

ملخصات البحوث باللغة الإنجليزية

Research abstracts in English

1. "The Sayings of Ata' bin Yasar on the Sciences of the Qur'an - Collection and Study"

Dr. Fatimah Sulayman Ibrahim Al-Lahim,
Associate Professor, Department of the Qur'an and its Sciences, College of
Sharia, Qassim University

Abstract:

Research Topic: The Sayings of Ata' bin Yasar on the Sciences of the Qur'an, which may consist of eleven sections, covering his sayings on the issues of Qur'an Sciences, namely: The Virtues of the Qur'an, The Reasons for Revelation (Asbab Al-Nuzul), The First Revealed of the Qur'an, What was Revealed of the Qur'an in its Entirety, Makki and Madani, The Readings (Qira'at), The Names of the Surahs, The Counting of the Verses (Adad Al-Ay), The Ambiguities of the Qur'an (Mubhamat Al-Qur'an), Muhkam and Mansukh (Abrogation), and Isra'iliyyat (Biblical Narratives).

From its Findings:

- The types of Qur'an Sciences addressed by Ata' bin Yasar reached [11] types.
- Ata' bin Yasar's sayings concerning some issues of Qur'an Sciences covered all the chapters (Surahs) of the Qur'an, specifically the issues of Makki and Madani, the Names of the Surahs, and the Counting of the Verses.
- A single saying of Ata' sometimes yields more than one type of Qur'an Science.
- In Ata's sayings, the interconnectedness between the Qur'an Sciences is apparent, such as the correlation between the science of the Reasons for Revelation and the science of Ambiguities, and between the science of the Reasons for Revelation and the science of Makki and Madani.

Recommendations:

- Studying the sayings of the Pious Predecessors (Salaf) on the Qur'an Sciences whose views have not yet been studied, as they deserve precedence over others; the Encyclopedia of Narrated Exegesis (*Mawsu'at Al-Tafsir Al-Ma'thur*) is the best aid for this.
- A separate study of the science of Makki and Madani according to Ata' bin Yasar.
- A separate study of the science of the Counting of the Verses according to Ata' bin Yasar.
- A separate study of the Names of the Surahs according to Ata' bin Yasar.
 - In these three types, Ata' bin Yasar has a saying regarding every chapter (Surah) of the Qur'an.

Keywords: "Ata' bin Yasar - Qur'an Sciences - The Successors (Tabi'in) - The Pious Predecessors (Salaf)"

2. The Exegesis (Tafsir) of Surah Al-Najm, from the Book (Mafatih Al-Tanzil) by Abu Al-Fadl Muhammad bin Abi Al-Qasim bin Babajuk Al-Baqqali, Al-Khwarizmi (d. 562 AH) - A Study and Critical Edition.

Dr. Abdullah bin Salih bin Sulayman Al-Umar

Associate Professor in the Department of the Qur'an and Qur'an Sciences,
College of Sharia and Law, Majmaah University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Abstract:

Praise be to God, Lord of the Worlds, and may God's prayers and peace be upon our Prophet Muhammad. As for what follows:

This research is an investigation of a portion of a great book of great scientific value. This is because its author was a prominent scholar in Islamic law, and one of the earliest of its time: Muhammad ibn Abi al-Qasim ibn Babjuk al-Baqqali (d. ٥٦٢ AH). The research will be a complete study and investigation of Surat al-Najm from this book. The research consists of an introduction, two chapters, and a conclusion. The introduction includes the importance of the topic, the research questions, the research objectives, previous studies, the research plan, and the research methodology. The first chapter introduces the author, the book, and the manuscript. The second chapter presents the investigated text, followed by the conclusion, which includes the most important findings and recommendations.

Keywords: (al-Baqqali - Surat al-Najm - Tafsir - Miftah al-Tanzil)



3. What has Multiple Revelations according to Exegetes and Hadith Scholars - A Foundational Study (or An Original/Theoretical Study)

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The Multiple Reasons for Revelation among Qur'anic Commentators and Hadith Scholars

Summary:

This study aims to shed light on a problematic issue in Qur'anic sciences related to the science of the reasons for revelation. The source of this problem is the multiplicity of narrations regarding the reason for revelation, which has led to the view that the revelation occurred repeatedly or multiple times.

To overcome this problem, a number of commentators have tended to combine the narrations and resolve the dispute by suggesting multiple revelations.

The researcher discussed the views of both groups, those who maintain the multiple nature of revelation on the one hand, and those who deny it on the other. She was keen to present the most prominent and well-known examples on this issue, and those most frequently discussed.

The study consists of an introduction and two chapters. The first chapter elaborates on the types of multiple revelations, while the second chapter addresses the principles of commentators and Hadith scholars regarding preference when reconciliation and unification are impossible. The study concludes with a comparison between the two schools. To achieve this goal, I followed the inductive critical approach. I examined the multiple narrations regarding the reason for the revelation of a single verse.

The study reached specific conclusions regarding the reason for revelation and methods for arriving at the reason when multiple narrations are present.

Keywords: reason for revelation, preference, interpretation, narrations, multiple revelations



4. Allusion and Indication in Surah Al-Ahzab - A Theoretical and Applied Study.

Dr. Abdullah bin Sulayman 'Abdullah Al-'Umayr

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College of the Holy Qur'an, Islamic University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Abstract:

This research, titled "Implication and Indication in Surah Al-Ahzab – A Theoretical and Applied Study," highlights the importance of the implications of words in deriving legislative rulings from the texts of the Quran and Sunnah. It aims to apply the fundamental theory of interpretation to Surah Al-Ahzab. The study is divided into: an introduction defining the subject and scope of the study, and two main sections covering the meanings of Surah Al-Ahzab as understood by exegetes, based on the conditions of commitment and types of implication and indication. Each type of implication and indication is discussed in a separate section. The study concludes by deriving twenty-seven implications and seventeen indications in Surah Al-Ahzab, recommending further attention to such studies.

.Key Words:* Allusion (Īmā'), Indication (ishārah), Sūrah al-Aḥzāb



5. **The Rules of Exegesis (Tafsir) in the Book Al-Ziyadah wal-Ihsan fi 'Ulum Al-Qur'an by Imam Ibn 'Aqilah Al-Makki (d. 1150 AH) - A Theoretical and Applied Study.**

Dr. Munirah Khalifa Ibrahim Bu'anqa Al-Khalidi

Ph.D. in Tafsir and Qur'an Sciences - King Faisal University.

Abstract:

This study examines the Principles of Qur'anic Interpretation according to Imam Ibn 'Aqilah al-Makkī, through his discussions on two particular sections of his work: the one hundred and forty-second section, entitled "The Science of Understanding the Interpretation and Exegesis of the Qur'an, Its Honor, and the Need for It," and the one hundred and forty-third section, entitled "The Science of Understanding the Conditions and Etiquette of the Exegete." From these two sections, the dispersed interpretive principles were identified and extracted based on Ibn 'Aqilah al-Makkī's methodology in his treatment of the sciences of interpretation and the exegete.

The study employs an inductive and analytical research method. It consists of an introduction, a preface on the author, his book, and the concept of interpretive principles, followed by two main chapters—one theoretical and one applied—and a conclusion. The chapters analyze the principles by highlighting his methodology in the sciences of the Qur'an, his approach to formulating rules, and his interpretive views. Sixteen principles were examined and classified according to transmitted (naqlī), rational ('aqlī), and linguistic foundations.

The objectives of the study are to explore a new field of research, draw attention to a work distinguished as one of the most comprehensive books on the sciences of the Qur'an, and to compile and deduce scattered interpretive principles while highlighting the features of the author's methodology through his discussions.

Among the most significant findings are: the presence of numerous interpretive principles in Ibn 'Aqilah al-Makkī's discussions of Qur'anic sciences—some based on transmitted sources, others on reason or language. Most of his interpretive principles are in harmony with the consensus of the exegetes and the well-known rules of interpretation. His approach in these two sections relies mainly on transmitted reports, yet reflects remarkable discernment in his selection and use of sources.



6. Types of Qur'anic Objectives (Maqasid) - A Foundational Study

Areej Muhammad 'Ali Muhammad Al Maghthum

Department of the Qur'an and its Sciences, College of Sharia and Fundamentals of Religion, King Khalid University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Abstract:

This research aims to clarify the types and levels of Quranic objectives (maqasid), and to elucidate their role in understanding and contemplating the texts of revelation, through their classification and categorization, and by explaining the methodological and functional differences between them. The researcher adopted the descriptive-analytical approach, as well as the inductive and deductive methods, with the aim of tracing the objectives in Quranic texts and analyzing them according to their context.

Among the most prominent findings of the research: The relationship between the objectives of the Noble Quran and the objectives of Sharia appears in that the objectives of the Noble Quran carry a universal and comprehensive character, and constitute the foundation from which the universals and objectives of Sharia emerge. The Noble Quran contains all the universal principles upon which Sharia is based. Furthermore, Quranic objectives are divided into two levels: First, the level of general objectives, which internally organizes the types of objectives of the Noble Quran, manifested in the reformation of belief, justice and perfection in rulings, and the reformation of morals. The second level: the specific objectives, represented by the objectives of surahs and the objectives of verses.

The research recommends the importance of giving attention to studying Quranic objectives as an approach to understanding the Quranic text, and activating them in interpretation, contemplation, and Islamic education.

Keywords: Maqāsid, Qur'an, general, specific, partial, types.



Introduction of edition (53)

Praise be to Allah, who honored this Ummah (nation) with the Qur'an, making it the primary source of its guidance, the wellspring of its knowledge, and the focus of its attention throughout the centuries. May the prayers and peace of Allah be upon our Prophet Muhammad, to whom the Book was revealed as a clarification for everything.

To proceed: Qur'anic studies are considered among the noblest fields of knowledge and the most impactful in building sound thought and awareness. They are the gateway through which the researcher enters the depths of the Revelation, exploring its meanings, elucidating its guidance, and unveiling the facets of its inimitability (i'jāz). Every effort exerted in this domain is an extension of the journey of the scholars and exegetes whom Allah used to preserve His Book and through whose hands He opened the doors of understanding and clarification.

In an age where questions accelerate and issues constantly renew, the need for sound, profound Qur'anic research increases. Such research must elicit the meaning of the Noble Text and offer a conscious reading that draws inspiration from its guidance, thus connecting the Ummah to its steadfast origin.

Writing in this field is not an academic luxury; rather, it is a cognitive necessity that protects the awareness of generations and establishes an authentic Qur'anic perspective that contributes to addressing the problems of reality and guiding its course. This is where the function of researchers emerges; their responsibility is immense, and their fruits are enduring. Among the greatest contributions scholars and specialists can make today is to enrich this field with research that exalts the value of the Revelation and preserves its presence in the lives of Muslims. Qur'anic studies are not merely an academic exercise; they are a message, a platform, and a contribution to shaping consciousness and building the future.

We are pleased to announce the publication of the fifty-third issue of your journal, (Tibyān), which opens its pages to serious researchers, inviting them to add to the Qur'anic library what reinforces identity, serves knowledge, and manifests the aesthetics of this magnificent Book. Writing about the Qur'an is an act of worship and devotion, a guiding force for thought, and a service to a message that will remain as long as the night and day persist.

We ask Allah to bless the efforts, to place the works of the researchers in the balance of their good deeds, and to benefit the Ummah and the worlds with their output..

Written by:

Prof. Dr. Bandar bin Saleem Al-Sharari

Editor-in-Chief, Tebyan Journal for Qur'anic Studies Head of the
Department of Qur'an and its Sciences, College of Usul al-Din
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Al Sehaḥ, Al Jawhari, Ismail Bin Hammad (1205 H), investigated by Ahmed Abdul-Ghafoor Atta, Dar Al Ilm Lil Malayeen, Beirut, Second Edition, 1404, 1984, 2/46.

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