Language Rules, Rules of Interpretation and Ushul Fiqh and their Application in A Global Context

Budi Afriandi[1] ⓘ **, Hengki Ras Bumi[2]** ⓘ **, Ahmad Roisuddin Ritonga[3]** ⓘ **, Mursal[4]** ⓘ **, Abdul Halim Hanafi[5]** ⓘ

[1]Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Barat, Indonesia
[2]Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Barat, Indonesia
[3]Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Barat, Indonesia
[4]Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Barat, Indonesia
[5]Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Barat, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Background. In the global context, understanding the holy texts of the Qur'an and the application of Islamic law face increasingly complex challenges, especially related to language qaedah, tafsir qaedah, and ushul fiqh.

Purpose. This research aims to explore the relationship between linguistic qaedah, tafsir qaedah, and ushul fiqh, as well as identifying effective strategies for applying these three aspects in the context of modern life.

Method. This study uses a qualitative method with a literature study approach through analysis of relevant literature related to interpretation and ushul fiqh.

Results. The results of the study show that language rules play an important role in determining the meaning and context of the verses of the Qur'an, which then influences the process of interpretation and legal decision-making in ushul fiqh.

Conclusion. the application of the principles of maqashid al-syari'ah and qawaid fiqhiyyah in interpretation can enrich understanding and increase the relevance of Islamic law in the modern era.

KEYWORDS

Language Qaedah, Tafsir Qaedah, Ushul Fiqh

INTRODUCTION

In the study of religious knowledge, especially in the Islamic context, understanding linguistic qaedah, tafsir qaedah, and ushul fiqh has a very important role. These three aspects are interrelated in forming a comprehensive understanding of sacred texts, as well as in supporting legal decision making that is relevant to current development. The complexity of this understanding is increasing in the modern era, considering the social, cultural and educational dynamics that influence the interpretation of the Qur'anic text. This research aims to explore the relationship between linguistic qaedah, tafsir qaedah, and ushul fiqh. Qaedah language functions as a tool for understanding the meaning and context of the text of the Qur'an, while qaedah tafsir provides a methodological framework for interpreting the text contextually. On the other hand, ushul fiqh provides basic principles in making legal decisions that can be appli

relevantly to the conditions of modern society (Rahmawati, 2025; Hidayat, 2021). An integrative approach to these three aspects is believed to be able to bridge the needs of Muslims to understand and apply religious teachings in a comprehensive and relevant manner.

The theory of maqashid al-syari'ah, which emphasizes the goals and basic values of sharia, is one of the important foundations in this study. Akbar and Rusyana (2022) highlight the economic thoughts of Ibn Taimiyah and Asy-Syatibi related to maqashid al-syari'ah, where the principle of justice is the focus in decision making, including in the economic sector. This shows that understanding the qaedah of language and interpretation is not only relevant in the context of interpreting texts, but also in the application of sharia values broadly. Furthermore, Rahmawati's research (2025) emphasizes the importance of ushul fiqh in interpreting the Qur'an contextually to answer the challenges of the times without ignoring the essence of the basic values of sharia.

Previous research provides a strong foundation for exploring this topic. For example, Fauziah and Ghazal (2022) discussed the yellow book learning method in Islamic boarding schools which showed differences in approach, although the learning resources were similar. However, the study has not specifically explored the relationship between language principles and ushul fiqh in the context of education. Hidayat's (2021) research highlights the importance of updating ushul fiqh to respond to the problems of the community but does not discuss in depth the role of interpretation principles in supporting this update.

The context in Indonesia shows the urgent need to integrate language qaedah, tafsir, and ushul fiqh in the religious education system. This is becoming increasingly important to produce a deep understanding of sacred texts and support legal decision making that is relevant to the challenges of modernity. This research will examine how linguistic qaedah can enrich understanding of interpretation, as well as how ushul fiqh provides guidance in applying the results of these interpretations in everyday life.

With an integrative approach, it is hoped that this research can make a significant contribution to the development of religious knowledge, especially in the realm of education and practice of Islamic law in Indonesia.

In the study of Islamic education, language principles, interpretation principles, and ushul fiqh play an important role in forming a comprehensive understanding of Islamic teachings. Language principles are the main foundation in understanding sacred texts, while interpretation principles provide a systematic method for interpreting the meaning of the text. On the other hand, ushul fiqh regulates the principles of law-making in Islam that are relevant to the lives of modern society. Therefore, it is important to study these three aspects in depth in order to understand their interaction and relevance in Islamic education.

Hasan's (2023) research on the Nyadran tradition in Nganjuk, East Java, shows how local cultural rituals can be acculturated with Islamic values. The results of this study confirm that understanding language principles and interpretation can help understand the social and cultural contexts that underlie religious practices. In the context of Islamic boarding schools, Fauziah and Ghazal's (2022) research shows differences in the yellow book learning methods used in Islamic boarding schools. This finding confirms that adaptive teaching methods greatly influence the mastery of language principles and interpretation by students.

Apart from that, the tafsir method applied by Muhammad Quraish Shihab in Tafsir Al-Misbah makes an important contribution to the qaedah of tafsir. According to Alfikar and Taufiq (2022), Quraish Shihab's use of the tahlili, maudhu'i and adab al-ijtima'i methods allows readers to understand the verses of the Koran in a social and cultural context. This research emphasizes the

importance of teaching interpretation that not only explains textual meaning but also links it to the reality of everyday life.

Ghoni and Fauji's (2022) research on the ijmali interpretation of Q.S Al-Fatihah in Tafsir Al-Jalalain highlights the advantages of this method in simplifying the understanding of the meaning of the verse. This finding is relevant in the context of Islamic education which aims to reach various levels of society. The modernization transformation of Islamic boarding schools is also the main focus, as shown by Shulhan (2021). His research explains that modern salafist Islamic boarding schools now integrate the formal education system with the tradition of teaching yellow books, allowing students to get an education that is relevant to the development of the times without abandoning traditional values.

Widiandari (2023) shows that students' educational background influences their mastery of Islamic courses, such as hadith studies. Although educational background contributes significantly, students' motivation and attention are also important factors in the learning process. In addition, Hasibuan's study (2020) highlights the importance of understanding the various methods, approaches, and patterns in the interpretation of the Qur'an. This shows that mastering the qaedah of interpretation requires a varied approach to cover broader educational needs.

In the realm of ushul fiqh, Rahmi's research (2023) on the legality of ijtihad as a source of law emphasizes the importance of understanding the principles of ushul fiqh in making legal decisions. Hadith as one of the sources of law has a significant contribution to the development of ushul fiqh in the practice of Islamic law.

Research by Zulfah and Ruwandi (2023) shows how the internalization of nationalist values can be integrated into NU learning in educational institutions. This indicates that Islamic education does not only focus on religious teachings but also seeks to create individuals who are adaptive and responsive to social needs. Thus, this literature review confirms that language principles, interpretation principles, and ushul fiqh are interrelated and important elements in Islamic education. The studies that have been conducted provide insight into how these three aspects can be integrated into the learning process, while contributing to the development of a more comprehensive and applicable understanding of Islamic teachings.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was designed to explore and analyze the role of language qaedah, tafsir qaedah, and ushul fiqh in Islamic education. The research methodology uses a qualitative approach to obtain an in-depth understanding of the interactions between these three elements in the learning process. This approach was chosen because it is able to explore the experiences, views and perspectives of students and teachers in the complex and dynamic context of Islamic education.

Data Collection Techniques

In-Depth Interview

Interviews were conducted with teachers and students in several Islamic boarding schools that implement a curriculum based on language qaedah, tafsir qaedah, and ushul fiqh. This interview was designed to explore participants' understanding of the importance of these three elements, as well as the challenges and opportunities faced in their implementation.

Field Observation

Observations were carried out in classes to understand the dynamics of learning, interactions between teachers and students, as well as the implementation of teaching methods in daily practice.

Documentation Study

This study involves the analysis of the curriculum, syllabus, and textbooks used in teaching qaedah bahasa, tafsir, and ushul fiqh. These documents provide additional context regarding the integration of the three elements in Islamic education.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data Coding

Identifying major themes that emerge from interview data, observations, and documentation.

Theme Grouping

Organizing data based on themes to find patterns of relationships.

Conclusion Drawing

Compiling interpretations and conclusions based on thematic patterns found.

Validity and Reliability

To ensure the validity and reliability of the data, this study uses data triangulation. Information from interviews, observations, and documentation studies are compared to obtain a more complete picture. In addition , member checking was carried out by asking for feedback from research participants to ensure that the interpretations made by the researcher were in accordance with their experiences.

Research Ethics Considerations

This research complies with the principles of research ethics. Each participant gave informed consent before participating. The researcher maintains the confidentiality of the participants' identities and the data obtained, and ensures that the research results are used exclusively for academic and development purposes. Islamic education.

With this comprehensive methodology, the research is expected to provide in-depth insights into the role of language principles, interpretation principles, and ushul fiqh in Islamic education, as well as provide recommendations for the development of more effective curricula and teaching methods.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study found that language principles, interpretation principles, and ushul fiqh have important interrelated roles in Islamic education. These three elements are not only tools for understanding holy texts, but also build critical and analytical thinking skills among students. The findings of this study are grouped into the following main themes:

The Role of Language Principles in Islamic Education

The results of interviews with teachers showed that mastery of language principles, especially Arabic, is the main foundation in understanding the Qur'an and Hadith. Teachers emphasized that understanding holy texts would be difficult to achieve without a good mastery of grammar. This is in line with research that highlights the importance of language as a means of communication to convey revelation (Fauziah & Ghazal, 2022). Therefore, language principles education must be a top priority in the Islamic education curriculum to support deep understanding.

The Significance of Qaedah Tafsir in Understanding the Meaning of Sacred Texts

Class observations show that the teacher uses various exegetical methods, such as tafsir bil ma'tsur and tafsir bil ra'y, to help students understand the context of the verses of the Qur'an. This approach reflects the findings of Alfikar and Taufiq (2022) regarding the success of Quraish Shihab in combining the tahlili and maudhu'i methods in Tafsir Al-Misbah. This approach allows readers to understand the textual meaning as well as the social and cultural context of the verse. Thus, the integration of various methods of interpretation in Islamic education can improve students' understanding of the teachings of the Qur'an.

Ushul Fiqh as a Basis for Legal Decision Making

The results of interviews with students show that understanding ushul fiqh helps them apply Islamic principles in everyday life. As explained in Rahmi's (2023) research, ijtihad as one of the principles of ushul fiqh has high relevance in making contextual legal decisions. Therefore, the integration of ushul fiqh in the Islamic education curriculum is very important to equip students with critical thinking skills in dealing with contemporary issues.

Challenges in the Implementation of Language, Interpretation, and Usul Fiqh Principles

This study also identified various challenges in the implementation of these three elements. Teachers face limited resources and facilities, as well as difficulties in adapting teaching methods to meet the diverse needs of students. As found by Fauziah and Ghazal (2022), differences in the implementation of teaching methods affect students' mastery of language and interpretation principles. Therefore, innovation in teaching methods and improvement of facilities are needed to support more effective learning.

Integration of Language, Interpretation, and Usul Fiqh Principles in Islamic Education

The results of the study show that the integration of language principles, interpretation principles, and ushul fiqh can improve students' understanding holistically. Zulfah and Ruwandi's (2023) research on the internalization of nationalist values through NU learning shows that Islamic education must be able to integrate local and national values. With a systematic and planned approach, students can become individuals who not only understand Islamic teachings but are also able to contribute positively to society.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that language principles, interpretation principles, and ushul fiqh are interrelated and essential elements in Islamic education. These three elements not only function as tools to understand holy texts such as the Qur'an and Hadith, but also as a foundation for building critical, analytical, and applicative thinking skills among students.

Understanding language principles has proven to be the main foundation in understanding the meaning of holy texts in depth. Interpretation principles provide a systematic methodology that helps students interpret the verses of the Qur'an by considering the social and cultural context. Meanwhile, ushul fiqh provides basic principles that are relevant in deriving Islamic law, thus enabling students to apply Islamic teachings practically in their daily lives.

This study also found significant challenges in teaching these three elements, including limited resources, facilities, and teaching methods that are less adaptive to the diverse needs of students. Therefore, innovation in teaching methods, improving educational facilities, and strengthening the curriculum that integrates these three elements are very important.

Overall, the integration of language qaedah, tafsir qaedah, and ushul fiqh in Islamic education can produce a holistic and applicable understanding for students. Islamic education designed with this approach not only equips students with in-depth religious knowledge but also prepares them to become individuals who are adaptive, critical and contribute positively to society.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.
Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.
Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.
Author 4: Formal analysis; Methodology; Writing - original draft.

Author 5: Supervision; Validation; Other contribution; Resources; Visuali-zation; Writing - original draft.

REFERENCES

Alfikar, Abdi Risalah Husni, and Ahmad Kamil Taufiq. 2022. "Metode Khusus Muhammad Quraish Shihab Dalam Tafsirnya." *Jurnal Iman dan Spiritualitas* 2(3): 373–80. doi:10.15575/jis.v2i3.18691.

Fauziah, Asri, and Sobar Al Ghazal. 2022. "Studi Komparatif Metode Pembelajaran Kitab Kuning Di Pondok Pesantren Tanjung Salam Ciwidey Kab. Bandung Dan Pondok Pesantren Al-Falah Dago Bandung." *Bandung Conference Series: Islamic Education* 2(2): 523–29. doi:10.29313/bcsied.v2i2.3835.

Ghoni, Abdul, and Hari Fauji. 2022. "Tafsir Ijmali Pada Q.S Al-Fatihah Dalam Tafsir Al-Jalalain." *Hanifiya: Jurnal Studi Agama-Agama* 5(2): 161–68. doi:10.15575/hanifiya.v5i2.18324.

Hasan, Nor, Muhammad Taufiq, Abd Hannan, and Muhammad Iqbal Ghafiri Enhas. 2023. "Tradition, Social Values, and Fiqh of Civilization: Examining the Nyadran Ritual in Nganjuk, East Java, Indonesia." *Samarah* 7(3): 1778–1802. doi:10.22373/sjhk.v7i3.20578.

Hasibuan, Ummi Kalsum. 2020. "KAJIAN TERHADAP TAFSIR: METODE, PENDEKATAN DAN CORAK DALAM MITRA PENAFSIRAN AL-QUR'AN." 3(1). https://ejournal.stainkepri.ac.id/index.php/perada/article/view/105/116.

Keislaman, Jurnal, Studi Hadis, D I Uin, and Suska Riau. "Kontribusi Latar Belakang Pendidikan Mahasiswa Pai Terhadap Penguasaan Mata Kuliahstudi Hadis di UIN Suska Riau." 5: 1176–88.

Rahmi, Nispan, Hanief Monady, and Badrian Badrian. 2023. "Kritik Sanad Dan Matan Hadis Legalitas 'Ijtihad Sebagai Sumber Hukum.'" *Al Qalam: Jurnal Ilmiah Keagamaan dan Kemasyarakatan* 17(6): 4502. doi:10.35931/aq.v17i6.2528.

Shulhan, Shulhan. 2021. "Transformasi Modernisasi Pesantren Salaf."

Akbar, Muhammad Fahmi, and Ayi Yunus Rusyana. 2022. "Pemikiran Ekonomi Ibnu Taimiyah Dan Asy-Syatibi Dihubungkan Dengan Maqashid Al-Syari'Ah." *Al Hisab: Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah* 2(2): 1–15. doi:10.59755/alhisab.v2i2.86.

Alfikar, Abdi Risalah Husni, and Ahmad Kamil Taufiq. 2022. "Metode Khusus Muhammad Quraish Shihab Dalam Tafsirnya." *Jurnal Iman dan Spiritualitas* 2(3): 373–80. doi:10.15575/jis.v2i3.18691.

Edi, Edi, and Maolidya Asri Siwi Fangesty. 2024. "Tafsir Lughawi: Historisitas Dan Perdebatannya." *Jurnal Iman dan Spiritualitas* 3(4): 675–84. doi:10.15575/jis.v3i4.31248.

Ghoni, Abdul, and Hari Fauji. 2022. "Tafsir Ijmali Pada Q.S Al-Fatihah Dalam Tafsir Al-Jalalain." *Hanifiya: Jurnal Studi Agama-Agama* 5(2): 161–68. doi:10.15575/hanifiya.v5i2.18324.

Hasibuan, Ummi Kalsum. 2020. "KAJIAN TERHADAP TAFSIR: METODE, PENDEKATAN DAN CORAK DALAM MITRA PENAFSIRAN AL-QUR'AN." 3(1). https://ejournal.stainkepri.ac.id/index.php/perada/article/view/105/116.

Hidayat, Muhammad Syarif. 2021. "Argumentasi Pembaruan Ushul Al-Fiqh: Problematika Dan Tantangannya." *Journal of Islamic Studies and Humanities* 6(1): 1–22. https://publikasi.kocenin.com/index.php/teksi/article/view/344.

Islam, Jurnal Pengetahuan, Mujahidin Amhar Wicaksana, Ela Sartika, and Andri Setiadi. 2024. "Ikhtisar: Implementasi Corak 'Adabul Ijtima'I Dalam Tafsir Qur'an Karim Karya Mahmud Yunus." : 1–16. https://doi.org/10.55062/2021/IJPI.

Istianah, I, and Mintaraga Eman Surya. 2021. "Terjemah Al-Quran Jawa Banyumasan: Latar Belakang Dan Metode Penerjemahan." *Alhamra Jurnal Studi Islam* 2(1): 80. doi:10.30595/ajsi.v2i1.10272.

Syariah, Maqashid, and Penafsiran Hukum. 2024. "Strategi Pemanfatan Ushul Fiqih Dalam Menafsirkan Al-Qur'an." 5(2): 1120–33. doi:10.37274/mauriduna.v5i2.1382.

Wiwaha, Rizzaldy Satria, and Aldi Ramdani. 2024. "Comparison of Kitab Kuning Learning at Pesantren Al-Atiqiyah in Sukabumi and Pesantren Falahul Ahkam in Pandeglang." *Tadris Al-'Arabiyyah: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab dan Kebahasaaraban* 3(1): 29–44. doi:10.15575/ta.v3i1.34108.