

Criticize and Review Blachere Research in the Field of Dateline of Quranic Suras

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Abstract: Purpose of “dateline of the Quran” is to determine date of revelation the Quranic suras. Considering that this issue is historical research. Correct method of research is based on historical evidence, creditable narrations and concepts and notions of verses and suras. Therefore, the Muslim Quran scholars, often have invoked in this field to narrated by Ibn Abbas and accordingly have dealt in arrangement of revelation of suras, however, since the majority of orientalist have put, tone and songs review, style of verses and suras as the basis and foundation of their research and have used citation of weak narrations, also have achieved incorrect results, so that their research results in presentation of arrangement the suras, not only is incompatible with arrangement of validity but also between their own arrangements is observed many differences and inconsistencies. This point indicates that their criteria and principles has not been nothing more than tastes and a pure fantasy. This study pays to explain, criticize and review of comments Regis Blachere in the field of dateline of Quranic suras.

Key words: Dateline, date of revelation, Mecca and Medina suras, Regis Blachere, Iran

INTRODUCTION

The term “History of the Quran” relatively is new term that has been established by Islamologists and Western Quran scholars. Before this century and in the works of predecessors Quranic Sciences such as Atghan Seyouty, Borhan Zarkesh and Manahel Al Erfan Zarghany is not found such words and phrases of course there have been principle of applicable and related content to it. In other words, in the Islamic world from the beginning, resources and material and discussions of the date of Quran have been raised; for example, in Sehyhyn, narratives has mentioned about how writing Quran and writers of revelation, in Atghan Seyouty, Borhan Zarkesh also has been proposed many articles about the history of Quran such as how to revelation of Quran and arrangement of suras and verses and naming the suras and being detained or not detained of their arrangement and sequence and the method of compiling of various codices and Uthman Orthography and different readings. In recent period, various writings about the history of the Quran have been written by the Orientalists. Since, the mid 13th century Orientalists such as Waile, Noldke, blachere, Rodvel, Muier, Herschfeld, Richard Bell Vegrym have tried to research in the field of dateline of Quranic. criticize and review their research reveals various aspects of this knowledge to Quran researchers. But given that this article pays to examines research of Blachere in the field of relevant, therefore, avoid from the processing to other investigations of researchers.

Regis Blachere: Regis Blachere is one of the researchers and French Quran researchers that has translated the Qur’an to French and has made West world familiar with this scripture. In Blachere translation, suras of the Quran have been ranked in order revelation. He has paide to review and explain the dateline of Quranic suras and verses and in his studies has accepted classification of Theodore Noldeke in the dateline and only a few cases have disagreement with him. Blachere accepts completely the proposal of Noldeke about three Meccan periods. the differences of his combination with plan of Noldeken are: He has put two suras, Ghalam and Zareiat at the beginning of the second period of Mackie while Noldeke has put them at the end of the first period of Meccan. While Noldeke has put them at the end of the first period of Meccan. Another he has brought Ensan In the first period of Meccan. Another difference is that Blachere has put “Asra” sura in the third period of Meccan but Noldeke has mentioned it in row second period of Meccan. Blachere has said about justify of difference order of suras in the first period of Meccan: I have prefer to collected the suras that have similar subject together, in independent classified and then between the classes that have more coordination and coherence, regarding the course of the mission of the Prophet, establishe sequence and order.

SURAS FEATURES IN THE FIRST STAGE OF MECCAN REVELATION

Blachere as Noldeke has considered features for each of stages of revelations Meccan and Medina-sur

classified and introduces them criterion for separating suras of each class of other classes. Beginning of Meccan revelation has coincided with the start of worship and vigil and prayer. Maybe it has been because the first Muslims were feeling the need to collecting 5 suras that consists prayers and supplications. One of the chapters was "Hamd" suras that was called the Fatehe, because in Islam the door of worship is opened by this suras. Verses of this stage in terms of style is generally composed of 6-10 syllables. End of the verse relies the song that benefit very rich and Immeasurable beauty and often two or three verses end with rhyme and lapel such as Mursalat suras.

Meccan suras features of an intermediate step of Meccan: In the second stage of Mecca revelation has been revealed 22 suras. That beginning of it is Kahf sura which relatively is long. This period ends with Najm surah. These suras are long and detailed and have diverse content. In suras "Al-Rahman" usually see traits such as eternity and eternity is ascribed to God. Distance principal beliefs of new community that had been established on teachings of the Quran in Mecca was clearly evident with the opposition groups. With a view to verses 81, 82, 91 and 92 suras of Mu'menun, completely can be understand intellectual distance. In terms of content, these verses answers to insults of pagans and with the reason remind truth to them.

Meccan suras features in the third stage: About 22 suras has been dedicated to the third stage. Between the chapters and verses of this period and the period before any fundamental difference can not be seen in content or in ways. Nevertheless, some interpretations of this period is similar to content of the verses that has been revealed after the year 622 AD in particular verses that has been revealed in the last 2 or 3 year of residence in Mecca. The tone of the dialogue of verses has song-like advice. Of course, these method has been used in the past, the only difference in the third stage in generalization addressed and dialogue that does not allocate to certain stratum of community. Some of the suras of this period have been designed by dividing triple "introduction, theme, result" and shows complete expansion of revelation in the second stage. These altered express needs that a Prophet felt in his call. In some cases in some cases has paid forced to rooting failures in society.

Features of Medina suras: Verses have been revealed to mission of the Prophet in Medina for ten years, established total of 24 short and long suras. In these suras frequent has come obey Allah and His Messenger. Final long of verses and words have similar song to each other and often is remarkable, at this point, twelve of

verses row can be seen to express some religious orders. In general verses of Medina both in terms of style and in terms of topics covered, represents a permanent communication and complete harmony of the Quran with the real needs of the the people of that country that did not exist in the past (Eskandarloo, 2005).

Criticize and review: Blachere theories about the dateline of verses, seen drawbacks, some of which has stated explicitly and others who constitute most of the doubts. That have hidden between his comments very skillful and subtle, they can be found by having carefully in his book.

BLACHERE DISCREPANCIES IN DETERMINING THE CRITERIA MECCAN AND MEDINA REVELATION

Blachere announces about the features of the first revelation In Mecca that beginning of Meccan revelation has coincided with the start of worship and vigil and prayer. Maybe it has been because the first Muslims were feeling the need to collecting 5 suras that consists prayers and supplications (Blachere, 1996). This statement of him is confirmed and acceptable. But Blachere disregarded with order of the chapters of the Quran according to mentioned characteristics and among the first suras mentioned by him has said Zoha suras. While in this suras has not stated anything about worship and vigil and prayer. In addition Blachere knows Fatehe verses according to the classification criteria of subject, one of first 5 suras has been revealed in earlier Mackie revelation and in Islam the door of worship is opened by this suras but he has introduced this sura the 45th suras that has been revealed in revelation of suras timetable.

Blachere tells expressed suras features in middle period Meccan that this suras are long and detailed and has diverse content while we know most of the suras Quran are long and detailed and has diverse content and this feature is not related to a specific suras, this features in Surah Baqarah where there is topics such as the story of the Prophets, topics and issues of jurisprudence, historical topics, spiritual and moral matters, fundamentals of beliefs, Qibla changes, the creation of man mentioned. Another issue that Blachere has put to means to diagnose suras of this period is issues afterlife and praise and glorify God and belief in the oneness and his eternity. Also, there is in the first suras, in Mecca times such as al-haaqqa, Ekhlas and even Medina suras such as the Hashr, Hadid and Saf. In suras al-haaqqa come afterlife issues and these suras on the theory of Blachere has put the row first suras in Mecca. So, features mentioned by Blachere in Middle times of Mecca does not have of two recall and precision indicating for division and order of the of the Holy Quran.

The difference classification of verses in terms of Blachere with the Muslims: Blachere has announced about the division of the Qur'anic suras. He preferred to gathered the suras have similar subject together in separate classes and then between classes that have most Consistency with themselves, regarding the course of the mission of the Prophet (PBUH), establish the sequence and order. But the fact is that this classification criteria of suras have been caught him in classified some suras to parts or different dates so, this is the main source of his error in dating of the Quran which regulates the chapter and move them has refused from providing any argument and justification of the Quran, intellectual, historical and scientific.

He has not expressed any of his works and proofs acceptable criterion for choosing Medina and Meccan suras and has not expressed proof and evidence that these symptoms extracted of it (Eskandarloo, 2005). So, his reference in this field of his studies for us are in aura of ambiguity.

Inconsonance suras features of Meccan and Medina in terms of Blachere and Muslims: Blachere in his research has expressed features and criteria to determine Meccan and Medina suras which has nothing in common With diagnostic criteria of Meccan and Medina verses approved by the Muslims. For example, he argues that the verses of Meccan were been short, sometimes for two words have been revealed. While civil of verses of Medina were been long and sometimes is reached the size of a page (Blachere, 1996). It is noteworthy that long and short of verses of the Holy Quran is God's internment and not jurisprudential, therefore, the Prophet (PBUH) according to the requirements audience from God to get these verses and has been transmitted to people. And in that manner and style of the Arab word has included in both environments Mecca and Medina (Eskandarloo, 2005). Short suras of Meccan is not only by the influence of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) from the people of Mecca (due to the low levels of their understand) but of course is the process of logical and rational guidance of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). So that, fledgling community time of the Prophet must first remove dirt belief, cultural, religious, economic and... And then when the black and contaminants were removed and were ready to accept monotheism and the unity of God provides, sub laws and Sharia law are announced. This is the miracles of the Holy Quran. By recognizing circumstances and requirements of the audience, affect on them and they educate people that become the symbol and model of worship, sacrifice, dedication and effort.

Less attention of Blachere to rhetoric and eloquence of verses: Blachere has defined short of Meccan verses, because of the weakness and degeneration of Mecca society and its residents while short of Meccan verses can not be, the reason for the decline and weak social and community regression Mecca. But in terms of science of rhetoric this issue represents ultimately Oratory of Holy Quran and good briefness and brevity as God in this suras. Briefness and brevity In words indicates growth and perfection of audience and signs understanding and intelligence. Blachere from plot of this issues consider to introduce the Quran that have heterogeneous components and unrelated ring Which are subject to certain conditions and under the influence of the social environment and consequently the Qur'an not a miracle but known the words of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). In the first place accepted the effect of the people of Mecca and so to his viewpoints in Mecca were violent and away from high education that later learned in Medina from people of the book.

Diagnostic criteria of Blachere in Meccan and Medina verses: Blachere in his book states, depictions of heaven and hell have been raised in the period of Medina. However, the reality is that the descriptions of heaven and hell can not be an accurate and sufficient criterion for distinction between suras and determine the time and place of the descent of them. Because heaven and hell have been described in various other suras, for example, while these verse in Blashr dating is related to the third period of Meccan revelation.

SILENCE HADITH OF THE PROPHET IN THE OPINION OF BLACHERE

Blachere believes in dating and determine date of verses should only get help the Qur'an and tradition has preferred that remain silent on this issue while this statement of Blachere also is serious criticizable, Blachere in this sensitive has ignored narrations and Hadiths exported from the Prophet (PBUH) and the Imams (AS) Because in this case general and particular Narrations of the Prophet (PBUH) has been quoted and has been reached into our hands by his companions, because companions see, divine revelation and ears to hear the Prophet (PBUH) In Quranic verses that has been revealed to him. They recognized time and place of the descent of divine of verses and had total control in divine revelation it. As a result of this, also followers classified heard the details of it from helpers and companions of the Prophet (PBUH) and spoke for his next generation. Traditions related to the revelation occasions of verses of Holy Quran (revelation occasions means recognizing time,

place, personal, social and has been other fields that fall Fi or part of the verses and gathered the traditions that in occasion of revelation of Holy Quran will also be included traditions which say of these events suggests that the Revelation occasions Narrations (Pirouzfard and Mahdavi, 2009), narrations descending order of verses of Holy Quran (narrations are traditions descending order which show revelation of order verses of the Quran from the first stage to the last stage of the descent of the (Fattahy and Rajabzade, 2008). Narrations abrogating (abrogation is that the ruling of constant religious orders in effect of time is spent and times that sentence be removed. Abrogation When it comes that the previous sentence replaces the new decree. Early penalty say abolished and the latter decree say abrogating narrations that indicate that the provisions of abrogating and abrogated abrogating and the abrogated narrations say and the abrogated, Mecca and Medina traditions (narrations that indicate the time and place and be rhetorical Holy Quran Mecca and Medina traditions say. In the words of companions has been transferred to the next generation. That Blashr by rejecting narrations and hadiths of the Prophet and Imams (AS) have been deprive them to their research and study.

CONCLUSION

Meccan and Medina verses of Holy Quran have standards and specific features that this criteria has come in resources and study books Shiites and Sunnis. Criteria and standards that are related to time, place and type of audience addressed of the Quran from the viewpoint of Richard bell Orientalist scholars of the Quran, mentioned in resources and the authentic books. It is surprising, given that Blashr from resources and Muslims books has used for his research why criteria and standards of Mecca and Medina verses (Panah, 2012) in related books

including the criteria and standards of Muslims has been diagnostic verses of Mecca and the effect of the Islamic, it has not been studied. Comment of orientalists, especially Blashr, about dating of the Quran based on the style and appearance of verses, existence of order and rhyme at the beginning and end of the verses of the Quran, don't have recall and precision and necessary and sufficient so that, all suras based on them separate to each other and classified. In other words, in terms of style, there have been changes over the years of revelation but there is no reason that all the verses that have identical and similar style belonging to a particular period and do not found in other courses. It is worth mentioning that rely on factors (style) can not be correctly criterion for be considered separate different periods revelation. Revelation stage Meccan continues, about 13 year and certainly such period is not enough for the formation of (style). So can not rely to divide stages Meccan to three brief period factors (style).

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