جدول المحتويات

مراجعة الرسم العزله اربعين يوما من خلال تقييم الأخبار و الأقوال

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> الملخص يوجد بين الفرق الصوفيه رسمٌ يسمى العزله تقام فيه مجموعة من الاعمال و الطقوس و تستمر حتى اربعين يوما بقصد تطهير الروح و النفس من الاوهام و الافكار السلبيه و يعتقد متّبعوها انّ لها اصولاً دينياً و يستدلون على ذلك بحديث النبى الكريم محمد (ص): «من اخلص لله اربعين يوما...» او بما فعله النبى موسى (ع) فى ميقاته الاربعين يوما او النبى (ص) فى اختلاءه بين حين و حين فى غار حراء. قد توصلنا فى هذه الدراسه الى نتيجه مفادها ان ما استدل هؤلاء به من الاحاديث او المتون، غير صحيح و انّ العزل ه التى مجتمعه، يريده نشطاً فى مجتمعه و أن هذب نفسه بتقويه ايمانه. الكلمات الدليلة المحلمات الدليلة.

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الملخص كان و لا يـزال يُعتبر الامـام الخميني مـن علمـاء ذوي التأثير على التيـارات الإسلامية في القرن الأخير وكان له التخصص في مختلف العلوم الإسلامية، كالتفسير و الفقه و الفلسفة و الأخلاق و العرفان و الحديث و... إضافةً إلى قيادة الثورة و تأسيس الجمهورية الإسلامية الإيرانية. و لـ كانت الشخصية السياسية و الفقهية تهمَّش و تغطّي الجوانب الأخرى من شخصيته نسبياً، و لكنّه و على اليقين، كان متخصصاً في علمي الحديث وفقه الحديث. و قد أبدى رأيه فيهما في أعماله العلمية، خُاصة في الكتب الفقهية وفي شروحه لبعض الأحاديث. يهدف هـذا المقال و اتـكاء على المنهج الوصف التحليلي، إلى استخرج قواعد الامام الخميني في فقه الحديث و نقده. تدلّ نتائج البحث على أنَّ بعض قواعد الامام في فهم الحديث هي عبارة عن الاطمينان لصحة الحديث، و الاهتمام بشؤون المعصومين و مناصبهم المختلفة، و حل اضطراب الحديث، و تأليف الأسرة (المجموعة) الحديثية، و العناية بجامعية الروايات، و التوجه لسبب صدور الحديث و مكانه و زمانه، و حل التعارض من الروايات المتعارضة ظاهراً. يجدر بالذكر أنَّ الامام الخميني كان يبتكر في فقمه الحديث كحمل حديث «لا ضرر...» على النهى الحكومي، و الذي لم يكن لهذا الابتكار نظير في قول العلماء السابقين. الكلمات الدليلة

الامام الخميني، فقه الحديث، تقييم الحديث، النص، السند.

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19.

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> الملخص المعرفة بسبب نـزول الآيات احد العلوم الأساسية لتفسير القرآن. المفسر ون و الباحثون في علوم القرآن الكريم لقد نظروا الى أسباب النزول و دورهم في فهم القرآن و استفادوا من هذه الروايات بطرائق مختلفة. الروايات المنقولة فبي سبب النزول، يمكن أن يكون وظائف مختلفة كتعريف معنبي الألفاظ، تحديد وقت النزول من الآيات و السور، تشريح و التوصيف لآيات الأحكام، تبيين الغوامض و المتشابهات، شرح تفاصيل قصص القرآن الكريم على وجه الخصوص الآيات المتعلقة بأحداث الزمن النبي (ص). في هذا البحث و الـذي يقوّم على منهج الوصفي - التحليلي، قد قام بفحص موضع الأحاديث أسباب النزول، الدالات و ضوابط نقدهم في تفسير «أطيب البيان» و هو واحد من التفاسير الشيعي المعاصر. بعد دراسة كاملة للتفسير، في البداية، تقدم معلومات شاملة وعامّة في موضع روايات سبب النزول و مقدار الانتفاع منها و نوعية نقلها ثم يناقش بعرض وظائف هذه الروايات في التفسير. التعبير عـن معايير النقـد والتحليل الروايـات سـبب النـزول مـن وجهـة نظر سـيد عبد الحسين الطيب، مع تحليلهم النقدي، هو الجزء الأخير من هذه المقالة. وتظهر نتائج هذا البحث الي أن المفسر لديه وجهة نظر انتقاديّاً، بروايات سبب النزول. وقد استخدم مقاييس (معايير) للنقد والتحليل الروايات وحل النزاعات بين المتعارضات.

الكلمات الدليلة

سبب النزول، شأن النزول، عبدالحسين طيب، أطيب البيان في تفسير القرآن _____

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ملتخصر

وظيفة فهرستي الشيخ الطوسي و النجاشي في تكميل طريقة سزكين في استرجاع المصادر القديمية الحديثية (دراسة نموذجية: كتاب الزهد للحسين بن السعيد الاهوازي)

نصرت نيلساز ابوالفضل رجائي فرد^{٢*}

> الملخص الحصول على التراث العلمي المكتوب قديماً، أمرٌ هامّ بسبب فوائده العديدة و طبعاً هـ و عملٌ صعبٌ و معقبد جيدًا. فيؤاد سيزكين عبرض طريقيةً منهجيةً و استعملها في استرجاع مصادر التراث القديمية و أنَّها على الرغم من المزاياها الهامّة و الثمينة، لها نواقص ترجع بعضها الى عدم وجود معلومات ضرورية في فهرسة اهل السُنَّة. من ناحية أُخرى، المعلومات المهمَّة و الموحودةُ في فهرستى الطوسي و النجاشي، خاصّةً في وصف طرق الحصول على الآثار، لها دور مؤثرٌ جدًا في اكتمال طريقة سزكين و الحصول على تأريخ التراث القديمية. في هذا المقال، مع دراسة كتاب الزهد للحسين بن السعيد بمثابة نموذج، قُيِّمَت وظيفةُ الفهرستين في اكتمال طريقة سزكين في استرجاع المصادر الحديثيّة القديمية و من ناحية، عُرضَت حلولٌ للتمييز بيـن المؤلفين و الرواة في الاسناد؛ حلول لم ينبِّه بها سـزكين و مـن ناحية اخـري، خلافا لنظر سـزكين الـذي يعتبر أن للاسـم المشـترك الاخير في الاسـناد، لـه دور واحد و هو كونه المصدر الاصلى للحديث، تُعرض أدوارٌ مختلفةٌ أخرى لهذا الاسم و ايضاطرق تحديد هذه الأدوار. الكلمات الدليلة

الاسترجاع، المصادر، سزكين، الفهرست، كتاب الزهد.

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Exploring the Meaning of «Rajulun Matlub» in the Tradition «Unwān Başr»

Ali Hasannia^{1*} Mohsen Khatami²

Abstract

The existence of allusions, notions, difficult phrases and strange words in the narrative texts reported from the Infallibles has caused to the difficulty of the translation and understanding of the exact meanings of narrations. Attention to the historical events and the meaning of the first words at the time of the issuance, as well as the consideration of circumstances and causes of the issuance of hadiths and phrases, will lead to the correct understanding of the reports and narratives attributed to the Infallibles. The phrase "rajulun mațlūb" which has been used in the hadith of 'Unwan Başrī by Imam Sādiq is one of the allusions which is appeared also in many other Shiite and Sunni narrative, literal, and historical texts. The Hadith comprehension studies in internal and external indications and the use of semantics of vocabulary show that, among all possible possibilities in the sense of this illusion, is only one acceptable: to be wanted or prosecuted by the state The present paper seeks to assess the correct meaning of this illusion among the words of Ahl al-Bayt, applying the methods of comprehension of hadith and paying attention to the relation between the vocabulary and its application in the period of presence as well as in the earlier and later texts, and to criticize and evaluate the possible translations.

Keywords

Rajulun Matlub, 'Unwān Baṣrī, External Indications, Internal Indications, Syntagmatic Relation

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Function of Sheikh Tusi and Najjashi Lists in Completing the Sezgin Method in Restoring the Sources of Ancient Narrative Works (Case Study: al-Zuhd Hussein bin Sa'id Ahwazi's Book)

Nosrat Nilsaz¹ Abolfazl Rajaee Fard^{2*}

Abstract

Identifying the early written scholarly sources is an issue of great use and so an important albeit complicated and difficult one. Fuat Sezgin proposed and applied a systematic method for identifying the sources of early literature. This method has had many advantages but some criticisms have been directed at it as well. The origin of some of these criticisms is the lack of some information in Sunni bibliography literature. However the important information found in Tūsi's and Najjashi's Fihrists may be useful in improving Seguin's method and identifying the sources of later works. In this paper we focus on Hossein ibn Sa'id's Kitab al-Zuhd and illustrate the great use of Tūsi's and Najjashi's Fihrists in improving Sezgin's method for identifying the early written sources of Hadith literature. In doing so, some methods for distinction between collectors and transmitters in the chain of transmitters will be illustrated. According to Sezgin the last common link is the source of a given later work but it will be shown that through different ways other roles may be considered as well.

Keywords

Seguin's Method, Identifying the Sources, Najjashi's Fihrists, Sheikh Tūsi's Fihrists, Hossein ibn Sa'id's Kitab al-Zuhd

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Position of Sabab al-Nozoul Narrations, their Functions and Criteria for Criticism in Atyab al-Bayan Commentary

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Abstract

Knowledge to the cause of revelation of the Qur'an is one the important sciences for understanding the Quran. Commentators and Qur'an scholars pay attention to Sabab al-Nozoul and its function for understanding of the Qur'an. So, they apply them in various types. Sabab al-Nozoul Narrations have different functions in exegesis such as: Explaining of the meaning of the word, determining of the time of revelation of surah and verses, explaining of the law verses, explaining of the ambiguous verses, explaining of the details of the Qur'an stories specially Prophet Mohammad story. This research through descriptive - analytical method is going to study position of Sabab al-Nozoul narrations, their Functions and their Criticism Criteria in Atyab al-Bayan Commentary as a contemporary Shiite interpretation. After a complete study of the interpretation, comprehensive and detailed information regarding Sabab al-Nozoul narrations, amount of benefit and quality of quotation will be presented. Then functions of this kind of Hadith in Atyab al-Bayan will be clarified. Lastly, expressing of criteria of criticism and analysis of Sabab al-Nozoul narrations based on Sayyed abdoul Husein Tayeb point of view and their critical analysis are presented. The result shows that the author of Atyab al-Bayan have a very critical approach to Sabab al-Nozoul narrations and apply some criteria for analysis them as well as solving the confliction among them.

Keywords

Sabab al-Nozoul Narrations, Sayyed Abdoul Husein Tayeb, Atyab al-Bayan

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An Analysis of Traditions about the Prohibition of Teaching Suarah Yousof (joseph) to Women

Ali Sharifi¹ Farzad Dehgani^{2*}

Abstract

Suarah Yousof entitled to the best stories is full of educative, social and ethical messages for human being. There are some traditions in tradition books, however mentioned the prohibition of teaching this surah to women indicating that surah al-Noor must be educated instead. Chain of transition of these traditions against some sarcasms were not unauthorized totally and documented considering all evidences but content of these traditions due to the disagreement with tradition of importance of education of Quran, Islamic history, miraculous dimensions of Quran, purposes of surah according to the traditions prescribing comparison were not indicating prohibition of teaching. After investigating of its content, reprehensibility of teaching these traditions was justified because these traditions belong to the specific period according to the social condition and Arab's minding about women. This research done with descriptive - analytic method shows that these traditions were said at the male-dominated environment that women have less social value indicating some Muslims didn't understand the content of surah well considering it amorously. Some proof such as displeasure of Sakoni, a companion, due to his daughter, yarn- spinning, and buildings without walls shows the permanence of reprehension of these traditions. If these kinds of traditions were issued by our innocent imams, there will be a sort of propaedeutic abrogation.

Keywords

Surah Yousof, Traditions of Prohibition of Education, Reprehension of Teaching, Propaedeutic Abrogation

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Premises and Principles of Understanding and Evaluation of Islamic Traditions from the Viewpoint of Imam Khomeini

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Abstract

Imam Khomeini is considered as one of the scholars effective on the Islamic movements in the present century. In addition to being the leader of the Revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he has been a specialist in different Islamic sciences such as interpretation, jurisprudence, philosophy, ethics, mysticism, and Hadith. Although Imam Khomeini's political and jurisprudential character affected his personality to some extent, Islamic tradition and Figh al-Hadith (contextual study of traditions) is certainly one of his specialties that has appeared in his works, especially in his jurisprudential books and his expositions on some Islamic traditions. The article at hand has adopted a descriptive-analytical method to extract Imam Khomeini's premises and principles in understanding and evaluation of the Islamic traditions. The findings reveal that the premise of understanding and evaluation a tradition from the viewpoint of Imam Khomeini is the importance and brilliance of the traditions and authority of reason in understanding them. Besides, the principles of tradition evaluation in Imam Khomeini's view are the necessity of having confidence that the tradition has been issued by an Infallible and preference of the text over the chain of transmitters. The principles of tradition understanding in Imam Khomeini's stance include paying attention to the different ranks of the Infallibles, removing shakiness of the chain of transmitters of a tradition, drawing the tradition tree, paying attention to the comprehensiveness of the traditions, removing contradiction from contradictory traditions, and paying attention to the cause, time, and place of the tradition issuance. It is noteworthy that Imam Khomeini has had innovations in Figh al-Hadith, such as taking the "Lāzarar" tradition as governmental prohibiting order, which is not present in the previous scholars' words.

Keywords

Imam Khomeini, Fiqh al-Hadith, Evaluation of Tradition, Text and Chain of Traditions

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Study the Forty Days Period of Meditation through Evaluation of Narrations and Views

Kamran Aqaee¹ Javad Nasiri Vatan^{2*}

Abstract

Among the Sufi sects there is a custom named Forty days period of meditation with a specific actions. These actions take place within forty days to eliminate esoteric pollution and amplifying spiritual cleansing. The sect considers their actions taken from religion and for prove and establish them they cite these acts to the Prophetic hadith regarding having sincerity in forty days and the performance of prophets such as the Prophet Moses during his fortieth meet, Miqaat, and procedure of Prophet Mohammad privacy in the cave of Hara. In the present study, we concluded that their hadith documents did not have a proper document and chain, as well as the texts of Hadiths are not valuable. The correct seclusion which religion has agreed and prescribed not only does not put distance among human beings and society, but also places individuals in the middle of the community and invites them to purity by strengthening their faith.

Keywords

Forty Days Period of Meditation, Seclusion, Miqaat of Moses, Mohammad Privacy, Sincere Hadith

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Al-Navader Ashari as a Hadith Source for al-Kafi Koleini

Mohsen Qasempour^{1*} Mojtaba Aliakbarian²

Abstract

Abstract

al-Kafi book is one of the preceding and authoritative hadith books of the Shia which has been compiled by the use of previous books and pieces of writing. Kafi's hadiths have mostly been derived from principles sources and other authentic ones. One of these sources is al-Navader by Ahmad Bin Mohammad Bin Issa Ashari which has been written before al-Kafi. Using descriptive and analytical-adaptive methods, the present article deals with narrations in al-Navader and those in al-Kafi in order to compare them with each other that show a major part of this book has been used in order to compile al-Kafi and is considered as one of its sources. Base on the considerable pieces of evidence which will be dealt with in this article a challenging theory based on which al-Navader attributed to Hossein Bin Saeed Ahvazi will also be brought up here, but it is worth mentioning that documentary and textual differences existing between the hadiths of these two books are undeniable. So through analyzing and reviewing these two books, al-Navader is considered as an important source for al-Kafi.

Keywords

Hadith Sources, al-Kafi, Koleini al-Navader Ashari, Hossein Bin Saeed Ahvazi, Hadith

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