

Nafta – The Soul

Naftu diimo,felsafaddo iyo rumeysad dhaqameedyo fara badan ayaa ku qeexa waa jiritaanka qaab dhismeed aan la mid aheyn ka jidhka oo ku jira noolayaasha.⁽¹⁾ Nafta ama magaca loo yaqaan ee Soul oo lamid ah erayga pscyhe ayaa ka timid kelmad afka giriiga ah oo macnaheedu yahay neefsasho (to breath). Naftu waa awooda dhimir ee noole leeyahay hadey noqon laheyd sababeynta/macquulnimada, dabeecada, dareenka, xuska , xasuusashada, awooda araga,maqalka iyo weliba fikirka. Iyadoo kolba ay ku xidhantahay hab dhisyada felsafaddeed naftu wey dhiman kartaa mana dhiman karto.⁽²⁾ Hadeynu eegno bariga kiristaan-yuhuudu waxa ay dhaheen: “keliya aadamaha ayuun baan laheyn naf ma dhimato ah, inkastoo kooxdan uu aad u saameeyey faylasuufkii plato”.⁽³⁾

Tusaale ahaan: ilaah yaqaankii kaatooliga ahaa (catholic theologian) ee Thomas Aquinas ayaa loo tiiriyaa inuu yidhi:“naftu waxay ku wada jirtaa dhamaan xayawaanka oo dhan, hase yeeshee wuxuu ku doodey in keliya naftu aadamuhu aysan dhimanin”.⁽⁴⁾ Waxa kale oo jirta Aragti la dhaho Animism “kelmadu waxa ay katimid laatiini(anima) oo macnaheedu yahay neefsasho ama nolol ruuxi ah, waana rumeysad diimeed kaas oo tibaaxaya walxaha, goobaha iyo abuurka oo dhamiba in ay leeyihiin dareen ruuxeed oo kala duwan.⁽⁵⁾ Aragtidan Animism waxay tibaaxeysaa in dhammaan noolayaasha sida: xayawaanka, dhirta, dhagaxaanta, webiyada, habdhisyaada cimilada, gacan sameyska aadamuhu xitaa kelmaduhu ay noolyihiin ama nafi ku jirto. Aragtidan waxaa horumariyey Asal-baadhihii reer ingiriis ee Sir Edward Burnett Tylor(1832-1917).⁽⁶⁾

Waxa sidoo kale jirta Aragtida Plato ee Nafta(Platonic Soul) oo uu u qeybiyey saddex qeybood oo kala ah: logos/logistikon oo uu hoos keenay fikirka iyo sababeynta/macquulnimada, thymos/thometikon oo uu hoos keenay dareenka caadifadeed, ruuxinimada ama ninimada(masculine), ta seddexaad oo ah Eros/Epithometikon oo uu hoos keenay abateetka, damaca iyo naagnimada(feminine).⁽⁷⁾ Hadaba Plato wuxuu sheegay in saddexda qeybood ee uu nafta u qeybiyey ay ku kala jiraan meelo kala duwan oo jidhka ah oo kala ah: qeybta logos waxa ay ku jirtaa madaxa, maadaama lala xidhiidhiyo sababeynta/macquulnimada ayna maamusho qeybaha kale ee jidhka, Thymos waxa ay iyaduna ku jirtaa meelo u dhow laabta maadaama lala xidhiidhiyo cadhada iyo dareemada, qeybta saddexaad ee Eros iyaduna waxa ay ku jirtaa caloosha maadaama lala xidhiidhiyo damaca jinsi ee uu qofku leeyahay.

Waxa iyaduna jirta Aragtida Nafta ee Aristotle oo iyaduna tibaaxeysa sida uu u kala qeybiyey oo kala ah: nafta dhirta, nafta xayawaanka, nafta aadamaha. Waxa uuna u kala sharraxey in nafta dhirta ku jirtaa tahay naf dhireed oo tarmidda iyo koriinka keliya ka shaqeysa, xayawaankana ay ku jirto naf dareenley ah oo dareenka ka shaqeysa uun iyo nafta aadamaha oo ah naf sababeyn ah ama fikir iyo wax isweydiin ka

shaqeysa.⁽⁸⁾ Hadaba ilaah yaqaankii kaatooliga ahaa ee Thomas Aquinas ayaa wuxuu yidhi: “Naftu waxa ay leedahay qorshe ku saleysan in aaney xubin jidhka ka mida ku tiirsaneyn, sidaa darteed naftu keli ahaanshaheeda wey istaagi kartaa jidh la’aan, sidoo kale ilaa iyo nafta sababeynta/macquulka ah ee adamaha(Rational Soul) waa walax degan oo aan aheyn wax ka sameysan matter lamana burburin karo xataa haddii la adeegsado habdhisyo dabeecad ah(natural process)”.⁽⁹⁾

Haddaba bal aynu markanna isla eegno waxa uu Fiisikisku ka dhahay nafta. Fiisikisyahanka/falagyahanka mareykanka ah ee Sean Michael Corroll ayaa wuxuu qorey in fikrada nafta ay ka hor imaaneyso Aragtida Quantum Field(Quantum Field thoery – QFT) wuxuuna qorey in naftu ku jiri karto oo keliya “Keliya looma baahna fiisikis cusub, laakiin riwaayad ahaan fiisikis cusub oo QTF ah ma jiri karo in lasoo uruuriyo qurubyo ruuxi ah iyo xoogag/awoodo ruuxi ah kuwaas oo dhexgali kara qurubyada joogtada ah laakiin waynu ogaan laheyn iyaga tijaabooyinka jiritaaneed darteed ee la sameeyey”.⁽¹⁰⁾

Hadaba laanta QFT ee Quantum indeterminism ayaa soo jeediyey dhowr aragtiyood oo xal u noqon kara dhibaataada ah sida naftu dhexgalka ula sameeyso maskaxda, laakiin neuroscience-yahankii Peter Clarke ayaa helay qaladaad ku dhex jira aragtidan. Sidaa darteed ma jiraan wax xujooyin ah taas oo uu doorkani ka ciyaari karo shaqada maskaxda. Waxaana lagu soo gabagabeeyey in Cartesian Soul aysan sal iyo raad toona ku laheyn Quantum physics-ka.⁽¹¹⁾ Cartesian soul haddaad maqasho waa aadamuhu wuxuu ka koobayahay laba qeybood oo kala ah: naf iyo jidh waxaana aragtidan iska leh faylasuufkii faransiiska ahaa ee Rene Descartes.

Bal markana aynu dul istaagno laanta Baayoolajiga iyo nafta. Baayoolaji-yahankii reer kanada Cyrille Barette(1975-2007) wuxuu qorey in “ naftu waa kelmad lagu qeexo fikrad aynu innagu u ikhtiraacney si aynu ugu soo bandhigno dareenka ahaansho ee waafaqsan jiritaanka ee xuska,⁽¹²⁾ isagoo sharraxaya adeegsanaya tusaalayaal fud-fudud oo uu maqaal ku sheegay in naftu ay tahay hanti kasoo maaxeysa/ifbaxeysa habdhiska balaadhan ee matter-ka ah ee maskaxda”,⁽¹³⁾ se laakiin weli ilaa hadda laanta baayoolajigu arrimhaas nafta ma faro gashan oo waa laan khuseysa nolol iyo noolayaasha oo biological living things oo keli ah xoogga saarta, xataa ku dawakhdey ilma aragtida gaar ahaan virus-ka oo markuu noole kale galo noolaada, markuu dibedda usoo baxana dhinta, fasiraadna ay u waayeen hab shaqeedka noocan ah.

Bal markanna aynu dul istaagno laanta Parapsychology-ga. Qaar kamid ah parapsychologist-ga ayaa isku dayey iney sameeyaan tijaabo saynis ah oo ku saabsan bal in ay jirto naf ka soocan maskaxda aynu naqaan, iyadoo sida badanka ah lagu qeexo daahiro diimeed intii lagu qeexi laaha arrimo nafeed(psyche) ama fikireed(mind). Sixiroolihii/Indhosarcaadlihii iyo qoraagii reer mareykan ee Milbourne

Christopher(1978-1984) iyo qoraayadii/saynisyahandii reer mareykan ee Mary Roach ayaa ku doodey in midnaba ka hirgelin isku deyadii parapsychologist-yada oo midna uu san ku guuleysan.^{(14) (15)} Waxa sidoo kale jirta in la isweydiyo culeyska nafta, haddaba dabshidkii 1907dii ayaa dhakhtarkii reer mareykan ee Duncan MacDougall(1866-1920) wuxuu sameeyey tijaabadii la magac baxdey “The 21 grams Experiment” taas oo uu cabirey culeysyada bukaano, kedib bukaano dhintey debaddeed ayaa wuxuu sheegay in culeyskii hore ee uu cabirey wax ka go’een wuxuuna yidhi: “Markaan xisaabiyey culeyska hore iyo kan hadda dhimashada kedib waxa uu noqdey “21 grams”, sidaa darteed culeysku naftu waa 21 grams.”^{(16) (17)}

Fiisikisyahankii reer mareykan ee Robert Lee Park ayaa wuxuu qorey in tijaabada Duncan MacDougall loo tixgelineyn maanta iyadoon wax xujooyin saynis ah heysan⁽¹⁸⁾, sidoo kale aqoon-nafeedyahankii reer canada ee Bruce Macfariance Hood ayaa isna qorey in “ laakiin culeyskaa lumey ma aha mid lagu kalsoonaan karo ama la tuuri karo, natiijadu helayna wax saynis ku dhisan ma aha’.⁽¹⁹⁾

Bal markanna xaga diimaha aynu jaleecnee, ugu horeyn diinta budhiisamka ayaa iyadu waxa ay qabtaa in shey kasta uu isbedel ku jiro sidaa darteed wax meel taagan in uusanba jirin^{(20) (21)}, sidaa darteed aadamuhu ma aha wax joogto ah oo cayiman⁽²²⁾, marka loo eego doctrine-ka anatta ayaa qaba in naf-na jirin qof-na jirin, kelmadaha aniga iyo iwm aan loo tixgelin karin qof cayiman.⁽²³⁾ Haddaba doctrin-ka anatta isagu ma aha mid Meterialism ah, balse budhiisamku ma diidana waxyaabo aan material aheyn in ay jiraan, keliya waxa ay diidanyihiin waa wax cayiman oo meel taagan, balse haddey tahay naf dhimaneysa oo isbeddel joogto ah ku jirta ma diiddana budhiisamku khaasatan doctrine-ka anatta. Maadaama budhiisamku aaminsanyihiin felsafad ah naftu iney marka ay qofka ka baxdo ay qof kale ku wareegto oo gasho loona yaqaan “Reincarnation”.

Sidaa darteed dugsiyada/madarasadaha fikriga ah ee diinta budhiisamka ayaa isku khilaafsan midan ah nolosha dhimashada dabaddeed ma sii soconeysa?⁽²⁴⁾ tusaale ahaan dugsiga Yogacara ee ka tirsan laaanta Mahayana ee diinta budhiisamka ayaa qaba in ay jiraan keyd xuseed/ruuxi ah oo dhimashada dabaddeed sii socon doona⁽²⁵⁾, halka dugsiiyo kale sida Tibetan Budhiisam ay qabaan in ay jiraan seddex maan/garaad oo kala ah: maanka aadka u xooggan kaas oo aan xooga saarin dhimashada iyo wixii la halmaala, maanka xooggan oo xooga saara arrimaha dhimashada ama riyooyinka ama xuskaba iyo maanka gross-ka ah oo aan jirinba marka uu qofku hurdo ku jiro.

Bal markana aynu dul istaagno diinta kiristaanka iyo waxa ay ka tidhi, badanka kiristaanku waxa ay rumeysanyihiin in ay tahay wax xaqiiqa ah taas oo jidhka dhex gasha kuna jirta lana xidhiidhsan, waxaaney ku qeexaan wax mooraal ahaan, ruux ahaan iyo daahirooyin felsafaddeed. Faylasuuf dimeedkii kiristanka ahaa ee reer ingiriis Richard Winburne ayaa wuxuu dhahay: “ Waa raddin iyo dhaleecayn soo noq-noqota

oo dadka rumeysan dualism-ku ineysan odhan karin waa maxay naftu?, naftu waa walxo aan meterial aheyn oo ku tacaluqa dhimirka/xuska waxeyna leeyihiin dareen iyo fikir, damacyo iyo rumeysad, nafuhuna waa qeyb muhiim ka ah aadamaha”. Haddaba laanta ugu balaadhan ee rumeysadka kiristaanka ee ugu dambeysey (Christian Escathology) ayaa qabta in dadku marka ay dhintaan naftooda waxa xisaabinaya Alle, go’aamin doonnana mida janno tageysa iyo mida naar tageysa, se si guud dhammaan mad-habyada/kooxaha kiristaanka sida: Evengelical-ka, orthodox-ka bari, Oriental-ka orthodox-ka ah, kiniisadaha bariga iyo mainline protestan-ka ayaa dhamaan wada dhiga/aaminsan in Nebi Ciise N.N.K.H uu door muhiima ka ciyaarayo badbaadinta dadka kiristaanka ah.⁽²⁶⁾

Waxa sidoo kale jira mafaahiim kiristaan ah oo ay kamid yihiin in naftu ay tahay nolosha, sidaas darteed dhimashadu ay tahay hurdo waxaana qolyahaas kamid ah (Christian Conditionalism), waxaana rumeysadkani ku dhisanyahay dhaxal dhaqameed sheegaya in nafaha aan wanaagsaneyni sii jiri doonaan intii ay ku silci lahaayeen ciqaabta/naarta “Annihilationism”, oo ama aad janno tageysid ama aad dhulka ku raaxeysaneysid. Sidoo kale waxa jira faham kale oo loogu yeedho “Universal Salvation” ama badbaaddada caalamiga ah, oo ah in aan cidna ka hadheyn iyagoo aaminsan in nafaha xumi ay alle hortii loogu dambi dhaafi doono sababa la xidhiidha jaceyl iyo keliyeyn, se laakiin doctrine-ka ay diinta kiristaanku ku dhisantahay ayaa midaas kasoo horjeeda oo qaba wax loogu yeedho “Special Salvation” ama badbaaddada shakhsiga ah oo dad gaar ahi ay muteen, inta kale-na ciqaab ay muteen.

Mufakiriintii kiristaanka reer galbeedka mid kamida kuwii ugu saameynta badnaa waa Augustine ayaa wuxuu yidhi: “ Naftu waa walax gaar ah taas oo xukunta jidhka aadamaha”. Halka kiristaanka qaarkii rumeysanyihiin wax loogu yeedho “Trichotomic” taas oo ka hadleysa in aadamuhu ay ka koobanyihiin seddex qaab dhismeed oo kala ah: jidhka(soma), soul(psyche) iyo ruuxda(pneuma).⁽²⁷⁾ Haddaba diinta kiristaanka ayaa dood adag ka dhex taagantahay marka laga hadlayo asalka nafta, labada aragtiyood ee ugu waaweyn ee kala ah: Creationism ayaa qabta in naf kasta alle si madax banaan u abuurey, ha ahaato marka labada biyood ay kulmaan ama keddiba. Halka Traducianism ayaa qabta in naftu ay ka timaado waalidka si dabiiciyan ah. Sidoo kale aragtida pre-existence-ga ayaa aaminsan in nafuhu ay jiraan isku darsanka biyaha aadamaha hortii. ^{(27) (28) (29)}

Bal markana aynu dul istaagno diinta islaamka, si guud islaamku waxa uu aaminsanyahay waxa la dhaho ruux iyo naf, alle-na meelo qur’aanka kamida wuxuu ku sheegay in arrimaha ruuxda aqoon yar uun laga siiyey aadamaha, laakiin aqoontaas la sheegayaa alle agtiisa ayey ka yartahee, se haddii aadamaha loo eego waxaaba maan gal ah in ay meel ay kala dhigaan waayi lahaayeen. Haddaba daahirada fasiraada labada qeybood ayaa dadka sida ugu macquulsan u sharraxay waxaa kamid ah mufakirka islaamiga ah ee

reer falastiin Dr. Cadnaan Ibraahiim oo xalqadihiisa aragtida isbedelka(Theory of evolution) uu kaga hadlayey marka uu marayey qeybta nebi aadam siduu isu soo beddelay ayaa wuxuu dhahay; “ Meesha aynu ku kala beydhney innaga iyo Homonites-ku waa ruuxda, oo iyaga waxa aynu ka sinneyn awalkii hore nafta oo ah wax noole kasta ku jira, laakiin innaga waxa keliya ee macnaha inoo yeelay xayawaankana innaga duwey waa ruuxda, alle-na wuxuu yidhi: “markii aan sawiro(aadam) ruuxdeydana aan ku afuufo usujuuda” Sidaa darteed ruuxdu waa ta innaga dhigeysa inneynu ka fikirno qiyaame, alle, waxyi, rumeysad iwm. Halka xayawaanku aaney arrimahaas kaba fikirin sababtuna waa naf oo keli ah ayaa ku jirta ee ruux kuma jirto. Sidoo kale ruuxdu ma dhimato ee nafta ayaa dhimata sida alle sheegay: “ Naf kasta geerida ayey dhadhamineysaa” oo ma odhan ruuxdu geerida ayey dhadhamineysaa.⁽³⁰⁾ Fahmkan ayaa u muuqda mid maangal ah si wacana ukala sharraxaya farqiga u dhexeeya nafta iyo ruuxda aynu badanaa maqalno.

Bal markanna aynu dul istaagno diinta hinduusamka, waxa ay nafta u yaqaanaan kelmad afka sanskrit ah “Atman”⁽³¹⁾⁽³²⁾⁽³³⁾, haddaba felsafadda hinduusamka gaar ahaan dugsiga fikirka vidan-ta ee diinta hinduusamka, atman waa xeerka ugu horreeya ama aasaaska diinta hinduusamka.⁽³⁴⁾ Halka lixda dugsi ee ortodhokos-ka diinta hinduusamka ay aaminsanyihiin iney jirto Atma, ayna ku jirto shey kasta, haddaba qodobka ugu weyn ee ay budhiisamka ku kala duwanyihiin ayaa ah in aysan budhiisamku aaminsaneyn naf iyo shakhsiyad labadaba.⁽³⁵⁾ Walow ay diinta hinduusamka bahwaddaag fikri ah la yihiin meelaha qaar oo naftu ka mid tahay, se diinta jayniisamka oo ah budhiisam iyo hinduusam isku dar ah (mixed) oo iyadu aan aheyn diin keligeed meel u taagan.

Bal markanna aynu dul istaagno diinta yuhuudda, waxa ayna leeyihiin erayo badan oo ay ku qeexaan nafta ama ruuxda, ay kamid yihiin nafesh(wax nool), ruach(dabeyl), neshamah(neefsasho), chayah(nolol).⁽³⁶⁾

haddaba si guud yuhuuddu maleh afkaaro badan oo lakala taxo oo waa wax suicide blocked ah, sidaa darteed waxa ay aaminsanyihiin in ay nafi jirto ahna tii aadam lagu afuufey sida kitaabka koowaad ee towraada yuhuudda ku xusan.⁽³⁷⁾ Balse waxa intaas soo raaca sixirka yuhuuddu ay caanka ku tahay ee loo yaqaan “Kabala”, oo isagu nafta u qeybiya shan qeybood oo kala ah: Nafesh oo lala xidhiidhiyo dabeecada, Ruach oo lala xidhiidhiyo dareenka iyo mooraalka, Neshamah oo lala xidhiidhiyo indheergaradnimada iyo wacyiga illaahey, Chayah oo loo tixgeliyo qeyb illaahey kamid ah, Yechidah qeybtan oo iyadu ah mid alle la jirta oo muhiimn-na ah. Sidoo kale sixirka kaballa wuxuu leeyahay faham kale oo diimaha budhiisamka, hinduusamka iyo xataa kiristaanka qaarkii ku jira oo aynu hore usoo sheegany loona yaqaan **“Reincarnation”** .

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