

The Impact of Knowledge and Exposure to Mutawatir Qiraat on Fiqh Laws among Islamic Scholars in Terengganu

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ABSTRACT

The Quran is a guide for Muslims that contains a thousand comprehensive instructions and guidance that can regulate human life in this world and the hereafter. It is a unique heavenly book where its structure, arrangement and content are Divine revelations that have been preserved and guaranteed throughout time. The historical sequence shows the disagreements in the reading of the Quran starting from the time of the Prophet S.A.W until the time of the Tabi'in and ending in the time of Ibn al-Jazari who succeeded in collecting ten Qiraats that have mutawatir status. The phenomenon of the Quran as the greatest miracle of the end-time people is apparently like a magnet that always attracts human interest to study and examine the content of its meaning and truth. Therefore, the overall results of this study show a significant impact on the confusion about the implications of wajh qiraat on fiqh law among Islamic scholars in Terengganu. The findings of this study show that all factors based on the fiqh relevance factor (0.93) have the highest impact, followed by the exposure factor (0.89), difference (0.80), role (0.55), aspect of difference (0.54), qiraat fuqaha (0.49), exposure of knowledge (0.43), sharing of knowledge (0.41) and knowledge (0.32). This effectiveness shows that the factors of difference, role, relevance of fiqh, qiraat fuqaha, exposure, information, aspect of difference, scientists, exposure of knowledge and sharing of knowledge, are very important in influencing the knowledge and understanding of Qiraat.

Keywords: Knowledge, Exposure, Fiqh Law, Structural Equation Modeling (SEM)

INTRODUCTION

Qiraat mutawatir refers to the recitation of the Qur'an that is transmitted continuously and consecutively through the narration of many narrators so that it is impossible for them to agree on a lie; it maintains the recognized variations of the reading (lafz, harakat, izhar, and morphological variations) that sometimes change the nuances of the meaning of the text. In the fiqh tradition, these variations of meaning can affect the istinbat of law - especially in verses that are the evidence for a religious or muamalah law. Modern studies show a close relationship between the understanding of qiraat and the legal output by jurists. Based on a literature study and several local studies, the pattern of exposure to qiraat knowledge in Terengganu can be described as follows: (1) pondok institutions, madrasahs and universities (for example UniSZA and state religious institutions) teach qiraat but the practical focus is more on tilawah; (2) teaching qiraat methodology in the context of usul al-fiqh and tafsir is still not universal; (3) there is an initiative to study Terengganu manuscripts that display local reading traditions, helping to put the historical context of reading in this state. Local manuscript studies also show the existence of variations of reading that can provide input to local tafsir and fiqh.

The impact of mutawatir recitation on fiqh law occurs through several main mechanisms:

- 1) Vowelisation and morphological changes in lexical meaning: Reading differences affecting vowels or hamzahs can change the meaning of a verse (a common example in the debate on ablution or hudud) - thus opening up or limiting legal arguments. Studies have shown that differences in qiraat can produce variations in interpretation that are relevant for ijtihad.

- 2) Syntactic differences in general/special variations: Changes in the structure of a reading can change whether a text is general (amm) or special (khass), and this has implications for who the law applies to. The literature shows the important role of qiraat in this issue.
- 3) The relationship between qiraat, tafsir and hadith: Mutawatir qiraat reinforces a particular reading that is also reinforced by the narrations of the sunnah; when in sync with the hadith or practice of the salaf, the reading becomes a strong basis for inferring legal rules. Methodological studies have emphasized this relationship and the importance of evaluating qiraat alongside other sources.

Based on a synthesis of local and regional studies, several real implications can be identified:

- 1) The quality of ijtiḥad increases when scholars master qiraat: Scholars who understand the variations in reading are able to refer to texts with a wider scope of meaning - producing more argumentative and contextual fatwas. Studies in the region show a positive correlation between mastery of qiraat and the fluency of fiqh arguments.
- 2) Changes in attitudes towards the diversity of school views: Exposure to qiraat encourages caution and appreciation for differences of opinion (ikhtilaf) as scholars are aware that the texts themselves contain variations. This softens the tendency to homogenize local law on non-qat'ie issues.
- 3) Practical challenges - confusion and misapplication: Confusion arises when teaching qiraat is only recitation without a background in usul and tafsir - encouraging literal interpretation of readings that may not convey different legal meanings. Local studies report moderate levels of mastery and recommendations for strengthening usul al-qiraat education.
- 4) The issue of determining the source text for fatwas: In the presence of different qiraats that are both mutawatir, scholars need to choose a methodological approach (e.g. choosing a more authentic reading according to the sanad, or a reading that is consistent with classical Arabic customs) - this decision has a direct impact on fiqh decisions. Theoretical studies discuss these criteria.

Mutawatir qiraat has clear implications for the process of ijtiḥad and the determination of fiqh law. In Terengganu, exposure to solid qiraat knowledge has the potential to improve the quality of fiqh arguments and foster an attitude of openness to disagreement, while superficial exposure or focusing only on tilawah can lead to confusion and inaccurate application of law. To maximize benefits, there needs to be integration of qiraat education with usul fiqh, documentation of local reading traditions, and specific training for fatwa issuers. Therefore, this study identifies the effectiveness of knowledge and exposure on confusion about the implications of wajh qiraat on fiqh law among Islamic scholars in Terengganu.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method used is quantitative and uses research instruments that have been adapted according to the suitability of factors Difference, Role, Relevance of Fiqh, Qiraat of the Fuqaha, Disclosure, Information, Aspects of Difference, Scientists, Disclosure Knowledge and Knowledge Sharing and Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law among Islamic scholars in Terengganu. Data were analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with the help of the IBM-SPSS-AMOS version 24.0 program. SEM is formed with two (2) main models namely Measurement Model and Structural Model. Before the SEM test is performed, an adaptation test should be conducted to ensure that the indicators tested truly represent the construct being measured (Chik, Abdullah, Ismail & Mohd Noor, 2024; Chik & Abdullah, 2022; Hair et al., 2006; Schumacker & Lomax, 2004).

FINDINGS

There are two (2) types of output when running the SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) procedure, namely graphic output and text output. The graphical output produces standardized regression values and unstandardized regression values between constructs. Running the SEM procedure produces standardized regression values and unstandardized regression values.

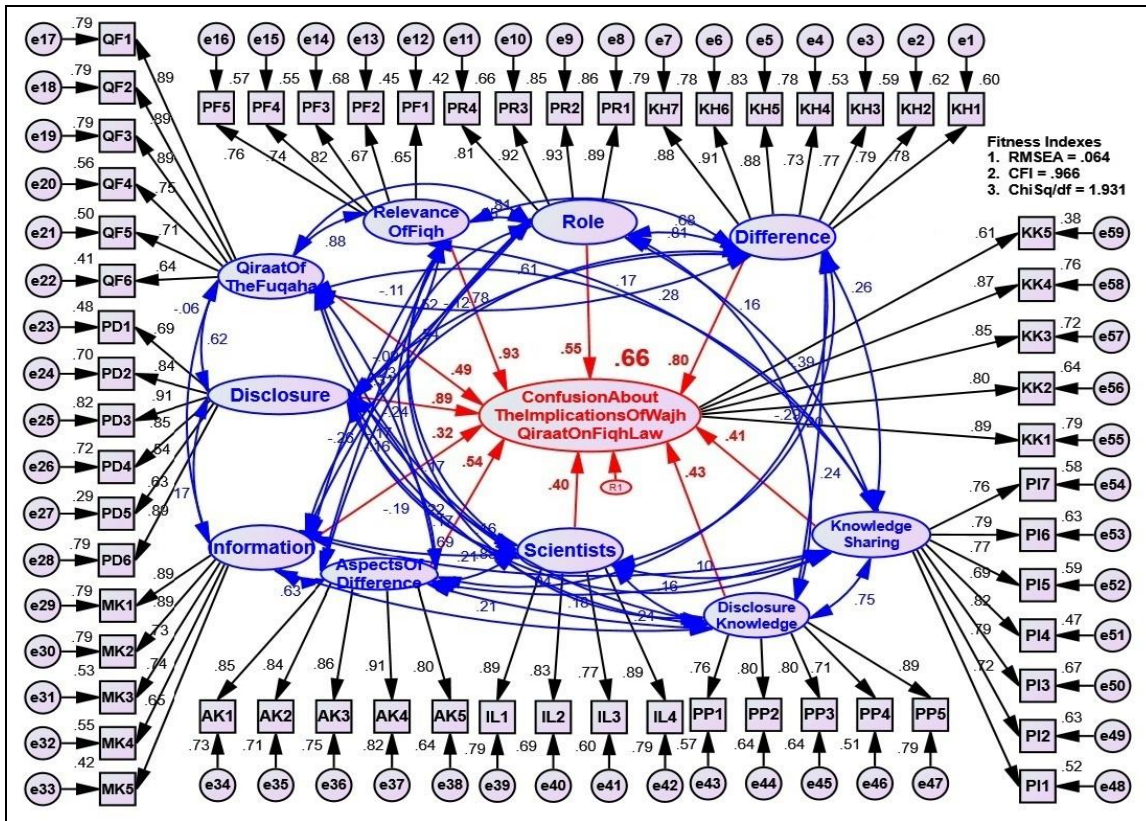


Figure 1. Standardized Regression Values

The R^2 value for the Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL) is 0.66. This shows 10 predictor constructs in the model (one headed arrow) which are Difference (DF), Role (RO), Relevance of Fiqh (RF), Qiraat of the Fuqaha (QF), Disclosure (DI), Information (IF), Aspects of Difference (AD), Scientists (SC), Disclosure Knowledge (DK) and Knowledge Sharing (KS) contributed as much as 66 percent (%) to Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL) among the population in this study.

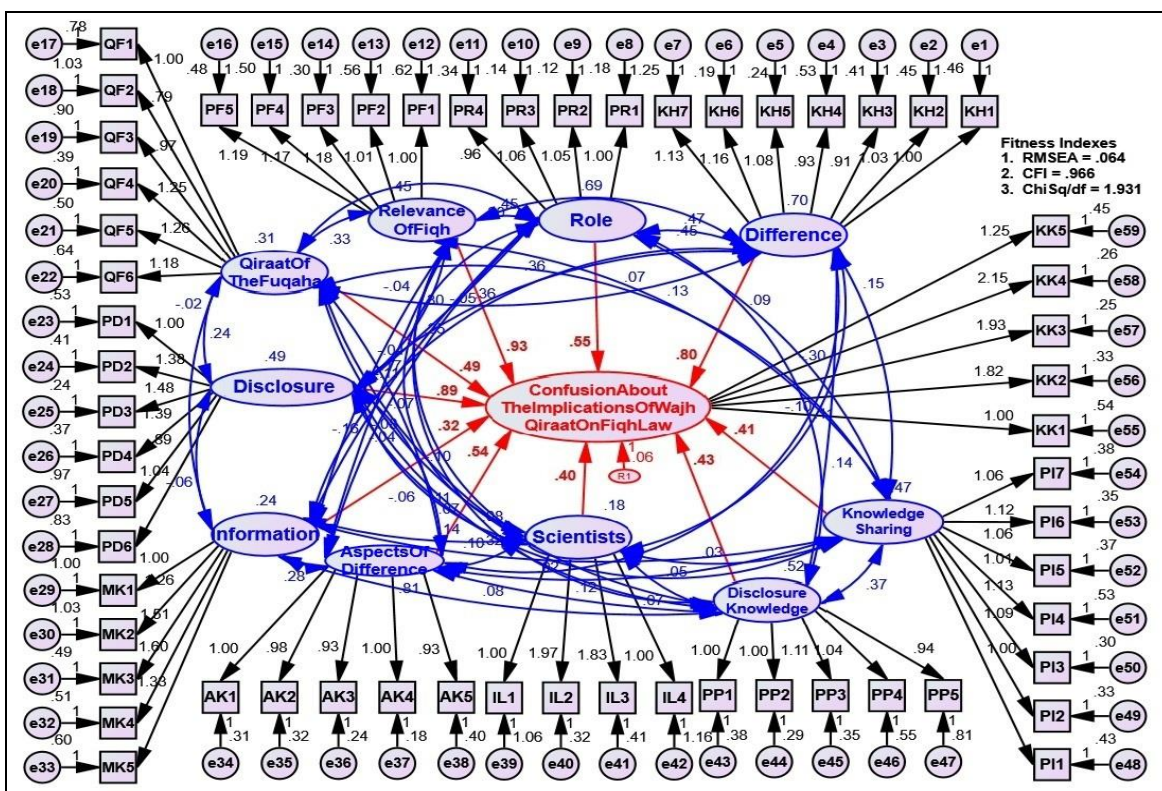


Figure 2. Unstandardized Regression Values

The regression equation for Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL) is:

$$\text{CIWQFL} = 0.80\text{DF} + 0.55\text{RO} + 0.93\text{RF} + 0.49\text{QF} + 0.89\text{DI} + 0.32\text{IF} + 0.54\text{AD} + 0.40\text{SC} + 0.43\text{DK} + 0.41\text{KS} \quad (R^2 = 0.66 = 66 \%).$$

Based on Figure 2 above, the double-headed arrow is the correlation value between two independent variables and the result of this correlation value indicates that the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) model that was built is valid based on the construct, because there is no multicollinearity problem.

1. The correlation between two independent, namely the correlation between Difference (DF) with Role (RO) results in a value of 0.68, with Relevance of Fiqh (RF) results in a value of 0.61, with Qiraat of the Fuqaha (QF) results in a value of 0.70, with Disclosure (DI) results in a value of 0.61, with Information (IF) results in a value of 0.12, with Aspects of Difference (AD) results in a value of -0.39, with Scientists (SC) results in a value of -0.29, with Disclosure Knowledge (DK) results in a value of 0.24 and with Knowledge Sharing (KS) results in a value of 0.26.
2. Correlation between Role (RO) with Relevance of Fiqh (RF) results in a value of 0.61, with Qiraat of the Fuqaha (QF) results in a value of 0.65, with Disclosure (DI) results in a value of 0.52, with Information (IF) results in a value of 0.09, with Aspects of Difference (AD) results in a value of -0.23, with Scientists (SC) results in a value of -0.31, with Disclosure Knowledge (DK) results in a value of 0.16 and with Knowledge Sharing (KS) results in a value of 0.20.
3. Correlation between Relevance of Fiqh (RF) with Qiraat of the Fuqaha (QF) results in a value of 0.68, with Disclosure (DI) results in a value of 0.53, with Information (IF) results in a value of -0.13, with Aspects of Difference (AD) results in a value of -0.26, with Scientists (SC) results in a value of -0.24, with Disclosure Knowledge (DK) results in a value of 0.23 and with Knowledge Sharing (KS) results in a value of 0.28.
4. Correlation between Qiraat of the Fuqaha (QF) with Disclosure (DI) results in a value of 0.62, with Information (IF) results in a value of -0.06, with Aspects of Difference (AD) results in a value of -0.17, with Scientists (SC) results in a value of -0.16, with Disclosure Knowledge (DK) results in a value of 0.18 and with Knowledge Sharing (KS) results in a value of 0.17.
5. Correlation between Disclosure (DI) with Information (IF) results in a value of -0.17, with Aspects of Difference (AD) results in a value of -0.17, with Scientists (SC) results in a value of -0.19, with Disclosure Knowledge (DK) results in a value of 0.10 and with Knowledge Sharing (KS) results in a value of 0.21.
6. Correlation between Information (IF) with Aspects of Difference (AD) results in a value of 0.63, with Scientists (SC) results in a value of 0.69, with Disclosure Knowledge (DK) results in a value of 0.21 and with Knowledge Sharing (KS) results in a value of 0.16.
7. Correlation between Aspects of Differences (AD) with Scientists (SC) results in a value of 0.63, with Disclosure Knowledge (DK) results in a value of 0.18 and with Knowledge Sharing (KS) results in a value of 0.16.
8. Correlation between Scientists (SC) with Disclosure Knowledge (DK) results in a value of 0.24 and with Knowledge Sharing (KS) results in a value of 0.10.
9. Correlation between Disclosure Knowledge (DK) with Knowledge Sharing (KS) results in a value of 0.05.

Table 1 from Figure 2 above, shows the results of direct effect hypothesis testing for Difference (DF), Role (RO), Relevance of Fiqh (RF), Qiraat of the Fuqaha (QF), Disclosure (DI), Information (IF), Aspects of Difference (AD), Scientists (SC), Disclosure Knowledge (DK) and Knowledge Sharing (KS) (independent variable) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL) (dependent variable).

Table 1 Hypothesis of Direct Effect Between Constructs

Direct Effects Hypothesis	P	Decision
H ₁ : Difference (DF) has a significant effect Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL).	***	Supported
H ₂ : Role (RO) has a significant effect Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL).	***	Supported
H ₃ : Relevance of Fiqh (RF) has a significant effect Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL).	***	Supported
H ₄ : Qiraat of the Fuqaha (QF) has a significant effect Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL).	***	Supported
H ₅ : Disclosure (DI) has a significant effect Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL).	***	Supported
H ₆ : Information (IF) has a significant effect Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL).	***	Supported
H ₇ : Aspects of Difference (AD) has a significant effect Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL).	0.016	Supported
H ₈ : Scientists (SC) has a significant effect Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL).	0.029	Supported
H ₉ : Disclosure Knowledge (DK) has a significant effect Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL).	***	Supported
H ₁₀ : Knowledge Sharing (KS) has a significant effect Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL).	***	Supported

Analysis Effect of Difference (DF) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Based on the analysis of Figure 2 above and Table 2 below shows that Difference (DF) has a significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). The estimated regression weight (β) is 0.800, the significance level is 0.000 (Estimate = 0.800, S. E. = 0.100, C. R. = 8.003, Label = Significant). The results of this study show that Difference (DF) has a positive and significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). Therefore, when Difference (DF) increases by 1 unit, an increase also occurs by 0.800 units on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL) among Islamic scholars in Terengganu. Therefore, the testing of hypothesis **H₁** in this study is supported based on the observed data.

Table 2 Regression Coefficient Value, Probability (p) Difference (DF) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Construct		Construct	Estimate	S. E.	C. R.	P	Label
CIWQFL	<-	DF	0.800	0.100	8.003	***	Significant

Analysis Effect of Role (RO) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Based on the analysis of Figure 2 above and Table 3 below shows that Role (RO) has a significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). The estimated regression weight (β) is 0.545, the significance level is 0.000 (Estimate = 0.545, S. E. = 0.154, C. R. = 3.534, Label = Significant). The results of this study show that Role (RO) has a positive and significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). Therefore, when Role (RO) increases by 1 unit, an increase also occurs by 0.545 units on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL) among Islamic scholars in Terengganu. Therefore, the testing of hypothesis **H₂** in this study is supported based on the observed data.

Table 3 Regression Coefficient Value, Probability (p) Difference (DF) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Construct		Construct	Estimate	S. E.	C. R.	P	Label
CIWQFL	<-	RO	0.545	0.154	3.534	***	Significant

Analysis Effect of Relevance of Fiqh (RF) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Based on the analysis of Figure 2 above and Table 4 below shows that Relevance of Fiqh (RF) has a significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). The estimated regression weight (β) is 0.927, the significance level is 0.000 (Estimate = 0.927, S. E. = 0.054, C. R. = 17.239, Label = Significant). The results of this study show that Relevance of Fiqh (RF) has a positive and significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). Therefore, when Relevance of Fiqh (RF) increases by 1 unit, an increase also occurs by 0.927 units on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL) among Islamic scholars in Terengganu. Therefore, the testing of hypothesis **H₃** in this study is supported based on the observed data.

Table 4 Regression Coefficient Value, Probability (p) Relevance of Fiqh (RF) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Construct		Construct	Estimate	S. E.	C. R.	P	Label
CIWQFL	<-	RF	0.927	0.054	17.239	***	Significant

Analysis Effect of Qiraat of the Fuqaha (QF) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Based on the analysis of Figure 2 above and Table 5 below shows that Qiraat of the Fuqaha (QF) has a significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). The estimated regression weight (β) is 0.491, the significance level is 0.000 (Estimate = 0.491, S. E. = 0.039, C. R. = 12.724, Label = Significant). The results of this study show that Qiraat of the Fuqaha (QF) has a positive and significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). Therefore, when Qiraat of the Fuqaha (QF) increases by 1 unit, an increase also occurs by 0.491 units on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL) among Islamic scholars in Terengganu. Therefore, the testing of hypothesis **H₄** in this study is supported based on the observed data.

Table 5 Regression Coefficient Value, Probability (p) Qiraat of the Fuqaha (QF) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Construct		Construct	Estimate	S. E.	C. R.	P	Label
CIWQFL	<-	QF	0.491	0.039	12.724	***	Significant

Analysis Effect of Disclosure (DI) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Based on the analysis of Figure 2 above and Table 6 below shows that Disclosure (DI) has a significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). The estimated regression weight (β) is 0.894, the significance level is 0.000 (Estimate = 0.894, S. E. = 0.114, C. R. = 7.813, Label = Significant). The results of this study show that Disclosure (DI) has a positive and significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). Therefore, when Disclosure (DI) increases by 1 unit, an increase also occurs by 0.894 units on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL) among Islamic scholars in Terengganu. Therefore, the testing of hypothesis **H₅** in this study is supported based on the observed data.

Table 6 Regression Coefficient Value, Probability (p) Disclosure (DI) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Construct		Construct	Estimate	S. E.	C. R.	P	Label
CIWQFL	<-	DI	0.894	0.114	7.813	***	Significant

Analysis Effect of Information (IF) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Based on the analysis of Figure 2 above and Table 7 below shows that Information (IF) has a significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). The estimated regression weight (β) is 0.320, the significance level is 0.000 (Estimate = 0.320, S. E. = 0.060, C. R. = 5.358, Label = Significant). The results of this study show that Information (IF) has a positive and significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). Therefore, when Information (IF) increases by 1 unit, an increase also occurs by 0.320 units on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL) among Islamic scholars in Terengganu. Therefore, the testing of hypothesis H_6 in this study is supported based on the observed data.

Table 7 Regression Coefficient Value, Probability (p) Information (IF) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Construct		Construct	Estimate	S. E.	C. R.	P	Label
CIWQFL	<-	IF	0.320	0.060	5.358	***	Significant

Analysis Effect of Aspects of Difference (AD) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Based on the analysis of Figure 2 above and Table 8 below shows that Aspects of Difference (AD) has a significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). The estimated regression weight (β) is 0.543, the significance level is 0.016 (Estimate = 0.543, S. E. = 0.226, C. R. = 2.403, Label = Significant). The results of this study show that Aspects of Difference (AD) has a positive and significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). Therefore, when Aspects of Difference (AD) increases by 1 unit, an increase also occurs by 0.543 units on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL) among Islamic scholars in Terengganu. Therefore, the testing of hypothesis H_7 in this study is supported based on the observed data.

Table 8 Regression Coefficient Value, Probability (p) Aspects of Difference (AD) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Construct		Construct	Estimate	S. E.	C. R.	P	Label
CIWQFL	<-	AD	0.543	0.226	2.403	0.016	Significant

Analysis Effect of Scientists (SC) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Based on the analysis of Figure 2 above and Table 9 below shows that Scientists (SC) has a significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). The estimated regression weight (β) is 0.399, the significance level is 0.029 (Estimate = 0.399, S. E. = 0.183, C. R. = 2.180, Label = Significant). The results of this study show that Scientists (SC) has a positive and significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). Therefore, when Scientists (SC) increases by 1 unit, an increase also occurs by 0.399 units on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL) among Islamic scholars in Terengganu. Therefore, the testing of hypothesis H_8 in this study is supported based on the observed data.

Table 9 Regression Coefficient Value, Probability (p) Scientists (SC) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Construct		Construct	Estimate	S. E.	C. R.	P	Label
CIWQFL	<-	SC	0.399	0.183	2.180	0.029	Significant

Analysis Effect of Disclosure Knowledge (DK) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Based on the analysis of Figure 2 above and Table 10 below shows that Disclosure Knowledge (DK) has a Knowledge (DK) has a significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). The estimated regression weight (β) is 0.426, the significance level is 0.000 (Estimate = 0.426, S. E. = 0.059, C. R. = 7.232, Label = Significant). The results of this study show that Disclosure Knowledge (DK) has a positive and significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). Therefore, when Disclosure Knowledge (DK) increases by 1 unit, an increase also occurs by 0.426 units on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL) among Islamic scholars in Terengganu. Therefore, the testing of hypothesis H_9 in this study is supported based on the observed data.

Table 10 Regression Coefficient Value, Probability (p) Disclosure Knowledge (DK) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Construct		Construct	Estimate	S. E.	C. R.	P	Label
CIWQFL	<-	DK	0.426	0.059	7.232	***	Significant

Analysis Effect of Knowledge Sharing (KS) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Based on the analysis of Figure 2 above and Table 11 below shows that Knowledge Sharing (KS) has a significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). The estimated regression weight (β) is 0.405, the significance level is 0.000 (Estimate = 0.405, S. E. = 0.040, C. R. = 10.084, Label = Significant). The results of this study show that Knowledge Sharing (KS) has a positive and significant effect on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL). Therefore, when Knowledge Sharing (KS) increases by 1 unit, an increase also occurs by 0.405 units on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL) among Islamic scholars in Terengganu. Therefore, the testing of hypothesis H_{10} in this study is supported based on the observed data.

Table 11 Regression Coefficient Value, Probability (p) Knowledge Sharing (KS) on Confusion about the Implications of Wajh Qiraat on Fiqh Law (CIWQFL)

Construct		Construct	Estimate	S. E.	C. R.	P	Label
CIWQFL	<-	KS	0.405	0.040	10.084	***	Significant

CONCLUSION

Overall, the results of the analysis show the effectiveness of the factors of difference, role and relevance of fiqh and qiraat fuqaha among Islamic scholars in Terengganu, giving a significant impact on the understanding and implementation of Islamic law. The findings of this study show that the factor of relevance of fiqh is very impressive (0.93), followed by the factors of disclosure (0.89), difference (0.80), role (0.55), aspects of difference (0.54), qiraat of the fuqaha (0.49), disclosure knowledge (0.43), knowledge sharing (0.41), scientists (0.40) and information (0.32). The knowledge of qiraat is not only limited to the aspects of reading and tartil, but also plays an important role in understanding the meaning of the verses of the Quran which are the basis of fiqh law (Ibn al-Jazari, al-Nashr fi al-Qira'at al-'Ashr). The effectiveness of understanding the differences in the wajh of qiraat shows the breadth and flexibility of Islamic law which celebrates the diversity of views of

jurists. This difference reveals the breadth of Allah's mercy in the enactment of laws and gives scholars room to adapt ijihad to local realities (al-Qurtubi, al-Jami' li Ahkam al-Qur'an). In the context of the state of Terengganu, the role of scholars who understand various wajh qiraat has helped ensure that fatwas and legal views are produced with deeper arguments, sourced from various texts.

From the perspective of the relevance of fiqh and qiraat, the study found that knowledge of qiraat plays a major role in determining differences in law. For example, the reading “بُرُءُوسِكُمْ وَأَمْسَحُوا” (al-Ma'idah: 6) with the difference between kasrah and fathah of the letter ba' has given rise to two different legal understandings among jurists - whether it is enough to wipe part of the head or the whole (al-Tabari, Jami' al-Bayan fi Ta'wil al-Qur'an). This kind of understanding provides guidance to local scholars in making legal decisions by taking into account the harmony between the reading, meaning and legal context. In addition, the exposure and sharing of qiraat knowledge among Islamic scholars in Terengganu still needs to be strengthened so that confusion regarding the implications of wajh qiraat can be minimized. This confusion often stems from a lack of knowledge or misinterpretation of the meaning of different readings. Efforts to strengthen the knowledge of qiraat through tafsir lectures, turath studies, and scientific courses are very important to ensure the continuity of the authentic and authoritative Islamic scholarly tradition (al-Suyuti, al-Itqan fi 'Ulm al-Qur'an).

In conclusion, it can be concluded that the knowledge of qiraat has direct implications for the development of jurisprudence and ijihad methodology. Islamic scholars in Terengganu who master qiraat are able to understand legal verses more broadly and deeply, while also producing fatwas and interpretations that are in line with the maqasid syariah and the context of the local community. Therefore, the integration of qiraat knowledge in fiqh and usul education needs to be made the main agenda so that future generations of scholars can continue the tradition of Islamic scholarship that is based on true and balanced understanding.

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