

**NINIAN SMART (1927-2001) AND
RAHMATULLAH AL-KAIRANAWI (1818-1891)
IN THE STUDY OF RELIGION:
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

MUHAMAD AFIQ BIN MOHAMMAD NADZREE

UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA

**NINIAN SMART (1927-2001) AND
RAHMATULLAH AL-KAIRANAWI (1818-1891)
IN THE STUDY OF RELIGION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

MUHAMAD AFIQ BIN MOHAMMAD NADZREE
(Matric No-: 3172552)

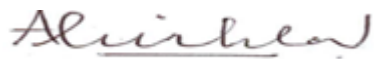
Dissertation submitted in fulfillment for the degree of
MASTER OF
AKIDAH AND RELIGION STUDIES

Faculty of Leadership and Management
UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA
Nilai

June 2022

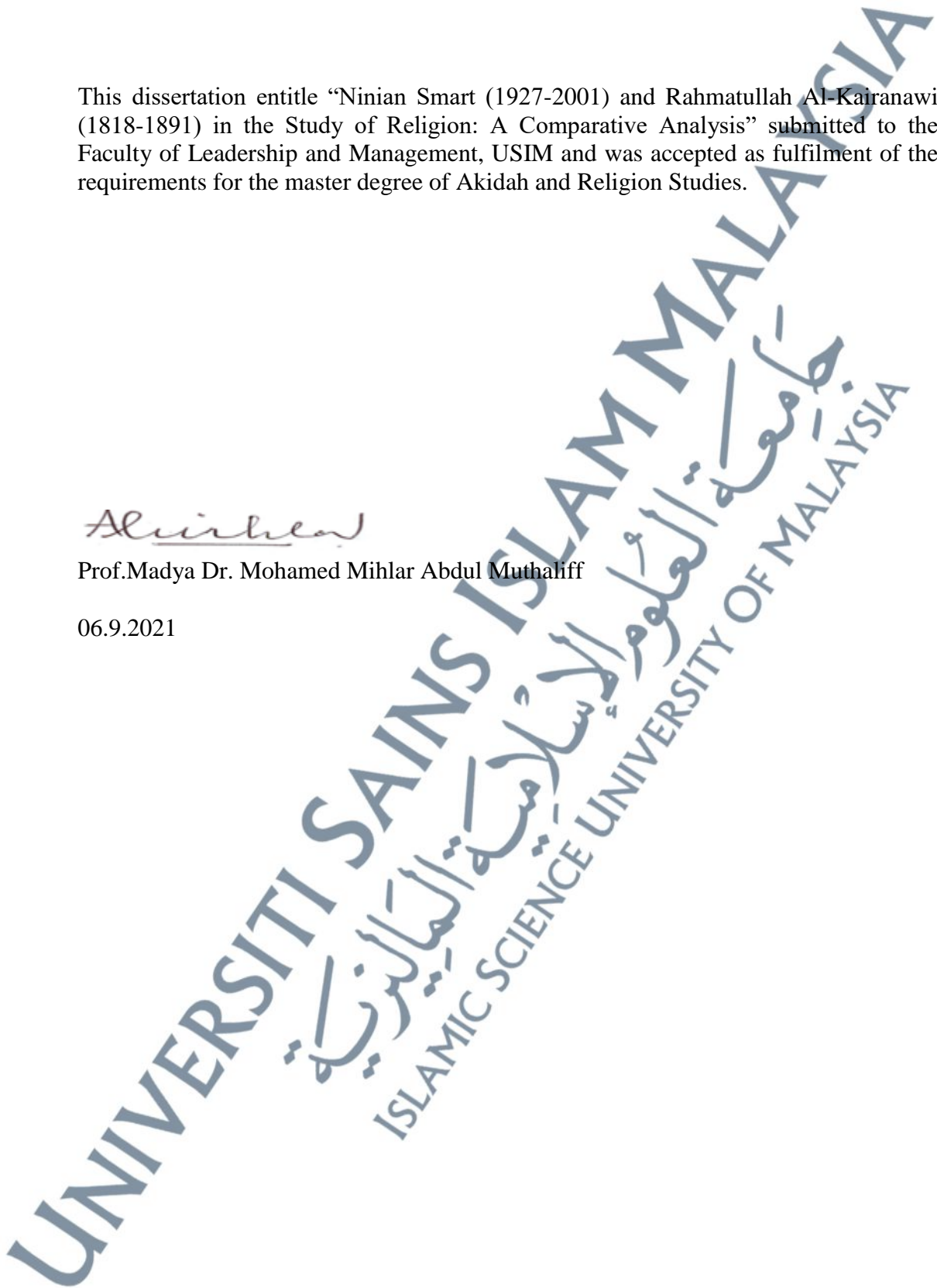
APPROVAL

This dissertation entitle “Ninian Smart (1927-2001) and Rahmatullah Al-Kairanawi (1818-1891) in the Study of Religion: A Comparative Analysis” submitted to the Faculty of Leadership and Management, USIM and was accepted as fulfilment of the requirements for the master degree of Akidah and Religion Studies.



Prof.Madya Dr. Mohamed Mihlar Abdul Muthaliff

06.9.2021




AUTHOR DECLARATION

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

I hereby declare that the work in this dissertation is my own except for quotations and summaries which have been duly acknowledged

Date : 06.9.2021

Signature: 

Name : Muhamad Afiq Bin Mohammad Nadzree

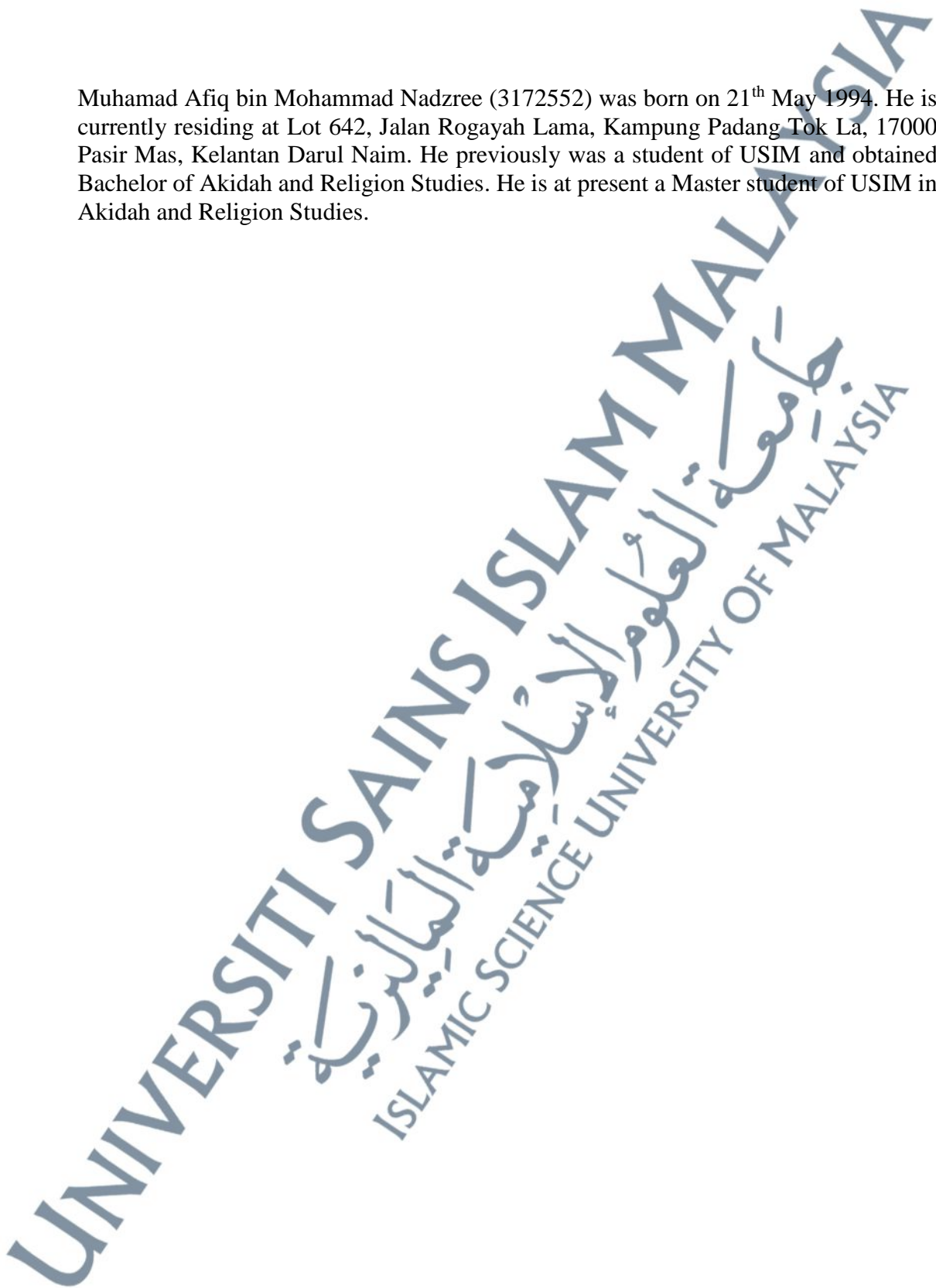
Matric No : 3172552

Address: Lot 642, Jalan Rogayah Lama,
Kampung Padang Tok La,
17000, Pasir Mas, Kelantan.

UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAMIC MALAYSIA
جامعة العلوم الإسلامية
ISLAMIC SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA

BIODATA OF AUTHOR

Muhamad Afiq bin Mohammad Nadzree (3172552) was born on 21th May 1994. He is currently residing at Lot 642, Jalan Rogayah Lama, Kampung Padang Tok La, 17000 Pasir Mas, Kelantan Darul Naim. He previously was a student of USIM and obtained Bachelor of Akidah and Religion Studies. He is at present a Master student of USIM in Akidah and Religion Studies.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praises to Allah and His blessing for the completion of this thesis. I thank God for all the opportunities, trials and strength that have been showered on me to finish writing the thesis. I experienced so much during this process, not only from the academic aspect but also from the aspect of personality. My humblest gratitude to the holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) whose way of life has been a continuous guidance for me.

First and foremost, I would like to sincerely thank my supervisor Prof. Madya Dr. Mohamed Mihlar Abdul Muthaliff for his guidance and positive encouragement to finish this thesis. It has been a great pleasure and honour to have him as my supervisor.

My deepest gratitude goes to all of my family members. It would not be possible to write this thesis without the support from them. I would like to thank my dearest father, Mr. Mohammad Nadzree Salleh and my mother, Mrs. Shaynalila Mohamed.

I also want to extend my thanks to Prof. Madya Dr. Mohd Faizal Kasmani, Dean of the Faculty of Leadership and Management, Dr. Mohd Rosmizi Abdul Rahman, Head of Department of Akidah and Religion Studies, Lectures in the Department of Akidah and Religion Studies, Admin Staff in the Faculty of Leadership and Management and Centre for Graduate Studies, Islamic Science University of Malaysia.

I offer my special thanks to all my colleagues for their motivation, prayers and their sincere help during my studies. Most importantly I would sincerely like to thank all my beloved friends who were with me and support me through thick and thin.

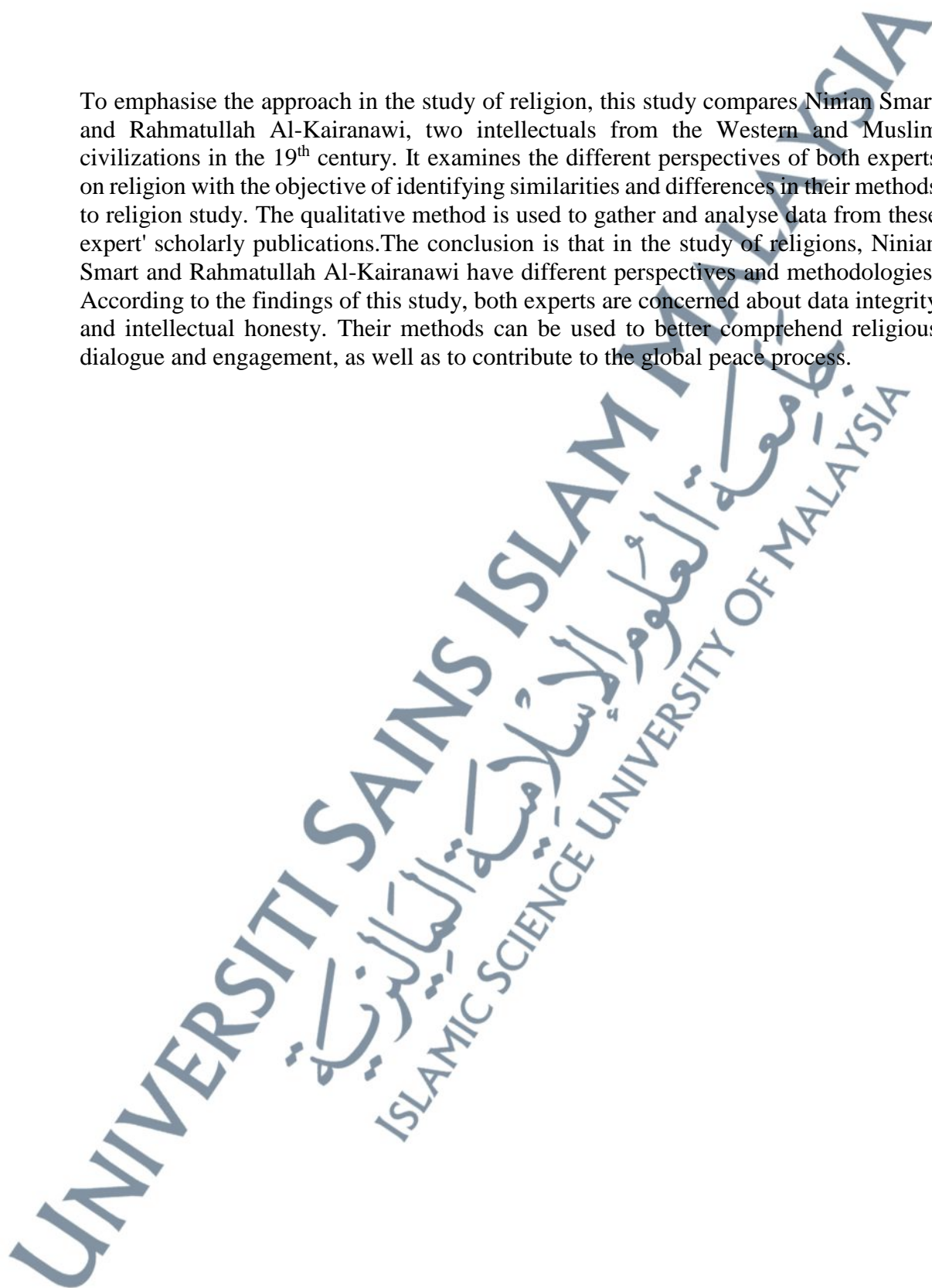
May Allah shower the above cited personalities with success and honour in their life.

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini tertumpu kepada pendekatan dalam perbandingan agama. Oleh itu, kajian ini membandingkan Ninian Smart dan Rahmatullah Al-Kairanawi, dua tokoh dari tamadun Barat dan Muslim pada abad ke-19. Kajian ini mengkaji perbezaan perspektif daripada kedua-dua tokoh perbandingan agama tersebut. Objektif kajian ini untuk mengenal pasti persamaan dan perbezaan pendekatan mereka dalam perbandingan agama. Kaedah kualitatif digunakan untuk mengumpulkan dan menganalisa data-data yang berkaitan dengan kedua-dua tokoh ini. Kesimpulannya ialah, Ninian Smart dan Rahmatullah Al-Kairanawi mempunyai perspektif dan pendekatan yang berbeza dalam perbandingan agama. Walaupun begitu, kedua-dua tokoh ini mementingkan integriti data dan kejujuran intelektual. Pendekatan mereka dapat dicontohi untuk meningkatkan pemahaman tentang dialog antara agama dan mengatasi konflik antara agama-agama di dunia.

ABSTRACT

To emphasise the approach in the study of religion, this study compares Ninian Smart and Rahmatullah Al-Kairanawi, two intellectuals from the Western and Muslim civilizations in the 19th century. It examines the different perspectives of both experts on religion with the objective of identifying similarities and differences in their methods to religion study. The qualitative method is used to gather and analyse data from these expert' scholarly publications. The conclusion is that in the study of religions, Ninian Smart and Rahmatullah Al-Kairanawi have different perspectives and methodologies. According to the findings of this study, both experts are concerned about data integrity and intellectual honesty. Their methods can be used to better comprehend religious dialogue and engagement, as well as to contribute to the global peace process.



ملخص البحث

اهتمام هذا البحث عن المنهج في دراسة الأديان. ولذلك، يقارن هذا البحث نينيان سمارت ورحمة الله القيروناوي، وهما مثقفان من المعاصرات الغربية والإسلامية في القرن التاسع عشر. يبحث هذا البحث في الاختلافات في فهم دراسة الأديان من آراء نينيان سمارت ورحمة الله القيروناوي. يهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على التشابه والاختلاف من مناهج نينيان سمارت ورحمة الله القيروناوي. يستعمل هذا البحث المنهج النوعي لجمع وتحليل المعلومات. خلاصة هذا البحث، أن نينيان سمارت ورحمة الله القيروناوي لهما فهم ومناهج مختلفة في دراسة الأديان. ومع ذلك، وجد هذا البحث أن نينيان سمارت ورحمة الله القيروناوي يهتمان بالصدق الفكري ومصداقية المعلومات. نتيجة من مناهجهما لزيادة فهم الحوار بين الأديان والتغلب على الصراعات بين الأديان في العالم.

CONTENT PAGE

APPROVAL	i
AUTHOR DECLARATION	ii
BIODATA OF AUTHOR	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABSTRAK	v
ABSTRACT	vi
<i>MULAKHKHASAL-BAHTH</i>	vii
CONTENT PAGE	viii
GLOSSARY	xii
TRANSLITERATION	xiii
ABBREVIATION	xv
CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	2
1.3 Research Questions	4
1.4 Research Objectives	4
1.5 Significance of the Study	4
1.6 Scope of the Study	5
1.7 Definition of Terms	6
1.8 Literature Review	8
1.9 Research Methodology	15
CHAPTER II : NINIAN SMART	17
2.1 Ninian Smart: His Life and Works	17
2.2 The Book of <i>The Wolrd's Religion</i>	19
2.2.1 Introduction	19
2.2.2 Seven Dimensions of Religion	20

2.3	Methodology of Ninian Smart in Study of Religion	23
2.3.1	Introduction	23
2.3.2	Phenomenology of Religion	24
2.3.3	Typology of Religion	28
2.3.4	Sociology of Religion	31
2.3.5	Psychology of Religion	35
2.3.6	Historical Method	39
2.3.7	Functional Method	43
CHAPTER III : RAHMATULLAH AL-KAIRANAWI		46
3.1	Rahmatullah Al-Kairanawi: His life and Works	46
3.2	The Book of <i>Izhar Al-Haq</i>	50
3.2.1	Introduction	50
3.2.2	Chapters of <i>Izhar Al-Haq</i>	52
3.3	Methodology of Rahmatullah Al-Kairanawi in Study of Religion	58
3.3.1	Introduction	58
3.3.2	Historical Method	60
3.3.3	Analogical Method	63
3.3.4	Empirical Method	65
3.3.5	Analytical Method	67
3.3.6	Questioning Method	70
3.3.7	Supposition Method	73
CHAPTER IV : A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN NINIAN SMART AND RAHMATULLAH AL-KAIRANAWI		75
4.1	Introduction	75
4.2	Similarities	76
4.2.1	Sacred Book as Primary Source in Writing	76
4.2.2	Historical Facts as Argument	77
4.2.3	Geographical Facts as Argument	78
4.2.4	Argument Using Examples	79

4.3	Differences	80
4.3.1	Secularism by Ninian Smart	80
4.3.2	Suspending of Personal Belief by Ninian Smart	81
4.3.3	Description and Explanation by Ninian Smart	81
4.3.4	Integration of Religion and Science by Rahmatullah Al-Kairanawi	82
4.3.5	Assertiveness by Rahmatullah Al-Kairanawi	83
4.3.6	Disputation and Judgement by Rahmatullah Al-Kairanawi	84
CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS		85
BIBLIOGRAPHY		90

GLOSSARY

Ahl Al-Kitab:	People of Book refer to Jews and Christian.
Ahura Mazda:	The highest god worshipped in Zoroastrianism.
Angra Mainyu:	The destructive spirit in Zoroastrianism.
Anthropomorphic:	The attribution of human traits, emotions, or intentions to non-human entities.
Aqli:	Conventional knowledge.
Aska:	The Zoroastrianism teaching meaning goodness.
Canaanite:	Refer to people who lived in the land of Canaan, an area which according to ancient texts may have included parts of modern day Israel, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.
Ch'ondogyo:	Korean religion that combines elements of Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, shamanism, and Roman Catholicism.
Druj:	A feminine Avestan language word meaning falsehood.
Epoche:	An ancient Greek term translated as suspension of judgment or stoppage or disengagement.
Israelite:	Refers to the people whom the Hebrew Bible describes specifically as the direct descendants of any of the sons of the patriarch Jacob.
Jizya:	A per capita yearly taxation on permanent non-Muslim of a state governed by Islamic law.

Madrasah:	Arabic terms refer to place of study.
Monotheistic:	The belief in one god.
Naqli:	The knowledge from the Quran and the Sunnah.
Numinous:	A term derived from the Latin numen, meaning religious emotion, mysterious or awe-inspiring.
Polytheists:	The belief in a plurality of gods.
Quraysh:	An Arab tribe inhabited and controlled Mecca.
Religionswissenschaft:	Germany term refer to comparative religion.
Sanad:	The citations or "backings" used to verify the legitimacy of a hadith.
Spenta Mainyu:	The protective spirit in Zoroastrianism.
Yhvh:	The name of the state god of the ancient Kingdom of Israel.
Yisra'el:	Hebrew term meaning God has striven, God has saved.
Yitshaq:	Refer to Isaac, son of Abraham.

TRANSLITERATION

1. Alphabet

Transliteration	Example	Latin	Arabic
Fa'r	فأر	'	ء
Burd	برد	b	ب
Tall	تال	t	ت
Thawb	ثوب	th	ث
Jidār	جدار	j	ج
Halīb	حليب	h	ح
khādim	خادم	kh	خ
dīk	ديك	d	د
dhahab	ذهب	dh	ذ
rafīq	رفيق	r	ر
zamīl	زميل	z	ز
salām	سلام	s	س
sha'b	شعب	sh	ش
sakhr	صخر	s	ص
dayq	ضيق	d	ض
tālib	طالب	t	ط
zalim	ظالم	z	ظ
'aql	عقل	'	ع
ghulām	غلام	gh	غ

fil	فيل	f	ف
qalb	قلب	q	ق
kalām	كلام	k	ك
lubb	لب	l	ل
māl	مال	m	م
najm	نجم	n	ن
hawl	هول	h	ه
waraq	ورق	w	و
yam	يم	y	ي

2. Short Vowel

Arabic	Latin	Example	Transliteration
ا	a	كاتب	kataba
ي	i	علم	'alima
و	u	غلب	Ghuliba

3. Long Vowel

Arabic	Latin	Example	Transliteration
أ, آ	ā	عالم ، فتى	'ālīm, fatā
إ, ع	ī	علم ، داعي	'ālīm, dā'ī
أ, أ	ū	علوم ، أدعو	'ulūm, ad'ū

ABBREVIATION

Abbreviations	Explanations
Ed	Editor
n.a.	no author
n.d.	no date
n.pl.	no place
n.pb.	no publisher
p	Page
Pp	Pages
Trans	Translator
Vol	Volume
SAW	Sallah Allah 'alayh wa sallam
H	Hijriyyah
BCE	Before the common era
CE	Common era
#	Hadith number