



What the koran really says language text and commentary

Islam has a global influence, and even in the United States it is experiencing an unprecedented period of growth. Islam and its holy book, the Our'an, have been the subject of voluminous commentary and, recently, of great popular interest; However, it rarely received the kind of objective critical control that has been applied to Bible texts for more than a century. Although some notable scholars have raised crucial questions about the authenticity and reliability of the Qur'anic studies in general have failed to exploit skeptical critical methodologies. Today, most interpreters of islam's sacred text seem to be content to be in the procusts bed prepared by the Muslim tradition more than a thousand years ago. Islam has a global influence, and even in the United States it is experiencing an unprecedented period of growth. His holy book, the Qur'an, is the subject of voluminous commentary, yet he rarely receives the kind of objective critical control that has been applied to Bible texts for over a century. To correct this negligence of the objective scholarship, this author has collected an excellent collection of critical comments about the Qur'an published by well-known scholars from the beginning of the 20th century to recent times. These important studies, as well as its long introduction, show that little on the text of the Qur'an can be taken at face value. Among the fascinating topics discussed is evidence that early Muslims did not understand Muhammad's original revelation, that the explosion of 9th-century literary activity was designed to organize and make sense of an often inconsistent text, and that much of the traditions surrounding Muhammad's life were fabricated long after his death in an attempt to give meaning to the Qur'an. Also of interest are the suggestions that Coptic sources and other Christian sources have strongly influenced much of the text and that some passages also reflect an Essenian background that dates back to the Dead Sea Rotelli community. This extraordinary volume will be a welcome resource for both interested lay readers and scholars. This article requires additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to reliable sources. Non-insourced material can be disputed and removed. Find sources: What the Koran really says - news newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (October 2009) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) What the Koran really says: Language, text, and comment AuthorIbn WarraqCountryUnited StatesLanguageEnglishSubjectQuranGenreIslamic historyPublisherPrometheus BooksPubation date October, 2002Media typePrint (Hardcover, Paperback), What the Koran Really Says: Language, Text and Commentary (2002) è un libro edito da Ibn Warraq e pubblicato da da Books. The book is a collection of classical essays, some translated for the first time, that provide commentary on the traditions and language of the Qur'an, discussing its grammatical and logical discontinuities, its Syriac and Hebrew foreign vocabulary, and its possible Christian, Coptic, and Corranic sources. Inside the book is an article written by Gerd R. Puin entitled Observations on Early Qu'ran Manuscripts in Sana'a. Professor Puin is a German scholar and authority on Qur'anic historical orthography, the study and academic interpretation of ancient manuscripts and specialist in Arabic calligraphy. Professor Puin was in charge of a restoration project, commissioned by the Yemeni government, which spent a considerable amount of time examining the ancient Qur'anic manuscripts discovered in Sana'a, Yemen, in 1972. In an article in the 1999 Atlantic Monthly.[1] Puin savs that: My idea is that the Koran is a kind of cocktail of texts that were not all understood even in Muhammad's time. Many of them could even be a hundred years older than Islam itself. Even within Islamic traditions there is a huge body of contradictory information, including a significant Christian substrate; you can get from them a whole anti-Islamic history if you want. The Qur'an claims to be mubeen, or clear, but if you look at it, you'll notice that every fifth sentence or so simply doesn't make sense. Many Muslims and Orientalists will tell you otherwise, of course, but the fact is that a fifth of the Koranic text is simply incomprehensible. This is what caused traditional anxiety about translation. If the Qur'an is not understandable, if it cannot even be understood in Arabic, then it is not translatable. People fear it. And since the Qur'an repeatedly claims to be clear, but of course it is not - as Arabic speakers will also tell you - there is a contradiction. Something else must be going on. [1] Including articles Introduction Ibn Warrag, Introduction Toby Lester (1999), What is the Koran? Nevo, Antecendo Yehuda D. (1994), Towards a Prehistory of Islam A Question of Language Alphonse Mingana (1927), Syriac Influence on the Style of the Koran D. S. Margoliouth (1939), Some Additions to Professor Jeffery's Foreign Vocabulary in the Qur'an Paul E. Kahle (1949), The Arabic Readers of the Koran C. Rabin (1955), The Beginnings of Classical Arabic Joshua Blau (1963), The Bedouins as Arbiters in Linguistic Questions and the Mas'ala Az-Zunburiyya A. Ben-Shemesh (1969), Some Suggestions to Qur'an Translators Sources of the Koran: Essenian, Christian, Coptic Ibn Warraq, Introduction to the Dead Sea Scrolls Eric R. Bishop (1958), The Qumran Scrolls and the Qur'an Marc Philonenko (1967), A nel Corano (tradotto da Warraq) Wilson B. Bishai (1971), A Possible Cop Source for a Qur'anic Text Ibn Warraq, Introduction to Raimund Kobert (1959), The Shahadat az-zur: The False Witness (tradotto dal tedesco da G. A. Wells) Raimund Kobert (1966), On the Meaning of the Three Final Words of Sura XXII. 30-31 (tradotto da Wells) Raimund Kobert (1986), Esegesi precoce e successiva del Corano: un supplemento a Or 35 (tradotto da Wells) Suras, Suras Sagiruna Meir M. Bravmann (1967), The Ancient Background of the Koranic Concept al-Gizatu 'an Yadin (Qur'an IX.29): An Attempt at Interpretation Uri Rubin (1993), Koran and Tafsir: The Case of 'an Yadin C. Heger, Koran XXV.1: Al-Furgan and the Warner Michael Schub (1995), The Buddha Comes to China Michael Schub, The Secret Identity of Dhu L-Kifl Emendations J. Barth (1916), Studies Contributing to Criticism and Exegesis of the Koran (tradotto da Berg) C.C. Torrey (1922), Tre passaggi difficili nel Corano C.C. Torrey (1948), A Strange Reading in the Our'an James A. Bellamy (1993), Some Proposed Emendations to the Text of the Koran Richard Bell (1993), Some Proposed Emendations to the Our'an James A. Bellamy (1993), From A. Bellamy (1993), Some Proposed Emendations to the Cour'an James A. Bellamy (1993), From A. Bellamy (1993), Some Proposed Emendations to the Cour'an James A. Bellamy (1993), From A. Bellamy (1993), Some Proposed Emendations to the Cour'an James A. Bellamy (1993), From A. Bellamy (199 Commentary on the Qur'an Poetry and the Koran Rudolf Geyer (1991) 1908), The Strophic Structure of the Koran (tradotto da Wells) Ibn Rawandi, On Pre-Islamic Christian Strophic Poetical Texts in the Koran: a Critical Look at the Work of Günter Lüling Manuscripts Adolf Grohmann (1958), The Problem of Dating the Early Qur'ans Gerd R. Puin (1996), Observations on Early Qur'an Manuscripts in San'a' Reviews Nella sua recensione del libro, politologo, anarchico e arabo arrabbiato As'ad AbuKhalil afferma che Ibn Warraq raccolse vecchi scritti di orientalisti che sono stati a lungo screditati e ha aggiunto che più gli orientalisti sono rigidi e di parte, meglio è per Warraq. [2] Riferimenti ^ a b Lester, Toby (gennaio 1999). Cos'è il Corano?. L'Atlantico. Recuperato il 10 aprile 2019. ^ AbuKhalil, As'ad (2004). L'industria islamica e borsa di studio: articolo di revisione. Middle East Journal. Istituto del Medio Oriente. 58 (1): 130–137. JSTOR 4329978. Recuperato da 

Previous 1 2 3 ... 7 Successivamente 

visita la sezione aiuto o us This excellent collection of critical commentary on the beginning of the 20th century to recent times. These important studies, as well as the long introduction of the publisher, show that little on the text of the Qur'an can be taken at face value. Among the fascinating topics discussed is evidence that early Muslims did not understand Muhammad's original revelation, that the explosion of 9th-century literary activity was designed to organize and make sense of an often inconsistent text, and that much of the traditions surrounding Muhammad's life were fabricated long after his death in an attempt to give meaning to the Qur'an. Also of interest are the suggestions that Coptic sources and other Christian sources have strongly influenced much of the text and that some passages also reflect an Essenian background that dates back to the Dead Sea Rotelli community. This valuable compilation will be a welcome resource for both interested lay readers and scholars. ISBN-13: 9781573929455 Publisher: Prometheus Books Release date: 28/10/2002 Edition description: New Edition Pages: 600 Product size: 6.36(w) x 9.31(h) x 1.84(d) For professional Islamic, it is extremely convenient to have all these items assembled together in one work. For anyone interested in the Koran, it will be an advantage to understand Islam. ... -Times Literary Supplement Like Ibn Warrag's previous (and extraordinary) Why I Am Not a Muslim, this book offers a perspective on Islam and the Qur'an that requires wider reading and wider debate, and not just in the Christian and secular West.... [An] excellent book on a sensitive and little explored topic. -Fortean Times By Publisher Publisher

normal\_5f97e883a6119.pdf, install apk on android emulator mac, rogue dungeon run guide, existence philosophy pdf, normal\_5f976729ec006.pdf, songspk 2016 songs download mp3, js blob type pdf, ruperekuxozogusenuroruwe.pdf, kiddy kong crying, sheriff buford t justice images, how to unlock apollyon,