

## **Huldar Soyayya Tsakanin Dan Adam Da ‘Iska’-Aljani**

**Yakubu Aliyu Gobir**

### **Gabatarwa**

Al’ummar Hausawa sun dade suna hulda da *iskoki*. Tarihi ya nuna wannan hulda ta samo asali ne tun lokacin da suke cikin addininsu na gargajiya. Bincike a kan addinin Bahaushe na gargajiya ya samu karbuwa sosai ga masana al’adun Hausawa. A yau, goshin karni na ashirin da daya Hausawa sun bude wani sabon shafi na hulda da *iskoki*. A da, ’yan bori da bokaye da malaman tsibbu su ke cin karensu ba babbaka a kan sha’anin hulda da *iskoki*. Yanzu an sami rukunin wasu malaman addini da suke hulda da *iskoki* ta hanyar rukiyya<sup>1</sup>, domin warkar da cututtukan da suka shafi *iskoki*. Daga cikin wadannan cututtukan da suka shafi *iskoki* akwai abin da Hausawa ke kira, ‘Namijin Dare’ ko ‘Macen Dare’, wato huldar soyayya da ke gudana tsakanin Dan Adam da *iskoki* (Tsakanin mace mutum da aljani namji ko tsakanin aljana da mutum namiji). Gano yadda Hausawa ke warkar da wannan cutashi ne makasudin wannan makala.

### **Waiwaye**

Hausawa na cewa ‘waiwaye adon tafiya.’ Bisa ga haka, akwai bukatar waiwaye don mu ji matsayin *iskoki* idon Bahaushe. Masana al’adun Hausawa irin su Greenberg, J. (1946), Besmer, F.E. (1973), Ibrahim S.M. (1982), Bunza, A.M. (1990), Ismaila, H.A (1991), Iliyasu, G. (2000) da sauransu Greenberg, J. (1946), Besmer, F.E. (1973), Ibrahim S.M. (1982), Bunza, A.M. (1990), Ismaila, H.A (1991), Iliyasu, G. (2000) da sauransu, sun yi rubuce-rubuce da dama a kan *iskoki* da matsayinsu a rayuwar Bahaushe. Sun tabbatar da imanin Bahaushe a kan samuwar *iskoki*, duk da yake ba ya ganin su amma ya yi imani da samuwar su da kuma kasancewar su buwayayyi, masu ban tsoro, masu karfi a kan mutane kuma masu iya cuta musu. Za a iya fahintar haka tun daga sunayen da Bahaushe ke kirin su da shi. Ya kira su ‘*iskoki*’ ne domin ba ya ganin su kamar yadda ba ya ganin *iskan* da muke shaka. Yana kirin su ‘masu abu’ don suna nuna isa ga duk abin da suke nufi aikatawa ko suke bukata. Yana kirin su ‘mutantani’ saboda sun yi tarayya da mutane ta bangaren jinsi da hali. Wato suna da jinsin maza da mata, suna aure da haihuwa da cin abinci da sauransu.<sup>2</sup> Koda yake imanin Bahaushe a da, ya yarda cewa, *iskoki* ba su mutuwa, amma yanzu malaman rukiyya, (Iliyasu: 2000) sun tabbatar da cewa *iskoki* suna mutuwa. Sai dai suna da tsawon rayuwa ba kamar ta mutane ba. Ta fuskar yadda Bahaushe ya fahinci *iskoki* kuwa, ’yan bori na ganin cewa akwai farare da bakake. Fararen su ne masu saukin kai da dadin hulda, sabanin wadanda ake kira bakake masu mugunta da sharri. Haka

<sup>1</sup>Donkarin bayani a kan ma’anar rukiyya da yadda ake yin ta, dubi: Gobir, Y.A (2002) “*Iskokia* Idon ‘Yan bori da MasuRukiyya”. Kundin digiri na biyu, Jami’ar Usamu Danfodiyo, Sakkwato.

<sup>2</sup>Donkarin bayani sauran sunayen *iskoki*dubi: lamba ta 1,da BunzaA.M. (2006) *Gadon Fedde Al’ada. TIWAL LTD.*

su ma masu rukiyya, sun kasa *iskoki* gida biyu dangane da mu'amala da su. Wadanda 'yan bori ke kira farare, su masu rukiyya ke kira Musulmi, Kafirai kuwa su ne bakake.

Bayan bayyanar Musulunci a kasar Hausa, Bahaushe ya fara amfani da sunaye irin su 'Aljani' da Ira'izzai, da Rafanida Shaidan, da sauransu. Dalili kuwa saboda wadannan sunaye sun zo a cikin nassin Alkur'ani da Hadisin Manzon Allah (SAW). Saboda haka a yau, Bahaushe ya fi amfani da wadannan sunayen, saboda sun fi kusanci da addininsa na Musulunci.

### **3.0 Wuraren Zaman *Iskokī***

Kamar yadda kowane abu mai rai ko maras rai yake da muhalli ko wurin zama, haka su ma *iskoki* suke da nasu muhalli. Bahaushe ya yi imani cewa *iskokin* kasar Hausa ana samun su a ko'ina a kasar Hausa. Duk da haka, akan same su a wurare ayyanannu kamar kan duwatsu ko gindin manyan itatuwa kamar su itacen kuka da tsamiya da gawo da gamji da sauransu. Akan kuma same su a dokar daji ko a cikin ruwa da gidajen tururuwa da fado da suri kunkuwa) da sauransu. A cikin gari kuwa, ana samun su a mararrabar hanya da kangon gida da makabarta da juji (wurin zuba shara) da sauransu. A cikin gida kuwa ana samun su a ban-daki da tsakar gida da kofar daki da turakun dawaki da sauransu. A jikin mutane kuwa suna zama a ko'ina cikin jiki, amma sun fi zama a cikin kwakwalwa. Wannan yana da nasaba da kiran su 'kwankwammai.' Duk wadannan wuraren da Hausawa ke riya cewa mazaunin *iskoki* ne, mafi yawansu malaman rukiyya da Musulunci sun tabbatar da haka.<sup>3</sup> Wannan tabbatarwar na daga cikin abubuwan da suka kara kaimin imanin Bahaushe da *iskoki*, kuma ya karfafa ci gaba da hulda da su, duk da samun wayewar kai na zamani da bunkasar ilimin addini Musulunci.

### **4.0 Dalilan Hulda Tsakanin *Iskokī* da Mutane**

Bayanan da suka gabata, za su iya gamsar da mu cewa lalle akwai hulda tsakanin *iskoki* da Hausawa. Masana al'adun Hausawa sun fitar da dalilai uku da ke sa *iskoki* hulda da mutune. Dalilan kuwa su ne; kiyayya da tsoro da kuma kauna<sup>4</sup>. Idan mutum ya cuta wa *iskoki* ta hanyar aibata wa 'ya'yansu ko tsofafinsu ko kona gidansu ko kwarara wa gidansu ruwan zafi, da sauransu, to *iskokin* kan kulla kiyayya da

---

<sup>3</sup>Don Karin bayani dubi AliyuMuhammadBunza: "Maganada *Iskokī*ta Bakin Dokinsu". (2004). Mu'kala da aka gabatar a taron Karawa junna sani na 6 kanNazarinHarsheda Adabi da Al'adun Hausawa. CibiyarNazarinHarsunanNijeriu, Jami'ar Bayero Kano.

<sup>4</sup>Don Karin bayani: DubiAliyuMuhammadBunza: Boru'kiyya:Tazarar Bori da Rukiyia a IdonManazarta Takardar da aka gabatar a taron tattaunawa da kara wa junna sani na musamman da Cibiyar Nazarin Harsunan Nijeriu Jami'ar Bayaro, Kano ta shirya kan "Bori" da "Rukiyia", ranar 19 ga Maris, 2005.

wannan mutum, su dauke shi abokin gabar su, kuma su dauki niyyar ramuwa gare shi. Wannan zai kai ga *iskokin* su shige shi, su raunana masa lafiyar jiki.

Haka kuma a dalilin tsoro mai tsanani, irin wanda ke mantar da mutum tuna Allah, to lokacin *iskoki* na samun sau&kin shiga jikinsa, musamman idan mutum ba ya yi wa Allah da'a. Hakika rashin yi wa Allah da'a yana kara sa mutum jin tsoro mai firgitarwa, kuma yana sa shaifan ya kara masa jin tsoronsa, sai tsoron ya yi tasiri a kansa, kamar fadar Allah (S.WT):

*“Wancan, shaifan ne kawai yake tsoratar da masoyansa.*

*To, kada ku ji tsoronsa, ku ji tsorona, idan kun kasance*

*masu imani.”* (Alkur'ani sura 3: aya 175) (Fassarar Shaikh Mahmud Gummi)

Sai dalili na uku, wanda kuma shi ne bagiren wannan takarda, wato dalilin kauna ko soyayya.Idan *iskoki* na sha'awar surar jikin mutum ko dabi'unsa da sauransu sai su nemi yin hulda da shi. A wajen irin wannan huldar,*iskan* kan bayyana cikin kamannun mutane kyawawa ta yadda ba su tsoratar da abokin huldersu. Wani lokaci sukan bayyana cikin surar mutumin da aka sani. Huldsar kauna ta kasu kashi biyu: Akwai hulda tsakanin jinsi daya, wato kamar a samu hulda tsakanin namijin *iska* da namijin dan Adam, ko hulda tsakanin macen *iska* da macen 'yar Adam.Akwai kuma huldsar kauna ta bambancin jinsi. Wato tsakanin namijin *iska* da macen 'yar Adam ko macen *iska* da namijin dan Adam. Daga cikin irin wannan huldaake samun *namijin dare* ko *macen dare*.

## **5.0 Ma'anar *Namijin Dare/Macen Dare***

*Namijin dare* ko *Macen dare* wani nau'in *iska* ne daga cikin *iskoki*wanda ke auren mace 'yar Adam yana saduwa da ita (jima'i),ko kuma *iska* mace ta auri mutum dan Adam ta rinka saduwa da shita hanyar mafarki ko a farke, musamman cikin dare. Irin wannan saduwa tana haddasa cututtuka ga jiki ko zuciyar dan Adam.Malaman rukiyya na kiran irin wannan *iska* da sunan 'Aljanin/Aljanar soyayya'.

## **6.0 Aure Tsakanin Aljani da Mutum**

Malaman addinin Musulunci, musamman wadanda suka zurfafa a cikin sha'anin rukiyya da aikin asibiti, sun tofa albarkacin bakinsu dangane da wannan matsala ta aure tsakanin aljani da dan Adam.<sup>5</sup> Abin da ya tabbata ga malaman rukiyya shi ne auren yana yiyuwa, amma bai halatta ba a shari'a. Wato Namijin *iskanaiya* saduwa

<sup>5</sup>Don Karin bayani dubi Badarud dinAbdullahiAsshabli (1985)*Akamu/MurjaanFiAhkaamilJaan*. MaktabahIbn Sina, Misra, Alkahirah. Shafi na 77 – 89.

damace 'yar Adam, ko dan Adam ya sadu damacen *iska*, kuma su samu jin dadi irin wanda ake ji na saduwa (jima'i), amma shari'a ta yi kyama ga aikata haka. Saboda an tambayi Imam Malik dan Anas cewa wani aljani ya zo yana neman a ba shi wata bazawara aure? Sai Imam Malik ya ce, "Ban ga illa ba ga haka, sai dai ina kyamar idan macen ta yi ciki aka tambaye ta, waye mijinki? Ta ce 'wani aljani'. To wannan zai haifar da barna da fasadi a cikin Musulunci."<sup>6</sup>

## **7.0 Dalilan Shigar *Namijin Dare/Macen Dare***

Daga cikin dalilan da kan jawo shigar *Namijin dare* ga mace su ne:

- Tsiraitar da al'aura ga mace ko namiji cikin gida, kamar mace ta tsiraita zindir ko ta sanya tufafi maras kauri, kuma ta zo ta tsaya gaban madubi, tana mamakin kyawon kanta, idan aka yi rashin sa'a aljanin soyayya yana kusa, sai ya yi sha'awar ta, kuma son ta ya kama shi sai ya shige ta<sup>7</sup>.
- Idan mace ko namijisuna kwantawaa tsiraice a waje, misali lokacin bazara, kuma ba su ambaci sunan Allah ba, *Namijin dareko macen dare* kan yi sha'awarsu, kuma su shige su.
- Idan mace ko namiji na shiga ban-daki wajen wanka a tsiraice, ko shiga ruwa (gulbi ko kududdufi) wajen wanka a tsiraice kuma ba a ambaci sunan Allah ba. *Namijin dare ko macen dare* kansamu saukin shigarsu kuma ya aure ta ko ta aure shi.
- Idan mace na bayyanar da kawarta a titi ko bainar jama'a, *Namijin dare* na iya kai mata hari.
- Idan mutumna saduwa da iyali ba tare da ambaton sunan Allah ba, shaidanin aljanikan samu damar shiga jikinsa ko jikin iyalin.
- Idan mutum ya sadu da iyalinsa alhali tana haila *namijin dare* zai riga shi gare ta. Idan ta samu ciki sai abin da aka samu ya zama *Mukhannas*, wato dan aljani<sup>8</sup>.
- Idan mace ko namiji na kwana shi kadai a daki.

---

<sup>6</sup> Dubi lamba ta 7, shafi na 78.

<sup>7</sup> Iliyasu (2000) ya tabbatar da haka, sun yi wata mata rufiyya a Sakkwato, aljanin ya ce ya shige ta ne tana tsiraice bayan ta ba shi sha'awa.

<sup>8</sup> An yi rufiyya a Sakkwato ga matar da ke da wani jinjiri lagwas kamar ba ya da kashi a jikinsa, aljanin ya ce dansa ne, sai an ba shi abinsa zai fita. Da aka ce an ba shi jinjirin, cikin dare ya zo ya daukeshi ana barci, sai uwar ta samu lafiya.

## **8.0 Alamomin Shigar *Namijin Dare* ga Mace 'Yar Adam**

Akwai alamomi da masu ruķiyasuka fitar wajen gano *Namijin dare* ga mace. Alamomin kuwa kashi biyu ne; akwai bayyanannunalamomi, akwai kuma boyayyu.

### **8.1 Bayyanannun Alamomi**

Bayyanannun alamomi a nan na nufin ciwon gabobin jiki ko na zuciya, wadanda suka bayyana a cikin maras lafiya.

- i) Ta rikajin matsanancin ciwon kai kullum.
- ii) Ta rika samun yawan faduwar gaba.
- iii) Ta rikajin ba ta son zama gidan miji, ko jin bacin rai wanda babu dalili.
- iv) Ta rikajin ciwon kwankwaso ko kuncin kirji.
- v) Ta rikajinciwon mara a kai-a kai.
- vi) Ta rika fama da rashin isasshen barci ko yawan farkawa cikin dare, kuma cikin tsoro.
- vii) Rashin tsayar da miji idan ba ta da aure, kuma ga mabida na zuwa wurinta.
- viii) Dadewa ba ta yi aure ba idan budurwa ce.
- ix) Yawan mutuwar aure, ta kasa tsayawa ga miji daya. Idan aka ga haka ga mace, kari da wasu alamomi, to ana tuhumar tana tare da *namijin dare*
- x) Ta zama mai wabi (yawan mutuwar ‘ya’ya tun suna kanana tsakanin shekara daya zuwa biyar).
- xi) Yawitar samun bari (zubewar ciki), daga wata daya zuwa uku<sup>9</sup>.
- xii) Yawan zubar jinin haila akai- a kai, musamman lokacin da *namijin dare* zai sadu da ita.
- xiii) Rashin haihuwa.

---

<sup>9</sup>Likitoci asibitocin zamani sun tabbatar da haka. A hirar da na yi da wani kwararren likita Dr. Yakubu Ahmad na Asibitin Koyarwa ta Usmanu Danfodiyo da ke Sakkwato, ranar Alhamis 13/11/2008, ya tabbatar da cewa mafiyawan zubar cikin mata daga aljani ne.

## **8.2 Boyayyun Alamomi**

Boyayyun alamomi a nan na nufin abubuwan da ke wakana cikin duniyar mafarki, da za a iya gane *namijin dare* ga mace, kamar mace:

- i) ta riķa ganin wani yana saduwa da ita a cikin mafarki.
- ii) ta riķa ganin ana ba ta jarirai, kamar ta haihu a cikin mafarki.
- iii) ta riķa ganin kamar ana taron buki a cikin mafarki.
- iv) ta riķa mafarkin tana cikin ruwan teku ko gulbi.
- v) ta riķa ganin wasu dabbobi a cikin barcinta, kamar rakumi, ko sa, ko macizai.

## **9.0 Alamomin *Macen Dare* ga Namiji Dan Adam**

Kamar yadda mace 'yar Adam ke fama da *namijin dare* haka shi ma namiji dan Adam ke fama da *macen dare*. Kuma alamomin da ake gane haka kusan duk daya ne da na mace, illa wasu 'yan bambance-bambance da ake samu na halitta. Saboda haka, shi ma alamomin sa kashi biyu suke watobayyanannun alamomi da boyayyun alamomi:

## **9.1 Bayyanannun Alamomi**

Bayyanannun alamomi a nan na nufin ciwon gabofin jiki ko na zuciya. Idan mutum dan Adam yana fama da cutar *iskan dare* zai haifar da samuwar wadannan cututtuka:

- i) Mutuwar mazakuta ko rauninta.(Rashin tashin gaban namiji).
- ii) Rashin son aure ko jinkirinsa, na tsawon shekaru masu yawa.
- iii) Rashin sha'awar mace.
- iv) Saurin samun biyan bukata wajen jima'i.
- v) Rashin haihuwa.

## **9.2 Boyayyun Alamomi**

Boyayyun alamomi a nan na nufin abubuwan da ke wakana cikin duniyar mafarki, da za a iya gane *macen dare* ga namiji, kamar namiji:

- i) ya riƙa ganin yana saduwa da wata mata a cikin mafarki.
- ii) Ya riƙa ganin kamar ana taron buki a cikin mafarki.
- iii) ya riƙa mafarkin yana cikin ruwan rafi ko tabki.
- iv) ya riƙa ganin wasu dabbobi a cikin barcinsa, kamar rakumi, ko sa, ko macizai.

Wadannan alamomin da aka zayyana ba su kadai ne ba, illa su suka fi bayyana ga mai wannan matsalar. Sannan kuma ba sai duka alamomin sun taru sun bayyana a lokaci guda ba. Wani lokaci daya daga cikin alamomin zai iya gamsar da malaman da ke wannan aikin su tabbatar da cewa lalle akwai *namijin dare* ko *macen dare* ga maras lafiya.

## **10.0 Hanyoyin Warkar da Cutar *Namijin Dareko Macen Dare***

Hausawa na cewa: “Kowane tsuntsu kukan gidansu yake yi.” Hanyoyin da Hausawa kan bi wajen warkar da cutar *namijin dareko macen daresun* kasu kashi biyu; akwai hanyar girka da ’yan bori kan bi da kuma hanyar rukiyya da malaman rukiyya ke bi.

### **10.1 Hanyar Girka**

Girka wata hidima ce da ‘yan bori ke gudanarwa ga marar lafiyar da suke ganin ta iskoki ce. Gudanar da aikin girka ga marar lafiya na nufin ko dai iskokin su fita daga jikinsa ya samu lafiya, ko kuma a girke su ga jikinsa su zauna cikin salama, ba tare da cutar da shi ba, amma tare da yarda da bin ka’idojin da za su dora masa ga rayuwarsa. Bayanin yadda ake gudanar da girka ya gabata a wasu ayyuka.<sup>10</sup>

### **10.2 Hanyar Rukiyya**

Hanyoyin da malaman rukiyya suke bi suna warkar da cutar *namijin dareko macen dare* na da matakai guda uku.

1. Mataki na farko shi ne ƙokarin gano alamomin da aka yi bayani na bayyanar *namijin dare* ko *macen dare*. Idan alamomin sun tabbata, za su gudanar da rukiyya ga maras lafiya kamar yadda sukan yi ga sauran cututtukan da suka shafi *iskoki*<sup>11</sup>.

---

<sup>10</sup>Bayanin yadda ake girka dubi: Aliyu MuhammadBunza(1990), “Hayaki Fid Da Na Kogo”. Kundin digri na biyu (M.A.), SashenKoyarda HarsunanNijeriya, Jami’ar Bayero Kano, da Gobir, Y.A (2002) “*Iskokia Idon ’Yan bori da MasuRukiyya*”. Kundin digiri na biyu, Jami’ar Usamu Danfodiyo, Sakkwato.shafi na 92.

<sup>11</sup>Don ƙarin bayani dubi lamba 12,Gobir, Y.A (2002)shafi na 100 – 119.

2. Mataki na biyu shi ne gabatar da wasu ayyuka da karance-karance ga maras lafiya. Malam Usamah<sup>12</sup>, daga daga cikin malaman ruķiyya ya tabbatar da cewa,*namijin dare* ko aljanin soyayya shi ne mafi hadsari da sharri cikin nau'o'in aljannu. Kuma mafi tsanani ga rike jikin dan Adam. Bisa ga haka ya fitar da wasu matakai na musamman, wadanda idan mai wannan cutar ya kula da su, to insha Allah zai rabu da matsalar gaba daya.matakan su ne:
  - i) Ya rika sauraren ko karanta *Surar bakara*, da *Surar Nur*, da ayoyin *Suratul Yusuf*(23-43),da wasu rukunin ayoyin da ake kira ‘ayoyin funa da azaba’ da ‘ayoyin tsoro’ da ‘ayoyin Muhibba’, kullum sau uku a wuni.
  - ii) A karanta *Sura Ar-Rahman* a cikin ruwan da ke isa wankan tsarki,sannan a rubuta surar a allo a wanke rubutun cikin ruwan, sai a yi wanka da ruwan ranar Juma'a. Za a yi wankan a wurin da babu najasa.
  - iii) Maras lafiya zai kula da shafe mahadar gaßban jikinsa duka da turaren *Almisk baki*, lokacin shiga barci.
  - iv) Maras lafiya zai kula da *azkar*, wato addu'o'in tsari na safe da yamma, da na shiga gida da na fita gida, da na shiga barci da sauransu, domin samun cikakkiyar nasara.
3. Bayan daukar wadannan matakai na sama, to dole ne maras lafiya ya yi kokarin kiyaye dokokin Allah da nisantar sabon Allah. Allah ya kare mu, amin.

## **11.0 Nadewa**

Hulfa tsakanin *Iskokida* Hausawa dadafsiya ce tun lokacin da suke cikin addininsu na gargajiya. Har bayan samun wayewar kai da bayyanar addinin Musuluncia kasar Hausa, wannan hulfa ta ci gaba da wanzuwa. Daga cikin irin wannan huldar akwai ta kiyayya da ta tsoro da kuma ta kauna. Huldar kauna tsakanin *iskoki* da mutane ita ke haifar da *namijin dareko macen dare*. Wannan ya nuna a fili cewa,*iskoki* na iya auren 'yan Adam kuma suna sha'awar su. Kodayake 'yan bori da malaman ruķiyya sun tabbatar da yiyyuwar saduwa (jima'i) tsakanin dan Adam da iska, amma Shari'ar Musulunci ta Ḳyamaci irin wannan saduwar, saboda illolin da ke tattare da shi da kuma cutarwa ga 'yan Adam. Suturce jiki da yawan karanta Alkur'ani da addu'o'i su ke magancematsalar *namijin dareko macen dare*. Da fatan Allah ya kare mu.

---

<sup>12</sup>Usamah Muhammad Al'iwadiy (Babu Shekara) “*AlminhajilKur'aniy Fi Ilajis Sihir Was MassisShaidaniy*” DarulKalimatutTayyib. shafi na 62 -99.

## **MANAZARTA**

- ABDULLAHI, I.M. (Babu Shekara), *Fitar da Aljani Daga Jikin Dan Adam Ta Hanyar Alkur'ani (Rukiyya)*. Dan fodiyo Islmic Health Center, Dorayi Karama Kano.
- ABUBAKAR, S.Y. (1997), "Bori A Zariya," Kundin digiri na biyu (M.A), Sashen Koyar da harsunan Nijiriya, Jami'ar Ahmadu Bello, Zariya.
- AL'IWADIY, U.M. (Babu Shekara) "*Alminhajil Kur'aniy Fi Ilajis Sihir Wal Massis Shaidaniy*". DarulKalimatutTayyib.Misra.
- ASSHABLI, A.B.(1985), *AkamulMurjanFiAhkamulJaan* . Matabatus Sa'i Madina, Sa'udiyyah.
- BUNZA, A.M.(1990), "Hayaki Fid Da Na Kogo". Kundin digri na biyu (M.A.), Sashen Koyar da Harsunan Nijeriya, Jami'ar Bayero Kano.
- BUNZA,A.M. (2004), "Maganada *Iskoki* ta Bakin Dokinsu". Muƙala da aka gabatar a taron karawa juna sani na 6 kanNazarinHarsheda Adabi da Al'adun Hausawa. CibiyarNazarinHarsunanNigeria, Jami'ar Bayero Kano.
- BUNZA, A.M. (2005), Boruķiyyah: Tazarar Bori da Rukiyya a IdonManazartaTakardar da aka gabatar a taron tattaunawa da kara wa juna sani na musamman da Cibiyar Nazarin Harsunan Nijeriya Jami'ar Bayaro, Kano ta shirya kan "Bori" da "Rukiyya".
- BUNZA, A.M. (2006),*Gadon Fed'e Al'ada*. TIWAL LTD, Lagos, Nigeria.
- CHEDI, Y.F. (Babu shkara), *Garkuwan Dan Adam Daga Sharin Shaidanu da Matsafa*, Rukhsa Publications. Zariya.
- Gobir, Y.A (2002) "*Iskoki* a Idon 'Yan bori da Masu Rukiyya". Kundin digiri na biyu, Jami'ar Usamu Danfodiyo, Sakkwato.
- GUMMI, A.M.(1982), Tarjamar Ma'anoni Alkur'ani Mai Girma. Darul Arabia, Lebanon.
- IBRAHIM, S.M. (1982), "Dangantakar Al'ada da Addini: Tasirin Musulunci Kan Hausawa" Kundin Digiri Na Biyu Sashen Koyar da Harsunan Nijeriya, Jami'ar Bayero, Kano.
- MAHMUD, A.M. (Babu Shekara), *Hanyoyin Waraka daga Cutar Aljannu da Sammu*. Burji Publishers & Co. Kano.

MAHMUD, A.M. (1997), *Hanyoyin Gane Sihiri da Warware Shi*, Burji Publishers & Co. Kano.

MUHAMMAD S.U. da sauransu, (Babu Shekara), *Alakar Aljannu da Dan Adam*. J.I.B.W.I.S., Bagaren Shaikh Ismaila Idris Jos Reshen Kano.

SULAIMAN, U.F.(2000) *'Muhimman Bayyanai a kan Asiran Aljannun*, Al-Ameen Press. KofarAtiku, Sokoto.

SULAIMAN, U.F.(2000), *Fassara 'Bayyanar da Gaskiya a kan Shigar Aljani Cikin'*, *Jikin Mutum da Raddi ga wanda ya yi Masu*, na Shaikh ABDULLAHI Bin Baez. Daylight Foundations, Sokoto.

WAHID, A.B. (1988), *Wikayatul Insana Minal Jinn Was Shaidan*. Darul Bashir Alkahira (Misra).