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THE LEXICAL FOUNDATIONS OF LEGAL INTERPRETATION IN QUR'ANIC AḤKĀM VERSES

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Abstract

This study explores how lexical choices shape the legal understanding of *aḥkām* verses within the Qur'an. Words are never neutral, and the early jurists knew that every shift in form or nuance could tilt a ruling toward command, permission, or prohibition. The article revisits this old terrain with a careful eye, questioning received interpretations and tracing how scholars grounded their arguments in the precise speech of the Qur'an.

The analysis begins with terms expressing obligation, such as «كتب», «فرض», and «أوجب», showing how their semantic fields guided classical jurists in setting binding duties. The study connects these usages to early works of *uṣūl al-fiqh*, particularly al-Shāfi'ī's *al-Risāla* and al-Juwaynī's *al-Burhān*, where lexical indicators were treated as the first gateway to law. By comparing different juristic readings of the same term, the article exposes points where meaning was contested and where linguistic precision altered legal outcomes. The article also examines permissive and restrictive expressions. Words like «أحلّ» and «جعل» often carried broader legal implications than modern readers assume. Meanwhile, particles such as «إنما», «فقد», and «لا» are shown to have shaped the scope of rulings through their limiting force. These elements are analyzed across selected verses dealing with purity, family law, commercial transactions, and public conduct. Each example demonstrates how jurists used lexical evidence to draw boundaries between the lawful and the unlawful. Special attention is given to semantic layers embedded in polysemous words. Classical tafsirs—al-Ṭabarī's *Jāmi' al-Bayān*, al-Zamakhsharī's *al-Kashshāf*, and Ibn 'Aṭiyya's *al-Muḥarrar al-Wajīz*—serve as primary references for tracing how scholars identified the core meaning of a word, then determined when contextual clues pushed it toward a secondary sense. These discussions reveal how jurists balanced literal readings with pragmatic considerations, always asking whether a term was intended for general application or restricted circumstances.

The study highlights several verses where a single lexical decision carries significant legal weight. For instance, the term «الملازمة» in discussions of ritual purity, or «الربا» in commercial rulings, shows how definitional precision can limit or expand the scope of law. By examining these cases, the article underscores the enduring principle that lexical analysis is not an academic exercise but a foundation of legal reasoning.

The article concludes by reflecting on the responsibility carried by interpreters of divine speech. It urges contemporary scholars to return to the discipline of earlier jurists, who approached each word with caution born of reverence. In an age prone to haste, the study reminds readers that the law begins with language, and language deserves careful handling.

Keywords: Qur'anic legal vocabulary, Aḥkām verses, Lexical indicators, Usul al-fiqh, Semantic analysis, Classical tafsir, Polysemy in legal texts.