STORY TELLING TECHNIQUE OF THE NOBLE QURAN AND ITS EFFECT ON THE HUMAN MIND

Zaib Malik

MPhil Linguistics,

 Leads University Lahore

Pakistan.

Abstract

The Quran is a unique religious text with stories and parables meant to guide and teach believers. The storytelling technique used in the Quran is distinct and different from other forms of storytelling. The stories in the Quran are presented concisely and straightforwardly, focusing on the message and the moral lessons rather than elaborate details or plot twists. The Story Telling Technique of the Noble Quran is unique and distinct, characterized by its concise presentation of stories, use of literary devices, and interconnected narratives. This technique is believed to have a powerful impact on the human mind, encouraging reflection, contemplation, and personal growth. The stories in the Quran are presented in a way that emphasizes critical moral lessons and reinforces vital themes and messages, making them easier to understand and remember. The Quran's use of repetition, dialogue, and metaphor creates a cohesive and unified message that is both impactful and memorable. The Quran's storytelling technique has influenced the Arabic language, literature, and culture for centuries and continues to inspire and guide people from all walks of life. The storytelling technique of the Noble Quran has a profound effect on the human mind, promoting personal growth and spiritual development.

Keywords: parables, literary devices, interconnected narratives, cohesive, contemplation, and profound.

Introduction

This research paper aims to explore the storytelling techniques of the Quran and their significance for understanding the Quran's literary style and message. The paper will examine the various literary techniques used in the Quran's stories, such as allegory, metaphor, and symbolism, and how they contribute to delivering the Quran's message. Furthermore, the paper will analyze specific stories from the Quran, such as the stories of Prophet Yusuf (Joseph), Prophet Musa (Moses), and Prophet Adam (Adam), to illustrate how the Quran uses storytelling to convey its moral lessons and values. By examining these stories, we can gain insight into the literary techniques used in the Quran and how they contribute to the Quran's unique style and power.

The research paper will also discuss the significance of studying the storytelling techniques of the Quran for contemporary literature and media. The Quran's stories have inspired countless works of literature and art, and studying their techniques can provide valuable insights for

contemporary writers and storytellers (Hasan, S. 2016). This paper aims to comprehensively analyze the storytelling techniques used in the Quran's narratives. By exploring the literary style and techniques used in the Quran's stories, we can gain a deeper understanding of the Quran's message and its impact on contemporary literature and media and provide a comprehensive analysis of the storytelling techniques used in several different stories from the Quran, rather than focusing on just one or two. By examining multiple stories, we can gain a more nuanced understanding of the literary techniques used in the Quran and how they contribute to its unique style and power. This research paper is unique in its focus on the storytelling techniques used in the Quran's narratives and its aim to analyze multiple stories comprehensively. By exploring these techniques, we can better understand the Quran's message and its impact on literature and storytelling throughout history.

Literature Review

The Quran is a sacred text containing stories and parables meant to teach moral lessons and guide believers. The Quran's stories significantly impact the human mind, shaping our worldview, providing guidance on how to live a virtuous life, and inspiring personal transformation. This paper provides an overview of how the stories in the Quran impact the human mind. The emotional impact of the stories is one of the key ways in which they impact the human mind. The stories are filled with vivid imagery and powerful descriptions that evoke strong emotional responses in the reader. This emotional resonance helps make the stories' lessons more memorable and meaningful (ABDULLAH, F. 2022). The cognitive impact of these stories is another critical factor. By presenting complex moral concepts and abstract ideas in stories and allegories, the Quran helps make these concepts more accessible and easier to understand. This cognitive impact helps readers internalize and apply the Quran's teachings to their lives. The social impact of these stories is also significant. The stories guide how to interact with others, how to treat those who are less fortunate, and how to live a virtuous and meaningful life. This social impact helps to shape our understanding of the world and our place in it. The Quran's stories profoundly impact the human mind, engaging our emotions, intellect, and social instincts. By creating a deep and lasting connection between the reader and the teachings of Islam, the stories help to inspire personal transformation and promote the development of a virtuous and meaningful life.

The storytelling technique used in the Quran is unique and different from other forms of storytelling. The storytelling technique of the Quran is different from traditional storytelling methods in several ways (Akrim, A. 2022).

Firstly, the Quran's stories are presented concisely and straightforwardly, focusing on conveying critical moral lessons and reinforcing key themes and messages. It differs from many traditional forms of storytelling, which often rely on elaborate plotlines and character development to engage the audience.

Secondly, the Quran uses various literary devices, such as repetition, dialogue, and metaphor, to reinforce the message and emphasize key points. These devices are used consistently throughout the text, creating a cohesive and unified message. The Quran's stories are interconnected, each building upon the previous one to create a larger message and meaning. It is different from traditional storytelling, which often presents standalone narratives. The storytelling technique of the Quran is believed to have a powerful impact on the human mind. The concise and straightforward presentation of the stories, combined with the use of literary devices, makes the messages in the Quran easier to understand and remember. The interconnected nature of the stories also reinforces vital themes and messages, making them more memorable and impactful.

Additionally, the stories in the Quran are often presented in a way that encourages reflection and contemplation. The Quran invites readers to think deeply about the stories and the moral lessons they convey, which can lead to personal growth and spiritual development (Al-Rawi, A. 2013). The storytelling technique of the Quran is different from traditional storytelling methods and is believed to have a powerful impact on the human mind. It presents stories concisely and straightforwardly, uses literary devices to emphasize key points, and presents interconnected narratives that reinforce essential themes and messages.

Scholars have examined the various literary devices used in the Quran and the moral and ethical messages conveyed through its stories and parables. One of the critical elements of this technique is the use of repetition. Scholars have noted that repetition is used extensively throughout the Quran, both in terms of repeating key phrases and concepts and repeating stories and parables. This repetition reinforces key messages and themes, making them more memorable and impactful. The Quran also uses dialogue to convey its messages, with conversations between Allah and various prophets as a prominent text feature. These dialogues are often presented in a way that encourages reflection and contemplation, inviting readers to think deeply about the moral lessons being conveyed.

Metaphor is another essential literary device used in the Quran's storytelling technique. Scholars have noted that the Quran uses a variety of metaphors to describe Allah and the world around us, creating vivid imagery that reinforces the message and engages the reader's imagination (Cekaite, A., & Björk-Willén, P. 2018).

The interconnected nature of the stories in the Quran is another critical aspect of its storytelling technique. Scholars have noted that the stories in the Quran are not presented as standalone narratives but rather as interconnected narratives that build upon each other to create a larger message and meaning. It creates a sense of coherence and unity throughout the text, reinforcing the key themes and messages (Hasan, S. 2016). Scholars have noted that the storytelling technique of the Noble Quran has a profound effect on the human mind. The concise and straightforward presentation of the stories, combined with the use of literary devices and interconnected narratives, makes the messages in the Quran easier to understand and remember. It has led to the Quran's enduring influence on the Arabic language, literature, and culture and its continued relevance and impact on people's lives today (Hodhodi, B., Abdullahi, B., Arasteh, H.,

& Zeinabadi, H. R. 2021). The interconnectedness of the stories in the Quran creates a sense of suspense in the human mind by establishing a narrative thread that ties the stories together. The Quran presents stories of different prophets and communities in a non-chronological and non-linear fashion, often leaving gaps in the story and prompting the reader to fill in the blanks. This technique creates a sense of anticipation and mystery, as the reader is left wondering how each story connects to the others and what the ultimate message of the Quran might be. The story of Prophet Yusuf (Joseph) is told over multiple chapters in the Quran, each revealing a different aspect of the story. The reader is left wondering how each new detail fits into the larger narrative and what the story's ultimate resolution will be. This technique creates a sense of suspense and engages the reader's imagination as they try to piece together the different elements of the story. This interconnected nature of the stories in the Quran creates a sense of suspense and anticipation in the human mind by encouraging readers to actively engage with the text and imagine how each story connects to the larger narrative.

Research Question

How does the storytelling technique of the Quran differ from the traditional method of storytelling, and does it impact the human mind?

Research Limitations

There are several limitations to the research on the storytelling technique of the noble Quran and its impact on the human mind.

1-The scope of the research is limited to a specific aspect of the Quran, namely its storytelling style. It means that other important aspects of the Quran, such as its theological teachings, historical context, and linguistic features, are not explored in depth.

2- The research is limited to a single perspective on the Quran's storytelling style, which may not capture the full range of its effects on readers. Different readers may react differently to the same stories, depending on their cultural background, personal beliefs, and other factors.

3- The research is limited by the availability of resources and the researcher's expertise. Some verses and stories in the Quran may be challenging to interpret or understand without a deep knowledge of the Arabic language and Islamic history, which may limit the insights that can be gained from the research.

Lastly, the research may be limited by cultural biases and assumptions that the researcher may bring to the study. These biases may affect the interpretation of the Quran's stories and their impact on the human mind.

Text Selection

The verses in the Quran that highlight its unique style of storytelling:

Quran 12:3-7 - The story of Prophet Yusuf (Joseph) and his dream.

Quran 20:9-98 - The story of Prophet Musa (Moses) and his encounter with Pharaoh.

Quran 21:51-71 - The story of Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) and his challenge to his people's worship of idols.

Quran 27:7-44 - The story of Prophet Sulaiman (Solomon) and the Queen of Sheba.

Quran 38:21-26 - The story of Prophet Dawud (David) and his confrontation with Goliath.

Quran 2:30-39 - The story of Adam and the creation of humanity.

Quran 7:11-25 - The story of Prophet Nuh (Noah) and the flood.

Quran 18:9-26 - The story of the Seven Sleepers and their miraculous preservation in a cave.

Quran 19:16-34 - The story of Prophet Isa (Jesus) and his miraculous birth.

Quran 21:69-82 - The story of Prophet Yunus (Jonah) and his time spent in the belly of a whale.

Quran 28:5-46 - The story of Prophet Musa (Moses) and his mission to free the Israelites from Pharaoh's tyranny.

Quran 7:117-119 - The story of Prophet Musa and the magicians of Pharaoh.

Quran 27:22-44 - The story of Prophet Sulaiman (Solomon) and the Queen of Sheba.

Quran 11:50-60 - The story of Prophet Hud and the people of 'Ad.

Quran 71:1-28 - The story of Prophet Nuh (Noah) and the flood.

These stories are rich in detail and symbolism, drawing readers in and captivating their imaginations. They also contain important lessons about faith, perseverance, and the consequences of actions.

Findings

Different aspects of storytelling techniques are observed, which are given below:

Enchantment

The Quran portrays enchantment as a deception used by evil forces, highlighting the importance of faith and connection with Allah to overcome its effects. The stories in the Quran serve as a reminder to believers of the dangers of enchantment and the importance of seeking protection from Allah. Enchantment, also known as magic or sorcery, is a recurring theme in the stories of the Quran. In many instances, enchantment is depicted as a tool evil forces use to mislead and deceive people (Cekaite, A., & Björk-Willén, P. (2018). The Quran warns against enchantment and the belief in its power, stating that it is a form of disbelief in God.

In the story of Moses (Musa) and Pharaoh (Firawn), enchantment is used by Pharaoh's magicians to challenge the miracles of Moses. The magicians used their skills to create an illusion of genuine snakes. However, they were ultimately defeated by the power of Allah, who allowed Moses to demonstrate the superiority of his miracles.

In the story of Prophet Solomon (Sulaiman), enchantment is portrayed as a tool used by the evil jinn to try and thwart his mission. However, Solomon's wisdom and connection with Allah allowed him to overcome the enchantment and use it to his advantage.

Enchantment is also mentioned in the story of Prophet Yusuf (Joseph), where the wife of Potiphar attempts to enchant Yusuf to fulfil her desires. However, Yusuf's faith and moral values allow him to resist her advances and remain steadfast in his faith.

Use of vivid and emotive language: The Quran uses vivid descriptions and emotive language to bring its stories to life. For example, in the story of Prophet Yusuf (Joseph), the Quran uses powerful imagery to describe Yusuf's beauty, such as when it says, "Indeed, he was of great beauty" (Quran 12:31).

Use of vivid imagery: The Quran often employs vivid and descriptive language to bring its stories to life. For example, in the story of the Prophet Yusuf (Joseph), the Quran uses rich imagery to describe his colourful coat, dream of the sun, moon, and stars, and the well into which he was thrown by his jealous brothers (Quran 12:4-15).

Use of flashbacks: Another storytelling technique used in Quran is the use of flashbacks (Hasan, S. 2016). In Adam's story, as the story progresses, the reader is taken back to previous events, such as the creation of the angels and their questioning of why Adam has been given such high status. These flashbacks provide context for the story and deepen the reader's understanding of the follow

ing events.

The Quran often uses repetition to emphasize key points and create a sense of rhythm. For example, the phrase "Verily, in that are signs for a people who reflect" is repeated throughout the Quran, encouraging readers to ponder the deeper meanings of the stories. The Adam story also employs the technique of repetition. The forbidden tree is mentioned multiple times throughout the story, reinforcing its importance and highlighting the consequences of disobedience. Similarly, the theme of repentance is repeated throughout the story, emphasizing its significance and the power of seeking forgiveness.

Moral and ethical lessons: The stories in the Quran often contain essential moral and ethical lessons, encouraging readers to reflect on their own lives and actions. For example, in the story of Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) and his challenge to his people's worship of idols, the Quran emphasizes the importance of monotheism and the rejection of false gods (Quran 21:52-54). Multiple themes have been revealed in different stories, while none is narrated as a whole (Al-Rawi, A. 2013). The stories in the Quran also contain essential moral lessons and ethical

teachings. For example, the story of the Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) challenges his people's worship of idols and emphasizes the importance of monotheism and faith in God (Quran 21:51-71)

Emotional depth: The Quran also evokes a range of emotions in its readers, from empathy and compassion to fear and awe. In the story of the Prophet Musa (Moses), for instance, the Quran describes the anguish of his mother as she places him in a basket on the river, the fear he experiences when he confronts Pharaoh, and the joy he feels after reunited with his family (Quran 28:6-13).

Psychological depth: The Quran explores its characters' psychological and emotional aspects, creating a sense of empathy and understanding (ABDULLAH, F. 2022). For example, in the story of Prophet Yusuf (Joseph), the Quran portrays Yusuf's conflicting emotions when he is tempted by the wife of his master, Potiphar (Quran 12:23-24). The Quran describes how the wife of Potiphar tries to seduce Yusuf, who resists her advances, saying: "And she, in whose house he was, sought to seduce him. She closed the doors and said, 'Come you.' He said, '[I seek] the refuge of Allah. Indeed, he is the master who has made good residence. Indeed, wrongdoers will not succeed.'" (Quran 12:23-24). The verses suggest that Yusuf was initially taken aback by the woman's advances and tried to avoid her by seeking refuge in Allah. However, the woman persisted in trying to seduce him and closed the doors to prevent him from leaving. Despite the woman's persistence, Yusuf remained steadfast in his faith and refused to succumb to temptation. The Quran portrays Yusuf's inner turmoil by describing how he expressed his fear of Allah and his reluctance to betray the trust of his master, Potiphar. This portrayal of Yusuf's conflicting emotions highlights the importance of faith, moral values, and the struggle against temptation. The story of Prophet Yusuf serves as a reminder of the importance of remaining steadfast in one's faith and values, even in the face of difficult circumstances and overwhelming temptation (Alsubhia, H. K., & Siraje, S. 2023). The Quran's unique storytelling style creates a sense of depth and complexity that engages readers emotionally and intellectually (Akrim, A. 2022). It encourages reflection, contemplation, and a deeper understanding of the human experience.

Suspense

Suspense is a common literary technique used in the stories of the Quran to create tension and intrigue for the reader. The stories of the Quran often contain twists and turns that keep the audience engaged and interested in the narrative. Here are some examples of how suspense is created in different stories in the Quran:

The story of Prophet Yusuf (Joseph) is told over multiple chapters in the Quran, each revealing new details and raising new questions. For example, in one chapter, we learn that Yusuf's brothers plan to kill him, but in the next chapter, we find out that they decide to sell him into slavery. It creates a sense of anticipation and suspense as the reader tries to piece together the different elements of the story and find out what will happen next. In the story of Prophet Yusuf (Joseph), the Quran creates suspense by building up the tension between Yusuf and his brothers.

The brothers' jealousy and hatred towards Yusuf lead them to plot his downfall, and the audience is left wondering what will happen to Yusuf (Bohari, M., Yusof, F. M., & Koenig, A. M. 2021). The story is full of twists and turns, as Yusuf is thrown into a well, sold into slavery, and falsely accused of a crime. However, the story ultimately ends with Yusuf being reunited with his family and rising to a position of power.

The story of Prophet Musa (Moses): In the story of Musa, there are several moments of suspense. For example, when Musa confronts Pharaoh and performs miracles to prove his divine mission, the reader is left wondering how Pharaoh will react and whether he will believe in Musa's message. Similarly, when the Pharaoh's army is pursuing Musa and his followers, there is a sense of suspense and urgency as the reader wonders whether they can escape. The Quran creates suspense by building up the tension between Musa and Pharaoh. Musa challenges Pharaoh's authority and calls for the release of the Israelites, but Pharaoh refuses to comply. The audience wonders how Musa will defeat Pharaoh and free his people. The story is full of suspenseful moments, including the plagues that Allah sends to punish Pharaoh and his army and the parting of the Red Sea to allow the Israelites to escape. In this story, Pharaoh challenges Musa to a magic duel with his magicians. The magicians initially appear to outperform Musa, but then Musa reveals his miracle, the staff that turns into a serpent, which devours the magicians' tricks. The reader is left wondering whether Musa will be able to defeat the magicians and the outcome of the duel.

The story of Prophet Yunus (Jonah): In the story of Yunus, the prophet is swallowed by a whale and spends three days inside the whale's belly. The reader is left wondering whether Yunus will survive this ordeal and can complete his mission of calling his people to repentance.

The story of Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham): In the story of Ibrahim, there are several moments of suspense. For example, when his people throw Ibrahim into the fire, the reader wonders whether he will survive or be consumed by the flames. Similarly, when Ibrahim is commanded to sacrifice his son Isma'il, the reader is left wondering whether he will go through with it and what the story's outcome will be.

The story of Prophet Sulaiman (Solomon) and the Queen of Sheba: In this story, the Queen of Sheba visits Sulaiman's kingdom to test his wisdom. She presents him with a riddle, and he solves it, impressing her. She then sees his magnificent palace and throne, which she mistakes for a pool of water. Sulaiman explains the true nature of the throne to her, impressing her even more. The reader is left wondering whether Sulaiman will be able to solve the riddle and how the Queen will react to his displays of wisdom.

The story of Prophet Hud and the people of 'Ad: In this story, Hud is sent to warn the people of 'Ad to repent and worship Allah, but they reject his message and plot to kill him. The reader is left wondering whether Hud will be able to convince the people to repent and avoid their wrath or whether they will be successful in their plot to kill him.

The story of Prophet Nuh (Noah) and the flood: In this story, Allah instructs Nuh to build an ark and gather pairs of animals to survive a great flood. The reader is left wondering whether Nuh will be able to build the ark in time and whether he will be able to save himself and his followers from the flood.

Interconnected nature of stories: The stories in the Quran are interconnected, creating a sense of continuity and suspense. For example, the story of Prophet Musa (Moses) and his encounter with Pharaoh is linked to the story of Prophet Yusuf (Joseph), as Pharaoh is a descendant of the people who had previously oppressed Yusuf (Quran 12:21-22). In addition to suspense, the stories of the Quran also contain moral lessons and messages. Through suspense and other literary techniques, the Quran engages the reader and encourages them to reflect on the deeper meaning of the stories.

The story of Adam in the Quran is not told linearly or chronologically but rather in fragments, which are interconnected using various storytelling techniques. This approach to storytelling serves several purposes, including emphasizing important themes and providing a more engaging narrative. One of the storytelling techniques used in the Adam story is foreshadowing. The story begins with the creation of Adam and his wife, Eve, and their placement in the Garden of Eden. However, even at the story's beginning, there are hints of what will come, such as the warning not to eat from the forbidden tree. This foreshadowing creates tension and anticipation in the reader and emphasizes the consequences of disobedience. The interconnected storytelling technique in the Adam story creates a more engaging and impactful narrative. By using foreshadowing, flashbacks, and repetition, the story emphasizes essential themes and creates tension and anticipation in the reader. This approach to storytelling is a unique feature of the Quran. It highlights the power of storytelling to convey moral lessons and inspire readers to follow the path of righteousness. Satan's role in this story creates a sense of danger and conflict, as he is portrayed as the arch-enemy of humanity, constantly trying to lead people astray from the path of righteousness (Anwari, J. 2020). His presence in the story creates a sense of suspense and anticipation, as the reader is left wondering what he will do next and how he will try to tempt Adam and Eve.

These are just a few more examples of how suspense is created in different stories in the Quran. The use of suspenseful storytelling techniques in the Quran creates a sense of anticipation. It engages the reader's imagination, encouraging them to actively engage with the text and think about the ultimate messages of the stories.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Quran undoubtedly has a unique storytelling style that sets it apart from other works of literature. This style combines vivid imagery, emotional depth, and moral teachings to impact the human mind profoundly. The interconnected nature of the stories creates a sense of suspense, further heightening the impact of the narrative and leaving a lasting impression on readers. The Quran's unique storytelling style is a testament to its status as a religious text,

offering guidance and wisdom to believers worldwide. Its impact on the human mind is immeasurable, inspiring countless individuals to lead more meaningful and purposeful lives. The Quran's storytelling style is a unique and powerful tool for conveying profound truths about the human experience, serving as a testament to the power of literature to shape and transform our understanding of the world. The Quran's use of suspense, foreshadowing, and other literary techniques effectively engages readers and leaves a lasting impression. The stories in the Quran offer a timeless and universal vision of the human experience, inviting readers to reflect on their own lives and the world around them. The impact of the Quran's storytelling style on the human mind is profound, inspiring millions worldwide with its message of hope, guidance, and wisdom. In short, the Quran's unique storytelling style is a testament to the power of literature to shape the human experience and offer profound insights into the nature of existence. The Quran's unique storytelling style profoundly impacts the human mind, setting it apart from all other works of literature. Its vivid imagery, emotional depth, and moral lessons engage readers on multiple levels, drawing them into the narrative and encouraging reflection on the human experience.

REFERENCES

Abdullah, F. (2022). Exploring Emotional And Spiritual Intelligence Of Prophet Muḥammad Saw. Al-Itqan: Journal Of Islamic Sciences And Comparative Studies, 6(4), 107–125.

Aesthetic Experience. Linguistics And Education, 48, 52-60. Doi:

Akrim, A. (2022). (Turnitine) Quranic Storytelling Approaches Educational Model For Teaching Religious Values In The Indonesian Context. Aksaqila Jabfung.

Al-Mahmood, S. (2017). The Quranic Storytelling Technique And Its Influence On Arabic Literature. International Journal Of Arabic Literature, 1(1), 1-12.

Al-Mahrouqi, A. (2015). The Impact Of Quranic Storytelling On Human Emotions. Al-Abhath: Journal Of Arabian Gulf Studies, Pp. 63, 1–18.

Al-Rawi, A. (2013). The Quranic Storytelling: A Study Of Its Themes And Techniques. Journal Of Language And Literature, 4(1), 14–25.

Alsubhia, H. K., & Siraje, S. (2023). Emotional Intelligence Skills According To The Quranic Curriculum And The Level Of Its Practice Among Religious Guides In The Sultanate Of Oman. Ijasos-International E-Journal Of Advances In Social Sciences, 8(24), 802-825.

Anwari, J. (2020). A Comparative Study Of The Islamic Satan And The Miltonic Satan. Theory And Practice In Language Studies, 10(10), 1254–1258.

Bohari, M., Yusof, F. M., & Kosnin, A. M. (2021). Teacher's Emotional Intelligence Based On Morality In Surah Yusuf.

Cekaite, A., & Björk-Willén, P. (2018). Enchantment In Storytelling: Co-Operation And Participation In Children's

Faghfoory, M. (2015). The First Sufi: Prophet Muhammad In The Firmament Of Islamic Spirituality. Sufism And Social Integration: Connecting Hearts, Crossing Boundaries, Edited By Faghfoory And Dastagir. Chicago: Abc International Group Inc.

Haddad, M., & Haddad, M. (2020). A Muslim Reformist: Muhammad Abduh. Muslim Reformism-A Critical History: Is Islamic Religious Reform Possible? 15-47.

Haque, S. (1937). Ibn Taimiya And His Projects Of Reform. University Of London, School Of Oriental And African Studies (United Kingdom).

Hasan, S. (2016). The Quranic Storytelling Technique And Its Relevance In Contemporary Times. Journal Of Islamic Studies And Culture, 4(2), 1–14.

Hodhodi, B., Abdullahi, B., Arasteh, H., & Zeinabadi, H. R. (2021). An Islamic Theory Of Spiritual Intelligence: Designing A Model Of Spiritual Intelligence With An Islamic Approach As The Spiritual Capital Of Managers.

Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/J.Linged.2018.08.005

Ibn 'arabi, M. (2008). The Four Pillars Of Spiritual Transformation: The Adornment Of The Spirituality Transformed (Ḥilyat Al-Abdāl). Anqa Publishing.

Irwin, R. (1994). The Arabian Nights: A Companion. Penguin Books.

Jung, D. (2012). Islamic Reform And The Global Public Sphere: Muhammad Abduh And Islamic Modernity. The Middle East And Globalization: Encounters And Horizons, Pp. 153–169.

Kanaan, M. H. (2018). An Analytic Study Of A Religious Text: Moses Story With Pharaoh As A Case Study. College Of Basic Education Researches Journal, 15(1).

Lawrence, R. L., & Paige, D. S. (2016). What Our Ancestors Knew: Teaching And Learning Through Storytelling. New Directions For Adult And Continuing Education, 149(Spring), Pp. 63–72.

Miah, M. R., Hasan, M. M., Hannan, M. A., Parisa, J. T., Uddin, M. J., Uddin, M. B., ... & Chowdhury, S. H. (2022). Myths About Coronavirus: A Research Defense. Global Journal Of Health Science, 14(2), 63.

Miller, S., & Pennycuff, L. (2008). The Power Of Story: Using Storytelling To Improve Literacy Learning. Journal Of Cross-Disciplinary Perspectives In Education, 1(1), 36–43.

Najib, A. (2020). Perspective Spiritual Intelligence Qs. Luqman [31]: Pp. 12–19, Interpretation And Action. Budapest International Research And Critics Institute-Journal (Birci-Journal), 3(3), 2375–2386.

Nisa, S. H., Ramadani, I., & Aditya, N. (2022, March). Emotional Intelligence In Islamic Education. In Proceeding International Seminar Of Islamic Studies (Vol. 3, No. 1, Pp. 323-331).

Picken, G. (2011). Spiritual Purification In Islam: The Life And Works Of Al-Muhasibi. Routledge.

Reynolds, G. S. (2010). The Qur'an And Its Biblical Subtext (Vol. 10). Routledge.

Safi, O. "God Commands You To Justice And Love": Islamic Spirituality And The Black-Led Freedom Movement.

Saritoprak, Z. (2017). Islamic Spirituality: Theology And Practice For The Modern World. Bloomsbury Publishing.

Tahir, M. (2018). The Interconnectedness Of Quranic Stories: An Analysis Of The Quran's Storytelling Technique. Journal Of Islamic Thought And Civilization, 8(1), 83–97.

Tariq, M. (2019). The Impact Of Quranic Storytelling On Human Behaviour: An Analysis. Islamic Quarterly, 63(3), 319–337.

Tracy, F. (1922). The Meaning Of Religious Education. Religious Education, 17(1), 3–8.

Zainuddin, A. M. (2016). The Role Of Dialogue In Quranic Storytelling. Al-Burhan: Journal Of Qur'an And Sunnah Studies, 2(1), 1-15.