

Havia in Persian Translations and Interpretations of the Holy Quran

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Abstract

Various methods are utilized for the translation of different concepts in the holy Quran that provide us with a proof that the meaning of such words and concepts are far from being definitely recognizable. One clear example is Havia, a word that has not apparently been used often at Asr-e Jahili (literally, the Age of Ignorance). Translators and interpreters have translated the concept as the Hell. Through a meticulous investigation in ancient Arabic dictionaries and old Semitic languages, the author strived to determine the meaning of the word, consider its equivalents proposed in the Persian language and provide a definite equivalent, if applicable.

Key Words: Havia, Hell, Hell Well (Darak), Fire, Source Language, Target Language

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The Implied Meaning in "The Best for Women is to Avoid Seeing and Being Seen by Men"

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Abstract

The denotative meaning of the above-mentioned hadith is that "the best for women is not to see or to be seen by men." Many may imagine that according to this hadith, Islam opposes women's presence in the society. The hadith, however, has an implicit meaning: the best for women is to avoid having perverted looks at men and not to exhibit themselves dirty looks of distorted men and abstain from unnecessary contacts with strangers.

Key Words: Woman, Stranger, Contact with Men

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Semantic Analysis of the Word Rabb in the Holy Quran

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Abstract

Historical and descriptive semantic analysis of Quranic words and concepts may open new doors in clarifying the meaning of such words in the holy Quran in the eras before and after its revelation. In this essay, the word Rabb (literally, lord) is taken into consideration through using the same methods. Analysis of results determined that the word has had various meanings including the owner of slaves and slavers and has developed to be meant the king and finally is attributed to God. It has been used with all three meanings throughout the text of the holy Quran. Descriptions of Rabb as to God in the holy Quran clearly shows that the properties attributed to God are the same as the ones attributed to old kings such as treasures, soldiers, the seat, the court and the land.

Key Words: Semantics, Rabb, Land, Court, Seat, Found Common, Treasures, Soldiers

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Syntactic Eloquence of Passive Structures in the holy Quran

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Syntactic structures are among of the phenomenal features of the holy Quran. In these structures, which enjoy a particular geometric order, the words are coherently linked together and help the intended meanings to be conveyed in a way that no words can be added or deleted to the original text. Appropriacy and contextuality which are among the principles of rhetoric also enjoy a special place in the holy Quran. Any changes in Quranic structures might be interrelated with the changes in appropriacy and contextuality. The present article was an attempt to have a linguistic, rhetorical and aesthetic analysis of such passive structures. Simplification, punctuation, poetic necessities, unawareness of the subject, fear of mentioning the subject, avoidance in mentioning the subject, the greatness of the subject, degrading the subject and paying no attention to the subject are among the rhetorical reasons behind using passive structures in Arabic.

Keywords: Passive Verb, Unknown Sustenance, Heaven, Hell, Punishment and Award, Knowledge, the Doomsday, Deniers

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A Survey on Narrative-Mystic Concept of Hadith-e Soorat

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Abstract

The holy Quran expresses man's innate dignities and greatness of human existence with such interpretations as the God's Caliphate. Due to human's distinguished creation and the special place of mankind, the Muslim mystics consider the presence of humankind, in the context of an entire mankind, as the major goal of creation of the whole universe. The prophet's hadith on "creation of humankind in God's expression" justifies the prominent place of mankind, as expressed in reliable Sunni and Shiite readings. Not surprisingly, the creation of mankind as God's expression is an interpretation of the story of creation mentioned in Torah. As attempted by hadith scholars, a deeper understanding of the meaning should be acquired for this hadith, one which goes beyond its superficial meaning. Great mystics and Gnostics have attempted to interpret the word; those who consider the superficial meaning of the hadith have taken God's expression permissible; while, the Muslim mystics take the interpretation of the expression as truth. Based on the principle of existential unity, widespread in the whole universe, the Muslim mystics take the universe as a detailed expression of God Almighty and the complete humankind as the description of the Almighty altogether. The Muslim mystics have provided a unique expression and interpretation of "mankind's divine expression" in elaborating the creation of the mankind.

Key Words: Creation, Divine Expression Hadith, All-kind Face, Gnostic Interpretation

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A Closer Look at Interpreters' Understanding of Guardianship and Beating

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Abstract

Verse 34 of the Chapter Nesa, also known as Guardianship Aya, is the legal basis for some civil codes. Throughout centuries of Quranic interpretations, concepts such as guardianship (and its scope of meaning) and words such as fazl (generosity), nashooz, takhafoon and zaraba (beating) in this verse have been changed in many different forms. The early interpreters have provided their personal interpretations of the verses upon the social and family rights and ties of women with respect to the time they were living. Yet, owing to the changes in socio-cultural situation of women in contemporary life, an overview of such opinions in order to achieve a more valid contemporary understanding and interpretation seems necessary. This article considers the development of two concepts of guardianship and beating amongst early interpreters and attempts to understand and criticize the invalid concepts derived from historical requirements.

Key Words: Development of Understanding, Historical Requirements, Interpretations, *Guardianship, Beating, Verse 34, the Chapter Nesa*

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Significance of Research in the Lifestyle and Thoughts of Aban-ibn-Taghlab

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Abstract

Aban-ibn-Taghlab is one of the pioneers of Shiite jurisprudence in the second century. In addition to jurisprudence, he is also recognized as an excellent scholar in areas such as interpretation, recitation, hadith and literature. Furthermore, he has also been one of the remarkable followers of Sadeghayn PBUH. His innovative works in some ancient areas of knowledge are considered as the oldest ones. This study was an attempt to carefully analyze various but undiscovered aspects of his characters, ambiguities about his scientific and social stance, different means to get to know him and theoretical significance and advantages of such a study. Apart from learning more about Aban, the main purpose was reaching a model to study the old scholars in the history of Islamic jurisprudence and hadith in the early centuries of Islam.

Key Words: Disciples' followers, History of Jurisprudence, History of Shiite, History of Recitations, History of Hadith, Study of Names

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