

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Keys on Synonyms
By: Al-Sayed Muhammad bin Ali
Al-Mujahid

Translation and Commentary by
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The Research: Keyson Synonyms By Al-Sayed Muhammad
bin Ali Al-Mujahid

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**A Statement from The Scientific and
Preparatory Committees
For the First International Scientific
Conference:
(Al-Sayyid Al-Mujahid and His
Scientific Legacy)**

All praise be to Allah Lord of the worlds, and may His peace and blessings be upon his noble messenger Muhammad and his pure progeny.

The sky of science and knowledge in the history of the Shias is filled with shining stars, whose bright light guides the lost. These great men carried the banner of truth and the torch of guidance and repelled ignorance. They are like how Imam Al-Sadiq (a.s) described as reported by Imam Al-Askari (a.s), "The scholars of our Shias are fighters at the border with Ibleesla and his warmongers, preventing them from advancing upon our weak Shias, and from them being overcome by Ibleesla and his adherents, the Nasibis (Hostile Ones). Indeed! So, the ones from our Shias who stand for that would be superior to the ones who fight against the Romans, and the Turks, and the Khazar, a thousand (upon a) thousand times,

because he defends the Religion of ones who love us, but the other one defends their bodies "⁽¹⁾.

They spread the divine knowledge of Ahl al-Bayt (a.s) and lead their Shias to the correct and upright rulings, making them the cause of guidance and the apparent villages as mentioned by Imam Al-Sadiq (a.s), "So the one who accepts our merits that we are the apparent town between them and their Shias, the town which Allah has Blessed therein, the apparent villages is the Rasool, and the transferring (transmitting of Hadeeth) from us to our Shias, and scholars of our Shias, to our Shias. And the Words of the Exalted: and We Apportioned the traveling therein, so the traveling is like the knowledge, journeying with it nights and days. The example of the one who journeys from the knowledge during the nights and the days from us to them (Shias), regarding the Permissible and the Prohibited, and the Obligations and the Judgements, there is safety in it when it is taken from him, safety from the doubt and the straying, and then transferring from the Prohibited to (become) the Permissible, because they are taking the knowledge from the ones whom it is Obligated for them to take it from them, with the recognition. (This is) because they are the people who inherited the Knowledge from Adam to where it has ended, children of Mustafa, from each other. It has not ended up to you, but it has ended up with us, and we are the children, the Chosen ones, not you and those that

(1) Bihar Al-Anwar, v.2, p5.

resemble you, O Hassan!"⁽¹⁾.

Thus, the school of Ahl al-Bayt produced the most eminent and distinguished scholars the Islamic nation has seen, despite the repression, restrictions, and fears that the Shias faced. The last four centuries are considered the most virtuous academic era and the brightest in development and prosperity, which saw great productivity. The grand scholars of this era left behind many, many significant works, which should intensify scientific efforts to revive their memory by presenting examinations and studies and holding conferences and seminars about the most prominent of those personalities.

Among the brightest stars of the thirteenth century is one of the masters of jurisprudence, the excellent and comprehensively knowledgeable scholar, a competent scholar in the principles of jurisprudence, the great leader, Al-Sayed Muhammad Al-Tabatabaei, nicknamed: Al-Mujahid. Allah has combined unique aspects and numerous characteristics in his honorable personality, such as his knowledgeable family and noble lineage. His father was Al-Sayed Ali Al-Tabatabaei, known as the author of Riyad Al-Masa'il and his mother was Al-Wahid Al-Bihbahani's daughter. Muhammad Ali al-Tabatabaei and Abd Al-Hussain Al-Tabatabaei were his uncles. He married the daughter of his teacher, Al-Allama Bahr Al-'Ulum.

(1) Al-Ihtijaj, v.2, p.63.

He was also blessed with God-given talents, a scientific environment, and a spiritual atmosphere that distinguished his scientific personality. In addition to that, his brilliance and intelligence aided his swift achievements. He studied in the holy seminary of Karbala under his father, in Najaf under Al-Sayed Muhammad Mahdi Bahr Al-'Ulum, and in the holy city of Kadhimiya under Al-Sayed Muhsin Al-A'raji. He then went to the Islamic seminary of Isfahan, in which he engaged in teaching and writing for thirteen years. Hence, he attended various Islamic seminaries and gained his knowledge from several religious schools.

After his father's death – the leading Shia authority – he succeeded his father and became the leading Shia authority and leader of the Islamic seminary. His noble presence in Karbala's Islamic seminary helped it flourish with knowledge and development. Many scholars attended his classes trained under him – some of which were his father's former students, the most important of whom are:

Al-Sheikh Al-Ansari

Dawud b. Asad Allah b. 'Abd Allah Burujirdi

Ibrahim Musawi Qazwini

Muhammad Salih Baraghani

Mulla Hasan b. Muhammad 'Ali Yazdi

Mulla Husayn Wa'iz Tustari

Muhammad Sharif Mazandarani

Mulla Safar 'Ali Lahijani Qazwini



Al-Sayed Muhammad Shafi' Japalaqi

Ahmad b. 'Ali Mukhtar Gulpaygani

'Ali b. Muhammad Wali Qa'ini

Mirza Nasr Allah Mashhadi

Mirza Muhammad 'Ali b. Muhammad Husayn Shahristani

Mirza Muhammad Rida b. Muhammad Baqir Qazwini al-Khuwaysini.

Another significant role Al-Sayed Al-Mujahid had was his fatwa of jihad to protect the Shia borders in the Russo-Persia war. This critical historical incident is considered a significant event in his honorable life, and an important historical turning point in his biography, even more, in the history of Shias. Thus, it becomes clear why he is nicknamed: Al-Mujahid (The Warrior).

Al-Sayed Al-Mujahid left behind various highly valuable works such as:

Mafatih al-usul

Al-Wasa'il fi l-usul

Risalat hujjiyyat al-zann

Al-Manahil

'Umdat al-maqal fi tahqiq ahwal al-rijal

Al-Masabih fi sharh al-Mafatih li l-Kashani

Jami' al-'Aba'ir fi l-fiqh

Kitab fi al-aghlat al-mashhura

Al-Misbah al-bahir fi radd al-yadiri wa ithbat nubuwwat nabiyyina al-tahir

Based on the important historical roles, unique characteristics, and overlooked aspects Al-Sayed Al-Mujahid possessed, the Sheikh Al-Tusi Center for Studies and Examinations committed to holding an international scientific conference on the authority of Al-Sayed Muhammad Al-Mujahid Al-Tabatabaei. The conference aims to commemorate his memory and to preserve his tremendous hard work. In addition, it intends to supplement the Islamic library and fill scientific gaps by shedding light on various aspects of his life, biography, and sacrifices.

Astonishingly, Al-Sayed Al-Mujahid's works have not been published or examined until now. It is also surprising that there are no books, studies, theses, or scientific articles about Al-Sayed Al-Mujahid in Arabic, Persian, and foreign languages. The historical sources are scarce with information about him, and some of them, including errors and inaccurate information regarding the jihad fatwa. Therefore, the importance of holding this conference is undeniable.

The most important objectives of the conference are to shed light on the overlooked aspects of Al-Sayed Al-Mujahid's life and his scientific heritage, examine and publish his most important works, and study his role in the Russo-Persia war to respond to the false and fabricated allegations about his fatwa.

The conference's scientific committee followed meaningful and

accurate steps to hold the conference in the best and most complete way. The activities of the conference were divided into the following categories:

The First: Document Examinations of Al-Sayed Al-Mujahid's Works

Most of Al-Sayed Al-Mujahid's works are neither published nor examined and still in the form of manuscripts. Since some scientific centers have announced that they have begun to examine his two books in the field of Principles of Jurisprudence: (Mafatih Al-Usul) and (Al-Wasa'il Fi l-Usul), we turned to his most important remaining scientific works. Al-Sheikh Al-Tusi Center has also made great strides in examining Al-Manahel. This will be the first time these works will be examined and published, except for 'Umdat al-maqal, which was previously published.

The Second: Studies About Al-Sayed Al-Mujahid

Several independent studies have been written about Al-Sayed Al-Mujahid, in which we have tried to complete the various aspects of his scientific personality. This was through writing about the most important fields he mastered and highlighting his role in developing these sciences, such as Jurisprudence, Principles of Jurisprudence, Biographical Evaluation, and Hadith. Moreover, some studies looking at the most overlooked aspects of the personal and academic life of Al-Sayed Al-Mujahid have been written.

The Third: Researches and Articles

Researches and articles written on the personality of Al-Sayed Mujahid – especially the scientific ones – are varied with the variety of sciences and knowledge. Honorable students and eminent figures in the Islamic seminary and several Iraqi university professors wrote various researches. It must be noted that the participants were from different countries, including Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Kuwait.

The Fourth: Media Work About Al-Sayed Al-Mujahid

This category consists of numerous works, the most important of which was preparing a documentary film on the scientific and historical life of Al-Sayed Al-Mujahid.

In conclusion, we would like nothing but to express our heartfelt appreciation and gratitude to everyone who contributed and supported the formation of this scientific conference, even if it was just a prayer. In particular, we would like to mention the supreme religious authority, His Eminence Al-Sayed Ali Al-Husseini Al-Sistani, who like Al-Sayed Al-Mujahid, gave a fatwa of jihad without we would not have been able to hold such conferences. We pray to the Almighty to prolong his life.

We also thank the legal guardian of the Al-Abbas's (p) Holy Shrine, His Eminence Al-Sayed Ahmad Al-Safi, and all the honorable directors and officials of the Al-Abbas's (p) Holy Shrine.

Thanks are due to all the parties that contributed to the establishment of this conference, from institutions, scientific centers, and Islamic libraries, and we would like to mention in particular:

1. The Heritage Revival Center, (Al-Abbas's (p) Holy Shrine – Manuscript Department)
2. The Manuscripts Copying and Cataloging Center, (Al-Abbas's (p) Holy Shrine – Manuscript Department)
3. Karbala Heritage Center, (The Department of Islamic and Human Knowledge Affairs at the Al-Abbas's (p) Holy Shrine.)

We also thank the honorable Sheikhs and figures in the scientific committees, the technical cadres in the General Secretariat, the staff at Al-Sheikh Al-Tusi Center, and all the hands that contributed to the establishment of the conference. They have our sincere gratitude

and appreciation, and we ask Allah Almighty to accept their deeds and greaten their rewards, and our last supplication is that praise is to Allah, Lord of the worlds.

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The Islamic Seminary - Holy Qom

Abstract

Communication is self-evidently one of the most important social concepts. It is what allows us to pass information to other people, and to understand what is said to us. Thus, it is fundamental for building and developing societies. With that being said, people differ in their communication abilities, as some are better than others. One of the methods used to help enhance the quality of our communication is the usage of synonyms. This is because it makes our speech and text much more appealing and aids in providing a clear image in the mind of the listener and reader.

The topic of synonyms is usually known to be studied in the field of linguistics, yet what many are unaware of is that is also studied in Usul Al-Fiqh (the principles of jurisprudence). This goes back to the need for the field of Usul, as it gives the jurist the required ideologies to deal with the divine texts. Hence, scholars in the Islamic

seminaries have deeply studied the topic and brought up various theories concerning it.

One of the prominent figures in this field who profoundly studied this topic is the great Sayed Muhammad Al-Mujahid (b. 1180 /1766 – d. 1242 /1827) in his book Mafatih Al-Usul (The Keys to The Principles). This article intends to throw light not only on the topic, but on the works of the scholars of the Shia seminary. The article in summary is a translation of the major “keys” of the topic written by Al-Mujahid. When suitable a commentary explaining the translation is stated. It consists of an introduction, four keys, and a conclusion.

نظرة استدلالية في مبحث الترادف

للسيد محمد المجاهد رحمته الله

حبيب زعتر

الحوزة العلمية - قم المقدسة

الملخص

لا ريب في أهمية التخاطب والتواصل - سواء على المستوى اللفظي أو الكتبي - في تكوين وتطوير المجتمعات، إذ يساعدان على انتشار واكتساب المعرفة والمعلومات مع أفراد المجتمع، وبها تحفظ العلوم للأجيال القادمة، مع هذا نرى تفاوت الناس في القدرة على التخاطب والتواصل، فبعضهم أقدر من بعض، وتختلف أساليبهم وطرقهم في إيصال المفاهيم إلى مجتمعاتهم، ومن الطرق المذكورة لترقية سالكه إلى سمو البيان والفصاحة هو استعمال المرادفات، إذ به يجعل الكلام أكثر جاذبية ويساعد في نقش صورة واضحة في ذهن المتلقي.

الشائع هو أن هذا الموضوع يدرس في علم اللسانيات، ولكن ما يغفل عنه الكثيرون هو أنه قد أعطي حقه في علم أصول الفقه كذلك، إذ حاجة الفقيه إلى الأدوات المناسبة للتعامل مع النصوص الدينية يلزمه البحث عن مثل هذه

المواضيع، ولذا نرى فقهاءنا الأعلام قد اشبعوا هذا الموضوع تحقيقاً وتنقيحاً

ما يروى به الضمآن ويشعب به الجوعان، ومن ضمن تلك المجموعة المقدسة السيد الأجل الأعظم، الأكرم الأفخم، البحر الزاخر، والسحاب الماطر، الفائق على الأوائل والأواخر، صاحب التحقيقات الرشيقة، والتأليفات الأنيقة، كالمفاتيح والمناهل السيد محمد بن علي المجاهد الطباطبائي (1180 - 1242 هـ)، نور الله روضته وأعلى في الفردوس منزلته.

ليس هدف هذه المقالة إلقاء الضوء على الموضوع فحسب، بل على تراث علماء الحوزة الشيعية؛ ليعلم بذلك فضلهم وعزهم، وهي عبارة عن ترجمة ما ذكره السيد المجاهد في مفاتيح الأصول حول الموضوع، مع ذكر تعليقات توضيحية عند المناسبة، وهي مؤلفة من تمهيد، ثم مقدمة السيد في تعريف المرادف، ويتبع ذلك أربعة مفاتيح وخاتمة.

نسأل الله تعالى القبول وأن يرزقنا شفاعة السيد.

Introduction

The Shia seminaries have produced many gems, most of which are unfortunately unknown or criminally underrated outside the seminaries, and even between Shias. This can lead to the unclearness of the scientific history the Shia school of thought went through, and how it came to be today. As researchers miss out on knowing figures in the holy seminaries, they miss out on the chance to know a method of thought from the Shia ideology, and more importantly the manner in which Shia lifestyle in all its aspects was like at that era.

A prominent figure which has shockingly not been shed light upon is Al-Sayed Muhammad Al-Mujahid (b. 1180 /1766 – d. 1242 /1827). This scholar had many virtues, that make researching about him and his work significant in understanding the Shia school of thought. This includes the fact that he was born in a family of scholars. His Father was Al-Sayed Ali Al-Tabatab'i, the famous Shia authority and author of one of the most important books in Shia jurisprudence; *Riyad Al-Masa'il*. His grandfather from his mother's side was none other than Al-Wahid Al-Bihbahani, who played a vital role in erasing the Akhbari movement. His uncles were also well-respected scholars, and his father-in-law was the great Allama Bahr Al-Ulum.

Other virtues include the fact that he was the main Shia authority

after his father passed away, and the role he played during the period of Fath-Ali Shah Qajar, in defending the Iranian borders against Russians. Last but not least, what makes him special is the combination of his deep knowledge and existence at that specific era of thought. He was a walking encyclopedia and fountain of knowledge that lived in the era of a scientific boom.

Thank god that such a figure did not leave this world without leaving any of his knowledge behind, as his works include:

- Mafatih Al-Usul
- Al-Wasa'il fi l-usul
- Risalat hujjiyyat al-zann
- Al-Manahil
- 'Umdat al-maqal fi tahqiq ahwal al-rijal
- Al-Masabih fi sharh al-Mafatih li l-Kashani
- Jami' al-'Aba'ir fi l-fiqh
- Kitab fi al-aghlat al-mashhura
- Al-Misbah al-bahir fi radd al-yadiri wa ithbat nubuwwat

nabiyyina al-tahir