
A Comparative Study of the Personality Conscientiousness Index according to Nahj al-Balagha and Psychology Theory

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Abstract

Conscientiousness is a special aptitude that God has bestowed upon human beings so that along with other equipment, they regulate and direct the impulses. A topic that two psychologists, McCrae and Costa, have mentioned in their five-factor model of personality, and have suggested procedures for identifying this index. Adapting the two perspectives of Nahj al-Balagha and psychology can provide a precise and effective perspective. The purpose of this study is to examine the comparative practices of the index of personality conscientiousness according to Nahj al-Balagha and psychology. During this descriptive-analytical study, the conscientiousness index was evaluated from Nahj al-Balaghi's perspective based on a five-factor personality model. Findings showed that holism in scaling this index is the most important common aspect of these two approaches. On the other hand, the relation of the human being with God has been neglected in psychology theory and due to a human-centric approach individual and social well-being have been considered as the core. While the Nahj al-Balagha, in addition to focusing on material well-being, and discussing the issue at a broader sense, has a God-centered attitude and special attention to spiritual excellence and communication with God. According to the results of the research, the relevance and compliance with the divine commandments not only contribute to this index but also support and guarantee its durability.

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Keywords:

Nahj al-Balagha, Psychology Theory, Personality, Conscientiousness, Five-Factor Model



Reviewing the Principles and Requirements of Political Freedom in Imam Ali (a.s)'s Thought and Sira'ah

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Abstract

Political freedom is one of the key concepts of political science and one of the basic needs in civil and political law. However, numerous interpretations have been provided by scholars, philosophers, political elites, policymakers, international conventions and treaties on its dimensions and nature, which in some cases have been accompanied by serious conflicts. In the meantime, scientific and theoretical controversy has been raised, since the beginning of the Islamic Revolution, over the issue of political freedom in Iran. Recently, this controversy has been intensified, therefore, achieving a comprehensive definition of political freedom within the framework of Islamic principles by focusing on the ethics and Sira'ah of the ahl al-bayt is necessary. Therefore, this article seeks to answer the question of what are the foundations and requirements of political freedom in Imam Ali's thought and Sira'ah? The findings of this article indicate that the origin of political freedom is available in two intertwined popular and divine areas which focus on freedom of thought and expression, public participation, the rule of law, monitoring the government and freely criticizing its functioning, political tolerance, and human dignity and are among the requirements of political freedom in the thought and Sira'ah of Alawite.

Keywords:

Political Freedom, Religious Democracy, Islamic State, Rule of Law, Imam Ali (a.s.)

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The Impact of Gender on Sovereignty in Nahj al-Balaghah

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Abstract

After the battle of Jamal, Talah and Zubair attempted to make one of the Prophet's wives as the head of state. Imam Ali, referred to this event as "consolidation of women" and referred women as "al-nawaqs al-aqul" and mentioned the testimony of two women against one man. In relation to the above terms and interpretations, this question arises that what is the relation between the lack of reason of a woman and two women's testimony against a man, and what effect does this have on the authority of the woman? Some interpret the lack of reason in such a way that women have less intelligence or power than men. This article through investigating the words "reason" and "lack" in Quran and traditions concluded that the word "reason" means protection and security, and by examining the verse of testimony, it was clear that the deficiency of reason in the idiomatic sense of reason cannot be the philosophy of two women's testimony against a man. So, this verse by mentioning "reason" indirectly emphasizes the security of women. thereby giving rise to gender characteristics that are inconsistent with the conditions of managers and expressed in Nahj al-Balaghah, in fact, the tenure of the community is not commensurate with the gender characteristics of women.

Keywords:

Women, Nahj al-Balaghah, Lack of Reason, Sovereignty, Gender Differences

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**Explanation of the meaning of the "rejal e mazhabi va siyasi " in
Article 115 of The Constitution with emphasis on Alawit Sira'ah**

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Abstract

According to article 115 of the constitution, some characteristics have been provided for the president and the term "rejal e mazhabi va siyasi" (respected religious and political figures/men) is one of its preconditions. Given the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Islamic principles, what religious bases are there for this characteristic? Since the Islamic state after the Prophet (PUBH) once again revived during the five-year reign of Amir al-Momenin, the modeling of the Prophet's Sira'ah can serve as an accurate basis for the sacred system of the Islamic Republic. This article seeks to ascertain whether it is possible to trace the character of the religious-political officer in the Sira'ah by examining the practical nature of the Amir al-Momenin in the selection of government administrators. The answer to this question is that although the term of the presidency is not available in Nahj al-Balagha and its related texts since it is also a government office, its criteria can be found in the Imam's statements about the selection of government administrators. The findings of the present through investigating the Alawite Sira'ah revealed the fact that in the religious texts, especially the Alawite teachings, clearly there are criteria for the appointment of government administrators, including "good reputation". That is why all the officials in the Alawite government had a "good reputation" in various fields. This research has been conducted in a descriptive-analytical method using Amir al-Momenin's Nahj al-Balagha, Sira'ah books, and their translations.

Keywords:

rejal e mazhabi va siyasi, article 115 of the constitution, Alawit Sira'ah, Nahj al-Balagha, Imam Ali(a.s.), Prominent.

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Explaining Schleiermacher's Theory of Feeling in the Context of Religious Pluralism and its Criticism According to Nahj al-Balaghah

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Abstract

Pluralism is one of the ideas emerging from the diversity of religions in Christian theology that reduces religion to a religious experience. One of the theories about the religious experience is Schleiermacher's theory of emotion. The theory emphasizes the intuitive and emotional aspect of religion, and religion is seen as independent of human experience and lacks the epistemic dimension. In this article, while explaining Schleiermacher's theory of emotion, it deals with its problems based on the definition of religion and the relationship among religion, reason, and emotion, and uses the logic of Nahj al-Balaghah to present the correct method of religiosity and its essential components. The research method is descriptive-analytical and the results indicate that Schleiermacher's feeling theory does not provide a comprehensive explanation of the basis and end of the human religious act. In contrast, the Islamic view of the principle of religion is an approach that prioritizes religion's artifact by God and its control over beliefs and practices. In this approach, there is a logical and conceptual balance to the existence of reason and feeling within religion.

Keywords:

Pluralism, Theory of Feeling, Nahj al-Balaghah, Schleiermacher, Religious Experience

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Thematic Analysis of Asceticism in Teachings of Nahj al-Balagha

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Abstract

The asceticism and simple living have always been emphasized by the ahl al-bayt, especially Imam Ali (a.s.), as one of the most important moral and religious virtues. The present article aimed at investigating asceticism in Nahj al-Balagha through content analysis. In order to achieve the ascetic pattern, three questions of asceticism's nature, why, and how to follow the ascetic path are the ones that explain the various aspects of the ascetic pattern in Nahj al-Balagha. Along this path, all the texts related to asceticism were selected from sermons, letters, and sayings of Nahj al-Balagha. Then, in front of each text, themes or basic themes representing different aspects of asceticism were represented in a table. These themes were organized into three tables of what, how, and why of asceticism, so that they were categorized among the themes of each table, and each was classified under the general headings as organizing themes. The result indicated that in the Nahj al-Balagha, the nature of asceticism means no mundane desires and no wish for them. In this case, this world is considered as a burden and humiliated as compared to hereafter. Also, most of the themes of Nahj al-Balagha are about how to follow the ascetic path and how to be satisfied with what you have.

Keywords:

Asceticism, Nahj al-Balagha, Thematic Analysis.

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Synesthesia in Nahj al-Balagha

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Abstract

Synesthesia as a literary device is categorized under the category of eloquence. In this regard, the intermingling of one of the senses with other sensory affairs, through the imagination and creation of new lexical combinations, helps the speaker to develop linguistic features. Subsequently, the meaning becomes tangible and the audience can understand better. This study, relying on the descriptive-analytic method, after expressing the concept of synesthesia and taking a brief look at its history, is going to investigate this literary device in Imam Ali's words. Initially, all available samples of the five senses in Nahj al-Balagha were identified. Then, in the case of any intermingling of senses, their semantic implications were investigated to indicate manifestations of the literary beauties of the Imam's words. The findings of the study show that in Imam Ali's words, rhetorical devices such as simile, metaphor, permutation, and allusion, which have a considerable scope, which has led to the creation of exquisite and beautiful imagery, which ultimately gives a better understanding of meaning for audience. According to the findings, the visual sense is more applicable than other senses, and the fusion of one of the senses with an abstract concept is considerable.

Keywords:

Nahj al-Balagha, Five Senses, Synesthesia, Abstract Concepts.

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Conceptology of The Speaking Qur'an and Its Relation to Infallibles (a.s)

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Abstract

The concept of speaking the Qur'an was first introduced by Imam Ali. The status of this Qur'an is higher than the written one. The Qur'an has mentioned and directed common people toward ahl al-bayt in many verses. Also, it has introduced them as the only authorities who have knowledge of the Quran. According to many hadiths, the prophet (pubh) and the imams (pubh) are the only examples of the speaking Qur'an because all their behaviors, speech and activities are based on the verses of the Qur'an. They are the ones that from among the various interpretations of the Qur'an throughout history know the true divine purpose of these verses. Many deviant sects have misused similar verses to mislead the people so that protecting them from harm is only possible through recourse to the ahl al-bayt. Therefore, we can find the representation of the verses of the Qur'an in their behavior and speech and in fact there is no contradiction between them and the Qur'an, there is no other reference than the infallible Imams for speaking Qur'an.

Keywords:

Speech, Speaking Qur'an, Ahl al-Bayt, Written Quran, Knowledge of Quran

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