



رابعاً: الملخصات باللغة الإنجليزية



---

---

**Quranic recitations in interpretation of Al-matreeedi**

**Dr. Osama Ibn Abd-Alwahab Al-Hayani**

This (research) is focused on an analytical inductive study of Quran reading and its importance in an advanced interpretation (explanation) as it has not taken the required interest in research.

This study aims at disclosing the methodology of Al-matreeedi in presenting (interroducing), readings of Quran and dedicating them in interpretation in direction , argument and manifestation.

Deemed methodology of scientific research have been followed ; since two methods have been adopted; the first is the inductive methodology by which readings were tracked, and extracted, and manifesting their kinds and the method they are presented by. The second is the analytical methodology which is based on the extraction of the readings from its original source and attributing them to their Readers and then analyzing those readings through manifesting the way they are used in argument and selection.

The research concluded that the interpretation of Almatreeedi is one of the significant sources of the recurrent and odd Readings of Quran; moreover Almatreeedi is the only one who mentioned odd unprecedented readings in published publication available.

**Narration of Ali Bin Abi Talha from Ibn Abbass in Quranic commentary- A comparative study of surah AL-Israa as sample**

**Dr. Ameen Ibn Ayesb Al-Muzainy**

This research studies narrations from Ali bin Abi Talha from Ibn

Abbass using narrations in commentary of surah Al-Isra as sample. The researcher investigated the narrations which were up to (36) narrations then, compared them with the rest of narrations from Ibn Abbass or from the bearers of his commentary in order to know the link between Ibn Abi Talha and Ibn Abbass. The research was divided into two sections: one: narrations of Ibn Abi Talha which are in agreement with the narrations of other narrators from Ibn Abbass or some of them. Two: narrations of Ibn Abi Talha which are in contradiction to the narrations of all other narrators from Ibn Abbass.

The researcher concluded that Mujahid was a strong link between Ibn Abi Talha and Ibn Abbass even though the researcher strongly believes that there are other links between them who may include Sa'eed bin Jubair and Ikrimah Maula Ibn Abbass, because not all narrations of Ibn Abi Talha are through Mujahid. The researcher also discovered that there is an agreement between narrations of Ibn Abi Talha and his companion: Ibn Juraij except that Ibn Abi Talha's source of those narrations is not clear.

**Keywords:** Quranic commentary using narrations - Ibn Abi Talha – comparison – Mujahid Bin Jabar.

### **"Running a way" as used in the Holy Quran**

**Dr. Ayshah Mohammad Al-Hamdan**

This research discusses the issue of "fleeing" or "running away" as used in the Holy Quran, its concept, its synonyms, and its types. Some of these "fleeing" or "running away" or "running to" are commendable

or laudable such as fleeing to the Almighty Allah, or running to Allah by doing all good things that he ordered us to do whether giving alms, praying or praising Him. "Running Away" from Satan or Running Away from commotion or aggression or Running away from religious aggressing or even running for performing Jihad are all good deeds.

Bad "fleeing" or "running away" "fleeing" or "running away" refers to that which is done by Unbelievers when they run away from belief and call to embrace Islam. Running away during a war between Muslims and non-Muslims as well as running away from death is also bad fleeing.

This research discusses the reasons and causes of running away, some of these are fear of body wound or injury or any harm to their religious belief. There is also fleeing or running away because of horror, dread or terror as well as from an epidemic or shock or fright.

This research also discussed the signs of good fleeing such as Hijrah i.e. fleeing from Makkah to Madinah during the life time of Prophet Mohammed Peace and Mercy of Allah Be Upon Him (SAAWS) or leaving a place where Allah is disobeyed.

Some of the signs of Bad "Fleeing" are: Fleeing from Jihad War, or turning back when people are going for Jihad, foot slippery. I also discussed the consequences of Good and Bad Fleeing.

The research used the deductive and logical method. The research concluded by stating the main findings of the research.

**“Concept of Divine in Holy Quranic Terminology”**

**Dr. Mohammad Abdul- Aziz AL-Saab**

**Questions upon which the study is reliant and academic research is seeking after their answers:**

1. What are the sayings of scholars in terms of their interpretation to the term “Worshippers” as the term appeared in the Holy Quran? What are their understanding of the Quranic concept?
2. Is the term “Worshippers” identical to that of “Servants” in terms of concept and meaning or both terms are different?

**The study concluded with the following findings. Following are the most important findings:**

1. The term ‘Rabaniya’ is an Arabic derivative of the transitive verb ‘Rabab’. However, the term ‘Rab’ refers to ALLAH otherwise refers to the meaning of education.
2. The sayings that outweigh are those referring to the term ‘Rabaniya’, which is derivative of ‘Rab’ which means education. It denotes the sense of promotion from lower to upper class and acting to repair and care.
3. This means that “Rabaneiyeen” or Worshippers can be defined as a category of scholars who are concerned with science and education of people. So, ‘Al-Rabani’ or ‘Worshipper’ is the scholar who is mainly concerned with reform and educating people literature and wisdom, providing them with good useful knowledge and care for neophytes prior to senior scholars. Worshippers always whisper to people about

their mundane aspects. For abundant usefulness and influence, the one had been called 'Rabani' or 'Worshipper'. And 'Worshippers' are scarce among academic scholars.

4. The term 'Rebiyoun' or Worshippers that indicated in Quran, is different than that of 'Rabaniyah'. The outweighed saying refers to that it denotes abundancy similar to the saying of most interpreters.

The study concluded with a number of recommendations such as the legitimate description of characteristics of 'Rabanyeen' scholars and their duties and responsibilities, in addition to.

#### Quranic Purposes: Methodical study

##### Dr. Mohammad Abdallah Alrabi'ah

- The research focused on a basic aspect of interpretation, which is the Quranic purposes, which are the ends that reach to achieve the purpose of Allah in his book (Quran).

- The research included basic introductions in quranic purposes.

- The research divided types of quranic purposes into four types (general purposes, purposes of Sura, purposes of stories, purposes of verses).

- The research included a statement of the methods of detection of the destinations in the types mentioned.

- The research included application models for each type.

- The research was designed to be a teaching method that can be adopted and developed as a course.

**Keywords:** purposes, contemplate, interpretation, ends, Suras, stories, verses.

### **Rhetorical Orientation Adopted in the Introductions of Interpretations**

**Dr. Abdullah Saleh Al-washmy**

The beginning of the rhetoric science was associated with the contemplation of the Book of ALLAH – ALMIGHTY ALLAH- as well as with the aspects of the miracle signs therein; as the scholars, learners, researchers took the burden of studying the opinions of the interpreters, linguistics and others in such rhetoric aspects; they were able to absorb the entire interpretations and rhetorical and language books.

It is noticed that the studies take the trend towards the interpretation books, and takes care by explaining the verses, but the introductions of the interpreters in considered are not studying and analysis .

This research aims to study the rhetorical Orientation and presented by interpreters in their introductions, in terms of rhetorical way and the feature of cerebration; by studying the meaning of the introduction, its relation with interpretation, the connection of interpretation with rhetoric issues, and the presence of rhetorical arts in addition to its characteristics in interpretation.

### **Phrases from the Origins of "Alifat"**

**Dr. Abd-Allah Abd-Alqader Altaweel**

This research addresses the book of “Phrases from the Origins of Alifat”, through study and analysis. It was written by the great Abu

Abdullah Mohammed Bin Shuraih Al-Ruaini Al-Eshbili (476 AH), may Allah have mercy on him. It has been validated based on a unique version, as the book is considered one of the key important authoring series. It is even more important being one of the missing works of the author, in addition to being an ancient composition for a highly-esteemed author.

This research is based on two main sections, the first of which dealing with the life of Al-Ruaini, his scientific stature and his effects. The second was dedicated to validate and verify the book scientifically, in a way that present a benefit for researchers and knowledge seekers.

**Keywords:** Al-Ruaini, Alifat, hamza, cut hamza, connected hamza

### **The critical Efforts of Contemporary Readings for holy Quran**

**Dr. Mohammad Rashid al-barakah**

This research is an attempt to monitor the scientific efforts of researches, writings and meetings. It has critiqued theses of the contemporary readers of the Holy Qur'an, provided that these efforts are directly related to the Holy Quran. Then, they were classified into two main categories, which included seven sub-types, of these, 178 are titles. This monitoring was followed by an analytical look at the titles of those critique efforts.

The recommendations of the research call for the establishment of a database of scientific efforts in this subject, adopted by one of the specialized research centers, while trying to provide as much as possible in electronic forms on the Internet.



***ABSTRACTS OF  
THE ARABIC  
PAPERS***