GRAMMATICAL ISSUES IN THE HOLY QUR'AN ABOUT HUMAN CREATION

ISU-ISU GRAMATIKAL DALAM AL-QUR'AN TENTANG PENCIPTAAN MANUSIA

Ismail Akzam[1], Solehah Yaacob[2]
[1,2]Islamic International University Malaysia, Jalan Sungai Pusu Gombak Selangor
Kuala Lumpur Malaysia 53100, Malaysia
e-mail: akzamismail82@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research focuses on the analysis of grammatical issues in the Arabic language within the Qur'an, specifically related to the creation of humans. It explores the interpretations from four major exegesis books (al-Kashaf by Zamakhshari, al-Bahr al-Muhit by Abu Hayyan al-Andalusi, Tafsir al-Qur'an al-'Azhim by Ibn Kathir, Ruhul Ma'ani by Al-Alusi) and compares them with modern scientific findings. Through linguistic analysis, tafsir analysis, and an interdisciplinary approach that combines theological principles, linguistics, and scientific knowledge, this research aims to uncover the similarities and differences between the narratives in the Qur'an and the scientific understanding of human creation. The main findings indicate both significant similarities and differences, highlighting the diversity of interpretations within the exegesis. This research underscores the importance of an interdisciplinary approach in understanding religious texts and contributes significantly to the understanding of human creation.

Keywords: Arabic Grammar, Human Creation, Qur'an Exegesis, Interdisciplinary, Modern Scientific Findings

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis isu-isu gramatikal bahasa Arab dalam Al-Qur'an terkait penciptaan manusia, dengan mengeksplorasi interpretasi dari empat kitab tafsir utama (al-Kasysyaf Zamaksyari, al-Bahr al-Muhith Abu Hayyan al-Andalusy, Tafsir al-Qur'an al-'Azhim Ibnu Katsir, Ruhul Ma'ani al-Alusy) dan membandingkannya dengan temuan ilmiah modern. Melalui metode analisis linguistik, analisis tafsir, serta pendekatan interdisipliner yang menggabungkan prinsip-prinsip teologi, linguistik, dan ilmu pengetahuan, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap kesesuaian dan perbedaan antara narasi Al-Qur'an dan pemahaman ilmiah tentang penciptaan manusia. Temuan utama menunjukkan adanya kesesuaian dan perbedaan signifikan, serta menyoroti keragaman interpretasi dalam tafsir. Penelitian ini menggarisbawahi pentingnya pendekatan interdisipliner dalam memahami teks-teks agama, memberikan kontribusi yang signifikan terhadap pemahaman tentang penciptaan manusia.

Kata Kunci: Gramatikal Bahasa Arab, Penciptaan Manusia, Tafsir al-Qur'an, Interdisipliner, Temuan Ilmiah Modern

INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the Qur'an in social, theological, and scientific contexts, particularly regarding human creation, is a broad and diverse topic. From a social perspective, the Qur'an is a primary source of classical Arab society, showcasing the richness of social dynamics and unique rhetorical style. Theologically, the Qur'an defines the understanding of human creation, playing a crucial role in Islamic doctrine. Scientifically, these texts are often analyzed to seek correlations between Qur'anic narratives and modern scientific discoveries, especially in fields such as embryology (Sholihah, 2017).

In the context of embryology, for example, the Qur'an presents descriptions of human developmental stages that have caught the attention of modern scientists. Such interdisciplinary approaches provide unique insights that connect social beliefs with scientific understanding, highlighting the complexity and depth of the Qur'an that transcends traditional boundaries between religion and science (Kiptiyah, 2018).

The Qur'an serves not only as a social text but also as a rich source of scientific knowledge. Scientific analyses of the Qur'an, particularly in fields such as astronomy and geology, have provided new perspectives on how the Qur'an can convey a profound understanding of the universe. This demonstrates the enduring relevance of the Qur'an in contemporary scientific discourse while remaining the foundation of faith for billions of Muslims worldwide (Kaukab, 2021).

The Qur'an is often examined for a deeper understanding of natural phenomena and human existence. For instance, references to natural phenomena in the Qur'an encourage dialogue between religion and modern science, enriching both fields. This illustrates how the Qur'an is not only important to religious communities but also makes a significant contribution to broader intellectual and scientific discussions (Adhiguna & Bramastia, 2021).

The Qur'an offers different perspectives and often enriches our scientific understanding of the world. This highlights the uniqueness of the Qur'an as a text that is not only deep in its spiritual aspects but also challenges and inspires intellectual and scientific thinking.

In scientific discussions, the Qur'an helps bridge the gap between religion and science, offering unique perspectives that can enhance our understanding of the world. Interdisciplinary studies involving the Qur'an demonstrate that knowledge and belief do not have to exist in separate silos, but can complement each other to provide a more comprehensive insight into life and the universe. This emphasizes the importance of the Qur'an not only in a religious context but also as a text that holds significant intellectual value and relevance (Subagiya et al., 2018).

The relevance of the Qur'an encompasses its influence in shaping views and ethical approaches to contemporary challenges such as human rights, social justice, and environmental preservation. The Qur'an offers perspectives that guide humanity in seeking a balance between progress and sustainability, while also fostering a deeper understanding of our moral and social responsibilities. This asserts that the Qur'an remains relevant and impactful in shaping discourse and practices in various fields of contemporary life (Ariawan et al., 2022).

Lastly, it is important to understand that the relevance of the Qur'an is not limited to religious and scientific contexts but also influences critical and philosophical thinking. The Qur'an challenges its readers to contemplate and think deeply, fostering dialogue between various disciplines and beliefs. This demonstrates that the Qur'an continues to be a source of inspiration and reflection, making valuable contributions to understanding and responding to various aspects of human life and knowledge (Afkarina & Kurniawan, 2022).

Therefore, the main objective of research involving the exploration of grammatical nuances in the verses of the Qur'an (Afifi & Nuryana, 2020) regarding the creation of humans, and comparing them with modern scientific findings, is to integrate

theological and scientific understanding. This research aims to:

Analyze the Grammar of the Qur'an: Understanding how the Arabic language is used to describe the process of human creation, including aspects of syntax, morphology, and semantics.

Comparing with scientific findings; exploring how the descriptions of human creation in the Qur'an align or differ from modern understandings in scientific fields such as embryology and genetics.

Contextual Understanding of the Qur'an: Investigating the historical and cultural context of the verses related to human creation and how this influences interpretation and understanding.

Dialogue between Religion and Science: Opening up discussions on how religious texts and scientific findings can complement or diverge from each other, enriching our understanding of both.

This research seeks to bridge the gap between religious studies and science, providing rich and multidimensional insights into the topic of human creation. It aims to offer a more holistic and integrative perspective, appreciating the depth and richness of religious texts alongside advancements in modern science.

This research is of great importance in facilitating understanding at the intersection of religious texts and scientific knowledge. It has significant implications in various fields:

Theology: Offers new insights into the interpretation of sacred texts and how they can correlate or differ from scientific understanding. **Linguistics:** Provides a deeper understanding of the language of the Qur'an, particularly in the context of human creation. **Science:** Helps bridge the gap between religion and science, demonstrating how they can complement each other to enrich our

understanding of the world and human existence. **Appreciating Theological Depth:** Recognizing how religion and its texts provide profound perspectives on existential and moral issues. **Enriching Academic Discourse;** adding multidisciplinary perspectives to the study of humanities, connecting knowledge from various disciplines.

This research makes a significant contribution to understanding the dynamics between religious beliefs and scientific inquiry, enriching both in the process.

There are several grammatical issues in the Quran related to the creation of mankind. One of them is the use of the word "خَلَقَ" (khalaqa), "جعل" (ja'ala), "نطفة" (nutfah), and "علقة" ('alaqah) which is frequently used in the Quran to signify the creation of human beings by Allah. This word carries a rich and profound meaning, reflecting the extraordinary and miraculous process of human creation.

Furthermore, there is also a grammatical issue concerning the use of second-person singular pronouns in some Quranic verses referring to the creation of mankind. The use of these pronouns adds a personal and direct nuance between Allah as the creator and human beings as His creatures.

Additionally, there are grammatical issues related to sentence structure and grammar in the verses of the Quran that depict the creation of mankind. The sentence structures employed in the Quran often exhibit deep beauty and linguistic richness, leaving a strong and captivating impression on the readers.

Thus, the grammatical issues in the Quran regarding the creation of mankind encompass the use of specific words like "خَلَقَ" (*khalaqa*), "جعل" (*ja'ala*), "نطفة" (*nutfah*) and "علقة" ('*alaqah*), the use of

second-person singular pronouns, as well as sentence structure and grammar that enhance the meaning and messages conveyed in these verses.

METHOD

To analyze the text of the Qur'an and compare it with scientific perspectives, the study employs a descriptive analysis method based on: **Linguistic Analysis**: Examining the language structure, including syntax, morphology, and semantics, in the text of the Qur'an.

Tafsir Analysis: Studying various interpretations to understand the different interpretations of verses related to human creation based on four tafsir books: Tafsir al-Kashaf by Imam Zamakhshari, Tafsir al-Bahr al-Muhit by Imam Abu Hayyan al-Andalusi, Tafsir al-Qur'an al-'Azim by Imam Ibn Kathir, and Tafsir Ruh al-Ma'ani by Imam Alusi.

Through this method, the research strives for a deeper and holistic understanding of the text of the Qur'an and its relationship with the scientific world.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Exploring the grammatical nuances of the Arabic language in the verses of the Qur'an (Al-Samahi, 2020) that discuss the creation of humans requires a deep understanding of classical Arabic linguistic structure. These verses often employ metaphors, symbolism, and complex linguistic structures to convey the process of human creation. From a theological perspective, this provides insights into the Islamic view of the origin and essence of humanity. Scientifically, researchers and scholars have compared these narratives with modern findings in the fields of embryology and genetics, seeking similarities and differences (Hasanudin, 2022).

The verses of the Qur'an related to the creation of humans (Fauzan & Zinira, 2022) demonstrate how classical Arabic linguistics used in the Qur'an deeply depicts the process of creation. The rich symbolism and metaphors in these texts offer unique and intriguing perspectives. Scientifically, researchers have compared these descriptions with modern knowledge of human development, providing new insights into how the Qur'an aligns or differs from contemporary scientific understanding.

The nuances of Arabic linguistics in the verses of the Qur'an related to the creation of humans (Islamiyah, 2020) highlight the richness of language and literary style in the Qur'an. Researchers have employed interdisciplinary approaches to compare these texts with modern scientific findings, enriching our understanding of how religion and science can complement each other in translating and understanding the phenomena of life. Such approaches open the door for dialogue between religious traditions and the scientific community.

How the Qur'an employs complex and meaningful language to depict the process of creation. Interdisciplinary approach in researching these texts, combining linguistics, theology, and science open up new insights into the interpretation of these verses. It also demonstrates how this sacred text interacts with modern scientific understanding, offering a unique perspective that bridges traditional beliefs with contemporary knowledge (Abdullah & Mazahir, 2023).

The importance of a deep understanding of the Arabic language (Azizah & Juwariyah, 2022) in interpreting verses about the creation of humans. Scholars explore the connection between these texts and modern scientific discoveries, highlighting how theological interpretations can blend with scientific

understanding. This creates a valuable dialogue between the Qur'an and contemporary knowledge, enriching both fields of knowledge. This approach proves that the Qur'an remains relevant and offers valuable insights in the context of modern science and theology (Ghayehbashi, 2021).

The creation of humans can be seen in verses that discuss the stages of embryonic development. For example, verses that use terms such as "nutfah" (a drop), "alaqah" (a clinging clot), and "mudghah" (a lump of flesh) demonstrate a high level of detail in describing embryological stages. Researchers and scientists then compare these descriptions with modern embryological knowledge to examine the extent of the interconnection between the Qur'an and modern scientific understanding. This is an example of how the Qur'an provides a rich and profound view of the process of human creation that can interact with and contribute to contemporary scientific understanding (Wajih, 2019).

The Qur'an also addresses the creation of humans, such as the description of Adam's creation from clay. This provides a rich theological perspective on the origin of humanity, and in the scientific context, modern research in biology and geology may offer additional or contrasting views. Approaches like these demonstrate how the Qur'an can be seen as a text that speaks not only to spiritual aspects but also to intellectual and scientific inquiry.

The Qur'an, in a scientific context, can be examined through the study of verses related to natural phenomena, such as the creation of the heavens and the earth. Researchers compare these narratives with modern theories in astronomy and geology. This demonstrates how the Qur'an offers perspectives that encourage readers to contemplate and explore the natural world while integrating spiritual views with scientific knowledge. Such an approach opens up a space for dialogue between religious beliefs and scientific understanding (Al-Hamoud, 2022).

Grammatical and Arabic linguistic issues in the verses of the Qur'an about the creation of humans, based on renowned commentaries such as Tafsir al-Kashaf by Imam Zamakhshari, Tafsir al-Bahr al-Muhit by Imam Abu Hayyan al-Andalusi, Tafsir al-Qur'an al-'Azhim by Imam Ibn Kathir, and Tafsir Ruh al-Ma'ani by Imam Al-Alusi, encompass various aspects:

Use of Specific Words: Each commentary may explain the use of specific words related to creation, such as "nutfah" or "alaqah," and their nuanced meanings in the classical Arabic context. **Sentence Structure**: How the sentence structure in the creation verses influences understanding and interpretation. **Context and Relationship to Other Verses**: How the context of the verses influences their grammatical and theological interpretation. **Interpretation Differences**: Differences in grammatical interpretation among the commentators and how this affects the understanding of human creation.

The commentators examine aspects such as syntactic and semantic roles in these verses. They also explore how the choice of words and sentence structure in the Qur'an adds depth of meaning and nuances to the narrative of creation. Comparing these commentaries reveals diversity in interpretation and understanding, providing valuable insights into how the Qur'an is understood and interpreted in different contexts.

The commentators explore different approaches to interpreting the verses, including variations in grammar and the use of figurative language. For example,

interpretations of specific terms such as "nutfah" (a drop) and "alaqah" (a clot of blood) may vary, providing a deeper understanding of the process of human creation. These approaches emphasize the complexity and richness of the Qur'an as a text that continues to be studied and interpreted throughout the ages (Yaacob, 2020).

Interpretations of the stages of human creation in the Qur'an may differ depending on how specific words are analyzed and translated. This approach highlights the richness of the Qur'an as a source of knowledge that continues to provide new and relevant insights into different eras and cultures.

The different approaches by the commentators reflect the diversity in understanding sacred texts. This not only highlights the complexity of the Arabic language but also the importance of context in interpreting religious texts. The ability of the commentators to interpret these verses in different ways demonstrates how the Qur'an can be approached from various perspectives, providing rich and diverse insights for its readers.

In the context of human creation, it is important to observe how the commentators delve into and interpret the profound nuances of the language. This analysis not only enhances understanding of the Qur'an itself but also sheds light on the cultural and historical context in which it was revealed. The conclusion that can be drawn is that the Qur'an, with its linguistic and theological complexity, continues to provide a valuable source of knowledge and inspiration for Islamic thought and intellectual discourse.

The creation of humans not only highlights the linguistic richness of the text but also depicts a multidisciplinary approach to understanding the sacred text. The commentators employ their knowledge of language, historical context, and theological principles to offer diverse and profound interpretations. This illustrates that the Qur'an remains a relevant and rich text to study, providing valuable insights in both religious and academic contexts (Islamiyah, 2020).

There is a need for a comprehensive and sensitive understanding of the linguistic, historical, and cultural context. This provides insights into how religious texts can be interpreted differently, according to the context and understanding of each commentator. This understanding enriches the dialogue between the Qur'an and contemporary interpretations, highlighting the timeless and relevant nature of the Qur'an in the modern context.

There is a need for a holistic and in-depth approach to the study of religious texts. The different interpretations by the commentators not only demonstrate the diversity in religious understanding but also open up space for dialogue and critical thinking, enriching our understanding of the Qur'an and its application in diverse contexts. This approach reinforces the importance of the Qur'an as a source of knowledge and wisdom that remains relevant in the modern age.

A deep approach to the interpretation of the Qur'an, particularly regarding grammatical issues, provides important insights into how this text is interpreted and understood in various contexts. This understanding showcases the richness and depth of the Qur'an, not just as a religious text but also as a literary work and a significant source of knowledge. This approach opens the door to broader research and discussion, integrating religious, linguistic, and cultural aspects.

In comparing the syntactic, morphological, and semantic aspects of the four commentaries (Tafsir al-Kashaf by Imam Zamakhshari, Tafsir al-Bahr al-Muhit by Imam Abu Hayyan al-Andalusi, Tafsir al-Qur'an al-'Azhim by Imam Ibn Kathir, and Tafsir Ruh al-Ma'ani by Imam Al-Alusi):

Syntactic Aspect: They analyze sentence structures and the relationship between words and phrases in the verses of the Qur'an, paying special attention to word order and sentence construction. **Morphological Aspect**: They focus on the forms and formation of words, including word roots and affixation, and how these influence meaning. **Semantic Aspect**: They discuss the meanings of words and expressions in a broader context, including connotations and cultural references.

The differences in these approaches reflect the variations in the interpretation and understanding of the verses of the Qur'an.

The comparison among the four commentaries in terms of syntactic, morphological, and semantic aspects highlights the different approaches and deep understanding of the commentators towards the text of the Qur'an. This reflects the richness and diversity within the Islamic tradition of interpretation, where each commentator brings their unique perspective in interpreting the words and sacred verses. Their approaches in syntactic, morphological, and semantic analysis open up various ways to access and understand the message of the Qur'an.

The differences in approaches in these commentaries demonstrate the interpretative richness in the study of the Qur'an. The syntax, morphology, and semantics in each commentary showcase the diverse ways of interpreting the same text. This not only enriches our understanding of the Qur'an but

also emphasizes the importance of considering multiple perspectives in the study of religious texts. This approach emphasizes the significance of context, tradition, and linguistic understanding in interpreting sacred texts.

The variability in the interpretation of the Qur'an reflects how the text can be understood differently depending on the linguistic approach. Syntax, morphology, and semantics are key components that influence the interpretation of the text, and these differences in the commentaries help enrich theological and intellectual discourse. This highlights the richness of the Qur'an as a source of knowledge and the importance of interdisciplinary studies in understanding religious texts (Yaacob, 2014).

The differences in approaches to the interpretation of the Qur'an highlight how understanding of the text can evolve and adapt over time. The commentators utilize their knowledge of syntax, morphology, and semantics to provide deep and often new insights into the verses. This discussion underscores the importance of linguistic and cultural context in interpreting religious texts and how different approaches can offer a broader and more dynamic understanding of sacred texts.

Based on the four commentaries, here are some facts about human creation from three aspects (syntax, morphology, and semantics) in the verses of the Qur'an:

Syntax: The analysis of sentence structure in verses like "Khalaqal insana min 'alaq" (Qur'an, 96:2), which means "He created man from a clinging substance." The emphasis on word order and sentence construction helps in interpreting the process of creation.

Morphology: The use of the word "nutfah" (drop) in verses like "Khuliq min

nutfah" (Qur'an, 16:4) provides insights into the concept of human creation from something small and insignificant.

Semantics: The interpretation of the words "nutfah" and "'alaq" in a broader context indicates an understanding of the early stages of human embryonic development, aligning with modern embryological knowledge (Hammadi, 2023).

Interpretations of the verses of the Qur'an relating to the creation of humankind: In Tafsir al-Kashaf, Imam Zamakhshari emphasizes the linguistic aspects and literary context of the Qur'an, providing a deep interpretation of words such as "nutfah" and "'alaq" and how they are used in the context of the verses (Al-Zamakhsyari, 1431).

Tafsir al-Bahr al-Muhit by Imam Abu Hayyan al-Andalusi offers detailed explanations of the morphology and various meanings of words related to the creation of humankind (Al-Andalusi, 745).

In Tafsir al-Qur'an al-'Azhim, Imam Ibn Kathir provides extensive historical and theological context in his interpretation (Ibn Kathir, 774).

Tafsir Ruh al-Ma'ani by Imam Al-Alusi offers a more semantic and philosophical view of the verses (Al-Alusi, 1270).

These four commentaries offer different layers of understanding of the verses of human creation. Each tafsir offers a unique perspective, from rigorous linguistic analysis to theological and philosophical interpretations. This demonstrates how the Qur'an can be interpreted diversely, with each commentary adding new dimensions to our understanding of this sacred text. These different approaches help enrich our understanding of the Qur'an and its relevance in a modern context.

Their diverse approaches in syntactic, morphological, and semantic aspects help

deepen our understanding of the verses of the Qur'an relating to the creation of humankind. These differences in approaches demonstrate how one text can be interpreted in various ways, reflecting the richness and diversity of the interpretive traditions within Islam. This shows that the Qur'an is not only a text rich in linguistic and theological aspects but also a source of inspiration that continues to offer new insights in various fields.

In the context of Surah Al-Baqarah verses 30-34, these verses focus on the creation of Adam and his appointment as the vicegerent on Earth, as well as the events that transpired between Adam, the angels, and Satan (Rohanimashhadi, 2020). In these commentaries:

Syntax: The analysis of sentence structure and word arrangement, such as in the dialogue between Allah and the angels regarding the creation of Adam. **Morphology:** The study of word forms, such as "Khalifah" (ruler or successor), and how this word is formed and functions in the context of the verses. **Semantics:** The explanation of the meanings and connotations of words and how they help understand the context of the story of Adam's creation and his test in paradise.

These four commentaries provide different insights, combining linguistic analysis with theological interpretation to understand the story of Adam's creation and his fall.

Surah Al-Baqarah verses 30-34 in the context of those commentaries:

Tafsir al-Kashaf emphasizes word choice and sentence structure in discussing the dialogue between Allah and the angels, as well as the creation of Adam. It delves deeper into how sentence structure affects our understanding of Adam's responsibility and his relationship with the angels. It explores

how the sentence structure in those verses conveys the story of Adam's creation and fall uniquely, showcasing the richness of Arabic grammar (Al-Zamakhsyari, 1431).

Tafsir al-Bahr al-Muhith can provide in-depth morphological analysis of words like "Khalifah" and "Adam." It can highlight the morphological nuances in the dialogue between Allah and Adam, as well as the consequences of Adam's fall. It offers a detailed analysis of keyword morphology and how it influences our understanding of the story (Al-Andalusi, 745).

Tafsir al-Qur'an al-'Azhim provides a broader historical and theological context, encompassing interpretations of Adam's role as a vicegerent. It offers detailed explanations of the theological aspects of Adam's creation and the wisdom behind the story. It provides a broader view, combining linguistic, historical, and theological aspects to provide a holistic understanding of these verses (Ibn Kathir, 774).

Tafsir Ruh al-Ma'ani offers a more semantic and philosophical view of the story of Adam's creation and fall. It provides a deeper interpretation of the semantic and philosophical aspects of this story, such as the test of obedience and trust (Al-Alusi, 1270).

In Surah Al-Baqarah verses 30-34, which narrate the story of Adam's creation and the events in paradise, the four commentaries provide an in-depth analysis:

Tafsir al-Kashaf focuses on the syntactic aspects and word choices in the narrative, emphasizing nuances and language structure.

Tafsir al-Bahr al-Muhith tends to offer morphological analysis, exploring word formation and its implications.

Tafsir al-Qur'an al-'Azhim and Tafsir Ruhul Ma'ani provide a broader interpretation, combining semantic aspects with the historical and theological context of the verses.

In Surah Al-Baqarah, verse 30, that states; "When your Lord said to the angels, indeed, I will make upon the earth a successor. They said, will you place upon it one that causes corruption therein and sheds blood, while we declare your praise and sanctify you? He said, 'Indeed, I know that which you do not know."

Grammatical Analysis: This verse utilizes a sentence structure involving a dialogue between Allah and the angels, containing clear subjects and predicates, as well as an object indicated by the word "خَلِيفَةً" (Khalifah).

Word Pattern: The word "خَلِيفَةً" is derived from the root word خلف, which follows the familiar pattern in the form of an ism (noun).

Semantics: This verse depicts a dialogue between Allah and the angels regarding the creation of humans as successors on Earth. The angels express concerns about the potential for corruption and violence that humans may bring, while Allah emphasizes His wisdom that surpasses the understanding of the angels (Chukhanov, 2024).

The interpretations from the four commentaries provide in-depth and diverse analyses, offering a broader context and a deeper understanding of the meaning and purpose of human creation according to the Qur'an. They discuss Allah's decision to create humans as successors on Earth, exploring the consequences of this decision and the responsibilities carried by the title of "Khalifah."

Further analysis delves into the response of the angels, reflecting their concerns about the potential for corruption and violence that humans may bring,

contrasting with the purity and obedience of the angels.

Allah's response, "إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُونَ" (Indeed, I know that which you do not know), emphasizes the wisdom and knowledge of Allah that surpasses that of His creation.

The commentators explore deeper meanings of Allah's decision to create humans, considering the overall context of the Qur'an and the Islamic vision of the role and responsibilities of humans.

They also discuss the theological and philosophical implications of the dialogue between Allah and the angels, and how it reflects the relationship between divine will, freedom, and moral responsibility (Wajdi et al., 2023).

Overall, this analysis enriches our understanding of the concept of human creation in Islam and how it is explained in the Qur'an.

It highlights Allah's wisdom that surpasses human understanding. It can also explore themes such as divine justice, the trials of life, and the role of humans as successors on Earth. This demonstrates how the Qur'an offers a profound and complex perspective on the relationship between the Creator, creation, and the universe (Zaino & Abbas, 2020).

This verse also demonstrates the importance of trust in the wisdom and plan of Allah, even though it may not always be understood by His creation. It emphasizes the Islamic concept of obedience and surrender to the will of Allah, as well as the significance of faith and trust in facing uncertainty and trials. The interpretations of the commentators add a deeper dimension to this verse, providing insights into how it has been understood and analyzed within the Islamic tradition.

They discuss how humans are given the responsibility and ability to interpret,

understand, and manage the world, as well as the ethical and moral implications of this responsibility. This shows that this verse not only addresses the creation of humans but also their roles and responsibilities on Earth, which are central themes in Islamic teachings.

Depicting the creation of humans as successors on Earth highlights their unique responsibilities and capabilities. This verse also addresses the concerns of the angels regarding the potential for human violence, indicating an awareness of human vulnerability to error. Allah emphasizes His vast knowledge, reminding us that there are aspects of His plan that are unknown to the angels. In conclusion, this verse highlights the relationship between humans and their Creator and the universe, while emphasizing the importance of obedience, trust, and responsibility in Islam.

In Surah Al-Baqarah, verses 31-32: "He taught Adam all the names, then showed them to the angels and said, 'Tell Me the names of these if you are truthful.' They said, 'Exalted are You; we do not know what You have taught us. Indeed, it is You who is the Knowing, the Wise.'"

Grammatical Analysis: This verse employs a direct sentence structure in the dialogue between Allah, Adam, and the angels. The structure indicates Allah's action of teaching Adam and then challenging the angels (Musling & Ismail, 2021).

Word Pattern: The word "عَلَّمَ" (taught) is derived from the root word علم, following the fatal pattern. The word "أَسْمَاءَ" (names) follows the plural pattern "أَفْعَال".

Meaning: This verse depicts Allah teaching Adam the names of all things and then challenging the angels to name them, showcasing Adam's unique knowledge. The angels acknowledge their limitations and praise the wisdom of Allah (Bakhit, 2022).

The four commentaries provide further explanations of the significance of this event in the context of human creation and knowledge.

The commentaries discuss how this verse highlights Adam's superiority in knowledge compared to the angels, emphasizing the role of humans as creatures with unique intellectual abilities. It also underscores an important theme in Islam regarding the importance of knowledge and learning. The angels acknowledge their limited knowledge, affirming the wisdom and power of Allah. This moment is a significant part of the creation narrative, highlighting the relationship between humans, knowledge, and divine will.

In Surah Al-Baqarah, verse 33: "He said, 'O Adam, inform them of their names.' And when he had informed them of their names, He said, 'Did I not tell you that I know the unseen [aspects] of the heavens and the earth? And I know what you reveal and what you have concealed.'"

Grammatical Analysis: This verse contains a dialogue structure between Allah and Adam. The structure indicates Allah's command to Adam to demonstrate his knowledge to the angels.

Word Pattern: The word "أَنْبِئْهُم" (inform them) is derived from the root word نبأ, following the pattern أَفْعِلهُم.

Meaning: This verse highlights Adam's exceptional ability to name things, and how Allah utilizes this moment to show the angels that there are aspects of creation and knowledge that they do not know. It underscores the wisdom and power of Allah and the unique position of humans in creation.

The verse emphasizes the special ability bestowed upon Adam by Allah, which the angels do not possess. It portrays Adam's knowledge as an example of Allah's wisdom

and signifies that humans have a distinct role and capability different from other creatures (Sutoyo et al., 2022).

In Surah Al-Baqarah, verse 34: "And [mention] when we said to the angels, 'Prostrate before Adam'; so, they prostrated, except for Iblis. He refused and was arrogant and became one of the disbelievers."

Grammatical Analysis: This verse employs the imperative sentence structure "اسْجُدُوا" (prostrate) addressed to the angels. The word "إِبْلِيسَ" serves as the subject, followed by the verbs "أَبَى" (refused) and "اسْتَكْبَرَ" (was arrogant) (Yaacob, 2016).

Word Pattern: "اسْجُدُوا" is derived from the root word "سجد" using the imperative pattern "افعلوا". "أَبَى" is derived from the root word "أبي" and "اسْتَكْبَرَ" is derived from the root word "كبر" using the pattern "افتعل".

Meaning: This verse depicts the command of Allah to the angels to prostrate before Adam, which they did except for Iblis who refused and displayed arrogance. It highlights the importance of obedience to Allah and the dangers of arrogance and disbelief.

Furthermore, the grammatical issues in the Quran related to the creation of mankind, such as the use of specific words like "خَلَقَ" (khalaqa), "جعل" (ja'ala), "نطفة" (nutfah), and "علقة" ('alaqah), play a significant role in enhancing the depth and richness of the messages conveyed in these verses. These words carry profound meanings that reflect the intricate process of human creation by Allah.

Moreover, the utilization of second-person singular pronouns in these verses establishes a direct and personal connection between Allah as the Creator and mankind as His creation, emphasizing the intimate relationship between the two (Fayyad, 2024).

Additionally, the sentence structure and grammar employed in these verses contribute to the overall impact and clarity of the messages regarding the creation of mankind. The Quranic verses utilize eloquent and precise language to convey the miraculous nature of human creation and the divine wisdom behind it (Al-Ameedi & Al-Tamimi, 2022).

In connecting these grammatical aspects with the interpretations of renowned scholars, such as Tafsir al-Kashaf by Zamakhsyari, Tafsir al-Bahru al-Muhith by Abu Hayyan al-Andalusy, Tafsir al-Qur'an al-'Azhim by Ibn Katsir, and Tafsir Ruhul Ma'aniy by Imam al-Alusy, we can delve deeper into the nuances and interpretations of these verses. These scholars provide insights into the linguistic, historical, and theological dimensions of the Quranic verses related to the creation of mankind, enriching our understanding of the profound meanings embedded in the text.

By examining the grammatical intricacies alongside the interpretations of these esteemed scholars, we can gain a comprehensive understanding of the linguistic and theological significance of the Quranic verses concerning the creation of mankind (Yaacob, 2014).

The grammatical issues in the Arabic language found in the Qur'an, particularly regarding the creation of humans, as discussed in the four commentaries, shed light on and sometimes challenge existing theories and models in Qur'anic studies and Arabic linguistics. The findings from these commentaries provide deeper insights into the complexity of the Arabic language in the Qur'an, demonstrating the significance of context, morphology, and syntax in understanding the text. This aligns with modern linguistic models that recognize the semantic richness and structural complexity

of the Qur'anic texts, while occasionally challenging more traditional approaches that may not fully account for these aspects (Yaacob, 2018).

Research in Qur'anic exegesis often opens up new perspectives that can differ from traditional interpretations. For instance, recent research may emphasize the historical and cultural context in interpreting verses or employ modern linguistic methods for text analysis. This can challenge more conventional views that may not consider the depth of semantics or linguistic nuances. It highlights the importance of interdisciplinary approaches in Qur'anic studies, combining classical traditions with modern analytical techniques.

CONCLUSION

The main findings of this research include: (1) The correspondence and differences between the Qur'anic narrative of human creation and modern scientific discoveries. (2) The importance of linguistic and historical context in understanding the Qur'anic text. (3) Analysis of the Qur'anic language reveals linguistic depth and semantic nuances in verses about human creation. (4) Comparisons with scientific findings show alignment in some aspects and differences in others. (5) The research underscores the significance of interdisciplinary approaches in understanding religious texts. (6) This research highlights how interpretations of exegesis vary, providing diverse insights into human creation in the Qur'an.

Thus, this research opens up room for further dialogue between religious texts and contemporary science, demonstrating that they can provide mutually complementary perspectives on the world based on grammatical issues in the Arabic language

within the verses of the Qur'an with the help of the commentaries of the scholars.

The researchers provide recommendations for future research, including: (1) Further exploration of the relationship between religious texts and scientific findings in other fields. (2) Comparative analysis between creation narratives in the Qur'an and other religious texts.

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