

In the Name of God

Faculty of Theology & Islamic Studies
University of Tehran

Quranic Sciences and Tradition
The Scientific & Research Journal of the Faculty of
Theology & Islamic Studies

Vol. 49, No. 2
Autumn & Winter 2016-2017

Quranic Sciences and Tradition

*The Scholarly Research-Based Journal of the Faculty of
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- **Layout:** Arezoo Dezhhoostgank
- **Published by:** University of Tehran
- **p.o.p:** 15766-4411
- **Address:** Faculty of Theology & Islamic Studies, Motahhari St. Tehran, Iran, Po Box: 15766 – 4411
- **Website:** <http://jqst@ut.ac.ir>
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Abstracts

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Contents

A Comparative Study of Allameh Tabatabaei and Allameh Fadlallah Views on Interpretation of the Splitting of the Moon (<i>Shaq ul Qamar</i>) Qur'anic verse <i>Mansour Pahlevan, Islam Maleki Moaf</i>	1
An Approach towards the Effects of Theological Beliefs on the Evaluation of Texts and Documents Hadiths <i>Ali Hasanbagi</i>	2
The Pathological Approach of Mulla Khalil al-Qazwini to Traditions in His Commentary of Usul al-Kafi <i>Ali Rad, Atefeh Mohammadzadeh</i>	3
THE Quranic Intertextuality in the Poems by Sufyan ibn Mus'ab (the Ahl al-Bayt's Poet) <i>Abolfazl Rezaei, Roghayyeh Khorrami</i>	4
A Study of Gabriel Reynolds' Ideas Regarding the Guardianship over Mary in the Quran <i>Mojtaba Zorvani, Ghorban Elmi, Mohammad Bagher Saeedi</i>	5
The Knowledge of I'rab al-Quran and its Role in the Holy Quran Translation (Emphasizing on the Shah Wali Allah Dehlawi's Translation) <i>Mohammad Reza Shahroudi, Mohammad Saeed Bilkar</i>	6
The Literary Movement of Imamiyya in the Hadith School of Baghdad: from the Beginning to the Fourth Century <i>Muhammad Husein Shirzad, Muhammad Hasan Shirzad, Sayyid Ali Akbar Rabinataj</i>	7

A Comparative Study of Allameh Tabatabaei and Allameh Fadlallah Views on Interpretation of the Splitting of the Moon (*Shaq ul Qamar*) Qur'anic verse

Mansour Pahlevan¹, Islam Maleki Moaf²

(Received: 17 November 2016 – Accepted: 29 May 2017)

Abstract

The majority of the interpreters of the Quran, including Allameh Tabatabaei, hold that the Qur'anic verse 54:1 is about splitting of the Moon in the time of the Holy Prophet. On the contrary, the minority of the interpreters, including Allameh Fadlallah, believed that this verse pointed to the splitting of the Moon in the Day of Judgment and that the traditions in which it is cited that the event was occurred in the time of the Holy Prophet are not reliable. Allameh Tabatabaei defends of the famous view but Allameh Fadlallah criticizes it and regard the Tabatabaei's defence as insufficient. In this article, we have argued against the famous view and have shown some of its defects.

Keywords: Splitting of the Moon (shaq ul Qamar), Qur'anic Verse 54:1, Miracle, Tafsir al-Mizan, Allameh Tabatabaei, Allameh Fadlallah.

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An Approach towards the Effects of Theological Beliefs on the Evaluation of Texts and Documents Hadiths

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(Received: 2 February 2017 – Accepted: 29 May 2017)

Abstract

On the one hand, as the second source for the Muslim intellectual origin after the Quran, yet as the only medium among Muslims and the infallible Imam's tradition, Hadith has always played an important role among Muslims; on the other, as an interdisciplinary knowledge, Hadith is required to be studied along with the other related sciences. In this sense, it seems that Islamic Theology (*Kalam*) is deeply connected to the science of Hadith in that each of the narrators and the Hadith books' authors have had a specific intellectual framework through which they try their best to study Hadith. In this respect, the theological beliefs play the important role in shaping people's intellectual framework. Therefore, it is essential to study the effects of these beliefs on the field of the Hadith. In this sense, it helps us come up with a better understanding of the critique and the recognition of the science of Hadith. This paper examines the answer to the question whether or not theological beliefs have had any effect on the field of Hadith. If yes, whether this effect has been negative and/or positive. The results show that the theological beliefs have had various negative effects on the text and document of the Hadith. As a result, it is necessary to take the effects of these beliefs on the field of Hadith into consideration.

Keywords: Hadith, Text, Document, Theological Beliefs

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The Pathological Approach of Mulla Khalil al-Qazwini to Traditions in His Commentary of Usul al-Kafi

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(Received: 19 October 2016; Accepted: 29 May 2017)

Abstract

Hadiths of the infallibles (*Ma'sumin*) have been exposed to some distortions during the course of history. The methodological review of hadith with the aim of discovering these distortions and providing their solutions is one of the most important parts of Hadith sciences. This important issue becomes much more important in evaluating the commentaries attributed to Akhbaris and especially the ones written on the book *Usul al-Kafi*. Mulla Khalil al-Qazwini, one of the commentators of *Usul al-Kafi* in the Safavid era, has regarded a few of the hadiths in the book *Safi* as distorted. Although the number of distortions he has mentioned while interpreting hadiths are not much compared to those mentioned by some other commentators, they can be classified in a variety of types including distortions of research material, research methods, and the researcher; and they can include many kinds such as concealment (*taqiyyah*), fractionating (*taq'ti*), summarization, polysemy and dissociation of the document. This article seeks to analyze the Al-Qazwini's method after examining his approach to pathology of traditions in *Usul al-Kafi*, and then criticize it.

Keywords: Mulla Khalil al-Qazwini, Usul al-Kafi, Pathology of Hadith, The Hadith Commentary

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THE Quranic Intertextuality in the Poems by Sufyan ibn Mus'ab (the Ahl al-Bayt's Poet)

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(Received: 30 May 2016 – Accepted: 29 May 2017)

Abstract

The intertextuality theory, first introduced by Kristeva, indicates that any text is originated from, or a contemporary of, the text/texts initiated before. Upon this theory, thoughts or words transit from one text to another. The transition is based on three rules: Partial, parallel and general negation. The Holy Quran was one of the most important sources being adapted by the many poets. One of these poets is Sufyan ibn Mus'ab. He wrote his own poems to spread Imams' virtues and the Quranic concepts. The most frequent type of intertextual relationship in Sufyan's poems is partial negation. In this article, the intertextual relations are examined in Ibn Sufyan's poems by descriptive analytical method.

Keywords: Quran, Arabic Poems, Quranic Intertextuality, Sufyan ibn Mus'ab

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A Study of Gabriel Reynolds' Ideas Regarding the Guardianship over Mary in the Quran

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(Received: 31 October 2016 – Accepted: 29 May 2017)

Abstract

Orientalists believing in the influences of Christianity on the early Islam can be divided into various groups, some of whom believe in the influence of Apocryphal Gospels, specifically Infancy Gospels. Stating that the Quran should be understood in terms of the Biblical literature, Gabriel Reynolds explains the Quranic verses dealing with the birth, childhood and guardianship over Mary (“*Āl-i ‘imrān*”: 35-44) in the light of an Infancy Gospel known as Protevangelium of James. Some criticisms can be directed to these explanations, which reveal how Reynolds ignored some portions of Bible.

Keywords: Quran, Bible, Orientalists, Gabriel Reynolds, Mary, Zechariah.

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The Knowledge of I'rab al-Quran and its Role in the Holy Quran Translation (Emphasizing on the Shah Wali Allah Dehlawi's Translation)

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(Received: 19 May 2015 – Accepted 29 May 2017)

Abstract

I'rab al-Quran is an important knowledge formed to help understand and interpret the Holy Quran. There are many valuable I'rab al-Quran books written by Quranic scholars. However, some of the Quran translators did not pay enough attention to this knowledge and did not regard it as a necessary means of Quran translation. In this article, after definition of the knowledge, I'rab al-Quran, and introducing some of its famous scholars works, we have showed its important role in Quran interpretation. Among translators of Quran, Shah Wali Allah Dehlawi has paid complete attention to I'rab al-Quran in his translation; therefore, in this respect, his translation is acceptable, although, in some few cases, because of his poor attention to some the aforementioned knowledge instructions, his translation is not accurate.

Keywords: I'rab al-Quran, Shah Wali Allah Dehlawi, Quran Translation, Quran interpretation

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The Literary Movement of Imamiyya in the Hadith School of Baghdad: from the Beginning to the Fourth Century

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(Received: 10 March 2017 – Accepted 29 May 2017)

Abstract

Baghdad has been one of the main centers of Shiites where the Shi'i culture has developed in several fields such as Hadith, Exegesis of the Qur'an, jurisprudence, and theology during previous centuries. Contrary to the well-known Imami movements in Baghdad which have received special attention of researchers, the Literary movement has attracted less attention in spite of its significant status in the history of Shi'ism. This study, therefore, introduces this little-known Imami movement in Baghdad for the first time. This article indicates that the Literary movement, coinciding with the foundation of Baghdad in the second century, was born out of Iranian governmental bureaucracy. Introducing prominent figures of this Imami movement in Baghdad, this study shows that they produced valuable works in linguistic, ethical and religious Literary in addition to paying attention to governmental bureaucracy.

Keywords: Literary, Imamiyya, Baghdad, Hadith School, History of Imami Hadith

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