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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Editorial

Dear readers,

First and foremost, I praise and thank Allah SWT for His greatness and for giving me the strength and courage to complete this issue. May Allah's blessings be upon His Final Prophet Muhammad (peace be up on him), his family and his companions.

Second, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome you to the second issue of *Al Risalah*: *Journal of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences (ARJIHS)*. We are delighted that you are joining us as readers and hope you will also join us as contributors. *ARJIHS* is a peerreviewed online journal, published biannually in June and December by AbdulHamid AbuSulayman Kulliyyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences (AHAS KIRKHS), International Islamic University Malaysia. The Journal's aim is to promote the talent and diverse research interests of KIRKHS postgraduate students by providing a platform for them to publish both independent research and research undertaken in collaboration with academics. The scope of *ARJIHS* encompasses the various disciplines related to Islamic revealed knowledge and human sciences with the aim of Islamizing human sciences and relevantizing Islamic revealed knowledge to the modern context.

This December issue 2022 comprises eleven (11) Arabic and eight English articles. The first article is on **Understanding of Istikharah among Malays: Its Effects and Correcting Its Misconception.** The authors of this study shed light on the common practices of Muslims, particularly in the Malay Muslim community in Malaysia, unveiling the types of Istikharah that they practice and addressing the common mistakes practiced in light of Sunnah.

The subsequent article titled Kawashi's Approach to the Three Complementary Readings of the Ten Studies of Selected Verses from Surat Yunus and Yusuf sheds light on Kawashi, a prominent scholar of Qira'at and his contributions to the understanding of the subject matter as demonstrated in his exegesis.

The next article is titled **The Ethics Structure in the early Islamic Heritage: A comparative study between Imam, Al-Mawardi, Al-Isfahani and Al-Ghazali.** This study analyses the concept of ethics in the early Islamic heritage with focus on three prominent Muslims scholars, namely Imam Al-Isfahani, Al-Ghazali and Al-Mawardi who played a significant role in developing the concept.

The fourth article Explanation of Ibn Taymiyyah's Position on the Distortion of the Wording of the Torah and the Gospel clarifies the position of Shaikh al-Islam Ibn Taymiyyah

(may Allah Almighty have mercy on him), towards the issue of distortion of the wording of the Torah and the Gospel. The author emphasizes the importance of this issue as stipulated in the Qur'ān and Sunnah.

The fifth article is titled Al Marāghī's Approach to Political Interpretation of the Holy Qur'an. It primarily deals with the political interpretation approach of al Marāghī. The study concluded that al Marāghī relied on three main approaches to highlight the political interpretation of the Qur'an, namely: placing the Qur'anic verses in modern context, highlighting divine universal principles in the individua and societal realms, and the history of the nations and their civilizations.

The sixth article discusses the **Alternatives to Imprisonment: Issues and Their Solutions** from the Legal and Shari'ah Perspectives. The authors of this study argue that there are two types of issues related to failure of imprisonment alternatives. The first relates to several errors in the implementation of alternatives and the second relates to the nature of the alternatives and their inability to replace imprisonment in the case of serious penalties.

The seventh articles deals with **The Origin and Development of Science of Quranic Interpretation in Nigeria.** This study highlights the origin and development of the science of Qur'anic interpretation (tafsīr) in Nigeria.

The eighth titled Morphological Analysis in the Nounes in Asem's Reading Narrated by Hafs and Shu'bah: Semantic Study examines the morphological analysis in Asem's reading narrated by Hafs and Shu'bah, which is an important element in mastering the science of Qur'anic readings. The Authors argue that the difference in the morphological reading of the narrators through Asem was great, and that the difference between the narrators in morphology leads to a multiplicity of meanings and their expansion in the Arabic language, and that the Qur'anic readings have an impact on the reading of the different vocabulary and contexts of the Our'anic verses.

The ninth article is titled **The Purposes of Forming and Preserving the Muslim Family from the Perspective of the Holy Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Prophet**. This study aims to shed light on the purposes of family formation as the first building block of society from the perspective of the Holy Qur'an. The study findings show that the most important purposes of family formation are to strength religion, social relations and develop economic resources.

The tenth article explores the Circumstances of al-Munāsakhāt (Case with Multiple Deceased through Inheritance in Islamic Jurisprudence: A Study Application from Malaysia Sharia Courts. This research aims to study the circumstances of cases with more than one deceased (al-Munāsakhāt) and apply them to some of the disputed issues in Islamic inheritance law, then choose the preponderant opinion on the issues. It describes the predominant opinion in the Shar'iah courts in Malaysia and clarifies the authority of the Shari'ah courts and their procedures in managing the issue of Islamic inheritance. The authors recommend the need for institutions related to inheritance affairs to spread awareness among the community on the issues related to inheritance and to improve the administrative efficiency to facilitate the procedures for the division of inheritance, among others.

The eleventh article is titled Criminal protection of the child in old legislation and international laws and their sources. The authors of this article emphasize that a child enjoys special protection, which is reflected in the child's care and protection from all dangers that interfere in his/her life, whether physical or psychological.

The twelfth article is titled **Abortion in Religious Perspectives: Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism.** This research aims to shed light on the debate on abortion particularly in three major religions in Malaysia. One of the important findings of the research is that abortion Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism do not support abortion. However, all these religions accept abortion as a means to save the mother's life.

The thirteenth article is titled **Malay Linguistic Taboos:** A Study on Social Acceptance and Gender Differences. This study examines the Malays' perceptions of the concept and the use of linguistic taboos to express emotions. The results showed that among the studied categories of taboo words, the sexual act category is the most offensive while the death category is the least offensive. These findings make it clear that the ways these linguistic taboos are treated are conditioned by the culture and norms of the society.

The fourteenth article is on **The Islamic principles and guidelines to Household Solid Waste Management.** This study utilized content analyses of primary resources (Qur'an and Sunnah), commentaries of exegetes and jurists, and relevant Islamic principles and Islamic legal maxims to address the issue at hand. The authors argue that the shared vision and wisdom of the Islamic teachings and tradition should reflect our common values and commitments to the welfare of the people and the environment, and they thus recommend that the Islamic teachings on the subject matter can make a distinctive contribution to that vision by infusing man's preservation of the natural environment particularly to the management of household solid waste with transcendent (revealed) values and ethics that look toward the common interest and welfare of humanity as a whole and the environment.

The fifteenth article is on Ethics from the Perspective of Qur'an-Sunnah and the Impact of Digital World on Students' Ethics in the Modern Time. The purpose of this study is to explore the negative impacts of digital technology on students' moral and character development. The study is qualitative in nature, employing the textual analysis method to describe the ethics and examine the impact of digital world on students' ethics in the modern time by the examination of articles, journals, books, previous research, reports, newspapers, and internet sources. This study also provides a review of related literature on the topic by examining databases such as Google Scholar.

The sixteenth article is titled **The "Right to Equality" in Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR): A Qur'anic Analysis.** The study explores how the "Right to Equality" has been enshrined in UDHR and in the Qur'an and Sunnah; and how it is being protected by UN and by the Qur'an and Sunnah; and whether this right is compatible with the sacred texts of the Qur'an and the instructions of the Sunnah of Prophet (PBUH). The study found that the UDHR enshrined this "Right to Equality" with a clear statement wherein no clause appears to be contradictory with the teachings of the Qur'an and Sunnah.

The seventeenth article is titled **The Role of Education to Enhance Literacy in Islam.** The focus of discussion in this study is on the concept of literacy and how the principles of education

in Islam and the institutionalization of education in Islam enhance literacy skills. The authors emphasize that literacy abilities open the door to knowledge acquisition and are essential for the development of any nation and that Islam views education as a duty that must be fulfilled in order to ensure and promote literacy in both worldly and heavenly education.

The eighteenth article is titled **Representation of Muslims in William Shakespeare's Othello.** This study attempts to shed light on the images and portrayals of Muslims in Othello (1603-1604), a play written by William Shakespeare during the early Elizabethan period. The authors state that Shakespeare uses the Orientalist stereotypes of Muslims in the construction of the Moor and the Turks in the play and that this study contributes to the future discussion of the Anglo-Islamic relations and the representation of Muslims in Elizabethan plays.

The nineteenth and final article is titled **Da`wah Activities Towards Youths in Bangladesh:** Challenges and Prospects in the Light of Prophetic Model. This research examines the challenges related to conducting of da'wah among Bangladeshi Muslim youths. It provides guidelines to conducting effective da'wah activities among the Bangladeshi youth. The findings of the study provide contemporary scholars with some beneficial insights on effective methods for undertaking da'wah work.

Lastly, on behalf of the Editorial Board, I congratulate all the students and academic staff members whose research papers have been published in this second issue of *ARJIHS* and express my sincere thanks to their supervisors and mentors. We thank the reviewers for their positive comments and careful review, which helped improve the manuscripts. May Allah reward you all.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kabuye Uthman Sulaiman Editor-in-Chief December 2022