# MASTER'S PROGRAMME IN BASIC ISLAMIC SCIENCES

# SEMESTER I (COMPULSORY COURSES)

# TIB501 SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH TECHNIQUES AND PUBLICATION ETHICS

Concepts related to scientific research and its importance, Stages of scientific research, Topic selection, research resources, research draft plan and work plan, collecting and evaluating the information and writing, Issues to be considered in writing, main topics of scientific research, Individual resource management programmes, use of programmes such as al-mektebetu'ş-şamile and Word. The concept of publication ethics and related principles

**TIB503 MASTER THESIS PREPARATION**

To work together with the counsellor faculty member and to determine the thesis topic, to ensure the preparation of the thesis

**TIB505 SPECIALITY FIELD COURSE**

Evaluation of the study subjects of all graduate students under the supervision of the supervisor and new developments in these subjects, following the current scientific publications.

# SEMESTER I (ELECTIVE COURSES)

# TIB507 HISTORY OF ARABIC LITERATURE-

Jahiliyya period Poetry: city and desert poets, Muallakat'tan selected poems, Jahiliyya period Prose: oratory and the issue, Islam and poetry, types of poetry in the Islamic period, the subject, form and style features of poetry in the Islamic period , prose in the Islamic period The effect of the Qur'an and Hadith on language and literature, Prose types: Oratory, kitabet, vasiyyet, tevkiat, words of wisdom, Hz. The Prophet's Farewell Sermon and Letters,lettersof Hulefâ-i Râshidin, examples from Nehcu l-Belâğa Poetry in the Umayyad period, examples from the Umayyad period poetry.

# TIB509 CLASSICAL ARABIC LITERATURE TEXTS

In this course, which aims to read and understand classical Arabic texts effectively and to know their prominent qualities in terms of concept and style, the student recognises classical Arabic literature, knows the literary genres of the classical period closely, gains the ability to analyse the literary texts in question, learns the terminology and stylistic qualities of classical Arabic literary texts, To be informed about the contents of the texts pointed out, to see closely the literary texts written in the form of poetry and prose in the Jahiliyya period, to learn the examples of poetry and prose in the Islamic period and the subject, form and stylistic features of these texts, to recognise the types of prose such as oratory, wisdom, kitabet, testament and tevkiat. Examines the letters sent by the Prophet Muhammad and Hulafe-i rashidinin and becomes aware of the prominent literary elements. Reads classical texts from various fields of Arabic literature and becomes familiar with classical Arabic literary texts with appropriate literary examples and gains the ability to translate it into Turkish.

# TIB511 CLASSICAL TEXT CRITICISM

Translations of selected texts from works written in classical Arabic on history, literature, language, biography and poetry are made, language and stylistic features are emphasised.

# TIB513 ARABIC LANGUAGE (SARF-NAHIV

Verb and verb chapters from the subjects of Sarf science, Meanings of Zaid chapters, Verbs in terms of sentence and sarf, Müteaddi and necessary, Malum and unknown, Aksamı seba, Mücerred and zaidlik in nouns, Ism-i perpetrator, name meful, adjective müşebbehe, tezkir and tennis, mankus, maksur, memdud, Müfred, müsenna and jemi, meaning and zaidlik in letters, hemzenin situations, ilal and ibdal, imale and waqf.

# TIB515 CLASSICAL ARAB LANGUAGEAND LITERATURE LITERATURE

In this course, basic literature books, literary criticism and eloquence books, dictionaries, philological works, grammar books, biography and index books are learned.

# TIB517 ARUZ (PROSODY)

Basic elements of the science of Aruz, Zihafs and illets, Tavil, medîd, Basît, Vâfir, Kâmil, Hezec, Recez, Remel, Serî, Munserih, Hafîf, Mudari, Muktedab, Muctes, Mutekarib, Mutedârek.

# TIB519 HISTORY OF HADITH

General information about the History of Hadith is given. In this context, the periods of the History of Hadith, the general characteristics of these periods, prominent figures and literature are introduced. In addition, the sources of the History of Hadith and their place in the science of Hadith and the data obtained from these sources are outlined.

# TIB521 CERH AND MODIFICATION (TADEEL) IN HADITH

The definition of the concepts of jarh and tadil, the birth and importance of the science of jarh and ta'dîl, the basic factors that reveal the science of jarh and ta'dîl, the concepts of jarh, the concepts of tadil, the strata of the ravis, the methods of jarh and tadil, the methods of jarh and tadil scholars and the methods they use in their works, the problem of subjectivity in jarh and tadil, the form and reliability of jarh and tadil information will be covered.

# TIB523 METHOD IN HADITH

To recognise the factors that caused the emergence of the hadith methodology and the factors that caused the emergence of the hadith methodology and the personalities who witnessed this emergence from the early periods to the present day. The main objectives of this course are to reveal the hadith method, which has become a discipline by emerging to find solutions to some problems, and to reveal the change in time in the works written in this field.

# TIB525 SOURCES OF HADITH SCIENCE

In this course, Sahifa, Juz, Jami', Musannef, Sunen, Muvatta, Mu'cem, Musned, etc. written to collect narrations from the Sahaba period, as well as tabakat and history books written to recognise the ravs. In addition to these, it is aimed to familiarise the student with the hadith procedural literature written to learn the concepts used in the science of hadith and the types of narration.

# TIB527 CLASSICAL HADITH TEXTS READINGS

To learn what hadith texts were compiled in the first period, to recognise the types of Musnad, Jami', Musannef, Sunen, Mu'cem etc. written in these periods. Some of the main objectives of this course are to learn for which benefit these works were written, the method adopted by the author, the benefits of this method to the reader and the researcher, and finally to determine whether they bear the traces of religious and political debates in the periods in which they were written.

# TIB529 BIOGRAPHIES IN HADITH LITERATURE

Hadith critics have stipulated that for a narration to be reliable, the narrator must be reliable and just. If a person has these characteristics, only the hadiths he narrates can be trusted. The number of hadith narrators in history has reached hundreds of thousands. Hadith munakkids tried to record these narrators with their researches and distinguished between weak and reliable narrators by examining the competence of these narrators to narrate hadith. Thanks to this course, the student will learn the method followed by the munakkids in writing biographies, the concepts used in determining the status of the rav and the meaning of these concepts in the science of hadith.

# TIB531 HISTORY OF ISLAMIC LAW

The Prophet's period and features of Islamic law; Sahabah, Tabiin period and features; The formation of sects and sects period; Taklid and Tahric period, Islamic law today.

# TIB533 SOURCES OF USUL AL-FIQH

Definition, birth, organisation, historical development and basic literature of Fiqh Usul; The essence and purpose of Fiqh Usul; Evidence of Sharī'ah rulings:definition of the Book, its characteristics, its source value and its place among the sources;definitionof the Sunnah, its types and its source value; Haber-i vahid and the acts of the Prophet. Definition, conditions, types and judgement of ijma; Definition of qiyas, its source value, its ratios, its conditions; Definition, conditions, methods of determining the cause, the concepts of ta'lil and wisdom; Mesalih-i murssele, istihsan, custom, sedd-i zerâyi', shar'u men kablenâ, sahabî jurisprudence, Istishab and related examples; The order and bindingness of the evidence.

# TIB535 COMPARATIVE ISLAMIC LAW

Reasons for the disagreement of Islamic jurists; The emergence processes of Islamic law schools; Comparative law literature; Prayer, zakat, fasting and pilgrimage in comparative law; Election method procedures, state and government forms in comparative law; Legal responsibility, criminal responsibility, judicial procedures and methods, means of proof, statute of limitations in comparative law; international treaties.

# TIB537 ISLAMIC FAMILY LAW

Concepts of family and marriage in general; Judgement and consequences of engagement; Constituent elements of marriage; Conditions of validity, validity and necessity of marriage; Temporary and permanent obstacles to marriage; Nullity of marriage; Personal judgement and consequences of marriage; Financial judgement and consequences of marriage; Termination of marriage in family law in general; Talaq, types, judgement and consequences; Termination of marriage by mutual agreement (muhâlea/hul'); Termination of marriage by court decision; Legal consequences of termination of marriage.

# TIB539 UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLES IN ISLAMICLAW

Definition of the rules of Külli Kaideler; Terminology related to the rules of Külli Kaideler; Development process of the rules of Külli Kaideler; Literature related to the rules of Külli Qadis; Mecelle and studies related to Mecelle; Studies related to the rules of Mecelle, Classification and explanation of the rules of Külli Kaideler.

# TIB541 THEOLOGY-PHILOSOPHY RELATIONSHIP

General information is given about the relationship between the science of theology and philosophy since its birth. In particular, the influence of philosophy on the science of theology in the müteahhirun period is studied; the situation in which the science of theology evolved in terms of subject matter is discussed. The life of the authors who are known both as philosophers and theologians and their contribution to the period called philosophical theology are evaluated; the basic works they wrote on this subject are reviewed.

# TIB543 TERMINOLOGY OF KALAM

General information is given about some terms which are indispensable for the science of theology and which are mentioned in almost every source. The relations between some other terms related to the terms studied are determined. General information about the thesis or articles written about the term is given.

# TIB545 CLASSICAL KALAM TEXTS I

Selected texts are read from the basic sources of the science of theology, which are considered as the bedside books that have left their mark on the period of mutakaddimun- müteahhirun and later periods. When the texts are read, the basic features of the period in which the text was written and the theological perspective are evaluated. The texts are not focused on a single sect; texts from the basic sources of all sects are preferred.

# TIB547 COSMOLOGY OF KALAM

The theologians' ideas about God and the universe and their approaches to the formation of the universe from the first periods of the systematic emergence of the science of theology are discussed. In particular, the representatives of the understanding of cosmology shaped on substance-arase and their approaches to the formation of the universe are evaluated. In addition, information is also provided about the current state of theological cosmology. Works on cosmology from both the early and later periods are discussed and the lessons are tried to be taught from basic sources.

# TIB549 MU'TAZILA THEOLOGICAL SYSTEM

General information is given about the birth, historical development, pioneers and basic sources of Mutazila, which is the first sect formed systematically in the history of theology. In addition, the course is enriched with some texts from the works of Mutazilite scholars.

# TIB551 KALAM KNOWLEDGE THEORY

The epistemology/the theory of knowledge on which the methodology of theology is built is discussed. The means of knowledge used by the theologians are studied. It is tried to give general information about the definitions of knowledge of the sects, the differences between knowledge and non-knowledge elements such as ignorance, conjecture, etc.

# TIB553 METHODOLOGY IN KALAM

The methods and methods followed by the science of theology after its birth are discussed. Works written on the methodology of theology are read. Arabic sources written on this subject are also utilised.

TIB555 METHODOLOGY OF EXEGESIS ANDITS LITERATURE

The basic concepts of tafsir methodology are given. The main and secondary sources of tafsir methodology are introduced and it is stated how to benefit from them. Basic and contemporary works of Qur'anic sciences are introduced. The sources of controversial issues related to the method of tafsir are introduced. Examples from the Qur'an related to the Qur'anic sciences are shown and analysed.

# TIB557 MÛSHKİLU'L-KUR'AN (APPARENTLY CONTRADICTORY VERSES IN THE QURʾĀN

The dictionary and term meaning of the concept of Müşkilü'l-Qur'an is analysed. The changes in the concept of Mushkil al-Qur'an throughout the history of tafsir are emphasised. Concepts such as mubhem, mücmel and hafi, which are closely related to the concept of müşkil, are also discussed. In the course, Abdulcelil Candan's "Verses stuck in the mind while reading the Qur'an: Müşkilü'l-Kur'ân" is read and the meaning of some of the verses written in the work and tried to be analysed by accepting it as mushkil is discussed and evaluations are made. In addition, some books and articles on the subject are evaluated.

# TIB559 HISTORY OF EXEGESIS AND ITS LITERATURE

Definition, importance, purpose, terms and concepts related to tafsir are given. The birth of tafsir, the Prophet, the Prophet's, the ashab, the tabiinin's understanding of tafsir and examples are given. Different approaches in exegesis and their reasons are mentioned. Contemporary tafsir schools and their features are introduced. Information about the types of tafsir is given with examples.

# TIB561 RELATIONSHIPBETWEEN QUR'ĀNAND QIRĀʾA

In the history of Islamic thought in the classical and modern periods, the discussions on the essence of the Qur'an are firstly tried to be determined by a descriptive method.

Subsequently, whether qira'at is Qur'an or not is analysed with an analytical method.

Thus, it is tried to determine whether the Qur'ân and Qira'at are two separate truths or two different forms of the same nature.

The main outlines are as follows: (i) Discussions on the nature of the Qur'an, (ii) Discussions on the belonging of the words of the Qur'an, (iii) Discussions on whether the Qur'an is qira'at or whether qira'at is the Qur'an, (iv) The science of qira'at and its importance, (v) The origin and history of qira'at, (vi) Types of qira'at, (vii) The effect of qira'at on exegesis.

# TIB563 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN QURAN AND SUNNAH

# RELATİONSHIP BETWEEN QURAN AND SUNNAH

The concepts, subjects and sources of the Qur'an and Sunnah are given. Information is given about the concept of Sunnah and its historical development. The basic features of the Qur'an, the place of the Qur'an in religion are examined. The relationship between the Qur'an and the Sunnah and the position of the Sunnah against the Qur'an and the discussions on these issues are given. Nesh, nasih, mensuh, human, rasul and the Prophet's duties (notification, declaration, invitation, invitation, promotion, ta'lim, and purification) are interpreted.

# TIB565 CLASSICAL TAFSIR TEXTS-I

Tafsir books belonging to the classical period are introduced. Classical tafsir texts are read. Differences between tafsirs are shown. The potential of meaning created by classical exegesis, which has an important place in the tradition of tafsir, is revealed.

# TIB567 CLASSICAL SUFI TEXTS-I

The first period Sufi works expressed as Sufi classics are introduced. Some selected texts from these works are read. Information is given about the life interpretations of the authors who wrote these works.

# TIB569 MYSTICAL THOUGHT AND CONCEPTS-I

Information is given about the Sufi terms found in the works on Sufism. The meanings that Sufis attribute to these terms are mentioned. Information about Sufi states and stations is given.

# TIB571 PERSIAN SUFI TEXTS-I

Information is given about the lives and works of Sufis who wrote works in Persian. Some texts from the Persian works are read together. The sects established and developed in Persian speaking regions are mentioned. Necessary information about the social functions of Sufism in these regions is given.

# TIB573 EARLY SUFI HISTORY

It is explained that Sufism emerged as asceticism in the early periods of Islam. Starting from the Prophet, information is given about how the sahâba, tâbiîn and tebeü't-tâbiîn placed asceticism at the centre of life. The biographies of some Sufis who lived in the first period are mentioned. The meanings they attributed to the words Sufism and Sufi are mentioned.

# TIB575 LEVELS OF EXISTENCE IN MYSTICISM

The terms related to wahdat al-wujūd are mentioned. Ibn al-'Arabī's Sufi personality and thought are explained and his contribution to Islamic thought is presented. It is explained what the Sufis base their thoughts about religion and the world on.

# TIB577 MYSTICISM IN ISLAMIC THOUGHT

Sufi concepts in Basic Islamic Sciences are mentioned. Information is given about the important tariqats of the Islamic world and history. Necessary information about the social functions of Sufism is given.

# TIB579 PROCEDURE IN ISLAMIC SCIENCES

This course focuses on how Islamic sciences should be understood and which basic principles should be followed.

# TIB581 THE VALUE AND FUNCTION OF ISLAMIC LAW

This course includes; "our heritage of fiqh and its reflections", "the meaning, value and function of fiqh", "the characteristics of fiqh and the mechanisms that give it dynamism", "the position of fiqh among Islamic sciences and its effect on social life", "the problems of fiqh in the modern period", "the actuality of fiqh and solutions to these problems".

# TIB583 HISTORY OF TEXTIFICATION OF THE QUR'AN AND ITS EFFECT ON QIRATS

To have knowledge about the narration of the Qur'an, its transcription and the differences of Qiraat. To have detailed information about the source of the differences in the Qur'an while the Qur'an is being collected. In addition to this, to have information about the method followed by the commission established while collecting the verses of the Qur'an and the way in which some problems arising in this regard are resolved.

# TIB585 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KIRAAT AND SEVEN LETTERS

Information is given about the definition of qiraat and how many parts it is divided into. The relationship between qiraat and letter is declared. The meaning of the letter in the science of Qiraat is explained. Information is given about what the seven letters in the hadiths are. Are the seven letters and qiraat the same things or are they different subjects? Information about this will be given.

# TIB587 KIRAAT SCIENCE AND HISTORY

Information about the birth process of the science of Qiraat is given. Information about the basic sources related to the subject is given. Information is given about the general situation of qiraats during the Prophet, Prophet Abu Bakr, and Prophet Uthman. Information is given about the relationship of the Mushafs collected by Hz. Abu Bakr and Hz. Osman with the qiraats.

# TİB589 INTRODUCTION TO SUFI HISTORY

This course aims to explore the origins and development of Sufism in the Islamic world, its fundamental concepts, significant figures, and Sufi movements. Students will gain knowledge about the historical position of Sufism, its social and cultural impacts, and major Sufi orders and their founders. Additionally, the course will cover the analysis of Sufi texts and the influence of Sufism on literature, art, and thought.

# TİB591 MYSTICISM IN THE OTTOMAN PERIOD

This course aims to examine the role and impact of Sufism during the Ottoman Empire. It will cover the fundamental concepts of Ottoman Sufism, significant Sufi orders, notable Sufi figures, and the influence of Sufi movements on social and cultural life during this period. Students will deeply analyze Ottoman Sufi literature, the effects of Sufi orders on political and religious life, and the place of Sufism in Ottoman culture.

# TİB593 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MYSTICISM AND FIQH

This course aims to examine the relationship between Sufism and Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh), two significant disciplines of Islamic thought. The course will explore the interactions between the spiritual dimensions of Sufism and the legal and devotional aspects of fiqh. Students will analyze the points of harmony and conflict between Sufism and fiqh throughout history, the perspectives of notable Sufi and jurist figures, and the roles and impacts of these two disciplines within Islamic society.

**TIB 595 PHONETIC PROPERTIES OF QURAN LETTERS**

Information is given about the structural features of the letters of the Qur'an. Of these features, those related to the adjectives of the letters are shown in practice. Works on this subject are introduced with a certain method.

**TIB597 CLASSICAL TAFSIR METHODS**

Information is given about the methods of tafsir such as narration, philological, theological, theological, jurisprudential, al-Ishari scientific, etc. These methods are demonstrated practically on selected tafsir texts. Tafsirs that are characterized by a certain method are introduced.

**TIB599 CLASSICAL TAFSIR PROBLEMS**

The problems of classical tafsir understanding are discussed. In this framework, literal and fragmentary readings and the problems they create are analyzed. In addition, information is given about issues such as Meccan-Madanian and naskh, which play an important role in understanding the Qur’an correctly.

# TIB601 QUR'AN-SIRAH RELATIONSHIP

# The wisdom of the descent of the Qur’an in succession is emphasized. In this framework, the background of the Qur’an’s guidance, encouragement and criticism of the Prophet is examined. The importance of reading the Qur’an within the framework of Sirah is emphasized. The studies carried out in this context are introduced. The subject is concretized on the selected verses.

# TIB607 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TAFSIR AND THEOLOGY

When we look at the history of Islamic thought, it is noticed that tafsir studies have been greatly influenced by theological debates in the historical process. This influence is particularly evident in the tafsir texts prepared by Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī and his successors. In this context, it is possible to talk about the relationship between exegesis and theology. In this course, the relationship between tafsir and theology is analyzed with reference to various suras and verses of the Qurʼān. Thus, it is aimed to theoretically examine the issues such as the essence of the Qur'an, khalq al-Qurʼān and iʻjāz al-Qurʼān, which the two disciplines deal with jointly.

**TIB609RESEARCH METHODS IN TAFSIR**

# Tefsir alanında bilimsel araştırma metodları, bağımsız olarak yöntem ve literatür bilgisini ele almayı gerektiren bir kapsama sahiptir. Bu bağlamda burada gerek bu alandaki kaynakların zenginliği gerekse online veritabanlarının çeşitliliği ele alınmaktadır. Ayrıca tefsir alanında konu seçimi, literatür taraması ve tez yazımı hususunda rehberlik sağlanması amaçlanmaktadır.

# Scientific research methods in the field of tafsir have a scope that requires independent knowledge of methodology and literature. In this context, both the wealth of resources in this field and the diversity of online databases are discussed here. It also aims to provide guidance on topic selection, literature review and thesis writing in the field of tafsir.

# TIB611 QURANIC SCIENCES AND LITERATURE

# This course will focus on two main areas. The first of these is concepts and literature. In this area, the concepts of “Qur'an”, “science” and “Qur'anic sciences” will be defined and their framework will be drawn, the historical adventure of the term Qur'anic sciences will be examined. The first works written in this field will be tried to be identified. Important works written during the process will be sorted and the content changes of the works in question will be examined. The second is the field of Quran sciences. In this area, the focus will be on determining the areas of knowledge related to recognizing, reading and understanding the Qur'an, learning the concepts, literature and contents of these areas.

# The following books are used in the course: Bedruddin Zerkeşi, el-Burhan fî Ulûmi’l-Kur’ân; Abdurrahman Süyûtî, el-İtkân fî Ulûmi’l-Kur’ân; Abdülazim Zerkanî, Menâhilü’l-irfân fî Ulûmi’l-Kur’ân; Menna’ el-Kattân, Mebâhis fî Ulûmi’l-Kur’ân; Nuruddin Itr, Ulûmu’l-Kur’ani’l-Kerim; Mehmet Akif Koç, Mehmet Ünal, Zekeriya Pak, Mahmut Ay, Mesut Okumuş, Fethi Ahmet Polat, Kur'an İlimleri ve Tefsir Tarihi; Abdurrahman Çetin, Kur’an ilimleri ve Kur’an-ı Kerim Tarihi; Muhsin Demirci, Arapça Tefsir Usulü Literatürü. In addition, academic articles related to the field will be used.

# TIB613 THE FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OF THE QURAN

The fundamental concepts of the Quran such as Religion, Worship, God, Lord, Oneness, and Polytheism are discussed. The Quran addresses concepts such as Revelation, Remembrance, Prayer, Guidance, Excellence, Sincerity, Righteous Deeds, Wisdom, Messenger, and Prophet. Topics related to Humanity, the World, and the Hereafter are touched upon.

# II. SEMESTER (Compulsory Courses)

# TIB502 MASTER SEMINAR

To make a detailed research and report on a subject to be determined together with the supervisor faculty member.

# TIB504 MASTER THESIS PREPARATION

To work together with the counsellor faculty member and to determine the thesis topic, to ensure the preparation of the thesis

# TIB506 SPECIALITY FIELD COURSE

Evaluation of the study subjects of all graduate students under the supervision of the supervisor and new developments in these subjects, following the current scientific publications.

# SEMESTER II (ELECTIVE COURSES)

# TIB508 HISTORY OF ARABIC LITERATURE-II

The state of Arabic poetry in the Abbasid period, The factors that enable the development of poetry, Praise, satire, elegy, description, wine, love, asceticism, didactic and political poems, Innovations in poetry, Examples from the poems of famous Abbasid poets Prose and general characteristics in the Abbasid period, Oratory, writing, tevkiat and vasiyyets, Examples of prose in the Abbasid period, Language and dictionary studies, Arabic poetry in the Ottoman period, Religious literature, New types of prose, Prose studies.

# TIB5510 MODERN ARABIC LITERATURE TEXTS

Poetry: Mahmud Sami al-Barudi, Ahmed Shawki, Khalil Mutran, Bedr Shakir al-Sayyab, Mahmud Darwish, Omar Abu Risha, Bedouin al-Jabal, Muhammad Mahdi al-Jawahiri.

Prose: Zekirya Tamir, Gassan Kenafani, Abdurrahman Munif, Najib al-Qaylani.

# TIB512 MODERN PERIOD ARAB LITERATURE and CRITICS

Translations of selected texts from the works written on history, literature, language, biography and poetry of Modern Arabic are made, language and stylistic features are emphasised.

# TIB514 COMPARATIVE LITERATURE

Jealousy, revenge and sacrifice in world literature. Stingy personality in Western and Arabic literature. Muvashshaha poets and bards. European literature and thousand and one night tales. Translation and literature.

# TIB516 ARABIC LANGUAGE (SARF-NAHIV)

In general, the student learns the advanced topics of the science of sarf, which is generally about the syntax, such as ish-i tool, infinitive, infinitive merre, infinitive heyye, infinitive sınâ'i, ish-i tasğir, ish-i mensûb, teaccub verb, exaggerated ish-i fâil tekit, bedel, hal, appeal, attribution, adjective-i müşebbehe, nidâ, non-munsarıf and similar advanced topics. Various applications on mansubat, mecrurat and mansubat subjects of the science of Nahiv and Arabic sentence compositions and irab techniques on texts from classical sources are emphasised.

# TIB518 MANUSCRIPT ANALYSIS METHOD

Within the scope of this course, how the manuscripts will be analysed and what kind of a method will be followed during the analysing process.

# TIB520 HADITH UNDERSTANDING OF SECTS

After the death of the Prophet, issues such as the hadith methodology, the hadith methodology concepts, the rules of cerh and tadil according to the sects, the leading muhaddithis of these sects, which were formed under the leadership of their own ideologies of the theological-political sects that emerged in the history of Islamic thought will be covered.

# TIB522 RESEARCH METHODS IN HADITH

From the early periods of Islam to the present day, an enormous Hadith literature has been formed. If it is necessary to summarise the main goal of this immense literature in a few sentences, in the simplest form, this would be "to determine the accuracy of what is attributed to the Prophet". At the end of this course, the student will gain the ability to determine the source and degree of authenticity of a narration that he/she has seen in a book, electronic media or social media, or heard in a sermon, sermon, etc.

# TIB524 CLASSICAL HADITH TEXTS

Some of the main objectives of this course are to learn the texts of hadith methodology written in the first period, to determine the characteristic differences between the works written in these periods and the works written in the later periods, to learn for which benefit these works were written, to learn the method adopted by the author and the benefits they provide to the researcher, and finally to determine whether they bear the traces of religious political debates in the periods in which they were written, if any.

# TIB526 SHIA'S UNDERSTANDING OF HADITH

Shia, one of the largest political sects of the Islamic world, has formed a unique hadith corpus independent of the Sunni hadith corpus over time. While creating this hadith corpus, the main objectives of this course are to add the conditions they seek in ravi and narrations, the reasons for cerh and tadil, the concepts they use, the aspects that are different or the same from the Sunni hadith understanding, and the books consisting of narrations collected with this understanding to the student's knowledge treasury.

# TIB528 HADITH LITERATURE

In this course, Sahifa, Juz, Jami', Musannef, Sunen, Muvatta, Mu'cem, Musned, etc. written to collect narrations from the Sahaba period, as well as tabakat and history books written to recognise the ravs. In addition to these, it is aimed to familiarise the student with the hadith procedural literature written to learn the concepts used in the science of hadith and the types of narration.

# TIB530 ORIENTALIST APPROACHES TO HADITH

Orientalism and orientalist approaches related to the science of hadith, interreligious researches before orientalism, researches of Muslims about other religions and researches of Christians and Jews about Islam, The Birth of Orientalism, The Beginning of Studies on Hadith in the West, Under the main title of Orientalist Approach to Hadith, topics such as the factors that led Orientalists to be interested in Hadith, the historical and cultural background of Orientalist Hadith Studies, Hadith-Prophet according to Orientalists, Orientalists' claims about determining the date of the emergence of Hadiths are covered.

# TIB532 METHODS OF JUDGEMENT IN ISLAMIC LAW

Ruling and its parts; The concepts of fard, wajib, mendub, haram, mehkruh, mubah, azimah and ruhsat; Vad'î rulings: Reason, condition, condition, condition, obstacle, health, falsity and nullity; Judge, mahkûm fih; Mahkûmu'n-aleyh, situations that eliminate and disable the capacity; Istinbat methods; types of words in terms of the meaning of the meaning: Hāss, âmm and common words; Word in terms of the meaning in which it is used; Word in terms of whether the meaning is clear or not; Word in terms of the form of the meaning; The aims of the judgements and the târuz of the evidence; Nesih according to Islamic law; Issues of ijtihad and imitation.

# TIB534 IJTIHAD AND MAQASID THEORY

The historical course of the idea of maqasid; general principles of maqasid ijtihad.

# TIB536 CONTEMPORARY FIQH PROBLEMS

Methods to be followed in the solution of fiqh problems; Theoretical problems: The open door of ijtihad, the division of ijtihad, a century without a mujtahid; Qiyas-imitation, telfik, the obligation to adhere to a certain sect; Interest-riba relationship; Financing methods and activities of participation banks; Inflation and its relationship with the prohibition of interest; Insurance; Stock Exchange; Organ and tissue transplantation; In vitro fertilisation; Euthanasia; Genetic replication; Food safety and halal food.

# TİB538 TEXTS OF USUL USUL AL-FIQH

The emergence of the works of the usul al-fiqh; the basic features of the texts of the usul al-fiqh; the method of mutakellimin and fukaha in the texts of the usul al-fiqh; the classification and content of the usul al-fiqh in the texts of the usul al-fiqh; evidence and provisions in the texts of the usul al-fiqh.

# TIB540 ISLAMIC CRIMINAL LAW

The definition and importance of criminal law; The purpose of punishment and security measures; General elements of crime; Had crimes and punishments; Issues related to murders in Islamic Law; Short and diet.

# TIB542 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THEOLOGY AND MYSTICISM

The relationship between the sciences of theology and Sufism in the history of Islamic thought is tried to be analysed. It is tried to evaluate whether there is any commonality in the subjects of Sufism and Kalam and the effects of both sciences on each other. The life and works of scholars who have come to the fore with both Sufi and theologian identity are tried to be given.

# TIB544 NEW THEOLOGICAL STUDIES

There are certain periods in the history of theology. Yen-i ilmi kalam period, which constitutes the last period in the historical classification of kalam, differed from the previous periods in terms of both content and method. In this course, content and topics will be discussed and some comparisons will be made with the previous theological periods. In addition, it will be tried to explain the prominent people, studies and the theories put forward in the New Scientific Theology period.

# TIB546 THEOLOGY OF AHLI SUNNEH

General information is given about the birth, historical development, pioneers and basic sources of Ahl al-Sunnah, which is one of the most important sects systematically formed in the history of theology. In addition, the course is enriched with some texts from the works of Mutazilite scholars.

# TIB548 CLASSICAL THEOLOGICAL TEXTS-II

Selected texts are read from the basic sources of the science of theology, which are considered as the bedside books that have left their mark on the period of mutakaddimun- müteahhirun and later periods. When the texts are read, the basic features of the period in which the text was written and the theological perspective are evaluated. While selecting the texts, it is not focused on a single sect; texts from the basic sources of all sects are preferred.

# TIB550 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THEOLOGY AND OTHER RELIGIONS

From the first periods of the formation of the science of theology, the relationship between the heavenly and the non-separate is evaluated. Especially in the first period, issues such as fate, people's Qur'an, adjectives, etc. are discussed whether they entered the theology from other religions and cultures. In addition, theological and philosophical discussions between religions are also touched upon.

# TIB552 CONTEMPORARY THEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

When we come to the modern period, we see that there is a view of the world that differs from the classical period. This understanding has brought along some problems that did not reflect itself much in the classical period. In this course, these problems are identified and general information about the problems is tried to be given. If there are articles, books and theses on these problems, a holistic perspective on the problems is developed by discussing them.

# TIB554 TODAY'S EXEGESIS PROBLEMS

Definition and description of today's tafsir problems are made. The verses related to today's tafsir problems are identified. The reasons of today's tafsir problems are explained. The effects of today's tafsir problems on tafsir works are examined.

# TIB556 READING OF HISTORY AND NATURE IN THE LIGHT OF THE QUR'AN

A significant part of the Qur'an mentions historical events and natural phenomena. In history readings, the relationship between the Qur'an and history, prophet parables and the spread of Islam, etc. issues are evaluated in the light of the Qur'an. In the nature readings, the creation of the universe and human beings, the harmony between science and religion, and studies in the field of scientific exegesis are discussed.

Information is given about Allah's laws/sunnahullah about human and nature. The importance of trying to read both together is emphasised by stating that the Qur'an is Allah's verbal book and nature is His actual book and that they do not contradict. The importance of understanding history, historical events, people's and societies' living houses within the framework of sunnatullah and acting according to this understanding is emphasised. Books and articles written on this subject are evaluated.

# TIB558 THE SCHOOL OF SCIENTIFIC EXEGESIS

Concepts related to scientific exegesis are given. The subject, history and method of scientific exegesis are examined. Religious, socio-cultural reasons affecting the emergence of scientific exegesis and the reasons arising from the reflection of scientific developments on the Islamic world are examined. Examples are given from the period of the Prophet, his companions and tabiin. The first representatives of scientific exegesis, the development of the scientific exegesis movement that revived in the XIXth century until today is explained. The views of the proponents of scientific exegesis, criticisms of scientific exegesis in terms of lexicon, rhetoric and faith are given. Independent studies in the field of scientific exegesis are introduced.

# TIB560 QURANIC NARRATIVES

The concept of parable and the Qur'anic parables are analysed. The differences in interpretation of the Qur'anic parables are compared. The historical value of the Qur'anic parables is discussed. The method of narration of parables in the Qur'an is specified and exemplified. The messages of the Qur'anic parables reflected in the present day are determined. In the course, some books written on this subject are read and evaluated. In addition, some articles on the subject are also evaluated.

# TIB562 TEXTS OF CLASSIC EXEGESIS II

Classical tafsirs are introduced in terms of types, sources and subjects. Introduces narrative exegesis in terms of method and content. The sources of narrative exegesis are introduced. Dirâyet tafsir are introduced in terms of method and content. The similarities and differences between narrative exegesis and direct exegesis are compared. The sources of direct exegesis are introduced.

# TIB564 CLASSICAL SUFI TEXTS-II

The text readings made in the first semester are continued. The sections on states and maqams in the Kalasic works are tried to be put forward comparatively. The endeavours of the first period authors to form Sunni Sufism are mentioned.

# TIB566 SUFI THOUGHT AND CONCEPTS-II

Sufi terms mentioned in Basic Islamic Sciences and Sufi Texts are mentioned. Information is given about the meanings attributed to these terms by Sufis. The stages of the transformation of Sufi thought in the historical course are explained.

# TIB568 PERSIAN SUFI TEXTS-II

Information is given about the lives and works of Sufis who wrote in Persian. Important sects established and developed in Persian-speaking regions are mentioned. Information about the social functions of Sufism in these regions is given.

# TIB570 CONTEMPORARY SUFI MOVEMENTS

After mentioning the situation of lodges and dervish lodges before the Tanzimat, the reasons for the abolition of the Janissary Corps and Bektashism are mentioned. The situation of Sufi institutions during the Tanzimat period and the state-tekke relations, how the members of Sufism followed a path in the reform activities and what kind of attitude the dervish lodges had in the national struggle are explained. Information is given on why the dervish lodges were closed and the reflections of the situation after the closure.

# TİB572 SECTS IN ANATOLIA

The role of sects in the settlement of Turks in Anatolia is mentioned. Information is given about the sects and Sufis who were active in Anatolia during the Ottomans. Especially in the last periods of the Ottomans, information about the rapid spread of Naqshbandism in Anatolia is given.

# TIB574 OTTOMAN SUFI TEXTS

Some texts selected from the works on Sufism written by Ottoman authors in Ottoman Turkish are read. Information is given about the authors of these works and their mystical thoughts.

# TIB576 INTRODUCTION TO QURANIC SCIENCES

This course includes; "Qur'anic sciences", "Qur'anic sciences and sources", "characteristics of Qur'anic writing", "style of the Qur'an", "qiraats and tajwit", "i'râbü'l-Kur'an", "the beginnings of the suras", "the suras were revealed in Mecca and Medina", It includes "issues in the Qur'an", "wujuh and nezair from the Qur'anic sciences", "repetitions in the Qur'an", "emsâlü'l-Qur'an", "i'cazu'l-Qur'an", "waqf and ibtida", "havassü'l-Qur'an" and "aksâmü'l-Qur'an".

# TIB 578 THE BIRTH OF THE SCIENCE OF KIRAAT and KIRAAT IMAMS

Information is given about the birth of the science of Qiraat and the imams of Qiraat. The ravis of the imams of Qiraat are introduced. If each Qiraat imam has how many ravas, information is given about these ravas. Information is given about the method followed by the imams of Qiraat in revealing the seven letters and qiraats.

# TIB 580 THE EFFECTS OF THE KIRAATS ON THE INTERPRETATION OF TAFSIR

In the interpretation of tafsir, the effect of qiraat is mentioned. It is expressed what kind of effects the differences of qiraat have in the branch of tafsir. The purpose of the exegetes to touch on the differences of qiraat while interpreting the verses is explained. The aspects of qiraats related to jurisprudence are tried to be declared.

# TIB 582 BASIC SOURCES OF KIRAAT SCIENCE

Information about the formation of the science of Qiraat is given. The sources containing the science of Qiraat are specified. Information about the scholars who wrote these works is given. The issues of alliance and disagreement of the works related to the Qiraat are declared. Information about the commentary books on these sources is given.

# TİB584 SUFI METHODOLOGY

This course aims to examine the methodological approaches and fundamental concepts of Sufism. It will cover the analysis of Sufi texts, the interpretation of Sufi terms and symbols, spiritual training methods, and the relationship between the guide (murshid) and the disciple (murid). Students will deeply analyze the sources of Sufi thought, the formation processes of Sufi orders, and the place of Sufism in the Islamic world.

# TİB586 QUR'AN AND SUFISM

This course aims to examine the Sufi interpretations of the Qur’an and the foundations of Sufism based on the Qur’an. Students will deeply analyze the mystical exegeses of Qur’anic verses, the origins of Sufi thought in the Qur’an, and the approaches of Sufi scholars to the Qur’an. Additionally, the course will cover the role of spiritual and moral concepts mentioned in the Qur’an within Sufism and the relationship between Sufi practices and the Qur’an.

# TİB588 SUNNAH AND MYSTICISM

This course aims to examine the influence of the Sunnah on Sufi thought and practices. Students will analyze how Sufism is inspired by the life and practices of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), the role of the Sunnah in Sufi training and discipline, and the ways in which Sufi scholars interpret and apply the Sunnah. Additionally, the course will cover the significance and importance of the Sunnah in Sufi orders and spiritual development processes.

# TIB590 MODERN TAFSIR METHODS

Information is given about the literary, social, historical and scientific methods of exegesis that were prominent in this period. Tafsirs written within the framework of these methods are introduced. The pros and cons of these methods are discussed on selected sample verses.

# TIB592 QURAN TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES

In this course, terms such as translation, meaning, tafsir, commentary, and amplification, which are used to explain and express a text in another way, are learned. The literature on Quran translation techniques is introduced and information is given about the relations between the source language and the target language. It is learned that it is possible for people with different levels of knowledge to understand the Quran correctly through the correct meaning of the Quran. Information is obtained about the main errors in existing translations and their reasons.

# TIB594 TERMINOLOGY OF TAFSIR

In the history of Islamic literature, the genres of al-Taʻrīfāt, al-Ḥudūd and al-Muṣṭalaḥāt are a remarkable field with a rich literature on terms. The literature of al-Muʻjam, al-Qāmūs or al-Mufradāt are works that contain concepts, namely, literal meanings of terms. Some of them are of a general nature and some of them are of a specific nature, limited to a single scientific field. In this course, the related literature written in the history of Islamic thought is examined as a source of tafsir terminology. Thirty terms are selected as examples from the primary, joint primary and secondary terms of the science of tafsir. Thus, the intersecting and diverging aspects of tafsir terminology with other disciplines are analyzed.

# TİB596 PEDAGOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE QUR'AN

Since its revelation, the Qur'an has been interpreted from various perspectives according to the needs and orientations of each period. Although the educational interpretation of the Qur'anic verses has been included as a core in tafsir since the early periods, it has emerged as a method of tafsir in the modern period. In this course, the pedagogical interpretation of verses is discussed within the framework of the relationship between exegesis and religious education.

# TIB598 TAFSIR METHODOLOGY AND RULES

In this course, considering the two meanings of the concept of "usul" in the form of sources methodology, it will try to determine both the information sources of tafsir and how to use the information in those sources within the framework of a certain methodology will be examined. Within this framework, the main and secondary sources of "tafsir" and "tafsir procedure" will be introduced and how to use them will be discussed. For this purpose, the forewords of important tafsirs written throughout history and works on Qur'anic sciences will be consulted. Also, in the modern period, works written under the title of “tafsir method” or “tafsir rules” will be used. In the light of the information obtained from all these sources, the established and generally accepted tafsir rules will be sorted and examined, and it will be discussed on which principles these rules are based, such as the unique features of the Qur'an, the subtleties of the Arabic language, or the philosophy/logic of language in general.

The following sources are generally used in the course: Abdurrahman Hasan Habenneke, Kavaidu’t-tedebburu’l-emsel li Kitabilllah; el-Kavaidu’l-hisân li tefsiri’l-Kur’an; Halid es-Sebt, Kavaidu’t-tefsir; Musaid b. Süleyman et-Tayyâr, Fusûl fi Usuli’t-tefsir; Muhammet Aydın, Genel Tefsir Kuralları; İsmail Çalışkan, Tefsir Usulü; Muhammed İsa Yüksek, Tefsir Usulünün Temel Meseleleri; Süleyman Karacelil, Tefsir Usulünün Yapısı ve İşlevi; Muhammed Aydın, Genel Tefsir Kuralları; Muhsin Demirci, Tefsirde Metodolojik Sorunlar; Muammer Erbaş - A. Cüneyt Eren, Kur'an İlimleri ve Tefsir Istılahları. In addition, academic articles related to the field will be used.

# TIB600 THEMATIC TAFSIR METHODS

Concepts related to tafsir are discussed. The differences between thematic exegesis and other exegesis are revealed. Necessary information about the importance of exegesis in our age is given. Sources related to exegesis are introduced. It is exemplified how to do thematic exegesis.

# TIB602 THE REFLECTION OF THE DIFFERENCES IN RIRAAT ON THE TRANSLATIONS

The differences in the Qur'anic text are discussed. Their effects on the related verses are analysed and their transfer to the Qur'anic translations is examined. By focusing on which qiraat the verse reflects, an evaluation is made between the meanings and a translation suggestion is made.

# III. SEMESTER

# TIB603 MASTER THESIS

To conduct research on the thesis topic determined together with the supervisor faculty member and to create the thesis

# TIB605 SPECIALITY FIELD COURSE

Evaluation of the study subjects and new developments in these subjects of all graduate students who are at the thesis level under the supervision of the supervisor, following the current scientific publications.

# IV. SEMESTER

# TIB604 MASTER THESIS

To conduct research on the thesis topic determined together with the supervisor faculty member and to create the thesis

# TIB606 SPECIALITY FIELD COURSE

Evaluation of the study subjects and new developments in these subjects of all graduate students who are at the thesis level under the supervision of the supervisor, following the current scientific publications.