Kashen Ruwa

8 Shafa Akan Huffi Da Safa Da Karan-Ɗori Da Bandeji Da Makamancin Haka

Huffi

Shi ne takalmin fata

Safa

Ita ce wata aba saƙaƙƙiya da ake sawa a ƙafa kafin sa takalmi.

Tsarki

- Bayanin menene huffi da safa
- Hukuncin shafa a kansu
- Sharuɗɗan shafa a kansu
- Tsawon lokacin da za a yi shafar a kansu
- Yadda ake shafa a kansu
- Abubuwan da suke ɓata shafa a kansu
- Shafa a kan karan—dori da bandeji da filasta
- Bayanin menene karan-dori da bandeji da filasta
- Dalilin halaccin shafar
- Sharuɗɗan shafar
- Yadda ake shafar

Hukuncin Shafa a kan huffi da safa

An shar'anta yin shafa a kan huffi da safa, saboda hadisai masu yawa, daga cikinsu akwai hadisin da aka rawaito daga Anas ɗan Malik – Allah ya yarda da shi – lokacin da aka tambaye shi dangane da shafa a kan huffi, sai ya ce, «Manzon Allah (ﷺ) ya kasance yana shafa a kan huffinsa biyu» (Bukhari da Muslim suka rawaito).

Sharuɗɗan Shafa a kan huffi da safa

1. Sanya su bayan an gama alwala : An karɓo daga Mugiratu – Allah ya yarda da ita – ya ce, «Na kasance tare da Manzon Allah (ﷺ) a wata tafiya, sai na yi nufin in cire masa huffinsa (yayin da zai yi alwala) sai ya ce, "ƙyale su, na sanya ƙafafuwa ne a cikinsu suna masu tsarki" Sai ya yi shafa a kansu» (Bukhari da Muslim suka rawaito).

2. Ya zama (huffin ko safar) sun rufe idon sau, ba a shafar ƙasa da idon sawu, saboda nan ba ya cikin ƙafa.

3. Ya zama an yi (huffin ko safar) da abu mai tsarki.

4. su zama ya halatta a yi amfani da su, kada su zama da haramtattun abubuwa, kamar alhariri ga maza.

5. Shafar ta kasance a cikin lokacin da aka iyakance, saboda Manzon Allah (ﷺ) ya iyakance lokacin shafa (Dare ɗaya da yini ga wanda yake zaune a gida, kwana uku ga matafiyi) ba ya halatta a ƙetare su.

6. Shafar ta zama yayin tsarki ne daga ƙaramin kari, ba babban kari ba, An karɓo daga Safwan ɗan

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Assal – Allah ya yarda da shi – ya ce, «Manzon Allah (ﷺ) ya kasance yana umartar mu idan muna matafiya, mu yi shafa a kan huffinmu, kada mu cire su don bayan- gida ko fitsari, ko barci, har tsawon kwana uku, sai dai idan mun yi janaba» (Bukhari ne ya rawaito shi).

A nan ana nufin wajibi a kan mai janaba ya cire huffinsa idan zai yi wanki, ya mayar da su bayan ya gama.

Tsawon Lokacin Shafa A Kan Huffi Da Safa

Dare ɗaya da yini ga wanda yake zaune a gida, kwana uku da dararensu ga matafiyi

Dalili a kan haka faɗin Aliyyu – Allah ya yarda da shi – ya ce, «Manzon Allah (ﷺ) ya sanya kwana uku da dararensu ga matafiyi, kwana ɗaya da dare ɗaya ga mazaunin gida» (Nasa'i ne ya rawaito shi)

Yadda Ake Lissafa Lokacin Shafa

Lokacin shafa yana farawa daga shafar farko bayan yin kari, idan mutum ya sanya safarshi bayan ya yi alwala, sai ya yi kari (abin da yake warware alwala, da ya zo alwala) sai ya shafa a karon farko, to daga wannan shafar sai ya lissafa kwana ɗaya da darensa (wato awa ashirin da huɗu).

Misali : Mutum ne ya yi alwala, bayan ya wanke ƙafafunsa, sai ya sanya safar shi, ya yi sallar asuba. Da ƙarfe goma na safe sai ya yi kari, alwalarsa ta warware, da ƙarfe sha ɗaya na safe sai ya yi alwala don ya yi sallar walha, ya yi shafa a kan safarsa, to daga wannan lokaci ya halatta ya ci gaba da shafa a kan safarsa har zuwa ƙarfe goma sha ɗaya na washegari. Wannan ga wanda yake mazaunin gida ba matafiyi ba, shi matafiyi yana da kwana uku da dararensu.

Yadda Ake Shafa A Kan Huffi Da Safa

Ana shafar saman huffi ne da hannaye guda biyu, bayan an jiƙa su da ruwa, tun daga 'yan 'yatsun ƙafa zuwa ƙwauri (idon sau) sau ɗaya, zai shafi ƙafar dama da hannun dama, ƙafar hagu da hannun hagu.

29 – Ba a shafar ƙasan huffi, haka nan diddige, Aliyyu – Allah ya yarda da shi – ya ce, «Da a ce addini ra'ayi ne, da ƙasan huffi shi ya fi cancanta a shafa fiye da samansa. Haƙiƙa ni na ga Manzon Allah (ﷺ) yana shafar saman huffinsa» (Abu Dawud ne ya rawaito shi).

Abubuwan Da Suke Ɓata Shafa A Kan Huffi Da Safa

1 – Karewar lokacin shafar

2 – Cire safar duka guda biyu ko ɗaya daga cikinsu

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3 – Samuwar babban kari. An karɓo da Safwan ɗan Assal – Allah ya yarda da shi – ya ce, «Manzon Allah (ﷺ) ya kasance yana umartar mu idan muna matafiya, mu yi shafa a kan huffin, kada mu cire su don bayan- gida ko fitsari, ko barci, har tsawon kwana uku, sai dai idan mun yi janaba»(Tirmizi ne ya rawaito shi).

Kiyaye haƙƙin wasu

Ya kamata ga duk wanda yake sanye da safa ya cire ta, idan ya ji tana wari, ya wanketa ya tsaftace ta, don kada ya cutar da 'yan uwansa musulmi.

Shafar ƙasan huffi

Shafar ƙasan huffi

Tuɓe safa yana ɓata shafar

Shafa da hannaye biyu

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Misali : Mutum ne ya yi alwala, bayan ya wanke ƙafafunsa, sai ya sanya safar shi, ya yi sallar asuba. Da ƙarfe goma na safe sai ya yi kari, alwalarsa ta warware, da ƙarfe sha ɗaya na safe sai ya yi alwala don ya yi sallar walha, ya yi shafa a kan safarsa, to daga wannan lokaci ya halatta ya ci gaba da shafa a kan safarsa har zuwa ƙarfe goma sha ɗaya na washegari. Wannan ga wanda yake mazaunin gida ba matafiyi ba, shi matafiyi yana da kwana uku da dararensu.

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Shafa A Kan Karan-Ɗori Da Bandeji, Da Filasta

Karan-ɗori

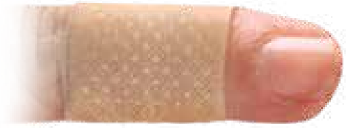
Shi ne abin da ake ɗaure karaya da shi, kamar filasta da karare da makamantansu

Bandeji

Shi ne abin ake lulluɓe ciwo ko ƙuna da shi, na tsumma ko makamancinsa, don yin magana

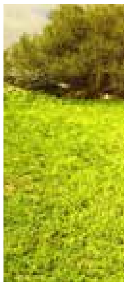
Filasta

Abin da ake liƙawa akan ciwo don yin magani



Dalilin Halaccin Shafa A Kan Karan-Ɗori

An karɓo daga Jabir – Allah ya yarda da shi – ya ce, "Mun fita wata tafiya, sai dutse ya samu wani mutum daga cikinmu ya fasa masa kai sannan kuma sai ya yi mafarki, sai ya tambayi abokansa "Shin akwai wani rangwame in yi taimama?« Sai suka ce masa "Ba wani rangwame, tunda dai za ka samu ruwa". Sai ya yi wanka kuma ya mutu. Lokacin da muka zo wajen Manzon Allah (ﷺ) sai aka ba shi labari, sai ya ce, "Sun kashe shi, su ma Allah ya kashe su, ba za su tambaya ba tunda ba su sani ba, maganin jahilci tambaya. Kaɗai ya ishe shi ya yi taimama, ya ɗaure wurin ciwon da ƙyalle ko tsumma, sannan ya yi shafa a kansa, ya wanke sauran jikinsa» (Abu Dawud ne ya rawaito shi).



Sharuɗɗan Shafa A Kan Karan-Ɗori Da Bandeji Da Filasta

1. Sharaɗi wajen yin shafa a kan bandeji kada a wuce wajen da ake yi maganin da kewayensa.

2. Ba sharaɗi ba ne sanya karan-ɗori da bandejin ana cikin tsarki (alwala) kamar yadda ba sanya wani lokaci ba na shafar, matuƙar dai yana da buƙata to ya halatta ya yi shafar, a lokacin tsarki daga kari babba da ƙarami. Idan buƙatar da gushe to wajibi ne ya cire, ya wanke gaɓar yayin da zai yi tsarki.

3. Dangane da filasta ko bandejin da za a iya cire shi cikin sauƙi, za duba a gani :

A– Idan cire bandejin zai yi wu cikin sauƙi, a wanke wurin ciwon ba tare da cutuwa, ko jinkirin warke wa ba, to sai ya cire ya wanke wurin, sannan ya mayar da shi.

B– Idan cirewar da wanke wurin ba zai yi wu, ba tare da an cutu ba ko an samu jinkirin warkewa ba, to sai ya yi shafa akan gaɓar da bandejin yake.

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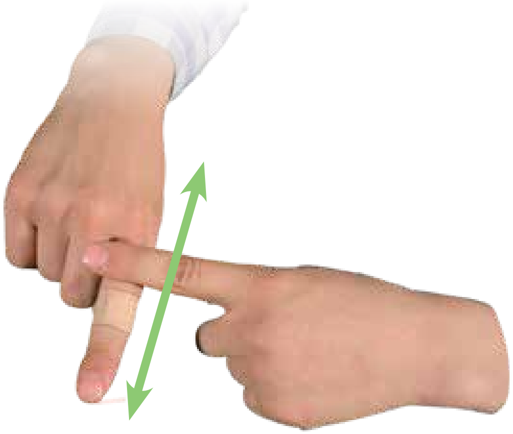
Yadda Ake Shafa A Kan Karan-Ɗori Da Bandeji

Idan mai yin tsarkin ya zo gaɓar da take da karan-ɗori ko bandeji sai ya wanke gefen wurin, sannan ya shafi dukkan kan karan-ɗorin ko bandejin, babu buƙatar ya shafi bandejin da yake kan gaɓar da ba wajibi ba ne ya wanketa ba a cikin tsarkinsa.

Misali : Mutum ne aka sa masa bandeji a kan ƙafarsa har zuwa ƙwaurinsa, to zai shafi kan ƙafarsa ne, ba zai shafi ƙwaurinsa ba.

Yadda ake shafa akan bandeji

Shafa a kan karan-ɗori



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