The quran Package

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Abstract

The quran package\(^1\) has been prepared for typesetting the holy Quran. It provides several macros for typesetting not only the whole or any parts of the holy Quran based on its popular divisions, but also any chunks of an ayah. Three translations of the holy Quran in German, English, and Persian in addition to its transliteration are also supported.\(^2\) Please, report any issues including bugs, typos in the documentation or feature requests on https://github.com/javadr/quran/issues.

\(^{1}\)To one having devoted his life to the holy Quran
\(^{2}\)This work has been inspired by \texttt{lipsum} and \texttt{ptext} packages and released for the first time in June 2015 (Sha'ban 1436 AH).

\(^{2}\)There are two packages, \texttt{quran-de} and \texttt{quran-ur}, in companion with, which provide several other translations in Deutsch and Urdu.
## Contents

1 Loading Package | 4 | [2015/06/02 v0.3] | 20
2 Typesetting The Holy Quran | 4 | [2015/06/04 v0.4] | 20
   2.1 Surah/Sovar | 4 | [2015/06/24 v0.5] | 20
   2.2 Ayah/Ayat | 5 | [2015/06/28 v0.6] | 20
   2.3 Page/Pages | 7 | [2015/07/02 v0.7] | 21
   2.4 Juz/Ajza | 8 | [2015/07/02 v0.71] | 21
   2.5 Hizb/Ahzab | 8 | [2015/07/04 v0.8] | 21
   2.6 Quarter/Quarters | 8 | [2015/07/07 v0.9] | 21
   2.7 Ruku/Rukus | 9 | [2015/07/10 v0.91] | 21
   2.8 Manzil/Manazil | 10 | [2015/07/11 v0.94] | 21
   2.9 Text of Quran | 11 | [2015/07/11 v0.941] | 21
   2.10 Whole of The Holy Quran | 11 | [2016/02/05 v1.0] | 21
   2.11 Chunks of an Ayah | 12 | [2016/02/09 v1.05] | 21
3 Miscellaneous | 13 | [2016/04/21 v1.1] | 22
   3.1 Name of Surah | 13 | [2016/05/15 v1.14] | 22
   3.2 Basmalah | 13 | [2016/10/05 v1.2] | 22
   3.3 Index Converting | 13 | [2016/11/25 v1.25] | 22
4 Options to The Package | 15 | [2016/11/25 v1.251] | 22
   5.1 What is the best font for typesetting quran text? | 17 | [2016/12/25 v1.251] | 22
   5.2 How to use quran package? | 17 | [2017/02/28 v1.252] | 22
   5.3 How to set a default font for text of quran? | 17 | [2017/08/22 v1.26] | 22
   5.4 How to typeset a portion of the holy Quran in one paragraph with no ayah number without using nopar option? | 17 | [2017/08/22 v1.261] | 22
   5.5 Why do I get the “! TeX capacity exceeded” error? | 17 | [2017/10/22 v1.3] | 23
   5.6 Why do I get the “! TeX capacity exceeded” error? | 17 | [2017/10/28 v1.4] | 23
6 History | 20 | [2017/12/22 v1.41] | 23
   [2015/06/01 v0.1] | 20 | [2017/12/22 v1.42] | 23
   [2015/06/02 v0.2] | 20 | [2017/12/22 v1.42a] | 23
   [2015/06/04 v0.4] | 20 | [2018/11/29 v1.42b] | 23
   [2015/06/28 v0.6] | 20 | [2018/12/01] | 23
   [2015/07/02 v0.7] | 21 | [2018/12/31 v1.5] | 23
   [2015/07/02 v0.71] | 21 | [2019/05/03] | 23
   [2015/07/07 v0.9] | 21 | [2019/05/04 v1.51] | 23
   [2015/07/10 v0.91] | 21 | [2020/03/07 v1.6] | 24
   [2015/07/11 v0.94] | 21 | [2020/03/09 v1.61] | 24
   [2015/07/11 v0.941] | 21 | [2020/03/12 v1.62] | 24
   [2016/02/05 v1.0] | 21 | [2020/03/14 v1.63] | 24
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1. Vafa Khaligi who paved the way for typesetting right-to-left in Xe\TeX.
2. Hamid Zarrabi-Zadeh, the creator of the invaluable website of Tanzil for providing the text of the holy Quran and some of its translations.
3. Parsi\TeX group that tested and commented on the package in advance.
4. Those who have donated to the quran package—arranged in chronological order:
   (a) Atiyah Elsheikh, February 2020.
1 Loading Package

The package can be loaded in the ordinary way `\usepackage[option]{quran}`. All options are explained in the section 4. After loading the package, it writes some information about itself to the log file. The information is something like:

```
Package: quran 2020/03/14 v1.63
An easy way to typeset the whole or any parts of the holy Quran
```

2 Typesetting The Holy Quran

For typesetting any parts or whole of the holy Quran, several macros are provided in the package. These commands are responsible for typesetting all popular divisions of the holy Quran based on Uthmani script, including Surah, Ayah, Page, Juz, Hizb, Quarter, Ruku, and Manzil as well as any chunks of an ayah.

2.1 Surah/Sooar

```
\quransurah[⟨surah range⟩]
\quransurah*[⟨surah range⟩]
```

This macro can typeset any surah of Quran. A ⟨range⟩ consists either of a single ⟨number⟩ or two numbers separated by a dash (-), as in ⟨number1⟩-⟨number2⟩. In \quransurah and similar commands, if ⟨range⟩ does not satisfy ⟨number1⟩ < ⟨number2⟩ in addition to its domain, this might fail or make some undesired results. As you know there are 114 surahs, so ⟨range⟩ could be an integer between 1 to 114. \quransurah terminates typesetting of every ayah using \par (depending on the package option) while \quransurah* uses a blank space for each ayah. As a simplified rule of thumb, \quransurah prints ayahs as multiple paragraphs while \quransurah* prints them as a single paragraph. All starred macros in the package act similar in this manner; see page 15 for more details.

The macro also could accept the anglicized title of the surah’s name, e.g. both of \quransurah[19] and \quransurah[Maryam] have the same effect. See table 1 how to use the anglicized title of a surah instead of its order. As some anglicized titles include a dash (-), therefore ⟨range⟩ has to be separated by two dashes (--), e.g. \quransurah[An-Nasr--An-Nas]. \quransurah without its optional argument outputs the package’s default surah, Al-Ikhlas, (as long as the default has not been overwritten, see below).

---

 closet text content...
In order to change the default surah, apply `\setsurahdefault{m}`. As you’ve noticed the package’s default is 112. After changing package’s default surah to 107 by `\setsurahdefault{107}`, the output would be like below:

2.2 Ayah/Ayat

```
\quranayah{(surah range)}{(ayah range)}
\quranayah*{(surah range)}{(ayah range)}
```

(range) is similar the one explained for `\quransurah` and this pattern is similar to all commands defined in the package. Therefore, this command typesets the $n^{th}$ ayah of a surah or $m^{th}$ to $n^{th}$ ayahs of a surah.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Anglicized Title</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Anglicized Title</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Anglicized Title</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>Ash-Shura</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-Muttaffin</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>At-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-Hijr</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>Ad-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-Hasr</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Al-Qadr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Al-Hajj</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Al-Muntahahina</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Al-Bayyina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Al-Munenoon</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>As-Saff</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Al-Zalzala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>An-Noor</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Al-Jumua</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Al-Adiyat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Al-Furqan</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Al-Munaqpoon</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>At-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-Tahrim</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-Kafroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Saba</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Al-Jinn</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>An-Nas</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-Ikhlas</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: Anglicized Title of Surahs’ Names

The basmalah will not be printed if you want to typeset the first ayah of any surah per se. Using \basmalah macro prior to the ayah will solve this issue. See page 13 for more information.
Both `\quransurah` and `\quranayah` are case-insensitive to the anglicized title of surah, i.e. there are, for example, no differences among Al-Fatiha, al-fatiha, or any other possible combinations of lowercase and uppercase letters.

2.3 Page/Pages

\quranpage[(page range)]
\quranpage*[{(page range)}]

Typesets the specified (range) of page(s) of the holy Quran. The numbers in (range) have to be between 1 to 604, based on the Medina Mushaf.
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
These maqras are often used as sections for revision when memorizing the holy Quran.3

\texttt{\textbackslash quranquarter\{\texttt{(quarter range)}\}}
\texttt{\textbackslash quranquarter*\{(quarter range)}\}

2.7 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.”4 There are 556 rukūs.

\texttt{\textbackslash quranruku\{(ruku range)}\}
\texttt{\textbackslash quranruku*\{(ruku range)}\}

3 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juz'
4 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruku
يا أيها الذين آمنوا لا تكنوا كالكافرين وقفاً لغواً إله يما في الأرض أو كانوا كفروا حباً للموتى من بعد ما طال عليهم من ذلك خسراً في قلوبهم وله الخصمه إنساناً منهم في سبيله أو لم يرهم عنهم قطعة من خير لا ينفعه يوم القيامة وأمجاد ربك فنستغرب كفروا ونما شاهدوهم في الأمة إذا ضربوا فيهم ضربهم الله وجزهم الفاحشة واة عذاب جماعてしまったون من بعدهم إن الله قد تزود المؤمنون ۶۶۶ وما كان الله ليضيع أجر المؤمنين ودكر له سلامهم وما كثبت منهم عنهم خير خير للملائكة والرسول وله خير في الدنيا الآخرة لئن تعمروا خيرًا ۶۸۸

2.8 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-Fatiha (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.”

The above macro typeset manzil/manazil of the holy Quran.

2.9 Text of Quran

The next macro is the heart of all macros in the package typesetting any range of Quran. As you know, there are 6236 ayahs in the holy Quran. This macro can typeset a specific ayah or any range of ayahs.

\texttt{\textbackslash qurantext\[\langle index\ range\ \rangle\]}
\texttt{\textbackslash qurantext*\[\langle index\ range\ \rangle\]}

أَوَعَجِبتُم أَنجَاءَكُم مِّن رَبِّكُمَّ وَأَذكُروَا إذ جَعَلَكُمْ خُلُقًا مِّن بَعْدٍ فَدَارَاكَآئِذْ أَنَّ اللَّهَ لَعَلِيْكُمْ تَقَلُّبٌ ﴿٩٦﴾

قُلْ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

2.10 Whole of The Holy Quran

The following macros with the specified parameters can typeset whole of the holy Quran:

\texttt{\textbackslash setqurantextdefault\{m-n\}}

In the following example, \texttt{\setqurantextdefault\{4128-4137\}} has changed the default to index 4128 to 4137.

2.10 Whole of The Holy Quran

The following macros with the specified parameters can typeset whole of the holy Quran:
2.11 Chunks of an Ayah

From ver 1.6 onward, the package is capable of typesetting not only a whole ayah but also any chunks of an ayah if the wordwise option has been loaded. In this case, `\quranayah` and `\qurantext` macros have some other optional parameters to do that.

\begin{verbatim}
\quranayah[(surah range)][(ayah range)][(chunk range)]
\quranayah[(surah range)][(ayah range)][(chunk range)]+
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\qurantext[(index range)][(chunk range)]
\qurantext[(index range)][(chunk range)]+
\end{verbatim}

These commands separate words included in (ayah range)/(index range) by white spaces and then output specified (chunk range). If (chunk range) includes just one number, the output will be from the (number)th word to the end of (ayah range).

\texttt{\quranayah[2][156][6] إِنّالِلَّهِوَإِنّاإِلَيهِراجِعونَ ﴿٦٥١﴾}
\texttt{\quranayah[2][286][31-43]} رَبَّناوَلاتُحَمِّلنامالاطاقَةَلَنابِهِوَاعفُعَنّاوَاغفِرلَناوَارحَمنا

The way the package enumerates the words of a specified (range) could be shown in the footnote if these commands followed by +.

\texttt{\quranayah[Ar-Rad][23-24][10]+ Walton اَلِلمَلائِكَةُ يَدخُلونَ عَلَيهِم مِّن كُلِّ بَابٍ ﴿٣٢﴾سَلامٌ عَلَيكُم مِّن بِكَانَ صَلِحَتُم وَمَن يَدْخُلُهَا عَدَنٍ ﴿٤٢﴾فَنِعمَ صَبَرتُم ﴿٣٢﴾بِما عَلَيكُم سَلامٌ ﴿٤٢﴾ عُقِبَى الدّارِ ﴿٤٢﴾}

\footnote{This new practical feature has been suggested and supported financially by Atiyah Elsheikh in February 2020.}
Fetching just one word from an ayah needs the \textit{(chunk range)} to have both \textit{(number)s} as the same.

3 Miscellaneous

3.1 Name of Surah

\texttt{\textbackslash surahname[(index)]}
\texttt{\textbackslash surahname*(index)}

These commands return the anglicized/arabic title of \textit{index}th surah of the holy Quran, as depicted in table 1 and table 2.

3.2 Basmalalah

\texttt{\textbackslash basmalalah}
\texttt{\textbackslash Basmalalah}

It provides Basmalalah (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ) in arabic text. There is a subtle difference between \texttt{\textbackslash Basmalalah} and \texttt{\textbackslash basmalalah} – the latter is sometimes followed by a \texttt{\textbackslash par} (depending on the package option).

3.3 Index Converting

\texttt{\textbackslash indexconvert{(index)}{(surah macro)}{(ayah macro)}}

It converts an index number between 1 to 6236 to its exact surah’s index and ayah’s index. The index must be either a number or a \TeX{} counter, and the surah macro and ayah would be defined as a \TeX{} counters if they are undefined. They will be set to the numbers representing the surah and ayah of the given index in text of the holy Quran.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>الأعلى</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>الحرش</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>الروم</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>الفائدة</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الغاشية</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>الممنورة</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>السدرة</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>البقرة</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>الأحزاب</td>
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<td>النسمات</td>
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<td>الأنعام</td>
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<td>يس</td>
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<td>67</td>
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<td>38</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>هود</td>
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<td>المالك</td>
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<td>السجدة</td>
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<td>إبراهيم</td>
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<td>التوبة</td>
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<td>المخلص</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>الجبر</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>التوبة</td>
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<td>84</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>الشعراء</td>
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<td>85</td>
<td>الواقعة</td>
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<td>المجدية</td>
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<td>87</td>
<td>العشاء</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>العشرون</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Arabic Titles of Surahs

\newcount\index \index=5678
\indexconvert\index\{\surahcount\}{\ayahcount}

Index \the\index\ belongs to ayah number \the\ayahcount\ of surah number \the\surahcount\ (=\surahname[\the\surahcount]).

Index 5678 belongs to ayah number 6 of surah number 78 (=An-Naba).
4 Options to The Package

All macros of the package, by default, will separate ayahs with \par. The nopar option is available to change this default behaviour. In this case, ayahs will be separated with space instead of \par. Another way for achieving this, is using the starred version of macros. All macros of the package have starred versions that omit the \par in typesetting ayahs of the holy Quran. With nopar option, starred macros act as if this option was not loaded.

All surahs of the holy Quran are divided by ayahs which have their own indexes. By default, these numbers are typeset with text of each ayah. The nonumber option causes none of these numbers will be printed with ayahs.

\ToggleAyahNumber

This macro change the default behaviour of the package in typesetting of the index of ayahs wherever it called. It means that the macro can enable/disable the ayahs’ index in output text.

The package, by default, typesets the text of the holy Quran in simple script, but uthmani changes the default to Uthmani script. Compare the following texts to figure out the differences between “default” and “uthmani” scripts.

Version 1.6 comes with the wordwise option which makes the package capable of outputing any chunks of an ayah. See section 2.11 for more details.
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 defined in section 2 will have an “lt” version. In other words, the following macros are added by this option:

- \quransurahltilt
- \quranayahltilt
- \quranpageltlt
- \quranjuzltlt
- \quranrulkult
- \quranhizbltlt
- \quranmanzilllt
- \qurantextltlt

By version 1.4, the package can typeset some translations of the holy Quran in other languages. These options were added because of some requests from users who had required the translation of the holy Quran in their languages. Loading `transde`, `transen`, or `transfa` brings some other macros for typesetting the translation in German, English, and Persian, respectively. By loading each of these options, all macros defined in section 2 will have a “de”/“en”/“fa” version. In other words, these options will add the following macros:

**transde option:**
- \quransurahde
- \quranayahde
- \quranpagede
- \quranjuzde
- \quranhizbde
- \quranquarterde
- \quranrukude
- \quranmanzilde
- \qurantextde

**transen option:**
- \quransurahen
- \quranayahen
- \quranpageen
- \quranjuzen
- \quranhizben
- \quranquarteren
- \quranrukuen
- \quranmanzilen
- \qurantexten

**transfa option:**
- \quransurahfa
- \quranayahfa
- \quranpagefa
- \quranjuzfa
- \quranhizbfa
- \quranquarterfa
- \quranrufa
- \quranmanzilfa
- \qurantextfa
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” have been chosen respectively, by suggestion of the package’s users.

The `trans` option has been prepared to simplify the usage of multiple translations simultaneously. This option accepts any permutation of “lt”, “de”, “en”, and “fa”, e.g. this document is loaded with “trans={lt, de, en, fa}” option with some others.

5 Frequently Asked Questions

5.1 What is the best font for typesetting quran text?

“Schherazade” or “Amiri” fonts are strongly recommend.

*Schherazade* 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 “Schherazade” 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.

5.2 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

\[ \text{\textbackslash quransurahfa[108]} \]

In the name of Allah, most benevolent, ever-merciful.

HAVE SURELY given you pre-eminence (in numbers and following); (1)
So serve your Lord with full dedication and sacrifice. (2)
It is surely your opponents whose line will come to end. (3)

\[ \text{\textbackslash quransurahen[108]} \]

Im Namen Allahs, des Allerbarmers, des Barmherzigen!

Wir haben dir die Überfälle gegeben. (1)
Darum bete zu deinem Herrn und schlache (Opfertiere). (2)
Wahrlich, der dich haßt, ist es, der (vom Segen der Nachkommenschaft) abgeschnitten ist. (3)

\[ \text{\textbackslash quransurahde[108]} \]

بِسمِاللَّهِالرَّحمٰنِالرَّحيمِ

إِنّاأَعطَيناكَالكَوثَرَ ﴿١﴾
فَصَلِّلِرَبِّكَوَانحَر﴿٢﴾
إِنَّشانِئَكَهُوَالأَبتَرُ﴿٣﴾

http://software.sil.org/scheherazade/
http://www.amirifont.org/
arabxetex and arabluatex that the latter just works with Lua\LaTeX while former ways work with Xe\LaTeX. The arabxetex and arabluatex use Amiri font by default. The following demonstrates some examples for all four approaches:

"example: with polyglossia, fontspec, and bidi"

\begin{verbatim}
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{quran} % for typesetting arabic text
%%% for typesetting arabic text
\usepackage{polyglossia}
\setotherlanguage{arabic}
\usepackage{fontspec}
\setmainfont{Scheherazade}

%%% for typesetting in Rigth−To−Left direction
\usepackage{bidi}

\begin{document}
\setRTL % tell bidi to typeset the text in Rigth−To−Left direction
\textarabic{\quransurah}
\end{document}
\end{verbatim}

"example: with xepersian"

\begin{verbatim}
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{quran} % for typesetting Persian/Arabic text in Rigth−To−Left direction
\usepackage{xepersian}
\settextfont{Scheherazade}

\begin{document}
\quransurah
\end{document}
\end{verbatim}

"example: with arabxetex"

\begin{verbatim}
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{arabxetex} % for typesetting Arabic text in Rigth−To−Left direction
\usepackage{quran}

\begin{document}
\begin{arab}[utf]
\quransurah
\end{arab}
\end{document}
\end{verbatim}

"example: with arabluatex"

\begin{verbatim}
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{arabluatex} % for typesetting Arabic text in Rigth−To−Left direction
\usepackage{quran}

\end{document}
\end{verbatim}
5.3 How to set a default font for text of quran?

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

With `fontspec`, put the commands below in the preamble:

```latex
\newfontfamily\quran{Scheherazade}
\makeatletter
\bidi@preto\qurantext{\quran}
\makeatother
```

With `xepersian`, put the following commands in the preamble:

```latex
\defpersianfont\quran{Scheherazade}
\makeatletter
\bidi@preto\qurantext{\quran}
\makeatother
```

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

`{\qurantext[x−y]}`

5.4 How to typeset a portion of the holy Quran in one paragraph with no ayah number without using `nopar` option?

Just put the code that was described on page 15 in a group like below:

```latex
{\ToggleAyahNumber\quransurah*}
```

5.5 Why do I get the “! TeX capacity exceeded” error?

Invention of TeX dates back to many years ago. Although we have great hardware nowadays, TeX engine has been designed so that to use a very small amount of computer hardware due to the limitation of the computer at the time of its invention. The `quran` makes a plenty of macros which deplete the TeX’s memory and therefore, sometimes lead to compile error. To solve this issue, you can expand
\TeX's memory; see the section “Memory Limitations” in the \texttt{pgfplots} manual. However, that does not mean that expanding \TeX's memory is the best solution. Instead, I would recommend redesigning your document. For example, if you use \texttt{wordwise}, most of starred version of macros which output a large portion of quran text will cause “! \TeX capacity exceeded”. In this case, make a similar output with using some smaller chunks. For instance, you want to typeset 10 first juzzes with \texttt{\quranjuz*[1-10]} command and you may get

\begin{verbatim}
! \TeX capacity exceeded, sorry [main memory size=5000000]
\end{verbatim}
or\begin{verbatim}
! \TeX capacity exceeded, sorry [parameter stack size=10000]
\end{verbatim}
errors. It would be better to typeset each juz separately, or even each page of this range – \texttt{\quranjuz*[1] \quranjuz*[2] \ldots \quranjuz*[10]} or \texttt{\quranpage*[1] \quranpage*[2] \ldots \quranpage*[201]}.

\section{History}

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{\qurantext} added.
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item Redefinition of \texttt{\do@qt} in a nonrecursive style. The old recursive version sometimes led to \TeX stack overflow. Thanks to Masoud Yazdani for suggesting a solution to this issue.
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item Ayah’s number has been added to the end of each verse of the output. Thanks to Mahmood AminToosi for suggesting this feature.
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{\surahname} added. It outputs the arabic/angularized title of a surah based on text direction.
\item The package renamed to \texttt{quran}.
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item Package renamed from \texttt{\qurantext} to \texttt{quran}.
\item \texttt{\quranayah} added. It outputs a \texttt{\langle range \rangle} of ayahs from a surah.
\item \texttt{\quransurah} added. It outputs a \texttt{\langle range \rangle} of surahs. Thanks to Mahmood AminToosi for suggesting this new feature.
\end{itemize}
\[2015/06/30\ v0.7\]
- \texttt{\quranpage} added outputing one or more pages of the holy Quran,

\[2015/07/02\ v0.71\]
- A \texttt{\par} was appended to the basmalah. Thanks to \textit{Mahmood Amin Toosi} for suggesting this feature.

\[2015/07/02\ v0.72\]
- \texttt{\basmalah} added which typesets basmalah – ِبِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ.

\[2015/07/04\ v0.8\]
- \texttt{\quranquarter} and \texttt{\quranruku} added.

\[2015/07/07\ v0.9\]
- \texttt{\quranhizb} and \texttt{\quranmanzil} added.
- The package was uploaded to CTAN.

\[2015/07/10\ v0.91\]
- “Al-Ikhlas” was set as default option for \texttt{\quransurah}.

\[2015/07/11\ v0.94\]
- \texttt{\ChangeAyahNumber} and \texttt{\ChangeBasmalah} added. These macros change the way ayah’s number and basmalah will appear.
- A minor bug in extra white spaces around one ayah is solved now. Thanks \textit{Masoud Yazdani} for reporting this issue.

\[2015/07/11\ v0.941\]
- Reducing the size of quran text file by moving \texttt{\qt@par} from the file to \texttt{\qurantext}.

\[2016/02/05\ v1.0\]
- Support for using anglicized title of surah instead its index in \texttt{\quransurah} and \texttt{\quranayah}.

\[2016/02/09\ v1.05\]
- \texttt{\ChangeBasmalah} and \texttt{\ChangeAyahNumber} renamed to \texttt{\ToggleBasmalah} and \texttt{\ToggleAyahNumber} respectively.
- A minor bug in \texttt{\quransurah} fixed – unwanted extra spaces in the output. Thanks \textit{Hosein Behboody} for reporting this issue.

\[2016/04/21\ v1.1\]
- \texttt{\indexconvert} macro converts a number between 1 to 6236 to its exact surah and ayah number in the whole text of Quran.
[2016/05/15 v1.14]
- Documentation updates.

[2016/10/05 v1.2]
- Supports Uthmani script via `uthmani` option. This option asked by one of the package's user.

[2016/11/07 v1.21]
- Some minor bugs in uploading to CTAN

[2016/11/08 v1.22]
- Sources of two pdf files used in the documentation appended to the bundle.

[2016/11/12 v1.24]
- Documentation updates.
- Pause marks (waqf symbols) were missed from the penultimate version of uthmani script.

[2016/11/15 v1.241]
- Documentation updates.

[2016/12/25 v1.25]
- Documentation updates.

[2016/12/25 v1.251]
- Documentation updates.

[2017/02/28 v1.252]
- Minor improvements.

[2017/08/22 v1.26]
- Minor improvements
- Bug in `\quranayah[x][y]`; fixed by enclosing in a group. Thanks to Sayyed Saiede Mosavi Nadooshani for reporting this issue.
- Documentation updates.

[2016/08/22 v1.261]
- Documentation updates-a typo in version number.
[2017/10/22 v1.3]
- Transliteration supported., now all macros have an “lt” version for typesetting transliteration of the original macros. Thanks to Hamidreza Ahmadian for suggesting this new feature.

[2017/10/28 v1.4]
- Persian, English, and Deutsch translations added and “fa”, “en”, and “de” version of macros defined for them. Three new options, the ‘transfa’, ‘transen’, ‘transde’ are defined.
- There is also a new option, ‘trans’ which can get the ‘lt’, ‘en’, ‘de’, and ‘fa’ as its value seperated by comma.

[2017/12/22 v1.41]
- in previous versions, \texttt{quransurah} and \texttt{quranayah} macros were case-sensitive in case of using surah names, but by this version both macros are case-insensitive, i.e. there in no differences between Al-Fatiha, al-fatiha, al-Fatiha, and the other possible combinations of lower-uppercase letters.

[2017/12/22 v1.42]
- \texttt{quransurahX} and \texttt{quranayahX} macros also act case-insensitive with anglicized title of surahs. X stands for ‘en’, ‘de’, ‘fa’, or ‘lt’.

[2017/12/22 v1.42a]
- Documentation update—a typo fixed.
- Some files were missed in the last update to CTAN.

[2018/11/29 v1.42b]
- A typo in quran-transde.def.

[2018/12/01]
- quran-de package is released adding 3 more translations of the German language.

[2018/12/31 v1.5]
- Minor bugs in \texttt{ToggleBasmalah} and \texttt{quransurah}.

[2019/05/03]
- quran-ur package is released adding 8 translations of the Urdu language.

[2019/05/04 v1.51]
- A typo in quran-transde.def.
### [2020/03/07 v1.6]
- Support for getting any chunks of an ayah with two extra optional arguments for \texttt{qurantext} and \texttt{quranayah}. This feature has been suggested and supported financially by Atiyah Elsheikh. May God bless him.
- \texttt{Basmalah} outputs basmalah without any surrounding whitespaces.
- Documentation revision.

### [2020/03/09 v1.61]
- Applying current font in footnote by \texttt{\doqt} when \texttt{quranayah/qurantext} is called by its “+” optional argument. In the last version it used Amiri font.

### [2020/03/12 v1.62]
- License update to LPPL Version 1.3c from LPPL Version 1.3

### [2020/03/14 v1.63]
- Pause marks (waqf symbols) have been removed from \texttt{quranayah} and \texttt{qurantext} whenever \texttt{\{chunk range\}} optional parameter is used.

### Date | Ver. | Feature
--- | --- | ---
2015/06/01 | 0.1 | Initial release in Parsi\LaTeX, named \texttt{qurantext}  
\> \texttt{\qurantext}  
\> Provision of ayah’s number.
2015/06/02 | 0.2 | Implementation of \texttt{\doqt} in a nonrecursive style  
\> \texttt{\basmalah}  
\> \texttt{\surahname} outputing the arabic/anglicized title of a surah  
\> package renamed to \texttt{quran}
2015/06/04 | 0.4 | \texttt{\surahname} outputing the arabic/anglicized title of a surah  
\> The package was uploaded to CTAN.
2015/06/24 | 0.5 | \texttt{\quranayah} and \texttt{\quransurah}  
\> \texttt{\quranjuz}  
\> \texttt{\quranpage}
2015/06/28 | 0.6 | \texttt{\quranjuz}  
\> \texttt{\quranpage}
2015/06/30 | 0.7 | \texttt{\quranpage}  
\> Basmalah was followed by \texttt{\par}
2015/07/02 | 0.71 | \texttt{\basmalah}  
\> \texttt{\basmalah} was followed by \texttt{\par}
2015/07/02 | 0.72 | \texttt{\basmalah}  
\> \texttt{\basmalah} was followed by \texttt{\par}
2015/07/04 | 0.8 | \texttt{\quranquarter} and \texttt{\quranruku}  
\> \texttt{\quranhizb} and \texttt{\quranmanzil}
2015/07/07 | 0.9 | \texttt{\quranhizb} and \texttt{\quranmanzil}  
\> The package was uploaded to CTAN.
2015/07/10 | 0.91 | “Al-Ikhlas” as a default parameter for \texttt{\quransurah}
2015/07/11 | 0.94 | \texttt{\ChangeAyahNumber} and \texttt{\ChangeBasmalah}  
\> Resolving a minor bug in \texttt{\qurantext}  
\> Improvement in \texttt{\qurantext}  
\> \texttt{\quranpage} support anglicized title of surahs
2016/02/05 | 1.0 | \texttt{\quranpage} support anglicized title of surahs  
\> \texttt{\quranpage} renamed to \texttt{\ToggleBasmalah} and \texttt{\ToggleAyahNumber}  
\> A minor bug in \texttt{\quranpage} fixed  
\> \texttt{\indexconvert}
2016/04/21 | 1.1 | \texttt{\indexconvert}
2016/05/15 | 1.14 | Documentation updates
2016/10/05 | 1.2 | \texttt{uthmani} option supporting Uthmani script
2016/11/07 | 1.21 | Some minor bugs
2016/11/08 | 1.22 | Documentation updates
2016/11/12 | 1.24 | Documentation updates
2016/11/15 | 1.241 | Documentation updates

continued on next page
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<td>• Transliteration supported via \texttt{transit} option</td>
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<td>• Persian, English, and Deutsch translations via \texttt{transfa}, \texttt{transen}, and \texttt{transde} options</td>
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<td>• \texttt{trans} option with ‘lt’, ‘en’, ‘de’, and ‘fa’ values</td>
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<td>• case-insensitive \texttt{quransurah} and \texttt{quranayah}</td>
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<td>\texttt{X} \in {‘en’, ‘de’, ‘fa’, ‘lt’}</td>
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<td>• \texttt{qurantext} and \texttt{quranayah} support any chunks of an ayah</td>
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<td>• License update to LPPL Version 1.3c</td>
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<td>2020/03/14</td>
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<td>• Removing pause marks with \texttt{chunk range} optional parameter</td>
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Table 3: Brief History of the quran Development