

ENGLISH ABSTRACTS

Explaining the Basics and Principles of the Aesthetic Philosophy of the Āshūrā Uprising and Its Implications for Aesthetic Education

Seyed Hesam Hoseini¹

Maryam al-Sadat Tabatabaie Hosni²

Hatav Saadi³

(Received: April 01, 2024, Accepted: June 03, 2024)

Abstract

Looking at the scene of the Āshūrā uprising in its entirety, we will see the manifestation of beautiful manifestations of love, knowledge and chivalry among ugliness and cruelty. This research was applied in terms of purpose and in terms of approach, quality and to collect data and to achieve the purpose of the research, three methods of documentary analysis, grounded theory and practical inference were used. The statistical population and sources of research data collection included letters, opponents, articles, works and historical narratives related to the Āshūrā uprising. To collect information, appropriate samples from sources related to the research topic were purposefully selected and to record the data, a receipt form was used and the data obtained during the research were continuously analyzed and interpreted. For this purpose, first, all historical narrations about the Āshūrā event were examined by documentary analysis method, and words that contained aesthetic concepts (53 words) were extracted and recorded in fish-taking forms. Then, the objectives and basics were explained and classified using the data foundation method and thematic coding. In the next step, Frankenna's practical inference method was used to extract the principles and approaches using the obtained goals and principles as a prelude. The ultimate goal of the uprising of Imam Hussein (as) and the event of Āshūrā in the aesthetic dimension is to move in the direction of absolute beauty and godliness. And to achieve this goal, four bases, seven principles, new frontiers of beauty, new explanations of the concept of freedom and enlightenment and awakening of minds and seven educational approaches were inferred.

Keywords: Aesthetics, Āshūrā, Imam Hussein (as), Aesthetic Education.

1. PhD in philosophy of Training and Education, Lecturer, Kurdistan University of Applied Sciences, Iran (corresponding author): s.hesam_h@yahoo.com

2. PhD student of Philosophy of Training and Education, Shāhid University, Tehran, Iran: tabatabaie.alzahra@yahoo.com

3. Master's degree in Chemistry-Physics, Teacher of Kurdistan Training and Education, Iran: hatavsaadi1364@gmail.com

Requirements of the Role of Dialogue in Strengthening the Family Foundation by Looking at Razavi's Lifestyle (A Qualitative Study)

Mohammad Sharifani¹

Nasrin Alavi Nia²

Tayyebeh Zarei³

(Received: May 07, 2024, Accepted: June 04, 2024)

Abstract

One of the most important factors in strengthening the foundation of the family is the dialogue between its members, the realization of which requires the availability of several requirements and the use of religious teachings such as Razavi's way of life. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to identify the requirements of the role of dialogue in strengthening the family foundation according to Razavi's lifestyle. The method of qualitative research is based on phenomenological approach and thematic analysis, which were selected from family counselors and university professors through judgmental, theoretical and purposeful sampling with snowball pattern. The study sample was selected according to the theoretical data saturation of 12 people and the information was collected through semi-structured interviews. Data analysis was done with Claizi's (1978) model. After collecting the data, the key concepts and sentences of the interviews were extracted and the main themes were discovered. According to Razavi's biography, these themes include the 4 main themes of preliminaries and conditions, technical and procedural, dimensions of dialogue and consequences.

Keywords: Dialogue Requirements, Strengthening the Family Foundation, Razavi's Lifestyle, Claesian Phenomenology.

1. Associate Professor of Theology Faculty, Allameh Tabataba'i University, Tehran, Iran: sharifani40@yahoo.com

2. Lecturer of the Department of Islamic Studies, Darab Branch, Islamic Azad University, Darab, Iran: na.alavinia@yahoo.com

3. Assistant Professor, Department of Islamic Studies, Kermanshah Branch, Islamic Azad University, Kermanshah, Iran: t.zareie18@gmail.com

Examining "Denial of Divine Saints as a Means" in the Commentary of "Mustafa Hosseini Tabatabai"

Majid Babalian¹

Alireza Radbin²

Maleehe Poursatar³

(Received: March 16, 2024, Accepted: May 25, 2024)

Abstract

With the slogan of returning to the Qur'an and claiming to eliminate superstitions in Shia and proposing the theological views of Salafism, the Wahhabi trend of "Qur'anians" has wronged some of the Shia's ideological foundations, which have solid theological and Qur'anic foundations. Mostafa Hosseini Tabatabai, the author of the commentary "Expression of Meanings in the Divine Word", among the elements of this movement, in his commentary, by rejecting mediation and looking for means in approaching God, he rejected any appeal to divine saints and by negating the attribution of means to divine saints. In the Qur'anic verses and limiting it to righteous deeds, by simulating the appeal of Shiites to the worship of idolaters, he has accused Shiites of grave worship. In this article, based on the verses of the Qur'an and traditions, it was proved that the saints of God are among the examples of the means in the verse " يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ " (O you who believe! be careful of (your duty to) Allah and seek means of nearness to Him and strive hard in His way that you may be successful) His attention to the correct hadiths in this field is one of the reasons for this prejudice.

Keywords: Appeal, Wahhabism, Mediation, Qur'anians.

1. PhD student of Quranic Sciences and Hadith, East Azerbaijan Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran: majbaybayi@gmail.com

2. Assistant Professor of Theology Department, Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran (corresponding author): radbin@iaut.ac.ir

3. Assistant Professor of Theology Department, Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran: poursatar@iaut.ac.ir

The Role of Patterns of Educational Literature of the Qur'an in Realizing the Life of *Ṭayyibah*

Hanieh Oliaie¹

(Received: January 18, 2024, Accepted: March 04, 2024)

Abstract

One of the important points in explaining the teaching methods and foundations is to consider Qur'anic verses. Since the transference of the Holy Qur'an from the divine essence to the heart of the Holy Prophet (pbuh), as well as the quality of communion of this revelation by the Prophet to the people, is itself a form of education, so the Qur'anic verses themselves provide some kind of image of dynamic learning. In that man, he is always a student and a Qur'an is his teacher. Accordingly, the present study tries to illustrate some of the principles and methods of teaching the Qur'an in realizing the life of *Ṭayyib* in a Qur'anic approach. The Qur'an, the Word of Allah the Almighty and the manifestation of His Essence, sent him to the truth of his expressive language for the connection of earthly creatures to the holy graves throughout the heavenly light, in order to be a reference to, fullness, and complete recipe of the life of the life of the *Tayyib*. The first earthly encounter with this celestial script was issued by the decree of the Qur'an to the election of the divine choirs and continued with recite him and his recitation of the people and the teaching of books and wisdom and cultivation. And among these, one of the most important teachings of the Holy Qur'an is the realization of *Ṭayyib's* life. *Ḥayāt Ṭayyibah* is the true life of a human whose worldly life, with its wide range, is the basis of it, and the eternal life with eternity and its significance is the embodiment of this real life. This genuine and real life is a reality beyond the apparent life that comes in this world. *Ḥayāt Ṭayyibah* comes from a high level of human spirit. The believer in the transcendental way and his spiritual excellence, which is born after birth, confirms the divine enthusiasm from the heart of his faith that the life of the *ṭayyib* is its fruit. **Keywords:** Qur'an, Educational Literature, Pattern, Life of *Ṭayyib*, Faith and Good Deeds.

1. Teacher, translator and researcher of education and training: oliaie555@yahoo.com

Examining the Concept of *Murābatah* in the Qur'an Based on *Tafāsīr al-Mīzān* and *al-Taḥ rīr va al-Tanwīr*

Abdol Rasul Shabani¹

Ahmadreza Basij²

Mohammad Hossein Ghasem Peyvandi³

(Received: April 20, 2024, Accepted: May 29, 2024)

Abstract

The research examines this important issue in a comparative and descriptive-analytical way from the perspective of two contemporary commentators; Allameh Tabataba'i has criticized it in *al-Mīzān fī Tafāsīr al-Qur'an* and Sheikh ibn Āshur in *al-Taḥ rīr va al-Tanwīr*. According to Ibn Ashur, *Murābatah* means maintaining military readiness in the borders of the Islamic country; While according to Allameh Tabatabai's social reading, mutuality means the relationship of all people in all aspects of social life. The basic question is that, taking into account the co-occurrence of words and also examining the meanings of the chapter of *Mufā'alah* in verse 200 of Surah Al-Imran, what is the precise explanation of the concept of *Murābatah*? By comparative analysis, the mention of the interpretive narrative of waiting for prayer after prayer has been obtained as a common point of opinion of both commentators. On the other hand, as a point of difference, Allameh's social analysis about Islamic relations, which means the connection of all people in social actions, is against Ibn Ashur's opinion, which means maintaining the borders of the Islamic country. The result is that considering the application of connections in the verse and considering the meanings of the chapter on interaction, none of the mentioned views are beyond the limit of determining the example and the connections indicate the continuous participation.

Keywords: Islamic Morality, The Qur'an, Allameh Tabatabai, *Al-Mīzān*, Ibn Āshur, *Al-Taḥ rīr va al-Tanwīr*.

1. PhD student of Quran and Hadith Sciences, Department of Law, Najaf Abad branch, Islamic Azad University, Najaf Abad, Iran: erfanz3300@yahoo.com

2. Assistant Professor, Department of Islamic Studies, Farhangian University, Shahrekord Branch, Shahrekord, Iran (corresponding author): basij_581@yahoo.com

3. Assistant Professor of Law Department, Aliguderz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Aliguderz, Iran: ghasempeyvandi@gmail.com

Polygamy: A Critical Approach to the Reports of Qājār Period Travel Writers from the Perspective of the Holy Qur'an and Hadiths

Ali Balvardi¹

(Received: December 06, 2023, Accepted: June 01, 2024)

Abstract

The Qājār period is one of the most prominent periods in the history of Iran and the peak of the presence of missionaries and travel writers in Iran. In this historical period, European travel writers visited Iran as personal tours and sometimes as delegations from European superpowers. Travel writers, each with a special motivation and insight, investigate the social, political and cultural situation of their travel destination, according to their spirit and cultural and social aspect, and while carrying the culture of their land with them. In their reports, they have pointed out the violation of women's rights due to polygamy, for example, they have reported reports of polygamy among the Muslim community of Iran during the Qājār period. This research aims to answer the question, is this accusation and misrepresentation of travel writers of violating women's rights true? This hypothesis is followed that the travel writers, first of all, have expressed these reports with malicious purposes. Secondly, by reviewing the history in the past periods in Iran and the rest of the world, especially Europe, it becomes clear that polygamy was prevalent among many nations before Islam, and it is Islam that organized this phenomenon through laws such as establishing justice among spouses. To prevent women's rights and dignity from being violated. The purpose of the author in this research is to clarify the purposes of travelogue writers in distorting Iranian and Islamic culture through Islamic foundations, especially the verses of the Holy Qur'an. The method of writing this article; Descriptive, based on the reports of Qājār period travel writers, and then analytical method, based on Islamic principles in response to misconceptions.

Keywords: Polygamy, Iranian History, Islamic Perspective, Qur'anic Verses.

1. Master's degree from Shahid Beheshti University and PhD student of "Islamic Studies Teacher", Tehran University of Qur'an and Hadith, Iran: alibalvardi@outlook.com

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**Quarterly Journal of Research
for the Studies of the Ahl al-Bayt (as)
Year 2, Issue 6, Winter 2024**

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Address: Third Floor, No. 136, Staff Building 2, Forsat Shirazi St., Eskandari St., Qur'an and Etrat Research Institute, Tehran, Iran.

Tel: 0098 – 21 – 66571198, Fax: 0098 – 21 – 66434095

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