
The Critique of the Theory on the Literary Contradiction in the Quranic Verses

■ By Dr. Mohammad Jawad Iskandarlou

Muslim Scholars first of whom were the Prophet's family kins discussed the doubts about the inconsistency of the Quran, and their answers used to turn the problem into an opportunity to point out the magnificence of the Quran and its linguistic, rhetorical and literary miraculousness. Dr. Mohammad Jawad Iskandarlou discusses in his research on "The Critique of the Theory on the Literary Contradiction in the Quranic Verses" the roots of the problems presented by the incapable of comprehending the Quran and by the heretics; also, he discussed what the scholars have found out of the necessity to criticize grammar in the light of the Quran instead of criticizing the Quran in the light of grammar.

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The Holy Sites in the Western Journey in the Country of (Miracles, (A Christian Pilgrimage to Mekka and Medina

■ By Dr. Makki Saadullah

This study seeks to clarify the image of the Islamic holy sites; Mecca and Medina, through the journey of the Orientalist writer and historian Albert Le Boulicaut, tagged with: In the country of wonders, a Christian pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina and the revelation of the Manifestations of the image of Islamic sanctities and the rituals of Hajj in the French Orientalist discourse. In addition to describing and monitoring the Material and moral sacrifices of Muslims as they do the fifth pillar of Islam.

Critical construction tends to dismantle and undermine the orientalist basic structures of the journey speech by reconstructing it according to the rational cognitive reference based on historical and religious facts to refute suspicions and correct fallacies.

The research in his main thesis aims to review the stereotypes images drawn by the writer according to a biased and deliberate rhetorical strategy based on generalization and cognitive overlap to raise Doubt and suspicion and create a brutal and bloody image of the other/ different, embodied in this Muslim text and the doctrine of his religion.

Key words: Journey, Mecca, Bedouin, dismantling, stereotypes, pilgrimage.

Reading the Revelation Through Orientalist Eyes

■ By Dr. Imad Eddin Ibrahim Abdel Razzaq

Dr. Imad Eddin Ibrahim Abdel Razzaq presents for the slanders in the issue of proving the revelation and how it is reinterpreted by them in according to what may suit their own desires. After that, he affirms what the Messenger has come with and that the revelation must be originating from a revealing self and from a receiving self in the light of the failure of all attempts in attributing the Quran to the Prophet's self or to his period.

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The Interest of the Orientalists in Imam Ali Maxims (May Peace be upon him) from the 17th Century till the 20th Century

■ By Fadia Fayd and Dr. Sobeyh Sadeq

The interest of the orientalists in the translation of Imam Ali's maxims (peace be upon him) from the seventeenth century till the twentieth century is a research in which the deceased Fadia Fayd and Dr. Sobeyh Sadeq gathered distinctive samples of the translations incorporating a distinctive documentation effort, contrasting the desire of some orientalists for the Alawite wisdom transfer to their cultural sphere.

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The Social Reflections of the European Colonialism in Morocco During the French Protection

■ By Dr. Jalal Zein El A'bideen

In his valuable research, Dr. Jalal Zein El A'bideen discusses the effect of European and French colonialism and its social setbacks in the Western Arab region. He points out how the land was seized from the Moroccan farmers sometimes by killing the owners or through the laws devised according to the interest of the colonialist. Even the measures of the French modernization in Morocco were meant to convert the Moroccan farmer who was free holding over his possessions into a worker for the colonialist authority or the subservient feudalists. The French colonization had caused belts of misery of the farmers who migrated to the cities either because they had lost their land possessions or because they were unable to compete anymore with the modernized agriculture run by the colonialist government. Therefore, the social structure had become disintegrated and unable to consolidate in order to encounter the colonialist after the tribe heads had converted into feudalists or because of the tribe structural disintegration. An agricultural system was devised in accordance with the French market needs, so the farmer did not only lose his land but he also lost his work power due to lawful despotism which reproduced Moroccan proletariat which was in turn the nucleus for the worker movements later on.

Sibawaih's Book According to an Andalusian Linguist from the 6th Century Hegira/ the 12th Century Gregorian

■ By Dr. Jennifer Humbert

A specialized evaluation of the Andalusian Ibn Kharouf's manuscript on Sibawaih's book introduced by Jennifer Humbert in her pursuit for the missing copies on which Ibn Kharouf had relied in his copy. The research end up to conclude that Ibn Kharouf's copy combines between the Eastern and the Andalusian copies of the referential authority book in the science of syntactic grammar. We are but to praise the accurate translation from French by Professor Mu'nis Muftah, which has contributed to the clarification of the extent of the research accuracy and its significance.

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a single priest who had mastered the Moroccan dialect, the matter that contributed to the launching of missions purposeful to empowering the largest number of missionaries of both standard and substandard Arabic.



The Spanish Arabicism in Morocco, José Maria

Lorchande a Model

■ Dr. ‘Abdel ‘Aali Ihmamou

Dr. ‘Abdel ‘Aali Ihmamou discusses the course of the Spanish Arabicism in the Western Arab region and what generally makes it different from Orientalism in such a way that the Arabic language and the Arabic culture remain the broad common participation between the two terms. Upon shedding light on the life of one of the Arabists José Maria Lorchande, he uncovers the techniques of the Arabists in spreading the Christian missionary activity. The Christian missionary activity was not restricted to intervention in knowledge and language studies and dialects, but it entered the core social fabric of Morocco through founding schools and educational institutes and shelters for the poor, hospitals with direct support from the Catholic Spanish Church and the State. However, the special interest in the local dialect and publishing the relevant dictionaries were the tools of the missionary people so that they would be able to surpass those adhering to the Arabic language and able to communicate with the common people; certainly, the empowerment of the layman common dialect would enable the missionary fellow not only break down the religious but also the psychological barriers and serve their own state better. Also, Dr. Ihmamou pointed out how those dictionaries were meant to serve the military Spanish bases in Morocco at the time when there was not there