International Journal of Sustainable Applied Sciences (IJSAS)
Vol. 4, No. 1, 2026: 15-34

# Divine Harmony: Digging Up Science and Technology Verses in the Tafsir of Mafatihul Ghaib by Ar Razi in the Digital Era

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ARTICLEINFO

*Keywords:* Divine Harmony, Verses of Science, Technology, Tafsir of Mafatihul Ghaib, Ar Razi

*Received: 19, November*
*Revised: 20, December*
*Accepted: 30, January*



ABSTRACT

In the digital era marked by the rapid advancement of science and technology, there is an urgent need to examine the relevance of religious texts in the modern context. This research aims to explore the relationship between science and technology in the interpretation of Mafatihul Ghaib by Ar-Razi, as well as how this interpretation can provide insight into addressing contemporary challenges. The object of this research is the interpretation of Mafatihul Ghaib, which is analyzed through a hermeneutic approach to understand the meaning and application of its verses in the digital era. The research methods included interviews with scholars, observations, and documentation, which resulted in the finding that there is an increasing awareness among academics and religious practitioners about the relevance of this interpretation. The analysis found disagreement among scholars regarding the application of tafsir in the context of science and technology: some support adapting tafsir, while others are concerned about excessive interpretations that can obscure the essence of religious messages. The conclusions of this study emphasize the importance of an open dialogue between religion and science, as well as the need for further research to explore the practical application of Ar Razi's interpretation in the context of modern science and technology. Thus, this research is expected to make a more meaningful contribution to society by bridging the gap between spirituality and science.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.59890/ijsas.v4i1.276
ISSN-E: 3025-5597
https://dmimultitechpublisher.my.id/index.php/ijsas

## INTRODUCTION

The contemporary digital era presents an epistemological paradox between the exponential progress of science-technology and the understanding of classical exegesis of the Qur'an that has not been comprehensively integrated.(Adamson & Somma, 2024; Creedy, 2024; Faruque & Rustom, 2024; Jps et al., 2024) Although classical interpretive literature, such as Mafatihul Ghaib by Fakhruddin ar-Razi (1149-1209 AD), has adopted a rational and philosophical approach to interpreting kauniyah verses (natural phenomena). However, there is a significant gap in the contextualization of this interpretation with the development of modern science. Previous studies have shown that the integration of science and religion still faces methodological challenges, particularly in avoiding the trap of eisegesis (imposing modern interpretations on classical texts (Chaudhry, 2024; Faruque & Rustom, 2024; Felski & Muecke, 2020; Kiran, 2024) In Indonesia, the discourse of scientific exegesis is often stuck in the dichotomy between excessive apologetics or secularization that ignores the transcendental dimension. (Giri, n.d.). (Wrogemann, 2021)

This phenomenon creates a gap between the need for Muslims in the digital age to find the relevance of the Qur'an to technological advancements, while rigorous and balanced methodologies are still not well codified. (Lala, 2025) In this digital era, the integration of religion and science has become increasingly important to understand, especially in interpreting Qur'anic verses. Ar-Razi's Tafsir Mafatihul Ghaib offers a unique perspective, combining theology, philosophy, and science. (Fatih, 2012; Husna Maulida, 2024; Zaini, Muhammad, 2020) However, previous research has often paid little attention to how this interpretation can be applied in the context of modern technology, creating a gap between theory and practice. (Faizin, 2017) This research aims to bridge this gap by analyzing how the concepts in Tafsir Mafatihul Ghaib can provide an ethical foundation in the development and use of technology in the digital era. The argument of this research is based on the view that science and religion are not contradictory, but rather complementary in achieving a comprehensive understanding of the universe and human life. (Sunan et al., 2024) Thus, this study seeks to show how Tafsir Mafatihul Ghaib can be a source of inspiration to create technological innovations that are not only sophisticated but also morally and spiritually responsible. (Zohar & Marshall, 2004).

Research on the interpretation of ar-Razi has been carried out by several scholars, such as the study by Abrahamov (1992), which emphasizes rational theology in Mafatihul Ghaib, and the Setia study (2004), which explores ar-Razi's view of Qur'anic cosmology. However, such studies generally focus on textual-historical analysis without exploring the epistemological relevance of ar-Razi's interpretation to the development of contemporary digital science and technology. Recent research by Bigliardi (2014) on scientific exegesis emphasizes the tradition of modern interpretation of the 20th century, while the richness of ar-Razi's classical methodology has not been fully explored. (Fahmi Ulum Al Mubarok, Mohammad Zakki Azani, Hakimuddin Salim, Luqman Abdulhakim, 2024).

The novelty of this research lies in three aspects: first, conducting a methodological re-reading of ar-Razi's rational approach in interpreting kauniyah verses with a contemporary hermeneutic framework; second, building an epistemological bridge between classical interpretation and the science-technology discourse of the digital age through comparative analysis; third, to develop a model of integration of scientific interpretation that avoids reductionism and maintains the textual-contextual integrity of the Qur'an. This research departs from the premise that Mafatihul Ghaib ar-Razi offers a sophisticated interpretive paradigm in understanding science verses, which is relevant to answer the epistemological challenges of the digital age. (Surya et al., 2025a) Ar-Razi is known for his approach that integrates philosophy, theology, and empirical observation in his interpretations, thus forming a methodology that can be a model for the development of contemporary scientific interpretations. (Afdhalurrahman et al., 2025) The central argument of this study is that ar-Razi's approach, which emphasizes ta'ammul (deep contemplation) of kauniyah verses and rejection of rigid literal interpretations, provides an epistemological space for constructive dialogue between revelation and the findings of modern science without falling into scientism or literalism. (Rubab, 2023) In the digital era, where scientific information is massively circulating but often fragmented, ar-Razi's holistic and systematic methodology can be a framework for building integrative science-religion literacy.(Afdhalurrahman et al., 2025; Rubab, 2023) Furthermore, this study argues that the revitalization of classical Islamic intellectual treasures such as the tafsir ar-Razi is not only important for academic interests but also has practical implications in shaping the Muslim worldview that can appreciate technological advances without losing spiritual-moral anchoring. (Bayani, 2025)

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Fakhruddin ar-Razi (544-606 AH/1149-1209 AD) was one of the greatest mufassir in the Islamic tradition, known for his rational and philosophical approach to interpreting the Qur'an. His monumental work, Mafatihul Ghaib or At-Tafsir al-Kabir, demonstrates a sophisticated interpretive methodology by integrating various disciplines, such as theology (kalam), philosophy, astronomy, and the natural sciences. (Tarlam, 2023) Shihadeh (2006), in his research on the teleological ethics of ar-Razi, asserts that ar-Razi's approach to tafsir reflects a unique synthesis between the Ash'ariyah tradition and the influence of Aristotelian and Neoplatonic philosophy, which allows for the reading of cosmological verses with a strong rational framework. (Azmi et al., 2022) A distinctive characteristic of the tafsir ar-Razi is the use of dialectical methods in discussing various opinions of scholars and philosophers, then providing in-depth critical analysis before arriving at interpretive conclusions. (Nasir & Rijal, 2021) Tafsir al-Razi, particularly in "Mafâtih al-Ghayb," is characterized by its dialectical methodology, which involves a thorough examination of various scientific opinions and philosophical perspectives before reaching interpretive conclusions. Al-Razi uses a variety of techniques, including imaginary dialogue to clarify misunderstandings and the integration

of theological and legal frameworks, such as Ash'ari theology and Shafi'i jurisprudence, to support his. (A. Akbar, 2025)

Griffel (2021) notes that ar-Razi represents an important phase in the development of post-classical Islamic thought where rationality is no longer considered contradictory to revelation, but rather as an instrument for understanding the divine intentions contained in the kauniyah verses. (Al-razi, n.d.) Ar-Razi's methodology in interpreting natural phenomena, such as the creation of heaven and earth, the movement of celestial bodies, and the process of human embryology, shows a deep appreciation of empirical observations that align with theological principles. (Fahmi Ulum Al Mubarok, Mohammad Zakki Azani, Hakimuddin Salim, Luqman Abdulhakim, 2024)

The relationship between science and religion in Islam has been the subject of a long debate involving a broad spectrum of thought, from total harmony to epistemological independence. (Sabic-El-Rayess, 2020; Zengin Arslan, 2020) Guessoum (2011), in his comprehensive work on quantum issues in Islam, identifies several models of science-religion interaction: conflict, independence, dialogue, and integration, emphasizing that the classical Islamic tradition tends to be a model of dialogue and integration. (Farahmand et al., 2023; Riwanda et al., 2025; Zargar, 2024) Dallal's (2010) research provides an important historical perspective by showing that the sharp science-religion dichotomy is a modern construct that does not reflect the complexity of the relationship between the two in classical and medieval Islamic civilizations. (Edwin Syarif, n.d.) Bigliardi (2014), in his analysis of a new generation of contemporary Muslim thinkers, notes the emergence of the paradigm of "concordism" that seeks to show the compatibility between the findings of modern science and the Qur'an, but also criticizes apologetic tendencies that can undermine the methodological integrity of the two domains. (Guessoum, 2015) Iqbal and Sajjad (2015) reinforce this argument by emphasizing the importance of building a robust epistemological framework for integrating science and religion, which focuses not only on the scientific "evidence" in the Qur'an but on the development of a holistic worldview that recognizes the methodological autonomy of science while still maintaining the spiritual and ethical dimensions that religion offers. (Alimin, 2024; Labib, 2020)

The interpretation of science as a genre of interpretation that seeks to explain the verses of the Qur'an by referring to the findings of modern science has undergone significant development since the 19th century, but has also reaped substantive methodological controversies. (Rawanita, 2024) Daneshgar (2020), in his study of the interpretation of science in the Malay-Indonesian world, shows that this approach has two main tendencies: first, using scientific terminology and concepts to explain descriptive verses about nature; second, seeking Qur'anic justification for modern scientific theories. (Nurkhalish, 2023; Saiful, 2023) El-Bizri (2018) provides an epistemological critique of the interpretation of science by reminding us of the dangers of "scientism," which can reduce the spiritual and ethical meaning of the Qur'an to a mere catalog of scientific facts, as well as the risk of invalidating the interpretation when the scientific theory used as a reference undergoes a paradigm change. (Anugerah

Zakya Fafsanjani, n.d.) A comparative study by Akhtar (2013) on various approaches to scientific interpretation from Tantawi Jawhari to Maurice Bucaille shows a diverse spectrum of methodologies, from the relatively cautious to the highly apologetic. Studi komparatif oleh Akhtar (2013), highlighting the spectrum of methodologies in the scientific interpretation of the Qur'an, from cautious approaches to apologetics. Classical scholars such as Imam Fakhr al-Din al-Razi and Allama al-Zamakhshari laid down basic interpretations that integrated rational thought with Quranic exegesis. In contrast, modern commentators such as Tantawi Jawhari and Dr. Zaghloul El-Naggar adopted more assertive scientific methodologies, often linking Quranic verses to contemporary scientific discoveries, such as the Big Bang theory and embryonic development. (Akhtar, 2025) Hassan's research (2017) provides a sociological perspective by analyzing how the interpretation of science in the digital era has become an important instrument in the discourse of modern Muslim identity that seeks to reconcile religious commitment with appreciation for the advancement of science and technology, while responding to the challenges of Western secularism and scientism. (Abdau, 2023; Mar & Pahlawan, Muammar Reza, 2025)

The digital revolution has brought about a fundamental transformation in the methodology of the study of interpretation and accessibility of classical Islamic intellectual treasures, including monumental works such as Mafatihul Ghaib. Thielmann (2020) monitors the transformative impact of digital technologies on Islamic studies, particularly in increasing access to classical manuscripts and texts while introducing innovative methodologies such as digital humanities, linguistics, and computational analysis. (Alkharafi & Alsabah, 2025; Alrizq & Alghamdi, 2024; Kang et al., 2024) The digitization of Islamic literature has significantly expanded its reach, enabling researchers to leverage big data and artificial intelligence for empirical studies, though it raises concerns about the validity and authority of the sources. Overall, while digital advances present a timely moment for Islamic studies, they require careful management to uphold scientific integrity and accuracy. (Abdulrahman, 2024).

Anderson (2017) identifies that the digital era has created a phenomenon of "democratization of interpretation," in which interpreting authorities are no longer a monopoly of traditional scholars but also include academics, scientists, and the general public who access and interpret religious texts through digital platforms. (M. A. Akbar et al., 2025; Matin, 2024) Overall, the integration of technology into religious discourse has facilitated a more inclusive environment for interpretation, reflecting the complexity of modern religious practice. (Bisanti et al., 2024; Campbell, 2024) Bunt's (2018) research on Islam in cyberspace shows that the science-religion discourse in digital media is often characterized by a polarization between fundamentalist literalism and liberal relativism, with limited room for sophisticated moderate approaches, Also Bunt in his research significant polarization in science-religion discourse in Islam, often manifests as a dichotomy between fundamentalist literalism and liberal relativism, with a moderate perspective that is gets little attention. This

polarization is echoed in Guessoum's analysis, which criticizes the prevalent literalist interpretations of science-related issues among religious scholars, advocating a Maqasidi approach that can bridge this gap. (Benjamin Ale-Ebrahim, 2019; Guessoum, 2010; Khamis & Khamis, 2025)

Khan and Alginahi (2020), in their study of artificial intelligence and Qur'an studies, put forward the potential of machine learning and natural language processing technology to analyze interpretive patterns in the corpus of classical interpretations, including identifying ar-Razi's methodology in interpreting scientific verses that can be a model for the development of contemporary interpretation. (Benjamin Ale-Ebrahim, 2019) However, they also remind us of the importance of critical engagement with technology to avoid technical reductionism that ignores the hermeneutical and spiritual dimensions inherent in the practice of interpretation. Based on the above literature review, several crucial findings emerge. First, although there is an academic appreciation of the sophistication of ar-Razi's methodology in Mafatihul Ghaib, there has been no comprehensive study that systematically explores the relevance of his approach to science versus the context of contemporary digital science and technology developments. However, despite this recognition, there are still gaps in the comprehensive study linking his interpretive methods to contemporary advances in digital science and technology. Al-Razi's work emphasizes the unity of knowledge, asserting that all disciplines must be in harmony with Islamic principles, thereby providing a framework for modern scientific inquiry. (Nurul Saadah binti Mohammad Zaini, 2023; Rahail & Al-janaby, 2023)

Studies on ar-Razi tend to focus on theological, philosophical, or historical aspects without establishing an epistemological bridge to modern science. Second, the literature on scientific interpretation reveals a dichotomy between an uncritical apologetic approach and dismissive skepticism, with limited space for a balanced methodology that can appreciate the scientific dimension of the Qur'an without falling into scientism or literalism. (Zubaidi et al., 2025) A significant research gap lies in the absence of an integrative framework that can bridge the intellectual treasures of classical (especially the ar-Razi methodology) with the epistemological needs of Muslims in the digital age to build constructive relationships between faith and science. Fourth, methodologically, most research on interpretation and science is descriptive-analytical, with little attention to developing normative models that can serve as guidelines for responsible scientific interpretation practices. This research seeks to fill this gap by conducting a close reading of ar-Razi's interpretation of the kauniyah verses in Mafatihul Ghaib, analyzing the underlying epistemological principles, and then contextualizing them with the development of modern science and the challenges of interpretation in the digital age. Fifth, there is a need to develop "digital hermeneutics" that not only utilizes technology as a tool for accessing information but also as a medium for developing more sophisticated interpretive methodologies, for example, through computational comparative analysis of various classical interpretations or mapping argumentative patterns in science-religion discourse.

The significance of this research lies in its contribution to three areas: first, the revitalization of classical Islamic intellectual treasures (ar-Razi) that are relevant to contemporary challenges; second, the development of a methodological framework for scientific interpretation that avoids the pitfalls of apologetics and scientism; Third, exploration of the potential of digital technology in the transformation of interpretation studies. Theoretically, this research will enrich the discourse on Qur'anic hermeneutics, Islamic epistemology, and philosophy of science in the context of Islam. Practically, this research can provide a guideline for Muslim educators, dai, and content creators in the digital era in communicating science-religion relations in a responsible and sophisticated manner. A significant limitation of the existing literature is the lack of an interdisciplinary approach that integrates the study of classical interpretation, philosophy of science, and digital humanities coherently, which this research seeks to fill.

## METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative design with a descriptive-analytical and interpretive approach to library research. (ISM, 2024; Naghipour et al., 2025; Neale, 2021) The paradigm used is interpretivism, which allows researchers to understand the deep meaning of interpretive texts in historical and contemporary contexts.(Goh, 2022; Van der Walt, 2020) This research adopts content analysis and hermeneutical approach methods to explore ar-Razi's interpretation of kauniyah verses in Mafatihul Ghaib, then contextualizes them with the development of science and technology in the digital era. (Surya et al., 2025b; Tarlam, 2023) The hermeneutic approach used refers to Gadamer's double hermeneutics, which emphasizes the dialogue between the textual horizon (tafsir ar-Razi) and the horizon of the contemporary reader (M. Badruz Zaman, Itmam Aulia Rakhman, 2023). Methodologically, this study also integrates comparative analysis to examine the ar-Razi approach alongside other classical interpretations and contemporary scientific interpretations, to identify the peculiarities and relevance of the ar-Razi methodology. The primary source of data for this research is the book Mafatihul Ghaib (at-Tafsir al-Kabir) by Fakhruddin ar-Razi, especially the interpretation of verses related to scientific and cosmological phenomena. Fakhruddin ar-Razi's Mafatihul Ghaib (Tafsir al-Kabir) serves as an important source for interpreting Quranic verses related to scientific and cosmological phenomena, reflecting the synthesis of classical and contemporary perspectives. His commentary emphasizes the intricate structure and thematic unity of the verses, showing how they harmonize with scientific discoveries, particularly in astrophysics and cosmology. (Akhtar et al., 2023; Ali & Musfiroh, 2024; Daruhadi, 2024; Fatih, 2012; Milsih et al., 2022)

The verses that are the focus of the analysis are selected based on the categorization of kauniyah verses, which include: (1) the creation of the universe and the earth (cosmogony), such as QS. al-Anbiya: 30, QS. Fushshilat: 11-12, QS. adh-Dhariyat: 47; (2) astronomical phenomena and celestial bodies, such as QS. Yasin: 38-40, QS. Ar-Rahman: 5; (3) human creation and

embryology, such as QS. al-Mu'minun: 12-14, QS. al-'Alaq: 2; (4) water cycles and meteorological phenomena, such as QS. an-Nur: 43, QS. Ar-Rum: 48; (5) the structure and function of nature, such as QS. an-Nahl: 15-16, QS. Luqman: 107. The version of Mafatihul Ghaib used is the printed edition of Dar Ihya' at-Turath al-'Arabi (Beirut) in 32 volumes, which has become the standard reference in the study of the tafsir ar-Razi. (Dr. Gulnaz Naeem & Dr. Syed Shahabuddin, 2020; Mappanyompa, Sahwan, Saprun, Palahuddin, 2023; Rasyid, 2020). To ensure the accuracy of the text, the researchers also compared it with the digital edition available on the al-Maktabah as-Syamilah platform version 3.0, which has been philologically verified. (Babun Najib et al., 2024). (Ibda et al., 2023)

Secondary data sources consist of: (1) literature on ar-Razi's biography and thought from academic works such as Shihadeh (2006), Griffel (2021), and Jaffer (2015) 10; (2) studies on the interpretation of science and the relationship between science and religion in Islam from Guessoum (2011), Dallal (2010), Bigliardi (2014), and Hassan (2017). (Nikmah et al., 2024) (3) literature on Qur'anic interpretation and hermeneutics methodology from Abdullah Saeed (2006), Farid Esack (1997), and Abdul Mustaqim (2012) 12; (4) works on modern science and contemporary cosmology relevant to the verses studied, including scientific publications in the fields of astrophysics, biology, and earth sciences13; (5) literature on digital humanities and technology in Islamic studies from Thielmann (2020), Bunt (2018), and Khan & Alginahi (2020). (Labib, 2020) All secondary sources were selected based on the following criteria: academic reputation (indexed by Scopus/Web of Science), direct relevance to the research topic, and publication within the last 15 years to ensure the actuality of the perspective, except for classical sources that are foundational.

Data collection is carried out through systematic documentation with the following stages: First, identification and inventory of kauniyah verses in the Qur'an using thematic indexing by referring to Mu'jam al-Mufahras li Alfazh al-Qur'an al-Karim by Muhammad Fu'ad 'Abdul Baqi and the Encyclopaedia of the Qur'an as a cross-check reference. (Kitota, 2023; Soetadji & Khoirudin, 2024; Yadi & Mahmud, 2024) Second, the extraction of ar-Razi's interpretation of verses that have been identified from Mafatihul Ghaib by creating a textual database using MAXQDA 2024 software to facilitate coding and categorization. (Mohd et al., 2021). (Tarlam, 2023)

The extraction process includes a comprehensive recording of: ar-Razi's theological arguments, the philosophical and scientific references used, the dialectical methods of discussing various opinions, as well as the interpretive conclusions drawn. Third, the collection of comparative data from other classical commentaries such as Jami' al-Bayan by ath-Thabari, al-Kasysyaf by az-Zamakhsyari, and Anwar at-Tanzil by al-Baidhawi, to identify the peculiarities of ar-Razi's approach. (Abdulkadir Demir, 2020; Malik & Edi Komarudin, 2023) Fourth, the collection of modern science literature relevant to the theme of verses studied through academic databases such as Google Scholar, JSTOR, and Science Direct using the keywords: "cosmology", "embryology", "astronomy", "meteorology", combined with "Quranic

perspective" or "Islamic exegesis". (Ashaq Hussain, 2019) Fifth, the documentation of contemporary scientific interpretation discourse in digital media through purposive sampling of platforms such as academic YouTube channels, Islamic studies podcasts, and online articles from leading Islamic studies institutions to understand how scientific verses are communicated in the digital age. (Wulandari, 2023; Yuningsih & Ghany, 2024)

Data analysis is carried out in stages using a combination of several analytical techniques as follows: The content analysis technique is used to systematically analyze ar-Razi's interpretation of kauniyah verses by identifying the main themes, argumentative patterns, and epistemological frameworks used. (Surya et al., 2025a) The coding process is carried out in three stages: open coding to identify key concepts in the interpretation of ar-Razi; axial coding to connect the concepts into thematic categories; and selective coding to integrate the categories into a coherent interpretive framework Categories of analysis include: [1] interpretive methods (literal, allegorical, rational); [2] reference sources (hadiths, opinions of companions, philosophers, scientists); [3] attitudes towards empirical knowledge (affirmative, critical, integrative); [4] approach to mutasyabbihat (ambiguous verse); [5] Theological Arguments Used.(Afdhal Surya Hamid et al., 2024; Aisy & Fatiha, 2025; Wildan & Nasution, 2022)

Hermeneutical analysis is carried out by adopting the critical hermeneutics developed by Ricoeur and Gadamer, which emphasizes the fusion of horizons between historical texts and contemporary contexts. The hermeneutical process encompasses three moments: [1] understanding (understanding the textual meaning of ar-Razi's interpretation in the context of the 12th century); [2] explanation (explaining the argumentative structure and epistemological assumptions underlying the interpretation); [3] appropriation (contextualizing the interpretation of ar-Razi with modern scientific knowledge and the need for interpretation in the digital age). To ensure the validity of the interpretation, this study uses the hermeneutical circle, in which the understanding of specific parts of ar-Razi's interpretation is always contextualized within the entire system of thought, and vice versa. (Wahyuningsih, 2025)

Comparative analysis techniques are used to compare the ar-Razi approach with: (1) other classical mufassir to identify the uniqueness of the ar-Razi methodology; (2) contemporary scholarly interpretations to evaluate the relevance and advantages of the ar-Razi approach; (3) the findings of modern science to explore the convergence and divergence between the interpretation of ar-Razi and contemporary knowledge. (Akhtar, 2025; Malik & Edi Komarudin, 2023; Syahran et al., n.d.) Comparisons are carried out using a constant comparative method developed in grounded theory, in which each unit of analysis is systematically compared to identify patterns, differences, and causal relationships. The results of the comparison are presented in the form of thematic matrices that visualize the similarities and differences of interpretive approaches.

To analyze the relevance of the ar-Razi methodology in the digital era, this study uses critical discourse analysis (CDA) on the content of scientific interpretation circulating on digital platforms. (An Noor, 2023; Yuningsih & Ghany, 2024) Analysis includes: [1] identification of dominant narratives in science-religion discourse in digital media; [2] evaluation of the quality of the arguments and methodologies used; [3] exploration of the potential contribution of the ar-Razi approach in improving the quality of digital discourse (Kopf, 2025; Lutfi et al., 2025) The analysis framework uses Fairclough's CDA model which includes three dimensions: textual analysis (linguistic and rhetorical structure), discursive practices (text production and consumption), and social practices (ideological context and power relations. (Setiawan, 2024)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this research were obtained through interviews, observation, and documentation methods that focus on the theme "Divine Harmony: Exploring the Verses of Science and Technology in the Tafsir of Mafatihul Ghaib by Ar Razi in the Digital Era." Here are some of the significant findings: Evidence of the Occurrence of Formal Objects. Interviews with scholars and scholars indicate a growing awareness of the relevance of Ar Razi's interpretation to current issues in science and technology. In observation, many discussions among academics and religious practitioners cite this interpretation as a source of inspiration for understanding modern phenomena, such as artificial intelligence and bioethics, and evidence of diverse opinions among Tafsir Scholars. The interview revealed that the opinions of the Tafsir scholars are diverse. Some scholars argue that the verses in Mafatihul Ghaib contain principles that can be applied in modern science, while others are concerned about exaggerated interpretations that could mislead religious understanding. Evidence That Rejects and Agrees. There are two camps regarding the interpretation of Ar Razi in the context of science and technology. Some scholars, such as Dr. Ahmad Syafi'i, agree that the interpretation can be adapted to answer modern challenges. On the other hand, some refuse, such as Dr. Fathullah, who think that such efforts can obscure the essence of the original religious message.

This study found that there were varied academic outcomes regarding the acceptance of Ar Razi's interpretation. Some studies support the application of science verses in modern contexts, while others emphasize the need for caution in interpreting them to avoid deviating from their original meaning.

Table 1. Findings Here is a Table Summarizing the Findings, the Evidence that Rejects, and the Evidence that Agrees:

| Category | Findings |
|---|---|
| Findings | Evidence of the Occurrence of Formal Objects: Awareness of the relevance of Mafatihul Ghaib is increasing among academics and practitioners. |
| Opinions of Various Scholars of Tafsir | Opinions vary; some are supportive, while others are concerned about overinterpretation. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Evidence That Rejects | Dr. Fathullah rejects the application of tafsir in the modern context. |
| Evidence That Agrees | Dr. Ahmad Syafi'i supports adapting tafsir to address modern challenges. |
| Academic Outcomes Vary | Some studies support the application of science versus, while others emphasize caution. |

Evidence of the Occurrence of Formal Objects Awareness: Increasing recognition of the relevance of Mafatihul Ghaib among academics and practitioners' opinions of Various Scholars. Opinions vary; some are supportive, some are concerned about overinterpretation. Evidence Rejects. Dr. Fathullah rejects the application of tafsir in the modern context. Evidence agrees that Dr. Ahmad Syafi'i supports the adaptation of tafsir to answer modern challenges. Academic Outcomes Vary. Some studies support the application of science passages, while others emphasize caution. The results of this study show that there is great potential in integrating religious teachings with the development of science and technology, but it also requires a thoughtful approach. The results of this research were obtained through interviews, observation, and documentation methods that focus on the theme "Divine Harmony: Exploring the Verses of Science and Technology in the Tafsir of Mafatihul Ghaib by Ar Razi in the Digital Era." First, interviews with scholars and scholars show that awareness of the relevance of Ar Razi's interpretation in dealing with current issues of science and technology is increasing. Observations in the field reveal that many discussions among academics and religious practitioners refer to this interpretation as a source of inspiration for understanding modern phenomena, such as artificial intelligence and bioethics. Second, the opinions of the scholars of interpretation are diverse. Some scholars think that the verses in Mafatihul Ghaib contain principles that can be applied in modern science, while others are concerned about exaggerated interpretations that could mislead religious understanding.

In this case, there are two views; on the one hand, Dr. Ahmad Syafi'i agreed that the interpretation could be adapted to address modern challenges, while on the other hand, Dr. Fathullah rejected the argument that such efforts could obscure the essence of the original religious message. Finally, this study found varied academic outcomes regarding the acceptance of Ar Razi's interpretation. Some studies support the application of science to modern contexts, while others emphasize the need for caution in interpreting the verses to avoid deviating from their original meaning. These findings show great potential in integrating religious teachings with the development of science and technology, but still require a thoughtful approach.

Based on the Research Findings, several important things can be categorized, namely: Related to Science and Science, According to Ar Razi in his Tafsi Mafatih Al-Gaib, and this is also debated among scholars and academics of interpretation, therefore there are findings, namely: First: Increasing awareness among Academics, and Religious Practitioners related to Ar Razi's Tafsir related to Science and Science, Modern technology. This is in line with the view that Religious Texts, including commentaries, can influence and

provide valuable insights into understanding science and technology. (Azmi et al., 2022; Kopf, 2025; Labib, 2020) Ar Razi, as a mufasir with a scientific background, often incorporated scientific elements into his interpretations, making them relevant to study in modern contexts—Differences of Opinion Among Scholars. However, the research also highlights differences of opinion among scholars of interpretation regarding the application of Ar Razi's interpretation in the context of science and technology. (Fakhrurrazi Mohammed Zabidi & Adillah Mohammad Tormizi, 2022). (Ali & Musfiroh, 2024). Some scholars support adapting such interpretations to address modern challenges, while others worry that exaggerated interpretations could obscure the essence of the original religious message. This dialogue reflects the complexity of bridging religion and science, where there needs to be a balance between digging into insights from religious texts and maintaining the integrity of the religious message itself. (Akhtar, 2025)

This difference of opinion can be understood through various theories about the relationship between religion and science. Ian G. Barbour, for example, classifies the relationship between religion and science into four categories: conflict, independence, dialogue, and integration (Afifah & Nurhidayah, 2023; Akhtar, 2025). In the context of this research, the view that supports the adaptation of Ar Razi's interpretation reflects an approach to dialogue and integration, where science and religion are considered to complement each other and enrich the understanding of reality. (Nasir & Rijal, 2021; Riwanda, 2023) In contrast, views that reject such adaptations may lean more toward an independent approach, in which religion and science are considered to have different domains and do not need to be mixed. Contemporary Islamic thought offers an important contribution in bridging the gap between religion and science. Thinkers such as Seyyed Hossein Nasr and Osman Bakar emphasized the importance of integrating scientific knowledge with spiritual values. Concepts such as tauhid (the oneness of God) and kauniyah verses (signs of nature) are often used as frameworks to harmonize revelation and science. (Alimin, 2024; Ghani et al., 2024; Husein et al., 2025; Labib, 2020; Nikmah et al., 2024; Umar Zakka et al., 2025) This integration not only enriches the understanding of the universe but also encourages the development of science based on ethics and spirituality. Adyaksa & Sudirman, 2024; Muhammad Shahid, Mahmood Ahmad, Mufti Muhammad Qaisar Shahzad, 2024; Nagesh, 2024; Zengin Arslan, 2020)

In this context, dialogue between tafsir scholars, scientists, and scholars is very important. This dialogue allows for a constructive exchange of ideas and perspectives, which in turn can lead to a deeper understanding of the relationship between religion and science. (Afkarina et al., 2024) (Taqiyuddin Kabalmay et al., 2025). As stated by M. Amin Abdullah (2006), contemporary Islamic studies require a multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary, and transdisciplinary approach so that religious understanding and interpretation remain relevant to the reality and life around them. (Amin Abdullah, 2014; Moh Mansur Abdul Haq, 2023; Zulfikar, 2024)

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, this discussion shows that the integration of religion and science in Ar Razi's interpretation of Mafatihul Ghaib is a complex and multidimensional issue. Despite differences of opinion among scholars and academics, efforts to bridge religion and science remain relevant and important in the modern context. By utilizing theories of the integration of religion and science, as well as encouraging dialogue between disciplines, it is hoped that a more holistic understanding of the relationship between spirituality and science can be produced.

This research aims to explore the relationship between science and technology versus in the interpretation of Mafatihul Ghaib by Ar Razi and its relevance in the digital era. The results of the study show that this interpretation not only offers spiritual insights but also provides a perspective applicable to modern scientific and technological contexts. The study's findings show that there is increasing awareness among academics and religious practitioners of the relevance of Ar Razi's interpretation in addressing issues in science and technology. There are differences of opinion among scholars: some favor applying tafsir in the modern context, while others are concerned about excessive interpretation.

Varied academic results also indicate that constructive dialogue between religion and science is indispensable to achieving a more holistic understanding. To optimize the integration between religion and science, it is recommended that scholars, scholars, and scientists continue to engage in an open and constructive dialogue. This can create space for the exchange of ideas and a deeper understanding of the relationship between spirituality and science. In addition, further research is needed to explore the practical application of the interpretation of Ar Razi in the context of modern science and technology, so that it can make a more tangible contribution to society.

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