The quran Package*

Seiied Mohammad Javad Razavian
<javadr@gmail.com>
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*To one having devoted his life to the Holy Quran
1 Introduction

This package is prepared for typesetting The Holy Quran. It provides several macros for typesetting the whole or any parts of The Holy Quran based on its popular division. By recent versions, the package can typeset some translations of The Holy Quran in German, English, and Persian. It also can typeset quran’s transliteration.

2 Loading Package

You can load the package in the ordinary way \usepackage[option]{quran}. After loading the package, it writes some information about itself to the terminal and to the log file, too. The information is something like:

| Package: quran 2018/12/31 ver 1.5 An easy way to typeset the whole or any part of The Holy 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]

1This work is inspired by lipsum and ptext packages.
This acts like above but can typeset \textit{m}th Surah to \textit{n}th one.

In this case \textit{m} and \textit{n} are transliterations of surah’s names, e.g. \texttt{\quransurah[An-Nasr--An-Nas]}. 

\texttt{\quransurah[An-Nasr--An-Nas]}

Using \texttt{\quransurah} without its optional argument typeset the default Surah–Al-Ikhlas.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>order</th>
<th>surahname</th>
<th>order</th>
<th>surahname</th>
<th>order</th>
<th>surahname</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Al-Fatiha</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Az-Zumar</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Al-Mursalat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Al-Baqara</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Ghafir</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>An-Naba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Aal-e-Imran</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Fussilat</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>An-Naziat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>An-Nisa</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Ash-Shura</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Abasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Al-Maeda</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Az-Zukhruf</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>At-Takwir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Al-Anaam</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Ad-Dukhan</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Al-Infitar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Al-Araf</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Al-Jathiya</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Al-Muttaflif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Al-Anfal</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Al-Ahqaf</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>Al-Inshiqaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>At-Taubah</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Muhammad</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Al-Burooj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yunus</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Al-Fath</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Al-Tariq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Hud</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Al-Hujaat</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>Al-Ala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Yusuf</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Qaf</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>Al-Ghashiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ar-Rad</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Adh-Dhariyat</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>Al-Fajr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ibrahim</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>At-tur</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Al-Balad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Al-Hijj</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>An-Najm</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>Ash-Shams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>An-Nahl</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Al-Qamar</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>Al-Lail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Al-Isra</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Al-Rahman</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Ar-Dhuha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Al-Kahf</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Al-Waqia</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Al-Inshirah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Maryam</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Al-Hadid</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>At-Tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Taha</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Al-Mujadila</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Al-Alaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Al-Anbiya</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Al-Hashr</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Al-Qadr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Al-Hajj</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Al-Mumtahina</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Al-Bayyina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Al-Mumenoon</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>As-Saff</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Al-Zaizala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>An-Noor</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Al-Jumma</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Al-Adiyat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Al-Furqan</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Al-Munafiqoon</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>Al-Qaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Ash-Shuara</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>At-Taghabun</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>Al-Takathur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>An-Naml</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>At-Talaq</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Al-Asr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Al-Qasas</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>At-Tahir</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>Al-Humaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Al-Ankaboot</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Al-Mulk</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Al-Fil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Ar-Room</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Al-Qalam</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>Quraish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Luqman</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Al-Haaqqa</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Al-Maun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>As-Sajda</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Al-Maarij</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>Al-Kauther</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Al-Ahzab</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Nooh</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>Al-Kafiroun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Saba</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Al-Jinn</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>An-Nasr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Fatir</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Al-Muzzammil</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>Al-Masadd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Ya-Seen</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>Al-Muddathir</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>Al-Ikhas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>As-Saaffat</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Al-Qiyama</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>Al-Falaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Sad</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Al-Insan</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>An-Nas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Transliterations of Sovar’s names.
To change the default Surah use \texttt{\setsurahdefault{m}}, again \texttt{m} must be between 1 and 114. As you’ve noticed the package’s default is 112. After changing package’s default surah to 107 by \texttt{\setsurahdefault{107}}, the output would be like below:

\begin{verse}
\texttt{\quranayah[33][33]}
\end{verse}

\begin{verse}
\texttt{\quranayah[14][1]}
\end{verse}

\begin{verse}
\texttt{\basmalah\quranayah[14][1]}
\end{verse}

3.2 Ayah/Ayat

\texttt{\quranayah[l][m-n]}

The above macro typeset the \textit{n}th Ayat of \textit{l}th Surah.

\texttt{\basmalah}

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 \texttt{\basmalah} macro before.

\texttt{\quranayah}{
\begin{verse}
\texttt{\quranayah[Ibrahim][1]}
\end{verse}
\end{verse}

\texttt{\quranayah[6][77]}

This macro typeset the \textit{m}th to \textit{n}th Ayat of \textit{l}th Surah.

The \texttt{l} argument could be an integer less than or equal to 114. It also could be the transliteration of \textit{l}th Surah’s name, see table 1. The number \texttt{n} is different by every Surah and it relies on the number of the Surah’s verses. The number \texttt{m} should be between 1 and a number less than \texttt{n}.

In case of using transliteration of surah’s name, both \texttt{\quranayah} and \texttt{\quranayah} are case-insensitive, i.e. for example there is no differences between
3.3 Page/Pages

*Starred version of macros will be explained in page 12; concisely it means typesetting that part of the Holy Quran in one paragraph.*
The numbers should be between 1 to 556.

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.”

The following macros can typeset rukus of The Holy Quran in the way the previous macros did.

The numbers should be between 1 to 556.

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-Hujurat (chapter 49) consisting of 13 surahs.
7. Qaf (chapter 50) through An-Nass (chapter 114) consisting of 65 surahs.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manzil
Following macros typeset manzil/manazil of Quran.

\quranmanzil\[\text{\footnotesize \text{n}}\]

\quranmanzil\[\text{\footnotesize \text{m-n}}\]

3.9 Text of Quran

The next macro is the heart of all macros typesetting 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\[\text{\footnotesize \text{n}}\]

Typesets the \text{\footnotesize \text{n}}th Ayah of Quran.

\qurantext\[\text{\footnotesize \text{m-n}}\]

Typesets any range of Ayat from the \text{\footnotesize \text{m}}th to \text{\footnotesize \text{n}}th Ayah.

\qurantext\[\text{\footnotesize \text{4111-4117}}\]

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

\qurantext

\setqurantextdefault{m-n} Below, the default is changed to \setqurantextdefault{4128-4147}:
3.10 Whole of The Holy Quran

The following macros can typeset whole of The Holy Quran:

- \texttt{\textbackslash quransurah[1-114]}
- \texttt{\textbackslash quranjuz[1-30]}
- \texttt{\textbackslash quranpage[1-604]}
- \texttt{\textbackslash qurantext[1-6236]}
- \texttt{\textbackslash quranhizb[1-60]}
- \texttt{\textbackslash quranquarter[1-240]}
- \texttt{\textbackslash quranruku[1-556]}
- \texttt{\textbackslash quranmanzil[1-7]}

4 Miscellaneous

4.1 Name of Surah

\texttt{\textbackslash surasename[(m)]}

This macro returns the transliteration of $m^{th}$ Surah's name.

\texttt{\textbackslash surasename*[((m))]

This macro returns the arabic name of $m^{th}$ Surah.
4.2 Basmalah

\basemalah

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

4.3 Index Converting

\indexconvert{\{index\}\{surah macro\}\{ayah macro\}}

This command converts an index number between 1 to 6236 to its exact surah’s index and ayah’s index. The index must be a number or \TeX\ counter, the surah macro and ayah macro must be \TeX\ macro names. They will be set to numbers representing the surah and ayah of the given index in whole of Quran.

5 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 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 numbers visible in printed versions 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.
By default, the package typesets the text of The Holy Quran in simple script, but if you prefer the Uthmani script you can use `uthmani` option. Compare the following texts to figure out the differences between “default” and “uthmani” script.

By version 1.3, the package can typeset the transliteration of The Holy Quran. This option will be useful for whom doesn’t really know how to read the arabic text. By loading `translt` option all macros that defined in section 3 will have an “lt” version. In other words, this option will add the following macros:

- \quransurahl{lt}
- \quranayahl{lt}
- \quranpagelt{lt}
- \quranjuzlt{lt}
- \quranhizblt{lt}
- \quranquarterlt{lt}
- \quranrukult{lt}
- \quranmanzillt{lt}
- \qurantextlt{lt}
By version 1.4, the package can typeset some translations of The Holy Quran in German, English, and Persian. These options added because of some requests from users who need the translation of The Holy Quran in their languages. By loading `transde`, `transen`, and `transfa` the package can typeset the translation in German, English, and Persian, respectively.

By loading each of these options, all macros that defined in section 3 will have a “de”/“en”/“fa” version. In other words, these will add the following macros:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>transde option</th>
<th>transen option</th>
<th>transfa option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\quransurahde</td>
<td>\quransurahen</td>
<td>\quransurahfa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\quranayahde</td>
<td>\quranayahen</td>
<td>\quranayahfa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\quranpagede</td>
<td>\quranpageen</td>
<td>\quranpagede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\quranjuzde</td>
<td>\quranjuzen</td>
<td>\quranjuzfa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\quranhizbde</td>
<td>\quranhizben</td>
<td>\quranhizbfa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\quranquarterde</td>
<td>\quranquarteren</td>
<td>\quranquarterfa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\quranrukude</td>
<td>\quranrukuuen</td>
<td>\quranrukufa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\quranmanzilde</td>
<td>\quranmanzilen</td>
<td>\quranmanzilfa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\qurantextde</td>
<td>\qurantexten</td>
<td>\qurantextfa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All translations are from tanzil.net. For German, English, and Persian languages the “Abu Rida Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Rassoul”, “Ahmed Ali”, “Mohammad Mahdi Fooladvand” is choosen respectively, by suggestion of the package’s users.

Another option is defined that simplifies the usage of multiple translations simultaneously. The `trans` option can get any permutation of “lt”, “de”, “en”, and “fa”. e.g. this document loaded the quran package with “trans={lt, de, en, fa}” option.

In the name of Allah, most benevolent, ever-merciful.
HAVE SURELY given you pre-eminence (in numbers and followings); (1)
So serve your Lord with full dedication and sacrifice. (2)
It is surely your opponents whose line will come to end. (3)

Im Namen Allahs, des Allerbarmers, des Barmherzigen!
Wir haben dir die Überfülle gegeben. (1)
Darum bete zu deinem Herrn und schlachte (Opfertiere). (2)
Wahrlich, der dich haßt, ist es, der (vom Segen der Nachkommenschaft) abgeschnitten ist. (3)
6 Acknowledgment

At first, I should appreciate Vafa Khaligi by preparing such adorable packages —bidi and xepersian for typesetting right-to-left text. Secondly, the costly website, http://tanzil.net/, for providing the text of The Holy Quran developed by Hamid Zarrabi-Zadeh. And finally, people in ParsiLTeX group who tested and commented this work in advance.

7 Frequently Asked Questions

7.1 What is the best font for typesetting quran text?

We strongly recommend you to use "Scheherazade" or "Amiri" fonts.

Scheherazade is released under the SIL Open Font License (OFL), version 1.1. Copyright (c) 2004-2015, SIL International (http://scripts.sil.org/) with Reserved Font Names "Scheherazade" and "SIL". Therefore you can freely download it. All examples in this document use this font.

Amiri is a classical Arabic typeface in Naskh style for typesetting books and other running text. Amiri is a revival of the beautiful typeface pioneered in early 20th century by Bulaq Press in Cairo, also known as Amiria Press, after which the font is named. Amiri is a free, open source project that everyone is encouraged to use and modify.

7.2 How to use quran package?

As you’ve noticed, for typesetting quran text you need a package that can typeset text in RTL mode in addition to using UTF8 fonts, because quran draws its text from a unicoded databases. The polyglossia, fontspec, and bidi will do that for you. You can also use xepersian that relies on fontspec, too. Another choices are arabxetex and arabilatex that the latter just works with LuaLATEX while former ways work with XeLATEX. The arabxetex and arabilatex use Amiri font by default. The following demonstrates some examples for all four approaches:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{quran}
%%%% for typesetting arabic text
\usepackage{polyglossia}
\setotherlanguage{arabic}
\usepackage{fontspec}
\setmainfont{Scheherazade}
%%%% for typesetting in Right→Left direction
\usepackage{bidi}
\begin{document}
\setRTL % tell bidi to typeset the text in Right→Left direction
\textarabic{\quransurah}
```

6http://parsilatex.com/
6http://software.sil.org/scheherazade/
7http://www.amirifont.org/
7.3 How to set quran default font?

If you want to automatically change the font of quran text in your document, you can put your willing font in precede of \qurantext like below:

In case you are using xepersian, put the following commands in the preamble:

\defpersianfont\quran{Scheherazade}
\makeatletter
\bidi@preto\qurantext{\quran}
\makeatother
In case you are using `fontspec`, put the commands below in the preamble:

\usepackage{etoolbox}
\newfontfamily\quran{Scheherazade}
\pretotext{\quran}

By setting default font as above, if you want to use `\quran`, you have to enclose it in curly braces. If you don’t, it will affect the font of the following texts.

`\text{x-y}`

7.4 **How to typeset a portion of the Holy Quran in one paragraph with no ayah number without affecting the behaviour of `quran` package in other cases?**

Just put the code that was described on page 12 in a group like:

`\ToggleAyahNumber\surah*`