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- تقييم معايير نقد الحديث بناءً على العلوم التجريبية
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- دراسة أسانيد و دلالة أحاديث الحجاب في مصادر أهل السنة
 (بالتأكيد علي منهج تحديد الحلقة المشتركة)
 زينب السادات حسيني- فاطمه قرباني لاكتراشاني

- استخدام التناص القرآني في التصحيح النص الروايات:
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 دور سؤيل الراوي كقرينة في فهم الأحاديث الفقهية

الملخص

مجلة علمية نصف سنوية لدراسات في فهم الحديث، السنة الخامسة، العدد الاول، الخريف و الشتاء، ١٣٩٧ش، صف ٩ تقييم معايير نقد الحديث بناءً على العلوم التجريبية مهدي آشناور'* ابراهيم ابراهيمي ل علي ٰحسنبگيَّ کيوان احساني الملخّص و قد وضع علماء الحديث معايير مختلفة لتقييم الأحاديث، من بين هذه المعايير، عدم وجود أي معارضة للحديث مع الحس و التجربة (العلوم التجريبية). امّا ما هـ و موقـف العلـ وم التجربيـة فـي نقـد الحديـث و فهمـه؟ هـل يمكـن الاستشـهاد بها كمعيار لنقد الحديث الشريف؟ إن كان هناك تعارض بين الرواية و العلوم التجربية فما هو دور هذا المعيار؟ يتم في هذا المقال، على المنهج المكتبي و التحليلي و من خلال مراجعة آراء علماء الحديث و أيضا دراسة عدة أمثلة، تقييم هـذا المعيار، أي عـدم معارضة الحديث و العلـوم التجريبية. و النتيجة هـي أنـه أولا: يجب أن نستفيد من معايير العلوم التجريبية في فهم الحديث و نقده بناء على فحوى عدد من الأحاديث و طبعاً يجب الاستناد إلى العلوم التجريبية القعطية لا إلى الفرضيات و الآراء؛ لأنه يمكن أن تلغي بعد مدة. ثانيا: إذا كان هناك تعارض بين الأحاديث و العلوم التجريبية فلايمكن طرح الأحاديث، لأن المعصومين (ع) هم أصحاب العلوم الإلهية. ثالثًا: كان للعلوم التجريبية و الأحاديث تأثير و تأثر، بحيث أدت العلوم التجريبية إلى فهم أفضل و تفسير أكثر وضوحًا للأحاديث، كما أن المضمون العلمي لبعض الروايات لعب دورًا مهمًا في توسيع نطاق العلوم التجريبية. الكلمات الدليلة المعايير، نقد الحديث، العلوم التجربية، فهم الحديث، التقييم. ١. طالب دكتوراه في علوم القرآن و الحديث بجامعة أراك (مستخرج من الرسالة) (الكاتب المسؤول) mahdiashnavar@gmail.com e-ebrahimi@araku.ac.ir استاذ مشارك في قسم علوم القرآن و الحديث بجامعة أراك re-brahimi@araku.ac.ir a-hasanbagi@araku.ac.ir أستاذ مساعد في قسم علوم القرآن و الحديث بجامعة أراك a-hasanbagi@araku.ac.ir ۴. أستاذة مساعدة في قسم علوم القرآن و الحديث بجامعة أراك k_ehsani@araku.ac.ir تاريخ القبول: ٩٩/١٠/٢٣ تاريخ الوصول: ٩٩/٠٧/١٢ ۱۸۲

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الملخص



مجلة علمية نصف سنوية لدراسات في فهم الحديث، السنة الخامسة، العدد الاول، الخريف و الشتاء، ١٣٩٧ش، صف ٩ استخدام التناص القرآني في التصحيح النص الروايات: دراسة تحت نهج البلاغة شادى نفيسى"* حسين افسردير الملخص التناص هو من أحدث القضايا في مجال الدراسات الأدبية و يناقش العلاقة بين النصين وقد قام عدد من اصحاب النظر بمنتمياتهم و تحاليلهم مختلفة تسليط الضوء على هذه الطريقة. حينيت هو من أبرز اصحاب نظر المتأخرين في هذا المجال، أسهب في تنويع كافة علاقات التناص، وقام بتحليله. فأما في النصوص الدينية، علاقة نهج البلاغة بالقرآن، و خاصة أن الإمام على (ع) قد وصف بالقرآن الناطق و ملازمته التمام للقرآن، جعلت شراح نهج البلاغة يهتمون بهذا الكتاب دائماً. فاستخدام طريقة التناص لتحليل هذه العلاقة لايساعدنا في تعميق فهمنا للقرآن و نهج البلاغة فحسب، بل يساعدنا في خلق معايير لطريقة دراسة هذه العلاقة. فاستخدام هذه الطريقة له وظائف مختلفة، منها تصحيح النصوص. ففي هذا المقال قمنا بدراسة نهج البلاغة من هذا المنظار وقد بينا أن التركيز على هذه العلاقة يساعد على كشف التصحيف والدرج والاضطراب في نص نهج البلاغة. وقد يحدث التصحيف أحيانًا في حركة المفردات كما يحدث في جـذور المفردات. في «نهـج البلاغـة»، كان هنـاك عشرة أنـواع مـن كلا التصحيفيـن. كان الضرر الآخر هو إدخال كلمة واحدة أو أكثر في نص الحديث وكان هناك مثالان لهذا النوع من الضرر في نهج البلاغة. ضرر آخر هو الاضطراب في نص الحديث و من هذا النوع من الضرر، تم العثور على حالة واحدة فقط في نهج الىلاغة. الكلمات الدليلة التناص، العلاقة، نهج البلاغة، القرآن، التصحيح، الحديث، النص، التصحيف، المضطرب، المدرج. ۱. استاذ مشارك بجامعة تهران (الكاتبة المسؤول). shadinafisi@ut.ac.ir h.afsardyr@ut.ac.ir . طالب دكتوراه في علوم القرآن و الحديث بجامعة تهران. ٢ 119 تاريخ القبول: ٢٠ /٩٢ /٩٧ تاريخ الوصول: ٩٦/١٢/٢١

الملخص

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Abstract

The Functions of Narrators' Questions as Contextual Evidence on the Understanding of the Jurisprudential Hadiths Vahid Sharifi Garmdarreh'* Mohsen Rafaat

Abstract

Conversation and Speaking based on contextual evidence and factors is common in rational conversations. Contextual evidence as the literal signification plays the major role in understanding speaker's intention. One of the connected verbal evidence in recognizing the main intention of a speaker's statement in general and of the infallibles' in particular which have been investigated by the scholars in the science of "comprehending hadith" is the question of narrator. This evidence being among the determining evidence of recognizing the meaning of a speaker's words in the above-mentioned science entails many benefits for a jurist such as abandoning preconception about the content of the infallibles' words, specification of generality of their speech, restriction of absoluteness and reconciliation between these proofs. Due to a large number of the infallibles' narrations issued in the context of question and answer, analysis and explanation of this significant evidence, and its role and impact on jurists' different impressions and understandings take on great significance. This research with an analytical descriptive approach tries to pay attention to this important evidence and investigate jurists' interaction with it.

Keywords

Understanding of al-Hadith, Connected Evidence, Narrator's Question, Appearance of Hadith.

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Application of Qur'anic Intertextuality in Correction of Narrations: A Case Study of Nahj al-Balāghah Shadi Nafisi^{)*} Hossein Afsardeir^{*}

Abstract

Intertextuality is of the recent issues in the field of literary studies, dealing with the relationship between two texts. Different theorists have clarified this method with different approaches and analyzes. Genette is one of the most famous contemporary theorists in the field who has studied in detail the types of intertextual relations and how they are analyzed. Among the religious texts, the relationship between Nahj al-Balāghah and the Holy Qur'an, especially considering that Imam Ali (Pbuh) is considered as the spoken Qur'an and has been emphasized on his accompaniment with the Qur'an, has always been the subject of Nahi al-Balāghah's commentators. Applying the method of intertextuality in analyzing this relationship not only helps to deepen our understanding of both the Quran and Nahj al-Balāghah, but leads to have in hand a standard method to study it. This method has several functions, one of which is the correction of texts. Regarding this purpose, the present paper investigates Nahj al-Balāghah and concludes that this method could recognize the tashif (unintentionally change), darj (insertion), and '*idțirāb* (cluttering) in Nahj al-Balāghah's text. Taṣhīf is sometimes done in vocabulary signs, and sometimes in the root of the words, of which ten examples were found in Nahj al-Balāghah. Another damage was the insertion of one or more words in the text of a *hadīth*, of which two examples were found there. The other is cluttering of the text of a hadīth, of which only one was found there

Keywords

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Intertextuality, Relationship between Qur'an and Nahj al-Balaghah, Correction of the Text, vexatious hadith.

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Abstract

Documentary and Textual Analysis of Imam Javad's letter to the Sistan Governor

Alireza Heydarinasab^{1*} Mehrnaz Goli² Gholamreza Razavidoost³ Ilahe Davoodi⁴

Abstract

Obedience of people of Sistan has a long history and eminent; Sheikh Koleyni mentioned a letter from Imam Javad to Sistan governor. According to this letter which narrated in different sources, Imam besides accepting intercession of a shia debtor, has advised Sistan governor to be kind with the people. Sistan governor that was Ahl al-Bayt enthusiastic accepted this request and forgave the debt. This survey via analytical-descriptive method in addition to evaluating the document, has analyzed the text. The result shows that despite of document situation, letter has many Quranic evidence and practical validity that shows authenticity, credibility and being issued by Imam. The Axial massage of this letter is that believers should be profit and honest to their brothers and prople when they have power.

Keywords

Imam Javad, Imam Javad Correspondence, Sistan Government, Sistan Obedience

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Documentary and Textual Review of Two Narratives: "Do Not Curse the Time" and "Oh Times, How I Revile Your Friendship" and the Ways to Resolve Their Conflict Savyed Mohammad Reza Hosseini Nia¹

Abstract

The narrative "Do not curse the time" which has been quoted from the holy Prophet by many narrators clearly forbids followers from cursing the time. However, the narrative "Oh Times, How I Revile Your Friendship" quoted from Imam Hossein by different narrators implies that his excellency has cursed the age. There is conflict about that implication among interpreters since some believe that the term "revile" (سب) is not synonymous with the term "curse" (سب) while some others hold that the two words mean the same thing. Experts on Hadith (Islamic narrations and quotations) have proposed three principles of suspension, discard and consensus as possible ways to resolve conflicts. The author of the present study used a descriptive-analytical method to review the documents related to the quotations in question as well as their texts. According to the principle that states "customary consensus is prior to setting aside either side in case of a conflict between two texts", the author selected consensus as a solution to resolve the conflict and came to the conclusion that the term "revile" cannot be considered as an instance of "curse". In addition, the use of the term "age" (دهـر) as synonymous with the glorious name of the Lord in all cases requires definitive proof and evidence.

Keywords

age, conflict, curse, narrative, revile

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A Documentary and Textual Study on the Hijab Traditions in Sunnite Sources" by Emphasizing on Determining Common Ring Method"

Zeinab al-Sadat Hoseini^{1*} Fatemeh Qorbani²

Abstract

There have been numerous narratives in Sunnite sources for the reasons of the revelation of Hijab verses that return to some historical events of the time of the Prophet. Considering the importance of the subject and different perceptions of the necessity of this divine decree, it is essential to study the validation of these narrations and its date, and to explain and summery the various narratives in different ways. This article is a descriptive-analytical method with a common look at the context and document; with respect to theological foundations it evaluates the document and content of narratives in this field. Implementing the common ring method with Juynboll and Motzki, as traditional method, the document has been studied by look at the traditional way, and considers the reasonable aspect to pointing out the issue and notify positive and definite result he also focuses on dealership. Finally, according to the given the presented results, there are some obstacles in accepting the authenticity of some narrations in this area which makes them uncertain. In addition, it proves, contrary to the views of some orientalists, all narratives have not been fake necessarily by determining the common link and the extremist views on rejection of the traditions are not acceptable.

Keywords

Verses, Sunnite, Hijab, Common Link, Document, Narrative, Context.

Abstract

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Evaluation of Hadith's Criticism Based on Experimental Sciences Mahdi Ashnavar^{1*} Ebrahim Ebrahimi² Ali Hasanbagi³ Keyvan Ehsani⁴

Abstract

Hadith scholars have set various criteria for evaluating the narrations. One of these criteria is agreement of the hadith with experimental sciences. This research via some instances examines the criterion beside on hadith scholar's viewpoints. The current work evaluates the agreement of Hadith with sciences as a main purpose through these questions: What is the significance of experimental sciences in apprising the narrations? Is experimental science reliable and citable? What is the role of the criteria in the case of confliction between hadith and science? After surveying the qualities of experimental sciences and some instances that have confliction whit science the following results were obtained: firstly, based on content of the hadiths, this is necessary to utilize the science to criticism the hadith, the notable subject here is that we have to rely only on the certain experimental sciences, not assumptions Scientific hypothesis; because they may be false in the future. Secondly, in some conflicting case, it is not true to refuse the narrations based on famous theories; because Prophet and his Household (pbut) have Ladunni knowledge. Thirdly, hadith and science have some interactions, so science improve the understanding of hadith and hadith help development of the scientific researches.

Keywords

Criteria of Hadith Criticism, Experimental Sciences, Certain Sciences, Hadith Comprehension, Evaluation.

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Validation of the Narrations of the Virtues of Recitation of the Qur'an before Shia

Qasem Bostani¹ Zahra Chenany² Sima Albooghobysh^{3*}

Abstract

Although narrations of virtue of recitation are documented and they have chain, for some reasons it is difficult to judge about their authenticity. Because the mention of the document is not sufficient and it is not reason for their authenticity. The present article, entitled "Quran and validations of the narration of the virtues of recitation of the Qur'an" emphasizes on the most important Shiite hadith sources and also the most important commentaries on the Qur'an. In this regard, we glance the background and origins of this science, its evolution, the importance of the books containing this science and the quantity and quality of the traditions of the virtues of recitation in these books. Lastly, the traditions of the virtues of recitation will be examined based on the views of the scholars and commentators on this subject. Then the research tries to answer the question of how much of these hadiths are forged and how much they can be cited.

Keywords

Validation, Narrations, Narrators, Qur'anic Recitation. Shiite Hadith Sources.

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Abstract

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