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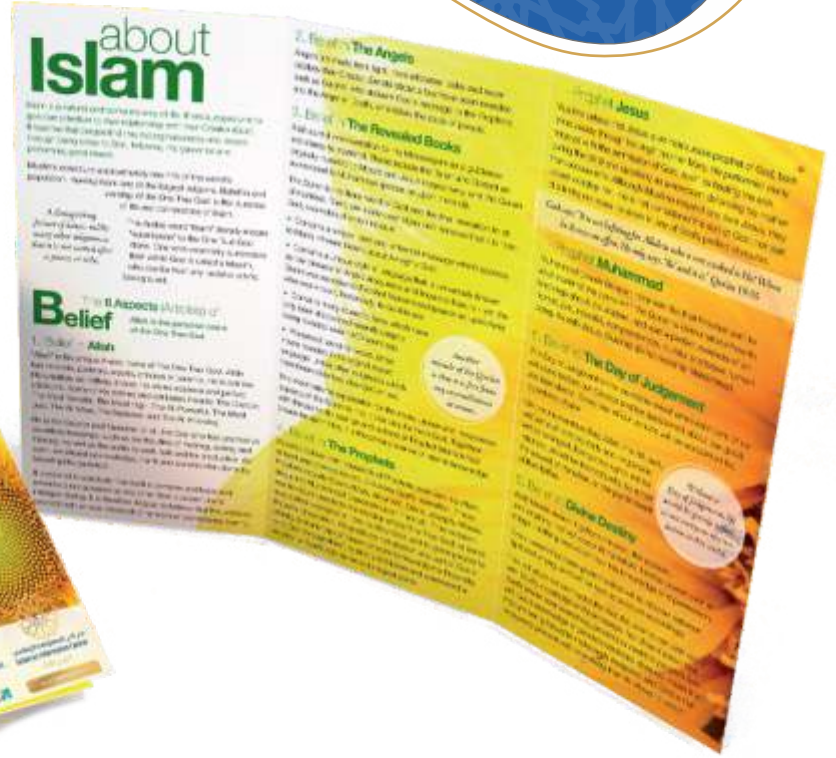
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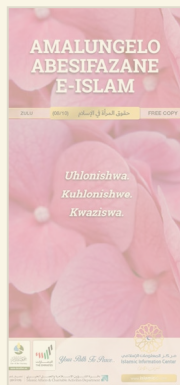
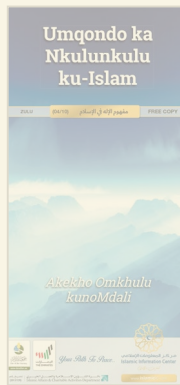
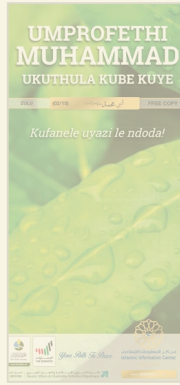
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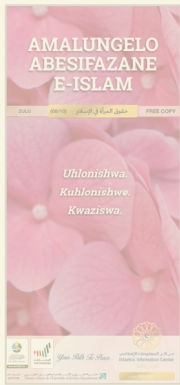
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Iyini inkolo yamaSulumane?

I-Islam iwukukholwa kanye nokukhonza uNkulunkulu Oyedwa Weqiniso ('Allah' ngesi-Arabhu) yedwa, nokwamukela uMphrofethi uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye) njengesiThunywa saKhe sokugcina.



Cishe umuntu oyedwa kwaba-4 (23%) bangamaSulumane - angaphezu kwezigidi eziyizinkulungwane ezimbili zamaMuslim



Abalandeli be-Islam baziwa njengamaSulumane abangaba yinoma yiluphi uhlanga noma uhlanga

Ukholo Nesimo Sengqondo

UNkulunkulu usibizela ukuthi simazi ngezibonakaliso zaKhe. UNkulunkulu ukwenze kwaba yisibopho sethu ukumazi. Lokhu kuyingxenywe yovivinyo lwale mpilo. Ngaphandle kwesimo sengqondo esifanele, alikho inani lolwazi elingenza umuntu akholwe.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Inhloso nengqondo evulekile | Izithiyo ezicatshangwayo/ imibono eyiphutha yokungakholwa | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Ukuthobeka nobuqotho | Ukuzidla nokuzidla | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Ukuzidla ngenjongo yethu | Gxila emhlabeni wezinto ezibonakalayo kuphela | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Yamukela izimpawu zikaNkulunkulu | Susa konke njengokungasho luth | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Isizathu 1: Ukuqala Komhlaba

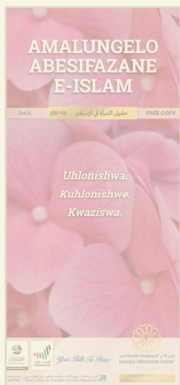
Isizathu sokuqala sokukholelwa kuNkulunkulu sihlobene nokuzindla ngemvelaphi yendawo yonke.

Kwenzeka kanjani ukuba indawo yonke ibe khona?

- Ingabe iphuma ezeni? Kuze, akuveli lutho. Ngakho, ngokusobala akunjalo.
- Ingabe yazidala yona? Cha, lokhu akunangqondo. Kufana nokuthi uthi umama wazizala.
- Ingabe ibilokhu ikhona? Cha, isayensi yanamuhla iphetha ngokuthi indawo yonke ayiyona eyaphakade futhi inesiqalo.
- Ingabe yadalwa? Yebo. AmaSulumane akholelwa ukuthi kukhona okungaphezu kwendawo yonke okudale - uMdali.

Kodwa ubani owadala uNkulunkulu?

UNkulunkulu akadalwanga. Ngokungafani nendawo yonke kanye nayo yonke indalo, uNkulunkulu ungunaphakade, ubelokhu ekhona futhi akanasiqalo.



Isizathu 2: Ukuhleleka Komhlaba

Esinye isizathu esilula sokukholelwa kuNkulunkulu siwukuzindla ngokuhleleka kwendawo yonke usebenzisa le ndlela enengqondo elandelayo:

1. Noma yini e-odiwe ikhombisa ubuhlakani
2. Isimiso sethu sonozungezilanga sihleleke kakhulu sinezinhlelo eziyinkimbinkimbi, imithetho namaphethini
3. Ukuhleleka kwendawo yonke kubonisa ukuhlakanipha koMdali!

Izici eziningi endaweni yonke zibonisa ngokucacile ukuthi iklanywe ngokukhethekile ukusekela ukuphila. Uma lezi zilinganiso bezihluke kancane kulokho eziyikho manje, impilo ibingeke ibe khona. Izibonelo ngezansi.



Ungqimba lwe-Ozone



Ukuqina koqweqwe lomhlaba



I-oxygen % emoyeni



Ibanga ukusuka elangeni



Usayizi ohlobene welanga, umhlaba nenyanga

Ingabe indawo yonke eyinkimbinkimbi eyinkimbinkimbi yaba khona ngengozi, ngaphandle kokuqondisa? Kumele kuqashelwe ukuthi i-Islam ikhuthaza ucwaningo lwesayensi kanye nokuzindla. Indima yesayensi isisiza ukuba sichaze izibonelo eziningi ezibhekiwe uNkulunkulu azibeka endalweni yaKhe futhi sazise izinga lamandla nokuhlakanipha kwaKhe.

Isizathu 3: Isambulo - Quran

I-Quran inikeza ukuphikisana okuqinile ngobukhona bukaNkulunkulu futhi ayifani nesitayela sayo, ubuhlakani, isiqondiso, ubugagu kanye nokuhluka kwayo endleleni ekhuluma ngayo nomfundi.



Awekho amaphutha noma ukuphikisana



Izincazelo ezimsulwa nezicacile ngoNkulunkulu



Isiqongo sobuhle bolimi lwesi-Arabhu



Kwembulwa ngoMprofethi uMuhammad owayengakwazi ukufunda nokubhala



Igciniwe - akukho izinguquko eminyakeni eyi-1400



Ukuqonda okujulile ngokuziphatha komuntu



Ibamba ngekhandla izigidi zabantu



Iqukethe amaqiniso esayensi ayengaziwa ngaleso sikhathi

"Emhlabeni kukhona izibonakaliso kulabo abanokholo oluqinisekile; futhi aniboni nakini na?"
Quran 51:20-21

Ubani uNkulunkulu?

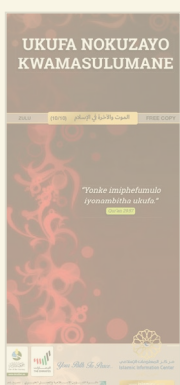
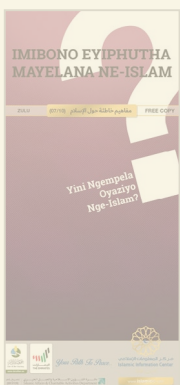
Obunye ubuhle obuyinhloko be-Islam ukuthi ivuma ukuphelela okuphelele, ubukhulu kanye nobunye bukaNkulunkulu ngaphandle kokuyekethisa.

- UNkulunkulu Munye futhi Uyingqayizivele futhi akanazo izimbangi, abalingani noma amadodana.
- UNkulunkulu Ufanele Konke Ukukhulekelwa - ngokuqondile nangokukhethekile (abekho abalamuli).
- UNkulunkulu Uphelile Futhi Akanasici - Akukho ukulinganiselwa noma ubuthakathaka.
- UNkulunkulu Unomusa Kakhulu - Uyazi ukuthi asiphelele futhi senza izono, nokho isihluthulelo siwukuvuma amaphutha ethu ngaso sonke isikhathi futhi sicele intethelelo ngobuqotho.

Ayikho ingxenye kaNkulunkulu ekhona endalweni Yakhe futhi abanye abahlanganyeli ezimfanelweni Zakhe zobuNkulunkulu.

Uma uzama ukuqonda umqondo kaNkulunkulu e-Islam, kubalulekile ukuxoxa ngesimo sikaJesu, uma kubhekwa ukudideka okusabalele kanye nezicelo mayelana nemvelo yakhe.

I-Islam ivuma uJesu njengoMphrofethi ohloniphekile kanye nesiThunywa sikaNkulunkulu, kodwa amaSulumane awamkhulekeli - njengoba ukukhonza kungokukaNkulunkulu yedwa owadala uJesu nakho konke okukhona. Ngakho, inkolelo kaJesu njengoNkulunkulu, noma indodana kaNkulunkulu, noma ingxenye kaZiqu-zintathu, iphikisana ngokusobala nezimfundiso ezimsulwa zikaNkulunkulu ku-Islam.

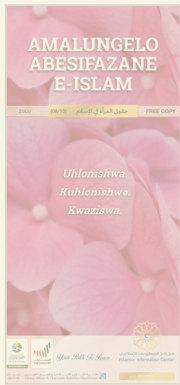


Uma uJesu enguNkulunkulu, wayethandaza kubani? Kunezibonelo eziningi ezimfundisweni zobuKristu zokukhuluma kukaJesu nokwenza njengokungathi uNkulunkulu ungumuntu ohlukile (noma umzimba) ohlukile kuye. Ngokwesibonelo, uJesu wayethandaza kuNkulunkulu.

UNkulunkulu angaba kanjani yikho kokubili okuphelele nokungapheleli? UJesu wazalwa, wadla, walala futhi wayenolwazi olulinganiselwe - zonke izimfanelo azimfanelo uNkulunkulu. UNkulunkulu unezimfanelo zokupheleliswa kuyilapho uMuntu ehlukele.

Lisho ukuthini ngempela igama elithi "indodana kaNkulunkulu"? Sithola igama elithi 'indodana kaNkulunkulu' ngokomfanekiso lisetshenziswa ezilimini zakuqala zeBhayibheli 'kumuntu olungile' kubantu abaningi - hhayi kuJesu kuphela. UNkulunkulu ukude kakhulu nokuba nendodana engokoqobo nengokoqobo.

Uma uNkulunkulu engenza noma yini, kungani engakwazi ukuba UNkulunkulu uhlale egcina izimfanelo zokupheleliswa futhi akenzi lutho ukuphazamisa lokhu kupheleliswa. Ngokwenzazelo, uNkulunkulu akazenzi izenzo zokungamesabi uNkulunkulu. Ngakho, uma uNkulunkulu eba



Abaprofethi abaningi

Umprofethi u-Adamu
 Umprofethi uNowa
 Umprofethi u-Abrahama
 Umprofethi uMose
 Umprofethi uJesu
 Umprofethi Muhammad + abanye abaprofethi
 Ukuthula makube phezu kwabo bonke

1 Mission

- Gcizelela umqondo kaNkulunkulu oyedwa
- Yeqaba onkulunkulu bamanga nezinkolelo
- Bonisa indlela yokukhulekela uNkulunkulu
- Yiba isibonelo sokulunga
- Chaza imivuzo yokulalela (izulu)
- Xwayisa ngesijeziso sokungalaleli (isihogo)

UNkulunkulu wathumela abaProfethi ezizweni zonke nomyalezo ofanayo obalulekile - ukukhonza uNkulunkulu oyedwa weqiniso. Nakuba amaSulumane ebathanda futhi ebahlonipha bonke abaProfethi, awabakhulekeli noma asho ubunkulunkulu kubo, njengoba lokhu kugcinelwe uNkulunkulu kuphela.

Injongo Yokuphila

UNkulunkulu, uMhlakaniphi Wonke, akasidalanga ukuba simane sizulazule ngokungenanjongo noma ukuze sifeze kuphela imizwelo nezifiso zethu eziyisisekelo. Kunalokho, sinenjongo ephakeme kakhulu - ukuvuma nokukhulekela uNkulunkulu yedwa, ukuze siphile ngesiqondiso soMdali wethu. Lesi siqondiso sisenza sikwazi ukuphila impilo eyanelisayo nephumelelayo kuzo zonke izici.

Kuyingxenywe yobuhlakani bukaNkulunkulu obungapheli ukuthi wasidala futhi wasinika ithuba lokumazi nokuba sizwe izimpilo zethu futhi sizenzele okwethu ukukhetha.

I-Islam iyindlela yokuphila ephelele nesebenzayo efundisa amaSulumane ukuba abe ngamalungu omphakathi alinganiselayo, ahloniphekile futhi abambe iqhaza. Umqondo wokukhulekela e-Islam awufaki nje ukuthandaza nokunxusa kuNkulunkulu. Kuyincazelo ebanzi ehlanganisa noma yisiphi isenzo uNkulunkulu asijabulelayo.

Ezinye izibonelo zihlanganisa:

- Ukuthola ukuphila ngokwethembeka
- Ukumelana nokucindezelwa
- Ukunakekela izintandane
- Ukunakekela imvelo
- Ukuba nesineke nokuthobeka
- Ukuhlomulisa umphakathi
- Ukuhlonipha abazali
- Ukumela ubulungisa
- Umusa komakhelwane
- Ukuba nokunaka uNkulunkulu
- Ukondla umndeni wakho
- Ukukhuluma iqiniso

Izenzo zokukhulekela zidinga inhloso eqotho yokujabulisa uNkulunkulu futhi kufanele zenziwe ngendlela efanele

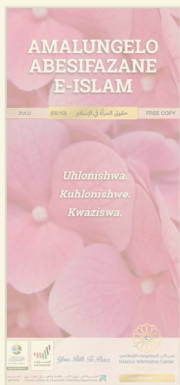
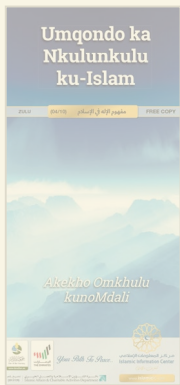
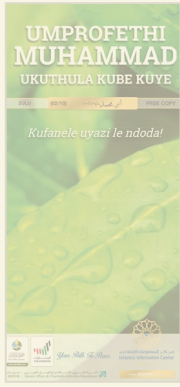
Ithini i-Islam mayelana...

Abesifazane: Abesifazane banenhlonipho enkulu e-Islam. Kufanele baphathwe ngothando, ngenhlonipho nangenhlonipho. Bangabalingani babantu, futhi akukho ukucindezelwa okungavunyelwa kubo.

Ubuphekula: I-Islam yakwengabela futhi yenza ubugebengu obubhekiswe kubantu abangenacala kungakhathalekile ukuthi bayiyiphi inkolo. Kodwa-ke, ukulwa kuvunyelwe e-Islam ngenxa yezizathu ezizwakalayo nezihloniphekile njengokugcina inhlahakahle yomphakathi, ukuvimbela ukucindezelwa ekusakazekeni, kanye n okukhuthaza ubulungiswa.

Ukudla kwe-Halal: Ukudla okuyi-halal yilokho okusemthethweni ukuthi amaSulumane akudle. Inyama nezinkukhu kufanele kuhlatshwe ngokobuntu kuncishiswe ukuhlupheka, futhi igama likaNkulunkulu kufanele lishiwo lapho kuhlatshwa.

Ukuziphendukela kwemvelo: UNkulunkulu wadala umuntu wokuqala, u-Adamu, esesimweni sakhe sokugcina - esikhundleni sokuvela kancane kancane ezimfeneni ezithuthukile. Lokhu akunakuqinisekiswa ngokuqondile noma kuphikwe yisayensi ngoba lesi kwakuyisenzakalo esiyinqayizivele nesiyingqayizivele - isimangaliso. Ngakho-ke, kungaphezu komkhakha wophenyo lwama-empirical.

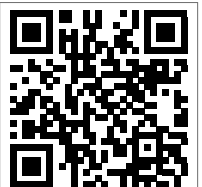


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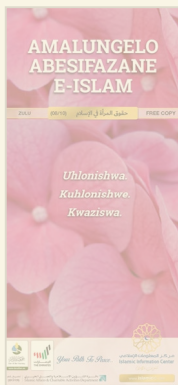
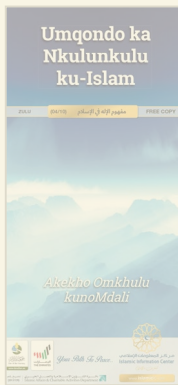


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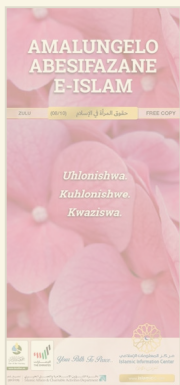
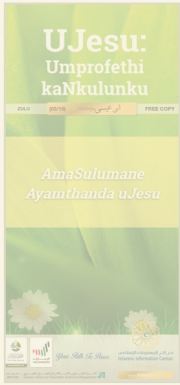
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Ubani uMuhammad? (ukuthula kube kuye)

AmaSulumane akholelwa ukuthi uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye) ungumProfethi wokugcina ochungechungeni olude lwabaProfethi abathunyelwe ukuzobizela abantu ekulaleleni nasekukhonzeni uNkulunkulu yedwa ('Allah' ngesi-Arabhu). Abanye balaba baProfethi bahlanganisa u-Adamu, uNowa, u-Abrahama, u-Ishmayeli, u-Isaka, uJakobe, uJosefa, uMose, uDavide, uSolomoni kanye noJesu (ukuthula makube kubo bonke).

*"Ngempela esiThunyweni sikaAllah unesibonelo esihle kakhulu ongasilandela kulowo othembela kuAllah nasosukwini lokugcina futhi amkhumbule uAllah kakhulu."
Kur'an 33:21*

Njengoba uMose (ukuthula kube kuye) wathunyelwa kanye neTorah (isambulo sokuqala esingenakonakala esathunyelwa kuMose) kanye noJesu (ukuthula kube kuye) neVangeli (isambulo sokuqala, esingenakonakala - hhayi izinguqulo zanamuhla), amaSulumane bakholelwa ukuthi uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye) wathunyelwa kanye neKur'an ukukhombisa ukuthi izimfundiso zayo kufanele zisetshenziswe kanjani.

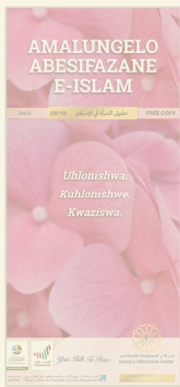
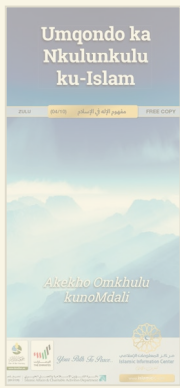
Unkosikazi womProfethi (ukuthula kube kuye), u-Aisha, wake wacelwa ukuba achaze umProfethi (ukuthula kube kuye), futhi waphendula ngokuthi 'uyi-Qur'an ehambayo', okusho ukuthi wazifeza ngokucophelela izimfundiso ezinhle. weKur'an empilweni yakhe yansuku zonke. Sizobonisa indlela azihumushe ngayo lezi zimfundiso ezinhle ezenzweni ezinhle.

Umsebenzi Womusa

Kanye nokubiza abantu ukuthi bathandaze, bazile futhi banikele, uMprofethi (ukuthula kube kuye) wafundisa ukuthi ukukholwa komuntu kuNkulunkulu kufanele kuthinte indlela umuntu aphatha ngayo abanye. Wathi: "Abangcono kakhulu kini yilabo abanesimilo esihle kakhulu."

*"Futhi thina (uNkulunkulu) asikuthumanga (uMuhammad) ngaphandle kokuthi ube nomusa ebantwini."
Kur'an 21:107*

Izisho eziningi zomProfethi (ukuthula kube kuye) zigcizelela ubudlelwano phakathi kwenkolelo nesenzo, isibonelo: "Lowo okholwa kuAllah nasoSukwini lokuGcina, angalimazi umakhelwane wakhe, futhi lowo okholwa kuAllah nasoSukwini lokuGcina makakhonze. isivakashi sakhe ngesihle, futhi lowo okholwa kuAllah nasoSukwini lokuGcina kufanele akhulume okuhle noma athule." I-Al Bukhary (6018)



IsiThunywa sokugcina (ukuthula kube kuye) safundisa abantu ukuba babonise isihe futhi bahloniphane: "Lowo ongabonisi umusa kwabanye, ngeke ahawukelwe." U-Al Bukhary (5997)

Kokunye ukulandisa, abanye abantu bacela uMprofethi (ukuthula kube kuye) ukuba anxuse uNkulunkulu ukuba ajezise abangakholwa kodwa waphendula: "Angithunyelwanga ukuba ngiqalekise kodwa njengesihle. I-Muslim (2599)

Ukuthethelela

UmProfethi (ukuthula kube kuye) wayengothethelelayo kunabo bonke abantu futhi enomusa. Uma othile emhlukumeza wayemxolela, futhi uma umuntu enokhahlo, wayeba nesineke kakhulu. Wayemnene futhi ethethelela, ikakhulukazi lapho enamandla namandla okuziphindiselela.

"Mabathethelele futhi banganaki: anifuni yini ukuthi uAllah Anithethelele na? Ngokuba uAllah Uyathethelela, Unomusa."
Kur'an 24:22.

UMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye) wayengowokuthethelelwa futhi akukho cala noma ubudlova obubhekiswe kuye obubukhulu kakhulu ukuba angabuthethelelwa. Wayeyisibonelo esihle kakhulu sokuthethelela nomusa, njengoba kushiwo evesini elilandelayo leQur'an:

"Gcina entethelweni (Muhammad), futhi uyale umusa, futhi ugweme abangenalwazi." Kur'an 7:199

Ukulingana

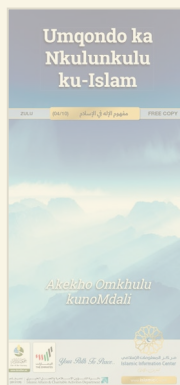
"Impela ohlonishwa kakhulu kinina phambi kukaAllah ngolungile kakhulu kinina."
Kur'an 49:13

Emazwini alandelayo omProfethi (ukuthula kube kuye), wafundisa ukuthi bonke abantu bayalingana phambi kukaNkulunkulu:

Sonke isintu sivela ku-Adamu futhi u-Adamu uvela obumba. Akukho ukuphambana komArab kunomuntu ongeyena umArab, noma komnyama ngaphezu komhlophe; ngaphandle kokwesaba uNkulunkulu." U-Ahmed (23489)

UNkulunkulu akanahluleli ngokubukeka kwenu nangengebo yenu, kodwa ubheka izinhliziyu zenu futhi abheke izenzo zenu." I-Muslim (2564)

Kulandiswa ukuthi umngane womProfethi (ukuthula kube kuye) wabiza omunye umngane ngendlela ecasulayo, "Indodana yowesifazane omnyama!" UmProfethi (ukuthula kube kuye) wathukuthela waphendula wathi: "Niyamlahla ngenxa yobumnyama bukanina? Nisenemikhondo yokungazi kusukela esikhathini sangaphambi kobuSulumane." U-Al Bukhary (30)



Ukubekizelelana

"Akufanele wenze okubi kulabo abenza okubi kuwe, kodwa kufanele ubenzele ngokuthethelela nangomusa." Yile ndlela isiThunyuwa sokugcina sikaNkulunkulu (ukuthula kube kuye) esasabela ngayo ekuhlaselweni nasekuhlukunyezweni komuntu siqu.

Imithombo yamaSulumane ihlanganisa izikhathi ezimbalwa lapho umProfethi (ukuthula kube kuye) athola ithuba lokuziphindiselela kulabo abamonile, kodwa wakugwema ukwenza lokho.

Wayevame ukufundisa abantu indlela yokubekizelela lapho bebhekene nobunzima nezilingo. Weluleka omunye wabangane bakhe wathi: "Onamandla akuyena onqoba abantu ngamandla akhe, kodwa onamandla yilowo ozibambayo entukuthelweni." I-Al Bukhary (6114)

Ukuzijwayeza ukubekizelela nokubekizelelana akusho ukuthi umSulumane kufanele abe umuntu ongenandaba futhi angazivikele uma ehlaselwa. Umprofethi u-Mohammad (ukuthula kube kuye) wathi: "Ungafisi ukuhlangana nesitha, kodwa uma uhlangana (nobuso) nesitha, bekezela (okungukuthi, yimani niqine lapho nibhekene nesitha)." U-Al Bukhary (2966)

"Izenzo ezinhle nezimbi azilingani. Susa okubi ngokuhle kakhulu, khona-ke lowo owawunobutha naye uyakuba-ngumngane othembekile."
Kur'an 41:34

Ubumnene

Umngane owakhonza uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye) iminyaka eyishumi wathi uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye) wayehlale emnene ekusebenzelaneni kwakhe naye. "Lapho ngenza okuthile, akazange angabaze indlela yami yokwenza; futhi lapho ngingenzi okuthile, akazange akungabaze ukwehluleka kwami ukukwenza" u-Ahmed (12784) Wayengumuntu onobungane kunabo bonke abantu.

Kwake kwathi unkosikazi woMprofethi (ukuthula kube kuye) wacasuka ngemuva kokuthukwa ngomunye umuntu phambi kwakhe.

UmProfethi (ukuthula kube kuye) wameluleka: "Yiba mnene futhi uzole, O 'Aisha, njengoba uAllah Ethanda ubumnene kuzo zonke izindaba. I-Al Bukhary (6024)

Wathi futhi: "Bonisa ubumnene! Ngokuba uma kutholwa ubumnene entweni ethile, buyayikhazimulisa, futhi lapho kususwa kunoma yini, buyantula. I-Muslim (2594)

"Ngomusa kaAllah, umnene kubantu; ukube beninonya futhi ninezinhliziyu ezilukhuni, ngabe bahlakazeka eduze kwenu."
Kur'an 3:159



Ukuthobeka

UMprofethi (ukuthula kube kuye) wayevamise ukuvimba abantu ukuthi basukumele yena ngenxa yenhlonipho. Wayevame ukuhlala nomaphi lapho kunendawo khona emhlanganweni futhi akazange afune indawo evelele noma ephakeme. Akakaze agqoke lutho ukuze azihlukanise nozakwabo noma abonakale esesikhundleni esiphezulu kunabo. Wayejwayele ukuzihlanganisa nabampofu nabampofu; wayevame ukuhlala nezalukazi ondle abafelokazi. Abantu ababengamazi babengakwazi ukumehlukanisa nesixuku sonke.

"Futhi izinceku zoMusa (uNkulunkulu) yilabo abahamba emhlabeni ngokuzithoba, futhi lapho abangenalwazi bekhuluma nabo, bathi: 'Ukuthula.' Kur'an 25:63

Ekhuluma nabangane bakhe, wathi: "UAllah usembulele kimi ukuthi kumele nithobeka. Akekho okufanele aziqhayise ngomunye, futhi akekho okufanele acindezele omunye. I-Muslim (2865)

Kwakuyilokho ukuthobeka kwakhe kangangokuthi wayesaba ukukhonzwa, ilungelo elifanele uNkulunkulu kuphela:

"Ningeqi imingcele ekungidumiseni njengoba kwenza amaKhrestu ekudumiseni uJesu, iNdodana kaMariya. Ngiyinceku kaJehova kuphela; bese ungibiza ngeNceku kaAllah kanye nesiThunywa saKhe." I-Al Bukhary (3445)

Umyeni Okahle

Unkosikazi othandekayo womProfethi, u-Aaisha, wathi ngomyeni wakhe ohloniphekile: "Ubehlale esiza emsebenzini wasendlini futhi ngezinye izikhathi wayelungisa izingubo zakhe, alungise izicathulo zakhe futhi enze nemisebenzi yasekhaya." U-Ahmad (25341)

Akagcinanga nje ngokuba ngomyeni ozinikele, wakhuthaza nabangane bakhe ukuba balingise isibonelo sakhe: "Abakholwayo abaphelele kakhulu ekukholweni bangcono kunabo bonke ekuziphatheni. Futhi abangcono kakhulu phakathi kwabo yilabo abangcono kakhulu kubafazi babo." U-Ahmad (24204)

"Futhi hlalani nabo (abalingani benu) ngomusa." Kur'an 4:19

Isibonelo Esikahle

Okwandulelayo kuwukukhahlela nje ukuthi uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye) wayiphila kanjani impilo yakhe. Izibonelo zomusa nesihe okukhulunywe ngazo zingamangaza kwabanye abantu uma kubhekwa ukuvezwa kwe-Islam emithonjeni yezindaba kanye nokuhlanekezelwa kwayo okungeyikho njalo.

*"Ngempela wena (Muhammad) useqophelweni eliphezulu."
Kur'an 68:4*

Kubalulekile uma uzama ukuqonda i-Islam ukuthi umuntu aye ngqo emithonjeni yayo: I-Kur'an, kanye namazwi nezenzo zoMprofethi uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye), nokuthi noma ubani angahluleli i-Islam ngokusekelwe ezenzweni ezimbi zomuntu. ambalwa amaSulumane.

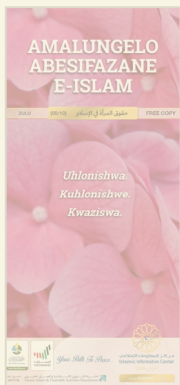
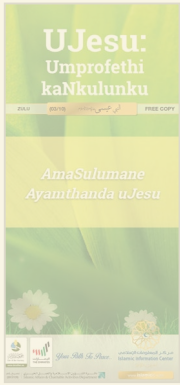
Amazwana Avela Abangewona AmaSulumane

UMahatma K Gandhi, umholi omkhulu wezombangazwe kanye nezomoya wenhlangano yenkululeko yamaNdiya, waphawula:

"Kwakuwukungabi lukhuni okuqinile, ukuzichaza ngokuphelele komProfethi, ukunakekela okuqotho kwezithembiso zakhe, ukuzinikela kwakhe okukhulu kubangane bakhe nakubalandeli bakhe, ukungesabi kwakhe, ukungesabi kwakhe, ukwethemba kwakhe ngokuphelele uNkulunkulu kanye nomsebenzi wakhe siqu. Laba hhayi inkemba yathwala konke phambi kwabo futhi yanqoba zonke izithiyo."

UGeorge Bernard Shaw, umbhali wemidlalo waseBrithani, wamemezela:

"Umhlaba udinga kakhulu umuntu onomqondo kaMuhammad; abantu benkolo ngeNkathi Ephakathi, ngenxa yokungazi nokucwasa kwabo, babemfanekisele ngendlela emnyama kakhulu njengoba babevame ukumbheka njengesitha sobuKhristu. Kodwa ngemva kokubheka indaba yale ndoda ngathola ukuthi iyamangalisa futhi iyisimangaliso, futhi ngafinyelela esiphethweni sokuthi akakaze abe yisitha sobuKristu, futhi kufanele abizwe ngokuthi umsindisi wesintu. Ngokubona kwami, uma ebengase anikezwe amandla okulawula umhlaba namuhla, ubeyoxazulula izinkinga zethu futhi aqinisekise ukuthula nenjabulo izwe elikulangazelelayo."



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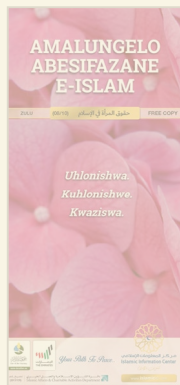
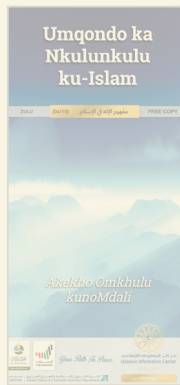
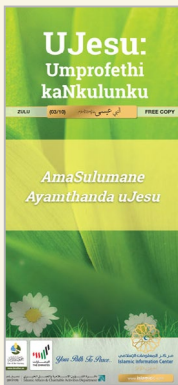
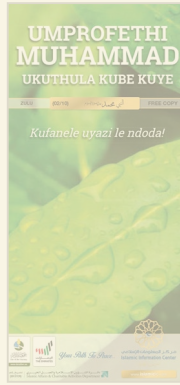


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UJesu: Umprofethi kaNkulunku

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AmaSulumane Ayamthanda uJesu



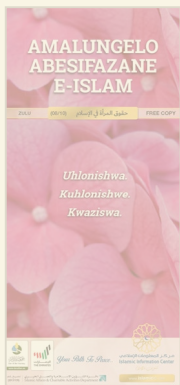
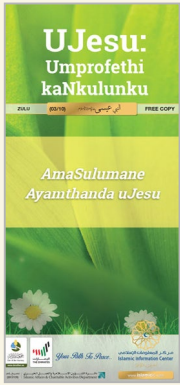
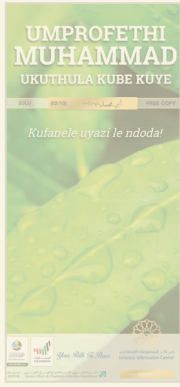
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U Jesu uyimfanekiso e thandwayo futhi ohlonishwayo ngezi gidigidi za bantu phezu ko mhlaba , okwamanje ku no kudideka e ku zungezeni isimo sa lokhu okukhulu ko buntu. ama masulumane na bazalwane bonke ba bamba unkulunkulu nge nhlonipho e phezulu kodwa bembuka nge zi ndlela ezihlukene

Leli pheshana lihlose ukucacisa izindaba eziphathelene noJesu: ingabe uJesu wayenguNkulunkulu, noma wayethunywe uNkulunkulu? Wayengubani uJesu wangempela womlando?

uJesu nje ngoNkulunkulu

Iningi lamaKrestu lithi “uJesu unguNkulunkulu” noma ingxenye kaZiqu-zintathu – ukuthi unguNkulunkulu osenyameni emhlabeni, nokuthi uNkulunkulu wathatha isimo somuntu. Nokho, ngokweBhayibheli, uJesu wazalwa, wadla, walala, wathandaza futhi wayenolwazi olulinganiselwe-zonke izimfanelo azimfanele uNkulunkulu. UNkulunkulu unezimfanelo zokupheleliswa kuyilapho uMuntu ehlukile. Kungenzeka kanjani ukuthi noma yini ibe yizinto ezimbili ezihlukene ngasikhathi sinye?

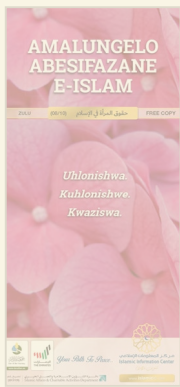
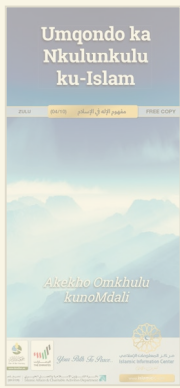
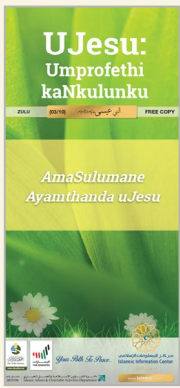
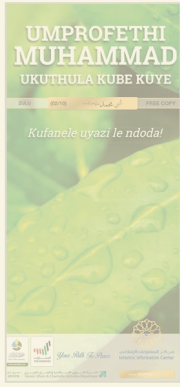
I-Islam ifundisa ukuthi uNkulunkulu umsulwa. Ukukholelwa ukuthi uNkulunkulu waba umuntu kusho ukuthi uNkulunkulu akaphelele noma wayekhona (ngesikhathi esithile), akekho msulwa. UmKhrestu kufanele azibuze, ingabe umqondo kankulunkulu owake waba yingane ebuthakathaka engenakuzisiza, owayengakwazi ukuphila ngaphandle kokudla, ukuphuza noma ukulala, ingabe nguye lo Nkulunkulu uSomandla ochazwe eTestamenteni Elidala? Ngeke neze.

Omunye angase abuze, "Uma uNkulunkulu engenza noma yini, kungani engakwazi ukuba ngumuntu?"

Ngokwenzazelo, uNkulunkulu akazenzi izenzo zokungamesabi uNkulunkulu. UNkulunkulu akenzi noma yini engaMenza, enye into ngaphandle kukaNkulunkulu. Uma uNkulunkulu eba umuntu futhi ethatha izimfanelo zomuntu, ubengeke esaba uNkulunkulu.

Amanye amavesi eBhayibheli angaqondakali angasetshenziswa ngendlela eyiphutha ukuze abonise ukuthi ngandlela-thile uJesu ungowaphezulu. Kodwa uma sibheka amavesi acacile eBhayibheli, sibona ngokuphindaphindiwe ukuthi uJesu ubhekiselwa kuye njengomuntu ongavamile futhi akukho okunye. IBhayibheli liqukethe amavesi amaningi uJesu akhuluma kuwo futhi aziphathe njengokungathi uNkulunkulu ungumuntu ohlukile kuye. Ngokwesibonelo:

- UJesu "wawa ngobuso bakhe wathandaza." [Mathewu 26:39] Uma uJesu wayenguNkulunkulu, ingabe uNkulunkulu wayengawa ngobuso bakhe athandaze? Futhi wayezokhuleka kubani?
- IBhayibheli libiza uJesu ngomProfethi [Mathewu 21:10-11], ngakho uJesu wayengaba kanjani uNkulunkulu futhi abe uNkulunkulu?



- UJesu wathi, “Ngiya kuBaba, ngoba uBaba mkhulu kunami.” [Johane 14:28]
- UJesu wathi "Ngenyukela kuBaba noYihlo, kuNkulunkulu wami noNkulunkulu wenu." [Johane 20:17] Uma uJesu wayenguNkulunkulu, kungani-ke ayengathi, “kuNkulunkulu wami noNkulunkulu wenu,” futhi wayenyukela kubani?

Ukube uJesu wayenguNkulunkulu, wayeyotshela abantu ngokucacile ukuthi bamkhulekele, futhi kwakuyoba namavesi acacile eBhayibhelini asho lokhu; nokho wenza okuphambene futhi akavumanga noma ubani owayemkhulekela: “Bangikhulekela ngeze.” [Mathewu 15:9]

INdodana kaNkulunkulu

AmaKhrestu amaningi athi uJesu uyiNdodana kaNkulunkulu. Kusho ukuthini lokhu ngempela? Ngokuqinisekile uNkulunkulu ukude kakhulu nokuba nendodana engokoqobo nengokoqobo. Abantu banezingane ezingabantu, futhi lokhu kuhamba ngendlela efanayo kuzo zonke ezinye izidalwa. Kusho ukuthini ngoNkulunkulu ukuba nomntwana?

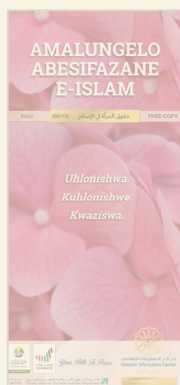
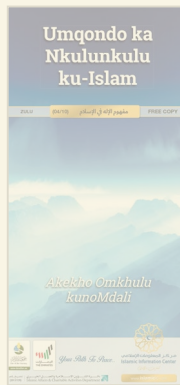
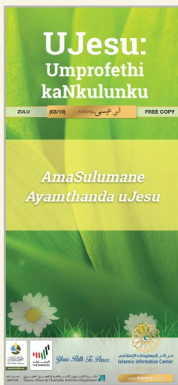
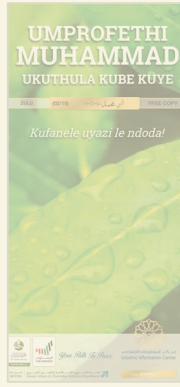
"Akufanelekile ku (ubukhosi) buka Allah ukuthi Azale indodana. Uphelile futhi Akanasici! Lapho enquma indaba, uvele athi kuyo, 'Yiba' bese iba khona." Quran 19:35

Kunokuba lithathwe njengoba linjalo, sithola igama elithi “iNdodana kaNkulunkulu” ngokomfanekiso lisetshenziswa ezilimini zakuqala zeBhayibheli kumuntu “olungile”, futhi lisetshenziswe kuDavide, uSolomoni kanye no-Israyeli – hhayi kuphela kuJesu: “... U-Israyeli uyindodana yami eyizibulo.”—Eksodusi 4:22. Eqinisweni, noma ubani olungile ubizwa ngokuthi ‘indodana’ kaNkulunkulu: “Bonke abaholwa nguMoya kaNkulunkulu bangamadodana namadodakazi kaNkulunkulu.” [Roma 8:14]

Baba neNkosi

Ngendlela efanayo, lapho igama elithi ‘Baba’ lisetshenziselwa ukubhekisela kuNkulunkulu akufanele lithathwe njengoba linjalo. Kunalokho, kuyindlela yokusho ukuthi uNkulunkulu ungumdali, umlondolozisi kanye nenkosi ephakeme yakho konke. Kunamavesi amaningi ukuze siqonde le ncazelo engokomfanekiso yegama elithi ‘uBaba’, isibonelo: “Munye uNkulunkulu noYise wabo bonke.” [Efesu 4:6]

Futhi, uJesu ngezinye izikhathi babembiza ngokuthi ‘Nkosi’ abafundi. Leli gama lisetshenziswa ezilimini zokuqala zeBhayibheli, kuNkulunkulu nakubantu abahlonishwayo. Ngokwesibonelo, eTestamenteni Elisha lesiGriki igama elithi kyriosis lisetshenzi-



selwa kokubili 'iNkosi' kanye nokubiza umnikazi wesivini (Mathewu 20:8), kanye nenkosi eyashaya inceku engalaleli (Luka 20:42-47).

Kwezinye izingxenye zeBhayibheli, uJesu uze abizwe ngokuthi 'inceku' kaNkulunkulu ngabafundi: "UNkulunkulu wawobaba uyikhazimulisile inceku yakhe uJesu." [IzEnzo 3:13] Lokhu kubonisa ngokucacile ukuthi lapho elithi 'Nkosi' libhekisela kuJesu, liyisiyu senhlonipho, hhayi esobunkulunkulu.

UJesu: Umprofethi

Enkolweni yobuJuda, uJesu (ukuthula kube kuye) uyaphikwa njengoMesiya. Lokhu kuhluke kakhulu ebuKristwini lapho ekhonzwa njengonkulunkulu, noma indodana kaNkulunkulu. I-Islam ithatha indawo emaphakathi futhi ivuma uJesu njengoMprofethi ohloniphekile nesiThunywa sikaNkulunkulu, kanye noMesiya, kodwa amaSulumane awamkhulekeli - njengoba ukukhonza kungokukaNkulunkulu yedwa owadala uJesu nakho konke okukhona.

"[UJesu] wathi, 'Ngempela, mina ngiyisigqila sikaAllah (uNkulunkulu). Unginike umBhalo futhi wangenza uMprofethi.'" Quran 19:30

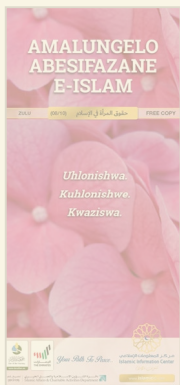
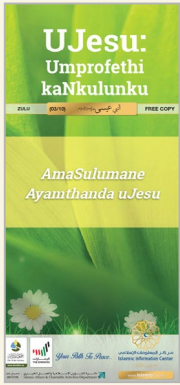
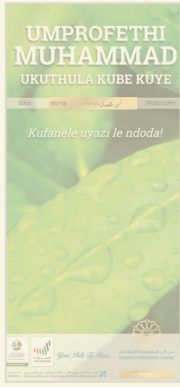
Ukuzalwa Okuyisimangaliso

NgokweQuran, iNgelosi uGabriyeli yathunyelwa kuMariya, intombi ehloniphekile, esesimweni somuntu, imazisa ngengane eyayizozalwa ngokuyisimangaliso engenayise.

"Yathi [iNgelosi uGabriyeli], 'Mina ngiyisithunywa seNkosi yakho kuphela esizomemezela kuwe isipho sendodana elungile.' Wathi: 'Ngiyoba kanjani nendodana, njengoba kungekho muntu ongithintile, futhi ngathola angisona isifebe na?' Wathi: 'Kuyoba njalo. Ithi iNkosi yakho: "Kulula Kimi, futhi Sizomenza isibonakaliso kubantu nomusa ovela Kithi. Futhi kuyindaba esele inqunyiwe.'" Quran 19:19-21

Abanye bathi ukuzalwa kwakhe ngokuyisimangaliso kuwubufakazi bobunkulunkulu bukaJesu. Nokho-ke, uJesu akayena owokuqala ukuba khona ngaphandle kukayise, njengoba uMprofethi u-Adam (ukuthula kube kuye) ngaphambi kwakhe wayengenayise noma unina. UNkulunkulu uthi:

"Umfanekiso kaJesu phambi kukaNkulunkulu unjengoka-Adamu; Wamdala (u-Adamu) ngothuli, wayesethi kuye: 'Yiba', waba khona. Leli yiqiniso elivela eNkosini yakho, ngakho-ke ungabi phakathi kwabaphikisanayo.'" Quran 3:59-60



Uma uJesu ekhonzwa ngenxa yokungabi nayise, khona-ke u-Adamu ufanele ukukhonzwa kakhulu njengoba wadalwa ngaphandle komzali oyedwa.

Izimanga zikaJesu

UJesu wakhulelwa ngokuyisimangaliso engenayise futhi wenza izimangaliso ezinkulu ngentando nangemvume kaNkulunkulu.

Ukhulume eseyingane embeleko evikela unina kubantu ababemsola ngokufeba. IQuran iphinde ithi uJesu wanika abafuleyo ukuphila, welapha abanochoko nezimpumpithe - konke ngentando kaNkulunkulu.

Iqiniso lokuthi uJesu (ukuthula makube kuye) wenza izimangaliso alisho ukuthi wayemane nje eyinceku kaNkulunkulu ethobekile. Eqinisweni, iziThunywa eziningi zenza izimangaliso, okuhlanganisa uNowa, uMose kanye noMuhammad (ukuthula kube kubo bonke) futhi lezi zimangaliso zenzeke kuphela ngemvume kaNkulunkulu, ukuze kubonakale ubuqiniso besiThunywa.

Umlayezo kaJesu

AbaProfethi beTestamente Elidala abafana no-Abrahama, uNowa noJona abazange bashumayele ukuthi uNkulunkulu uyingxenyekaziq-zintathu, futhi babengakholelwa kuJesu njengomsindisi wabo.

Umlayezo wabo wawulula: munye uNkulunkulu futhi nguye yedwa ofanelwe ukukhonzwa nguwe. Akunangqondo ukuthi uNkulunkulu athumele abaProfethi izinkulungwane zeminyaka nomyalezo ofanayo obalulekile, avele awuguqule kungazelelwe, athi manje useyingxenyekaziq-zintathu, futhi abeke inkolelo yobunkulunkulu bukaJesu ukuze basindiswe.

Iqiniso liwukuthi, uJesu washumayela umyalezo ofanayo nabaProfethi bonke eTestamenteni Elidala. Kunendima eBhayibhelini egcizelela ngempela lo myalezo owumongo.

Indoda ethile yeza kuJesu yabuza yathi: "Ngumuphi umyalo wokuqala kuyo yonke na?" UJesu waphendula: "Owokuqala kuyo yonke imiyalo uthi: 'Yizwa, Israyeli, iNkosi uNkulunkulu wethu, iNkosi yinye.' " [Marku 12:28-29] Ngakho-ke, umyalo omkhulu kunayo yonke, inkolelo ebaluleke kunayo yonke ngokomthetho

"Futhi lapho uJesu eletha izibonakaliso ezicacile, wathi, '... Impela, uNkulunkulu - uyiNkosi yami neNkosi yenu. Ngakho khonza Yena yedwa. Lena ukuphela kwendlela eQondile." Quran 43:63-64



wokukholwa. kuJesu, ukuthi uNkulunkulu munye. Ukube uJesu wayenguNkulunkulu wayeyothi, 'NginguNkulunkulu, ngikhonze.' Kunalokho, wamane waphinda ivesi leTestamente Elidala eliqinisekisa ukuthi uNkulunkulu Munye.

Ukube uJesu wayenguNkulunkulu wayeyothi, 'NginguNkulunkulu, ngikhonze.' Kunalokho, wamane waphinda ivesi leTestamente Elidala eliqinisekisa ukuthi uNkulunkulu Munye.

Lokhu kuhambisana nomsebenzi kaJesu, njengoba kwafundiswa ku-Islam, lapho uJesu athunyelwa kuBantwana bakwa-Israyeli ukuze aqinisekise umlayezo wabaProfethi abadlule esintwini sonke-ukukholelwa kuNkulunkulu oyedwa Weqiniso.

Njengesithunywisa sikaNkulunkulu esihloniphekile esilalelayo, uJesu wazithoba ngokuzithandela emiyalweni kaNkulunkulu. Ngakho-ke, "wayeyiMuslim" - okubhekisela kunoma ubani othobela intando nemiyalo kaNkulunkulu.

UJesu in Islam

UJesu wayengu mProfethi ohloniphekile othunye uNkulunkulu ukuba abizele ukukhonza uNkulunkulu yedwa.

Lokhu kubonakala eBhayibhelini futhi kuqinisekise yiQuran. Inkolelo yamaSulumane ngoJesu ichaza ukuthi wayengubani uJesu wangempela, kuyilapho igcina inkolelo emsulwa ngoNkulunkulu nobukhulu Bakhe obuphelele, Ubunye Nokuphelele Kwakhe

Sikumema ukuthi ubheke phambili futhi uphenye Islam. Akuyona nje enye inkolo. Ngumyalezo ofanayo owashunyayelwa uNowa, u-Abrahama, uMose, uJesu kanye noMuhammad - ukuthula makube phezu kwabo bonke. I-Islam isho 'ukuzithoba kuNkulunkulu' futhi iyindlela yokuphila engokwemvelo nephelele ekhuthaza umuntu ukuba anake ngokufanele ubuhlobo bakhe noNkulunkulu nendalo Yakhe.

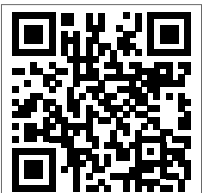
I-Islam isifundisa ukuthanda nokuhlonipha bonke abaProfethi bakaNkulunkulu, kodwa ukubathanda nokubahlonipha akusho ukuthi sibakhulekele ngoba ukukhonza kufanele kuNkulunkulu kuphela. Ukwamukela uJesu njengoMprofethi kaNkulunkulu akusho ukushintsha noma ukulahlekelwa ukuxhumana kwakho noKristu. Kumayelana nokubuyela ezimfundisweni zakhe zokuqala nezimsulwa.

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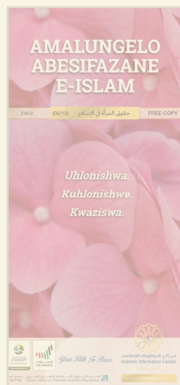
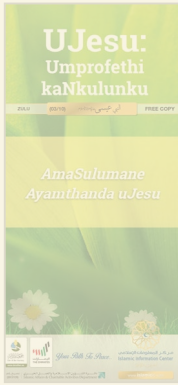
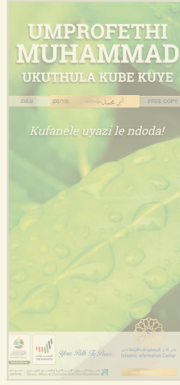


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Umqondo ka Nkulunkulu ku-Islam

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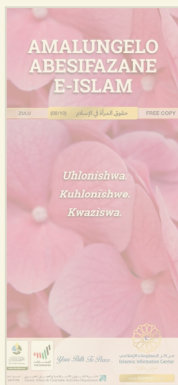
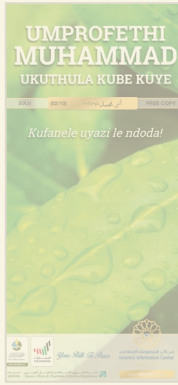
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Ingabe ukhona Unkulunkulu?

Kunezizathu eziningi ezinengqondo zokukholelwa kuNkulunkulu. Izizathu ezintathu ezilula zichazwe ngezansi

1. Ukuhleleka Kwendawo Yonke

Zicabange uhamba ogwini lolwandle uthole iwashi esihlabathini. Ungakholwa ukuthi iwashi lazihlanganisa lodwa? Ubungeke uphethe ngokuthi iwashi limane livele lavela esihlabathini ngengozi. Zonke izingxenye eziyinkimbinkimbi ezisebenzayo azikwazanga ukuvela nje ezintweni ezigqitshwe emhlabeni. Iwashi kumele libe nomkhqizi. Futhi uma iwashi lisho isikhathi esinembile silindele ukuthi umenzi kufanele abe ohlakaniphile. Ukuvumelana kwemvelo akukwazi ukukhiqiza iwashi elisebenzayo.

Cabanga ngeplanethi engumhlaba. Isikhathi salo silawulwa ngokuqinile nxazonke zelanga kangokuthi aboncwangingo bangashicilela kusengaphambili izikhathi zokuphuma nokushona kwelanga. Njengoba nje iwashi linomenzi ohlakaniphile ukuze ligcine isikhathi esinembile, ngokufanayo nomhlaba kumelwe ube nomenzi ohlakaniphile ongagcina isikhathi esinembile sizungeze ilanga. Ingabe lokhu kungenzeka ngokwakho?

Ngendlela efanayo, lapho sibona ukuhleleka, imithetho nezimiso ezinembayo ngaphakathi kwethu nakuwo wonke umkhathi, akukhona yini ukuhlakanipha ukuthi indawo yonke inoMhleli? Lo 'Mhleli' uchazwa kangcono ngokuba khona kukaNkulunkulu - Lowo owaletha ukuhleleka endaweni yonke.

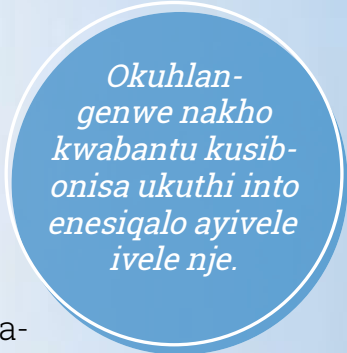
2. Isiqalo Somkhathi

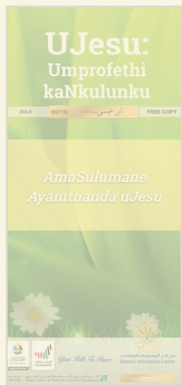
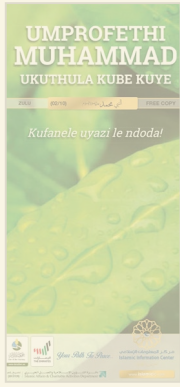
Uncwaningo lwamanje luphetha ngokuthi indawo yonke ineqalo. Lokhu kusekelwe ekutholakaleni kwamuva nje kokuthi indawo yonke iyakhula, futhi uma sibuyela emuva, indawo yonke iyahlangana - okukhomba ekuqaleni. Kunezincazelo ezintathu ezingase zibe khona ngokuqala kwendawo yonke. Noma:

1. Izulu nomhlaba lwavela ezeni,
2. Izulu nomhlaba lazidala lona, noma
3. Umhlaba wadalwa.

Ngokuqondene nencazelo yesibili, ingqondo elula isitshela ukuthi into ayinakwenza lutho ngaphambi kokuba ibe khona. Lokhu kushiya iphuzu lesithathu njengokuwukuphela kwencazelo enengqondo: umuntu ophakeme nohlakaniphile, uNkulunkulu, owadala indawo yonke.

Abanye abantu bangase babuze, "Ubani owadala uNkulunkulu"? UNkulunkulu, uMdali, uhlukile endalweni yakhe. Ukube ubefa-





na nendalo, ubezodinga nomdali, okuholela enanini elingapheli labadali, okuyinto engenakwenzeka. Usedlule isikhathi nezinto ezibonakalayo zalo mkhathi. UNkulunkulu ubelokhu ekhona futhi akanasiqalo; ngakho-ke umbuzo wokuthi ubani owadala uNkulunkulu awunakubuzwa.

3. Isambulo esivela kuNkulunkulu

Kunezimpawu ezicacile zokuthi incwadi ya Islam, iQuran, iyizwi likaNkulunkulu. Ngezansi isifinyezo esifushane kakhulu sezizathu ezisekela lesi sisho:

Uma uNkulunkulu embulele isintu incwadi yesiqondiso, singalindela ukuthi incwadi enjalo ibe nobufakazi obucacile bokuba khona kukaNkulunkulu.

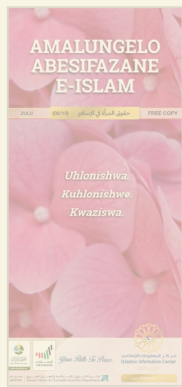
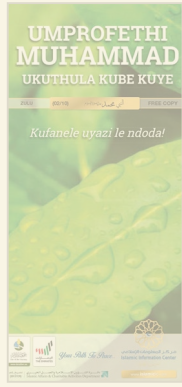
- IQuran yambulwa eminyakeni eyi-1400 eyedlule futhi iqukethe amaqiniso amaningi esayensi ayengaziwa abantu bangaleso sikhathi asanda kutholwa yisayensi yesimanje. Izibonelo zihlanganisa: amanzi ayimvelaphi yazo zonke izinto eziphilayo (Kurani 21:30); indawo yonke eyandayo (Kuran 51:47); kanye nemizila ngayinye yelanga nenyanga (Quran 21:33).

- I-Quran iqukethe amaqiniso amaningi omlando ayengaziwa abantu bangaleso sikhathi kanye nezibikezelo eziningi eziye zabonakala ziyiqiniso.
- I-Quran ayinawo amaphutha noma ukuphikisana.
- IQuran igciniwe, igama nezwi, njengoba yambulwa ngolimi lwayo lokuqala lwesi-Arabhu, ngokungafani neminye imibhalo engasekho ngesimo sayo sokuqala.
- Umlayezo olula, omsulwa futhi otholakala endaweni yonke weQuran ukhanga izinkolelo zoMuntu ezitholakala ngoNkulunkulu uSomandla.
- IQuran yambulwa kuMprofethi uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye) owayaziwa emlandweni njengomuntu ongafundile. Nokho, iQuran iqukethe isitayela esiyinqayizivele solimi esaziwa emhlabeni wonke njengesiqongo sokukhuluma kahle kwesi-Arabhu nobuhle bolimi.

Incazelo enengqondo kakhulu yezici eziningi eziyinqayizivele neziyisimangaliso zeQuran ukuthi ive-la kuNkulunkulu.

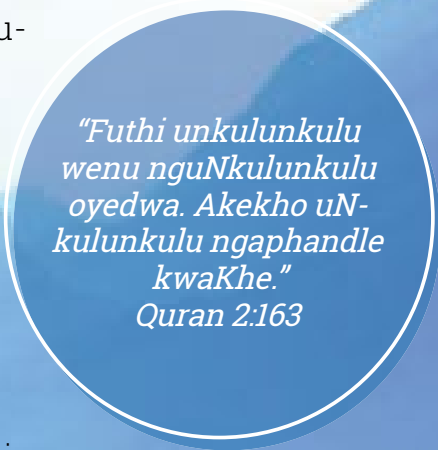
Ubani uNkulunkulu?

“U-Allah” igama lomuntu siqu likaNkulunkulu Oyedwa Weqiniso. Akukho okunye okungabizwa ngoAllah. Leli gama alinabo ubuningi noma ubulili ngokungafani negama lesiNgisi elithi “Nkulunkulu” elingenziwa kokubili ubuningi nobufazi (okungukuthi onkulunkulu/unkulunkulukazi).



Ukusetshenziswa okuyingqayizivele kwegama elithi "Allah" kuwukubonakaliswa kokugcizelela kwe-Islam ekuhlanzekeni kokukholelwa kuNkulunkulu oyedwa.

Ubuhle obuyinhloko be-Islam ukuthi ivuma ukuphelela okuphelele, ubukhulu kanye nokwehluka kukaNkulunkulu ngaphandle kokuyekethisa. Lokhu kubonakala ezimfundisweni zamaSulumane ezimsulwa zezici zikaNkulunkulu



"Futhi unkulunkulu wenu nguNkulunkulu oyedwa. Akekho uNkulunkulu ngaphandle kwaKhe."
Quran 2:163

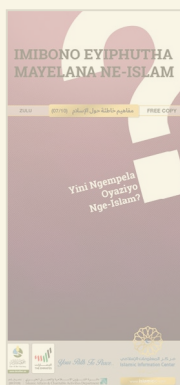
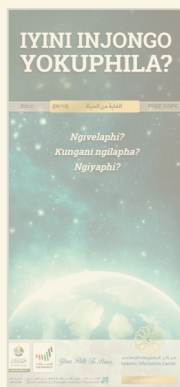
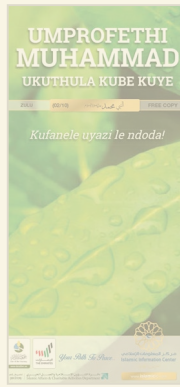
- Unkulunkulu akanabalingani, akanaye umuntu olingana naye futhi akanaye imbangi.
- UNkulunkulu akanaye ubaba, unina, amadodana, amadodakazi noma abafazi.
- UNkulunkulu yedwa ofanele ukukhulekelwa.
- Ukube bekunoNkulunkulu abangaphezu koyedwa, bekuyobonisa ukuntula amandla noma igunya Lakhe njengoba lokhu bekuyobandakanya uNkulunkulu ukubangisana, ukwenza ukuvumelana noma ukudinga isivumelwano nabanye onkulunkulu.

Ubani uNkulunkulu?

- UNkulunkulu unegunya eligcwele namandla phezu kwezinto zonke.
- Yonke into ingaphansi ngokuphelele futhi incike Kuye.
- Ukulalela uNkulunkulu akuwandisi Amandla Akhe, futhi ukungalaleli akuwehlisi amandla Akhe nganoma iyiphi indlela.

UNkulunkulu ungoPhezukonke:

- Akukho lutho olungaphezulu noma olungaqhathaniswa noNkulunkulu.
- Izimfanelo zikaNkulunkulu azifani nezendalo Yakhe.
- Ayikho ingxenye kaNkulunkulu ekhona kunoma ubani noma yini.
- UNkulunkulu uphelele futhi akanakho ukulinganiselwa komuntu, njengokuphumula ngosuku lwesikhombisa ngemva kokudala indawo yonke, njengoba kushiwo ezinye izinkolo
- UNkulunkulu akadingi ukuzidela ukuze athethelele izono futhi akekho "ozelwe esonweni".
- UNkulunkulu wahlulela wonke umuntu ngokwezenzo zakhe futhi wonke umuntu uyolandisa ngezenzo zakhe.
- Abantu bangazihlukanisa futhi bathole umusa kaNkulunkulu ngenkolelo, ubuhle nokuzinikela kuphela - hhayi ngohlanga, ingcebo noma isigaba senhlalo



Isimo SikaJesu

AmaKhrestu amaningi athi “uJesu unguNkulunkulu” - okungukuthi, ungumuntu kaNkulunkulu osesimweni somuntu emhlabeni noku-thi uNkulunkulu wathatha isimo somuntu.

Nokho, ngokweBhayibheli, uJesu wazalwa, wadla, wala-la, wathandaza futhi wayenol-wazi olulinganiselwe - zonke izimfanelo azimfanele uNkulunkulu.

UNkulunkulu unezimfanelo zokupheleliswa kuyilapho uMuntu ephambene futhi entula ukuphelela okunjalo. Ngakho-ke noma yini ingaba yizinto ezimbili eziphikisanayo eziphelele zombili ngesikhathi esisodwa? Lokhu akunangqondo.

Nokho, abanye abantu bangase babuze, “Uma uNkulunkulu engenza noma yini, kungani engenakuba ngumuntu? Ngok-wenzazelo, uNkulunkulu akazenzi izezo zokungamesabi uNkulunkulu, ngakho uma uNkulunkulu eba umuntu futhi ethatha izimfanelo zomuntu, ubengeke esaba uNkulunkulu.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, iBhayibheli linamavesi amaningi uJesu akhuluma kuwo futhi aziphathe njengokungathi uNkulunkulu ungumuntu ohlukile kuye. Ngokwesibonelo, uJesu “kodwa manje nifuna ukungibulala mina-muntu onitshele iqiniso engalizwa kuNkulunkulu” [Johane 8:40]

AmaKhrestu amaningi nawo athi “uJesu uyiNdodana kaNku-lunkulu” kodwa kufanele sizibuze, ngabe lokhu kusho ukuthini ngempela?

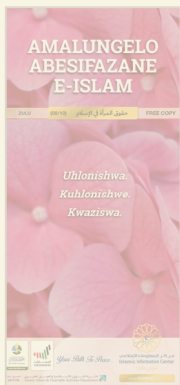
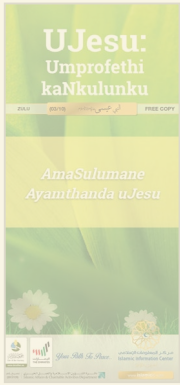
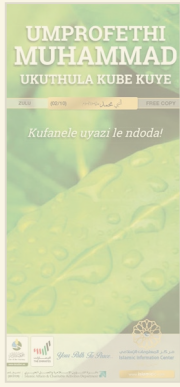
Ngokuqinisekile uNkulunkulu ukude kakhulu nokuba nen-dodana engokoqobo nengokoqobo. Kunalokho, sithola uku-thi igama elithi “iNdodana kaNkulunkulu” lisetshenziswa ngokomfanekiso ezilimini zakuqala zeBhayibheli ukusho “abantu abalungile”. Lisetshenziswa kulo lonke iTestamente Elidala kubantu abaningi abalungile njengoDavide, uSolomoni no-Israyeli - hhayi kuJesu kuphela.

Uma uchaza um-qondo kaNkulunkulu ku-Islam kubalulekile ukuxoxa ngesimo sikaJesu, uma kubhekwa ukudideka okusabalele kanye ne-zicelo mayelana nesimo sikaJesu.

“Akufanelekile ukuba uAllah athathe indodana; Uphelile futhi akanasici!” Quran 19:35

“...uIsrayeli uyindodana yami izibulo,” (Eksodusi 4:22) ingesinye sezibonelo ezinjalo.

Inkolelo yamaSulumane ngoJesu ichaza ukuthi wayengubani uJesu wangempela, kuyilapho igcina inkolelo emsulwa ngoNkulunkulu nobukhulu Bakhe. UJesu wayeng-umProfethi ohloniphekile othunywe uNkulunkulu ukuba abizele ukukhonza uNkulunkulu yedwa



UNkulunkulu Yedwa Okufanele Ukukhonzwa

"Futhi khonzani uAllah futhi ningamhlanganisi naYe." Quran 4:36
 I-Islam ifundisa ukuthi yonke imithandazo nezenzo zokukhulekela kufanele kube kuNkulunkulu kuphela. Akukho okunye okufanele ukukhonzwa: hhayi izithombe, amathuna, ilanga, inyanga, izilwane, abaProfethi, abangcwele, izingelosi, abapristi noma izazi zezenkolo. Zonke lezi zinto zidaliwe futhi zinemikhawulo, ngakho-ke aziphelele, kanti u-Allah uphelele.

UNkulunkulu Ukhonzwa Ngokuqondile

UNkulunkulu akadingi abalingani noma abaxhumanisi. Wonke umuntu unokufinyelela okuqondile ekukhonzeni uNkulunkulu, njengoba Ezwa bonke abamdumisayo nabambizayo. Ukukhonza uAllah ngokungaqondile (isib. ngokusebenzisa izithixo, izifanekiso noma ezinye izikhulu) kuthathwa njengokwephula uBunye bukaAllah kanye nobumsulwa bokukhulekela okumfanele Yena yedwa

Bonke Abaprofethi Babizelwa Ekukhulekeleni UNkulunkulu

"Futhi ngempela thina (uNkulunkulu) sathumela isiThunywa kuzo zonke izizwe, sithi, 'Khonzani uAllah futhi nigweme onkulunkulu bamanga.'" Quran 16:36

AmaMuslim akholelwa kubo bonke abaProfethi abathunyelwa nguAllah. Laba baprofethi bahlanganisa u-Adamu, uNowa, u-Abraham, uMose, uJesu kanye noMuhammad. Bonke beza nomyalezo ofanayo - ukubiza abantu babo enkolweni nasekukhonzeni uNkulunkulu oyedwa weqiniso.

Injongo Yokuphila Iwukukhulekela UNkulunkulu

Injongo eyinhloko yokuphila iwukuvuma ubukhulu bukaNkulunkulu, ukusungula ukuxhumana okuqondile naye, futhi sikhulekele Yena yedwa. Umqondo wokukhulekela e-Islam awupheleli emikhubeni enjengokuthandaza nokuzila ukudla, uhlanganisa zonke izenzo ezithokozisa uNkulunkulu njengokuziphatha okuhle, ukwethembeka, ukumisa ubulungisa, ukubekezela nokusiza abaswele.

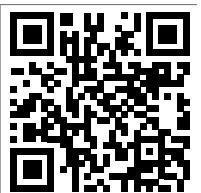
Sengiphetha, isisekelo sobuSulumane siwukukholelwa ebunyeni nasebunyeni bukaNkulunkulu uSomandla, onguMdali neNkosi yakho konke, ophelele kuzo zonke izici Zakhe. Nguye yedwa ofanelwe ukukhonzwa. Lapho kulele impumelelo yethu kule mpilo nakwelandelayo



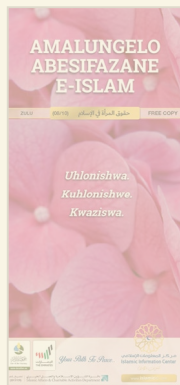
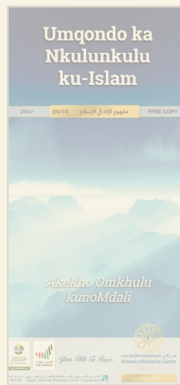
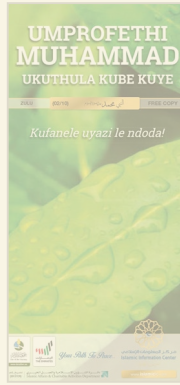
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Iyini I-Qur'an?

IZwi likaNkulunkulu

IQur'an yizwi likaNkulunkulu eliwuqobo, uMninimandla Onke (uAllah ngesi-Arabhu), elembulelwa uMprofethi uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye) ngeNgelosi uGabriyeli.

"Isambulo seNcwadi sivela kuAllah, Onamandla, Ohlakani-phile." Kur'an 39:1

Isiqondiso Esiya Esintu

IQur'an, ngamafuphi, "iyisiqondiso kubantu... kanye nokwehlukana (phakathi kokulungile nokungalungile)." Qur'an 2:185

Inikeza isiqondiso sokusiza isintu sahlulele phakathi kokulungile nokungalungile, ngaphandle kwalokho, umuntu ube-yolahlekelwa nakanjani.

Isambulo Sokugcina

I-Qur'an ingumbhalo wokugcina owembulwe nguAllah (uNkulunkulu), oqinisekisa ukuthi yiliphi iqiniso elincane elisele ezingxenyeni zemibhalo edlule futhi liphikisa futhi lilungisa izinto eziqanjawe nezengezo ezingene ezinguqulweni zanamuhla zaleyo mibhalo.

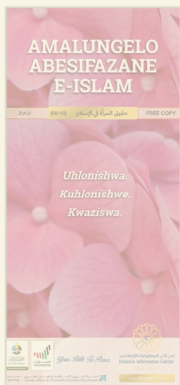
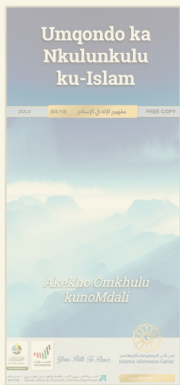
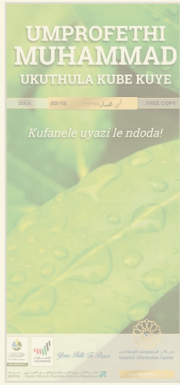
"O nina eninikwe uMbhalo! Kholwani kulokho eSikwembule okuqinisekisa lokho (esekuvele) kini..." Qur'an 4:47

Yembulwa Kanjani I-Qur'an?

IQur'an yembulwa kuMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye) futhi ikhona kuphela ngolimi eyembulwa ngalo – isi-Arabhu. Nokho, ukuhunyushwa kwencazelo yeQur'an kutholakala ngezilimi eziningi.

IQur'an ayizange yehliswe njengencwadi ephelele esambulweni esisodwa; kunalokho, isambulo sathatha isikhathi esiyiminyaka engama-23.

Ngalesi sizathu, kubalulekile ukwazi ukuthi amavesi embulwa ngaphansi kwaziphi izimo, ukuze sibe nokuqonda okufanele ngeQur'an; ngaphandle kwalokho, izimfundiso zalo zingaqondwa kabi.



Ngazi Kanjani Ukuthi

Ukulondolozwa

I-Qur'an iwukuphela kombhalo ong-cwele wenkolo osekuphele isikhathi eside usakazwa, nokho uhlala umsulwa njengosuku eyambulwa ngalo. Akukho okungeziwe, okususiwe noma okulungisiwe kuyo, kusukela yambulwa eminyakeni eyi-1400 edlule.

Akukhona nje ukuthi iKur'an ilondolozwe ngendlela ebhaliwe, kodwa nasezinhliziyweni zabesilisa, izingane kanye nabesifazane. Namuhla, izigidi zabantu zibambe ngekhandha i-Qur'an kusukela ekuqaleni kuye ekugcineni.

"Thina, ngaphandle kokungabaza, siwuthumele phansi uMlayezo; futhi ngokuqinisekile sizoyivikela (ekonakaleni)."
Kur'an 15:09

Izimangaliso Zesayensi

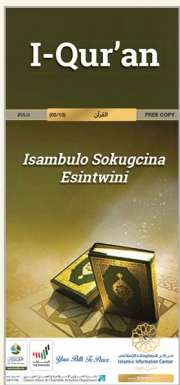
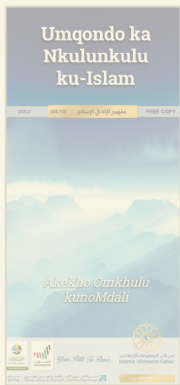
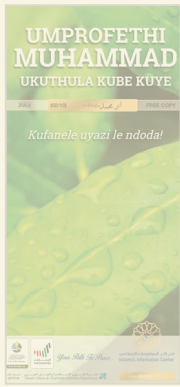
IQur'an ayiphikisani nesayensi yesimanje kodwa kunalokho, isekela amaqiniso ayo. Esinye sezici eziphawuleka kakhulu ngeQur'an ukuthi iqukethe amavesi amaningi achaza ngokunembile izenzakalo zemvelo emikhakheni eyahlukene njenge-embryology, meteorology, astronomy, geology kanye ne-oceanography. Ososayensi bathole izincazelo zayo zinembe ngendlela emangalisayo zencwadi ehlehlela emuva ekhulwini lesi-7.

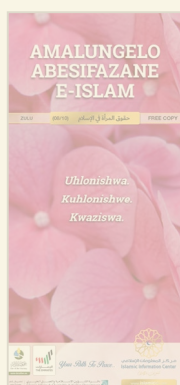
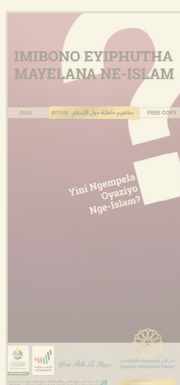
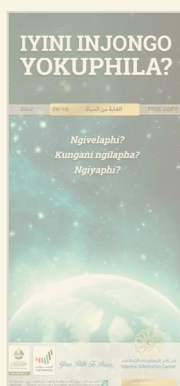
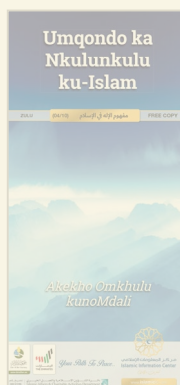
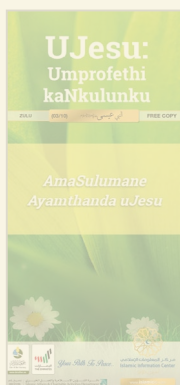
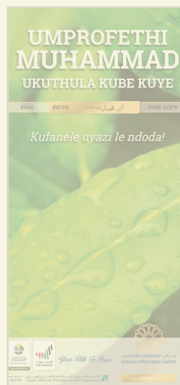
"Sizobakhombisa Izimpawu Zethu Emhlabeni nasemiphfumulweni yabo, kuze kubacacele ukuthi lokhu kuyiQiniso."
Qur'an 41:53

Eqinisweni, izimangaliso eziningi zesayensi ezishiwo kwiQur'an zisanda kutholwa, ngokuthuthuka kwesimanje kwemishini yezobuchwepheshe. Cabangela lokhu okulandelayo:

- I-Qur'an inikeza incazelo eningiliziwe ngokukhula kombungu womuntu. Le mininingwane ibingaziwa emphakathini wesayensi kwaze kwaba sezikhathini zamuva
- Isayensi yesimanje ithole ukuba khona kwezithiyo ezivumela ukuthi izilwandle ezimbili zihlangane kodwa zicacine ezazo izinga lokushisa, ukuminyana kanye nosawoti.

Lezi zibonakaliso zikaNkulunkulu zashiwo ngokucacile kwiQur'an eminyakeni engaphezu kuka-1400 edlule.





Ivela KuNkulunkulu?

Ubungqayizivele

Selokhu yambulwa, akekho umuntu okwazile ukuveza ne-sisodwa isahluko esifana neseQur'an ngobuhle bayo, ubugagu, ubukhazikhazi, ubuhlakani, iziprofetho, nezinye izici eziphelele.

Abantu abenqaba uMphrofethi uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye) bahluleka kule nselelo, nakuba babeqephuza ngokwedlulele olimini lweQur'an. Le nselelo isalokhu ingaphendulwa kuze kube yimanje.

"Futhi uma ninokungabaza ngalokho esikwembule encekwini yethu, khiphani isahluko esinjengaso futhi nibize ofakazi benu ngaphandle kukaAllah uma nineqiniso."
Kur'an 2:23

Akukho Ukuphikisana

Lapho abantu bebhala, babophekile uku-ba benze amaphutha njengesipelingi nohlelo lolimi, izitatimende eziphikisanayo, iziphetho ezin-gahlangani, ukweqiwa kolwazi, namanye amaphutha ahlukahl-ukene.

IQur'an ayinakho ukuphikisana nakancane – kungaba sezincazel-weni zesayensi zomjikelezo waman-zi, i-embryology, geology kanye necos-mology; amaqiniso omlando nezenzakalo; kumbe iziphrofetho.

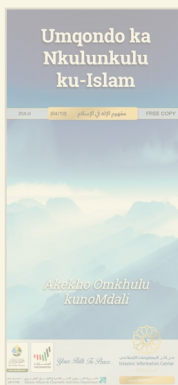
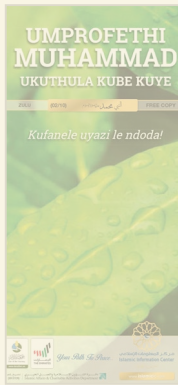
"Ukube bekuvele komunye ngaphandle kukaAllah, impela bebeyothola kuyo (iQur'an) ukuphikiswana okuningi."
Kur'an 4:82

Ngabe u-Muhammad Wayengakwazi Ukuyibhala?

"Futhi le Qur'an ayyona into engake yenziwe omunye ngaphandle kukaAllah."
Kur'an 10:37

Ukunemba kokulandisa okun-gokomlando kwabantu bangaphambili kanye nempucuko okukhulunywe ngayo kwiQur'an nakho kukhulu kakhulu ukuthi kungagunyazwa yinoma yimuphi umuntu

Inhloso YesAmbulo



Ukukholwa KuNkulunkulu Oyedwa Weqiniso

"Futhi unkulunkulu wenu nguNkulunkulu oyedwa. Akekho unkulunkulu ngaphandle kwaKhe, Onomusa, Onesihawu." Kur'an 2:163

Isihloko esibaluleke kakhulu esishiwo kuyo yonke iQur'an ukukholelwa kuNkulunkulu Oyedwa, Weqiniso. UNkulunkulu usazisa ukuthi akanamlingani, akanandodana, akanaye olingana naye, futhi akekho onelungelo lokukhonzwa ngaphandle kwaKhe yedwa. Akukho okungafaniswa noNkulunkulu futhi akukho neyodwa indalo Yakhe efana Naye. I-Qur'an iphinde iwuphebeze umcabango wokuthi uNkulunkulu unezimfanelo kanye nemingcele yomuntu.

Ukulahla Bonke Onkulunkulu Bamanga

"Futhi khonzani uAllah futhi ningamhlanganisi naYe." Qur'an 4:36

Njengoba u-Allah kuphela kuYe yedwa ofanele ukukhonzwa, onkulunkulu bamanga nonkulunkulu bamanga kufanele benqatshwe. I-Qur'an futhi iyawuchitha umqondo wokubeka izimfanelo zikaNkulunkulu kunoma ubani nanoma yini enye ngaphandle kukaAllah.

Ukufiqgwa kwezindaba zakudala

I-Qur'an futhi iyawuchitha umqondo wokubeka izimfanelo zikaNkulunkulu kunoma ubani nanoma yini enye ngaphandle kukaAllah.

Ukuxoxa Izindaba Zakudala IQur'an iqukethe izindaba eziningi ezinezifundo ezizuzisayo, okuhlanganisa nezindaba zangempela zabaProfethi bangaphambili abafana no-Adamu, uNowa, u-Abrahama, uJesu kanye noMose. Kulezi zindaba, uAllah uthi,

"Ngempela ezindabeni zabo kukhona isifundo kubantu abanokuqonda." Kur'an 12:111

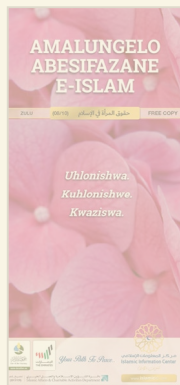
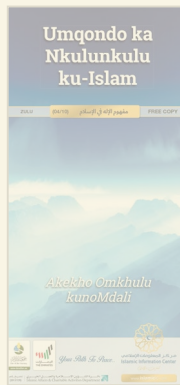
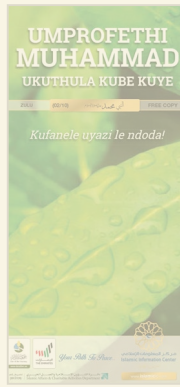
Ukuze Usikhumbuze Ngosuku Lokwahlulela

Le Ncwadi Ehloniphekile isikhumbuza ukuthi wonke umuntu uzonambitha ukufa futhi uzolandisa ngazo zonke izenzo namazwi akhe:

"Sizomisa izikali zokulunga ngoSuku Lokwahlulela, ukuze kungabikho mphfumulo ozophathwa ngokungenabulungisa nakancane..." Kur'an 21:47

Ukugcwalisa Indlela Yokuphila Okuhlosiwe

Okubalulekile, iQur'an ifundisa ukuthi inhloso yempilo ukukhonzwa uNkulunkulu yedwa, nokuphila impilo yomuntu ngokwendlela yokuphila ayinqumayo. E-Islam, ukukhulekela igama eliphelele elihlanganisa zonke izenzo nezisho (kungakhathaliseki ukuthi ziyimfihlo noma zisesidlangalaleni) ezithandwa ngu-Allah futhi azijabulele. Ngakho-ke, ngokwenza lokho u-Allah ayala ngakho, umSulumane usuke ekhulekela uNkulunkulu futhi afeze injongo yakhe ekuphileni. Okulandelayo yizibonelo zokukhulekela okuvela kwiQur'an:



Ukuthandaza:

"O nina enikholwayo! Khothamani nikhothame nikhonze iNkosi yenu ukuze niphumelele." Kur'an 22:77

Ukunikeza usizo:

"...Futhi sebenzisani, kungcono emiphefumulweni yenu; futhi noma ngubani osindiswayo enkambweni yomphefumulo wakhe, yibo abaphumelele." Kur'an 64:16

Ngokuthembakala:

"Ningalimbozi iqiniso ngamanga, futhi ningalifihli iqiniso ekubeni nazi (ukuthi liyini)." Kur'an 2:42

Ukuze ube nesizotha:

"Yisho kumakholwa amadoda ukuthi abheke phansi futhi aqaphe ukuzithoba kwawo. Futhi tshela kwabesifazane abakholwayo ukuthi bahlobise amehlo abo futhi balonde ukuzithoba kwabo." Kur'an 24:30-31

Ukuze ubonge:

"Futhi uAllah Unikhiphe ezibelethweni zonyoko - nangingazi lutho - futhi Waninika ukuzwa nokubona nezinhliziyo ukuze nibonge." Kur'an 16:78

Ukuze nje:

"O nina enikholwayo! Yimani niqine ebulungiseni, ningofakazi bakaMvelinqangi, noma nimelene nani, noma abazali benu, noma izihlobo zenu, futhi noma ngabe (ngokucebile) noma abampofu, uAllah Ufaneleka kakhulu kukho kokubili [ulwazi lwenzuzo yabo]..." Qur'an 4:135

Ukubekazela:

"Futhi bekezelani, ngoba ngempela uAllah Akakuvumeli ukuhlahlekelwa umvuzo walabo abenza okuhle." Qur'an 11:115

Ukwenza okuhle:

"UAllah Uthembise labo abakholwayo futhi benze izenzo ezinhle (ukuthi) bazothola intethelelo nomvuzo omkhulu." Kur'an 5:9

Isiphetho

Kafushane, iQur'an ifundisa isintu ukuthi simkhonze kanjani uNkulunkulu Oyedwa Weqiniso, ngaleyo ndlela sifeze injongo yaso yangempela ekuphileni, futhi sizuze impumelelo kulo mhlaba nakulo olandelayo

"Impela, Sehlisele kuwe (Muhammad) iNcwadi kubantu ngeqiniso. Ngakho-ke noma ngubani owamukela ukuholwa, kungokwakhe yena; futhi lowo ophambukayo uduka kuphela ngenxa yokulahlekelwa kwakhe."

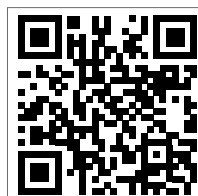
Qur'an 39:41



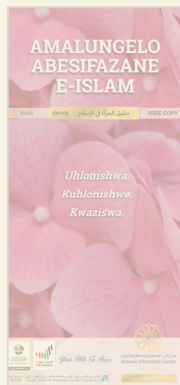
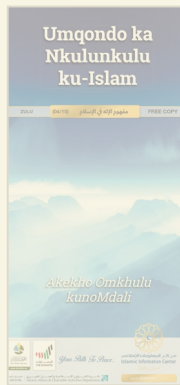
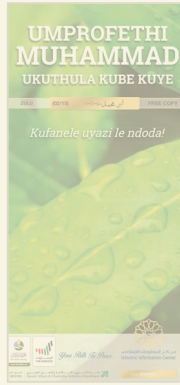
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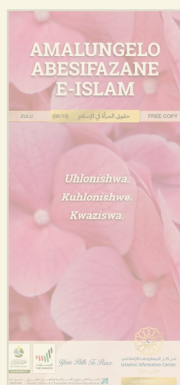
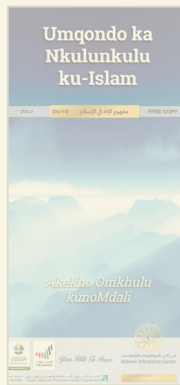
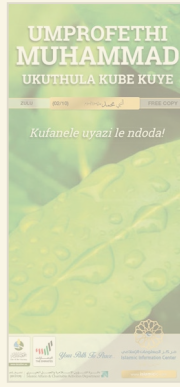
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Iyini Injongo Yokuphila?

Omunye wemibuzo yokuqala efika engqondweni lapho si-cabangela injongo yethu yokuphila uthi, "savelaphi?"

Ingabe silapha sisekelwe ekwenzekeni kwemvelo okungahleli-we noma kukhona umuntu ohlakaniphe kakhulu, umdali? Uku-vuma ukuba khona komdali kuyisinyathelo sokuqala sokuqonda injongo yethu yangempela ekuphileni. Kunezizathu eziningi ezinengqondo neziphusile zokukholelwa kumdali. Izizathu ezintathu zibalulwe kafushane ngezansi.

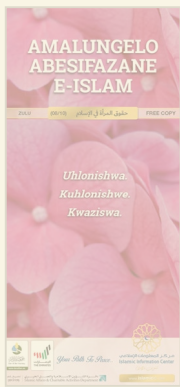
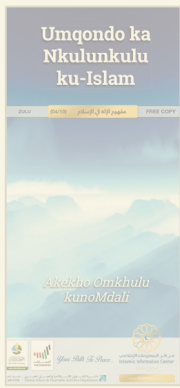
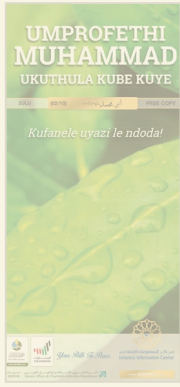
1. Isiqalo Somkhathi

Ubufakazi bokuqala obubonisa ukuba khona kukaNkulunkulu buhlobene nokuqonda umsuka wendawo yonke.

Zibone ngeso lengqondo uhamba ogwadule uthole iwashi. Si-yazi ukuthi iwashi linengilazi, ipulasitiki nensimbi. Ingilazi ivela esihlabathini, ipulasitiki emafutheni, kanye nensimbi ekhishwe emhlabathini - zonke lezi zingxenyane zitholakala ogwadule. Ubungakholwa yini ukuthi iwashi lazakhela lona? Uku-thi iLanga lalikhanya, kwaphephetha umoya, kwashaya umbani, uwoyela waqhuma phezulu futhi waxutshwa nesihlabathi nensimbi, futhi phakathi nezigidi zeminyaka iwashi lahlalanga ngokuqondana okungahleliwe noma kwemvelo?

Abanye bangase babuze, "Ubani owadala uNkulunkulu? UNkulunkulu, uMdali, wehlukile endalweni Yakhe. UNkulunkulu ungowaphakade, ubelokhu ekhona futhi akanasiqalo; ngakho-ke umbuzo wokuthi ubani owadala uNkulunkulu awunangqondo.

Okuhlangenwe nakho komuntu nokucabanga ngendlela elula kusitshe-la ukuthi into enesiqalo ayiveli nje ezeni, futhi into ayikwazi ukuzidala yona. Ngakho-ke, incazelo enengqondo kakhulu ukuthi "isidalwa" esiphezulu sadala indawo yonke. Lesi "siqu" kumelwe sibe namandla futhi sihlakaniphe njengoba senza indawo yonke yaba khona futhi sakha 'imithetho yesayensi' esibusayo. Singasho futhi ukuthi lesi "siqu" asiphelelwa yisikhathi futhi asinandawo, ngoba isikhathi, indawo nezinto zaqala ekudalweni kwendawo yonke. Zonke lezi zimfanelo zakha umqondo oyisisekelo kaNkulunkulu, umdali wendawo yonke. Lokhu kuvumelana ngokuphelele nesayensi yanamuh-la ephetha ngokuthi indawo yonke inesiphetho futhi inesiqalo.



2. Ukuphelela Komkhathi

Ubufakazi besibili obukhomba ukuba khona komdali ohlakaniphile ukuhleleka nokulinganisela okuphelele kwendawo yonke eyinkimbinkimbi.

Izici eziningi endaweni yonke zibonisa ngokucacile ukuthi iklanyelwe ngokukhethekile ukusekela ukuphila, njengebanga lomhlaba ukusuka elangeni, ukujiya koqweqwe lomhlaba, isivinini umhlaba ojikeleza ngaso, iphesenti lomoya-mpilo osemkhathini, ngisho nangaphezulu. ukutsheka komhlaba. Uma lezi zilinganiso bezihluke kancane kulokho eziyikho manje, impilo ibingeke ibe khona.

Njengoba nje iwashi linomenzi ohlakaniphile ukuze ligcine isikhathi esinembile, ngokufanayo nomhlaba kumelwe ube nomenzi ohlakaniphile ukuze ugcine isikhathi esinembile sizungeze ilanga. Ingabe lokhu kungenzeka ngokwakho?

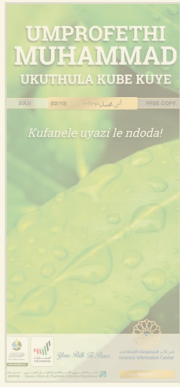
Uma sibona ukuhleleka, imithetho enembayo nezinhlelo ngaphakathi kwethu nakuwo wonke umhlaba, akukhona yini ukuhlakanipha ukuthi banomhleli? Lo 'mgqugquzeli' uchazwa kahle kakhulu ngobukhona bukaNkulunkulu - owenze lolu hlelo.

3. Isambulo esivela kuNkulunkulu

Ubufakazi besithathu obukhomba ukuba khona kukaNkulunkulu yisambulo sangempela uNkulunkulu asithumele esintwini njengophawu lobukhona Bakhe. Kunezimpawu ezicacile zokuthi incwadi yamaSulumane, iQuran, iyizwi likaNkulunkulu. Ngezansi isifinyezo esifushane sezizathu ezisekela lesi simangalo. I-Quran;

- Ineminyaka engaphezu kuka-1400 ubudala futhi iqukethe amaqiniso amaningi esayensi ayengaziwa abantu bangaleso sikhathi futhi asanda kutholwa yisayensi. Izibonelo zihlanganisa: amanzi ayimvelaphi yazo zonke izinto eziphilayo (Kurani 21:30); indawo yonke eyandayo (Kuran 51:47); kanye nemizila ngayinye yelanga nenyanga (Quran 21:33).
- Iqukethe amaqiniso amaningi omlando ayengaziwa abantu bangaleso sikhathi kanye nezibikezelo eziningi ezibonakale ziyiqiniso.
- Ayinawo amaphutha noma ukuphikisana naphezu kokudalulwa kancane kancane eminyakeni engama-23 futhi ihlanganisa izihloko ezihlukahlukene.
- Lilondolozwe, igama nezwi, kusukela embulweni walo ngolimi lwalo lokuqala lwesi-Arabhu, ngokungafani neminye imibhalo engasekho ngesimo sayo sokuqala.

Uma uNkulunkulu embula incwadi yesiqondiso, singalindela ukuba iqukethe ubufakazi obucacile bokuba khona kukaNkulunkulu.



- Inomyalezo olula, omsulwa futhi othinta umhlaba wonke oheha ubuhlakani boMuntu nezinkolelo azizalwa nazo ngoNkulunkulu uSomandla.
- Inomthelela ojulile nonyakazayo kubantu.
- Yembulwa kuMprofethi uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye) owayaziwa njengomuntu ongafundile, nokho iqukethe indlela yolimi eyingqayizivele eyaziwa umhlaba wonke ngokuthi yingqophamlando yokukhuluma isi-Arabhu nobuhle bolimi.

Incazelo enengqondo kakhulu yezici eziningi eziyingqayizivele neziyisimangaliso zeQuran ukuthi ivela kuNkulunkulu.

UNkulunkulu Uthumela Isiqondiso

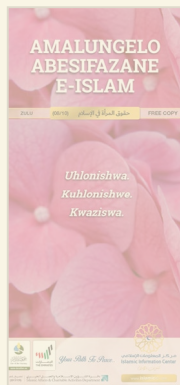
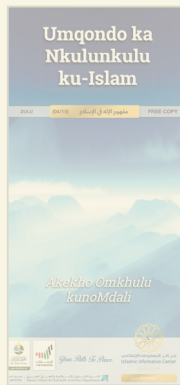
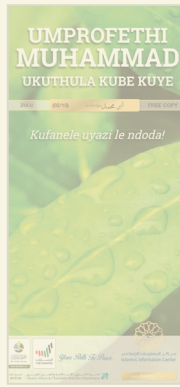
Lapho sivuma ukuthi sidalwe uMdali Ohlakaniphe Konke, singalindela ukwaziswa ngenjongo yethu. Singakwazi kanjani lokho uNkulunkulu akulindele kithi? Ingabe siphila ekuzameni nasephutheni, noma senza eyethu inhloso? Ingabe "sihamba nokugeleza" ngokulandela abanye? Cha. UNkulunkulu wathumela abaProfethi nezambulo ukuze basitshale inhloso yethu.

UNkulunkulu wathumela izinkulungwane zabaProfethi, okungenani oyedwa ezizweni zonke, nomyalezo ofanayo: ukuba bakhonze uNkulunkulu yedwa futhi balandele isiqondiso saKhe. Babehlenganisa u-Adamu, uNowa, u-Abrahama, uMose, uJesu kanye noMuhammad (ukuthula kube kubo bonke).

UmProfethi uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye), owokugcina ochungechungeni lwabaProfethi, wayeyisibonelo esiphelele somuntu oqotho, olungile, onozwelo futhi onesibindi. Wathunyelwa nesambulo sokugcina esivela kuNkulunkulu, iQuran, ukuze abonise indlela izimfundiso zayo okufanele zisetshenziswe ngayo.

I-Quran iyincwadi yokuqondisa futhi ichaza imiqondo eminingi njengehloso yokuba khona kwethu; ukuthi ungubani uNkulunkulu; izezo ezithandwa nezingathandwa uNkulunkulu; izindaba zabaProfethi kanye nezifundo zabo; izindaba zeZulu, IsiHogo, noSuku Lokwahlulela. Ihlose ukucacisa ukungaqondi kahle ngesimo sikaNkulunkulu, njengokucacisa ubunjalo nendima kaJesu uma kuqhathaniswa nobunjalo bukaNkulunkulu.

UJesu, njengabo bonke abanye abaProfethi, wenza izimangaliso futhi wabiza ekukhulekeleni uNkulunkulu oyedwa weqiniso Kuran 19:36



Isimo SikaJesu

Amanye amaKrestu athi “uJesu unguNkulunkulu” noma ingx-
enye kaZiqu-zintathu – okun-
gukuthi, ungumuntu kaNku-
lunkulu osesimweni somuntu
emhlabeni nokuthi uNkulunku-
lu wathatha isimo somuntu.

Nokho, ngokweBhayibheli, uJesu wazalwa, wadla, walala, wathandaza futhi wayenolwazi olulinganiselwe - zonke izimfanelo azimfanele uNkulunkulu. UNkulunkulu unezimfanelo zokupheleliswa kuyilapho uMuntu ehlukile. Ngakho-ke noma yini ingaba yizinto ezimbili eziphikisanayo eziphelele zombili ngesikhathi esisodwa? Lokhu akunangqondo.

Nokho, abanye bangase babuze, “Uma uNkulunkulu engenza noma yini, kungani engenakuba umuntu?”

Ngokwenzazelo, uNkulunkulu akazenzi izenzo zokungamesabi uNkulunkulu, ngakho uma uNkulunkulu eba umuntu futhi ethatha izimfanelo zomuntu, ubengeke esaba uNkulunkulu.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, iBhayibheli linamavesi amaningi uJesu akhuluma kuwo futhi aziphathe njengokungathi uNkulunkulu ungumuntu ohlukile kuye.

Ngokwesibonelo, uJesu “wawa ngobuso bakhe wathandaza” [Mathewu 26:39]. Uma

UJesu wayenguNkulunkulu, ngakho-ke ingabe uNkulunkulu wayengawa ngobuso bakhe futhi athandaze? Futhi, wayezobe ethandaza kubani?

Iningi lamaKhrestu lithi “uJesu uyiNdodana kaNkulunkulu.” Kufanele sizibuze, empeleni kusho ukuthini lokhu? Ngokuqinisekile uNkulunkulu ukude kakhulu nokuba nendodana engokoqobo nengokoqobo.

Kunalokho, sithola ukuthi igama elithi “iNdodana kaNkulunkulu” lisetshenziswa ngokomfanekiso ezilimini zakuqala zeBhayibheli kumuntu “olungile”. Lisetshenziswa kulo lonke iTes-tamente Elidala kubantu abaningi abalungile njengoDavide, uSolomoni no-Israyeli - hhayi kuJesu kuphela. “...uIsrayeli uyindodana yami izibulo,” (Eksodusi 4:22) ingesinye sezibonelo ezinjalo.

Inkolelo yamaSulumane ngoJesu ichaza ukuthi wayengubani uJesu wangempe-la, kuyilapho igcina inkolelo emsulwa ngoNkulunkulu nobukhulu Bakhe obuphelele, Ubunye Nokuphelela Kwakhe. UJesu wayengumProfethi ohloniphekile othunywe uNkulunkulu ukuba abizele ukukhonza uNku-lunkulu yedwa.

Uma uzama ukuqonda umqondo kaNkulunkulu e-Islam, kubalulekile ukuxoxa ngesimo sikaJesu, uma kubhekwa ukudideka okusabalele kanye nezicelo mayelana nemvelo yakhe.

“Akufanelekile ukuba uAllah athathe indodana; Uphelele futhi akanasici!” Quran 19:35

Ngakho...Kungani ngilapha?

Wonke umuntu angavuma ukuthi izingxenye zethu zomzimba, njengamehlo ethu, izindlebe, ubuchopho nezinhliziyi, zinenjongo. Bekungeke yini kube nengqondo ukuthi umuntu, ewonke, naye unenjongo?

Wonke umuntu angavuma ukuthi izingxenye zethu zomzimba, njengamehlo ethu, izindlebe, ubuchopho nezinhliziyi, zinenjongo. Bekungeke yini kube nengqondo ukuthi umuntu, ewonke, naye unenjongo?

UNkulunkulu, uMhlakaniphi Wonke, akasidalanga ukuba simane sizulazule ngokungenanjongo noma ukuze sifeze kuphela imizwelo nezifiso zethu eziyisisekelo. Kunalokho, sinenjongo ephakeme kakhulu—ukuvuma nokukhulekela uNkulunkulu yedwa, ukuze siphile ngesiqondiso soMdali wethu. Lesi siqondiso sisenza sikwazi ukuphila impilo ephumelelayo nebusisekile kuzo zonke izici. Lokhu kuhlenganisa izenzo zobuhle zomuntu siqu njengokuthembela ku-Allah, ukuzila ukudla, ukuthandaza, kanye nezenzo ezizuzisayo emphakathini, njengokulunga komakhelwane, ukusekela umndeni wakho, ukwethembeka, nokunakekela izilwane.

UNkulunkulu usenqabela ukukhonza noma yini enye (isib. izithombe, ilanga, inyanga, abangcwele, abapristi noma abaProfethi imbala). Akadingi abalingani noma abaxhumanisi. Wonke umuntu angakhonza uNkulunkulu ngokuqondile ngaso sonke isikhathi.

UNkulunkulu uchaza lokhu kuphila njengovivinyo, futhi abantu bavivinywa ngezindlela ezihlukahlukene. Ngeke sikwazi ukulawula okwenzeka kithi, kodwa singakwazi ukulawula indlela esisabela ngayo. Ukubekezela phakathi nosizi, nokubonga ngezibusiso, kuyindlela yokusondela kuNkulunkulu nokuzuzisa iPharadesi laphakade. Siphinde sixwayiswe ngesijeziso esibi esihogweni uma sikhetha ukungakholwa futhi singayinaki imiyalo yaKhe.

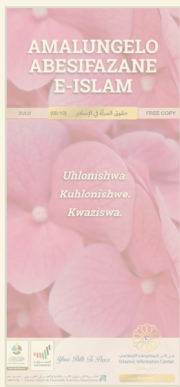
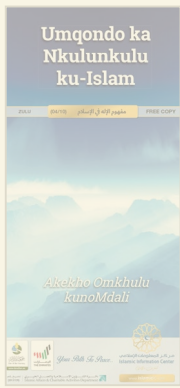
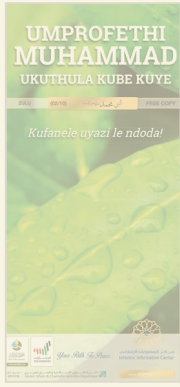
Ngakho... ngenzeni manje?

Ukuhlolwa kokholo lomuntu kusekusebenziseni ubuhlakani bakhe ukuze acabange futhi abone izimpawu zikaNkulunkulu futhi aphile ngokwesiqondiso Sakhe. Lokhu kwenziwa ngokuthobela imiyalo kaNkulunkulu, okusho ngesi-Arabhu ukuba "umSulumane".

UNkulunkulu, onguMdali oyedwa - 'Allah' ngesi-Arabhu - wenze i-Islam yafinyeleleka kuwo wonke umuntu, kungakhathaliseki umlando wabo, isizinda sabo noma isimo samanje. Ngakho-ke, noma ubani angaba umSulumane ngokumane akholelwe, futhi akhulume lobu bufakazi bokholo obulandelayo:

"Ngiyafakaza ukuthi akekho unkulunkulu ofanele ukukhonzwa ngaphandle kukaAllah, futhi ngiyafakaza ukuthi uMuhammad uyisiThunywa sikaAllah.

Akusona yini isikhathi sokuthi ufeze injongo yakho yokuphila, uthobele iqiniso futhi wazise uMdali wakho?

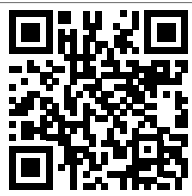


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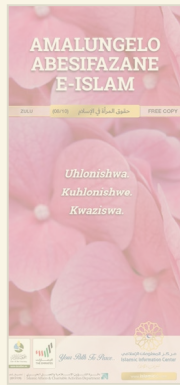
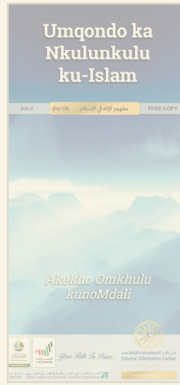
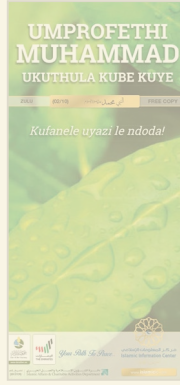


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Yini Ngempela Oyaziyo Nge-Islam?



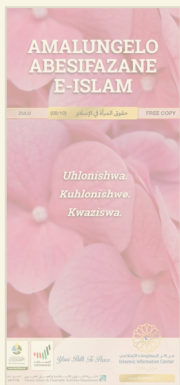
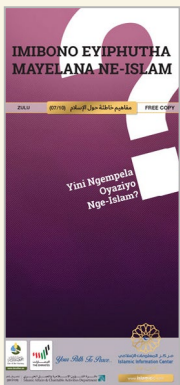
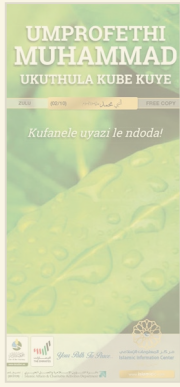
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ISINGENISO

I-Islam ingenye yezinkolo ezinkulu emhlabeni kodwa futhi ingezinye ezingaqondakali kakhulu. Ngenxa yezizathu ezahlukene - kungaba ezombangazwe, ezomnotho, abezindaba ezichemile noma ukwesaba "ezinye" - amanga nemibono eyiphutha kuye kwasakazwa mayelana ne-Islam. Isihluthulelo sokuqonda i-Islam namaSulumane ukumelana nemibono futhi uhlole isimo ngasinye ngokwezimfundiso zamaSulumane kanye nemithombo eyiqiniso.

Umbono oyiphutha 1 "AmaSulumane Awabelani Ngezimiso Ezinhle Nezinhle nabangewona amaSulumane"

Abanye abantu bagomela ngokuthi izindinganiso zamaSulumane ngandlela thize azihambisani nezindinganiso ezihloniphekile "zaseNtshonalanga". Izimangalo ezinjalo azinakuba kude neqiniso.

AmaSulumane ayazisa izindinganiso eziphakeme nezivamile ezifana nalezi:

- ukwethembeka nobulungisa
- ukugcina izwi lomuntu
- Ukungaphoqelesi abanye ukuba bakholelwe enkolweni ethile.
- ukuhlonipha abazali, izihlobo, omakhelwane kanye nabantu abadala
- ukupha, ukupha, nokunakekela abampofu nabaswele
- ukunakekela umakhelwane womuntu
- ukungaqambi amanga, ukukopela, ukuthuka noma ukuhleba noma ubani

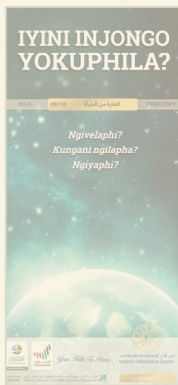
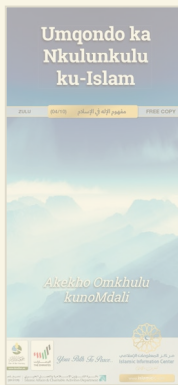
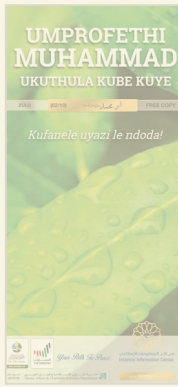
"Abangcono kakhulu phakathi kwenu yilabo abanemikhumba emihle kanye nesimilo."
Ahmad (24204)

AmaSulumane kudingeka ukuthi anikele ngendlela eyakhayo emphakathini futhi ahlale eziphatha ngendlela ephakeme kakhulu nezenzo ezinhle kakhulu.

Umbono Ongalungile 2 "AmaSulumane Akhulekela UNkulunkulu Omusha Othiwa U-Allah"

Igama elithi "Allah" limane liyigama lesi-Arabhu elisho uNkulunkulu uSomanhla – igama lesi-Arabhu elinencazelo ecebile, elichaza uNkulunkulu oyedwa noyedwa. U-Allah futhi yigama elifanayo nalelo amaKristu akhuluma isi-Arabhu namaJuda alisebenzisela ukubhekisela kuNkulunkulu.

AmaSulumane akhonza uNkulunkulu ofanayo owakhonzwa ngabaProfethi uNowa, u-Abraham, uMose kanye noJesu.



Nokho, nakuba amaSulumane, amaJuda namaKhrestu ekholelwa kuNkulunkulu oyedwa (uMdali), imibono yawo Ngaye ihluke kakhulu. Ngokwesibonelo, amaSulumane ayawengqaba umbono wokuthi uNkulunkulu unanoma yibaphi abalingani noma uy-ingxenye 'kaZiqu-zintathu', futhi athi ukuphelela kuNkulunkulu, uMninimandla onke kuphela.

Umbono oyiphutha 3 "I-Islam Ivumela Ubuphekula"

Abezindaba ngokuvamile baveza noma yiliphi iMuslim elilwa njengephekula, kungakhathaliseki ukuthi lilwa ngokufanele noma ngokungafanele, noma licindezela abanye noma licindezelwe

Empini, ukuqondiswa kwabangenacala abangalwi kuyisenzo esinengekayo i-Islam esinqabela ngokusobala. Eqinisweni, amaSulumane awavunyelwe ukucekela phansi izitshalo nezilwane kungenasidingo, ingasaphathwa eyabantu abangenacala. Kodwa-ke, kubalulekile ukuhlukanisa phakathi kobuphekula kanye nokumelana okusemthethweni komsebenzi, njengoba kokubili kuhluka kakhulu.

IQuran ikhombisa ngokusobala ubucayi bokubulala umuntu ongenacala, futhi igcizelela ukubaluleka kwempilo yomuntu.

“Uma umuntu ebulala umuntu ongenacala, kuyakuba sengathi ubulele sonke isintu. Futhi uma umuntu esindisa umuntu kuyoba sengathi usindise sonke isintu.”

Quran 5:32

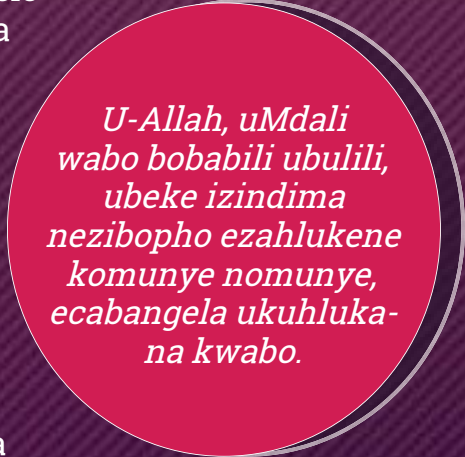
Iphutha lesi-4 "I-Islam Icindezela Abesifazane"

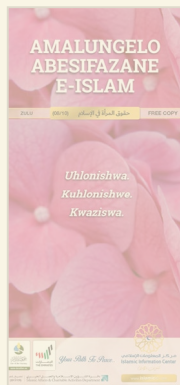
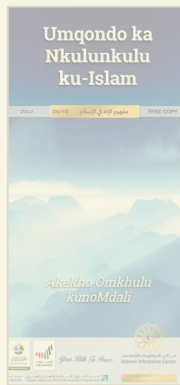
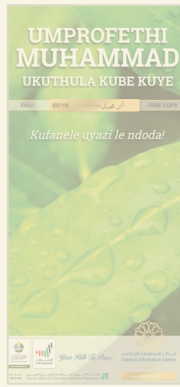
E-Islam, amadoda nabesifazane babhekwa njengabalingana phambi kukaNkulunkulu, mayelana nokuthola umvuzo olinganayo nokuziphendulela ngezenzo zabo. Okuwukuphela kwen-to ehlukana abantu emehlweni kaNkulunkulu izinga labo lokuhlonipha uNkulunkulu.

“Impela ohlonipheke kakhulu kinina phambi kukaAllah ngokwazi kakhulu uNkulunkulu.” Quran 49:13

Leli vesi lifakazela ukuthi udumo nesikhundla sangempela akufinyelelwa ngoba umuntu ecebile noma empofu, omnyama noma omhlophe, owesilisa noma owesifazane, kodwa utholakala ngokuzinikela nokuzinikela.

Abesifazane banikezwa inhlonipho nodumo olukhulu, njengelungelo lomholo olinganayo, ukukhetha umngane womshado, ukuphishekela imfundo, nelungelo lokudivosa kanye nefa.

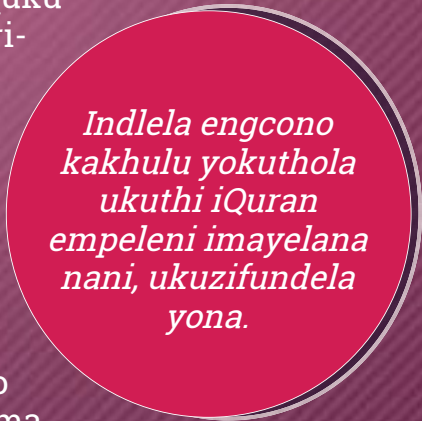




Ngeshwa, kukhona abesifazane abangamaSulumane abacindezelwe futhi abanganikezwa amalungelo abo. Lokhu akulona iphutha le-Islam. Inkinga ukuthi kwamanye amazwe, abantu balandela imikhuba namasiko athile angahlangene ne-Islam.

Umbono oyiphutha 5 "I-Quran ingenye nje Umlando noma Incwadi yezinkondlo"

IQuran iyizwi langempela likaNkulunkulu uSomandla, elembulwa kuMprofethi uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye), ngengelosi uGabriyeli. Kuyinkomba yeqiniso, equkethe isiqondiso ukuze isintu siphile ngaso. IQuran icaphuna izifundo ezizukulwaneni ezandulelayo kanye nomlando wabaProfethi ukuze sifunde kokuhlangenwe nakho kwabo. Liphinde lisifundise ngathi thina noMdali wethu, kanye nenjongo yokuba khona kwethu okuwukuvuma uNkulunkulu, ukukhulekela Yena yedwa.



UNkulunkulu akazange adale abantu ukuba bamane bazulazule benganjongo. Ukuhlolwa kokholo lomuntu kusekusebenziseni ubuhlakani bakhe, inkululeko yokuzikhethela kanye namakhono akhe okucabanga ukuze azindle futhi abone izimpawu zikaNkulunkulu - esinye sezibonakaliso ezinkulu yiQuran IQuran iqukethe izimangaliso eziningi ngaphakathi kwayo, ukuze singangabazi ngobuqiniso bayo.

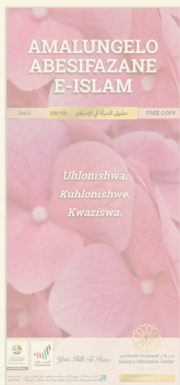
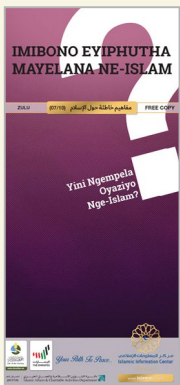
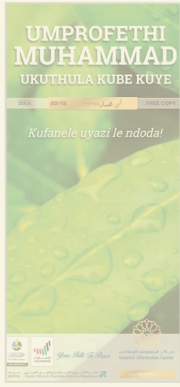
Umbono oyiphutha 6 "I-Hijab Iyacindezela"

Ukuze ubuke i-hijab, abesifazane abangamaSulumane kudingeka bagqoke ngesizotha imizimba yabo ngezingubo ezingavezi isibalo sabo phambi kwabesilisa abangahlobene eduze. Nokho, i-hijab ayigcini nje ngokubonakala kwangaphandle; futhi iphathelele nenkulumo ehloniphekile, isizotha nokuziphatha okuhloniphekile.

Nakuba kunezinzuzo eziningi ze-hijab, isizathu esiyinhloko sokuba abesifazane bamaSulumane bagcine i-hijab yingoba iwumyalo ovela ku-Allah (uNkulunkulu), futhi Uyazi ukuthi yini engcono kakhulu ngendalo yaKhe.

I-hijab inika owesifazane amandla ngokugcizelela ubuhle bakhe bangaphakathi obungokomoya, kunokubukeka kwakhe okukha phezulu. Inikeza abesifazane inkululeko yokuba amalungu omphakathi akhuthele, kuyilapho begcina isizotha sabo.

I-hijab ayibonisi ukucindezelwa, ukucindezelwa noma ukuthula. Kunalokho, kuyisivikelo emazwini alulazayo, intuthuko engafunwa kanye nokubandlululwa ngokungafanele. Ngakho ngokuzayo lapho ubona owesifazane ongumSulumane, yazi ukuthi umboza ukubukeka kwakhe ngokomzimba, hhayi ingqondo noma ubuhlakani bakhe.



Umbono oyiphutha 7 "Wonke amaSulumane angama-Arabhu"

Cishe amaphesenti angama-20 kuphela ama-Muslim emhlabeni angama-Arab, okusho ukuthi cishe ama-80% amaSulumane angewona ama-Arab. Ngokwesibonelo, kunamaSulumane amaNdiya nama-Indonesia amaningi kunamaSulumane angama-Arab.

I-Islam ifundisa ukuthi umuntu akaphakeme kunomunye ngenxa yohlanga noma ibala, futhi imelene ngokuqinile nanoma yiluphi uhlobo lokucwasa. I-Islam inomyalezo ovela emhlabeni wonke kubo bonke abantu - okungukuthi, wonke umuntu angathola ukuthula nempumelelo kuphela ngokuvuma nokukhulekela uNkulunkulu oyedwa weqiniso.

Umbono oyiphutha 8 "I-Jihad Ubuphekula"

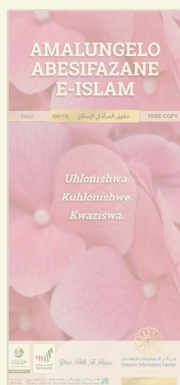
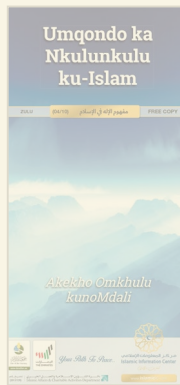
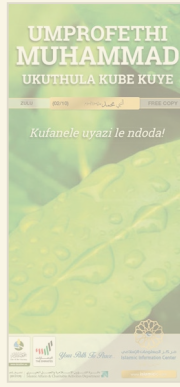
Umongo weJihad wukulwela kanye nokuzidela ngenxa yenkolo yakho ngendlela ethokozisa uNkulunkulu. Ngokolimi, lisho "ukuzabalaza" futhi lingabhekisela ekuzabalazeleni komuntu ukwenza izenzo ezinhle, ukunikeza usizo, noma ukujoyina isenzo sezempi samaSulumane. Indlela eyaziwa kakhulu yi-Jihad yezempi evunyelwe ukuze kugcinwe inhlalakahle yomphakathi, ukuvimbela ukucindezelwa ekusakazekeni, kanye nokukhuthaza ubulungiswa. Lokhu kungaba ukuzivikela noma ukuhlasela, kuye ngesimo.

Umbono oyiphutha 9 "AmaSulumane Akhulekela uMuhammad noma uNkulunkulu weNyanga"

Okunye futhi okungaqondile ukuthi amaSulumane akhonza uMprofethi uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye). Lokhu akulona iqiniso ngokuphelele, futhi kuphikiswa kalula yizwi langempela lomProfethi (ukuthula kube kuye): "Ningangincomi kakhulu njengoba amaKrestu edumisa uJesu indodana kaMariya. Ngiyisigqila saKhe, ngakho-ke ngibize ngokuthi 'yisigqila nesiThunywa sikaNkulunkulu.'" Al Bukhary (3445)

I-Islam ifundisa amaSulumane ukuhlonipha bonke abaProfethi neziThunywa zikaNkulunkulu - kodwa ukubahlonipha nokubathanda akusho ukubakhonza.

Isimangalo esihlobene ukuthi amaSulumane akhonza "uNkulunkulu wenyanga" nakho okungalungile ngokuphelele. Ukukhulekela inyanga, nanoma yini enye ngaphandle kukaAllah, kwenqatshelwe ngokuphelele e-Islam: "Ningakhothameli ilanga noma inyanga, kodwa nikhuleke kuAllah Owabadalayo, uma niMkhonza ngempela." Quran 41:37 I-Islam ivuma ukuphelela okuphelele, ubukhulu kanye nengqayizivele kaNkulunkulu ngaphandle kokuhlehla nakancane. He is the Just Just and Onesihawu. Ukukhulekela Yena yedwa kuyinkolelo ebaluleke kakhulu ku-Islam, njengoba kushiwo kwi-Quran ezindaweni eziningi.

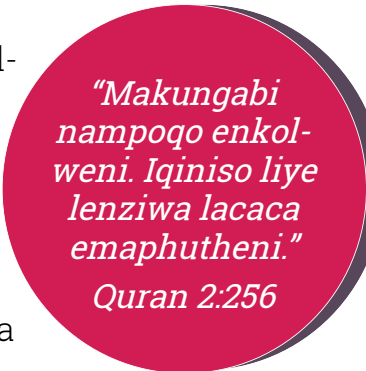


Umbono oyiphutha 10 "I-Islam Ivumela Imishado Ephoqelelwe"

Imishado ehleliwe iyimikhuba yamasiko evame kakhulu emazweni athile emhlabeni jikelele. Nakuba kungagcini kumaSulumane, imishado ephoqelelwe iye yahlanganiswa ngokungalingile ne-Islam. E-Islam, abesilisa nabesifazane banelungelo lokukhetha noma lokwenqaba labo abangaba umlingani wabo womshado. UMprofethi uMuhammad ukuthula kube kuye wathi "Owesifazane owake washada (uThayyib) unelungelo eliningi kumuntu wakhe kunombheki wakhe. Futhi kufanele kukhulunywe nentombi, futhi ukuthula kwayo kusho ukuvuma kwayo." I-Muslim (1421)

Umbono oyiphutha 11 "I-Islam Iphoqa Abantu Ukuba Babe NgamaSulumane"

Nakuba kuwumsebenzi kumaMuslim ukudlulisa nokwabelana nabanye ngomyalezo omuhle we-Islam, akekho ongaphoqwa ukuthi amukele i-Islam. Ukuze amukele i-Islam, umuntu kufanele akholwe ngobuqotho nangokuzithandela futhi alalele uNkulunkulu, ngakho, ngokwenzazelo, akekho (noma okufanele) aphoqekele ukuba amukele i-Islam.



"Makungabi nampoqo enkolweni. Iqiniso liye lenziwa lacaca emaphutheni."
Quran 2:256

Cabangela lokhu okulandelayo:

- I-Indonesia inenani elikhulu lamaSulumane kodwa azikho izimpi ezalwelwa ukuletha ubuSulumane lapho.
- KunamaKristu angama-Arab Coptic acishe abe yizigidi eziyi-14 abelokhu ehlala enhliziyweni ye-Arabia izizukulwane ngezizukulwane.
- I-Islam ingenye yezinkolo ezikhula ngokushesha emhlabeni osentshonalanga namuhla.
- Nakuba ukulwa nengcindezelo kanye nokukhuthaza ubulungiswa kuyizizathu ezizwakalayo zokwenza i-jihad, ukuphoqa abantu ukuthi bamukele i-Islam akuyona enye yazo.
- AmaSulumane abusa iSpain iminyaka engaba ngu-800 kodwa awazange aphoqe abantu ukuthi baguquke.

Isiphetho

Ukufunda nge-Islam emithonjeni engafanelekile ngaphandle kokuqinisekisa kuyingozi futhi kuholela ekungaqondini. Ungadukiswa ekwamukeleni imibono eyiphutha nolwazi olungamanga mayelana ne-Islam - inkolelo ehlanganyelwa ngaphezu kwengxenywe yesine yesintu.

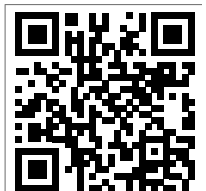
Ngabe isiqondiso saso sonke isintu, isigijimi se-Islam, asifanele ukucabangisisa futhi sibhekisiswe ngaso?

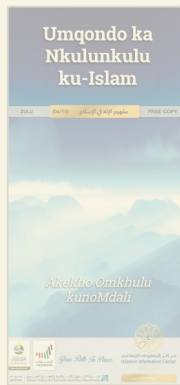
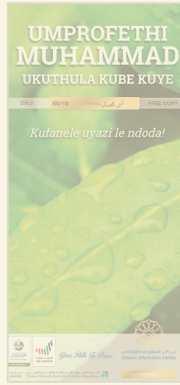


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AMALUNGELO ABESIFAZANE E-ISLAM

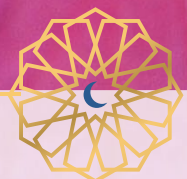
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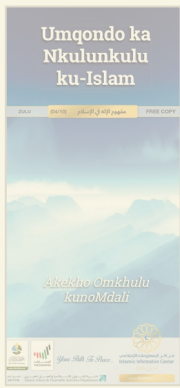
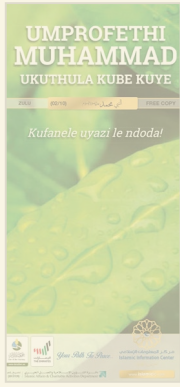
*Uhlonishwa.
Kuhlonishwe.
Kwaziswa.*



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لتعرفت بالاسلام



Isingeniso

Abesifazane ku-Islam kucatshangwa ukuthi bayathotshiswa, behlisiwe, bacindezela - kodwa ingabe kunjalo ngempele? Ingabe izigidi zamaSulumane zimane zicindezela ngaleyo ndlela noma ingabe le mibono eyiphutha yakhiwe abezindaba abachemile?

*“Futhi abesifazane banamalungelo phezu kwabesilisa, afa nalo amadoda phezu kwabesifazane.”
Kur’an 2:228*

Eminyakeni engaphezu kwekhulu nane edlule, i-Islam yanikeza abesifazane amalungelo abesifazane baseNtshonalanga abasanda kuqala ukuwajabulela.

Ngawo-1930, u-Annie Besant waphawula, “Kuseminyakeni engamashumi amabili edlule kuphela lapho i-Christian England iqaphela khona ilungelo lowesifazane lokuba nempahla, kuyilapho inkolo yamaSulumane iye yalivumela leli lungelo ngaso sonke isikhathi. Kuyinhamba ukusho ukuthi inkolo yamaSulumane ishukumayela ukuthi abantu besifazane abanamiphefumulo.” (Impilo Nezimfundiso zikaMohammed, 1932).

Abesilisa nabesifazane bonke baphuma kumuntu oyedwa - uMprofethi u-Adam (ukuthula kube kuye). I-Islam ayikwamukeli noma yini phakathi kwabo ngaphandle kobulungisa kanye nokuphathwa ngomusa.

Umvuzo Olinganayo Nokuziphendulela Okulinganayo

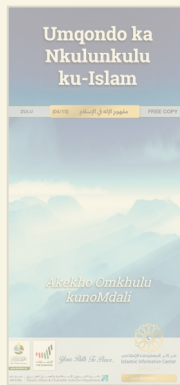
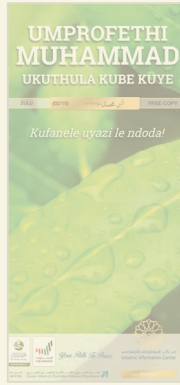
Abesilisa nabesifazane bakhonza u-Allah ngendlela efanayo, okusho ukuthi bakhonza uNkulunkulu oyedwa (uAllah), benza izezenzo ezifanayo zokukhulekela, balandela umbhalo ofanayo, futhi babambebele ezinkolelweni ezifanayo. U-Allah (igama lesi-Arabhu elisho uNkulunkulu oyedwa weqiniso wendalo yonke), wehlulela bonke abantu ngobulungisa nangokulingana. U-Allah ugcizelela ukuphathwa kahle kanye nomvuzo ofanele amadoda nabesifazane emavesini amaningi e-Qur'an:

“UAllah Uthembise amakholwa, abesilisa nabesifazane, izivande okugeleza kuzo imifula, ukuthi bahlale kuzo, kanye nezindlu ezinhle emasimini okuphila okuphakade.”

Kur’an 9:72

“Angisoze ngavumela ukuba kubhujiswe umsebenzi wanoma yisiphi isisebenzi phakathi kwenu, owesilisa noma owesifazane; nivela komunye nomunye.”

Kur’an 3:195



La mavesi abonisa ukuthi umvuzo uncike ezenzweni zomuntu hhayi ubulili bomuntu. Ubulili abuyibambi iqhaza endleleni umuntu aklonyeliswa ngayo futhi ahlulelwe ngayo.

Uma siqhathanisa i-Islam nezinye izinkolo, siyabona ukuthi inikeza ubulungiswa phakathi kobulili. Ngokwesibonelo, inkolo yamaSulumane iyawuchitha umqondo wokuthi u-Eva unecala elikhulu kuno-Adamu ngokudla emthini owenqatshelwe. Ngokusho kwe-Islam, u-Adamu no-Eva bobabili bonile, bobabili baphenduka futhi uNkulunkulu wabathethelela bobabili.

Ilungelo Elilinganayo Lokwazi

Bobabili abesilisa nabesifazane bakhuthazwa ngokufanayo ukufuna ulwazi. Umprofethi (ukuthula kube kuye) wathi: "Imfundo iyimpogo kuwo wonke amaMuslim."

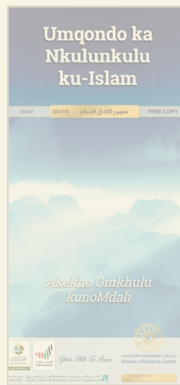
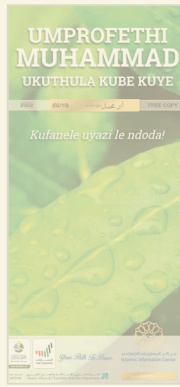
Futhi, izazi ezinkulu zesifazane zamaSulumane zazikhona nang-esikhathi somProfethi (ukuthula kube kuye). Abanye babengabakubo kanti abanye babengabangane bakhe noma amadodakazi abo. Ovelele phakathi kwabo kwakungu-Aisha, unkosikazi womProfethi (ukuthula kube kuye) osekudluliswe ngaye ingxenye yesine yomthetho wamaSulumane.

Abanye besifazane babeyizazi ezinkulu kwezomthetho futhi babe nezazi ezidumile zesilisa njengabafundi bazo.

Ilungelo Elilinganayo Lokukhetha Umaqondana

I-Islam ihloniphe abesifazane ngokubanika ilungelo lokukhetha umngane womshado futhi bagcine isibongo sabo sokuqala uma sebeshadile. Ngaphezu kwalokho, abaningi banombono wokuthi abazali baphoqelela amadodakazi abo ukuba ashade. Lona umkhuba wamasiko, futhi awunasisekelo ku-Islam. Eqinisweni, akuvunyelwe.

Ngesikhathi somProfethi uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye), owesifazane weza kuye wathi: "Ubaba ungishade nomzala wami ukuze ngiphakamise isikhundla sakhe emphakathini futhi ngaphoqeleka ukuba ngingene kukho. UmProfethi wathumela uku-ba kubizwe uyise wentombazane futhi phambi kwakhe wanikeza intombazane ithuba lokuhlala ishadile noma ukuchitha umshado. Waphendula wathi, "O siThunywa sikaAllah, ngikwamukele lokho ubaba akwenzile, kodwa bengifuna ukukhombisa abanye besifazane (ukuthi babengeke baphoqwe emshadweni)."



Kuyalingana Nokho Kuhlukile

Nakuba amadoda nabesifazane benamalungelo alinganayo njengesimiso esijwayelekile, amalungelo athile kanye nezibopho ezinikezwa bona akufani. Abesilisa nabesifazane banamalungelo nezibopho ezihambisanayo.

Ngaphandle komehluko wangaphandle nowangaphakathi we-anatomical, ososayensi bayazi ukuthi kunomehluko omningi oca-shile endleleni ubuchopho bamadoda nabesifazane obucubungula ngayo ulimi, ulwazi kanye nemizwelo, ukubala nje okumbalwa

Isazi sesayensi yezinto eziphilayo, u-Edward O. Wilson wase-Harvard University, uthe abesifazane bavame ukuba phezulu kunabesilisa ngamakhono omlomo, uzwela namakhono okuxhumana nabantu, phakathi kokunye, kuyilapho amadoda evame ukuba phezulu ngokuzimela, ukubusa, indawo kanye nezibalo. amakhono, ulaka oluhlobene nezikhundla, nezinye izici.

Kungaba ubuwula ukuphatha abesilisa nabesifazane ngendlela efanayo futhi ungakunaki ukungezwani kwabo. I-Islam ifundisa ukuthi abesilisa nabesifazane banendima ehambisanayo, nokho ehlukene, ngoba iyi-fanele kakhulu imvelo yabo. UNkulunkulu uthi:

*"Futhi owesilisa akafani nowesifazane."
Kur'an 3:36*

*"Lowo owadelayo akazi na? Futhi UnguMusa Kakhulu, Owazi Konke."
Kur'an 67:14*

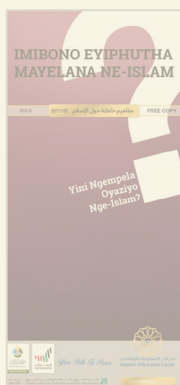
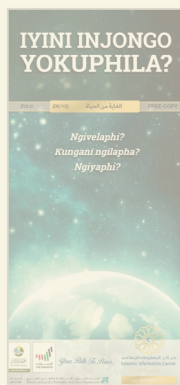
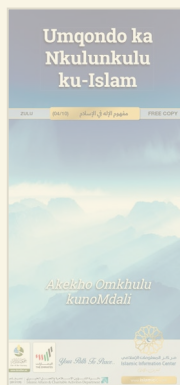
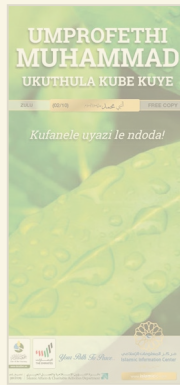
Uphiko Lomndeni

UNkulunkulu wadala amadoda nabesifazane ukuba bahluke, benezindima eziyingqayizivele, amakhono kanye nezibopho. Lo mehluko awubukwa njengobufakazi bokuthi uphakeme noma uphansi, kodwa njengobungcweti. E-Islam, umndeni ubaluleke kakhulu. Owesilisa unomthwalo wemfanelo wenhlalakahle yezezimali yomndeni kuyilapho owesifazane efaka isandla empilweni yomndeni engokomzimba, yemfundo nengokomzwelo. Lokhu kukhuthaza ukubambisana kunokuncintisana. Ngokufeza izibopho zabo ezifanayo, kwakhiwa imindeni eqinile futhi ngaleyo ndlela kube nemiphakathi eqinile.

Futhi, ngokomzwelo, amadoda nabesifazane abaphili ukuphila okujabulisayo ngaphandle komunye nomunye. U-Allah Ukuchaza kahle lokhu ngokuthi:

*"Ziyizembatho zenu futhi nina nizembatho zazo."
Kur'an 2:187*

Izembatho zinikeza ukunethezeka, imfudumalo nokuvikeleka kanye nokwenza umuntu abukeke emuhle - yilena ndlela ubudlelwano phakathi kwendoda nomkayo buchazwa ngayo ku-Islam.



Uthando Nesihe Ebudlelwaneni Bomshado

UmProfethi (ukuthula kube kuye) futhi wakhuthaza amadoda ukuba aphanthe abashade nabo ngendlela engcono kakhulu, "Abangcono kakhulu kini yilabo abangcono kakhulu (empathweni) kubafazi babo."

"Futhi phakathi kwezibonakaliso zaKhe ukuthi Wadala noma nina bafazi phakathi kwenu ukuze nihlale nabo ngokuzola; futhi Ubeke uthando nomusa phakathi (kwezinhliziyu zenu). Impela kulokhu kukhona izibonakaliso kubantu abacabangayo."
Qur'an 30:21

U-Aisha (umkaMprofethi) wake wabuzwa ukuthi kwakunjani ukuziphatha koMprofethi emzini wakhe. Wathi, "Wayefana nomunye wenu ekhaya, nokho wayemnene futhi ephana kakhulu ... Wayekulungele ukusiza amakhosikazi akhe emsebenzini ojwayelekile wendlu, [waye] thunga ezakhe izingubo. walungisa ezakhe izicathulo." Ngokuvamile, wayesiza kunoma yimuphi umsebenzi amakhosikazi akhe ayewenza.

Izikhundla Eziphakeme Zomama Namadodakazi

Umama unethonya elikhulu enganeni ikakhulukazi eminyakeni yangaphambili ngothando lwakhe, ukunakekelwa nothando. Ngokungangabazeki ukuphumelela komphakathi kungenxa yomama. Ngakho-ke, kulungile kuphela ukuthi i-Islam ihloniphe futhi iphakamise isimo sabo.

UAllah uthi ku-Qur'an:

"Futhi siyalile umuntu ukuba ahloniphe futhi abe nomusa kubazali bakhe, unina wamthwala kanzima futhi amkhiphe ngobunzima."
Kur'an 46:15

UmProfethi (ukuthula kube kuye) wake wabuzwa, "O siThunywa sikaAllah, ubani phakathi kwabantu okufanele kakhulu ukuphathwa kwami okuhle na?" Wathi, "Umama wakho." Indoda yabuza kabili futhi, "Khona-ke ubani?" futhi wanikwa impendulo efanayo. Kwaze kwaba ngokwesine uMprofethi waphendula wathi, "Khona-ke uyihlo."

UmProfethi (ukuthula kube kuye) wake wabuzwa, "O siThunywa sikaAllah, ubani phakathi kwabantu okufanele kakhulu ukuphathwa kwami okuhle na?"



Wathi, "Umama wakho." Indoda yabuza kabili futhi, "Khona-ke ubani?" futhi wanikwa impendulo efanayo. Kwaze kwaba ngokwesine uMprofethi waphendula wathi, "Khona-ke uyihlo."

Umvuzo awunikezwa kuphela impatho enhle nenomusa komama. Eqinisweni, i-Islam iqoke umvuzo okhethekile wokukhulisa amadodakazi anganikezwanga ukukhulisa amadodana

UmProfethi uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye) wathi, "Noma ngabe u-Allah anikeze amadodakazi amabili futhi abe nomusa kuwo, ayoba yisizathu sokuthi angene ePharadesi."

Isiphetho

Ngaphambi kobuSulumane, abesifazane babebhekwa njengehlabazo, izingane zesifazane zazingcwatshwa ziphila, ubufebe budlangile, isehlukaniso sasisezandleni zomyeni kuphela, ifa lalingelabanamandla kuphela, futhi ukucindezelwa kwakusabalele. I-Islam yafika yaqeda le mikhuba. Ngisho namanje, "emazweni athuthukile", abesifazane abanikezwa inhlonipho, isithunzi nokuhlonishwa, ingasaphathwa eyomholo olinganayo ngomsebenzi olinganayo. I-Islam, nokho, ibheka abesifazane njengabayigugu nababalulekile, okungamelwe badelelwe noma bahlazeke. Ukuphathwa kabi kwabesifazane kwamanye amazwe aseMpumalanga Ephakathi noma emindenini yamaSulumane kungenxa yezici zamasiko amanye amaSulumane azilandela ngokungeyikho, hhayi ngenxa yobuSulumane. Kungani abesifazane abaningi emhlabeni wonke bengangena ngokuzithandela e-Islam uma kuyinkolo ecindezelayo?

Siphetha ngamazwi eNkosi yethu neNkosi yenu, uMdali noMlon-doloji wabo bonke abesilisa nabesifazane:

"Ngempela amadoda azithobayo nabesifazane abazithobayo, namakholwa abesilisa nabesifazane abakholwayo, namadoda alalelayo nabesifazane abalalelayo, namadoda aneqiniso nabesifazane beqiniso, namadoda anesineke nabesifazane abanesineke, amadoda athobekile nabesifazane abathobekile... UAllah ubalungisele intethelelo nomvuzo omkhulu."

Kur'an 33:35



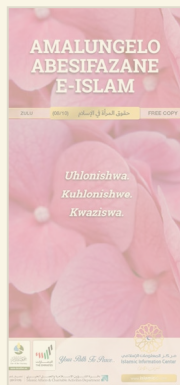
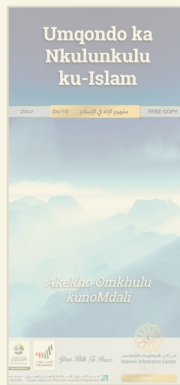
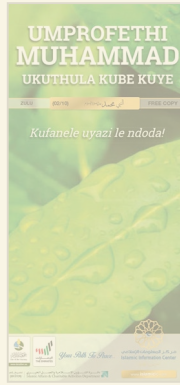
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IZIMANGALISO ZESAYENSI YEQRAN

"Thina (uNkulunkulu) sizobabonisa izibonakaliso"

ZULU

(09/10)

العلوم في الإسلام

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Zethu emhlabeni nangaphakathi kubo, kuze kubacacele ukuthi lokhu kuyiQiniso."

Qurani 41:53



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IQuran, incwadi yamaSulumane, iyincwadi yokugcina yesambulo esivela kuNkulunkulu esiya esintwini futhi ingeyokugcina ohlwini lwezambulo ezanikwa abaPhrofethi.

Nakuba iQuran (eyembulwa eminyakeni eyi-1400 eyedlule), ingeyona incwadi yesayensi, kodwa iqukethe izinkomba mayelana namaqiniso esayensi asanda kutholwa ngokuthuthuka kobuchwepheshe nolwazi lwesayensi. I-Islam ikhuthaza ukuzindla kanye nocwaningo lwesayensi ngoba ukuqonda ubunjalo bendalo kwenza abantu bakwazi ukwazisa uMdali wabo kanye nezinga lamandla nobuhlakani Bakhe.

IQuran yambulwa ngesikhathi lapho iSayensi ingeyakudala; zazingekho izibonakude, nanoma yini eseduze nobuchwepheshe banamuhla. Abantu babekhohlelwa ukuthi ilanga lizungeze umhlaba futhi isibhakabhaka simiswe izinsika emakhoneni omhlaba oyisicaba. Ngokumelene nalokhu kwasemuva kwembulwa i-Quran, equkethe izinkomba ezicacile kumaqiniso amaningi esayensi ngezihloko ezisukela kusayensi yezinkanyezi kuya kweyesayensi yezinto eziphilayo, kwezomhlaba namatshe kuya kweyesayensi yezilwane.

Amanye amaqiniso amaningi esayensi atholakala kwi-Quran ahlanganisa:

1 Umsuka Wokuphila

Amanzi achazwa njengemvelaphi yakho konke ukuphila. Zonke izinto eziphilayo zenziwe ngamangqamuzana futhi manje sesiyazi ukuthi amangqamuzana akhiwe kakhulu ngamanzi

Lokhu kwatholakala kuphela ngemva kokusungulwa kwe-microscope. Ezingwadule zase-Arabia, bekungeke kucatshangwe ukuthi othile ubengaqagela ukuthi zonke izinto eziphilayo zasemhlabeni zavela emanzini.

"Futhi Thina (uNkulunkulu) senza konke okuphilayo ngamanzi. Kabayikukholwa yini?"
Qurani 21:30

2 Ukuthuthukiswa Kwe-Embryonic Yomuntu

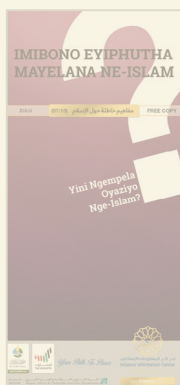
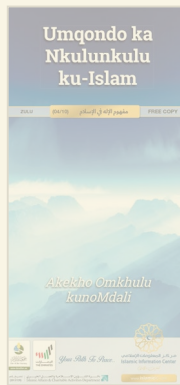
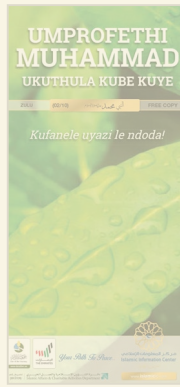
UNkulunkulu ukhuluma ngezigaba zokukhula kombungu womuntu:

"Thina (uNkulunkulu) sadala umuntu ngesiqephu sobumba. Khona-ke Senza waba yiconsi endaweni yokuhlala eqinile. Khona-ke Senza iconsi laba yi-alaqah [ileki, into emisiwe, nehlule legazi], Sabe sesenza i-alaqah yaba udaka [into ehlafunwayo]..."

Qurani 23:12-14

Igama lesi-Arabhu elithi "alaqah" linezincazelo ezintathu: i-leech, into emisiwe kanye nehlule legazi. "I-Mudghah" isho into ehlafunwayo Ososayensi be-Embryology baye baqaphela ukuthi ukusetshenziswa kwala magama ekuchazeni ukwakheka kombungu kunembile futhi kuhambisana nokuqonda kwethu kwamanje kwesayensi kwenqubo yokukhula.

Bekukuncane okwaziwayo mayelana nokuqoqwa kanye nokuhlukaniswa kwezigaba zemibungu yomuntu kwaze kwaba sekhlwini



3 Ukunwetshwa Kwendawo Yonke

Ngesikhathi lapho isayensi yezinkanyezi yayisemandulo, kwambulwa ivesi elilandelayo kuQuran:

Futhi izulu (uNkulunkulu) silakhe ngamandla, futhi ngempela Thina (uNkulunkulu) singamandisa.

Qurani 51:47

Enye yezincazelo ezihlosiwe zaleli vesi elingenhla ukuthi uNkulunkulu unweba indawo yonke (okungukuthi amazulu). Ezinye izincazelo ukuthi uNkulunkulu uyahlinzeka, futhi unamandla phezu kwendawo yonke - nazo eziyiqiniso.

Iqiniso lokuthi indawo yonke iyakhula (isb. amaplanethi ahambela kude komunye nomunye) latholakala ekhulwini leminyaka elidlule. Isazi sesayensi yemvelo uStephen Hawking encwadini yakhe ethi 'A Brief History of Time' siyabhala,

"Ukutholakala kokuthi indawo yonke iyakhula kwakungenye yezinguquko ezinkulu zobuhlakani zekhulu lamashumi amabili."

I-Quran ikhuluma ngokunwetshwa kwendawo yonke ngisho nangaphambi kokusungulwa kwesibonakude!

4 Insimbi Ithunyelwe Phansi

Insimbi ayiyona imvelo emhlabeni, njengoba yeza kulomhlaba isuka emkhathini. Ososayensi bathole ukuthi eminyakeni eyizigidigidi edlule, umhlaba washaywa ama-meteorite ayethwele insimbi evela ezinkanyezini ezikude ezaziqhumile.

UNkulunkulu usebenzisa amazwi athi 'othunyelwe phansi'. Kunombono oqinile wesayensi wokuthi insimbi yehliselwa emhlabeni isuka emkhathini ngokusebenzisa ama-meteor awe-layo, okuyinto eyayingakwazi ukwaziwa yisayensi yakudala yekhulu lesikhombisa.

"Sithumele insimbi ngamandla ayo amakhulu emvelo kanye nezinzuzo zayo eziningi esintwini."

Qurani 57:25

5 Ukuvikelwa Kwesibhakabhaka

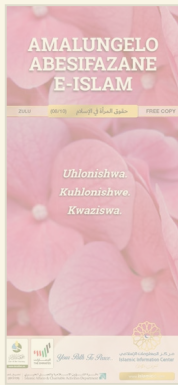
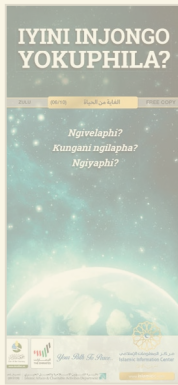
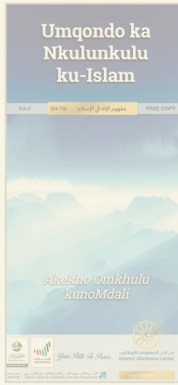
Isibhakabhaka sifeza indima ebalulekile ekuvikelweni umhlaba nezakhamuzi zawo emisebeni yelanga ebulalayo, kanye namakhaza asemkhathini.

UNkulunkulu usiyala ukuba sicabangele isibhakabhaka evesini elilandelayo:

"Thina (uNkulunkulu) senze isibhakabhaka saba wuphahla oluyisivikelo. Kanti-ke bayazifulathela izibonakaliso Zethu!"

Qurani 21:32

I-Quran ikhomba ukuvikelwa kwesibhakabhaka njengophawu lwamandla kaNkulunkulu, izakhiwo zokuvikela ezatholwa ucwaningo lwesayensi olwenziwa ekhulwini lamashumi amabili.



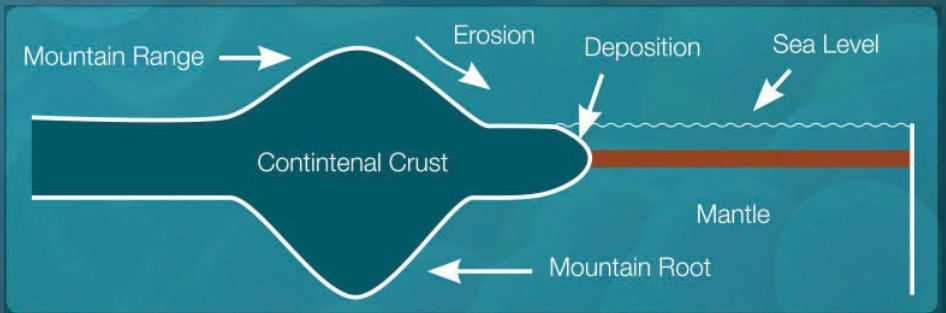
6 Izintaba

UNkulunkulu udonsela ukunakekela kwethu esicini esibalulekile sezintaba:

"Asiwenzanga yini (uNkulunkulu) umhlaba waba yindawo yokuphumula, nezintaba zaba yizigxobo?"
Qurani 78:6-7

I-Quran ichaza ngokunembile izimpande ezijulile zezintaba ngokusebenzisa igama elithi "izigxobo". I-Mount Everest, isibonelelo, inobude obulinganiselwa ku-9km ngaphezu komhlaba, kuyilapho impande yayo ishona ngaphezu kuka-125km!

Iqiniso lokuthi izintaba zinezimpande ezijulile 'ezinjengesigxobo' lalingaziwa kwaze kwaba ngemva kokuthuthukiswa kwenkolelo-mbono ye-plate tectonics ekuqaleni kwekhulu lamashumi amabili. UNkulunkulu uyasho futhi kuQur'an (16:15), ukuthi izintaba zineqhaza ekusimamiseni umhlaba "...ukuze unganyakazi," osequale ukuqondwa ososayensi.



7 Ukujikeleza kwelanga

Ngo-1512, isazi sezinkanyezi u-Nicholas Copernicus sabeka umbono wakhe wokuthi iLanga alinyakazi enkabeni yesimiso so-nozungezilanga futhi amaplanethi azungeza kuwo. Le nkolelo yayisakazekile phakathi kwezazi zezinkanyezi kwaze kwaba sekhulwini lamashumi amabili. Manje sekuyiqiniso elisobala ukuthi iLanga alimile kodwa lihamba emzileni ozungeza maphakathi nomthala wethu i-Milky Way.

"Nguye owadala ubusuku nemini, iLanga neNyanga, ngayinye intanta emzileni wayo."
Qurani 21:33

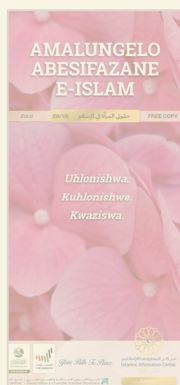
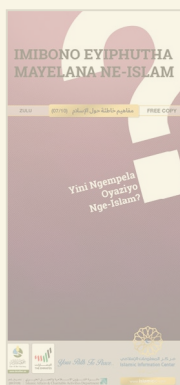
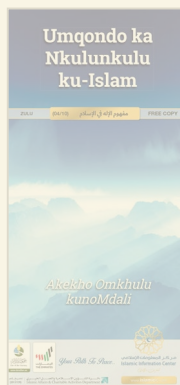
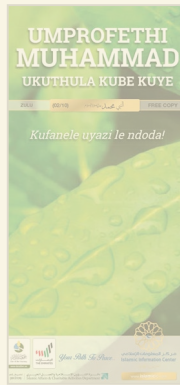
8 Amagagasi Angaphakathi Olwandle

Kwakucatshangwa ukuthi amagagasi avela phezu kolwandle kuphela. Nokho, izazi zolwandle ziye zathola ukuthi kunamagagasi angaphakathi ayenzeka ngaphansi kwamanzi angabonakali ngeso lomuntu futhi angatholwa kuphela ngemishini ekhethekile.

I-Quran ithi:

"... ulwandle olujulile olumbozwe amagagasi, ngaphezu kwamagagasi, ngaphezu kwamafu, izingqimba zobumnyama, enye phezu komunye..."

Quran 24:40



Le ncazelo iyamangalisa ngoba eminyakeni engu-1400 edlule yayingekho imishini ekhethekile yokuthola amagagasi angaphakathi ekujuleni kolwandle.

9 Ukuqamba Amanga Nokunyakaza

Kwakukhona umholi wesizwe onesi-hluku owayephila ngesikhathi soM-profethi uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye). UNkulunkulu wem-bula ivesi ukumxwayisa:

"Cha Ngempela! Uma engayeki, Thina (uNkulunkulu) sizombamba ngebunzi; ibunzi lakhe eliqamba amanga, elinesono."
Qurani 96:15-16

UNkulunkulu akambizi lo mun-tu ngomqambimanga, kodwa ubiza isiphongo sakhe (ingxenye engaphambili yobuchopho) 'ngokuqamba amanga' 'nesono', fu-thi umxwayisa ukuba ayeke. Ucwani-go oluningi luthole ukuthi ingxenye enga-phambili yobuchopho bethu inesibopho sakho kokubili ukuqamba amanga nokunyakaza ngokuzithandela, futhi ngenxa yalokho isono. Le misebenzi yatholwa ngemishini yokuthweb-ula yezokwelapha eyakhiwa ngekhulu lamashumi amabili

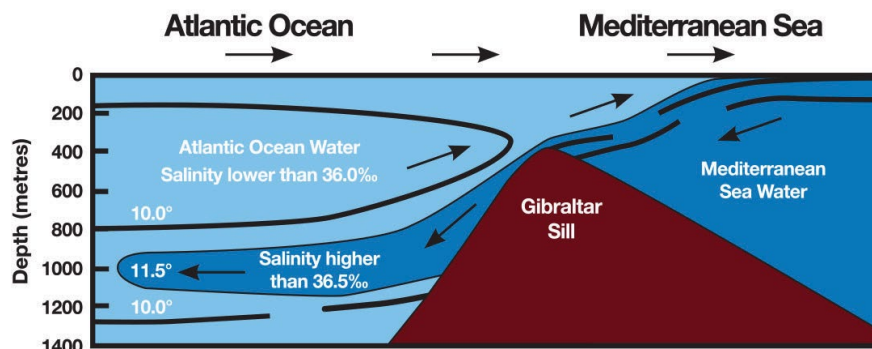
10 Izilwandle Ezimbili ezingahlangani

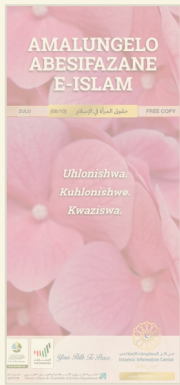
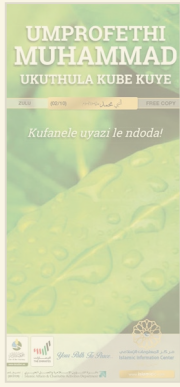
Ngokuphathelene nezilwandle, uMdali wethu uthi:

"Uzithukululile izilwandle ezimbili, zihlangana ndawonye, kube nomgoqo phakathi kwazo ukuthi zingadabuki."
Qurani 55:19-20

Amandla abonakalayo abizwa ngokuthi ukuzinza komhlaba avimbela amanzi ezilwandle ezingomakhelwane ukuthi an-gahlangani, ngenxa yomehluko wokuminyana kwalawa manzi. Kunjengokungathi kunodonga ol-uncane phakathi kwawo. Lokhu ku-sanda kutholwa izazi zasolwandle.

Umdwebo





Ngabe uMuhammad wayengakwazi yini uMlobi weQuran?

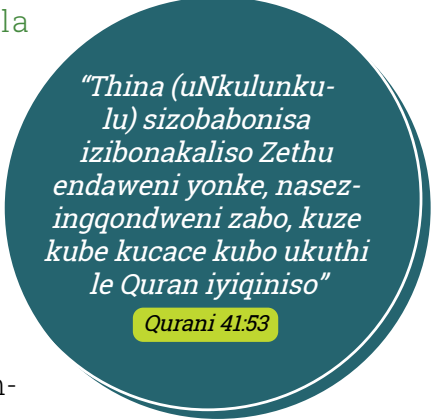
UMphrofethi uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye) wayaziwa emlandweni njengomuntu ongafundile; wayengakwazi ukufunda noma ukubhala futhi akazange afundiswe kunoma yimuphi umkhakha ongalandisa ngokunemba kwesayensi kweQuran.

Abanye bangase bathi walikopisha kubantu abayizifundiswa noma ososayensi besikhathi sakhe. Uma ikopishiwe, besiyolindela ukubona konke ukuqagela okungalungile kwesayensi yangaleso sikhathi nakho kukopishwa. Kunalokho, sithola ukuthi iQuran ayinawo amaphutha - kungaba ngokwesayensi noma ngenye indlela.

Abanye abantu bangase futhi bathi iQuran yashintshwa njengoba kwatholakala amaqiniso amasha esayensi. Lokhu angeke kube njalo ngoba kuyiqiniso elotshwe ngokomlando ukuthi iQuran ilondolozwe ngolimi lwayo lokuqala - okuyisimangaliso ngokwayo!

Ngabe kuqondeni?

Nakuba leli pheshana ligxile kuphela ezimangalisweni zesayensi ezizokwenzeka, kunezinhlobo eziningi ezengeziwe zezimangaliso ezimisiwe ezishiwo kwiQur'an: izimangaliso zomlando; iziphrofetho esezigwalisekile; izitayela zolimi nezemibhalo ezingenakumatani; ingasaphathwa eyomphumela onyakazayo enawo kubantu. Zonke lezi zimangaliso azinakwenzeka nje ngengozi. Bakhombisa ngokusobala ukuthi iQuran ivela kuNkulunkulu, uMdali wayo yonke le mithetho yesayensi. UnguNkulunkulu oyedwa futhi ofanayo owathumela bonke abaPhrofethi ngomyalezo ofanayo - ukuba bakhonze uNkulunkulu oyedwa kuphela futhi balandele izimfundiso zesiThunywa saKhe.



"Thina (uNkulunkulu) sizobabonisa izibonakaliso Zethu endaweni yonke, nasezingqondweni zabo, kuze kube kucace kubo ukuthi le Quran iyiqiniso"

Qurani 41:53

IQuran iyincwadi yokuqondisa ekhombisa ukuthi uNkulunkulu akazange adale abantu ukuthi bamane bazulazule bengenanjongo. Kunalokho, kusifundisa ukuthi sinenjongo ephusile futhi ephakeme ekuphileni - ukuvuma ukuphelela okuphelele kukaNkulunkulu, ubukhulu nobungqazivele bukaNkulunkulu, futhi simlalele.

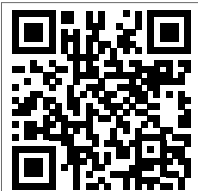
Kukumuntu ngamunye ukuthi asebenzise ubuhlakani kanye namakhono okucabanga awanikezwe uNkulunkulu ukuze azindle futhi abone izimpawu zikaNkulunkulu - iQuran iwuphawu olubaluleke kakhulu. Funda futhi uthole ubuhle kanye neqiniso Quran, ukuze uthole impumelelo!

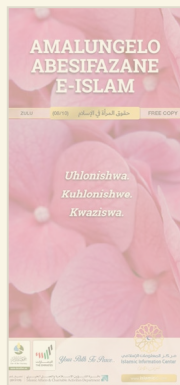
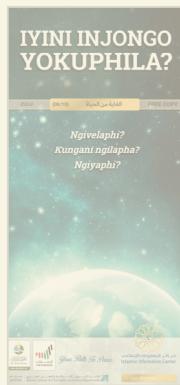
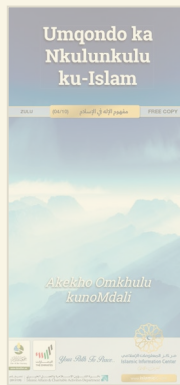
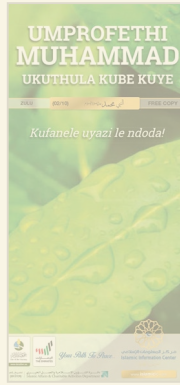
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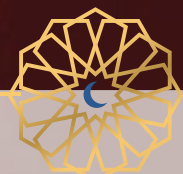
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"Yonke imiphefumulo iyonambitha ukufa."

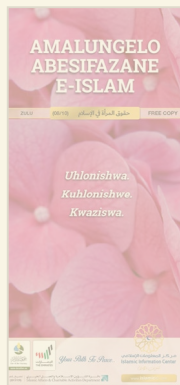
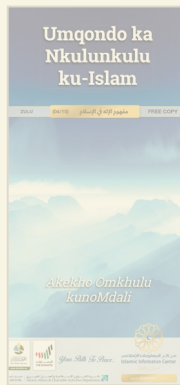
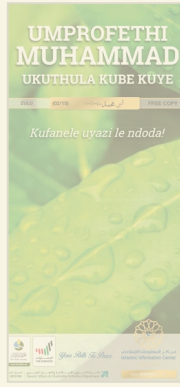
Qur'an 29:57



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Ukufa Kuseduze

Ukufa kuyiqiniso ongekho on-gaphunyuka kulo. Isondela nsuku zonke; njalo ngehora; njalo ngomzuzu. Ngokusho kwe-CIA's The World Factbook 2007, cishe abantu ababili bayafa umzuzwana ngamunye. Lokho abantu abayizigidi ezingu-57,9 unyaka ngamunye! Wonke umuntu oyedwa uzofinyelela lesi siphetho esingenakugwenywa, kungakhathaliseki ubudala bakhe, impilo, isizinda, isimo senhlalo noma ukuzinikela.



Aphi amakhosi adlule, osozigidigidi nabanamandla? Baphi abake baba bahle, abadumile, nezihlakaniphi?

Iqiniso Lokufa

Ukufa akuyona inhlekelele, kodwa kumane nje kudlule emhlabeni kuya kwelilandelayo. Kufanele kusenze sicabange futhi sizindle ngenjongo yokuphila, nokuthi kuyoba yini ngathi ngemva kokufa.

UAllah (uNkulunkulu) usazise kwiQur'an ukuthi Usidale ngenjongo yokukhonza Yena yedwa nokuthi Wenza lokhu kuphila kwaba uvivinyo ukuze abone ukuthi ubani ozofoza leyo njongo enkulu:

"Futhi angizange ngidale amaJinn nabantu ngaphandle kokuthi bakhonze Mina."

IQur'an 51:56

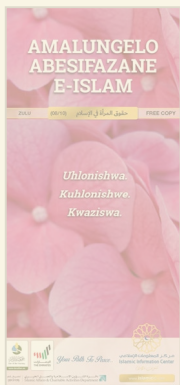
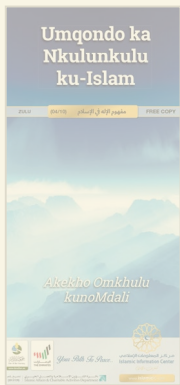
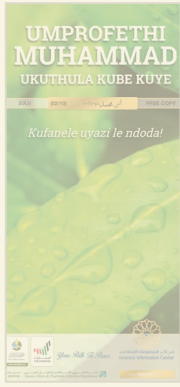
UNkulunkulu uphinde wasitshela injongo yokudala ukufa nokuphila:

"UAllah Nguye Odale ukufa nokuphila ukuze anivivinye ukuthi ubani kini onomsebenzi omuhle kakhulu."

IQur'an 67:2

Umuntu akazilungiseleli ukufa ngokukhokha kusengaphambili izinkonzo zomngcwabo noma ukukhetha ibhokisi kusengaphambili. Kumayelana nokufeza inhloso yomuntu ekuphileni - ukukhonza uAllah kuphela, ukuphila ngokwemithetho yaKhe, nokwenza izenzo ezinhle.

Umqondo wokukhulekela e-Islam uhlanganisa wonke futhi



awugcini nje ngokuthandaza. Eqinisweni, noma yisiphi isenzo esithokozisa uAllah sithathwa njengesenzo sokukhonza, futhi umuntu uyoklonyeliswa ngaso kulo mhlaba noma kwelizayo.

“Wonke umuntu akacabangele lokho akuthumele kusasa.”
IQur’an 59:18

Isikhathi Sokufa

Nsuku zonke sibona izibonelo zokufa. Sibona ukufa okunokuthula njengomuntu ongenabo ubuhlungu noma ubudlova. Nokho, lokhu akunjalo ngempela. Lapho umuntu efa, umphefumulo uyawushiya umzimba, ngakho ukubukeka komzimba kungase kungabonisi isimo somphefumulo. Ukuthula noma ukungakhululeki komphefumulo kuyoba umphumela oqondile wokuthi umuntu wayifeza kahle kangakanani injongo yakhe kulokhu kuphila, futhi akuhlangene kangako nembangela eqondile yokufa.

Cabanga ngesibonelo sabantu ababili abanethikithi lokuya kuphela lokuya endaweni abangakaze baye kuyo ngaphambili. Umuntu wokuqala uzinika isikhathi sokufunda ngolimi, isiko kanye nemikhuba ehlobene nendawo oya kuyo. Uthola imali efanele kanye nemigomo, futhi uma kufika isikhathi sokuhamba, ufika ngaphandle kokumangala. Uphephile futhi wanelisekile, ngoba uzinike isikhathi sokuzilungiselela.

Ngokuphambene, umuntu wesibili akanaki emalungiselelweni akhe futhi uphila okwesikhashana kuze kufike isikhathi sokuhamba. Ufika lapho angaziwa khona ethukile futhi edidekile.

Ukungazilungiseleli kwakhe kumenza agcine esenengwa elibi njengoba zonke lezi zinto afika nazo bezingenamsebenzi.

Echaza umuntu onjalo, u-Allah uthi ku-Qur'an:

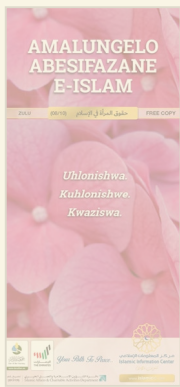
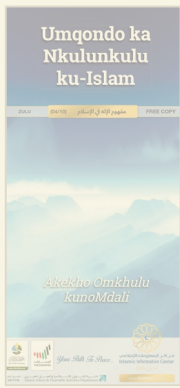
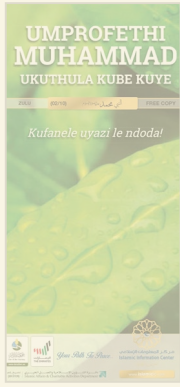
“Uma ukufa kufika komunye wabo, uthi, ‘Nkosi yami, ngibuyisele emuva! Ukuze ngenze okuhle ezintweni engizidebeselele.’ Lutho neze! Uyizwi nje alikhulumayo.”

IQur’an 23:99-100

Bheka futhi impendulo yalabo bantu abaphonswa esihogweni, lapho bebuzwa ukuthi yini ebabeke lapho:

“Bayothi, ‘Sasingabakhulekeli, futhi asizange sondle abampofu. Futhi sasingena enkulumweni eyize nalabo ababekowo, futhi sasiluphika uSuku Lokunxeshezela (uSuku Lokwahlulela) kwaze kwafika kithi ukufa okuqinisekile.”

Qur’an 74:43-47



Sonke sinesikhathi esimisiwe sokufa, futhi sonke sizohamba siye kule ndawo esingayijwayele. Zibuze - usuzilungiselele?

Injongo Yokuphila

Ukuphila kuwuvivinyo olugcina ngokufa, kodwa aluphawuli ukuphela kokuba khona komuntu. Uma ukufa sekufikile, ithuba lokwenza okuhle liyaphela. Kuyobe sekwephuze kakhulu ukuba siphenduke futhi isiphetho sethu sizonqunywa kuphela izinkolelo zethu nezenzo esizenzayo ekuphileni kwethu kwamanje. Ukuphila komuntu kuhlukaniswe izingxenye ezimbili: ukuhlala isikhashana kulo mhlaba, nokuphila okuphakade kwelilandelayo. Noma yimuphi umqondo ohluzekile uzophetha ngokuthi injabulo yaphakade inenzuzo kakhulu kunenjabulo yesikhashana eMhlabeni.

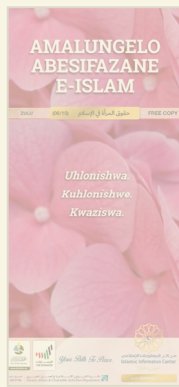
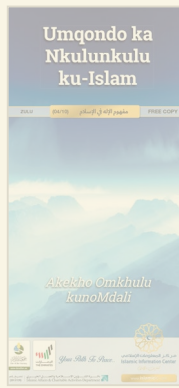
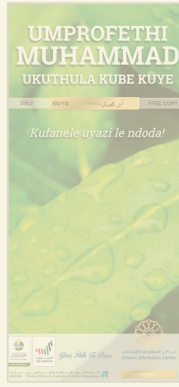
“Ngabe nicabanga ukuthi Thina (uNkulunkulu) sanidala ngokudlala (ngaphandle kwenhloso), nokuthi anizukubuyiselwa Kithi (uNkulunkulu) na?”
IQur’an 23:115

UAllah wadala isintu futhi wasenza saba nesibopho ngezenzo zethu ngokusinika inkululeko yokuzikhethela, kanye nobuhlakani bokwehlukana okungile nokungalungile. Uma bekungekho ngemva kokufa lapho abalungile bevuzwa khona futhi ababi bajeziswe, lokho bekuyophikisana nobulungiswa obuphelele bukaAllah.

“Ukufa, okubalekelayo, kuyokufica. Khona-ke niyobuyiselwa kuMazi wezinto ezingabonwayo nezibonwayo (okungukuthi uAllah) futhi Uzonzisa ngalokho enanikwenza.”
Qur’an 62:8

Ngakho-ke kuyisidingo esiphelele sobulungiswa ukuthi kube noSuku Lokwahlulela lapho wonke umphefumulo uyolandiswa khona.

“Pho-ke sizobaphatha kanjani abantu boKholwa njengabantu baseSoni na? Yini inkinga ngawe? Ukwahlulela kanjani?”
IQur’an 68:35-36



Usuku Lokwahlulela

Izenzo zawo wonke umuntu kulokhu kuphila zilotshwe ngokucophelela futhi zilondolozwe, njengoba uAllah Esho:

“Futhi iNcwadi (yeZenzo) izovulwa, futhi uzobona aboni benokwesaba okukhulu ngenxa yalokho okulotshwe kuyo. Bayothi, “Awu! Maye kithi! Iyiphi le ncwadi engashiya lutho oluncane noma olukhulu, kodwa elandisa ngayo! They thola konke they enza kubekwa phambi kwabo. Futhi iNkosi yakho ayezi bubi kumuntu.”

Kur'an 18:49

Kuyosimangalisa ukunemba kwerekhodi elinjalo lazo zonke izenzo zethu, njengoba siyokhunjuzwa ngezinto osekuyisikhathi eside zalibaleka. UAllah uthi,

“UAllah Ukugcinile ukulandisa ngakho, kuyilapho bona sebekhohliwe.”

Kur'an 58:6

Ukucabanga sijule ngalokhu kufanele kusenze sibe namahloni ngokwenza noma yisiphi isono sibe sazi ukuthi sizogoshwa ngokumelene nathi futhi sivezwe ngoSuku Lokwahlulela phambi kukaAllah.

abangabazayo amandla kaAllah okubavusa futhi abahlulele, uAllah Ucaphuna abangakhulwa ethi:

“Ubani oyophilisa lawa mathambo lapho esebolile futhi aba uthuli na? Yithi (Muhammad), ‘Uyobaphilisa Owabadala ekuqaleni! Futhi UnguMazi konke okudaliweyo!’ ”

Qur'an 36:78-79

IPharadesi neSihogo

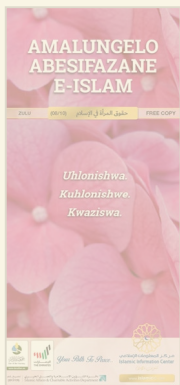
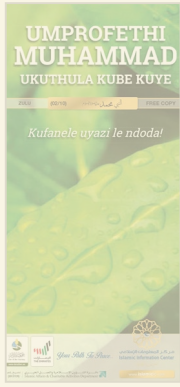
Labo abakholelwa kuAllah njengowukuphela kukaNkulunkulu ofanele ukukhonzwa, futhi enze izenzo ezinhle, bayoklo-nyeliswa ngePharadesi.

Umprofethi uMuhammad (ukuthula kube kuye) walandisa ukuthi uAllah wathi:

“Ngilungisele izinceku Zami ezilungile izinto ezinhle kakhulu ezingakaze zibonwe liso, nendlebe

“Ngempela abahlali basePharadesi ngalolo suku bayoba matasa ngezinto ezijabulisayo. Bona nabafazi babo bayakuba sethonzini elimnandi, behlezi ezihlalweni zobukhosi. Bazothola kuwo izithelo (zalo lonke uhlobo) nakho konke abakucelayo.”

IQur'an 36:55-57



engakaze izizwe, noma inhliziyo yomuntu engake icabange.” Lokhu kuhluke kakhulu kubantu abaphika uBunye bukaAllah, okuzothiwa:

“Lesi yiSihogo enathenjiswa sona! shisani ngalo lolu suku ngenxa yalokho enanikukholwa.”

Qur’an 36:63-64

Ngokuba abangakholwa yisijeziso esibi kakhulu.

“Ngempela isihogo siqamekele abephula umthetho, indawo yokubuya, lapho beyohlala khona iminyaka engapheli. Ngeke bakunambithe lapho ukupholisa noma isiphuzo ngaphandle kwamanzi ashisayo nokuphuma kwamanxeba angcolile – imbuyiselo efanele [ngokwezenzo zabo ezimbi]! Impela babengalindele ukulandisa, futhi bephika amavesi ethu ngokuphika okuqinile. Kodwa zonke izinto Sikulobe eNcwadini. Ngakho-ke nambitha isijeziso, futhi Asisoze (uNkulunkulu) sinandise ngaphandle kobuhlungu.”

Qur’an 78:21-30

Isiphetho

“Awu ndoda! Yini ekukhohlisile mayelana neNkosi yakho Ephanayo? Owakudalayo, wanenza ngokuphelele, futhi waninika isilinganiso esifanele. Nganoma yiluphi uhlobo Athanda He hlanganisa you ndawonye. Cha! Kepha nina niphika inkokhelo (umvuzo wezenzo ezinhle nesijeziso sezenzo ezimbi ngoSuku Lokwahlulela).”

Qur’an 82:6-9

Ukufa akunakugwenywa. Inhloso yethu empilweni wukukhonzisa uAllah yedwa, senze izenzo zokulunga kanye nokugwema konke okunqatshelwe. Isiphetho sethu sinqunywa ngesisekelo sezenzo zethu zamanje, ngakho-ke singasebenzisa amathuba ethu eMhlabeni ukuze siqinisekise indawo yethu yaphakade ePharadesi, noma singawachitha futhi sizilahlele ekujezisweni esihogweni.

“Impela abalungile bayoba yinjabulo, futhi ababi bayoba seSihogweni somlilo.”

Qur’an 82:13-14

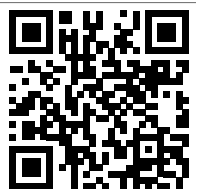
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