

Quarterly. The principle of denying the similarity (Tashbih) between God and creature, and the consequent of it which is dissimilarity of God's word with human word, has been discussed in this article with various explanations and has reached some conclusions.

An Inquiry Into The Positions Of Sheikh Mufid Towards The Narrators

Mahdi Ghandi
Mustafa Azarakhshi

Abstract: Analysis of Sheikh Mofid's views on the works of Shiite narrators, especially Sheikh Saduq, is the main subject of this article. The author, considering the difference between the method of work and the audience of the two groups of Shiite scholars, enumerates five points for the method of the narrators that the works of theologians and jurists differ from the narrators in these respects. The main sources of the article are the works of Sheikh Mofid.

The Position Of 'Itrat In The Interpretation Of The Holy Quran

Mohammad Biabani Oskooei

Abstract: To examine the position of 'Itrat in the interpretation of the Qur'an, the author begins the article by defining the words 'Itrat, the Qur'an and Tafsir, and identifies the examples of scholars with the knowledges of the Qur'an based on authentic verses and hadiths that no one is other than the Prophet. To confirm this conclusion, he cites the understanding of the people of the time of revelation of the verses of the Qur'an and also the differences of the commentators about the meaning of Qur'an being Shafa (healing).

Our Heart's Duties Towards The Holy Quran

Ali-Naqi Khodayari

Abstract: Issues such as the status of the Qur'an and its rights, the need to know these rights and the methods of extracting them from religious texts are the preliminaries of the author's discussion. He then analyzes and examines three heart duties towards the Qur'an by quoting verses and hadiths: believing in the Qur'an, accepting the scientific authority of the Qur'an, accepting the rule and judgment of the Qur'an.

authenticity of at least some of the narrators of these two groups. One of the most common examples of public authenticity is the rule of **أکثر** (majority). According to this rule, in the opinions of the rijals, the frequency of the narration of a trustworthy narrator from an unknown or weak master reveals the trustworthiness of the master in the eyes of the narrator. This article rereads this rule and the ambiguities surrounding it. This study believes that the rule of majority based on the narration under study, can not prove the credibility of the narrators.

Analytical And Critical Review Of False Isnadi Verses Of Prophets In The Light Of Accurate Understanding Of Narrative Sources

Sayyed Mohammad Mousavi Moghadam

Mahdi Khoshdoni

Abstract: According to a number of verses of the Holy Quran, the possibility of issuing a lie from Prophet Ibrahim and Prophet Yusuf (as) has been raised in some opinions of scholars. The scholars of the two sects have each tried to explain these verses in a way and have expressed different views in justifying the action of these two divine prophets, which can be generally attributed to two approaches of truth-oriented and false-oriented along with justification (Taqiyya, Toriyah, urgent lies and expediency...).

By examining the narrative sources that are mentioned in the explanation of these verses, especially in the *Usul Al-Kafi*, both views are absolutely negated, and from the hearts of these narrations and its hadith families, a third solution can be presented, which in this article has been dealt with: a solution that, while solving the problems in this regard, provides the audience with a very accurate explanation of the mentioned verses. The present article tries to provide a case concerning the efficiency of narrative sources in explaining the difficult verses, according to the hadith family – the same meaning narrations –especially from the narrations of the *Usul Al-Kafi* by Kulayni which its example can be seen only in the hadith school of Ahl al-Bayt (as), and they become clear by explaining and analyzing them. These hadiths can answer the doubts about the some verses of the Qur'an, and on the other hand, this view is also supported by the sources of the two sects.

A Review Of Two Articles On The Collective Authority Of The Qur'an And 'Itrat

Hossein Yazdani Fazel

Abstract: This article reviews Mirza Mehdi Esfahani's views on the collective authority of the Qur'an and 'Itrat by reviewing the book "Content Description of Tabarak risalah" and two articles written about it in Safineh

Abstracts

Linking The Teaching Of Nahj Al-Balaghah With The Verse Of Ihtada (Guidance) (Yunus: 35)

Fathiyeh Fattahi-zadeh
Marziyeh Mohasses

Abstract: The inseparable link between Nahj al-Balaghah and the Qur'an paves the way for the purposeful selection of themes in the propositions of Nahj al-Balaghah. In the present study, with the thematic intertextuality approach, the content exchange of the two texts of Nahj al-Balaghah and the Qur'an about the verse of guidance (Yunus: 35) is explained. The verse of guidance has been cited as one of the documents of Shiite theologians in order to prove the necessity of the superiority of the Imam. The point to consider in this verse is to determine the best example in guiding. The authors, relying on the descriptive-analytical method and thematic intertextual relationship, have observed the set of propositions of Nahj al-Balaghah that have a content relationship with the verse of guidance. The results of the research indicate that the extraction of the thematic intertextual relationship between Nahj al-Balaghah and the verse of Ihtada plays a very important role in removing the ambiguity of the verse regarding determining the instance of "the most rightful in guidance". Based on the findings, as Amir al-Mu'min Ali (AS) has been specifically introduced in the authentic commentary and narration books as the example of the verse of Ihtada, through the analysis of the intertextual interaction of Nahj al-Balagheh propositions with the verse of guidance, the process of correct understanding and interpretation of this verse is facilitated.

Re-Reading The Theory Of "The Implication Of Majority On Trustworthiness" (Based On The Narration Of Professor Seyed Mohammad Javad Shobeyri)

Sayyid Ali-Reza Huseini Shirazi
Abbas Mofid

Abstract: With the emergence of the approach of late scholars in validation, the division of hadiths into Sahih, Hasan, Muvaththaq (reliable) and Za'if (weak) occurred. Based on this approach, the authenticity of the narrators in the validity of the hadith plays a fundamental role; However, concerning a significant number of narrators mentioned in narration documents no clear information in expressing their narrative personality exist or if any, they are weakened. These two phenomena have led a group of researchers to go to the basics of general authentication to prove the

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Managing Director: M.H. Shahri

Editor - in - chief: Dr. Mansour Pahlavan

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