



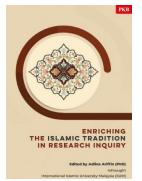
This bimonthly newsletter presents the most recent developments in the fields of Islamic epistemology and educational curriculum reform summarized from books, journals, websites, interviews, and academic proceedings (conferences, seminars, and workshops). We also accept original contributions of less than 500 words.

Enriching the Islamic Tradition in Research Inquiry

By Adlina Binti Hj. Ariffin

Abstract

Al-Qur'an is revealed to us as a book of hidayah (divine guidance). There are two ways of gaining hidayah (Alias & Noor, 2010; Awang, 2003). First, by studying ayat



al-magru'ah (the readable signs) which are the Qur'an (and its interpretations in the Sunnah) – also known as ayat qawliah (the verbal signs) or shari`atullah (Allah's law in His book). Second, by studying ayat almanzurah (the observable signs) which are the physical and social phenomena – also known as *ayat kawniyyah* (the natural signs) or sunnatullah (Allah's law in nature). The challenge for Muslim social scientists is to integrate these two in a harmonious way because both come from one source i.e., Allah (SWT). The general simple rule is to refer to the Shariah when it comes to ghaybiyyat (unseen) phenomena, and to refer to science when it comes to observable phenomena. This is correct at a minimal level, but this does not help in the Islamisation of human knowledge, and the integration between the social sciences and the Islamic heritage - guided by revealed knowledge. We should aim so that social science research contributes to Islamisation in a meaningful way, and at the same time,

Higher Objectives and Challenges of Translation - 3

Presented at the 19th International Conference on Translation organized by the Malaysian Translators Association, Dewan Bahasa and Pustaka, and the IIUM Press on 24-26 May 2023 by Professor Omar Hasan Kasule Sr. MB ChB (MUK), MPH (Harvard), DrPH (Harvard).

rabic being a very deep language emotionally and spiritually is difficult to translate into more pragmatic languages like English and translators miss out a lot of meanings in the original. English on the other hand is a pragmatic commercial and straightforward language. It is less poetic that most Muslim languages. People still debate whether Shakespeare was the last English poet. While translation from English is easier, translation into English from Arabic and other Muslim languages



is more difficult because of loss of many nuances in meaning that are untranslatable into English. The Quranic word '*rabb*' has a clear and deep meaning to me in Arabic but I have never come across an English word that can convey the depth I feel when I use the word.

Some languages present peculiar challenges to the translator. Some concepts do not exist in some languages. Some brothers working on translation into Japanese told they have trouble translating the word 'prophet' because the concept was unknown. Pictorial languages like Chinese are difficult to translate because the picture conveys deeper and more detailed meaning than an ordinary word. The word for 'woman' may be a picture depicting pregnancy and child-bearing. Which are more than the ordinary English word for 'woman'.

Abstract concepts are still contextualized in their space and time for example the term 'democracy' has difference meanings and implications. Some of the most dictatorial countries call themselves democratic while some of those with democratic practices like free

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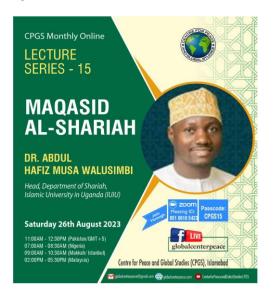
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allow free expression of the popular will.

Main Challenges of Translation

- Intellectual concepts difficult to translate world
- Local sensitivity of some words/names due to historical factors.
- Intellectuals speak a European language and not the local language/dialect. They prefer reading the original book in Arabic or English.

Lecture Series - 15 Magasid Al-Shariah



What is Islamic Modernism?



elections have problems of money politics that do not Islamic studies research makes use of scientific

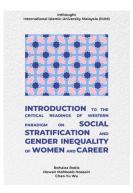
research methods.

Introductory Readings on Gender Stratification and Inequality Women and Career: Responses to and Criticism of Western Paradigm

By Rohaiza Binti Abd. Rokis

Abstract

7his book has been written with the objective of making it a comfortable and brief reading about social stratification and gender for students of all academic programs, particularly for those pursuing the Bachelor's degree in sociology. The strength of



this textbook rests on the fact that it serves as necessary reading for aspiring Muslim sociologists and anthropologists in the aspects of social stratification and gender inequality. Its arrangement is designed as simple textbook readings that cover fundamental sociological terms like inequality, stratification, and gender in a woman's work and career, mostly in the East Asian region: Malaysia, Bangladesh, and Taiwan. It also includes various discussions on women at work and career in other countries around the world. While at the same time, including religious perspectives too. These factors are quite important in making this textbook relevant and contemporary. Its methodology depends heavily on library research for both primary references such as the Quranic verses and hadith, as well as the secondary sources of statistics and other authors' works. which are acknowledgement and academic respect.





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International Conference Islamic Civilization: Fostering the Philosophy of Co-Existence in the 21st Century



International Conference on the Contribution of Hamka on Islam and Humanity



International Conference on Islamic Social Sciences and Humanities

