The quran Package*

Seiied Mohammad Javad Razavian
<*javadr@gmail.com*>

Feb 9, 2016

This manual is incomplete and the package is under development.
ver 1.05

Contents

1 Introduction

This package is prepared for typesetting the Holy Quran. This work is inspired by lipsum and ptext packages, provides several macros for typesetting the whole or any parts of the Holy Quran based on its popular division.

2 Loading Package

You can load the package in the ordinary way \usepackage[option]{quran}.

---

*to one who has devoted his life to Quran

3 Typesetting The Holy Quran

For typesetting any parts or whole of The Holy Quran there are several macros in the package.

3.1 Surah/Sovar

\quransurah[⟨*m*⟩]

This macro can typeset any Surah of Quran. As you know there are 114 Sovar, so *m* could be an integer between 1 to 114. The macro also could accept the transliteration of surah's name, e.g. both of \quransurah[1] and \quransurah[Al-Fatiha] have the same effect. For using surah's name instead of their order see table 1.

\quransurah[1]
\quransurah[Al-Fatiha]

order	surahname	order	surahname	order	surahname
1	Al-Fatiha	39	Az-Zumar	77	Al-Mursalat
2	Al-Baqara	40	Ghafir	78	An-Naba
3	Aal-e-Imran	41	Fussilat	79	An-Naziat
4	An-Nisa	42	Ash-Shura	80	Abasa
5	Al-Maeda	43	Az-Zukhruf	81	At-Takwir
6	Al-Anaam	44	Ad-Dukhan	82	AL-Infitar
7	Al-Araf	45	Al-Jathiya	83	Al-Mutaffifin
8	Al-Anfal	46	Al-Ahqaf	84	Al-Inshiqaq
9	At-Taubah	47	Muhammad	85	Al-Burooj
10	Yunus	48	Al-Fath	86	At-Tariq
11	Hud	49	Al-Hujraat	87	Al-Ala
12	Yusuf	50	Qaf	88	Al-Ghashiya
13	Ar-Rad	51	Adh-Dhariyat	89	Al-Fajr
14	Ibrahim	52	At-tur	90	Al-Balad
15	Al-Hijr	53	An-Najm	91	Ash-Shams
16	An-Nahl	54	Al-Qamar	92	Al-Lail
17	Al-Isra	55	Al-Rahman	93	Ad-Dhuha
18	Al-Kahf	56	Al-Waqia	94	Al-Inshirah
19	Maryam	57	Al-Hadid	95	At-Tin
20	Taha	58	Al-Mujadila	96	Al-Alaq
21	Al-Anbiya	59	Al-Hashr	97	Al-Qadr
22	Al-Hajj	60	Al-Mumtahina	98	Al-Bayyina
23	Al-Mumenoon	61	As-Saff	99	Al-Zalzala
24	An-Noor	62	Al-Jumua	100	Al-Adiyat
25	Al-Furqan	63	Al-Munafiqoon	101	Al-Qaria
26	Ash-Shuara	64	At-Taghabun	102	At-Takathur
27	An-Naml	65	At-Talaq	103	Al-Asr
28	Al-Qasas	66	At-Tahrim	104	Al-Humaza
29	Al-Ankaboot	67	Al-Mulk	105	Al-fil
30	Ar-Room	68	Al-Qalam	106	Quraish
31	Luqman	69	Al-Haaqqa	107	Al-Maun
32	As-Sajda	70	Al-Maarij	108	Al-Kauther
33	Al-Ahzab	71	Nooh	109	Al-Kafiroon
34	Saba	72	Al-Jinn	110	An-Nasr
35	Fatir	73	Al-Muzzammil	111	Al-Masadd
36	Ya Seen	74	Al-Muddathir	112	Al-Ikhlas
37	As-Saaffat	75	Al-Qiyama	113	Al-Falaq
38	Sad	76	Al-Insan	114	An-Nas

Table 1: Surah's name trasliteration.

`\quransurah[⟨m-n⟩]`

This acts like above but can typeset m^{th} Surah to n^{th} one.

`\quransurah[⟨m--n⟩]`

In this case m and n are tranliterations of surah's names, e.g. `\quransurah[An-Nasr--An-Nas]`.

`\quransurah[An-Nasr--An-Nas]`

`\quransurah`

Using `\quransurah` without its optional argument typeset the default Surah–Al-Ikhlas. To change the default Surah use `\setsurahdefault{m}`, again m must be between 1 and 114; package's default is 112.

`\setsurahdefault`

3.2   Ayah/Ayat

`\quranayah[⟨l⟩][⟨n⟩]`

The above macro typeset the nth Ayah of lth Surah. If you just typeset the first Ayah of any Surah, then the Basmalah will not be printed. In this case if you need Basmalah, then you can use the `\Basmalah` macro before.

`\Basmalah`

`\quranayah[⟨l⟩][⟨m-n⟩]`

This macro typeset the mth to n^{th} Ayat of lth Surah.

l could be an integer less than or equal to 114. It also could be the transliteration of lth Surah's name, see table 1. n is diffirent by every Surah and it relies on the number of the Surah's verses. m should be between 1 and a number less than n.

3.3   Page/Pages

`\quranpage[⟨n⟩]`

Typeset the nth page of Quran and the macro below typeset m^{th} to n^{th} pages of Quran.

`\quranpage[⟨m-n⟩]`

The numbers should be between 1 to 604, based on Uthmani text.

3.4   Juz/Ajza

`\quranjuz[⟨n⟩]`

Above macro typesets the nth juz of Quran and below macro typesets m^{th} to n^{th} juzzes of Quran.

`\quranjuz[⟨m-n⟩]`

The numbers should be between 1 to 30.

3.5   Hizb/Ahzab

Each juz of Quran is devided into two ahzab (group), so there are 60 ahzab. Following macros typeset hizb/ahzab of Quran.

`\quranhizb[⟨n⟩]`

`\quranhizb[⟨m-n⟩]`

3.6   Quarter/Quarters

Eash hizb of Quran is devided into four quarters, making eight quarters per juz, called maqra. There are 240 of these quarters (of hizb) in the Quran. These maqra are often used as sections for revision when memorizing the Quran.[1]

`\quranquarter[⟨n⟩]`

`\quranquarter[⟨m-n⟩]`

Above macros typeset the nth or mth to nth quarter(s) of Quran.

3.7   Ruku/Rukus

"The term rukū — roughly translated to "passage", "pericope" or "stanza" — is also used to denote a group of thematically related verses in the Qur'an. Longer suras (chapters) in the Qur'an are usually divided into several rukūs, so that the reciters could identify when to make rukū in Salat without breaking an ongoing topic in the Quranic text."[2]

The following macros can typeset rukus of The Holy Quran the way the above macros act.

`\quranruku[⟨n⟩]`

`\quranruku[⟨m-n⟩]`

The numbers should be between 1 to 556.

---

[1]https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juz'
[2]https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruku

3.8 Manzil/Manazil

"For the convenience of people who wish to read the Qur'an in a week the text may be divided into 7 portions, each portion is known as Manzil.

The following division to 7 equal portions is by Hamza Al-Zayyat (d.156/772):

1. Al-Fatihah (chapter 1) through An-Nisa' (chapter 4) consisting of 4 surahs.

2. Al-Ma'ida (chapter 5) through At-Tawba (chapter 9) consisting of 5 surahs.

3. Yunus (chapter 10) through An-Nahl (chapter 16) consisting of 7 surahs.

4. Al Isra' (chapter 17) through Al-Furqan (chapter 25) consisting of 9 surahs.

5. Ash-Shuara' (chapter 26) through Ya-Seen (chapter 36) consisting of 11 surahs.

6. As-Saaffat (chapter 37) through Al-Hujarat (chapter 49) consisting of 13 surahs.

7. Qaf (chapter 50) through An-Nass (chapter 114) consisting of 65 surahs."[3]

Following macros typeset manzil/manazil of Quran.

```
\quranmanzil[⟨n⟩]
```

```
\quranmanzil[⟨m-n⟩]
```

3.9 Text of Quran

The following macro is the heart of all macros that can typeset any range of Quran. As you know there are 6236 Ayat in Quran. This macro can typeset a specific Ayah or any range of Ayat.

```
\qurantext[⟨n⟩]
```

Typesets the nth Ayah of Quran.

```
\qurantext[⟨m-n⟩]
```

Typesets any range of Ayat from the mth to n^{th} Ayah.

Using \qurantext without its optional argument typeset [1-7] –Al-Hamd. To change the default text use \setqurantextdefault{m-n}

\qurantext
\setqurantextdefault{m-n}

3.10 Whole of The Holy Quran

The following macros can typeset whole of The Holy Quran:

- \quransurah[1-114]

- \quranjuz[1-30]

---

[3] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manzil

5

- `\quranpage[1-604]`

- `\qurantext[1-6236]`

- `\quranhizb[1-60]`

- `\quranquarter[1-240]`

- `\quranruku[1-556]`

- `\quranmanzil[1-7]`

3.11   Name of Surah

`\surahname[⟨m⟩]`

This macro returns the tranliteration of mth Surah.

`\surahname*[⟨m⟩]`

This macro returns the arabic name of mth Surah.

3.12   Basmalah

`\basmalah`

It provides the basmalah in arabic text which every Surah is started by that.

4   Options to The Package

All text generated by macros of this package will be separated by the macro `\par`. Sometimes, a version of text without `\par` is desired. Therefore the package nopar provides the option `nopar` that causes no macros of the package terminated by `\par`. Another way for achieving this, is using the starred version of macros. All macros of the package has a starred version that omit the `\par` macro in typesetting the text of Quran.

In some cases maybe user wants to typeset the Ayat without their following nonumber numbers that can be seen in printed version of The Holy Quran. The `nonumber` option tells the package that print no number after ayah. But sometimes we want to typeset just some Ayat without theirs, so there is a `\ToggleAyahNumber` macro that can cause numbers will be omitted. With `nonumber` option this macro acts vice versa, it mean it causes that Ayat number will be printed.

5   Acknowledgment

At first, I should appreciate Vafa Khaligi by preparing such adorable packages –bidi and xepersian. Secondly, the costly http://tanzil.net/ for providing the text of The Holy Quran that is developed by Hamid Zarrabi-Zadeh. And finally, people in ParsiLATEX[4] group who tested and commented this work in advance.

---

[4]http://parsilatex.com/