

The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Spreading the Quranic Teachings: Merits and Demerits

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Abstract

Quran is the word of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) that was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) through Hazrat Jibraeel (عليه الصلوات والتسليمات) and reached us continually through the Prophet Muhammad (عليه الصلوات والتسليمات), his Companions and his successors (Tabeen, tab-a-tabeen), without any breach. Muslims regards the Holy Qur'an as the primary source of wisdom and knowledge and believe it to be the "alpha and omega" of Islam, because of its profound importance and significance to Muslims. Quranic knowledge is important to everyone. Therefore, Islam insist on learning Islamic education and encourage its believers the lifelong seeking of knowledge, as mentioned in Holy Qur'an; "say, 'O! My Lord, increase me in knowledge'" (Qur'an 20:114). This principle is further emphasized in Hadith by the Holy Prophet (عليه الصلوات والتسليمات) that states that, "Seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave" (Al-Tirmidhi). Pertaining to this in the contemporary world, the rapid advancement and development of artificial intelligence (AI) has raised discussions across various disciplines along with religious studies. With the advent of modern technology, people use Artificial Intelligence algorithms i.e., Chat-GPT for interpretations, derivation of fatwas, and practical implications of Holy Qur'an and Hadiths, and consult it to solve the contemporary issues, in the light of Quranic and Islamic exegesis. This study attempts to explore, whether the use of artificial intelligence for learning Quranic interpretation and deriving fatwas from it is justified or not. The researcher used qualitative descriptive method as a tool of analysis. The

researcher took many examples from human translations & AI translations and analyzed them to find the strengths and weaknesses of AI translation. Thus, this article is an attempt to explore merits and demerits of using the Artificial Intelligence Algorithms (i.e., Chat-GPT), in understanding and pursuing the knowledge of Holy Quran.

Keywords: Quran, Artificial Intelligence, Chat-GPT, contemporary issues

Introduction

Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) says in the Holy Quran;

“Call to the path of your Lord with wisdom and good counsel, and engage in dialogue with them only in the most gracious way”¹

On the other hand, the prophet Muhammad ((عليه الصلوات والتسليمات)) says, "بلغوا", "tell from me, even if it is one ayah (verse)."²

Qur'an is the last divine book of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى), that was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad ((عليه الصلوات والتسليمات)) over the period of twenty-three years, and is composed of 114 chapters (surahs), that consists of short and long verses ranging from only 3 verses surah i.e. Surah-e-Kothar to even 286 verses surah i.e. Surah Baqara (Wheeler 2021, p. 3).³

Initially, there were no physical and formal source for education to pass on to the next generation. As a result, knowledge was pertained to human memorization that pass from one generation to the next through oral tradition. Thus, from the beginning, the prophet ((عليه الصلوات والتسليمات)) used to recite all the revealed portion of the Quran to his companions and directed them to memorize its verses and document it on makeshifts materials like Palm leaves, pottery, and the shoulder blades of camels.⁴ Later on, the pious caliphates contributed to compile the Holy Quran.

Qur'an is a bacon of wisdom and a source of morality and guidance that deepens one's spirituality and offers solace and security to its readers as it affirms them the presence of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) (Boyle 2006, p. 492).⁵ It invites its readers to observe the world that is created by Allah (SWT) and see the signs of the creator and contemplate over it. Thus, the contemplation over the creation of Allah (SWT) needs clear understanding of the Holy Qur'an. In the modern world, people relay, to great extent, on AI tools for the better understanding of different concepts and consider it the easily available and affordable source of learning. Artificial Intelligence means the ability of machines to think and make decisions by its own. AI could be taught of as a cognitive machine (Abbass, H. 2021 & Abunasser, et.al., B.2022). It has the ability to spread knowledge, facts, data and human intelligence through algorithmic machines. These machines behave like human and are trying to

constantly modify itself (Taha, A. M. H., et.al., 2023 & Alkayyali, Z. K. D., et.al., 2023). As a result, AI is able to spread the teachings of Holy Quran and enable the knowledge seekers to access its lessons globally without any barriers and boundaries (Mithun and Roopadarshini S, 2024)

In the contemporary world, in which the 5th industrial revolution leads to the swift development and advancement of digital technology and Artificial Intelligence. It has not only altered the realm of education but also brought innovations to the teaching of Islamic education.⁶ Artificial intelligence has penetrated in every aspect of life including economic, agricultural, industrial, and health sectors. However, it has contributed very little to the field of religion.⁷ Thus, the advent of new technologies and the world welcoming its increasing progress poses a question that, in the era of AI and new technologies, the spread of sciences (knowledge, wisdom, Fiqh, law and sharia'a) of the Holy Quran through modern technologies, especially Artificial Intelligence (AI) is whether justified and permissible or not?

The question got a blended response. In today's technological era, the Artificial Intelligence is doing wonders. It is building algorithmic system that will answer any sort of question regarding Quran and Islam with every possible level of knowledge, along with providing the rudimentary guidelines to solve the contemporary problems of the Muslim and non-Muslim societies, and in the near future, providing a profound comprehension of the concepts of the Holy Quran is not far from the reality. Hence, this article has a significant contribution to investigate the merits, demerits and implications of Artificial Intelligence algorithms in understanding the true message of the Holy Qur'an with its divine essence.

1. Analysis and interpretation of Holy Quran

Chat-GPT, the algorithm of Artificial intelligence, has been widely used to interpret the Holy Quran. It has proficiency of translating Quranic verses along with some implications as well. It is evident from the following verse of surah (Surah Al-Mā'idah: Verse 90) that has been translated by Abdullah Yousaf Ali (2000) and ChatGPT, respectively. The description is given under the original and translated verses.

Table 6 Legal Verse Related To Prohibition of Intoxicants And Gambling

Qur'anic verse	Ali's translation	AI translation
AL maida Verse 90	“O ye who believe! Intoxicants and gambling, (dedication of) stones, and	“O you who have believed, indeed, intoxicants, gambling,

	(divination by) arrows, are an abomination, of Satan's handwork: eschew such (abomination), that ye may prosper" (Surah Al-Mā'idah: Verse 90) ⁸	[sacrificing on] stone altars, and divining arrows are impurities from the deeds of Satan, so avoid them that you may succeed". (Surah Al-Mā'idah: Verse 90)

The comparison of the above translated verse by Ali and AI indicates that Ali's translation (2001) has followed classical style for translating religious text. He used archaic words such as 'ye' and 'eschew', which although are not alienating to the readers brought up with older standards of translating a religious text. By using the phrase "an abomination of Satan's handwork," that refers to prohibited activities, Ali emphasize the moral implications underlying the gravity and ethical connotations involved in these practices. This particular translation can best be described as catering for people who enjoy old-fashioned interpretations, especially when talking about morality or religion.

On the other hand, the translation of the verse through Artificial Intelligence is direct and easy that align the prerequisites of modern language, enhancing accessibility of a modern audience to the Quranic interpretations. For example, the translation reads thus; "O you who have believed indeed intoxicants, gambling, [sacrificing on] stone altars, and divining arrows are impurities from the deeds of Satan so avoid them that you may succeed." The translation still has a touch of conventional standards like the phrase "impurities from the deeds of Satan" which sounds more classical in today's American English speaking.

The above example shows that these methods suit the educational purposes catering their respective audience who wants to seek clear instructions based on their preferences concerning their faith. For instance, both Ali and AI translations followed their own style of lexical choices and syntactic and semantic structures that attracts specific targeted audience i.e., classical audience and modern audience respectively. Ali (2001) choses classical language and formal tone which attract those who have affinity for conventional religious approaches. His targeted audience may comprise of theologians, scholars, and students taking religious studies.⁹

In comparison, the translation of AI uses direct tone, simple syntax and contemporary vocabulary that could attract a wider readership, comprising young believers, new converts or those having weaker understanding of Islamic knowledge. Despite both the translations of AI and Ali remain faithful syntactically to the original text. However, slight variations still exist in the styles and the depth of context. Moreover, the approach used by Ali in his translation elaborated the explanatory elements that suits with the conventional rhetorics which appreciate the scriptural interpretative details such as religious and academic discourse.

However, for the purpose of communication where Islamic teachings must be clear, like intercultural dialogue or educational platforms mainly focusing on what one should do, if he or she wants to avoid sinning, then the AI translation provides straightforward texts that are easy to understand.

2. Interpretation and Translation of the Holy Quran

Quranic interpretation and translation is a difficult and intricate task due to linguistic and cultural subtleties. Artificial Intelligence has the ability to help us in assessing to understand Quran by algorithmic translation into different languages in the world, and also facilitate the knowledge seekers by generating verdict (fatwa) based on artificial intelligence. However, AI has limitations in translating the verses, thus, human overlook is crucial to protect the originality, richness, contextual and intended meaning of the original text.

Artificial Intelligence has the ability to interpret things by analyzing information from different resources. However, it is not able to comprehend and explain the message of the Holy Quran as a whole. Moreover, Quran is not meant for word-to-word or literal translation, because it has a deep context. Every surah (chapter) and ayah (verse) has its own context (shan-e-nuzul), and AI, that rely only on the analysis of algorithmic data is not able to understand the context of ayah or surah (shan-e-nuzul). Thus, the understanding of the purpose and context of the holy Quran needs the interpretation and explanation of the religious scholars (Ulema).¹⁰

3. Voice Assistants and Quranic Chatbots

Voice assistants and Quranic chatbots can support the learning process by facilitating the study of Arabic phonology, morphology, and syntax. In the area of phonology, ChatGPT can provide explanations of the Arabic sound system and demonstrate the pronunciation of individual letters together with features such as harakat, tanwin, and qalqalah. For example, learners may ask ChatGPT, “كيف تنطق حرف الضاد في اللغة العربية؟” to obtain guidance regarding the pronunciation of the letter ض. It can explain relevant aspects of articulation, including the position and movement of the tongue,

the flow and pressure of air during speech, and the auditory characteristics associated with particular sounds. Consequently, phonological awareness is significant for learners of Arabic because a clear understanding of the sound system can contribute to the development of accurate oral pronunciation skills (Anwar & Ahyarudin, 2023)¹¹.

Interactive explanations may further help learners understand phonological distinctions. For example, ChatGPT can explain the articulatory differences between **ض** and **ظ**, two Arabic sounds that may be difficult for learners whose first language is not Arabic. It can also provide opportunities for pronunciation practice through simulated conversational exercises. However, the present discussion does not provide sufficient empirical evidence to establish that such automatically generated utterances improve phonological competence by a specific percentage. More broadly, previous research has suggested that artificial intelligence can contribute to the development of language skills among non-native speakers (Liu, 2023)¹². Morphology is concerned with the internal structure of words and the processes through which different forms are derived. This area is particularly significant in Arabic because the language possesses a systematic pattern of word formation and derivation. A single lexical root can serve as the basis for a range of related forms, including verbs and nouns, through various morphological patterns involving prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and internal vowel changes.

ChatGPT may assist learners in recognizing these morphological patterns by providing step-by-step explanations of word formation and derivation. For example, a learner may ask ChatGPT, “كيف تشكل كلمة الكتب إلى صيغة اسم فاعل؟” and request an explanation of the morphological process involved. ChatGPT can illustrate how changes within the word structure contribute to the formation of related words, such as **كتب** from the root **ك ت ب**. Empirical research has indicated that the use of artificial intelligence in language learning may contribute to students’ understanding and comprehension (Mananay, 2024)¹³. Accordingly, ChatGPT may serve as a supplementary resource for learners seeking to explore morphological features and patterns in Arabic.

Syntax, meanwhile, examines how words are arranged to form meaningful sentences and the grammatical principles governing their relationships. A sound knowledge of Arabic syntax is essential for understanding sentence structure and producing grammatically appropriate expressions. Learners can use ChatGPT to explore different syntactic patterns, including the arrangement and grammatical functions of elements such as the verb, subject, and object, as well as other rules of Arabic

grammar. For instance, students may ask ChatGPT, “كيفية صياغة الجملة الفعلية في اللغة العربية؟” The system can then provide examples such as *خرج الطالب من المدرسة* and explain their grammatical structure. In this sentence, *خرج* functions as the verb, while *التابع* is the subject (فاعل), and *من المدرسة* constitutes a prepositional phrase indicating the place or direction associated with the action.

Therefore, developing an understanding of Arabic syntax can provide an important foundation for learners seeking to improve both their written and spoken language abilities (Anwar & Ahyarudin, 2023)¹⁴. Empirical evidence further suggests that AI-assisted language learning may help students practice sentence construction and generate a variety of Arabic sentences.

4. Digitization of Quranic manuscripts and its Preservation

Optical character recognition (OCR), is an Artificial intelligence technology that helps to preserve and digitized ancient Quranic manuscripts. Artificial intelligence is capable of automatically transcribing and digitalizing the valuable text and help us to preserve the originality, integrity, facilitate digital accessibility, and provide access to extensive emphatical research.¹⁵

Artificial intelligence also plays a pivotal role in preserving the Qur’anic sciences. In modern era Machine learning algorithms has preserved and digitalized the wide collections of Islamic text and the old scripts that can help the scholars and students. It can provide assistance to the readers to authenticate the complex change of hadith narrators and analyze the patterns that are intricate to human detection. Thus, the use of artificial intelligence in learning the Islamic text and ancient manuscript has shifted from traditional to modern learning approach. However, the Islamic principles must be intact with the collaboration of Islamic scholars. (Nur Hidayah Muhammad & Nur Izzyani Ismail, 2024)¹⁶

5. Artificial Intelligence Generated Verdicts (Fatwas)

Artificial intelligence is designed in such a way that can help in organizing and retrieving Islamic legal rulings (fatwa) more efficiently by collecting information’s preserved in internet, aiding scholars and students in their research and the study of Islamic jurisprudence. However, despite its benefits, the use of AI in generating Fatwas has risk concerns. If an algorithm generates an erroneous Fatwa, whom has to be considered accountable and punished for it. Thus, the guidance of an Islamic scholar is rudimentary in this regard (Azman and Ibrahim, 2025). The importance of the religious scholar is crystal clear from the saying of the Prophet (PBUH) that: “Verily, Allah takes away knowledge not only by removing it from the common people, but by taking the knowledge away through the death of Ulema

(Islamic-scholars), until no Aalim remains. As a result, ignorant leaders would be appointed by the people; then the people will ask from them (about religious concerns), and the ignorant will issue fatwas without having knowledge, thereby leading astray and misguide the common people.”¹⁷ The only flaw in AI is the lack of human emotions, logic, and contextual and moral judgment, because it is humans who are to be blamed and set responsible for the erroneous Fatwas and not the machines. On the other hand, if the AI, which can think and is able to take decisions on its own, can be dangerous which might impart unreliable connotative and denotative meanings and pronunciations of the words of Holy Qur'an.

In short, the importance of AI is that, it can greatly enhance the teaching and learning process of the Holy Qur'an, but the final interpretation and application of Islamic teachings should be reviewed from Islamic scholars to ascertain the accuracy of Islamic teachings and to preserve the ethical and spiritual dimensions of the retrieved Islamic legal ruling. (Rhaimi & Osman, 2021).¹⁸ As Allah (S.W.T) mentions in the holy book, فَسْأَلُوا أَهْلَ الذِّكْرِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ لَا تَعْلَمُونَ “so ask the people of the knowledge (Message) if you do not know”¹⁹.

Conclusion

The Holy Quran is the basis for all jurisprudence for Muslims. Quran is revealed in Arabic language to the people of all ages and all languages; thus, speakers of all other languages interpret it in their own language and take verdicts (fatwas) from it. This is why Quran has been translated into several languages for the ease of the non-Arabs. In modern era, as AI is revolutionizing the world in every aspect of life, it is used as a tool to learn and maintain the ethical and spiritual dimensions of Islamic education. It has preserved the Islamic knowledge, provide insight to Islamic rulings, and offer direct help in learning without human involvement. However, AI could not be considered the sole source for learning Quranic interpretations, as the above analysis suggests that AI is unable to differentiate between letters, 'ط' and 'ض'. Thus, the assistance of Islamic scholar and solicitor is also crucial for its explanation to eradicate even the probability of error in Islamic education.

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