



THE CONCEPT OF SCIENTIFIC THINKING FROM AN ISLAMIC POINT OF VIEW: FUSION WITH A WESTERN PERSPECTIVE

Winarti¹, Nasrullah², Muzhir Rinaldi³, Darwin Effendi⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Pascasarjana Universitas PGRI Palembang

E-mail: ¹winartimutia29@gmail.com, ²zoelnasrullah@gmail.com, ³muzhirinaldi88@gmail.com,
⁴darwinpasca2010@gmail.com

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Corresponding Author:

Winarti

Email Corresponding :

winartimutia29@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is currently in the midst of Industrial Revolution 4.0. This indicates that the development of the Internet, the latest technologies, artificial intelligence and nanotechnology should be initiated by people of high character and harmony within society. People are constantly growing and always adapting to existing changes. To cope with this, we humans, as creators or users of revolutions, are expected to support scientific thinking activities. The process of computation and dies. Analysis of data or information. Statistics is the process analysis and verification of data or information, which ultimately indicates the validity of the data or information. From an Islamic point of view, humans serve Allah SWT and were created as caliphs or leaders of the smallest (family, school, largest (ministry or government)) realms. In essence, human beings were implicitly created by an Almighty Creator to cooperate and live in societies, nations and families. However, to achieve this goal we need the ability to think scientifically, and this was made clear to his Apostle in the Koran and Sunnah. continue to understand without interruption. Contextual analysis techniques related to the Islamic perspective as well as the concept of scientific thinking in the Islamic perspective. From this we can gain some insight. In other words, in order to be able to carry out scientific thinking activities thoroughly, we need three functions, which are the key pillars of scientific thinking (language, mathematics, statistics) and conceptual logic related to Al-Quran and Hadith.

Keywords: *Scientific Thinking, Islamic Perspective, Fusion, Western Perspective*

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans have always been driven by the need to understand the world around them and seek out the truth behind what they observe. This drive for discovery and understanding has led to many of the great achievements in human history, from the development of agriculture and architecture to the exploration of space. However, as Muliadi explains in his book, the pursuit of truth is not always straightforward. People may perceive the same

facts in different ways, leading to different interpretations and conclusions. This is why the scientific method is so crucial. It provides a systematic way to test hypotheses and arrive at reliable conclusions through the use of empirical evidence. By subjecting ideas to rigorous testing and evaluation, we can ensure that the knowledge we gain is accurate and reliable.

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The concept of truth is one that has fascinated philosophers and thinkers throughout history. Some see truth as an objective reality that exists independent of human perception, while others see it as a subjective construct that is shaped by human interpretation. The search for truth is a fundamental human endeavor, as it allows us to better understand ourselves, the world around us, and our place within it. In order to discover the truth, we must first be curious and willing to question what we know. We must be open to new ideas and perspectives, and we must be willing to subject our own beliefs and assumptions to scrutiny. Only by doing so can we arrive at a deeper understanding of the world around us.

Truth is the foundation of an individual's consciousness and personality, and without it, one cannot lead a meaningful life. The order of truth values reflects the different ways in which truth is perceived. 1) The level of sensory truth, which is the most basic and natural level known to humans. It is based on our direct experiences and senses, such as sight, sound, taste, and touch. 2) The level of scientific truth. This level is achieved through the rational process and sensory experience. It is based on empirical evidence and logical reasoning. Scientific truth provides a deeper understanding of the natural world and helps us develop technologies that make our lives easier. 3) The level of philosophical correctness. This level is achieved through thorough reflection and critical thinking. It involves questioning assumptions and biases

and examining arguments and evidence in a systematic and logical way. The goal is to arrive at a deeper and more nuanced understanding of truth. 4) Absolute truth. This level comes from Almighty God and represents the highest religious truth. It is based on faith and the honoring of God. Absolute truth is the ultimate truth and provides the foundation for all other truths.

Understanding the basis of knowledge from an Islamic perspective is crucial to philosophical discourse. In Islamic epistemology, truth is considered a central concept and is essential to obtaining knowledge. In this context, truth is not merely a matter of subjective perception but an objective reality that exists independently of human beliefs and opinions. Therefore, seeking truth is an important aspect of Islamic epistemology, and it requires several prerequisites such as sound reasoning, empirical observation, and critical reflection.

However, the Islamic perspective on truth does not necessarily contradict other philosophical perspectives. In fact, there are many commonalities between Islamic and Western philosophical perspectives, such as the importance of reason and critical thinking in acquiring knowledge. Both perspectives can learn from each other and contribute to the development of knowledge and understanding.

Moreover, the concept of truth is not limited to philosophical relationships and speculations. Rather, it is an integral part of human existence and is relevant in various

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fields, including science, ethics, and religion. Seeking truth is a universal human endeavor, and it requires a holistic approach that considers both spiritual and rational aspects of human existence.

Kalam and Philosophy are two scientific traditions that were developed by Islamic thinkers. These two traditions served two different purposes. On one hand, Kalam was used to provide rational explanations and justifications for Islamic religious principles by scholars known as mutakalim. On the other hand, Philosophy was used to study the history of science in Ancient Greece and Hellenism or Roman Greece by scholars known as Falasifa.

The apparent dualism between the Western and Islamic perspectives on philosophy can be seen as a bridge rather than a division. Although there are differences between the two, these differences can be complementary, leading to a more comprehensive approach to philosophy. The Islamic perspective is rooted in spirituality, while the Western perspective is based on contemporary philosophy.

The Islamic perspective emphasizes the spiritual nature of human existence, and its focus is on understanding the essence of God, the purpose of human existence, and the relationship between the two. The Western perspective, on the other hand, emphasizes reason and rationality and seeks to understand the nature of the universe and humanity through observation and empirical evidence.

By combining these two perspectives, a more holistic approach to philosophy can be

developed. This approach can take into account both the spiritual and rational aspects of human existence, leading to a better understanding of the nature of the universe and humanity.

Moreover, both perspectives can learn from each other and contribute to the development of knowledge and understanding. For example, the Islamic perspective can contribute to the Western perspective by providing insights into the spiritual nature of human existence and the importance of ethics and morality. Meanwhile, the Western perspective can contribute to the Islamic perspective by providing insights into the scientific method and empirical evidence.

In conclusion, the apparent dualism between the Western and Islamic perspectives on philosophy should not be seen as a division but rather as a bridge. By combining these two perspectives, a more comprehensive and holistic approach to philosophy can be developed, leading to a better understanding of the nature of the universe and humanity.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Philosophy is a discipline that deals with fundamental questions about the nature of reality, existence, knowledge, values, and reasoning. It seeks to uncover the underlying assumptions and principles that govern all areas of knowledge, from the sciences to the humanities and social sciences. Philosophy is considered a general science because it provides a broad framework that can encompass all other sciences, and it is often referred to as the "mother of all sciences."

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Philosophy is the starting point for all other sciences because it is the foundation upon which all knowledge is built. Philosophers have always been interested in understanding the world around them and the nature of reality. They have sought to answer fundamental questions about the nature of existence, such as: What is the universe made of? What is the meaning of life? What is the nature of consciousness? Science itself emerged from philosophy as philosophers began to apply their methods of observation and experimentation to the natural world. This led to the development of modern science and the scientific method, which is a systematic approach to inquiry that involves making observations, formulating hypotheses, testing those hypotheses through experimentation, and drawing conclusions based on the results.

Philosophy continues to influence science today, as scientists seek to understand the underlying principles that govern the natural world. For example, the philosophy of physics explores questions about the nature of space, time, and matter, while the philosophy of biology examines the nature of life and the processes that underlie it. The philosophy of psychology explores the nature of the mind and consciousness, while the philosophy of ethics examines the nature of morality and ethical reasoning.

The philosophy of each science plays a crucial role in guiding the research and inquiry of that particular field. For instance, the philosophy of physics seeks to investigate fundamental questions about the nature of

space, time, and matter. It addresses questions such as whether time is absolute or relative, whether space is three-dimensional or multidimensional, and whether matter is continuous or discrete. The philosophy of biology, on the other hand, deals with the nature of life and its underlying processes, such as evolution, adaptation, and reproduction. It explores how living organisms function and interact with each other and their environment.

Similarly, the philosophy of psychology is concerned with understanding the nature of the mind and consciousness. It explores questions such as how the brain and the mind are related, how emotions and cognition are intertwined, and how consciousness arises from physical processes. The philosophy of ethics, on the other hand, examines the nature of morality and ethical reasoning. It explores questions such as what makes an action right or wrong, what the basis of moral values is, and how we can reason about ethical dilemmas.

However, there are different views of philosophy, depending on cultural and intellectual traditions. The secular or Western view of philosophy emphasizes rational inquiry and critical thinking, and often places an emphasis on empirical evidence. On the other hand, the Islamic or Gharbiya view of philosophy incorporates spiritual and religious elements, and seeks to integrate reason and revelation. Despite these differences, both perspectives aim to provide a framework for understanding the world and our place in it,

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and both have contributed to the development of human knowledge and understanding.

1. An Islamic Perspective on Philosophy and Duty to Think.

In (Q.S., Al-Dharyyat; 56), man is Allah He is one of SWT's creations, and the sole purpose for which man was created was to glorify his Creator. Because humans are the only social creatures that God created, it is necessary for them to interact with one another in order to feel whole in their life. Sandamg, Food and Board, as well as other aspects of a life's well-being all come into play. In order to do this, Allah SWT established knowledgeable individuals as caliphs (leaders) on this globe (Q.S., al-An'am; 165). The 114 chapters, or surahs, that make up the Quran may be found in this book. There are 86 letters addressed to Mecca, and there are 38 letters addressed to Medina out of this total. When the verses of the Quran are broken down into categories, 76.65% of them are considered to be Makhyia verses, whereas only 23.5% are considered to be Madaniah verses. Three-fourths of the Macchia verses (76.65%) or Qur'an content provide information and explanations on:

1. Belief,
2. Good deeds and bad deeds
3. Rewards and sins
4. History of early peoples and similar examples that can be gleaned (experiences).

On the other hand, the verses of the Madaniah deal with topics that are directly associated with the social or social lives of

individuals. However, not all of these Madaniah verses have legal rules addressing people's social life (Harun Nasution: 26-27). Because of this, we may see that the Quran does not speak too much regarding social life (muamalah). People are social and dynamic beings who are constantly adapting and developing over the course of history. On the other hand, rules and regulations are examples of doctrines that must be followed. As a consequence of this, when the absolute rules and laws that control society are defined, the social dynamics that are governed by those absolute rules and laws are naturally restrained, which leads to the brainwashing of people and the obsolescence of regulations and laws. This then leads to the second possible alternative. Date) / Unable to keep up with human growth, therefore in the end, their adherents are stuck with the worst of what humanity has to offer. Because Islam is the religion of the last paradise, its adherents are responsible for managing their own affairs within the muamalah, also known as the community of nations. Prophet Muhammad SAW once said:

“You know more about the problems of worldly life.” Thus, subjects other than beliefs in sin and reward, common problems, find and develop them as improvisations of human reason. It's your responsibility. However (according to Harun Nasution, that: 29) Islam provides basics, standards and scientific advice for people to deal with problems in their social lives.

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As was discussed in the part before this one, the religion of Islam encourages individuals to use their minds and reason. This is evident from both the Quran and the sayings of the Prophet in the Hadith. In this regard, Hamdi's interpretation of Islam encourages people to think, observe, and digest anything related to themselves, such as heaven, earth, themselves, etc., other than what God says about them in the Qur'an. is requesting As the main source and tree that directs human thought in Islam" (Al-Fikr al-Idari al-Islāmī wa al-Muqrīn, p. 116). Based on this idea, Hadi quoted some verses from the Qur'an as follows:

An-Nahl verse 11 Its meaning is:

"He will make plants grow for you through the rain. Olives, dates, grapes, fruits of every kind. Verily, it is a sign (of Allah's power) to those who think."

2. A Western Perspective on Philosophy and Science

Philosophy and science are two different ways of looking at the world and attempting to understand it. While science focuses on the specific and concrete aspects of the world, philosophy takes a more holistic approach and looks at things as a whole. This means that philosophy considers the big questions that science cannot answer, such as the meaning of life, the existence of God, and the nature of reality.

Philosophy and science are two different ways of understanding the world, with different approaches and goals. While science

is based on empirical evidence and focuses on discovering objective, measurable facts about the world, philosophy takes a more abstract, conceptual approach to understanding the world.

In particular, philosophy is concerned with the big questions that science cannot answer, such as the nature of reality, the meaning of life, and the existence of God. Philosophy often starts with fundamental concepts, such as reason, morality, and knowledge, and explores these concepts in depth to arrive at a better understanding of the world.

Philosophy is also more concerned with the subjective aspects of experience, such as consciousness, perception, and emotion. While science can measure and quantify these aspects of experience to some extent, philosophy is more interested in the underlying nature of these experiences and what they mean for our understanding of the world.

Overall, while science and philosophy share some similarities, they are fundamentally different ways of looking at the world. While science provides us with objective facts and empirical evidence, philosophy provides us with a more holistic and conceptual understanding of the world, exploring fundamental concepts and big questions that science cannot answer.

Despite these differences, philosophy and science are interconnected and often work together. Science depends on philosophy for its foundation, as philosophy is the source of all knowledge and provides a framework for

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scientific investigation. In turn, science can provide new insights and discoveries that challenge and refine philosophical ideas.

Ultimately, philosophy is a general science that questions everything that exists, including nature, humans, and God. It seeks to understand the world as a whole and find meaning in it. Science, on the other hand, focuses on specific aspects of the world and aims to discover and understand its workings through empirical investigation. Both disciplines are important for advancing human knowledge and understanding of the world. For example, in humans, the question arises:

- A. What is my purpose in life?
- B. What are my duties and responsibilities as a human being?
- C. How should I live to be a good person?
- D. What are the implications and implications of my dignity as a human being and the dignity of others?

In accordance with fundamental concerns such as the value of justice and the information that we possess. These questions have the potential to shape the fundamental path of a person's life. Because each of these subfields—physics, chemistry, sociology, psychology, and economics, among others—is, by its very definition, extremely constrained, the field of science as a whole is unable to provide answers to fundamental problems such as those presented here. usually do not occur. In general, science assists people in engaging with the outside world, organizing what they already know, and organizing their procedures for

surviving. (Magnis Suseno, 1993:19) All of science can only ever be applied to a certain purpose or domain because of the inherent constraints of the discipline.

3. METHODS

The method used by the authors in writing this journal is library research. A comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge on a specific subject or issue is the goal of an essential aspect of the research process known as a literature review. This part of the research process is an important part of the research process. An author is able to identify and synthesize current research papers, theories, and concepts that are relevant to their research topic or objective if they do a literature review. The material that is acquired via a literature review can originate from a wide variety of sources. Some examples of these sources are research reports, scientific books, scientific essays, theses and dissertations, statutes, regulations, yearbooks, encyclopedias, and other written sources, both printed and from other electronic sources.

A literature review serves as a critical analysis of previous research studies, academic articles, books, and other scholarly materials that are relevant to a particular research question or topic. Through a literature review, an author can evaluate and synthesize the current state of knowledge in a specific field or discipline. This can help the author situate their own research within the larger body of scholarship and identify areas that have not been sufficiently explored or require further investigation.

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In conducting a literature review, the author must begin by formulating a clear research question or problem that they seek to address. They should then systematically search relevant databases and academic journals to identify articles, books, and other scholarly materials that are relevant to their research question. After collecting a substantial number of potentially relevant papers, the author must evaluate each article, analyzing its abstract and full text to determine its relevance and quality.

Once the author has identified relevant articles, they must extract and summarize key findings and ideas from each paper. The author should synthesize the information collected in the literature review to create a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge on the research question or problem.

One of the main benefits of conducting a literature review is that it can help authors identify gaps or deficiencies in the existing literature. This can help them formulate research questions that build on previous work while also addressing areas that have not been sufficiently explored. By identifying gaps in the literature, authors can develop a theoretical and empirical framework for their research, which can help guide their study design and data analysis.

In addition, research proposals, grant applications, and other papers related to research frequently rely on the support that is provided by literature reviews during the development process. The author is able to make use of any and all material and thoughts

that are associated with or pertinent to the journal that they are now writing by employing the approach of literature study. The processes or steps followed in this literature review are:

1. Know and determine the type of sources needed. In this process, the authors begin to look for the type of literature needed and relevant to the title discussed by the author, namely " The Concept Of Scientific Thinking From An Islamic Point Of View: Fusion With A Western Perspective." The author collects relevant sources from electronic books (books in pdf format), media from the internet, relevant journals, or a extraction of several of them.
2. Read the type of the identified source. After collecting the required type of literature, the author carefully reads the sources.
3. Carry out the evaluation In this process, the author gathers all the important information from the sources read. The author takes this information and adapts it to the title the author is talking about.
4. Presentation of Literature Survey Results After all relevant sources have been summarized, the authors present them in writing.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Scientific thinking is a crucial skill that should not be limited to academics and workers but is necessary for all individuals living in societies and nations. As technology rapidly and massively develops, people must

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apply scientific thinking to all their activities to become informed and discerning citizens. To be scientifically literate, one must not simply accept information from unclear sources but critically evaluate the information using scientific methods.

The scientific framework is highly structured, starting with language as a means of communication to convey ideas and observations. Mathematics is used as a means of gathering and organizing data and information, while statistics is employed to process and analyze the data. This structured approach ensures that scientific thinking is a systematic and logical process that yields reliable and reproducible results.

The importance of scientific thinking goes beyond scientific research and can be applied to everyday life. For example, in making decisions about health, finances, or environmental issues, scientific thinking can help individuals evaluate information and make informed decisions based on evidence and data rather than assumptions or beliefs.

Therefore, this paper emphasizes that scientific thinking is useful for all people, not just academics. It is a skill that is vital for anyone who wants to engage with the world in a meaningful way and make informed decisions that affect their lives and the lives of others.

5. CONCLUSION

Scientific thinking is a crucial tool for resolving and coordinating various aspects of human activities. It is a way of thinking that

involves critical analysis, problem-solving, and logical reasoning based on empirical evidence. To support scientific thinking, there are three key pillars that serve as its foundation: language, mathematics, and statistics. These pillars provide the means to communicate, gather, and process data and information.

In addition to these pillars, the Islamic perspective emphasizes the importance of conceptualized logic related to the Qur'an and Hadith. The Qur'an and Hadith provide a source of guidance for Muslims, and they serve as a framework for Islamic scientific thinking. The Qur'an and Hadith encourage Muslims to seek knowledge and to reflect on the natural world around them. This approach emphasizes the importance of empirical evidence in scientific inquiry and encourages Muslims to seek knowledge through observation and experimentation.

Despite the differences between Western and Islamic perspectives, there are commonalities between the two in the importance of science and its relationship with philosophy. Both perspectives view science as a source of knowledge that regulates the dynamics of life as a nation and as a society. Science cannot be separated from philosophy, and understanding scientific principles requires an understanding of the context in which they are applied.

In conclusion, scientific thinking is an essential tool for all people, not just academics or workers. Language, mathematics, and statistics must all work together to support a

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structured and goal-oriented approach. In addition, it is important to consider the conceptualized logic related to the Qur'an and Hadith for a more comprehensive understanding of scientific principles.

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