

The Şautul Qur'ān Foundation South Africa was founded by al-Marḥūm al-Qārī Ismā'īl Essack رحمته الله. It is dedicated to the service of the Noble Qur'ān. It engages in various activities that promote the correct recitation, love and service for the Noble Qur'ān. The Şautul Qur'ān Foundation requests all readers to recite a portion of the Noble Qur'ān and pass the reward on to its honourable founder. May Allāh ﷻ raise his status in Jannah. Āmīn.

Did You Know?

- ❖ There are 540 Rukūs in the Qur'ān.
- ❖ There were 22 Ḥuffāz at the time of the demise of Rasūlullāh ﷺ.
- ❖ The word 'Allāh' is mentioned 2698 times in the Qur'ān.
- ❖ The Qur'ān was revealed over a period of 22 years, 5 months and 14 days.
- ❖ The Qur'ān has other names as well. They are; Al-Furqān, Al-Kitāb, Adh-Dhikr, An-Nūr, Al Hudā.
- ❖ 86 Sūrahs were revealed before Hijrah and are called Makkī Sūrahs.
- ❖ 28 Sūrahs were revealed after Hijrah and are called Madanī Sūrahs.



Sayyidunā 'Alī رضي الله عنه said that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said, "Whoever reads the Qur'ān and learns it by heart, regards as lawful what it has made lawful and unlawful what it has forbidden, Allāh will admit him into Jannah and He will accept his intercession in respect of ten such members of his family who would have been doomed for Jahannam." [Aḥmad, at-Tirmidhī]

QIRĀ'AH JALSAHS

The Sautul Qur'ān Foundation South Africa held Qirā'ah Jalsahs in the following areas in the period between December 2009 and December 2010:

1. Northcliff
2. Darul Ulum Azaadville
3. Roshnee
4. Bela Bela
5. Mayfair
6. Westbury
7. Actonville, Benoni
8. Queenstown
9. King Williams Town
10. East London
11. Balfour
12. Potchefstroom
13. Kimberley
14. Newclare



S.Q.F.S.A. QUR'ĀN DISTRIBUTION PROJECT

Alḥamdulillāh, the S.Q.F.S.A. Qur'ān Distribution Project distributed Qur'āns, Qur'ān translations and Yassarnal Qur'āns to the following places from December 2008 to November 2010:

1. Queenstown
2. Laudium
3. Roodepoort
4. Swaniville
5. Zanzibar
6. Randfontein
7. Stanger
8. Malelane
9. Kroonstad
10. Balfour
11. Robertsham
12. Jordan
13. U.S.A



"He in whose heart there is no part of the Qur'ān is like a deserted house."
[At-Tirmidhī, ad-Dārimī, al-Ḥākim]



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Seven Modes

The Arabic language in which the Noble Qur'ān was revealed had many dialects prevalent in different tribes of Arabia, it was allowed to recite it in different dialects, so that every tribe might feel at ease when reciting the Noble Qur'ān. These different ways of reading it are termed as *Qirā'āt*. The script adopted by Sayyidunā 'Uthmān ؓ for the copies prepared by him accommodates all these *Qirā'āt* within the scope of its writing. The scholars of the Ummah have not only preserved the text of the Noble Qur'ān and its meanings, but also all the *Qirā'āt* allowed by Rasūlullāh ﷺ. A special science of *Qirā'āt* was developed for this purpose. The way of pronunciation of each and every letter of the Noble Qur'ān has been standardized, and its rules are explained in the books of a separate science, known as *Tajwīd*. By studying this science, a non Arab will be able to understand how to pronounce a particular letter and word correctly.

Through the will of Allāh ﷻ, seven modes of recitation have been preserved with an indisputable chain of narration throughout the ages, from Rasūlullāh ﷺ to us. The jurists have explained that **the Ṣalāh is not invalid if these modes of recitation are read therein**, this shows its permissibility. Therefore, one should be well aware of the fact that every part of the Noble Qur'ān has been protected and the understanding should be created that just as it is permissible to recite the Noble Qur'ān in the different modes before an audience, it is also permissible to recite it in Ṣalāh. It should be borne in mind that in Ṣalāh, one should concentrate on the meaning and subject matter of the Noble Qur'ān while reciting correctly.

Sources:

1. The meanings of the Noble Qur'ān, Muftī Muḥammad Taqī 'Uthmānī, vol.1 p.15
2. Ash-Shāmī vol.1 p.486

Etiquettes of the Noble Qur'ān and its Recital

1. To sit with Wudū facing the Qiblah. It is better to apply 'Iṭr (perfume) as well.
2. To place the Qur'ān on an elevated plane, like a desk etc.
3. To begin the recital with *Ta'āwwudh* and *Tasmiyah*.
4. Not to look around while reciting.
5. To recite the Qur'ān correctly according to the rules and principles of *Tajwīd*.
6. To have the greatness of the Qur'ān in the heart.
7. To recite aloud if one is alone. If difficulty will be caused to someone, then it is better to recite softly.

[Adapted from Bā Adab Bā Naṣīb pp.78-80]

We, Ourselves, have sent down the Dhikr (the Qur'ān), and We are there to protect it. [Sūrah al Ḥijr 15:9]