



ترجمة ملخصات المحتوى

Summaries of Researches and Articles

Postcolonial Theory as a Form of Counter-Orientalism and an Initiator of Occidentalism

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The duality of the self and the other is a prominent concept in the post-colonial theory which strives to expose Western ideologies and undermine their central concepts. This theory has accompanied the post-modernist phase and aims to analyze the products of Western culture, to unbind the dual knot between the self and the other, and to overcome the argument on the shortcoming of the self and the greatness of the other through a critical insightful perspective. When we consider that the other is an object of study within the framework of what is called Occidentalism, this leads us to ponder the fundamental problems raised by the post-colonial theory regarding Occidentalism –such as centrality and marginality- and to read Western thought and its cultural patterns and central discourses. This is what many proponents of the post-colonial theory have called for: A Counter-Orientalism. This is the essence of the philosophy of Occidentalism, the subject of this research paper.

Keywords: Post-Colonialism, Methodology, Occidentalism, Centrality, Marginality.

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Hadith-Kalām Based Critique of Etan Kohlberg's Opinion on Taqiyya: A Shiite Perspective (*)

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Taqiyya is a research worthy topic in the field of Islamic Hadith and Kalām sciences. The concept of taqiyya occupies an important position in Muslim doctrine in general and Shi'i doctrine in particular. Scholars of fiqh, interpretation and Kalām have displayed a marked interest in this concept and have produced many publications on this topic. In turn, orientalist have striven to analyze this concept from a non-religious aspect. One of these orientalist is Etan Kohlberg who has reached many conclusions through his research methodology. One of his conclusions is that taqiyya has always been an essential principle in Imamiyah beliefs, and that adherence to this principle has led to certain consequences such as the concealment of Shia narrations and the emergence of conflicting narrations. Even though Kohlberg has conducted a relatively good compilation of the opinions of Imamiyah scholars, his insufficient knowledge of all aspects pertaining to this subject matter have led to some disagreement with the opinions of Imamiyah scholars. This essay presents a critique of Kohlberg's opinions and clarifies his errors.

Keywords: Taqiyyah, Shia, Imamiyah Beliefs, Etan Kohlberg.

(*)- This article was published in Farsi in the periodical 'Ulum-e Hadith, Iran, Issue 69, 2013, pp. 155180-. Translated to Arabic by Sayyed Hasan Ali Matar al-Hashemi.

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Invalidating the Fallacies of English Orientalist Humphrey Prideaux: Exposing Misconceptions and Pitfalls in Interpretation

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The western intellectual system, literary imagination, and collective consciousness have constructed an image of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him and his Household) built on stereotypes, misconstrual, and hostile notions. These are an indication of a deluded phobia, extremist doctrines, exclusivist ideologies, and cultural concepts closely linked to the notion of superiority of western ethnicity and epistemological achievements. This ideological system maintains the other's inferiority, intellectual, innovative and developmental incompetence, and lack of modernity with its so-called culture of tolerance, coexistence, and ingenuity in innovation and production. Thus, the "other" is reduced to ready-made stereotypical images which combine the characteristics of savagery, barbarism, and acting on impulse.

A large number of orientalists and elite intellectuals have discussed the biography of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him and his Household). Spanning various affiliations and inclinations, literary figures, didactic instructors, and even military figures have tackled the Prophet's biography employing different methodologies and approaches. Despite this variety, a unilateral western authority has unified the sources of knowledge and generated a single character of writings despite the plurality of authors – writings which are characterized by the distortion of history, twisting historical facts, and violating the sacred. This essay aims to eradicate these orientalist fallacies, particularly focusing on the fallacies which the English orientalist Humphrey Prideaux incorporated in his book *The True Nature of Imposture Fully Displayed in the Life of Mahomet*. This essay conducts a criticism of the book's methodology and content, and reveals Prideaux's misconceptions and pitfalls in interpretation.

Keywords: Image of Prophet Muhammad, Quran of Mohammad, Biography of the Chosen One, The Message of the Three Impostors, Humphrey Prideaux.

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Critique of the Opinions of Orientalists on Imam Hussein's Revolution: A Focus on the Viewpoints of David Pineau

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This research criticizes orientalist viewpoints regarding Imam Hussein (peace be upon him) by focusing on the opinion of David Pineau who maintains that the first person to mourn for Imam Hussein (peace be upon him) was Sayyida Zainab (peace be upon her). To achieve this objective, this essay examines the background of Pineau's research, then surveys two positive and negative approaches employed by orientalist regarding Imam Hussein's revolution. Finally, the essay provides an account of the scholarly life of David Pineau and then corrects his error which lies in expressing his viewpoint on the subject matter mainly on the basis of Sunni sources.

The significance of the current research lies in the fact that rectifying this error opens a path for the clarification of fallacies proposed by orientalist who consider that the aim of Imam Hussein's revolution was the acquisition of authority and government. This research adopts a descriptive analytical methodology and concentrates on Sunni sources. The findings of this research also indicate that even though some orientalist are unbiased, they have nevertheless displayed confusion in analyzing historical events and have reached inaccurate results because of their reliance on certain sources instead of others. This research demonstrates that focusing on the narrations of the Prophet (peace be upon him and his Household) reveals that he was the first person to mourn Imam Hussein (peace be upon him) and to express grief at his future martyrdom.

Keywords: Imam Hussein, Revolution, David Pineau, Orientalism.

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“Lot’s Daughters in the Qur’an: An Investigation through the Lens of Intertextuality” : A Translation and Critique (*)

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This essay provides a translation and critique of the book chapter “Lot’s Daughters in the Qur’an: An Investigation through the Lens of Intertextuality” by the orientalist Waleed Ahmed in the book *New Perspectives on the Qur’an: The Qur’an in its Historical Context*. Ahmed examines the story of Lot through the lens of intertextuality where he claims a connection between the Holy Quran and the Bible. Ahmed explores Lot’s story in the Bible and compares it to the Quranic story in an attempt to reach a conclusion regarding the following question: Did Lot offer his daughters to the Sodomites without stipulating the condition of marriage? Ahmed considers it likely –based on the explicit content in the Bible and the Quran’s silence (in his opinion) on the issue– that Lot offered his daughters to the Sodomites without stipulating marriage. To support his claim, Ahmed argues in favor of several points which require a response. To answer Ahmed’s allegations, the author of this essay employs the methodology of interpreting the Quran through the Quran and demonstrates how this methodology can be used to provide a response against individuals who don’t believe in the Quran in the first place. This critique proves that Lot offered his daughters to the Sodomites under the stipulation of marriage, clarifies the aim behind this offer, and provides a response against certain interpretive opinions which are frequently advanced regarding this issue.

Keywords: The Qur’an in its Historical Context, Story of Lot, Daughters of Lot, Waleed Ahmed, Bible, Orientalism.

(*)- This chapter is part of the book *New Perspectives on the Qur’an: The Qur’an in its Historical Context*, pp. 411- 424.

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The Arabized Lexeme Şehr in the Holy Quran: A Foundational and Semantic Examination Based on Izutsu's Theory

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This essay studies the lexeme şehr in the Quran, a term with Farsi origins that was incorporated into the Arabic language and was subjected to many semantic transformations during successive historical periods. This research adopts a descriptive-analytical and historical methodology, employing as a theoretical basis the semantic theory of Japanese scholar Toshihiko Izutsu with its synchronic and diachronic aspects. Some of the important conclusions which the essay reaches are as follows: According to a foundational examination, the parallel of the lexeme şehr –despite what some people might imagine– is not the Farsi word shohar (spouse) but tchehr (sperm-drop, element, or otherwise). Based on a semantic study, the lexeme şehr has undergone many semantic transformations. In the general linguistic context, the signification of the word was transformed into relationship by marriage. However, in the Quranic interpretation, the signification of the word is not the maḥārim one gains through marriage relations. This word was transformed in the context of the Quranic narrative and Asbāb al-Nuzūl (Causes of Revelation of Quranic Verses) to limit the linguistic inclusivity of the lexeme to the daughter's husband. Hence, some interpreters apply the lexeme şehr to Imam Ali (peace be upon him) as he was the Prophet's son in law. The significance of this study lies in its examination of a foreign-source Quranic lexeme and its semantic development, and specifies the lexeme's role in transmitting the meanings of the Holy Quran to the receiver in an accurate and distinctive manner in light of a foundational historical study.

Keywords: Foundationalism, Semantics, Şehr, Tchehr/Tichehr, Toshihiko Izutsu.

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