

في محاولات تقديم القرآن الكريم وترجمته

عرض وتقييم وتقويم

الدكتور

خبير اللغة العربية وتعليم العربية خلال الإنجليزية أستاذ مشارك بمركز اللغات والترجمة – أكاديمية الفنون

طبقا لقوانين الملكية الفكرية

جميع حقوق النشر و التوزيع الالكتروني لمذا المصنف محفوظة لكتب عربية. يحظر نقل أو إعادة بيع اى جزء من خذا المصنف و بثه الكترونيا (عبر الانترنت أو للمكتبات الالكترونية أو الاقراص المحجة أو اى وسيلة أخرى) دون الحصول على إذن كتابي من كتب عربية. حقوق الطبع الو رقى محفوظة للمؤلف أو ناشره طبقا للتعاقدات السارية.

فهرس

£	تقديــم
١٧	الفصل الأول ألفريد جيوم والإسلام
ي ترجمة القرآن ونقده ٧١	الفصل الثاني أفانين المستشرقين فر
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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم تقديم

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Meaning of The Glorious Kor

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Possible Features " "/ - of Arabic English

د. عبد الحكيم العبد

الفصل الأول

ألفريد جيوم والإسلام

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Arab "Bureau Legacy of Islam T.W. Arnold The British Council

Princeton

:R.A.Nicholson:

Islam , a Pelican book, ,England

The Mysticism of Islam, London,

The Mysticism In The Legacy of Islam Muhammedanism Islam, p. ,

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                          ) Islam ,p.
                            ישמעאל.
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Arab Inscriptions) .(y) (Islam, p. -

but there is no historical evidence for the "assertion that Abraham or Islam was ever in Mecca,
and if there had been such a tradition it would have to
be explained how all memory of the old Semitic name
Ishmael which was known in its true Arabian form in)
Arabian Inscriptions, and written correctly with an
Initial Consonant (Y) Islam, p. k last paragraph.

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Profound In	fluence	e on Muslim	Tradition	
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Mohamme	danisr	n :An Histo	orical survay,	a galaxy book , nd ed.
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Islam, p. : (-

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" Edward gibbon The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire

Faith Versus Materialism P.))

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Cosmoc Signs In Qur'n Why I am a believer?

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Islam, p. -

الفصل الثاني

أفانين المستشرقين في ترجمة القرآن ونقده

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أَوْلُونِ الْمُسْنُورُةِ فِي وَرَجُمُكُ الْقُرِأَنِ وَنَهْطِكُ

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George Sale
E. Denison Ross

Inner Temple "

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The Koran by George Sale, London , Frederick - $. \ \ \, \text{Ware co ltd. , p. } \ \, x \text{ , x}$

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(Refutations
(The Koran p. X
                       Sale / The Koran P. ix
                                    xiii
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Although they were all assembled For that purpose.

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The Koran ...P.V

The Koran ... P.V -

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The Koran by N.J Dalouod P.V

N. J. Dawood

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"Sad. I swear by the renowned:

Koran that the unbelievers shall come to grief through their .own Arrogance and internal strife"

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Arberry, Arthur, J / The Koran Interpreted . the $\,$ - World's Classics, p. x , line $\,$,

Random Clumsy Patch Work p.x -

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Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current
               -English, rd ed., by A. S. Hornby
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And the brooding night
Thy lord has neither forsaken thee nor hated thee

The Worlds

Classic

Marmaduke Pickthall -

The Glorious Quran-Text And Translation:

xii

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F.Krenko

Islamic

Bureau- Lagos-Nigeria, Taj Comp.Ltd. Karachi, 'Publications Lahore, Rawalpindi

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The Meaning of the Glorious Qur'an: Text And Explanation Translation

Translator's Forward, p. , paragraph , . etc. -

Kitab Bhayan-new

Delhi llooo -

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The Holy Qur'an: Arabic Text – English – Translation, by The late Mawlawi Shir' Ali, published under the auspices of Hazrat Hafiz Mirza Nasir Ahmad Third Successor of the Promised Messaiah and Head of of the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam, by Quran

publications Rabawa (Pakistan), rd ed. , printed at Evergreen, - : -:

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The Holy Qur'an : Text , Translation , and Commentary...

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الفصل الثالث

الحروف الفواتح وسد منافذ الطعن في القرآن الكريم

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الكروف الفوائح وسط منافض الطعن في القرآن الكربم

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النظرة الكلية والوحدة فى البُنى تقعيد قديم وما صدَق جديد

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الإعجاز ورسم الحروف مقاربة منهجية جديدة (بين ورع الأقدمين والعطاء المنهجى المتجدد)

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The Holy Qur'an: text, Translation, and commentary, The Islamic Foundation, , p.

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The Holy Qur, an, Arabic Text, English Translation , By Shir'Ali $\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \right)$, p. Thaha, p. (yasin).

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Al- Quran, the ultimate Miracle..p. + .(

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Wallis Budge , E.A.(Sir) / An Egyption Hieroglyphic Dictionary With an index of English words , king list and
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Coptic and Semitic Alphabts, e.t.c.

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English Dictionary . Sabon Kamus Na Hausa Zuwa
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Bayero University College , Kano , "" ed.
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ملحق رقم (١) الجمال في القرآن الكريم

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جمال القرآن من حيث هو مقاربة ووحدة قيم ونظرية في الذوق والاعتقاد

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جمال القرآن الكريم/ بلاغته
(الجمال في القرآن من حيث إنه جمال في نصه)
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مستوي القيمة ستوي السمات العامة مستوي القائق الأبداعية

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ج- طبيعة الحكم الجمالي ومفاتيحه:

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د ـ محاور درس الجمال الأدبى:

هـنماذج تنظيرية وتطبيقية فيما تناولناه بكتابنا هذا وغيره:)) .

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ملحق رقم (٢) الحروف الفواتح بالإنجليزية

The Opening Letters in
the Gardenaries (Sũrahs) of alQur'an
Impasse To Defame the Holy Book
In The Name of Allah The Beneficent The
Merciful

The New Discovery

It has been stated along the former fourteen centuries of our religion that our scholars kept honest enough to confess that they did not know exactly what those letters mean; they either humbled themselves to the truth by saying: God only knows what those letters might mean, or used their sense to the degree that enabled them to say: letters from which alQur'an was designed, as a matter of a challenging miracle.

Some further more claimed mystic knowledge of it, and others could observe their mathematical order, a means though clearer it is, but still limited, and not perfectly satisfactory, though it follows an academic

method, notifying the significance of such, Surahs being in number just as the number of the Arabic Alphabet letters, while the letters addressing the Surahs are in number, thus being lack of proof gave chance to the nun and named Muslims to raid () .

Now in our very age, it is truly good tidings to say that Alexandria University could say a clear-cut view, about the those Opening Letters.

^{- -} Considering Hamza and Alif as one letter

⁻ For Examples of the mystic interpretations of the letters as is in the Ahmadya translation of the the Opening Letters see: "Yasin" p. & "Ta Ha" p. in / The Holy Qur'an-Arabic Text, English translation, by Sher' Ali".

⁻ And for examples of the mathematical interpretation of the Holy book, see: Al-Qur'an the Ultimate miracle, by Ahmad Deadat, specially his indefinite account of the letters of Al-fatihah.

Ph.D. Mohammed Badri Abd L Jalil, whom I can say that I shared him many academic agonies has concentrated on the problem, jest as soon as he finished with his PhD. to introduce his researches through the Egyptian magazine of MINBAR aL ISLAM. A theory, though I read it not yet in such magazine having heard facts about it through him directly and confirmed about its possibility in a precedent M.A.degree research in my name through the same University, and resumed the attempt newly in Nigeria; For the favors of the English reading muslim.

The theory depends a direct linguistic interpretation, by consulting the original meaning of each letter in the eloquent early Arab tongue, and the significance of each letter in the light of the patient analytical reading of the Holy Gardinaries (Surahs) in which these letter existed *

The Significances of ALIF LAM MIM

Generally we find ALIF LAM opening the Surahs which emphasize mainly the morals fitting the generality of human beings. It is true that touching on commons, is common in alQur'an,but here it touchs more. The pronouns

and demonstrations of such morals touch any person finding them familiar to him and fitting his own case.

Any particular group or occasion the interpreters feel that it is meant is soon objected by abstracted judgments and directives tend to release the meaning from the bondage of the narrowness of the occasions, and deal with that which is lasting in the common prospective.

It means to impose only what the human common sense finds it necessarily impossible - that is the personal imposing the imposing of the free open minded choice. That is the Total meaning of ALIF, which is alone conjugated of AL- ULFAH or the familiarity, plus LAM, which in one aspect of it means the person.

Alif lam here is the exact introduction to the exact meant subject.

When the term MIM is added to the former two, they accumulate an irresistible immense effect on the reader or the listener, till they keep him silenced in a state of astonishment by the

⁻ refer Arabic phase of the book, the specific meant idea

numerous decisive proofs alerted to the denials in the Surahs concerned.

The proofs keep the person silenced as if he has caught the mum (the catarrh) that keeps him opining his mouth though silent still he is. And that is the exact expression of amazement and astonishment as Dr. Badri finds it harshly meant to be said to the denials worthy of this description.

The proofs also keep the person silent if satisfied by the remedial effect of such proofs and evidences - a meaning which I have also found possible and agreeing with other gentle synonymous meanings of the terms as I show soon.

In fast the Qur,anic term shoots into several directions one go. The scholar needs to apply several channels in his brain, or to seek the support of other brains, if he wanted to get most

⁻ refer Bar,atu l'istihalal Fi fawatih el Qasa'id waSSuwar by Ph.d. Badri Abd El-Jalil- Published at Alexandria page .

of the significances charged in one meaning or one verse or the other.

The Qur,anic term, though abstinent it is, always-says it harshly to whom it is beneficial to him to be said harshly, and means it gently to whom it is worthy of him to be said gently. And in all cases the aim of the Qur,anic Rhetorical power is to cure, save and deliver.

In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the merciful, ALIF LAM MIM.

- By the Holy Qur,an which if you approach and come close to it, and make it familiar to you (as the verb Alifa in Arabic means got the habit of, or became accustomed to).

⁻ the same reference....page

⁻ refer " ALJUHUD AL BALAGHIYYAH AT Ahmed Hassan Alzayyat. An M.A. thesis by ABD EL-HAKIM EL-ABD. Alexandria University - page paragraph -A.

- And what ever your harms or troubles may be the Holy Qur, an can cure your troubles and repair your moral wounds, as the sewing needle repairs the torn cloth. (as the verb la'ama, means to repair, and the word mim means a worse decease of small pox, and the wax that amends also.

The letter itself resembles a sewing needle. It carries the meaning of the disease and the remedy meanwhile.

- By this tablet of very concise term, the Reader is led into the Surah to find the details of it convincing him by evidences within himself or familiar to his person, leaving no room for his suspicions and moral inconveniences. It is like that when we interpret the opening letters in the some of the Surahs of the Holey Qur'an.

EXAMPLE FROM AL-QALAM

AL-QALAM in Arabic and the Hausa Arabic means the pen. The title of the Surah fits the contents of the Surah quite well.

The opening letter of the Surah is quite suitable as well. The Surah in general deals with the following topics in sequence: -

- Rejection for the unequal condemnation directed to the honorable prophet (peace and blessings of Allah Almighty be on Him) being called mad twice
- An early exemplar (for such people) from the story of former owners of a garden being greedy ungrateful to God. They lost the garden where then they regretted.
- Differentiation between the Muslims and other people, whom were proud, pretenders of knowledge, who misuse education, language, words, and writings, being in Ignorancism if not ignorant.
- Threatening directed to them drawing their image of humility and shame on the Resurrection.
- The mentioning of prophet Unus who was swallowed in the whale, so that Mohammad should not commit his anger that which led to his sufferings; and so that Mohammad should not be disappointed or grieve the criminal insulters.

Now it is of important significance to recall our knowledge of the fact that Mohammad, through whom the highest manners, pen and educational values were and still being taught to mankind - this great master was illiterate. A miracle was he indeed in this case as well, if could consider

It is of important significance to see the Surah starting with the letter nun and ending with mentioning of the whale companion (dhinnun).

The Arabic important dictionaries identify this letter as a name for the whale or fish, a sign of infancy in a babies cheek, and an edge of a sharp sword.

The contrast between the tender innocent sign if pure infancy, and the terrible whale or sword, resembles any simple word someone may utter unaware of its terrible effect, when it is an evil word.

The illustration of the letter nun in the Quranic language is intuited directly from the physical shape of the whale. Actually every show of such fish is bended shaped like the Arabic nun: The hall body, the mouth when it is opened, and the striking tail.

It is the same wonderful shape of the embryo in the mother's uterus, and remains the same in the shape of an infant when laid. It twists head near legs in a shape of a typical nun, such an infant, who had been just a drop or a dot before birth, may develop later in a beast like wise.

Due to all this, the choice of the letter nun was necessary for us to realize the highest standard of powerful eloquence in Al - Qura'an, which remains a wonderful miraculous master peace of an art of a special quality.

Simplicity is the mother of beauty, al-Que'an tells us concisely that a word like " mad " when it is directed to an honorable somebody, is a serious one. It harms, no matter small it is, even if it is in the size of a letter or a dot. It and what so ever of badness, irresponsible people my write by the pen.

This bad word can provoke swords to war, and it can develop into a whale beast to

swallow its speaker, though it came through his mouth

as for Mohammad (peace be upon him he should not worry about his insulters, because he is defended by God Almighty who described him as:

-Thou art not

By the grace of thy Lord, Mad or possessed.

- Nay, verily for thee

Is a reward unfailing:

- And thou (standest)

On an exalted standard

Of character.

- refer the six Surahs opened by ALIF LAM MIM of this note.

⁻ The Holy Qur'an : Text , Translation , And Commentary , A . Yusuf Ali , The Islamic Foundation , , p

EXAMPLE FROM SURAT MARYAM

The Surah can be analyzed into four major contentious parts as follows:

- 1. The Five letters kaf, Ha, Ya, Ayn, Sad.
- ll. Those ... unto whom Allah showed favor from among the prophets, who adored and wept for the recitation:
- . Zakaryya who complained age and loneliness, and the tidings of John a son for him
- . John himself being careful of the scripture and was given wisdom early.

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- Thou art not, for they Lord's Favor Unto thee, a mad man.
- And lo : thine verily will be a rewarded Un Failing .
- And lo: thou art of a tremendous nature.

The Glorious Qur'an : Text And Explanatory Translation , ..Taj Company Ltd . , p . $\;\;$.

- . Mention of Mary and the Favors bestowed on her as known.
- . The talking of 'Isa to his mother and to the unbelievers.
- . The final word in the fact of Jesus as alQuran decides, and the glorification of God being needing not a son.
- . Threatening warning the sects who differed in Jesus.
- . Mention of IBRAHIM being a saintly prophet in his advices to his father.
- . Rewarding him by Ishaq and Ya'qub: tow Prophets, highly renowned.
- . Mention of Musa being favored as well by the talking of God unto him, and granted the support of Harun his brother.
- . Mention of ISMA'IL keeping his promise, etc.
- . Mention of IDRIS for his saintly prophecy raised high.

lll. The succeeding generation ruining worship, and following lusts:

Excluding the believers who inter the gardens of 'Aden, unharmed in peace and prosperity.

- . mention of Revelation and, call for the worship and patience with the non begotten one God.
- . Stupid question of man doubting the resurrection.
- . Angry reminder of his former creation from nothing.
- . Threatening promise of insulting assembly with devils in Hell, apart from the believers whom shall be saved on Al-Sirat.
- . An other stupid question by the Kafirs who direct it to the believers in the same moment of the recitation.
- . An answer from God telling who is best and who is the worse.

- . Special example of a kafir proudly claiming wealth and sons, as if he perceives the unseen made a part.
- . Mention of the kafirs in general, who chose other Gods to deny them later, as they were confounded with devils.
- . A directive of patience to the Prophet tilling when kafirs and believers are resurrected.
- . A third foolish saying of God having a son.
- . A quaking reply by God in vrs. and a gentile relief to the believers in vrs. .
- IV The fourth division ends concise, as the first, telling how al-Qur'an was made easy in the Prophet's tongue telling proud folk, being untaught even through the absence and silence of old generations.

It is worthy of note to consider the experience of Maryam and the honor bestowed on her, amongst the excellent mentioning of the Prophets.

Her story is of specific significance in her time, and in Muhammad's days as well.

Many stupidities were said and practiced by arrogant rough people. It was the responsibility of al-Qur'an to deal with such Folk. Al-Qur'an allerted for them this Surah of striking verses, but the first verse alone gave them five fast concentrated strokes as follows:

. **Kaf**, which means Cut to the tongues that spoke nonsense about Maryam and God .

. **Ha**: a word of warning and a pronoun for the female one. A harsh sound to dismiss the Camels, which had a similar in the nature of the

⁻ Dr. Badri cut it short by accepting the linguistic meaning of the word nun being a plural of AL Nunah which means the accurate word which the Surah really introduces it in return of the tongue mistakes counted against the speakers mentioned in the very Surah (refer ... page -). + our Arabic phase of the book .

Kafirs, a call for it, an answering word, and a verbal noun meaning take. All mean a harsh call to the Kafirs.

- . Ya: a sign of denial, a means of ignoring, or pretending of un understanding, and a demonstrative article for the unreasonable given as a shape for the reasonable. Thus gives a sense of abuse to the Kafirs.
- . 'Ayn: from vision and notice, it means the self, the spy, war administration, mountains and places.
- Al 'Ayn originally means the eye. As script it shapes the actual eye, if it is written as a final letter or independent it resembles the eye and the check altogether. thus means a call to the senses.

⁻ The same book .. page , + Major Arabic Lexicons (Arabic phase......

Major Arabic Lexicons + Bara'atuL'istihalal p..

- IBNA 'Iyan are two birds drown by the foretellers, Thus dismisses the useless argument about matters of mere belief in respect of Jesus Allah and the Prophets.
- . **Sad**: Alo-Sadd: means to prevent or defend
- Al- Sadid: is the wound water and the boiled iron.
- Al-Tasdid: Claping the two hands against each other to give sound of call or warning.
 - -Al-Tasadid: is to appear to oppose.
- -Al- Suddad: is the serpent or a poisonous. the plural is Sda'id..
 - -Al- Sadid: also means the road for water.
 - -Sidad: a curtain covering the woman.
- -Al-Sudd: the mountain and the valley side

⁻ Badri / Magazine of the Faculty of Arts , p = Husnu tt'alil " (Separate essay)

⁺ Major Arabic Lexicons.....

⁻ Major Arabic Lexicons.

Each letter is a satyr in attack, when they are in sequence. So fast like that they take by surprise meaning that evil talkers should:

- Shut up or Cut up their tongues.
- Be warned or driven harshly to take in reason.
 - Be abused for their senselessness.
- They, or any other than them should be taught how to investigate and justify, using their eyes.
- Be stopped from sayings like wound water, list they should be tortured in the boiled iron
- Their speeches resemble the snakes, poisoning people.
- They should follow the road made plain to lead for the water
- So that they should not reveal the innocence of the facts and people, honorable like Maryam.
- And if necessary they should be opposed by an immunite mount of strong Muslims to fight them by every valley side.

The Seven Hawamims

The Surahs:

Numbered Named **GHAFIR** VS. Named FUSSILAT " Named AL-SHURA Named AL-ZUKHRUF " " Named AL-DUKHAN " Named AL-JATHIYAH " Named AL-AHQAF Seven continuous Surahs, each is opened by HA: - Which means the woman whose tongue is sharp. - A driving Sound to the Camels. - A calling sound to the sheep.

MIM: (revise Example from Surat LUQMAN).

⁻ Major Arabic Lexicons.

The Surahs are addressing a patient call for saving the the selves by the belief of Islam.

AL-SHURA (only) which is the third in this set of Hawamims increases.

SIN: a word like "Sawfa" in al-Quran used for the promise and the threat.

QAF: which means to follow or trace, and induct

SURAH OF YASIN th

Is the Surah that wonders about people being unaware, or denying all the proofs and evidences of faith till they die, when by then they awake and regret. It threatens those and gives the good promises to the owners of paradise.

SURAT SAD th vs

That is the defender Surah (AL-MANI'AH)

⁻ Bara'atu L'istihlal, p.

⁻ Bara'atu L'istihlal, p

SURAT TA HA th vs

TA: means to go so far in self commitments and hardships HA: (revise Example from Surat Maryam)

SURAT QAF th vs

That is the tracer (AL_ Muta'lqqibah)

TA SIN MIM

. Al-Shu'ara, No. vs

. Al-Qasas No. vs

TA SIN

Al-Naml No. vs

ALIF LAM MIM

. Al-Baqarah No. vs

- Bara'atu L'istihlal, p. . . .

	. Ala'Imran	No.	VS
	. Al'Ankabut	No.	
VS			
	. Al-Rum	No.	VS
	. Luqman	No.	
VS			
	. Al-Sajdah	No.	VS
AL	EF LAM RA		
	. Yunus	No.	VS
	. Hud	No.	VS
	. Yusuf	No.	VS
	. Al-Ra'd	No.	VS
	. IBRAHIM	No.	VS
	. AL-HIJR	No.	VS
	A 175 A 1 (1	, 1 ,1	

And **RA** in them means to see, by the eye or by news, or through the dream or by the heart and knowledge, or by mental contemplation, or by getting lessons through other's experiences.

So **RA** is the verb of AL-RU'YAH which simply means the vision or the sight.

ALIF LÃM MĨM ŞÃD

AL-A'RAF No.

VS

* * * *

Why the Simple became a Riddle

* For this Dr. Badri says that:

. There has been found no enquiry from the sahabah of the Prophet (peace be upon him).

.This was not expected in case if the letters were un-understood, because the Sahabah were quite careful of knowing. and the religion itself is based mainly on reason

⁻ Bara'atu L'istihlal, p.

- . The only suggestion here is to suggest that these letter were quite clear by the moment of revelation.
- . The Tabi'is received the mission and delivered it honestly as it is
- . In the centuries of Tafsir, no scholar could find any explanation to those letters which seemed lately as riddles and symbols. It is then because of their easiness that they became difficult.
- . The 'ulama of linguistics, specially those who made lexicons, did not omit describing the letters, by identifying them sound, script serial number and an abstract drawing to a particular shape in nature.
- . The Mufassirs could not trace the linguistic meanings in the lexicons, probably because of the secret of checking. As in AL-Qamus Al-Muhit; for examble we check the word in its door at the final letter. Llike that

⁻ Bara'atu L'istihlal, p.

kaf, to be checked as a full verb at the Bab Fa. The Sad at the Da. The 'lyn at the nun etc

- . The early Arabs being eloquent illiterates were not concerned with the Alphabetic letters, but by the words that expressed their meanings in the actual life.
- . When they practiced the script they could achieve the four values of the word: being a shape and a name, a sound, and a letter in a chain of Alphabetic letters. This gave the Arabic script its remaining value as an economical system of thinking in writing to suet the speed of ages, being rich enough to cover the testable sounds in the human linguistic system.
- * Now it is the duty of every Muslim, as soon as he accepts this theory, to deal accordingly, by interpreting them as Simi verbal nouns: meaning and script, and to inform those who are not knowing.

- Bara'atu L'istihlal, p. , ' (par.) + Arabic phase..

* Now we could know the meaning of the opening letters in the Surah of our Holy book.

Item	Subject	Page
	- The New Discovery.	
	- The Significance of	
	Alif Lãm mim.	
	- Example From Surat	
	al-Qalam.	
	- Example From Surat	
	Maryam.	
	- The Seven	
	Ḥawãmims Surah of Yasin.	
	- Surat Ṣãd.	
	- Surat Ṭaha.	
	- Surat Qãf.	
	- Tasin Mim.	
	- Tasin.	
	- Alif Lãm Mim.	
	- Alif Lãm Ra.	
	- Alif Lãm Mim Ṣãd.	
7 £ 9	- Why The Simple became a riddle.	
	occame a madie.	

* Lo: I have informed. Allahumma be my witness.

ABDEL-EL HAKIM EL-ABD.

February, ,March, ,September, ,Augugst,

November,

ملحق رقم (٣) موجز في الإنجليزية

Fi Muhawlat Taqdim el Qur'an wa Tarjamateh:

'Ard wa Naqd wa Radd

An Assessing Critical work of Mainly Three Chapters, Appendixes, And Services

First comes the Preface deciding on recent western and Israile pressures and raids on the Arab and Muslim countries, here and there. A situation reflecting inconveniences cherished bitterly in grate mal pride, greed, and misunderstanding.

Apart from what is repeatedly broadcasted and agitated about the nth of September, pretended mass destructives, and claimed Democracy that is which either Dictatorially enforced or rather missed or forged.

Apart from all this the author focuses on specimens of Oriental's writings of negative judgments about Islam, and on the main Islamic Source Book ALQUR'AN. All in mainly three parts or chapters:

- -Alfred Guillaume in his book about Islam.
- Sale, Dawood, Arbery, And Pickthal's translations of Al-Qur'an..
- The Opening Letter In AlQur'an: Impass To Defaim The Holy Book.

All in the light of authentic studies and revived enlightenment.

point by point Guillaume's imperial motives and assertions, despite a lot of impressing attempts, were checked and repaired, together with points mixed also of good and bad and alike.

The second chapter dealt mainly with the translators of the Holy book of The late and last heavenly revelation AlQUR'AN.

The two chapters could produce that:

- Orientalists's views did develop from an attitude of lazy concern or no interest to palatability and profiteering . hence forth towards curability forward to even convenience or rather real embrace and belief . at the bottom

of this linear was Sale and on the apex stood Pichthal the English Muslim.

- -Guillaume (d.) was shared with Ross who introduced Sale(d.), Dawood (whose book was published first), and Arbery () the miss judged sayings: that Qur'an is illogic and compiled on bases of Sura length.
- -.Guillaume agreed with Dawood claming that Qur'an was merely or almost a Christian/Judaic trace.
- Guillaume was the only critic among them, who made comparative historical linguistic attempts establishing him into his English Imperial Service during the st world war and in the Arab higher linguistic councils and in Torky's universities
- The Secretaries of Qur'anic Revelation were not considered as supposed, either by him or by Dawood. Dawood and mostly Arbry made of there translations fine Literary Poetic works. Picthall became a Muslim and could get

more acquaintance with a text that can't grant its proof except through its original tongue.

- Here Arab Muslim translators and scholars have to give account. much regard was deserved by ABD ELLAH Ysuf ALI AND Sheikh Muhammad Yasin, but a probably a decisive word was left to us who made use of all, and others, concerning the most important issue, that is the Miracle.
- here the third chapter. A key study of such letters in their connection, or rather inter action with the text, through an objective analytical study containing the new discovery of the so long missed meanings of "The Our'anic letters ofOpening morphologies and semantics of verb/ noun/ letter significances, revealing knowledge and techniques proved really to be beyond the capacity of every one. The meanings of those what we draw them and call letters were cut clear interpreted. there power of convenience and rhetoric's were verily attended. a linguistic miracle, briefing the essences of all language, carrying -as genes of every concerned Sura and language- the secret of every knowledge and

invention. Ever lasting Semitic evidence of every religion.

Only a number of letters, half cut of Arabic considered Alphabets could challenge any literary invention. Have any of us could narrate a hall tri dimensional master piece of literature since the Pharaohs up till the grater Shakespeare or after?!

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المصادر والمراجع /(/(/(**

/(أحمد حسن الزيات/

أحمد شلبي (د.)/ أحمد بك كمال/ أنور الجندي/ الباقلاني أبو بكر محمد بن الطيب (٣٠٤هـ)/ ÷ ثروت أباظة/

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