



ثالثاً: الملخصات باللغة الإنجليزية



*Al-Imam Al-Kisae's Exceptions in Al-Shatibya chapters*

*Dr. Qadeer Mohammed Al-Shareef*

Praise be to Allah and peace and blessing be upon the seal prophet.

This research is entitled "the Exceptions of Imam Kisae in the chapters of the fundamentals in a compiled and guided method".

The importance of this research appears in its relation to the Quranic recitations, most extensively in the fundamentals of recitations science for one of the seven famous Imams in recitations, language and their sciences who is the Imam Kisae, may Allah be merciful to him.

I discussed in the introduction: the importance of this matter, the reasons that made me write on it, the research targets, the plan that I followed in dividing it and the method that I adopted in compiling and writing its materials.

In the preface, I defined the research terms and biography of Imam Kisae in the first section.

I discussed in the second section: exceptions of Imam Kisae. In the fundamentals chapters and organized them according to the order of Imam Shatibi in the fundamentals chapters by making every chapter in one section. I explained the exceptions and showed the aspects of exceptions.

I finished the research with a conclusion that I showed the most important results.

**Keywords :** Exceptions / Origins / Kisae / shatiby.

*Alteration in Books of the Recitings sciences*

*Dr. Yousef ibn Musleh Al-Raddadi*

The research intends to study the phenomenon of "At-tas'heef" (Alteration) in the science books of recitations and to highlight its impact.

It also aims at explaining the concerns of the scholars of Recitations over the terminology "At-Tas'heef" in the field of Recitations, presenting their comments on some manuscripts, the effect of their comments in perfecting texts, and presenting some examples on how copies of manuscripts affect the academic

value of the books of Recitations both in past and in recent times. Using analytic and descriptive methods.

#### **Research findings:**

1. The effect of alterations in manuscripts has impacted on contemporary Qur'anic studies and published copies.
2. Multiple presentations of a book by its author is one of the causes of differences in transcribe, and should not be regarded as alteration if compared to the others.

#### **Research recommendations:**

1. Reactivation of critical studies of published references of Recitations and comparing them with original manuscripts to know the level of consistency and ascertain the need for re-investigation or otherwise.
2. To follow and confirm the author's exhibitions of a book, presenting that in an academic study, and explaining the relationship between the manuscripts and published copies and the last presentations which shows the final selections of the author.

**Keywords:** At-Tas'heef, Kutub, Al-Recitations, Al-Mazahir, Al-Aathar.

**'Alqaab Al-Huruf" by Al-Khaleel Ibn Ahmed (Analytical study)**

**Dr. Mohamed Ibn Ibrahim Saef**

The study title (Alqaab Al-Huruf) is an important topic in the Science of Tajweed (amelioration), and there are some contentious issues and problems that the learner of this science has to grapple with. This research aims to present important scholarly findings on this topic, as it studies these titles through the first scholar who mentioned them, which was Khaleel bin Ahmad (d. 170 AH) in His book "Al-Ain", and others.

The research is based on the study of these titles, their meanings, and the indication of the places attributed to them in the speech organs, with the use of explanatory diagrams, then discussing the letters that are specific to them, and the reason for naming these letters after them, with an analytical discussion of that, benefiting in the course of doing so from the scholars of Tajweed, and the

scholars of Language, whether the earlier or the later scholars, and without the omission of benefitting from some researchers in modern phonetics as well.

The general structure of the research is in a preamble that includes the identification of the titles of letters, and the sources of their study by Khaleel, then the main part of the research, by singling out a topic for each of the titles mentioned by Khaleel, then the conclusion, and the indexes of bibliography and topics.

**Among the most important findings of the research are:**

1. The definition of letter titles as: the terms used to describe the Arabic letters; according to their places of articulation.
2. Kaleel, may Allaah have mercy on him, was accurate in placing titles on the letters, and through the research this accuracy was confirmed and clarified, which was found to be distinguished in general.
3. Although he was accurate in these letters, the title: (Al-Lathawiyah) did not seem to be shown as named by Khaleel on its letters: Dhaa, Dhaal and Thaa.

**(This is a reminder) Evidences and Indications**

**Dr. Musaad Ibn Musaed Alhussainy**

Allah the Almighty has named His Book with a number of names and described it as having a range of adjectives that show its greatness and the extent of His Abilities.

One of these names is that Allah has called it "A reminder", a term that encompasses a number of meanings and which has extensive connotations, the evidences for which are numerous.

In this research piece, I have endeavoured to shed light on this name and its wide-ranging meanings using as supporting indicative verses from the Quran itself and supporting these indications with evidences from the Quran itself, mentions additional supportive texts in the form of the speech of the scholars of exegesis. Some of the themes explored herein include: that its [the Quran's] recitation in itself is a form of remembrance of Allah; that it is a noble reminder;

that it serves as a reminder to humankind of their being and the origins of their creation; a reminder of the lessons learnt through the stories of previous and latter nations and other than this. This is with a view to highlight the greatness of this name and the breadth of that which it indicates and, by default, the greatness of this Noble Book. And with Allah lies success.

**Keywords:** Dalā'il: plural of dalīl (evidence), anything that attests to something, and is supported and indicated it by (narrated) revelation or by reason. Dalālāt: plural of Dalālah; (indication) or the meanings that are indicated by this name, and falls under it.

### *The Holy Quran Approach in Preventing Defamation Crime*

*Dr. Tahani Salem Bahwerith*

**Research Objectives:** Explaining the concept of the curriculum, prevention, Defamation and its definition, and clarifying the method of the Holy Quran in preventing the crime of Defamation.

**The research plan:** The research included an introduction in which it mentioned: the subject of the research, its importance, objectives, research method, and its plan, then the preamble and it includes a statement of the meanings of the search terms, then the main topic.

**First:** The prohibition of defamation and its punishment. **Second:** The prohibition on harming Muslims. **Third:** Prohibition of Mistrust. **Fourth:** the prohibition of spying. **Fifth:** command of covering up and prohibiting outrageous rumors. **Sixth:** ordering confirmation of the news a person receives. **Seventh:** Warning against tongue diseases, and it contains: (The backbiting), (The lying and falsehood), (Forbidding obscenity in saying), (The irony, prodigy), (gossip and name-calling), (The gossip). **Eighth:** ordering permission. **Ninth:** Prohibition of anger, hatred and envy. **Tenth:** The prohibition of being alone with a foreign woman.

**Then the conclusion:** It contains the most important results.

**The scientific method:** It relied on the research on the deductive analytical method, Where I tracked the verses that talked about preserving honor or

spreciting immorality, Or indicated that, and I analyzed it, and then devised from it the Quranic method that aims to protect from falling into the crime of defamation, and I was interested in writing the research technical matters used in scientific theses.

**Scientific addition:** I did not stand on a research that comprehends the Holy Quran method in preventing the crime of defamation.

**Keywords:** approach, prevention, crime, defamation.

**The assumption related to Belief in The Holy Quran**

**Dr. Ahmad Ibn Saleh Al-Zahrani**

The research deals with the term (assumption) in terms of its linguistic significance, and the effect of that significance on belief in terms of it's legitimacy and invalidity, also the research discussed the definition of assumption as a word, and it showed that it occurs in the sense of doubt and hesitation and also in the sense of confirmation and sureness, and that the Quranic text used the word in both meanings, but it's meaning is dependent on the context,

The research also showed that assumption is used to describe certainty, but not in it's highest degrees, as certainty has different degrees, and to be certain is a condition for survival on the day of judgment at it's lowest degrees, and it increases until it reaches a level of certainty that does not accept the occurrence of doubt at all let alone getting affected by it, which was what Abraham requested from his Lord, Blessed be He The Almighty in his request to revive the dead, and what the disciples of Jesus asked him to send down the a table spread (with food) from heaven .

The research also addressed the assumption that is ordered, which is good faith about the Almighty, about his promises and warnings, about his mercy and forgiveness and about his wisdom and his knowledge.

The research also mentioned the forbidden assumption, which is what the Quran recounted: assumption of evil nature, the thought of ignorance, the belief that Allah does not send messengers, the belief that He does not support

his messengers and allies, the belief that He does not resurrect who dies and the belief that He does not know what people conceal and hide, the polytheists and the hypocrites has been described to have this forbidden assumption as well.

**The Number (12) and its way of Feminization**

**according to meaning of almighty say:**

**"And we divided them into twelve descendants nations"**

**Dr. Abdullah ibn Salem Althumaly**

- This research tackled two important items in say of almighty, " And we divided them into twelve descendants nations" (Surat Alaraf : 160).
- The first item: The disagreement of the highlight to countable noun according to its feminization and its masculinization. In this case the highlight came (descendants) as a masculine while its countable noun came as a feminine while the grammatical rule differs from that.
- Secondly: The highlight of the number twelve came as plural and not as a singular.
- The researcher asks if the word (descendants) is a highlight for the number twelve or not, so this research aims to know the different opinions of different experts in this field.
- Some experts said that the word (descendants) is a highlight for the word twelve and some of them said that is also a highlight for the word twelve but they interpreted it as a singular feminine.
- The opinions of most grammarians for the word (descendants) is that : It is an adjective for that word.
- The study respects all these opinions, but it agrees with the opinions of most experts who say: it goes with grammatical rule and with the speech of the Arabs.

**Keywords:** We divided, descendants, nations, the Number, twelve, highlight.

**Grammatical and Semantic Directing of the Quranic Recitation of Ibn**

**Abbas in the Two Suras of Al-Baqarah and Aal-Imran**

**in the Interpretation of Ibn Atiyyah**

**Dr. Nooh Ibn Yahya Al-Shehri**

This research aims to study cases of Ibn Abbas' Quranic recitation of Surat Al-Baqara and Al-Imran, which were mentioned by Ibn Atiyyah in his interpretation "Al-Muharrar Al-Wajeez fi Tafseer Al-Kitaab Al-Azeez". It will study and document these recitations, and present Ibn Atiyyah's directing or explanation of them along with opinions of grammarians, interpreters, and scholars of Quranic recitations to explore the meanings of those Quranic recitations.

The research begins with a brief introduction, then, studies the cases in two separate sections that discuss Ibn Abbas's reciting, first in Surat Al-Baqara and then in Surat Al-Imran.

The study concluded the importance of studying these Quranic recitations to comprehend what they indicate and how they affect our understanding of meanings and rules.

**Keywords:** the Noble Quran, interpretation, language, Ibn Atiyyah, Ibn Abbas, grammar, Quranic recitations.

**The grammatical and morphological orientation of QATADAH BIN  
DI'AMA AL-SADOUSI Quranic reciting and its addition to Hafs on the  
authority of Assem Quranic reciting**

**Dr. Hasan Ibn Mohamed Al-Qarni**

This research handles the grammatical and morphological orientation of QATADAH BIN DI'AMA AL-SADOUSI Quranic reciting and its addition to Hafs on the authority of Assem Quranic recitation. DI'AMA was one of the greatest scholars and his Qur'anic recitation is an irregular recitation but considered to be one of the Grammar sources and hearings.

The research included the biography of DI'AMA and two chapters. Chapter one handles the grammatical orientation of QATADAH BIN DI'AMA AL-SADOUSI Quranic recitation and its addition to Hafs on the authority of Assem Quranic reciting. Chapter two handles the morphological orientation of QATADAH BIN DI'AMA AL-SADOUSI Quranic recitation and its addition to Hafs on the authority of Assem Quranic recitation.

Then the research concluded some findings.

**Keywords:** Orientation – Grammatical – Morphological – Quranic Recitation – Qatadah – Addition

**The lexicon of famous reciters in the land of Shinqeet**  
**in (Century14 AH)**

**dr. Ameen Mohammed Ahmad Alshinqeeti**

This lexicon is a study devoted to collect the distinctions biography of great scholars of Qira'a in the land of Shanqit in (Q 14 AH), to distinguish them from other scholars, and provide statistics for their numbers, and to complete the lexicon (biography) of scholars of Qira'a in Shanqit in (Q 11 AH - Q 13 AH). It included an introduction in which the importance of the topic, the lexicon limits, previous studies, the research plan and its methodology, its preface, List of great scholars of Qira'a in the land of Shanqit in (Q 14 AH), the conclusion, recommendations, and indexes. All is among the results of this lexicon (biography):

The number of great scholars of Qira'a in this century reached (223), which is an approximate number that can be added in the future through manuscripts, or through oral interviews that can be conducted with some contemporary great scholars in this country.

Deficiency in references on how to earge retital and teach others the art of recitation, and how to teaching others Qira'a.

The prosperity of Imam Nafi's recitation (Qira'a) in this country and the concern of its great scholars in supporting the (SANAD) of its Qira'a, and teaching it to others, and authorship in it, as well as its Qira'at (the different styles of Qur'anic recitations and intonation) and its sciences such as drawing and fine tuning, authorship in it, and other results mentioned at the end of this research.



***ABSTRACTS OF  
THE ARABIC  
PAPERS***