



خامساً: الملخصات باللغة الإنجليزية



The Words that appear weak in Taiybat Al-Nashr

by Ibn Al-Jazari

Dr. Habeeb Allah bin Saleh Alsulami

This research aims to study the weak forms of some words mentioned in Taiybat Al-Nashr contained in the ten recitations of the Holy Quran such as: it was said, narrated, mentioned.

The research explains the meanings whether they are weak or strong. It also shows the effect of these words in the recitation of the Holy Quran.

The subject of this research was derived from the books of "Alnashr wa Altagreeb".

This research has got an introduction, a definition of Taiybat Alnashr, a study of the weak forms of some words and ends by the important results and the following recommendations:

- 1- The weak forms of the words according to Ibn Aljazari's opinion are divided into four kinds.
 - The first one: the multi-faced kinds of these words.
 - The second: these is a difference in the meanings of these words but it is acceptable to be read by them.
 - The third: shows the weak kind of these words.

- The fourth one: words that aren't related to the subject of the research.
- 2- The weak forms of these words are about fifteen words, in thirty six articles. Ibn Aljazari mentioned four weak forms and the rest of these words differ in weakness or strength according to their places in the text.

Resources of Following in The Holy Quran

Dr. Fayz bin Habib Atturjumi

This research or project aims at explaining the resources that Allah the Almighty instructed to follow His order and do in our daily life: in our sayings, doings and our believes.

These resources should be a source for our legislative life. In the research there is a true answer and reply to those who claim that there is another resource (like Arrafedha).

The research also aims at showing that the source in all religions is the following to Allah revelation. The research explains how these resources come without any errors.

It also shows the good examples whom Allah the almighty has chosen, those are the prophets and the messengers of Allah and then their followers.

The researcher gave examples of the some Quranic verses in relation with the subject of following in the Holy Quran.

The contemplative Question in the Holy Quran

Dr. Ebtihal Khalid Alsalamah

The research deals with explaining the concept of this question. It also explains that this question is good and acceptable and it isn't forbidden to be asked.

The research explains the importance of asking such questions because it leads to understanding the meaning of the Holy Quran verses. It also shows the importance of using such questions in the field of Education, Learning, and guidance.

The research deals with the right method of answering such questions.

The most important sources for these questions are: interpretation books, its bases, origins and the Quranic science beside the language books.

The research explains the aids which help in asking such questions such as: asking the question and repeating verses of Holy Quran beside listening to it.

The research mentioned many fields that a person can ask these questions like: the language, the rules, the meanings and the aims.

The research concludes with applying Surat Al-Homazah as an example by asking some contemplative questions about it followed by the answers from the correct sources.

The Quranic Counterpart between Agreeing and Disagreeing in connection with the Arabic Grammar – According the seven recitations, by Alshatebeya method
Dr. Al-Saied Ibrahim Al-Mansi

- ❖ The research aims to giving the answer for the questions raised by agreeing and disagreeing by different recitors.
- ❖ It also shows the grammatical rules within their problems and the change of pausing and starting.
- ❖ It also contributes to facilitate the Quranic recitations for the targeted groups.

The most important results are:

- ❖ The recitation may be a deed against a grammatical principle. An example of this: some grammarians said that : the notifier shouldn't proceed the noun in a sentence that contains: "*Laysa*" such as the recitation of "*Hafs and Hamza*".

﴿ لَيْسَ الْبِرَّ أَنْ تُوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ قِبَلَ الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ ﴾ [البقرة: 177]

- ❖ The recitation may be a deed that supports a grammatical principle such as those who support the addition of the

descriptive noun to its adjective like the recitation of
"Ibn Aa'mer" : [الأنعام: 32] ﴿وَلَدَارُ الْآخِرَةِ خَيْرٌ﴾

- ❖ The researcher stated that the seven recitation must be all the same in their correctness. In some cases one recitation can be clearer than the other such as : *"Abi Amr"*
 [المؤمنون: 87، 89] ﴿سَيَقُولُونَ اللَّهُ﴾. Al-Farra said " it is clearer in respect of Arabic language, like the recitation ﴿مَنْ رَبُّ﴾.

The Rhetorical Method of the Holy Quran in using the
Two negative letters: No = la and Not = lan
Dr. Dhafir bin ghurman Al-Amri

The research deals with the rhetorical method of the Holy Qur'an in the use of the two negative letters: **No "La"** and **Not "Lan"** and their meanings in the Qur'anic style.

The research includes an introduction, a statement of the research method, its objectives, and the previous studies. It is divided into two sections. The first deals with the negative in the grammatical lesson. The second topic deals with the two letters in the Quranic style and their meanings. It is placed in two demands for each letter of demand, in which it is an extrapolation of some of verses that are meaningful to the rhetorical meanings. The search is sufficient to indicate

the purpose of the research, Its purpose, and the research may be classified according to those meanings Which appear from the arrival of the two letters in the style of the Quran, and then conclude the research conclusion, where the findings, and a list of sources, indexed index of topics.



*ABSTRACTS OF
THE ARABIC
PAPERS*