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ABSTRACTS OF
THE ARABIC
PAPERS

Calligraphy and vowelisation spelling of the Noble Qur'an

Prof. Mohammad bin Seede Mohammad Al-Ameen

This is a scientific poem on Quranic sciences, though it mostly paid attention to the calligraphy and vowelisation of the Noble Qur'an. It is authored by Muhammad bin Anbujah, one of the Mauritanian scholars who died in 1275AH.

The poem in its introduction and several chapters caveats about the distortion and misrepresentation of some letters that was committed by some scholars of Quranic reading and writers on the Quranic letters unintended. This is because such errors lead to alteration of the meanings of the Qur'an and thus polluting the reading. Moreover, they are likely to vitiate the prayer if the reader deliberately does that while he is cognizant of the meaning.

Hence, he warned about substitution of some letters or vowels with others or not stressing some letters that are supposed to be stressed or stressing some letters that are not supposed to be stressed, stating examples for each type.

Then, he addressed some analogous words whose letters involve displacement by putting forward what is to be brought backward and vice versa citing examples for that such as "Ya'lagoon" and "Ya'magoon" and their places, which is a research topic that requires an independent study.

He further alerted on several rules such as the meeting and combination of the letters "waw" and "yaa" when preceded by the letter "qaaf" and their places, as well the rule of the feminization "ta", when it is to be written as "ta" and when it is to be written as "ha". Then, he concluded his poem with issues on the science of calligraphy and vowelization starting with the rules of "hamzah" and

its patterns, the disconnected and the connected, and issues on how to write letters whose vowels have been sniffed and letters whose vowels have been tilted and how they are vowelized. He also dealt with letters that are to be dotted and those that should not be dotted and the rules and letters of nunation etc. which will be discovered by the reader. The poem "al-Rasmiyyaat" is about (318) lines, and the composer composed some unique chapters in this poem that were not composed by others and they have all been noted. This piece is intended solely for Allaah.

Keyword: calligraphy, vowelisation, similar words, Muhammad bin Anbujah.

Rules of Stop /start (Waqf/Ibtida) Depending on the singularity of Al-math'hab Al-Basri counting in terms of counting and dropping

Dr. Hashim bin Mohammed Ba-Alkhair

This research aims to discuss stop and start rules depending on the singularity of Al-math'hab Al-Basri in terms of counting and dropping, whereas the objective is show the relationship between Waqf/Ibtida rules and Ed Al-ay through what the scholars of Waqf/Ibtida rules have mentioned in situations where Al-math'hab Al-Basri is unique in counting them or dropping, contrary to the majority of the scholars counting, and it has paved the way for that by mentioning introductions to the science of Waqf/Ibtida, such as the definition of this science, its importance, and its divisions, as well as introductions to Al-ed science, its definition and its most famous terms, and the counts circulating among scholars of the regions, and the rules of stop on verses-end.

Then have discussed the situations where Al- math'hab Al-Basri is being unique in counting or dropping them via studying their Waqf/Ibtida rules, the research has concluded a number of results, the most important are: Integration of Waqf/Ibtida science, and Al-Fawasil science with the other sciences in the service of the Qur'anic performance and stop on secrets and meanings contain in Qur'an, and where stop on verses-end differs according to the completeness of the words on them and their linkage with the next verse, where the stop completed on them between completeness and sufficiency as well as permissibility and prohibition and so on, verses-end that are unique to Al- math'hab Al-Basri in terms of counting and dropping were differ in terms of Waqf and Ibtida, whereas in some of them continuation is to be weighted and in other part stop is to be weighted while others may have the two faces.

keywords: Waqf/Ibtida - Singularity - Counting – Al-Basri – Verse-end.

Moses's meeting with Allah Almighty

Dr. Albandary bint Abdul-Rahman Alhuemil

The research dealt with an important event related to Moses's meeting with Allah, Almighty, and his speaking to him, through following the verses of the Holy Qur'an that indicate this, arranging them in chronological order, and studying them objectively.

I divided the research into three Parts each one included one of Moses's meeting with Allah, Almighty. The first is the encounter of prophecy, the second is the revelation of the Torah to Moses, and the third is the repentance of the Israelites from worshipping the calf.

I also mentioned the place of each meeting, the events that took place in it, and the sayings of scholars on some controversial issues with weighting. In this research, I followed the method of induction, collection, then study and analysis.

I concluded the research with a conclusion containing the most important findings and recommendations.

The commentaries of Walyy al-Dīn Jar Allāh al-Rūmī
on the book of Imām Ibn al-Jazari : Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr

Dr. Redwan Ibn Refaat Albakri

This article presents a study and critical edition of the commentaries of Walyy al-Dīn Jar Allāh al-Rūmī (d. 1151 A.H.) on the book of Imām Ibn al-Jazari: Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr. Al-Nashr is considered the most notable work among the late Qirā'āt books, and the commentaries of Walyy al-Dīn reflect one way in which scholars received and dealt with this work.

The study section of the article provides a brief biography of Walyy al-Dīn, followed by a study of his commentaries. This section includes the title of the commentaries, their attribution to Walyy al-Dīn, the time period in which they were written, Walyy al-Dīn's method of commentating, his sources, and his most remarkable views.

The critical edition section of the article contains the text of Walyy al-Dīn's commentaries as they appear in his copy of al-Nashr. Walyy al-Dīn's commentaries total eighty-eight in number, and most of them focus on the introduction of al-Nashr and the section on chains of transmission. Walyy al-

Dīn's commentaries provide some explanations of Ibn al-Jazari's work, criticisms of it, and his own views on the criteria for authentic Qur'anic reading, the requirement of tawātur, and the tawātur of the four readings after the ten. The commentaries also provide insights into Walyy al-Dīn's biography, as well as his travels and his observations of Mushafs attributed to Caliph 'Uthmān.

Keywords: Walyy al-Dīn Jar Allāh - Ibn al-Jazari - Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr - Qur'ānic readings - Criteria for authentic Qur'anic reading.

Chapter in hamzah deviation from the standard” by Ibn Al-Jazari

Dr. Azizah Bint Husein Alyousef

This research presents a study and investigation of an Urjouzah on the science of calligraphy, titled “Chapter in hamzah deviation from the standard” by Ibn Al-Jazari. He clarified in it words in which the hamzah (glottal stop) went against the standard form. The importance of producing this Urjouzah is evident in view of its author’s fame and mastery in the science of readings and calligraphy. In this investigation, I relied on two written manuscripts, and an analytical inductive approach was adopted in the analysis.

The aim of the study is to serve the Islamic heritage in general, and the Quranic heritage in particular. One of the findings was that the number of words in the Urjouzah was approximately ninety-one, fifteen of which varied in their calligraphic style. Accordingly, in their studies, the researchers recommended searching for rare manuscripts and taking particular care of this.

Keywords: standard, calligraphy, the hamzah, Ibn al-Jazari, Mus'hafs, Othmani.

The science of Qur'an exegesis from the composition titled "Al-Niqāyah"

Dr. Abdullah Ibn Abdul-Aziz AlObaid

This research addressed a study and editing of the part related to the science of Qur'an exegesis from the composition titled "Al-Niqāyah" by: Abu Al-Fadl 'Abdur Rauf bin Yahya bin 'Abdir Rauf Al-Waa'idh Al-Makki (d. 948 AH), where he composed the book titled Al-Nuqāyah by Al-Imam Al-Suyuuti, where Al-Suyuuti mentioned the synopsis of fourteen sciences needed by a student, and upon which all the sciences are based. The author made it in (997) lines, in which the lines related to the science of Qur'an exegesis are (147) lines, in a well composed poem upon the poetic rhythm of Al-Rajaz Al-Taam, and the author is one of the great scholars that are yet to be studied adequately.

The research was divided into an introduction, two sections, a conclusion, and an index. The first section is the study part, which includes an introduction of the author and his poem, while the second part contains the edited text, which was edited relying on six manuscripts.

The text was completely corrected through vowelization with commentary when necessary, and after this the researcher mentioned a conclusion which includes the most significant findings and recommendation.

The most significant findings: the authenticity of the ascription of the poem to its author, and an introduction of this unknown scholar of which the majority of his works are yet to be published, and an introduction of his poem which was largely unknown, and the publication of the part related to the science of Qur'an exegesis in it edited and corrected.

The most significant recommendations: The completion of the editing of this poem, and the publication of the rest of the authors works.

Keywords: Poem, composition, Qur'an exegesis, synopsis, Al-Suyuuti.

The Oldest Handwritten Licences of Quran Qeraat

(Reading Mode) in Yemen : Study and Verification

Dr. Gamal Noman Abdullah Yaseen

This paper however titled "The Oldest Handwritten Licences of Quran Qerat (Reading Mode) in Yemen: A Study and Verification" has attempted to show some of Yemeni scholars' efforts in qerat science, their role and contribution in qerat narration, verification, methods and elements, and how they affect and got affected by other qerat scholars in other countries.

So, this study aimed to study and verify five Yemeni handwritten licenses in Quran qerat which are historically important as being the oldest ones touched upon. That is, they are the oldest handwritten licenses in the history of qerat touched upon.

In this paper, both historical and descriptive methodologies were used. Finally, the paper ended with a conclusion listing a number of conclusions. The most significant ones are:

1. Yemeni qurra'a had a significant role and great contribution in providing the qerat science with many narrations and methods of the imams of the seven qerat and others. That is, many qerat sheiks from different countries learnt such narrated qerat from them.
2. Narration of Yemeni qurra'a were connected with a series of Yemenis until Imam Abi Ma'ashar Al-Tabari but two .

3. The advent of Imam ibn Al-Gazari to Yemen was effective in twisting the Yemeni narration of the Quran qeraat to his narrations.

Keywords: Handwritten Licenses, Qerat in Yemen, Yemeni Narrations.

**Lexicon of the frequent paths of the ten reciters
and their narrators contained in the book Of (Al-Nashr)**

by Al-Hafiz Ibn Al-Jazari

Dr. Ameen Mohammed Ahmad Alshinqeti

This research is concerned with the collection and translation of the frequent paths of the ten reciters, and their narrators contained in the book Of (Al-Nashr) by Al-Hafiz Ibn Al-Jazari, like Abi Nashit, and Ibn Buyan, both from Qalun, the research aim of counting their number, mentioning the places of their translations, and attributing them to their narrators, which is an important aspect related to know-how in the science of Qira'at.

I found that they were not collected in one place, and that this work was still absent from the scientific arena, so I bridged this knowledge gap that appeared to me in the science of Qira'at, and this was the result of this Dictionary.

I relied on (inductive and historical method) to write this research, as well as the rest of the well-known research procedures. It also divide into an introduction, a preface, two sections, and a conclusion. It is also included the most important results, including: collecting the names of (402) from the ten methods of reciters; It is the number that Ibn Al-Jazari relied on in the frequency of the ten Qira'at, in His venerable book (Al-Nashr) in the Ten Qira'at, and other important results, praise be to Allah, the owner of the Worlds.

Keywords: methods, frequency, the twenty narrators, the ten reciters, publication in the book (Al-Nashr) ten reciters, by Ibn al-Jazari.