



ISIS's Interpretation of the Holy Quran

A study for the main cover line of the first and second issue of the Dabiq magazine

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<https://doi.org/10.21271/zjhs.25.2.11>**Farooq Omar Ahmed**Department of Principles of Religion, College of Humanities, University of Halabja
faruq.ahmad@uoh.edu.iq**Received: 20/10/2020****Accepted: 14/01/2021****Published: 10/03/2021**

Abstract

This research sheds light on ISIS's interpretation of the Holy Qur'an by, within studying the first and second issue cover lines of Dabiq magazine. ISIS utilizes Qur'anic verses to spread their Ideologies, showing it as a source of violence, which has led to the spread of a strong feeling of Islamophobia among non-Muslims. Therefore, this research discusses ISIS's interpreting for the verses which were mentioned in the first and second cover line articles, to provide an insight into the ways ISIS dealt with Qur'anic verses. The research depends on the analysis, comparative, and critical methodologies. the result of the study reveals that ISIS interpreted Quranic verses as they like, regardless of the basic Qur'an interpretation rules.

Keywords: Interpretation, ISIS, Magazine, Dabiq, cover line, Qur'an.

1. Introduction

The Islamic State in Iraq and Syria, known as ISIS, and Daesh in Arabic, is a radical extremist and militant group. They originated from Al-Qaida; however, their prominence came after defeating Iraq government forces in Mosel and announcing Khilafah in 2014.

To promote their agendas, ISIS used all means to deliver their messages to all community layers, especially youth generation, including all media types such as the internet, social media, radio, and print media.

One of these mediums was an online magazine called 'Dabiq'. It was the official magazine of ISIS, published in the Arabic and English languages. The first issue was published in July 2014, and the last one was issue fifteen published on 13th July 2016. According to the magazine itself, the main aims of Dabiq were Unitarianism, seeking for truth migration, and holy war and community. Via its issues, ISIS tried to explain their ideologies, find supports for their brutal acts and creeds within the Holy Qur'an, the prophet Muhamad (PBUH) speeches '*Hadith*' or the Islamic heritage. The main part of the magazine was its main cover lines; each issue had one, discussing an important topic to the organization.

With that being said, this study discusses the first and second main cover line, which comes under the topic "Imamah is from the millah of Ibrahim" and "Its either the Islamic state or the flood". The first cover line consists of four parts in ten pages. Dedicated for the origin of the political leadership (Imamah) in ISIS perspective, referring to some evidence inside the Holy Qur'an. While the second cover line contains five parts in seven pages, casts some lights on freedom of choice in ISIS's opinion, claiming that people do not have any choice except following the Islamic State or being killed, depending on several verses in the Qur'an, too.

The research tries to explain ISIS's views on the verses which are mentioned in these two articles, and how they exploited and misinterpreted Qur'an verses to justify their creeds and actions, regardless all famous Qur'an interpretation rules.



The study also compares ISIS's exegeses with other Qur'an verses, and other authentic Tafsirs 'Qur'an interpretation books' dealing with the same matters, to clarify the right views on the verses ISIS used to support their acts.

1.2. Problem statements.

The problem lies in ISIS claim that they represent true Islam; their actions and understandings are originated from Islamic laws. They utilize the Holy Qur'an, the main source of Islam, to justify their ideologies and actions, that causes a strong feeling of Islamophobia among non-Muslims nations. For explaining this problem, this study discusses ISIS's understanding of the Holy Qur'an via the cover lines from the first and second issue of Dabiq magazine. Furthermore, the lack of a study which deals with the matter, as the researcher know, increased the problem.

1.3. Research Questions

- 1- What is the origin of the political Imamah in ISIS's view? What is the evidence for that in the Holy Qur'an?
- 2- What is ISIS's perspective for the freedom of choice? Why do they connect it with the flood of Nuh's story in the Holy Qur'an?

1.4. Research aims:

The main aims of the study are the followings:

- 1- Indicating the origin of the political Imamah in the ISIS's view, and discussing the subject's support in the Holy Qur'an.
- 2- Explaining ISIS's view of the freedom of choice, and refuting relationship between the matter and the flood of Nuh's story in the Holy Qur'an.

1.5. Research importance

The importance of the research is that explaining ISIS's exploitation of Qur'an shows their mistakes in dealing with the main source of Islam. Also, it indicates that they do not represent the true view of Islam, rather they show a distorted image of Islam.

1.6. methodology and limitations.

In the beginning, the intention was that the research covers all fifteenth Dabiq issues, for that, all issues in PDF format was downloaded from the Clarion Project website, which introduces itself as a non-profit organization that dedicated its services to reducing the threats of extremist groups and individuals who threaten the safety and security of North America.

For that purpose, all verses in all issues were selected and highlighted, they were about 700 verses, this showed that these large number of verses could not include in small research like that, so that, the researcher limited the corpus to all cover line articles in the magazine, which means fifteen cover lines, due to the cover lines are the main and most important article in each issue.

After extracting all verses in the cover lines turned out that covering all cover lines is so difficult too because they include about 150 verses. Therefore, the research finally focuses on just two cover line topics, the first and second issue cover lines, due to they are covering two topics which are fundamental matters in ISIS's creed.

The first one is focusing on the notion of political leadership 'Imamah and ISIS's attempt to root it in the Holy Qur'an, while the second one is focusing on refusing the idea of the freedom of choice in Islam, bringing support from the story of the flood of Nuh (PBUH) in the Holy Qur'an. These two topics are an important issue to ISIS in the perspective of the researcher because ISIS think that its state is the holy khilafa, so that people must be involved in it, without any choice. And depending on this notion they did all these brutal actions.



Hence, and for understanding how ISIS twisted Qur'anic verses, the researcher extracts all the verses in these two articles, explains how ISIS interpreted and understood them depending on their states within the articles, compares their interpretation with other verses which are dealing with the same subjects in other places in the Holy Qur'an, as the Qur'an is the first source to interpret Qur'an itself, in order to illustrate the true exegeses for the verses that ISIS depended on them to legitimize their ideologies and actions.

Therefore, we can say that this research depends on three methodologies:

- a. **Analytical methodology:** for analyzing ISIS's perspective, and other interpretation scholars about the subjects.
- b. **Comparative methodology:** To compare other Qur'anic verses and authentic tafsirs relating to the matter with ISIS's opinions.
- c. **Critical methodology:** to criticize ISIS's views and reaching to the true exegesis, based on other Qur'an verses dealing with the subject.

1.7. Literature review.

Many kinds of research have been written on ISIS, their way of understanding Islam. Also, one can find researches concentrating on Dabiq, analyzing its discourse, and how ISIS used it to recruit new members. However, the researcher finds that the most related researches to this topic are as follow:

A. Religious Appeals in Daesh's Recruitment Propaganda. A report by Carter center. September 2016.

Throw this short report, the Carter center examined using of Qur'anic verses in 256 of ISIS's propaganda videos, analyzed them by frequency, partial or full ayahs, and whether they are Madani or Makki. This analytical report can serve to understand ISIS's recruitment strategies, also, it is useful for rejecting ISIS's misusing of the Qur'anic verses to justify violence, as the center reported.

B. Capitalizing on the Koran to fuel online violent radicalization. A taxonomy of Koranic references in ISIS's Dabiq. Thomas Frissen, Erkan Toguslub, Pieter Van Ostaeyenc, Leen d'Haenensa Journal of Telematics and Informatics, volume 35. Issue 2, May 2018. p: 491-503.

The research aimed to check to what extent ISIS depended on the cherry-picked version of Islam in their magazine Dabiq, how they truncated Quranic verses to bolster their violent radicalization. The research scrutinized all 15 issues of Dabiq, pointed out all verses to develop a taxonomy for Qur'anic chapters and verses basis on their appearance in Dabiq. The research showed that ISIS decontextualized the Qur'an verses in Dabiq, they neglected the Meccan chapters, and they concentrated only on the verses that talk about warfare.

These two papers are useful for this research for understanding ISIS's way in dealing with the Qur'an, and how they truncated verses in their contexts to fit with their agendas. While, this research is focusing on two cover lines in Dabiq, trying to understand how ISIS twisted Qur'anic verses to justify their ideologies, comparing their interpretation with other Qur'anic verses which are dealing with the same subjects.

1.8. Research structure.

The research consists of four sections: The first one is the introduction and its attachments. The second chapter is dedicated to the explanation of ISIS's opinion on the origin of Imamah in the Holy Qur'an. the third one presents the notion of the freedom of choice, and why ISIS link it with the flood of Nuh in the Holy Qur'an. The last section presents the concluding remarks on the findings.



2. The origin of the political leadership *imamah* in the Holy Qur'an. (ISIS's attempt to legitimize their State)

Khilafah or Imamah are two terms referring to one concept: political leadership in early Islamic political thought. It is an essential point in ISIS's ideology; therefore, the main cover line of the first issue of *Dabiq* was entitled "Imamah is from the Milah Ibrahim". Through which ISIS wanted to explain their views on the subject of imamah, and legitimize their state 'Khilafah' by bringing support from the Holy Qur'an.

it is worth noting that in the above-mentioned magazine, ISIS state that the Imamah's origin is in the religion of Abraham, referring to Allah's (subhanahu wa ta'ala) saying:

"When Abraham's Lord tested him with certain commands, which he fulfilled, He said, 'I will make you a leader for people' Abraham asked, 'and will you make leaders from my descendants too?' God answered, 'My pledged does not hold for those who do evil' (Al-Qur'an Al-karim 2:124.).

This *Aya* (hence the verse) explains that God tested Abraham with some *kalimat* 'commands', after he fulfilled them, He (subhanahu wa ta'ala) rewarded him in return with both political and religious *Imamah* 'leadership'. It can be observed that this verse contains two terms which ISIS's ideology is based on the words *kalimat* 'commands' and *imam* 'leader'. Hence, this section briefly presents ISIS's interpretation for the above *aya*, comparing it with other Qur'anic verses dealing with the same subject matter.

2.1. The Meaning of *kalimat* 'commands' of Allah to Abraham.

The term *Kalimat* is a plural word in the Arabic language, in this verse, it means some commands, but it is an indefinite word, that means God does not specify them. Nevertheless, there are numerous attempts in *tafsir* books to identify the commands. Among all of these, ISIS chose this interpretation from Ibn Kathir's book (*Ibn Kathir, 1999 vol:1, p:407*) saying:

Ibn Abbas explained the term "commandments" as follows, "The commandments with which Allah tried Ibrahim and he fulfilled were, firstly, the command to separate from his people for the sake of Allah. Likewise, his debate with *Namrud* where he brought to his attention the seriousness of the issue that *Namrud* opposed him on. Likewise, the patience he displayed – as terrifying as it was – when *Namrud* threw him into the fire and he was about to be burned alive for the sake of Allah. Likewise, his *hijrah* (emigration) thereafter from his land for sake of Allah when he was commanded to leave his people." (*Dabiq, 5/7/2014. vol:1, P:26*).

It seems that they have chosen this understanding intentionally. It contains some points which they want, such as emigration, patience and confrontation with infidels for the sake of Allah. They expressed their intention plainly for choosing this meaning in this paragraph:

We can see that The Islamic State is the entity that most emulates the *millah* 'religion' of Ibrahim with regards to *imamah* in the areas where it exists. It has carried out the command of Allah – as much as it can – in the best possible manner. It established the religion in the areas where it exists and continues to pursue this effort vigorously. All this, after Allah had granted the imam of The Islamic State the blessing of performing *hijrah* and fighting *jihad* in His cause". (*Dabiq. vol:1, p:27*).

It is obvious that ISIS linked their state with the commandments, to claim that; Abraham fulfilled all the commandments; therefore, Allah gave him the leadership. Because we did the same; Allah gave us political Imamah.

However, a reflection on the verses dealing with Abraham's story in the Holy Qur'an, shows that Allah's commandments are not mentioned in the Qur'an. Therefore, a deep search among Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon them) sayings '*hadith*' is necessary, due to the fact it is the second source for the interpretation of the Qur'an after Qur'an itself. The authentic *Tafsir* books refer to more than eight opinions on the meaning of *kalimat*, the most important of which are:

- 1- Ibn Abas's view mentioned above.



- 2- Islamic legislations.
- 3- Ten characteristics of Islam.
- 4- Ten commandments, some of them in body purity, others in rites of pilgrimage 'Hajj'.
- 5- The commandments which are mentioned in verses 127 to 129 in the 'Sura' Al-Baqara. (Al-Tabari, 2001. Vol.2, P. 498-507. Ibn Kathir. Vol. 1, P. 405-410).

One can observe that all these opinions come from the *Sahabahs* 'prophet's companions' or the *Tabien* 'followers' not from the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) himself. All of them are about religious topics, such as faith, purity, worship, ... etc. Therefore, Al-Tabari clearly states that "there is no particular narrative of the Prophet himself on this subject, so the correct view is that Allah tested Abraham by revealing to him some commandments and he fulfilled them". (Al-Tabari: Vol 2, p.507). Nevertheless, ISIS choose the one which serves their purposes and give it a political interpretation without any scientific justification.

In short, the term *Kalimat* does not refer to meaning that ISIS implied, nor even to what the exegetes explained. Rather, Allah's commandments to Abraham are not mentioned in the Holy Qur'an, in return for fulfilling them, Allah gave Abraham the leadership. Consequently, the Islamic State's claim that they had fulfilled all the commandments of God's was invalidated.

2.2. The meaning of *Imam* 'leader'

According to ISIS believe in *Dabiq*, the term *imam* in Al- Baqarah 124 verse that was mentioned above, means both political and religious leadership. They state:

The reward he received from Allah for fulfilling the commands he was tried with, was that he was granted the position of *imamah*, and was favored by Allah and honored by him through this position. Moreover, the *imamah* mentioned in the above verse isn't simply referring to *imamah* in religious affairs, as many would wish to interpret. Rather, it's inclusive of *imamah* in political affairs, which many religious people have shunned and avoided on account of the hardship it entails itself and on account of the hardship entailed in working to establish it" (Dabiq, vol:1, p:24,25).

The reason for that meaning is mentioned clearly in the following:

What leads us to include both types of leadership, political and religious, when defining the *imamah* granted to Ibrahim (PBUH) in the aforementioned verse is that there's no doubt that the Arabic language and the Shari'ah have presented both meanings, as such, interpreting a single word to include the numerous, non-contradictory meanings that it can carry is without a doubt the correct approach here. (Dabiq, vol:1, p:25).

Thus, in this section, the study sheds light on the meaning of the *imam* in the Arabic language and the Holy Qur'an as the first source of *Shari'ah*.

Imam in the Arabic language means a leader whom people follow in any aspect of life. (Al-Jawhari.1987. Vol:5, p:1865). Concerning this meaning, Abraham was a religious leader undoubtedly, hence, the verse: "I will make you a leader of people" means: I will make you a prophet, and the people will follow you. (Al-Razi.1999. Vo:4. P:36. Al- Khazin. 1994. Vol:1. p:77).

The proof for this meaning is inside the verse itself; Abraham asked Allah the same gift for his descendants and said: "Will you make leaders from my descendants too?" God answered, 'My pledged does not hold for those who do evil' (Al-Qur'an Al- Karim 2:124).

In this part of the verse, Abraham in the form of the question asked Allah to send prophets in his descendants. So that, Allah answered him by sending a series of prophets among them, He almighty said in other verse: "When he (Abraham) left his people and those they served beside God, we granted him Isaac and Jacob and made them both prophets" (Al-Qur'an Al-Karim 19: 49). The verse includes tow prophets in his descendants. while Ismael and Joseph are among the same family too, as mentioned in other verses, such as:



“Were you [Jews] there to see when death came upon Jacob? When he said to his sons, ‘What will you worship after I am gone?’ they replied, ‘We shall worship your God and the God of your fathers, Abraham, Ishmael, and Isaac, one single God we devote ourselves to Him” (Al-Qur’an Al- Karim 2: 133). That means four messengers in his family.

According to ISIS, Abraham received the political leadership from his Lord, this is not supported in the Holy Qur’an. If anyone gathers all aspects of Abraham’s life among different *Surah* ‘chapters, he will see that Abraham has not held any political position in his life, otherwise, the Holy Qur’an should mention it because an important case like that should not be neglected.

Briefly, it can be noted that the commands of Allah to Abraham are not mentioned in the Holy Qur’an, not clarified by the prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Abraham did not receive any political position from Allah. Hence, ISIS’s claim which says that their state was originated from the religion of Abraham, is revoked.

2.3. Forsaking the *Millah* ‘religion’ of Abraham.

As it has been explained above, ISIS claims that the political leadership was a part of Abraham’s religion, and their state was originated from his religion; so, anyone turns away from their state, is turning away from something that’s a part of this great *millah*, thus it is permissible to be fought. Consider the following paragraph from Dabiq:

Allah (‘azza wa jall) states in the Qur’an after granting *imamah* to Ibrahim (‘Alayhi salaam), ‘And who would turn away from the religion of Ibrahim except one who makes a fool of himself. Truly, we chose him in this world, and indeed in the Hereafter, he will be among the righteous.’ [Al-Qur’an Al- Karim 2: 130]. So, we can see from the context of these verses that *imamah* is from the *millah* of Ibrahim (‘alayhis-salam), and that whoever turns away from it is turning away from something that’s a part of this great *millah*. The *millah* is the path that is followed in its entirety, and the path that Allah chose for Ibrahim (‘alayhis-salam) and his progeny thereafter is the path of *imamah* – both religious and political – as much as they’re able to do. And upon every scholar who calls to, or writes about, the obligation to follow the *millah* of Ibrahim (‘alayhis-salam), is to not detest the *imamah* of The Islamic State today, and do not seek to undermine it or destroy it...And upon them is to understand that anyone who rebels against its authority inside its territory is considered a renegade, and it is permissible to fight him after establishing the *hujjah* against him. (Dabiq, vol:1, p:27).

Depending on the above verse, ISIS wants to say that, it is their right to fight anyone who wants to rebel against the Islamic State as their state is originated from Abraham’s religion. This study in the preceding sections proved that the political *imamah* was not a part of Abraham’s religion. If so, what is the *Millah* ‘religion’ of Abraham which was mentioned in the above verse? And why if anyone abandoned his religion considered out of Islam.

By contemplating Abraham’s story inside the Holy Qur’an, gathering the verses referring to his religion, one can realize that the main pillar of his religion was a monotheism ‘*Tawhid*’. Allah (swbhanahw wa taala) says “... The religion of Abraham, a man of pure faith. He was not a polytheist” (Al-Qur’an Al- Karim 2:135). He (swbhanahw wa taala) states: “And I [Joseph] follow the religion of my forefathers Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Because of God’s grace to us and all mankind, we would never worship anything besides God...” (Al-Qur’an Al- Karim 12:38). These two verses and many others in the Holy Qur’an emphasize that the monotheism is the main pillar of Abraham’s religion ‘and because the monotheism also is the main pillar in Islam, So, that, anyone turns away from it, considered to be out of both religions. This is the true meaning of Allah ta’ala saying: “Who would turn away from the religion of Ibrahim except one who makes a fool of himself.” (Al-Qur’an Al- Karim 2: 130), not what ISIS said.

In short, ISIS’s state is not originated from the religion of Abraham, and the political *imamah* was not a part of Abraham’s religion as ISIS claim. Rather, Abraham was one of the prophets



of God. He never held any political position in his life. His religion was a monotheism, whereby, anyone turns away from monotheism is considered to be out of Islam.

3. It is either the Islamic state or the flood. The mankind between choosing ISIS or the destruction.

One of the main themes in ISIS's ideology is rejecting the freedom of choice, Islam does not accept the freedom of faith, according to ISIS. So, people have to choose between disbelief or the true Islam which is represented by ISIS. Consequently, they have written many articles in Dabiq to prove this idea, one of them, is the main cover line for the second issue: (It is either the Islamic state or the flood). Through it, ISIS wants to link the story of the flood of Nuh in the Holy Qur'an, 'which God had destroyed the nation of Nuh by the flood when they rejected to obey Allah's commands and enrolling to ISIS, to convey this message; people have not any options except choosing between ISIS or the flood of destruction. Accordingly, this section casts light on ISIS's opinion regarding this matter and explains their evidence in the Qur'an.

According to the article, one of the polluted ideologies have spread all over the world is that the people can choose between true or falsehood, between faith and *kufir*. This ideology depicted the prophets of God as preachers only, without having any power over the people, which is opposite to *da'wah* 'invitation' of prophet Nuh. Because his invitation was distinguished by early and straight warning toward disbelievers. (Dabiq. 27/7/2014. vol:2, p:5). Allah ta'ala said:

"And We had certainly sent Nuh to his people, [saying], "Indeed, I am to you a clear warner. That you do not worship except Allah. Indeed, I fear for you the punishment of a painful day." (Al-Qur'an Al-karim 11: 25-26).

As ISIS state in the article, the verse contains an obvious warning to Nuh's people in the painful day, which means the day of the flood, or the day of judgment, as Allah ta'ala confirmed in another verse: "Because of their sins they were drowned and put into the Fire, and they found not for themselves besides Allah any helpers" (Nuh:25). The story of Nuh in the Holy Qur'an proves that the notion of freedom of choice is not acceptable, the flood was a consequence of rejecting the truth, anyone refuses it, should be punished in this life before the Hereafter without giving him any choice. Also, one can observe that Nuh did not give his people a choice between following the truth or falsehood, however, he said: either the truth or the flood. Moreover, the story indicates that the survivors are a minority, whereas the destroyed are the majority. (Dabiq: vol: 2. p: 7-9).

Furthermore, ISIS said in the article; they applied the rules of Nuh's people 'polytheists people upon Muslims in this era, because of many of them has fallen into a different kind of *shirk*, such as: "shirk in *tawassul* and *du'a'*, shirk in obedience, ruling and legislation, and shirk in love, support and allegiance (Dabiq: vol: 2. p: 7-9).

In a nutshell, in this article, ISIS wants to say that, the idea of the freedom of choice is not acceptable in Islam, the Holy Qur'an confirms that the people of Nuh was destroyed by the flood because they did not obey their messenger. So, people in this era must choose the Islamic State, or wait for perdition in this world and the hereafter.

3.1. Discussing the verses.

In this article ISIS resorted to a weak argument to confirm their opinion; they used the story of the flood of Nuh, and how God punished his people for rejecting the truth.

ISIS knows that the legislations of the old nations are not considered in Islam, rather, Islam has its independent rules and legislations. Nevertheless, why ISIS used the story of Nuh? According to the article, because his story includes an early warning to his people. However, anyone recites the Holy Qur'an can find the same attitude in other prophet's stories, also, they warn their people before Allah's revenge. If One contemplates only *Surah* 'chapter' Al-



Qamar; he will see more than one verse talking about that. Allah ta'ala said: "The people of Thamud also rejected the warnings." (Al-Qur'an Al-karim 54:23). This verse has repeated three times when the Surah talks about the people of Ad, Lot, and Pharaoh, that means all prophets had already warned their peoples before the punishment.

Another subject in the article, the role of the prophets in their messages, whether their duty is delivering Allah's messages only? Or they have power on people? According to the article, they had power on people to force them to believe, while Allah ta'ala has another word:

"Those who worshipped others alongside God say, "If God had willed, we would not have worshipped anything other but Him, nor would our fathers. We would not have declared anything forbidden without His sanction.' Those before them said the same. Are the messengers obligated to do anything other than delivering [their message] clearly?"

The verse is very clear in appointing the duty of prophets; clear delivering for their messages, that means the main duty of them was inviting people to Allah's path, not judging them according to their creeds, which is Allah's duty.

Another point in this argument is punishing old nations for refusing the commands of Allah; this rule has been changed in Islam, and cannot be applied upon Muslims. Allah *subhanahu wa ta'ala* had given man freedom of choice, and emphasized that in the Holy Qur'an more than one time, He says:

"Had your Lord willed, all the people on the earth would have believed. So, can you (Muhammad) compel people to believe?" (Al-Qur'an Al-karim 10:99). Also, He says: "There is no compulsion in religion: true guidance has become distinct from error..." (Al-Qur'an Al-karim 2:256).

This is Allah's rule for Islam, His favorite religion' How about a false group like ISIS? Certainly, their claim is null and void, and their evidence with linking the story of Nuh to Islam is nothing.

Finally, they decided to impose the rule of Nuh's people upon Muslims in this era, to complete a very weak scenario that most people today are polytheists, and we play the role of Nuh by inviting them to the truth of the Islamic state, if they refused, they have to wait for the flood of destruction.

In sum up, in this article ISIS said that Islam did not give people freedom of choice, referring to the story of Nuh in the Holy Qur'an. They said that people must choose between the Islamic state or destruction. But the truth is that Allah allowed humanity to choose between faith and disbelief.

4. Conclusion.

This research showed ISIS's use of the Holy Qur'an for promoting their agendas. For that, it made a thorough study for the main cover line of the first and second issue of Dabiq magazine.

At the first cover line, ISIS claimed that Allah rewarded Abraham both political and religious leadership to fulfil some commandments referring to verse 124 of Al-Baqara chapter. So, the political leadership was a part of Abraham's religion. They alleged that; as they had done what Abraham did; Allah gave them the political leadership. So, their state originated from Abraham's religion. Therefore, anyone rebelling against them, considered out of the great *millah* of Islam, depending on Al-Baqara: 130 verse.

However, the discussion nullified this claim and proved that Abraham did not hold any political positions in his life. Rather, he was just a religious leader and a prophet of God. Also, the study revealed that political leadership was not a part of Abraham's religion, rather, monotheism was the main pillar of it. Hence, anyone turns away from it, is considered out of Islam.

The cover line of the second issue was an attempt to prove that Islam does not have the freedom of choice relying on the story of the flood of Nuh (PBUH) in the Holy Qur'an.



Within the article, ISIS illustrated that the people of Nuh was destroyed because they refused to obey Allah's instructions. That means people in this era do not have a choice, either they choose the truth represented by the Islamic state, or they will be destroyed.

While this research showed that there is not a relationship between Nuh religion and Islam. Islam has its independent rules which are different from other religions. The Holy Qura'an has guaranteed the freedom of belief in more than one verses.

Finally, the research proved that ISIS has used the Holy Qur'an for their interests. They tried to give the verses a sort of the interpretation that suited and supported their agenda, without considering basic interpretation rules.

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تفسير داعش للقرآن الكريم
دراسة لعنوان الغلاف الرئيسي لعدد الأول والثاني لمجلة دابق

فاروق عمر أحمد

قسم أصول الدين-كلية العلوم الإنسانية / جامعة حلبجة-حلبجة

faruq.ahmad@uoh.edu.iq

ملخص

هذه الدراسة تسلط الضوء على تفسير داعش للقرآن الكريم، وذلك عن طريق دراسة عنوان الغلاف الرئيسي لعدد الأول والثاني لمجلة دابق. قام داعش بتوظيف القرآن الكريم لأجل الترويج لأفكاره وأفعاله، مقداً بذلك القرآن الكريم كمصدر للعنف والإرهاب، وهذا أدى الى ظهور موجة قوية من الكراهية ضد الإسلام بين غير المسلمين. من هنا يقوم البحث بمناقشة تفسير داعش للآيات الواردة في عنوان الغلاف الرئيسي لعدد الأول والثاني لمجلة دابق، بهدف فهم طريقة داعش في التعامل مع الآيات القرآنية. وقد اعتمد البحث على المنهج التحليلي والمقارن والنقدي. وتوصل البحث الى أن داعش فسر القرآن الكريم كما يريد، بغض النظر عن قواعد التفسير المعتمدة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التفسير، داعش، مجلة، دابق، القرآن الكريم.

رافه داعش بۆ قورتانی پیرۆز

لێکۆڵینهوهیهك له ناوینشانی سه رهکی سه ره بره رگی ژماره یه ک و دووی گۆفاری دابق.

فاروق عمر أحمد

به شی بنه ماکانی تاین-کۆلیژی زانسته مروّفايه تيبه كان / زانکۆی هه له بجه-هه له بجه

faruq.ahmad@uoh.edu.iq

پوخته

ئهم توێژینهوهیه تیشک ده خاته سه ره رافه داعش بۆ قورتانی پیرۆز، له رینگای لێکۆڵینهوه له ناوینشانی سه رهکی سه ره بره رگی ژماره یه ک و دووی گۆفاری دابق. داعش قورتانی پیرۆزی به کارهیناوه بۆ بره ودان به بیرو کارهکانی، قهرتانی پیرۆزی وهک سه رچاوهی سه رهکی توندوتیژی و په رگیری وینا کردووه، ئه مهش بووه ته هۆی بلبوونهوهی ههستی رق و کین به رامبه ر ئیسلام لای ناموسولمانان. لیره وه ئهم توێژینهوهیه هه لدهستی به گهنگه شه کردنی رافه داعش بۆ ئه و ئایه تانهی قورتان که له ناوینشانی سه رهکی سه ره بره رگی ژماره یه ک و دووی گۆفاری (دابق) دا هاتوون، به ئامانجی تینگه شتن له شیوازی مامه له کردنی داعش له گه ل قورتان. ئهم توێژینهوهیه پشتی به ستووه به رتیا زی شیکاری و به راوردو ره خنه یی. له کۆتاییدا توێژینهوه که گه شتووه به و دهره نجامه ی که داعش رافه ی قورتانی پیرۆزی کردووه به وشیه وهیه که خۆی ده یه ویت، به چاوپۆشین له بنه ما دروستهکانی رافه ی قورتان.

وشه کليلة كان: رافه، داعش، قورتانی پیرۆز، دابق.