

ENGLISH ABSTRACTS

Analyzing the Verdict of Crying over Imam Hussain (as)

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Abstract

There are many narrations regarding the virtue and the command to mourn Imam Hussain (peace be upon him) from the Messenger of Allah and the Imams of the Ahl al-Bayt (peace be upon them) from the two sects and the great jurists have always emphasized mourning for him. The scope of the narrations of this issue and the intensity of its importance and emphasis by religious leaders led to re-examination of the evidence of this issue with the aim of finding the real ruling on Imam Hussain against Islam. The results showed that the principle of believing in the legitimacy of crying and mourning for his Prophet is one of the essentials of religion, not religion, and doing it on the basis that it is generally an example of the verse of *mawaddat* and the obligation of *tawalli*, like other examples of obligations, becomes obligatory, and just as there is no example of Titles of obligations due to the fact that the example of that obligation is not limited to that case, it is not outside the scope of obligation and it is not recommended. The love of crying for him does not go out of the scope of duty. This is while many specific evidences from the innocents show that there is no example like crying over Imam Hussain (peace be upon him) for mercy and forgiveness (other than the principle of belief in the Imamate and the necessity of knowledge of the Imams and believing in the assumption of obedience of the innocents). It has not been established and the Shariah's insistence on making a prayer for him does not leave an excuse for the oblige of the believer.

Keywords: Imam Hussain (as), Crying over Imam Hussain (as), Ruling on Crying, Performing Mourning, Best Deeds, Weeping of Ahl al-Bayt (as), Tears for Suffering, All Kinds of Crying.

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Explanation of the Reasons for the Narrations that Indicate the Reasons for the Investigation of the Principles of Religion from the Viewpoint of the Innocents (as)

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Abstract

The innate desire to know the facts on the one hand, and the desire to seek profit and protection from harm and danger on the other hand, is a request and desire to think and acquire knowledge and insights. The fact that the principles of religion are research is the main thing, it is certain that the verbal and practical life of the innocents (as), Sharia, intellect and conscience confirm it, the principles of religion are the basis of beliefs that accept them leads to entering the religion and transferring them in the branches of worship, as the soul. This branch will include a religious life. In matters related to the principles of religion, infallible Imams used different arguments for different spectrums of society. Although the methods of reasoning are different and include explicit and verbal arguments and indirect practical arguments as well.

Keywords: Religion, Research, Principles.

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The Role of Experimental Test in Checking the Authenticity of Some Hadiths and Traditions

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Abstract

Religious teachings include many “news” and “conditional news” sentences that promise “results” or “punishments” to believers or non-believers. Since the lack of practical results of the truth of these punishments can be effective in the daily lives of Muslims and even non-Muslims and cause the strengthening or weakening of the foundations of religious beliefs or the promotion and condemnation of religion, it is necessary to remove these teachings from It was evaluated in every possible way. If religious propositions can be experienced, they can and even should be experienced, and if they are not true in the experimental test, the truth of that proposition can be disproved based on experience. Therefore, experience can prove or disprove some religious propositions (at least on a case-by-case basis and by accepting general rules) ; And remove religious teachings from myths and superstitions. It seems that this new way (i. e. experimental test) , apart from the theoretical investigations of hadiths and hadiths, is a suitable tool for the practical examination of the authenticity of hadiths and hadiths.

Keywords: Hadith, Experience, Truthfulness of Narration, Superstition, Philosophy of Hadith

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The Explicit Text of the Qur'an on the *Vilāyat* of Amir al-Mu'minin Ali (as) , “Analytical Study of the Verse *Balāgh*”

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Abstract

This research interprets the verse *Balāgh* according to the Shia and Sunni interpretations and while referring to hadiths and narrations, it explains its connection with the guardianship, *vilāyah* and imamate of Amir al-Mu'minin Ali (peace be upon him) and also, while analyzing this verse, it deals with the existing doubts in the meaning of this verse and then examines various aspects of the meaning of the verse *Balāgh* and the cause of its revelation.

The author has explained the connection of this verse with the preceding and following verses – which are about people of the book – in the form of several questions and answers.

Keywords: The Verse *Balāgh*, the Guardianship and Imamate of Amir al-Mu'minin Ali (peace be upon him) , Convey of the Message, the Cause of Revelation, *Ghadīr Khum*.

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The Concept of Mystical Interpretation of “*Khalifeh Elahi*”

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Abstract

This research is a paraphrased explanation of the word “Caliph” (*Khalifeh*) in Sura Baqarah. Keeping in mind the importance of investigation in Qur’anic words and phrases, the author has come to perceive the true meaning of “Divine Caliph” after studying lexical meaning of the word through prudence and thinking over verses 30–39 of Sura Baqarah in the Qur’an. It is done by using true meaning of existing keywords and phrases in the above mentioned verses and it looks like that she has reached the true meaning of this title in human being. To this end, existential structure of Ādam and his mission has also been purported. In this study the effect of real teaching of *Asmā’ullāh* in humans’ structure has been studied. The result is perfect manifestation of Allah’s names (attributes) in human being. The main factor in proving the attribute of “Divine Caliph” to be true is the perfect manifestation of Allah’s attributes in human being accordance of which will be followed by the obedience of all the world forces to human being. That is shown in the form of angels bowing to Ādam as stated in Qur’an. In fact, Imams (as) are whom that names and attributes of “Lord of all the world” (*Rabb al-‘Ālamīn*) have been put in practice in them in full sense and this is the conceptual meaning of “Then He gave Ādam knowledge of the nature and reality of all things and everything.”

Keywords: Caliph, World (Earth), Ādam, the Knowledge of Allah’s Name, Bowing Down. Descent.

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Self-Evaluation from the Perspective of Verses and Hadiths

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Abstract

Self-evaluation is the process of self-awareness and the design of creating and maintaining behaviors which can certainly lead a person to human growth and perfection because he knows the harm and solutions to himself better than others because he has a knowledge of himself, self-evaluation is a type of self-control that does not require money, it does not require the police. Without installing binoculars, the existence of his conscience and inner beliefs is his guiding light. The purpose of this research is self-knowledge and the investigation of methods to achieve the happiness of worldly and otherworldly human development. After discussing the self-evaluation from the point of view of Islam, this research has also focused on its functions and considered it the best sample for securing individual happiness and human society.

Keywords: Qur'an, Narrations, Self-Evaluation, Functions, Samples.

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Investigating the Truth of the Concept of Prophecy from the Perspective of Shiite Mysticism

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Abstract

One of the important topics in divine religions is the truth of the concept of “prophecy”. The problem of prophecy is a problem that, due to its prominent position in religions, has occupied the mind of every thinker interested in theological topics. Jewish, Christian and Muslim thinkers have discussed and written works on this issue. Considering the concept of prophecy in Christian theology, Jewish theology and even Islamic theology, of course, with a theological approach, it seems that what is seen in this regard and around the issue of prophecy in all these statements and works has many gaps and shortcomings and it is not clear, and none has been as close to the truth of this concept as the school of Shiite mysticism. Therefore, the current research is aimed at explaining the truth of the problem of prophecy, to examine it from the deep perspective of Shiite mysticism. For this purpose, most of all the points of view of Imam Khomeini (as) have been taken into consideration. According to the author’s belief, correct explanation and understanding of this concept from the point of view of Shiite mysticism, due to its comprehensiveness and inclusiveness, prevents fruitless conversations and leads people to the truth. Also, this mystical explanation of the problem of prophecy can be seen as the answer to many questions and issues raised in this field. Therefore, many topics and issues, such as those discussed and followed in the topic of “prophecy prediction test”, in contrast to this lofty and pure view, in principle, do not show anything other than smallness and defeatism.

Keywords: Prophecy; Guardianship; Shiite Mysticism; Imam Khomeini; Theology; Christian Theology.

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