



**ABSTRACTS OF
THE ARABIC PAPERS**



The Quranic verses which Prophet(PBUH)
quoted through true sayings
Dr.Esam Abdul-Mohsen Al-Himeidan

This research is about collection of reasoning inferences of the prophet (pbuh) from Quranic verses which were mentioned in the two books of Hadeeth, namely, Bukhari and Muslim, and the study of the meanings of these inferences which leads to many benefits.

First benefit is the endorsement of rules of Tafseer and basics of Islamic law (osoul alfiqh) with the proofs from Islamic jurisprudence.

Second benefit is the endorsement of tafseer of some Quranic verses as interpreted by some pious scholars from early Islamic era through the Prophet's hadeeth.

Third benefit is to take advantage from the Prophet's (pbuh) way in presenting the Islamic commands from the Qur'an.

Fourth benefit is comparison of Quranic sciences and the other Islamic sciences, such as sciences of Hadeeth and basis of Islamic law.

The inferences have been arranged as per the order of chapters (Surah) of the Quran, and have resulted in total of fifty inferences. The study has revealed that the Prophet (pbuh) has used these inferences in order to explain the verses of the Quran, or in relation with the sciences of Quran, such as clarifying vague meanings, or defining conditions for an unconditional Quranic command, or specifying the general meaning of a Quranic command. Moreover, some inferences are related to Islamic jurisprudence, for example, explanation of a rule of Islamic law. Furthermore, some inferences are associated with the basics of Islamic law, such as the laws of pre-Islamic religions.

In addition, this research also informs that the prophet (pbuh) has inferred with parts of some verses according to a situation, gathered parallel verses, and used some of the verses to preach or to remind himself.

Hadeeth of Aubai bin Ka'ab in moralities
of the verses and the interpreters' opinion towards it
Dr. Nasser bin Mohammed Al-Manea

It was clear from the study of the order of men who narrated the Hadeeth that this Hadeeth was not true and some one said it is not the prophet (pbuh). The text of this Hadeeth was weak and poor within its words.

In spite of this Hadeeth is well known but some people mentioned it in some of explanation books, saying that it encourage to reading Holy Quran.

Unfortunately, this Hadeeth was mentioned in many explanation books. The attitude of the interpreters was of three groups :

The first group: Many interpreters warned people from this Hadeeth such as: Al-Baghawi, Al-Qurtobi and Al-Khateeb Al-Shirbeeni.

The second group: They narrated the Hadeeth by the order of the men who said it, the blame of the scholars was somewhat weaker. Some of these scholars were: Ibn-Mardwaih, Al-Thaalabi and Al-Wahedi.

The third group: Those who mentioned it without the series of men who narrated it and they didn't explain it. The blame upon them was more. Some of these were: Al-Zemakhshari, Al-Tubrasi and Al-Baidawi.

The researcher warned from this Hadeeth and people ought not to make use of it in any chapter in the field of the Holy Quran sciences and studies.

**Metaphor of the appeal and its reality and
purposes in Quranic address and speech**
Dr. Dhafir bin Ghrman Al-Amri

The research deals with these : realities and metaphors within the usage of: the appeal letter and within the appeal and also within the sentence which contains the appeal.

The research also dealt with the appeal term both in language and eloquence . Then it dealt with the appeal articles in the Holy Quran.

The research concerns about the article : "Ya" and its origin which shows that it is used for the far away and its usage for the nearer assumed to be metaphor.

The research consisted of two main parts: One of them is the appeal from Allah Almighty and the other from the human beings. The research explains the meaning of Allah speech to His creatures and the metaphors of the usage of the appeal article in both cases.

The speech or the appeal from Allah Almighty was clear in three main purposes: The speech or appeal that for honoring, the appeal and the speech for showing the importance of the matter.

The appeal from the human beings was mentioned in four main purposes: The appeal for greatness, that for the importance of the matter, that for wish and desire, that for making less and negligible.

The researcher came to a conclusion that shows the results of his research clearly.

The effect of memorization of the Holy Quran
in Psychology health
Prof. Saleh Ibrahim AL-Sanie

The Holy Quran is the word of Allah that sent down to the messenger Muhammad, God and peace to mankind Hidayat and happiness here and in the day after. The current study aimed to examine the effect of memorizing the Quran at the level of mental health. The study sample consisted of the 170 students a set of two Male and female students at the Institute of Imam Shatiby to memorize the Quran and, and students and a Male and female at King Abdul-Aziz University, Jeddah Governorate numbering 170 students.

The age groups of starved convergent, as well as the academic level in a sample group of students and students in the sample were concentrated at the same level.

The researcher was used to measure the amount of memorizing the Quran question graduated from the eight levels of conservation begins the first part and then less than five for each level of five parts, and in the seventh level four parts, and the last level is the highest level memorizing the Holy Quran in full. To measure the level of mental health researcher used measure of mental health by Solomon Aldoerat, which consists of 60 words and got the stability factor and certified good.

One of the most important results of the study and there is a positive correlation between high function statistically amount of conservation and the high level of mental health among a sample study. The students and students Institute (who outnumber their counterparts in the amount of conservation) were the highest of them in the level of mental health differentials function statistically. There were no differences in the level of mental health to study samples

can be attributed to the variables of sex, nationality, age or level of study.

The study concluded a series of recommendations drawn from the results of the previous studies and the results of the current study.

The Answers of Yūsuf Efendī-Zāde to Several Issues
Pertinent to the Recitation of the Qur'an
Edited with an introduction by
Dr. Omar Yūsuf 'Abd al-Ghanī Hamdan

The present work is a critical edition of a hitherto unedited tractate by the renowned Yūsuf Efendī-Zāde (d. 1167 AH), chief and master of the Qur'an-reciters in the Ottoman capital of Istanbul. The tractate carries the title: "The Answers of Yūsuf Efendī-Zāde to Several Issues Pertinent to the Qur'an".

The tractate contains the author's response to questions sent to him by the Wazir Abū Nā'ila 'Abd Allāh Pasha Köprülüzade (d. 1148 AH) regarding the variant readings and the recitation of seventeen passages in the Qur'an.

Yūsuf Efendī-Zāde's clear and well-documented answers contain references to sources and important discussions.

At the end of the tract, the author grants the abovementioned Wazir a certificate (*Ijāzah*) allowing him to transmit, recite and teach what he had learned from the literature on Variant Readings. The certificate is supported by a chain of transmissions in the science of Qur'anic Readings, Qur'anic exegesis and in Ḥadīth literature, in fulfilment of the wishes of the Wazir.

This work consists of an annotated critical edition, introduction and indices. The introduction consists of a

detailed biography of the author which offers an account of his life, cultural background, education and legacy. The edited text is based on two copies (of a total of four), one of which was copied in 1143, during the lifetime of the author.

The edited text is enhanced with important and rich annotations containing documentation of citations made by the author as well as identification of names and book titles.