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Research Management Centre, RMC International Islamic University Malaysia
53100 Gombak Campus Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Tel: (+603) 6421 5588
Website: <http://journals.iium.edu.my/irkh/index.php/ijrcs>
Comments and suggestions to: kabuye@iium.edu.my
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Editorial

Dear readers,

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

First and foremost, I thank Allah SWT for granting us the opportunity to complete and publish this second issue of the year 2023. May Allah's blessings be upon His Final Prophet and Messenger Muhammad (peace be upon him), his family and his companions.

Second, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have contributed to this issue.

Al-Risalah Journal of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences (*ARJIHS*) is a peer-reviewed online journal, published biannually in June and December by AbdulHamid AbuSulayman Kulliyyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences (AHAS KIRKHS), International Islamic University Malaysia. The Journal's aim is to promote the talent and diverse research interests of KIRKHS postgraduate students by providing a platform for them to publish both independent research and research undertaken in collaboration with academics. The scope of *ARJIHS* encompasses the various disciplines related to Islamic revealed knowledge and human sciences with the aim of Islamizing human sciences and relevantizing Islamic revealed knowledge to the modern context

This December issue 2023 consists of twelve articles, three in English and nine in Arabic.

Methods for Discovering Linguistic Differentiations in Tafsir Traditions: Surah Yasin as a Sample by Salem Wahab and Radhwan. They argue that: firstly, linguistic differentiation is of the most important exegetical approaches that commentators relied on in the early generation and that exegetes based many interpretations on this approach. Thus, this approach had great presence in the interpretations of the companions, their followers, and those after them. This article aims to elucidate this approach as it still remains obscure among researchers. Its obscurity has led some to claim that relying on linguistic differences in interpretation is foreign to the reliable methods of interpretation, and that it does not have a clear process. Therefore, this study was dedicated to illustrating the methods of detecting linguistic differences while considering what was reported from the commentators of the early period. The methodology adopted in this study is the inductive analytical approach. It focuses solely on the differences mentioned in the tafsīr of Surah Yāsīn. This study includes useful criteria for linguistic differentiation from the work of Abū Hilāl Al-ʿAskarī, as found in his insightful book *al-Furūq al-Lughawiyyah*. The study also concluded with methods for the discovery of linguistic differences while emphasizing that tafsīr through these linguistic nuances is an early method employed by the Companions, their Followers, and those who followed them. The research reviewed all the differences reported from the tafsirs of these three generations within the scope of Sūrah Yāsīn. It also addressed one difference that the early commentators did not touch upon, indicating that this area remains open for exploration. The total number of linguistic differences reported regarding the interpretation of Sūrah Yāsīn was six differences, each with its significant linguistic implications considered by commentators and rhetoricians.

Al-Shaykh Abdur Rawuf Mukhlis and His Approach in the Studies of the Sciences of the Qur'an by Hameedullah Najeeb and Noor Mohammad Osmani. This research focuses on the approach of Sheikh Abdul Ra'wuf Mukhlis in the studies of the sciences of the Holy Qur'an. It aims to introduce Sheikh Abdul Ra'wuf Mukhlis and deals with the most important topics that he dealt with in the sciences of the Qur'an and the Qur'anic recitations, such as the backgrounds for the Qur'anic revelation, and the correspondences between the verses and the surahs. The research followed the inductive approach in introducing the author and his

approach to the book, and the analytical approach in analyzing his approach to the readings, the reasons for the revelation, and the interlink between the verses and the surahs. Due to the nature of the research, the inductive and analytical approach was used to be compatible with the nature of this research. The research reached some important results, including: The topics of Qur'anic sciences are considered an integral part of our *tafsir* heritage that began with the revelation and are related to the Holy Qur'an in terms of its revelation, its order, its recitations and so on. There are scholars who wrote on the sciences of the Qur'an as an independent branch of knowledge, and some of them mentioned it in the introduction to his interpretation, and some of them mentioned it in the midst of his interpretation. Sheikh Abdul Ra'wuf Mukhlis mentioned about sciences of the Qur'an in the midst of his *tafsir*, and explained in detail about the science of qira'at or recitations and the interlink between the verses with each other and the reasons for the revelation.

Force Majeure and its Impact on Contract Obligations: A Legal Jurisprudence Study by Muhamad Said Almujaheed and Hussein bin Ali bin Abdullah Al Balushi. The research aims to study the effects of force majeure on contract obligations in jurisprudence and law. It deals with the problem of force majeure, and the extent of its impact on contract obligations.

The ethical approach to safety from sedition by Ahmad Mohammad Al-Haddar and Saadeldin Mansour. This research aims to shed light on the topic of tribulations (*fitan*) and to analyze prophetic texts to extract the ethical approach to addressing tribulations in this critical phase that the Muslim community is going through. The research examines the linguistic and terminological meanings of tribulations, analyzing the concept in the Quran and the Sunnah. It also defines ethics, explores its impact, and underscores its significance in the life of a Muslim. The researchers seek to derive an ethical methodology to confront contemporary tribulations based on the Prophetic tradition. The research adopts an inductive approach by tracking and studying hadiths related to tribulations, utilizing them to extract the ethical methodology. Additionally, it employs an analytical approach to analyze prophetic hadiths concerning tribulations, studying the positions of the companions and their application of this methodology in facing the tribulations they encountered. The researcher refers to both classical and contemporary hadith commentaries, benefiting from scholars' opinions and statements on this subject. The objective of the research is to provide a methodology ensuring salvation and safety from tribulations in the current era, based on the analysis of the Prophetic tradition and the past experiences of the companions.

Proof and Legal Procedures in the Crimes of Retaliation, Adultery, Banditry and Theft by Ibrahim Nuri Faraj Sale and Nasimah bt Hussin. This research addresses the means of proof and procedures by which the offender's guilt is proven in crimes of retaliation and blood money, which have been detailed in the Book of Allah and the Sunnah of His Messenger, peace be upon him.

The Effect of Suspicions on Warding off Boundaries by Ibrahim Nuri Faraj Sale Nasimah bt Hussin. In this work the authors deal with the issue of warding off legal penalties with suspicion as highlighted in the Hadith of the Prophet, peace be upon him.

Strategy for Managing Islamic- Jewish Relations at the Beginning of Islam by Ahmed El-Mogtaba Bannaga Ahmed Ali. The research focused in general on the study from a consensual compatibility view in the Islamic proposition. Therefore, the components of the research were established by citing the Qur'an and the Sunnah and what was mentioned in the sources of the biography in terms of content and analysis. The study detailed the concept and legitimacy of Islamic-Jewish relations and established the relationship with what was stated in the Qur'an and the Torah about this relationship that defines Moses and his message in the Holy Qur'an and their symbols, and the mention of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be

upon him) in the Torah. Likewise, the study has stated the goals of Islamic-Jewish relations, through their call to Islam; and peaceful societal coexistence with them; and the platforms and dimensions of Islamic-Jewish relations in the era of prophecy, such as the platform of immigration, justice, and virtue, doctrinal, societal dimension, and the aspects of building the Islamic-Jewish relationship where their food and marriage to their women were permissible. Furthermore, the study shows the points of compatibility and similarity between Judaism and Islam, and the research detailed how to manage the Jews. Their relations with Muslims are based on the intersections of the Jews' relations with the hypocrites and their cooperation with the polytheists in fighting Islam. As a conclusion, this research pointed to the opportunities and challenges present and how to manage them in the reality of Islamic relations with others, from education and awareness, social media, houses of worship, and educational institutes perspective.

Challenges of Western Globalization to Civilizational Coexistence and International Relations: An Islamic Approach by Abdulhamid Mohamed Ali Zaroum, Belal B.S. Salhab and Arafath Careem. The study is intended to shed some light on the challenges faced by the peoples of the world in this globalized village where the Western Globalization continues to impose on international relations a new reality characterized by hegemony, ignoring that the cornerstone of human relations is the recognition of the unity of the human family, which extends from our father Adam and our mother Eve until the Day of Judgment. In this study it is argued that the roots of human problems in every era are the deliberate neglect of each other, and the efforts of each group to eradicate those who violate and oppose it, and deprive them of their right to life based on the belief that some must prevail and lead while others must be followers. Among the findings of this paper, which used inductive and analytical methods, is that wars would not have occurred between peoples had it not been for the lack of recognition that the origin of humans is one. Allah the Mighty and Sublime created them from Adam and Eve and made them into nations and tribes for the purpose of knowing each other and getting along, not for fighting and harming one another. The thinkers behind the idea of "globalization" were not concerned with the stability of peoples, the establishment of security, the cooperation of states, the achievement of justice, and the spread of peace among nations all over the globe, as much as their interest was in amassing and plundering wealth, exploiting oppressed nations, imposing a culture of domination and control, and a unipolar mentality, and supporting the forces of injustice and occupation, which is rejected by the logic of equality in International Relations, and respecting the sovereignty of countries over their lands and resources.

The Methodological Errors of the Skeptic in Hadith by Wafika Younes and Muhamad Rozaimi Bin Ramle. What is well known by Muslims in general and students of legal sciences in particular is that "the authentic of al-Bukhali" [Sahih al-Bukhari] and "the authentic of Muslim" [Sahih Muslim] are the two most authentic books after the book of Allah the Almighty. However, some contemporary researchers in Islamic sciences and religious intellectuals do not stop raising anxious questions and problems, questioning the validity of this. Hence, this research, with its analytical approach within the limits of the Two authentic books [Sahihain], is conducted. It aims to study the general methodological defects of these skeptics: refuting the hadith simply because it does not take into account the difference, or they compare cases without taking into account the difference [Qias ma'a Al-Fariq], or their neglect to take into consideration the purposes of the Islamic law [Shari'a]-[Maqasid Al-Shari'a], or relying on unreliable resources, and relying on reservations and partial of texts.

Muhammad Hamidullah's role in interfaith dialogue by Syed Iftikhar Ali Gilani and Thameem Ushama. This article explores the contributions of Muhammad Hamidullah, a renowned scholar and diplomat, in advancing interfaith dialogue. His life and multifaceted career are examined to assess his role in promoting tolerance, respect, and meaningful conversation among adherents of different faiths. The study investigates the impact of his efforts on interfaith dialogue in the contemporary era. It evaluates his contributions to interfaith dialogue by analysing his activities, writings, and diplomatic engagements. It sheds light on the broader implications of his work for fostering peace and understanding among different religious communities. The study employs a qualitative methodology, relying on an extensive review of his writings, speeches, and biographical accounts. Primary and secondary sources, including academic literature, historical records, and interviews, are used to construct a comprehensive evaluation of his role in interfaith dialogue. Its approach allows for a nuanced understanding of Muhammad Hamidullah's contributions and their significance in the contemporary context of interfaith dialogue.

Birth control in Singapore: A Juristic Maqasidic Study by Fatimah Karim and Siti Aisyah Binte Yusup. Birth control or contraceptive is a topic rarely discussed openly within the Muslim community in Singapore despite its importance as a method of family planning. It is misunderstood as an action that hinders reproduction in marriage and has caused uncertainty about its permissibility among Muslims. This research aims to explore the practice of birth control in Singapore while discerning the Islamic Jurisprudence and Maqasid al-Shari'ah standpoint. It applies inductive and descriptive methods to derive the relevant religious information pertaining the practice of birth control in Singapore, while the analytical and quantitative methods are used to analyze the knowledge, practice and problems faced by Singapore Muslims on birth control. The aim of this research is to educate its readers the permissibility of birth control and the application of Maqasid al-Shari'ah together with the stand of birth control in Singapore while promoting awareness of the guidelines in choosing a birth control measure set by Muslim jurists.

Good Governance in Western and Islamic Traditions: A Comparative Study by Mohammad Abdul Halim and Noor Mohammad Osmani. The issue of effective governance stands as an enduring and global concern, and international organizations play a vital role in assisting nations in reforming their bureaucracies and public services while championing the cause of sound governance. This study seeks to juxtapose Western concepts of good governance with those of Islamic governance, aiming to identify commonalities and distinctions. By doing so, it aspires to furnish practitioners and policymakers with insights into cross-cultural learning and the formulation of inclusive governance frameworks, with a particular emphasis on those advocated by UNESCAP. The research methodology employed in this article relied on a library-based approach, incorporating references from the Holy Qur'an, Hadith, significant literary works, and web sources. Data were meticulously gathered and analysed through a narrative qualitative method. In conclusion, the tradition of Islāmic governance is characterized by principles such as *Sharī'ah*, *Itqān* (precision), *tawazun* (balance), *ta'awun* (collaboration), *'adl* (justice), *bayān* (transparency), *Shūrā* (consultation), and *mas'uliyah* (accountability), as well as *at-Tabāyun* (explanation). This scholarly investigation aims to explore the parallels and disparities in the classification and comprehension of attributes associated with good governance between Western perspectives and Islamic governance principles. The primary focus of this study centers on the examination of governance perceptions and models within Western and Islamic contexts.

On behalf of the Editorial Board, I congratulate all the students whose research papers are published in this Issue of *ARJIHS* and express my sincere thanks to their supervisors and

mentors. We thank the reviewers for their positive comments and careful review, which helped improve the manuscripts.
May Allah reward you all.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kabuye Uthman Sulaiman
Editor-in-Chief
December 2023