

# القرآن الكريم

## الضبط

### Question

Yesterday I read an Indian Qur'ān.

I noticed in the *āyah*:

﴿...وفي الآخرة حسنةً وَقْنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ﴾ (البقرة: ٢٠١)

- in ﴿وَقْنَا﴾, the letter *wāw* has *shaddah*.

But in other copies, there is no *shaddah*.

Are both correct?

Faḍīlat al-Shaykh Dr. V. Abdur Rahim (حفظه الله) replies:



وعليكم السلام

The addition of diacritical signs to the text (like *fathah*, *kasrah*, *dammah*, *shaddah*) is called الضَّبَط.

These signs were not used at the time of the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم).

These signs are not found in the *muṣḥaf* prepared by ‘Uthmān (رضي الله عنه).

When non-Arabs entered into the fold of Islām and made mistakes in reading the text, it was decided to add these diacritical signs to help them read the Qur’ān correctly.

A few important signs were added in the beginning. Later a detailed system was evolved. But there is more than one system.

One system is used in Arab countries like Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Iraq etc. There is another system in Arab countries like Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, etc. A third system is used in the Indian sub-continent.

The pronunciation is the same, but the systems of adding a *fathah*, *kasrah*, *dammah* and *shaddah*, are different.

So yes, both systems are correct. The *shaddah* on *wāw* occurs in the Indian and Pākistāni *muṣḥafs*.

Please note that it is not correct to say 'Indian Qur'ān'. The correct word to be used in this context is *muṣḥaf* (مُصْحَف) which means: a written/printed copy of the Qur'ān.

This way we can speak about matters pertaining to spelling and writing.

abdur rahim