

Indicators of Exaggeration in Shiite Sources and its Reflection in the Hadiths and Narrations of the Inscriptions of the Holy Shrine of Imam Reza (PBUH)

Abstract

The Holy Shrine of Razavi is regarded as one of the most significant structures of the Shi'ah belief. Therefore, by examining the works and inscriptions of this historical compound, it is conceivable to appreciate some of the concepts of the Shia religion. Exaggeration in religion is one of the most important threats that impend religion at any time mostly consisting of incorrect beliefs in this field. Superstitious beliefs and thoughts are among the most inappropriate religious beliefs. These beliefs can produce negative results in various fields related to religion. In the Islamic world, during the midst of the first century of Hijri, that is, in the duration of the caliphate of Hazrat Ali (PBUH), extravagant ideas or excesses in religious beliefs among Muslims emerged. In the following centuries, these beliefs not only did not disappear, but continued their way openly and secretly, until during the time of Sadiqin (PBUH), they turned into currents that systematically falsified hadiths and propagated beliefs. In the present research, carried out using descriptive and analytical method and relying on the data of library resources, it is strived to explain exaggeration from the point of view of the Holy Quran and the narrations of the Innocents, which sometimes causes methods such as examining documents and trusting famous sayings and books to be ineffective in their diagnosis. Then, by examining and analyzing three examples of important hadiths that have been used as proofs for Ghulat ideas, the way to discover the exaggerated beliefs by relying on the method emphasized by the Imams, the explanation and rejection of these ideas will be revealed. On the other hand, in the inscriptions of Imam Reza's shrine, some indicators of exaggeration and features contradicting it are evident.

Research aims:

1. Recognizing the signs of exaggeration in Islam and its causes.

٢. Examining the issue of exaggeration in the hadiths and narrations of the inscriptions of the Holy Shrine of Imam Reza (PBUH).

Research questions:

١. What are the reasons for the emergence of exaggerated ideas in the Islamic society?
٢. Has the issue of exaggeration been mentioned in the hadiths and narrations of the inscriptions of the shrine of Imam Reza (PBUH)?

Keywords: Ghulat thoughts, religious beliefs, opinions, exaggeration, Shrine of Imam Reza (PBUH).

Introduction

In general, religious belief can be mentioned as a type of ideology that conforms to reality. Among the most important issues threatening religion are false religious beliefs that can gradually move religion away from its intended path and goal and prevent believers from attaining correct knowledge. One of the types of incorrect religious beliefs is exaggeration and overstatement in subordinate beliefs related to religion. Exalted beliefs in their most severe form can cause a religious person to leave the circle of religion and act just opposite to the purpose of the faith. Another corrupt effect is the challenge of religion in the face of reason and science. Although there is no expectation that the human intellect or scientific achievements can justify and explain everything that exists in the field of religion, the opposition of some noble beliefs and ideas to the intellect and science can lead to unfounded and unfair challenges and thus hinder the conversion to religion. Likewise, the conflict between these beliefs and the principles and foundations of religion brings a kind of confusion and conflict within the religion, which can be the source of disagreement among religious people. All this while identifying and cutting the roots of these thoughts, it is possible to prevent the emergence and spread of the aforementioned challenges and differences.

In fact, the beliefs that come from religion are based on the ideas that people take from their religion. In this research, after passing on the subject of exaggeration, it is explained from the point of view of the Holy Qur'an and the narrations of the Infallibles and then by referring to their main

method to promote their ideas during the time of Imam Baqir (PBUH) and Imam Sadiq (PBUH), that is, forgery of hadith, by examining and rejecting some examples of the most important examples of exaggerated hadiths, the foundation of the hypocritical beliefs based on these narrations are undermined. In this regard, the method recommended by religious leaders is to refer to the book of God and authentic hadiths in order to protect the religion from the false beliefs derived from some hadiths and its consequences. It should be noted that among the many works that have dealt with the subject of overstatement in Hadiths, some have been used in this research, two works have entered this field with the perspective of Hadith criticism, one is the book "Exaggeration (Introduction to Ghulat's Thoughts and Beliefs in Religion)" by Salehi Najafabadi and the other book "Three Discourses in Philosophy" by Joya Jahanbakhsh. Therefore, by paying attention to the above contents, this research investigates exaggerated from the perspective of the Holy Qur'an and the hadiths of the Innocents.

The method of this research follows an analytical method and an attempt has been made to compare different concepts with each other, draw conclusions and dispute current statements. The method of collecting information is also a library method and statistics and numbers have been avoided except in cases where they are necessary to guide the topic. Referring to first-hand sources are the main source of attaining the required data; therefore, in order to refer to such sources that legal books, documents, treaties, contracts, laws, documents and regulations, as well as second-hand sources such as reports, publications, news and information; apart from web search, the author has personally visited many libraries and scientific centers, including the National Library of Iran, Tehran University Library and many more.

Conclusion

Finally, we came to the conclusion that religious beliefs based on rational, sensual and infallible foundations are valid. By reviewing the process of hypocrisy and some of the narrations related to it, and especially by examining examples of hadiths, it is known that unfortunately the Ghulats, whose opinions outside of moderation were always rejected by the Ahl al-Bayt (PBUH), were able to introduce their false hadiths and fabricated beliefs. Some of the Shiites are successful in the hadith books and in the religious beliefs. In the meantime, according to the method of Ashab Ghalu

in falsifying and attributing hadith, methods such as extracting the chain of transmission and trusting hadith books and elders, as well as trusting famous sayings and beliefs, are not enough in the study of hadiths alone. Therefore, the most reliable remaining method in knowing these narrations is to present doubtful narrations and other reliable hadiths, a method that was ordered by the Imams (PBUH) and was used in this article to examine the hadiths that relied on the authenticity of exaggerated thoughts and based on that, some of the most important beliefs and beliefs, such as believing in the Creator and Sustainer of the Ahl al-Bayt (AS) or attributing some divine privileges to them and also using baseless interpretations in their dignity were rejected.

Avoiding being drawn into the abyss of extreme or excessive love or the lack of proper understanding of its limits and framework, causes the creation of deviant thoughts. Therefore, Imams have warned us from this mistaken way. In condemning this kind of love, Imam Zain al-Abidin says: "Indeed, the Jews loved Aziz (PBUH) until they said some exaggerated words about him, while neither Aziz was from them nor they from Aziz; and the Christians loved Jesus (PBUH) and what exaggerated statements did they make about him while neither Jesus was from them, nor Jesus (PBUH) from them. And the same tradition will also apply to us, a group of Shiites will love us, as much as the Jews said about Aziz and what the Christians said about Jesus, so they are not from us and we are not from them. Of course, a point that should not be overlooked is that one must carefully and carefully distinguish the scientific opinion of exaggeration from non-exaggeration, because some of the theorems and issues that are assumed in the initial view of exaggeration, such as the fifth assumption in the words of the late Sabzevari are not exaggeration, and they even have very deep and precise meanings in Islamic teachings, which can be identified from exaggeration with care and thought. In this way, by distorting the credibility of these narrations, to remove and prevent their unpleasant consequences in the field of religion, such as conflict. Religion will be helped by reason or differences between religious people in this field. In numerous hadiths and narrations that have been reflected in the Razavi Shrine, examples of Shi'ah beliefs due to interest in Imams can be seen.

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