

The Art of Quranic Phrasing: An Exploration of Its Names and Significance

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Abstract. *The research discusses the names of the Quran, highlighting their significance and the various descriptions attributed to the Quran. It emphasizes that these names are fitting for the divine book, both in meaning and language. The study explores how these names and descriptions align with the Quran's content and purpose, providing a deeper understanding of its linguistic and theological aspects.*

Introduction

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, and peace and blessings be upon the chief of the messengers, Muhammad, the Messenger of Allah, who is true and faithful. May peace also be upon the pure and infallible imams of the Most Gracious God, and their followers who practice charity until the Day of Judgment. The Almighty says: ﴿O you who believe, fear Allah and stand with the truthful.﴾

The wording of the Quran has a rich capacity to convey multiple meanings through various expressions. The phenomenon of verbal commonality is one of the linguistic features we find in Arabic and other world languages. The formulation of the Quran and its scientific and religious impact, both ideologically and civilizationally, as well as its social impact, require extensive study and specialization. This research aims to uncover the potential meanings, nuances, and secrets within the Quranic formulations, highlighting them in the context of the Holy Quran and tracing them back to their linguistic roots and intended meanings.

Statement of the Issue

The research on the wording of the Quran and its names is another recitation of the Dear Book of Allah, combining the words of Allah and the response of man. It lies within a space that encompasses human existence and the universes, guiding humanity in its journey to build itself and evaluate its qualities through divine verses. The ultimate goal is to guide a person back to their innocence.

Importance of Research

1. The study represents a religious, moral, and spiritual aspect.
2. The study deals with a social and historical aspect represented by the meanings of the wording of the Quran, reflecting the events, interactions, and emotions of the source of Islam.
3. The Quranic wording represents a literary and rhetorical wealth, and a source of Arabic language studies, before tongues mixed and words were generated.
4. The Quranic formulation represents an accurate interpretative approach to the Holy Quran, detailing the whole, analyzing and clarifying the vague, and delving into the esoteric and cognitive interpretation.

5. The Quranic wording reflects the meanings of the Holy Quran and its words, which is crucial in building this message.

Research Hypotheses

The premise of the study is that the Holy Quran has a verbal and moral image in the Quranic wording, ranging from verses quoted directly to those modified or transferred in meaning.

Research Questions

A. The main question of the research: What is an analytical study of the wording of the Quran and its names?

B. Sub-questions:

1. What is the purpose of the (wording of the Quran) in terms of language and terminology?
2. What is the wording of the Quran?

Previous Studies

There have been studies on the formulation of the Quran, such as a master's thesis titled "Methods of Answer in the Holy Quran" by Mahdi Radi Abd al-Saadi, submitted to the Faculty of Literature at the University of Baghdad. However, this study did not cover the period from the tenth to the late fourteenth century AH.

Pros and Cons of the Research

The research lacks comprehensive and specialized academic studies on the wording of the Quran during the period from the tenth to the late fourteenth century. The abundance of authorship in this period and its adoption as primary sources in conveying the events of the renaissance highlight the need for a detailed and analytical approach.

Research Methodology

The study employs the descriptive historical research method, focusing on the stages of transferring the novel and the most prominent narrators. It examines the Quranic wording in the Holy Quran, its sections and sources, the narratives and how they were dealt with, the conditions of their spread, and their general features. The study also analyzes the most prominent authors and their compositions, highlighting the strengths and weaknesses.

Difficulties and Obstacles

One of the difficulties encountered while writing the research is the lack of specialized studies on the subject of Quranic wording. Formulating explanations, guidance, and studies on the Quranic wording to match academic scientific and literary research standards is challenging.

Research Structure

The study includes a research summary, an introduction, two main sections, a conclusion, and a list of sources. The focus is on the crucifixion as the subject of study, especially in the two main sections.

1. What is Meant by (Definitions of the Holy Quran) in Terms of Language and Terminology?
2. What is the Science of the Quran in the Individual Sense?

Quran Language and Terminology

A. The Written Reader

The term "Quran" is derived from the verb "to read." It refers to what is written in the Quran, as Allah says: {If they read it, they read it.}

B. Combination

The Quran is also called such because it collects the surahs, encompassing stories, commands, prohibitions, promises, and verses, all interconnected.

C. The Quran as a Term

The Holy Quran is well-known and does not need a definition, but scholars have provided various definitions with similar meanings:

1. The Holy Quran: It is the self-contained speech of Allah, transmitted to us between the covers of the Quran, frequently quoted.
2. The Holy Quran: It is the book in the hands of Muslims, East and West, from the first to the last page, the words of Allah Almighty, revealed to the heart of His Prophet Muhammad. Whoever disbelieves in a letter of it is an unbeliever.
3. The Holy Quran: It is the book revealed to the Messenger of Allah Muhammad, written in the Quran, transmitted to us frequently without suspicion.
4. The Holy Quran: It is the book of Allah, revealed to the Messenger of Allah Muhammad, written in the Quran, starting with Surah Al-Fatiha and ending with Surah Al-Nas.

The Science of the Quran in the Individual Sense

The science of the Quran is a field of study that requires reverence and deep interest. Scholars have written extensively on its scientific value, but this science is vast and encompasses many aspects. The Quran is studied to achieve various objectives, and its merits are diverse. Some of these sciences are unified under one title, while others are detailed separately.

Examples of the Sciences of the Holy Quran

The Science of Interpretation

- **Interpretation Language:** Originally, it means disclosure and demonstration.
- **Interpretation Terminology:** It is the explanation of the meaning of a verse, its affairs, and circumstances with a word that indicates a pure connotation. This science aims to explain the connotation, meaning, and intent of the Quran. It has led to various methods and schools of interpretation.

Because of its importance, the science of interpretation has become the basis for all other sciences, including:

- ✓ Knowledge of the signs of judgments
- ✓ Knowledge of miracles
- ✓ The science of Makki and Madani
- ✓ The science of the causes of descent
- ✓ The science of the Duplicator and the Replicator
- ✓ The science of the hermetic and the similar
- ✓ The science of expression and rhetoric
- ✓ The science of Quranic drawing
- ✓ The science of readings

Conclusion

At the conclusion of the research on the wording of the Quran and its names, we highlight the following key findings:

The wording of the Quran follows two parallel directions:

1. A linguistic speech specific to worldly life, addressing human relationships and organizing various aspects of life. The Quranic expression is tailored to human perception and understanding, following known Arabic patterns of composition, attribution, analogy, metaphor, and similar patterns.

2. A linguistic speech related to the afterlife, which is fundamentally different from worldly life. This speech deviates from known language patterns, with unique Isnad, analogy, and composition. For example, Allah says: ﴿If the sky splits, it will be a rose like paint.﴾ (This attribution is unique and differs from conventional linguistic patterns).

(Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, peace and blessings be upon His faithful Prophet Muhammad and his kind, pure family.)

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