

# How was Shari'ah Developed?

*There is nothing more necessary than truth, and in comparison with it everything else has only secondary value.*

*This absolute will to truth: what is it? Is it the will to not allow ourselves to be deceived? Is it the will not to deceive?*

*One does not want to be deceived, under the supposition that it is injurious, dangerous, or fatal to be deceived.*

*(Nietzsche, 1890)*

## A. Let's Read!

# HOW WAS SHARI'AH DEVELOPED?

Within a hundred years of Prophet Muhammad's death, there began a great intellectual and scholarly movement among Muslims. The process of collecting, verifying, and codifying the *hadith* (sayings) of Prophet Muhammad had developed into a science of its own. Teachers and students of the *Qur'an* had begun writing *tafsirs*, or commentaries in order to explain the meanings of its verses. In this era of conscientious effort and study, four schools (among many) of *fiqh*, or Islamic jurisprudence, rose to prominence. These schools, while all using the same sources for deducing laws and making judgments, varied in their interpretations on different issues.

Due to varying social structures, cultures, and lifestyles of Muslims worldwide, these four schools gained popularity to different degrees in different parts of the world. A fifth school of jurisprudence (*Jafari*) arose among Shi'ah Muslims, providing legal

guidance for Muslims in Iran, Pakistan, Lebanon and other places with significant populations of Shi'ahs.

What is the role of Shari'ah today? In terms of personal practice and fulfillment of religious obligations, Muslims around the world continue to look to these schools for guidance on issues of a legal nature. Muslim scholars continue to use principles of *fiqh* to deduce new approaches to life in the modern world that remain authentic to the injunctions of the *Qur'an* and *Sunnah*. On a societal level, in some Muslim countries *Shari'ah* is implemented as the basis for the judicial system and for regulating collective affairs of citizens. Other countries implement a hybrid of *Shari'ah* and civil law, first developed in these countries when colonized by European nations, while some others do not implement *Shari'ah* at all.

(Source: *Teaching About Islam and Muslims in the Public School Classroom* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.). California.)

### Schools of Thought in Islam

Name	Founder	Commonly followed in...
<b>Hanafi</b>	Abu Hanifah (d. 767)	Turkey, Egypt, Pakistan, India, Afghanistan, Jordan, Syria
<b>Hanbali</b>	Ahmad ibn Hanbal (d. 855)	Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Gulf countries
<b>Jafari</b>	Jafar as-Saadiq (d. 765)	Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Gulf countries
<b>Maliki</b>	Malik ibn Anas (d. 795)	North African countries, Bahrain
<b>Shaff'i</b>	Muhammad ash-Shafi (d. 820)	East Africa, Yemen, Central Asia, Southeast Asia, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Yemen

## Glossary:

scholarly (adj) : ilmiah	verifying (v) : memastikan
codifying (v) : membukukan	commentaries (n) : penafsiran
conscientious (adj) : teliti	prominence (adj) : terkemuka
guidance (n) : bimbingan	obligations (n) : kewajiban
authentic (adj) : asli	collective (adj) : bersama
implement (v) : menerapkan	colonized (v) : terjajah

## Exercise 1

Answer the questions below based on the text above.

1. Why do teachers and students begin to write *tafīsr*?
2. Where is Shi'ah commonly followed?
3. What is the role of Shari'ah in religious obligation?
4. What is the role of Shari'ah at societal level?
5. What does a hybrid of shari'ah mean?

## Exercise 2

Make a short comment about the passage above (minimum 40 words)

## Exercise 3

Find five adjectives, five verbs and five nouns from the passage above and then construct a sentence from each.

## **B. Grammar Focus**

### Simple Future Tense

■ We use the simple future tense for actions that will happen in the future. How we use it depends on how we view the events are going to happen. The followings show the different tenses used to express the completion of an activity in the future:

1. The police will conclude their investigation of the computer fraud next week. (simple future)
2. The police conclude their investigation of the computer fraud next week. (simple present)

3. The police are concluding their investigation of the computer fraud next week.(present continuous)
4. The police will be concluding their investigation of the computer fraud next week. (future continuous)

### **The Function of Will:**

1. Say something that we are certain will occur in the future.  
Example: A meeting will be held next Monday at 2 p.m.
2. Say something that we are not so certain will happen.  
Example: I think Raya will phone me later.
3. Make a prediction.  
Example: The rain will stop soon.
4. State a fact.  
Example: Oil will float on water.
5. Express willingness to do something in the future.  
Example: I will help you clear the rat-infested storeroom in a moment.
6. Make a sudden decision at the moment of speaking.  
Example: There's a noise outside. I will just go and check.
7. Give a command.  
Example: You will report to me at eight o'clock tomorrow.
8. Give an invitation; make an order or a threat.  
Example: They will invite Professor Duncie to speak at the scientific conference.  
Example: I will have a double chicken.  
Example: Give me your love or I will slit do something bad to myself.
9. Ask questions or make a suggestion or promise.  
Example: Will you phone your mother-in-law to apologize, please?  
Example: I will try not to be late again.

(Adapted from: <http://www.myenglishgrammar.com/simple-future-tense.html>)

## **Exercise 4**

Change the verb into the correct form:

1. I ..... (help) you with your homework.
2. She ..... (be) here very soon.
3. They ..... (come) at 8 o'clock.
4. You ..... (call) me next week.
5. I ..... (use) the money wisely.
6. We ..... (return) as soon as possible.
7. It ..... (rain) tomorrow.
9. Rafi ..... (pay) for it.
10. Amanda ..... (win) this game.
11. Maybe we ..... (stay) at home.
12. They ..... (bake) some cakes.
13. I ..... (take) you with me next month.
14. Andi ..... (stay) at home tonight.
15. It ..... (be) very hot this summer.

## Exercise 5

Use the verbs in brackets in the correct future tenses.

Use **will-future**, **going to-future**, **Simple Present** or **Present Progressive**.

Example: The weather \_\_\_\_\_ nice on Sunday. (*to be*)

Answer: The weather **will be** nice on Sunday.

1. The train ..... at 11:45. (*to leave*)
2. We.....dinner at a nice restaurant on Saturday. (*to have*)
3. It.....in the mountains tomorrow evening. (*to snow*)
4. On Sunday at 8 o'clock I.....my friend. (*to meet*)
5. They.....to Blitar on Friday evening. (*to fly*)
6. Wait! I .....you to the station. (*to drive*)
7. The English lesson.....at 8:45. (*to start*)
8. I .....my sister in April. (*to see*)
9. Look at the clouds - it.....in a few minutes. (*to rain*)
10. Listen! There's someone at the door. I .....the door for you. (*to open*)

## C. Let's Talk!

### Talking about Plans II

We talk a lot about future events on a daily basis; what we are planning to do, after school or work, for the weekend, next year and in many other cases. Television programs tell you what program, will be on air, about and premières of new programs

Now let's learn words and expressions, which express to show plan in English. This unit will teach you how to express future time.

Read the following conversation between Irma and Kasih.

Irma : Are you going on vacation to Australia next year?

Kasih : Yes, I plan to visit Spain for about five weeks. I will stay in Melbourne.

Irma : Will anyone be accompanying you?

Kasih : The last time I visited, I went with my mother. This time both my father and mother will accompany me.

Irma : What will you do during your trip?

Kasih : Since we all love art, we shall visit the art galleries during the first week.

Irma : Do you know what the weather will be like?

Kasih : Yes, the weather is very beautiful at this time of the year. It will be cool, but not cold.

Irma : Do you plan to live in Australia?

Kasih : Yes, I am definitely going to live there after my studies.

Irma : Will you know how to speak English well before leaving?

Kasih : Yes, I am studying English, and these trips will help me to improve.

Irma : Do you think you will be fluent?

Kasih : Yes, I think I shall achieve a certain degree of fluency.

Irma : Are you going to visit many cities?

Kasih : Yes, and we shall also be in New Zealand for a few days.

Irma : Will you travel to New Zealand by plane or ship?

Kasih : We shall go across the border of Australia by ship.

Irma : Have a great trip. Have fun.

Kasih : Thanks. I shall see you when I return.

## **Exercise 6**

1. Which countries will Irma visit next year?
2. How long will Irma stay there?
3. How will Irma across the border?
4. How will the weather be like?
5. Who will accompany Irma in this vacation?

## **Exercise 7**

Use a map to plan your own vacation next year with your friends. You may use will and be + going to express your plan in your conversation. Include the details like the cities you will visit, partners, accommodation, and things you want to buy.

### **D. Let's Write!**

Based on your knowledge, write a 50 word writing about the role of shariah in our life. You may include the development of shari'ah from the past up to now and the future.