7 Hukunce-Hukuncen Sallah

1. Salla A Zaune

A. A Nafila :

Salla a zaune tana inganta a nafila, kuma yana da rabin ladan wanda ya yi a tsaye, saboda fadin Manzon Allah (S.A.W) «Idan ya yi sallah a tsaye wannan shi ya fi. Wanda kuwa ya yi sallah a zaune to yana da rabin ladan wanda ya yi a tsaye, wanda kuwa ya yi sallah a kwance to yana da rabin ladan wanda ya yi a zaune» (Bukhari ne ya rawaito shi). Idan kuwa ya yi sallah a zaune saboda uzuri to yana da lada cikakke, saboda fadin Manzon Allah (S.A.W) «Idan bawa ya yi rashin lafiya ko ya yi tafiya, za a rubuta masa (ladan) abin da yake aikata wa idan yana nan (bai yi tafiya ba) ko kuma idan yana da lafiya» (Bukhari ne ya rawaito shi).

B. A Farilla :

Sallah a zaune bata inganta a farillah in dai zai iya tsayuwa.

Abubuwan Da Ke cikin

Sallah A Zaune

Niyya

Karatun Fatiha

Fadin Ameen

Wuraren Da Liman Yake Yin Shiru

Bayyana Karatu A Sallar Nafila

Daga Hannaye

Riskar Raka'a

Nutsuwa

Yadda Ake Sujjada

Motsa Dan Yatsa

Motsa Harshe

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2. Niyya

Wasu Daga Hukunce-Hukuncen Niyya :

1. Baya halatta a yanke niyya ana cikin sallah, wanda duk ya yi niyyar yanke sallah (wato fita daga sallah) to sallarsa ta ɓace, ya wajaba ya sake wata sabuwa.

2. Wanda ya yi niyyar sallar nafila to baya halatta ya mayar da ita sallar farilla yana cikin sallar.

3. Wanda ya yi niyyar sallar farilla shi kaɗai, sai mutane suka zo masa, to ya halatta ya canza niyyarsa zuwa nafila, ya ƙarasa raka'a biyu, sannan sai ya yi sallama, ya yi sallah (Jam'i) tare da mutanen.

3. Karatun Fatiha

Wajibi ne akan mai sallah ya karanta fatiha, koda kuwa mamu ne, a cikin sallar da ake bayyana karatu. An karɓo daga Ubada ɗan Samit – Allah ya yarda da shi – ya ce, Mun kasance a bayan Annabi (S.A.W) a cikin sallar asuba, sai Manzon Allah (S.A.W) ya yi karatu, kuma karatun ya yi masa nauyi. Da ya gama sallar sai ya ce, «Wala'alla kuna karatu a bayan limaminku?» Sai muka ce «eh, haka ne ya Manzon Allah» Sai Manzon Allah (S.A.W) ya ce, «Kada ku sake aikata wa, sai dai fatiha, saboda babu sallah ga wanda bai karanta ta ba» (Bukhari ne ya rawaito shi).

4. Faɗin «Ameen»

Sunna ne mai Sallah ya ce «Ameen», liman ne shi ko mamu, ko wanda yake sallah shi kaɗai ne, sallar farilla ce ko nafila, a ɓoye ake karatu ko a bayyane. Ana ɓoye faɗin «Ameen» a sallar ɓoye, ana bayyana shi a sallar bayyane.

Dalilin yin sa shi ne faɗin Manzon Allah (S.A.W) : «Idan liman ya ce «Ameen" kuma ku ce «Ameen», saboda duk wanda amin ɗin shi ta dace da ta Mala'iku, an gafarta masa abin da ya gabata na zubansa»(Abu Dawud ne ya rawaito shi).

5. Wuraren Da Liman Yake Yin Shiru

1. Yin shiru tsakanin kabbarar (harama) da karatun (fatiha) don yin addu'ar buɗe sallah

2. Yin shiru tsakanin fatiha da sura. Mamu zai karanta fatiha yayin da liman ya yi shirun

3. Yin shiru bayan gama karatu kafin yin ruku'u

6. Bayyana Karatu A Sallar Nafila

Idan sallah ta wuce mutum, sai ya yi niyyar ramata, to zai ɓoye karatu ne ko zai bayyana ne?

Sallar ake kallo ba lokacin ramata ba, da zai rama sallar da ake bayyana karatu da rana to zai bayyana karatu ne.

Abin da yake sunna shi ne ɓoye karatu a sallolin nafiloli, sai dai wadda dalili ya zo da bayyana wa, kamar sallar asham, da kisfewar rana ko wata.

7. Ɗaga Hannaye

Ana ɗaga hannaye a wurare masu zuwa :

1. Yayin kabbarar Harama
2. Yayin kabbarar ruku'u
3. Yayin ɗagowa daga ruku'u
4. Yayin tashi daga tahiyar farko

8. Riskar Raka' a

Idan mamu ya samu ruku'u da liman, to ya samu raka'a, saboda faɗin Manzon Allah (S.A.W) «Duk wanda ya riski ruku'u to ya riski raka'a» (Abu Dawud ne ya rawaito shi).

9. Nutsuwa

Nutsuwa a cikin dukkan rukunan sallah rukuni ce, sallah bata inganta in babu ita, saboda abin da aka rawaito daga Abu Hurairata – Allah ya yarda da shi – ya ce, «Manzon Allah (S.A.W) ya shiga masallaci, sai wani mutum ya shigo ya yi sallah, sannan ya zo wajen Manzon Allah (S.A.W) ya yi masa sallama, sai Manzon Allah (S.A.W) ya amsa masa sallamarsa, sannan ya ce masa, «Koma ka yi sallah, don baka yi sallah ba». Sai ya koma ya yi sallah kamar yadda ya yi a baya, sannan ya zo wajen Manzon Allah (S.A.W) ya yi masa sallama, sai Manzon Allah (S.A.W) ya ce «Walaikas Salam» sannan ya ce masa, «Koma ka yi salla, don kai baka yi sallah ba».

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Har ya yi haka sau uku. Sai mutumin ya ce wa Manzon Allah (S.A.W) «Na rantse da wanda ya aiko ka da gaskiya ba zan iya wadda ta fi wannan kyau ba!, koya min» Sai Manzon Allah (S.A.W) ya ce, «Idan ka tashi yin sallah, ka yi kabbara, sannan ka karanta abin da ya sauwaƙa gareka daga Alƙur'ani, sannan ka yi ruku'u, har sai ka nutsu kana mai ruku'u, sannan ka ɗago, har sai ka daidaita kana tsaye, sannan ka yi sujjada har sai ka nutsu kana sujjada, sannan ka ɗago har sai ka nutsu kana zaune. Ka aikata haka a dukkan sallarka gaba ɗaya»(Bukhari ne ya rawaito shi)

10. Yadda ake sujjada

Ana yin sujjada akan gaɓɓai bakwai, saboda faɗin Manzon Allah (S.A.W) «Idan bawa ya yi sujjada, sai gaɓɓai bakwai su yi sujjada tare da shi, fuskarsa, da tafukansa biyu, da gwiwowinsa biyu, da ƙafafuwansa biyu» (Bukhari da Muslim ne suka rawaito shi).

11. Nuni Da Ɗan Yatsa

Sunna ita ce nuni da ɗan yatsa a tahiya, saboda hadisin Wa'il ɗan Hujr – Allah ya yarda da shi – «Sannan ya ɗaga ɗan yatsansa, sai na ganshi yana motsa ɗan yatsan, yana addu'a da shi»(Nasa'i ne ya rawaito shi).

12. Motsa Harshe

Karatun zuci baya wadatar wa a wajen karatun Alƙur'ani da kabbarori da zikirai, dole sai an yi furuci da abin, mafi ƙaranci a motsa harshe da laɓɓa yayin karatun.

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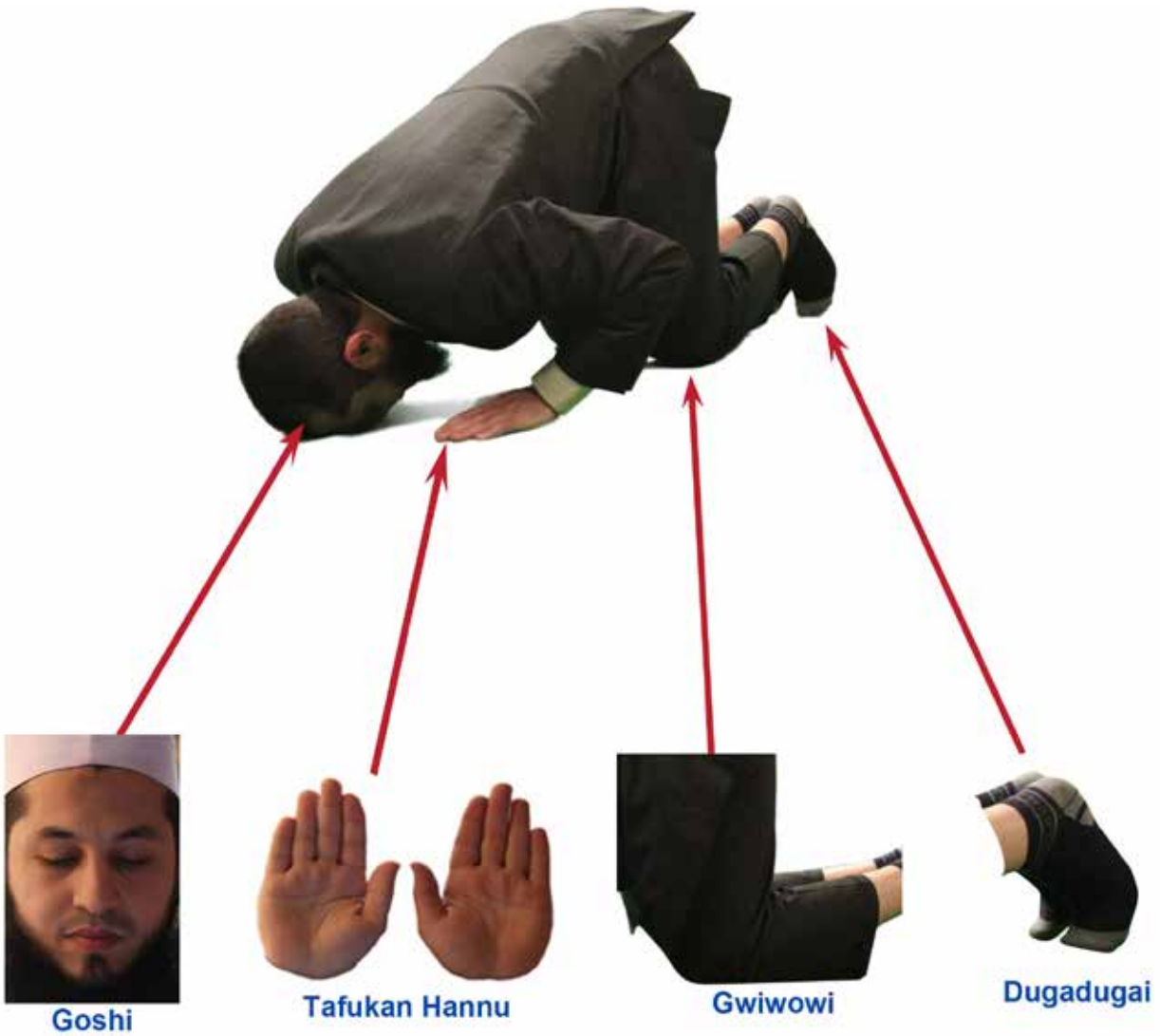
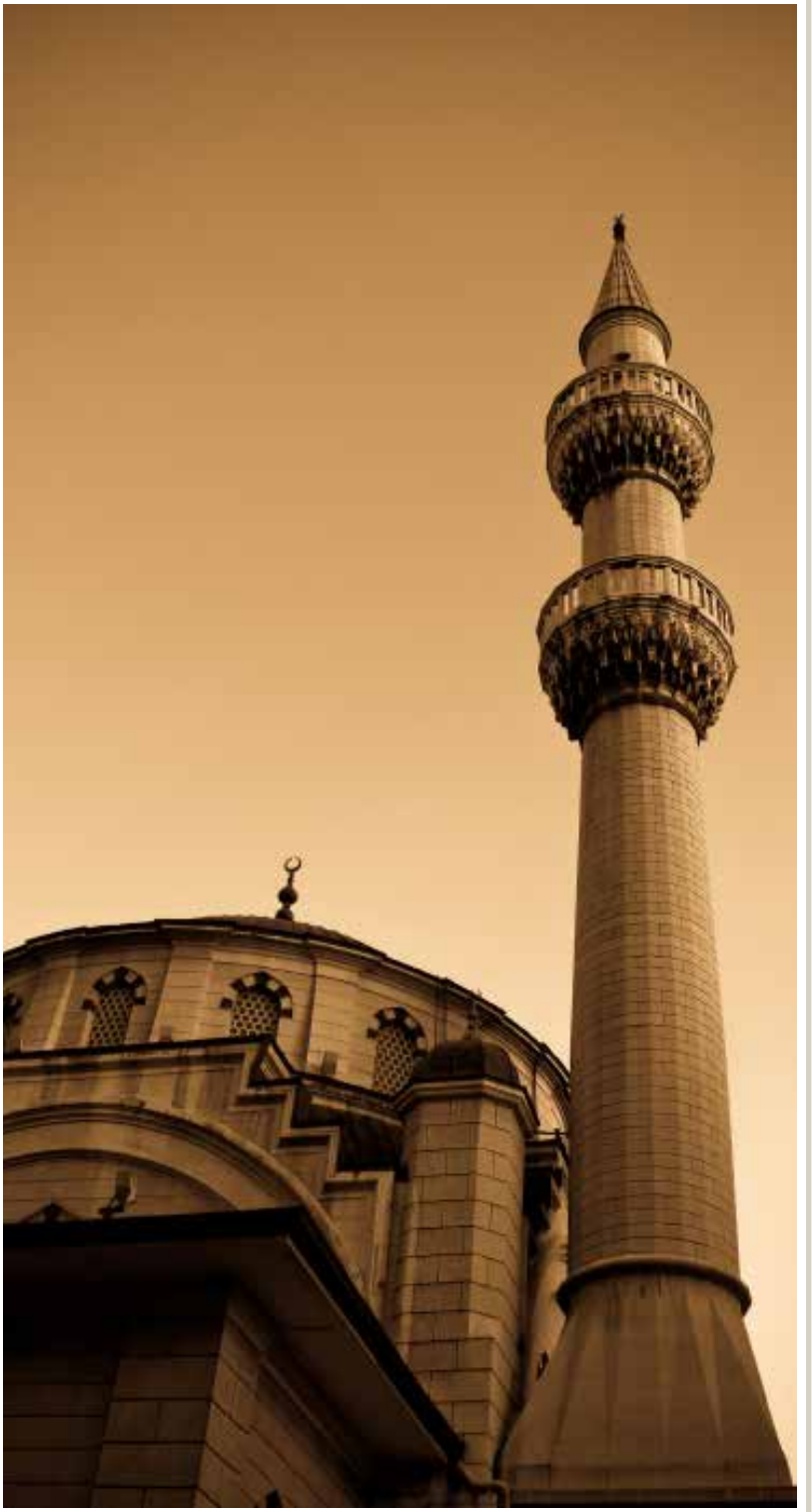
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