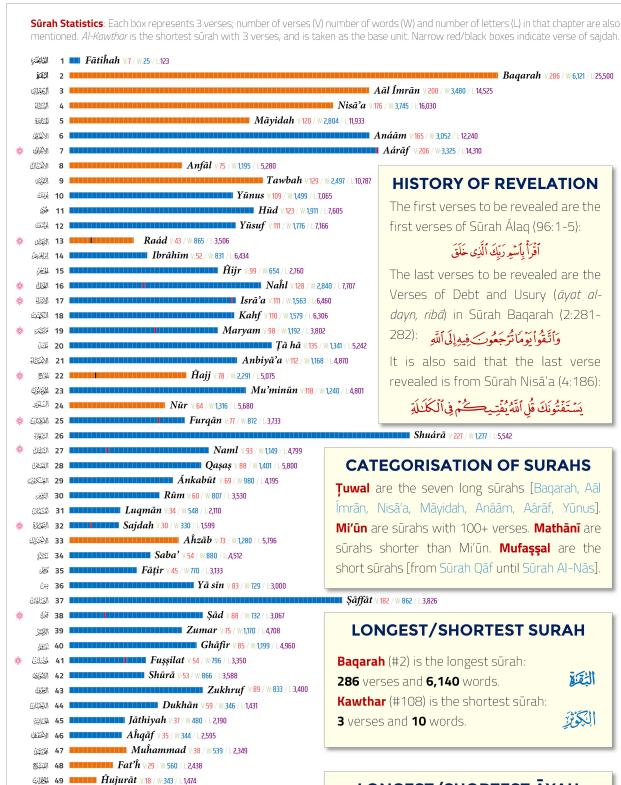
The Our'an is Divine Speech and the uncreated Word of Allah. Muslims believe that many books and shorter epistles were revealed to Prophets, four of which are prominent: Tawrāt [Torah] given to Sayyidunā Mūsā 🙈, Zabūr [Psalms] given to Sayyidunā Dāwūd 🙈, Injīl [New Testament] given to Sayyidunā Ýīsā 🙈 and the Qur'ān given to Sayyidunā Muĥammad 🌺. Books and epistles given to previous nations were altered by their scholars and are not found in their original form today. The Qur'an is protected by Allah & and will remain unaltered and uncorrupted forever. It is disbelief [kufr] to doubt, dispute or reject even a single word of this book. There are some words and verses which we cannot fully comprehend – or the literal meaning of which may appear problematic. Such verses are interpreted as best as we can and Only Allāh knows their true meaning. It is not permitted to interpret the Qur'an merely on the basis of knowing Arabic. Even if one masters Arabic, they will still have to gain expertise in ágīdah, figh, ĥadīth and associated sciences to be able to interpret the Qur'ān. The Qur'ān refers to the Pre-eternal, Uncreated, Divine Speech of Allāh, and is transcendent from sounds and letters; in common usage, it also refers to the letters and words in Arabic that are used (kalām lafzī) to convey this information (kalām nafsī).

إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا ٱلذِّكْرَو إِنَّالَهُ كَيُفِطُونَ ۞ قُل لَإِنِ ٱجْتَمَعَتِ ٱلْإِنسُ وَٱلْجِنُّ عَلَىٓ أَن يَأْتُواْ بِمِثْلِ هَذَا ٱلْقُرَّءَانِ لَا يَأْتُونَ بِمِثْلِهِ. وَلَوْ كَابَ بَعْضُهُمْ لِبَعْضِ ظَهِيرًا



Qāf V:45 / W:375 / L:1,474

Tūr V:49/W:312/L:1,500

Qamar V:55 / W:342 / L:1,423

57 **Hadid** V:29 / W:544 / L:2,476

58 Mujādilah V.22 / W.473 / L·1,792

60 Mumtaĥanah V:13 / W:340 / L:1.510

59 **Hashr** V:24 / W:445 / L:1,913

61 **Saff** V:14 / W:221 / L:900

62 Jumuáh V:11 / W:180 / L:720 63 Munāfiqūn V:11 / W:180 / L:776

66 Taĥrīm V:12 / W:240 / L:1,060 **週期 67 Mulk** V:30 / W:330 / L:1,313

3 64 Taghābun V.18 / W.241 / L.1.070 65 Talāq V:12 / W:240 / L:1,060

والمُثَلِّمُ 68 **Qalam** ۷:52 / W:300 / L:1,256

8) 70 Máārij \:44 | \:213 | \:757

近到 73 Muzzammil V:20 / W:285 / L:836

78 Naba' v.40 / W.173 / L.816

81 Takwir V:29 / W:140 / L:533

1 Inshiqāq V.25 / W:107 / L:433

85 Burūj V:22 / W:109 / L:458

87 Al-Aálā V:19 / W:78 / L:271

Fair V:30 / W:127 / L:599

90 **Balad** ۷:20 / W:82 / L:351 91 Shams V:15 / W:54 / L:240

到到 92 Layl V:21 / W:71 / L:310

93 **Duĥ**ā V:11 / W:40 / L:172

94 **Sharĥ** V:8 / W:26 / L:150 95 **IIII V:8** / W:34 / L:150

🎉 96 Alaq V:19 / W:92 / L:280

98 **Bayyinah** V:8 / W:74 / L:399

99 **Zalzalah** V:8 / W:35 / L:119

इडिइंड 100 **Aādivāt** V:11 / W:40 / L:160

@ 101 Qāriáh v.11 / W.36 / L.150

102 **Takāthur** V.8 / W.28 / L.120

104 **Humazah** V.9 / W.33 / L.130

🍪 106 **Quraysh** V.4 / W.19 / L.73

受発**出 107 - Māúūn** V:7 / W:25 / L:125

∰ 109 **Kāfirūn** V:6 / W:28 / L:94

110 Nașr V:3 / W:26 / L74

(원왕) 112 **Ikhlāş** V:4/W:11/L47 質別 113 **II Falaq** V:5 / W:23 / L:74

ভৌরো 114 ■ Nās V:6 / W:20 / L:79

₩ 111 **Masad** v.5 / w.23 / Ŀ77

103 ■ **Áşr** V:3 / W:14 / L:68

النَّتُولُ 105 **I Fil** V:5 / W:23 / L:93 النَّتُولُ

೨೦೦೫ 97 ■ Qadr V:5/W:30/L:112

Ghāshiyah V:26 / W:92 / L:381

86 Tāriq V:17 / W:61 / L:239

82 Infițăr V:19 / W:100 / L:319

83 | Muţaffifin ۷:36 / W:109 / L430

学知 77

75 **Qiyāmah** V.40 / W:199 / L:352

72 Jinn V:28 / W:285 / L:959

Hāqqah V:52 / W:255 / L:1,480

Muddath'thir V:56 / W:255 / L:1,010

Mursalāt v:50 / W:181 / L:816

Ábasa V:42 / W:233 / L:533

Dhāriyāt V:60 / W:360 / L:1,287

Najm V:62 / W:360 / L:1,450

Al-Raĥmān V:78 / W:351 / L:1,336

Wāqiáh V:96 / W:378 / L:1,703

LONGEST/SHORTEST ĀYAH The longest ayah is 2:282 in Baqarah with

128 words & **540** letters. The shortest ayah, according to two different criteria, is as follows:

Least number of words: **89:1**, **Fajr**: **1** word & **6** letters

93:1, **Đuĥā**: **1** word & **6** letters Least number of letters:

مُخْنَطُرُ 74:21, Muddath'thir: 2 words & 5 letters

HISTORY OF COUNTING

Hajjāj ibn Yūsuf asked the tābiýī imāms: Ĥasan al-Başrī, Abū Áāliyah, Naşr ibn Áāşim, Áāşim al-Jaĥdarī and Mālik ibn Dīnar to count the number of letters in the Qur'an and they completed the task in four months, with the following results: 77,439 words and 323,015 letters 🍁 In another report they agreed upon 340,740 letters • Ibn Ábbās 🐞 has said that the Qur'ān has 6,616 verses and 323,671 letters. • There are also varying figures for the number of words: 77,934 or 77,437 or 77,277 • The number of verses are also given as: 6214, 6204, 6219, 6225, 6236 🛊 These discrepancies are due to varying methods of counting letters and verses; some say that Basmalah is part of every sūrah; naturally, the numbers of verses increase because of this.

DID YOU KNOW?

The last ayah of **Al-Fat'h** (48:29) contains all the alphabets of the Arabic language 🕸 In **Al-Mujādalah** (#58), the name 'Allāh' is mentioned in every ayah & Basmalah is not written/recited at the beginning of Al-**Barā'ah** (**Al-Tawbah**, #9) ♦ The Verse of the Throne (āyah al-kursi, 2:255) is the greatest verse; the Verse of Justice is in Al-Naĥl [16:90], the most Frightening Verse is in Al-Zalzalah [99:7-8], the Verse of Joy is in Al-**Zumar** [39:53], the Verse of Reliance is in **Al-Talāq** [65:3], and the Verse of Cure is in **Sūrah Yūnus** [10:57] Dbn Ábbās & said that the Verse of Hope is the Verse of Intercession in **AI-Đuĥā** [āyah al-shafā'ah, 93:5] 🕸 It is said that the entire Qur'an was revealed on the earth except the last two verses of Sūrah al-Baqarah [2:285-286] which were revealed during Miýrāj, near the Throne (ársh) 🕸 Allāh 🞄 has sworn the oath (i.e. emphasised the greatness) on the life of the Prophet @ [Al-Ĥijr, 15:72], the speech of the Prophet # [Al-Zukhruf, 43:88] and the birthplace of the Prophet @ [Al-Balad, 90:1] هُونَ سَكُرُ إِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ ﴿ [Al-Balad, 90:1]

Al-Itaan of Imām Jalāluddīn Suvūtī 🌼 Al-Burhān of Imām Badruddīn al-Zarkashī 🌼 Al-Tibvān of Imām Nawawī 🏶 Jamāl al-Qurrā'a of Imām Álamuddīn al-Sakhāwī 🏶 Sūrah Statistics: Baṣā'ir Dhawi't Tamyīz of Fayrūzābādī 🥞

MIRACLE OF THE QUR'AN

The Qur'an is an unceasing miracle that will remain for eternity. Its wonders are revealed in every age, such as validation of information in it and its timeless eloquence.

The Qur'an was revealed over a period of

twenty-three years. The first verse was

revealed in the cave of Ĥirā'a and the

Prophet was 40 years old at that time.

The last verse was revealed 81 days (vide

Ibn Ábbās 🧠) or 9 nights (vide Saýīd ibn

The Qur'an was compiled in three phases.

FIRST: In the presence of RasūlAllāh the

verses (āyāt) were ordered within chapters

(sūrahs) but not written down in a book.

SECOND: After the Battle of Yamāmah, in which

many memorisers of the Qur'an were martyred,

Sayyidunā Úmar exhorted Sayyidunā Abū Bakr

al-Şiddīq 🧠 to have the Qur'ān written in a book.

Sayyidunā Úthmān ibn Áffān 🧠 had four

copies of the standardised Muş'haf made.

Three of these were sent to **Başrah**, **Kūfah**

and Syria; the fourth was retained in

Madīnah. These are known as the Úthmān

Codices. It is also said that the codices

prepared were seven, and the additional three

were sent to Makkah, Yemen and Baĥrain.

Some of these codices survive to this day.

It is obligatory (wājib) to prostrate, when

one recites or hears the recitation of the

8. Naml (27:26)

9. Saidah (32:15)

11. Fuşşilat (41:38)

13. Inshiqāq (84:21)

10. Şād (38:24)

12. Najm (53:62)

14. Álaq (96:19).

following fourteen verses:

1. Aárāf (7:206)

2. Raád (13:15)

3. Naĥl (16:50)

6. Ĥajj (22:18)

7. Furgān (25:60)

According to Imām Shāfiýī, the fourteenth sajdah is the

second instance in sūrah Ĥajj (22:77) instead of sūrah Şād

(in the list above). Differing opinions concerning the number

of suiūd are: eleven (Imām Mālik) and fifteen (Imām Aĥmad).

4. Isrā'a (17:109)

5. Maryam (19:58)

Sayyidunā Abū Bakra assigned this task to Sayyidunā Zayd ibn

Thabit, who began the arduous task of verifying each verse by

requiring at least two Companions to bear testimony for it. The

early drafts were with Abū Bakr and after his demise passed

on to Úmar, after his martyrdom, they passed on to his

daughter Sayyidah Ĥafşah 🏶 THIRD: Sayyidunā Úthmān 🧠 took

the codices from Sayyidah Ĥafşah @ and completed the

compilation of the Qur'an. He had all other codices and individual

fragments incinerated to avoid potential confusion and strife. This

copy of the standardised script has been handed down by

successive generations and is the same Qur'an we read today.

Jubayr (%) before his (%) passing away.

YEARS

PHASES

COMPILING

QUR'AN

CODICES

OF

UTHMAN

SUJUD

وَلِلَّهِ يَسْجُدُ

ىَن فِي ٱلسَّمَوَتِ

وَٱلْأَرْضِ طَوْعًا

وَكُرُهُا وَظِلَالُهُم

بِٱلْغُدُوِ وَٱلْأَصَالِ

MEMORISING THE QUR'AN

Allāh & has made the Qur'ān easy to remember [54:17]. The Qur'ān is the world's most memorised book. Every practising Muslim memorises a few chapters. Millions of Muslims, even young children have memorised all the 600+ pages (77,934 words, 14,871 unique words), though less than 20% Muslims know Arabic. Billions of Muslims (in 15 centuries) have memorised eloquent passages from a linguistic masterpiece, including those who cannot speak or understand the language!



The name of RasūlAllāh is mentioned five times in the Noble Qur'an. Four times as Muĥammad in the following sūrahs: Aāl Ímrān, 3:144; Al-Aĥzāb, 33:40; Muĥammad, 47:2; Al-Fat'ĥ, 48:29 and once as Aĥmad@in sūrah Al-Şaff 61:6. He is also mentioned by other names, that describe his attributes, such as: Raĥmatun li'l Áālamīn, Ra'ūf, Raĥīm, Bashīr, Nadhīr, Muzzammil, Muddath'thir, Tāhā, YāSīn, Sirāj, Munīr, Ábd, Rasūl, Nabīyy, Dāýī ilā Allāh.

وَلَقَدُ مَتَهُ نَا ٱلْقُرُءَانَ لِلذِّكْرِ فَهَلَمِن مُّذَّكُر



NAMES

رُسُلًا مِّن قَبِيلِكَ

Twenty-five prophets are named in the Qur'ān: Our Masters Ādam [Adam 25], Nūĥ [Noah 43], Ibrāhīm [Abraham 69], Ismāýīl [Ishmael 12], Is'ĥāq [Isaac 17], Yáqūb [Jacob 16], Yūsuf [Joseph 27], Mūsā [Moses 136], Hārūn [Aaron 20], Shuáyb [11], Lūţ [Lot 27], Hūd [7], Dāwūd [David 16], Sulaymān [Solomon 17], Ayyūb [Job 4], Ilyās [Elijah 2], Zakariyyah [Zechariah 7], Yaĥyā [John 5], Ýīsā [Jesus 25], Yasá [Isaiah 2] Yūnus [Jonas 4] Idrīs [Enoch 2], Dhu'l Kifl وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ [9] Ezekiel 2], Şāliĥ [9] السَّاكَةُ and our master Muĥammad مَا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ ال There is no consensus concerning the prophethood of Úzayr 🔈 Dhu'l Qarnayn and Lugmān are not known to be prophets. The numbers in parantheses indicate the number of times, the names of each prophet is mentioned in the Qur'an.



VALIDATED READINGS



are the two widespread recitations in the world today.



a sūrah or an āyah to be classified as Makkī or Madanī: 1. Verses that were revealed in Makkah are Makkī and those revealed in Madīnah are Madanī. . Verses that

were revealed before the Emigration (Hijrah) are Makkī and those after are Madani. • 3. Verses which address the people of Makkah are Makkī, and those which address the people of Madīnah are Madanī. 🌼



عَلَيْكَ وَمِنَّهُم مَّن RasūlAllāh has said: "The Qur'an was revealed in seven

letters". While the true meaning of 'seven letters' is not known, some scholars opine that it refers to variant RIGOROUSLY readings of the Qur'an: Seven of which are rigorouslyauthenticated (mutawātir); and additional three are lonenarrator ($\bar{a}\hat{h}\bar{a}d$); in all, these ten are known as the wellknown (mash'hūr) variants. This does not mean that every word or verse has a variant reading. Extensive literature on this topic and elucidating upon these differences is available, such as, Imām Shāţibī's (d.590 AH) didactic poem, **Ĥirz al-Amānī** and Imām Ibn al-Jazirī's (d.833 AH) Al-Nashr fi'l Qirā'āt al-Áshar. There is no contradiction in meanings due to variant readings. For example, māliki yawmi'd dīn, with elongation on mīm is also recited as maliki yawmi'd din as a variant and they mean the same. Variant readings (qirā'āt) are identified by their narrators. Each of these ten readings is further transmitted by two narrators. The *qirā'ah* of **Áāṣim via Ĥafṣ** and **Nāfiý via Warsh**

According to Qur'an scholars there are three definitions for



NAMES OF THE BOOK: qur'an the our'an furgan the differentiator kitab the book dhikr the remembrance wahy the

REVELATION tanzil THE [REVELATION] DESCENDED qaşaş THE LORE ruh THE SOUL mathaniy THE TWICE REVEALED huda THE GUIDANCE bayan THE DESCRIPTION tibyan elucidator mawýiżah the counsel rahmah mercy bashir giver of glad tidings nadhir warner of PUNISHMENT áziz THE RESPECTED hakim THE WISE muhaymin THE BLESSED balagh DELIVERED MESSAGE shifa'a THE CURE majid THE GLORIOUS nur the light kalam divine speech karim noble áliy exalted hikmah wisdom mubārak munificent habl the rope șirăț al-mustaqim the straight path qayyim the tenacious fași the unraveler naba'un azim the great news aĥsanu'i **hadīth** beautiful speech **árabī** uncreated word **qawl** saying **başāyir** insights **ílm** knowledge **haqq** the truth **hādī** the guide **ájab** marvellous **tadhkirah** reminder **úrwah al-wuthgā** the firm hold **mutashābih** resembling [other divine books] **sidg** THE TRUTH **ádl** THE JUST **iymān** FAITH **ámr** THE COMMANDMENT **bushrā** GOOD NEWS **zabūr** INSCRIPTION **mubīn** THE MANIFEST BOOK

NAMES MENTIONED IN THE QUR'AN: ANGELS Jibrīl (Gabriel) the archangel, Mikāyīl (Michael), Hārūt-Mārūt who were put to trial, Raád-Barq ferocious angels, Mālik the guardian angel of Hell, Sijil, Qaýīd, Kirāman-Kātibīn, Ĥafażah, Raqīb-Átīd, Zabāniyah COMPANIONS Only Zayd ibn al-Ĥārithah. NON-PROPHETS Ímrān father of Maryam Hārūn brother of Maryam Úzayr also believed to be a prophet Tubbá a pious man; also said to be a prophet Luqman the wise man; he was an Ethiopian slave. Taqiyy cousin of Maryam, or a pious man in her time Talut good king WOMEN Sayyidah Maryam is the only woman named in the Qur'an. DISBELIEVERS Qarun the rich cousin of Sayyiduna Musa 🍇 Jalut Goliath Hāmān Firawn's wicked vizier Bushrā person in the caravan that took Sayyidunā Yūsuf 🙈 Aāzar uncle or (step?)father of Sayyidunā Ibrāhīm 🉈 Nasīy JINN Iblīs his name was Ázāzīl before he fell. TRIBES/NATIONS Yajūj-Ma'jūj, Áād, Thamūd, Madyan, Quraysh, Rūm (Romans). Also: People of Madīnah, People of Nūĥ, People of Lot, People of Tubbá, People of Ibrāhīm, People of Aykah, People of Rass, People of Yūnus, People of Ukhdūd. IDOLS Wadd, Suwāá, Yaghūth, Yaúūq, Nasr, Lāt, Uzzā, Manāt, Rujz, Jibt-Ṭāghūt, Rashād, Āzar, Baál. PLACES Bakkah-Makkah, Madīnah (also mentioned as Yathrib), Árafāt, Şafā-Marwah, Majmaá al-Baĥrayn, Masjid al-Aqṣā, Kaábah, Masjid al-Ĥarām, Maqām Ibrāhīm, Badr, Uĥud, Ĥunayn, Jamá Muzdalifah, Mashári'l Ĥarām (the hill) Masjid Đirār, Naq'a place between Árafat and Muzdalifah Mişr Egypt, Babil Babylon Aykah/Laykah is where Sayyidunā Shuayb 🎕 lived Ĥijr the lands of Thamūd close to Syria, near Wadī al-Qurā Aĥqāf a sand hill near Oman and Hadramawt Tūr Sinā'a Mount Sinai; the mountain where Sayyidunā Mūsā 🎕 was summoned Jūdīy the mountain on which the ark of Sayyidunā Nūĥ 🙈 landed after the flood subsided **Tuwā** a valley in Palestine **Kahf** the cave where the seven sleepers lie **Raqīm** a valley in that mountain, or the dog of the Sleepers (aş'hāb kahf) Árim a valley Jard a township Şarīm a place in Yemen Qāf a mountain Juruz a town Ṭāghiyah the place were Thamud were punished Saba'. PLACES IN THE HEREAFTER Firdaws: the highest place in Paradise Illiyyun lofty place in Paradise; place where good deeds are recorded Kawthar stream in Paradise; Pond of the Prophet 🌺 Salsabīl-Tasnīm springs in Paradise, Aárāf, Sijjīn the place were souls of disbelievers are imprisoned Şaúūd a mountain in Hell Mawbiq, Ghayy, Athām, Wayl, Saýīr, Sāyīl, Suĥq valleys in Hell Falaq a pit in Hell Yaĥmūm dark smoke in Hell APPELLATIONS Ummī people of Umm al-Qurā (i.e. Makkah), Ábqariy dwelling of the Jinn Samiriyy from Sāmirūn or Sāmirah Árabīy CELESTIAL OBJECTS Sun, Moon, Tāriq, Sirius (Shiýrā) ANIMALS/ BIRDS/INSECTS Salwā, Gnat, Fly, Bee, Spider, Locust, Hoopoe, Crow, Abābīl (small birds), Ants, Goat, Sheep, Cattle, Frog, Elephant, Monkeys/Apes, Lion, Lice, Dog, Mule, Cow, Calf, Serpents, Donkey, Swine, Whale, Horse, Wolf, Moth/Butterfly, Termites, Fish, Camel, She-Camel. TITLES Abū Lahab kafir and uncle of RasūlAllāh 🎡 Isrāyīl title of Sayyidunā Yáqūb 🙊 Masīĥ the Messiah (Sayyidunā Ýīsā 🚓) Ilyās (prophet) but also said to be the title of Sayyidunā Idrīs 🙈 Nūĥ 🙈 said to be the title of the prophet; and his name was Ábdu'l Ghaffār 🔈 Dhu'l Kifl title of Ilyās or Yasaá or Yūshaá or Zakariyyah 🙊 Dhu'l Qarnayn Alexander; but he is not the polytheist Macedonian king in the time of Aristotle Firáwn pharoah, whose name was Walīd Tubbá Kings of Yemen.

TAJWID: RULES OF QUR'AN RECITATION

It is obligatory to recite the Qur'an in Arabic and according to the rules of recitation. This means to learn to pronounce every letter properly and fulfilling the conditions and matching the attributes of the letter. To learn where to stop and start; to know the rules concerning the attributes of each letter such as, assimilation, elision and elongation, etc.

MERITS OF RECITING THE QUR'AN

RasūlAllāh 🏶 has said: The best among you are those who learn the Qur'ān and teach it. Those who recite it proficiently will be with angels and those who recite it with difficulty will get double the reward. Luminious crowns will be placed on the heads of those who recite

