Keywords: Steadfastness (istiqāmah), society, monotheism (Tawḥīd), social resilience, tyranny.

Analysis and investigation of the doubts of the deniers of Mahdism

Maryam Rezaee

Gholam-Hussein Tajeri-Nasab

Abstract: Belief in a savior and promiseism is one of the issues of concern in all divine and non-divine religions, and as the principle of Mahdism, it is one of the issues discussed in Islamic sciences, including doctrinal issues, Quranic sciences, hadiths and political jurisprudence, and sciences such as psychology, sociology, and political science. The principle of Mahdism by creating hope causes movement and dynamism and standing against oppression and force, so in the history, people have always tried to harm this principle in different ways to cause people's laziness and despair. One of the ways of harming this principle is denial and opposition to it, and for this purpose, they have been casting doubts on this issue. This article, which was carried out with the method of library studies and theoretical research, after describing and stating the principle of Mahdism, describes some of the doubts of the deniers of Mahdism, which are sometimes expressed intentionally and sometimes unintentionally; then by referring to rational criteria and in the light of Shia interpretation, they are evaluated and analyzed. The goal was to achieves results and finally increases the knowledge of Shiite teachings.

keyword: Mahdism, denial of Mahdism, doubts about Mahdism, analysis of doubts

the highest frequency of assertive acts and the lowest frequency of declarative acts. However, the second, third, and fifth sub-hypotheses were confirmed, as a chi-square test revealed significant differences in the use of *commissive*, *directive*, and *expressive* acts between *Surah At-Tawbah* and *Sermon 52*.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Speech Acts, Holy Quran, Nahj al-Balagha, Surah At-Tawbah, Searle's Theory.

The Necessity of Social Steadfastness and its Prerequisites from the Perspective of the Quran and Hadith

Ali Vosooghi
Mohsen Ehteshami Nia
Seyed Mohammad Razavi

Abstract: The Holy Quran considers steadfastness (*istiqāmah*) an undeniable necessity for human social life. Proper clarification of the various dimensions of this necessity can provide a suitable foundation for realizing steadfastness within society. This research employs content analysis methodology to examine Quranic verses and hadiths, identifying and analyzing the most prominent and significant themes related to this concept.

The divine mission of prophets includes establishing steadfastness in human society, ensuring the defense of monotheistic values, eliminating corruption and hostility from the community, and achieving social security and vitality. After establishing its necessity, the study investigates the prerequisites for realizing steadfastness in human society—practical measures that bring social steadfastness to fruition.

Key prerequisites discussed in the Quran and hadiths include: **Commitment to covenants and pledges; Cooperation (taʿāwun); Emulating the exemplary figures of steadfastness throughout history; The social duty of mutual exhortation (tawāṣī).**

of his research, which are based on multiple criteria for identifying fabricated hadiths in terms of both chain and content, indicate: Serious contradictions between these narrations and the Qur'an, definitive Sunnah, and consensus (ijmā) ; and also their incompatibility with rational arguments, established scholarly principles, and historical facts.

Keywords: Abu Talib, Qasim ibn al-Hasan, faith, disbelief, Qur'an, narration.

Analysis and Comparison of Speech Acts in Surah At-Tawbah of the Holy Quran and Sermon 52 of Nahj al-Balagha Based on Searle's Theory: A Pragmatic Approach

Malahat Shabani Mina abad, Mahdiyeh Abbas zade

Abstract: Speech act theory is a key concept in linguistics and the philosophy of language, referring to intentional verbal actions where the speaker aims to achieve a specific purpose through their utterance. Examining speech acts in religious texts, particularly the Quran and Nahj al-Balagha, provides insight into the hidden layers of meaning and the intended impact of the discourse. This study employs Searle's speech act theory in a descriptive-analytical framework to compare the speech acts in *Surah At-Tawbah* of the Quran with those in *Sermon 52* of Nahj al-Balagha.

The findings reveal that most verses in *Surah At-Tawbah* fall under the category of *assertive* acts, making assertives the most frequent speech act in both texts. This predominance in *Sermon 52* is attributed to its overarching theme of describing the transient nature of worldly life. In *Surah At-Tawbah*, *commissive* acts are the second most common, while in *Sermon 52*, *directive* acts follow assertives in frequency. Both texts exhibit the least usage of *declarative* acts.

An analysis of 229 speech acts in *Surah At-Tawbah* and *Sermon 52* demonstrates a statistically significant difference in the distribution of speech act types between the two texts based on Searle's model. The first and fourth sub-hypotheses were rejected because both texts showed

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its repetitive rhetorical verse aims to acknowledge and constantly awaken people to the existence and importance of divine blessings and verses, as well as warning and emphasizing the need for proper management of natural resources and the environment in line with sustainable development. In other words, the repetition and stability of the rhetorical refrain question of that righteous surah, in the verses and the whole of that Surah, together with the enumeration of divine and natural blessings that point to their general benefit for all beings of all generations, express the need for proper management of sustainable development in the use of natural and environmental resources.

Key Words: Surah al-Rahman; Discourse Analysis; Rhetorical Question; Refrain (Reversal Clause); Sustainable Development

Look at the Faith of Abu Talib from the Zaydi Perspective: Focusing on the Views of Qasim ibn al-Hasan in Bayan al-Adilla wa Ḍīyā' al-Ahilla

Abolfazl Zarei Nejad

Abstract: The issue of Abu Talib's faith has been a subject of debate and contention among Sunni and Shi'a scholars. Despite the scholarly responses provided by Shi'a scholars to Sunni theologians, opponents remain unconvinced, indicating that further research in this field is still necessary. On the other hand, since the primary evidence cited in Sunni sources regarding Abu Talib's faith consists of related narrations, a critical examination of these narrations—both in terms of their chains of transmission (sanad) and textual content (matn)—becomes essential. Qasim ibn al-Hasan, a contemporary Zaydi scholar, has conducted research on this topic, which, due to its methodological and content-based innovations, merits critical analysis. This study, conducted using a descriptive-analytical approach, demonstrates that in his research on Abu Talib's faith, Qasim ibn al-Hasan has revisited the narrations cited by Sunni scholars and critically evaluated their validity and authority through two main approaches: sanad criticism and matn criticism. The findings

conduct of the opposing army toward the Imam can also serve as subjects of research to understand their ideological and doctrinal framework. Amid these events, certain unprecedented and inhumane acts—devoid of mercy and chivalry, such as severing the Imam's head and desecrating it—have been the focus of the author's attention. These actions suggest motives beyond mere killing, possibly including demonstrating victory, publicly humiliating the Imam, and disseminating the news to other regions.
In this study, the act itself—from the "order" to the "burial"—has been examined and analyzed, tracing its execution and identifying the roles of key individuals in this historical sequence.

Keywords: The Head of Imam Husayn (AS), Ashura, Karbala.

Sustainable Development: The Discourse Analysis of the Rhetorical Question of the repetitive Verse of Surah Al-Rahman

Zahra sadat Rouz-Afzay

Abstract: The Surah of al-Rahman, referring to the creation of jinn and human, talks about all kinds of worldly and other world's blessings, and also God's mercy in the heavens and on the earth. This blissful surah contains a repetitive rhetorical verse, whose form, meaning, and repetition can be explored and analyzed from different dimensions and viewpoints of various sciences. Therefore, the present study has answered this question that, according to the study framework of discourse analysis (model of Van Dijk) and the art of rhetoric, what the semantics (meanings and concepts) and pragmatics (functions and uses) of the repetitive and rhetorical verse of " فَبِأَيِّ آلاءِ رَبِّكُما تُكَذِّبانِ " in the context of surah of al-Rahman are.
In order to answer the question of this study, the descriptive qualitative research method of phenomenology was selected and the conceptual model of Van Dijk was employed. The result of the study showed that the divine mercy is not only the endowment of general blessings but also a warning to people to try and be aware to benefit from them constantly. The general theme and context of the righteous surah of al-Rahman along with

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principles and rules governing them. Hadith critics have always focused on examining the circumstances of narrators mentioned in the chains of transmission (isnad) of the hadiths of the Ahl al-Bayt (AS). Both Shi'a and Sunni scholars have considered this science as a tool in service of hadith studies and jurisprudence, producing numerous works in this field—a tradition that continues to this day.

Ali ibn Mahziyar composed many hadith works. Scholars of the 4th and 5th centuries (AH) had access to these works, and bibliographers have documented them. This study adopts a descriptive-analytical approach to identify and introduce him, seeking to answer two key questions:

1. What is the status and reliability of the transmission paths of early scholars—such as Shaykh al-Kulayni, al-Saduq, al-Tusi, al-Najashi, and Abu Ghalib al-Zurari—to his books and narrations?

2. What is his standing among scholars of biographical evaluation ('Ilm Al-Rijal)?*

The study concludes that he was a reliable (*Thiqa*), jurist (*faqih*), and hadith scholar (*muhaddith*), as well as one of the leading and prominent Shi'a figures in the early 3rd century AH. His narrations hold high credibility, and his transmission paths to the aforementioned scholars are sound and citable.

Keywords: Hadith Studies, 'Ilm al-Rijal, Rijal al-Hadith, Chain of Transmission, Sanad, Ali ibn Mahziyar al-Ahwazi

The Head of Imam Husayn (AS): from the place of martyrdom to the burial site An Analytical Study of the Events Related to the Severed Head of Imam husayn (AS)

Mahdi Daghighi

Abstract: The siege, attack, and ultimately the martyrdom of Imam Husayn (AS) on the 10th of Muharram, 61 AH, in the land of Karbala, are unanimously acknowledged by historians and have drawn the attention of various religious and intellectual schools. While studying the events of this historical episode, the manner in which the battle was waged and the

Proving the dignity of the divine interpreter and explainer of the Quran with an intra-religion and semantic approach, denying the Quran self-sufficiency theory

Mohammad-Reza Shahroudi, Mohammad-Taqi Kebrit-Chi

Abstract: The dignity of interpretation and explanation given by the Holy Prophet and Imams (PBUT) have been the subject of discussions among different Quran scholars, and there are still unresolved issues that require new study approaches. Although the religious teachings have proven the interpretative dignity of Prophet and Imams (PBUT), the mechanism of this status are not verified. Therefore, some have denied the need for "tafsir", and others have followed the way of Quran self-sufficiency. The present research aims to establish the position of the divine interpreter and explainer of the Qur'an for the Prophet and his Ahl al-Bayt (BPUT), with the help of a new semantic approach and the use of religious teachings to reject the theory of Quran self-sufficiency. This study shows that although the Qur'an is inherently complete and clear in meaning, it is the specific "addressees of the Quran" who can discover the specific meaning of each group of verses in the structure of "Linguistic Signification" with the act of "interpretation" and in the "applications"; Therefore, to know the application and context of each verse and to find the meaning of the words, the non-addressed audiences will need interpretation and explanation from the real scholars of the Qur'an (PBUT).

Key Words: Interpretation and explanation of the Quran, self-sufficiency in understanding the Quran, independency of the Quran, context of the verses

An Examination of the Biographical Status of Ali ibn Mahziyar al-Ahwazi and the Transmission Paths of Early Imami Scholars to His Narrations and Books

Mohammad Borayhi Bahmanshiri

Abstract: The science of Rijal (biographical evaluation) deals with the study of the conditions and attributes of hadith narrators, as well as the

exploring how this particle is employed in the discourse of the most beautiful worshipping soul (i.e., Imam Sajjad (AS)).
The findings indicate that the operative *lām* is used in three forms (jar, naṣb, and jazm) in the words of Sayyid al-Sājidīn (AS), and in each instance of its application, it carries meanings appropriate to the context, the intended supplication, and the requirements of eloquence.

Keywords: Al-Sahifa Al-Sajjadiyya, operative *lām*, rhetoric, semantics, signification

Critical Analysis of Neal Robinson's Views on Jesus (PBUH) in the Quran

Hassan Rezaei Haftadar
Morteza Valizadeh

Abstract: Neal Robinson, a British Orientalist, has conducted research on Jesus (PBUH) in the Quran. In his study, he examines several themes, including: the Quran's alleged opposition to the perpetual virginity of Mary (PBUH), references to baptism in the Quran, the equivalence of the Eucharist and the heavenly feast (mā'idah), the Quranic conflation of "mā'idah" with "mann and salwa," and the death of Jesus (PBUH). This paper critically analyzes the aforementioned arguments using an analytical-critical methodology.
Robinson's research demonstrates certain strengths, such as extensive citation of Quranic verses and the use of Shi'a sources. However, it also suffers from notable weaknesses, including: A lack of proper understanding of the Quranic narrative style and its storytelling approach. Incomplete contextual analysis of Quranic verses, leading to misinterpretations. A tendency to dismiss the reliability of hadiths while attempting to impose his preconceived assumption about the death of Jesus (PBUH) onto the Quran.

Keywords: Jesus (PBUH), Neal Robinson, death of Jesus (PBUH), crucifixion, heavenly feast (mā'idah), Eucharist.

Research Guide on Hazrat Khadijah (peace be upon her)

Ayatollah Sayyid Muhammad Reza Huseini Jalali
Translated by Abdulhussein Tale'i

Abstract: This article serves as a research guide on Lady Khadijah bint Khuwaylid, the wife of the Messenger of God (peace be upon him and his family), translated from the original Arabic article of the late Ayatollah Jalali into Arabic. The author presents key points about Lady Khadijah under twelve headings: her personal characteristics, her acceptance of Islam, her status with the Prophet and her virtues, her superiority over others, 'Aishah's attitude toward her, her relatives and close associates, her house, her passing and burial site, independent books about her, and a bibliography of sources concerning her. The article is based on well-known Shi'i and Sunni sources.

Keywords: Khadijah bint Khuwaylid – Biography and Virtues; Wives of the Prophet – Khadijah; Bibliography; Early Islamic History.

The Rhetorical Features of Al-Sahifa Al-Sajjadiyya in the Light of the Subtleties of the "Operative Lām"

Sayid Mahdi Rahmati
Fatemeh Haji Akbari

Abstract: Al-Sahifa Al-Sajjadiyya has skillfully utilized the unique features of the Arabic language to convey its lofty and profound meanings, and understanding its methods of meaning construction paves the way for greater benefit from this unparalleled source. Among these features, the semantic analysis of particles (ḥurūf) and their role in connecting words and shaping linguistic significations in the "Psalms of the Household of Muhammad" is highly significant and worthy of research. The considerable frequency of particles in Arabic and their extensive influence on themes and concepts have prompted this descriptive-analytical study to closely examine the role of the particle *lām* (لام), its functional capacity, and its semantic contributions in the Holy Quran and narrational texts, thereby

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