

## **ABSTRACTS**

### **Inimitability of the Qur'án in terms of divine legislation**

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The question of the inimitability of the Qur'án in terms of eloquence and rhetoric has been discussed by a great number of scholars and from various points of view. However, an aspect of the miracle of the Qur'án which has been neglected is the sciences and the injunctions of the Qur'an, which has amazed both scholars and the common people throughout history and has helped the human societies with their social problems, both during the time of the Prophet and in other periods. A great number of people, who did not understand the eloquence and rhetoric of the Qur'án, converted to Islam because of this aspect of the Qur'án. In this article the writer discusses the divine legislation represented in the Qur'án as a miracle.

**Key words:** miracle of Qur'án, eloquence, rhetoric, sciences of the Qur'án injunctions of the Qur'án.

## **A Research on Solaym ibn Qays Helali**

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There have been two approaches to the study of Solaym ibn Qays Helali. The first approach is not critical and depends on historical traditions, always trying to confirm and to approve whatever has been written about him. This approach also depends on the contents of the book itself and the statements attributed to the only narrator of the book Aban ibn Abi Ayyash. The other approach is critical, evaluating historical evidence rationally. The writer presents both approaches and concludes that the existence of a person named Solaym is extremely doubtful.

**Key words:** Solaym ibn Qays Helali, historical and critical method of survey.

## **Translations of The Holy Qurán & The Issues of Linguistic Order and Chronological Order**

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Several different linguistic forms may repersent the same sense. The order of words within a phrase, and the order of phrases within a

clause are known to vary from language to language. The translator is aware of this and uses the appropriate receptor language order of words. But the same principle is also found to apply to the order of clauses within sentences, and the order of sentences within the paragraph. When the linguistic order of the original corresponds with chronological order, there is generally little problem in conveying the message. However the order of clauses in the original does not always correspond with the order in experience, and it is at this point that the translator who preserves the original order may not communicate the original message accurately. This article considers the effects of the linguistic order and chronological order of the Holy Qurán on its translations and exegesis.

**Key Words:** The Qurán, translation, exegesis, linguistic order, chronological order, logical order, event-arrangements.

### **The manifestation of Arabic dialects in the Seven Readings of the Qur'án**

**Dr. Mohammad Reza Hajee Esmaceli**

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The scholars of the Qur'an and the writers of the books on the correct method of recitation of the Qur'an, before discussing the differences, explain those linguistic elements which the Seven Reciters of the Qur'án have considered as necessary, elements which

are quite frequent in the Qur'án. The writer argues that the principles governing these phonological elements are rooted in the dialects which spoke by the Arabs in the Arabian Peninsula at the time the Qur'an was revealed. The writer then proceeds to discuss the geographical and phonological basis of some of these linguistic phenomena including ezhâr, edqâm, eshmâm, tafkhim, tarqiq, fath, emâleh, eskân va fath-e yâ-y-e ezâfeh, mad, qasr, tatmim va eskân-e zamir-e jam-e mozakkar, tahqiq, tashil-e hamzeh.

**Key words:** The Qur'án, The Seven Recitations, linguistic phenomena, dialect, sound.

**The disconnected letters in the opening lines of certain chapters  
of the Qur'án, as viewed by western scholars**

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Various interpretations have been presented by Muslim and non-Muslim scholars of the Qur'án of the meanings of the abbreviated words in the opening lines of certain surahs (chapters). The interpretations, however, do not convince the inquiring reader. In this short article, the writer briefly reviews the views of western scholars of the Qur'án, showing how weak and baseless these interpretations are.

**Key words:** The Qur'án, the disconnected letters, the mysterious letters western scholars of the Qur'án.

## **Auguring ill from the Qur'án and Traditions point of view**

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The baseless belief of auguring ill has a long history. Those who believe in this superstition consider certain objects and animals and even divine prophets as ill omens. The Qur'án mentions certain cases of auguring ill in the case of the prophets and rejects them as baseless. According to the Qur'án, the ill that happens to a person is the direct consequence of their sin. According to the Qur'án, the source of this superstition is man's ignorance. This view is confirmed by traditions. According to the Imams, auguring ill is baseless and is equivalent to heresy and idolatry, though there is a psychological side to it. The degree to which it can be effective depends on the degree to which one believes in it. To remedy it, the writer suggests, one should ignore it, trust in God, and the spiritual leadership of the Imams. And those who can't ignore it should recite the Qur'án so that they may achieve serenity in the face of difficulties.

**Key words:** to augur, to divine, regarding as a bad omen, ornithomancy.

## **The Inerpreters' Rhetorical View on the Statements In the Quranic Verses**

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In “Semantics” statement in one of the inspiring elements in rhetoric and the prefect form of it is embodied in the Holy Koran. The former interpreters such as Sheikh Tousi, Zamakhshari and Tabarsi took fundamental steps in this field.

The primary focus of this article in the rhetorical analysis of statement in Tafsir-Tebyan. In this regard, his outlook in compared to that of Zamakhshari in Kashaf and that of Tabarsi in Majma-o-ol-Bayan, so that their opinions in this connection may be made clear and a picture of statement may be provided for the readrship in this article.

The diffrences and similarities in these scholars' viewpoints are shown through comparison and contrast.

**Key Words:** Sheikh Tousi, zamakhsari, Tabarsi, statement, threat, denial, rebuke.