



Unraveling the Relationship among Philosophy, Science and the Quran

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the relationship among philosophy, science, and the truth of the Qur'an, as well as how understanding of the truth of the Qur'an can interact with modern scientific findings. The method used in this study is a literature study with a qualitative approach, analyzing various sources of literature, including scientific works and contemporary interpretations, as well as comparisons with the latest scientific discoveries. This research highlights the importance of contextual interpretation of the revelation of the Qur'an in understanding the truth contained in it, both from a spiritual and scientific perspective. The results show that there is a harmonious relationship between the truth in the Qur'an and scientific principles, although sometimes there are challenges in integrating textual understanding with scientific discoveries. The Qur'an not only provides truths that are eternal and universal but also open to interpretation that can be adapted to the development of science without compromising the essence of revelation itself. In conclusion, the relationship between philosophy, science, and the truth of the Qur'an shows that the two complement each other, where science can be used to delve into the phenomena described in the Qur'an. The implication of this research is the importance of an interdisciplinary approach that combines religious science and science to understand the truth holistically and relevant to the development of the times.

1. Introduction

The relationship among philosophy, science, and the Qur'an is an important topic to research, considering that all three play a significant role in shaping human understanding of reality and truth. (Fahmi, 2024) Philosophy, with its focus on rationality and logical



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analysis, provides a framework for exploring fundamental questions about the existence and nature of knowledge. Science, on the other hand, serves as a tool to uncover nature's secrets through observation and experimentation. The Qur'an, as the holy book of Muslims, not only provides moral and spiritual guidance but also contains scientific cues that have become an inspiration for the progress of science.(Wardani, 2013) By connecting these three elements, humanity can build a more complete understanding of life, the universe, and the purpose of existence.

The importance of this research is increasingly relevant in the midst of the modern era which often separates religion and science into separate realms. In the context of Islam, there is an urgent need to deconstruct this dichotomous view and show that philosophy can be a bridge that integrates divine revelation and empirical science. This study is expected to show how the kauniyah verses in the Qur'an are in line with scientific findings, as well as prove that religion is not an obstacle to science, but a complementary partner. Thus, this study is not only relevant to the academic community but also useful for building public awareness of the importance of harmony between faith and rationality in facing global challenges.

Several studies in the last decade have addressed the interaction between philosophy, science, and the Qur'an from various points of view. Musthofa (2021), for example, in his study highlights a hermeneutic approach to understanding Qur'anic verses in the context of modern science, focusing on Nidhal Guessoum's thought.(Musthofa, 2021) This approach shows that the Qur'an is not only relevant as a spiritual source but also as an inspiration for the development of science through contextual interpretation. Furthermore, Adhiguna emphasized the importance of instilling religious spiritual values in science learning to strengthen faith and piety, as well as balancing intellectual and spiritual aspects in education.(Adhiguna, 2022) This research underlines the need to integrate religious values with scientific methods to produce holistic learning.

Another study by Ahmadi and Alinafiah (2022) explores the historical relationship between philosophy and science in the Islamic tradition, emphasizing that philosophy has been the basis for the development of science since the golden age of Islam. (Ahmadi & Alinafiah, 2023) However, studies that specifically address the integration of philosophy, science, and the Qur'an in a single analytical framework are still limited. This shows that there is a gap in academic literature that needs to be filled through a more in-depth interdisciplinary approach. This research aims to answer this need by offering a comprehensive analysis of how philosophy can play a role as a mediator in integrating science and the Qur'an, as well as what its implications are for the development of contemporary science in Islam.

Philosophy is a branch of science that focuses on the exploration of the nature of knowledge, existence, and reality. As a discipline that promotes logic and critical analysis, philosophy aims to answer fundamental questions about the origins and purpose of existence, both at an individual and universal level.(Suhari, 2024) In essence, philosophy seeks to find universal principles that underlie all existing phenomena. By questioning the nature of knowledge (epistemology), existence (ontology), and values (axiology), philosophy became the foundation for the development of various other disciplines, including science and theology.(Hosnan & Warits, 2017) In the context of Islam, philosophy has been used to expand the understanding of the revelation of the Qur'an, with a rational approach to uncovering the deepest meanings contained in it. Thus, philosophy is not only a tool of thought, but also a means of connecting aspects of rationality and spirituality in the search for truth.(Suwandi & Riskiani, 2023)

While Science is a human effort to understand the universe through observation, experiments, and empirical methods. As an approach based on data collection and verification, science aims to produce knowledge that can be tested and trusted. In its development, modern science has become one of the main pillars of technological progress and human civilization. The systematic scientific method allows scientists to explain natural phenomena with precision, from the micro to the macro level. In the Islamic tradition, this scientific approach has long been known, especially during the Islamic Golden Age, when Muslim scholars such as Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, and Al-Khwarizmi integrated science with spiritual values. (Soleh, 2014)

However, science is not only limited to the exploration of physical phenomena but also provides answers to profound questions about the origins of the universe and life. For example, scientific theories such as the Big Bang and evolution have given rise to extensive philosophical and theological discussions among academics and religious people. (Mustika Dewi & Salminawati, 2022) In an Islamic perspective, science is seen as a way to understand the signs of Allah's greatness reflected in His creation. Therefore, even though it is empirically based, science does not contradict revelation, but can complement each other in order to explore the secrets of nature and existence

The Qur'an asserts itself as the absolute truth revealed by Allah as a guideline for life for all mankind. In Surah Al-Baqarah verse 2, Allah stated: *"This book (Qur'an) has no doubt about it; guidance for those who are pious."* This verse affirms the position of the Qur'an as the main source of truth that is final and authoritative in human life. (Kementerian Agama RI, 2019) As a revelation revealed to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, the Qur'an provides direction for every aspect of life, both worshipful, social, and scientific. Thus, the Qur'an is not only a guide for Muslims but also contains universal principles that are relevant to all mankind. (M. Q. Shihab, 2002)

As a guide to life, the Qur'an provides directions that are not only limited to spiritual matters, but also include moral, legal, and guidance for understanding the universe. In Surah Al-Isra verse 9, Allah says: *"Indeed, this Qur'an provides guidance to the straightest (path)..."* (Kementerian Agama RI, 2019) This verse shows that the Qur'an is the main source for achieving a life that is in harmony with Allah's will, both in this world and the hereafter. In the context of the development of science, the position of the Qur'an as a guide provides ethical and spiritual values that guide humans to use knowledge with noble goals and in accordance with His will. (Ernawati et al., 2024) The combination of divine revelation and human rational abilities driven by the Qur'an shows the harmonious integration of faith and reason in the lives of Muslims.

In the context of science and philosophy, the Qur'an offers an ethical and theological framework that guides humans in using knowledge for good. For example, verses about the creation of the heavens and earth (Surah Al-Anbiya: 30) have been interpreted by some Muslim scholars as consistent with the Big Bang theory. In addition, the Qur'an's description of the stages of fetal development (Surah Al-Mu'minun: 12-14) shows that revelation and science can complement each other. (Kementerian Agama RI, 2019) Therefore, the Qur'an is not only relevant as a guideline for faith but also as a source of inspiration in understanding reality, encouraging the development of science, and strengthening the relationship between faith and reason. (Q. Shihab, 2001)

The phenomenon that is the focus of this research is the dichotomous perception that often arises between science and religion, especially in the context of Islam. On the one hand, there is a view that separates science and religion as two unrelated domains. Science is

considered to be entirely based on the empirical method, while religion is understood only as a realm of belief and spirituality. This kind of mindset often creates a gap in understanding the connection between the empirical reality discovered by science and the divine truth revealed in revelation.

On the other hand, there is also a view that emphasizes the harmony between science and religion, especially in the Qur'an which is believed by some Muslims to be a holy book that contains scientific cues. The findings of modern science are often considered to support and reinforce the messages contained in the verses of the Qur'an. (Adhiguna, 2022) This phenomenon raises deep questions about the role of philosophy as a mediator to bridge science and the truth of the Qur'an. Through a philosophical approach, it is hoped that a framework can be formulated that combines logic, empirical observation, and divine revelation in an effort to find a comprehensive truth.

This research was conducted to bridge the gap in understanding between science and religion in an Islamic perspective. By analyzing the role of philosophy as a mediator, this study aims to find a conceptual framework that allows for the harmonious integration between science and the teachings of the Qur'an. This effort is important to address the epistemological and ontological conflicts that often arise due to differences in approaches between science, which is based on empiricism, and religion, which relies on revelation beliefs.

In this context, this study seeks to analyze the relationship between philosophy, science, and the Qur'an as part of a comprehensive search for truth. In addition, this study also examines how philosophy can play a role as a mediator in harmonizing scientific views and the teachings of the Qur'an. Furthermore, this study identifies the implications of the integration between philosophy, science, and the Qur'an on the development of science in Islam. With this approach, it is hoped that a significant contribution will emerge in building a complete understanding between faith and rationality and supporting the advancement of science based on Islamic spiritual values..

2. Research Method

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical method. This type of research is library research, which aims to explore the relationship between philosophy, science, and the Qur'an based on relevant primary and secondary sources. (Nata, 2016) This approach was chosen because it allows for in-depth analysis of texts related to research topics, both philosophical, scientific, and religious. (Nurjanah, Siti; Handayana, 2019)

The data collection technique in this study is carried out through document studies, namely data collection from literature such as books, scientific journals, articles, interpretations of the Qur'an, and works of thinkers relevant to the research theme. (Iskandar, n.d.) Primary sources in this study include the Qur'an and its commentaries, as well as the works of classical and contemporary Islamic thinkers, such as Ibn Sina, Al-Ghazali, Nidhal Guessoum, and Seyyed Hossein Nasr. (Musthofa, 2021) Secondary sources include academic journals and recent studies that address the interaction between philosophy, science, and the Qur'an in the last decade.

The data analysis technique used is content analysis. This technique is used to understand the meaning and relevance of the analyzed text, both from philosophical, scientific, and theological aspects. (Nata, 2016) The analysis process is carried out by identifying the main themes, grouping information based on certain categories, and integrating the results of the

analysis to answer the formulation of the research problem. Data obtained from various sources are then compared, synthesized, and critically analyzed to produce comprehensive findings on how philosophy can be a bridge that integrates science and the truth of the Qur'an.

3. Discussion

a. Relational Perspective in 3 views

1) Philosophy and Science

Philosophy plays a crucial role in building the foundations of scientific thought through the framework of rationality and critical analysis. Philosophy provides an epistemological foundation for science by clarifying concepts such as truth, causality, and the scientific method. (Syarkawi, 2023) In the Greek tradition, Aristotle was one of the philosophers who laid the foundation for the development of science through logic and the principles of empiricism. This approach was adopted by Muslim thinkers such as Ibn Sina and Al-Farabi, who not only preserved the Greek intellectual heritage but also expanded it with the integration of Islamic values. (Mundzir, 2024)

In addition, philosophy helps science overcome methodological and ethical challenges. In this context, philosophy not only serves as a provider of methods of thinking but also offers a critical reflection on the limits and moral implications of scientific findings. (Harahap & Salminawati, 2022) Examples are discussions about ethics in biotechnology or artificial intelligence, which require philosophical considerations to ensure science remains within a framework that benefits humans. Thus, philosophy not only became the foundation for the scientific method but also became the guardian of the moral direction and goals of science. (Suhari, 2024)

Furthermore, philosophy allows for dialogue between various disciplines, including science and religion. For example, philosophy of science seeks to explain the relationship between scientific theory and reality by considering ontological questions. In this case, philosophy acts as a bridge that integrates empirical insights from science with a metaphysical view of existence. This relationship creates a fertile space for dialogue to bring together rational views with spiritual values.

2) Science and the Quran

Science and the Qur'an have a harmonious relationship, especially in the context of kauniyah verses that often encourage humans to observe, reflect, and study the universe. For example, in Surah Al-Ankabut verse 20, Allah says: "*Say, walk on the face of the earth and see how Allah created creatures from the beginning...*" (Kementarian Agama RI, 2019) This verse encourages Muslims to explore natural phenomena as a form of recognition of the greatness of Allah. Scientific findings such as the Big Bang theory, stellar evolution, and the water cycle are often linked to scientific cues in the Qur'an.

The Qur'an not only encourages observation of nature but also provides ethical guidance for the development of science. (Ahmadi & Alinafiah, 2023) For example, the verses about justice and responsibility in Islam underscore the importance of using science for the benefit of mankind, not for harm. This is relevant in the modern era, where technological advances can be used for destructive purposes if not guided by moral values. Thus, the Qur'an is not only spiritually relevant but also provides practical direction to make science a useful tool.

Furthermore, many Muslim scholars argue that the findings of modern science actually reinforce the messages of the Qur'an. For example, the description of human embryology in Surah Al-Mu'minun verses 12-14 has attracted the attention of scientists such as Keith L. (Mohamad M Davar; Fatemeh Mohamadi Salamian, 2021) Moore, who acknowledged that the knowledge is consistent with modern science. This harmony shows that the Qur'an and science can go hand in hand, complementing each other in exploring the truth about the universe.

3) Philosophy and the Quran

Philosophy provides a rational approach to understanding the Qur'an, especially through hermeneutics and epistemology. The Hermeneutics of the Qur'an is a method of interpreting revelation by considering linguistic, historical, and social contexts. (Rozak & Ghafur, 2022) Thinkers such as Al-Ghazali and Ibn Rushd have used this approach to explain that divine revelation can be understood logically without compromising its spiritual meaning. (Harahap & Salminawati, 2022) For example, the concept of monotheism in the Qur'an is often explained through rational arguments about the existence of one God, which is at the same time the core of Islamic ontology.

In relation to epistemology, philosophy helps explain how humans acquire knowledge from the Qur'an and relate it to other knowledge. The Qur'an emphasizes the importance of using reason to understand revelation, as in Surah Yunus verse 101: "*Say, pay attention to what is in the heavens and on the earth*" This verse shows that revelation encourages humans to think critically and reflectively. Thus, philosophy serves as a tool to analyze and combine revelation with empirical knowledge.

Furthermore, Islamic philosophy emphasizes that the Qur'an is a holistic source of truth, which includes spiritual, moral, and intellectual dimensions. The philosophical approach allows the Qur'an to be understood in depth, not only as a holy book but also as a foundation for the development of science. (Arif, 2014) With this approach, philosophy helps Muslims to explore the wisdom of the Qur'an thoroughly, both for spiritual life and to answer the challenges of the modern world.

b. The Truth of Philosophy and Science

1) The Truth of Philosophy between Rationalism and Empiricism

In philosophy, truth is often understood through two main approaches: rationalism and empiricism. Rationalism considers that the main source of knowledge is reason or ratio. Philosophers such as René Descartes and Immanuel Kant emphasized that truth can be achieved through the pure use of reason, without relying on sensory experience. (eL-Mawa, 2016) In this view, truth is considered something universal and can be understood by human reason through logical reasoning. Rationalism focuses on basic principles that do not require empirical verification, such as in mathematical propositions or moral principles that are objectively applicable. (Ridlo, 2023)

On the other hand, empiricism emphasizes sensory experience as the primary source of knowledge. Philosophers such as John Locke and David Hume argued that knowledge comes from experience, observation, and experiments that can be directly tested. (Syarkawi, 2023) In this approach, truth is measured based on what can be observed and tested through the senses and can be verified empirically. This concept forms the basis of the modern scientific method, which demands concrete evidence through data and experiments to prove or refute a hypothesis. (Wibowo, 2022) Thus, philosophy has two different approaches to seeing the truth, namely rationalism that focuses on reason and empiricism that focuses on experience.

Although the two have fundamental methodological differences, both rationalism and empiricism aim to seek truths that are objective and acceptable to common sense. In the context of Islamic philosophy, these two approaches are not seen as opposites, but can be integrated, because many Islamic thinkers emphasize the importance of rationality in understanding revelation and also use the observation of nature to know God's creation. (Suwandi & Riskiani, 2023) In this context, Islamic philosophy can be used to interpret the truth of the Qur'an in a rational way but still in accordance with the values of revelation.

2) The Truth of Science

In science, truth is measured through the principles of falsifiability and verification, which are key aspects of the scientific method. Falsifiability, first proposed by the philosopher Karl Popper, states that a scientific theory can only be considered true if it can be tested and proven wrong through experiments or observations. (Ali Abdul Mu'ti, 2010) A theory that cannot be proven wrong, according to Popper, cannot be considered legitimate scientific knowledge. (Hernawa et al., n.d.) Therefore, science focuses on hypotheses that can be empirically tested and tested for truth through repeated experiments. For example, Newton's theory of gravity or Darwin's theory of evolution are accepted as scientific truth only after going through a series of experiments that can be tested and verified by other scientists. (Nuansa, 2020)

Verification in science, on the other hand, is the process of ensuring that the results found in an experiment or observation can be ascertained and widely accepted. (Atika & Salminawati, 2022) This means that a scientific finding must be repeatable by other scientists with the same method and under similar conditions, thus proving that the result is not a coincidence or an error of observation. In the development of science, verification also leads to increasingly in-depth and increasingly complex theories, with mutually supporting evidence from various disciplines. (Fardiah et al., 2022) Thus, science considers truth to be temporary and is always open to revision based on new findings.

However, although science seeks to seek truth through an ever-evolving process, the concept of truth in science is not absolute. Scientific theories can be replaced or updated with new, more accurate findings, and scientific knowledge is temporary, depending on the available evidence. Therefore, in the context of the relationship between science and religion, science cannot be considered as the only source of absolute truth, but rather as a tool that can help to understand a part of the greater truth, which may only be accessible through revelation or knowledge of a spiritual nature.

c. The Truth of the Quran: Concepts, Case Studies, Criticisms and Challenges

1) The Truth of the Quran: *Qath'i*, *Zanni*, and the Relevance of Revelation to the Times

In the Qur'an, the truth is explained through the concepts of *qath'i* and *zanni*. The truth of *qath'i* is a definite and undeniable truth, as contained in clear and explicit verses describing the essence of God, monotheism, and the basic obligations of mankind. These *qath'i* verses provide the main basis for the teachings of Islam that cannot be questioned or doubted, as they come from direct revelation revealed by Allah. Examples are verses that explain the oneness of Allah (Surah Al-Ikhlâs), as well as the basic rules of worship and morality. (Aderus, 2024) The truth of *qath'i* is the main pillar in the life of Muslims and is a guide that cannot be replaced by anything.

Meanwhile, the truth of *zanni* is a temporary truth and can be understood in different ways of interpretation. *Zanni* verses are more open and require contextual understanding and interpretation to explore deeper meanings. (Ernawati et al., 2024) For example, verses related to natural phenomena or social laws can be interpreted based on the development of the times and existing scientific understanding. The Qur'an provides freedom for Muslims to develop an understanding of these verses, which allows religion to remain relevant in the context of changing times and new scientific discoveries. The truth of this *zanni* shows the flexibility of revelation in adapting to the development of science and the progress of the times.

In addition, the relevance of revelation to the times is also seen in how the Qur'an does not contradict modern scientific knowledge, and often even gives impetus to explore the universe. (Q. Shihab, 2001) Qur'anic verses that discuss the creation of heaven and earth, the formation of man, and other natural phenomena, are often associated with contemporary

scientific discoveries. For example, the concept of the creation of the universe in the Big Bang theory that is in line with some verses in the Qur'an, or the knowledge of embryos that has been discussed long before modern scientific discoveries. (Khotimah, 2014) Thus, although revelation is permanent, it is still relevant in facing the challenges and developments of science in each age. The truth in the Qur'an is not only limited to the spiritual aspect but also includes a scientific dimension that can enrich mankind's understanding of the universe

2) Scientific Facts in the Qur'an

Case studies of the Big Bang theory and the creation verses in the Qur'an show a harmonious relationship between scientific knowledge and revelation. In Surah Al-Anbiya verse 30, Allah says: *"Do the disbelievers not see that the heavens and the earth were once one and the same, and then We separated the two..."* (Kementerian Agama RI, 2019). This verse is often associated with the Big Bang theory, which states that the universe begins at a point of singularity that then expands and separates the elements of heaven and earth. Although the Qur'an was revealed more than 1,400 years ago, this verse seems to describe a scientific phenomenon that has only recently been discovered by modern astronomy. (Q. Shihab, 2001) This shows that the truth in the Qur'an is not limited to a specific era, but is universal and relevant in every era, including in answering the great questions about the origin of the universe.

In addition, the concept of embryology in the Qur'an also has similarities with the findings of modern science. In Surah Al-Mu'minun verses 13-14, the Qur'an mentions the development of the human embryo: *"Then We made it a clot of blood, then a clot of flesh..."* (Kementerian Agama RI, 2019) This verse describes the process of human formation from sperm and eggs, which is in line with scientific findings about the development of embryos in the womb. Scientists such as Keith L. Moore, in his book *The Developing Human*, admit that the Qur'an's description of embryology is very similar to modern scientific observations obtained through medical technology and microscopes. (Mahmud Arif, 2022) This shows that the Qur'an contains scientifically proven knowledge, which is more than just spiritual knowledge, but also provides scientific insights that can be accepted by human reason

3) Conflict between textual and scientific understanding

One of the main criticisms often faced in the relationship between the Qur'an and science is the tension between the textual understanding of revelation and modern scientific discovery. Textual understanding, which tends to be literal towards certain verses in the Qur'an, is often considered to be contrary to more recent scientific findings. (Adhiguna, 2022) For example, the traditional view of the creation of the world in six days, as described in some verses in the Qur'an, does not seem to be in line with scientific theories about the origin of the universe and the process of evolution. This creates a tension between the literal

understanding often taught in some religious traditions and a scientific understanding based on empirical research and testable data.

However, this criticism is often overcome with a contextual approach to understanding revelation. Contemporary thinkers in Islam, such as Nidhal Guessoum and Seyyed Hossein Nasr, argue that the Qur'an is not meant to be a scientific text that must be understood literally in the context of modern scientific knowledge. (Harahap & Salminawati, 2022) Instead, the Qur'an serves to guide humanity in a deeper understanding of the universe, which can sometimes be interpreted more broadly and more symbolically. According to this approach, the conflict between texts and science arises only when literal interpretation is applied without considering the context of the times, while the verses are intended to encourage humans to develop knowledge and understand reality more comprehensively.

The importance of this contextual approach is to avoid unnecessary conflict between revelation and science. Flexible interpretation allows revelation to remain relevant in the context of an ever-evolving age without having to neglect its spiritual meaning. (Ridlo, 2023) In addition, this approach provides space for Muslims to recognize the advancement of science as a means of unearthing the signs of God's greatness in the universe, which in turn deepens the appreciation of the Qur'an as a source of truth that is not limited by time and scientific change

4) The issue of contextual interpretation of revelation

The issue of contextual interpretation of revelation in the Qur'an is also an important topic in the discussion regarding the relationship between philosophy, science, and the truth of the Qur'an. Some people argue that the understanding of certain verses in the Qur'an that talk about the universe must follow the times and changes in scientific understanding. (Atika & Salminawati, 2022) For example, in discussions of the theory of evolution, some contextual interpretations assume that the creation verses in the Qur'an do not have to be understood literally, but in the context of natural processes that can be understood through science. (Ahmadi & Alinafiah, 2023) This approach aims to balance the understanding of religion and science by adapting the interpretation of revelation in accordance with the latest scientific discoveries.

However, the biggest challenge in the contextual interpretation approach is the potential for overly liberal interpretation, which can lead to relativism of the understanding of revelation. Some fear that a flexible interpretation of the Qur'anic text could reduce the validity of revelation as an absolute source of truth. (Nuansa, 2020) They argue that revelation in the Qur'an has a fixed dimension and cannot be changed according to the social or scientific context, because it comes from a transcendent God and is not limited by space and time. Therefore, any attempt to interpret the Qur'an in a manner that is consistent with scientific findings must be made with care so as not to go beyond the boundaries of the truth contained in the text itself. (Q. Shihab, 2001)

On the other hand, contextual interpretation can enrich understanding of the Qur'an and provide solutions for Muslims in facing the challenges of the modern world. Considering the ever-evolving social and scientific context, Muslims can continue to find the relevance of revelation in their daily lives. (Wardani, 2013) Contextual interpretation allows for a more dynamic and applicable understanding, without sacrificing the basic values contained in revelation. In this regard, the Qur'an remains a guideline for life that not only regulates the spiritual aspect but is also capable of inspiring humanity to explore science and technology to achieve the prosperity and progress of civilization.

5) The Influence of Modernity on the Understanding of Revelation

Modernity and the advancement of science are often seen as major challenges to traditional understanding of revelation. Along with the rapid development of science, some people feel that many teachings in the Qur'an that were once considered absolute truth are now lagging by more modern scientific discoveries. (Mahfudz, 2016) For example, debates about the creation of man and the origin of life often lead to a misalignment between a literal understanding of the Qur'anic texts and scientific knowledge of evolution and biology. This is further exacerbated by the attitude of secularism in many modern cultures, which see science as separate and unrelated to religion.

However, in the face of this challenge, many contemporary Islamic thinkers are trying to bridge the gap between revelation and science by introducing the concept of revelation-insightful science. They argue that science and religion do not contradict each other but rather complement each other in their search for truth. This approach allows Muslims to see science as one way to strengthen their understanding of the Qur'an and the universe. (Isman & H, 2023) For example, some contemporary Muslim scholars such as Nidhal Guessoum argue that the Qur'an encourages humanity to use reason and scientific knowledge to understand natural phenomena, which will ultimately lead to a deeper understanding of God and His creation.

Despite this, challenges remain, especially in the face of interpretations that clash with traditional values. Some conservative groups in Islam may reject this kind of approach for fear of undermining the sanctity of revelation and diminishing the absoluteness of the truth contained in the Qur'an. Therefore, it is necessary to hold an open dialogue between traditional and contemporary thinkers to discuss how the Qur'an can remain relevant during the dynamics of scientific development, while maintaining the integrity of the basic teachings in Islam

Table 1. The Relationship between Philosophy, Science, and the Truth of the Qur'an

Aspect	Philosophy & Science	Science & The Quran	Philosophy & The Quran
Core Relationship	Philosophy builds the epistemological	The Qur'an encourages observation and reflection on nature (kauniyah verses),	Philosophy provides tools like hermeneutics and epistemology to rationally

	foundation for scientific inquiry, integrating rationality, logic, and critical thinking.	harmonizing with scientific principles and discoveries.	interpret Qur'anic messages without compromising spirituality.
Contributions	Philosophy offers methods for ethical considerations in science, such as biotechnology or AI, and bridges science with metaphysical insights.	The Qur'an guides ethical use of science, emphasizing justice and responsibility, ensuring scientific advancements benefit humanity.	Through rational arguments and contextual interpretation, philosophy explains Qur'anic teachings like monotheism and knowledge acquisition.
Examples	Greek philosophers (e.g., Aristotle) influenced Muslim scholars like Ibn Sina and Al-Farabi, who expanded scientific foundations with Islamic values.	Verses like Surah Al-Ankabut (29:20) inspire exploration of natural phenomena, linking modern findings (e.g., Big Bang, embryology).	Thinkers like Al-Ghazali and Ibn Rushd used rational approaches to align Qur'anic teachings with logical and spiritual coherence.
Ethical & Moral Dimensions	Philosophy critiques the moral implications of scientific discoveries, ensuring alignment with humanity's well-being.	The Qur'an sets moral limits on science to prevent misuse, promoting harmony between technological progress and ethical values.	Qur'anic hermeneutics emphasize moral and spiritual truths, serving as guidance for ethical living and intellectual pursuits.
Integration Potential	Philosophy bridges empirical scientific knowledge with metaphysical views, enabling dialogue	The Qur'an often aligns with science (e.g., Big Bang theory, embryology), illustrating compatibility between revelation and discovery.	Philosophy enables a deeper understanding of the Qur'an, allowing Muslims to adapt its teachings to modern challenges without losing essence.

	between science and religion.		
Challenges	Tension between rationalism (reason) and empiricism (experience), though Islamic philosophy integrates these to understand revelation and science.	Conflict may arise from textual vs. contextual interpretations of the Qur'an, especially regarding scientific findings (e.g., creation).	Balancing flexible interpretations of revelation with the risk of relativism, ensuring the Qur'an remains an absolute source of truth.
Relevance to Modernity	Philosophy ensures science remains morally and ethically relevant, contributing to societal well-being.	The Qur'an adapts to changing contexts, remaining timeless while inspiring exploration of the universe.	Philosophical approaches ensure the Qur'an's teachings are both intellectually rigorous and spiritually fulfilling in contemporary settings.

Table 1 This table illustrates the complementary relationship between philosophy, science, and the Qur'an. Philosophy provides an epistemological foundation for knowledge, while the Qur'an offers ethical guidance and inspiration for scientific exploration. This relationship highlights the harmony between rational thought, empirical discoveries, and divine revelation in addressing fundamental questions about the universe and human existence.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, the relationship between philosophy, science, and the truth of the Qur'an is a complex and challenging topic. Although there is a tension between the textual understanding of revelation and modern scientific discovery, the contextual approach and open interpretation provide room for the two to complement each other. The Qur'an, as an eternal source of truth, is not only relevant in the spiritual aspect but also in the evolving scientific context, insofar as the interpretation of revelation is carried out in a way that considers the context of the times. Therefore, this study seeks to show that the truth in the Qur'an can be in dialogue with science without compromising its sacredness, and both can mutually enrich mankind's understanding of the universe and the existence of God.

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