
PROBLEM EPISTEMOLOGY CHATGPT: WORLDVIEW ISLAM PERSPECTIVE SYED MUHAMMAD NAQUIB AL-ATTAS

*Bramantyo Suryo Nugroho¹, Muchammad Taufiq Affandi², Imron Rosyadi³,
Isman⁴, Muthoifin⁵*

^{1,3,4,5}Master of Islamic Economics Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia

²Department of Finance, Durham University, United Kingdom

¹O200220007@student.ums.ac.id, ²muchammad.t.affandi@durham.ac.uk,

³imron.rosyadi@ums.ac.id, ⁴ism190@ums.ac.id, ⁵mut122@ums.ac.id

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Abstract: *This study discusses a comparison between the Islamic worldview, which emphasizes religious authority and intuition as sources of knowledge, and the contemporary worldview which focuses more on rationalism and empiricism. From the Islamic perspective, the tradition of "Khabar shadiq" derived from revelation and religious authority is the foundation of science, in contrast to the Western view which relies more on scientific methods and various sources of data, including big data. Modern technologies such as ChatGPT, which leverages big data, raise ethical and epistemological questions in the Islamization of science. ChatGPT itself faces limitations in its knowledge, while big data often faces problems of inaccuracy and bias. This research uses qualitative methods whose data sources come from books, theses, and journals on the epistemological thought of Syed Muhammad Naquib Al-Attas and the development of ChatGPT in the latest context. Using documentation data collection methods, this study highlights the importance of considering epistemological and ethical issues in the use of modern technology, to ensure a positive contribution to the advancement of Islamic civilization, while maintaining the integrity of values from an Islamic perspective.*

Keywords: *chatgpt, islamic worldview, syed muhammad naquib al-attas, epistemology, civilization.*

INTRODUCTION

Islam as a religion based on the Quran and Hadith, teaches that science is a gift from Allah SWT. Science is regarded as the light given by God to people for them to understand the universe and is a condition for achieving obedience to Him. Naquib al-Attas explains that the Islamic worldview has many elements and is an inseparable interweaving of concepts [1]–[6]. Among the most important concepts in the Islamic worldview are 1) the concept of the nature of God, 2) the concept of revelation (Qur'an), 3) the concept of creation, 4) the concept of the nature of human psychology, 5) the concept of science, 6) the concept of religion, 7) the concept of freedom, 8) the concept of value and virtue, 9) the concept of happiness and so on [7]–[11].

From the basic concepts of the Islamic view of life above, we can find that the concept of science has an important position in the Islamic concept. The Islamic view of life is

centered on the creed or belief in God [12]. Because God is the source of all things. The science of God pervades everything, earth, and heaven, whether real or occult, nothing escapes God's supervision. For al-Attas, to determine that something is true (truth) and reality (reality) is closely related to the respective metaphysical systems formed by the worldview [13].

The process of knowing for humans is not impossible. With all his abilities and limitations, every human being can essentially know ('ilm) and know (ma'rifah), choose (ikhtiyar), and sort (tafriq). It can also be known what is meant by faith and kufr, guidance and heresy (al-huda wa ad-dhalal), and so on. As Allah says in Sura az-Zumar verse 9 which states that knowing is not impossible [14]–[16].

The question that may arise is how to know, with what, or from where these problems can be known and ascertained. Modern philosophical formulations propose the idea of how is knowledge possible [17]. In the epistemological realm, this discussion has experienced many struggles. One of the answers provided is how at-Taftazani explained that the causes of acquiring knowledge are threefold; Healthy perception of the senses (al-khawwas as-salimah), correct information (al-khabar al-shadiq), and reason ('aql). Sensory perception includes five senses while the process of reason includes reason and the flow of thought. Another equally important source is Khabar Sadiq which rests on the authority which in this case is held by revelation.

In an increasingly dynamic modern era, Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology has entered various aspects of human life. Included in the realm of religion [18]–[21]. One form of AI that is growing in popularity is Natural Language Processing (NLP) systems such as ChatGPT. ChatGPT (Generative Pretrained Transformer) was released a few months ago and many prominent business leaders such as Bill Gates or Elon Musk emphasized that it will change the way people work and live [22]–[25]. In a journal, van Dis stated that ChatGPT would influence the work of researchers [26]. ChatGPT belongs to a family of generative artificial intelligence that can be used to create a variety of text and code-based content. ChatGPT is built using transformer Natural Language Processing technology similar to Bard, a ChatGPT competitor being developed by Google [27].

However, the use of AI such as ChatGPT in the context of the Islamic religion brings significant epistemological challenges. While ChatGPT may be able to provide answers to religious questions quickly and efficiently, questions arise about the accuracy, truthfulness, and depth of religious understanding provided by this AI. Does ChatGPT understand very complex religious concepts such as tawhid, the afterlife, or qada and qadar? How does Islamic epistemology review in the context of the Islamic worldview of ChatGPT?

This research will examine the concept of science from the perspective of Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas and how ChatGPT should be used as a source of knowledge in the perspective of Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas's Islamic Worldview. This research also has a very high urgency in the context of the rapid development of AI technology. Muslims need to have access to AI resources that can help them understand the teachings of the religion correctly and deeply. But it must also be done by considering the principles of the Islamic worldview that underscore the importance of an authentic and deep understanding of religion [27].

Titled "ChatGPT in the Epistemological Perspective of Syed Muhammad Naquib Al-Attas' Islamic Worldview," the research will explore Islamic worldview concepts, dive deep into understanding AI like ChatGPT, and figure out how to combine them harmoniously. This research is expected to guide the development of AI technology that is more in line with Islamic religious values and principles so that Muslims can utilize it effectively in efforts to seek deeper religious knowledge and understanding in this modern technology-based world.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Epistemology, or the theory of knowledge, has been a critical concern in Islamic thought, particularly in the works of Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas. His perspective emphasizes the distinction between true knowledge (*‘ilm*) and mere information, asserting that knowledge must be anchored in divine revelation and serve a higher ethical and spiritual purpose. In the context of ChatGPT, which operates based on machine learning algorithms and probabilistic modelling, the epistemological concerns raised by al-Attas become particularly relevant. Al-Attas argues that modern epistemology, particularly in the West, has been secularized, detaching knowledge from its metaphysical and spiritual roots [27].

This detachment results in confusion (*ḍalāl*) and the loss of certainty (*yaqīn*). ChatGPT, as an artificial intelligence model, does not possess intrinsic understanding or certainty; rather, it generates responses based on patterns in data. From an Islamic epistemological viewpoint, this raises concerns about the reliability and purpose of knowledge produced by AI. Al-Attas posits that true knowledge must lead to the recognition of God (*ma‘rifah*) and contribute to human intellectual and moral development. In contrast, AI-generated content remains limited to synthetic knowledge, devoid of spiritual insight or *hikmah* (wisdom) [27].

Furthermore, al-Attas critiques the dominance of Western epistemology in shaping contemporary knowledge systems, arguing that it leads to an epistemic crisis, where information is abundant but wisdom is scarce. ChatGPT exemplifies this crisis by providing extensive but contextually and ethically neutral information. This epistemic neutrality may result in *syubhāt* (doubt) and the dissemination of fragmented knowledge, which is problematic from an Islamic perspective [28].

To address these epistemological challenges, an Islamized approach to AI-driven knowledge dissemination is necessary. This would involve integrating Islamic epistemological principles into AI models, ensuring that knowledge aligns with ethical and spiritual values. While ChatGPT can serve as a tool for information retrieval, it should not replace human scholars and traditional modes of Islamic learning, which prioritize *adab* (ethics) and *tazkiyah* (purification of the soul) alongside intellectual inquiry. Thus, from al-Attas' perspective, AI like ChatGPT must be critically assessed to ensure that its knowledge production aligns with a holistic and metaphysically grounded Islamic worldview [28].

METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative approach. The data obtained from the source is then presented in qualitative form. Qualitative research is research that analyzes and presents objects that have been studied in the form of words rather than in the form of numbers. This research is library research whose data sources are obtained from books, journals, magazines, scientific articles, and the internet. Data is collected by reading, analyzing, and reviewing as much as possible from the data source [29]. In analyzing the data, the author uses Miles and Huberman's data analysis method, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing [30].

Table 1. Research Method

Aspect	Description
Research Approach	Qualitative
Data Presentation	Qualitative form (words, not numbers)
Research Type	Library research
Data Sources	Books, journals, magazines, scientific articles, internet
Data Collection Methods	Reading, analyzing, reviewing

Data Analysis Method

Miles and Huberman's method: data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chatgpt

Artificial intelligence (AI) systems are machine-based systems that have varying degrees of autonomy. This system can be used to make predictions, provide recommendations, or make decisions based on goals that have been determined by humans. AI development increasingly involves the use of various alternative big data sources and data analysis techniques known as 'big data'. This abundance of data is based on machine learning (ML) models that use that data to learn automatically and improve their ability to make predictions and improve performance, all without the need for human programming intervention [31]–[34].

There are many definitions of artificial intelligence. According to the creator of artificial intelligence technology innovation, John McCarthy in 1956, AI is "the science and engineering of making intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs" [35], [36]. According to the Merriam-Webster dictionary, AI is "a branch of computer science dealing with the simulation of intelligent behavior in computers" [37]. One product of artificial intelligence that is quite shocking to the world is ChatGPT.

ChatGPT stands for "Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer", which is a very sophisticated text-based computer program that has been built using the latest technology in the field of NLP. NLP (Natural Language Processing) is a branch of computer science and artificial intelligence that focuses on the interaction between humans and machines using human language. The goal is to make a computer or machine able to understand, analyze, process, and produce human language in a way similar to the way humans do it [38]–[42].

ChatGPT is an artificial intelligence model developed by OpenAI. This model is a variant of the GPT (Generative Pre-trained Transformer) model family specifically designed to interact with users through text, such as conversations in the form of chat. ChatGPT can generate responsive and relevant text in multiple languages and topics, making it useful in a variety of applications, including as a virtual assistant, information provider, and even in text-based application development. ChatGPT is trained using big data from the internet, which allows it to have a broad understanding of various topics. It allows users to ask questions, ask for explanations, or participate in conversations with this model [43]–[48].

How Chatgpt Works

Artificial intelligence mimics the process of the human brain in understanding things. Artificial neural networks are used instead of human programming rules. Then the machine will create its own rules as the brain learns from experience. So we call it machine learning. In machine learning, we train AI with data, for example by giving machines thousands of images that contain human faces and do not contain human faces. The computer then receives that information and creates its algorithm either completely independently (machine learning without supervision) or with human assistance (machine learning with supervision or semi-supervision) [49], [50].

When machine learning uses multiple layers of artificial neural networks to learn from data Exercises that make them more sophisticated, we call them deep learning. Deep learning provides many recent advances in AI, such as the ability of computers to see and recognize what or who is in an image or a video. (machine vision). Deep learning also gives machines the ability to understand and reproduce written text or spoken words in what we call natural language processing. The use of ChatGPT itself opens up opportunities in the

development of sectors of human life, ranging from education [51], religion [52], and technology [53], to ethical issues.

Human beings are constantly learning and improving themselves from experience. This approach is also now being applied to machine learning algorithms through big data-based reinforcement learning. Just as toddlers learn by adjusting their actions based on the outcomes they experience, AI uses reinforcement learning algorithms to determine ideal behavior based on responses from the environment. The more complete the existing data, the higher the quality of the output produced. Reinforcement learning gives machines the ability to walk, drive, or fly on their own. Many machine learning applications combine deep learning and reinforcement learning techniques [54], [55].

Worldview Islam Syed Naquib Al-Attas

The Nature of Islamic Worldview According to Syed Naquib Al-Attas

The worldview in Islam, as presented by Al-Attas, is a vision of reality and truth that fills our thinking. It involves two main aspects: ru'yah (vision) and being (reality). Ru'yah deals with the judgment of right and wrong, while always leading to the truth as prescribed by Islam, which is rooted in divine revelation. In the Islamic view, what is considered true according to Islamic principles is what is right.

The view of reality in the Islamic worldview includes both physical and non-physical aspects without separating them into two separate worlds, namely the profane world (dunya) and the sacred world (hereafter). These two aspects are united in a close unity, with the profane eventually leading to the sacred as the ultimate goal. The Islamic worldview relies heavily on divine revelation as the absolute and final determining standard of truth [56].

The importance of understanding the correct worldview is because it will have a direct impact on our behavior and thinking. If we have a wrong worldview, it can lead to inappropriate behavior and thinking. Al-Attas stressed that the Islamic worldview is the only true worldview, which is based on the vision of Islam.

The Islamic worldview involves a scientific method that combines various approaches such as empirical, rational, deductive, and inductive methods. This is known as the "Tawhid" method, which reflects unity in the absence of separation between subjective and objective.

In Al-Attas' view, Islam is considered a religion that has been fully revealed, has been perfect from the beginning, and does not require a process of evolution or change. The Islamic worldview is not merely derived from human culture or philosophy, but rather rooted in divine revelation as the primary source and criterion of truth [57].

Table. 2 Characteristics of Islamic Worldview

Character	Worldview Islam	Worldview West
Object	Physical and Metaphysical Worlds	Physical World
Principle	Tauhid's <i>Thinking Method</i>	The method in Thinking Dikotai
Base	It's a dream, a dream, a dream	Ratio and Senses
Basic Elements	God	God or Nature or Man

The Concept of God as the Core Teaching of Islam

The Islamic worldview places the concept of God as the central element and core belief that is the foundation for all other concepts, including knowledge, ethics, and values. The

concept of God in Islam is based on divine revelation and has characteristics, which make it different from the view of God in other religious traditions or Western thought [58].

On the other hand, the Western worldview of God is more likely to be influenced by cultural traditions, philosophical speculations, and scientific approaches. The concept of God in the Western view can vary from agnostics who doubt the existence of God to views that regard God as a form of self-awareness that is different from the concept of God in the Islamic view.

To understand the difference between these two worldviews, it is important to acknowledge that the Islamic worldview has a solid basis in the belief of divine revelation as the guide and criterion of truth, while the Western worldview more often centers on different philosophical thought and scientific research.

Epistemology Science Perspective Islamic Worldview

Al-Attas associates the concept of knowledge with his view of reality which includes elements of external, transcendental, and absolute reality. For Al-Attas, knowledge is not merely a matter of sensory perception, observation, or logical inference, but also includes aspects of intuition and acceptance of legitimate reports based on authority. This understanding of the concept of knowledge has deep relevance in the context of epistemology and Islamization [59].

Al-Attas describes knowledge as a process by which the meaning of an object arrives in the soul or the soul arrives at the meaning of that object. It is important to note that the soul, in this framework, not only acts as a passive receiver but is also active in the search for understanding. The meaning of an object is expressed when its corresponding position in a system is comprehensively explained in understanding. This concept of "suitable place" signifies the relationships that exist between the various elements that, together, form a larger system [60].

Al-Attas also affirmed that knowledge includes understanding the limits of truth in each object of knowledge. Valid knowledge is that which can acknowledge the limits of truth in every object it knows. In this context, there are two types of knowledge: first, knowledge received from God through revelation (ma'rifah); second, the knowledge that men acquire through their efforts in understanding the world (science) [61].

In the Western worldview, knowledge is limited to one type, that is scientific knowledge that rests on sensory ratios and experiences. This view rejects the idea that knowledge comes from God. This fundamental difference between Islamic and Western worldviews is a central point in discussions about the Islamization of contemporary science.

Islamic Worldview Perspective On Chatgpt Validity

Islam has a distinctive methodology in the epistemological aspects of science. As explained earlier by at-Taftazani the causes of acquiring knowledge are threefold; Healthy perception of the senses (al-khawwas as-salimah), correct information (al-khabar al-shadiq), and reason ('aql) [62]. From the perspective of the Western philosophy of science, the Khabar Shadiq aspect is not given sufficient place and is not even recognized in the epistemology of his science [63]. In Islamic epistemology, the tradition of khabar Sadiq becomes the basis of knowledge in addition to the source of the five senses and reason.

Al-Attas' important critique of modern knowledge relates to aspects of epistemology [64]. Contemporary knowledge confirms rationalism and empiricism and rejects intuition and authority. Al-Attas highlights two main problems: the rejection of sources of knowledge, intuition, and authority. For the Islamic worldview, this rejection reduces intuition and authority to reason and experience. In contrast, Al-Attas emphasized that there are levels of human experience, including spiritual experience. In the Western worldview,

intuition and authority are considered mere sensory experiences and reason. This is a fundamental difference in the epistemological approach and understanding of knowledge.

In English, Khabar Shadiq is often referred to as a "true report" or "true narrative". The source of truth derived from Khabar Sadiq rests on the authority received and passed on (ruwiya wa nuqila) until the end of time, where the main source is revelation, both kalam Allah and the sunnah of the Prophet [65].

According to al-Attas, the news of Sadiq or true news must be based on basic scientific or religious characteristics, which are narrated by authentic religious authorities. That is, even this rumor is narrated by authoritative scholars in the field of religion, not narrated by just anyone. In his book, he argues:

"Islam affirms the possibility of knowledge; that knowledge of realities of things and their ultimate nature can be established with certainty using our external internal sense and faculties, reason and intuition, and the true report of scientific or religion nature, transmitted by their authentic authorities".

The problem that arises in the dialectic of ChatGPT is how big data is the source of information [66], [67]. Several efforts were made by researchers, one of which was by inputting data in the ChatGPT prompt relating to where the source of the data taken by ChatGPT came from and produced the following answers:

"Big data is a term used to refer to large and complex volumes of data that exceed conventional data processing capacity. Data in the big data category tends to come from a variety of sources and can include very diverse information, such as text, images, videos, sensors, transaction records, and more" [68], [69].

The main characteristics of big data are often described using the "3V":

1. Volume: This refers to the large amount of data generated or stored. The volume of data is usually very large and continues to grow over time.
2. Variety: Big data can be many different types of data, including structural (such as database data), semi-structural, and unstructured data (such as text, audio, or images).
3. Velocity: This indicates how quickly data is created, processed, and should be accessed. Data rates can be very high, especially in contexts such as sensors that generate data in real time [70]–[72].

Sometimes, this "3V" is expanded to "5V" with the addition of Veracity, which relates to how reliable and accurate the data is. Big data may come with the problem of inaccurate or incomplete data."

If we look together, even ChatGPT itself says that it has problems with inaccurate or incomplete data. In addition, other problems arise regarding the limitation of knowledge, the invalidity of the concept of truth produced, or the confusion of the origin of information which is certainly not commensurate with the caution of previous scholars in transmitting information and science. Bias and ethical issues are also important points in the discourse of ChatGPT's shortcomings. Since ChatGPT is a programming model that has no ethical basis, it can be very difficult for him to determine what is good and what is bad. Especially if a large amount of data inputted into big data is based on an un-Islamic worldview. Of course, this will be a very big problem for the progress of Islamic civilization in the future.

CONCLUSION

Al-Attas raises important questions about the way science is viewed in the contemporary world which places more emphasis on rationalism and empiricism while rejecting the importance of intuition and authority. Islam, on the other hand, places great value on the tradition of "Khabar shadiq" based on religious authority and revelation. This difference in views creates a dilemma in the Islamization of science when it comes to modern technologies like ChatGPT that rely on big data. Although big data is a source of

information, it often faces problems such as inaccuracies and bias. ChatGPT itself also faces limitations in its knowledge, and this raises ethical questions about the way such technology should be used. In addition, doubts arise about the origin of the information used by ChatGPT. All these things encourage us to consider the need for an ethical foundation in technological development and the importance of accommodating Islamic values in today's technological world. Therefore, epistemological and ethical issues must be taken seriously in the use of technologies such as ChatGPT, to ensure that they make a positive contribution to the advancement of Islamic civilization as well as maintain the accuracy and integrity of values in an Islamic perspective.

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Author Contribution

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Conflicts of Interest

All authors declare no conflict of interest.

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