CHAPTER III

AL-QIRĀ’T ĀT AL-SAB’ IN SŪRAH AN-NISĀ’ RELATED TO ITS SPECIAL PRINCIPLE (AL-QAWĀ’ID AL-FARSHIYYAH) FROM MORPHOLOGY (SARAFT) AND I’RĀB PERSPECTIVE

A. The content of Sūrah An-Nisā’

Sūrah an-Nisā’ contains on 176 verses. It belongs to Madaniyyah. Imam Bukhārī has narrated a hadith from ‘Āishah RA that she’s ever said:

ما نزلت سورة النساء إلا وأنا عند رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم

Prophet Muhammad begins to build household with ‘Āishah RA in Medina since in Shawwal of first year of Hijriyah.¹ Sūrah an-Nisā’ -As its name suggests- deals extensively with matters relating to women and their rights and obligations, outlining the requirements of modesty, including the verse traditionally interpreted to require wearing of the hījāb. It also describes a variety of other legal and ethical matters, such as inheritance law, marriage, and orphans, and deals with matters relating to Medina politics, in particular tensions with the Hypocrites (i.e. the party of Abdullah ibn Ubayy) and Jews.² Another sūrah which tells more about women is Sūrah al-Tālāq. In this relation, it is usually called by Sūrah an-Nisā’ al-Kubrā (The

Great Sūrah an-Nisā’ for Sūrah an-Nisā’ and Sūrah an-Nisā’ As-Sughrā (the little Sūrah an-Nisā’) for Sūrah al-Ṭalāq.

Maraghī said that this sūrah contains on:
1. Command to piety to Allah
2. Remember mankind that they are from one soul.
4. Laws deals extensively with matters relating to marriage and legacy division
5. Laws of war.
6. Debate with ahli kitāb
8. Discussion with ahli kitāb until the last three verses before ending of sūrah

B. The Special Principle of Al-Qirā‘āt Al-Sab’ in Sūrah An-Nisā’

1. Sūrafa (morphology)

There are 30 cases in morphology in the difference of al-qirā‘āt al-sab’ in Sūrah an-Nisā’, those are:
1) The word نساءلون is read:
b. *Takhfīf* (تَحَفُّن) by Al-Bāqūn.

2) The word قَيْما is read:

a. Without *al-īf* (قَيْما) by Nāfī’ and Ash-Shāmī.

b. With *al-īf* (قَيْما) by Al-Bāqūn.

3) The word سِيَصلَون is read:

a. With *dammah* (سِيَصلَون) by Ash-Shāmī and Shu’bah.

b. With *fathah* (سِيَصلَون) by Al-Bāqūn.

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9 All leaders except leaders told above
10 Sūrah an-Nisā’: 5
11 Sūrah an-Nisā’: 10
4) The word ﻱﻮﺻﻰ is read:


   b. *Kasrah* (يﻮﺻِﻰ) by Al-Bāqūn.

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12 Sūrah an-Nisā’: 11
5) The word ﻲوﺻﻰ is read:

a. Fath ﺹ (ﻳﻮﺻَﻰ) by Al-Makkī, Ash-Shāmī and ‘Āsīm.

b. Kasrah (ﻳﻮﺻِﻰ) by Al-Bāqūn.

6) The word ﻲوﺻﻰ is read:

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13 Sūrah an-Nisā‘: 12
14 Sūrah an-Nisā‘: 13
a. With \textit{nūn} (نُﺪﺧﻠﻪ) by Nāfi’ and Ash-Shāmī.

b. With \textit{yā’} (ٍنُﺪﺧﻠﻪ) by Al-Bāqūn.

7) The word \textit{نﺪﺧﻠﻪ} is read:

a. With \textit{nūn} (نُﺪﺧﻠﻪ) by Nāfi’ and Ash-Shāmī.

b. With \textit{yā’} (ٍنُﺪﺧﻠﻪ) by Al-Bāqūn.

8) The word \textit{ﻛﺮﻫﺎ} is read:

a. \textit{Dammah} (ﻛُﺮﻫﺎً) by Al-Akhwān\textsuperscript{17}.

b. \textit{Fathah} (ﻛَﺮﻫﺎً) by Al-Bāqūn.

9) The word \textit{ﻣﺒﻴّﻨﺔ} is read:

a. \textit{Fathah} (ﻨﺔ ﻢﺒﻴ) by Al-Makkī and Shu’bah.

\textsuperscript{15} Sūrah an-Nisā’: 14
\textsuperscript{16} Sūrah an-Nisā’: 19
\textsuperscript{17} Hā’amzah and ‘Alī al-Kisā’ī
\textsuperscript{18} \textit{Ibid}
b. *Kasrah* (ٍ) by Al-Bāqūn.

10) The word ١٩ُ is read:

a. *Fathah* in al-īf and hā’ (١٥) by Al-Haramiyyān, Al-Basīrī, Ash-Shāmī and Shu’bah.

b. *Dammah* in al-īf and *kasrah* in hā’ (١٥) by Al-Bāqūn.

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19 Sūrah an-Nisā’: 24
11) The word ²⁰أُحِصَنَ is read:

a. أَحِصْنَ by Al-Akhwān and Shu’bah.

b. أُحِصِنَ by Al-Bāqūn.

12) The word ²¹مَدِحَتَا is read:

²⁰ Sūrah an-Nisā’: 25
a. *Fath*ah (نمذخلا) by Nāfi.

b. *Dammah* (نمذخلا) by Al-Bāqūn.

13) The word **عَقْدَت** is read:

a. عَقْدَت by Al-Kūfiyyūn.

b. عَقْدَت by all leaders except Al-Kūfiyyūn.

14) The word **باَلِبَخْل** is read:

a. باَلِبَخْل by Al-Akhwān.

b. باَلِبَخْل by Al-Bāqūn.

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21 Sūrah an-Nisā’: 31
22 Sūrah an-Nisā’: 33
23 The leaders from Kufah, they are ‘Āshim, Ḥamzah and ‘Alī al-Kisā’ī
24 Sūrah an-Nisā’: 37
15) The word \( \text{يضاّعفها} \) is read:

a. \( \text{يضاّعفها} \) by Al-Makkī.

b. \( \text{يضاّعفها} \) by Al-Bāqūn.

16) The word \( \text{تَسَّوَى} \) is read:

a. \( \text{Tَسَّوَى} \) by Nāfi’ and Ash-Shāmī.

b. \( \text{Tَسَّوَى} \) by Al-Akhwān.

c. \( \text{Tَسَّوَى} \) by Al-Bāqūn.

17) The word \( \text{مَسَّتَم} \) is read:

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25 Sūrah an-Nisā’: 40
26 Sūrah an-Nisā’: 42
27 Sūrah an-Nisā’: 43
18) The word ^لَمْ تَكْنِ is read:

a. ^لَمْ تَكْنِ by Al-Makkī and Hafs.

b. ^لَمْ يَكْنِ by Al-Baqūn.
19) The word َتظلمون is read:

a. َتظلمون by Al-Makkī and Al-Akhwān.

b. َتظلمون by Al-Bāqūn.

20) The word َفتبئنوا is read:

a. With tha’, ba’ and ta’ (فتبئنوا) by Al-Akhwān.

b. With ba’, yā’ and nūn (فتبئنوا) by Al-Bāqūn.

29 Sūrah an-Nisā’: 77
30 Sūrah an-Nisā’: 94
21) The word ٍدَخْلُون is read:

   a. ٍدَخْلُون by Al-Basīrī, Al-Makkī and Shu’bah.
   
   b. ٍدَخْلُون by Al-Baqūn.

22) The word َنَزْلَ–ٍنَزّل are read:

   a. َنَزْلَ–ٍنَزّل by Al-Makkī, Ash-Shāmī and Al-Basīrī.
   
   b. َنَزْلَ–ٍنَزّل by Al-Baqūn.

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31 Sūrah an-Nisā’: 124
32 Sūrah an-Nisā’: 136
23) The word \( نزّل \) is read:

a. \( نزّل \) by ‘Āsīm.

b. \( نزّل \) by Al-Bāqūn.

24) The word \( الدَّرك \) is read:

a. \( الدَّرك \) by Al-Kūfiyyūn.

b. \( الدَّرك \) by Al-Bāqūn.

\[^{33}\text{Sūrah an-Nisā': 140}\]
\[^{34}\text{Sūrah an-Nisā': 145}\]
25) The word \( \text{ﻳﺆﺗﻴﻬﻢ} \) is read:

a. With \( \text{yā'} \) (ﻳﺆﺗﻴﻬﻢ) by Hafs.

b. With \( \text{nūn} \) (ﺗﻮﺗﻴﻬﻢ) by Al-Baqūn.

26) The word \( \text{ﺗﻨﺰل} \) is read:

a. \( \text{ﺗـُﻨْﺰِلَ} \) by Al-Makkī and Al-Basārī.

b. \( \text{لَ} \) \( \text{ﺗـُﻨـَﺰ} \) by Al-Baqūn.

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35 Sūrah an-Nisā’: 152
36 Sūrah an-Nisā’: 153
27) The word \( \text{تُعَدُّوا} \) is read:

a. \( \text{تُعَدُّوا} \) by Nāfi’.

b. \( \text{تُعَدُّوا} \) by Qālūn.

c. \( \text{تُعَدُّوا} \) by Al-Bāqūn.

28) The word \( \text{سَنُؤَيْهُم} \) is read:

a. \( \text{سَنُؤَيْهُم} \) by Hāmzah.

b. \( \text{سَنُؤَيْهُم} \) by Al-Bāqūn.

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37 Sūrah an-Nisā’: 154
38 Sūrah an-Nisā’: 162
2. ı’reb

1) The word ً(الرحام) is read:

   a.  Khafdi (الأرحامِ) by H. amzah.

   b.  Nasab (الأرحام) by Al-Baqün.

2) The word ً(تجارة) is read:

   a.  Nasab (تجارة) by Al-Kūfiyyūn.

   b.  Rafa (تجارة) by Al-Baqün.

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39 Sūrah an-Nisā': 1
40 Sūrah an-Nisā': 29
3) The word حسنة is read:

a. Rafa’ (حسنة) by Al-Haramiyyān.

b. Nasab (حسنة) by Al-Baqūn.

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41 Ṣūrah an-Nisā’: 40