

ENGLISH ABSTRACTS

An Analysis of Creation-Related Vocabulary in the Holy Qur'an: A Historical and Comparative Study with Semitic and Indo-European Languages

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Abstract

In the Holy Qur'an, creation is presented as one of the key themes, addressed repeatedly and from diverse perspectives. This divine scripture invites its audience to contemplate and reflect upon various phenomena, particularly the concept of creation, employing a rich array of expressions. As a result, the reader attains a comprehensive and multifaceted understanding of creation. By emphasizing this theme, the Qur'an encourages its audience to explore the origins and destiny of the universe from both religious and scientific viewpoints. This study aims to analyze the vocabulary related to creation in the Holy Qur'an and examine its historical evolution by investigating the etymology of these terms in both classical and modern lexicographical sources. Through a comparative analysis of Qur'anic concepts with Semitic and Indo-European languages, the semantic shifts and cultural connections of these words throughout history are explored. The findings reveal that the Qur'an meticulously employs this coherent lexical network, and any alteration in these terms may disrupt the message's transmission and their inherent cohesion.

Keywords: Holy Qur'an, Key Creation Terms, Historical Lexical Evolution, Indo-European Languages, Semitic Languages.

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Comparative Analysis of the Historical Contextualization View on Muslim Women's Islamic Dress Among Contemporary Iranian Thinkers: A Focus on Verse 59 of Surah Aḥzāb

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Abstract

Since the 19th century, historicism has been introduced as a scholarly approach in religious studies. Contemporary Iranian thinkers have employed this methodology with diverse objectives and foundations in Islamic studies. The Islamic dress code (*ḥijāb*) for Muslim women, due to its connection with both individual and social life, has drawn significant scholarly attention. The application of historicism alongside other textual hermeneutical methods has led to varied conclusions, including the theory of the historical contingency of women's dress code. Using a descriptive-analytical method and relying on library resources, this article examines the historical contextualization perspective on women's Islamic dress code in the works of several contemporary Iranian scholars. The findings reveal differing interpretations of the concept of "historicity" in dress code rulings, stemming from varying intellectual foundations and methodological approaches. On one hand, some scholars view the historicity of dress code as affirming its enduring validity and unchanging essence across time. On the other hand, others consider rulings on dress code to be contingent upon the historical context of early Islam, arguing for their inapplicability in modern conditions or the necessity of continuous reinterpretation aligned with contemporary societal norms. An analysis of Verse 59 of Surah Aḥzāb demonstrates the stability of the core Islamic ruling on women's dress code, indicating that it is not bound to the historical context of the revelation era.

Keywords: Islamic Dress (*ḥijāb*), Historicity, Contextualism, Egalitarian Justice, Contemporary Rationality.

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A Historical Review of Qur'anic Studies and the Status of the Qur'an Among the Alevi of Turkey

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Abstract

The history of the Alevi of Turkey is deeply connected to the Bektashi and Qizilbash cultures and literature, as well as influenced by the customs and traditions of the Turkmen people. The Alevi and Bektashi elders in Turkey possess a distinctive form of literature that can be considered religious in nature, rooted in the Qur'an and narrations. The recommendations from Haji Bektash Veli are primarily based on Qur'anic verses and narrations. Additionally, the call to the Qur'an, which is seen as the code of life for a Muslim, frequently appears in the words of Alevi elders. The historical sources and texts of the Alevi, including religious books, willayat-names (books on spiritual leadership), and the writings of Alevi and Bektashi sheikhs, are rich with the teachings of the Qur'an and the Ahl al-Bayt (the infallible progeny of the Prophet). Therefore, the Alevi consider it essential to follow the instructions of the Qur'an both morally and doctrinally. In the course of historical developments, it can be seen that they have also engaged in Qur'anic exegesis and use Qur'anic verses as evidence in their speeches. Although the historical struggles of the Alevi with local governments have forced them to hide their true beliefs, and their opponents have spread various accusations and distortions about them. This research, which has been conducted through library and field studies using descriptive and analytical methods, seeks to identify the Qur'anic beliefs of the Alevi in Turkey based on historical sources and their texts.

Keywords: Alevi, Bektashi, Historical Books, Religious sources, Qur'an, Exegesis, Developments and Transformations.

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A Comprehensive System for Achieving Peace from the Perspective of the Qur'an Based on the Historical Tradition of Shia Exegesis

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Abstract

The Holy Qur'an, the miracle of the Seal of Prophets (pbuh), is a scripture revealed with the purpose of providing a comprehensive explanation of the path to salvation and the ways for humans to attain true happiness. Throughout history, Shia exegetes, utilizing the legacy and interpretive methods of the Imams (as), have left behind a precious heritage that, when consulted, helps in better understanding the various dimensions of the Qur'anic messages. This study seeks, based on the historical tradition of Shia commentators and using analytical and *ijtihādi* exegesis methods, to analyze the meaning of peace and related terms. It identifies the factors for human attainment of peace in three domains: cognition, inclination, and behavior. Finally, the interrelationship of these factors and the overall perspective of achieving peace from the viewpoint of the Qur'an is explained. According to the results of this study, in the cognitive domain, the recognition of the Creator is central; in the inclinations domain, belief in God and avoidance of polytheism are emphasized; and in the behavioral domain, remembrance of God, adherence to piety, and performing righteous deeds are key. Moreover, there is an interrelated and hierarchical system among the factors influencing the three domains of cognition, inclination, and behavior. For example, by attaining faith, the groundwork for righteous actions is prepared, and righteous actions can further pave the way for reaching higher levels of faith.

Keywords: Peace, Qur'an, Factors of Peace, Cognition, Inclination, Behavior.

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Transformation and Evolution of the Narrative of Abdullah ibn Abi Sarh in Religious and Literary Texts

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Abstract

This article first examines Abdullah ibn Abi Sarh and his reaction to the verses describing the creation of humans in Surah Mu'minun. It then explores the reports about him and the type of description various writers and literary figures have provided regarding his actions. The question is whether these accounts have endorsed his actions, allowing humans to behave in such a manner and express such reactions, or whether his behavior has been criticized, seen as a sign of ignorance and the dominance of the evil self. Two key hypotheses are present in this study: 1. A person named Abdullah ibn Mas'ud existed, and after hearing the beautiful verses of the Qur'an, he was inspired and engaged in such actions. The Prophet (pbuh) wisely prevented such behavior, not allowing the Qur'an to be recited based on personal desires; 2. Abdullah ibn Abi Sarh did not engage in such actions; however, Qur'anic scholars and commentators recorded this in history to show the threats to the preservation of the Qur'an and the struggle of the Prophet (pbuh) and Imam Ali (as) against such actions. The findings of this research support or reject these hypotheses. The research method is content analysis. In this approach, the existing resources are studied and the necessary information on the topic is gathered to analyze and examine it.

Keywords: Qur'an, Distortion, Non-Distortion, Abdullah ibn Abi Sarh.

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A Comparative Study of the Views of Ayatollah Sistani and Mustafa Al-A'zami on the History of Hadith Compilation and Its Impact on the Credibility of the Hadith Heritage of Both Sunni and Shia

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Abstract

One of the most important issues in the history of hadith compilation is the question of the credibility of the hadith heritage of Shia and Sunni Islam. For a long time, the issue of which of these two hadith traditions holds greater credibility has been a contentious topic between Shia and Sunni scholars. Some Sunni researchers have defended the credibility of their hadith heritage and responded to the criticisms against it by providing narrative-based arguments in the light of the history of hadith. This research, using an analytical-comparative method, aims to examine the views of two prominent scholars, Ayatollah Seyed Ali Sistani and Mohammad Mustafa al-A'zami, regarding the history of hadith compilation. The findings of this study, based on the views of these two scholars, indicate that the Shia tradition holds higher credibility. The research also refers to the relative alignment of some Orientalists' views, such as Joseph Schacht, with the Shia perspective on this matter and the lack of credibility of views like al-A'zami's on the maximal authenticity of Sunni hadiths.

Keywords: Ayatollah Seyed Ali Sistani, Mohammad Mustafa al-A'zami, Shia Hadith, Sunni Hadith, Hadith Compilation.

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