Abstrak

The Sources of Knowledge in Islam: A Study on the Philosophical Ideas of Syed Muhammad Naquib Al-Attas adalah suatu kajian yang menelusuri dan mengkaji sumber-sumber ilmu dalam Islam sebagai salah satu isu penting dalam ilmu atau epistemologi menurut perspektif Profesor Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas. Hal ini didasarkan pada kajian kepustakaan yang melibatkan dua proses utama, pengumpulan data dan analisis data. Dalam analisis data, ia berkaitan dengan tiga kaedah; kaedah deduktif, induktif dan perbandingan. Ia menyajikan analisis mengenai isu-isu berkaitan, seperti kemungkinan ilmu, definisi ilmu, klasifikasi ilmu, tradisi ilmu, dan sumber-sumber ilmu, menurut ulama-ulama awal dari kalangan Mutakallimin, ahli falsafah dan para Sufi. Di sini jelas bahawa al-Attas mengikuti tradisi ulama awal dalam menyiasat problem pengetahuan. Seterusnya suatu kupasan tentang sumber ilmu pengetahuan menurut al-Attas dikemukakan dan ia membuktikan betapa komprehensif pemikiran al-Attas tentang persoalan ini. Sumber ilmu pengetahuan dalam Islam menurut al-Attas meliputi laporan yang benar, intuisi, intelek dan deria dan kesemua sumber ini tidak bertentangan antara satu sama lain. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahawa konsep al-Attas tentang sumber ilmu mampu menyelesaikan masalah keilmuan kontemporari, khususnya ilmu pengetahuan moden yang telah dibataskan pada penyelidikan empirikal semata-mata. Hal ini juga menunjukkan bahawa kajian lebih lanjut perlu dilakukan untuk menguji kesesuaian pemikirannya tentang pengetahuan dan bagaimana ia boleh membantu umat Muslim dalam menghadapi kecelaruan ilmu yang dikembang dan ditawarkan oleh aliran pendokong faham Barat kini. Penelitian ini dibahagikan kepada lima bab; bab pertama adalah pendahuluan, bab kedua adalah biografi Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas, bab ketiga adalah perbincangan tentang pengetahuan dan isu-isu berkaitan, bab keempat adalah sumber pengetahuan mengikut al-Attas, dan bab kelima adalah kesimpulan dari penelitian.

ABSTRACT

The Sources of Knowledge in Islam: A Study on the Philosophical Ideas of Syed Muhammad Naquib Al-Attas explores and investigates the sources of knowledge in Islam as one of the important issues in knowledge or epistemology according to the perspective of Professor Syed Mohammad Naquib al-Attas. It is based on library research that involves two main processes, collecting data and analysing data. In analysing data it deals with three methods: deductive, inductive and comparative methods. It presents an analysis on many related issues, such as the possibility of knowledge, the definition of knowledge, the classification of knowledge, the tradition of knowledge, and the sources of knowledge, including from the perspective of the early Muslim theologians, philosophers and sufis. It is clear that al-Attas follows the tradition of early scholars in investigating the problems of knowledge. And, as far as the source of knowledge is concerned, an elaboration based on al-Attas' works is presented and it shows the comprehensiveness of his thought on this issue. The sources of knowledge in Islam according to al-Attas included true report, intuition, intellect and senses and they are not contradicting each other. This research infers that al-Attas' concept of the sources of knowledge is able to solve the problem of contemporary knowledge, especially the contemporary modern science which has been limited to the empirical inquiry *per se*. It also suggests that further research should be conducted to examine the relevance of his thought on knowledge and how it could help the Muslim mind in facing crucial confusions on knowledge developed and posed nowadays by those who are promoting the Western worldview. This research is divided into five chapters; first chapter is the introduction, the second chapter is the biography of Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas, the third chapter is the discussion on knowledge and its related issues, the fourth chapter is the sources of knowledge according to al-Attas, and the fifth chapter is the conclusion of the research.

AKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the Name of Allah, the Most Merciful, Most Compassionate. Every praise be to Him, to Whom all praise is due. Blessing and peace be upon the compassionate Prophet, and upon his Family and his Companions and upon all his true Followers after him.

I extend myriad thanks to Allah due to His blessing and help so I can complete my study within more than three years (2006-2010), with many challenges and obstacles.

This thesis would not have been possible without the guidance and the help of several individuals who contributed and extended their valuable assistance in the preparation and completion of this study.

First and foremost, my utmost gratitude to my supervisor Associate Prof. Dr. Wan Suhaimi Wan Abdullah, whose wise supervision encouraged me to fulfill my research work from the first I got huge difficulties to do this research until I finish it completely. I remember he always supported me to improve my English and having me struggling to master it. I am indebted to him for many things he gave to me, such as books and references especially on al-Attas which were borrowed by him to me. With his precision and patience, he corrected my thesis draft many times until complete all parts of the draft and ready for submission.

I am grateful to thanks also to Associate Prof. Dr. Mohd Fauzi Hamat, the Head of Department of Akidah and Islamic Thought, who once reminds me and asks me about the progress of my research, as if he asks me to focus on my study and not to be bothered by other activities. It is a pleasure to thank all staff in the department; Associate Professor Dr Mohd Fakhrudin Abdul Mukti, Associate Professor Dr Khadijah Mohd Khambali @ Hambali, Visiting Fellow Researcher Mohamad Kamil Hj Abdul Majid, Associate Professor Dr Che Zarrina Sa'ari, Associate Professor Dr Wan Zailan Kamaruddin Wan Ali, Visiting Senior Research Fellow Mujahid M. Bahjat, Ahmad Zuhdi Ismail**,** Dr Faizuri Abd. Latif**,** Tuan Syed Mohammad Hilmi Syed Abdul Rahman, and others who I cannot mention them one by one**.**

Also, I would like to express my deep gratitude and thankfulness to my teachers, like Dr Ugi Suharto who encouraged me to read and write more than I did and gave some important sources on al-Attas; Dr Syamsuddin Arif who teaches me Islamic Logic, Latin, Tasawwuf and others, since his knowledge has benefited and contributed to my present study very well; also Dr. Adi Setia who is always in patience while discussing on many issues in Islamic epistemology; and others.

It is an honor for me to thank my family; my mother Romlah who always gives me special praying and supports me to do my study well; to my grandma Ny. Hj. Hayati who always suggests me to be a successful person; to KH Abd Ghafur Syafiuddin, a cousin of the late grandpa, K. Abdul Muid Barmawi, who always directs me to the right path in facing my future. Many thanks are due to also my big brother Fauzan and wife, my sister Maisaroh and her husband and their children, Abdul Aziz and Amjad, my brother Ali Wafa in UIN Syarif Jakarta, Abdurrahim in Ahqaf University of Yemen, and the youngest sister Masruroh who is still sitting in Islamic boarding school al-Hamidi Banyuanyar. You are all my brothers and

sisters who give me spirit to survive in Malaysia and help me to finish my study in this master level.

I owe my deepest gratitude to all of my friends in some organizations, such in Institute for the Study of Islamic Thought and Civilizations (INSISTS), Persatuan Pelajar Indonesia di Malaysia (PPIM) and Persatuan Pelajar Indonesia Universiti Malaya (PPI UM), and special for Forum Ukhuwwah dan Studi Islam Universiti Malaya (FUSI-UM), Forum Lingkar Pena Cabang Malaysia (FLP Malaysia) and others. You have enriched my idea and knowledge from the activity conducted.

Last but not least, to my beloved wife, Nita Isnaini, who possibly inspired me to finish my thesis, since the last minute I wanted to complete thesis she accepted my marriage proposal and prompted me to finish sooner.

Wassalam.
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18 Dec 2010

LIST OF TRANSLITERATIONS

I. ALPHABET

Arabic Alphabet	Transcription	Example	Transliteration
ء	’	مؤمن	Mu’min
ب	b	بحث	Bahth
ت	t	تقليد	Taqlid
ث	th	ثقافة	Thaqafah
ج	j	إجماع	Ijma’
ح	h	تحليل	Tahlil
خ	kh	خبير	Khabir
د	d	مدينة	Madinah
ذ	dh	ذوق	Dhawq
ر	r	سريع	Sari’
ز	z	غريزي	Gharizi
س	s	فلسفة	Falsafah
ش	sh	كشف	Kashf
ص	s	صوفي	Sufi
ض	d	ضوء	Daw’
ط	t	خطأ	Khata’
ظ	z	محفوظ	Mahfuz
ع	‘	معنى	Ma’na
غ	gh	غطاء	Ghita’
ف	f	فيلسوف	Failusuf
ق	q	عقل	‘Aql
ك	k	تفكر	Tafakkur
ل	l	لمس	Lams
م	m	علم	‘Ilm
ن	n	كون	Kawn
هـ	h	كنه	Kunh

و	w	مواقف	Mawaqif
ي	y	يقين	Yaqin
ة	h	ملكة	Malakah

II. LONG VOWELS

Arabic Alphabet	Transcription	Example	Transliteration
آ	ā	هيولاني	Hayulani
و	ū	سلوك	Suluk
ى	ī	غريزي	Gharizi

III. SHORT VOWELS

Arabic Alphabet	Transcription	Example	Transliteration
ـَـــ	a	خبر	Khabar
ـُـــ	u	مريد	Murid
ـِـــ	i	معرفة	Ma'rifah

IV. DIPHTONGS

Arabic Alphabet	Transcription	Example	Transliteration
اَو	aw	أولياء	Awliya'
اَى	ay	شيطان	Shaytan
يـّـ	iy/ī	تاريخ	Tarikh
وّ	uww	قوّة	Quwwah

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ed., eds.	: editor, editors or edition, editions or edited by
p.	: page
pp.	: pages
ibid.	: *ibidem* (in the same place, book, etc.)
i.e.	: *id est* (that is or in other words)
Vol.	: Volume
no.	: Number
op.cit	: *opere citato* (in the same article, book etc. as was mentioned before)
Prof.	: Professor
Dr.	: Doctor
Ph. D	: *Philosophiæ Doctor* (Teacher of Philosophy)
p.b.u.h.	: peace be upon him
n.d.	: no date of publication given
n.p.	: no place of publication given
Trans.	: Translation
C.E	: Common Era
Ca.	: *circa* (about)
cf.	: *confer* (compare)
A.H	: Anno Hegirae
d.	: died
Bt.	: Binti
LTD	: limited
cent.	: century
B.C	: before Christ

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