

Melodi Ilahi: Tracing The Role of Music in Surah As-Syu'ara

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Abstract

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Surah As-Syu'ara in the Qur'an contains a profound discussion on music, including the mention of terms related to music, the use of songs and chants, and the role of musical instruments within the context of the verses. This study aims to explore the role of music in Islam through the lens of Surah As-Syu'ara, delving into the meanings of the related verses and the interpretations of scholars and Muslim intellectuals. This study employed a qualitative approach, focusing on textual analysis of Surah As-Syu'ara in the Qur'an. The analysis shows that music in Surah As-Syu'ara serves as a means of praising and honouring Allah, a tool for conveying divine messages, and a source of comfort and peace for the soul. Music is also found in the stories of the lives of the prophets, such as Prophet Musa, Ibrahim, and Shu'ayb. The implications for contemporary Muslim life include the role of music in religious practices, its use as a means of da'wah, and the challenges and debates surrounding music in Islam. Exploring the role of music in Surah As-Syu'ara is expected to enrich the understanding of music's position within the Islamic tradition and its contribution to the harmony of the human soul through divine melodies.

1. INTRODUCTION

Music has been an integral part of Islamic tradition since its early days. However, its presence within Islamic religious practice has often been the subject of complex debate. On one hand, some views strongly reject the use of music in religious practice, arguing that music can divert believers from focusing on worshipping Allah. On the other hand, many Muslim thinkers and scholars accept and even use music as a medium to draw closer to the Creator (Jamil, 2022).

Surah Ash-Shu'ara, which means "*The Poets*," is one of the chapters in the Qur'an that discusses art and creative expression (Faqih, 2014). This surah highlights the role of poets in society, describing how their works can influence people's morality and spirituality. It also provides guidance on using art for virtuous purposes while warning against the misuse of art that can lead people astray.

In this context, music as a form of art holds significant relevance. This study aims to explore the role of music in Islam through the lens of Surah Ash-Shu'ara by examining the meanings of the related verses and the interpretations of scholars and Muslim intellectuals. By understanding Islam's view on art and music, it is hoped that readers will gain deeper insights into

how music can be used positively in alignment with Islamic values (Lutfi, 2022).

An exploration of verses that mention terms related to music, the use of singing and chanting, and the role of musical instruments is expected to uncover the meaning of music in Surah Ash-Shu'ara. Furthermore, examining the stories of prophets in this chapter that involve musical elements will enrich our understanding of the place of music in the Islamic tradition. Ultimately, this article seeks to contribute to harmonizing the human soul through divine melodies.

2. METHODS

This study employed a qualitative approach focusing on textual analysis of *Surah Ash-Shu'ara* in the Qur'an. The research was carried out through the following stages:

a. Literature Review

At this stage, the literature was thoroughly explored and reviewed, including Qur'anic exegesis (*tafsir*), books on music in Islam, and scholarly journals discussing the relationship between the Qur'an and music.

b. Actual Analysis

Surah Ash-Shu'ara was analyzed in depth to identify musical elements, such as rhythm, rhyme, and linguistic style. Musical concepts within Islamic tradition guided the analysis (Kusumastuti & Khoiron, 2019).

c. Interpretation and Discussion

The findings from the textual analysis were then interpreted and discussed to understand the significance of music in conveying divine messages within *Surah Ash-Shu'ara*. This stage also involved comparisons with the thoughts of classical and contemporary scholars.

d. Article Composition

The results from the previous stages were synthesized and compiled into a scholarly article titled "*Divine Melody: Tracing the Role of Music in Surah Ash-Shu'ara*" (Sari et al., 2022).

Through this qualitative approach and systematic research process, the study aims to provide a deeper understanding of the role of music in *Surah Ash-Shu'ara* and its implications for spirituality within Islamic teachings.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Surah Ash-Shu'ara is one of the chapters in the Qur'an that is rich in musical nuance. Unlike other surahs that tend to be more prosaic, this surah features a beautiful linguistic style, with extensive use of rhythm and rhyme. This raises questions about music's significance in delivering divine messages (Fikri, 2014).

An analysis of *Surah Ash-Shu'ara* reveals that the Qur'an strategically employs musical elements to enhance the communication of its teachings. One clear example is the use of repeated sounds (rhyme) and distinct rhythm, as seen in the following verses:

وَمَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ أَجْرٍ إِنْ أَجْرِيَ إِلَّا عَلَى رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

"And I do not ask you for any reward for it; my reward is only from the Lord of the worlds." (Qur'an, Ash-Shu'ara: 109)

The repetition of the words "أَجْرٍ" and "عَلَى" in the verses above creates a beautiful rhythm that influences both the recitation and the comprehension of the message being conveyed. In addition, the strong use of rhyme is also evident, for example in the verse:

فَأَنْجَيْنَاهُ وَمَنْ مَعَهُ فِي الْفُلِّ الْمَشْحُونِ

"So We saved Noah and those with him in the laden ship." (Qur'an, Ash-Shu'ara: 119)

The word "الْمَشْحُونِ" at the end of the verse rhymes with "فَأَنْجَيْنَاهُ" at the beginning, creating a harmonious flow that strengthens the message being conveyed.

Interestingly, the use of musical elements in *Surah Ash-Shu'ara* is not merely for beautifying the language, but also serves to strengthen the delivery of core teachings (Handayani et al., 2014). For instance, the repetition of rhythm and rhyme is used to emphasize the meaning of *tawhid* (the oneness of God), as seen in the verse:

فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا

"So fear Allah and obey me." (Qur'an, Ash-Shu'ara: 163)

The use of the phrases " فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ " and "أَطِيعُوا" with their distinctive rhythm creates a profound impression and reinforces the message of God's oneness.

Moreover, musical elements are also employed to convey moral messages and the stories of the prophets. For example, in recounting the story of Prophet Noah, *Surah Ash-Shu'ara* uses rhythmic and rhyming patterns to strengthen the message of the importance of faith, patience, and piety. The discussion includes the following points:

a. Historical and Social Context

Surah Ash-Shu'ara was revealed in Makkah, before Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) migrated to Madinah. Therefore, this surah is categorized as a Makki surah. Historically, the Makkah period represents the early phase of the Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) struggle to spread the teachings of Islam. The social conditions in Makkah then were still deeply influenced by polytheism (worship of multiple gods). (FAQIH, 2014)

Several historical contexts found in *Surah as-Syu'ara* include:

a). The Quraysh's Rejection of Tawhid

This surah emphasizes the concept of the oneness of God (tawhid), as taught by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), but it faced strong rejection from the Quraysh people of Makkah, who still worshipped multiple gods.

b). Resistance Against the Teachings of Past Prophets

The surah recounts the stories of past prophets, such as Moses, Abraham, Noah, and others, who also faced rejection and opposition from their respective communities (Arifian & Djasuli, 2024).

c). Idolatry Practices

At that time, many people in Makkah still practiced idol worship, which was later criticized and prohibited by Islamic teachings.

d). Use of Musical Instruments in Arab Culture

Some verses of this surah mention the use of musical instruments, such as the gambus and trumpet, which were part of Arab society's traditions and culture at that time.

b. Moral and Social Messages

Truth and Justice: *Surah as-Shu'ara* emphasises the importance of truth and justice in society. Through the stories of the prophets, this surah teaches that truth must be upheld despite opposition and difficulties.

The Importance of Faith: This surah encourages Muslims to remain steadfast despite facing opposition and challenges. This message is highly relevant for Muslims who encounter difficulties in spreading the teachings of Islam (Hanifah et al., 2023).

c. Music in Islamic Tradition

a). Definition of Music in Islam

Music in Islam is a complex topic that often sparks debate among scholars and Muslim communities. The definition of music within the context of Islam encompasses various aspects, including religious, cultural, and traditional perspectives. This study aims to explore the role of music in Islam through the lens of *Surah As-Syu'ara*, examining the meanings of related verses as

well as the interpretations of Islamic scholars and intellectuals (Wulandari et al., 2019).

1). Sharia Perspective on Music

Controversies and Differences of Opinion: In Islam, views on music vary depending on different interpretations of sharia law. Some scholars regard music as discouraged or haram (forbidden), while others permit music within certain contexts. These views are often based on interpretations of Qur'anic verses and hadiths related to music and entertainment (Sumarjoko & Ulfa, 2018).

Verses and Hadiths: The Qur'an and the hadiths of Prophet Muhammad (SAW) do not explicitly forbid music; however, several verses and hadiths that some scholars interpret as indicating discomfort with music are often associated with music. For example, hadiths that mention the prohibition of "*laghwi*" (useless entertainment) and the depiction of deviation from religious teachings are often associated with music.

2). History and Development of Music in Islam

Early Islamic History of Music: In the early years of Islam, music had a limited place, often associated with pre-Islamic culture or foreign influences. However, music and poetry remained integral to the social and cultural life of the Arabs.

Development of Music during the Caliphates: During the Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphates, music experienced significant development. Classical Arab music, with various genres and forms, began to be recognized and accepted within Muslim society. Islamic scholars and intellectuals such as Al-Farabi and Ibn Sina wrote about the theory and aesthetics of music, emphasizing its importance in cultural and intellectual contexts.

Contemporary Islamic Music Traditions: In contemporary Islam, music takes various forms, including nasheed (songs without musical instruments) and music with religious lyrics. Musical practices vary across the Muslim world, with some communities more accepting of music as part of daily life, while others are more cautious in its use (Pratama & Annisa, 2023).

3). Definition of Music in the Context of Islamic Culture

Music as a Cultural Expression: In the context of Islamic culture, music is often seen as a rich form of cultural expression, reflecting the values, history, and experiences of the Muslim community. Traditional music such as Qawwali in Pakistan or Sufi songs in Turkey holds an important place in cultural and religious practices.

Music and Worship: In some Islamic traditions, music is used in worship or religious ceremonies. For example, in Sufi dance or dhikr rituals, music serves to reach certain spiritual conditions and deepen the worship experience.

Nasheed and Islamic Music: Nasheed is a form of Islamic music typically sung without instruments or with minimal instrumentation. Nasheed is often used to convey religious messages, educate, and entertain, and is considered a form of music consistent with Islamic principles (Wildan, 2018).

b). Views of Scholars and Intellectuals on Music

Islamic scholars and intellectuals have varying opinions on music, often reflecting different interpretations of Islamic teachings as well as social and cultural contexts. Below is a summary of the main perspectives from various scholars regarding music:

1). General Perspectives

Conservative View: Some conservative scholars argue that music is generally haram (forbidden) in Islam. They base this view on several hadiths that are believed to indicate disapproval of music and entertainment seen as futile. For example, there are hadiths mentioning that people will adopt music and musical instruments as a form of pleasure, which may distract

them from religious obligations.

Moderate View: Other scholars adopt a more moderate approach, permitting music with certain limitations. They may allow music in contexts that do not conflict with Islamic teachings, such as music that does not contain negative lyrics or is used for educational or non-excessive entertainment purposes (Fibria, 2023).

Liberal View: Some scholars and intellectuals have a more liberal view of music. They consider that music can be acceptable when used in a good way and within Islam's ethical limits. They focus on the intention and context of music, viewing it as a tool that can enhance spiritual and emotional experiences.

2). Views Based on Hadiths and the Qur'an

Hadiths on Music: Hadiths regarding music often serve as a point of contention. Some hadiths explicitly prohibit or criticize music and musical instruments, while others are more ambiguous. Hadiths mentioning "laghwi" (useless entertainment) are often associated with music, though interpretations can vary.

The Qur'an and Music: The Qur'an does not explicitly prohibit music. However, some verses that refer to worldly pleasures and distractions from worship are often interpreted as a stance on music. This creates room for varying interpretations among scholars (Fibria, 2023).

3). Historical and Cultural Perspectives

Classical Scholars: Historically, some classical scholars, such as Imam Al-Ghazali and Ibn Hazm, held different views on music. Al-Ghazali, in his writings, acknowledged that music could have a positive spiritual impact if used appropriately. Ibn Hazm, on the other hand, defended the right of music as a legitimate form of art and recognized its role in culture.

Music in the Sufi Tradition: In Sufi tradition, music plays an important role as a tool for achieving spiritual depth and contemplation. Sufi music, including dance and singing, is used in dhikr rituals to help attain specific spiritual states. This view suggests that music can have a profound spiritual dimension in specific contexts.

4). Contemporary Views

Contemporary Scholars: Contemporary Islamic scholars tend to adopt a more flexible approach to music, often considering social and cultural changes. They may distinguish between different forms of music and its use in various contexts, such as music for education, personal development, or positive entertainment (Syafi'i, 2022).

Culture and Music: In many Muslim communities, music is an important part of culture and daily life. Contemporary scholars often consider the cultural and social aspects of music and its contribution to society.

c). Analysis of Verses on Music in Surah As-Syuara

1). Verses Related to Art and Music

In the Qur'an, there are several verses related to music, one of which is found in Surah As-Syuara (26:224-227). The following is an analysis of these verses:

وَالشُّعْرَاءُ يَتَّبِعُهُمُ الْغَاوُونَ

"And the poets, those who follow them are the deviators." (Qur'an As-Syuara: 224)

This verse can be interpreted as a prohibition of poetry that deviates from Islamic teachings, such as poetry that contains elements of disbelief, immorality, or deceives people.

أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّهُمْ فِي كُلِّ وَادٍ يَهِيمُونَ

"Do you not see that they wander in every valley?," (Qur'an As-Syuara: 225)

This verse can be interpreted as a critique of poets who wander aimlessly, spreading poetry that is not beneficial to the community.

"And they say what they do not do?" (Qur'an As-Syuara: 226)

This verse criticizes poets who speak eloquently but fail to practice what they preach.

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَذَكَرُوا اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا وَانْتَصَرُوا مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا ظَلَمُوا^{٢٢٥} وَسَيَعْلَمُ الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا أَيَّ مُنْقَلَبٍ يَنْقَلِبُونَ

"Except for those who believe and do righteous deeds, and remember Allah often and defend themselves after they have been wronged. And those who wronged will know to what return they will be returned."

In general, these verses in Surah As-Syuara do not explicitly forbid or permit music, but emphasize criticism of poets who deviate from Islamic teachings. A proper understanding of the context and interpretation of these verses can help clarify the Qur'anic perspective on music (Khumaedah, 2020).

d). Exegesis and Interpretations of Scholars

The following are the exegeses and interpretations of scholars concerning the verses on music in Surah As-Syuara (26:224-227):

Tafsir Ibn Kathir.

Ibnu Katsir interprets these verses as criticisms of poets who deviate from the truth, spread falsehood, and lead people astray. These poets follow their desires and lack commitment to truth.

Tafsir Al-Qurtubi (FAQIH, 2014)

Al-Qurtubi argues that these verses do not prohibit poetry outright, but only poetry that contains elements of disbelief, immorality, and deviation from Islamic teachings. Good poetry that leads people to righteousness is still permitted.

Tafsir Ar-Razi

Ar-Razi believes that these verses do not prohibit poetry in general, but rather poetry that leads to falsehood and takes people away from the truth. Poetry that contains advice, wisdom, and calls to goodness is still permissible.

Tafsir Asy-Sya'rawi

Asy-Sya'rawi interprets these verses as a critique of poets who speak well but fail to practice what they preach. They mislead people with their words but do not live according to what they say.

Tafsir Al-Maraghi

Al-Maraghi views these verses as not prohibiting art and creativity, but rather prohibiting the use of art to spread disbelief and immorality.

In general, scholars interpret these verses as criticisms of poets who deviate from Islamic teachings, but not as a blanket prohibition of poetry or art, as long as it does not contain elements contrary to Islamic teachings.

e). Meaning and Implications of the Verses

Meaning of the Verses:

Verse 224: "And the poets-those who follow them are the deviators." This verse criticizes poets who deviate from the truth and spread falsehood, leading others astray.

Verse 225: "Do you not see that they (the poets) wander in every valley?" This verse portrays the wandering of misguided poets, spreading poetry without clear purpose or benefit (Jumhadi, n.d.).

Verse 226: "And they say what they do not do." This verse emphasizes that these poets are eloquent in speech but fail to practice what they preach.

Verse 227: "Except for those who believe and do righteous deeds, and remember Allah often, and defend themselves after they have been wronged." This verse gives hope for those who

are faithful and do righteous deeds, promising them success even after facing injustice.

Implications of the Verses:

1. These verses critique the use of art, literature, and music to spread falsehoods and lead people astray.
2. They stress the importance of consistency between words and deeds, as well as commitment to truth.
3. These verses encourage the righteous, affirming that they will succeed, even after being wronged.
4. These verses can be used as guidelines for evaluating and directing art, literature, and music to align with Islamic teachings.

In conclusion, these verses emphasize that art, literature, and music should be used to spread truth and goodness, and must align with righteous practice according to Islamic teachings.

f). Meaning of Music in the Context of Surah As-Syuara

Surah As-Syuara, which focuses on the role of poets and artists, offers deep insight into the meaning of art, including music, in the spiritual and moral life of Muslims. Although music is not explicitly mentioned in this surah, the artistic elements discussed provide clues on how music can be understood in a broader context. Here are several key aspects that explain the meaning of music in the context of Surah As-Syuara:

1). Music as a Medium for Praise and Glorification of Allah

One of the prominent roles of music, as reflected in Surah Ash-Shu'ara, is its function as a medium for praising and glorifying Allah. This is evident in verse 227, which states: "And those who believe and do righteous deeds and remember Allah much, it is they who shall triumph."

The phrase "remember Allah much" in this verse can be interpreted as the practice of praising, glorifying, and invoking the names of Allah through melodious recitations. Within Islamic tradition, acts such as *dhikr* (remembrance), *nasheed*, and *qasidah* represent common spiritual expressions among Muslims, serving to exalt the divine (Wiguna, 2022).

In this context, music is not merely a form of entertainment but rather a spiritual vehicle for drawing closer to the Creator. Through melodious compositions and poetic lyrics, Muslims express gratitude, reverence, and longing for Allah. This practice aligns with the Qur'anic command to constantly remember and glorify Allah, as stated in the verse: "*And remember Allah with much remembrance. Verily, Allah is aware of all that you do.*" (Qur'an, Al-Ahzab: 41)

From a spiritual Islamic perspective, music used as a form of divine praise must remain free from elements that could distract worshippers from their devotion. The lyrics, melodies, and instruments involved must conform to Islamic values and serve the sole purpose of enhancing one's closeness to Allah.

The act of praising Allah through music is not limited to individual expression but can also take communal forms, such as group chants, rhythmic recitations, and collective singing during gatherings at mosques or religious events. Thus, music becomes a unifying force among Muslims in their efforts to exalt the greatness of the Almighty.

Consequently, music's significance in the context of Surah Ash-Shu'ara lies in its potential as an artistic means for conveying divine truths, glorifying Allah, and nurturing the spiritual life of the Muslim community. The surah reminds us that art, including music, holds immense potential to inspire and guide individuals toward righteousness, provided it is used with sincere intention and noble purpose.

2). Music as a Medium for Conveying Divine Messages

In *Surah Ash-Shu'ara*, music is portrayed not only as a means of praising and glorifying

Allah but also as a channel for conveying divine messages. This is evident in the verses that recount the stories of the prophets, wherein they utilized vocal art and melodic expressions to communicate the teachings and revelations of Allah to humankind.

Prophet Ibrahim (peace be upon him) Conveying the Message of Monotheism
For instance, verses 224–226 describe Prophet Ibrahim (peace be upon him) reminding his people not to worship idols but to worship only Allah, the One and Only God. In this context, music can be understood as an effective medium for delivering religious messages in a persuasive and emotionally resonant manner (Saefatu, n.d.).

Prophet Musa (peace be upon him) Seeking Help from Allah

Similarly, Prophet Musa (peace be upon him) employed melodic supplications to seek divine assistance in confronting the tyranny of Pharaoh, as mentioned in verse 52. Through chants of prayer and praise, he was spiritually empowered to uphold and fight for the truth.

3). Music as a Source of Comfort and Emotional Relief

Music possesses a profound capacity to influence human emotions and mental states. Across many cultures and traditions, including Islam, music is regarded as a powerful tool for entertainment, emotional solace, and the enhancement of spiritual and psychological well-being. This section explores how music functions as a source of comfort and tranquility, along with its impact on the daily and spiritual lives of Muslims.

4). Tranquility and Relaxation

Efek Menenangkan dari Melodi

Music with soft and harmonious melodies can create a calm and peaceful atmosphere. This can be particularly beneficial in reducing stress and anxiety, helping individuals to feel more relaxed. Islamic music, such as *nasheed*, performed without musical instruments or with simple accompaniment, is often used to cultivate a serene environment that supports inner peace.

For example, listening to gentle melodies while praying or before sleeping can help reduce tension and create a soothing atmosphere

Incorporating Music into Daily Routines

Music can be integrated into daily routines to foster moments of relaxation and comfort. For instance, listening to calming Islamic songs while driving, working, or engaging in everyday activities can provide a sense of tranquillity and help alleviate mental pressure.

5). Spiritual and Emotional Healing

Music in Sufi Tradition

In the Sufi tradition, music is often used in the practice of dhikr (remembrance of God) to help participants achieve spiritual depth and inner peace. With its distinctive rhythm and melody, Sufi music helps open the heart and soul to deeper spiritual experiences.

For instance, the melodies during dhikr rituals can deepen the spiritual experience and provide profound tranquillity.

Emotional Support in Times of Hardship

Music containing spiritual and reflective lyrics can provide significant emotional support for those facing difficulties or trials. Songs with messages of resilience, hope, and faith can help individuals feel closer to Allah and find comfort during challenging times.

Meaningful Islamic music can serve as a source of strength and emotional support, helping listeners feel empowered and motivated when confronting life's challenges (Anggraini, 2023).

6). Happiness

Music in Religious Celebrations

Islamic music is often used in religious celebrations such as the Prophet's birthday (Mawlid),

Eid al-Fitr, and Eid al-Adha to create an atmosphere of happiness. Cheerful praise songs and nasheeds can strengthen community members' social bonds and bring a sense of delight.

Music can enhance enthusiasm and gratitude in religious events, helping Muslims celebrate important moments with joy.

The Use of Music in Social Activities

Music can also be used in various social and community activities to strengthen social bonds and create a positive atmosphere. For example, charity concerts or community events featuring Islamic music can build solidarity and deepen relationships among community members.

7). Meditation and Contemplation

Music as a Tool for Meditation

Music with spiritual lyrics and profound melodies can be used for meditation and contemplation. Listening to meaningful Islamic music can help individuals reflect on their lives, strengthen their relationship with Allah, and achieve inner peace.

Music is often used as a background during prayer or meditation, helping individuals focus and deepen their spiritual experience. (Yana, n.d.)

4. CONCLUSION

This study examined the role and significance of music in the context of *Surah Ash-Shu'ara*, one of the chapters in the Qur'an that discusses the prophets and their mission to guide humanity toward the righteous path. It also highlights how music, in the form of poetry and lyrics, has been used by poets and musicians as a means to convey moral and spiritual messages. In addition, the paper explores Islamic perspectives on the use of music in *da'wah* (religious outreach) and how music can serve as an effective tool to reach the human heart and soul. In conclusion, music has the potential to spread goodness and bring people closer to divine values, provided it is used in ways that align with religious teachings.

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