



Integration And Interconnection Of Islamic Sciences (Islamic Normativity and Historicity)

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Abstract: This study discusses the integration and interconnection of Islamic sciences in the context of the normativity and historicity of science. The background of this study is the need to answer the challenges of globalization and modernization that demand a paradigm renewal in the development of science, especially in bridging religious science and general science. This study uses an in-depth literature review approach to various sources, including the views of figures such as Ferdinand de Saussure in semiotics, as well as the idea of scientific integration by contemporary Islamic thinkers. The main findings of this study include the importance of combining religious science and general science in an integrated framework that can answer complex problems in the modern era. The concept of integration involves the unification of Islamic principles with modern scientific methodology, while interconnection creates a reciprocal relationship between disciplines to produce holistic solutions. As a result, this integration-interconnection approach is expected to be able to eliminate the dichotomy of science, strengthen Islamic education, and create a generation that has broad scientific insight without losing Islamic values.

Keywords: Integration; science; Islam; Historical.

INTRODUCTION

Humans as social creatures, must understand the utterances in life in order to understand the universe. In this sense then, humans in revealing the meaning of the reality of the material world open it through a language. If humans fail to find an approach through a language, then humans will fail to understand the phenomena of the world with this material, thus humans experience failure in understanding the essence of the meaning of the material world, which can interfere with their survival. The development of science in the field of language literature has certainly long been put forward and developed by experts and has even been seen during the ancient Greek tradition, when a philosopher namely Heraklitos investigated the nature of a phenomenal world reality (Kaelan MS, 2009). This led to the birth of various theories in order to help people in responding to a phenomenon that arises through the scope of literature, one of which is the semiotic approach. Semiotics is a field of science that studies the role of signs, in other words, language or people's words as part of social life (Kaelan MS, 2009).

This integrative and interconnective scientific idea arises when the challenges of the rapid development of the times are faced by Islamic intellectuals today. The times demand changes in all fields without exception to the relationship of thought and meaning because of the sign of a quick response to the existing developments. Then the message contained in the text will be far behind and will only become spectators, consumers and even victims in the midst of intense global competition. Facing the challenges of the Era of Globalization requires a reorientation of thought in analyzing the thought of integration-interconnection thought relations.

In this paper, one of the pioneers of modern semiotics who was born and raised in Europe, Ferdinand de Saussure, will be described. Saussure named the science of signs as semiology. Saussure's focus in his semiological studies is language because his scientific background is linguistic. Saussure's concept became the forerunner of the development of Linguistic studies so that he is called the Father of Modern Linguistics. The four main concepts discussed by Saussure are the dichotomy of significant and signified, *Lague* and *Parole*, Synchronic and Diachronic, and syntagmatic and paradigmatic, these four concepts will be described in this journal after a brief biography of Saussure (Al-Jabiri, 1991).

RESEARCH METHODS

Written out briefly, concisely, clearly, but adequately so that it can be replicated. This section contains explanation of the research approach, subjects of the study, conducts of the research procedure, use of materials and instruments, data collection and analysis techniques. These are not theories. In the case of statistical uses, formulas that are generally known should not be written down. Any specific criteria used by the researcher in collecting and analyzing the research data should be completely described, including the quality of the instruments, material of the research, and procedure of data collection. This section should be written about 10% (for qualitative research) or 15% (for quantitative research) of the body.

RESEARCH RESULTS and DISCUSSION

Findings and Discussion

This research identifies various important findings related to the integration and interconnection of Islamic and other sciences. Paradigm of Integration and Interconnection: The concept of integrating Islamic science with general science is rooted in an inclusive approach that unites religious normative values with modern scientific principles. It aims to eliminate the dichotomy between religious and general sciences (Al-Attas, 2018a).

Historical and Sociological Relevance. The idea of integration-interconnection emerges as a response to the challenges of modernization, globalization, and the fragmentation of knowledge that often separates spiritual values from the development of science. Application in Education: This concept encourages

Islamic educational institutions such as Islamic boarding schools, madrasas, and universities to integrate religious knowledge with science, technology, and social sciences, so as to produce human beings who not only understand religion, but are also scientifically competent. Contributions to Semiotic Thought (Al-Faruqi, 1982). Ferdinand de Saussure's ideas related to semiotics provide a perspective on the importance of language as a means of understanding reality, which is relevant to explaining the scientific integration approach.

Islamic scientific normativity is rooted in the Qur'an and Hadith, which provide the main guidelines in developing science. Historicity emphasizes that the development of Islamic science is inseparable from social influences, culture, and interactions with other sciences in various eras of civilization. This integration allows the creation of synergies between religious and general sciences, such as the application of sharia principles in modern economics or Islamic ethics in medicine (Abdullah, 2006). The Qur'anic interpretation of natural phenomena has motivated the development of science, for example through the study of astronomy, biology and physics. The main challenges are the fragmentation of science, which still separates religious and general disciplines, and technological developments that raise new ethical issues (Haneef, 2005).

Opportunities arise in the development of a comprehensive approach to answer the needs of the modern world, by combining spiritual and rational values. The integration and interconnection of Islamic and other sciences is a strategic effort to present a holistic solution to the challenges of globalization. This approach is relevant to creating a generation that is not only religious, but also competent in utilizing science for the welfare of mankind.

Integration and Interconnection

Etymologically, the word interconnection means a relationship with each other while integration means renewal until it becomes a complete or rounded unity (KBBI, 2008). Porwadarminta reveals that integration etymologically can be understood as the fusion, unification and merging of two or more objects (W.J.S, 2015). So integration - interconnection is a merger and connection of various general sciences, especially natural sciences with religious sciences in this case the Qur'an and as-Sunnah.

Various sciences are interrelated between one science and another, therefore we should not only study one science, but various sciences, because the relationship between the sciences is interrelated. Integration-interconnection study is a study of sciences both the object of discussion and methodological orientation and examines one scientific field by utilizing other scientific fields, looking at the interrelationships between the various disciplines. If traced further, the idea of integration between religious science and general science is actually inseparable from the long series of struggles of self-actualization of Muslims against the ongoing process of modernization of the world on a global scale.

Analysis of the Meaning of Integration and Interconnection

The existence of the concept of scientific integration among scientists is closely related to the historical and sociological context, both in terms of the development of science itself and in terms of the development of religion, which has long experienced dichotomization among Western scientists and Muslim scientists. The application of inclusive and scientific integration in science both at school and in pesantren is assumed to be able to provide something useful and eliminate the boundaries between subjects into subject matter and form the personality of students who are in harmony with the surrounding life (Abdullah, 2006).

Table 1. Scientific Integration

Signifier	Integration	Namely the unification of scientific disciplines
Signified	Integration	The discourse of scientific integration combines two different entities (general science and Islamic religious science)

The discourse of scientific integration is intended as an effort to combine two different entities (general science and Islamic religious science) to become one scientific umbrella. The concept of scientific integration among Muslims is known as the Islamization of science with efforts to incorporate religious values into the paradigm of science.

Interconnection is a paradigm that brings together religious science with general sciences and philosophy. Religion (nash) (natural and social) and philosophy (ethics) actually have values that can be brought together. In this school, the three entities above are considered to have both strengths and weaknesses, so each other must work together, complement and complement each other, if they succeed in integrating and balancing the three entities above in various aspects of life, they have eliminated dichotomies (Nasr, 2018b).

Interconnection that is linking religious science, social nature and philosophy in science both at school and in pesantren is assumed to be able to provide something useful and eliminate the boundaries between subjects into learning materials, and form the personality of students who are in harmony with the surrounding life (Izutsu, 2016).

Table 2. Scientific Integration

Signifier	Interconnection	Integrating and balancing knowledge
Signified	Interconnection	Linking religious knowledge, social science and philosophy without ignoring the interests of all three.

Science does not recognize the dichotomy of the Qur'an and hadith does not distinguish between religious science and other sciences. In science, the essence is integrated and integrated in real terms between human and natural gods, both of which are an integrated series. Therefore, in the scientific discipline, studying religious science does not have to leave general science, and vice versa, so as to give birth to a generation that is both religious and scientific (Rosenthal, 2015).

Integration and Interconnection of Islamic Science and Other Sciences

Integration and interconnection between Islamic science and other sciences are important studies in the modern era, given the rapid and complex development of science. On the one hand, Islamic science, which covers various aspects of Islamic teachings, ranging from aqidah, sharia, to morals, has a strong foundation in regulating human life. On the other hand, other sciences, such as the natural sciences, social sciences and humanities, also continue to develop in order to understand and manage life and the universe. Combining these two disciplines allows for better synergy in understanding the nature of life and the universe, as well as presenting holistic solutions to human problems (Al-Attas, 2018).

Integration of science is the process of combining two or more different fields of science, thus forming a whole and comprehensive framework of understanding. In this context, the integration of Islamic and other sciences means combining Islamic principles with methods and findings from other sciences to create a more comprehensive understanding. Interconnection, on the other hand, is a reciprocal relationship between different disciplines that can complement and enrich each other. For example, knowledge of Islamic ethics can be used to provide a moral foundation for the application of modern technology, while natural sciences can be used to explain phenomena described in the Quran (Haneef, 2005).

Integration in Islamic Education In the context of education, the integration of Islamic and other sciences is very important. Islamic educational institutions, such as Islamic boarding schools, madrasas, and universities, should not only teach religious sciences, but also integrate them with general sciences such as science, mathematics, economics, and technology. This step aims to create a kamil person who has a good religious understanding and strong scientific

abilities. This approach can be seen from the educational models implemented in various modern Islamic educational institutions. For example, the State Islamic University (UIN) in Indonesia has developed a paradigm of scientific integration that combines Islamic studies with other disciplines such as social sciences, science, and technology. Students are not only taught religious knowledge, but also encouraged to understand and apply other sciences within the framework of Islamic values (Madjid, 2015).

Examples of Integration of Islamic Science and Other Sciences

First, in the study of Islamic economics, sharia principles are applied in modern economic management. For example, the concept of justice in the distribution of wealth, the prohibition of usury (interest), and the recommendation to give alms and zakat, become an important basis in the development of an ethical and socially responsible Islamic economic system. This integration is seen in the development of Islamic banking and Islamic financial systems that are currently growing rapidly in various countries (Al-Faruqi, 1982). Second, health science Islamic principles can also be integrated with health science. An example is the concept of maintaining cleanliness and health in Islam, which is in harmony with modern principles of public health.

Similarly, medical ethics in Islam provide moral guidelines for medical practitioners in carrying out their duties (Ashraf, 2014). Third, Science The Qur'an often provides guidance regarding the universe and natural phenomena. The most obvious examples are the verses that talk about the creation of the heavens and the earth, the rotation of day and night, and various other natural signs which are then further studied by the sciences of astronomy, physics, and biology. In this case, the integration between Islamic science and science allows humans to better understand the kauniyah verses (verses of God in the universe) and use them for the benefit of the people (Ashraf, 2014).

While there are many benefits to the integration and interconnection of Islamic and other sciences, there are also challenges. One of the main challenges is the fragmentation of knowledge among Muslims who sometimes still separate religious and general sciences. In addition, the rapid development of technology often raises new ethical issues that require in-depth study from an Islamic perspective (Rahman, 1984). However, this challenge also opens up opportunities for Muslim scholars to continue to develop a more comprehensive approach in understanding and integrating Islamic science with other sciences. Thus, Muslims can play an important role in the development of science and make a significant contribution to world civilization (Al-Attas, 2018).

Normativity and Historicity of Islamic Science

Islamic scholarship is a system of knowledge that developed in the history of Islamic civilization, covering various disciplines such as theology, philosophy, law, and natural science. Two very important aspects in understanding the

development and characteristics of Islamic science are normativity and historicity. Both explain how the sciences in Islam have normative roots derived from the teachings of the Qur'an and Hadith, but at the same time are also historical because they develop through interaction with the social, cultural and historical context of Islamic civilization (Abdullah, 2004).

First, Normativity of Islamic Science Normativity refers to the nature of a science that has a normative reference or basis, in the context of Islam sourced from revelation, namely the Qur'an and Sunnah. In this case, Islamic science relies on sacred texts as the main reference. This means that the science developed in the Islamic tradition is not only focused on the search for empirical truth, but also directed at the search for normative truth in accordance with the values taught by revelation. An example is the science of fiqh, which is a branch of science in Islam that focuses on the laws and rules of human behavior based on the main sources, namely the Qur'an and Hadith. In this case, Islamic scientific normativity creates an ethical and legal framework that colors every scientific thought and analysis (Nasr, 2018).

Second, the Historicity of Islamic Science On the other hand, history shows that Islamic science did not develop in a vacuum, but in a changing historical context. Islamic science developed through dialogue with other civilizations, such as Greece, Persia, India and Europe. For example, during the Abbasid Dynasty, the massive translation of Greek works of philosophy and science into Arabic encouraged the progress of Islamic science. For example, Ibn Sina (Avicenna) and Al-Farabi, who are known as prominent Muslim philosophers and scientists, were heavily influenced by Aristotle and Plato, so their thinking was also a synthesis between Greek philosophy and Islamic teachings. This shows that Islamic scientific history is always dynamic, open to the development of science and adapting to social and political changes (Arkoun, 2004).

Third, the Relationship between Normativity and Historicity Normativity and historicity of Islamic science are actually not two conflicting concepts, but rather complementary. Normativity provides the moral basis and ultimate goal of Islamic science, while historicity shows the flexibility and adaptability of this science in the face of changing times and new challenges. In the contemporary context, this can be seen from various efforts to reinterpret Islamic teachings made by Muslim intellectuals to answer the challenges of modernity, such as in terms of human rights, democracy, and modern science (Franz, 2015).

CONCLUSION

The integration and interconnection of Islamic sciences with other sciences is very important in creating a holistic understanding of life and the universe. The foundations of tawhid, khilafah and maslahah are the main pillars in this integration effort. Islamic education must continue to encourage the development of an integrative approach that is able to combine Islamic values

with advances in science and technology. Thus, Muslims not only have a strong religious insight, but are also able to contribute significantly to the development of a better human civilization.

Islamic scholarship is a complex entity, with strong normativity based on religious teachings, but also has a rich historicity in interaction with historical and cultural contexts. This critical understanding of normativity and historicity is important so that we can appreciate the development of science in the Islamic tradition, and how it can continue to develop and be relevant in the future.

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