Referencing the Qur’an: A Proposal, with Illustrative Translations and Discussion

Part 1: A Proposal for a Standard System of Notation

The following constitutes a proposal to standardise the way(s) in which we refer to the Qur’an, both in prose (words) and when referencing passages (numbers).

Words

For those wishing to invoke the name of a sura or aya in Arabic, transliteration, italics, and idéole are de rigueur, e.g. سورة الفاتحة, or, for example, the following, culled from recently published scholarship:

... Fārāh’s Interpretation of سورة الفاتحة

A Close Reading of Sura 93 (الدهات) and the basmala

... a short Meccan sura which describes ...

... Verse of the Sword (ayat-as-sayf) ...

However, there is no standard way of referring to suras and ayas in English prose. Some scholars opt for ‘chapter’/‘Chapter’ and ‘verse’/‘verse’ to render them, abbreviating them ‘ch.’/’Ch.’ (pl. ‘chs’/’Chs’), and ‘v.’/’v.’ (pl. ‘Vv.’/’vv.’). I am not against these – though there are, to be sure, a number of arguments for not using terms borrowed from English – but given that ‘sura’ (‘sura’th) is now part of English, there is, to my mind, no reason not to use it unitalised. I suggest the h-less form, viz. sura.

Aya has not yet made it into the Oxford Concise English Dictionary, but ayah (with a final ‘h’) has, in the meaning of nanny. I suggest, therefore, using the h-less form aya – hence my preference also for h-less sura. Below is a chart together with corresponding abbreviations (where applicable):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common noun</th>
<th>Proper noun</th>
<th>Common noun abbrev.</th>
<th>Proper noun abbrev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td>sura</td>
<td>Sura</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>suras</td>
<td>Suras</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plural</td>
<td>aya</td>
<td>Aya</td>
<td>Aya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ayas</td>
<td>Ayas</td>
<td>Ayas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

---
There are very few occasions indeed when one would need to abbreviate the common noun sura or its plural suras. As for the proper noun, I propose not abbreviating it to ‘Ss.’ Besides the obvious distastefulness of the ‘SS’ sequence, a single ‘s’ works just fine, as in the following example sentences:

In his discussion of S. 5 to 7, Lowry underscores ...

Stewart emphasises the importance of S. 93–114 in ...

In the case of aya, because ‘a.’ might look like a sequential reference – a, b, c and so on, which I propose be reserved for use as italicised boldfaced subscripts to footnote or endnote – ‘ay.’ would be preferable, though using the full word turns out to require the same number of characters (three): [a] [y] [‘] and [a] [y] [a]. That being the case, I propose always using the full word in the singular. As for the plural, abbreviating ayas as ‘ay.’ has the serendipitous advantage of corresponding to one of the plurals of the Arabic word āya. Thus, for example, ‘see aya 7’, and ‘the Khidr account occurs at aya 60–83’. (The spellings Qur’an/Qur’anic and Qur’ān/Qur’ānic are, happily, prevailing.)

**Numbers**

There is as yet no standardised way of referring to Qur’anic passages. A numerical reference to the first five ayas of the ninety-sixth sura of the Qur’an might read, for example: 96. 1–5; Q 96:1–5 (as per the *Encyclopaedia of the Qur’ān*); Q. 96:1–5 (as per the *Journal of Qur’anic Studies*); Qur’an 96: 1–5 (as per the *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*); or in source 96, 1–5, (as per Schoeler, *Ecrire et transmettre*). Scholarly users of the Qur’an tend to identify its parts as above, that is, by sura and aya number. Liturgical users tend to refer to its parts by sura name, aya cluster (and, quite often also by juwā number) – though many scholars are, it must be said, also sensitive to this form of identification – thus, e.g. from recent scholarship:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sura Fātiha</th>
<th>Sura Rahmān</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sūrat al-Fātiha</td>
<td>Sūrat al-Rahmān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Fātiha</td>
<td>S. al-Rahmān</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I would like to propose a system of notation that takes into account both scholarly practices and needs on the one hand, and Qur’anic or liturgical practices on the other. Thus, one might refer to the first five ayas of S. 55 thus:

Q Rahmān 55:1–3 or Q Rahman 55:1–3 or Q Rahmān 55:1–3

(smaller caps) (regular lettering) (if transliterated)
This is an expansion of already widely used notation, with the insertion of the Romanised (and unitalised) name of the sura, allowing for easy identification by lay and liturgical users too. Aesthetically, my personal preference is for small caps (RAHMĀN) but it is the placement, not the font, that is important. If transliteration is unavailable or unfeasible, I suggest at the very least the use of circumflexes to represent long vowels — to avoid misreading e.g. AL ʿIMRĀN for ĀL ʿIMRĀN. Inasmuch as ʿayn and hamza are discrete letters, they must be represented somehow.

In the case of suras for which the Arabic name is not standard, this notation, by including the number, avoids any ambiguity. Thus, ‘Q DĀHĪ 76’ will be recognised through its number to be (also) ‘Q INSĀN 76’. This system also allows for a dropping of the initial Q, or even the name, once the reference is unambiguous, thus e.g. if it is the first reference to a Qur’anic passage, in the following example sentence (from my entry ‘Trips and Voyages’ in the Encyclopaedia of the Qur’ān):

Solomon’s hoopoee brings news at Q NĀMIL 27:32, Solomon despatches a human and jinn embassy at NĀMIL 27:37–40 prompting the Queen’s visit (NĀMIL 27:43).

or as in the following, once the sura in question has been identified:

Solomon’s hoopoee brings news at NĀMIL 27:32, Solomon despatches a human and jinn embassy at 27:37–40 prompting the Queen’s visit (27:43).

Optional additional notation

a) Final aya. I propose noting the final aya with a superscripted § as follows: Q RĀHĪM 55:1–78§. Not only does this refer to the range of ayas, but it also tells us that aya 78 is the final aya of the sura. This is also helpful, and informative, when referring to a final aya or ayas alone, thus, for example: Q NĀS 114:5§ and Q HĀSHR 59:22–24§. I also suggest using the symbol in translations.

b) Juz‘ number. Juz‘ is not typically important to scholars but is frequently cited by liturgical users of the Qur’an. This number may be added as a small subscript to the ‘Q’ as follows: Q Q RĀHĪM 55; Q Q NĀS 114 (A superscript might look better, but runs the risk of being confused for a footnote or, in a translation, for an aya number.)

c) Translated title. Inclusion of a translated title (in any language), about which there is anyway no consensus, would go (anywhere) outside the set; it would also not be italicised; quotation marks would be optional. Thus, for example, Q ʿARSI 103 (Time); Q ʿARSI 103 (‘The Afternoon’).

One could, of course, add other information to the basic notation. Masāḥif do often indicate two other features that are of interest and that may easily be accommodated in the proposed notation, namely prostration (ṣāda) ayas, and chronological/revelational number.

d) Prostration aya. There are fourteen places where liturgical recitation of a specific aya is to be followed by a prostration. These are usually overlined. I propose an underline, thus, for example, Q RAJJ 22:18, or, in the case of a prostration aya that is also a final aya, Q AʿRĀF 7:206§.

e) Chronological/revelational number. There is no scholarly consensus about Qur’anic chronology, but if the imputed chronological number is pertinent to discussion, notation might look like this, using a subscript italicised number before the compilational number: Q YUSUF 36:12.

Now, admittedly, if we include all possible information, the notation would look cumbersome (if immensely helpful), for example, Q Q AʿRĀF 97:1–206§ where 8 is the Juz‘ number; AʿRĀF is the sura name; 39 is the imputed chronological/revelational number; 7 is the sura number in the Uthmanic compilation; 1–206 is the range of ayas; and 206 is the final aya, also the location of a prostration. One of course need only write: AʿRĀF 7:1–206.

Thematic (rukāf) and recitational divisions (e.g. hizb, manzil, etc.) do not, to my mind, merit any notation as they are not divisions to which much attention is paid in scholarship, or liturgically. I do, however, suggest indicating rukāf divisions in translation(s); I do so myself by including a double return, and by boldfacing the first word of every new rukāf.

I suggested above some of the ways in which words and number might combine. Here are a few more example sentences:

Q ʿARSI 103 (Time) is the second-shortest sura ...

‘The Afternoon’ (Q ʿARSI 103) is the second-shortest sura ...

Muslims often recite Sūrat al-Insān (Q INSĀN 36) in the fajr prayer. This sura has 36 ayas. The rhyme sound for ay. 1–13 is -ira. Several words in this sura are hapax legomena. Hapaxals also occur in S. 113 and 114.

In sum, I propose:

1) Standardising the use of: sura, pl. suras, proper noun Sura, pl. Suras; and aya, pl. ayas, proper noun Aya, pl. Ayas, in unitalised form.
3) Using a notation that encompasses both scholarly and liturgical practices, on the model: Q / optional subscript of juz‘ number / space / Arabic sura name in
small caps with optional circumflexes / space / optional subscript of revelational number / sura (compilational) number / colon / aya range.

4) That a sura’s final aya is followed by a superscripted §,
5) That a prostration aya is optionally underlined,
6) In translations, superscripting the aya number at the beginning of the aya,
7) In translations, subscripting and boldfacing italicised letters of the alphabet (a, b, c ...) as footnote or endnote references.

Part Two: A Rendition into English saj' (Rhyming Prose) of Q FÂTHA 1, Q YÂ SIN 36 and Q INSÂN 76 with Introduction and Notes, According to the Proposed System of Notation

History and Background

Many years ago, I was fortunate to hear Q INSÂN 76 recited in the Prophet’s Mosque, though I did not immediately recognise the sura. When bookshops opened, I sought out a concordance and looked up two of the memorable words from the sura, salsabil and zanjubl. It turned out that this sura was the only place either word occurred. When I looked at the sura, I also noticed a large number of (other) quadriliteral and quintiliteral words (e.g. zahharir, istabraq). But when I looked at English translations, I was disappointed to see that none attempted to convey the rhythms (in particular, the saj’) of the Arabic, and that no attention was drawn in the notes to any of the unique words, zanjubl and zanjharir, among others. I resolved then to do two things: first, attempt an English rhyming prose translation of Q INSÂN 76 and second, look into single-occurring words (hapax legomena) in the Qur’an. The former I did right away and had a working translation within a few weeks; the latter I did not embark upon until 2002, and in only a cursory way, in the context of an article on Q FALAQ 113 and Q NÂS 114.

In 1996, I translated Q YÂ SIN 36; in 2001, Q DÂHÂ 93; and in 2002, Q RÂH 105 through Q NÂS 114. Encouraged and emboldened by the approbation of friends and colleagues, I decided to translate everything from Q INSÂHRÂH 93 onward. I also decided to return to a translation Devin Stewart and I had begun and abandoned in 1992, namely Q RAHÂM 55, being of the thinking that if a project to render Qur’an in rhyming prose was going to succeed, it would have to succeed with Q RAHÂM 55.

However, it all began with Q INSÂN 76, so I decided to revisit that translation, which I present below, followed by Q YÂ SIN 36 and Q FÂTHA 1. This is not the Uthmanic sequence, I know, but it is the order in which I translated them.

Notes, Reports and Correspondence

Translation of Q INSÂN 76:1–31 with rhyme words in italics,

HUMANITY,

In the Name of God, Full of Compassion, Ever Compassionate

1 Has there ever come over people a length of time that was unexpressed, obscure ...?

2 Creating them, from a drop of sperm, to test them, we made them see, made them hear.

3 We guided them to the path, whether mindful or heedless of favour.

4 For the unbelievers we have prepared chains and shackles and blazing fire.

5 But as for the righteous, they shall drink from a cupful of wine blended with camphor.

6 Those devoted to God shall drink from a fountain, causing it to burst in full bursting measure,

7 Fulfilling their vows and fearing a Day whose calamity shall spread far,

8 Feeding, uniquely for the love of God, captive, orphan, and pauper,

9 Saying, “We feed you for the sake of God alone, and neither reward nor thanks desire:

10 We fear of our Lord a day of wrath and anger ...

11 But God will protect them from the calamity of that day, and will surround them with splendour and pleasure.

12 And for their constancy reward them with a garden and garments of silken fibre.

13 In which they shall recline upon thrones, noticing neither the sun’s fiery heat nor the frigid winter.

14 The garden’s shadows, humbled, shall shade them, and the boughs of fruit shall bow close and humble,

15 And among them shall be passed goblets of crystal, and vessels of silver...

16 A silvery crystal from which leisurely to help themselves at leisure.
And they will be given to drink from a cupful of wine, blended with ginger ethereal.

From a fountain found there, called Sabsabeel.

Around them shall roam youths eternal who, if you saw them, would be like pearls ascatter.

If you but saw them, you would behold such grace, a realm of such grandeur –

Wearing tunics of golden sarsenet and green silk brocade, adorned in bracelets of silver: their Lord shall give them a draught of spirit pure.

All this is your reward – most worthy is your endeavour.

Indeed, We have imparted to you the Qur'an in parts, piecemeal.

Therefore be constant and obey your Lord's commands: do not yield to sinner or disbeliever.

Morning and evening, the name of your Lord, recite and remember;

Glorify Him the whole night through, and for part of it prostrate to Him and kneel.

These others love the fleeting world, and put behind them a Day weighty,

unbearable.

We are the One who created them and made them strong; if We wished, We could exchange them for others like them, they are exchangeable...

This is an admonition: Let him take a straight path to his Lord, whosoever will.

But remember that none of you can wish but that God wishes. God is Full of knowledge, omniscient:

He admits to His mercy whosoever He wishes; for the rejecters He has prepared an excruciating punishment...

Notes

* The sura. Hadith collections report that the Prophet Muhammad recited this sura during the fajr prayer. Its excellences are reported by various scholars, e.g. Imam al-Haddad, who writes: 'Be careful to read those suras and verses which are recommended in the suna at particular times ... read if you can, the Seven Saving Ones every night. They are [Q al-Sajda (32), [Q...
Most of them deserve punishment because they are faithless.

We have placed iron collars around their necks and shackled their hands beneath their chins so that their heads are pushed up, motionless.

We have placed barriers in front of them and barriers behind them, and enveloped them, so that they are sightless.

It is all the same to them, whether you warn them or whether you do not: they will never believe. You can only warn the one who heeds the Reminder and who fears the All-Merciful, even though he cannot see Him. To such a believer: give assurances of generous reward and forgiveness.

We are the One with the power to bring the dead back to life. We record the deeds they have performed and the legacy they leave behind. And We take account of all things in a Register that is faultless.

Give them the example of the city, in which messengers were sent to its populace:

When two messengers were sent, the people rejected them, so We reinforced them with a third. The three then said, 'Truly, we have been sent to you by God.' But the people said, 'You are just men, like us.

The All-Merciful has sent down nothing. Your words are nothing but falseness.'

Our Lord knows that we have been sent to you,' they replied. 'Our duty is to convey a clear warning.' But the people said, 'For us, your presence is an omen inauspicious --

If you do not stop immediately, we will stone you and inflict on you a punishment painful and dangerous.

The messengers replied, 'Your omen is for you. Is it because you have been reminded? You are a people of excess.'

Then a man came running from the far side of the city, saying, 'My people, follow the messengers. Follow those who warn, asking for nothing in return, who are well-guided and pious.

Why should I not worship the One who created me? It is to Him that all of you shall be recalled (as He decrees). Instead of Him, do you expect me to worship mere idols? If the All-Merciful wishes me harm, their alleged intercession will be futile and worthless:

They will not be able to save me. If I did (worship them), I would be in error most grievous!

O messengers, I believe in your Lord! My people, heed my advice! We said to him, 'Enter Paradise.'

And he exclaimed, 'If only my people knew.

How my Lord has forgiven me and made me one of those honoured and righteous.'

We sent no heavenly army against the people after him: We did not need to send anyone. One Blast is enough for them to fall down lifeless.

Mankind is a disgrace --

Every messenger sent to it is mocked. Do they not see how many preceding generations We have destroyed, generations they will never see again? Every one of them will be gathered for judgment before Us.

A sign for them is the dead Earth. We bring it to life and produce grain from it for them to eat to fullness.

We have laid out vineyards, date palm oases, and gushing springs. So that they can enjoy their fruits. Their hands did not produce this artistry. Will they persist in being thankless?

Glory to God who created in pairs the yield of the earth, humanity itself, and other creations of which they are oblivious.

A sign for them is the Night: We strip the Day from it, and suddenly they are plunged in darkness.
And which the messengers affirmed!" - 53One Blast will be enough to gather them before Us.

54On that Day, not a soul will be shown the least injustice -
   You will be rewarded based only on what you accomplished. 55On that Day, the endeavours of the dwellers of The Garden will be effortless.

56They and their spouses will recline upon divans in shaded coolness.
57They will have fruits and they will have whatever they request in abundance. 58The All-Merciful Lord will greet them with a salutation of peace,
59And say, 'Sinners, this Day, stand apart! 60Children of Adam, did We not charge you not to obey Satan, that he is your avowed enemy. 61And to obey and worship Us, that this is the path, straight and errorless?
62And yet, he has led a great many of you astray. Could you not recognise this?

63This is the Hell you were promised. 64Embrace it now for your were faithless.'

65On that Day, We shall seal their disbeliefing lips so they are speechless -
   Of their deeds, their hands will speak, their feet will bear witness.
66But then how would they see this Day? 67And if We wished, We could have paralysed them where they stood, unable either to progress or regress.

66Someone We've allowed to grow old, We can make ageless. Can they not see this?

66We have not taught him, poetry or verse - that is below his status.
68This (revelation) is simply a Reminder, a crystal-clear Recitation, 7With which to warn the living, and to justify the punishment against the beliefless.
Do the unbelievers not see that the livestock they possess is fashioned by Us,

That We have made animals for their profit, to eat. To ride, from which to draw milk and other benefits? Still are they thankless?

Still they forsake God, worshipping instead false gods, hoping for their help. They will not be able to help, and will instead be like an army sent against them. So do not let their words affect you — We know what they keep in their hearts, and what they openly express.

Does Humanity not see that We created it from a mere drop of semen? Even then, it challenges us with brazenness!

Forgetting its own origins it asks as example, ‘Who can revive bones decayed and lifeless?’

Answer thus: ‘The One Who created them in the first place will revive them, the One who has knowledge of all creation, The One who gave you the gift of fire from the greenest of trees.’

Can the one who created heavens and earth not create others in their likeness? Surely! He is the real Creator, All-Knowing. When He wills a thing he has only to say ‘Be!’ — and it is!

So all glory to Him in Whose grasp is true dominion, and to Whom you will all be recalled as He decrees.

Notes

That is, Muṣlimān.

Many exegetes identify the city as Antioch, and the Messengers as emissaries dispatched by Jesus.

The man is stoned by his people and is admitted to Paradise when he dies (see e.g. Tafsīr al-Jalālān).

A reference to the Ark of Noah.

Translation of Q FāṭIHA 1:1−7

The Opening

In the Name of God, Ever Compassionate, Full of Compassion.

Praise to the Lord of all Creation.

Ever Compassionate, Full of Compassion.

Sovereign of the Day of Determination.

You alone do we worship, and from You alone do we seek alleviation.

Guide us on the path of True Direction.

The path of those you favor, not of those who earn Your wrath, nor of those in deviation.$

Notes

Inverting my usual ‘Full of Compassion, Ever Compassionate’ for the sake of rhyme.

Shawkat M. Toorawa

NOTES


3 E.g. Mustansīr Mir and Bruce Lawrence in the articles cited in n. 1 above (‘Sūrat al-Fīl’; ‘Sūra 93 (al-Dāhūt)’).

4 See, for example, my translation of Q 14:20 below.


6 There is, to my knowledge, no study of the quadrilaterals, quinquilaterals and reduplicated roots in the Qur’an.

7 Shawkat M. Toorawa, Sarah Ya Sin (36), An Explanatory Translation in Rythmic Prose (saj) (Port Louis, Mauritius: The Hejż LI. Toorawa Waqf, 1996, reprinted 1999), an effort
solicited by my ‘asun, Firoz H. Toorawa. It also appears in Selections from the Qur’an. Suras Fatihah, Ya Sin, and Dhuha to Nas (New Delhi, 2006), a booklet self-produced for free distribution.


9 Notably, Lawrence, “Approximating sej”.


11 I completed this translation in Ramadan 1427/October 2006. It is forthcoming in al-‘Arabiyya: the Journal of the American Association of Teachers of Arabic.

12 I take this opportunity to acknowledge my Qur’an teachers over the years: Sh. Abdullah Diep in Paris, Moulavi M.H. Babu Sahib in Singapore, and Prof. Gerhard Bfwieer at the University of Pennsylvania. I dedicate this essay to them. Thanks are also due to Joseph Lowry and Devin Stewart, from whom I have learned much.