
Ibn Al-Bawab's Copy of the Holy Quran
Dr. Iyad Salem Al-Samerraie & Zaed Hatim Al-Samerraie

Ibn Al-Bawab represent a big school in the Arab history of calligraphy. He laid its bases and glory by the efforts he left and the copy of the Holy Quran which we got was an evidence of being able and creative in this field. He was a creative calligrapher and he was distinguished from the others. He lived in Baghdad most of his life and he made great efforts in writing the copies of the Holy Quran.

The research highlights on the manuscript of Jester Betty's copy through learning and analysing showing its historical, scientific and artistic value.

This copy of Ibn Al-Bawab is the oldest one which was written in Naskh writing.

This effort is a brief trial of revealing the properties of this Holy Quran copy in showing the way that Al-Bawab wrote those books.

This research writes about a period of time in the history of writing the copy of the Holy Quran. This work needs a detailed scientific study.

In Concept of The Recitation : A quranic Study
Dr. Abdul-Hameed bin Abdullah Al-Idreesy

This study deals with a basic and central concept of the Holy Quran and its Sciences, which is "Recitation" (Tilaawah)! This research is Abandon for what is prevalent and current in the meaning of that "term", To bring it entirely back to the circle (pure positive cognitive doubt,) Examines its origin first in the

linguistic and cultural use of Arabs.. What led to the detection of a pack of other concepts, nearby, but different.. And try to locate it from other concepts such as Reading.. Follow.. Giving.. Storytelling (kass).. (waly).. (Darb).. or others related to it, like the concept of its "verses" (Aayaat).. which was also stated, And explains how related with (recitation) on all its aspects. As long as the Quranic language use is compatible with the use of Arabic language. Secondly, accordingly- extrapolate Quranic use of the term "recitation" (Tilaawah). And as a "verb" must have always a "Subject", but "Transitive verb" must have an "Object" or "Objects".. then could include "conditions", or its attendant "adverbs".. (in Arabic grammar!). After observation of varieties of use.. the research tries classifying, and then re-understanding these "verses" in appropriate way without losing sight of what was said around that in the interpretation (Tafseer), Such as "Narratives" (Marwaaat ,Aathar)..

The result, the "recitation" (Tilaawah) is a type of treatment with the "Quran" in transmissions and stability, this treatment has a moral nature, meaning by meaning, thought by thought.. Not something else! And based on two things: contact ceaseless, unending, and inclusiveness in the content and dimensions..

The overall objective: redraw the (Map of will) of the human psyche according to the (Coordinates of the Quran)!! And the preservation of landmarks, because that map is always in chaos

and change, and it changes from an image to another, as if draw on sand .. or as if painted on surface water!!

During the (sending) process, the "verses" were the direction and guidance of thought.. Without effort by the thought, now after the verses stop descending, and the Quran enters to (stability) stage among the people, an additional effort is expected of thought, which is building and guiding himself by Quran. This is done only by total and permanent communication.

The Preceding and the Deferring in the Holy Quran
according to Al-Baghawe Commentary
Dr. Ali bin Jraid Al-Anazi

This research deals with the subject of : The Preceding and the Deferring in the Holy Quran according to Al-Baghawe's Commentary "collection and study".

Research Requirement: This is what Al-Baghawe mentioned in the verse whether there is preceding or deferring, in case if he justified himself or reported it from another scholar.

Thus: that which happened in two verses that is to say: if it was: preceding or deferring on a part of another verse: the researcher said that it isn't what he requires in the research.

Another stipulation in this research study is that the researcher did not analyze those instances where al Baghawi mentioned giving precedence or deference to certain words contained in the Quranic verses of which Ibn Jawzi agreed with him. This is due

to the fact that this issue had been researched and studied in a previous research endeavor specifically concerning Ibn al Jawzi entitled: ‘The preceding and deferring of certain words in the Quran derived through *Zad al Maseer*.

There is a study in this research about what had been said about the verses of the Holy Quran in case of preceding or deferring and the research showed his opinion.

The research also contains other statements in the Holy verses.

Finally, great attention was given for studying the other opinions.

***The relation between the Shari'a aims and the Holy Quran,
and its importance in pondering it
Dr.Yousef bin Ahmad Al-Badawe***

This research aims at showing the relation between the Shari'a aims and the Holy Quran, and its importance in pondering it, this can be done through the definition of these aims: the prudence's and the purposes that Allah Almighty considered in his rules for ensuring the worship to Allah alone and their usabilities here and in the day after.

The Holy Quran contained the principles of the purposes.

It was proved from the Holy Quran the charges of Shari'a aim at keeping the Sharia'a purposes and the importance of these

purposes in pondering the Holy Quran to understand the Holy quran explanation.

Also the Sharia' charges keep the explanatory away from wrong explanation.

Al-Qasīda al-Khurāsāniyya on the Phonetics
A study and Text Edition
Prof. Dr. Omar 'Abd al-Ghanī Hamdan

This article presents one of the Koran scholars from the fourth century of the Hijra who contributed from their side to develop the science of recitation of the Qur'ān and to compose literary works on this science, such as poetic works that treated many topics of this science, namely the Quran reciter Abū 'Abd Allāh Muḥammad b. Yūsuf b. Muḥammad al-Khurāsānī, one of the teachers of Abū 'Alī al-Ahwāzī, and his poetic work on the Arabic phonetics (al-qaṣīda al-khurāsāniyya). He simulated his work with the so-called al-qaṣīda al-khāqāniyya of Abū al-Muzāḥim Khāqānī, which already was simulated by previous scholars, like Abū Ḥusayn al-Malaṭī and Abū 'Abd Allāh al-Lālakā'ī. All these four scholars belong to the same century.

It consists of an introduction that identifies the difficulties encountered in the study of formation of the science of Qur'ān recitation and in the development of its characteristics and initial phases, followed by three chapters: the biography of the poet, namely Abū 'Abd Allāh al-Khurāsānī, the biography of the transmitter of the qaṣīda, analysis of the subjects of the qaṣīda.

This is followed by the description of the single manuscript, the method of the text edition and its basic guidelines, figures of the manuscript and the critical text edition of the qaṣīda. Finally, there are indexes, such index of persons, index of groups, index of organs and index terms for Qur'ānic recitation, bibliography and contents.