

ENGLISH ABSTRACTS

Validation of the Primary Narrators of *Al-Ghaibah* Na'māni Hadiths

Kazem Ostadi¹

(Received: December 21, 2023, Accepted: September 17, 2024)

Abstract

The book *al-Ghaibah* Nu'māni (360 AH) is the oldest available book about the occultation of Imam Zamān (as), in which there are more than 130 primary narrators. A small number of them have allocated the largest amount of Mahdavi hadiths to themselves. Now the question is raised, why are most of the occult and Mahdist hadiths from these narrators? And does this situation have anything to do with the religion of these early narrators? And on the other hand, are the early narrators of the Book *al-Ghaibah* well-known, trusted narrators? Therefore, in this research, we have investigated and validated the general narratives of the book *al-Ghaibah* by focusing on 11 narrators with many narratives, using the library research method. The results of this research show that according to the weakness or mental problems of these 11 narrators of the book *al-Ghaibah*, who are mostly *Wāqifis*, at least 157 (33%) of the 478 narratives of *al-Ghaibah* Nu'māni are weak and probably fake.

Keywords: *Al-Ghaibah* Na'māni, Mahdavi Hadiths, Occultation, *Wāqifiyyah*.

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Studying the Basics of Hadith Jurisprudence of Allameh Askari and Allameh Shoushtari

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(Received: August 26, 2024, Accepted: September 17, 2024)

Abstract

Qur'an and Hadith are two precious thoughts and two endless treasures that the Prophet (pbuh) and his family left as a memory for their *Ummah*. The Qur'an, which is the word of Allah the Almighty, reached the hands of Muslims without any deficiency. But the hadith, which was the second, divine trust in the hands of Muslims, was not immune and suffered countless distortions and changes and had a fate full of ups and downs. Factors such as the prohibition of quoting and writing hadith, the occurrence of forgery, distortion, and quoting with meaning in it, and religious prejudices and misunderstanding caused the hadith to become confused. The present study was conducted with the aim of investigating the foundations of hadith jurisprudence of Allameh Askari and Allameh Shoushtari. First, the hadith methods and trends were investigated, and then the criteria of hadith criticism of Allameh Asgari and Allameh Shushtri were examined. The method of library research was based on the method of content analysis, using the collection and tracking of sources. The results of the research showed that the common points in the foundations of hadith jurisprudence of Allameh Askari and Allameh Shoushtari, including the criteria of hadith criticism, such as the presentation of hadiths on the Qur'an, external criticism of hadith, documentary criticism of hadith, comparison of narratives with similar narratives on the same topic, identification of fake hadiths.

Keywords: Principles of Hadith Jurisprudence, Hadith, Allameh Askari, Allameh Shoushtari.

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Examining the Innocence of the Prophets from Errors and Mistakes in Tafsir Mustafa Tabataba'i

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(Received: September 04, 2024, Accepted: September 15, 2024)

Abstract

Mostafa Hosseini Tabataba'i, one of the commentators of the Salafist movement of the Qur'anists, in his commentary entitled *Expression of Meanings in Divine Words*, considered the infallibility of the Prophets (pbuh) limited to the transmission of revelation, and considered errors and mistakes on their part permissible. Then, by interpreting the verses of rebuke, he considered the forgiveness of the prophets as a reason for committing errors and mistakes, and accused the beloved Prophet (pbuh) of being hasty in matters of guidance. Since the relationship between infallibility and the authenticity of the speech and behavior of the Messengers of Allah the Almighty has made this discussion extremely sensitive, in this article, in a descriptive and analytical method, after stating the degrees of infallibility of the prophets as well as the degrees of patience and mistakes of the prophets, Mostafa Tabataba'i's basic problems were discussed, such as not paying attention to the rational and narrative arguments of infallibility, not distinguishing the degrees of infallibility of the prophets, not paying attention to the direct and intuitive knowledge of the prophets, wrong translation of some words of blames in the Qur'an.

Keywords: Āyāt 'Itāb, Qur'anists, Prophetic Mistakes, Shia Eclecticism, Infallible.

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Special Task, Function and Characteristics of Intellect from Imam Ali's (as) Point of View

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(Received: September 05, 2024, Accepted: September 15, 2024)

Abstract

Reason and rationality have always had a special value and credibility in the context of human history, and it is one of the most important human characteristics and the distinguishing feature of humans from other creatures in the world. What the meaning of reason is and what functions are envisioned for it, has been discussed as one of the important topics among scholars, and many people have written and presented works on this issue. To answer this question, we can refer to the teachings of the Ahl al-Bayt (as) which are connected to the eternal divine source. This article, which is a development article in line with the production of Native-Islamic knowledge, tries to use a library method and with note taking tool, by focusing and paying attention to what has reached us from Imam Amir al-Mu'minin Ali (as) in narrative sources, and analyzed the concept of reason to identify some of its features such as special tasks and functions, weakening factors and enemies of reason. The results of this research show that reason, as the best tool and internal proof in the possession of man, can guide a person to worship Allah the Almighty and provide a humane and honorable life in the shadow of revelation and divine messengers as external proofs. Let it be done on the condition that man uses this precious jewel in all matters, improves it and takes care and protects it against the devil as an external enemy and some internal destructive factors.

Keywords: Imam Ali (as), Wisdom, Hadiths, Intellect.

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Examining the Ways to Overcome the Obstacles of Piety in the Holy Qur'an and Hadiths

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(Received: September 01, 2024, Accepted: September 17, 2024)

Abstract

The subject of piety, maintaining and strengthening it has always been the focus of scholars and thinkers in Islam. Maintaining piety in the first stage, and strengthening it in the next stage, can only be realized by knowing the factors that prevent piety. The Holy Qur'an and the hadiths of the infallible Imams (as) are the most important sources and references for identifying the obstacles to piety, and in addition to introducing the obstacles that prevent piety, solutions to remove the obstacles to piety are also stated in these sources. Considering that the obstacles of piety are factors that prevent the emerging and maintenance of piety in individuals and society, it can be said that the only way out of these obstacles is to set examples of Qur'anic verses and hadiths. In the process of identifying the obstacles of piety, in addition to providing solutions to overcome the obstacles of piety by performing individual and collective acts of worship such as: prayer, fasting, *zakāt*, *hajj*, and other strategies such as appealing, trust, patience, *dhikr*, hoping for divine mercy, have also been described, which are very important to know in creating piety and maintaining it.

Keywords: Piety, Commands, Prohibitions, Obstacles, Qura'nic Solutions, Hadiths.

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Analyzing the Political Education from the Perspective of Amir al-Mu'minin's Ali (as) Words in *Nahj al-Balāghah*

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(Received: September 15, 2024, Accepted: September 17, 2024)

Abstract

Since the religion of Islam has two dimensions (material and spiritual), it cannot be indifferent in explaining the principles and general principles of education. Political education is one of the important topics of human thought, because the existence of a community and being part of it is definitely associated with the acceptance of order and a series of special rules, which require more research on how to formulate and determine them. The research is a study of educational-political life and educational strategies of Imam Ali (as) in *Nahj al-Balāghah*. *Nahj al-Balāghah* expresses the state and precious words of Imam Ali (as), it is full of content, which shows the fusion of education and politics, and its obvious manifestation is in the personality and practical course of its pious owner (as). that he did not fall short in the smallest issue of leadership and used political training as a tool to achieve the goals of the religion of Islamic rules, which need more research on how to formulate. Imam Ali (as) deeply believes in the connection between the two fields of religion and politics; because politics is as a means to realize the lofty goals of religion. The words of Imam Ali (as) throughout *Nahj al-Balāghah* indicate that he based his government's main policy on political and moral education, and saw sovereignty not as domination but as responsibility and divine trust.

Keywords: Education, Politics, Words of Amir al-Mu'minin Ali (as), *Nahj al-Balāghah*.

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Table of Contents

- **Validation of the Primary Narrators of *Al-Ghaibah* Na'māni Hadiths**

Kazem Ostadi

- **Studying the Basics of Hadith Jurisprudence of Allameh Askari and Allameh Shoushtari**

Zakiyeh Marrefat

Nad Ali Ashoori Telouki

Mohsen Fahim

- **Examining the Innocence of the Prophets from Errors and Mistakes in Tafsir Mustafa Tabataba'i**

Majid Babalian

Alireza Radbin

Malihe Poursatar Mahadi

- **Special Task, Function and Characteristics of Intellect from Imam Ali's (as) Point of View**

Bibi Ezzat Hoseini Barkouie

Mohammad Safehian

- **Examining the Ways to Overcome the Obstacles of Piety in the Holy Qur'an and Hadiths**

Ebrahim Ghorbani

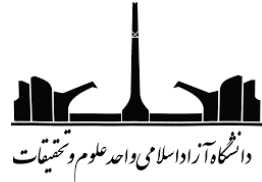
Mohammad Reza Aram

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**Quarterly Journal of Research
for the Studies of the Ahl al-Bayt (as)
Year 3, Issue 8, Summer 2024**

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In the Name of Allah, the Almighty