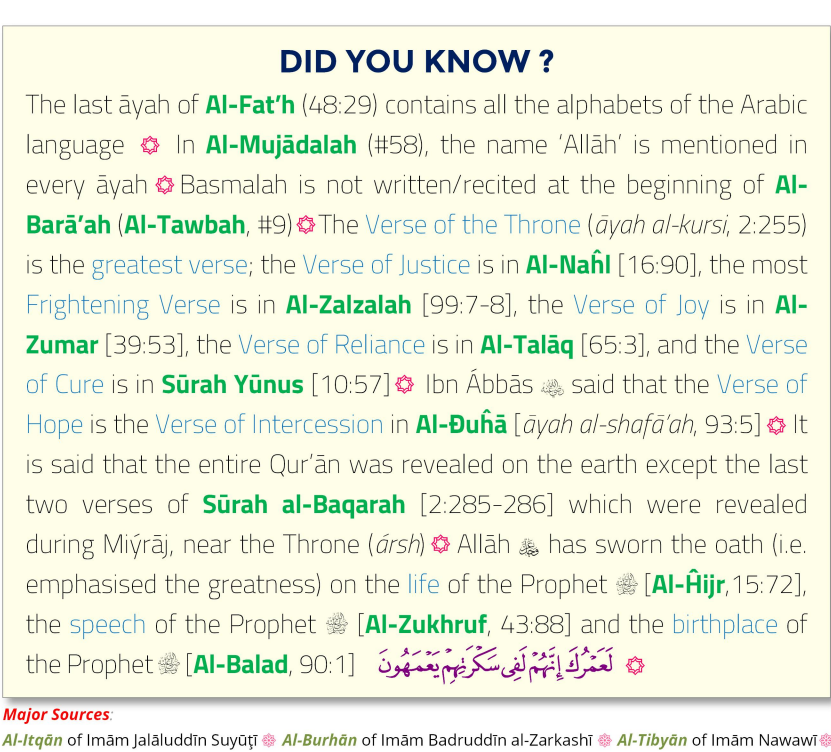
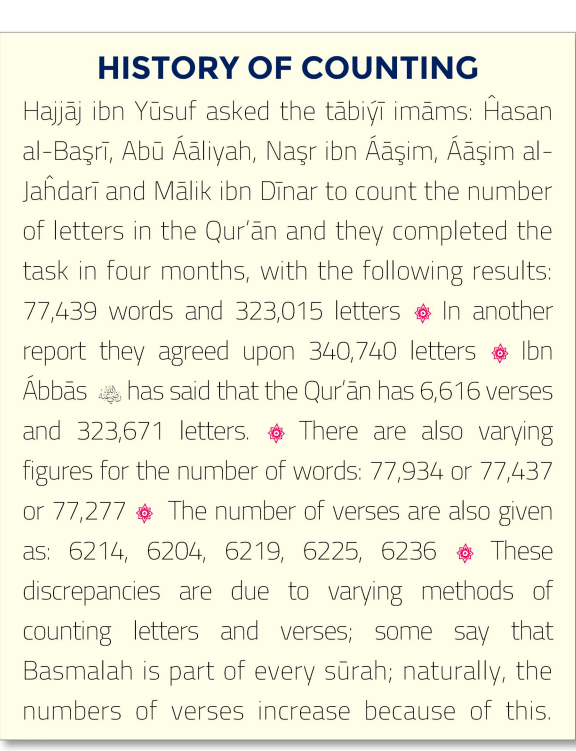
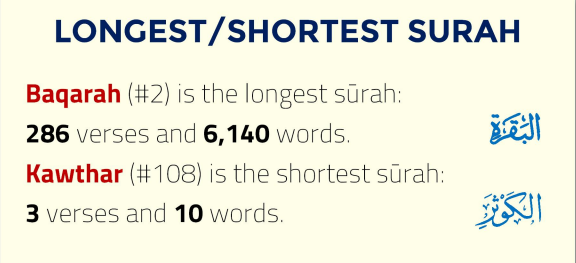
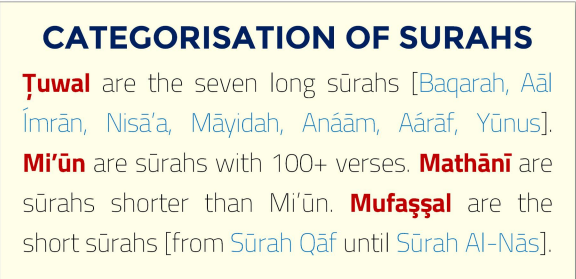


The Qur'ān is Divine Speech and the uncreated Word of Allāh. Muslims believe that many books and shorter epistles were revealed to Prophets, four of which are prominent: **Tawrāt** [Torah] given to Sayyidunā Mūsā ﷺ, **Zabūr** [Psalms] given to Sayyidunā Dāwūd ﷺ, **Injīl** [New Testament] given to Sayyidunā ʿĪsā ﷺ and the **Qur'ān** given to Sayyidunā Muḥammad ﷺ. Books and epistles given to previous nations were altered by their scholars and are not found in their original form today. The Qur'ān is protected by Allāh ﷻ 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'ān merely on the basis of knowing Arabic. Even if one masters Arabic, they will still have to gain expertise in aqīdah, fiqh, ḥadīth 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 lafẓī*) to convey this information (*kalām naḥvī*).

Sūrah Statistics: Each box represents 3 verses; number of verses (V) number of words (W) and number of letters (L) in that chapter are also mentioned. *Al-Kawthar* is the shortest sūrah with 3 verses, and is taken as the base unit. Narrow red/black boxes indicate verse of sajdah.



The Qur'ān 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.

Allāh ﷻ 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 Qur'ān was revealed over a period of twenty-three years. The first verse was revealed in the cave of Ĥirā'a and the Prophet ﷺ was 40 years old at that time. The last verse was revealed 81 days (vide Ibn Ābbās ؓ) or 9 nights (vide Sa'yīd ibn Jubayr ؓ) before his ﷺ passing away.

The Qur'ān was compiled in three phases.

FIRST: In the presence of RasūlAllāh ﷺ the verses (āyāt) were ordered within chapters (sūrah) but not written down in a book.

SECOND: After the Battle of Yamāmah, in which many memorisers of the Qur'ān were martyred, Sayyidunā Ūmar رضي الله عنه exhorted Sayyidunā Abū Bakr al-Ṣiddiq رضي الله عنه to have the Qur'ān written in a book.

Sayyidunā Abū Bakr ؓ 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 Ūmar ؓ; after his martyrdom, they passed on to his daughter Sayyidah Ḥafṣah ؓ **THIRD:** Sayyidunā Ūthmān ؓ took the codices from Sayyidah Ḥafṣah ؓ and completed the compilation of the Qur'ān. 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'ān we read today.

Saʿyidunā ṯhman ibn Aṯṯan ۞ had four copies of the standardised *Muṣḥaf* made. Three of these were sent to **Baṣrah**, **Kūfah** and **Syria**; the fourth was retained in **Madīnah**. These are known as the Ūṯmānī Codices. It is also said that the codices prepared were seven, and the additional three were sent to **Makkah**, **Yemen** and **Baṣra**in. Some of these codices survive to this day.

It is obligatory (wājib) to prostrate, when one recites or hears the recitation of the following fourteen verses :

1. Aārāf (7:206)	8. Naml (27:26)
2. Raād (13:15)	9. Sajdah (32:15)
3. Nahl (16:50)	10. Ṣād (38:24)
4. Isrā'a (17:109)	11. Fuṣṣilat (41:38)
5. Maryam (19:58)	12. Inshj (53:62)
6. Ḥajj (22:18)	13. Inshiqāq (84:21)
7. Furqān (25:60)	14. Ālaq (96:19).

According to Imām Shāfi'ī, the fourteenth sajdah is the second instance in sūrah Ḥajj (22:77) instead of sūrah Ṣād (in the list above). Differing opinions concerning the number of sujūd are: eleven (Imām Mālik) and fifteen (Imām Aḥmad).

NAMES OF THE BOOK: **qur'ān** THE QUR'AN **furqān** THE DIFFERENTIATOR **kitāb** THE BOOK **dhikr** THE REMEMBRANCE **wahy** THE REVELATION **tanzil** THE [REVELATION] DESCENDED **qaṣaṣ** THE LORE **rūḥ** THE SOUL **mathānīy** THE TWICE REVEALED **hudā** THE GUIDANCE **bayān** THE DESCRIPTION **tibyān** ELUCIDATOR **mawjīzah** THE COUNSEL **raḥmah** MERCY **bashīr** GIVER OF GLAD TIDINGS **nadhīr** WARNER OF PUNISHMENT **āzīz** THE RESPECTED **ḥakīm** THE WISE **muhaymin** THE BLESSED **balāgh** DELIVERED MESSAGE **shifā'a** THE CURE **majīd** THE GLORIOUS **nūr** THE LIGHT **kalām** DIVINE SPEECH **karīm** NOBLE **āliy** EXALTED **ḥikmah** WISDOM **mubārak** MUNIFICENT **ḥabl** THE ROPE **ṣirāṭ al-mustaqīm** THE STRAIGHT PATH **qayyim** THE TENACIOUS **faṣl** THE UNRAVELER **naba'un aẓīm** THE GREAT NEWS **aḥsanu'l ḥādīth** BEAUTIFUL SPEECH **arabī** UNCREATED WORD **qawl** SAYING **baṣāyir** INSIGHTS **ilm** KNOWLEDGE **ḥaqq** THE TRUTH **hādī** THE GUIDE **ājab** MARVELLOUS **tadhkirah** REMINDER **ūrwah al-wuthqā** THE FIRM HOLD **mutashābih** RESEMBLING [OTHER DIVINE BOOKS] **ṣidq** THE TRUTH **ādī** THE JUST **īmān** FAITH **āmr** THE COMMANDMENT **bushrā** GOOD NEWS **zabūr** INSCRIPTION **mubīn** THE MANIFEST BOOK

NAMES MENTIONED IN THE QUR'AN: ANGELS **Jibril** (Gabriel) the archangel, **Mikāyil** (Michael), **Hārūt- Mārūt** who were put to trial, **Ra'ad- Barq** ferocious angels, **Mālik** the guardian angel of Hell, **Sijil**, **Qayid**, **Kirāman-Kātibin**, **Ḥafāẓah**, **Raqīb-Ātid**, **Zabāniyah** COMPANIONS Only **Zayd** ibn al-Ḥarithah. NON-PROPHETS **Īmrān** father of Maryam **Hārūn** brother of Maryam **Ūzayr** also believed to be a prophet **Tubbā** a pious man; also said to be a prophet **Luqmān** the wise man; and he was an Ethiopian slave. **Taqiyy** cousin of Maryam, or a pious man in her time **Ṭāliut** good king WOMEN Sayyidah **Maryam** is the only woman named in the Qur'an, DISBELIEVERS **Qārūn** the rich cousin of Sayyidunā Mūsā ؑ **Jālūt** 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 Āzāzīl before he fell. TRIBES/NATIONS **Yajūj-Ma'jūj**, **Ād**, **Thamūd**, **Madyan**, **Quraysh**, **Rūm** (Romans). Also: **People of Madīnah**, **People of Nūh**, **People of Lot**, **People of Tubbā**, **People of Ibrāhīm**, **People of Aḡkah**, **People of Rass**, **People of Yūnus**, **People of Ukhūdūd** IDOLS **Wadd**, **Suwāā**, **Yaghūth**, **Yāūqū**, **Nasr**, **Lāt**, **Uzzā**, **Manāt**, **Ruj**, **Jibt-Ṭāghūt**, **Rashād**, **Āzar**, **Baal**. PLACES **Bakkah-Makkah**, **Madīnah** (also mentioned as Yathrib), **Ārafāt**, **Ṣafā-Marwah**, **Majma'a al-Baḥrayn**, **Masjid al-Aqṣā**, **Kāābah**, **Masjid al-Ḥarām**, **Maqām Ibrāhīm**, **Badr**, **Uḥūd**, **Ḥunayn**, **Jamā** Muzdalifah, **Mashārīf i Ḥarām** (the hill) **Masjid Dirār**, **Naq'a** place between Ārafāt and Muzdalifah **Miṣr** Egypt, **Nabil** Babylon **Ay kah/ Laykah** is where Sayyidunā Shuayb ؑ lived **Ḥijr** the lands of Thamūd close to Syria, near Waḍi al-Qurā **Ḥḡqāḡ** 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 Nūh ؑ 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 (*aṣṣḡab kahf*) **Ārim** a valley **Jard** a township **Ṣarīm** a place in Yemen **Qāf** a mountain **Juruz** a town **Ṭāghīyah** the place where Thamūd were punished **Saba'**. PLACES IN THE HEREAFTER **Firdaws**: the highest place in Paradise **Īlīyyūn** lofty place in Paradise; the place where good deeds are recorded **Kawthar** stream in Paradise; Pond of the Prophet ؐ **Salsabil-Tasnim** springs in Paradise, **Ārafāt**, **Sijjān** the place where souls of disbelievers are imprisoned **Ṣaūūd** a mountain in Hell **Mawbiq**, **Ghayy**, **Athām**, **Wayl**, **Sayīr**, **Sāyil**, **Suḡq** valleys in Hell **Falak** a pit in Hell **Yaḥmūm** dark smoke in Hell **APPELLATIONS Ummī** people of Umm al-Qurā (i.e. Makkah), **Ābqariy** dwelling of the Jinn **Samirīyy** from Sāmīrūn or Sāmīrah **Ārabīy** CELESTIAL OBJECTS **Sun**, **Moon**, **Tāriq**, **Sirius** (Shi'yrā) **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 ؐ **Isrā'īl** title of Sayyidunā Yāqūb ؑ **Masīh** the Messiah (Sayyidunā Yīsā ؑ) **Il'yās** (*prophet*) but also said to be the title of Sayyidunā Idrīs ؑ **Nūh** said to be the title of the prophet; and his name was Ābdu'l Ḡhaffār **Dhu'l Kifl** title of Il'yās or Yasaā or Yūshaā or Zakariyyah **Dhu'l Qurayn** Alexander; but he is not the polytheist Macedonian king in the time of Aristotle **Firāwn** pharaoh, whose name was Walīd **Tubbā** Kings of Yemen

It is obligatory to recite the Qur'ān 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.

Rasulullah ﷺ 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. Luminous crowns will be placed on the heads of those who recite the Qur'ān diligently, and upon the heads of their parents. On Judgement Day, the Qur'ān will intercede for those who recite it.