkon lokaci. Koko a'a, ya kasa tashi cikin dare ya yi nafilfili, wato kiyámul-laili, musamman idan yana daya daga cikin muslimin da suka saba tashi su yi..



◆ Sunna ta Biyu: Jinkirta sallar Isha'i:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

A Sunnance, an fi son a jinkirta sallar Isha'i zuwa karshen lokaci idan hakan ba zai jefa muminai cikin wani kunci ba. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa ita ce, Hadisin Sayyida A'isha *raliyallahu anha*, inda ta ce: "Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya jinkirta a wani dare, har said a mafi yawan dare ya wuce, har kuma mutanen da suke Masallaci suka fara bacci. Sa'annan ya fita ya yi salsa, sa'annan ya ce: "***Hakika, wannan shi ne lokacinta..... ba don gudun in tsananta wa al'umata ba.***" (Muslimu:638).

Saboda haka, ko mace Sunna a gar eta ita ce, ta jinkirta sallar Isha'ai matukar yin ta cikin jam'i bai zama lalura a kanta ba, babu kuma wata wahala da za ta sami kanta a ciki sanadin hakan. Haka nan shi ma namiji, matukar yin wannan salsa a cikin jam'i bai zama lalura a kansa ba, kamar idan yana cikin halin tafiya, ko wani abu matara kama da haka.

◆ Haka nan kuma Sunna ce a karanta Surar "*kul huwallahu ahad*" a cikin kowane dare:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin da aka samo daga Abud- Darda'i, daga Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ya ce: "*Yanzu ko akwai dayanku da ba zai iya karanta daya bisa ukun Alkur'ani a cikin dare ba?* *Sai Sahabbai suka ce: Ya kuwa za a yi a iya karance daya bisa uku na Alkur'ani?* *Sai ya karba musu da cewa: "kul huwallahu ahad daidai take da daya bisa uku na Alkur'ani.'* (Muslimu:811/ Buhari:5015), daga cikin Hadisan Abu Sa'id *raliyallahu anhu*.





❖ Sunnonin Bacci ❖

Bacci ya kunshi Sunnoni da dama:

1 Rufe kofofi idan za a shiga bacci:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Jabir raliyallahu anhu, inda ya ce, Manzon Allah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ya ce: “Ku kashe fitilu idan za ku kwanta bacci, ku kuma rufe kofofi, ku rufe rijiyoyi, sa’annan ku rufe akussa abinci da kwacciyoyin abin sha.” (Buhari:5623/ Muslimu:2012).

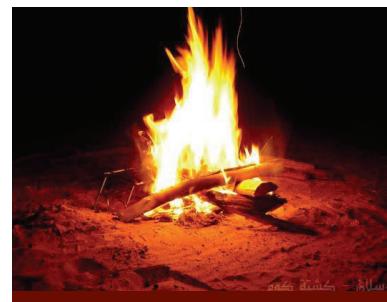


Ba kuma komai ne dalilin da ya sa Sunna ta yi umarni da rufe kofofi ba, illa hana Shaidanu shiga dákuna, kamar yadda bayani ya gabata a cikin wuncan Hadisi na Jabiru raliyallahu anhu....wanda yake cewa:

“Ku rufe kofofi, ku kuma ambaci sunan Allah, saboda ba yadda za a yi Shaidanu su iya kutsa kai cikin kofar duk da aka rufe da sunan Allah.”
(Buhari:5623/ Muslimu:2012).

2 Kashe wutar murhu kafin shiga bacci:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuma ita ce, Hadisin Jabiru raliyallahu anhu wanda ya gabata, wanda a cikinsa Annabi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam yake cewa: “**Ku kasha fitilu idan za ku kwanta bacci.**”



Wata hujjar kuma ita ce, Hadisin dan Umar raliyallahu anhuma, inda ya ce, Annabi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ya ce: **“Kada ku bar wutar murhu tana ci a cikin gidajenku idan za ku kwanta bacci.”** (Muslimu:2015).

Da wadannan hujjoji ne ake kiyasta zaman nisantar da duk wani da yake iya zama sanadin tashin gobara ga masu gida, Sunna. Sai a riƙa yin nesa-nesa da duk abubuwa, wadsanda suke iya zama makamashi ko mahazgudi ko da a asali bas u da wata alaka da wuta, amma suna iya zama sanadin kamawa ko ruruwarta, ko wani abu mai kama da wannan. ba kuwa don komai ba, sai don tarayya da suka yi a cikin dalili. Wuta kuma ta tabbata cewa, maƙiyiya ce kamar yadda Annabi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam.



Bisa wannan fashin baki kuma: Idan aka wayi gari yana da cikakken aminci, a kan cewa wannan wuta ba za ta tashi balle ta cutar da shi ba, saboda babu wani abu kusa da ita, da zai zama sababin kamawa da watsuwarta. To, a irin wannan yanayi, babu wani laifi idan ya bar ka kunne. Dalili kuwa shi ne, kowane hukunci yana ci gaba da wanzuwa ne gwargwadon yadda dalilin da ya sa aka yanke shi, ya ci gaba da wanzuwa. Amma, da zarar dalilin yak au, to, shi ma hukuncin zai sani inda ya nufa ne.

◆ 3 Yin arwalla kafin shiga bacci:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Barra'u dan Azib *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: "*Idan lokacin da za ka shiga bacci ya kama, to, ka yi arwalla irin wadda kake yi idan za ka yi salla. Sa'annan ka kwanta a kan sashen jikinka na dama, sa'annan kuma ka karanta: Alláhumma aslamtu wajhí ilaika....*" (Ya Ubangiji! Gare ka na aje kayana....) [Buhari:247/ Muslimu:2710]



◆ 4 Kakkabe shimfida kafin kwantawa a kanta:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Huraira *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa salalam* ya ce: "*Idan dayanku ya nufi shimfidarsa domin bacci, to, ya tabbataya kakkabeta da hannun rigarsa. Saboda tabbas! bai san abin da ya biyo kanta ba bayansa. Sa'annan ya ce: Da sunanka ya Ubangijina na shimfida awazzaina....*" (Buhari:6320/ Muslim:2714).



Kalimar '*dákhlatul- izári*' ta Larabci a cikin wannan Hadisi, it ace muka fassara da 'hannun riga.'

Wannan Hadisi da ya gabata yana karantar da mu cewa, kakkabe shimfida da hannun riga kafin a shiga bacci Sunna ne. Ana kuma yin wannan kakkaba ne har sau uku. A daidai lokacin kuma da ake kakkabewar ne ake ambaton sunan Allah Madaukakin Sarki: "*bismika Rabbi wadha'atu wají'*



Kakkabe shimfida din nan da hannun riga kamar yadda aka fada a sama, shi ne mafifici. Sai dai an samu daga cikin Malamai, wanda yake ganin duk abin da aka yi amfani da shi, ya yi. Abin da yake da muhimmanci dai, shi ne kakkabe shimfidar. Daga cikin malaman da suke da wannan fahimta a kwai: Malam Ibn Jubairin *rahimahullahu*, inda ya ce: “Ba sharadi ne ba sai mutum ya yi amfani da hannun rigarsa wurin kakkabe shimfifar tasa. Inda zai dage shimfidan gaba daya da kakkaba, ko ya yi amfani da rawaninsa, ko wani abu mai kama da haka, bukata ta biya.”

5 Kwanciya a kan gefen dama da;

6 Dora hannun dama karkashin kuncen dama:

Hujja a kan wadannan Sunnoni guda biyu ita ce, Hadisin Barra'u dan Ázibin *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Idan za ka kwanta bacci, ka yi arwalla irin wadda kake yi idan za ka yi salla. Sa'annan ka kwanta a kan sashen jikinka na dama, sa'annan ka ce: Allahumma inní aslamtu wajhi ilaika.*” (Ya Ubangiji! Gare ka na aje kayana....) [Buhari:2710/ Muslimu:247]



Wata hujjar kuma ita ce, Hadisin Huzaifa *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance, idan zai shiga kwana da dare, yakan dora daya hannunsa a karkshi kundukukinsa.” (Buhari:5314).

7 Karanta addu'o'in shiga bacci:

Akwai addu'o'na musamman da Sunna ta yi tanadi a cikin Alkur'ani da Hadisi domin karantawa a duk lokacin da za a shiga bacci:

① Daga cikin Alkur'ani akwai:

1> Karanta Áyatul- kursiyyi:

Sunna ne a karanta áyatul- kursiyyi idan za a shiga bacci domin neman tsari daga Shaifanu har a wayi gari.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce: Kissar Abu Huraira *raliyallahu anhu* da mutumin nan da yake satar kayan zakka, inda a cikin Hadisin Abu



Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu* yake cewa: “Sai Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce mani: **“Me barawon da ka kama ya aikata jiya?**” Sai na ce: “Ya Manzon Allah! ya karantar da ni wasu kalmomi ne, da ya ce, idan ina karanta su zan sami rabo ga Allah. Sai kawai na sake shi. Sai Manzon Allah ya ce: **“Wadanne kalmomi ne wadannan?**” Sai na gaya masa cewa: “Ya gaya mani ne cewa: “Duk lokacin da ka yi shirin kwantawa bacci, to, ka karanta *áyatul- kursiyyi* tun daga farkonta har karshe, wato: **“Allahu lá iláha illá huwal- Hayyul- Kayyúmu....”**



Sa’annan kuma sabon Malamin ya kara da gaya mani cewa: “Idan ka karanta ta, za ka ci gaba da samun tsaro daga wurin Allah; wani Shaidani ba zai iya kusantar ka ba, har safiya ta waye. Babu abin day a kai alhairi muhimmanci ga wadannan matsara.” Sai Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce mani: **“Ko shakka babu, abin day a gaya maka dín nan gaskiya ne. sai dais hi a karan kansa makaryaci ne. Ashe ba ka san wanda kake magana das hi ba tsawon kwana uku. Ko ka sani ya kai Abu Huraira.”**” Sai na karba masa da cewa: “Ban sani ba ya Manzon Allah!” Sai ya ce: **“Ai Shaidan ne.”** (Buhari:2311), Imamun- Nisa’i kuma ya sadar da danganen Hadisin a cikin: *as- Sunanul- Kubra*:10795)

2> Karanta ayoyi guda biyu na karshen Suratl- Bakara:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Sa’id Al’asári *raliyallahu anu*, ya ce: “Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: **“Duk wanda ya karanta wadannan ayoyi na karshen Suratl- Bakara a cikin dare, sun isar masa.”**” (Buhari:4008/ Muslimu:807). Sai dai wadannan ayoyi biyu, ba su cikin jerin zikiroran da Sunna ta yi umarni da karantawa a lokacin da za a kwanta bacci, musamman. Zikiri ne dai su kawai, da son a karanta a kowane dare. Saboda wanda bai sami dammar karantawa ba a cikin daren kafin kwantawa bacci. Idan ya tuna a daidai lokacin shiga bacci, ba laifi, sai kawai ya karanta abinsa.

Haka nan kuma, bakin Malamai bai hadú a kan fassara daya ba, ta kalimar **‘kafatáhu’** ta Larabci a cikin hadisin, wadda muka fassara da ‘sun isar masa.’”

Wasu malamai suka ce, ana nufin sun isar masa; ko bai yi sallar dare ba, ba komai. Sun kuma isar masa kariya daga Shaidan.



Wasu malaman kuma suka ce, sun isar masa kariya daga kowace irin matsala. To, amma dai, kamar yadda Imamun- Nawawi *rahimahullahu* ya ce, kalimar tana iya daukar gaba dayan wadannan fassarori guda biyu. Don karin bayani ana iya duba: *Sharhun- Nawawi lil Muslim*, Hadisi mai lamba: (808), babin da yake magana a kan Falalar Fátiha da ayoyin karshen Suratl Bakara...

- 3> *Karanta Suratul Ikhlási da Kula'uzzai, da tofawa a cikin tafin hanni tare da shafawa a jiki sau uku:*

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Sayyida A'shah *raliyallahu anha* da ta ce: "Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance idan ya shimpidarsa da shiri kwantawa bacci a kowace dare, yakan hada tafunan hannuwansa biyu, sa'annan ya karanta: **{Kul huwalláhu Ahad}** da **{Kul aúzu bi Rabbil falak}** da **{Kul aúzu bi Rabbin Nas}** sa'annan ya tofa a cikin hannuwan nasa ya kuma shafe duk inda hahhuwansa suke kaiwa a jikinsa, ta hanyar faraway da kai, sa'annan fuska, sai kuma gaban gangar jikinsa. Yakan kuma yi haka ne har sau uku." (Buhari:5017)

Bayan tantagaryar abin da wannan Hadisi yake karantarwa, ana kuma iya fahimtar cewa yana dauke da bayanin cewa: Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* shi ne na farkon wanda yake raya wannan Sunna a kowane dare. Dalili kuwa shi cewar da Sayyidah a'isha *raliyallahu anha* ta yi: "kowane dare." Sa'annan kuma duk wanda yake son raya wannan Sunna da kyau, to, ya zama wajibi a kansa ya hude tafunan hannunsa, sa'annan ya hada su wuri daya. Bayan haka idan ya kare karanta wannan Sura ta *ikhláṣ* da *kulá'uzzai*, sai ya tofa a cikin hannayen nasa. Sa'annan ya shafe duk inda hannuwansa suke iya kaiwa a jikinsa. Zai kuma yi haka ne ta hanyar farawa da kansa, sa'annan fusaka, har sau uku.

- 4> *Karanta Surar Kul yá'ayyu:*

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Urwatu dan Naufal, *raliyallahu anhu*, daga babansa, cewa: "Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce wa Naufal din: **"Ka riķa karanta: {Kul yá'ayyuhal káfiruna} idan za ka shiga bacci. Sa'annan ka kwanta da zarar ka kamala ta. Tabbas! ita wata kariya ce daga fadawa cikin shirka."**" (Ahmad:21934/ Abu Dawuda/5055/ Tirmizi:3403), Alabani kuma *rahimahullahu* ya kyautata shi.



- ② Akwai addu'o'i da yawa na lokacin bacci, da Sunna ta zo da su, da suka hada da:
- 1> “*Bismikalláhumma amútu wa ahyá.*” (Da sunanka ya Ubangiji nake kwantawa bacci, da shi kuma nake tashi.) [Buhari:2324], daga cikin Hadisan Huzaifah raliyallahu anhu.
 - 2> “*Alláhumma khalakta nafsí wa anta tawakkáhá. Laka mamátuhá wa nahyáhá, in ahyaitahá fah-fazhá, wa in amattahá fagfir lahá. Alláhumma inní as’aluka áfiyata.*” (Ya Ubangiji! Kai kahalicci rayuwata, kai kuma kake ba ta kariya. A hannunka mutuwarta da rayuwarta suke. Idan ka rayata ya Ubangiji! To, ina rokon ka kiyaye ta. Idan kuma ka kasha ta, ya Allah! to, ina rokon ka gafarta mata. Ya Ubangijina! Ina rokonka nasara a cikin al’amurrana na duniya da Lahira.) [Muslimu:272].
 - 3> “*Alláhumma Rabbas- samáwáti, wa Rabbal- ardhi, wa Rabbal- arshil- azími. Rabbaná wa Rabba kulli shai’in, fálikal habbi wan-nawá, wa munzilut- Tauráta wal- Injil wal- Furkán. Aúzu bika min sharri kulli shai’in anta Ákhizun bi násiyatihi. Alláhumma antal- Auwalu fa laisa kablaka shai’un, wa antal- Ákhiru fa laissa ba’adaka shai’un, wa antaz- Záhiru fa laisa faukaka shai’un, wa antal- Bádinu fa laisa dúnaka shai’un, akdhi annád- daina wa angina minal- fakri.*” (Ya Allah! Ubangjin sammai da kassai, Ubangjin kuma al’arshi mai girma. Ubangjinmu, Ubangjin kuma dukan komai. Ya Mahaliccin kwaya iri, wanda ya saukar da Attaura, da Linjila, da Alkur’ani. Ina neman tsarinka daga sharrin duk wani abu da, jijiyar goshinsa take hannunka. Ya Ubangiji! Kai ne na farkon da babu wani abu a kafinsa, kai ne kuma na karshen da babu wani a bayansa. Kai ne bayyanannen da babu wani abu da ya yi maka iyaka. Ya Ubangiji! Ina rokon ka biya mana bashi, ka kuma yi mana maganin talauci da fatara.) [Muslimu:2713].
 - 4> “*Bismika Rabbi wadha’atu janbí, wa bika arfa’uhú. In amsakta nafsi farhamhá, wa in arsaltahá fahfazhá bimá tahfazu bihí ibádakas-sálihína.*” (Da sunanka ya Ubangiji nake shimfida awazzaina, da





sunaka kuma nake babbakawa. Idan ka karbi rayuwata, ya Ubangiji! To, ina rokon ka yi mata rahama. Idan kuma ka sake raya ta, ya Allah! to, ina rokon ka kiyaye ta da irin kiyayewar da kake yi wa bayinka na kwarai.) [Buhari:6302/ Muslimu:2714].

- 5> “*Alhamdu lilláhillazí ad’amaná wa sakáná, wa kafána wa áwáná. Fa kam minman lá káfiya lahú walá mu’uwá.*” (Godiya ta tabbata ga Allah, Sarkin day a ciyar da mu, ya kuma shayar da mu. Sa’annan ya zamar mana Maga’isa, ya kuma ba mu mafaka. Alhali, ga mutane da yawa a tare da mu, wadanda ba su da Maga’isa bas u kuma da mafaka.). Daga cikin Hadisan Anas *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance, duk lokacin da ya nufi shimfidarsa da nufin bacci, yakan karanta wannan addu’a: ““*Alhamdu lilláhillazí....*” (Muslimu:2715).
- 6> “*Alláhumma kíní azábaka yauma tab’asu ibádaka.*” (Ya Ubangiji! Ina rokon ka kiyaye ni daga azábarka ranar da za ka tayar da bayinka.) [Ahmad:18660] Albani kuma ya inganta shi a cikin: *Sahihul- Jámi’i* (2/869)
- 7> “*Subhánalláhi*” da “*Alhamdu lilláhi*” kafa 33, da “*Alláhu Akbar*” kafa 34

Yana daga cikin Sunna, idan mutum zai shiga bacci ya yi tasbih ta hanyar karanta: “*Subhánalláhi*” kafa 33. Sa’annan ya yi godiya ga Allah Madaukakin Sarki ta hanyar karanta: “*Alhamdu lilláhi*” kafa 33. Sa’annan ya girmama Allah Madaukakin Sarki ta hanyar karanta: “*Alláhu Akbar*” kafa 34. Yin haka yana da falala mai girma, wadda ta hada da samun cikakken kuzari a cikin jikinsa tsawon wannan rana.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Sayyadi Ali *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa, wata rana Sayyida Fadimah *raliyallahu anha* ta kosa da irin yadda dutsen nika ya yi mata kanta a hannu. Sai ta tasar wa Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, don ta kai kara, amma ba ta same shi ba; sai Sayyida A’isha kawai ta iske, ta kuma labarta mata. Da Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya dawo, sayyida A’isha ta gaya masa cewa, Fadima ta zo ba ya nan, ga kuma abin da ya kawo ta. Jin haka, in ji Sayyadi Ali, sai Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya tasar wa gidanmu. Ko da ya iso mun shiga bacci. Mun yunkura haka, mu tashi, sai ya ce: “**Ku yi kwancinku.**” Sai kuma ya shiga tsakanina da ita ya zauna, har na ji danshin kafarsa a kirjina. Sa’annan ya ce: “**Ko kuna son in ba ku labarin abin da ya fi abin da kuka roke ni zama alhairi? Duk lokacin da kuka shimfiда awazanku a kana shimfiда baccinku.** To, ku girmama Allah Madaukakin Sarki ta hanyar karanta: “*Alláhu Akbar*” kafa 34.



Sa'annan ku yi tasbihi a gare shi, ta hanyar karanta: “*Subhánalláhi*” kafa 33. Sa'annan ku yi godiya gare shi ta hanyar karanta: “*Alhamdu lilláhi*” kafa 33. *Wannan shi ne mafi zama alhairi a gare ku bisa ga a ba ku dan aiki.*” (Buhari:3705/ Muslim:2727).

A cikin wata riwaya kuma aka ce, sai Sayyadi Ali *rāliyallahu anhu* ya kara da cewa: “Tun daga wannan lokaci da na ji wannan magana daga bakin da ba ya karya; na Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ban taba kwantawa bacci ba tare da na karanta su ba.” Aka ce masa: Har daren da aka gwabza yakin basasar Siffin? Ya karfa da cewa: Tabba! Har shi.” (Buhari:5362/ Muslimu:2727).

8> “*Alláhumma aslamtu wajhí ilaika, wa fauwadtu amrí ilaika, wa alja’atu zahrí ilaika, ragbatan wa rahbatan ilaika. Lá malja’ a walá manjá illá ilaika. Ámantu bi kitábikallází anzalta, wa bi Nabiyyikal-lazí arsalta.*” (Ya Ubangiji! Na mika fuska gare ka, na kuma damka al’amarina hannunka, sa’annan na jingina bayana gare ka, ina mai kwadayin rahama da fargaban azabarka. Babu wata mafaka ko wata matsera, sai zuwa gare ka. Na yi imani da littafinka wanda ka saukar, da Annabinka wanda ka aiko.) [Buhari:247/ Muslimu:2710].... A karshen Hadisin, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Mutum ya yi kokari wannan addu’ a ta zama karshen abin da zai furta a wannan rana. idan Allah ya karbi rayuwarsa a wannan dare, to, ya mutu a kan akidar Musulunci.*” Imamu Muslimu kuma a cikin tasa riwaya, ya kara da cewa, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kara da cewa: “*Idan kuma ya wayi gari, to, ya wayi gari a cikin alhairi.*”

Wannan Hadisi kuma, ya zo da karin bayani na wata Sunnar, wato: kokarin ganin ba a kara furta wata kalima ba bayan wannan addu’ a kafin a kwanta bacci. Yin haka kuma yana funshe da wata barrar garabasa; idan an karbi rayuwar mutum a cikin wannan dare, to, ya mutu a kan akida ta Musulunci; addinin Annabi *brahima alaihissalamu*, wanda bai taba yi wa Allah Madaukakin Sarki kishiya ba. Idan kuma an wayi gari yana cikin rayayyu, to, zai sami yalwar arziki da wadata. Wannan addu’ a, bakandamiya ce; ta hada duk abin da wadanda suka gabace ta suka funsa.

Akwai kuma wani kasaitaccen ‘zikiri’ wanda yake zama sanadin samun kasaitacciyar lada da fafa, wanda Allah Madaukakin ya yi ni’imsarsa ga mutane. Zikiri, wanda ya kamata mai karatu ya lura da shi, shi ne zikirin nan ya zo a cikin *Sahíhul- Buhari* daga cikin Hadisan Sahaddad dan Aus *rāliyallahu anhu*, daga Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, cewa: “*Mafi girma da daukakar kowane irin istigfari, shi ne mutum ya ce: “Alláhumma*



Anta Rabbí lá'iláha illá anta. Khalaftaní, ana abduka, wa ana alá wa'adika mas'tada'tu. Aúzu bika min sharri má sana'atu, abú'u laka bi ni'imatiqa, wa abú'u laka bi zanbí. Fagfir lí, fa innaú lá yagfiruz- zunúba illá anta.” (Ya Allah! Kai ne Ubangijina. Babu wani abin bauta da gaskiya sai kai. Kai ka halicce ni, ina nan kuma a kan alkawalin da na dauko tsakanina da kai, gwargwadon ikona. Ina neman tsarinka daga sharrin duk abin da na aikata. Ina godiya gare ka a kan ni'imar da ka yi mani, ina kuma kai karar zunubaina zuwa gare ka. Ina rokon ka gafarta mani. Saboda babu wanda yake gafarta zunubai sai kai.) Manzon Allah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ya ce: “Duk wanda ya karanta wannan addu'a da rana yana mai imani da ita. To, idan ya mutu a wannan rana, kafin marece, yana daga cikin ‘yan Aljanna. Wanda kuma ya karanta da dareyana mai imani da ita. To, idan ya mutu kafin a wayi gari, yana daga cikin ‘yan Aljanna.” (Buhari:6306).



- ◆ Zikiri kariya ce mai karfi, kuma sababi ne na rayuwar zuciya, don haka ka zama cikin masu zikiri. Manzon Allah (S.A.W) ya ce : “Misalin wanda yake ambaton Ubangijinsa da wanda baya ambaton Ubangijinsa kamar misalin rayayye ne da matacce”.



◆ Addu'o'in mafarki a Sunna

Mafarkin duk da mai bacci zai yi, ba zai wuce dayan abubuwa guda uku ba, kamar yadda Hadisin Abu Huraira *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda Imamu Muslimu ya riwaito, ya nuna:



- ① *Kyakkyawan Gaskiya*: Irin wannan mafarki shi ake kira *ru'yah sáliha* a Larabce. Duk abin da wannan mafarki yake funshe da shi, wata gagarumar bushara ce daga Allah Madaukakin Sarki zuwa ga bawa. Akwai kuma yadda Sunna ta ce a yi idan an yi shi, kamar yadda za mu bayyana nan gaba kafan:
- ② *Mummunan Mafarki*: Irin wannan mafarki muna yana tahowa ne daga Shadfan domin ya saka bacin rai da bañin ciki a cikin zuciyar mutum. Amma, ba zai cutar da mutum da komai ba, matukar ya bi ka'idojin da Sunna ta gindaya, wadanda za mu yi bayaninsu nan gaba kafan.
- ③ *Mafarkin Rana*: Wannan mafarki kuma, shi ne wanda mutum yakan ga abin da yake cikin ransa da rana kafin ya kwan kwanta bacci.

◆ Abin da Sunna ta yi tanadi a wannan babi shi ne abin day a zo a cikin wannan Hadisi:

An samo daga Abu Salma *raliyallahu anhu*, ya ce: “Da yawa nakan yi mafarkin da zai daga mani hankali, ya ce: Har wata rana na hadu da Abu Katadah, shi ma y ace yakan yi irin wannan mafarki mai daga hankali. Ana nan kuma sai na ji Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana cewa: *“Kyakkyawan mafarki daga Allah yake zuwa. To, idan dayanku ya yi mafarkin wani abu da yake so, kada ya labarta wa kowa shi, sai masoyinsa. Idan kuma ya yi wani mafarkin na abin da yake ki da kyama. To, sai ya yi toshi a bangarensa na hagu har sau uku, sa'annan ya nemi tsarin Allah Madaukakin Sarki daga sharrin Shaidan da na mafarkin. Sa'annan kuma kada ya ba wa kowa labarinsa. Idan ya yi haka, ba zai cutar da shi da komai ba.*

Abu Salmah ya ce: “da yawa na kan yi mafarki, in ji kamar ina dauke da abin da ya fi dutsi nauyi saboda damuwa. Ana nan cikin haka, sai na ji wannan Hadisi. Tun daga wannan lokaci ban kara kulawa da shi ba.” (Buhari:5747/Muslimu:2261). A cikin wata riwayar kuma aka ce, cewa Annabi *sallallahu*



alaihi wa sallam ya yi: “Kyakkyawan mafarki daga Allah yake zuwa, shi kuwa mummunan mafarki daga Shaidan yake. Saboda haka, idan dayanku ya yi mummunan mafarki, wanda ya daga masa hankali. To, sai ya yi tohi a bangarensa na hagu, sa’annan ya nemi tsarin Allah daga sharrinsa. Ko shakka babu, idan ya yi haka, ba zai cutar da shi da komai ba.” (Buhari:3292/Muslimu:2261).

A cikin Hadisin Jabir *raliyallahu anhu* kuma, wanda Muslimu ya riwaito, cewa aka yi, manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “... **mutum ya nemi tsarin Allah daga Shaidan har sau uku. Sa’annan ya juya kwanci.**” (Muslimu:2262).

A cikin Hadisin Abu Sa’id Alkhudrī *raliyallahu anhu* kuma aka ce, cewa Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi: “**Idan daya daga cikinku ya yi mafarkin abin da yake so, to, ya sani, ko shakka babu, da Allah Madaukakin Sarki ne. saboda haka sai ya gode wa Allah Madaukakin Sarki a kan haka.**” (Buhari:7045).

◆ **Gaba dayan Hadisan da suka gabata, suna karantar da mu ne, cewa:**

- ① **Duk wanda ya yi kyakkawan mafarki, to, a sunnance ana so ya aikata abubuwa kamar haka:**

Na farko: Godiya ga a kan faruwar wannan mafarki. Yin haka ya zama wajibi a kansa, tunda wani alhairi ne ya zo masa daga Madaukakin Sarki, gagara misali, Allah *subhanahu wa ta’alah*.

Na biyu: Bayar da labara tare da yayata wannan mafarki, amma da sharadin babu wanda zai tsegunta wa, sai masoyinsa na gaskiya.

- ② **Duk kuma wanda ya yi mummunan mafarki, ta hanyar ganin wani abu da ba ya so, ba ya kuma kauna. Shi kuma a sunnance, ana so ya aikata abubuwa kamar haka:**

Na farko: Yin tohi a bangarensa na hagu har sau uku.

Na biyu: Neman tsari ga Allah Madaukakin Sarki daga sharrin Shaidan da sharrin abin da ya gani a cikin mafarkin, har sau uku, ta hanyar cewa: “*Aúzu billáhi min sharrish- Shaidáni wa min sharrihá.*” (Ina neman tsari ga Allah daga sharrin Shaidan da sharrin wannan mafarki), har sau uku.

Na uku: Kada ya labarta wa kowa wannan mafarki. Idan ya kiyaye wannan ka’ida, to, mugun abin duk da yake cikin wannan mafarki



ba zai cutar da shi, da komai ba, kamar yadda Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya bayar da labara. Idan ya tsaya a kan wadannan sharudsса guda uku, sun wadatar. Idan kuma ya kara da na hudу, da na biyar, babu laifi, wato:

Na hudу: Juya kwanci ta hanyar barin sashen jikin da yake kwance a kansa ya koma kan dayan sashen. Idan kuma yana kwance ne rairan, to, sai ya koma a kan dayan sashen jikinsa. Haka haka dai; abin da ake so shi ne ya juya kwanci.

Na biyar: Ya tashi ya yi sallar nafila raka'a biyu rak.

Wadannan Hadisai da suka gabata, suna karantar da cewa:

Mafarki duk da Musulmi zai yi, wani yanki ne na Annabta; tazarar da take tsakaninsu ba wani tsawo ne da ita ba. Duk kuma mutumin da ya fi kowa fadin gaskiya da rana, shi ne wanda mafarkinsa zai fi na kowa zama gaskiya. Wannan kuwa yana daga cikin tasiri da albarkar da gaskiya take da su a rayuwar musulmi, har a cikin bacci.

◆ **Wanda kuma duk ya farka a cikin dare, to, Sunna ta bukaci ya karanta wannan addu'a:**

Wannan addu'a kuwa ita ce, wadda ta zo a cikin Hadisin Ubadata dan Samit *raliyallahu anhu* daga Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ya ce: "**Duk wanda ya farka a cikin dare ya kuma karanta:** *"Lá'iláha illalláhu wahdahú lá sharíka lahú, lahul- mulku wa lahul hamdu wa huwa alá kulli shai'in kadírun. Alhamdu lilláhi, wa subhánalláhi, wa lá'iláha illalláhu, walláhu akbar, wa lá haula walá kuwata illá billáhi."* **Sa'annan kuma ya ce:** *"Alláhummag- fir lí."* (Babu abin bautawa da gaskiya sai Allah, shi kadai; ba shi da abokin tarayya. Mulki da godiya duka sun tabbata gare shi. Shi kuma mai iko ne a kan duka komai. Godiya ta tabbata ga Allah, tsarki kuma ya tabbata ga Allah, babu kuma abin bauta da gaskiya sai Allah, Allah kuma shi ne mai girma. Babu kuma wani tsimi ko wata dabara, sai ga Allah.) **"Duk wanda ya fadí haka,** in ji Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, **sa'annan kuma ya kara da cewa:** *"Ya Ubangiji ka gafarta mani."* **Ko ya yi wata addu'a wadda ba wannan ba. to, za a karba masa. Idan kuma ya yi arwalla ya yi salla, to, za a karbi sallar."** (Buhari:1145).

Malam Ibni- Asir *rahimahullahu* ya ce: "Cewar da Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi: "**man ta'ára minal-laili**" a cikin Hadisin, tana nufin 'wanda ya farka a cikin dare' kamar tadda muka fassara ta.



Wannan Hadisi, idan aka lura da kyau, yana dauke ne da busharori guda biyu manya-manyga ga duk wanda wani bau ya say a farka a cikin dare, ya kuma karanta wannan zikiri: ***“Lá’iláha illalláhu wahdahú lá sharíka lahú, lahul- mulku wa lahul hamdu wa huwa alá kulli shai’in kadirun. Alhamdu lilláhi, wa subhánalláhi, wa lá’iláha illalláhu, walláhu akbar, wa láhau la walá kuwata illá billáhi.”*** (Babu abin bautawa da gaskiya sai Allah, shi kadai; ba shi da abokin tarayya. Mulki da godiya duka sun tabbata gare shi. Shi kuma mai iko ne a kan duka komai. Godiya ta tabbata ga Allah, tsarki kuma ya tabbata ga Allah, babu kuma abin bauta da gaskiya sai Allah, Allah kuma shi ne mai girma. Babu kuma wani tsimi ko wata dabara, sai ga Allah.) Duk wanda ya fadi haka yana da busharori guda biyu

Bushara ta farko: Idan ya kara da cewa: ***“Alláhummag- fir lí”*** ko ya roki wani abu daban. To, ko shalla babu addu’ar nan tasa karbabba ce a wurin Allah Madaukakin Sarki.

Bushara ta biyu kuma: Idan ya tashi ya yi arwalla, ya kuma yi salla. To, sallalr nan tasa ita ma karbabba ce a wurin Allah Madaukakin Sarki. Kai! godiya dai ta tabbata ga Allah Madaukakin Sarki, wanda ya yi mana wannan ni’ima da baiwa da kuma falala. Muna kuma rokonsa dace da a kan duka bin da za mu aikata.

Da wannan Sunna kuma muka zo karshen bayani a kan **Sunnoni masu lokuta na musamman**, wadanda suka kunshi Sunnonin tashi daga bacci, wadanda muka fara bataninsu dalla-dalla, da zancen asawaki, da kuma fadár: ***“Alhamdu lilláhil- Lazí ahyáná ba’ada má amátaná wa ilaihin- nushur.”***





Sunnoni Marasa Kayyadadden Lokaci

Irin wadannan Sunnoni su ne kashi na biyu, daga cikin Sunnonin yau da kullum na Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*. Wannan rukuni kuma rukuni ne mai fadin gaske a duniyar Sunna; domin ba za su kididdigu a yatsun hannu ba. daga cikin wadannan Sunnoni akwai wadanda sukan sassaba gwargwadon sassabawar mutane, da halaye, da wurare da kuma lokuta.

A nan zan yi kokari iyakar zarafi, in kawo Sunnoni irin wadanda suke bukatar yawan rayawa safiya da marece. Ina mai rokon Allah Madaukakin Sarki dace da nasara.

Sunnoni na farko a wannan rukuni:



Na Farko : Sunnonin Abinci



1 Farawa da Bisimillah:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin da aka samo daga Umar dan Abu Salma *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: “A matsayina na yaro karami wanda yake dagwainiya a dakin Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*. wata rana ana cin abinci, hannuna yana kaiwa da komowa a cikin akushi. Sai Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ya ce mani: **“Ya kai wannan dan karamin yaro! Ka ambaci sunan Allah, sa’annan ka ci da hannunka na dama, ka kuma ci abin da yake a gabanka.”** (Buhari:5376/ Muslimu:2022).

Idan kuma mutum ya manta bai yi bisimillah ba a farkon cin abincinsa. To, ya samu a Sunnance, idan ya tuna, ya ce: **“Bismilláhi awaluhú wa ákhiruhú.”** (*Da sunan Allah na kare, da shi kuma na fara*).

Hujja a kan wannan kuwa ita ce, Hadisin Sayyida A’isha *raliyallahu anha*, cewa, tabbas! Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihiwa sallam* ya ce: **“Idan dayanku zai ci abinci, to, ya ambaci sunan Allah. Idan kuma ya manta bai ce bismilláhi ba a lokacin da zai fara cin abincin. To, a karshe yana iya cewa: “Bismilláhi awaluhú wa ákhiruhú.** (*Da sunan Allah na kare, da shi kuma na fara*). [Abu Dawuda:3767/ Tirmizi:1858]. Albani kuma ya inganta shi kamar yadda bayani ya gabata.



Wani abu kuma da wannan Hadisi yake karantarwa shi ne, bukatar da take akwai ta musukmi ya rika cin abinci da hannun dama, don kada ya yi kama da Shaidan. Duk lokacin da musulmi ya fi ambaton sunan Allah Madsaukakin Sarki a lokacin da zai fara cin abinci. To, ya sani hannunsa fa hannun Shaidan a cikin wannan akushi; tare za su ci su kuma canye. Haka nan kuma idan ya ci da hannun hagu. To, dashi da Shaidan babu wani banbanci, saboda Shaidan shi yake cin abinci, yake kuma shan abin shad a hannun hagu.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin abdullahi dan Umar *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa, ta tabbata Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “**Kada wanda ya kusura ya ci abinci da hannun hagu daga cikinku; kada kuma ya sha abin sha da shi. Ba don komai ba kuwa, sai don saboda Shaidan shi ne yake ci da shad a hannun hagu.**” Mai riwaya ya ce, Nafi’u yakan kara a cikin wannan riwaya da cewa, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kara da cewa: “**Kada kuma mutum ya karba, ko ya bayar da wani abu da hannun hagu.**” (Muslimu:2020).

Wannan umarni na Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* kuwa, ya biyo bayan masaniyar da yake da ita a kan dabi’ar Shaidan, ta son kutsa kai a cikin gidajen mutane, domin yakwana a ciki, ya kuma ci abinci, ya sha abin sha, tare da masu gidajen. Hujja a kan hakan kuwa ita ce, abin da aka riwaito daga Jabiru *raliyallahu anhuma*, cewa, ko shakka babu, ya ji Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana cewa: “**Idan dayanku ya shiga gidansa, ya kuma ambaci sunan Allah a lokacin da zai shiga din, da kuma lokacin da zai fara cin abinci. Sai Shaidan ya ce: Tir! yau kam ba mu dace ba; ba mu da wurin kwana ba mu kuma da abincin dare. Ida mutum bai ambaci sunan Allah a lokacin da zai shiga ba, sai Shaidan ya ce: Madallah! Yau kam munsami wurin kwana. Idan kuma mutum bai ambaci sunan Allah ba a lokacin da zai fara cin abinci, sai Shaidan ya ce: Yauwa! Mun sami abin kalacin dare.**” (Muslimu:2018).

◆ 2 Cin abin da yake gaban mutum:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Umar dan abu Salmata *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya gabata, wanda a cikinsa ya ce, Annabi *nsallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “**Ka kuma ci abin da yake gabanka.**”





◆ 3 Dauke lomar da ta fadi kasa da kakkabe kazantar da ta dauko, tare da canye ta:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Jabiru *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: “Na ji Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana cewa: “*Lalle hakika, Shaidan yana kowo wa kowane daga cikinku hari a duk lokacin da yake wani abu na sha'anin rayuwa, har lokacin day a zauna zai ci abinci kuwa. Saboda haka idan lomar dayanku ta fadi kasa. To, ya kakkabe kazantar da ta dauko, sa'annan ya jefa ta baka; kada ya bar wa Shaidan ita. Idan kuma ya kare cin abincin, ya tabbata ya lashe 'yan yatsunsa, domin bai san a cikin wane sashe na abincin da ya ci, albarka take ba.*” (Muslimu:2033).

Duk wanda ya kallai wannan Hadisi da idon basira, zai tattaba cewa, lalle abin da yake fadi gaskiya ne. Shaidan yana matukar sha'awa da kokarin tarayya da mutane a cikin gaba dayan al'amurransu. Ba kuwa don komai ba, sai don ya debe musu albarkar da take cike da rayuwarsu, wanda hakan zai zama sanadin dagulewar da yawa daga cikin al'amurransu. Daga cikin abubuwan kuma da suke tabbatar da kwadsayi da kalailaicewarsa, Shaidan, a cikin kowane al'amari, shi ne fadar Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*: ““*Lalle hakika, Shaidan yana kowo wa kowane daga cikinku hari a duk lokacin da yake wani abu na sha'anin rayuwa.*”

◆ 4 Lashe 'yan yatsu:

Lashe 'yan yatsun hannu bayan kare cin abinci ta hanyar amfani da halshe, Sunna ne. Ko dai mutum ya yi da kansa, ko ya mi'ka wa matarsa ta yi masa, misali. Kai! a sunnance ma, ba a son mutum ya goge dan saurana bin day a lake a hannunsa na abinci, da wani kyalle, ko wani abu mai kama da shi, sai bayan ya lashe su, sarai.

Hujja kan wannan Sunna, ita ce: Hadisin Jabiru *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya gabata.

Ya kuma zo a cikin ingantattun littafan nan na Hadisi guda biyu, daga cikin Hadisan dan Abbas *raliyallahu anhuma* cewa, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Idan dayanku ya kare cin abinci, kada ya goge hannunsa har sai ya lashe ko ya tsoste shi sarai.*” (Buhari:5456/ Muslimu:2033).





5 ◆ Shude akushi:

Abin da ake nufi da sude akushi, shi ne tsabtace abin da mutum ya ci abinci a cikinsa, ko ma mene ne. Misali, idan mutum ya ci shinkafa, to, Sunna ta dora masa nauyin kada ya bar ko kwara daya a cikin abin da ya ci shinkafar a cikinsa. A maimakon haka, sai ya yi kokari iyakar yin sa, ya yaye komai da komai ya lankahe a cikin baki. Ba kuwa don komai Sunna ta dora masa wannan nauyi ba, sai don abu ne mai matukar yiwuwa ya zamana albarkar abincin tana nan cikin na karshen nan.



Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce: Hadisin Anasa *rālīyāllāhu anhū*, wanda ya ce: “Annabi *sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam* ya umarce mu da sude akussanmu.” (Muslimu:2034). A cikin wata riwayar kuma ta shi Muslimu din, daga cikin Hadisan Abu Hurairah *rālīyāllāhu anhū*, ya ce, cewa Annabi *sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi: **“Dayanku duk, ya tabbata ya sude akushinsa.”** (Muslimu:2035).

Malaminmu Ibn Usaimin *rahīmāhūllāhu* ya ce: “Abin da sude akushi yake nufi, shi ne mutum ya bi diddigin duk sauran abin da ya lallake a yatsunsa, ya lashe shi sarai. Wannan Sunna kuwa, an wayi gari a yau ta zama daya daga cikin Sunnonin da, da yawa daga cikin mutane suka fara mantawa da su. babban abin bakin ciki ma, hard a daliban ilimi. Don karin bayani ana iya duba: “*Shāru Riyādhūs-Salihīnā*: 1/892”

6 ◆ Ci da yatsa uku:

Sunna ne idan mutum zai ci abinci, ya yi amfani da ‘yan yatsunsa guda uku, matukar abin da zai ci din nan yana dāukuwa da yatsa uku din, kamar dabino. To, a sunnance an fi so ya rika sa yatsunsa guda uku yana dākowa yana jefawa baka.



Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce: Hadisin Ka’abu dan Maliku *rālīyāllāhu anhū*, wanda ya ce: “manzon Allah *sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance yana cin abinci da ‘yan yatsu uku. Yakan kuma lashe hannunsa sarai, kafin ya goge da wasu tsumma.” (Muslimu:2032).



7 Numfasawa wajjen kwarya har sau uku:

Idan mutum zai sha wani abin sha, Sunna ita ce, ya rika yi yana dfaukewa yana kuma numfasawa a wajjen kwaryar, har sau uku; yana yi yana numfasawa bayan kowace kyankyma daya.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce: Hadisin Anas *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance yana numfasawa wajjen kwaryar shansa har sau uku, sa'annan ya ce: “*Yin haka ya fi kashe kishirwa, da bayar da lafiya, ya kuma fi nagarta.*” Anas *raliyallahu anhu* ya ci gaba da cewa: “Saboda haka nake numfasawa wajjen kwaryar shana har sau uku,” (Buhari:563/ Muslimu:2028).

Abin da ake nufi da cewa, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana numfasawa wajjen kwaryar shansa, shi ne, yana dfauke kai ya karkata fuskarsa gefe daya ya numfasa, sa'annan ya mayar ya ci gaba da kyankymar abin da yake sha. Yana yin haka ne *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, saboda numfasawa a cikin kwaryar sha din, makaruhi ne a sunnance, kamar yadda Hadisin Abu Katadah *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda yake a cikin ingantattun littafan Hadisi guda biyu, ya nuna, inda ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Idan dayanku zai wani abin sha, to, kada ya numfasa a cikin kwaryar,*” (Buhari:5630/ Muslimu:267).



8 Godiya ga Allah Madaukakin Sarki bayan kare cin abinci:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Anas dan Maliku *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Allah Madaukakin kan yarda da bawansa, ya kuma amince da shi, saboda dai ya ci ya koshi ya kuma gode masa a kan haka, ko ya sha ya koshi ya kuma gode masa a kan haka.*” (Muslimu:2743).





Godiyar nan kuma, tana da sigogi daban-daban, da suka hada da:

- 1> “*Alhamdu lilláhi kasíran dayyiban mubárakan gaira makfíyin, walá muwadda'in, walá mustagnan anhu Rabbaná!*” (Godiya mai tarin yawa, da tsarki, da albarka, ta tabbata ga Allah. Sarkin da ba shi da bukata ga wani abin halitta, babu kuma wani abin halitta da ba shi da bukata gare sh, ko wadatuwa daga gare shi, ya Ubangijinmu!)
- 2> “*Alhamdu lilláhillazí kafáná wa'arw'aná gaira makfíyin walá mukafúrin.*” ((Godiya ta tabata ga Allah, Sarkin da ya kosar da mu, ya kuma kashe mana kishirwa; ba tare dam un raina ko mun kafirce ba.) (Buhari:5459).

A karkashin inuwar wannan “**rashin bukata**’ ga wani mahaliki ne, sifa wadda da Allah Madaukakin Sarki ya kebanta da ita, yake ciyar da bayinsa ya kuma kosar da su. Saboda haka babu yadda za a yi su iya “**wadatuwa**” daga gare shi *subhanahu wa ta'aloh*, a matsayinsa na Sarkin da yake “**Kosarwa**” da “**Kashe musu kishirwa**.” Saboda haka ba za su zama daga cikin masu “**kafirce wa**” falala da ni’imarsa ba *subhanahu wa ta'aloh*.

9 Haduwa don cin abinci:

Yana daga cikin Sunna, idan muslimi za su ci abinci a wuri daya, to, su hadu su ci tare da juna. Sunna ta kyamaci cin abinci rarrabe.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce: Hadisin Jabiru dan Abdullahi *raliyallahu anhuma*, wanda ya ce: “Na ji Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana cewa: “*abincin mutum daya yana isar mutum biyu, na mutum biyu kuma yana isar mutum hudú, na hudú kuma yana isar takwas.*” (Muslimu:2059).



10 Yaba abinci idan ya yi dadfi:

Sunna ce idan muslimi ya ci abinci, ya kuma ji ya yi masa dadfi, ya yaba. Amma, kada ya wuce wuri ta hanyar kara wa kalmomin yabon nasa gishiri fiye da abin da abinci yake dauke da shi.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunnan, ita ce: Hadisin Jabiru dan Abdullahi *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa, wata rana Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya



nemi iyalan gidansa su ba shi robbi ya hada da gurasa ya yi kalaci. Sai suka gaya masa cewa: “Robbi kam ya kare, amma a kwai sauran rummace.” Sai ya ce, a kawo masa shi. Aka kuwo, ya mayar da hankali yana hada gurasar nan das hi, yana lankahewa baka, yana kuma cewa: **“Kai! robbi da gurasa akwai dadi! Kai! robbi da gurasa akwai dadi!!”** (Muslimu:2052). Kalimar ‘khallu’ ta Larabci da muka fassara da ‘robbi’ a cikin wannan Hadisi, wani nau’in mahadin cin abinci ne a waccan zamani, mai dadin gaske, ba kuma mai nauyi da kabri ba kamar wanda muke da shi a yau.

Malaminmu Ibn Usaimin *rahimahullahu* ya ce: “Yaba abinci da Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yake yi idan ya burge shi, wata koyarwa ce tasa *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* zuwa ga al’umarsa. Sadoda haka, yau da mutum zai yi kalaci da waina, ta ratsa shi iyakar zarafi. Sai ya kayar da baki ya ce: “*Kai! wainar gidansu wance akwai dadi.*” Ko wani abu mai kama da haka. wanda duk ya yi irin haka, ya raya Sunna daga cikin Sunnonin Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*. Don karin bayani sai a duba: “*Sharhu Riyádhus-Sálihína*: 2/1057)

Duk wanda ya kalli yanayin rayuwarmu na yau da kyau, zai fahimci irin yadda mutane suke yin nesa-nesa da Sunnanr Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*. Wasu ma ba su tsaya a kan yin nesa-nesa da ita din ba, har saba mata suke yi, ta hanyar aibanta wani abinci da suka ci, tare da kushe shi a wasu lokuta. Irin haka kuwa ya saba wa Sunna da koyarwar Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*. Alhali kuwa, ya zo a cikin ingantattun littafan Hadisai guda biyu, daga cikin Hadisan Abu Huraira *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* bai taba buda baki ya kushe wani abinci ba. In dai ya ji yana sha’awarsa zai ci. Idan kuma ba ya sha’awarsa zai bar shi baki alaikum.” (Buhari:3563/ Muslimu:2063).

11 Addu’a ga wanda ya kawo abincin:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce: Hadisin Abdullahi dan Busrin *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: “Wata rana Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya bałunci mahaifina. Sai muka kawo masa abinci da dabino. Kare cin abincin nasa yake da wiya, sai muka kara kusanto masa da watarnen dabinon nan. Bai yi wata-wata ba kuwa ya shiga tsinta yana ci, yana kuma jefar da Ḳwallayensa ta tsakiyar ‘yan yatsunsa *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, tare da gwama manunin da dan tsakiyar yatun nasa. Daga nan kuma aka kawo masa abin sha, ya karba ya sha, sa’annan ya miķa wa wanda yake zaune a damansa. Kafin ya kama hanyar komawa, sai mahaifina ya kama ragwamar dabbar da ya zo a kanta *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ya ce: “Ka rokar mana Allah kafin



ka wuce ya Manzon Allah!” Sai Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa salam* ya ce: “***Alláhumma bárik lahum fímá razaktahum, wagfir lahum, warhamhum.***” (Ya Ubangiji! Ka sanya albarka a cikin abin duk da ka arzuta su das hi, ka kuma gafarta musu. Sa’annan ka yi musu rahama.) (Muslimu:2042). Kalimar “wadbah” ta Larabci a cikin wannan Hadisi ce, muka fassara da ‘kwatarne’

◆ 12 Mustahabbi ne idan mutum ya gama shan wani abu, ya fara mika wa wanda yake dama gare shi kafin wanda yake hadu:

Abin da ake nufi shi ne, yana daga cikin Sunna, a daidai lokacin da mutum ya kyankiyami wani abin shay a koshi. To, idan ya dauke kansa daga kwatarnen, ya gaggauta mika wa mutumin da yake dama gare shi, kafin wanda yake hadu gare shi.

Hujja a kan wannan Hadisi, ita ce: Hadisin Anas dan Maliku *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: “Wata rana Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kai bakunci a gidanmu, ya kuma nemi wani dan abin da zai sha. Sai muka kama wata akuya muka tatso masa nononta, sa’nan na hadsa masa da rowan riiyiar nan tawa.” Anas ya ci gaba da cewa: “Sai na mika wa Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ya karba ya kafa kai, ya sha ya koshi. Duk wannan abu da yake faruwa, Sahabi Abubakar *raliyallahu anhu* yana zaune hagu ga Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, umar kuma yana dabra da fuskarsa, a yayin da wani balaraben kauye yake a damansa *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*. Karewarsa take da wuya, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, sai ya, sai Sayyadi Umar *raliyallahu anhu* ya mumuna nuna Abubakar *raliyallahu anhu* ya kuma ce wa Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*: “Ga Abubakar nan ya Manzon Allah.” Amma, sai Manzon Allah ya mika wa Balaraben kauyen nan, ya kyale Abubakar da Umar. Ya kuma kara da cewa musu *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*: “***A yi dama dai! A yi dama dai!! A yi dama dai!!!***” Anas ya ce: “Yin haka Sunne ne! Yin haka Sunne ne!! Yin haka Sunne ne!!!” (Buhari:2571/ Muslimu:2029).

◆ 13 Mai shayar da mutane ya kamata ya sha karshe:

Sunna ne wanda yake shayar da mutane wani abin sha, ya kasance shi ne wanda zai sha abin bayan kowanensu y agama sha.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce: Hadisin nan na mai tsawo na Abu Katadah





raliyallahu anhu, wanda a cikinsa yake cewa: "... sai Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya shiga zuba ruwa a kofi ni kuwa ina miša wa mutane suna sha. Har sai da kowa ya sha ya koshi, sai ni kawai das hi Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* muka rage, wadanda ba su sha ba." Anas *raliyallahu anhu* ya ci gaba da cewa: "Sa'annan Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya sake zubawa, ya ce mani: "***karbi ka sha, Anas.***" Ni kuwa na ce masa: "***Ba zan sha bay a Manzon Allah, sai ka sha.***" Sai ya karba mani da cewa: "***Ai, wanda yake shayar da mutane, shi ya kamata ya sha karshe.***" Ansa ya ce: "To, sa'annan sai na karba na sha, Manzon Allah kuma ya sha...." (Muslimu:681).

Darasi: Wani darasi kuma da yake cikin wannan babi, shi ne bukatar da take akwai a sunnance, ta kurkure baki da ruwa ga wanda ya sha nono, domin ya kawar da maskin da yake da shi, wanda ya kama bakinsa. **Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa**, ita ce: Hadisin dan Abbas *raliyallahu anhuma*, da ya ce: "Ta tabbata cewa, wata rana Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya sha nono. Sai ya nemi a kawo masa ruwa, ya kurkure baki, ya kuma ce: "***Na yi haka ne domin nono yana da maski.***" (Buhari: 211/ Muslimu: 358).

14 Rufe Korai da ambaton Allah Madaukakin Sarki idan dare ya kawo jiki:

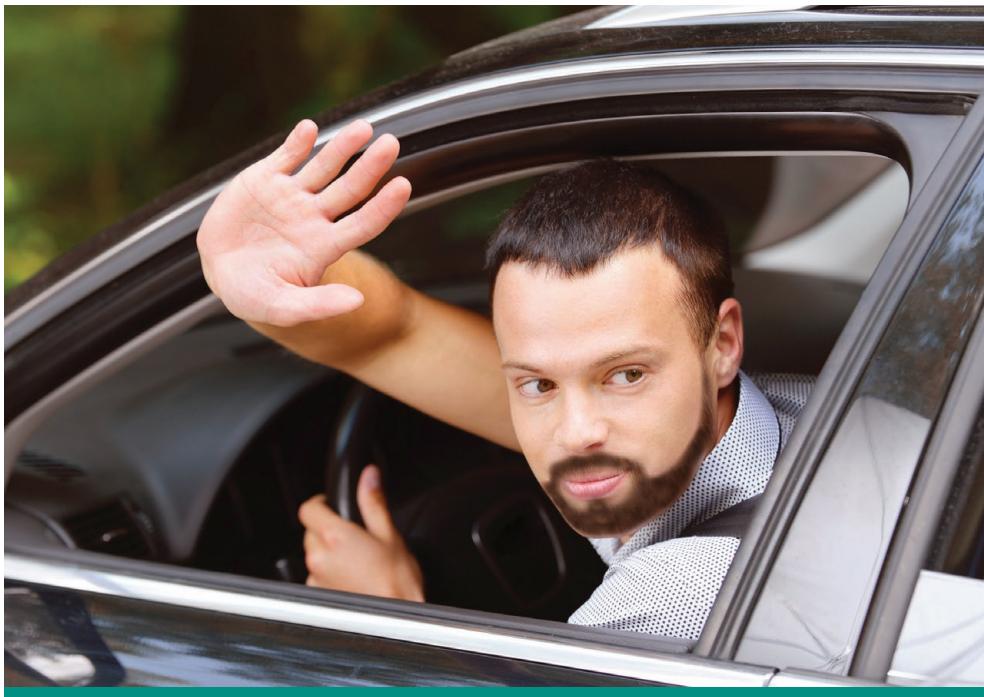
Sunna ce idan dare ya kawo jiki, a rufe gaba dayan koran da ake da su a gida, wadanda suke bude, a kuma rufe riyoji idan suna da marafe, a kuma tabbata an ambaci suna Allah a duk lokacin da za a raya wannan Sunna.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce: Hadisin Jabiru dan Abdullahi *raliyallahu anhuma*, wanda ya ce: "Na ji Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana cewa: "***Ku rufe korai, ku saya riyoji, domin a cikin kowace shekara a kwai daren da alloba take sauка a cikinsa, wadda ba za ta shude a kan duk wata kwarya da wara rijiya, wadanda ba rufe ba, face wani abu daga cikin wannan alloba ya sauка a cikinsu.***" (Muslim:2014). A riwayar Buhari kuma, daga cikin Hadisan Jabiru *raliyallahu anhuma*, cewa aka yi Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: "***Ku tottoshe bakunan shnatullanku, ku kuma ambaci sunan Allah. Sa'annan ku daukar wa koranku matakى, ko da ta hanyar yafa wani abu a kansu ne; ku kuma ambaci sunan Allah.***" (Buhari:5623).





Na Biyu : Sunnonin Sallama Da Haduwa Da Zama



◆ 1 Yin sallama:

Hujjojin da suke tabbatar da wannan Sunna ba su da iyaka. Daga cikinsu akwai: Hadisin Abu Huraira *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Hakkin kowane muslmi a kan dan 'uwansa muslmi, shida ne.*” Sahabbai suka ce: Wadanne hakkoča ne wadsannan ya Manzon Allah? sai ya karba musu da cewa: “*Idan ka hadu da shi, ka yi masa sallama. Idan ya gayyace ka wata harka, ka tafi. Idan ya nemi wata nasiha daga gare ka, ka yi masa. Idan ya yi attishawa, ya kuma gode wa Allah, to, ka gai da shi. Idan ya yi rahsin lafiya, ka tafi duba shi. Idan kuma ya rasu ka rakki gawarsa makabarta.*” (Muslimu:2162).

Sai dai a kula, wajibi ne ga mutum idan aka gayar da shi, bayan ya yi attishaya, ya kuma gode wa Allah. wajibi ne ya karba wannan gaisuwa. Hujja kuma a kan wannan wajabci ita ce:



Fadar Allah Madaukakin Sarki: “*Kuma idan aka gayar da ku da wata gaisuwa. To, ku karba da mafi kyawonta, ko ku mayar da irinta. Lalle Allah, ya kasance a akn komai, mai kididdigewa ne.*”

Zaman karbawar nan wajibi, shi ne hukunci na asali, matukar wani dalili bai gitte ba, wanda zai canza wa hukuncin matsayi. An kuma samo da yawa daga cikin manyan Malamai, wadanda suka tafi a kan wajabcin karbawa din. Daga cikinsu akwai: Ibn Hazmi, da Ibn abdil- Barr, da Shaikhu Takiyyud-Din, *rahimahumullahu jamí'an*, da sauransu da dama. Don karin bayani ana iya duba: “*Al-ádábush-Shariyyah: 1/356*” dáb'in Mu'assasatur-Risálah.

Mafi icika da kamalar lafazin sallama da mayar da ita, shi ne: “*Assalámu alaikun wa rahamatulláhi wa barakátuhú*” Ko shakka babu wannan gaisuwa it ace mafi kyau da kammala.

Malam Ibnl-Kayyim rahimahullahu ya ce: “Karantarwar Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* a cikin sha'anin gaisuwa, shi ne cika lafuzzan sallama tun daga farkonsu har karshe. Wato, zuwa: “*wa barakátuhú*.” Domin karin bayani ana iya duba: *Zádul-mi'ádi:2/417*”

Haka shi ma “**yawaita sallama**” Sunna ne. kai wuce nan ma, abu ne da Shari'a ta kwadaitar da a yi, tare da bayyana irin dímbin falalar da take tattare da hakan. Hujja a kan haka kuwa ita ce: Hadisin Abu Huraira *rāliyallahu anhu*, da ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Ina rantsuwa da wanda rayuwata take hannunsa, ba za ku shiga Aljanna ba har sai kun yi imani. Ba kuma za ku yi imani har sai kun kasance masu so da kaunar junanku. To, me zai hana ku saurara in gaya muku abin da idan kuka tsare aikata shi, soyaya da kaunar za su dauwama a tsakaninku?! Ku yi ta yawaita sallama a tsakaninku.*” (Muslimu:54)

◆ 2 Muhimmancin maimaita sallama har su uku, ida akwai bukatar yin haka:

Idan ya zaci cewa, wanda ya yi wa sallama bai ji ba, karo na farko da ya furta kalmomin. To, mustahabbi ne ya maimaita karo na biyu. Idan kuma ya tabbata bai jiya ba, to, sai ya sake maimaitawa karo na uku. Haka nan idan mutum ya iske wani taron jama'a, kamar a wata majalisa inda jama'a da dama suke taruwa. To, idan ya yi sallama daidai lokacin da ya isa. Amma, sai ya zamana wadanda suke kusa das hi sosai ne kawai suka ji. To, a irin wannan yanayi akwai bukatar ya maimaita sallamar har sau biyu; uku kenan, domin duk wanda yake zaune a majalisin, ya jiya. .



Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce: Hadisin Anas *raliyallahu anhu*; daga Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*. Anas ya ce: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance idan ya yi Magana, yakan maimaita ta har sau uku, domin a gane hakikanin abin da yake nufi. Haka nan idan ya taras da tarin jama'a a wuri daya, idan zai yi musu sallama, yakan yi ta ne hae sau uku.” (Buhari:95)

Daga cikin darussan da za a koya daga wannan Hadisi na Anas *raliyallahu anhu* da ya gabata, shi ne, zaman maimaita Magana har sau uku, Sunna, idan akwai bukatar yin hakan. Wato, kamar inda mutum ya fadi wata magana, amma aka kasa fahimtarsa. To, Sunna ta dora masa nauyin maimaitawa karo na biyu. Idan kuma ba a fahimce ba, ya sake maimaitawa karo na uku.

◆ 3 Sunna ce yin sallama ga wanda aka sani da wanda ba a sani ba.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Amru *raliyallahu anhuma*, cewa: “Wani mutum ya taba tambayar Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, cewa: “wane aiki ne ya fi kowane aiki zama alhairi a Musulunci? Sai ya karba masa da cewa: “***Ciyar da abinci da yin sallama ga wanda ka sani da wanda ba ka sani ba.***” (Buhari:12/ Muslimu:39).

◆ 4 Fara sallama ga wanda Sunna ta ce ya fara Sunna ne:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*, da yake cewa, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “***Wanda yake kana bin hawa ne zai fara yi wa wanda yake tafiya kasa, sallama. Wanda yake tafiya kasa kuma ya fara yi wa wanda yake zaune wuri daya. rukunin mutanen da suke kadan kuma, su fara yi wa wanda yake da yawa.***” (Buhari: 6234)

In another narration that Al-Bukhāriy reported, it mentions, “The young should greet the old, one who is walking should greet one who is sitting, and the small group of people should greet the large group of people.” (Al-Bukhāriy no. 6234)

Sai dai yana da kyau a kula cewa, saba wa wannan tsari a matsayinsa na mafi dacewa da cancanta, baa bin kyama ba ne a duniyar Sunna. Iyakar abin da za a ce, mutum ya far abin da yake shi ne mafifici. Wato, kamar a wayi gari babba ya zamana shi ne yake fara yi wa karami sallam. Koko wanda yake tafiya kasa, ya fara yi wa wanda yake kan wani abin hawa, da matara kama da haka.

◆ 5 Yi wa yara kanana sallama Sunna ne:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Anas dan maliku *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa: “Wata rana yana tafiya tare da Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*. Sai suka yi kicibis da wasu yara kanana, Manzon Allah kuma *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi musu sallama.” (Buhari:6247/ Muslimu:2168).

Raya wannan Sunna ta yi wa kananan yara sallama, wani babban makami ne na yakar girman kai da son zuciya, da kuma karantar da su yaran, wanann babbar Sunna, tare raya ta a cikin zukatansu.



◆ 6 Yin sallama idan za a shiga gida Sunna ne:

Yin sallama idan za a shiga gida, wani babban rukuni ne na raya Sunnar sallama. Sai dai ana yin ta ne bayan an yi asawaki. Saboda yin asawaki idan za a shiga gida, Sunna ce tabbatatta, a matsayin gida wuri na hufu, inda Sunnar asawaki take da matukar darfii da nauyi, wato lokacin da mutum zai jefa kafarsa a cikin gida. Hujja a kan wannan Sunnan kuwa ita ce, Hadisin Sayyida A’isha *ralyallahu anha*, wanda yake a wurin Muslimu, inda ta ce: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance, duk lokacin da zai shiga gida, yakan fara da yin asawaki.” (Muslimu:253). Idan ya yaye kallabin shiga gidansa da asawaki, *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, sai kawai ya shiga tare da yi wa iyalinsa na wannan gida sallama. Bisa wannan dalili ne wasu Malamai suka dogara, suka yanke hukuncin cewa, Sunna ce mutum ya yi sallama idan zai shiga gida. koma wane irin gida ne; ko wanda babu kowa a cikinsa ne. Suka karfafa wannan hukunci da fadjar Allah Madaukakin Sarki: “Kuma idan za ku shiga gidaje, to, ku yi wa kanku sallama; gaisuwa mai albarka mai tsarki, daga wurin Allah. kamar haka ne Allah yake bayyana ayoyi gare ku, tsammanin ku, za ku hankalta.” {Nur:61}



Malam Iblīs- Hajar *rahimahullahu* ya ce: “Bakandamen umarni da Sunna ta yi da yawaita sallama, ya hada har da yi wa kai ita ga wanda zai shiga wurin da babu kowa a cikinsa. Hujja kuwa ita ce: fadjar Allah Madaukakin Sarki: “Kuma idan za ku shiga gidaje, to, ku yi wa kanku sallama...” Don karin



bayani ana iya duba: “*Fathul- Bárí Hadisi mai lamba:6235: Babin Yawaita Sallama.*”

Darussa: Abin da ya gabata yana karantar da cewa akwai Sunnoni uku a kan wanda zai shiga gida:

- 1> **Sunna ta farko:** Ambaton Sunan Allah Madaukakin Sarki, musamman idan da dare ne.
Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce: Hadisin Jabiru dan Abdullahi *raliyallahu anhuma*, cewa, ya ji Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana cewa: ***“Idan mutum zai shiga gidansa, ya ambaci Allah a lokacin shigar da lokacin da zai fara cin abinci. Sai Shaidan ya ce: Ya ku jama’ata! Ku sani yau kam, ba mu da wurin kwana ko abinci a cikin wannan gida. Idan kuwa ya shiga ba tare da ya ambaci suna Allah ba. Sai Shaidan ya ce: Ya ku jama’ata! Ku sani yau kam, mun sami wurin kwana a cikin wannan gida. Idan kuma bai ambaci Sunan Allah ba a lokacin da zai fara cin abinci. Shaidan ya ce: Ya ku jama’ata! Yau kam, mun sami wurin kwana da abinci a cikin wannan gida.”*** (Muslimu:2018).
- 2> **Sunna ta biyu:** Yin asawaki. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa ita ce: Hadisin Sayyida A’isha *raliyallahu anha*, wanda bayanin matani da isnadinsa suka gabata a baya kadan.
- 3> **Sunna ta uku:** Yin sallama ga wadanda suke cikin gidan:

7 **Sassauta murya wurin sallama Sunna ne, musamman idan akwai masu bacci daga cikin mutanen da aka taras:**

Haka Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa salam* ya kasance yana yi, kamar yadda ya zo a cikin hadisin Mi’dad dan Aswad *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda a cikinsa yake cewa: “Mun kasance mukan tatso nono, kowa daga cikinmu ya sha gwargwadon rabonsa. Shi ma Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, mu kai masa nasa rabo.” Mi’dad ya ci gaba da cewa: “Idan a cikin dare ne *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya zo, sai mu ji ya yi sallama cikin sassaukar murya irin yadda ba zai tayar da wanda yake bacci ba. Amma, kuam duk wanda yake farke sai ya ji shi.” (Muslimu:2055).

8 **Isar da sakon sallama Sunna ne:**

Isar da sakon sallama Sunna ne. Kamar wani ya gaya maka cewa: “Ka ce ina gaida wane.” To, isar da wannan sako na gaisuwa zuwa ga wanda aka ce a kai wa shi, Sunna ne.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce: Hadisin Sayyidah A'isha *raliyallahu anha*, cewa, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya taba gaya mata cewa: “**Mala'ika Jibrilu ya ce yana gaida ke.**” Ta ce: “Sai na ce masa: ka gaya masa: ina amsawa: (*wa alaihisalámu wa rahamatulláhi*). (Muslimu:2447).

Wannan Hadisi yana karantar da cewa, isar da sakon sallama ga wanda aka aika was hi, Sunna ne, kamar yadda Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya isar da sakon sallamar Mala'ika Jibrilu zuwa ga Sayyidah A'isha *raliyallahu anha*. Haka kuma wannan Hadisi day a gabata, ya isa hujja a kan cewa, bayar da sakon sallam ta hannun wani zuwa ga wani, Sunna ne.

◆ 9 Sallama idan za a shiga ko fita wata Majalisa:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Idan dayanku ya kai wani wuri da mutane suka zama, to, ya yi sallama. Idan kuma ya yi nufin tashi, ya yi sallama. Wadda ya yi can farko, ba ta fi wannan da zai yi karshe muhimmanci ba.*” (Ahmad:9664/ Abu dawuda:5208/ Tirmizi:2706). Albani kuma ya inganta shi: *Sahihul- Jám'i*: (1/132).



◆ 10 Hada hanna wa yayin sallama Sunna ne:

Idan haduwa ce aka yi za a yi wa junasallama, Sunna ne a hada hanna wa a yi *musáfahá*. Wananna shi ne abin da Sahabbai *raliyallahu anhum* suka kasance suna yi. **Hujja kuma a kan haka**, ita ce: Hadisin Katadah *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: “Na ce wa Anas: Shin ko Sahabban *Annabi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* kan yi musfaha a lokacin rayuwarsu? Sai ya karba mani da cewa: “Tabbas! suna yi.” (Buhari:6263).



◆ 11 Murrmushi da sakin fuska yayin haduwa Sunna ne:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Zarrin *raliyallahu anhu*, da ya ce: “Wata rana Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce mani: “**Kada**



ka yi wa aikin alhairi kallon hadarin kaji, komai kankantarsa; ko da ka saki fuska ne a lokacin da ka hadu da dan'uwanka.” (Muslimu:2626). Riwayar Tirmizi kuma, daga Abu Zarrin din *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa ta yi: Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “**Murmushin da za ka yi wa dan'uwanka idan kun hadu, sadaka ne.**” (Tirmizi:1956). Albani kuma ya inganta shi a cikin: *As-Sahihát*:572).



12 Kyakkyawar Magana sadaka ce kuma Sunna:

Yi wa dán'uwa musulmi, wanda aka hadu da shi kan hanya, ko ake zaune wuri daya tare da shi, ko ake cikin halin wani aiki. Yi masa kyakkawar magana Sunna ne, saboda hukuncin da aka yanke mata na zaman sadaka.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce: Hadisin Abu Huraira *raliyallahu anhu* wanda ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “**Kyakkyawar magana sadaka ce.**” (Buhari:2989/ Muslimu:1009).

Rashin niyyar raya wannan Sunna, ya sa da yawa mutane suke ta musayar kyawawan kalmomi a tsakaninsu, wadsanda, inda sun yi hakan da nufin neman lada ga Allah Madaukakin Sarki, da sun kwashi gagarumar garabasa da babban rabo a kan wanann sadaka da suke ta yi ba tare da sun sansance ba.

Malaminmu Ibn Usaimin *rahimahullahu* ya ce: “Kyakkyawar magana ita ce, kamar ka ce wa dán'uwnaka: Ya kake? Wace ake ciki? A sauran dangi?

Ya iyalinka? Da sauran kalmimi masu kama da wadsannan. Duk, kyawawan kalmomi ne saboda irin yadda suke sanya farin ciki da jin dadí a cikin ran wanda aka yi wa su a matsayinsa na dán'uwa. Babu wata kalima irin wannan kyakkyawa, da za ta fito daga bakin musulmi, face Allah Madaukakin Sarki ya ba shi lada da sakamako irin na wanda ya yi sadaka, a kanta. Don karin bayani ana iya duba: “*Sharhu Riyádhus- Sálíhina* wallafar Malamin nanu: 2/996” babin da yake magana a kan mustahabbancin furtu kyakkyawan magana da sakin fuska a lokacin da aka hadu da junna.

13 Bukatar ambaton sunan Allah Madaukakin Sarki a duk inda ake zama:

Hadisan da suke magana da kwadaitarwa a kan kafa wuraren zama, inda za a rika ambaton Allah Madaukakin Sarki, suna da matukar yawa. Daga cikin



irin wadannan Hadisai akwai Hadisin Abu Huraira *raliyallahu anhu* da ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Lalle Allah Madaukakin Sarki yana da wadansu mala’iku da suke kaiwa da komowa a sako-sako da lungu-lungu, suna nema da cigiyar masu ambaton Allah. idan suka taras da wasu mutane suna zikirin Allah, sai su budà baki su yi yekuwa, su ce musu: maza ku taho! Allah ya karba bukatunku.*” Ya ce: “*Sai nan take mala’ikun su lullube mutanen da fikafikansu, su cira da su zuwa samar duniya....*” (Buhari:6408/ Muslimu:2689).

⑭ Sunne ne idan za a waste daga Majalisi a karanta kaffáratul-Majlis:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunne ita ce, Hadisin Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*, da ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “*Duk wanda ya zauna a wata Majalisa, ya mike kafa ya yi ta sharholiya son ransa. Amma, kafin ya bar wurin sai ya karanta: “Subhánakalláhumma wa buhamdika, ash’hadu allá’iláha illá anta, astagfiruka wa a túbu ilaika.*” (Tsarki da gogiya sun tabbata gare ka, tare ka ya Ubangiji! Ina shaida babu abin bautawa da gaskiya sai kai. Ina neman gafararka, ina kuma tuba zuwa gare ka.) Ba wanda zai fadi wannan addu’ a, face Allah Madaukakin Sarki ya gafarta masa zunuban duk day a dfauka a wannan Majalisa.” (Tirmizi:3433). Albani kuma ya ainganta shi a cikin: “*Sahihul- Jámí ’i:2/1065*”



Na Uku : Sunnonin Sa Tufafi Da Ado



Fara saka kafar dama a takalmi Sunna ne:

Yana daga cikin Sunna, idan musulmi zai saka takalminsa ya farad a kafar dama. Haka kuma yana daga cikin Sunna idan zai cire takalmin ya fara cire kafar hagu.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce: Hadisin Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu* da ya ce: “Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: *“Idan dayanku zai sanya takalmi, to, ya farad a kafar dama. Idan kuma ai cire, ya farad a kafar hagu. Wato, kafar dama ta zama farko sakawa, karshen kuma cirewa.”* (Buhari:5856).



A wata riwayar kuma, ta Imamu Muslimu, cewa ya yi: *“Kada dayanku ya kuskura ya yi tafiya da takalmi daya a kafa. Ko dai ya saka biyun gaba daya, ko kuma ya cire su gaba daya.”* (Muslimu:2097).



Wadannan Hadisai sun kunshi Sunnoni guda uku:



Farawa da kafar dama idan za a sanya takalmi.



Farawa da kafar hagu idan za a cire takalmi.



Sanya ta kalmi gaba daya, ko cirewa gaba daya, ta yadda ba za a yi tafiya da takalme daya a kafa ba.



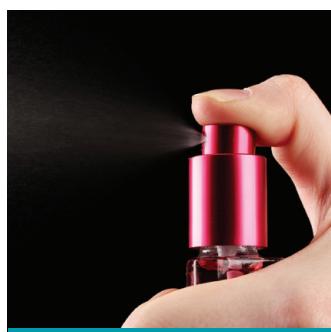
2 Sanya fararen tufafi Sunna ne:

Abin da ake nufi da wannan Sunna, shi ne a duk lokaci da mutum zai saka sutura, to, ya fifita fafa. Yin haka Sunna ne. hujja a kan wannan Sunna kumaa, ita ce, Hadisin Abbas *raliyallahu anhuma*, wanda ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: **“Ku rika sanya fafare daga cikin tufaffinku, saboda su ne mafifita alhairi daga cikin tufafin naku. Ku kuma arika yi wa amamatanku likkafani da su.”** (Ahmad:2219/ Abu Dawuda:3878/ Tirmizi:994). Albani kuma ya inganta shi a cikin: “*Sahihul- Jami’i*: (1/267).



3 Shafa turare Sunna ne:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Anas *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: **“An kawata mani abubuwa uku daga cikin kawar duniya: mata da turare; babu kuma lokacin da nake jin dadī kamar lokacin da nake sala.”** (Ahmad:12293/ Nasa’i:3940). Albani kuma ya fada a





cikin: *Sahíhun- Nasa'i*, cewa Hadisi ne kyakkyawa ingantacce.

Amma lafazin Hadisin da ake ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “**An kawata mani abubuwa guda uku daga cikin duniyarku,**” lafazi ne mai rauni.

Kuma Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance yana **kyamar aji kanshin wani abu na tashi a jikinsa, wanda ba turare ba.** Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa, ita ce, Hadisin nan mai tsawo, wanda Buhari ya fitar, daga Sayyida A'isha *raliyallahu anha*, inda ta ce: “Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance yana matukar kyamar aji kanshin wani abu yana tashi daga jikinsa, wanda ba turare ba.” (Buhari:6972). Wato, ya fison duk lokacin da isaka ya bi ta kansa, *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, aji kanshi na tashi

4 Maruhi ne kin karbar kyautar turare:

Hujja a kan wannan karhanci ita ce, Hadisin Anas *raliyallahu anhu*, inda ya ce: “Tabbas! Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* bay a mayar da kyautar turare idan an yi masa.” (Buhari:2582).



5 Fara taje gashin kai ta hannun dama Sunna ne:

Abin da ake nufi da ‘taje’ gashin kai a wata Hausa, shi ne ‘shacewa.’ To, idan mutum zai yi, Sunna ta ce, ya fara ta hannun dama, sa’annan ya je hagu.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Sayyida A'isha *raliyallahu anha*, inda ta ce: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance, yana matukar sha'awar faraway ta dama idan zai sanya takalmi, ko taje kansa, ko tsarki, da sauran gaba dayan sha'anonan rayuwarsa.” (Buhari:168/ Muslimu:267).



Na Huđu : Sunnonin Atishawa Da Hamma



Sunnonin attishaya:



1 Sunna ce ga wanda ya yi attishaya ya ce: “*Alhamdu lilláhi.*”

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*, daga Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ya ce: ***Idan dayanku ya yi attishaya, to, ya ce: Alhamdu lilláhi*** (*Godiya ta tabbata ga Allah*). ***Dan’uwansa ko wanda yake kusa da shi kuma, ya ce masa: Yarhamukalláhu*** (*Allah ya yi maka rahama*). ***Idan ya ce masa: Yarhamukalláhu, sai shi kuma ya mayar masa da cewa: Yahdí kumulláhu wa yuslih bálakun*** (*Allah ya shiryar da ku, ya kuma tsarkake zukatanku*). (Buhari:6224).

Haka nan kuma, inda mutum zai canza wanna lafazi wata lokaci, idan ya yi attishaya dín, ce: ***“Alhamdu lilláhi alá kulli hálín,***” Sunna ta fi son haka. Hujja kuwa ita ce, wata riwaya da aka samo daga Abu dawuda, da take cewa, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: ***“Idan dayanku ya yi attishaya, to, ya ce: Alhamdu lilláhi alá kulli hálín.”*** (Abu Dawuda:50311). Malam Ibni- Kayyim *rahimahullahu* ya bayyana wannan Hadisi, a cikin: **Zádul Mi’ád** da cewa: “Danganensa ingantacce ne.”



Shi kuwa wanda yake kusa da mai attishaya din nan, idan zai yi masa barka da arziki, a Sunnance, sai ya ce: “*Yarhamukalláhu* (*Allah ya yi maka rahama*). Shi kuma wanda ya yi attishaya din, Sunna ta dora masa nauyin karbawa da cewa: “*Yahdí kumulláhu wa yuslíh bálakun* (*Allah ya shiryar da ku, ya kuma tsarkake zukatanku*.) Hujja a kan gaba dayan wadannan Sunnoni, ita ce, Hadisin Abu Huraira *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya gabata.

◆ 2 Sunna ta ce, idan mai attishaya bai gode wa Allah ba, kada a gaida shi.

Idan wanda ya yi attishaya bai yi godiya ga Allah Madaukakin Sarki ta hanyar cewa: ‘*alhadu lilláhi*’ ba. To, wanda ya gai da shi, ta hanyar cewa: ‘*yarhamukalláhu*’ ya yi bidi’ a. Abin da yake Sunna a nan, shi ne, kada a ce masa kanzil. Hujja a kana wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Anas *raliyallahu anhu*, da ya ce: “Wasu mazaje biyu sun yi attishaya a wurin Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*. Sai ya yi wa ddaya barka da arziki, bai yi wa ddaya ba. jin haka sai ddaya daga cikinsu, ya ce: “Ya Manzon Allah! ka gai da wannan, ni kuma ba ka gai da ni ba?” Sai ya karba masa da cewa: “*Ai wannan ya yi godiya ga Allah ne, kai kuma ba ka yi ba.*” (Buhari:6225). Dama kuma irin haka Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yakan yi; ajiye komai a wurinsa *munásibí*. Imamu Muslim kuma ya riwaito wata magana tasa *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, daga abu Musa *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce, na ji Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana cewa: “*Idan dayanku ya yi attishaya, ya kuma gode wa Allah. To, ku yi masa barka da arziki. Idan kuma bai gode masa ba, to, kada ku ce masa kanzil.*” (Muslimu:2992).

Amma, idan al’amarin ya shafi karantarwa ne. Wato, tsakanin kamar mahaifi dënsa, ko malami da almajirinsa, ko wani yanayi mai kama da wadannan, wanda ake iya bayyanawa da matakín karantarwa. To, sai a gaya wa wanda ya yi attishaya din, ya kuma kama bakinsa cewa, ce: “*Alhamdu lilláhi*” mana. Za a gaya masa haka ne, domin a korantar das hi raya wannan Sunna, domin abau ne mai matukar sauksi, ya zamana bai san haka al’amarin yake ba.

Haka nan kuma wanda yake fama da lalurar ‘mura.’ Ba lalle ne sai ya yi ta fadár ‘*alhamdu lillahi*’ din ba duk lokacin da ya yi attishaya. Idan ya yi sau uku yana godiya, ya isa. Saura kuma, ba sai ya ce komai ba.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna, ita ce: Abin da Abu dawuda ya riwaito a cikin *Sunan nasa*, daga Abu Huraira *raliyallahu anhu- maukífán wa marfú’ an-*, cewa, manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “**Ka yi wa dan’uwanka**



barka da arziki har sau uku. Abin day a haura a kan haka kuma, mura ce.”

(Abu dawuda:5034) malam Albani *rahimahullahu* ya ce: “Hadisi ne kyakkyawa, amma, mai gajeren asuli, a wani kauli kuma, mai dogon asuli.” (*Sahihu Abi Dáwuda*: 4/308).

Wata hujjar kuma, da take karfafa wannan, ita ce, abin da Imamu Muslim ya riwaito a cikin ingantaccen littafinsa, daga cikin Hadisan Salmata dan Akwa'in *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa, ya ji Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, da wani mutum ya yi attishaya gabana, sai y ace masa: “***Yarhamukalláhu***,” ya kuma sake yin wata. Sai Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “***Wannan mutum yana fama da mura ne.***” (Muslim:2993).

Abubuwan da suka gabata suna karantar da cewa, akwai wadansu halaye guda biyu, da ba a yi wa mai attishaya barka da arziki a cikinsu:

- ◆ 1 Idan bai gode wa Allah Madsaukakin Sarki ba.
- ◆ 2 Idan ya yi attishaya fiye das au uku; ya zama mai mura kenan.

◆ Sunnonin hamma:

◆ Taka wa hamma burki ko rufe ta da hannu Sunna ne:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*, daga Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ya ce: “***Hakika, Allah yana son attishaya, yana kuma kyamar hamma. Idan dayanku ya yi attishaya, ya kuma gode wa. To, wajibi ne a kan duk musulmin da ya ji shi, ya yi masa barka da arziki. Amma hamma, aba ce da take zuwa daga Shaidan. Saboda haka, musulmi ya yi kokarin taka mata burki gwargwadon halinsa. Idan kuwa ya yi ta, to, ya sani Shaidan zai yi masa dariya.***” (Buhari:2663).

A wata riwaya kuma ta Muslimu, daga cikin Hadisan Abu Sa'id *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi: “***Idan dayanku ya yi hamma, to, ya dora hannunsa a kan bakinsa, don kada Shaidan ya shiga.***” (Muslim:2995). Kenan Sunna tana son a taka wa hamma burki ne, ta yadda za a yi ta ba tare da an wangali baki sagaga ba. Ko dai a kantse labban baki, da hauru, ta yadda hammar za ta fita ba tar da an gane ba, ko a sa hannu a rufe bakin, ko dai wasu dabaru masu kama da wadannan.

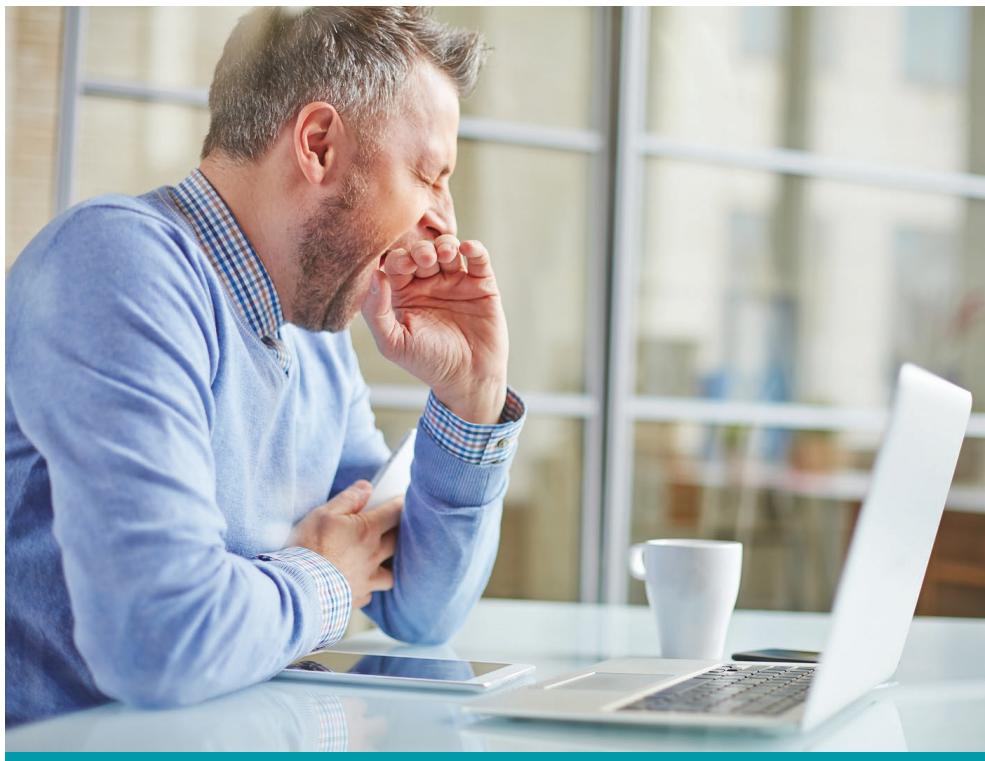


Sa'annan kuma mafi daraja da daukaka daga cikin duk masu buda baki su yi hamma, a idon Sunna, shi ne mutumin da ba zai daga sauti ya waste baki ya yi hamma haaaaa! Ko ahhhhh!! ba, ko wani abu mai kama da haka daga cikin sautuka irin na hamma. Ba kuwa don komai Sunna ta hana hakan ba, sai don kada Shaidan ya yi sami damar yi wa musulmi dariya.

Hujja a kan wannan karhaci:

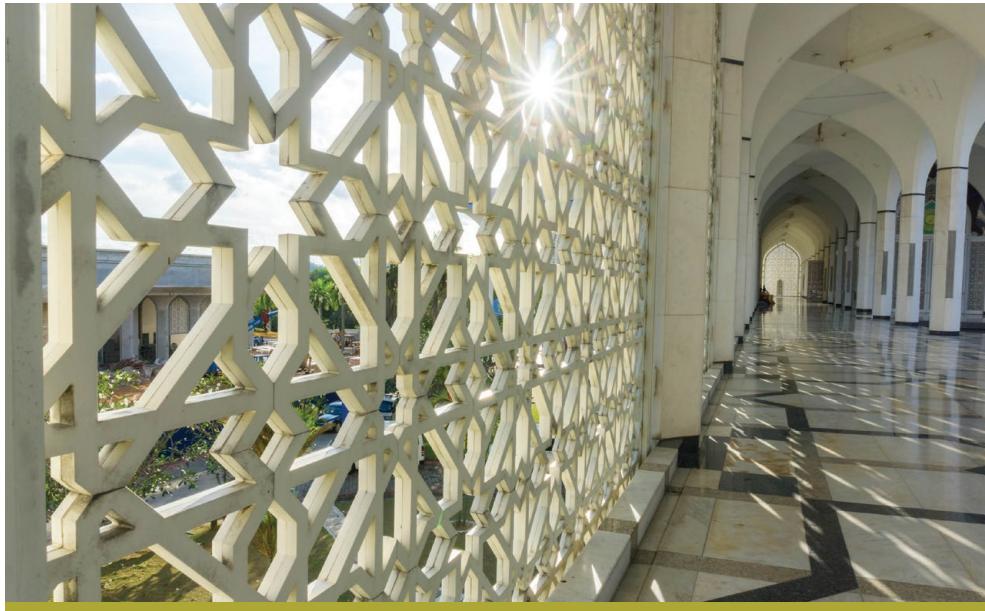
Hujja a kan wannan karhanci ita ce, Hadisin Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu* daga Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, ya ce: "***Hamma daga Shaidan take zuwa. Saboda haka idan dayanku zai yi hamma, to, ya kankanta bakinsa gwargwadon hali. Domin, da zarar dayanku ya wangale baki, ya ce: haaaaaa! To, sai Shaidan ya fashe da dariya.***" (Buhari:3297/ Muslimu:2994).

Tunatarwa: Wasu mutane sun saba da yin ta'auwuzi, watau neman tsari daga Shaidan bayan sun kare hamma. To, a sani babu wani dalili na Shari'ah a kan haka. Hasali ma yin haka saba wa koyarwar Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ne. Tabbas saba mata ne, saboda mutum ya zo da wani zikiri, wanda Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* bai yi ba a daidai wannan wuri.





Na Biyar : Wasu Sunnoni Na Yau Da Kullum



Karanta addu'ar da aka samo a Sunna yayin shiga da fita makewayi:

Sunna ne ga wanda zai shiga makewayi, ya karanta addu'ar nan, wadda ta zo a cikin ingantattun littafan hadisai guda biyu:

An samo daga Anas *raliyallahu anhu*, ya ce: “Manzon Allahsallallahu alaihi wa sallam ya kasance idan zai shiga makewayi yakan karanta: **“Alláhumma inná aúzu bika minal- khubusi wal- khabá’isi.”** (Ya Ubangiji! Ina neman tsarinka daga kowane irin sharri, da kuma miyagun halittu maza da mata.) [Buhari:6322/ Muslim:375].

Kalimar '**khubusi**' ta Larabci tana nufin 'miyagun halittu maza.' a yayin da ita kuma ta '**khabá’isi**' take nufin 'miyagun halittu maza.'





Idan kuma aka yi wa harafin ‘**b**’ dauri a cikin kalimar, aka ce: ‘**khubsu**’ kamar yadda take a cikin wannan Hadisi. To tana nufin kowane irin sharri. Jam’inta kuma shi ne: ‘**khabá’is**’ kamar na farko, amma yana nufin miyagun halittu masu mugun nufi kimshe a cikin zukata. Kenan, wannan addu’ a neman tsari daga kowane irin sharri da ma’abutansa. Yin daurin nan kuma shi ne mafi kandamewa ga ma’ana.

◆ Sunna ne kuma ga wanda ya fito makewayi ya karanta:

Abin day a zo a cikin *Musnada* na Imamu ahmad, da *Sunan* na Abu Dawu, da na Tirmizi, wanda kuma albani ya inganta, daga Sayyidah A’isha *raliyallahu anha*, da ta ce: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance idan ya fito daga makewayi yakan ce: “**Gufrának**” (*Ina neman gafararka ya Ubangiji*). [Ahmad:20220/ Abu Dawuda:30/ Tirmizi:7] Albani kuma ya inganta shi a cikin: *Tahkíku Mushkátul-Misábih*: (1/116).



Rubuta wasiyya Sunna ne:

Rubuta wasiyya ga duk musulmin da yake raye, dadà lafiyarsa kalau, ko ya sami kansa a cikin halin wata rashin lafiya, Sunna ne. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, fadar Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* cewa: “*Bai kamata ga duk muslmin da ya mallaki wani abu da yake son bayar da wasicci a kansa ba, ya kwana biyu lafiyayyu ba tare da wasiyyar na nan rubuce a hannunsa ba.*”



(Buhari:2783/ Muslimu:1626), daga cikin Hadisan dan Umar *raliyallahu anhuma*. Sai dai yana da kyau a kula, ambaton kwana biyu da Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi a cikin wannan Hadisi, ba iyakancewa ne ba. iyakar abin da wannan yake nufi shi ne, kada dai mutum ya kuskura a dauki wani lokaci mai tsawo, ba tare da ya rubuta wasiyya ya ajije ba. ba kuwa don komai ba, sai don bai san lokacin da mutuwa za ta sallamo masa ba. rubuta wasiyya din nan kuma wata Sunna ce, da ta hau kan kowane mutum.

Amma, rubuta wasicci a kan wasu haƙkoka da suke kan mutum, na Allah *subhanahu wa ta’alah*, kamar zakka, ko hajji, ko kaffara. Ko wasu haƙkoka na takwarorinsa ‘ya’yan Adamu, kamar bashi, ko wata ajija. To, rubuta irin wannan wasiyya, wajibi ne ba Sunna ba, saboda irin yadda ta rataya da wadansu haƙkoka na wajibi, musamman idan ba wanda ya san da akwai irin wannan hakki a hannunsa. Sa’annan kuma Malami sun ce: [**Duk abin da wajibi ba ya tabbata cika sai da shi, to, shi ma ya zama wajibi.**]



Saukin hali da kau da kai a cikin saye da sayarwa

Abin da wannan Sunna take bukata shi ne, a wayi gari mai saye da mai sayarwa, kowanne daga cikinsu ya cika ya batse da kyawawan halaye irin na rangwane da sauken hali da kuma kawar da kai a daidai lokacin da suke gudanar da wani ciniki. Ma'ana, kada a sami daya daga cikinsu yana kuntatawa da tsananta wa daya, tare da kacamewar gardama da jayayya a tsakaninsu, a cikin kokarin kaiwa karshen farashi. Abin Sunna take so shi ne, su gudanar da cinikin a cikin yanayi irin na 'yan'uwantakar Musulunci ta rowan sanyi.



Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

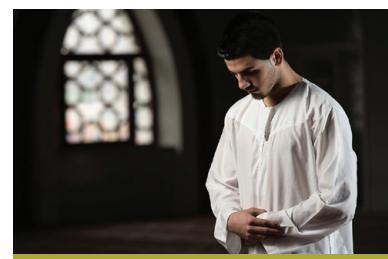
Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Jabir dan Abdullahi *raliyallahu anhuma* da ya ce: "Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: "**Allah shi yi gafara ga mutum mai sauken kai idan zai sayar ko zai saye, ko zai karbi bashin da yake bi.**" (Buhari:2076).

Ba bashi kawai ba, duk ma wani haƙki da mutum zai nema nasa, Sunna ta dora masa nauyi nemansa cikin lalama da lumana da sauken hali. Hujja kuwa ita ce, cewar da Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi: "**Ko zai karbi bashin da yake bi.**"



Yin sallar nafila raka'a biyu bayan kowace arwalla

Yin sallalr nafila raka a biyu duk lokacin da mutum ya yi arwalla, wata Sunna ne da yau da kullum, mai matukara muhimmanci, wadda sakamakonta shi ne samun shiga Aljanna gobe Kiyama. Hujja a kan haka kuwa ita ce, abin da aka riwaito daga Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa: "Wata rana bayan an kare sallar Asuba, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce wa Bilalu *raliyallahu anhu*: "**Ya Bilalu! Ba ni labarin mafi muhimmancin aikin da ka yi a Musulunci, domin na ji amon takon takalminka a gabana a cikin Aljanna.**" Sai ya karba masa da cewa: "Babu wani aiki mai muhimmanci da na yi, wanda ya wuce, babu wani lokaci da zan





yi arwalla face na yi sallar nafila gwargwadon abin da duk Allah ya nufe ni da yi.” (Buhari:1149/ Muslim:2458). Kalmomin “**daffun- na’alaika**” a cikin wannan Hadisi ne, muka fassara da ‘amon takon takalminka.’



Jiran Salla:

Zaunawa Masallaci a jira kamawar lokacin wata salla, Sunna ce mai girma da take bayar da lada mai yawa.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Huraira *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “**Zaman duk da dayanku zai jiran kamawar lokacin salla; babu abin day a hana shi komawa cikin iyalinsa sai sallar. To, kamar yana cikin sallar ne.**” (Buhari:659/ Muslimu:649). Wannan jira da muslimi zai yin a kamawar lokacin salla, babu abin da ake rubuta masa sai ladar wanda yake salla.



Wata hujjar kuma ita ce, abin da aka riwaito daga Abu Huraira *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “**Mala’iku suna yin salati ga duk wanda yake zaune cikin Masallaci yana jiran kamawar lokacin sallah, matukar bai yi magana ba, suna cewa: Allah ka yi gafara gare shi, ka kuma yi masa rahama. Zaman duk da dayanku zai jiran kamawar lokacin salla; babu abin day a hana shi komawa cikin iyalinsa sai sallar. To, kamar yana cikin sallar ne.**” (Buhari:659/ Muslimu:649). Cewar da Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi: “**Matukar bai yi magana ba.**” Ba magana kawai ba, hakan na nufin matukar bai yi wani abu da zai walwale masa arwalla ba. Hujja a kan wannan fashin baki ita ce, wata riwayar ta Muslim da take cewa, cewa Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi:;

“**Matukar bai cutar da wani a yayin zaman ba, bai kuma yi wani abu da zai walwale masa arwalla ba,**” (649). Ma’ana, sharadin samun wannan lada shi ne, kada ya cutar da wani abokin zamansa a cikin Masallacin, kada kuma arwallarsa ta walwale.



Yin Asawaki:

Yin asawaki Sunne ce irin wadda ake son a rika rayawa a kowane lokaci. Saboda haka ne Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yake matukar kwadaitarwa a kanta har wata rana ya budi baki ya ce: ***"Ku yi hakurin irin yadda nake matsu muku yin asawaki."*** (Buhari:888). A wata riwayar kuma daga cikin Hadisan Anas *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi: ***"Asawaki yana tsarkake baki, yana kuma samar da yardarm Ubangiji."*** (Ahmad:7/ Nasa'i:5), daga cikin Hadisan Sayyida A'isha *raliyallahu anha*. Albani kuma ya inganta shi a cikin: *Al'irwáu: (1/105)*.



Zaman yin asawaki Sunna a kan musulmi yana kara karfi da kamari a wadansu wurare, da muka riga muka ambaci wasu daga cikinsu, wadanda suke jehi-jehi a cikin yini da dare. Wato, kamar lokacin duk da mutum ya farka a cikin dare, da lokacin da duk zai yi arwalla, ko fara salla, ko shiga gida. Allah dai shi ne mafi sani.



Sabanta arwalla ga kowace salla:

Sunna ne ga musulmi ya sabanta arwallarsa a duk lokacin da zai yi wata salla, komai kuwa kusancin lokacinsu. Misali, idan ya yi arwalla domin sallar Magariba, ya kuma sallace ta din. To, idan sallar Isha'i ta kama, Sunna ta dora masa nauyin sabanta arwallar, koda kuwa waccan ba ta walwale ba. A takaice, yi wa kowace sallah arwalla mai zaman kanka, shi ne Sunna.



Hujja a kan wannan Sunna:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Buhari, da ya ce: "Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kasance yana yi wa kowace salla arwalla ta kashin kanta." (Buhari:214).

Haka nan kuma yana daga cikin, mutum ya kasance cikin tsarki tsawon yini. Hujja a kan haka kuwa ita ce, Hadisin Sauban *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa, tabbas! Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: ***"Babu wanda ke iya daukar takalihun zama da arwalla, sai mumini."*** (Ahmad:22434/ Ibn Majah:277/ Darimi:655). Albani kuma ya inganta shi a cikin: *Sahihul-Jámi'i: (1/225)*.



Rokon Allah:

Sunnonin Rokon Allah:

1> *Yin Arwalla:*

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin Abu Musa *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda yake a cikin ingantaccin littafan Hadisai guda biyu, dauke da labarin abin da ya faru tsakaninsa abu Amir *raliyallahu anhu*. a lokacin da Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya jagorantar da shi a kan rundunar da ya tura zuwa Audas. A cikin wannan Hadisi, aka ambaci cewa, an kasha Abu Amir *raliyallahu anhu*, amma kafin fitar rayuwarsa, ya ba wa Abu Musa sakon gaisuwa zuwa ga Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*. Bayan gaisuwa kuma yana rokon alfarma ga Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi masa addu'a. Abu Musa ya ce: "Bayan da na labarta wa Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* duk halin da muka kasance a ciki, a can, da kuma labarin abin day a faru ga Abu Amir. Na kuma gaya masa cewa, ya ce in gaya maka ka rokar masa gafarar Allah *subhanahu wa ta'alah*. Nan take sai Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya nemi a kawo masa ruwa. Da aka kawo, sai ya yi arwalla, sa'annan ya daga hannuwansa zuwa sama, ya shiga cewa: "***Ya Ubangiji! Ina rokon ka gafartawa wannan babban bawa naka; Abu Amrin.***" Haka ya yi ta yi yana kara daga hannuwansa zuwa sama, har sai da na hangi farin hamatarsa. Can kuma sai na ji ya canza lafuzza *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana cewa: "***Ya Ubangiji! Ina rokon ka daukaka darajarsa ranar Kiyama fiye da, da yawa daga cikin halittarka, ko daga cikin mutane.***" (Buhari:4323/ Muslimu:2498).

2> *Fuskantar Alkibla:*

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin da aka riwaito daga Abdullahi dan Abbas *raliyallahu anhu*, da ya ce: Sayyadi Umar dan Khaddabi *raliyallahu anhu* ya ba ni labara cewa: A ranar yakin Badar, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya kalli dandazon mushirikai, su dubu. Sahabbansu kuma a hannu daya, yawan adadinsu bai wuce dari uku da goma sha tara ba. Nan take sai Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya fuskanci alkibla, ya kuma daga hannuwansa zuwa sama, ya shiga aika sakon addu'a zuwa ga Ubangijinsa yana cewa: "***Ya Ubangiji! Ka cika mani alkawalin da ka yi mani. Ya Ubangiji! Ka kawo mani agajin da ka yi mani alkawali. Ya Ubangiji! Idan wannan rukuni na musulmi suka halaka, ba za a sake bauta maka ba a bayan kasa.***" Haka ya ci gaba da aika wannan sako zuwa ga Ubangijinsa, hannuwansa suna sama, yana akuma fuskantar alkibla, har mayafinsa ya baro kafadunsa ya sauwa kasa ya. Sai Sayyadi Abubakar *raliyallahu anhu* ya zo ya dauke mayafin ya nayar masa da shi a kan kafada, ya kuma ci gaba ada kasancewa a bayansa *sallallahu*



alaihi wa sallam yana cewa masa: “ya Annabin Allah! ya isa haka nan; safonka ya isa zuwa ga Ubangijin naka. Ko shakka babu, zai cika maka duk alkawulan da ya yi maka a wanana rana....” (Muslim:1763).

3> *Dada Hannuwa Sama:*

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin dan Abbas *raliyallahu anhuma* wanda ya gabata, inda aka ce: “Sai Annabin Allah ya fuskanci alkibla ya kuma daga hannuwansa zuwa sama.” Hadisan da suke tabbarat da wannan Sunna suna da matukar yawa.



4> *Farawa da yabo ga Allah Madaukakin Sarki da salati ga Annabi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam:*

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, abin da Imamat- Tirmizi ya riwaito daga Fadhalah dan Ubaid *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: “Wata rana Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana zaune. Sai ga wani mutum ya shigo; ya kuma salla. Sa’annan ya kara da yi wa kansa addu’a da cewa: “Ya Ubangiji! Ka gafarta mani, ka kuma yi mani rahama.” Jin haka sai Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce masa: “**Bawan Allah! ka yi gaggawa. Da gama sallarka!** *Idan ka fare salla, abin da ake so, shi ne ka zauna dangalgal, ka mika godiya ga Allah ta hanyar duk wasu kalmomi da suka dace da shi. Sa’annan ka yi mani salati. Sa’annan sai ka roki abin da kake so.*” (Tirmizi:3476) Albani kuma ya ainganta a cikin: *Sahihul- Jami’i*: (1/172).

5> *Rokon Allah da sunayensa kyawawa:*

Idan mutum zai raya wannan Sunna, sai ya duba da kyau, ya kalli sunayen Allah Madaukakin Sarki, ya zabi wanda ma’ansara ta dace da bukatarsa ya dauka. Misali, idan zai roki Allah *subhanahu wa ta’alah* arzikan duniya ne, sai ya ri’ka kiran: “**Ya Razzáku.**” Idan kuma rahamar Allah Madaukakin Sarki ce, yak enema, sai ya shiga kiran: “**Ya Rahmánu. Ya Rahímu.**” Idan kuma girma da daukaka ne yake neman daga Allah Madaukakin Sarki, sai ya dauki: “**Ya Azízu.**” Idan kuma yana so ne ya roki Allah Madaukakin Sarki gafara ne, ti, sai ya dauki: “**Ya Gaffáru.**” Haka kuma, idan waraka ce yake nema, to, sai ya dauki: “**Ya Sháfi.**”

Haka zai ci gaba da kallon bukatunsa da idon basira yana rokon Allah Madaukakin Sarki da sun da ya dace da su. Hujja kuwa a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, fadarr Allah Madaukakin Sarki: “**Kuma Allah yana da sunaye kyawawa, sai ku roke shi da su.**” {A’araf’180}



6> Maimaita addu'ah da nacewa:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna ita ce, Hadisin dan Abbas *raliyallahu anhu* wanda ya gaba, inda ya ce: “Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: **“Ya Ubangiji! Ka cika mani alkawalin da ka yi mani. Ya Ubangiji! Ka kawo mani agajin da ka yi mani alkawali,”** Haka ya ci gaba da aika wannan sako zuwa ga Ubangijinsa, har mayafinsa ya baro kafadunsa ya sauка kasa ya. Sai Sayyadi Abubakar *raliyallahu anhu* ya zo ya dauke mayafin ya nayar masa da shi a kan kafada, ya kuma ci gaba ada kasancewa a bayansa *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana cewa masa: “ya Annabin Allah! ya isa haka nan; sakonka ya isa zuwa ga Ubangijin naka. Ko shakka babu, zai cika maka duk alkawulan da ya yi maka a wanana rana....” (Muslim:1763).

Wata hujjar kuma ita abin da ya zo a cikin ingantattun littafan Hadisai guda biyu, daga cikin hadisan Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*, a lokacin da Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya tashi yi wa Dausu addu'a, sai ya ce: **“Ya Ubangiji! Ka shiryar da Dausu, ka kuma kawo mana su. Ya Ubangiji! Ka shiryar da Dausu, ka kuma kawo mana su.”** (Buhari:2937/ Muslimu:2524).

wata hujjar kuma ita ce, abin day a zo a cikin ingantaccen littafin Imamu Muslimu, a kan: **“Mutumin nan da ya yo doguwar tafiya, har gashin kansa ya yi kutuu-kutut da kura, ya kuma shiga daga hannuwansa sama, yana kirin ya Ubangiji! Ya Ubangiji!!”** (Buhari:1015). Irin wannan maimaitawa dauke take da naciya da nuna tsananin bukat.

Abin da Sunna ta yi tanaadi a wannan babi shi ne, idan mutum zai roki Allah Madaukakin Sarki, to, ya maimaita kalmomin rokon har sau uku. Hujja kuwa ita ce, Hadisin dan Mas'udu *raliyallahu anhu* wanda yake cikin ingantattun littafan Hadisai guda biyu, da aka ce: “Haka nan kuma duk lokacin da Annabi *sallallahu alaihi* zai yi addu'a, yakan maimaita har sau uku, sa'annan ya ce: **“Ya Ubangiji! Ina kai karar Kuraishawa a wurinka.”** Shi ma wannan lafazin yakan maimaita shi har sau uku.” (Buhari:240/ Muslimu:1794).

7> Asirta addu'a:

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuma ita ce, fadar Allah Madaukakin Sarki: **“Ku roki Ubangijinku kuma masu kankan da kai da asirtawa.”** {A'raf:55}. Asirta addu'a din nan kuma, shi ne mafi zama kusa ga tsarkin zuciya. Bisa wannan dalili ne, Allah Madaukakin Sarki ya yabi Annabi Zakariyya *alaihissalam* da cewa: **“A lokacin da ya kira Ubangijinsa, kira abin boyewa.”** {Maryam:3}. Jigajigan Malaman tafsiri sun bayyana cewa, Annabi Zakariyya ya asirta addu'arsa ne domin neman karin ikhlasi da kirin Allah Madaukakin Sarki da zuciya daya



◆ **Karin Haske:** Tana yiwuwa wani ya yi tambaya a cikin ransa cewa: **me ya kamata in fada idan zan roki Allah?**

Amsa a kan haka ita ce: Abin day a kamata muslmi ya roki Allah Madsaukakin Sarki shi ne, alhairan duniya da na Lahira. Sa'annan kuma Sunna tana son a ri'ka mayar da hankali ga dunkulallun kalmomi; ba sai an tsay yi wa Allah *subhanahu wa ta'alah*, kwatta-kwatta ba. Yin addu'a ta hanyar amfani da kalmomin dunkulalli kuma kammalalli, wanda ya hada da rokon alhairan duniya da Lahira, shi ne abin da Alkur'ani da Sunna suka zo da shi. An taba yi wa Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* irin wannan tambayar. Sai ya karba da cewa, a kula da amfani da manya-manyan kalmomi, game-gari; irin wadanda ke kawo wa muslmi alhairin duniya da na Lahira. Kai ka san babu busharar da ta kai wanna girma da yawan kawo kyakkyawan sakamako a matsayinta na mafi girman kyauta. Saboda haka yana da kyau muslimi su kula, su kuma ri'ka ta da hannu biyu-biyu.



An samo daga Abi Malik Al'ashja'i *raliyallahu anhuma*, cewa: "Ya ji Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* wata rana, da wani mutum ya zo wurinsa, ya ce masa: "Ya Manzon Allah me ya kamata in fada idan zan roki Allah Ubangijina?"" Sai ya karba masa da cewa: "**Ka ce: Alláhummg- fir lí, warhamní, wa áfiní, warzukní.**" (*Ya Ubangiji! Ka gafarta mani, ka yi mahi rahama, ka ba ni lafiya, ka kuma arzuta ni.*) Yana yi yana harhade 'yan yatsunsa a jikin banbansu. Ya kyma kara da gaya masa cewa: "**Ka ga wadannan kalmomi, babu abin dab a za su lamunce maka ba, na duniya da Lahirarka.**" (Muslimu:2697).

A cikin wata riwaya kuma ta shi Muslimu din, ya ce: "Duk lokacin da wani mutum ya karbi Musulunci, sai Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya koya masa yadda ake sella. Sa'annan ya umarce da ya ri'ka rokon Allah Madsaukakin Sarki da wadannan kalmomi: "**Alláhummg- fir lí, warhamní, wahdini, wa áfiní, warzukní.**" (*Ya Ubangiji! Ka gafarta mani, ka yi mahi rahama, ka shiryar da ni, ka ba ni lafiya, ka kuma arzuta ni.*) [Muslimu:2697]

◆ **Wani Karin Haske:** Sunna ne mutum ya yi wa dan'uwansa addu'a a bayan idonsa. Irin wannan addu'a kuwa, babu shamaki tsakaninta da Allah Madsaukakin Sarki; karbabba ce, da yardarm Allah. Wanda kuma ya yi wannan addu'a shi ma Allah Madsaukakin Sarki zai ba shi lada mai yawa. Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa ita ce, abin da Imamu Muslimu



ya riwaito a cikin ingataccen littafinsa, daga Abud-Darda'i *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: "*Addu'ar duk da musulmi zai yi wa dan'uwanisa muslmi a bayan idonsa, karbabba ce a wurin Allah. Akwai mala'ika a daidai kansa, da yake wakiltar Allah Madaukakin Sarki. Duk lokacin day a yi wa wani dan'uwa nasa muslmi addu'a bayan idonsa, sai wannan mala'ika ya ce: "amin, kai ma kana da irin duk abin da ka roka masa.*" (Muslim:2733).



- ◆ Kana matukar bukatar ka kebe wuri daya don ka yi wa kanka hisabi, ka ambaci Ubangijinka ka tuna da shi musamman ma a wannan zamani da shagala da gafala suka yi yawa a cikinsa.



Ambaton Madaukakin Sarki a-kai-a kai kulum, Sunna ne:

Mafi girma da dfaukakar zikiri kuwa, shi ne: Karatun Littafin Allah Madaukakin Sarki, Alkur'ani. Saboda haka ne Littafin yake hana idanun magabata na gari runtsawa cikin dare, tare da kaurace wa shimfidunsu. Tabbacin wannan kuwa shi ne fadār Allah Madaukakin Sarki: “*Sun kasance kadān daga cikin, suke runtsawa. A lokutan Asuba kuma, suna ta yin istigfari.*” {zariyat:117-18}. Kenan, a cikin dare babu abin da suke yi sai karatun littafin Allah Madaukakin Sarki, da sauran zikirora irin wadanda aka riwaito daga Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*. Kai! madalla da irin wannan dare, wanda babu abin da yake faranta wa irin wadannan bayin Allah rai, illa su raya shi. Mu kuwa dab a mu damu da raya darare da lokutan Asuba din mu da irin wadannan ibadoji ba, babu shakka mun yi babbar hasara, mun kuma tabe. Babu abin da ya dace da mu, sai jaje da tanzanko. In ma wadannan lokuta sun tsira daga cika su da sabon Ubangijinmu, to, mun yi sa'a. Ba kuwa kowa ne daga cikinmu yake samun irin wannan sa'a ba. sai wanda ya yi gamon katari da rahama da jinkayi irin na Allah Madaukakin Sarki.

Hujja a kan wannan Sunna kuwa ita ce, abin da aka riwaito daga Hammad dan Zaidu, daga Ada'u dan Sab'ibin, cewa, Aba Abdar- Rahman ya ce: “Mutaneen da muka gadi Alkur'ani daga hannuwansu, sun ba mu labarin cewa, sun kasance idan suka karanci aya goma daga cikinsa, ba za su kara gaba zuwa ga wadansu ayoyi goma ba, sai sun aikace abin da yake kunshe a cikin wadannan. Mun kuma muka wayi gari muna dfaukar darasin karatun Alkur'ani din da kuma aiki da shi. To, na gaba kadān wasu mutane za su gadi Alkur'ani daga hannuwanmu, da za su ri'ka shan sa kamar yadda ake shan ruwa; bay a wuce ma'kogarinnensu.” Don karin bayani sai a duba: “*Siyaru A'alāmin- Nubaláí: (4/269).*



Zikiri Rayuwar Zukata:

Da yawa daga cikinmu a wannan zamani, da yake cike da abubuwa masu dfaukar hankali da shagaltarwa, suna kukan irin yadda zukatansu suka cika da datti, ta hanyar shalatuwa da harkokin duniya. Ba su sani ba, cewa, babu yadda za a yi zukata su zauna lafiya, balle su rayu rayuwa mai dadī, sai idan ana ambaton Allah Madaukakin Sarki da su.



Hujja a kan hakan kuwa ita ce, Hadisin da yake a cikin ingantaccen littafin Buhari, daga cikin Hadisan Abu Musa *rāliyallahu anhu*, da ya ce: ‘Annabi



sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ya ce: “Banbancin da yake tsakanin bawan da yake ambaton Ubangijinsa, da wanda ba ya yi, kamar banbancin da yake tsakanin rayayye da matacce ne.” A cikin wata riwaya kuma ta Imam Muslim, cewa Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi: *“Banbancin da yake tsakanin gidan da ake ambaton Allah a cikinsa, da wanda ba a yi, kamar banbancin da yake tsakanin rayayye da matacce ne.”* (Buhari:6407/ Muslimu:779).



Wuraren da Allah Madaukakin Sarki ya kwadaitar da a ambace shi a cikinsu, suna da yawa. Ga kadan daga cikinsu:



Allah Madaukakin Sarki ya kwadaitar da bayinsa muminai a kan yawaita ambatonsa, da cewa: *“Yak u wadanda suka yi imani! ku ambaci Allah, Ambato mai yawa. Ku kuma tsarkake shi, safiya da marece.”* {Ahzab:41-42}.



Allah Madaukakin Sarki ya yi wa masu ambatonsa, maza da mata, alkawalin gafara da lada mai tarin yawa, da cewa: *“Da masu ambton Allah maza, da masu ambton Allah mata. Allah ya yi musu tanadin gafara da lada mai girma.”* {Ahzab:35}.



Allah Madaukakin Sarki ya yi mana kashedi da hali irin na munafukai; suna ambatonsa Madaukakin Sarki, amma da *walákin*. Allah Madaukakin Sarki ya bayyana irin nasu ambaton da cewa: *“Hakika, munafukai suna yaudarar Allah ne, Shi kuwa yana mayar musu da sakamakon yaudararsu. Idan suka tashi zuwa salla, sai su tahsi cikin kasala; don kawai mutane su gani. Ba su kuma ambaton Allah sai kadan.”* {Nisa'i:14}.



Allah Madaukakin Sarki ya yi mana kashedi da shagaltuwa da dukiya, da ‘yaya, tare da yin ko oho da ambaonsa Madaukakin Sarki, ya ce: *“Ya ku wadanda suka yi imani! Kada dukiyoyinku, da ‘ya’yanku su shagaltar da ku daga ambaton Allah. Duk wanda ya aikata haka, to, wadannan suna daga ciki masu hasara.”* {Munafikun:9}.



Yana da kyau kowane muslimi ya kalli muhimmanci da girman da ambaton Allah Madaukakin Sarki yake da shi a wurinsa, hard a ya ce: *“Ku ambace ni, in ambace ku.”* ya kuma ce a cikin Hadisi Kudusí: *“Ina nan inda bawana yake zatona. Ina kuma tare da shi, idan ya ambace ni. idan ya ambace ni a cikin ransa, zan ambace shi a cikin raina. Idan kuma ya ambace ni a cikin wata jama'a, zan ambace*



shi a cikin jama'ar da ta fi wannan girma da daukaka.” (Buhari:7405/Muslimu:2675), daga cikin Hadisan Abu Huraira *raliyallahu anhu*.



Nau'ukan zikiri kuma, wafanda suka zo a cikin Sunnar Annabi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam suna da yawa. Ga kadan daga cikinsu:



An samo daga Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu* cewa, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “**Duk wanda ya ce: Lá'iláha illalláh wahdahú lá sharíka lahú. Lahul- hamdu wa lahul- mulku wa huwa alá kulli shai'in kadír.**(Babu abin bauta da gaskiya sai Allah, shi kadai shi ke; ba shi da abokin tarayya. Mulki da godiya sun tabbata gare shi. Mai kuma iko ne shi a kan duka komai.) **Duk wanda ya karanta wannan zikiri sau dàri safiya da marece.** To, za a rubuta masa ladar wanda ya ‘yanta kuyanga goma, a kuma rubuta masa ladar kyakkyawan aiki goma, a kuma shafe masa zunubin mummunan aiki goma. Za ta kuma zama katangar karfe tsakaninsa da Shaidan a tsawon wannan rana, har zuwa marece. Babu kuma wanda ya yi wani aiki fiye da nashi a wannan rana, sai wanda ya fadi hiyaka da abin da ya fada. **Duk kuma wanda ya karanta:** “**Sunhanalláhi wa bi hamdihi**” (Tsarki ya tabbata ga Allah, tare da godiya a gare shi.) **Duk wanda ya karanta wannan zikiri kafa dari, to, an gafarta masa gaba dayan zunubansa, ko sun kai yawan kumfan teku.**” (Buhari3293/Muslimu:2691).



An kuma samo daga Abi Ayyuba *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: “**Annabi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam** ya ce: “**Duk wanda ya ce: Lá'iláha illalláh wahdahú lá sharíka lahú. Lahul- hamdu wa lahul- mulku wa huwa alá kulli shai'in kadír.**(Babu abin bauta da gaskiya sai Allah, shi kadai shi ke; ba shi da abokin tarayya. Mulki da godiya sun tabbata gare shi. Mai kuma iko ne shi a kan duka komai.) **Duk wanda ya karanta wannan zikiri kafa goma.** To, za a rubuta masa ladar wanda ya ‘yanta bawa hudu daga cikin jikokin Annabi Isma'ila.” (Buhari:6404/ Muslimu:2693).



An kuma samo daga Sa'id dan Abi Waqqas *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: “Wata rana muna wurin Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*, sai ya ce: “**Ya za a yi dayanku ya kasa cin nasarar samun ladar kyakkyawan aiki dubu a kowace rana?**” Sai wani daga cikin wafanda suke zaune a wurin ya tambaye shi: “Ya kuwa za a yi dayanmu ya iya cin nasarar samun ladar kyakkyawan aiki dubu a



kowace rana? Sai Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya karba masa da cewa: “*Idan dayanku ya yi tasbihî dari, to, za a rubuta masa ladar kyakkayawan aiki dubu daya, ko a shafe masa zunubi dubu.*” (Muslimu:2697).

④

An kuma samo daga Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*, cewa, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: ***Duk kuma wanda ya karanta: “Sunhanalláhi wa bi hamdihi”*** (Tsarki ya tabbata ga Allah, tare da godiya a gare shi.) ***Duk wanda ya karanta wannan zikiri kafa dari a yini, to, an gafarta masa gaba dayan zunubansa, ko sun kai yawan kumfan teku.***” (Buhari:6405/ Muslimu:2692). A cikin wata riwaya kuma ta Imamu Muslimu, cewa Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya yi: ***Duk kuma wanda ya karanta: “Sunhanalláhi wa bi hamdihi”*** (Tsarki ya tabbata ga Allah, tare da godiya a gare shi.) ***Duk wanda ya karanta wannan zikiri kafa dari, a lokacin day a wayi gari ya kuma maraita. To, babu wanda zai zo da wani aiki a ranar Kiyama, da ya fi wanda ya je da shi girma da daukaka, sai wanda ya fadî daidai abin day a fadâ din nan, ko fiye da shi.***” (Muslimu:2692).

Hadisan da suke magana a kan nau’ukan zikirora daban-daban suna da yawa matuka. Wadsannan da muka ambata a sama, su ne mafi shahara da inganci daga cikin zikiroran da suke da falala. Amma, akwai wasu masu yawa da daman gaske da aka riwaito a Sunna, wadsanda ba wadsannan ba. Tabbacin hakan kuwa shi ne, abin da aka riwaito daga Abu Musa Al’ash’arí *raliyallahu anhu*, da ya ce: “Wata rana Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce mani: ***Ko kana son in nuna maka wata taska daga cikin taskokin Aljanna?***” Sai na ce masa: Eh!. Sai ya ce: ***Ka ce: Lá haula walá kuuwata illá billáh.***” (Buhari:4202/ Muslim:2704).

An kuma samo daga Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: “Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: ***In buda baki in fadî: Sybhanalláhi, wal hamdu lilláhi, wa lá’iláha illalláhu, walláhu akbar.***” (Tsarki ya tabbata ga Allah, godiya kuma ta tabbata ga Allah, babu kuma abin bautawa da gaskiya sai Allah, Allah kuma shi ne mai girma). ***In buda baki in fadî wadannan kalmomi, ya fiye mani duniya da abin duk da yake cikinta.***” (Muslimu:2695).

Haka nan shi ma istigfâri yana da sigogo da dama. An riwaito daga Agarrin Almuzní *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: ***Tabbas! babu rayayyar zuciya kamar tawa. Saboda babu ranar dab a na neman gafarar Allah sau dari.***” (Muslim:2702).



Da ma haka Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi ya saba*, wato karantarwa a cikin hikima, tare da bayyana wa duniya yadda yake wadansu ibadoji domin a koya, kamar yadda ya kayar da neman gafarar Allah a cikin wannan Hadisi. Akwai kuma wata riwayar a cikin ingantaccen littafin Muslimu, wadda aka samo daga shi Agarrin din dan Almuní *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya kuma ce, Annabi *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “***Yak u mutane! Ku tuba zuwa ga Allah, domin tabbas! ni, ina tuba gare shi sau dari a kowace rana.***” (Muslimu:2702).

Wata riwayar kuma ta Buhari, aga cikin Hadisan abu Huraira *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce: “Na ji Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* yana cewa: “***Wallahi! Ni din nan da kuke gani, nakan nemi gafarar Allah, in kuma tuba zuwa gare shi fiye das au sabain a cikin yini daya.***” (Buhari:6307/). Saboda haka ya kamata ga kowane bawa na Allah, ya mayar da hankali ga raya wannan Sunna ta yawaita *istigfari*.

A nan ne kuma zan dasa aya a cikin zancen Zikiri da Sunnoninsa, da kuma sauran Sunnonin yau da kullum. Zan rufe wadannan darussa ne da kawo wani kasaitaccen zikiri, wanda yake a cikin ingantattun littafan Buhari da Muslimu. Wato, Hadisin Abu Hurairah *raliyallahu anhu*, wanda ya ce, Manzon Allah *sallallahu alaihi wa sallam* ya ce: “***Akwai wadansu kalmomi guda biyu, masu saukin fadi ga halshe, masu kuma nauyi a kan mizani, sa'annan masu tsananin matsayi a wurin Allah. wadannan kalmomi su ne: Subhánalláhi wa bi hamdihí, Subhánalláhíl- azim.***” (Tsarki da godiya sun tabbata ga. Tsarki ya tabbata ga Allah mai girma.) (Buhari:6406/ Muslimu:2694).

**Godiya ta tabbata ga Allah, Sarkin da said a yardarsa ne duk wani
aiki na kwarai yake kammala.**



Hausa

Gabatarwa



Sunnonin Da Ake
Yi Kafin Alfijir



Sunnonin Da Ake
Yi A Lokacin Alfijir



Sunnonin Da Ake
Yi A Lokacin
Walaha



Sunnonin Sallar
Azzahar Da
La'asar



Sunnonin Lokacin
Magariba



Sunnonin Lokacin
Isha



Sunnonin Abinci



Sunnonin Sallama Da
Haxuwa Da Zama



Sunnonin Sa
Tufafi Da Ado



Sunnonin Atishawa
Da Hamma



Wasu Sunnoni
Daban



Sunninin Annabi

sallallahu alaihi wa sallam
Da Zikiroransa Na Yau Da Kullum



اللغة الموساوية

HAUSA
LANGUAGE



جميع لغات المشروع

ALL LANGUAGES