

# A DEEP ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST WORD: THE UNIVERSAL MESSAGE OF BISMILLAH<sup>1</sup> AND THE INTERSECTION OF BEDIUZZAMAN WITH POPULAR SCIENCE - PART 3 (CONTINUED)

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*“Listen to a few profound truths, together with my inner self”*

## ❖ “Profound truths”

Let's delve into the term "profound truths" by first exploring its lexical meaning and then understanding the reasons why Bediuzzaman uses this term:

**1. Roots and Etymological<sup>3</sup> Depth:** Arabic belongs to the Semitic<sup>4</sup> language family and is based on a root system. In this system, many words derive from a three or four-letter root. The term "hakikat (profound truths)" stems from the root "حَقَّ" (hak). This root serves as the foundation for the formation of numerous words.

**a. Conceptual Diversity:** The root "حَقَّ" (hak) encompasses concepts like 'truth', 'justice', 'reality', and 'right' (in the sense of entitlement or deserving something). For instance:

- "حَقِيقَةٌ" (haqiqah): Reality
- "مُحَقِّقٌ" (muhaqqiq): Researcher, verifier
- "تَحَقُّقٌ" (tahaqquq): To materialize or become real

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<sup>1</sup> **MEANING "IN THE NAME OF ALLAH"**

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<sup>3</sup> **Etymology** is the scientific study of the origin, history, and changes in meaning of words. It examines how words are formed, from which languages they originate, and what phonetic and semantic changes they have undergone. Etymology is a crucial subfield of linguistics. Studying etymology allows us to better understand a language's structure, history, and culture. The adjective "etymological" pertains to the science of etymology. For instance, an etymological dictionary defines the origins and meanings of words. An etymological study is a research method that delves into the origins and connections of words to reveal a language or dialect's historical development. The word "etymological" is derived from the Latin "etymologia," which in turn originates from the Greek words "etymos" (true, original) and "logos" (word, study).

<sup>4</sup> **Semitic** refers to a family of languages predominantly spoken in the Middle East, North Africa, and Ethiopia. Semitic languages were developed by ancient Semites, the ancestors of the modern-day Semitic peoples. The term "Semitic" was first introduced in the 18th century by the German linguist August Ludwig von Schlözer. Prominent examples of Semitic languages include Arabic, Hebrew, Amharic, and Tigrinya. Semitic languages employ the abjad writing system, where vowels are either unwritten or unspecified. They also possess two fundamental structural features called the root and pattern. A root typically consists of three consonants bearing a semantic core, while a pattern is a combination of vowels and affixes inserted within the root, altering its meaning.

- The term "حقوق" (huquq) means 'rights', denoting the entitlements of individuals or communities.

**b. "Hak" and the Divine Dimension:** In Arabic, the word "حَق" (hak) also translates to "truth" and "Allah (God)". This signifies that the term doesn't just denote an abstract reality but also represents an absolute and divine truth. For instance, in Islam, "الحَق" (Al-Haqq) is frequently used to reference Allah. Islam enumerates 99 beautiful names of Allah, reflecting His attributes. "الحَق" (Al-Haqq) is one of these names and translates to both "The Truth" and "The Ultimate Reality". ***This nomenclature mirrors the belief that Allah is the absolute truth and the source of existence.***

The fact that the Arabic term "حَق" (hak) conveys the meaning of "truth" indicates that truth and righteousness have an absolute and unchanging source. In Islam, this connotes that Allah is not merely the creator but also the ultimate reality of everything. ***Referring to Allah as "Al-Haqq" accentuates that His existence embodies the very essence of truth, and there exists no reality beyond Him.***

**2. Distinction Between Knowledge and Profound Truths:** "Knowledge" typically describes what is learned or experienced about a subject, whereas "profound truths" convey a deeper, immutable, and universal reality. ***Bediuzzaman's use of the term "profound truths" indicates that what's presented is not merely superficial knowledge. This accentuates that the **knowledge** in question is more profound, universal, and unchanging.***

**Knowledge** is a **dynamic** entity consisting of ideas, facts, and concepts that individuals acquire through education, experience, observation, or research. Such knowledge might be bound to a specific time and place and can be modified with new discoveries.

Knowledge can change; it can be updated with new data, or old knowledge can be replaced by newer insights. In science, new discoveries and innovations can supplant old theories. Consider, for instance, how the atom was once regarded as the smallest particle of matter. However, later discoveries revealed that atoms contain particles like protons, neutrons, and electrons. This illustrates the evolving nature of knowledge.

Imagine, hypothetically, that as a child, you believed that the sun revolved around the Earth. But as you grew older, you learned that the Earth actually rotates on its axis and simultaneously orbits the sun. The initial knowledge was incorrect and was later replaced by accurate knowledge. This exemplifies how knowledge can be evolving and updated over time.

On the other hand, profound truths represent realities that are immutable, universal, and enduring. **These truths are independent of time and space and convey a universal reality beyond abstract beliefs.** Concepts such as the "meaning of life" or "goodness" are subjects of profound truths. The law of gravity operates consistently everywhere on Earth and doesn't change with time or place. Hence, physical realities like the law of gravity also constitute profound truths.

Let's consider the statement, "Love is a powerful emotion." This expression stands before us as a universally accepted reality recognized by many cultures, societies, and individuals. Across different times, places, and individuals, love is often defined as one of the most fundamental and impactful emotions in life. From history to the present day, from literature to art, from songs to movies, the universal strength of love is articulated. This widespread acceptance and universality draw the statement "love is a powerful emotion" closer to profound truths. While the intensity and expression of love may vary from individual to individual, the existence and power of this

emotion is indisputable for nearly everyone. Every person knows what love is and feels its strength. **Such unchanging truths are termed as profound truths.**

Consider the fact that "Every living being will die one day." No matter how many scientific discoveries we make, this remains an unchanging truth. The cycle of life and death is a valid reality for every being, and this is a profound truth. The fact that "Every living being will taste death" is a profound truth, and this doesn't change with time or place.

Knowing that chocolate is sweet is "**knowledge**." However, understanding why chocolate is sweet, what sweetness means, and why sweetness makes people happy is a comprehension closer to "**profound truths**."

"Knowledge" can often remain on the surface, **but "profound truths" delve much deeper.** A student might learn historical events from a history book as "**knowledge**," but discovering the profound meanings and universal lessons these events carry for humanity is a matter of "**profound truths**."

Sometimes, knowledge can open the door to profound truths. Research, observations, and experiences can bring us closer to deeper realities. ***Yet, fully grasping profound truths often requires an individual to embark on an introspective journey and think in-depth.***

Given its importance, let's delve deeper into the concept of "Profound Truths":

#### **a. Depth and Breadth:**

**Profound Truths:** The concept of "profound truths" focuses not on the surface of something, but on its essence, its heart. We can liken this to a mountain; you can see the peak (Knowledge), but its true magnitude is beneath the ground, in the depths (profound truths). ***Likewise, to understand the profound truths of a subject, one must delve into its depths. For instance, let's take the topic of love.*** The statement "Love makes a person happy" is an expression of knowledge. However, the assertion "Love is one of the reasons for human existence and it imparts meaning to life" offers a deeper perspective on the profound truths of love.

"Profound truths" also imply universality. This means that something isn't just confined to a specific time or place; it holds true everywhere and always. For example, the fact that collaboration amongst individuals strengthens societies is a universal profound truth. This is a fact that has been valid throughout history and everywhere in the world.

**Knowledge:** "Knowledge" typically represents what is on the surface, what is visible, tangible, and measurable. This can be compared to the surface of a lake; the water at the surface might be calm and clear (Knowledge), but just by looking at the surface, one cannot discern what lies in its depths (profound truths).

#### **b. Variability:**

**Profound Truths:** Profound truths are not bound by time or space. No matter when or where you are, profound truths remain unchanged. For instance, in mathematics, let's consider two numbers. The profound truth is that the sum of these numbers will yield the same result regardless of their order (commutative<sup>5</sup> property). Thus, just as  $3 + 5 = 8$ , so does  $5 + 3$  equal

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<sup>5</sup> **Commutative** is used to describe operations where changing the order doesn't affect the outcome. For instance, addition and multiplication are commutative since  $a+b = b+a$  and  $a \times b = b \times a$ . However, subtraction

8. This rule always holds true, no matter which two numbers you add, and it is a profound truth. Similarly, the Pythagorean theorem states that in a right triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. No matter where in the world you are or in which language it is expressed, this theorem remains unchanged; it is a profound truth.

**Knowledge: Knowledge can change depending on conditions, time, or space.** What is considered correct knowledge in one situation might be wrong in another. Looking at the history of science, we can observe that many facts once believed to be true were later replaced by new knowledge. For example, in the Middle Ages, it was accepted that the Earth was at the center and other celestial bodies revolved around it. However, this knowledge was later revised due to the work of astronomers like Copernicus and Galileo, leading to the acceptance of the heliocentric model. This demonstrates how knowledge can evolve over time and with new discoveries.<sup>6</sup>

Likewise, the statement "Ice freezes below 0°C" is correct under specific temperature conditions. However, under high pressure, this freezing point can shift. This exemplifies how knowledge can be valid under certain conditions, but it can change when those conditions vary.

### c. Perception and Consciousness Level:

**Profound Truths:** Understanding profound truths often requires deep introspection. It is sometimes achieved through a personal enlightenment accessed via spirituality, worship, prayer, contemplation, or experience. For example, "Love" is an abstract concept and is experienced and defined differently by many individuals. One person might define love in terms of a romantic relationship, while another sees it as a deep commitment to family or nature. Yet, despite this diversity, there is a universal profound truth about love.<sup>7</sup> This truth transcends personal experiences and embodies a power and depth that many find hard to articulate. This universal truth reveals that love is not confined to romantic relationships alone but is a fundamental part of human existence. Similarly, the "meaning of life" is another such abstract concept, yet opinions and experiences regarding it span an even broader spectrum.

Profound truths reside at a deeper level of consciousness within an individual's core and are often challenging to express in words. Considerations such as where one sees themselves in

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and division aren't commutative because  $a-b \neq b-a$  and  $a \div b \neq b \div a$ . Commutativity is a significant characteristic in mathematics and is defined in the structures of some algebraic systems.

<sup>6</sup> Historically, we see significant contributions from the Islamic scientific community in fields like astronomy, mathematics, medicine, chemistry, and many others. For instance, Al-Biruni, an Islamic scholar, made notable contributions in astronomy and geography. He undertook efforts to measure the Earth's circumference and reached conclusions remarkably close to today's values. His studies on the movement of the Earth laid foundations for the acceptance of the heliocentric model in Europe by the late Middle Ages. Scientists like Al-Biruni drew inspiration from the Qur'an and Hadiths. The Qur'an has many signs and verses indicating how the universe and everything within operates. Islamic scholars used verses from the Qur'an and Hadiths as guides in their endeavor to understand the universe, also expanding scientific knowledge through observation, experimentation, and logical deductions. This indicates the relationship between science and religion in the Islamic world, signifying looking at the knowledge provided by the Qur'an and Hadiths as profound truths and accepting them as absolute reality.

<sup>7</sup> Bediuzzaman describes amplified need, affection, and passion as follows, also highlighting the difference between them: "**Amplified need is an intense longing. Amplified longing is affection. And AMPLIFIED AFFECTION IS INDEED PASSION (LOVE).**" Words-642 (Third Stopping-place / The Second Topic of The Second Point / An Important Question / Third Point)

the universe, existential questions, or spiritual experiences fall under this category. Such experiences and understandings are attained through personal insights and intuitions.

**Knowledge:** Knowledge is based on knowledge gathered from the external world through our sensory organs. It is perceived through sensory experiences like seeing, hearing, tasting, touching, and smelling. Knowledge pertains to tangible and measurable events and objects we encounter in our daily lives. This knowledge can be verified in alignment with objective reality and is typically universally accepted. For instance, the color of a flower or the taste of a meal. Such knowledge can be directly perceived through sensory experiences and is generally undisputed.

**d. Source and Verification:**

**Profound Truths:** The source of profound truths often stems from universal principles, natural laws, or inner enlightenments. For instance, the "Golden Rule," known as "Treat others as you wish to be treated," is universally accepted across various cultures and religions.

The verification of profound truths often relies on universally acknowledged principles, intellectual arguments, or deep introspective understandings. This validation process can sometimes be prolonged and may require unequivocal evidence. For example, the truth "Treat others as you wish to be treated" can be verified by its acceptance throughout history in different cultures and religions. **However, this cannot be verified through numerical or physical measurements.**

**Knowledge:** The source of knowledge can be observations, experiments, research, or learned knowledge. For instance, the knowledge that water boils at 100°C. Knowledge can be verified through measurements, experiments, or statistical analyses.

Knowledge typically acquired through scientific methods is based on tangible evidence and repeatable results. For example, in a laboratory setting, it can be verified that water boils at 100°C at sea level. The same experiment can be replicated in different laboratories, yielding the same outcome.

**3. DISTINCTION BETWEEN TRUTH AND PROFOUND TRUTHS:** The concepts of "profound truths" and "truth" are often used interchangeably in everyday language and share many similar attributes. However, from a philosophical and linguistic perspective, there are subtle differences between them, and they are used in different contexts in religion and daily life, changing their meanings accordingly. The nuanced distinctions between these two concepts can be listed as follows:

- a. Truth:** It expresses the state of existence of events, situations, or objects. Truth is usually used for things that can be observed, experienced, or objectively verified. For instance, in statements like "This table is truly made of wood" or "The weather is truly cold today," we use the word "truth" to describe the concrete situations we observe or experience.
- b. Profound Truths:** It conveys a more abstract, deep, and universal correctness. **Profound truths typically represent a universal and unchanging truth understood from a broader perspective.** For example, in questions like "What is the profound truth of life?" or "What is the profound truth of love?", we seek universal truths beyond the concrete events that can be observed or experienced.

The example of "a mother feeling a strong love when she first sees her newborn baby" might be an instance of "truth." This is an experience common to many mothers. However, the question

"What is the profound truth of love?" goes beyond this tangible experience and points to a deeper inquiry into the essence, nature, and universality of love.

The distinction between these two concepts can vary depending on the context in which they are used. Generally, "truth" refers to more tangible and experiential things, while "profound truths" point to more abstract and universal truths.

Especially when explaining the concept of "Truth", the given examples and explanations are closely related to "knowledge." However, while the concept of knowledge refers to things that are truly correct and credible, the concept of "truth" denotes things that exist or occur. That is, something can be true but may not be knowledge for us (because it might not have been learned yet), or something might be knowledge but in reality, be misleading or incorrect.

Despite these distinctions, there's a close relationship between the concepts of "truth" and "knowledge." Science gathers knowledge to reveal and verify truth. To understand whether a piece of knowledge is correct (true), one usually turns to objective data, experiences, or observations.

Hence, in explaining the concept of "truth", emphasis was placed on the verifiable, objective, and sensory aspects of knowledge. This reflects the close relationship between the concepts of knowledge and truth. However, both concepts have their unique meanings and uses in their own right.

4. **WHY BEDIUZZAMAN EMPLOYS THE TERM "PROFOUND TRUTHS":** The primary reason for Bediuzzaman's use of the concept of "profound truths" is to emphasize universal, immutable, and profound realities rather than superficial transient knowledge. *For him, profound truths form the foundation of the journey to understand the true nature of humans and the universe.*

When we consider the works of Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, especially his masterpiece, the Risale-i Nur Collection, we can better comprehend the depth carried by the term "profound truths" in his language. *Bediuzzaman is extremely meticulous with his language usage, and profound meanings underlie the terms he uses.* The term "profound truths" frequently appears in his works.

The reasons for Bediuzzaman's usage of the term "profound truths" can be listed as follows:

- a. **Depth and Essence:** A recurring concept<sup>8</sup> emphasized in Bediuzzaman's works is the necessity of understanding the essence of something, not just its surface. **This is a fundamental aspect of what he implies with the term "profound truths".** He aims to capture the true, universal, and immutable meaning of a subject rather than just surface-level knowledge.
- b. **Highlighting Universality:** Bediuzzaman's emphasis on profound truths demonstrates that he is pointing to universal truths, which are not confined to a specific time or place. From his perspective, profound truths have an unchanging structure, valid at all times and places.
- c. **Principle of Immutability:** Bediuzzaman suggests that knowledge might change over time and with circumstances, but profound truths remain unaffected by such changes. Hence, his concept of profound truths signifies the immutable principles of the universe and existence.

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<sup>8</sup> A **concept** can be defined as an idea, plan, design, or purpose. It represents a general understanding of how something will be done or what it will look like. For example, a restaurant's concept might include elements like its menu, decoration, style of service, and target clientele. A concept can be abstract or tangible. An abstract concept signifies abstract notions like mathematics, justice, or happiness. In contrast, a tangible concept symbolizes concrete objects like a car, house, or painting.

- d. **Inner Enlightenment and Insight:** For Bediuzzaman, reaching profound truths is not just a mental endeavor but also requires inner enlightenment and deep insight. Therefore, the term profound truths not only represents intellectual knowledge but also an internal reality and enlightenment.
- e. **Distinguishing Between True and Misleading Knowledge:** Bediuzzaman acknowledges that knowledge might change over time and can sometimes be misleading. However, profound truths always remain constant and guide us on the right path. This is one of the main reasons he frequently emphasizes the concept of profound truths.
- f. **Philosophical and Epistemological<sup>9</sup> Dimensions:** The concept of "profound truths" holds a special place in philosophy, especially in epistemology, which is essentially the study of knowledge. It examines the origin of our knowledge, its reliability, and how it can be verified.

To illustrate this concept, let's consider an example: Suppose a friend shares some news with you. How can we trust this knowledge? Is it true or false? What is its source? Seeking answers to these questions is undertaken with an epistemological approach.

***Bediuzzaman's use of the term "profound truths" signifies that he does not merely intend to present basic knowledge. He also wishes to question where this knowledge comes from, how it can be verified, and the value it might hold for us.***

For instance, rather than blindly accepting what a teacher conveys in class, questioning its source, its acquisition method, and its degree of truth is a product of an epistemological stance. This is a pursuit to understand not just what we know, but also how we come to know it.

- g. **Impact on the Reader:** The use of the term "profound truths" suggests that the knowledge presented in the text isn't mundane. This encourages readers to engage with the text more carefully and seriously. It signals to readers that the text isn't just based on individual experiences or observations; it bears universal and enduring truths.

When we combine these perspectives with his expression, "***O dear brother! You asked for some advice from me. As you are a soldier, through the representations of soldiering, and with eight small tales, listen to a few profound truths, together with my inner self***" we gain a clearer understanding of what he means by "profound truths."

The fact that Bediuzzaman highlights this term, especially in the opening sentence of the first work of the Risale-i Nur Collection, "***The Words,***" suggests that "***All statements throughout the Risale-i Nur Collection are profound truths. Read them attentively. They are universal, unchanging, absolute truths. As you apply them, you will also reach the real truth, the meaning of life, and thereby happiness.***" Such nuances add depth to the texts he penned.

**Concepts found in Bediuzzaman's works shouldn't be assessed solely based on dictionary definitions, but also in terms of the deep and comprehensive meanings he imbued them with.**

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<sup>9</sup> Epistemology is the branch of philosophy concerned with the definition, source, limits, and validity of knowledge. It investigates how knowledge is acquired, what kinds of knowledge are considered valid, and how we assess the truth of knowledge. Epistemology plays a crucial role in the process of education. The epistemological beliefs of students, teachers, and teacher candidates affect their approaches to learning and teaching, their motivations, and their achievements. Epistemology underpins learner-centered educational philosophies like constructivism. The term "epistemological" pertains to or is based on epistemology. For instance, an epistemological question might ask what knowledge is or how it's obtained. An epistemological approach denotes utilizing a particular method or theory to study knowledge.

5. **"PROFOUND TRUTHS" IN THE CONTEXT OF POPULAR SCIENCE AND THE FIRST WORD:** When comparing the First Word to Popular Science, it's vital to remember that both concepts fundamentally have different aims and focal points. Bediuzzaman's use of the term "profound truths" can be examined from the standpoint of Popular Science. There are both similarities and differences between Bediuzzaman's concept of "profound truths" and Popular Science:

**a. Similarities:**

- **Explanatory Nature:** Both Popular Science and Bediuzzaman strive to present complex concepts in an understandable manner. While Bediuzzaman's "profound truths" draw attention to the depths of the universe and existence, Popular Science often simplifies and elucidates intricate scientific subjects.
- **Emphasizing Universality:** Bediuzzaman stresses the universality of profound truths. Similarly, Popular Science underscores the universal nature of science and presents it in a manner that encompasses various cultures, age groups, and educational levels.
- **Comprehension:** Both in Bediuzzaman's concept of "profound truths" and Popular Science, there is an emphasis on the importance of deeply understanding the subject matter.

**b. Differences:**

- **Depth:** In Bediuzzaman's concept of "profound truths", there is an emphasis on enlightenment that goes beyond mere intellectual knowledge, whereas Popular Science usually simplifies and reduces knowledge for easier consumption.
- **Source and Authenticity:** Bediuzzaman's "profound truths" don't solely rely on knowledge derived from observation and experience. *He presents us with the immutable principles of the universe and existence.* On the other hand, Popular Science typically leans on current scientific research.
- **Emotional Depth:** For Bediuzzaman, the term "profound truths" carries an emotional depth. *He emphasizes that to truly grasp these truths, we need to use not only our minds but also our hearts and emotions.* In contrast, Popular Science may not always aim to establish such emotional connections.

**c. Superiorities of the First Word over Popular Science:**

- **Universal Principles:** According to the principles Bediuzzaman wanted to convey with his concept of "profound truths", by adhering to these principles, we can find peace and a meaningful life not only in this world but also in the hereafter.
- **Emotional and Spiritual Connection:** The "First Word" directs us towards realities that can be comprehended not only with our minds but also with our hearts. These realities demand to be understood with emotional depth. Conversely, Popular Science might not provide such profound emotional and spiritual connections.
- **Deep Insight:** Bediuzzaman emphasizes that reaching knowledge requires an internal enlightenment and comprehension, not just an intellectual understanding. Popular Science typically focuses on intellectual comprehension.

In conclusion, while Bediuzzaman's use of the term "profound truths" might share some similarities with Popular Science, it differentiates itself through its deeper emotional and spiritual



dimensions. The First Word offers us not just scientific knowledge but an understanding of life based on universal truths and spiritual principles.

#### FINAL WORDS:

*"Listen to a few profound truths, together with my inner self"*

In this statement, Bediuzzaman is not referring to an ordinary story or a fictional tale when he speaks of "a few profound truths." **On the contrary, he alludes to fundamental realities hidden within the depths of the universe, the foundational concepts of existence. He emphasizes the need to reflect upon these truths and to adhere to them because they not only guide us in this world but also in the hereafter. Salvation, peace, and a meaningful life in this world and the next hinge on these truths.**

The term "**a few**" used by Bediuzzaman suggests that only a portion of this knowledge is shared. There is so much more than what is conveyed. **Bediuzzaman possesses and is aware of this profound knowledge.** Yet, the very fact that they are profound truths implies that some might be challenging to convey, perhaps even mysteries. Some of these profound insights appear in Bediuzzaman's work titled "The Second Station of the Fourteenth Flash":<sup>10</sup>

*"A radiant light of mercy emanating from the Basmala (In the Name of Allah, the Merciful, the Compassionate / In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate) emerged faintly to my clouded intellect from afar. I yearned to record this for my inner self in the form of notes and aimed to ensnare and secure this radiance by surrounding it with twenty to thirty Mysteries. Regrettably, at this moment, I couldn't fully realize this aspiration, and the mysteries diminished from twenty or thirty down to just five or six.*

*When I pronounce, 'O human!', I refer to my inner self. While this lesson is particularly addressed to my inner self, I submit it as the Second Station of the Fourteenth Flash, hoping it may serve beneficial to those spiritually connected to me and whose souls are more discerning than my own. This lesson appeals more to the heart than to the intellect and prioritizes spiritual pleasure over rational proofs."*

In the excerpt taken from "The Second Station of the Fourteenth Flash," he mentions that he might have wanted to convey as many as twenty or perhaps thirty profound truths but had to condense them down to five or six – to make them understandable at an emotional level at the very least. It is evident that these truths should not be understood with the mind alone, but also with the heart; they must be grasped with emotional depth. This underscores the comprehensive and invaluable nature of the truths written in the Risale-i Nur Collection, especially in the context of the "First Word."

Bediuzzaman's statement, **"Regrettably, at this moment, I couldn't fully realize this aspiration, and the mysteries diminished from twenty or thirty down to just five or six."** and **"This lesson appeals more to the heart than to the intellect and prioritizes spiritual pleasure over rational proofs,"** underscores this truth. The language used by Bediuzzaman in presenting these insights transcends intellect, targeting the heart and emotions. This implies that in order to fully grasp these profound truths, we must engage not just our minds but also our hearts and feelings.

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In conclusion:

- We are profoundly grateful to Bediuzzaman for sharing these invaluable profound truths with us.
- Risale-i Nur Collection guides us in every aspect of our life, both in this world and the hereafter. Every sentence adds new meaning and depth to our lives. We should center these writings in our lives and live inspired by them.
- ***Bediuzzaman's possession of such deep knowledge and his act of sharing it with us indicate that he is a significant leader for us, both materially and spiritually. Accessing and applying these Qur'anic and Prophetic (pbuh) profound truths in our lives becomes possible under his guidance.***