Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,
Madinah, Endowment for Cherishing
the Two Glorious Revelations,
Serving the Glorious Quran and the Elevated Sunnah
in the Illumed City of the Prophet ﷺ

Journal of Cherishing the Two Glorious Revelations

A scholarly, refereed periodical journal, specializing in research related to the Glorious Qur'an and the Elevated Prophetic Sunnah

This issue's articles:

- **Critical Review of Carl Brockelmann's Article on 'Qirā'āt' in his History of Arabic Literature.**
  Dr. Khalaf bin Hummood Al-Shaghdali
- **Rules of Tajwīd (Quran Recitation) between the Book of At-Taḥdīd by Ad-Dānī and the Book of At-Tamhīd by Ibn Al-Jazarī: A Descriptive Comparative Study.**
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المملكة العربية السعودية
وقف تعظيم الوحيين - المدينة المنورة
خدمة القرآن الكريم والسنة المطهرة
في بلد الرسول الكريم ﷺ

مجلة تعظيم الوحيين

العدد الثالث - السنة الثانية - محرّم ١٤٤٠هـ - سبتمبر ٢٠١٨م

In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors

Endowment for Cherishing the Two Glorious Revelations

About us:

An institutional endowment devoted to serving the Glorious Qur'an and the Elevated Prophetic Sunnah, by underlining their guidance and fulfilling their aims.

Historical background:

The endowment was established in 1428AH, initially as, **Project for Cherishing the Glorious Qur'an.** In 1434AH the *Project* became a community development center under the nomenclature, **Center for Cherishing the Glorious Qur'an.** Yet, in 1436AH, the center was further developed to be an independent entity under the title, **Endowment of Cherishing the Two Glorious Revelations.**

Our Vision:

Extolling the acts of cherishing the Two Glorious Revelations and promoting their studies both locally and internationally.

Our Mission:

To promote cherishing the Glorious Qur'an and the Elevated Prophetic Sunnah throughout Muslim communities, by highlighting their aims and objectives, and underlining their guidance.

Our Aims:

1- Highlighting the glories of the Glorious Qur'an and the Elevated Prophetic Sunnah and making their rights known.
2- Defending the Glorious Qur'an and the Elevated Prophetic Sunnah and refuting the calumny leveled against them.
3- Furthering research studies and training programs related to the Glorious Qur'an and the Elevated Prophetic Sunnah.

Journal of Cherishing the Two Glorious Revelations

About the JCTGR and its Aims:

JCTGR is a scholarly, refereed periodical journal, specializing in research related to the Glorious Qur'an and the Elevated Prophetic Sunnah. It publishes research and contributions - both on paper and electronically - of university professors, specialists and all those concerned with the sciences of the Two Glorious Revelations.

JCTGR's Vision:

To be a beacon for research conducive to the service of the Two Glorious Revelations that is resultant in cherishing them.

JCTGR's Mission:

Refereeing and publishing serious scholarly, genuine research in the fields germane to its speciality in Qur'anic and Sunnah studies.

JCTGR's Aims:

1- Publishing scholarly research specialized Qur'anic and Sunnah studies.
2- Enriching scientific areas in the field Qur'anic and Sunnah studies.
3- Encouraging researchers to contribute, and meeting their needs by getting their research published.
4- Providing a platform for the highest standards of scholarly publication and research in Qur'anic and Sunnah studies.
5- Paving the way for innovative, encyclopedic, scientific projects in Qur'anic and Sunnah studies.
6- Reinforcing the varied activities of the Endowment with serious research related to its work and goals.

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Abstract of Articles

No. (1)

Critical Review of Carl Brockelmann's Article on 'Qirā'āt' in his History of Arabic Literature.

Dr. Khalaf bin Hummood Al-Shaghdali

Research theme: The paper highlights the thesis of the German orientalist; Carl Brockelmann on the collection of the Glorious Quran, its codices and readings.

Research aims: The paper critically reviews Carl Brockelmann's thesis on the collection of the Quran, its codices and readings.

Research problem: What is the view of Brockelmann on the collection of the Quran, its codices and readings?

Research results:

1- Brockelmann relied on unspecialized resources on Quran readings and sciences. He quoted other orientalists without due verification. This led him to have many mistakes on scholastic and historical levels.

2- Brockelmann claimed that Quran readings emerged as a result of the fact that the text of the Quran did not originally include diacritic marks and, therefore, postulated various possible grammatical cases of the same text. In fact, ʿUthmān's script and diacritic marks emerged post Quran readings.

3- Brockelmann made a mistake by claiming that Ibn Mujāhid prohibited reading the Quran according to any *qirā'ah* beyond the seven readings such as that of Ibn Masʿūd, Ubayy bin Kaʿb and ʿAlī bin Abī Ṭālib (may Allah be pleased with them), though all *mutawātir* (consecutively recurrent) recitations of the Quran are referred to those venerated Companions of the Prophet.

Keywords: Criticism – Carl Brockelmann – Quran Readings – History of Arabic Literature.

No. (2)

Rules of *Tajwīd* (Quran Recitation) between the Book of *At-Taḥdīd* by Ad-Dānī and the Book of *At-Tamhīd* by Ibn Al-Jazarī: A Descriptive Comparative Study.

Dr. Ahmad bin Abdullah Sulaymani

Research theme:

The paper provides a comparative study of two books of *tajwīd* (Quran recitation) by two renowned scholars of *qirā'āt,* i.e. Imam Abū ʿAmr Ad-Dānī (d. 444 AH) and Imam Ibn Al-Jazarī (d.833AH).

Research aims:

1- To highlight the efforts of Imam Abū ʿAmr Ad-Dānī (d. 444 AH) and Imam Ibn Al-Jazarī (d. 833 AH) in the science of Quran re.
2- To open new prospective for researchers to consider descriptive and comparative studies in the science of *tajwīd* and to direct their attention that such researches are of a great significance as the case of other studies on compilation and manuscript editing.

Research problem:

The research attempts to answer the following questions:

1- What is the influence of Imam Abū ʿAmr Ad-Dānī in founding the basis of the science of *tajwīd* (Quran recitation)?
2- How much did ibn Al-Jazarī benefit from the writings of Ad-Dānī?
3- What are the significant contributions Imam ibn Al-Jazarī added to the science of *tajwīd*?

Research results:

1- The paper highlights the contributions of Imam Abū ʿAmr Ad-Dānī in writing on the rules of Quran recitation.
2- It endorsed the impact of Imām ibn Al-Jazarī on the development of the science of *tajwīd,* verifying its problematic issues and the contributions he made to inspire later researchers.

Keywords: *Tajwīd* (Quran recitation) – At-Taḥdīd – At-Tamhīd – Ad-Dānī – Ibn Al-Jazarī.

No. (3)

Defending the Quran through Modern Media.

Dr. Amjad bin Muhammad bin Muhammad Zaydan

Research theme: The science of defending the Glorious Quran.

Research aims:

To highlight the significance of defending the Quran against misconceptions raised against it, especially at this age, which witnessed the spread of modern technological media such as the internet and information technology. The paper attempts to emphasize that those misconceptions must not give rise to doubts on the Quran among Muslims or lead non-Muslims to turn away from embracing Islam. It emphasizes on taking the advantage of those modern media in achieving those goals.

Research problem:

1- Why should we defend the Quran if Allah has already guaranteed to preserve and protect it?
2- Are the writings of early scholars on defending the Quran sufficient?
3- How to exploit modern technological media in defending the Glorious Quran?

Research results:

The paper highlights some of the modern media which may contribute in defending the Glorious Quran. It further emphasizes on the significance of mass media, keeping up with modern advancements, endeavoring to qualify top talented institutions and individuals to be provided with both academic and practical abilities to do so.

Keywords: Defense – the Glorious Quran – modern media

No. (4)

Private Conversation: Its Rules and Types according to the Glorious Quran.

Dr. Adel bin Ali Al-Shadiy

Research theme:

The Glorious Quran's treatment of the phenomenon of private conversations.

Research aims:

1. Endorsing the Quran's treatment of social problems arising in society.
2. Elucidating one of the aspects of the inimitability of the Quran.

Research problem:

Are all private conversations offensive? Why and what is the criterion of judging a private conversation?

Research results:

1- Most private conversations are offensive since they always entail evil and sin. They were prohibited through various styles in many verses of the Glorious Quran.

2- Private conversations on righteousness and piety are generally exempted from this prohibition. Private conversations on mutual advising about giving charity and maintaining relations among people are particularly exempted from this prohibition too.

Keywords:

Private conversation – treatment- regulations - the Glorious Quran.

No. (5)

Undetermined *Muʿallaq* (Hanging) Reports of Ibn ʿAbbās through Ibn Abī Ṭalḥah as Related by Al-Bukhārī .

Dr. Amin bin A'ish Al-Muzayni

Research theme:

The paper studies the four or five cases where Imam Al-Bukhārī provided *muʿallaqāt* (narrations devoid of their substantiating chains of transmission) reports of Ibn ʿAbbās through the narration of Ibn Abī Ṭalḥah without verifying their authenticity. Why did Al-Bukhārī provide those reports without determining their authenticity? Was it to show an impact on the authenticity of the *ṣaḥifah* (compilation) of ʿAlī bin Abī Ṭalḥah which received from ibn ʿAbbās or did he do that for some other reasons?

Research aims:

1. To reveal the view of Al-Bukhārī on the reports of Ibn Abī Ṭalḥah which he received from Ibn ʿAbbās regarding *tafsīr* (Quran exegesis).
2. To identify the reports of Ibn ʿAbbās received by Ibn Abī Ṭalḥah, which were provided in the form of undetermined *muʿallaq* reports, examine them and elucidate the reason Al-Bukhārī provided them without determining their authenticity.

Research problem:

Why does Al-Bukhārī provide the reports of Ibn ʿAbbās through Ibn Abī Ṭalḥah in the form of undetermined *muʿallaq* transmission though he sometimes provides indication of the authenticity of other reports of the colleagues of Ibn Abī Ṭalḥah when they quote Ibn ʿAbbās?

Research results:
The default rule of Al-Bukhārī is to provide the reports of Ibn ʿAbbās which were transmitted through Ibn Abī Ṭalḥah as authentic *muʿallaq* reports. In some occasions, he provides the transmissions of Ibn Abī Ṭalaḥah without determining their authenticity. The reason is that in those occasions, the contents of Ibn Abī Ṭalḥah's reports contradict those reports transmitted by his colleagues on the authority of Ibn ʿAbbās.

Keywords: Al-Bukhārī – Ibn ʿAbbās – Ibn Abī Ṭalḥah – Ṭamrīḍ (Indecisive forms of expressing the authenticity of muʿallaq reports).

No. (6)

Reliable Teachers of Abū Dāwūd Sulaymān bin Al-Ashʿath (202-275 AH)

Dr. Ziyad bin Muhammad Mansoor

Research theme:

The paper attempts to single out reliable teachers of Abū Dāwūd by using comparative statistical inductive research in order to identify scholar's criticism of Abū Dāwūd's teachers.

Research aims:

To contribute to the service of Hadith by compiling reliable teachers of Abū Dāwūd in one work. This would better help authenticate the list of sources he quoted and verify the authentic reports of his transmissions. It further provides samples of practical exercises on comparative criticism for training students of Hadith and verifying judgments on Hadith narrators.

Research problem:

How to get access to reliable teachers of Abū Dāwūd through dictionaries of Haith narrators and compilations on accreditation and impugnation of Hadith transmitters?

Research results:

The majority of Abū Dāwūd's teachers are reliable. The number of his reliable teachers reached 372 out of his 541. It represents 68.76% of all authentic hadiths. It proves his punctuate choice of his sources and his erudition in authenticating Hadith narrators.

Keywords:

Teachers of Abū Dāwūd – Reliable Hadith narrators – Verifying the grade of a Hadith teacher – comparative criticism.