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**Balaghah-Informed Examination of *Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah* and *Fi'liyyah*  
for Holistic Qur'anic Understanding**

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**Abstract**

This article explores the critical role of *Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah* (implications of nominal quantity) and *Dilalah Jumlah Fi'liyyah* (implications of verbal quantity) in the profound interpretation of the Holy Qur'an. As the foundational text of Islam, the Qur'an necessitates a comprehensive linguistic and rhetorical understanding to fully grasp its spiritual and practical guidance. We argue that analyzing the quantitative nuances within nominal (*ism*) and verbal (*fi'il*) structures is indispensable for unveiling the divine messages. The study delves into how the singular or plural usage of nouns and verbs influences meaning, conveying concepts ranging from God's absolute oneness to the collective responsibilities of humanity. Furthermore, it highlights the intricate relationship between *Ismiyyah* and *Fi'liyyah*, demonstrating how they mutually reinforce semantic depth and rhetorical impact within Qur'anic discourse. By integrating *Balaghah* (Arabic rhetoric) and considering the broader historical, cultural, and spiritual contexts of revelation, this research proposes a refined approach to Qur'anic exegesis. Ultimately, a meticulous examination of quantitative *dilalah* enriches our comprehension of the Qur'an's multifaceted meanings and its timeless ethical and moral teachings.

**Keywords**

*Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah*, *Dilalah Jumlah Fi'liyyah*, *Balaghah*, Arabic Linguistics, Semantics, Rhetoric.

**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi secara kritis signifikansi *Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah* (indikasi kuantitas nominal) dan *Dilalah Jumlah Fi'liyyah* (indikasi kuantitas verbal) dalam rangka pemahaman interpretatif yang mendalam terhadap Al-Qur'an. Sebagai teks normatif sentral dalam Islam, Al-Qur'an menuntut kerangka pemahaman linguistik dan retorik yang komprehensif untuk menyingkap petunjuk spiritual dan praktisnya yang multifaset. Kami mengargumentasikan bahwa analisis terhadap

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nuansa kuantitatif yang inheren dalam konstruksi nominal (*ism*) dan verbal (*fi'il*) adalah esensial untuk mengungkap pesan-pesan Ilahiah yang tersirat. Studi ini mengelaborasi bagaimana variasi penggunaan bentuk tunggal dan jamak pada nomina serta verba secara substansial memengaruhi makna dan konotasi, mulai dari penegasan keesaan absolut Tuhan hingga artikulasi tanggung jawab kolektif umat manusia. Lebih lanjut, tulisan ini menyoroti interkoneksi kompleks antara Ismiyyah dan Fi'liyyah, menunjukkan bagaimana keduanya secara sinergis memperkaya kedalaman semantik dan dampak retorik dalam diskursus Al-Qur'an. Dengan mengintegrasikan prinsip-prinsip Balaghah (retorika Arab) dan mempertimbangkan secara holistik konteks historis, kultural, serta spiritual pewahyuan, penelitian ini mengusulkan pendekatan eksegetik Al-Qur'an yang lebih terperinci. Pada akhirnya, pemeriksaan cermat terhadap dilalah kuantitatif ini secara signifikan memperkaya pemahaman kita terhadap makna Al-Qur'an yang berlapis serta doktrin etika dan moralnya yang universal.

**Katakunci:**

Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah, Dilalah Jumlah Fi'liyyah, Balaghah, Linguistik Arab, Semantik, Retorika.

**Introduction**

The Qur'an is the holy book in the religion of Islam, considered the main source of teachings and guidance for Muslims. Its presence becomes a guiding light for humanity throughout the ages, providing guidance in all aspects of life, both spiritual and practical. However, to understand the teachings of the Qur'an more deeply, a broad and detailed understanding of its various linguistic and grammatical aspects is needed. One aspect that plays an important role in the interpretation of the Qur'an is the concept of Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah and Fi'liyyah.

Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah and Fi'liyyah are terminologies used in the science of Qur'anic exegesis to refer to the analysis of the quantity of nouns (*ism*) and the quantity of verbs (*fi'il*) used in a Qur'anic verse. These two concepts provide a deep understanding of the sentence structure in the Qur'an as well as the implications of its meaning in the context of the verse. In the interpretation of the Qur'an, understanding Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah and Fi'liyyah becomes very important because it can help uncover the substance and message contained therein.

Understanding Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah and Fi'liyyah requires deep knowledge of Arabic language science and mastery of applicable grammatical rules. Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah refers to the analysis of the quantity of nouns that appear in a Qur'anic verse. In this case, every noun used in the Qur'an has its own significance and meaning, and its use in varying quantities can provide different nuances in understanding the verse.

For example, in verses that emphasize the attributes of Allah, the use of nouns in the singular form might refer to the unity and oneness of Allah. Meanwhile, the use of nouns in the plural form can indicate the greatness, vastness, or majesty of Allah SWT. Thus, the analysis of Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah can help understand the dimensions of meaning contained in Qur'anic verses about the attributes of Allah.

In addition, Dilalah Jumlah Fi'liyyah refers to the analysis of the quantity of verbs that appear in a Qur'anic verse. Verbs in the Qur'an also have peculiarities in their usage, which can indicate the time, state, or action performed by the subject of

the verse. Analysis of the quantity and type of verbs in a verse can help in understanding commands, prohibitions, or narratives that the Qur'an wishes to convey to humanity.

For instance, in verses that indicate commands or prohibitions, the use of verbs in the imperative form (*amr*) or prohibitive form (*nahi*) will provide clear guidance on what is desired or avoided by Allah SWT. Similarly, in verses that narrate or describe events, the use of verbs in the past tense (*madi*), present progressive (*mudhari*), or future (*mustaqbal*) will provide a clear picture of the chronology or sequence of events conveyed.

Thus, understanding Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah and Fi'liyyah becomes very important in interpreting the Qur'an correctly and profoundly. Analysis of the quantity of nouns and verbs in a verse not only helps in understanding the Arabic language structure used in the Qur'an, but also opens insights into various dimensions of meaning and messages contained therein. Therefore, in the context of Qur'anic interpretation, the study of Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah and Fi'liyyah plays a very crucial role in deepening the understanding of this magnificent Divine revelation.

## **Method**

This type of research is a literature review. A literature review is a systematic process of investigation and analysis of literary works relevant to a particular research topic or problem. The main objective of a literature review is to understand the current state of knowledge on a topic, identify existing knowledge gaps, and provide a strong foundation for future research. Data collection techniques involve documentation from journals on Google Scholar. Data analysis technique uses Systematic Literature Review (SLR). Systematic Literature Review (SLR) is a data analysis method used in scientific research to systematically investigate relevant literature on a specific topic.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Understanding Ismiyyah (Nouns) in the Context of Quantity**

Understanding **Ismiyyah (Asma') in the Context of Quantity** is a crucial concept in Qur'anic interpretation that involves analyzing the meaning of nouns (*ism*) as they relate to number. To grasp this aspect thoroughly, several considerations are important. First, it's essential to identify nouns in the Qur'an that carry quantitative connotations, whether in singular or plural forms. In many verses, the use of plural nouns indicates a collective or pluralistic aspect within the given context. For example, in Surah Al-Anfal, verse 30, Allah says: "And (remember) when those who disbelieved plotted against you to imprison you or kill you or expel you. And they plotted, and Allah plotted, and Allah is the best of plotters." (QS. Al-Anfal: 30). In this verse, the use of the word "people" (*nās*) denotes plurality, emphasizing that the enemies referred to are not limited to one individual but constitute a group of several people.

Furthermore, it's also important to note the variation in the quantity of nouns in the Qur'an. Nouns are not only used in plural or singular forms but also in specific quantitative variations such as two, three, many, or few. For instance, in Surah Al-Ma'un, verses 3-4, Allah says: "So woe to those who pray, (i.e.) those who are heedless of their prayers, (i.e.) those who make show (in their prayers), and they refuse (to give) useful articles to the needy." (QS. Al-Ma'un: 4-7). In these verses, the word "people" is used to refer to a group of individuals who engage in certain actions that deviate

from religious teachings. Additionally, the word "articles" (*ṣū*) is used to describe the meager assistance given to the poor by those who act ostentatiously.

Analyzing the connotations and implications of noun quantity is also a vital part of understanding **Ismiyyah** in the context of quantity. Every use of quantity in the Qur'an not only has a literal meaning but also carries specific implications within the verse's context. For example, in Surah Al-Baqarah, verse 261, Allah says: "The likeness of those who spend their wealth in the way of Allah is as the likeness of a grain (of corn) that grows seven ears, in each ear a hundred grains. Allah gives manifold increase to whom He wills. And Allah is All-Sufficient for His creatures' needs, All-Knower." (QS. Al-Baqarah: 261). In this verse, the analogy of giving in large quantities is used to show the immense reward that will be received by those who give charity in the way of Allah.

Moreover, in understanding **Ismiyyah** in the context of quantity, it's also crucial to consider the relationship between the use of nouns and the overall context of the verse. Nouns in the Qur'an are often used to provide a broader picture or concept within the verse. For instance, in Surah Al-Baqarah, verse 177, Allah says: "It is not righteousness that you turn your faces towards the east and the west, but righteousness is to believe in Allah, the Last Day, the angels, the Book, and the prophets." (QS. Al-Baqarah: 177). In this verse, the word "prophets" (*anbiyā*) is used to refer to all messengers sent by Allah, emphasizing the importance of faith in the messengers as part of the righteousness desired by Allah.

Historical and cultural context also plays a significant role in understanding **Ismiyyah** in the context of quantity. Understanding how nouns and the concept of quantity were used in the Arabic language during the time of Prophet Muhammad SAW provides additional insight into Qur'anic interpretation. For example, the concept of plurality in Arabic can be used to indicate honor, greatness, or majesty of an object or concept. In the Qur'an, plural nouns are often used to affirm the power and greatness of Allah SWT. As an example, in Surah Al-Ikhlās, verses 1-4, Allah says: "Say: He is Allah, (the) One. Allah, the Self-Sufficient Master, Whom all creatures need. He begets not, nor was He begotten; And there is none co-equal or comparable unto Him." (QS. Al-Ikhlās: 1-4). In this verse, the use of the word "the One" (*Aḥad*) is used to affirm the oneness and uniqueness of Allah SWT.

Thus, understanding **Ismiyyah** in the context of quantity not only involves analyzing the literal meaning of nouns in the Qur'an but also considering variations in quantity, connotations, implications within the verse's context, its relationship with the overall context, and historical and cultural contexts. Through a careful approach to this aspect, readers can gain a deeper understanding of the messages and teachings of the Qur'an related to the concept of quantity.

#### **Understanding Fi'liyyah (Verbs) in the Context of Quantity**

Understanding Fi'liyyah (Fi'il) in the context of quantity is a crucial aspect of interpreting the Qur'an, allowing us to delve into the meaning and implications of actions or deeds conveyed in the holy text. In the Qur'an, various verbs (*fi'il*) are used with diverse forms and quantities, both singular and plural, and with profound variations in their meaning and implications. Through a meticulous analysis of Fi'liyyah in the context of quantity, we can gain deeper insights into how the actions

or deeds expressed in the Qur'an carry their own connotations, implications, and messages.

To understand Fi'liyyah in the context of quantity, we first need to identify the verbs (*fi'il*) present in the Qur'anic verses and comprehend their usage patterns. In Arabic, verbs can have singular and plural forms, and can be used in various modalities, such as imperative, prohibitive, active voice, passive voice, and so forth. For example, in Surah Al-Fatihah, verse 4, the verb "ihdina" (guide us) originates from the verb "hada" (to guide) in the imperative plural form. Analyzing the form and pattern of these verbs is crucial as it can provide clues about the message or instruction conveyed in the verse.

Furthermore, in understanding Fi'liyyah in the context of quantity, we also need to consider the implications of meaning from the use of verbs in singular or plural forms. The use of verbs in singular or plural can affect the meaning and nuance of the action expressed in the Qur'anic verse. For instance, in Surah Al-Ma'un, verses 3-4, the use of the verb "yura'un" (they refuse to give) in the plural form suggests continuous or collective action by a group of people, illustrating blameworthy behavior in providing aid to others. Meanwhile, the use of the singular verb "ta'kulu" (you prevent) in Surah Al-Baqarah, verse 219, emphasizes an individual act that hinders or obstructs others from doing good.

Subsequently, in understanding Fi'liyyah in the context of quantity, we also need to analyze the relationship between the verb and the noun (*ism*) in the Qur'anic verse. Verbs in the Qur'an are often closely related to the accompanying nouns, and the relationship between the two can provide a deeper understanding of the meaning and message intended in the verse. For example, in Surah Al-Baqarah, verse 183, the verb related to the noun "Ramadan" (month) shows the connection between time (the month of Ramadan) and the act of fasting, which is legislated during that month. Analyzing the relationship between verbs and nouns helps us understand the broader context of the actions commanded or forbidden in the verse.

Additionally, in understanding Fi'liyyah in the context of quantity, it's also important to consider the social, moral, and spiritual connotations and implications of the actions expressed in the Qur'anic verse. Verbs in the Qur'an do not merely describe physical actions, but also reflect ethical and moral values in Islam. For instance, in Surah Al-Ma'un, verses 5-7, the verbs "yadu'u" (he repulses) and "yamna'un" (they withhold) highlight actions that contradict the values of goodness, justice, and compassion in Islam. Analyzing the connotations and moral implications of the actions expressed in the verse helps us understand the moral messages that the Qur'an wishes to convey.

Finally, in understanding Fi'liyyah in the context of quantity, we also need to relate it to the overall meaning and message of the Qur'an. Every action or deed expressed in the Qur'an has a purpose and meaning related to the broader themes and messages conveyed in the holy text. Thus, analyzing Fi'liyyah in the context of quantity helps us understand how the actions or deeds commanded or forbidden in the Qur'anic verses contribute to a deeper understanding of Islamic teachings and values as a whole.

In conclusion, understanding Fi'liyyah in the context of quantity is a significant aspect of interpreting the Qur'an that allows us to delve into the meaning and implications of the actions or deeds expressed in the holy text. Through a meticulous

analysis of Fi'liyyah in the context of quantity, we can gain deeper insights into how the actions or deeds expressed in the Qur'an carry their own connotations, implications, and messages related to ethical, moral, and spiritual values in Islam.

### **The Relationship Between Ismiyyah and Fi'liyyah**

The relationship between Ismiyyah (nouns) and Fi'liyyah (verbs) in the context of quantity is a crucial aspect of Qur'anic interpretation, leading to a deeper understanding of the divine messages within. Ismiyyah refers to nouns or *asma'* in Arabic, while Fi'liyyah refers to verbs or *fi'il*. In the Qur'an, these two aspects are often interconnected, mutually reinforcing their meanings in conveying divine teachings to humanity.

Firstly, it is essential to understand how the use of nouns and verbs in varying quantities contributes to comprehending Qur'anic verses. The use of nouns in singular or plural forms can convey different nuances of meaning. For example, in Surah Al-Fatihah, Allah is referred to as "Rabbil 'alamin," meaning "Lord of all worlds." The use of the plural word "alamin" indicates that God is the Sustainer and Helper for the entire universe. Similarly, verbs can also reflect the concept of quantity in the Qur'an. Commands or prohibitions given to humanity in singular or plural forms have different implications for the expected actions.

Furthermore, the relationship between Ismiyyah and Fi'liyyah in the context of quantity can be seen in how nouns and verbs mutually reinforce their meanings in Qur'anic verses. For instance, in Surah Al-Baqarah, verse 177, it states, "Righteousness is not that you turn your faces towards the east and the west, but righteousness is to believe in Allah." Here, the noun "taqwa" (piety/obedience) is linked with the verb "to believe," showing that true obedience to Allah is not limited to outward actions but also requires strong inner conviction. Similarly, in Surah Al-Mu'minun, verses 1-11, various qualities of believers are mentioned, such as humility in prayer, avoiding idle talk, and giving zakat. These qualities reflect a close relationship between nouns describing attributes of faith and verbs indicating the expected actions from believers.

In the Qur'an, the use of singular or plural quantities in nouns and verbs often reflects the concept of universality and the interconnectedness between individuals and society. For example, in Surah Al-Asr, Allah says, "By the time, indeed, mankind is in loss, except for those who have believed and done righteous deeds and advised each other to truth and advised each other to patience." The use of plural nouns and verbs here indicates that an individual's success in achieving happiness and salvation is inseparable from active involvement in improving society and helping fellow human beings.

In the context of Qur'anic interpretation, it is crucial to consider the relationship between the use of quantity in Ismiyyah and Fi'liyyah with historical, cultural, and linguistic contexts. Understanding how the Arabic language during the time of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) depicted the concept of quantity and how this concept is reflected in the Qur'an can aid in a better comprehension of the meanings contained in these verses. Moreover, understanding the relationship between Ismiyyah and Fi'liyyah in the context of quantity can also lead to a deeper understanding of Islamic teachings as a whole, and how these teachings can be applied in daily life.

By considering the relationship between Ismiyyah and Fi'liyyah in the context of quantity, readers of the Qur'an can gain a more profound understanding of the

Divine messages contained within the holy text. A careful analysis of the use of nouns and verbs in singular and plural forms can help uncover the deep and complex meanings implied in Qur'anic verses, and enrich the understanding of the values taught in Islam.

### **Historical and Cultural Context**

The historical and cultural context plays a vital role in understanding the Qur'an, including comprehending Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah and Fi'liyyah. To grasp the concept of quantity in the Qur'an more deeply, we need to look back at the historical and cultural context in which the Qur'an was revealed.

First and foremost, it's important to remember that the Qur'an was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) during his lifetime in Arabia in the 7th century CE. At that time, Arab society lived in a highly diverse environment, consisting of tribes with varying customs, cultures, and traditions. The social, economic, and political life during that era was also significantly influenced by the geographical conditions of the Arab region, which was mostly deserts and arid lands.

In pre-Islamic Arab society, the dominant belief system was polytheism, where various deities and idols were worshipped and revered. Concepts such as blessings, divinity, and spiritual power held significant importance in the daily lives of Arab society at that time. However, although influenced by traditional religious beliefs and practices, Arab society also had a complex social structure, including established family systems, trade, and politics.

When the Qur'an was revealed, the messages it contained presented a significant challenge and transformation for Arab society. The concept of monotheism emphasized in the Qur'an, by teaching the oneness of Allah and rejecting polytheistic practices, became the main focus of Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) preaching. The moral and ethical messages conveyed by the Qur'an, including in the context of quantity, became the foundation for the desired social transformation in Arab society.

Within this historical and cultural context, understanding Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah and Fi'liyyah becomes very important. For example, when the Qur'an uses plural nouns, such as "muslimin" (those who submit), it reflects the message of the unity of the Muslim community in their diversity. This also underlines the concept of brotherhood and social solidarity that must be maintained within the Muslim community.

Similarly, when the Qur'an uses verbs in singular or plural forms, such as "yuminu" (he believes) or "yu'minuna" (they believe), it not only describes individual or group actions but also indicates the quality and intensity of their faith in the context of belief and worship of Allah.

Furthermore, the historical and cultural context allows us to better understand the use of certain terms in the Qur'an related to quantity. For instance, the use of terms like "thuluth" (one-third) or "nisf" (half) in the context of inheritance division reflects the practices and laws prevalent in Arab society at that time.

Moreover, understanding the historical and cultural context helps us avoid narrow or limited interpretations of Qur'anic verses. This enables us to interpret the messages of the Qur'an by considering how these verses were understood and applied by society at that time, while also maintaining their relevance and applicability in the contemporary context. Thus, paying attention to the historical and cultural context is

a must in understanding *Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah* and *Fi'liyyah* in the Qur'an. This helps us gain a more comprehensive and profound understanding of the meaning of Qur'anic verses, and to connect them with the social, cultural, and historical context surrounding the revelation of the Qur'an.

### **The Overall Context of the Qur'an's Meaning and Message**

The overall context of the Qur'an's meaning and message encompasses a broad and intricate series of elements, including historical, linguistic, cultural, and spiritual aspects. The Qur'an, as the holy book of Muslims, is considered a direct revelation from Allah SWT to Prophet Muhammad SAW. Therefore, each of its verses holds profound meaning, containing diverse and crucial messages for humanity. Understanding the overall context of the Qur'an's meaning and message is vital for Muslims in their daily lives and for contemplating the significance of these sacred verses within the broader human context.

Firstly, the Qur'an must be understood within the context of the revelation received by Prophet Muhammad SAW over a period of 23 years in Mecca and Medina. This historical context provides insight into the challenges and events faced by Arab society at that time, as well as Allah SWT's responses through His revelation. The Qur'an's messages were delivered as a guide for life relevant to the social, political, and spiritual situations of its era, yet they also contain universal and eternal principles applicable in every age.

Secondly, the linguistic aspect of the Qur'an adds to the depth of meaning and messages it contains. The Arabic language used in the Qur'an is considered the most perfect and beautiful language, such that every word, phrase, and sentence holds profound meaning and diverse layers. Furthermore, the unique grammatical structure and linguistic style in the Qur'an provide clues on how these messages should be understood and interpreted. The emphasis on the clarity and beauty of the Arabic language in the Qur'an also affirms the grandeur and truth of the Divine messages contained within.

Thirdly, in understanding the overall meaning and message of the Qur'an, it's important to consider the cultural and social context in which the Qur'an was revealed. Arab society at that time had a unique social and cultural structure, which is reflected in various Qur'anic verses highlighting moral values, ethics, and social relationships. The Qur'an not only provides moral and ethical guidance but also challenges cultural norms that contradict the fundamental humanitarian principles underlying Islamic teachings.

Fourthly, understanding the overall meaning and message of the Qur'an also includes a profound spiritual dimension. The Qur'an is regarded as a source of divine truth and a guide for life that directs humanity towards happiness and success in this world and the afterlife. The Qur'an's messages invite people to strengthen their relationship with Allah SWT, do good to fellow human beings, and live according to Islamic principles. Additionally, the Qur'an offers comfort, hope, and tranquility to those seeking direction in their lives.

In conclusion, the overall context of the Qur'an's meaning and message involves a comprehensive understanding of its historical, linguistic, cultural, and spiritual aspects. The Qur'an is not merely a sacred text; it is also a guiding light that inspires and directs humanity in every aspect of their lives. By understanding the overall context of the Qur'an's meaning and message, Muslims can delve into the



depth and richness of Islamic teachings and apply them in daily life to achieve true happiness and success.

### **Conclusion**

The Qur'an, as Islam's primary sacred text, serves as an ultimate guide for Muslims, offering spiritual and practical direction. A profound understanding of its teachings necessitates a deep dive into its linguistic and grammatical intricacies. Key to this is the analysis of Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah (nominal quantity) and Dilalah Jumlah Fi'liyyah (verbal quantity), which are crucial for uncovering the Qur'an's deeper meanings. Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah focuses on the number of nouns (*ism*) in a verse, where singular forms, like "Ahad" (The One), emphasize divine unity, while plural forms, such as "al-Asmā' al-Ḥusnā" (The Most Beautiful Names), signify God's vastness and majesty. This analysis provides insight into the essence and attributes of the Divine.

Similarly, Dilalah Jumlah Fi'liyyah examines the quantity and form of verbs (*fi'il*), revealing the time, state, or action conveyed. For instance, imperative verbs (*amr*) indicate clear commands, while different tenses—past (*māḍi*), present/future (*muḍāri*), or future (*mustaqbal*)—establish the chronology of events. This helps in understanding divine directives and narratives. The relationship between Ismiyyah and Fi'liyyah is also vital. Nouns and verbs often reinforce each other's meanings, showcasing concepts like universalism and the interconnectedness of individuals and society. For example, linking "taqwa" (piety) with "belief" demonstrates that true devotion goes beyond outward acts, requiring inner conviction. The use of plural forms in both nouns and verbs frequently highlights collective responsibility and solidarity within the community.

Furthermore, a full appreciation of the Qur'an's meaning requires considering its historical and cultural context. Revealed in 7th-century Arabia to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), the Qur'an's messages—such as monotheism and ethical principles—were revolutionary for a polytheistic society. Understanding the specific customs, social structures, and linguistic nuances of that era, including how quantity was perceived, prevents narrow interpretations and ensures the timeless relevance of the Qur'anic message. Ultimately, the overall context of the Qur'an's meaning and message is comprehensive, integrating historical, linguistic, cultural, and spiritual dimensions. It is a divine revelation meant to guide humanity towards happiness and success. By meticulously analyzing aspects like Dilalah Jumlah Ismiyyah and Fi'liyyah within their broader contexts, readers can unlock the profound wisdom and ethical values embedded in the Qur'an, enabling a richer and more accurate understanding of Islam.

### **Declaration of competing interest**

There are no known conflicts of interest.

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