



PENAFSIRAN AYAT TAHARAH SURAH AL-MAIDAH AYAT6 DAN AN-NISA AYAT 43

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Abstract : This study examines the interpretation of purification (taharah) verses in the Qur'an, specifically Surah an-Nisa' verse 43 and Surah al-Ma'idah verse 6, which constitute the fundamental textual basis for Islamic jurisprudence on ritual purity. The scope of this research focuses on the interpretation of these verses by classical and contemporary mufassirs and their implications for Islamic legal rulings related to wudu', ghusl, and tayammum. The objective of this study is to analyze the similarities and differences in the exegetical approaches to both verses and to identify their contributions to the formulation of fiqh al-taharah. This research employs a qualitative library research method using a descriptive-analytical approach, drawing on primary sources of Qur'anic exegesis and fiqh literature. The findings indicate that QS. al-Ma'idah:6 provides a more systematic and detailed legal formulation of purification rules, while QS. an-Nisa':43 emphasizes contextual conditions and concessions in worship. The study concludes that both verses are complementary and together form a comprehensive framework for understanding purification in Islam, both normatively and practically.

Keywords : *Tafsir, Taharah, Islamic Jurisprudence*

Abstrak : Penelitian ini mengkaji penafsiran ayat-ayat taharah dalam Al-Qur'an, khususnya Surah an-Nisa' ayat 43 dan Surah al-Ma'idah ayat 6, yang menjadi dasar utama hukum Islam terkait bersuci. Ruang lingkup kajian ini berfokus pada penafsiran para mufassir klasik dan kontemporer terhadap kedua ayat tersebut serta implikasinya terhadap ketentuan fikih mengenai wudhu, mandi wajib, dan tayammum. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis persamaan dan perbedaan pendekatan penafsiran terhadap kedua ayat serta kontribusinya dalam pembentukan fikih taharah. Metode yang digunakan adalah penelitian kepustakaan (library research) dengan pendekatan deskriptif-analitis, melalui kajian terhadap kitab-kitab tafsir dan literatur fikih sebagai sumber utama. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa QS. al-Ma'idah ayat 6 menyajikan formulasi hukum bersuci yang lebih sistematis dan rinci, sedangkan QS. an-Nisa' ayat 43 menekankan aspek kondisi, situasi, dan keringanan dalam pelaksanaan ibadah. Kesimpulannya, kedua ayat tersebut saling melengkapi dan membentuk kerangka komprehensif dalam memahami konsep taharah dalam Islam secara normatif dan praktis.

Kata Kunci: *Tafsir, Taharah, Fikih Islam*

INTRODUCTION

Purification (taharah) is a fundamental concept in Islamic teachings that serves as a prerequisite for various acts of worship, particularly prayer. The Qur'an provides explicit guidance on purification through several verses, among which Surah an-Nisa' verse 43 and Surah al-Ma'idah verse 6 occupy a central position. These verses not only regulate the technical aspects of wudu', ghusl, and tayammum, but also reflect broader educational values related to discipline, spiritual awareness, and cleanliness as integral elements of Islamic

religious practice. In the context of Islamic education, understanding the interpretation of these verses is essential, as taharah forms the basis of ritual instruction taught from early stages of religious learning.

Numerous classical and contemporary Qur'anic exegetes have discussed these verses from various perspectives, particularly within the framework of *fiqh al-taharah*. Classical mufassirs such as al-Tabari, Ibn Kathir, and al-Qurtubi emphasized linguistic analysis and juristic implications, while contemporary scholars tend to highlight contextual and pedagogical dimensions of the verses. Previous studies generally focus on legal derivations and comparative jurisprudence (Sheikhalizadeh & Piralaiy, 2017), or on the practical implementation of purification laws in Muslim societies (Levina et al., 2016). However, these studies often examine each verse separately without a comprehensive comparative analysis of their exegetical relationship.

This condition reveals a gap in existing research, particularly regarding an integrated interpretation of QS. an-Nisa':43 and QS. al-Ma'idah:6 that connects Qur'anic exegesis with educational values and instructional practices in Islamic education. The lack of studies that position taharah verses as a pedagogical foundation indicates the need for further academic exploration.

Therefore, this study aims to analyze the interpretation of purification verses in QS. an-Nisa' verse 43 and QS. al-Ma'idah verse 6, to compare the exegetical approaches of selected mufassirs, and to identify their implications for Islamic jurisprudence and Islamic educational practices. Through this analysis, the research seeks to contribute to the development of Qur'anic-based educational understanding that integrates legal, spiritual, and instructional dimensions of taharah.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative research design using a library research approach. The research is focused on the interpretation of purification (taharah) verses in Surah an-Nisa' verse 43 and Surah al-Ma'idah verse 6, which serve as primary textual sources in Islamic jurisprudence and Islamic education. The object of this research is the Qur'anic text along with its interpretations in classical and contemporary tafsir works. As a qualitative study, this research does not involve a population or statistical samples; instead, the research objectives determine the selection of relevant interpretive sources.

The data collection techniques consist of documentation and textual analysis. Primary data are obtained from authoritative Qur'anic exegesis works, such as classical tafsir literature and contemporary interpretative studies, while secondary data are drawn from books, academic journals, and relevant scholarly articles discussing taharah, *fiqh*, and Islamic educational values. The presence of the researcher plays a central role in selecting sources, interpreting texts, and synthesizing findings through careful reading and critical analysis.

Data analysis is conducted using a descriptive-analytical method with a comparative approach. The researcher first analyzes each verse separately by identifying key concepts, linguistic elements, and legal implications presented by the mufassirs. Subsequently, a comparative analysis is carried out to examine similarities and differences in the interpretation of QS. an-Nisa':43 and QS. al-Ma'idah:6, as well as their educational implications. The final stage

of analysis involves drawing conclusions by integrating exegetical findings with concepts of Islamic education, thereby producing a comprehensive understanding of taharah from both normative and pedagogical perspectives.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This study is based on document analysis of the Qur’anic text and authoritative tafsir literature related to purification (taharah) in Surah an-Nisa’ verse 43 and Surah al-Ma’idah verse 6. The findings are derived from classical and contemporary exegetical sources that explain the legal and educational dimensions of these verses.

Table 1. *Comparative Focus of Purification Verses*

Aspect	QS. an-Nisa’:43	QS. al-Ma’idah:6
Main Focus	Conditional state before prayer	Detailed purification procedures
Legal Emphasis	Rukhsah (concession) and context	Normative legal formulation
Educational Value	Awareness and discipline	Systematic ritual instruction

The findings indicate that QS. an-Nisa’:43 primarily addresses situational conditions affecting the validity of prayer, including intoxication and major ritual impurity, while introducing tayammum as a form of legal facilitation. In contrast, QS. al-Ma’idah:6 presents a structured and comprehensive explanation of wudu’, ghusl, and tayammum, serving as the principal legal reference in fiqh al-taharah.

The findings demonstrate that the Qur’anic discourse on taharah integrates legal instruction with educational values. QS. an-Nisa’:43 emphasizes self-awareness and responsibility before engaging in worship, reflecting a pedagogical approach that cultivates moral discipline. This supports the view that Islamic legal texts also function as educational guidance (Levina et al., 2016).

Meanwhile, the systematic presentation of purification laws in QS. al-Ma’idah:6 highlights the importance of clarity and consistency in religious education. Classical mufassirs interpret this verse as establishing clear normative standards to avoid ambiguity in worship practices. From an educational perspective, such structure facilitates effective teaching and learning processes in Islamic education institutions.

Furthermore, the complementary relationship between the two verses reflects the Islamic legal principle of balancing obligation with ease. Contemporary tafsir studies emphasize this balance as evidence of the adaptability and educational wisdom of Islamic law (Sheikhalizadeh & Piralaiy, 2017). Thus, the interpretation of these verses contributes not only to the development of fiqh al-taharah but also to the strengthening of educational values in Islam.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that Surah an-Nisa' verse 43 and Surah al-Ma'idah verse 6 constitute complementary foundations of the Qur'anic concept of purification (taharah). The findings demonstrate that QS. an-Nisa':43 emphasizes situational awareness and legal concessions in worship, particularly concerning spiritual readiness before prayer, while QS. al-Ma'idah:6 provides a systematic and detailed formulation of purification laws. Together, these verses establish a comprehensive framework that integrates legal rigor with facilitation in Islamic teachings.

The discussion further indicates that the interpretation of purification verses extends beyond ritual obligations and holds significant educational value. The principles of cleanliness, discipline, responsibility, and spiritual consciousness embedded in both verses serve as essential pedagogical foundations within Islamic education. This study therefore highlights the urgency of integrating Qur'anic exegesis with educational perspectives to develop a holistic understanding of Islamic religious practice.

This research recommends that future studies expand the analysis of purification verses through broader thematic approaches, including comparative madhhab perspectives and empirical studies on their implementation in contemporary Islamic education settings. Such studies are expected to enrich Qur'anic interpretation scholarship and enhance the practical relevance of purification teachings in modern educational contexts.

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