

ملخصات البحوث باللغة الإنجليزية

Research abstracts in English

(1): The approach of Abu Ubaidah Ma'mar ibn al-Muthanna in Interpretation of the Quranic Readings Through His Book "Majaz al-Qur'an"

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Abstract:

This research is about the guiding of the Quranic readings of Abu Ubaidah Ma'mar ibn al-Muthanna through his book "Majaz al-Quran" (The Quranic Metaphor). The research aims to highlight Abu Ubaidah's efforts in guiding the Quranic readings. He intended to make it a reference for those who came after him, as well as explain his approach in guiding them, as well as highlight the approach methodical value, and comply the guidance that was scattered elsewhere and add it to the Quranic readings of his book "Majaz al-Quran" which have been scattered in ١٣٧ places. In this research I followed the inductive and the deductive approach. Regarding the inductive approach I read the author's book "Majaz Al-Quran" to extract all the directions of the Quranic readings that Abu Ubaidah mentioned in the book. As for the deductive approach It is to derive his method in directing the Quranic readings. Among the most important finding the researcher managed to extract is the importance of the books of the predecessors in studying the discipline of the Quranic readings and their foundations, especially with regard to the disciplines of the Holy Quran, as well as the manner in which Abu Ubaidah relied on the language, grammar and morphology in directing the Quranic readings. For this purpose, he also cited poetry and prose and was concerned with what was narrated in two of the languages of the Arabs. However, he did not differentiate in his directions between the redundant readings and the anomalous ones, because his time was ahead of this differentiation. The influence of Abu Ubaidah was clear in the writings of those who came after him in directing the Quranic readings, and can also be manifested in the readings guiding, the strange words of the Qur'an, Quranic interpretation and language, all of which point to the methodical value of these directions.

Key Words: Abu Ubaidah, Ma'mar ibn al-Muthanna, Majaz al-Qur'an, The Interpretation of the Quran, Quranic Readings.



(2): 'Alam al-Dīn al-Sakhāwī and His Efforts in al-Waqf wa al-Ibtidā' (Pause and Start) From His Book Jamāl al-Qurrā' wa Kamāl al-Iqrā': A Descriptive Analytical Study

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Abstract

This research aims to examine Imam Al-Din Al-Sakhawi's contributions to the science of Qur'anic pausing and starting points through his book *The Beauty of the Reciters and the Perfection of Qur'anic Education*. The study focuses on clarifying the concept and importance of pausing and starting in revealing the meanings of the Qur'an and guiding readers toward accurate understanding. The research utilized a descriptive-analytical method to elucidate Al-Sakhawi's approach and analyze his interpretations of pausing and starting points in Qur'anic verses. The study comprises an introduction, three main chapters, and a conclusion: the first chapter introduces Imam Al-Sakhawi and his book, the second discusses his method in pausing and starting, and the third examines the scholarly impact and importance of Al-Sakhawi's work in this field. The findings reveal Al-Sakhawi's profound influence on this science and his significant role in guiding readers and interpreters, enhancing the comprehension of Qur'anic text and its precise meanings. Based on the findings, the researcher offers several recommendations to further the study of pausing and starting science and its impact on exegesis.

Keywords: Pausing and starting, Al-Din Al-Sakhawi, The Beauty of the Reciters, exegesis, impact of pausing



(3): *Qurrat al-'Ayn min al-Bayḍawī wa al-Jalālayn fī Tafsīr Gharīb al-Qur'ān wa Tawḍīḥ mā Abhama aw Ashkala min Ma'ānīhi al-Ḥisān* By Abū Muḥammad Yūsuf ibn Ismā'īl al-Nabhānī (d. 1350AH) A Descriptive Critical Study

Dr. Ibtihaj Abdullah Sa'd Al-Sunbul

Assistant Professor of Qur'an and Its Sciences, Department of Islamic Studies, Prince Sattam bin Abdulaziz University.

Abstract:

This research undertakes a descriptive critical study of the book *Qurrat al-'Ayn min al-Bayḍawī wa al-Jalālayn fī Tafsīr Gharīb al-Qur'ān wa Tawḍīḥ mā Abhama aw Ashkala min Ma'ānīhi al-Ḥisān* (The Delight of the Eye from al-Bayḍawī and al-Jalālayn in the Interpretation of Rare Qur'anic Vocabulary and Clarification of its Ambiguous or Difficult Beautiful Meanings) by Abū Muḥammad Yūsuf ibn Ismā'īl al-Nabhānī (d. 1350 AH).

This book is considered a modern work dedicated to the interpretation of *Gharīb al-Qur'ān* (Rare/Unfamiliar Qur'anic Vocabulary), which is essential for clarifying the meanings of unfamiliar words and phrases. A deep understanding of these words is crucial for anyone—whether a reader or an exegete—seeking to gain maximum benefit from the Noble Qur'an. This study aims to achieve this clarification while also encouraging researchers to focus on this field of study, introducing the science of *al-Gharīb*, highlighting its key works, and distinguishing the sound from the weak among them.

The author of the book, Al-Nabhānī, relied on two main sources: *Tafsīr al-Bayḍawī* and *Tafsīr al-Jalālayn*, both of which are among the most famous works of Qur'anic exegesis in the modern era. He followed their approach in explaining the unfamiliar vocabulary and adopted their style of conciseness and brevity while maintaining clarity of expression. He also took care to mention related Qur'anic sciences, such as abrogation (*al-naskh*), context of revelation (*sabab al-nuzūl*), and references to jurisprudential rulings in some places, supporting these points with authentic prophetic traditions (*aḥādīth*).

This research is structured into an introduction, two main chapters, and a conclusion. It includes a study of the science of *al-Gharīb*, its importance, and its prominent works; a brief biography of the author; and an analysis of the book, detailing its merits and its critical flaws (*ma'ākhidh*). The study primarily employs the descriptive critical methodology to analyze the book, its approach, and its sources, critically evaluating it through examples against the sayings of the Pious Predecessors (*al-Salaf al-Ṣāliḥ*).

The conclusion highlights the main findings, including: that the book *Qurrat al-'Ayn* is precise and unpretentious (*ghayr mutakallif*), making it excellent for anyone seeking to clarify the meaning of *al-Gharīb* with the clearest and simplest wording. It is further valued for gathering various opinions in one place and distinguishing the correct view from others.

The most important recommendations of the research include: a separate study of the linguistic aspect and its influence on clarifying the Qur'anic meaning through *Qurrat al-'Ayn*, and the collection and study of instances where Al-Nabhānī departed from the correct linguistic meaning.

Keywords: *Al-Gharīb* (Rare Vocabulary), *Tafsīr al-Gharīb* (Interpretation of Rare Vocabulary), Al-Nabhānī, *Qurrat al-'Ayn*, *Al-Bayḍawī*, *Al-Jalālayn*.

(4): The Principle: "The Interpretation Supported by Contextual Evidence Is Preferred Over That Which Contradicts It" and Its Applications by Qur'anic Exegetes to the Particles of Meaning in Surah Al-Baqarah – an applied theoretical study.

Dr. Afnan Abdulaziz Othman Alrakban.

Doctoral In Interpretation and Sciences of the Qur'an, from the College of Sharia and Islamic Studies, King Faisal University.

Abstract:

This research addresses one of the most important principles of preference (al-tarjīḥ) in Qur'anic exegesis: "The interpretation supported by contextual evidence is preferred over that which contradicts it." The study explores the applications of this principle by Qur'anic exegetes to the particles of meaning in Surah Al-Baqarah, specifically: bā' (ب), waw (و), aw (أ) and min (من). These particles have multiple meanings in the interpretations of the scholars within the same context in Surah Al-Baqarah. This study aims to clarify these interpretations and highlight the preferred meaning according to the principle: "The interpretation supported by contextual evidence is preferred over that which contradicts it".

The research is divided into an introduction, two main sections, and a conclusion. The first section introduces the principle, its evidence, and its significance in Qur'anic exegesis, as well as an explanation of the particles and their categories. In the second section, ten practical examples of this principle are examined, focusing on the most prominent particles in Surah Al-Baqarah.

The research concludes with several key findings, including: the principle "The interpretation supported by contextual evidence is preferred over that which contradicts it" is widely used by exegetes in cases of interpretational disagreement; this principle has been employed to justify the preference of certain meanings of particles in Surah Al-Baqarah; the meanings of the particles are closely tied to the Qur'anic context; some particles carry different meanings depending on the context; and one of the most important criteria for exegetes when preferring one meaning of a particle over another is the alignment of the apparent meaning with the verse and its context, as well as its consistency with other Qur'anic verses and Hadiths.

Keywords: principle, evidence, context, al-tarjīḥ, particles, Surah Al-Baqarah



**(5): Styles of body language opposition in the Holy Quran
opposition ist of messengers as model An objective study**

Prof. Dr. Fahd Ibrāhīm 'Abdullāh Al-Ḍālī'

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Al-Qassim University.

Abstract:

Objective interpretation is one of the the interpretation methodologies. The relevant topics to this methodology has been abundantly diversified. I did undertake this research to highlight the rhetoric predominance via the linguistic miraculousness of the Holy Quran highlighting its specific expressions about things that one can think and can not. Researchers have abundantly undertaken the the debate, argument and opposition within the Holy Quran or some of its suras. I have decided to undertake an expressive part of the body language opposition within the Holy Quran in which the opposition can be expressed via rejection, disagreement, disturbance and misrepresentation not only in words but also in body language. These can be through extremities' movements like evading, shouting loudly to disturb and distract, wrapping in clothes, giving silent ear to the truth, drooping for concealing, swaggeringly evading, etc. The research is divided according to the quranic contexts that include these expressions and styles where some includes only one context while some others include four contexts. It was concluded with the important results and some recommendations.

Keywords: Body language, opposition , evading



(6): Qur'an Sciences Curriculum in Some Arab Universities - A Descriptive Analytical Study

Dr. Saud Faheed Al-'Ajmi

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Abstract:

This research aims to monitor and evaluate the academic curricula related to the Noble Qur'an and its Sciences ('Ulūm al-Qur'ān) in several Arab universities. This is achieved by surveying their current state, examining points of agreement and disagreement among them, documenting objective, methodological, and technical observations, and attempting to apply general standards and methodological controls. The study seeks to benefit from recent research in developing these curricula.

The study monitored four samples from international universities that share a similar semester-based study system at the Bachelor's level. To ensure accuracy, the study was limited to a single course—the "Qur'an Sciences" course—as a representative model for the research concept. Consequently, a comparison was drawn between these four universities regarding the teaching of this course in terms of its title, textbook, topics, duration, and key merits. The research endeavored to provide a descriptive and statistical analysis of the areas of agreement and difference among these curricula.

The study concludes by clarifying two main issues:

The impact of modern standards—such as educational and skill-based priority—on the development of the academic course curricula, represented by the "Qur'an Sciences" course, and an attempt to narrow the gap between these courses and some of these modern standards.

The most prominent methodological and foundational objections (Istidrākāt) noted regarding the academic courses under study.

Finally, the research concludes by outlining the most important proposals aimed at addressing the issues raised in the study.

Methodology The study employed the Incomplete Inductive Method, the Descriptive Analytical Method, and the Comparative and Statistical Method.

Keywords: (Curriculum, Sciences, Qur'an, Universities, Arab, Standards, Arrangement/Ordering, Contemporary).

(7): Measures of Legislative Miracles in the Holy Qur'an - Etymological Study

Dr. Abdulrahman Nasser Almansouri

Assistant Professor at the Department of Quranic Interpretation & Prophetic Tradition College of Sharia and Islamic Studies - Kuwait University

Abstract:

This study aims to formulate the scientific measures for dealing with legislative miracles and their evidence in the Holy Qur'an, for researchers to resort to them when evaluating those who talk about the evidence of legislative miracles, and to thoroughly clarify such legislative miracles. The researcher followed the fundamental analytical approach, where he analyzes the concepts in books related to the miracles of the Qur'an of all kinds, to explore the foundations from which to start to formulate the measures for dealing with legislative miracles; as well as the applied approach, where he implements these measures on practical examples of legislative provisions.

The study reached several important findings such as:

- The researcher was able to formulate six scientific measures that can guide researchers when talking about legislative miracles, the most important of which are: The addressed Sharia rule of legislative miracle shall be integrated in all its aspects.
- Dealing with the Sharia rule solely without taking into account the accompanying advice within the Qur'anic verses of the rule, does not address the examined rule in full.
- The evidence of legislative miracles in the Qur'an reflects different methodological approaches; for what the Qur'an has mentioned in detail shows the evidence of the legislative miracle; likewise, what the Qur'an has summarized evokes the evidence of a miracle; based on the nature of the addressed provision in each case.
- The evidence of legislative miracles is under the umbrella of Ijtihad, i.e. it might be right and might be wrong.

Keywords: Miracles, Legislation, Measures



Graduate Student Research Supplement

(1): Work Ethics in the Holy Qur'an: "The Story of Moses with the Man of Midian as a Model"

Author: Halimah 'Abdullāh Muḥammad Jābir

PhD Researcher, Specialization: Qur'an and Its Sciences, College of Sharī'ah and Uṣūl al-Dīn (Fundamentals of Religion), King Khalid University.

Abstract:

Research Objectives The objective of this research is to deduce work ethics from the story of Moses with the Man of Midian (Ṣāhib Madyan).

Research Methodology

The researcher employed the deductive method to connect premises with conclusions through contemplation and observation of the verses detailing the story of Moses with the Man of Midian and his two daughters in Sūrat al-Qaṣaṣ (Chapter 28 of the Qur'an).

Key Findings

The research reached several important conclusions, the most significant of which are:

Islam shows great concern for work and its intrinsic link to upright character. The concept of ethics in Sharī'ah (Islamic Law) is inherently connected to beliefs, acts of worship, and societal dealings.

The study clarifies the ethics that a working woman must uphold, including maintaining the character of modesty (al-ḥayā') and chastity (al-'iffah), avoiding unnecessary mixing with men, and refraining from softening her speech.

The Holy Qur'an praised the role of women—as a mother, sister, and wife—as they played the most prominent role in raising Moses until he reached full maturity.

The story of Moses with the Man of Midian included a set of work ethics founded upon (Strength and Trustworthiness).

Key Recommendations

In light of these findings, the researcher recommends several points, the most important of which are:

It is recommended (mustaḥabb) for a working Muslim to execute their work to the fullest extent and in a manner that is pleasing to Allah the Almighty.

It is incumbent (wājib) upon workers to adhere to work ethics such as good conduct, fulfilling contracts, a sense of responsibility, consultation (shūrā), and cooperation, as these form the ethical system encouraged by Islam.

The manager/person in charge must initiate the act of thanking and rewarding those who excel in their work, to encourage all employees to adopt Islamic ethics.

Keywords: Ethics, Work, The Story of Moses in Sūrat al-Qaṣaṣ (Chapter 28).

(2): Sense/Perception (Al-Ḥiss) in the Holy Qur'an - A Thematic Study

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Abstract:

The core idea of this research is to trace the derivations of the root (ح س س / Ḥ-S-S) as mentioned in the Holy Qur'an, collect its verses, and arrange them according to the order of the Muṣḥaf (Qur'anic text). It involves an analytical study of these verses to reveal their connotations, clarify their aims and objectives, uncover their secrets, and present them in an easy-to-understand style for the reader. This is done while maintaining a strong connection between the elements so that the final output appears as a single, coherent, and integrated subject, thereby giving the scattered verses in the Qur'an a complete thematic unity (waḥdah mawḍū'iyyah) free from discord or contradiction.

Research Objectives

To ascertain the derivations of the root (Ḥ-S-S) and their meanings in the Holy Qur'an.

To discover the reason behind the use of the derivations of (Ḥ-S-S) over other synonyms.

To find the reason for the word taḥussūnahum (تَحُوسُّوْنَهُمْ) meaning "you kill them," despite the victory going to the polytheists in the Battle of Uhud.

To ascertain the reason for using the preposition min (مِنْ) in the verse: ﴿فَتَحَسَّسُوا مِنْ يُوسُفَ﴾ [Yūsuf: 87], even though it is generally said: taḥassastu 'an kadhā (I inquired about such-and-such).

The researcher traced the derivations of the root (Ḥ-S-S) in the Holy Qur'an, collected the verses in which these derivations occurred, seeking to encompass their interpretations. The researcher also collected the authentic prophetic traditions (aḥādīth) in which these derivations appeared and subsequently sought to deduce the connotations of these derivations through their usage in the Holy Qur'an, connecting their meanings across various contexts.

Findings and Recommendations

The derivations of the root (Ḥ-S-S) have several linguistic meanings and connotations that appeared in the Holy Qur'an in six verses with four distinct meanings: (1. Killing, 2. Knowledge of something, 3. Thorough investigation and tracking of news for a beneficial purpose, and 4. A subtle sound).

Allah Almighty has great wisdom in choosing one word over another in the Holy Qur'an. Therefore, the reader of the Book of Allah must obey its commands and avoid its prohibitions, including avoiding unnecessary prying (al-taḥassus) and tracking absent news. The reader should also train oneself in contemplation and reflection upon the verses of Allah.

It is also proposed that researchers continue to deepen their understanding of the Book of Allah and conduct research related to this aspect.

Keywords: Ḥiss (Sense/Perception), Holy Qur'an.

Introduction of edition (52)

Praise be to God, who sent down the Book as a clarification for all things, and made it a guidance, a mercy, and a healing for what is in the hearts. And may prayers and peace be upon the one who was given the most comprehensive of words, whose eloquence was a light illuminating the paths, and upon his family and all his companions.

To proceed, the Tebyan Journal for Qur'anic Studies continues to fulfill its scholarly mission of serving the Book of God Almighty, uncovering its treasures, and highlighting the efforts of scholars and researchers in its interpretation and sciences. This issue—the fifty-second—is the first from the new editorial board, which has taken upon itself the responsibility to ensure the journal is one of renewal, where scholarly methodologies converge and interpretive visions expand under the umbrella of the established Qur'anic sciences, esteemed methods of exegesis, and their accredited principles. The common denominator among them all remains: sincerity to God, commitment to rigorous research, and an awareness of the Qur'an's timeless message.

In this issue, we have been keen to present a diversity of topics within the Qur'anic sciences to make them accessible to specialists, revealing that this Qur'an is not worn out by frequent repetition, its wonders never cease, and scholars are never satiated by it. This is so that the Holy Qur'an remains present in the mind and heart of every researcher, and its scholarly contributions may continue to address the current needs of the Ummah (the Muslim community).

As we present these research papers to our readers—specialists, interested individuals, and postgraduate students—we affirm that the journal remains an open platform for any original research whose author seeks to clarify a meaning, deduce a ruling, highlight one of the subtleties of the Qur'an, or anything related to its various sciences. The field of the Qur'an is vast, its oceans are

inexhaustible, and the scope for scholarly reasoning (ijtihad) within it will remain as long as this Ummah exists.

We ask God to make this effort purely for His noble sake, to benefit students of knowledge and seekers of wisdom, and to grant the Qur'an and its people ever more success and honor.

Written by:

Prof. Dr. Bandar bin Saleem Al-Sharari

Editor-in-Chief, Tebyan Journal for Qur'anic Studies Head of the
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