

ENGLISH ABSTRACTS

A Study of Mostafa Tabataba'i's Interpretative Views on the Verses of *Wilāyah* and *Uli al-Amr*

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(Received: October 17, 2024, Accepted: February 14, 2025)

Abstract

Mostafa Hosseini Tabataba'i, a commentator associated with the Shi'a-like Qur'anic movement, in his tafsir (interpretation) book titled *Bayan Ma'ani dar Kalam-e Rabbani* (Explanation of Meanings in the Divine Speech), interprets the verse of *Wilāyah* (Verse 55 of Surah Mā'idah) by translating the word *Walī* as "friend" and "confidant." He also questions the authenticity of the *asbāb al-nuzūl* (occasions of revelation) narratives for this verse and the narratives of Imam Ali's (as) giving away of his ring while in *rukū'* (bowing). He denies the *wilāyah* (guardianship) and leadership of Amir al-Mu'minin Ali (as), arguing that leadership and guardianship other than God are not permissible for Muslims. Accordingly, he interprets *wilāyah* in this verse as "friendly companionship." Similarly, in the verse of obedience or *Ulu al-Amr* (Verse 59 of Surah Nisā), he understands *Ulu al-Amr* to mean officials and military commanders. This study, using a descriptive-analytical method, demonstrates that the narratives employed by Mostafa Tabataba'i are weak in chain of transmission and anomalous compared to the *mutawātir* (widely transmitted) narratives regarding the occasion of revelation of the verse of *Wilāyah*. It further affirms that the *wilāyah* of the Imams is dependent upon the *wilāyah* of God. Also, considering the necessity of the infallibility of *Ulu al-Amr* in the verse of obedience, officials and governmental authorities cannot be considered as *Ulu al-Amr* in this verse.

Keywords: Imamate, Verse of *Wilāyah*, Mostafa Tabataba'i, Wahhabism, Qur'anic Movement, *Wali al-Amr*.

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The Characteristics of God's Love in a God-Believing Person from the Perspective of the Qur'an and Hadiths

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(Received: November 27, 2024, Accepted: March 18, 2025)

Abstract

This article, with a descriptive-analytical method and library tools, investigates the characteristics of divine love in a God-believing person from the perspective of the Qur'an and hadiths, and for this purpose, the Holy Qur'an, hadiths and the thoughts of commentators have been helped to complete the discussion. The findings of the research, which have been examined in the form of six indicators, show that the relationship between a person who believes in God and God is love. Man does not have an independent existence and his existence depends on God, God is the Lord of man and the world and arranges all their affairs. Man is under the constant training of the Lord and all his thoughts and behavior are meaningful in relation to the Lord. When God loves man, all his life and behavior is based on this love, and love leads to obeying God. The indicators of divine love in a God-believing person include the first indicator of God's primary kindness to man, the second indicator of man's love for God, the only immortal being, the third indicator of accepting the beloved's lordship and obeying the beloved, the fourth indicator of loving kindness based on faith, the fifth indicator of becoming God's beloved. And the sixth indicator is to reach God's satisfaction and satisfaction in the hereafter.

Keywords: God-Believing Person, Divine Love, Love, Qur'an, Hadiths.

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A Strategic Study of the Educated Society from the Perspective of the Words of Amir al-Mominin (as) in *Nahj al-Balaghah* with the Approach of Governmental Jurisprudence.

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(Received: November 30, 2024, Accepted: March 12, 2025)

Abstract

Government jurisprudence or bringing the foundations of jurisprudence into the government is a matter that is entrusted to the Islamic government on the one hand, so that the ruler, by providing a suitable platform and reviving the correct traditions, to destroy false norms and rituals in the society and to guide the people to apply the correct methods and then strive to educate them so as to achieve universals, which is far from any kind of shock and convulsion and its people have steadfastly followed the successful paths of education under the shadow of religious orders and have climbed to the lofty peaks of perfection. The most important goal of the government in the direction of governmental jurisprudence is to have divine characteristics and to grow and educate the people and society, and this depends on preparing the conditions for the growth and flourishing of the people's talents and leading the human society towards absolute perfection, and this requires the efforts of the rulers. To achieve this goal by making efforts and applying appropriate methods in the direction of governmental jurisprudence, this article will first define education and government jurisprudence with descriptive-analytical method and with library information and at the end we will examine the educated society from the perspective of the words of Amir al-Mominin (as).

Keywords: Society, Education, Amir al-Mominin (as), Government Jurisprudence.

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Investigating the Factors Inhibiting Piety in the Old Testament from the Perspective of the Holy Qur'an and the Ahl al-Bayt (as)

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(Received: February 25, 2025, Accepted: March 12, 2025)

Abstract

Judaism is one of the three Abrahamic religions that many prophets have come to guide them from God, all of whom have endured great suffering in their era and their mission so that they can direct the people of their era to the Lord of existence and the Day of Judgment and guide them to eternal happiness and prosperity in the light of fulfilling divine commands and avoiding prohibitions. In the Qur'an, the Torah is mentioned as the source of man's path to piety. However, the Jews have shown inappropriate reactions from the first day of their national formation and have expressed their disobedience and opposition in a way during the time of every prophet. The pages of history are a clear and impartial witness to the claim. In this article, the view of the Qur'an and the words of the Ahl al-Bayt (as) regarding the obstacles to piety in the Old Testament is expressed, and in the process of identifying the factors preventing piety in the Old Testament, the obstacles to piety are explained through the verses of the Qur'an and the hadiths of the Ahl al-Bayt (as).

Keywords: Qur'an, Hadiths of Ahl al-Bayt (as), Piety, Old Testament, Jews, Deterrent Factors.

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A Critique and Analysis on the Claim of Invalidity of the Tradition of Islamic Historiography from Dequin's Point of View in the book *The Beginning of Praise of Ali and the Emergence of Abbasid Worldview*

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(Received: May 07, 2025, Accepted: May 31, 2025)

Abstract

One of the most common errors in any research is the researcher's lack of knowledge, incomplete information, and incorrect assumptions, which prevent the researcher from making a correct assessment of his or her problem. In addition, realized biases can also disrupt the flow of research. This research examines Dequinn's one-sided views and analyses resulting from incorrect assumptions about a large part of the sources of the Islamic religion, namely Islamic narratives, by focusing on his views in the book *the Beginning of the Praise of Ali and the Emergence of the Abbasid Worldview*, especially in the nominal similarity of Mohammad ibn Abdullah and Mohammad ibn Hanafiyah, using a historical-critical analysis method, and it seeks to determine whether Dequin's analysis of the similarity between the two Mohammads is valid on historical-narrative grounds? The research findings indicate that the skepticism stemming from Dequin's incorrect assumptions about the absolute invalidity of Islamic narrations has cast a shadow over the entire book and influenced most of the author's claims. This is while most of the evidence and examples that he presented to prove his claim are open to criticism and even in some cases, from a methodological and historical-narrative analysis perspective, contain some shortcomings and numerous contradictions.

Keywords: Narratives, Dequin, Historical-Critical Analysis, Mohammad ibn Abdullah (as), Mohammad ibn Hanafiyah.

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Meanings of the Phrase *Min Dūni Allāh* in the Qur'an with an Approach Based on the Types of the Addition of the Word *Dūn*

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(Received: May 17, 2025, Accepted: May 29, 2025)

Abstract

One of the thought-provoking expressions in the Qur'an is the phrase *min dūni Allāh* (besides Allah). This study, relying primarily on the Qur'an, first briefly examines the conceptual meaning of the word *dūn*, and then explains its types based on Qur'anic verses. Aiming to respond to the doubts raised by the Salafi school regarding the misinterpretations of this Qur'anic term, the mentioned verses are evaluated in light of their meanings. This research is conducted using a descriptive-analytical method to deeply analyse the verses and determine the true meanings of the phrase *min dūni Allāh* qualitatively and quantitatively, with an emphasis on the various types of possessive constructions linked to the word *dūn*. Accordingly, based on syntactic analysis and the related contextual clues of the verses, this Qur'anic phrase sometimes denotes meanings within the frameworks of (worship), (intercession), (proximity and distance), (seeking mediation), in various legitimate and illegitimate forms, as well as (guardianship).

Keywords: Qur'an, the Word *Dūn*, Additional Types of the Word *Dūn*, Characteristics of *Min Dūni Allāh*, Wahhabism.

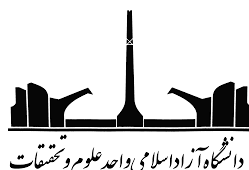
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**Quarterly Journal of Research
for the Studies of the Ahl al-Bayt (as)
Year 4, Issue 11, Spring 2025**

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