

**The Social Function of the Occupation of Story Narrating
In the Early Periods of Islam
An Attempt to Linguistic Analysis of an Assumption**

Yaḥyā Mirhoseynī

Abstract

In the biographical and Rijal books of the early and mid-Islamic centuries, besides references to the job titles like jurists, Hadith narrators and theologians, there are allusions to a group called “Quṣāṣ” (Story narrators). They had great influence on the public and affected the branches of knowledge like Hadith and Tafsīr, they also had important part in public morality and the preaching trends. Strong opposition against the activity of such a group caused this group and their job to be soon forgotten, in a way that later authors and transcribes made mistakes in writing or explaining this term. Thus, the first step to know this group is to analyze the reason they were called this title. In this paper using the method of historical etymology (Genealogy) and typology, the social function of this group is investigated and a new idea about the etymology of the term “Quṣāṣ” has been offered. Furthermore, by reviewing the historical reports about “Quṣāṣ”, the semantic development of the term in various eras has been discussed.

Keywords: Historical Linguistic, Etymology, Quṣṣāṣ, al-Qāṣṣ, Stories.

The Confrontation Trend of the 'Alawid and the Omayyad Discourses: the Analysis of discursive acts after 'Āshūra'

Moḥammad Naşrāvī

Abstract

The study of discursive acts that has been occurred in every historical period can lead to the new investigations. Using linguistic methods, especially with applied linguistics, we can study the complicated aspects of the history of Islam. Thereupon, and as a interdisciplinary case, we have studied here the rival discourses of 'Alawīd and Umayyad, based upon the discourse analysis of the sermons (khuṭāb) was declared by these ideological social groups. In this way, we can also use the discourse studies in investigating the vague points of the historical events after the 'Ashūra. It is a historical discourse analysis of of 'Alawī and Umayyad speech acts against each other. On method, we have used the Norman Fairclough's descriptive method and the Bakhtin's idea of contradictory voices. We have designated that the 'Alawī trend generated and established the consistent discourses in all of the situations, on the contrary of the Umayyad discourse that lacked such a consistency. Umayyad group, obviously, changed his discursive acts after confronting with 'Alawī's.

Keywords: the Tabi'ūn generation, critical discourse analysis (CDA), N. Fairclough, M. Bakhtin, the charismatic role of Muhammd ibn 'Abdullah, the sermons of ahl al-Bayt.

Behbudi's Concerns in Compiling the Şahîh Kâfi and his Method

Bahāre Mazāherī Tehrānī

Abstract

Muhammad Baqir Behbudi, the contemporary Iranian Shiite Muhadith (1307-1393) as he remarks himself, after spending over 30 years studying the Hadith problems, managed to gather a selection of canonical Hadith out of the four major Shiite books. His method is based on the method followed by the early Shiite scholars- that is paying attention to both the textual signs and Isnad- The outcome of his attempt was the publication of the three books of Şahîhul Kâfi, Şahîhu al-Taḥdîb, and Şahîhul Faqîh. Meanwhile the first one i.e. Şahîhul Kâfi became very popular and controversial and is worthy of attention and reviewing. Based on this, the present study aims to study and review the Behbudi's mentioned work in order to find out the method of arranging Hadiths and its general structure, the motivations of the author and his criteria for selecting the Hadiths, also the paper tries to indicate the extent to which the author was committed to his criteria. In addition, the critics' comments against the book and the authors and others' replies to those comments are mentioned as well.

Keywords: Selected al-Kâfi, Hadith criticism, Canonical Hadith, Shiite Hadith Collection, History of Shiite Hadith.

The Exegetical approach and method of *Kanzud-Daqā'iq*
By al-Qummī al-Mashhadī

Zohre Akhavān Moqaddam
Āsiye Ra'yyat 'Alī Ābādī

Abstract

Kanzud-Daqā'iq wa Baḥrul-Gharā'ib is one of shiite interpretations of Quran prepared by Muḥammad Rezā b. Ismā'īl al-Mashhadī, the Iranian 12th century Ah/ 19th century CE scholar. Little is known about the author; also the book always is classified as an exegesis based on traditions, in which no innovational inquiry could be seen. This perception made the work and its author out of historical trends, as much as no study has been traced in order to evaluate the commentator's approach and method, his prominent directions and innovations, his purpose in this contribution, etc. As the first step toward such an aim, based on internal and external criticism of the commentary text, this study estimates al-Qummī al-Mashhadī's contribution to Islamic exegesis, as well as his creative approaches and methods.

Keywords: al-Tafsīr bil-Ma'thūr, the history of *Quran* exegesis, Shiite exegetes, Tafsīrul-*Qur'ān* bil-*Qur'ān*.

The Differences between the Meanings of al-Alif wal-Lam lil-‘Aḥd And al-Alif wal-Lam lil-Jins in Quranic Exegesis

Seyf ‘Alī Zahedī Far
Amene Musavī Shajarī

Abstract

The article of “al” (Alif & lām) is the most frequent letter in Arabic. While inferring different meanings, it occurs at different contexts. Somewhen it is applied to reveal the substance of the word stuck to it, as well as it sometimes portrays the stuck word to be a known object. Each of these two kinds of Alif & Lām has its own types. The different interpretation of the meaning of “al” in every Arabic word stuck to it, may lead to misunderstanding of the sentence, as well as it led to variant interpretations of Quranic text; especially while Muslim exegetes tend to defend the eternity of Quranic decrees and propositions. As a result, Muslim interpreters often tend to consider every Alif & Lām in *Quran* as an article signifying the substance, which means they tend not to accept most of “al”s as an indicator to the known object. In order to show the impact of this theological hypothesis on grammatical analysis of Quranic text, this study aims to show the possibility of different interpretation of these sentences as far as concerns to the status of Alif & Lām in the related words.

Keywords: ‘Aḥd, Jins, theological preassumptions of exegesis, the role of the age and era on religious thought.

The Human as proposed in al-Ṣahīfa al-Sajjādiyya

‘Abbas Oskū’īyān
Ārezū Shamsābādī

Abstract

Al-Ṣahīfa al-Sajjādiyya is one of the few survived works written in the first Islamic century. Although many researches have been devoted to elaborating its teachings so far, few attempts have been made to present a general classification of its thoughts. Such attempts are of great importance for various reasons. From the historical viewpoint, extracting the thoughts reflected in the book can help recognize the political and cultural discourses dominating the first century, especially during the time of Successors. Furthermore, by comparing the opinions reflected in the book by the ones gained through other sources, we can present some proofs for the authenticity of the book. The present study aims at elaborating the book's special view towards mankind, its nature, talents, strengths and weaknesses and other human qualities. Such attempts, in addition to paving the way for reaching the mentioned goals, can help review the ethical views of the book as well.

Keywords: Religious anthropology, Authenticity of Ṣahīfe Sajjādiyyeh, The history of Muslims' ethical schools, The Era of successors.

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نشانه‌ها و اختصارات

	الف) نشان‌های فارسی	ب) نشان‌های لاتین
-	تا ...	d. در گذشته در سال ...
بی	به بعد	ed. به کوشش ...
ج	جلد، جلد‌ها	et.al و دیگران
جم	جاهای مختلف	ff. به بعد
ح	حدود سال ...	ibid همان اثر و همان صفحه
چ	چاپ ...	id همو
حک:	حکومت از سال ...	no. شماره ...
د	در گذشته در سال ...	p. صفحه ... / صفحات ...
رک:	رجوع کنید به ...	tr. ترجمه ...
ز	زنده در ...	vol. جلد ...
ش	هجری شمسی	
شم	شماره ...	
ص	صفحه ... / صفحات ...	
(ص)	صلی الله علیه و آله	
(ع)	علیه السلام، علیها السلام، علیهما السلام، یا علیهم السلام	
ق	هجری قمری	
قس:	مقایسه کنید با ...	
ق م	قبل از میلاد	
م	میلادی	
مق:	مقتول در سال ...	
همان	مأخذ پیشین (مقاله یا کتاب)	
همانجا	همان مأخذ پیشین از همان مؤلف، همان جلد و همان صفحه	
همو	مؤلف پیش گفته	
هم	همین منابع	

جدول علایم آوانگاری فارسی و عربی به انگلیسی
Arabic & Persian Transliteration Table

Arabic	Persian	Letter	Arabic	Persian	Letter
ṣ	ṣ	ص	ʾ	ʾ	ا - ء
ḍ	ḍ	ض	b	b	ب
ṭ	ṭ	ط	p	p	پ
ẓ	ẓ	ظ	t	t	ت
ʿ	ʿ	ع	th	Ṡ	ث
gh	gh	غ	j	J	ج
f	f	ف	-	Č	چ
q	q	ق	ḥ	ḥ	ح
k	k	ک	kh	Kh	خ
g	g	گ	d	D	د
l	l	ل	dh	z	ذ
m	m	م	r	R	ر
n	n	ن	z	Z	ز
h	h	ه	-	Ž	ژ
w	v	و	s	S	س
y	y	ی	sh	Sh	ش

Arabic	Persian	Letter
a - i - u	a - e - o	مصوت‌های کوتاه (َ، ِ، ُ)
ā - ū - ī	ā - ū - ī	مصوت‌های بلند (آ - او - ای)
aw - ay	ow - ey	مصوت‌های مرکب



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In The Name Of GOD