



**ABSTRACTS OF
THE ARABIC PAPERS**



The Influence of Scientific Discoveries on the
Interpretation of the Holly Quran
Dr.Saleh Yahia Sawab

In this research, the researcher deals with an extremely significant issue: the role of Scientific discoveries on the interpretation of the Holy Quran. They demonstrate the influence that these scientific discoveries bring about and how advantageous they are to the interpretation of the Holy Quran. The researcher has supported the sayings of Quran interpreters in a number of Quranic verses which talk about Scientific Miraculous. A comparison was conducted between interpreters sayings and modern scientific discoveries.

The researcher has concluded, in this research, that scientific discoveries have significant role in Quran interpretation as follows:

- 1- Scientific discoveries may possibly prove interpreters' unproved stated saying, but they have proved another one.
- 2- Scientific discoveries may possibly clarify a saying previously proved by interpreters, and clarify it.
- 3- Scientific discoveries add new saying, not mentioned previously, which is a preponderant, and what has been mentioned by interpreters is a probable one.
- 4- Scientific discoveries may possibly add new saying that does not contradict with other sayings mentioned by interpreters and all of them can be considered correct.
- 5- Scientific discoveries may possibly add another saying that is in conformity with the Quranic verse, but it has either a far, or proved meaning.

- 6- Finally, the conclusions of this research prove, through scientific discoveries, that a saying of many sayings, which were proved by former interpreters and considers it incorrect.

The researcher has concluded his research with a number of recommendations, following are the most significant:

- Studying scientific discoveries for understanding the speech of Allah (Be praised) and neither rejecting, or disregarding them.
- Giving emphasis to benefiting from scientific discoveries in proving some sayings, or adding new sayings and depending on them in achieving that goal.
- The importance of giving emphasis to cooperation & communication between Quran interpreters and the specialists in scientific miracles in the Holy Quran.

Speech of Holy Quran
about the ways of understanding it
Dr.Mohammed Weld Saide Abdul-Qader

Praise be to Allah, the Cherisher and Sustainer of the Worlds. And may peace and blessings be upon prophet Mohammed, his family and all his companions.

This research entitled by: "Speech of Holy Quran about the ways of understanding it". It is an objective study that dealt with the ways of understanding the Holy Quran through what Holy Quran says about these ways.

I divided this research into: an introduction, two chapters and a conclusion.

In the introduction I explained the reasons that made me write this research.

In the first chapter I discussed the sensory means in ten themes. I talked about the safety of the senses the

applying of the brain and keeping away from disturbances and mastering Arabic language and knowing the human situation at the time of revealing Holy Quran and going back and consulting Holy Quran and true "Sunnah" as well as encouraging by concrete and moral rewards, progressing step by step and the work according to Holy Quran.

In the second chapter I dealt with the concrete or material ways in five themes. I mentioned: Faith and piety, feeling of the greatness and comprehensive of Holy Quran, feeling of Holy Quran specialty when reciting and understanding it. I explained the speech of Holy Quran about these ways and their role in understanding its meaning.

Then I concluded the research by a conclusion I mentioned in it the most important results and recommendations. After that I mentioned the index of references and topics.

AL-Tajweed Science before Kitab AL-Ryaia and AL-Tahdeed Through AL-Kitab AL Awsat about AL-Oraat for AL-Aumani

Prof. Ghanim Q. Al-Hamad

At the beginning of the forth century of Hijra (migration) the term AL-Tajweed appeared as reference to read AL-Koran accurately , and it came to be considered as an address for the science that took interest about the study of the organs of pronunciation and improving utterance. The fifth century of Hijra had confessed the composition the first collecting books about AL_tajweed , the first was (Kitab AL_Ryaia) for Makki(Date <437 H.) and the Second was (AL-Tahdeed) for AL-Dani (Date,444H.).

We don't have enough information about the period of progressing this Science which began with the appearances of the term (Tajweed).Till the appearance of

the first two collecting writing (compositions). The book of (AL-Kitab AL-Awsat) which wrote at 413H. clarify some aspects of this period, and introduced people to the beginnings of this Science and the subject that it studied .

This research aims to clarify the historical reference of (Bab AL-Tajweed) in developing compositions in Koran intonation Science at its first stages ,through the following researches:

- 1- A brief identifying of the author.
- 2- Subjects of al-Tajweed in the (Kitab Al-Awsat).
- 3- The historical references of the material of (Bab Al-Tajweed) in the book .

This research reached conclusion includes the important result that could be obtained .

**Conjunction of a word or a phrase that comes after the
beginner of the speech with the "Pháa" a practical
grammatical study within the Holy Quran**

Dr. Hessah Bint Zeid Al-Reshoud

The research aims to reveal the purpose of conjunction of the "Pháa" with the word or phrase that comes after the beginner of the speech and the rules of that connection and what is beyond that connection.

To reach these objectives, we have to listen to what grammarians say and then to know what is mentioned in Holy Quran about the subject dealt with in this research.

It is clear that there are six forms mentioned in Holy Quran five of them were mentioned by the grammarians.

The first form: the beginner of speech i-e "Al-Mubtadáa" is a noun which is followed by a verbal sentence or a phrase usually comes in the future form.

The fifth form: the beginner of speech which is not connected but it is described to be connected or followed by a sentence or a phrase.

The sixth form: the beginner of speech: the definite article "The" and its connectors.

The seventh form: the beginner of the speech isn't connected and described or genitive but it is an indicator noun, a proper noun, a genitive and the word or phrase that comes after it is an order or a request sentence.

Junction of "that, truly, indeed" in Arabic: 'Inna' with the beginner of speech refers to: who – which or that.

There is a form which is different from what grammarians say. The junction in this case comes in the past form in the pronunciation and in the meaning. Because this form appears in the Holy Quran the research didn't accept the two rules : receiving of the conjunction and general connection.

One of the results which the research attained is that: The conjunction of the "Pháa" with the word or phrase that comes after the connector is a must if the order of the occurrence of the notifier is aimed to.

I'lām ahl al-basā'ir bi-mā awradahu Ibn al-Jazarī

mina l-kunūz wa-dh-dhakhā'ir:

Inventory of works on Quranic sciences

mentioned in his Ghāyat an-nihāya

Prof. Dr. Omar Hamdan

Despite of the numerous inventories, collective works and dictionaries informing us about what has been written on the various genres of Qur'anic sciences at different times and periods, there is still great need to uncover most of these compositions about which we know so little - sometimes only the titles of the book is known.

The purpose of my research is to fill a major gap in this field and thus to pave the way for future researchers in

Qur'anic studies to properly study the rich Arab-Islamic literary heritage in the field of Qur'anic philology until the first half of the 9th century A.H.. I intend to compile a General Inventory, describing in details 516 works in the various Qur'anic sciences, with detailed information on their authors and descriptions of their contents, together with bibliographical information on extant manuscripts and printed editions of the works described. In addition, detailed references to all relevant classical primary and secondary sources will be given, as well as to any modern research relevant to the respective works.

This research project is part of an extensive cataloguing work of mine in the field of Qur'anic sciences, its formation, development and codification. This catalogue will be based on three principal primary sources, viz.: *Gāmi' al-bayān fī l-qirā'āt as-sab' al-mashhūrāt* of Abū 'Amr ad-Dānī (d.444), which includes quotations from about 100 different earlier works, most of which are lost and/or are completely unknown, the oldest of them dating from 2nd century A.H.; *Ma'rifat al-qurrā' al-kibār 'alā mukhtalaf at-ṭabaqāt wal-a'ṣār* of adh-Dhahabī (d.748), and *Ghāyat an-nihāya fī ṭabaqāt al-qurrā'* of Ibn al-Jazarī (d.833). The latter two works are significant lexical compilations containing valuable materials and information on a variety of earlier sources and books, particularly with regard to the Qur'anic sciences.