PREFACE

We are presenting the eighteen issues of the Proceedings of the Islamic Pedagogical Faculty in Zenica. In this issue we publish eighteen papers classified into five scientific fields (religious sciences, social research, religious research, Islamic thought and civilization, language and literature), thus continuing to follow the previously established schema directly determined by the study programs of the Faculty.

The topics related to the Sharia Law prevail in the papers presented in the field of religious sciences. In the first paper titled “Alluded Meaning of a Legislative Text (Isharat al-Nass) in the Hanafi School of Law“, the author, Šukrija Ramić, discusses the approach of the Hanafi School scholars to the alluded meaning (isharetun-nass) of a legislative text, and the implications of such an approach for the legal norms the Hanafis derived through their ijtihâd.

Nedim Begović writes about the subjects of guardianship of a minor’s property in the Sharia Law and Family Law of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. By his research he attempts to determine the extent to which the normative solutions regarding the subjects of guardianship of a minor are convergent or divergent in the two legal systems. In the paper the author analyzes the subjects of guardianship: a ward, the Guardianship Authority and a guardian. The author reaches the conclusion that the two legal systems are compatible with regard to the conceptual definition and theoretical explanation of the purpose of guardianship as well as with regard to the standardization of work capacity, the ability to perform duties of a guardian and ethical standards being a prerequisite for a guardian. The differences appear in relation to the scope of a guardian's protection, the concept of the Guardianship Authority, the inclusion of religious criteria in or its exclusion from the requirements for a guardian, and the way in which a guardian of the property is determined.

In the work “The Place of Sharia Inheritance Law in the Life of Bosnian Muslims in the Past and Present” Ajdin Huseinspahić points to
the specific tolerance and immanent multiplicity which have charac-
terized Bosnian legal climate for centuries. With respect to that the
author focuses on the legal status of Muslims in Bosnia and Herzego-
vina in terms of succession from the Ottoman occupation of medieval
Bosnia up to the present days pointing out that Muslims have lived
their lives for centuries in accordance with the religious worldviews,
Sharia legal norms and universal Islamic values. However, according
to the author, many legislators have shown completely different atti-
tude toward this fact.

Halil Mehtić dedicates his paper to one of the most eminent and most
credible Bosnian alims of a new era, Mehmed effendi Hadžić. The
author tries to point to one, to his knowledge so far unexplored, dimen-
sion of forming Handžić’s spiritual and intellectual figure. The author
presents Handžić’s distinguished teachers and sheikhs, who with their
vast erudition, striking spiritual experience and credible interpretation
of the faith, had a strong impact on the formation of one of the most
important contemporary Bosnian ‘ulema. In addition to some of the
most prominent muderrises from Bosnia and Herzegovina, in this pa-
per, for the first time in the Bosnian language, the author presents the
biographical data of some of the most distinguished Handžić’s sheikhs
from Al-Azhar University.

The co-authors Mina and Mensur Valjevac present the text about the
exceptionality and special spiritual value of the Ahlul Bayt, basing
their views primarily on the holy Qur’an and hadith. One of the special
values of the Ahlul Bayt is, according to the authors, seen in the fact
that the Prophet gave some hints according to which in the Last Era
(Akhir Zaman), a man from his Ahlul Bayt, will be properly guided and
given (mehdijj) to the Earth and all its inhabitants. This Allah’s
slave will reestablish the disturbed balance and harmony on the Earth,
which after being filled with injustice will be filled with justice. The
authors remind us that all moral and spiritually pure believers, who
avoid sins and are afraid of Allah are members of the Prophet’s, peace
be upon him, blessed family.

In the paper “Tajween Manuscripts in the Gazi Husrev-Bey Madra-
sah” Safet Husejnović analyzes a few valuable tajweed manuscripts
which can be found in the Gazi Husrev-Bey Madrasah in Sarajevo.
The following manuscripts are analyzed: *Karabas tajweed* by Abdur-
rahman Karabas (XV century); *Ed durrūn-nedid fi mesaili’t tajweed* by Ahmed Abdullatif al-Burlavi; *El- Mukaddima el- Dżezarijije* by Muhammad b. Muhammad al-Jazari from Damaskus (XIV century); *Ed-Durrūl-jetim* by Muhammad b. Pira Ali al-Birgavi (XVI century) and *Fethu’l-akfal fi šerh tuhfi’l-atfal*, a commentary of the tajweed work *Tuhetu’l-atfal*, by Sulayman al-Jamzuri (VIII century). Husenović’s work presents a great contribution to the familiarizing audience with the original tajweed works and affirmation of tajweed studies in our country.

In the part of the *Proceedings* dedicated to the papers from the domain of social research Anela Hasanagić and Ozcan Yusra write about cognitive styles among students of different study orientation. The authors try to answer the question whether and to what extent an individual’s cognitive styles affect the decision making when it comes to a career choice, i.e. a field of study. In the paper they use the model by Keen (1973) and Botkin (1974), i.e. their classification of styles into systematic (deep approach) and intuitive style (surface approach).

In the paper “Giving Support to Children After the Loss of a Close Person” Almira Isić shows the ways of giving psychological support and help to children after they experience the loss of a close person (a parent, a grandparent, a brother, a sister, a close friend, etc). After pointing out the fact that children’s understanding of death is associated with their age and a level of cognitive development the author develops a discourse on numerous and various children’s reactions to the loss of a close person. She concludes that for children, as well as for adults, the mourning process might be very difficult and painful. However, if adults help them in an adequate way to accept the loss emotionally and cognitively, it will be less painful and without consequences for their subsequent development.

Senija Tahirović signs the paper titled “The Power of Play for Promoting the Psychological Development of Children and Adolescents”. The author illustrates the practical importance of play and its numerous benefits for the growth and psychological development of children. Relying on the research results she points to the changes in the way children grow up, which, inter alia, contribute to the apparent reduction of time children spend involved in play like in a free, spontaneous, creative activity together with their peers due to the time they spend at a
computer in an individual activity being led by the modern media. The paper is supposed to contribute to raising parents’ and professionals’ awareness about the importance of play in promoting the psychosocial development of children and about the possible risks to the psychological development of children if play keeps being disregarded.

From the domain of religious education in this issue we publish only the work written by Emina Talić- Hakanović “The Relationship between the Degree of Verbal Creativity and School Achievement of Young School-age Children”. In this paper, which belongs to the field of the psychology of creativity, the author wants to provide some guidelines and, to attempt to affect the creation of conditions for the detection, identification and development of creativity in young school-age students within regular school programs, extracurricular activities and activities outside of school. The results indicated that there is a correlation between the degree of verbal creativity, i.e. the overall score obtained on the Test of Verbal Creativity, including the points for both fluency and originality, and overall students’ academic achievement, but the results implied that there is no statistically significant difference between the scored points for originality and school achievement.

With regards to the topics within the scope of Islamic thought and civilization the two papers are published: “Tolerance as an Ideal and the Norm for Existence” and “God as the Act of Being in Islamic Philosophy”, the former being written by Nusret Isanović and the latter by Hasan Džilo. Isanović develops a discourse on tolerance as a perennial ideal, a universal norm and a relationship of fundamental importance to human existence. Tolerance is seen here as a key possibility and duty, a condition for as well as a form of the survival of contemporary people and their world.

In his paper Hasan Džilo treats the issue of Act of Being as seen by classic Muslim philosophers like Ibn Sina, Ibn Rushd and Mulla Sandra Shirazi. Analyzing the Act of Being presents the central issue of their philosophy. They mainly considered that God presents the Act of Being, i.e. the Act of Being is just the name philosophers use to refer to God. The author reminds us that this discussion was initiated and introduced in the Philosophical discourse by Ali- Kindi, but that it was later deepened in the studies by Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, Ibn Rushd, Mulla
Sandra Shirazi, who contributed to making it a mainstream topic in Islamic Philosophy.

Since the establishment of the Department of Arabic Language and Literature the themes related to linguistics, literary theory and literary history have become a mark and a characteristic feature of the Proceedings of the Faculty. In this issue we publish six papers in the field of language and literature, more than in any other earlier issue of the Proceedings. At the beginning is the work by Mejra Softić “On the Functions of Alif in the Arabic Language”. In the paper the author investigates the historical perspective of the dual function of alif, its contemporary terminological varieties in Arabic orthographies, its orthographic features and functions, as well as the modes of functioning on morpho-syntactic level.

Mehmed Kico questions the impact of globalization on the Arabic language and analyzes some of its most devastating consequences. He sees globalization as a universal phenomenon affecting all forms and aspects of modern life, including language as a fundamental ontological horizon of a man and his human life. The author warns that starting from the colonial period up to the present, the developed nations have used the Arabic language in an attempt to make globalization real in the Arabic speaking world by means of economic power, education system and also the campaign against literary language. It has become evident that the Arabic language is under the constant influence of globalization which might bring about hardly conceivable consequences.

In the paper under the following title “Alija Nametak’s National Orientation and Its Reflection on His Attitude toward Language” Amina Pehlić acquaints us with the insights into the national orientation of one of the most prominent Bosnian authors, Alija Nametak, as seen in his literary works, investigating the circumstances leading to such an orientation as well as its reflection on Nametak’s attitude toward language, particularly with regard to his nomination of language and attitude toward language variations. The author considers that Nametak’s (pro- Croat) orientation was a result of the socio-political situation of the time, thus being only situational, formal and nominal, while on the other side his association with Bosnia, with the Muslim cultural circle and Islam was essential, thus presenting the main determinant of his real identity.
About the contemporary linguistic theories and translations types for this issue writes Amrudin Hajrić. This paper is devoted to the process of translation and some of its aspects, such as the key factors involved in the process as well as its different dimensions and perspectives. The author ascertains that although many tend to criticize some of the types and kinds of translation, different approaches to translation might be justified by different communicative purposes and needs and also by the fact that different groups of readers have different requirements regarding translation. Trying to describe the nature of translation, scholars offer a number of diverse theories and definitions, some of which will be mentioned in this paper.

In the paper under the title “Bosniak Oral Literature in the Development of South Slavic Folkloric Romanticism” Ibenel Ramić develops a position according to which rich Bosniak oral literary tradition, and with it Bosniak literature in general, has existed for a long period, representing an indispensable part of the oral literary movements in the South Slavic area since it started being recorded. Its existence is not related only to the Ottoman period, but to the later period as well, when it played an important role in the literary currents of the South Slavic folkloric Romanticism, thus making a contribution of Bosniak literature to the South Slavic inter-literary community significant.

Vildana Dubrovac and Lejla Žunić-Rizvić present different learning styles students use in an EFL classroom. In addition to exploring different learning styles the authors provide directions that can help EFL teachers in better understanding of various learning preferences and in responding to different types of learners. Different types of learners are also treated in this paper. In addition to theoretical explanations for every type of learner mentioned, different methods and approaches are incorporated, together with suggestions for activities suitable for particular learners. The last part of the paper is a study of Bosnian teenagers’ learning styles and their implication in teaching. The paper is written in English and as such it is published in the Proceedings.

Nusret Isanović