



The purposes of Allah's Trials from a Quranic perspective: A Thematic Study

The Rationales behind Tribulations from a Quranic Perspective (An Objective Study)

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Abstract

This research examines the rationales behind tribulations from a Quranic perspective. It aims to shed light on the objectives of tribulations as reflected in the Noble Quran because of their doctrinal, educational, and moral impacts on the Muslim's life. It also employs the inductive analytical and the deductive approaches. The research found that the main rationale behind tribulation is to elicit the meanings of servitude to Allāh alone from the afflicted person's psyche and find out about the extent of his religiousness by burdening him with distress, hardship and agony. The research concluded the main rationales behind tribulation in accordance with the Noble Quran, analyzed and explored them, which reached twelve Quranic purposes according to the researcher. This is designed to be a guiding way of preserving and maximizing divine blessings and warding off new types of misfortunes. This is because tribulation shows the spiritual



states of those in trouble as well as the extent of their compliance with religious obligations and prohibitions and their responsiveness to Allâh and the Prophet (may Allâh's blessings and peace be upon him). All of this varies from one person to another according to the strength of his faith, sensemaking and the rationales behind tribulations and trials.

Keywords: Rationales- tribulation and trial- the Noble Quran- good and evil-exegetes





Hospitality: Legitimacy, Rules of Etiquette, and Ruling in the light of the Holy Quran

prepared by

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Abstract

Islam clarifies, through the Holy Quran and the authentic Sunnah, how a Muslim should behave in his daily routines, including eating and drinking, greeting, asking permission (to enter someone else's house), socializing with others, speaking, jesting and seriousness and all other countless rules of etiquette.

Rules of etiquette can be divided into rules of etiquette concerning Allah, rules of etiquette concerning the Prophet, rules of etiquette concerning Sharia, rules of etiquette concerning people, and rules of etiquette concerning oneself. The topic of this paper is about rules of etiquette concerning people, namely the etiquette of hospitality.

The reason why we choose this topic is that we have a desire to serve the Book of Allah, the Almighty, by highlighting the etiquette of hospitality contained therein and need to learn about the rulings and etiquette of hospitality. Because hospitality is one of the good manners and laudable values.

We have explained in this paper that hospitality means entertaining and treating a guest kindly. Numerous texts from the Quran and the Sunnah confirm the legitimacy and virtue of hospital-

ity. Moreover, the Companions, Followers and others are reported to have made meaningful statements and had habitual practices that cast more light on the virtue of this good manner.

We also point out that a number of the rules of etiquette on hospitality are reflected in the Quran- the purpose of the paper –, and they include the following: that one should extend the greeting before speaking when the guest is let in; that the greeting is to be returned in a better and more expressive way; that one should talk to the guest in a friendly and polite manner; that one should entertain the guest as quickly as possible; that one should be ready to entertain the guest at any time; that one himself should serve the guest; that one should bring the best stuff he has for the guest. There are other rules of etiquette clarified by the Prophetic Sunnah.

We also state that hospitality that lasts for more than three days is a kind of charity. As for the three-day hospitality, scholars differ on it. However, the most correct view is that giving hospitality to a transiting traveler, not the expatriate is obligatory for the inhabitants of villages and cities alike. This ruling is based on rigorous reasoning.

Keywords:

Hospitality-etiquette-the Quran-the Sunnah-manners





pure nothingness.

The study uses the descriptive analytical method.

- The findings of the study: it reaches some conclusions that prove creeds, bring to light the divine bestowals and blessings and make a compelling response to those who repudiate Final Resurrection.

- The study recommends that all researchers should explore the Quranic vocabulary in general and the verbs denoting creation and origination in particular.

Keywords:

Verbs of creation- semantics- scatter- revive- cause to grow





Diacritical Marks Differences in Farshi Readings with Identical Letters and their Effects on Meaning and Understanding: An Empirical Study

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Abstract

This paper is about the Farshi readings with identical letters and different diacritical marks and the effect of this variation on the meanings and reflection of these readings. This is due to the fact that a diacritical mark is essential for determining the meanings and semantics of words. The diacritical marks we mean are not the inflectional ones; rather they are the fixed marks of root words, which represent the phonetic symbols of words which if are changed, the values of words, their meaning, semantics, phonetic symbols and expressive sounds will differ as well.

Accordingly, this paper followed an inductive analytical method based on an applied study to highlight the reflective aspect of the Quranic readings by showing the importance of the diacritical marks of readings with identical letters but different diacritical marks in order to demonstrate the effect of the diacritical marks on meaning and semantics in addition to other variations. Paying attention to the semantics of reading words in terms of their letters and diacritical



marks is crucial for understanding these readings. It is not possible to comprehend the miracles of the Quran in general and the readings in particular without mastering Arabic language. Readings) are repositories for many Arab dialects. Giving attention to the references dealing with the rationale behind readings is one of the practical principles of reflecting on them. Focusing on meanings, lessons and purposes underlain by words, letters and diacritical marks results in useful sciences and significant accomplishments, which constitutes the major purpose of revealing the Holy Quran.

Keywords:

Farshi readings- diacritical marks- - the same meaning different meaning - reflecting on readings.





The Glorification of Prophets in the light of the Holy Quran

by

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Abstract

This paper is entitled «The Glorification of Prophets in the light of the Holy Quran.» The purpose of is to shed light on the distinguishing features of the glorification (Tasbeeh) of Prophets, peace be upon them, as indicated in the verses of the Holy Quran. To achieve this objective the researcher adopted the inductive and deductive approaches to present the Quranic verses that deal with the glorification of prophets. He drew the most important educational aspects from their approach to the performance of this act of worship. The findings of this research reached are as follows: glorification has a high status in the Holy Quran; the Prophets are masters at praising and glorifying Allah with through all their doings verbal or non-verbal; their glorification of Allah is performed at all times; one should model himself on the Prophets by praising and glorifying Allah as much as possible. The study recommends that the original concept of praise (dhikr) in general and glorification in particular should be referred to by combining verbal expression, innermost beliefs and practice.

Keywords:

The Holy Quran- Tafsir- glorification- prophets.

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﴿ كَتَبَ أَنْزَلْنَاهُ إِلَيْكَ مُبَارَكًا لِيَدَّبَّرُوا آيَاتِهِ وَلِيَتَذَكَّرَ أُولُو الْأَلْبَابِ ﴾ [ص: ٢٩]

Part One

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