

“Akusi kulunga ukutshilikisa ubuso benu likhangela empumalanga kumbe entshonalanga, kodwa umuntu olungileyo yilowo okholwa kuNkulunkulu njalo ngelanga lokucina, ngengilozi, ngamabhuku njalo ngezithunywa; njalo onika inotho yakhe ngenxa gothando olalo Kuye emulini yakhe, izintandane, abaswelayo, abahambi, labacelayo, njalo lokukhulula izigqili; njalo othandaza kahle lokunika iZakaah (Uncedo kwabahluphekayo). Njalo labo abagcina isivumelwano sabo nxa besenzile, njalo lalabo ababekezelayo ebunzimeni njalo ngesikhathi sokuncindezeleka, laba yibo abaqotho. Laba yibo abesaba uNkulunkulu.” [Qur’aan 2:177]

ISI ISLAAM YINDLELA YOKUPHILA

Isi Islaam sinika indlela enhle okumele ilandelwe ngabantu bonke empilweni. Indlela esipha yona iphelele njalo ihlanganisa ezenhlalakahle, ezenotho, ezombusazwe, ezokuziphatha lezomoya. I Qur’aan ikhumbuza umuntu inhloso yempilo yakhe emhlabeni, izinto okumele azenzele zona ngokwakhe, njalo izihlobo zakhe, umphakathi, abanye abantu, njalo loMdali wakhe. Umuntu uphiwa indlela yokuphila okulenhloso, njalo ngemva kwalokho atshiywe ekhangelane lobunzima bokuphila ukuze alandele imfundiso lezo ezaphezulu. Kusi Islaam impilo iphelele, kayisi zingxenye ezehlukeneyo ezincintisanayo eziqoqiweyo. Ezomoya lezinto eziphilisayo kazehlukananga emzimbeni womuntu, zibambene kusukela

IMBALI

Umuhammad (Ukuthula akube kuye) wabelethwa ngomnyaka ka 570AC edolobheni leMakkah eSaudi Arabia, njalo wayesuka emulini elungileyo yobukhosi. Wemkela ubuthunywa eleminyaka engamatshumi amane (40). Kusukela eqalisa ukutshumayela uKholo lwesi Islaam, yena labalandeli bakhe bahlukumezwa njalo bahlangana lobunzima obukhulu. Yikhoke, walaywa nguNkulunkulu ukuthi basuke eMakkah baye eMadinah, elinye idolobha eSaudi Arabia. Ngeminyaka engamatshumi amabili lantathu (23) waqeda umsebenzi wakhe owobuthunywa, njalo wasebhubha eleminyaka engamatshumi ayisithupha lantathu (63). Waphila impilo enhle epheleleyo njalo wapha umzekeliso emuntwini wonke, njengoba impilo yakhe yayihambelana lemfundiso yeQur’aan.

UKUKHANGA KWESI ISLAAM OKUHLE

Isi Islaam ngendlela yaso ecacileyo njalo eqondileyo esiveza ngayo iqiniso sikhanga kakhulu umuntu wonke odinga ulwazi. Siyisixazululo senkinga zonke ezempilweni. Sitshengisa impilo enhle epheleleyo, empilweni yonke, yokudumisa uNkulunkulu, uMdali njalo uMkhulisi Olosizi.

ISLAAM - ISIXAZULULO SEZINKINGA

ZALEZINSUKU

Ukubambana kwabantu: Uhlupho olukhulu olukhangelane labantu lezinsuku, lubandlululo. Izizwe zonke ezinohileyo eziphumeleleyo zenelisa ukuthumela umuntu enyangeni, kodwa azenelisi ukumisa ukuzondana kwabantu lokulwisana. Isi Islaam, ngeminyaka eyinkulungwane lamakhulu amane (1400) edlulileyo, satshengisa ngemfundiso lemisebenzi yaso ukuthi ubandlululo lungaqedwa njani. Iminyaka yonke, ngesikhathi seHajj, isimanga sesi Islaam sokubambana kwabantu bezizwe zonke okweqiniso sibonakala egcekeni.

Imuli: Imuli eyisisekelo sempucuko kayisanakwa ezizweni zentshonalanga. Uhlelo lwesi Islaam lwemuli lulinganisa kahle amalungelo amadoda, abesifazane, abantwana lezihlobo. Isi Islaam sikhuthaza ukungabi lobugovu, ukuphana lothando phakathi kohlelo lwemuli ehlelwe kahle.

UMBONO MAYELANA LEMPILO

Abantu bahlala okuhambelana lombono wabo mayelana lempilo. Inkinga ekhona phakathi komphakathi ongalandeli imithetho yokholo yikuthi wehluleka ukuxhumanisa izingxenye zempilo ezitshiyeneyo. Ezokholo lezingazi zokholo, njalo ezesayensi lezomoya zibonakala angathi ziyaphikisana. Kodwa isi Islaam siqeda ukuphikisana lokhu, njalo sibe sesiletha ukuvumelana phakathi kombono wabantu mayelana lempilo.

Okunengi mayelana lesi Islaam, thinta iMasjid (Indawo yokukhulekela yamaMuslim) kumbe iNhlanganiso eseduzane lalapho okhona.

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ما هو الإسلام
باللغة الإنديبيلي

ISI ISLAAM LAMAMUSLIM

Izwi lokuthi Islaam ngesi Arabhu litsho Ukuthula, Ukuzinikela loKulalela. Ukhohlo lwesi Islaam yikwamukela okupheleleyo imfundiso lenkokhelo kaNkulunkulu owayipha Isithunywa Sakhe uMuhammad (Ukuthula akube kuye). UmMuslim ngumuntu okholwa kuNkulunkulu esebenza nzima ukuthi impilo yakhe yonke ilandele inkokhelo Yakhe lemfundiso yesithunywa uMuhammad (Ukuthula akube kuye). Njalo usebenza nzima ukuze abantu balandele uKholo lwesi Islaam. Ukubiza amaMuslim ngokuthi ngama 'Muhammadan' kakulunganga njalo akuhambelani lemfundiso yesi Islaam.

Izwi elokuthi 'Allah' yilo ibizo likaNkulunkulu eleqiniso ngesi Arabhu. Lihle kabi ngoba alanelisi ukutshengisa Ubumngi kumbe Ubufazana.

Isi Islaam alusi Kholo olutsha. Yilo uKholo lenkokhelo uNkulunkulu owalupha izithunywa zonke:

"Khuluma usithi: Sikhulwa kuNkulunkulu lalokho akwehlisayo kithi, lalokho akwehlisayo ku Abhrahama, lo Ishmayeli lo Isaka lo Jakhobe lezizweni, lalokho okwanikwa uMosi lo Jesu lezinye izithunywa, kusuka kuNkulunkulu wabo. Asehlukanisi ngitsho oyedwa phakathi kwabo, njalo Kuye siyazinikela." (Qur'aan 3:83)

Umlayezo weqiniso wokucina opheleleyo yisi Islaam owaphiwa isithunywa uMuhammad (Ukuthula akube kuye).

INSIKA ZESI ISLAAM EZINHLANU

1. Shahaadah (Ukufakaza): Ukupha ubufakazi ukuthi akula omunye ofanele akhonzwe ngaphandle kukaAllah (uNkulunkulu), njalo uMuhammad yisithunywa Sakhe kubo bonke abantu kuze kuyefika ilanga lokuthoniswa. Ubuthunywa buka Muhammad (Ukuthula akube kuye) butsho ukuthi amaMuslim wonke kumele alandele indlela yakhe yokuphila.

2. Swalaah (Ukuthandaza): Ukuthandaza kahlanu ngelanga kuAllah (uNkulunkulu). Kuqinisa lokuvuselela ukholo kuAllah lokukhuthaza abantu ukuzibamba ngendlela eyaphezulu. Bahlanza inhliziyi zabo lokuzivikela izilingo ezenza benze izinto ezimbi.

3. Swaum (Ukuzila ngenyanga yeRamadhaan): AmaMuslim ngenyanga yeRamadhaan bazila ukudla lokunatha lokuya emacansini kusuka ekuseni ilanga lize liyetshona, njalo batshiya imicabango lemisebenzi emibi. Ukuzila kufundisa uthando, iqiniso lokuzinikela. Kufundisa njalo inhlala kahle lokuthula, ukubekezela, ukungancitshi njalo lokuzibamba.

4. Zakaah (Ukunceda abaswelayo): Ukunika amaMuslim aswelayo ngomnyaka i 2.5% kusuka enothweni yakhe ayigcinileyo ngemva kokwedlula umnyaka phezu kwayo njengomlayezo wokholo lendlela yokuyihlanza.

5. Hajj (Ukuvakatshela eMakkah): Kumele umuntu ahambe kanye empilweni yakhe, nxa ekwanisa ukuthola imali njalo eqinile.

Ngaphandle kwalezi insika, wonke umsebenzi owenziwayo ohambelana lentando lemilayezo ka Allah (uNkulunkulu) yikuthandaza.

Isi Islaam sikhuthaza ukukholwa ngobunye lokuba lamandla kuka Allah (uNkulunkulu), okwenza umuntu abekwazi umhlaba lendawo yakhe lapha emhlabeni. Lolu Ukhohlo lumkhulula kusukela ekwesabeni lokucabangela, njalo lumenza azi ukuthi uAllah, uSomandla, ukhona njalo lemisebenzi okumele amenzele yona. Ukhohlo lolu kumele lutshiwo ngomlomo njalo lubonakale ngezenzo. Ukukholwa kodwa kungela imisebenzi akuphelelanga. Ukukholwa kuNkulunkulu Oyedwa kufuna ukuba sikhangele abantu bonke njengemuli inye phansi kukaSomandla uNkulunkulu, uMdali loMuphi wempilo kuzozonke izidalwa. Isi Islaam sala umbono wokuthi kulabantu abakhethiweyo, kodwa senza ukholo kuNkulunkulu lemisebenzi emihle njengendlela eyodwa zwii yokuya ngayo ezulwini. Yikhoke, ubuhlobo loNkulunkulu bubakhona kungela oncedisayo.

UMUNTU OKHULULEKILEYO

Umuntu yisidalwa sikaNkulunkulu esaphezulu. Waphiwa izipho ezimenza enelise ukwenza imisebenzi etshiyeneyo lokuphumelela. Njalo ulesipho sokuzikhethela okufunayo lemisebenzi, ukwenza kumbe hatshi. UNkulunkulu wantshengisa indlela enhle, njalo impilo yomthunywa uMuhammad (Ukuthula akube kuye) inika isitshengiselo esihle. Umuntu ukuze aphumelele lapha emhlabeni lasezulwini kumele alandele indlela zonke mbili. Isi Islaam sifundisa ukuhlonipha abantu, njalo sipha bonke amalungelo afananayo kungela kukhangele umhlaba, umbala kumbe ukuthi lo ngowesifazane kumbe ngowesilisa.

Imithetho kaNkulunkulu, ephakathi kweQur'aan njalo etshengiswa yimpilo yesithunywa uMuhammad (Ukuthula akube kuye), kumele ilandelwe entweni zonke. Njalo ibamba abantu bonke ngendlela efanayo, umuntu owaphezulu lowaphansi, umntwana wenkosi lomuntukazana, umbusi njalo lo obuswayo.

I QUR'AAN LAMA HADEETH

I Qur'aan yiwo amazwi okucina akaAllah (uNkulunkulu) ukwehliswa njalo lapho okusuka khona imfundiso zesi Islaam lemithetho. I Qur'aan ikhuluma ngezokholo, indlela yokuziphatha ngayo, imbali zabantu, ukuthandaza, ulwazi, ukuhlakanipha, ubuhlobo bukaAllah (uNkulunkulu) labantu, lobuhlobo phakathi kwabantu ezintweni zonke. Imfundiso ephelileyo eyenelisa ukwakha indlela ezinhle ezenhlalakahle, ezomnotho, ezombusazwe, ezomthetho lezobuhlobo phakathi kwamazwe, ikhona phakathi kweQur'aan.

Umuhammad (Ukuthula akube kuye) ngokwakhe waye ngumuntu ongafundanga engakwazi ukubala lokubhala, kodwa iQur'aan wayigcina ekhanda njalo abalandeli bakhe bayibhala phansi yena esaphila belandela imilayezo yakhe. I Qur'aan eyakuqala egcweleleyo ngesiArabhu, ulimi eyathunyezwa ngalo, wonke umuntu uyenelisa ukuyizusa. AmaQur'aan abhalwe ngendimi ezinengi ezitshiyeneyo akhona, njalo ayasetshenziswa kakhulu. I Hadeeth itsho imfundiso, lenkulumo, lezenzo zomthunywa uMuhammad (Ukuthula akube kuye), ezabikwa lokuqoqwa ngabalandeli bakhe, njalo ezicasisa amavesi eQur'aan.

UKUTHANDAZA

Ukhohlo lwesi Islaam kalufundisi noma ukwamukela ukuthandaza kuphela, kodwa lukhuthaza ukuba lenhloso lokwenza imisebenzi emihle. Ukuthandaza uNkulunkulu yikubamazi njalo lokumthanda, lokulandela imithetho Yakhe empilweni yonke, ukukhuthaza imisebenzi emihle lokwalisa imisebenzi emibi lobuncindezeli, ukunceda abahluphekayo lokulandela umthetho, njalo lokumkhonza ngokunceda abantu. I Qur'aan inika umqondo lowu ngendlela enhle eyaphezulu elandelayo: