

The Terms of Imam Al-Shatibi that were not stipulated in the introduction of his poem: (herz al'amani wawajah altihani)

Dr. Ahmed Abduallah Alzahrani

Subject of study: Collecting and studying the terms of Imam Al-Shatibi, which were known by induction, and Imam Al-Shatibi did not stipulated them in his introduction.

Importance of the topic:

Finding and understanding the author's terms help - (by Allah's will) - to understand his book.

"Herz al'amani", in particular, is one of the poems the author's approach must be understood; Because Imam Al-Shatibi used terms that were not used before that in recitations.

Standing on such terms and collecting them turn back many of the Modifications and Comments that scholars had made to Imam Al-Shatibi

Main results:

The number of terms that Imam Al-Shatibi did not stipulate in the introduction to his poem- and which I collected are 21 terms.

Most of these terms were stipulated by the explainers of Shatibya

Keywords: Shatbya-El-Shatby- terms.

The more probable and choosing words in

<u>(Taybat Alnashr- Imam Ibn Aljazari)</u>

Dr. Habeeb Allah Saleh Alsulami

This research aims to study the words which are more probable and choosing contained in a poem (taybat alnashr fi alqira'at aleashr lil'iimam aibn aljazarii) - which is: (probable, corrected, completed, choose, chosen) and their number is sixteen words in twenty-seven places, with an explanation of their meanings.

I wrote it in an introduction and a preface and three sections. It concluded the most important findings and recommendations the most prominent were:

1. The most probable and choosing words - according to their meaning - are divided into six sections:

The first: That indicates to the preference and choosing of one of the aspects while correcting the others. The second: That indicates the preference of one of the aspects while weakening the others. And the third: what indicates the absolute strengthening of the face of recitation only without giving preference over the others. And the fourth: What Ibn Al-Jazari narrated it from some of the people of performance in the form of weakness. And the fifth: what indicates the absolute choice for all recitations. And the sixth: what indicates the only favorite jurisprudential.

2. The most prominent motives of Ibn Al-Jazari for preference and choice are eight: That saying is the saying of the majority that he must act according to the Imams of all the regions that it is the most correct text narration analogy or argument that it is the original or it is the well-known.

keywords: choosing words, probable, Taybat Alnashr, choosing in Taybah.

Amr ibn Faid al-Aswari and its recitations in the Quran letters Dr. Abdullah Salem Albloushi

I started the research by dividing it into an introduction, preface, and two chapters. I started the introduction with a preamble in which I spoke about the revelation of the Qur'an, its mode of revelation, the dialects in which it was revealed, and the Prophet's passion - blessings and peace be upon him - to ask Allah for ease and simplicity on his followers; by revealing it in seven dialects, and how the basis of the abnormal recitations began with the final presentation that the Messenger of God presented to Gabriel, then the stages through which the terminology of abnormal recitations went on, and through them; I

mentioned the conditions and essential elements of common recitation, and what recitations are judged to be perverse, then I mentioned the reason for my choice of this topic and its importance, and explained the methodology that I will follow in this research and its plan.

The first chapter: I divided it into six topics; I used the first four topics to introduce Imam Amr bin Faid Al-Aswari, his lineage, his upbringing, and his life, then I mentioned a number of his sheikhs and students, and sited a brief biography for them, and I used the fifth topic for his books, and the sixth on his belief and the opinions of scholars about him. The second chapter is on the dialects narrated on the authority of Amr ibn Faid al-Aswari among the dialects of the Qur'an Surah after Surah, I mentioned his narration and who agreed with him and the features of each narration. I ended the research with a conclusion, where I mentioned the most important results that I reached, from Amr bin Faid's odd narrations that were not mentioned by others, but they agreed with the calligraphy of the Quran, and its Arabic linguistic description, and he contradicted the Ten recitations in most of it.

It is obvious from these narrations that he was influenced by his teacher Amr bin Siyar Al-Aswari, in listing some of the odd narratives that support his doctrine and creed, and most of his narrations agreed with many of the narrations of the Prophet's Companions and Taabi'een. as for his biography, I did not find anyone who cited his biography that compiled his life, upbringing, teachers and students, they are rather dispersed in books. The results are supplemented with recommendations that help researchers in this field, Ibn al-Jazari mentioned in Ghayat al-Nihayat a number of scholars; whom narrations are transmitted from them on the dialects of the Qur'an, and each of them need to be dedicated with a research that collects his narrations and study them, and some of those Imams do not follow the doctrine of the Sunnis, and the

narrations of the dialects of the Qur'an were transmitted from them. Had there been someone researching by collecting these narrations, and showing the extent to which, those scholars were influenced by their doctrine in their narrations, as well as compiling the Imams of odd recitations, and classifying them according to their regions and countries, and their cause and effect. Then I made indexes of personalities, verses, sources and references, and topics; to facilitate reaching to information.

(The Methodology of Al-Jalalain in the Quranic Readings through their Interpretation called: Tafseer Al-Jalalain)

Dr. Wala bint Abdul Rahman ElBaradei

The research contains an introduction, a preface, four topics and a conclusion. The first topic handles Al-Jalalain's approach in mentioning the Qur'anic readings. This research focused on explaining the reasons that led them to use the Qur'anic readings for interpretation, the terms they used to express the Qur'anic readings, and some of the fundamentalist Qur'anic readings that were mentioned in this interpretation as well as some of the odd Qur'anic readings. The study handled the terminology used by the two Imams in identifying the Qur'anic readings, and the reason that made them not attribute the Qur'anic readings to their Imams in this interpretation, then the study showed their approach to giving reasons for these Qur'anic readings and the methodology that they relied on in details.

The conclusion provides the most important findings of the research. The most important of which are:

This interpretation, despite its shortening, relied a lot on the Qur'anic readings in explaining the meanings of the Qur'anic verses without elaborating on details related to the readings in terms of narration and text, as there is no

need for these matters to explain the interpretative meanings of the Holy Qur'an.

Keywords: the Qur'anic readings - Al-Jalalain Methodology - the terms of the Qur'anic readings — Giving reasons.

Alwaqf Alhassan between theory and practice (descriptive and comparative study) Dr. Mohammed Abdullah Alwaely

This research means a descriptive and comparative study of the ALwaqf *Alhassan* between the theory and the practice, Its importance lies in the fact that it discusses in depth and an important vital issue, which is: the meaning of the ALHASAN WAKF among the WAKT and ALEBTEDA scholars, The researcher didn't find - according to his knowledge - who studied this topic. This study aims to detect a difference in the meaning of the AlHassan WAKF when WAKAF and ALEBTEDA scholars, and contribute to removing confusion from the fact the meaning of ALWAKF ALHASSAN. The blending in this research between the descriptive approach: Which cares to describe ALWAKF ALHASSAN and his its importance at every Imam, among the comparative method: Which cares about mentioning the stopping between ALHASSAN and comparative definition and application, as well as, the comparative between different Imams. The research concluded with a statement that everyone who wrote about Alwaqf and Alebteda and started in the Holy Qur'an and had got their books or quotations from them, their number is (17) Imams, they made the good stopping which improves stopping on it and start with what is after it, except two Imams (Aldany and Al-Qastalani) who made the good stopping that improves stop on it and it is not better to start with which comes after, and they used it in fewer cases not more than (60) cases.

Common origins and means for the obstruction of Qur'anic texts in Past and Present

Dr. Dalal Kweran Alsulami

Research Objectives:

- Determining obstruction origins, distinguishing between their previous and recent uses, and highlighting the philosophical and epistemological similarities between premodern and imported modern critical texts obstruction approaches.
- Reminding *Qur'anic* texts interpreters that false approaches had been defeated and shattered into pieces after been analyzed and studied, yet new of them might reappear. However, the truth will remain as clear as crystal, and the new will follow on the steps of the old.

Among most crucial research findings:

- Qur'anic texts obstruction may share common origins (reason, philosophical, and esoteric origins) and it has certain interpretive means which are used among different eras (relying on epistemological instruments from an atheistic environment, obstructing language, discarding the understanding of Muslim predecessors).
- Although *Qur'anic* texts obstruction approaches share common origins and means, some of which believe in the source of Qur'an and *Sharia* provisions such as *Almotakalymeen* (Talktives) approaches in the past, and the school of reason in the present. Nonetheless, some of which do not belief in the source of Qur'an and view *Sharia* in whole as historical premodern tradition such as the modern and post-modern interpretive approaches affected by Western approaches on texts critiques.

Among the Recommendations of the Research:

- Taking attention to the spread of knowledge relating to *Sharia* and its correct interpretation, as it is the first barrier in the face of deviant streams of approaches.
 - Taking notice to;
- knowing approaches which deviate Qur'anic texts from its course and cause text obstruction;
- knowing which instruments are used by such deviant approaches and what purposes they serve;
- Doctrinal and tactical preparation for those who study Qur'anic interpretation in order to equip them with the proper mechanisms to comprehensively understand Qur'anic texts and defend them against those who intend to discredit them.

Keywords: Obstruction-Interpretation -Hermeneutics -Contemporary Readings.

The Phrases which Al-Imam Al-Tabari mentioned in his interpretation were unknown in the Arabs dialects

Dr. Sultan Budeer Alotaibi

Knowing of the Arabic language and the meanings of words is the leading way to interpret the Noble Quran, as the Quran was revealed in a clear Arabic tongue, and that is why the early commentators possessed a great degree of linguistic knowledge in addition to other knowledges. Their books were full of various knowledges and arts. Among them was Imam Al-Tabari, the well-versed linguist and the exegetical jurist, who knew well the knowledges of language and Sharia. His Interpretation "Al-Tabari Interpretation" included lots of arts and knowledges.

Al-Tabari's methodology in his interpretation was that he handled the Quranic word through linguistic analysis, as well as clarifying its meanings in Arabic language, and the meaning appropriate to the context of the verses. He

often mentioned quotations from Arabic poetry to support those sayings, in order to reach the desired meaning of the Quranic word.

Imam Al-Tabari mentioned in his interpretation in almost sixteen positions meanings of Quranic expressions transmitted from the early scholars that this meaning is strange, and unknown in the dialects of the Arabs, or not heard in their words, or has no support in the Arabic language, etc.

This study handles these positions after a complete review of the interpretation with linguistic analysis and interpretative clarification, as well as investigating and verifying the meaning of the Quranic word and the extent to which the Arabs use it or not.

The study concluded most of these positions mentioned by Al-Tabari were actually not used in Arabic dialects, and that Ibn Jarir Al-Tabari was not correct in about three positions, as these three positions had usage in the Arab dialectics, whether in Arabic poetry or the Noble Quran.

Study of the Noble Qur'an, methodologies derived from the effects of the best centuries (an applied study)

By: Farah Saleem Barakah & Reem Mohammed basaleem

Living with the Book of Allah Almighty; learning it, working upon it, and reflecting on is one of the most deserving matters which lives should be spent on. Moreover; it is one of the most important thing in which minds are to be invested in, and learned by hearts. The prime method to acquire all of that is: to study the Quran; in compliance with His Almighty command: "and because of what you have studied" [A'l-Imran: 79].

There is no doubt that the methodology of the best of centuries in studying the Noble Qur'an is the best in providing guidance. Therefore, we chose to take their heritage the source of our study, deducing from it methodologies that we applied over the past several years, and we touched in with the grace of Allah, their effects. We have narrated it in a scientific research entitled:

Study of the Noble Qur'an, methodologies derived from the effects of the best centuries (an applied study).

In which we aim to achieve the following objectives:

- Devise the method of the predecessors in studying the Noble Qur'an.
- Establishing practical steps for a practicing study.
- Applying the study of steps to one of the short surahs of Al Mufassal.

The analytical deductive approach was chosen to achieve it, and the study was divided into an introduction and two studies: the first: methodologies deduced from the effects reported on the best centuries in studying the Noble Qur'an, and the second: an application of the methodologies of the best of centuries in studying the Nobel Quran (Surat al-Asr as a model), and a conclusion containing results, the most prominent of which are:

Suggesting five methodologies for the Study council; Based on the effects of the predecessor, and the recommendation to issue an encyclopedia studying of the Noble Qur'an with the suggested methodologies.

Keywords: study, studying, the best of centuries, contemplate.

Instructions for Qur'anic and Reading verses found in the context of the Phases of Motherhood, an applied study

Dr. Ibtihal Hassan Azoz

Praise be to **Allah**; prayers and peace be upon the Messenger of Allah (**Mohammed**), his family, and his companions, and after:

This study focuses on instructions for **Qur'anic** and reading verses found in the context of the phases of motherhood, an applied study.

It aims to emphasize the significance of verses guiding and explaining its concept, identifying the various phases of motherhood, extract from

Qur'anic and **reading** guidance included within, and explain the relationship of recitations with the guiding verses.

The research is organized as follows: an introduction, a preface, four sections, a conclusion, and indexes.

Sections are:

First Section: Instructions for verses during pregnancy phase.

Second Section: Instructions for verses during work and delivery phase.

Third Section: Instructions for verses during Breastfeeding phase.

Fourth Section: Instructions for verses during Separation and Weaning phase.

Several demands were included in each of the preceding sections.

As for the conclusion, it included the most important outcomes and recommen-dations, which included:

- In the guidance of the **Qur'anic** verses, the researcher must be aware of the different aspects of the recitations and carefully consider the significance of each recitation; because the instructions are not complete without knowing the recitations.

The importance of taking care of the pregnant mother because of the troubles she suffers caused by psychological, physical, and nervous disorders. This is by providing the necessary food, rest, and treatment and satisfying her desires.

Recommendations:

- Specialists in the science of recitations must be concerned with verses guidance and enrich the **Qur'anic** library with specialized studies.
- Educate the **Muslim** mother and remind her of what **Allah** has ordered for and upon her through her consideration of the **Qur'anic** instructions contained in the context of the phases of motherhood and other phases.

Al-Khalil Ibn Ahmad Quranic Recitation

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Definitions and a Syntactic Study

Dr. Abdullah Muhammad Masmali

This research paper addresses one contribution of the many contributions by the highly distinguished scholar of Arabic, Al-Khalil Ibn Ahmad Al-Farahidi, to the field of Quranic Recitations. He outlined ways of the recitation he chose to recite with and to teach. In addition to this he cared to narrate from some of the major Quranic recitations scholars like Ibn Katheer and Asim, and to show the origins of those refereeing to him. In the second part of the paper, there is a study of four semantic points related to some aspects of his recitation. This poses some semantic difficulties, as these aspects appear to contradict common Arabs speech and established grammarians' rules. The present research shows how well the Knowledge Al-Khalil about the Arabs languages, a fact that had helped him know different aspects of the Quranic recitations that he received for his mentors. Thus he had full access to the requisites of the recitations: the narrations, being in accord with the Quranic written pattern, and being in agreement with the Arabic language rules. Moreover, his recitation had a clear effect on giving preponderance to and supporting some syntactic opinions.

Keywords: Al-Khalil Ibn Ahmad — non-conforming recitations — problematic syntactic points — directing the recitations.

Technique of (So what is[the matter] [ma li /ا اما له]) in Inquiry about the Adverb in the Holy Quran

Dr. Mutaz Wesam Almuhtaseb

This grammatical research explored one of the techniques in the Arabic language which is commonly used in the speech among the Arabs as well as being sited frequently in the Holy Qur'an. This technique, which is (ma li / لما لا / له) is used for status inquiry and that is detailed in a preface and two researches.

The preface contained a definition of this method and citations from eloquent speech. The first section presented a grammatical analysis of this method by showing the syntactic structure, in addition to its grammatical meaning, while the second section regards examples of this technique sited in the Qur'an by listing the citations and further exploring from a semantic approach. The paper is finalized with a conclusion consisting of the main findings and recommendations of the research. This study relied on the inductive approach to compile the occurrences of mentioned technique in the Qur'an. The paper also relied on the descriptive approach of the grammatical sourcing of this technique as well as on the analytical method to discuss the citations containing the technique in the Holy Qur'an.

Keywords: status in the Qur'an, inquiry in the Qur'an, interpretation of parsing, interpretation of meaning.

The Multiplicity of Grammatical Suspension in the Semi-Sentence and its effect on the Qur'anic readings

Dr. Omar Awad Alharbi

The entitled research (the multiplicity of grammatical suspension in the semi-sentence and its effect on the Qur'anic readings) has an introduction, a preface, five topics, a conclusion, and references.

In his introduction, the researcher discussed his methodology and the importance of his research i.e., the multiplicity of the grammatical suspension of a semi-sentence in the Noble Qur'an is considered as a form of miracle of the Noble Qur'an; and its importance is clear through providing answers to numbers of questions, the most important of which are:

Does the reading variation in the parsing -diacritical- marks influence the multiplicity of the semi-sentence comment? Does the reading variation affect the meaning of some verbs and marks of some letters in the multiple

suspension of the semi-sentence? Does the context extent to include more than one meaning in a single structure?

In the first section, the researcher discussed the multiplicity of the functional meaning of a word in the structure; and in the second section: the multiplicity of the syntax of a word in the structure; in the third section: changing the meaning of the verb; in the fourth topic: the construction of the subject and the construction of the object; and in the fifth topic: the letter to be either the suspended or none. In the conclusion, the researcher addressed his findings, the most important of which are:

- Multiplicity is one of the reasons for the richness of the meaning of the Qur'anic texts.
- . The multiplicity of grammatical suspension for a semi-sentence in the Qur'an is considered as a form of the Qur'an miracle.
- . The multiplicity of the grammatical function of a word in the syntax has a clear effect on the plurality of the semantic relation.
- The variation in the Qur'anic composition of the Qur'anic readings has an effective impact on the multiplicity of the grammatical suspension of the semi-sentences.

Keywords: Multiple grammatical suspension - Quranic readings - multiplicity of functional meaning - multiplicity of parsing marks.

The lexicon of famous reciters in the land of Shinqeet in (Century15 AH)

Dr. Ameen Mohammed Ahmad Alshinqeeti

This Dictionary is a study devoted in order to sum up all the Reading Leaders in the land of Shinqeeti in (Q15 AH), to distinguish them from others, and to provide statistics for their numbers, and to complete the Dictionary of Reading Leaders in Shinqeeti in (Q11 AH-Q13 AH) and (Q14 AH).

It included an introduction in which the importance of the topic, the limits of the dictionary, the previous studies, the research plan, and its way, and also an introduction.

The first topic includes: the Reading Leaders in Shinqeeti whose deaths were known in (Q15 AH) up to the year (1442 AH), And the Second topic contains: the living Reading Leaders, and those among them whose deaths are not known in the land of Shinqeeti, the conclusion, and the indexes.

From the results of this dictionary:

- The number of Reading Leaders in this Dictionary reached (169) Leaders, distributed among those whose deaths I knew, and those who appeared to me to be alive during the search, as well as those whose condition was not revealed to me, and it is an approximate number that can be added to in the future through oral interviews that can be conducted with some of contemporary Reading Leaders in this Country, and its like.
- The lack of information in the sources about some of them doing the reading, or teaching others to read, and other results mentioned at the end of this research.

Keywords: Reading Authorities, Al-Shana,aqita, Tarajum, the fifteenth century AH.







