

“Sirius” in the *Quran*, Based on Discourse Analytic Approach

Aḥmad Pākatchī

Abstract

The term "Shi'rā" (Sirius) has been mentioned in the *Quran* just once, in Sura 53, verse 49: "and that it is He who is the Lord of Sirius". In this verse, almighty God introduces Himself to the prophet as the Lord of Sirius. Given the fact that Shi'rā is a name of a star –as Muslim exegetes believe– the reason why among the numerous stars, this one has been mentioned and what connotations the phrase "Lord of Sirius" may have, need a thorough investigation about the features of "Sirius" at that time, its historical background and its ritual and symbolic significance. In this study after reviewing the status of Shi'rā in the *Quran* and the literature of early exegetical works, the answers to the above mentioned questions will be given.

Keywords: Shi'rā, History of Exegesis, The Commentaries of the Successors, Pre-Islamic religions of Arabs, Arabs' Mythology, Egypt's Mythology, Greek Mythology.

**“El Yāsīn,” Its Proper Pronunciation and Meaning
In the Commentaries of the Two Sects**

Majīd Chehrī

Abstract

The term “El Yāsīn” has been mentioned in the *Qurān* just once in the verse 130 of the 37th chapter: “Peace be unto Elias”. Both the correct pronunciation and meaning of the term has been a point of disagreement among the commentators and readers of the *Qurān*. Some of the Shiite and most of the Sunni commentators believe that El Yasin is another version of Elyasin and is equal to Elyas who is a Quranic prophet. The supporters of this idea refer to the popular reading, similar terms and the context as the proofs for their preference. On the other hand, other Shiite commentators by referring to some traditions believe that the phrase should be pronounced as “Āl Yāsīn” and it implies Ahlul-Bayt. The fact that one of the Prophet's names is “Yāsīn” is a good reason for such an inference. In the present study, we try to determine the meaning of the term by reviewing the commentators' ideas, Quranic proofs and various readings as well as the traditions received in this subject.

Keywords: El Yāsīn, Yāsīn, Āl Yāsīn, Difference in Quranic Readings, Sūra al-Ṣāffāt.

The Paradox of Similarity/Difference in Migration and its Function in the Migrant's Attitude toward the Homeland.(Study Case: Migrations of Josef and Moses in the Quran)

Farāmarz Hāj Manūchehri

Abstract

There are a few Quranic stories including the notion of migration and in these stories the purpose is mostly expressing religious concepts along with the prophets' mission. These stories, however, can be significant, due to their inclusion of cultural issues. It is worth investigating to see to what extent such stories are capable of being adapted with the theories of migration discussed in social sciences. Among these theories, the theory of paradox of similarity/difference about the interaction with the host and the immigrant and as a cultural-sociological approach toward the issue of migration can be used to indicate that in the interaction both similarity and difference should be taken into account. The important question which needs to be answered is what effects the quantity of each of similarity or difference may have on the attitude of the migrants toward their homeland or the migration destination. This question has not been clearly answered yet by the supporters of the above mentioned theory. In this study, applying this theory, the Quranic stories about the migration of Josef and Moses have been analyzed and different patterns regarding the interaction between the hosts and the migrants have been extracted.

Keywords: Migration, Quranic Stories, liminality, Homeland, Migration destination, Josef, Moses.

An Introduction to History Discourse Analysis Case Study of al-Zaynab bint ‘Ali’s Sermon

Muḥammad Naşrāwī

Abstract

Applying the methods suggested by applied linguistics in historical studies can provide solutions to many issues of this field. Accordingly, paying attention to the linguistic acts done in a society, identifying the context of an event and extracting the discourses created within it can collect new historical data. Based on this fact, in the present study, applying a discourse approach and using descriptive theory of Fairclough and conflicting voices theory of Bakhtin, I will try to suggest a new method in studying historical texts through investigating speech acts. For this purpose, using the above mentioned method in analyzing the sermon presented by Hazrat Zeinab in Syria, the article tries to indicate what kind of discourse Zeinab was trying to create after the event of Āshūrā.

Keywords: History Discourse Analysis, Alavid Movements, Fairclough, Bakhtin.

Moral Thoughts Reflected in *al-Şafā al -Sajjādiyyah*

Ḥamed Khānī (Farhang Mehrvash)

ĀrezūShams Ābādī

Abstract

Şahîfeh al-Sajjādiyyah is a text attributed to ImāmZainul'ābidīn and is considered one of the most ancient works remained from the early time of Islamic civilization. Majority of the Shiites regard Şahîfeh as a collection containing extensive moral teachings which can be traced to the divine revelation and Ahlulnāy's instructions. In spite of this, little attempt has been made to extract the moral thoughts included in this book and nothing has been done to formulate the philosophical bases of such thoughts. Such attempts could clarify the ambiguities found in the history of moral thinking in Islamic world especially during the first centuries. The present study aims to deal with this task. It tries to sketch the general framework of moral system reflected in Şahîfeh. For this purpose, first the ontological and anthropological views expressed in the book have been pointed out, then, the kind of perfection which has been recommended for human being by this book and in this worldview has been explained and finally, by comparing the moral view of this book and other well-known Islamic ethical schools of the early centuries, the prominent moral principles of this work have been introduced.

Keywords: history of moral thought in Islamic world, history of Islamic ethical schools, history of Islamic philosophy, Shiite liturgical literature, Meta Prayer, philosophical justifications of Prayer, Islamic life style.

Story of Cain and Abel: an Example of the Application of Biblical Literature to Solve the Vague Points of the *Quran*

Muzhgān Sarshār

Abstract

One of the famous stories about the origin of man and the beginning of human life on the earth is the story of Adam and Eve, their creation and later their descent on the earth and their reproduction. In both the Old Testament and other ancient Jewish works and the Quran, different versions of the story have been narrated. On the occasion of the story being mentioned in the Quran, detailed discussions about the story have been mentioned in Islamic exegeses, the details which have had different origins. The narration of the story in biblical literature has caused the orientalist to claim that the reflection of the story in the Quran is a copy of the story from the Old Testament. To investigate about this claim it is necessary to compare different versions of the story as mentioned in Islamic culture with the one reflected in Torah. The present study has been done for this purpose. It aims to review the story itself and discuss about the views expressed in Islamic exegeses about the relationship of Cain and Abel with Adam and Eve, the way Abel was murdered by Cain and other related issues. It is concluded that, by analyzing the Islamic version of the story and comparing it with the biblical version one can infer that the version reflected in Quranic exegeses and Islamic traditions is much different from the Quranic version of the story. It is a lot influenced by the story as mentioned in Torah and Talmud.

Keywords: Adam and Eve, Isrāīlies, Allegorical interpretation, Symbolic interpretation, Muḥammad Bāqer Behbudī.

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نشانه‌ها و اختصارات

	الف) نشان‌های فارسی	ب) نشان‌های لاتین
-	تا ...	d. در گذشته در سال ...
بی	به بعد	ed. به کوشش ...
ج	جلد، جلد‌ها	et.al و دیگران
جم	جاهای مختلف	ff. به بعد
ح	حدود سال ...	ibid همان اثر و همان صفحه
چ	چاپ ...	id همو
حک:	حکومت از سال ...	no. شماره ...
د	در گذشته در سال ...	p. صفحه ... / صفحات ...
رک:	رجوع کنید به ...	tr. ترجمه ...
ز	زنده در ...	vol. جلد ...
ش	هجری شمسی	
شم	شماره ...	
ص	صفحه ... / صفحات ...	
(ص)	صلی الله علیه و آله	
(ع)	علیه السلام، علیها السلام، علیهما السلام، یا علیهم السلام	
ق	هجری قمری	
قس:	مقایسه کنید با ...	
ق م	قبل از میلاد	
م	میلادی	
مق:	مقتول در سال ...	
همان	مأخذ پیشین (مقاله یا کتاب)	
همانجا	همان مأخذ پیشین از همان مؤلف، همان جلد و همان صفحه	
همو	مؤلف پیش گفته	
هم	همین منابع	

جدول علایم آوانگاری فارسی و عربی به انگلیسی
Arabic & Persian Transliteration Table

Arabic	Persian	Letter	Arabic	Persian	Letter
ş	ş	ص	’	’	أ - ء
ḍ	ẓ	ض	b	b	ب
ṭ	ṭ	ط	p	p	پ
ẓ	ẓ	ظ	t	t	ت
‘	‘	ع	th	S	ث
gh	gh	غ	j	J	ج
f	f	ف	-	Č	چ
q	q	ق	ḥ	ḥ	ح
k	k	ک	kh	Kh	خ
g	g	گ	d	D	د
l	l	ل	dh	z	ذ
m	m	م	r	R	ر
n	n	ن	z	Z	ز
h	h	ه	-	Ž	ژ
w	v	و	s	S	س
y	y	ی	sh	Sh	ش

Arabic	Persian	Letter
a - i - u	a - e - o	مصوت‌های کوتاه (َ)
ā - ū - ī	ā - ū - ī	مصوت‌های بلند (آ - او - ای)
aw - ay	ow - ey	مصوت‌های مرکب



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In The Name Of GOD