

The Term "Michael"; reading, directing, writing, and vocalization

Dr. Khalel Ibn Ahmad Al-Merdhahi

Objectives of the Research: Collecting and stating the difference among readers of the Holy Qur'an regarding the term "Michael" in terms of reading, directing, writing, and vocalization.

Method of the Research: Descriptive analytical approach.

Results of the Research:

- **1.** Ways of reading the term "Michael" are seventeen, as far as I know, of which: three are frequent, and the rest: odd.
- **2.** The difference among the fourteen readers in the term "Michael" is in terms of origins and Farsh (words spreading in the Qur'an without a basis of reading).
- **3.** Direction of readings is almost limited to the term Michael, in that they are:
 - **1.** Dialects **2.** More corresponding to the written text of the Qur'an.
- **4.** Regarding writing the term "Michael", there are two rules, and there is a disagreement concerning them: A) Deletion. B) Hamz (an Arabic letter).
- 5. In the term of "Michael": there are letters agreed upon and others with disagreement.

Recommendations of the Research:

1. Teaching examples of different selected words from the Qur'an, and applying the provisions of reading, directing, writing, and vocalizing them: reading and writing, in the intermediate and secondary stages.

2. Studying words of the Holy Qur'an with different Qur'anic readings (word by word), and writing detailed analytical researches in them.

Keywords: readings, Michael, direction, writing, vocalization.

Narrators of individual narrations in Quranic readings among those whom Ibn al-Jazari texted in their biographies by being alone with narrations from their imams

Dr. Fahad ibn Mutea Almaqzawi

Research topic: The research deals with the collection and study of the "Narrators of individual narrations in Quranic readings among those whom Ibn al-Jazari texted in their biographies by being alone with narrations from their imams".

Research aims: Study the men of the Qur'anic recitations who convey them, and know their conditions.

Understand the efforts of scholars of Qur'anic recitations, and follow their chain of narrators and their narrations regarding to the recitation.

Knowing the ways of individual Quran recitation narrators and judging their ways and their individualities..

Research Methodology: I followed the inductive Approach to collect narrators who were singled out for narrations about their imams from the book "GHAYAT ANNIHAYA" by Ibn al-Jazari.

I mentioned the way of the individual narration, its narrator, and its reader, with an introduction to those narrators.

I documented the way of individual narrations, attributing it to its sources, and I mentioned its relationship to the book "ways of printing", along with a statement of the rule of those individualities.

Main search results: The importance of studying the sequence of the narrators of Qur'anic recitations, because it is the way to distinguish the correct from others.

The need to study the conditions of the men of the recitation that transmit them, follow their paths, and know their stories.

The need to delve deeper into the study of the singularities and their narratives, and the extent of their agreement with the correct ways of readings.

The importance of the frequency in transmitting the readings, and leaving alone that contradicts him, or other narrators.

Keywords: narrators - individual narrations -Qur'anic readings-individualities.

The Difference in the Subject (Al-Fā'il) in the Ten [Quranic] Qirā'āt (Readings) and Its Impact on the Multiplicity of the Meaning of the [Quranic] Verse (A Theoretical and Applied Study)

Dr. Yasser ibn Awadh Al-Awfee

Praise be to Allaah, and may blessings and peace be upon the Messenger of Allaah, and upon his family, companions, and those who follow Him.

The title of the research: The Difference in the Subject (Al-Fā'il) in the Ten [Quranic] Qirā'āt (Readings) and Its Impact on the Multiplicity of the Meaning of the [Quranic] Verse (A Theoretical and Applied Study).

Research objectives: Extracting the subject assigned to the known verb that is not associated with Taa al-khitāb (which denotes the 1st or the 2nd person pronoun) or Yaa al-ghāibah from the Ten Qirā'āt, combining it in a single research, and highlighting its effect on the multiplicity of the meaning of the verse, and trying to link between the meanings of the Qirā'āt; to capture the full meaning of the verse.

Research method: I combined in this research between the inductive method and the analytical descriptive method.

I discussed the Qira'a (reading) in terms of attributing it to the one who read it, and analyzing it in a way that shows the difference of the subject (al-Fa'il) in the two readings, and the exegesis of the verse based on each reading separately, and clarifying that there is no contradiction between the two readings, and interpreting the verse by combining the meanings of the two readings in it, stating that with a sentence (and the meaning obtained from the combination of the two readings).

The most important findings:

- 1- The number of places in which the subject that is attributed to the known verb is not associated with Taa al-Kitāb or Yaa al-Ghāibah from the Ten Qirā'at differed are: (33) places.
- 2- The correlation between the two readings in the verse in terms of their indication to the subject: the contrast, or the general and the absolute specific.
- 3- The difference in the subject was an influential reason for the multiplicity of the meanings of the verse in all places.

The most important recommendations: The need to the collection and study of the subject that is not covered in this research, such as the subject's noun (Ism al-Fā'il), as well as the subject in a non-grammatical term that is in the meaning of the verse, which occurs frequently in the verb whose subject is not named, and in the object's noun (Ism al-Maf'ūl).

Keywords: subject, verse, difference, meaning, conclusion.

Interpretive sayings attributed to the Companions and Taabi'een in books
of exegeses without attribution: An applied study of Surat Al-Fatihah

Dr. Fraaj Ibn Mohammed Al-Subayae

Aims of the Study:

1- Stating the necessity to verify the transmission of the interpretative sayings attributed to the predecessors in the latest books of exegeses.

- 2- Identifying the number of exegetical sayings without attribution of the predecessors in the latest books of exegeses.
- 3- Demonstrating the accuracy of the approach followed by the exegetists in the attribution of the exegetical sayings of the predecessors and their editing.

Methodology: This descriptive analytical study induces sayings of the Companions and Taabi'een without attribution Al-Fatiha, then attributing the saying, editing and studying it

Important Results:

- 1. The large number of sayings by Companions and Taabi'een in the latest books of exegeses are without attribution.
- 2. Conveying the sayings freely by the interpreter is one of the reasons for not attributing them.
- 3. The importance of referring to the old exegeses to know the sayings of Companions and Taabieen
- 4. Taking care of editing the exegetical sayings attributed to the predecessors in the latest books of exegeses, and differentiating between the attributed ones and the others.
- 5. Reconsidering every saying that Al-Tha'labi reported on Companions and Taabi'een as transmitted by tradition.
- 6. Raising the topic at the postgraduate studies.

Keyword: Sayings, Interpretive, the Companions, Taabi'een, attribution.

Repentans in the Holy Quran (description-situation-rewarding)

Dr. Hibat Allah Bin Sadeq Abo-Arab

This research aims to study the idiomatic concept of Repentance (going back to Allah) (Awabeen) and what is related to it of the attributes of the Repentans (Al-Awabeen) and their prestige on the Day of Resurrection, to explain their sensory and moral reward in this world and the hereafter, and to point out the most important motives that lead to reaching this honorable place.

The Qur'anic texts had a great effect in expanding the concept of Repentance. This is due to the diversity of the context of the verses, the multiplicity of the attributes of the Repentants, and the different motives that lead to the prestige of Repentance to Allah, in contrast to the linguistic convention that restricted the meaning to absolute reference to something the word itself.

Likewise, the methods used by the holy Qur'an to guide the believers and explain the attributes of the Repentans varied, and the difference in motives that the Holy Qur'an commanded to follow in order to reach this honorable position.

The Qur'an divided the prestiges of the Repentans to two main kinds, general and specific, namely the prestige of the prophets, and the standing place of the believers among others. The first standing place has characteristics that are not of the second standing place, except that it refers to the most prominent attributes of the Repentans among the believers in general, such as the adherence to piety, repentance forgiveness and patience, according to the extent that these qualities are achieved in a person, he will be closer to Allah, the Most High.

Keywords: Repentans, their attributes, their standing place places, their reward.

Fundamental applications to the verses of rulings

(fasting verses as a model)

Dr. Mashoor ibn Hatem Al-Harthy

All praises to Allah almighty, and peace and blessings of Allah be upon the faithful Guiding Prophet and all his companions and humanity altogether.

This research comes under the title of: "Fundamental applications to the verses of rulings (fasting verses as a model)", I wished through it to demonstrate the effectiveness of the science of Origins of the Jurisprudence (Usul al-Fiqh). The effect it has on understanding Shari'aa texts and deriving from them in a correct manner and that's done by applying some of the fundamental rules and indications on the verses of the Noble Qur'an. And reaching through it to a Shari'aa ruling, using the opinions of scholars as evidence, May Allah have mercy on them all.

The most important results that I reached are:

- 1. The importance and greatness of the science of usul al-figh; as it is the tool used to derive from the Holy Book and the Sunnah and with-it rules are derived from both of them.
- 2.The emergence of the effect of fundamentalist and jurisprudential rules on understanding the Quranic verses, And the abundance of fundamentalist applications, especially with regard to the rules of interpretation of texts and semantics.
- 3. The Scholars, may Allah have mercy on them, invoked fundamental rules in their books, and their realization of it while practicing the process of diligence and transcendence of judgments.

The most important recommendations were as follows:

1. Taking care of applied fundamental research and highlighting the impact of the science of jurisprudence issues and provisions; To show the fruit of this noble knowledge that stigmatizes the lack of examples and applications.

- 2. To establish a study specifically for applying Al-Usul and showing its conditions, ads, and tools.
- 3. Examine the common rules between the science of usul al-fiqh and the science of usul al-tafsir, and its effect on the understanding and interpretation of the Holy Qur'an.
- 4. Taking care of some advanced tafsir books and extracting some fundamental rules and their jurisprudential applications from them.

Praise be to Allah, Lord of the worlds, and peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad, his family and companions.

Keywords: Applications, Fundamental, verses, Rulings, Fasting.

A Syntactic and Semantic study of Abu Mijlaz Recitation

Dr. Hassan Abdul Mun'em Al-Aofy

I presented in this research Abu Mijlaz recitation and studied it from the syntactic and semantic aspect. This research has been divided into an introduction, preface and six topics, then the conclusion, that includes the most important findings and recommendations, then the technical indexes.

Introduction: I presented in it the importance of the topic due to its connection with the Noble Qur'an and its recitations, just as the recitation of Abu Mijlaz has an impact on some issues of different opinions and selections.

Then I presented in the preface the biography of Abu Mijlaz: his name, title, appellation, position, status of his reading, his death and that his reading is of the odd readings.

Then I studied some of his readings in the first topic from the syntactic and semantic aspect and divided them into the chapters of Arabic syntax, and in the second section I presented the frequency of some readings between first and second speaking, or between third and second speaking and demonstrative noun. And I discussed in the third section the subject and its annullers, and I

presented the nominative through primacy, and that (Anna) is of the series of (Inna) and reducing the Hamza of Inna.

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The fourth topic: I presented some issues related to the verb and verbal noun, and it has four topics:

The first topic: attribution of the verb to an apparent subject, and the second topic is: putting the object before the verb and the third topic is: the entry of the lam of (Talab) request to the present tense of the addressed and in the fourth topic I presented verbal noun (hayhat).

As for the fifth topic, I discussed in it the conjunction and in the sixth topic I presented (Alaa) the particle of inauguration.

Then came the most important findings and recommendations, and the most prominent of which was the role of Abu Mijlaz's reading in some issues of syntactic difference of opinion and selection, and some famous scholars chose it for its conformity in some aspects to the reading of some Companions. One of the most prominent recommendations was the importance of studying Abu Mijlaz from some other linguistic aspects, such as the phonemic and morphological aspect.

Keywords. Reading - Abu Mijlaz - Syntactic - semantic.

The relative pronoun Usage as common noun

Dr. Prof. Ibrahim Ibn Salem Al-Saedi

The research deals with a delicate syntactic issues referred to by the syntacticians, grammar analysers and Quran commentators in the course of directing the Quranic verses and poetic evidence.

I examined briefly in the first topic the relative pronouns and their uses, and then explained the meaning of Common Noun and its significance in the research and explicitly detailed the syntactican's views on the use of relative pronouns as common nouns, and after that the second section was devoted to the evidence of the use of relative pronoun as common noun.

I discussed ten verses of the Quran in which the relative pronoun was used as common noun, thereby explaining the opinions of the grammar analysers and interpreters about it, after which I presented the Quranic readings that testified to this issue, and then concluded the study by mentioning the poetic evidence that the syntacticians directed as being relative pronuoun used as common noun, detailing the saying on it, and an explanation of what was said about it in terms of directions.

Finally comes the conclusion in which I mentioned the most important results that I found in this research.

Keywords: Usage — Relative Pronoun — Common Noun

Replacement The letters of the Beep in Quranic recitations And its effect on the meaning

Dr. Ayman Ibn Marae Al-Amri

This research deals with an aspect of the phonemic level, which is the replacement between letters, limited to what came from it in the letters of the beeper: the (zai), the (sen), and the (sad) In the light of the Quranic recitations, and the implications for that on the meaning. I have taken from the book (dictionary of readings by Dr. Abdullatif al-Khatib) as a main source for the topic of the research, through what I have counted from the Qur'anic readings, which have a relationship with this aspect, and I studied them using the books of readings, interpretation, language, dictionaries, etc. To verify the reading and to clarify its meaning. I have made my work at the forefront, followed by a preamble, in which I briefly talked about replacement and beep letters, then I dealt with the Qur'anic readings in which the replacement of these letters and its effect on meaning occurred, and finally I added it to a conclusion in which I

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outlined the most prominent results I extracted, then I summarized it with a list of references.

Keywords: Phonics, The replacement, The letters of the beep, The Qur'anic readings, Variety of meaning.

(Fatawa on drawing the Qur'an) by Imam Shihab Al-Din Ahmad bin Omar

al-Hobbaishi (1105 AH)

Dr. Ibtihal bint Hassan Abdullah Azoz

Praise be to Allah Alone, blessings and peace be upon the one after whom there is no prophet, and then:

This research was interested in verifying an important brief message entitled: (Fatawa on drawing the Qur'an) by Imam Shihab al-Din Ahmad bin Omar al-Hobbaishi (1105 AH), who was considered one of the leading Scholars in Yemen.

This manuscript dealt with a great science related to the Qur'an, which is the science of drawing the Qur'an, and the nature of the research required that it should be divided into: an introduction, two parts, and a conclusion.

The introduction included: the reasons for choosing the topic and its importance, research objectives, its plan, and the method of the verification.

As for the first section: the study includes: (studying the author and his book), and it includes two topics.

The first topic: studying the author, and the second topic: studying the book.

As for the second part: it is the verified text, as I studying the book according to the established verification rules.

I also explained the verified text: by the translations of the scholars, documenting texts, attributing verses to their Surahs, and commenting on what is necessary to clarify as required by the topic, then the conclusion and which

includes the most important results of the research, its recommendations, then the indexes.

I ask Allah to accept this work, forgive my missteps, and put it in the balance of advice for his great book, and may Allah bless and grant peace to our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and companions.

Keywords: Qur'an drawing, Othmani drawing, drawing, verification, manuscript.

Yanabi' Al-'ulum: Interpretation of Surat "Al-Sharh" by Shams al-Din bin

Al-Khalil bin Sa'adah Alkhuwi'i' (d. 637 AH)

(A Study and an Investigation)

Dr. Badaah ibn Abd-Allah Al-Subayae

This research studies and investigates Surat "Al-Sharh" from "Yanabi' Al-'ulum" book by Shams al-Din bin Al-Khalil bin Sa'adah Alkhuwi'i' (d. 637 AH). It shows an interesting part of this book that contained a number of sciences, and this part represents a part of the science of interpretation, one of the sciences of this book

His interpretation of this surah is carried out in such a very creative and arranged way that that addresses the surah through his presentation of seven scientific charming ways followed by other seven Pleasant ways, which he calls Al-Mustamlaha (the cleverest and amusing).

The research came into two parts: the first one is a study about the author and the book, and the other is about the text investigation in which I adopted the approach used for scientific investigation. I relied on five manuscript copies in the investigation of this research.

Keywords: interpretation- Surat "Al-Sharh"- "Yanabi' Al-'ulum"- Alkhuwi'i'.

