

ملخصات البحوث باللغة الإنجليزية

Research abstracts
in English

<p>1 The Saying of Allah Almighty: "And as for the favor of your Lord, proclaim [it]" [Ad-Duha: 11] – A Study of Meaning, the Implication of the Command, Practical Interpretations, and Issues of Understanding and Application</p>	<p>Dr. Abdullah Sulaiman Ibrahim Al-Lahim Associate Professor, Department of Quran and its Sciences, College of Sharia, Qassim University – Qassim, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.</p>
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Abstract:

“**And as for the favor of your Lord, proclaim [it]**” (Ad-Duha: 11). This Quranic verse is among those frequently queried regarding its meaning, application, and related juridical issues. The prevalence of such inquiries suggests a conceptual and practical ambiguity. Consequently, this research aims to contribute to the study of the verse by elucidating the intended meaning of "favor" (*ni'mah*) and "proclaiming" (*tahadduth*), clarifying the legal implications of the imperative (*amr*) therein, documenting its practical-applied interpretations, and addressing the complexities surrounding its comprehension and implementation. The study identifies the necessary tools for an exegete to reach a comprehensive explanation of the verse, employing a **descriptive methodology** in presenting the issues and an **analytical methodology** in discussing them and deriving conclusions.

The research concludes that the command in the verse fluctuates between **obligation** (*wujub*) and **recommendation** (*nadb*); it may be obligatory or recommended depending on the specific contexts and circumstances (*manatat*). In certain instances, proclaiming the favor may be withheld if a preventative factor exists, such as when it leads to wounding the feelings of those deprived of such blessings. Furthermore, the study finds that the primary challenge in understanding and applying the verse lies in the conceptual overlap between "proclaiming favors" and the forbidden acts of **ostentation** (*riya'*) and **boasting** (*tafakhur*). Other challenges include the perceived conflict between the command to proclaim and other evidences, the lack of awareness regarding the diversity of favors and the multiplicity of ways to proclaim them, and the failure to recognize the relationship between proclaiming favors and the **degrees of gratitude** (*shukr*).

Keywords: Proclaiming favors – Tahadduth – Favors (Blessings).



2	A Treatise on the Titles of Prolongations (Al-Mudud) by Imam Taqi al-Din Abd al-Rahman bin Ahmad al-Baghdadi (d. 781 AH) – A Study and Critical Edition	Dr. Afnan Aziz Hamzah Qabouri Associate Professor, Department of Qira'at (Quranic Recitations), College of Da'wah and Usul al-Din, Umm Al-Qura University – Makkah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
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Abstract:

This research aims to **critically edit and verify** the manuscript titled "**Titles of Prolongations (Alqab al-Mudud) in the Holy Quran**" authored by **Imam Taqi al-Din al-Baghdadi**. The research plan is structured as follows:

The study consists of an introduction, two chapters, a conclusion, and indices.

- **The Introduction:** Covers the importance of the topic, reasons for selection, the research problem, research questions, objectives, literature review (previous studies), the research plan, and the methodology of research and critical verification.
- **Chapter One: A Study of the Author and the Manuscript.** It comprises two sections:
 - Section I: The author's biography.
 - Section II: An analytical study of the manuscript.
- **Chapter Two: Critical Verification of the Text.**

Conclusion: It highlights the most significant findings and recommendations.

Key findings include:

1. Islamic libraries contain numerous manuscripts that have not yet been critically verified.
2. Scholars have historically differed regarding the **nomenclatures (titles) of prolongations (Mudud)**.
3. **Imam Taqi al-Din al-Baghdadi** classified the types of prolongations into ten distinct categories.
4. The Imam is recognized as one of the most prominent teachers of **Imam Ibn al-Jazari**.

Key recommendations include:

1. Continuing to compose scholarly works related to this noble science.
2. Recommending the commentary and explanation of **didactic poems (Manzumat)** related to the titles of prolongations.
3. Conducting further searches and excavations for the lost works of **Imam Taqi al-Din al-Baghdadi**.
4. Giving due diligence to his scholarly legacy through both analytical study and critical verification.

The work concludes with references and indices. May the peace and blessings of Allah be upon our Prophet Muhammad, his family, companions, and followers.

Keywords: Titles of Prolongations (Alqab al-Mudud) – Taqi al-Din al-Baghdadi – Tajweed.

3	The Narrations of Imam Ibn Ghalbun in the Book "Al-Taysir" – An Analytical Study	Dr. Abd al-Karim Nuwayfi al-Maymuni Associate Professor, Department of Quranic Studies, College of Arts and Humanities, Taibah University – Madinah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
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Abstract:

This study deals with the narrations of Imam al-Dani from his Sheikh Ibn Ghalbun in his book "Al-Taysir", by tracing the places where al-Dani transmitted from his Sheikh, collecting and classifying them according to their topics into origins, branches and anomalous readings, then studying, analyzing and documenting them from other sources, while stating their chains of transmission and their degree of authenticity or weakness. The study also aims to examine Ibn Ghalbun's approach to readings through these narratives, demonstrate his accuracy in transmitting readings, and highlight his influence on his student Imam al-Dani and his approach to writing. This is achieved through three main sections. The study relied on the analytical inductive approach, where it inductively surveyed the book "Al-Taysir" to extract Ibn Ghalbun's narrations, which were then analyzed and scientifically studied. It also relied on the comparative approach to compare these narrations with what was mentioned in Ibn Ghalbun's book "Al-Tadhkira" and other books on Quranic readings. The importance of this study lies in its shedding light on the scholarly relationship between Imam al-Dani and his sheikh, Ibn Ghalbun. It reveals the impact of this relationship on the formation of Imam al-Dani's scholarly personality and his approach to writing, particularly in his book "Al-Taysir." It also highlights Ibn Ghalbun's role in the science of Qira'at and his standing among scholars of this art.

The study concluded with important findings, most notably that Imam al-Dani relied heavily on his sheikh, Ibn Ghalbun, in his book "Al-Taysir. The findings revealed Ibn Ghalbun's rigorous scholarly methodology, which was based on accuracy and isnad (chains of transmission). They also showed that al-Dani relied on his sheikh's book "Al-Tadhkira" as a primary source, confirming the close scholarly relationship between them and their joint role in establishing a precise scientific methodology for preserving and transmitting the science of Qira'at.

Keywords: Qira'at – al-Dani - Ibn Ghalbun – Al-Taysir.



<p>4 The Miraculous Aspect of the Witnessing of Skins against their Owners in the Holy Quran – A Scientific and Exegetical Study</p>	<p>Dr. Omar Mubayrik Hudhayfah Al-Husayni Associate Professor, Department of Quranic Studies, College of Arts and Humanities, Taibah University – Madinah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.</p>
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Abstract:

The research discusses: The testimony of skin against its owners on the Day of Judgment and the miraculous nature of this. Modern medical scientists have discovered that the skin has a memory capacity that records everything that passes through it. They also specifically mention skin as being subject to torment in the Almighty's saying: {And We have revealed to you the truth that you are the ones who bear witness to the torment of the Day of Judgment.} This research also discusses the testimony of skin against its owners on the Day of Judgment and the miraculous nature of this testimony. Also, this research addresses the testimony of modern medical scientists regarding the concentration of nerve endings, from which the substance of sensation originates, in the skin.

The most important results:

1 . The miraculous scientific interpretation is a science that serves the Holy Qur'an and is a beautiful addition to the interpretation of the Salaf (may God have mercy on them). It does not contradict what they said or interpreted. If it contradicts their interpretations, then it is rejected and not accepted.

2. The Qur'an is a shoreless sea and a science that will never end until the Day of Resurrection. No matter how much scholars explore it or how many buckets are loaded upon it, its wonders will never cease, its wonders will never end, and its truths will never dry up. This is the fulfilment of the Almighty's words: "We will show them Our signs in the horizons and within themselves until it becomes clear to them that it is the truth. Is it not sufficient for your Lord that He is, over all things, a Witness?" (53) Fussilat: 53

3 . Modern science has proven beyond a shadow of a doubt that skin has a memory and that sensation and pain are concentrated within it. The Qur'an established this hundreds of years ago, as God Almighty says: (Every time their skins are roasted through, We will replace them with other skins so they may taste the punishment. Indeed, Allah is exalted in Might and Wise. [Al-Nisa': 56])

Keywords: Skin in the Qur'an - The miraculous nature of skin - The scientific miracle of skin.



5 The Qur'anic Refinement of Man's Innate Flaws A Thematic Study	Dr. Sultan Sagheer Nayef Al-Anazi Associate Professor of Tafsir and Quranic Sciences, Department of Islamic Studies, Northern Border University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
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Abstract:

The research aims to collect the characteristics of the mountainous deficiency in man, which is mentioned in the Holy Qur'an in the form of action, and a statement of its meaning in language and the Holy Qur'an, and the statement of the ruling of the Qur'an on it. Is it specific to the infidel, or general to every human being? And a comprehensive study of the verses in which it was mentioned. Then the search for the evaluation of these qualities, which came in the same verses, without others, Briefly quote the words of the commentators on this matter.

The research contains an introduction and a prelude, seven investigations, and a conclusion.

Studying is an objective study. As for the approach used in the research: it is an analytical inductive.

The most important research results are that the traits that were studied in this research amounted to seven characteristics, These are: haste, turning away, ignorance, hostility, tyranny, arrogance, and immorality. All of these are reprehensible deficiencies, and they are general in every human being. The Qur'an mentions the best evaluation of these qualities.

Keywords: inferiority attributes, mountainous attributes, refinement, the Holy Qur'an.



6 Supplications Mentioned in the Context of the Night Prayer (Qiyam al-Layl) in the Holy Quran – A Thematic Study	Dr. Munira Abdulaziz Ali Al-Saawi Associate Professor, Department of Quran and its Sciences, College of Sharia and Islamic Studies, Qassim University – Qassim, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
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Abstract:

This work investigates the supplications (**Du'as**) mentioned within the context of **the Night Prayer (Salat al-Qiyam)** in the Holy Quran. Through an **inductive survey** and **thematic analysis** of Quranic texts, the study aims to reveal the characteristics of supplication whose legitimacy is emphasized during the night, as well as its educational and spiritual objectives. The research examines eight Quranic passages where supplication occurs within the context of performing the night prayer, highlighting the shared attributes of these prayers, such as total submission to Allah, profound humility (**inkisar**) before Him, and the invocation of the meanings of **Tawhid** (Divine Oneness), repentance (**inabah**), fear, and hope.

The study further underscores the thematic diversity of these supplications, which range from **Glorification (Tasbih)** and seeking the station of **Truthfulness (Siddiqiyyah)** to seeking refuge from the Fire, and praying for the righteousness of oneself, one's family, and one's progeny, concluding with **Seeking Forgiveness (Istighfar)**—reflecting their comprehensiveness and expansive goals. The research concludes that these supplications represent an integrated school for **Soul Purification (Tazkiyat al-Nafs)** and deepening the bond with the Creator. They reveal the spiritual and educational impact of **the Night Prayer** on the life of a Muslim, in addition to the aesthetic precision of Quranic expression in depicting these devotional scenes.

The significance of this research lies in its contribution to enriching **Thematic Quranic Studies** and bridging the gap between theoretical frameworks and the devotional-practical dimension. This assists the Muslim in seizing the night hours for **Intimate Discourse (Munajat)** and supplication, thereby reinforcing the faith-based values that establish the Holy Quran as a source of guidance and a catalyst for the revival of hearts and souls.

Keywords: Supplication (Du'a) – **The Night Prayer (Salat al-Qiyam)** – The Holy Quran.



7 Conjoining the Specific to the General in the Holy Quran and its Effect on Enriching the Meaning from the Beginning of Surah An-Najm to the End of Surah At-Tahrim – A Compilation and Study	Dr. Afnan Mustafa Ahmad Al-Deebani Associate Professor, Department of the Holy Quran and Islamic Studies, College of Sharia and Law, University of Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
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Abstract:

This research is titled: “**The Conjunction of the Specific to the General (*Atf al-Khass 'ala al-'Amm*) in the Holy Quran and its Effect on Enriching Meaning: From Surah An-Najm to Surah Al-Tahrim – A Collective and Analytical Study.**” The study aims to examine the rhetorical style of appending the specific to the general and its impact on semantic enrichment within the selected Surahs. This style is a prominent rhetorical feature in Quranic discourse, noted for its precision in directing and highlighting meaning.

The research employs an **inductive methodology** to compile instances of this style within the designated Surahs, followed by an **analytical methodology** to elucidate the rhetorical implications derived from them. Furthermore, it aims to demonstrate the rhetorical impact of this type of conjunction (*Atf*) within the context of these Surahs, emphasizing the significance of rhetorical styles in exegesis (**Tafsir**) and their role in expanding semantic depth and clarifying divine objectives. This study serves as a model for the integration of rhetoric and exegesis within a specific Quranic scope.

Key findings of the research include:

- The conjunction of the specific to the general in these Surahs is not merely for rhetorical embellishment but serves precise objectives, such as: **honoring and elevating status (*Tashrif*)**, **glorification and evoking awe (*Ta'dhim* and *Tahwil*)**, **manifesting blessings**, and **alerting to the significance or gravity of the specific** after a general mention.
- The research also reveals a profound correlation between this stylistic choice and the overall context (*Siyah*) of the related verses.

Recommendations: The study recommends increasing scholarly focus on research that highlights the facets of Quranic eloquence (**Bayan**) and their impact on enriching exegetical meanings.

Keywords: Conjunction (*Atf*) – The Specific (*Al-Khass*) – The General (*Al-'Amm*) – Context (*Siyah*) – Surah An-Najm – Surah Al-Tahrim.



<p>8 Weighing Scholarly Preferences (Tarjih) Based on the Occasions of Revelation (Asbab al-Nuzul) According to Al-Muwaffaq Ibn Qudamah al-Maqdisi (d. 620 AH) in his Book "Al-Mughni" – A Foundational Study</p>	<p>Dr. Ahmad Abdullah Muhammad Al-Abd al-Karim Associate Professor, Department of Quran and its Sciences, College of Usul al-Din and Da'wah, Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University – Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.</p>
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Abstract

This study highlights Imam Ibn Qudamah al-Hanbali's attention to the verses of rulings, and his use of the reasons for revelation in weighing opinions. It seeks to demonstrate the integration between interdisciplinary studies in the sciences of interpretation and jurisprudence, and points to the Hanbalis' care and concern for interpretation and Qur'anic sciences in their jurisprudential writings.

The relationship between the occasion of revelation and the legal ruling, as evidenced by the principles and methodology Ibn Qudamah followed in his legal writings, had an impact on the legal ruling. This is the conclusion reached by this research, which re-examines major legal texts and extracts the scientific criteria and principles for interpreting verses of legal rulings and their supporting evidence.

Keywords: rules of preference, Al-Mughni, occasion of revelation.



9 | The Scholarly Preferences of Imam Al-Juhani (d. 442 AH) in the Science of Quranic Orthography (Al-Rasm): A Study Based on His Book "Al-Badi' fi Ma'rifat ma Rusima fi Mushaf 'Uthman" (The Exquisite in Knowing the Orthography of Uthman's Mushaf)

Dr. Omar Muhammad Saeed Al-Halabi

Associate Professor,
Department of the Book
and Sunnah, College of
Da'wah and Usul al-Din,
Umm Al-Qura University.

Abstract

This research highlights the choices of Imam Al-Juhani (d. 442 AH) in Qur'anic orthography (Rasm), through his book *Al-Badi' fi Ma'rifat Ma Rusima fi Mushaf 'Uthman* (may Allah be pleased with him).

Among the distinguishing features of this book is that its author was an Andalusian from Cordoba. The people of Cordoba held a preeminent position in authorship within the Sciences of the Qur'an, especially in Qur'anic orthography (Rasm), recitations (Qira'at), and Tajweed. Indeed, anyone who examines the books circulating on these subjects today will find that most of them were written by the scholars of Andalusia, may Allah have mercy on them all.

The research is divided into three sections:

- **The First Section:** An introduction to Imam Al-Juhani and an overview of the most important research terms: *Rasm* (Orthography) and *Ikhtiyar* (Choice/Preference).
- **The Second Section:** An introduction to the subject matter of the book *Al-Badi'*, its organization, and the methodology of addressing topics related to orthography.
- **The Third Section:** The terminology used by Imam Al-Juhani regarding his choices (*Ikhtiyar*).

Conclusion: It contains the findings, followed by the index of Sources and References.

Keywords: Imam Al-Juhani, Qur'anic Orthography (Rasm), Al-Badi', Mushaf of 'Uthman.



<p>10 Instances Where Imam Ibn al-Jazari Cited Sibawayh's Statements in His Book "Al-Nashr fil-Qira'at al-'Ashr" (The Publication Regarding the Ten Recitations): A Compilation and Study</p>	<p>Dr. Nawaf Saeed Awad Al-Malki Associate Professor, Department of Qira'at (Quranic Recitations), College of Da'wah and Usul al-Din, Umm Al-Qura University.</p>
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Abstract

This research highlights the instances where Imam Ibn al-Jazari cited the words of Sibawayh in his book *An-Nashr fi al-Qira'at al-'Ashr* (The Publication regarding the Ten Recitations) – A Collection and Study.

Among the distinguishing features of *An-Nashr fi al-Qira'at al-'Ashr* is that it is a monumental work of immense stature, whose fame has spread far and wide among people. Time has failed to produce its equal, and pens have fallen short of encompassing its merits. It is a work worthy of journeying for, due to the authentic transmissions and eloquent statements it contains. Within it, the author (may Allah the Almighty have mercy on him) compiled narrations and chains of transmission that are free from weakness, doubt, or reproach, based on firm mass-transmission (*Tawatur*) and a well-defined, continuous chain of narration (*Sanad*). It is the sufficient masterpiece in the science of Recitations, containing the verified paths of narrations; it is the comprehensive garden, the radiant meadow, the beneficial guidance, and the protective reminder.

The research is divided into four sections:

- **The First Section:** Biographies of the two Imams: Ibn al-Jazari and Sibawayh.
- **The Second Section:** A study of Ibn al-Jazari's terminology.
- **The Third Section:** A study of the instances where Imam Ibn al-Jazari cited Sibawayh regarding the *Usul* (Fundamental Rules).
- **The Fourth Section:** A study of the instances where Imam Ibn al-Jazari cited Sibawayh regarding the *Farsh al-Huruf* (Specific Verse-by-Verse Variants).

Conclusion: It includes the findings and recommendations.

Keywords: Ibn al-Jazari, Sibawayh, The Book of *An-Nashr*, Grammatical Citation (*Istishhad*).

11 "Al-Iqd al-Farid fi Hukm Qira' at al-Qur' an bi-Ghayr Tajwid" (The Unique Necklace on the Ruling of Reciting the Quran without Tajwid) by Muhammad bin Muhyi al-Din Al-Namrah (d. after 1098 AH): A Study and Critical Edition

Dr. Omar Muhammad Saeed Al-Halabi

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Da'wah and Usul al-Din,
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Abstract

This is a concise treatise entitled: (*Al-'Iqd al-Farid fi Hukm Qira'at al-Qur'an bi-ghayr Tajweed*) [The Unique Necklace regarding the Ruling on Reciting the Qur'an without Tajweed], by Muhammad bin Muhyi al-Din al-Namrah (d. after 1098 AH) – A Study and Critical Edition. The treatise addresses the ruling on reciting the Qur'an without Tajweed, followed by the author's discussion on the rulings of pausing (*Waqf*) on the words (*Kalla*), (*Bala*), and (*Na'am*), as well as some types of pauses and their relationship to the meaning.

The research begins with an introduction covering the importance of the topic, its objectives, previous studies, the research plan, the methodology of the critical edition, and a description of the manuscript. I have divided the book into two parts: The first part is the **Study**, which includes a study of the author and the work itself. The second part is the **Critical Edition**. I concluded the work with a summary of the most important findings and recommendations.

Among the most significant findings are:

1. The science of **Pausing and Starting** (*Al-Waqf wal-Ibtida'*) is not merely intended for the reciter's rest; rather, it is a science closely linked to the meanings of the words of the Holy Qur'an. By mastering it, the Qur'anic expression achieves the necessary harmony between meaning and sound, impacting the listener's soul and encouraging a deeper reflection on the verses.
2. The necessity of applying **Tajweed** during recitation, and that it is an obligatory requirement (*Wajib*) for proper reading.

Keywords: Tajweed, Al-Waqf (Pausing), Meaning, Al-Ibtida' (Starting), Al-Lahn (Solecism/Errors), Ruling of Tajweed, Al-Namrah, Al-'Iqd al-Farid.



Introduction of edition (55)

Praise be to Allah, who revealed His Book as a guidance for mankind and clear proofs of guidance and the criterion (Al-Furqan). He made it a light for minds and hearts, and a source of righteousness for His servants in every time and place. Peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad, who conveyed the message, fulfilled the trust, and elucidated for the people what was revealed to them, and upon his family, his companions, and those who follow his path until the Day of Judgment. To proceed:

The Editorial Board of Tibyan Journal for Quranic Studies is pleased to present to its esteemed readers this new issue (Issue), which features a distinguished collection of peer-reviewed research in the field of Quranic studies and its sciences. This comes within the framework of the journal's scholarly mission, published by the Saudi Scientific Society for the Holy Quran and its Sciences, aiming to enhance rigorous scientific research, serve the Book of Allah the Almighty, and contribute to consolidating the correct understanding of its texts and objectives (Maqasid).

This issue comprises a variety of studies reflecting the richness and breadth of the Quranic field. Some research addresses exegetical issues related to the semantics of the Quranic text and its meanings, challenges of comprehension and application, and the related scholarly grounding that links the text to its Sharia objectives. Other studies tackle aspects of Quranic Inimitability (I'jaz), along with its creedal and pedagogical implications that reveal the greatness of the Divine discourse and its profound impact on building human consciousness.

Furthermore, this issue includes research in the Sciences of the Quran (Ulum al-Quran), discussing intricate matters such as the reasons for revelation (Asbab al-Nuzul), semantic relationships, and the impact of Quranic styles on enriching significance. It also features critical editions (Tahqiqat) of Quranic heritage that highlight the efforts of past scholars and underscore the importance

of attending to original sources in constructing contemporary Quranic knowledge. Moreover, the published studies do not overlook the pedagogical and behavioral aspects, addressing the refinement of the human soul in the light of the Holy Quran and the impact of Quranic guidance on rectifying behavior and building values.

The diversity in the research topics reveals the vitality of Quranic studies and its capacity to respond to contemporary issues, as well as its close connection to human cognitive, educational, and social needs. It reaffirms that the Holy Quran remains a renewable source of knowledge and guidance, from which researchers derive scientific insights that contribute to addressing the complexities of reality and guiding its course.

In presenting this issue, the Editorial Board reaffirms its commitment to the highest scientific and methodological standards in the peer-review and publication process. This stems from the belief that serving the Holy Quran is a great honor and a significant responsibility that requires precision, academic integrity, and continuous diligence in developing Quranic research and enhancing its presence in scholarly circles.

We ask Allah the Almighty to make this effort beneficial, to accept it solely for His Noble Sake, to bless the efforts of the researchers, and to grant them further success in serving His Dear Book. Indeed, He is the Guardian of that and the One Capable of it.

Written by:

Prof. Bandar bin Sulayem Al-Sharari

Editor-in-Chief of Tibyan Journal for Quranic Studies Professor
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College of Fundamentals of Religion and Da'wah
Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University



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The title of the book in bold followed by a comma, family name followed by a comma, and then the page followed by a full stop.

Example:

Al Sehad Tajul Lughah & Sehad of Arabic Language, Al Jawhari, 2/46.

- Referencing Prophetic Hadeeth: follow the same steps above, and add Hadeeth number and its judgment.
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The title of the book in bold followed by a comma, family name followed by a comma, first and second name, date of death of the author in brackets followed by a comma, publisher followed by a comma, place of publication followed by a comma, Edition number followed by a comma, date of publication followed by a comma and then part of the page followed by a full stop.

Example:

Al Sehad, Al Jawhari, Ismail Bin Hammad (1205 H), investigated by Ahmed Abdul-Ghafoor Atta, Dar Al Ilm Lil Malayeen, Beirut, Second Edition, 1404, 1984, 2/46.

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		100	Total

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		15	Scientific Content: matching title and objectives, scientific integrity, strength, clear and valuable scientific addition.
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		5	Findings: based on the subject, comprehensiveness and accuracy
		5	Recommendations: Based on the subject
		100	TOTAL

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- Dividing the study into chapters, sections and parts according to nature of the study, its subject and content.
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