

MATALIB-AL-FURQAN

سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ

SURAH 2 VERSES 1 to 5

SUBJECT

مُتَّقِينَ MUTTAQEEN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

INTRODUCTION OR RESPONSE TO THE SUPPLICATION

Further along in this chapter in Verse 186, the Nabi Muhammad AS is addressed such:

186 And when My servants ask thee concerning Me, surely I am nigh. I answer the prayer of the suppliant when he calls on Me, so they should hear My call and believe in Me that they may walk in the right way.^a

وَإِذَا سَأَلَكَ عِبَادِي عَنِّي فَإِنِّي قَرِيبٌ أُجِيبُ
دَعْوَةَ الدَّاعِ إِذَا دَعَانِ فَلْيَسْتَجِيبُوا لِي
وَلْيُؤْمِنُوا بِي لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْشُدُونَ ﴿١٨٦﴾

And explained thus: (O Rasool!) when My devotees ask you about Me, tell them that I am close to them at all times. (This means that) when anyone calls upon Me to lead him to the right path, My Guidance which is preserved in the *Qur'an*, answers his call. Therefore, tell them that the way to attain the nearness of Allah is to adhere to My Laws fully, believing implicitly in their validity (Also check 7/56, 8/24, 32/15-16, 40/60, 42/26). By following these Laws they will be able to walk firmly upon the right path of life. This is the response to the call in Surah Fateha of

إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

This illustrates that when man makes sincere supplication to Allah the response from Allah is not direct and immediate as stated above in Verse 186: **أُجِيبُ دَعْوَةَ الدَّاعِ إِذَا دَعَانِ**, "I hear the call of all those who call on Me"; this is explained above.

In the life of mankind one is confronted with many possibilities and in most cases man can only chose one, although they have more choices. Other living beings have only one possibility and thus have to choose that one; there are no questions of choices. The goat never has the choice of vegetation or meat, it has only one choice and can chose no other and that is inbred in its instinct; and thus these living beings do not have the need for outside guidance, but mankind by its nature requires external assistance and, therefore, cries out **إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ**, "We beseech you to show us the straight and balanced pathway" The respond to this supplication is:

ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ

“The guidance you long for (Surah Fateha Verse 5), is preserved in this Book wherein there is no uncertainty, ambiguity or psychological perplexity. This Book shows to the *Muttaqeen* the path leading to the ultimate destination prescribed for humanity.” And that this Guidance is from Him and He guards it, Surah 15 Verse 9:

9 Surely We have revealed the Reminder, and surely We are its Guardian.^a

إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ ﴿٩﴾

This is the “Guide Book” or manual. This is the book that shows all the roads and signposts as stated in Surah 2 Verse 256:

256 There is no compulsion in religion^a — the right way is indeed clearly distinct from error. So whoever disbelieves in the devil^b and believes

لَا إِكْرَاهَ فِي الدِّينِ لَقَدْ تَبَيَّنَ الرُّشْدُ مِنَ الْغَيِّ فَمَنْ يَكْفُرْ بِالطَّاغُوتِ وَيُؤْمِنْ بِاللَّهِ

in Allāh, he indeed lays hold on the firmest handle which shall never break. And Allāh is Hearing, Knowing.

فَقَدْ اسْتَمْسَكَ بِالْعُرْوَةِ الْوُثْقَىٰ لَا انْفِصَامَ لَهَا وَاللَّهُ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٢٥٦﴾

If *Allah*, the possessor of such might had desired, then His Order could have been established in the human sphere as it is in the natural sphere, but He did not wish to exercise compulsion. He made the right and wrong path clear and left man free to choose either path (Also see 18/29, 76/3, and 90/10). Whoever turns away from the wrong path of oppressive forces and comes to the right one has grasped the most trustworthy hand-hold which will never break. *Allah* is All-Knowing and All-Hearing.

SURAH 2 VERSE 1

الْم

In the Qur’an there are twenty nine Suwar whose beginnings have like or similar type of beginnings.

These cannot be called words **لَفْظًا** “lafzun” but letters **حَرْفٍ** “Harfun”. However, it is the

حَرْفٍ that make up **لَفْظًا** and each of the latter is made up with three letters called root and this is in the perfect tense and each of the root has a meaning. However, the letters above as in

الْم do not form a word but remain letters e.g. **الْم** are not read as “alama” or “alum” but is read

as **ا ل م** (Alif Laam Miim) separately and because of this it is referred to as **مقاطعة**, “muqaatt’at” or “muqatt’at meaning separation, break or cut-off, thus they are cut-off letters. Generally the original words *alif, lam, miim*, are generally left out in translations of the Qur’an, like the one occurring here, untranslated. Much has also been written about its significance and meaning but also that its usage and significance has been lost in the mist of history. The author of *Matalib-al-Furqaan*, however, through his understanding and research has explained it as follows:

In the English language and other languages, abbreviations are used quite extensively. These are written separately as letters and are also read singly, like RSVP, PS, e.g., etc. As Arabic is a language it also has similar ways (also Hebrew) in the application of the language. Since the Qur’an was revealed in the Arabic language it would also use these applications, though in the Qur’an this is seen

as a miracle of the Qur'an. The Arabs understood these abbreviations very clearly and, therefore, there is no reference in history or in books of traditions that any companion of the Nabi AS ever requested an explanation.

According to the understanding of the author of Matalib-al-Furqaan these abbreviations represent the attributes or names of Allah and in this instance **اَلَمْ** mean **اَللّٰهُ** = "Allah", **ل** = **عَلِيْمٌ** "Aleem" and **م** = **حَكِيْمٌ** "Hakeem". It is not necessary that these cut-off-letters be used at the beginning of words. Thus the meanings would illustrate that Allah, Aleem and Hakeem has stated thus.....

ذٰلِكَ الْكِتٰبُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيْهِ

ADDENDUM TO MUQATT'AT

For completeness of the subject, the translator, through his research presents additional explanations from other scholars:-

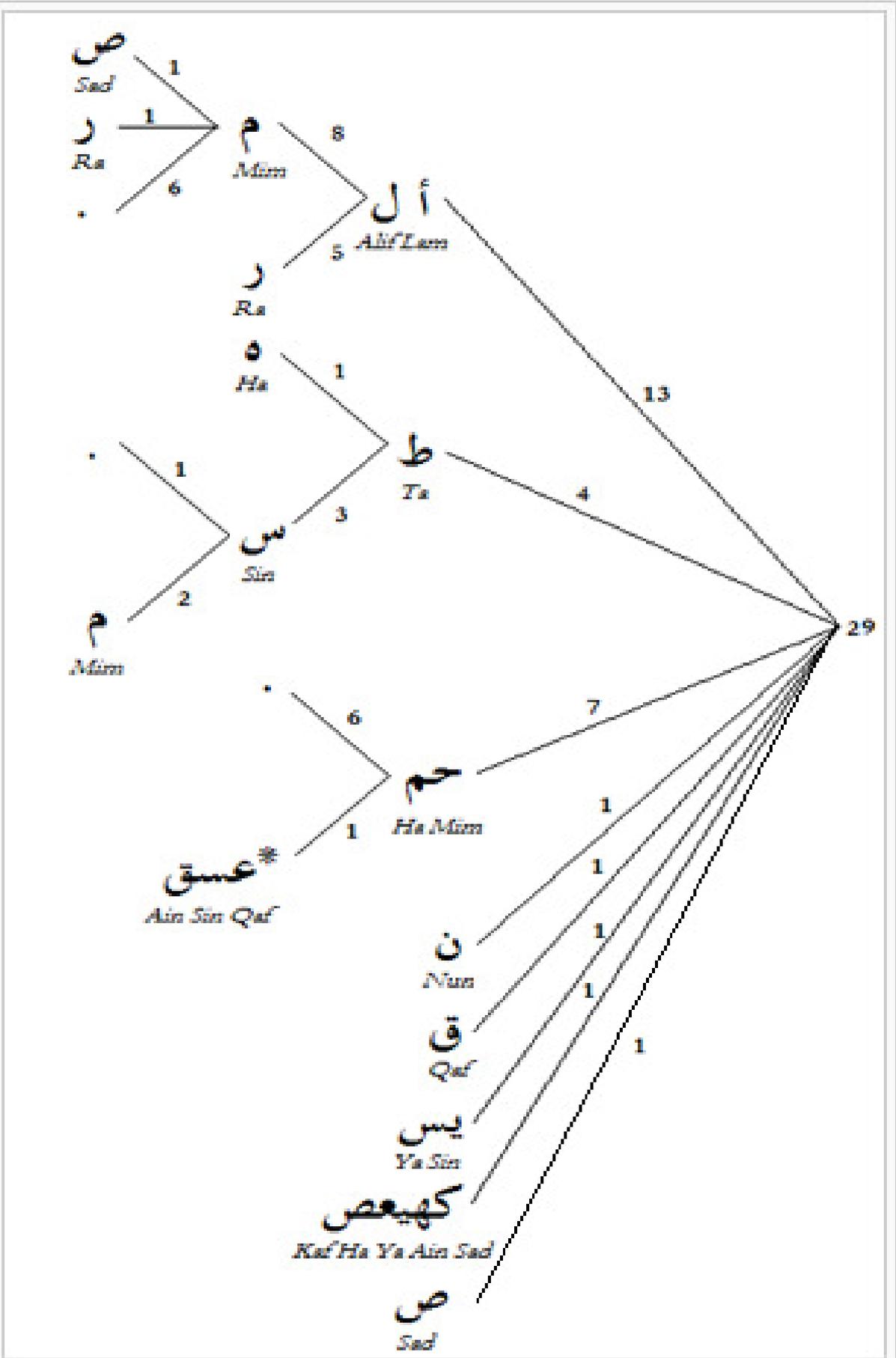
- Theory One Allah alone knows the meaning (Ibn Katheer Secret Meaning with Allah-Mutashabihat)
- Theory Two mystical signs with symbolic meaning-Sufis and Baha Ullah Belief
- Theory Three mnemonic (A device (such as a rhyme or acronym) used to aid recall) devices summarising the contents of the chapters which they prefix
- Theory Four example of the orthography (A method of representing the sounds of a language by written or printed symbol) of the early Arabic alphabet in the Qur'an-Graphemes; Written symbols representing speech.
- Theory Five numerological significance of the disconnected letters-concept of 19 that pervades the whole Qur'an (see below for brief explanation)
- Theory Six the letters are vocatives alluding to the Nabi AS
- Theory Seven the letters hold a semiotic significance-reference to shapes of buildings and animals.
- Theory Eight the letters are abbreviations for attributes of Allah
- Theory Nine the letters were a means of ordering, redacting and editing the Qur'anic corpus-editing for publishing etc
- Theory Ten the letters are names of the redactors or readers of various chapters-reading methodology of the Qur'an
- Theory Eleven the letters are doxological or liturgical device used to introduce the rhyme scheme of the chapters they prefix-rhyme and rythm

As they appear in the Qur'an:

Chapter	Opening Verse(s)
2	<p>1. <i>Alif-Lām-Mīm.</i></p> <p>2. This is the Book, whereof there is no doubt; guidance for those who are pious and righteous persons.</p>
3	<p>1. <i>Alif-Lām-Mīm.</i></p> <p>2. Allāh! None has the right to be worshipped but He, the Ever Living, the One Who sustains and protects all that exists.</p> <p>3. It is He Who has sent down the Book to you (Muḥammad) with truth, confirming what came before it. And he sent down the Torah and the Gospel.</p>
7	<p>1. <i>Alif-Lām-Mīm-Ṣād.</i></p> <p>2. (This is the) Book sent down unto you (O Muḥammad), so let not your breast be narrow there from, that you warn thereby, and be it a reminder unto the believers.</p>
10	<p>1. <i>Alif-Lām-Rā.</i> These are the Verses of the Book <i>Al-Hakīm</i> (showing lawful and unlawful things, explaining Allāh's Laws for mankind).</p>

11	<p>1. <i>Alif-Lām-Rā.</i> (This is) a Book, the Verses whereof are perfected and then explained in detail from One Who is All-Wise and Well-Acquainted (with all things).</p>
12	<p>1. <i>Alif-Lām-Rā.</i> These are the Verses of the Clear Book. 2. Verily, We have sent it down as an Arabic Qur'ān in order that you may understand.</p>
13	<p>1. <i>Alif-Lām-Mīm-Rā.</i> These are the Verses of the Book, and that which has been revealed unto you (Muḥammad) from your Lord is the truth, but most men believe not.</p>
14	<p>1. <i>Alif-Lām-Rā.</i> (This is) a Book which We have revealed unto you (O Muḥammad) in order that you might lead mankind out of darkness into light by their Lord's Leave to the Path of the All-Mighty, the Owner of all Praise.</p>
15	<p>1. <i>Alif-Lām-Rā.</i> These are the Verses of the Book, and a plain Qur'ān.</p>
19	<p>1. <i>Kāf-Hā'-Yā'- 'Ain-Ṣād.</i> 2. (This is) a mention of the mercy of your Lord to His slave Zakariya (Zachariah).</p>
20	<p>1. <i>Ṭā-Hā'.</i> 2. We have not sent down the Qur'ān unto you (O Muḥammad) to cause you distress, 3. But only as a Reminder to those who fear (Allāh). 4. A revelation from Him (Allāh) Who has created the earth and high heavens. 5. The Most Beneficent (Allāh) rose over the Throne (in a manner that suits His Majesty). 6. To Him belongs all that is in the heavens and all that is on the earth, and all that is between them, and all that is under the soil. 7. And if you (O Muḥammad) speak (the invocation) aloud, then verily, He knows the secret and that which is yet more hidden.</p>
26	<p>1. <i>Ṭā-Sīn-Mīm.</i> 2. These are the verses of the manifest Book.</p>
27	<p>1. <i>Ṭā-Sīn.</i> These are the verses of the Qur'ān, and (it is) a Book (that makes things) clear; 2. A guide (to the Right Path); and glad tidings for the believers.</p>
28	<p>1. <i>Ṭā-Sīn-Mīm.</i> 2. These are verses of the manifest Book.</p>
29	<p>1. <i>Alif-Lām-Mīm.</i> 2. Do people think that they will be left alone because they say "We believe" and will not be tested.</p>
30	<p>1. <i>Alif-Lām-Mīm.</i> 2. The Romans have been defeated.</p>
31	<p>1. <i>Alif-Lām-Mīm.</i> 2. These are verses of the Wise Book.</p>

32	<p>1. Alif-Lām-Mīm.</p> <p>2. The revelation of the Book is from the Lord of the <i>'Alamīn</i> (mankind, jinn and all that exists) in which there is no doubt!</p>
36	<p>1. Yā'-Sīn.</p> <p>2. By the Qur'ān, full of wisdom,</p> <p>3. Truly, you (O Muḥammad) are one of the Messengers,</p> <p>4. On a Straight Path.</p> <p>5. (This is) a revelation sent down by the All-Mighty, the Most Merciful.</p>
38	<p>1. Ṣād. By the Qur'ān full of reminders.</p>
40	<p>1. Hā-Mīm.</p> <p>2. The revelation of the Book is from Allāh the All-Mighty, the All-Knower.</p>
41	<p>1. Hā-Mīm.</p> <p>2. A revelation from Allāh, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful.</p> <p>3. A Book whereof the verses are explained in detail; A Qur'ān in Arabic for people who know.</p>
42	<p>1. Hā-Mīm.</p> <p>2. 'Aīn-Sīn-Qāf.</p> <p>3. Likewise Allāh, the All-Mighty, the All-Wise inspires you (O Muḥammad) as (He inspired) those before you.</p>
43	<p>1. Hā-Mīm.</p> <p>2. By the manifest Book.</p> <p>3. We verily have made it a Qur'ān in Arabic that you may be able to understand (its meanings and its admonitions).</p> <p>4. And verily it is in the Mother of the Book (i.e. <i>Al-Lawḥ Al-Mahfūz</i>), before Us, indeed exalted, full of wisdom.</p>
44	<p>1. Hā-Mīm.</p> <p>2. By the manifest Book that makes things clear.</p>
45	<p>1. Hā-Mīm.</p> <p>2. The revelation of the Book is from Allāh, the All-Mighty, the All-Wise.</p>
46	<p>1. Hā-Mīm.</p> <p>2. The revelation of the Book is from Allāh, the All-Mighty, the All-Wise.</p>
50	<p>1. Qāf. By the Glorious Qur'ān.</p> <p>2. Nay, they wonder that there has come to them a petitioner (Muḥammad) from among themselves. So the disbelievers say: "This is a strange thing!"</p> <p>3. "When we are dead and have become dust (shall we be resurrected?) That is a distant outcome."</p> <p>4. We know that which the earth takes of them (their dead bodies), and with Us is a Book preserved (i.e. the Book of Decrees).</p>
68	<p>1. Nūn. By the pen and what the (angels) write (in the records of men).</p>



The Mathematical Miracle

"Mathematics is the language with which Allah has written the universe" (Galileo)

Chapter 74 of the Qur'an is dedicated to the number 19. The name of that chapter is "Al-Muddassir" (The Hidden Secret). The number 19 is specifically mentioned in that Chapter as a punishment for those who state that the scripture is human-made (74:25), and proclaims that the 19 is "One of the greatest" (74:35). In 74:31, the purpose of the number 19 is spelled out: to remove all doubt regarding the authenticity of the Qur'an, increase the faith of the believers, and to be a scientific punishment for hypocrites and disbelievers. However, the implication of this number as a proof for the authenticity of the Qur'an remained unknown for centuries. For fourteen centuries, the commentators tried in vain to understand the function and fulfilment of the number 19.

This was discovered by chance in 1974. This multifold interlocked mathematical design is a message in universal language. This message, providing a built-in physical evidence of its divine source, leaves no doubt in our heart that the Qur'an is the final word of Allah.

Before the discovery of 19-based system, we knew a symmetrical mathematical system in the Qur'an. For example:

The word "month" (shahr) occurs 12 times.

The word "day" (yawm) occurs 365 times.

The word "days" (ayyam, yewmeyn) occurs 30 times.

The words "satan" (shaytan) and "angel" (malak), both occur 88 times.

The words "this world" (dunya) and "hereafter" (ahirah), both occur 115 times.

Simple to understand, impossible to imitate

The mathematical structure of the Qur'an is simple to understand and impossible to imitate. You do not need to know Arabic, the original language of the Qur'an to examine it for yourself. Basically what you need is to be able to count up to 19.

The Qur'an is characterized by a unique phenomenon never found in any human authored book. Every element of the Qur'an is mathematically composed-the chapters, the verses, the words, the number of certain letters, the number of words from the same root, the number and variety of divine names, the unique spelling of certain words, and many other elements of the Qur'an besides its content. There are two major facets of the Qur'an's mathematical system:

1) The mathematical literary composition, and

2) The mathematical structure involving the numbers of chapters and verses. Because of this comprehensive mathematical coding, the slightest distortion of the Qur'an's text or physical arrangement is immediately exposed.

Nineteen, as the mathematical code of the Qur'an, is a challenge for atheists, an invitation for agnostics and a guidance for believers. It is a perpetual miracle for the computer generation. It is the light of the morning promised by Allah Almighty (74:33). Physical, examinable divine proof