

## Research Paper

# The Semantic Aspects of the Word "Qol" (Speech) in the Holy Quran from the Point of View of Sia and Sunni Commentators

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## Abstract

"Qol" is one of the most frequently used words in the Holy Quran, and this frequency makes it necessary to examine its semantic aspects. In examining the meanings of a word in the Qur'an, an attempt is made to discover all the meanings of that word in the context of the verse by using dictionaries and interpretations. Therefore, such studies can significantly solve the problem of understanding the meaning and purpose of some verses of the Holy Quran. The present study aims to extract and analyze the words of lexicographers and commentators in explaining the semantic aspects of "Qol" with a descriptive-analytical method. The obtained results indicate that this word is not specific to humans and speech, but according to lexicologists, it means inner speech, idea, opinion, full attention, limit, signification, suspicion, judgment, and attributing speech to another person. And from the point of view of the commentators, Qol has different meanings such as ordinary speech, unfamiliar speech, inner speech, belief, revelation, inspiration, will, judgment, creative answer, Jesus, Bi'tha, and punishment. Finally, the current research has divided these meanings into three types of conventional and unconventional speech (such as revelation), creation and the will to create things, and punishment and resurrection.

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## 1. Introduction

The words of the Holy Quran have different meanings independently and in the context of the verses, hence doing research for understanding the meanings of the words in the Holy Quran is important. One of the sciences that have emerged in this field and is considered a prerequisite for translation, understanding, and interpretation of the Quran is the science of "Vojouh and Nazaer" (aspects and homologues) which dates back to the lifetime of the Prophet (PBUH). "Vojouh and Nazaer" means that despite the similarity in forms and sounds, a word can have different meanings when placed in different contexts of the Qur'anic verses. In Vojouh and Nazaer, Vojouh (aspects) refers to the meanings and Nazaer (homologues) refers to the words. In this science, all the meanings of a Quranic word are discovered in the context of the verses using interpretation books.

Therefore, this science is one of the ways of reaching the truth of the meaning and the main purpose of the words in the Holy Quran. In the division of meaning in the science of semantics, we face a variety of lexical relations, including synonymy, polysemy, semantic contradiction, semantic inclusion, and semantic conflict, and Vojouh and Nazaer (aspects and homologues) in the Qur'an can be regarded as polysemy. In examining polysemy at the vocabulary level, it should be noted that there are two types of polysemy: 1- simultaneous and 2- temporal. This means that a linguistic form can have several meanings at one point in time or have different meanings over time.

The word "Qol" (speech) is one of the Quranic words, which along with its derivatives, is used 1722 times in the Holy Quran. The use of the word "Qol", along

with other Quranic concepts, clarifies the special position of this word and the necessity of explaining all its meanings. Therefore, the most important aim of the current research is to investigate and analyze the different meanings of this word among linguists and commentators.

## 2. Method

The current research is a descriptive-analytical study. Data was collected based on lexical and interpretative sources, using the library method.

## 3. Results

In the Holy Quran, the word "Qol" is not used only in its usual meaning (speech); rather, other specific meanings have also been intended for this word. There are twelve cases for the use of this word in the Holy Quran, including ordinary speech; unconventional speech; soulful and inner speech; divine judgment; creative response; revelation and the Quran; punishment and promise of punishment; God's will; inspiration; and the existence of Jesus (PBUH), the Prophet (PBUH), and the Resurrection. Discovering these semantic aspects is effective in better understanding the divine purpose.

The word "Qol" had several meanings (verbal association) in its lexical usage, three of which were common with its semantic aspects in the Qur'an: speech, inner speech, and attributing the speech to someone. This word is not necessarily of speech but can be of action and behavior. For example, the cases in which the word "Qol" was used as divine decree and judgment, creative response, punishment, God's will, and the existence of Jesus (PBUH) and resurrection. Among the meanings obtained for the word "Qol"

in the interpretations of the Holy Quran, ordinary and common speech has the most semantic usage, and after this meaning, punishment and promise of punishment have the highest frequency.

#### 4. Conclusion

According to the investigations carried out in the current research, it was found:

From the lexical point of view, the word "Qol" means combining words in the mind, opinion, suspicion, and paying full attention to the words of others. It can also mean declaration and its use, which is expressed as "Qaal" and "Haal", or limit of speech and order expressed by speech.

The meanings obtained from the word "Qol" can be divided into three main branches:

A: Speech: 1- Normal and conventional, such as speaking of body parts; peaking to oneself or one's fellows, or unconventional and invisible speaking, such as speaking of hell; talking to the earth (creative response); attributing the speech to someone. 2- God's speech to humans, which is through revelation or inspiration, the result and benefit of which is either for the person himself or for the world, which

comes in the form of the Qur'an and the Holy Book and is called "Qol".

B: Sometimes the creation, the will to create things, and Jesus are interpreted with the word "Qol" in the Qur'an.

C: Sometimes the word "Qol" means torment and resurrection.

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1-Mina Shamkhi (Corresponding author)

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#### 7. Conflict of interest

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