

The Effect of Occasion of Revelation on Jurisprudential-Exegetic Inferences of the Verses about Marriage

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Abstract

Conducting research on the effect of occasion of revelation of Quranic verses on jurisprudential inferences is an influential research about the occasion of revelation and jurisprudence. The present paper seeks to study the effect of the occasion of revelation on jurisprudential inferences of verses about marriage from Shia and Sunni view. The occasion of revelation can determine the instances of general injunctions mentioned in the Quranic verses. The effects of the occasion of revelation of Quranic verse on jurisprudential inferences include understanding the relation between injunctions mentioned in the verses, explaining the causes, the philosophy of divine decrees, explaining ambiguous terms in a verse, and limiting the meaning of a verse to a particular group or time.

Key words: Occasion of revelation, the Holy Quran, marriage, jurisprudence, interpretation.

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A Study of Characteristics of Pharaoh's Folk in Sunni and Shia Exegeses

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Abstract

One of the aims of the Holy Quran for us is to learn lesson from past nations, one of whom is the people of pharaoh. We can observe many principles and traditions that The Most High God mentions throughout the Holy Quran in the story of the people of pharaoh. The present paper studies the term "pharaoh's folk" and the scope of its application in the Quranic verses. Then it explains its moral, cultural, ideological and behavioural characteristics in the Holy Quran and Shia and Sunni exegeses. Finally, it states their torments and punishments in this world and the hereafter.

Keywords: the people of Pharaoh, Pharaoh, lesson, stories of the Holy Quran.

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The Components of Loyalty in Family, Based On the Semantics of the Term "Rigid Covenant" in the Holy Quran

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Abstract

Family and loyalty as one of its important elements are subject to serious threat and damage due to the propagation of western culture. In an Islamic society, therefore, it is necessary to take into consideration and apply Quranic teachings in family and marriage-based relationships in order to support and strengthen the family. One of the Quranic verses regards marriage as a "rigid covenant" based on which marriage is considered a spiritual-psychological interaction and a rigid covenant in which affection and humaneness should be the pivot of spouses' and marriage-based relationships. According to the Holy Quran, the remembrance of sweet memories of couples is beneficial. These factors can be considered as the components of loyalty in the Holy Quran.

Key words: Rigid covenant, marriage, loyalty, spiritual relationship.

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An Inquiry into the Far Demonstrative Pronouns in the Opening Verses of Some Surahs

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Abstract

'Dhalik al-Kitab' (That Book) and other similar phrases at the opening verses of some Quranic Surahs have long been debated by Muslim commentators as to what these far demonstrative pronouns refer to. The present paper studies these phrases in the relevant Surahs through comparing them. It concludes that the meaning and referent of these phrases are not the existing Quran, but the Guarded Tablet and Divine knowledge. It seems that the reason for the revelation of such phrases was the doubts cast by polytheist audience on the origin of the Holy Quran, who said it was not revealed by God and angles; rather, it is satanic aspiration to the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him and his progeny).

Key words: *Dhalik al- Kitab (That Book), Tilka Ayatu Al-Kitab (those are the verses of the Book), the Guarded Book, divine origin of the Holy Quran.*

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The Comparison and Criticism of the Concept of Metaphor in Allamah Tabatabaii and Shanghiti's View

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Abstract

Employing metaphor, irony, figurative expressions and other rhetorical figures is one of the most obvious expressive miracles of the Holy Quran, on which men of letters and rhetoric are unanimous. Commentators, however, disagree on their employment in the Holy Quran. Allamah Tabatabaii, a Shia commentator, accepts their employment while Shanghiti, a contemporary Salafi commentator, denies it, though both of them agree on the real employment of the Quranic terms as a principle and reject literal metaphor and figurative expressions as far as possible. Allamah Tabatabaii, however, believes in employing metaphor if the literal aspect of the term contradicts with rational meaning and its context, and tries to justify the relevant and real employment of the Quranic terms through proposing different theories. It seems that the theory of "the spirit of meaning" proposed by Allamah Tabatabaii and the theory of "rejection of metaphor" proposed by Shanghiti converge in upper level, but have fundamental differences. The present paper reviews and compares these theories. Allamah Tabatabaii does not totally reject metaphor, but limits its employment in the Holy Quran by relying on the theory of "setting terms for the spirits of meanings", and talks about metaphor and irony wherever a contradictory example exists. Shanghiti, however, basically rejects metaphor and irony on the basis of a theological approach.

Key words: metaphor, truth, the spirit of meaning, Tabatabaii, Shanghiti.

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A Comparative Review of the Views about the Verses on Stoning Satans by Meteors

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Abstract

The present paper seeks to review the Quranic verses on stoning Satans by meteors and reanalyze different interpretive views about the issue, proposed by commentators and thinkers. The paper reviews the view of different scholars and commentators such as Seyyed Qutb, Makarem, Allamah Tabataba'ii, Tabarsi, Abdulali Bazargan, Tantawi, Nasr Hamed Abuzeid, and Soroush. Some commentators have implicitly interpreted these verses and others have reviewed the outer meaning of the verses and relevant traditions, relying on detailed specification. Some others have interpreted them on the basis of new cosmological theories. Still others have relied on probable and hypothetical theories. And others have proposed inner meaning for the verses and have considered them as simile and maxim. On the contrary, some commentators hold that these verses cannot be interpreted. Among these views, those regarding the verses as maxim are worthy to be taken into consideration and the view that interprets and justifies the outer meaning of the verses on the basis of new scientific discoveries in the field of cosmology seems more acceptable and correct.

Key words: meteor, Satan, eavesdropping, heaven.

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A Comparative Analysis of the Occasion of Revelation of the Verse of Almsgiving (2:274) in Sunni and Shia View

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Abstract

There are many verses in the Holy Quran whose occasions of revelation have been attributed to Holy Prophet's household or Imam Ali (peace be upon them) in Shia narrative commentaries. Sunni commentaries, however, have attributed them to others such as the well guided Caliphs. One of these verses is the verse 274 of Surah Cow (Chapter two) whose occasion of revelation has been attributed to the people of bivouac, Othman Ibn 'Affan, Abdul Rahman Ibn 'Ouf, and Abu Baker as those who have donated alms in Sunni commentaries. Having done several studies, the present paper proves that the cited traditions are not genuine and reliable. It is while the aforementioned verse has been attributed to Imam Ali (peace be upon him) in both Sunni and Shia commentaries in many ways. In addition, the attribution does not contradict with the outer meaning of the verse. Shia and Sunni commentators believe that the verse is a general one, but Shia commentators have tried to attribute it to Imam Ali and some Sunni commentators have falsified such an attribution.

Key words: covert almsgiving, overt almsgiving, the people of bivouac, Sunni, Shia, Imam Ali.

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A Comparative Study of Exegetical Narrations Related to the Verse of Holy Prophet's Sin Based on the Exegetic Principles and Rules

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Abstract

According to exegesis, the necessary condition for the validity and accuracy of every exegetic opinion- including exegetic narrations- is their conformity with accepted exegetic principles and rules. Therefore, the comparative analysis of transmitted exegeses on the basis of the principles and rules of exegesis is an important method to examine and evaluate how much these opinions are valid and accurate. Different narrations and exegetic opinions have been proposed for the second verse of the Chapter Victory (Surah 48) in order to explain the meaning of the term "sin", its attribution to the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him and his progeny), and asking "forgiveness" for it. The present paper analyzes each of these exegetic opinions and their semantic significations and implications from different dimensions discussed in the principles of exegesis, including their conformity with lexical root in singulars and compounds, literary rules, contextual implication, verses and narrations with similar theme, necessities and admissa, and intellectual propositions, and tries to assess and evaluate the validity and accuracy of each opinion in relation to rational exegetic principles. It seems that the exegetic opinion transmitted from Imam Reza (peace be upon him) has more conformity and agreement with the principles of exegesis than other mentioned opinions.

Key words: Holy Prophet's sin, forgiveness, exegetic principles, exegetic foundations, rebuking Holy Prophet.

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A Comparative Study of Narration Levels and Its Elements in the Stories of Surah the Cave (Al-Kahaf)

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Abstract

Narratology is regarded as a theoretical and practical framework and pattern to examine and analyze various types of stories, including Quranic ones. Using narratology and its theories such as narrative levels, plot, story, narrative text, narrative method of stories, meanings and foundations is regarded an efficient method to analyze Quranic stories. The Surah Cave includes three specific stories, including the story of the people of the Cave, the story of Prophet Musa and Kheyr and the story of Dhul-Qarnayn "he of the two horns." The results of the present paper shows that the narrative plot of the stories in the Surah Cave is noticeable in terms of continuous construction methods of various narrative levels, integration and interconnectivity of these levels with each other, successive fractions in story line and episodic analysis of stories in appearance and their integrity in the inner part of the Surah.

Key words: *Quranic stories, narratology, comparative Study, the Surah Cave, levels of narration, plot.*

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