Al-Sahih al-Bokhari and the Distortion of Reality

Abdul-Rahman Bagherzadeh[1]

The book *al-Sahih al-Bokhari* is not only regarded amongst the Sunni first hand documents but also as the most important Sunni narrative document so that its narrations are accepted without examination. Considering this place and because the phenomenon of distortion, despite its negative consequences in belief, jurisprudential approaches and the like, it infiltrated into numerous number of religious sources, this question arises that whether this book avoided distortion in order to completely trust on it. The present article had been written to answer this question, and its most important finding is to prove the penetration of the phenomenon of distortion to this book.

Keywords: *al-Sahih al-Bokhari*, distortion of reality, the Prophet's companions' justification, Islamic works.

1. Faculty member of Mazandaran University; email: a.bagherzadeh@umz.ac.ir

Exploring the Phenomenon of "Inter-Denomination Sects" in the Contemporary Salafiyyah Trend

Hamid Imandar[1]

Reza Mullazadeh Yamchi[2]

As unique phenomenon in the contemporary Salafiyyah trend, "Inter-Denomination Sects" has trapped this school by deep kalami and belief challenges and disputes. Thus the examination of backgrounds for formation of these sub-sects is an inevitable necessity to analyze the reality of the Salafiyyah trend. The present research's basic question is the backgrounds for formation of these sub-sects and the way their appearance and emergence into the interior of the Salafiyyah trend. To examine this phenomenon, it is important to identify the nature and components of each of these sects and to distinguish their theoretical and belief boundaries and commonalities. It seems that the Salafi pioneers' dogmatism, exclusivism, rigidity, intolerance towards opposite opinions, excommunication-centric and historical violation had played an influential role in this phenomenon.

Keywords: Salafiyyah, sect-making, Jamiyyah, Sarwariyyah, Haddadiyyah, Momi'iyyah.

1. Doctoral graduate of the Ferdousi University of Mashhad.
2. Doctoral student in the Ferdousi University of Mashhad.

The Attitude of the Shi'i Prayers
to Solve the Problem of Evil

Ahmad Karimi[1]
MohammadSaleh Mazani[2]

The existence of evils in the universe brings this question into human mind that what is the relationship between the problem of evil and the existence of God with attributes of Knowing, Almighty and Good. This problem had been always one of the challenging discussions in religious studies and philosophy of religion. By examining and answering this question from a new perspective, the present research tries to discover and revise the attitude of the Shi'i prayers to the problem of evils. At the same time it pays attention to the constructive role of some sufferings in human moral perfection, the present research mentions some other evils that have very damaging role on human being and the anxiety and worry resulted from them, lead to weakness in performing the religiously and worldly affairs. In the Shi'i prayers, the second group are obviously mentioned under the title of "evil" and referred to numerous cases of it. It is noteworthy that despite some philosophers' viewpoint in rejecting the existence of evil in the universe, the Shi'i prayers ontologically regarded it as existent.

Keywords: the problem of evil, prayer, narrated prayers, the infallible Imams (p. b. u. t.).

1. Assistant professor at the Kalam department and faculty member of the Qur'an and Hadith University; email: Karimi.ah@qhu.ac.ir
2. Graduate of the Qom Seminary and doctoral student of Islamic Sciences mastery, Islamic Ethics trend; email: ms.mazani@gmail.com

Negative Theology in the Kalam School of Hellah

Reza Brenjkar[1]
Seyed Masih Shahcheragh[2]

Among the theologians of Hellah School, "the negative theology" is of an important place. Using the argument of Sheikh Sadugh about the negative theology, Khwajah Nasir interpreted the attribute of Life as negative and regarded this rule as true to other God intrinsic attributes. According to him, whoever who believe in negation of accidental attributes in the ontological discussions of the attributes, must believe in negative theology in the semantic discussions of the attributes. Khwajah's disciples in the Hellah School also had the same position. Allamah Helli, by desiring to the literal sameness of the word "being" between the necessary and contingent being, and Fazel al-Meghdad, by accepting the theory of representing God's attributes from God's Essence, presented other bases to enforce the negative theology.

Keywords: the Kalam School of Hellah, intrinsic attributes, semantics of attributes, negative theology, literal sameness, representation of the attributes from the Essence.

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1. Professor at Tehran University.
2. Doctoral student at the Farabi Pardis of Tehran University.

The Relationship between Monotheistic Lordship and Divine Providence in the Qur'anic Thought System

Yadollah Rabiei[1]
Hamid Negaresh[2]

The present writings' center is the issue of monotheistic lordship (al-tawhid al-rububi) and the analysis of the Qur'anic view on it. Titles of guidance, aid, assistance and the like are related to monotheistic lordship that in the philosophical system are called "providence" ('Enayah). The mutual relation between these titles and the issue of monotheistic lordship is because that most of polytheistic beliefs begin from some phases after accepting the existence of God and belief in God as the creator of the world. The Qur'anic verses state that the irreligious people believed in oneness of creator, but they believe in polytheism at the phase of lordship and consequently in the phase of monotheism in worship. After exploring the nature of monotheistic lordship, the present research had resulted to prove that the Divine Lordship formed of two components of Knowledge and Divine Absolute Power along with the Divine Free Will.

Keywords: monotheism, lordship, providence, guidance, divine troops.

1. Faculty member of the Azade Islami University, unit of Shahrood;
email: ab33845@gmail.com
2. Assistant Professor at the Imam Sadeq (p. b. u. h.) Islamic Sciences Research Center.

Examining the View of Imamiyyah Theologians on the Domain of the Imam's Knowledge on the Basis of Narrations

MohammadHosein Faryab[1]

The issue of the Imam's knowledge had been one of the concerns of Imamiyyah theologians during the history. This issue has sub-topics such as the nature of Imam's knowledge, the sources of Imam's knowledge and the domain of Imam's knowledge. The present writing investigates the domain of Imam's knowledge. The author explains at first the theories of the golden generation of Shi'a Kalam that is the scholars of three Kalami schools of Baghdad, Rey and Hellah, and, then examined their views. The Imami theologians in the three above mentioned schools mainly emphasized on the necessity of knowledge in religion, but cautiously talked about what is beyond it. It seems that the human reason easily prove the necessity of having the knowledge that Imam need it for performing his duties, but beyond that, the Narrations of the infallible Imams (p. b. u. t.) are the only reference for solving the differences. According to the authentic narrations, the Imam is not as such that knows everything at the moment, but if he will, God will inform him.

Keywords: Imam's knowledge, theologians, Baghdad, Rey, Hellah, domain of knowledge.

1 . Assistant Professor at the Imam Khomeini Education and Research Ins.

Abstracts

The Human Combined Nature of Spirit and Body;
Hesham b. al-Hakam's Theorizing on Human Nature

MohammadTaghi Sobhani[1]

Hosein Naeimabadi[2]

The early Imamiyyah believed in "Real Dualism" in the topic of human nature. Some other of the most important opinions about the human nature consisted in: the physical theory of the human nature, the latent spirit theory of Nazzam and the philosophical theory of spirit. According to the early Imamiyyah the human nature consists of a combination of spirit and body that at the same time that spirit is principal, but the body is also considered as important. The theory of Hesham b. al-Hakam more exactly considers the human nature in three arenas: this worldly arena that includes the spirit and body as a real combination; the "differentiated" arena which is the reason and the ability of free will in human beings; and the spirit arena which is regarded as the principal and consistent component on human nature that is relatively and not philosophically pure immaterial and can be perceptively active without any need to other things.

Keywords: human nature, spirit, body, soul, Hesham b. al-Hakam, Dualism.

1. Faculty member of the Academy of Islamic Sciences and Culture;
email: sobhani.mt@gmail.com
2. Doctoral student at the Qom University of Religions and Denomination and researcher in the Ahl Bayt Kalam Research Center; email: hnaeimabadi79@gmail.com