Summary of the 7th CASIS Saturday Night Lecture Series by Tan Sri Prof. Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas on 13 October 2012: Knowledge and Covenant

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It is downright impossible to do justice to the breadth and depth of what the Professor illuminated during the night. What could be attempted here is to present some of the gems that we managed to pick up with our feeble hands, perhaps many others could glimpse a foretaste of that illumination. The professor began by bringing our mind's attention all the way back to the day of the Covenant $(al-M\bar{\imath}th\bar{a}q)$, "perjanjian yang dibuat oleh semua anak Adam", that this is what life in this world is all about. That this is the basis of religion, to return to that state before we appear in this world.

"Reality comes about because of difference", he reminded us. That there are so many things in this world, it is because of they being different from one another, that forms reality. So we, being in this world of many things have to read and interpret their meanings. That is what knowledge is about, units of meaning organised in a pattern arriving from outside, at the same time the soul is active in trying to attain meaning, akin to the biological process of intussusception. This is the sense we understand knowledge as "the arrival of meaning in the soul as well as the arrival of soul towards meaning". The word $ma'n\bar{a}$ also means reality.

"Ilmu is higher than ma'rifah, ... because it is an attribute of Him", he continued further as one of Beautiful Names of God is al-' $Al\bar{\imath}m$, the All-Knowing. He elaborated further, "...but when He discloses something to someone, then in this sense ma'rifah is higher." "In every branch of knowledge, there is ma'rifah also." The professor has already elaborated in the previous lecture, and he repeated again that 'ilm is knowing a thing in relation to other things, while ma'rifah is knowing a thing as it is in itself, and that the root word 'urf means limit. That is why the word $ta'r\bar{\imath}f$ means definition, to fine tune it such that what we mean precisely includes those within the limits of what it is and excludes what it is not. But he explains also that "...when He discloses something to someone, then in this sense, ma'rifah is higher."

"All 'ilm and ma'rifah is hikmah"... If we understand the classification of the attributes, 'ilm is the main attribute, hikmah is part of 'ilm... His Will is dependent on His Knowledge...", a point he deliberated further in the 10th lecture by basing himself on the second last verse from $S\bar{u}rah\ Y\bar{a}s\bar{i}n$, by pointing to the term emphlahu. He denounced the understanding of things as if God simly creates things haphazardly like some kind of magic show, kun, kun, kun and things just appear. "No!", he said. He created based on Knowledge!

"If you try to attain what is unattainable, there will be no end.", "Do we have to go to the depths of the sea to sail to another land?". Towards the end of the lecture, he brings us back to the $m\bar{\imath}th\bar{\imath}aq$ now calling our attention to another convenant, the one made by prophets and messengers, $m\bar{\imath}th\bar{\imath}aq$ al-Nabiy. The prophets themselves, as stated in the Qur'an made a covenant to affirm the prophets that has come before them and to pledge allegiance to the final prophet and messenger who will appear towards the end times, our beloved prophet and messenger of God, Nabi Muḥammad, \imath allallahu 'alaihi wasallam.