THE MEANING OF GUIDANCE AND MISGUIDANCE OF THE QUR'AN

Hamideh Rahimi

Abstract: In this article, the author explains about the meaning of God's misguidance, which is mentioned in some *Mutashabih* verses of the Qur'an, that this misguidance comes from the behavior of servants who, despite knowing the path of guidance and misguidance, go astray by their own free will. The author documents his point of view with the words of Amir al-Mu'minin 'Ali and Imam Baqir (peace be upon them).

Key words: divine justice, *Mutashabih* verses, people's free will, negation of predestination

Key words: Imamate aspects; Hadith " لا يقاس "; the incomparability of imams; The non-contradiction of hadith لا يقاس with the Qur'an; No conflict between hadith لا يقاس and reason.

THEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION ATTRIBUTED TO SAKINA BINT AL-HUSSEIN, PEACE BE UPON HER

Maryam Hekmatnia

Abstract: Hazrat Sakinah, peace be upon her, was one of the daughters of Imam Hussain (a.s) who, despite her young age during the lifetime of her honorable father, has more name and fame in historical and literary books than other daughters of Imam Hussain (a.s).. Hazrat Sakineh's news in history and literature books is mixed with ambiguities, distortions, lies and accusations that make every researcher think and question her life, actions and behavior. This research has addressed a part of these questions and by historical and literary data in the books, it has devoted itself to researching and examining them, and with analytical and critical methods and relying on the Qur'an, Hadith, the culture and thoughts of the Prophet's family, it has been able to provide answers to them to some extent.

wo verses attributed to Imam Hussain, peace be upon him, which were written to express his love for Sakinah and his mother Rubab, and the opinions that exist in history and literature in this field have been analyzed and evaluated. The correct explanation of the couplet of Imam Hussain (AS) in the light of religious culture and Arabic literature and the announcement of the constructive role of Hazrat Sakina in the Ashura journey are among the achievements of this research.

Key words: Imam Hussain (a.s)., Hazrat Sakinah (a.s)., Ashura, Arabic literature, couplets, evaluation

what the verses, traditions and words say about reason is in accordance with the conscience of every wise man. Knowledge of reason is of the first steps in the path of serving God Almighty. And if a mistake occurs in it, the next steps will also take a person away from his goal. With the correct understanding of reason, other foundations of religion are also based on this principle. In the same direction, understanding reason-based *Husn* and *Qubh* is a way forward. In this article, the definition of reason as well as the *Husn* and *Qubh* of reason from the point of view of the late Mirza Isfahani has been briefly discussed. First, he defined reason and examined its literal meaning and its meaning as a term, then, according to the narrative evidence *Husn* and *Qubh* were explained from the point of view of Mirza Isfahani. The three aspects of literal meaning, conscientious awareness and reference to the Qur'an and traditions of the Ahl al-Bayt, peace be upon them, are the three basic foundations of the principles of Mirza Mahdi Isfahani, and here we have also tried to consider these three aspects.

Key words: Mirza Mahdi Gharavi Isfahani, reason, light of reason, reason-based *Husn* and *Qubh*

HADITH " لا يقاس بنا أحد "; A KEY DOCTRINE IN THE SHIITE IMAMATE SYSTEM

Abdul-Hossein Talei

Abstract: The incomparability of imams with others is one of the aspects of Imamate, based on the authentic hadith " لا يقاس بآل محمد من هذه الامة أحد ". In this article, this hadith has been examined from different aspects. The sources of hadith, from Shiite and Sunni sources, the Quranic and reason-based roots of the content of hadith, the practical results of hadith, the statements of scholars about it, and the solution of its conflicts with the Quran and reason, have been examined in this speech.

and the phenomena of existence, *Mura'at Nazir* are extracted which are significant. By examining this prayer, it is clear that the combination of *Mura'at Nazir* with other figures of speech such as contrast creates harmony and semantic fittings among the words and phrases in the verses of this prayer.

Key words: coherence, rhetorical elements, *Mura'at Nazir*, contrast, Joshan Saghir prayer, Imam Kazim (peace be upon him)

THE AUTHORITY OF *QAT'* AND *YAQIN* ACCORDING TO THE LATE MIRZA MAHDI ESFAHANI

Mohammad Biabani Oskoui

Abstract: This article is about the meaning of the two words *Qat'* and *Yaqin*, their authority, the difference between science and *Qat'*, and other points related to these teachings and concepts, which the author expressed through the words of a number of Shiite scholars, especially Seyyed Ali Madani and Mirza Mahdi Isfahani.

Key words: *Qat'*, *Yaqin*, authenticity, science, Seyyed Ali Madani, Mirza Mahdi Isfahani

HUSN AND *QUBH* FROM AYATOLLAH MIRZA MAHDI ISFAHANI'S POINT OF VIEW

Hadi Sadeghi, Maryam Ahmadian

Abstract: Among the different views that exist in the definition of reason, the view of Mirza Mahdi Isfahani, as the founder of the Khorasan School of thoughts, is a novel and remarkable view. He considers reason as not needing the definition and known by every wise man and he believes that

is considered to be an obstacle to reaching " ما عندالله" and nearness to God; Just as desire for this world hinders preparation for the hereafter, the temporary perfections of this world prevent us from reaching the eternal treasures of the hereafter, and connection with the people obsessed with this world prevents connection with God and His guardians.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF *MURA'AT NAZIR* IN THE COHERENCE OF JOSHAN SAGHIR'S PRAYER TEXT

Rasool Dehghan Zad, Marzieh Valizadeh, Salman Nikbakht

Abstract: One of the main features of a text is the coherence of its components and the fitting among its words. This fitting makes the semantic, verbal, syntactic or logical connection among the sentences of the text. Many factors cause coherence in the text. One of these factors that is widely used in texts is *Mura'at Nazir*. Joshan Saghir's prayer greatly benefits from this figure of speech , which has been used extensively to make the text of this prayer coherent. The present article tries to investigate and analyze Joshan Saghir's Dua with the descriptive-analytical method, relying on the role and function of *Mura'at Nazir* and dealing with the coherence resulting from it. In this way, at the beginning, it deals with the theoretical issues and the definition of coherence and *Mura'at Nazir* from library sources, then a summary of Joshan Saghir's prayer and its goals are mentioned, and at the end, it analyzes the theory of coherence by relying on the examples extracted from Joshan Saghir's prayer. One of the achievements of this research is that the use of words, concepts, and topics in Joshan Saghir's prayer has an extraordinary coherence, and *Mura'at Nazir* in the words related to man and his social life is evident in the text. In the field of divine attributes, there are also various sets of words that make a significant contribution, also in the case of the system of existence

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THIS WORLD AND THE HEREAFTER FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE SAHIFAH SAJJADIYEH

Fatemeh Ahmadi, Ali Asadi Asl, Abbas Esmaeili-zadeh

Abstract: The relationship between this world and the hereafter is a relationship that exists between the first and the last of human beings on the same path. In fact, this world and the hereafter are two faces of the same reality. With a systematic approach to the teachings of Sahifah Sajjadiyeh, we find that sometimes the ecstasy of the world is drawn in the direction of the hereafter and the temporary system of the world is connected to the eternal system of the hereafter. Sometimes the world is in conflict with the hereafter, in a way that the inclination towards one will be a reason to stay away from the other; Sometimes, with the view that the Qur'an's worldview is basically the sum of the good things of this world and the good things of the hereafter, putting aside of the world and the hereafter has been proposed in such a way that both of them should be used to reach the total happiness of the world and the hereafter.

Method: This article, with a descriptive-analytical method, deals with the methodical study of the Sahifah Sajjadiyeh, using verses and narrations, as well as examining the authentic interpretations and explanations of the Sahifah, on the subject of the world and the hereafter, and shows the systematic relationship between the world and the hereafter from the blessed point of view of Imam Sajjad (peace be upon him).

Findings: The attitude of Imam Sajjad (peace be upon him) in the book of Sajjadiyyah regarding the relationship between this world and the hereafter is based on the principle of "the world is in the direction of the hereafter" and from this point of view, a good and pious life in this world is the prelude to entering heaven, and basically the world is a trading house for the hereafter and a way to reach the highest level. In another axis, "the world is in conflict with the hereafter" and the love of the world

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in the interpretations of the two mentioned commentators is due to the difference in their religious and belief basis in the issue of Imamate, especially in the necessity of appointing an Imam (through divine text or choosing by the Shura), as well as the example and special characteristic of Imam's infallibility and knowledge. From the examination of these two viewpoints, it can be found that both commentators believe in assigning the position of Imamate to Prophet Abraham, peace be upon him, in addition to the position of prophethood, and according to God's answer that the divine covenant was not assigned to his oppressors offspring, they believe in the continuation of this position in his non-oppressors progeny of Abraham, peace be upon them; But the difference is that Beidawi, like the majority of Sunnis and especially the Ash'arite view, does not believe in the appointment of an imam after the Prophet (PBUH) by the divine text and determining the exact one, but believes in the election by the Council and the people's allegiance and does not regard the recommendations of the Prophet (PBUH) in this case to be exact. Beidawi considers the covenant in the Ibtila verse to mean the general divine covenant, which includes every divine position in religion, and it only indicates that the successor of the Prophet as the Imam of the Ummah is not a tyrant, that is, not a transgressor; While Abul Futuh Razi, referring to other verses of the Qur'an, as well as the appearance and context of the verse of Ibtila and the traditions of the infallibles, considers the covenant to mean a special covenant, i.e. a special imamate of the infallibles, which reaches the family of Abraham (pbuh) and after the Holy Prophet (PBUH) only his innocent family deserves this position.

Key words: Abul Futuh Razi, Beidawi, the verse Ibtila, Imam, Covenant, oppressors.

A NEW RESEARCH ON THE TAHADDI OF THE QUR'AN FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ALLAMEH TABATABAI AND MIRZA MAHDIA ISFAHANI

Muhammad Sadegh Farzam

Abstract: The Quran has been introduced as a non-human book and an eternal miracle. However, among the commentators, there is a dispute about the miracle aspect of the Qur'an. Some thinkers consider the eloquence of the Qur'an as its Tahaddi. But this opinion casts many doubts on the Qur'an and Tahaddi of the Qur'an. Allameh Tabatabai considers monopolization of literary eloquence to be contrary to the verses of Tahaddi and has opposed exclusivity in the Quran. Mirza Isfahani considers the Qur'an's Tahaddi to be merely the opposition of divine science with human sciences. He believes that since the Qur'an considers itself to be a guide, then its Tahaddi should be the source of humanity's guidance forever. By distinguishing between Tahaddi and miracle (I'jaz), he has been able to provide a historical analysis of the reputation of literary eloquence as a Tahaddi to the Qur'an.

Key words: divine sciences, human sciences, Tahaddi of Quran, miracle (I'jaz) of Quran, Mirza Mahdi Isfahani, Allameh Tabatabai.

ADAPTING THE INTERPRETATIVE VIEW OF ABUL FUTUH RAZI AND BEIDAWI IN THE VERSE OF IBTILA

Bint Al-Hadi Jafari Rad, Seyyedah Fatemeh Hashemi, Seyyed Mohammad Razavi

Abstract: The present article via descriptive-analytical method deals with adapting the interpretations of commentators of two sects, Abul Futuh Razi and Beidawi, following the verse of Ibtila (al-Baqarah/124). The difference

ANALYSIS AND ILLUSTRATION OF SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTIONS IN THE FIELD OF QURAN IN THE CITATION CENTER OF WEB OF SCIENCE

Jafar Abdullah Amuqin

Abstract: One of the most important aspects of science assessment studies is the study of scientific maps, which is important in various fields. One of the goals of scientific maps is to present a macro picture of the researches that have been done and how different fields are related over time. In order for researches to be effective in developing and achieving goals, as well as for the effectiveness of researches to solve problems and improve society at the national level, it is necessary to implement need-based and practical researches and to make decisions based on the results obtained from them. Considering the importance of scientific productions, this research aims to draw a scientific map in the field of the Qur'an in order to give a general picture of the existing researches in this field that helps to understand the internal relationships and clarify the existing gaps. This research is of applied type and has been done with scientometric approach. The statistical population of this research was all the scientific products related to the Quran in the Web of Science database and no special sampling was used. To collect data, the advanced search section of the Web of Science database was used. After filtering, the data were entered into scientometric software and scientific maps were drawn. To draw the maps, VOS Viewer, UCINET, and Microsoft Excel software were used. The review of the retrieved data showed that the most productive author is ranked first with the production of 34 information records, the highest rate of information record production in the core journals was 530, the most articles indexed in English and the document type Article with 1142 information records and 72.92% of the highest ranked and 2020 had the highest scientific growth trend with 231 information records.

Key words: illustration, scientific productions, Quran, Web of Science citation center, scientometrics

EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FIFTEENTH VERSE OF SURAH AHQAF AND THE BIRTH OF IMAM HUSSAIN (peace be upon him).

Abbas Ismailizadeh, Marjaneh Fathi Turghabeh

Abstract: The 15th verse of Surah Ahqaf is one of the verses that have been often cited by Islamic scholars in order to prove that the minimum period of pregnancy is six months. However, various challenges, such as the lack of thirty months of pregnancy and breastfeeding for all humans, the lack of mother's aversion to carrying children, etc., have made it difficult to accept this point of view.

For this reason, some commentators by considering " ال" in " الانسان " have claimed the verse refers to a special human being. The current research, which is organized in a descriptive-analytical way by using library sources, while agreeing with the specific meaning of this verse, after rejecting the arguments of those who introduced "Prophet" , "Abu Bakr" or "Saad Qaqas" as examples of the verse, based on the authentic and widely quoted narrations, believes that the revelation of the verse about Imam Hossein is more acceptable. Therefore, not only the appearance of the words in the verse are in accordance with the events of his life, but this view is also confirmed by the context of the verse, the other verses and surah.

Key words: verse 15 of Ahqaf, birth of Imam Hossein, minimum period of pregnancy, thirty months of pregnancy and breastfeeding, aversion to carrying children and giving birth

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Address: P. O. Box: 15655 - 377, Tehran - Iran
Tel: + 98 - 21 - 77501125
Fax: + 98 - 21 - 77506602

Email: info@safinahmagazine. ir
Website: www. safinahmagazine. ir
Telegram: telegram. me/safinahmag