

**ABSTRACTS OF THE
ARABIC PAPERS**

Contrivance Features in Quran interpretation
Naif Bin Saeed Al-Zahrani

Praise be to Allah, the Cherisher and sustainer of the worlds, and prayer and peace be upon our prophet Mohammad and his family and companions.

This research reveals some aspects of a valuable science related to the Holy Quran sciences. Its grade of order comes directly after knowing the meaning of Quran vocabulary and its direct meanings.

This science concerns about the meaning and what is beyond the meaning of words that related with the verse more than its direct meaning.

This research aims to originate the issues and learnings of contrivance in commentary from the texts, and applications of the scholars and chief commentary scholars.

It also shows their methods in presenting the contrived meanings, the rules of contrivance and the manners of that who deals with contrivance.

The research deals with this subject introductory theoretically and then practically by presenting practical examples from prophet's companions' contrivances in commentary of Holy Quran. It also shows issues of this science and its applications through analytical method.

This method deals with analysing and studying what was said in this field and shows what is likely true if there are different opinions.

The research showed many results related to some branches of commentary, hoped to be of great benefits in the fields of commentary studies.

**"The effect of the beginning of verses on the letters of
meaning and how they enrich
the meaning and broaden it."**

Dr: Mohammed Mohammed Abdul-Aleem

In the name of Allah the most graceful and peace upon his prophet, Mohammed, and his Companions and those who follow.

The greatest thing that attracts attention and distinguishes the Holy Quran is its enrichment in meanings. These meanings are maintaining the unity of rhythm without surplus or shortage. In fact, these phenomena in the Holy Quran are countless and numerous. This research is greatly concerned with one of these phenomena (aspects).

The reader of the Quran verses notices how the meaning differs and very immediately on just reading the beginning letters in spite of the unchanged course or even unchanged letter.

We aren't going to mention examples to indicate these models in this short synopsis the research will deal with these points in detail. But, what must be indicated is that it's extremely important to study the letters of meanings and how they're greatly connected with eloquence, unlike those studies which gave care to the meaning of prepositions and their variable indications.....etc, or discovering what is legible to begin with and what's illegible. In this way of connection that we aspire and on which the idea of this research is based it's the coherence of speech in the course of verses of Quran and how we can recognize its eloquence and its indications.

What must be mentioned concerning the technique of this study is that it's based on two cornerstones., the first one is hard search for all letters that specialists determined . the

second one is "selection" that's to say that it selected examples for indication and justification as the search for counting them needs more studies which deepen this idea and develop it. For this reason , the plan of this search is to be in a preface and four parts of research.

The first part deals with the indications of the word "yes" or "aye" . the second one deals with the word "no" and what (scholars) said about it .

As for the third part, it deals with the letter "k" and how the meaning differ in cases of stopping on it or starting with it.

As for the fourth part, it deals with the letters "B" and "on" "from" and "in" in addition to their indications and how they can enrich the meaning and broaden it.

Allah is the only supporter and the guide towards the straight way.

The Idea of the Artless Sound and Its Effect
on the Arabic Phonetic Lesson
Prof. Ghanim Q. Al-Hamad

The phonetic studies which were written by Arab Linguistics and Koran intonation Scientists are considered to be one of the Oldest studies in this field. It helped to keep Arab pronunciation far from any impurities of melody and to clear it from any Persian appearances.

The Arab phonetic lesson includes significant thoughts about releasing the nature of pronunciation and the origin of Arabic sound .

But the progressing of sciences and accumulate of knowledge show new facts in the field of pronunciation of linguistic sounds and this gave a chance to go over some ideas dealing with the process of pronunciation. One of

these ideas that we ought to go over , is the idea of an artless sound. Many brilliant Arab linguistics and Koran intonation Scientists depend on this idea to explain how Arabic sound is produced . It can be mentioned that:

While a breath goes out of the breast , the movement of breast munches and lungs results in an innocent sound ,which makes a material to form linguistic letters so they identify the letters according to this idea as an artless sound which depends on a produced articulation , which is considered an ambiguous and uncompleted identifying.

No doubt that the idea of the artless sound doesn't explain the process of pronunciation to identice with this matter of fact , because linguistic sound formed by the air of exhaling through the parts of the pronunciation machine starting from the larynx and ending with the lips.

Certainly there is an artless sound proceeds the breath passing through the cavities of the organs of speech which makes an obstruction either by closing or narrowing . consequently the linguistic sound occurs.

This research studies origin of the artless sound in the Arabic phonetic lesson and shows the negative effect of this idea in the imagination of Arab linguistics and Koran intonation scientists about the process of pronunciation and identifying the linguistic letter, voiced , voiceless , plosives and affricates sound. It is still effective in books about (AL-Tajweed) nowadays.

It tries to offer an appropriate imagination about the articulation process , then re-arrange a number of identifying according to this imagination.

Dreams Phenomenon in Readings books and Readers
Biographies
Dr. Omar Hamdan

Although the Science of Qur'anic readings with its entire attendant and variant subjects and the study of *manāmāt* (literature about dreams) have been studied independently by old and contemporary scholars, no one has, to my knowledge, touched upon the issue of the relationship between the readings and the *manāmāt* in modern contemporary studies.

This article aims to identify the nature of the relationship between the readings and the *manāmāt* and to what extent the relationship effected the *tasbī'*-process of the Qur'anic readings by Imam Ibn Mujāhid (d. 324), as reflected in his book “*Kitāb al-sab‘a fī l-qirā’āt*” [about the seven Qur'anic readers], and the approval of final *ta’shīr* of Qur'anic readings by Imam Ibn al-Jazarī (d. 833), as documented in his book “*an-nashr fī qirā’āt al-‘ashr*”. It examines what role dreams played alongside the discussions and deliberations among Qir’a’at Scholars during the period between the two Imams.

The article also highlights how the *manāmāt* were employed to vouch for a reader’s interest in the promotion and the authentication of a certain Qur'anic reading, as well as the veneration of traditions and transmissions attached to particular readers.

Al-Shamāh fee Infrad Al-Thalathah ún AlSabāah
Iyad Salem Assamiraie
Jacoub Ahmad Assamiraie

Parise be to Allah and peace and blessing upon his prophet , his family and companions and the one who follows him.

This research deals with editing a book called "Al-Shamah fee Infrad Al-Thalathah an AlSabaah" this book was written by Othman bin Omer Al-Nashry , who is one of the famous scholars of Recitations in Yemen.

The book deals with one of the important issues in Quran Recitations by mentioning the phonemes that the three readers solely mentioned to complete ten recitations , the readers are : Abo Jafa'r, Jacoub, and Khalaf .The total versions of recitations in this book are six, two versions for each reader.The book depends on Ibn Aljazary's book Aldurrah AlMudhia.The editing was on the copy kept in the regional center and scripts ' previously "Saddam's center of scripts" his scientific status and his writings.