



ABSTRACTS OF
THE ARABIC
PAPERS

Explaining of “Kitāb Bulghat al-Mustafid fi ‘ilm al-Tajwīd” by

Muḥammad ibn Jawhar al-Talafari

Dr. Saad ibn Mohammed Alzahrani

This research is an explanation of the book “Kitāb Bulghat al-Mustafid fi ‘ilm al-Tajwīd” by Muḥammad ibn Jawhar ibn Muḥammad ibn Mālik al-Talafari, one of the students of Ibn Wathiq Al-Andalusī, and one of the sheikhs of Imam Al-Dhahabī. It is a Fa’i rhythm poem from Al-Kamil poetic meter, in (27) verses, with an explanation of its topics, a brief biography of its compiler, and other topics of study.

The research consists of two chapters: the first chapter is about the author’s biography and study of the poem, and the second chapter is its explanation.

Among the results of the research: The poem included some precise issues in the Science of Quranic Intonation (Tajweed) and phonology, such as the issues of measuring the vowels elongation and the consonants, and the timings of the rulings on assimilation, concealment, and manifestation. Perhaps this is the introduction that Imam Al- Dhahabī read to Al-Talafari and wrote it from him.

Keywords : Al-Talafari, Bughyat al-Mustafid, Tajweed, Tajweed Poems.

The Modifications of the Scholar Al-Abyari to the Lines of Al-

Shatibiyyah Poem” (Collection and Study)

Dr. Bodor Mohammed Alqurashi

This research aims to collect and study the modifications of the scholar Al-Abyari to Al Shatibiyyah entitled “The Modifications of the Scholar Al-Abyari to the Lines of Al-Shatibiyyah Poem” (A Compilation and Study). The importance of the research lies in the scientific standing of Imam Al-Shatibi and Al-Abyari among the scholars of recitations. I started this research with an introduction, its importance and the reasons for writing about it. Then, a preface contained

translations and definitions of Imam Al-Shatibi and Al-Abyari in two sections. The first chapter deals with Al-Abyari's modifications to Al-Shatibiyyah related to the lines of Alosol chapters. The second chapter deals with Al-Abyari's modifications to Al-Shatibiyyah related to the lines of firsh alhuruf. The conclusion contained the most important results and recommendations. Lastly, I added the necessary indexes to the research.

Keywords: recitations, Al-Shatibiyyah, Al-Abyari, Modifications, visible texts, editing benefits.

The Sayings of ‘Aṭā’i ibn yazīda alkhurāsānī on Al‘uthmaāny script collection and study

Dr. Saleh ibn Ahmed Alammari

All Praise be to Allah alone, may the benedictions and peace be upon the one after whom there is no prophet, as to what follows:

This research, titled “The Sayings of ‘Aṭā’i bini yazīda alkhurāsānī on Al‘uthmaāny script,” I dealt with what was reported about ‘Aṭā’ on the script of Al‘uthmaāny Qur’an, collection and study.

I prefaced that with a topic to give a biography of ‘Aṭā’ alkhurāsānī, and to expound the characteristics of his book attributed to him, his approach to it, and the scientific value of ‘Aṭā’i’s doctrine. The research necessitated talking about ‘Aṭā’ bin Yasār al-Andalusī, due to the prospect that they were one person, so I dealt with what was quoted from him, and conducted a study for him.

However, the research concluded with a number of results and recommendations: the most prominent of which are:

1. ‘Aṭā’ alkhurāsānī’s high esteem in the science of script, as he was one of the sources of Al’mām Abī Dāwūd that he relied on in his book Mukhtaṣar al-Tabayīn.
2. Abū Dāwūd was the only one to have narrated from ‘Aṭā’ alkhurāsānī, and

Al-Labīb was the only one to have narrated from ‘Aṭā Al-Andalusī, and among things quoted from him were two texts attributed to Al-ṭalmanky (d. 429 AH) and to Abū Dāwūd (d. 496 AH) in his book Al-Tabyīn, and both of their books have been lost.

3. Everyone who quoted from ‘Aṭā’ alkhurāsānī took it from Abū Dāwūd, like Alkhrrāz in Mawrid al-ẓam’ān, and āl-qysy in al-mymounah al-farīdah.

4. What is closest to the researcher is that ‘Aṭā Al-Andalusī is not ‘Aṭā’ alkhurāsānī, and the statement that they are one person is a valid statement and has its own point and there has been no conclusive evidence to prevent that.

I recommend further research into the manuscript books that have not been verified, especially the books of the Moroccans, as they are likely to mention ‘Aṭā’ alkhurāsānī.

I also recommend looking into the book al-Durrah al-ṣiqiliyyah by Al-Labīb, collecting all its handwritten copies, and investigating and contemplating what he mentioned, including the names of books that he mentioned alone, as well as what he specializes in narrating from ‘Aṭā Al-Andalusī.

Keywords: Sayings - ‘Aṭā’ - Al-khurāsānī - Script – Al-muṣḥaf.

**Poetic Evidences on the strangeness of the Holy Qur’an
from the commentary (hanging poetry) of Labid bin Rabi’ah**

Dr. Majed ibn Abdulrahman Alsamaan

The subject of this research is the study of poetic evidence on the strangeness of the Holy Qur’an from the commentary of Labid bin Rabi’ah.

In the first chapter, it dealt with: introducing the poet and the hanging poet, then the evidence was studied in the second chapter, by mentioning the origin of the strange word in the language, then mentioning the strange word in the verse and in the poetic verse, then mentioning the sayings of the commentators and linguists, then explaining the face of the evidence and the relationship between them.

The evidence reached (eighteen witnesses): (9) Quranic and linguistic vocabulary: consistent in meaning and intent , and (9) Quranic vocabulary: more general in meaning than poetic vocabulary.

The study methodology was the inductive, analytical and comparative study, and the type of study is: library theory. The most important results: that the strange vocabulary in the Holy Qur'an and in the hanging poetry "Mu'allaqa", all agreed in the origin of their linguistic meaning, and that the difference that occurred between them was only in the matter of generality and specificity, the legal meaning built on the linguistic meaning, and truth and metaphor.

Keywords: Poetry and Literature - Meanings of the Holy Quran - The Seven hanging poetry (Mu'allaqat) - Labeed bin Rabia - Vocabulary of the Holy Quran.

Tashnifu al'asmā' i mim mā fi alḥirzi biāl'ijmā'

Dr. Prof. Faisal ibn Jameel Qazawi

This research, titled "Tashnifu al'asmā' i mim mā fi alḥirzi biāl'ijmā'," by 'Abdul-Wahhāb ibn Aḥmad ibn Wahbān al-Ḥārithī al-Dimashqī, D. 768 AH, reveals a valuable poem containing the agreed-upon principles for the seven readers. The poem, consisting of eighteen verses without characters and easy wording, is considered a scientific reference on the principles of the Seven Readers. The poem is one of the finest in its field and is historically the oldest in collections classified according to the consensus of the seven readers. It is recommended for those interested in the science of reading for learning and teaching. The poem's meanings are apparent, and its compiler briefly explained it and included it in footnotes.

Keywords: Mode of readings - Al-Ḥirz - Consensus – Elongation.

Revealing the secret hidden in the beginnings of the letters

(imam Ibn Dellah al-Wasiti) study and investigation

Dr. Meryam bint Hamdi Noufal

Research topic: This research is about the study and investigation of a poem by a Tajweed and Qur'anic Recitations imam, i.e. Imam Ibn Dellah al-Wasiti (died: 653 AH), in a fundamental chapter of the science of Tajweed. It is the chapter of the letters phonics and their characteristics.

Research aims: The research sought to achieve three main objectives:

- Introducing the poem author.
- Studying the (57) verses of the poem.
- Investigating the text of the poem.

Search structure: The research included an introduction, two chapters, a conclusion and indexes. The introduction is about the importance of the research, its plan and methodology. The first chapter introduces the poet and his poem in two sections. The second chapter presents the text investigation. The conclusion shows research results and recommendations. The indexes are an index of sources and references and an index of topics.

Most notable results:

- Imam Ibn Dellah is one of the distinguished Imams, the majority of whose works on Tajweed and Recitations have not reached us.

- (Nafkh) is one of the characteristics of letters that was written about by a number of lingual scientists, such as Sibawayh, Ibn Jinni, and Al-Radi Al-Istrabadi, as well as some imams of the Qur'anic Recitations such as Abdul Wahhab Al-Qurtubi and Ibn Abi Maryam, but we do not find a mention of it in most books of Tajweed and Recitations.

The most important recommendations:

- Tracking the works of Imam Ibn Dellah and conducting a scientific investigation that highlights their importance and the importance of their author.

Keywords: Kashf, Al-Ser, Al-Maknouf, Ibn Dellah, Phonics, Letters.

Interpretation science from “Rawdah al-Fuhum fi Nazm Naqayat al-Ulum,” Imam, Shihab al-Din, Ahmad al-Sunbati

study and investigation

Dr. Adel ibn Omer Basfar

Investigation of the interpretation and sciences section of the Holy Qur’an from the collections of “**Rawdah al-Fuhum fi Nazm Naqayat al-Ulum,**” The Garden of Understanding in Versing Science Purification, by the interpreter Imam, Shihab al-Din, Ahmad al-Sunbati, who died in 995 AH.

Researcher's approach: In this research, the investigator adopts the applied inductive and analytical approach.

Research Objectives: The first goal is to introduce the text and its author, documenting the attribution of the text to it, the reason for its composition, his approach to it, and describing the written versions.

Most Important Search Results:

1. “*Rawdat al-Fuhum fi Nazm Naqayat al-Ulum*” is a brief compilation, containing fifty-eight brief sections on the art of the Quran sciences.

Most Prominent Recommendations:

Among the research ideas that sensed the need for it through study and research, and that were recommended to researchers:

1. Editing of the manuscript of “*Fath al-Qayyum bi Sharh Rawdah al-Fahum.*”

Keywords: The Qur’an, interpretation, purity, system, Rawdah al-Fahoum, al-Sunbati.