

The Sciences of the Quran

علوم القرآن

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Introduction to علوم القرآن

■ Definition

- The different studies of the Quran
- Knowledge of those studies that have a direct bearing on the recitation, history, understanding and implementation of the Quran

■ Benefits of studying علوم القرآن

- Familiarity with its history
- The nature of the Quran
- Clear and better understanding

Areas of علوم القرآن

- Quran
- Wahy
- Stages of revelation
- The first and last revelations
- Makki & Madni Verses
- Causes of Revelation
- The compilation and arrangement of the Quran
- The Different Recitations
- Abrogation and Abrogated verses
- The Miracles

QURAN

- The definition of the Quran
- It's descriptions
- Status and Reward

The definition of the Quran

❖ Where is the word “Quran” derived from?

- ✓ Imam Shafi’s opinion
- ✓ It is derived from قَرَن
- ✓ It is derived from قَرَأَ
- ✓ It is derived from قَرَأَ

❖ The Quran is the ARABIC speech of Allah

قُرْ أَنَا عَرَبِيًّا

- Claims that there are Non-Arabic words in the Quran
 - طُورٌ was Syriac for Mountain
 - طَفِقَ meant 'To Intend' in the Roman language
 - هُدْنَى was hebrew for repentance.
 - سِجْلٌ was Persian for book
 - سُنْدُسٌ meant 'soft cloth' in Hindi
 - مِشْكَوَةٌ was shining lamp in the Ethiopian language
 - سِرٌّ was small river in the Greek language

Names of the Quran

- القرآن Mentioned 73 times
- الكتاب More frequent than “Quran”
- الفرقان Derived from فَرَقَ
- الذكر Comes from ذَكَرَ
- التنزيل Difference between ‘Tanzeel’ and ‘Inzaal’

Descriptions of the Quran

- قُلْ بِفَضْلِ اللَّهِ وَبِرَّحْمَتِهِ فَبِذَلِكَ فَلْيَفْرَحُوا هُوَ خَيْرٌ مِّمَّا يَجْمَعُونَ
- يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ قَدْ جَاءَكُمْ بُرْهَانٌ مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ وَأَنزَلْنَا إِلَيْكُمْ نُورًا مُّبِينًا
- يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ قَدْ جَاءتْكُمْ مَوْعِظَةٌ مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ
- وَنُنزِّلُ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ مَا هُوَ شِفَاءٌ
- قِيمًا لِّيُنذِرَ بَأْسًا شَدِيدًا

Quran vs Hadith Qudsi

QURAN

- Revealed in meaning and wording
- Is a miracle in it's wording, style, content, and layout.
- Has reached us through Mutawaatir chains of narrations
- Recited in Salat

HADITH QUDSI

- Revealed only in meaning, NOT wording.
- Is not considered as a miracle.
- Most Ahadith Qudsi has reached us through Ahad chain of narrators.
- CANNOT be recited in Salat.

How did the Sahabah differentiate between Quran and Hadith Qudsi?

Wahy (Revelation)

- **Definitions of Wahy from a LINGUISTIC perspective**
 - ✓ To communicate in a manner that no one can hear nor feels that there is communication taking place.
 - ✓ To communicate in a manner that is not obvious nor apparent to anybody else.
 - ✓ To communicate with symbols.
 - ✓ To describe human intuition, animal instincts, and evil whispers of Shaytaan

The word Wahy used in Quran from a Linguistic perspective.

1. The natural order and laws of nature.

فَقَضَاهُنَّ سَبْعَ سَمَاوَاتٍ فِي يَوْمَيْنِ وَأَوْحَىٰ فِي كُلِّ سَمَاءٍ أَمْرَهَا

2. Natural animal Instinct

وَأَوْحَىٰ رَبُّكَ إِلَى النَّحْلِ أَنْ اتَّخِذِي مِنَ الْجِبَالِ بُيُوتًا وَمِنَ الشَّجَرِ

3. Human intuition and emotion

وَأَوْحَيْنَا إِلَىٰ أُمِّ مُوسَىٰ أَنْ أَرْضِعِيهِ

The word Wahy used in Quran from a Linguistic perspective. (cont)

4. Signals or gestures

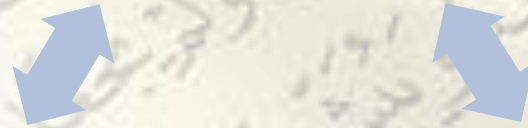
أَلَا تَكَلِّمُ النَّاسَ ثَلَاثَ لَيَالٍ سَوِيًّا * فَخَرَجَ عَلَى قَوْمِهِ مِنَ الْمِحْرَابِ
فَأَوْحَىٰ إِلَيْهِمْ أَنْ سَبِّحُوا بُكْرَةً وَعَشِيًّا

5. Evil whispers of Shaytaan

وَإِنَّ الشَّيَاطِينَ لَيُوحُونَ إِلَىٰ أَوْلِيَآئِهِمْ لِيُجَادِلُوكُمْ

The method of Wahy

WAHY
الوحي



WITHOUT an
Intermediary

THROUGH an
intermediary

WITHOUT an Intermediary

1. Direct Speech from Allah

وَمَا كَانَ لِبَشَرٍ أَنْ يُكَلِّمَهُ اللَّهُ إِلَّا
وَحْيًا أَوْ مِنْ وَرَاءِ حِجَابٍ

وَلَمَّا جَاءَ مُوسَى لِمِيقَاتِنَا
وَكَلَّمَهُ رَبُّهُ قَالَ رَبِّ أَرِنِي أَنْظُرْ
إِلَيْكَ قَالَ لَنْ نَرَاكَ

الإِسْرَاءُ وَالْمِعْرَاجُ

2. Through dreams.

➤ Our belief

➤ Ibrahim & Ismael

➤ Hudaybiah

THROUGH an intermediary

- Through Jibrael A.S.

وَمَا كَانَ لِبَشَرٍ أَنْ يُكَلِّمَهُ اللَّهُ إِلَّا وَحْيًا أَوْ مِنْ وَرَاءِ حِجَابٍ أَوْ يُرْسِلَ رَسُولًا

❖ Ringing of a Bell

❖ Jibrael in the form of a human

- In the presence of the sahabah, he would not bring the Quran

□ Jibrael appearing in his real form.

STAGES OF REVELATION

- How was the Quran different from all previous revealed books?

وَقَالَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَالْوَالَا نُزِّلَ عَلَيْهِ الْقُرْآنُ جُمْلَةً وَاحِدَةً

1st Stage: The Quran is written in the Lawh Al-Mahfoodh

2nd Stage: The Quran is revealed to the skies above the Earth.

3rd Stage: Quran is revealed in pieces over 23 years.

Why 23 years??

1. To strengthen the resolve of the Prophet against the disbelievers.
2. To make memorization easy for the Prophet.
3. To prove that it is a miraculous book.
4. To reveal the Laws of Sharia in a gradual Manner.
5. To prove the truthfulness of the Prophet.
6. To ease the process of revelation on the Prophet

The first and Last to be revealed

- 1st The first five verses of Surah Al-Alaq
- 2nd The beginning verses of Surah Al-Mudatthir
- 3rd Surah Fatihah. (Revealed as an entire Surah)
- Last Surah to be revealed: Surah Nasr
- Last Verse to be revealed: Surah Baqarah

Makki & Madni Verses

A Surah is considered as Makki or Madni on the basis of:

A. Time of Revelation

B. Place of Revelation

C. Addressees of the Revelation

Makki vs Madni Verses

MAKKI SURAHS

➤ Addressees

- The Idolators

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ ضُرِبَ مَثَلٌ

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ كُلُوا مِمَّا فِي الْأَرْضِ
حَلَالًا طَيِّبًا

MADNI SURAHS

➤ Addressees

- Jews
- Christians
- Hypocrites

ضُرِبَ اللَّهُ مَثَلًا

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا

Makki vs Madni Verses

MAKKI SURAHS

- **Themes**

- i. Stories of the previous nations
- ii. The Description of the hereafter
- iii. Tawhid / Oneness of Allah
- iv. Stories of the Prophets and their struggles
- v. Consoling the Prophet Muhammad
- vi. The praises, powers, glory, attributes of ALLAH

MADNI SURAHS

- **Themes**

- i. Social, Cultural, Administrative and other laws
- ii. Laws of Worship
- iii. The battles
- iv. Bani Israeel
- v. Inheritance

**Makki vs Madni
Verses**
**Classification of
Makki and Madni
Surahs**

- Makki Surahs:
6, 7, 10-12, 14-21, 23,25, 26-
31, 33-46, 50-56, 67-75, 77-
97, 100-End

TOTAL : 86 Surahs

*Madni Surahs
are much
larger than
the Makki
Surahs*

- Madni Surahs:
2-5, 8, 9,13, 22,24, 32, 47-49,
57-66, 76,98-99, 110

TOTAL : 28 Surahs

Style and Characteristics of Makki & Madni Surahs

Makki Surahs:

- Short verses
- Style of Rhythm at the end of verses
- Eloquent Verses
- Verses with كَلَّا
- Surahs with حروف مقطعات except for Surah Baqarah & Aali Imran

Madni Surahs:

- Long verses

أَسْبَابُ النُّزُولِ

- Definition:
 - The event or occurrence that was the direct cause of the revelation of a particular verse or surah of the Quran
- Ibn Masood's knowledge of Sabab un Nuzool
- In respect of the Quran, سبب النزول can be categorized in two:

➤ Revealed without a cause, for an example:

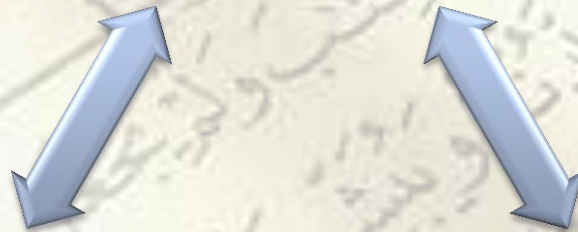
كِتَابٌ أَنْزَلْنَاهُ إِلَيْكَ لِتُخْرِجَ النَّاسَ مِنَ الظُّلُمَاتِ إِلَى النُّورِ

➤ Revealed with a cause

يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِكُمْ

Sources for Sabab un Nuzool

Sources for Sabab
un Nuzool



Hadith of the
Prophet

Statements of
the Sahabah

Multiple Reasons for One Verse

- 1st Type.
 - Accepting authentic narration over the weak narration.

سورة الضحى

- A. The Quraish ridiculed the Prophet
- B. There was a dead animal

Multiple Reasons for One Verse

- 2nd Type
 - If both are authentic narrations, then both will be accepted

Hilal ibn Umayyah and the Islamic concept of لعان
and other Sahabah

Multiple verses for one reason

- The complain of Umm Salamah

وَلَا تَتَمَنَّوْا مَا فَضَّلَ اللَّهُ بِهِ بَعْضَكُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ لِّلرَّجَالِ نَصِيبٌ مِّمَّا كَتَبُوا
وَلِلنِّسَاءِ نَصِيبٌ مِّمَّا كَتَبْنَ

إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَالْقَانِتِينَ وَالْقَانِتَاتِ
وَالصَّادِقِينَ وَالصَّادِقَاتِ وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِرَاتِ وَالْخَاشِعِينَ وَالْخَاشِعَاتِ
وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقَاتِ وَالصَّائِمِينَ وَالصَّائِمَاتِ وَالْحَافِظِينَ فُرُوجَهُمْ
وَالْحَافِظَاتِ وَالذَّاكِرِينَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا وَالذَّاكِرَاتِ أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةً وَأَجْرًا
عَظِيمًا

أَبِي لَا أَضِيعُ عَمَلٍ عَامِلٍ مِنْكُمْ مِّنْ ذَكَرٍ أَوْ أُنْثَى

The preservation of the Quran during the life of the Prophet

1. Proof that the Quran was not from the Prophet

The Arabs of Arabia

- Superpowers but backward compared to other places
- Uncivilized and Uneducated
- Lack of education made them rely on memory
- Means of civilization was poetry
 - ❖ They would compete with one another
 - ❖ Superiority was shown through poetry
 - ❖ Annual competitions in Hajj

The preservation of the Quran during the life of the Prophet

1. Proof that the Quran was not from the Prophet

- The Prophet was sent to an illiterate nation.

هُوَ الَّذِي بَعَثَ فِي الْأُمِّيِّينَ رَسُولًا مِنْهُمْ يَتْلُو عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتِهِ وَيُزَكِّيهِمْ وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ
الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ

- The Prophet was also illiterate.

الَّذِينَ يَتَّبِعُونَ الرَّسُولَ النَّبِيَّ الْأُمِّيَّ

The preservation of the Quran during the life of the Prophet

1. Proof that the Quran was not from the Prophet

- **Emphasis that He was Umme**
 - The show that the Prophet is from the same civilization he was sent to.
 - The purpose of reading and writing is to acquire education. Communication with Allah did not acquire that.
 - The doubt that the Quran was not God's word but rather the Prophet's word.

CONCLUSION

- Allah revealed the Quran with the realization that:
 - ✓ Society was unlettered and illeterate
 - ✓ People would pay less attention to reading and writhing
 - ✓ They would rely mostly on memorization.

*The preservation of the Quran during the
life of the Prophet*

2. The earliest record of the Quran being written

The story of Umar R.A. and
his conversion to Islam in the
6th year of Prophethood.

The preservation of the Quran during the life of the Prophet

3. The Prophet's concern to preserve the Quran

إِنَّ رَبَّكَ يَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ تَقُومُ أَدْنَىٰ مِن ثُلُثِي اللَّيْلِ وَنِصْفَهُ وَثُلُثَهُ وَطَائِفَةٌ مِّنَ الَّذِينَ مَعَكَ وَاللَّهُ يُقَدِّرُ
اللَّيْلَ وَالنَّهَارَ عَلِيمٌ أَن لَّنْ تَحْصُوهُ فَتَابَ عَلَيْكُمْ فَاقْرَءُوا مَا تَيَسَّرَ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ

لَا تُحَرِّكْ بِهِ لِسَانَكَ لِتَعْجَلَ بِهِ

- ❖ The Hadith of the Prophet where he read Surah Al-Baqarah, Aali Imran, and Surah Nisaa in one Rakah.
- ❖ The Hadith of Ubaadah bin Saamit regarding someone migrating to Madina.
- ❖ Before Hijrah, the Prophet would send Ibn Umm Maktoom & Musab bin Umair to Madina and after Hijrah, Muaadh bin Jabl to Makkah
- ❖ The Prophet's habit of reading the Quran to Jibraeel in the month of Ramadaan

Why did the Prophet NOT compile the Quran during his time.

- There was no pressing need because many Sahabah had memorized the Quran
- The continuity of Quran being revealed during the lifetime of the Prophet. The last revelation came nine days before he departed.
- The arrangement of the verses could only be done once all verses are revealed.

The first compilation

- The number of Qurraa grew
- The state of the Ummah after the demise of the Prophet.
- The Battle of Yamaamah and 70 Qurraa are martyred.
- Umer's concern
- Zaid Bin Thabit
- The first copy of the *Mushaf* in the possession of Abu Bakr and Umer R.A

The Uthmanic compilation

- The spread of Islam and conversion of people into Islam.
- Hudayfah bin Yamaan conveys the message to the Khalifah and his fear of the Quran becoming similar to the books of the past.
- Uthman hands over the responsibility to Zaid along with Abdullah bin Zubair, Saeed ibn Al'aas and Abdul Rahman bin Al Haritha
- If a difference arose, then the dialect and writing will be done in the Qurashi style.

The classification of the Surahs

- الطوال Surah Baqarah to Surah Tawbah
- مئين Surah Yunus to Surah Fatir
- مثاني Often repeated Surahs. Surah Yaseen to Surah Al-Hujuraat
- مفصل Surah Al Hujuraat to Surah Naas