

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research,
University of Baghdad, College of Islamic Sciences,
Department of Comparative Religions

Etiquette of dialogue
and debatethird levelM.

dr. zaman Karim Ali

Definition of dialogue Dialogue is a language: the response. He said in Al-Sihah: (the dialogue is the response) and the dialogue is the response, and it is said: I spoke to him, but he was not at a loss for an answer, and he did not return to a hawira, nor a hawira, nor a dialogue, nor a dialogue, meaning he did not return an answer. He said in Al-Lissan: (The name from the dialogue is Al-Huwair. It says, "I heard their conversation and their conversation.") *Dialogue is mentioned in the Holy Qur'an in three places: 1- God Almighty's saying (And it had fruit, and He said to its companion as he was debating with him: "I have more wealth than you and are stronger in people.") Surah Al-Kahf, verse (34) 2- God Almighty said (His companion said to him while he was debating with him: Have you disbelieved in Him who created you from dust, then from a drop of drop, then made you a man?) Surat Al-Kahf, verse (37) 3- God Almighty says (God has certainly heard the speech of the woman who disputes with you about her husband and complains to God, and God hears your conversation. Indeed, God is All-Hearing, All-Seeing). Surah Al-Mujadila, Verse (1) Dialogue, technically speaking: (It is a review of speech and conversation between two parties that moves from the first to the second and then returns to the first, and so on, without there being between these two parties anything that necessarily indicates the necessity of the dispute).

The difference between dialogue and something similar

1- Argument: Dispute. It is said that he argued with him, arguing and arguing, and the noun is argument, which is the intensity of the dispute, and I braided the rope, braided it, meaning I twisted it tightly.

2- Debating: Its interaction is looking at something, which is contemplating something with the eye.

3- Argument: It is a form of quarreling and debate, meaning argument and proof. You say an argument, then an argument, meaning he is defeated by the argument.

The importance of dialogue, first: It is one of the means of calling people to God Almighty (Invite to the way of your Lord with wisdom and good instruction, and argue with them in a way that is best. Indeed, your Lord knows best. Of him who strays from his path, and He knows best those who are guided. Surah An-Nahl, verse (125) Second: It is one of the means of reaching the truth and repelling falsehood. Third: Achieving advice to Muslims. The Messenger Muhammad (may God bless him and grant him peace) said: "Religion is advice." Fourth: Enriching scientific issues. Fifth: Knowing what others have and determining the truth of their statements and evidence. Sixth: It is a means of reconciliation between Muslims. Seventh: Correcting errors and obtaining meaningful criticism.



Elements that must be present in dialogue and its etiquette:

1- Deep faith and confidence in what the dialogue is for.

2- Science.

3- Wisdom.

4- Intellectual freedom. 5- Moral courage.

Situations in which dialogue is not good:

- 1- If the person requesting dialogue is stubborn and does not want the truth.
- 2- If the person requesting the dialogue does not adhere to the etiquette of dialogue.
- 3- A state of fear, hunger, thirst, or anything that disturbs understanding and confuses thought.
- 4- Councils that are not fair.
- 5- Entertainment and idle talk gatherings.
- 6- Dialogue in postulates and axioms.
- 7- If the person requesting dialogue is ignorant and not worthy of consideration.
- 8- If a person knows by himself that he lacks knowledge and understanding of the subject of the dialogue

General rules and principles in dialogue

The first rule: Both sides of the debate abandon fanaticism and previous points of view and be prepared to search for the truth and accept it when it appears.

The second rule: Restricting both sides of the dialogue to polite speech that is far from any objection, insult, ridicule, or contempt for the point of view claimed or defended by the person being interviewed.

The third rule: Adherence to sound logical methods during debate and dialogue. This rule indicates the general command to argue in the best way.

The fourth rule: The debater and the interlocutor must not be committed in one of his matters to the opposite of the claim he is trying to prove. If that is the case, then he is judging himself that his claim is rejected from his point of view.

The fifth rule: There is no contradiction in the claim or evidence presented by the debater and the interlocutor, meaning that some of it does not contradict others.

The sixth rule: The evidence presented by the interlocutor is not a repetition of the original case. If it is, it is a repetition and repetition of the case in a fixed manner.

The seventh rule: Do not challenge the evidence of the scenes and topics except within the framework of logical principles or recognized rules.

The eighth rule: Declaring acceptance of issues and matters that are among the primary postulates. However, insisting on denying the postulates is arrogance to the principles of debate and sound dialogue.

The ninth rule: Accepting the results reached by conclusive evidence or weighted evidence if the topic is one for which the weighted evidence is sufficient. Otherwise, debate and debate are absurd and unbecoming of rational people.