

The repetition of the letters Sad and Qaf in surahs Sad and Qaf

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Abstract:

The article titled : (the repetition of the letters Sad and Qaf in surahs Sad and Qaf) aims to demonstrate the frequency of two linguistic sounds , which are (Sad) and (Qaf),in surah Sad and surah Qaf, If a surah is named with a letter or opened in it, its most words will contain that letter, It is an idea that Al-Zarkachi , the author of the Proof in the sciences of the Quran book quoted in his book, we have applied it on two surahs, and we relied on a set of phonology books, which was useful in identifying the linguistic sounds output (Sad and Qaf) , defining their particular and their common features ,also the differences between the two sounds , we have searched for the reason why were the surahs named with Arabic letters , we relied on Quran interpretation books ,So we selected some of the letters that some surahs were opened in and we classified them , we defined the Surah Sad and the Surah Qaf , we concluded with counting the words containing the letter Sad , and the words containing the letter Qaf in a statistical table , we adopted the statistical

approach to count the repetition of words in the two surahs , and finally we came up with a set of conclusions.

Keywords: : The Repetition, the Letters Sad and Qaf, Surahs Sad and Qaf; surahs; Sad and surah Qaf; Al-Zarkachi.

Aicha djemai

Preface:

The article addresses the miraculous phonetic in the Quran ; we took the two surahs Sad and Qaf as an example to study and analyze , because these two surahs were named by the classified letters (14 ; 21) in the alphabetical order of Arabic letters , the surahs are ranked (38 ; 50) in the order of the surahs in the holy Quran .

we started with an idea from the proof in the sciences of the Quran book written by Al_Zarkashi , which was also mentioned by Muhammad khitabi in his book linguistics of the speech ,saying that : (Al-Zarkashi spoke about the appropriation of the surah to the letter it was based on , This type means that many surahs are named or opened in a letter from the language, the duplicate letter is accumulated in most of the words that form the surah), we will tackle the frequency of the letters in the two surahs , by answering a range of questions, including:

- What is the output of two letters, and what are their features according to old and contemporary Arabic language scholars.
- Do the letters share some features or they are different?
- Are the letters similar or different from other Arabic letters?
- Has the output of the letters changed, according to what the recent studies have introduced?
- Why the surahs nouns characterized with these two letters Sad and Qaf are so that, two surahs from the Quran were named with them?
- What is the reason behind the repetition of these two letters in the surahs, what is the significance of this repetition?

We relied on what have phonology books, interpretation and miracle books provided us with.

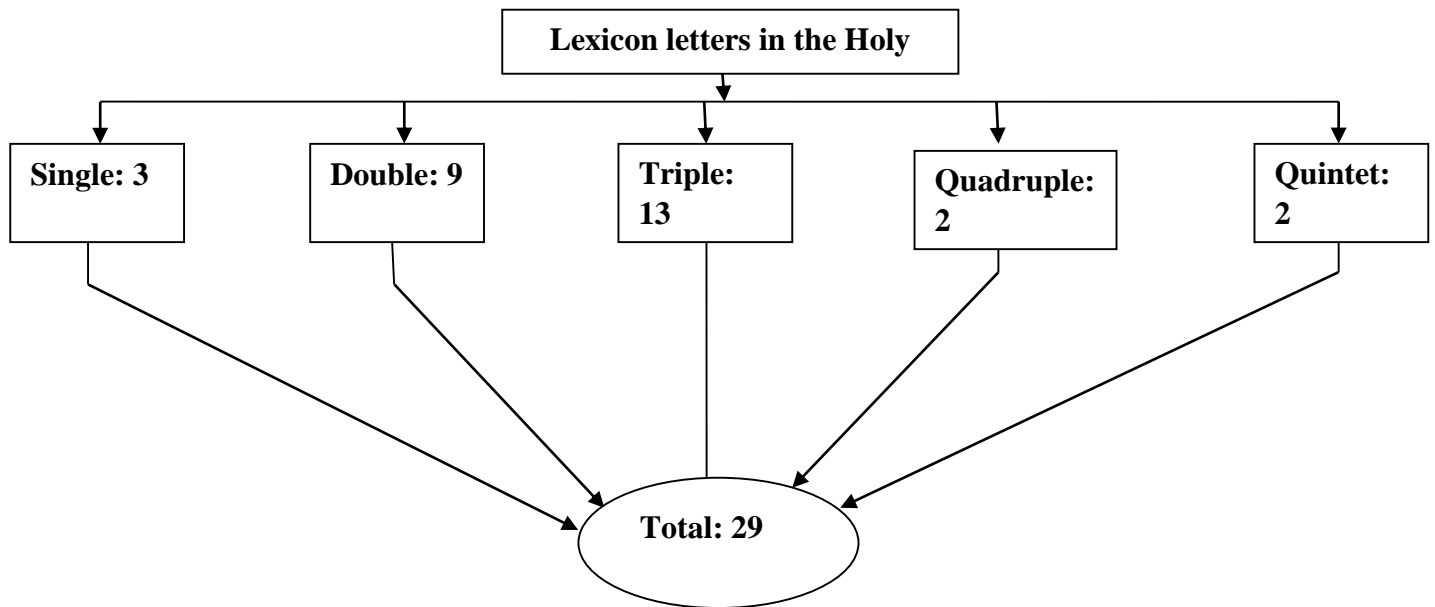
1-lexicon letters in the holy Quran:

The letter in the language means a limit, which is the limit of the sword, Allah almighty says in the Quran⁽¹⁾ (**and of the people is he who worships Allah on an edge**),But what do lexicon letters have to do with limits , why are lexicon

letters called letters, **Ibn sinan Al- Khafadji (T466AH)** answers : **(The letters are named letters, because the letters are an obstructed sound limit, it has been said that: they are named so, because they are the directions of the speech , and aspects like the letters of an object and its directions)⁽²⁾**. In this regard, **Al-Khafadji** points out two basic issues:

- The letter's relationship with the sound, and the indication of the basic quality of the linguistic sound (the letter in ancient times), namely the interruption, means that the linguistic sound is formed when the voice is interrupted, and the sound produced by the CO₂ gas is interrupted during the exhaling process when the sound is interrupted by the two organs of pronunciation. The process of producing linguistic acoustics (letter) is preceded by phases that are: Exhale air, sound, linguistic sound, exhale air turns in the throat into sound, and the sound in the outputs turns into a linguistic sound.
- The letter's relationship with the speech, there are three elements of the speech: a subject, a verb and a letter, the value of these elements manifests when they are combined with each other.

The Holy Quran contains one hundred and fourteen surahs, the letters of the lexicon were mentioned in the beginnings of twenty-nine surahs ⁽¹⁾. This number equals the number of Arabic letters, **Sibawayh says (T180AH): (Arabic letters are originally twenty-nine letters)⁽³⁾**, The letters mentioned at the beginnings of the surahs are: (Alif, Haa, Raa, Seen, Sad, Taa, A'yn, Qaf, Kaf, Lam, Meem, Noun, Haa, Yaa) ⁽⁴⁾ The letters of the lexicon were mentioned at the beginning of some of the surahs on five forms, collected in the following scheme:



Scheme1: Forms of lexicon letters in the beginnings of Quran surahs.

The scheme can be illustrated by demonstrating the single, the double, the triple, the quadruple and the quintet, as follows:

The letters of the lexicon appeared individually in the first three surahs, as indicated by the number (03) in the scheme, namely: «Surah Sad, Surah Qaf, Surah Al-Qalam », and the letters are ordered (Sad, Qaf, and Noun).

- **Abu zakaria Al-Faraa (T207AH)** explains the way the letter is written and if it is written as one letter or according to its spelling , he says: (**If the spelling is the beginning of a Surah, a letter such as: "Sad", "Noun" and "Qaf", then it has two sides in Arabic; If I intend to spell it, I will leave it jussive, but if I make it a name for a surah or in the doctrine section I will write it according to its spelling " Noun", "sad"and "qaf " , so I make the dal from sad complemented by Kasra and faa from qaf also ,And I make the last noun from noun subjunctive , so that I can say , " nouna wal qalam" , "sadin wal quran" , and "qaf "**)⁽⁵⁾.

- The two surahs Sad and Qaf were named with the sound of the two first letters in them, which are Sad and Qaf, however the surah which was initiated with the singular letter (Noun), was not named Surah Noun, but it was named the Surah Qalam. But sometimes we merely call it Noun, limited to the singular letter in which it is opened, such as the Surah Sad, and Surah Qaf⁽⁶⁾, **ibn Kathir** states that the signification of the letter noun in the verse indicates that it is the great whale (meaning that Noon is a great whale in the water stream in the ocean, the carrier of the seven earths)⁽⁷⁾. It is also said that Noon is a slab of light and inkwell⁽⁸⁾. one of the meanings of Noun According to **al-Khalil ibn ahmad al farahidi(170AH)** , it means the whale , and it also means the inkwell⁽⁹⁾ ; the first meaning evidenced by his almighty saying "**and the man of the fish when he went off in anger**"⁽¹⁰⁾ that is , the owner of the whale , who is the prophet of Allah Younes son of matta , and the second meaning which is inkwell evidenced by his almighty saying "**Noon, and by the pen and what they inscribe**"⁽¹¹⁾ .
- The two surahs, which were initiated with two letters: Surah Sad and Surah Qaf, were named with the letters in which they were opened. This means that each letter is mentioned in the name of the surah and in the first verse in it, and it is repeated in the verses that followed.
- The double form of the letters of the lexicon at the beginning of the Holy Quran surahs is stated in nine places:

(Ha meem .6)+ Yaseen + Ta Seen + Ta Ha = 09

$$6+1+1+1=09$$

The surahs of the Quran that were opened in two letters are: Ta Ha, Aa_Naml, Yaseen, Ghafir, Fussilat, Ash_shura, Az_Zukhruf, Ad_Dukhan, Al_Djathiya, and Al_Ahqaf.

- The triple form of lexicon letters exists in the beginning of thirteen Surahs, the letters of which are:

(Ta seen meem. 2)+ (Alif Lam Raa.5) + (Alif Lam Meem.6) =13

$$2+5+6=13$$

The surahs of the Quran that are initiated with triple letters, are:

Al_Baqara , All_I_Imran , Al_Ankaboot , Ar_Room , Luqman, As_sajda) plus (Yunus , Hud , Yusuf , Ibrahim , Al_Hidjr ,) plus (Ash_shu'ara , Al_Qasas) .

- The quadruple form has appeared twice in: Al_A'RAF, Ar_ra'd). (Alif lam meem sad). (Alif lam meem raa).
- The quintet form was mentioned twice in Surah: (Maryam, Ash_shurah). (Kaf ha ya a'yn sad, Ha meem a'yn seen qaf).

In this study, we will address two surahs: Sad and Qaf, to demonstrate the frequency of the two letters in them, also the accuracy and the harmony of the Holy Quran composition, **(The Arabs were astonished to hear it, it bewildered their minds by the magic of its expositions, the magnificence of its meanings and the accuracy and harmony of its words and structures, some of them believed in it and some disbelieved in it) ⁽¹²⁾.**

2 - Definition of the two surahs:

- 1 - sad surah definition:

The reason of the descent of the Surah is the Prophet's (All prayers and blessings of Allah be upon him) saying to the Abi talib, when the prophet was on his deathbed, Abi talib asked him, "My nephew, what do you want from your people"? The Prophet (All prayers and blessings of Allah be upon him) replied : (I want them to say one word that Arabs owe them and Adjams give a tribute to it , he said : one word , he said :oh my uncle , they say La Illaha Ila Allah(there is only on god) ,they said : only one god , we have not heard this in the latest religion , it's a fabrication , he said : so the Quran descends about them saying :"

Sad , by the Quran containing reminder "to the verse " we have not heard of this in the latest religion . This is not but a fabrication ")⁽¹³⁾.

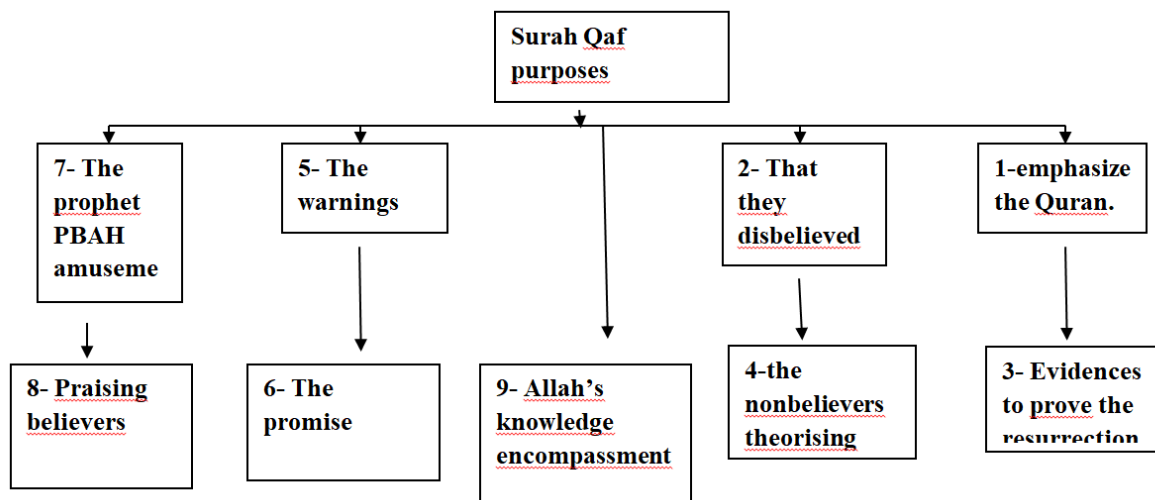
Sad surah is the (The thirty-eighth surah on the surahs revelation order after surah "The clock approached" and before the Aura surah) , it is a meccan surah , it contains are eighty-eight verses according to Al_Koufi and eighty-six according to Al_Hidjazi and Al_Basri and eighty-five according to Ayoub ibn Al-mowakal order only⁽¹⁴⁾ .

Sad is not a verse , it is a part of a verse ,it is a completion to its precedents , In terms of **(it's in which he mentions what was not mentioned in those prophets peace be upon them , such as : Dawood and Solayman, When the Almighty mentioned what is said about the infidels, they said:If we had a mention from the precedents, we would have been the devoted worshippers of God, and That they disbelieved the mention when it was revealed , his almighty exalted be he, began this surah with the Quran , full of reminders , it dismissed all their disbelief , on that occasion)**⁽¹⁵⁾ .

- 2- Surah Qaf definition :

The Prophet peace be upon him used to read (Qaf) in the assemblies as Friday, and on Eid Day,(**which means that the Messenger of Allah used to read this surah in large assemblies such as Eid and Al-Jumua 'a, because it includes the beginning of creation, resurrection , doom, reckoning, paradise(jannah), hell (jahanam), punishment, humiliation and intimidation)**⁽¹⁷⁾ .

Tahir Ibn Achour collects the purposes of the Surah in nine purposes summarized in the scheme:



Scheme 2: Surah Qaf purposes

3 _ the letters Sad and Qaf description:

3_1 the letter Sad description:

In Arabic, there are twenty-nine letters. Two surahs in the Holy Quran are named with two letters of Arabic: Al-Sad, and Al-Qaf, each Arabic letter has an output and a set of general qualities, which distinguish all the Arabic letters, they are Ten qualities, each letter has five of them; Because these qualities are anti-qualities that don't come together in a single letter, the quality of the loudness and whisper cannot come together in a single letter. One of the special qualities that distinguish some Arabic letters is nasal twang in noon and meem.

The linguistic sound is determined by the output and the quality. The first is a point of convergence of the speech organs to produce the linguistic sound , which means that **(The sound comes out a naive rectangle until it is shown in the throat, mouth and lips , clips discourage it from extending, so that the clip is called wherever it is displayed a letter .)**⁽¹⁸⁾, the second quality which is the way the air stream passes between the two pronunciation organs **(The sound quality is how to lock and release the air stream into the vocal tract)** ⁽¹⁹⁾.

The Sad letter comes out from – according to **Sibawayh** - from the tip of the tongue and the origins of the folds⁽²⁰⁾, it is a whispered sound, loose, applied and sloped⁽²¹⁾, and one of its qualities is also the quality of the silence, and eloquence contrasts with silence, **Al-khalil ibn ahmad al farahidi** (T170AH) says :

**(know that there are six eloquence and oral letters ; which are :
Raa,Laam,Noon,Faa,Baa,Meem)⁽²²⁾.**

One of its special qualities is that of sibilance, the reason for whistling **(the confinement of sound with the sounds of Sad, and Sin, and zay between the tip of the tongue and the upper folds which narrows its outlet, so that we hear a sibilant-like sound)⁽²³⁾**, and **Sibawayh** describes the whistling letters as an abundant hearing letters⁽²⁵⁾.

3_2_ the letter Qaf definition:

Ibn Mandhur (T711AH) says concerning the linguistic letter Qaf: **(And Qaf and Kaf are uvular letters, their composition is sterilized in the Arabic construction because of their nearness to their outlet, except if the word comes Arabized from the Adjam language. The Qaf is one of the loud letters, the Qaf and the Geem we can't refine their composition no matter we inverse them, only with a necessary separation)⁽²⁵⁾.**

So **Ibn Mandhour** pointed out in his lexicon to principal issues relative to the Qaf sound, which are:

- The Qaf letter has its outlet in luette, a fleshy extension of the soft palate hanging above the throat, which opposes the knot of the tongue, which shares the same outlet as the Qaf letter; it is the same point mentioned in **Al-khalil son of Ahmad al farahidi's** lexicon preface, However **Sibawayh** attributed the Qaf to its outlet by identifying the two pronunciation organs involved in its production: the tongue extreme and the upper palate⁽²⁶⁾.
- **Ibn mandhour** qualified Qaf with loudness, and its other qualities are: (intensity, openness, superiority, silence, Qalqala)⁽²⁷⁾.
- In his definition, Ibn Mandhur addressed the issue of the composition of linguistic voices to produce words⁽²⁸⁾, because some Arabic letters can be combined however others cannot, such as: (Qaf, Kaf) and (Qaf, Jeem). The first pairing is Qaf with kaf is not possible due to the outlets' approach. We

don't say: Kaq, Qak, however Qaf and Jeem can be combined, but with a separation between them.

- Al-khalil ibn Ahmed al-Farahidi has characterized al-Qaf by its relevance, fluency and its voice magnitude :) **But the a'ayn and the Qaf when they are involved in any construction they make it a better one; because they are the most eloquent letters, and the broadest in the sound effect. If they meet or one of them is in the contraction , they make the construction proper , because of their relevance)** ⁽²⁹⁾ , the Qaf letter existence in the formation of the Arabic word make the word proper due to its distinguished qualities) .

3_3_ what distinguishes Sad and Qaf letters from other Arabic letters:

Sad and Qaf letters share a set of points:

- Qaf and Sad are siyah letters , they are not a throat letters, in this context , Al-khalil ibn ahmad al farahidi state : (**there are twenty nine Arabic letters , twenty five letters of them are Sihah letters , and four letters are throat letters , which are : waw, yaa, soft alif , hamza)** ⁽³⁰⁾
- Both are a silencing letters.

The letters "Sad, Qaf" differ in four general qualities, and one special quality, compiled by the scheme:

Sad qualities	Qaf qualities
Whispering	Loud
Soft	Strong
Acute	Opened
Superoirised	Sloped
Sibilant	Qalqala

Scheme3: Differences between Sad and Qaf.

4-Sad and Qaf definition in virtue of Quran interpretation books:

4-1 Definition of Sad according to interpretation books: among the meanings of Sad in the beginning of Surah Sad:

- Sad is a lexicon letter.
- Sad means Echo , and Echo is what represents the first voice , and comes with the same voice in empty places , high hard objects , saying : present

yourself to the Quran with your work ,it means execute its obligations and stay away from its prohibitions ⁽³¹⁾.

- Sad letter was interpreted as a Quran name, his almighty swore by it ⁽³²⁾.

4-2 Qaf meanings according to Quran interpretation books:

One of the meanings mentioned by **Ibn katheer (T744 AH)** interpret the meaning of Qaf as:

- Qaf means a mountain around all earth called Qaf mountain, **ibn katheer commented on this by saying : (it may be _ only Allah knows _ From the myths of Israel's sons that some people have copied from them)⁽³³⁾ that was refuted by al-tahir ibn a'achour (This is what scholars should not be involved in , whereas many interpreters mentioned it)⁽³⁴⁾**
- Qaf, A name from the names of Allah (**which was told by Abu Talha's son, from Ibn Abbas in His words (Qaf) said: "A name from the names of allah exalted be his almighty) ⁽³⁵⁾.**
- Qaf in an alphabetical letter , measured on the alphabetical letters which some surahs in the Holy Quran were opened in , such as : Sad , Noon, ha meem ,Ta Seen), these letters were put together in this saying :

(نص حكيم قاطع له سر)

Al Khalil ibn Ahmed al-Farahidi makes meanings to Arabic letters, Qaf means a man dispensed with men, and Sad means a rooster soaking in the dirt ⁽³⁶⁾, but its meanings that might not accept that, that the singular letter in the opinion of most scholars doesn't make sense, and its meaning can be identified when it goes into words construction.

5_ The repetition of the two letters in the two surahs:

We will count the words that included the letter Sad and Qaf in Surah Sad and Surah Qaf respectively, to learn the convenience of the surah words to its name. That is, the letter it was named with.

5-1- Repetition of the letter Sad in Surah Sad:

A y a N o.	Words containing the letter Sad	Repet ition of the letter Sad	A y a N o.	Words containing the letter Sad	Repet ition of the letter Sad	A y a N o.	Words containing the letter Sad	Repet ition of the letter Sad
1	Şād	1	3 1	(Assafinatu) beautiful	2 for embe dding	6 1	0	0
2	0	0	3 2	0	0	6 2	0	0
3	(Manāş) escape	1	3 3	0	0	6 3	(Al- 'Abşāru) eyes	1
4	0	0	3 4	0	0	6 4	(Takhāş umu) feuding	1
5	0	0	3 5	0	0	6 5	0	0
6	(Aşbirū) hold fast to your gods	1	3 6	(Aşāba) he directed	1	6 6	0	0
7	0	0	3 7	(Ghawwāşin) diver	1	6 7	0	0
8	0	0	3 8	(Al-'Aşfādi) chains	1	6 8	0	0
9	0	0	3 9	0	0	6 9	(Yakhtaş imūna)	1

							they dispute	
1 0	0	0	4 0	0	0	7 0	0	0
1 1	0	0	4 1	(Binuṣṣin) hardship	1	7 1	0	0
1 2	0	0	4 2	0	0	7 2	0	0
1 3	(Aṣḥābu) the dwellers of the Woods	1	4 3	0	0	7 3	0	0
1 4	0	0	4 4	(Ṣābirāan) patient	1	7 4	0	0
1 5	(Ṣayḥatan) scream	1	4 5	(Al-'Abṣāri) vision	1	7 5	0	0
1 6	0	0	4 6	(Akhlaṣnāhum Bikhāliṣatin) We distinguished them with a distinct quality	2	7 6	0	0
1 7	(Aṣbir) be patient	1	4 7	(Al- Muṣṭafayna) the chosen	1	7 7	0	0
1 8	0	0	4 8	0	0	7 8	0	0

1	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0
9			9			9		
2	(Faṣḥa)	0	5	0	0	8	0	0
0	decisive		0			0		
2	(Al-Khaṣmi)	1	5	0	0	8	0	0
1	disputants		1			1		
2	(Khaṣmāni)	2	5	(Qāṣirātu)	1	8	0	0
2	two disputants, (Aṣ- Ṣirāṭi) thestr aight way		2	attendants with modest gaze		2		
2	0	0	5	0	0	8	(Al-	1
3			3			3	Mukhlaṣ īna) loyal	
2	(Aṣ-Ṣālihāti)	1	5	0	0	8	0	0
4	Good deeds		4			4		
2	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0
5			5			5		
2	0	0	5	(Yaṣlawnahā) i	1	8	0	0
6			6	n which they will roast		6		
2	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0
7			7			7		

28	(Aş-Şālihāti) righteous deeds	1	58	0	0	88	0	0
29	0	0	59	(Şālū) they will be scorched	1	<u>to</u>	29 times	
30	0	0	60	0	0	<u>ta</u>		
						<u>l</u>		

Table 01: Repetition of the letter Sad in Surah Sad

Table Reading :

- The number of Ayas of Surah Sad is eighty-eight (88) Ayas
- The sound of Sad was repeated in Surah Sad in twenty-nine(29) places.
- The sound of the Sad repeated once in twenty-three(23) Ayas, and twice in three (03) Ayas.
- Surah Sad is ranked 38th in the order of the surahs in the Quran.
- Regarding the suitability of the meanings of the Surah to the opposition in the letter Sad, we mention the occurrence of the word (takhāşum) feuding in Surah Sad in six places, namely: The feuding of the infidels to the Prophet, peace be upon him: In the saying of the Almighty: (Did he turn all the gods into one God? This is something strange.)⁽³⁷⁾. The two opponents disputed with David, peace be upon him, in His saying: (When they entered upon David, and he was startled by them. They said, "Do not fear. Two disputants; one of us has wronged the other; so judge between us fairly, and do not be biased) (38). The dispute of the people of the fire, as He stated: (They will say, "But it is you! There is no welcome for you!). The dispute of the Highest Assembly in knowledge (40) in His saying: ⁱ"I have no knowledge of the Highest Assembly as they dispute."ⁱⁱ(41), and Iblis objected

to his Lord in saying: (He said, "I am better than heiii) (42). Iblis also feuded over the temptation of^{iv}the children of Adam in His saying: (He said, "By Your majesty, I will seduce them all.^v).

- If the sound of Sad is mentioned in the beginning of Surah Sad singularly, it was mentioned with other letters of the lexicon in Surah Maryam, in the Almighty's saying: (Kaf, Ha, Ya, Ayn, Sad. A mention of the mercy of your Lord towards His servant Zechariah^{vi}) (44) and in Surah Al-A'raf in the Almighty's saying: (Alif, Lam, Meem, Sad) ^(vii) and came in the last place in both surahs.

5-2-The repetition of the letter qaf in Surat Qāf:

Aya No.	Words containing the letter qaf	Qaf repetition	Aya No.	Words containing the letter qaf	Qaf repetition
1	Qaf, Quran	2	24	(Alqiyā) throw	01
2	(Qāla) say	1	25	0	0
3	0	0	26	(Fa'alqiyāhu) toss him	1
4	(Qad) have, (Tanquṣu) consumes	2	27	(Qāla) say, (Qarīnuhu)his escort	2
5	(L-Ĥaqqi) truth	1	28	(Qāla) he will say, (Qad) had, (Qaddamtu) in advance	03
6	(Fawqahum) over them	1	29	(Al-Qawlu)decree	01
7	(Alqaynā) set on	1	30	(Naqūlu) we will say, (Taqūlu) it will say	02

8	0	0	31	(Lilmuttaqīna) to the pious	01
9	0	0	32	0	0
10	0	0	33	(Biqalbin) heart	01
11	(Rizqāan) sustenance	1	34	0	0
12	(Qablahum) before them, (Qawm) people	2	35	0	0
13	0	0	36	(Qablahum) before them, (Qarnin) generations, (Fanaqqabū) they explored	04
14	(Qawm) people, (ĥaqqā) came true	3	37	(Qalbun) heart, ('Alqá) cares	02
15	(l-Khalqi) the creation, (Khalqin) creation	2	38	(Laqad, Khalaqnā) we created	02
16	(Laqad) (Khalaqnā) we created, (Aqrabu) nearer	3	39	(Yaqūlūna) they say, (Qabla) before, (Qabla) before	03
17	(Yatalaqqá) (Al-Mutalaqqiyāni) the two receivers	3	40	0	0

	receive, (Qa`idun) seated				
18	(Qawlin) word, (Raqībun) watcher	2	41	(Qarībīn) nearby	01
19	(l-Ĥaqqi) truth	2	42	(l-Ĥaqqi) truth	02
20	0	0	43	0	0
21	(Sā'iqun) driver	1	44	(Tashaqqaqu) will crack	03
22	0	0	45	(Yaqūlūna) they say, (Bil-Qur'āni) by the Quran	02
23	(Qāla Qarīnuhu) His escort will say	02	The repetition of the linguistic sound qaf in Surah Qaf		Sixty(60)times

Table 02: Repetition of Qaf in Surah Qaf

Table Reading:

- The number of verses of Surah Qaf is 45.
- The linguistic sound qaf in Surah Qaf was repeated sixty times at a rate greater than one letter in each verse.
- The number of letters of Surah Qaf as stated in the books of exegesis is
- The frequency of the letter qaf in the Ayas of Surah was limited to between zero and four, and it was not mentioned in thirteen Ayas. It was mentioned once in twelve Ayas. It was mentioned twice in thirteen Ayas. It was mentioned three times in six Ayas, and the repeated four times in one Aya, and the total number of Ayas is forty-five (45= 13 +12 +13 +06 +01)

- **Al-Zarkashi** "T794AH" deals with the issue of building the surah on the singular letter by which it was named, and he says: (**The surah that met on the singular letters contemplates how to find the surah based on the word of that letter; from that "Qāf ̣ Wa Al-Qur'āni Al-Majīdi" Qaf. By the Glorious Quran, the surah is based on rhyming words**)^(viii) and rhyming words are the words that the letter qaf enters into its construction (Al-Qur'āni (quran), l-Ĥaqqi (the truth), Yaqūlūna (they say), ...)
- On the appropriation of the meanings of the Surah to the loudness and intensity of the letter qaf, we mention: *Tashaqqaqu* (crack), *Raqībun* (watcher)
- Surah *Ash-Shu'arā'* opens with five letters, the last of which is the letter qaf in the Almighty's saying: (Ha, Meem, 'Ayn, Seen, Qaf. *Kadhālika Yūhī 'Ilayka*) Thus He inspires you^(ix)

Conclusion:

- Twenty-nine surahs of the Holy Quran opened in the separated letters of the dictionary.
- The initial letters varied as single, double, triple, quadruple and quintet.
- The surahs that began with the singular letters are three, namely: Sad, Qaf, and Qalam, and they began with the letters (sad, qaf, and noon).
- The scholars of exegesis differed in the interpretation of the singular letter in the beginning of some surahs, some of them made it one letter, and some of them made it a name for something special.
- Sad is one of the sibilants, and it is the only letter that is repeated in the beginning of the surahs of the Holy Quran, and it was mentioned individually in Surah Qaf.
- The sound of the sad was repeated in Surah Sad in twenty-nine (29) places.

- The meanings of Sad were repeated, including the feuding in six places in Surah Sad.
- The sound of qaf was repeated in Surah Qaf sixty (60) times, which reflects the construction of the Surah on rhyming words.
- If we compare the repeated letters in the early surahs, we find that alif and lam are the most frequent letters, because they are frequent in speech.

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⁽³⁾ "**Al Kitab**" The Book by Sibawayh, edited by: Abdul Salam Muhammad Harun, Maktabat Al-Khanji, Cairo, Dar Al-Rafai, Riyadh, 2nd edition, 1982, Vol. 4, p. 431.

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⁽⁵⁾ "**Ma'ani Al-Quran**" by Al-Farra, Alam Al-Kutub, Beirut, Lebanon, 3rd edition, 1983, Vol. 1, p. 10.

⁽⁶⁾ "**Tafsir Al-Tahrir wa Al-Tanwir**" by Al-Tahir Ibn Ashur, Dar Al-Tunis Lil Nashr, Tunis, 1984, Vol. 29, p. 57.

⁽⁷⁾ "**Tafsir Al-Quran Al-Azim**" by Ibn Kathir, edited by: Sami bin Muhammad Al-Salama, Dar Tayyiba Lil Nashr wa Al-Tawzi, 2nd edition, 1999, Vol. 8, p. 184.

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(9) **"Three Books on Letters"** by Al-Khalil ibn Ahmad, Ibn al-Sakait, and Al-Razi, edited by: Ramadan Abdul Tawab, p. 45.

(10) **Surah Al-Anbiya**, from Aya 86.

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(15) **"Ruh Al-Ma'ani fi Tafsir Al-Quran Al-Azim wa Al-Sab' Al-Mathani"** by Al-Alusi, Dar Ihya Al-Turath Al-Arabi, Beirut, Lebanon, Vol. 23, p. 160.

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(19) **"Al-Dalalat Al-Sawtiyyah fi Al-Lughah Al-Arabiyyah"** by Saleh Salim Abd al-Qadir Al-Fakhri, Al-Thaqafah Al-Jamiyah Foundation, p. 139.

(20) **"The Book"** by Sibawayh, Vol. 4, p. 433.

(21) The doctoral thesis on audio lessons in Arabic works from Khalil, Sibawayh, and Ibn Sina, presented by Aisha Jami, supervised by Shafiqah Al-Alawi, 2016, 2017, p. 77, 84.

(22) **"Kitab Al-Ain Murtaba Ala Huruf Al-Mu'jam"** by Al-Khalil ibn Ahmad Al-Farahidi, edited by Abdul Hamid Hindawi, 1st edition, 2003, Vol. 1, p. 37.

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(26)"**The Book**" by Sibawayh, edited by: Abdul Salam Muhammad Harun, Vol. 4, p. 433.

(27)**The doctoral thesis on audio lessons in Arabic works from Khalil, Sibawayh, and Ibn Sina**, presented by Aisha Djemai, supervised by Shafiqah Al-Alwi, 2017, p. 77, 84.

(28)Khalil ibn Ahmad Al-Farahidi categorized the Arabic letters into three types based on their possibility of adjacency or non-adjacency: conflicting letters, adjacent letters with a separator, and letters that coalesce and are adjacent. **The doctoral thesis on audio lessons in Arabic works from Khalil, Sibawayh, and Ibn Sina**, presented by Aisha Jami, supervised by Shafiqah Al-Alwi, 2017, p. 60.

(29)"**Kitab Al-Ain Murtaba Ala Huruf Al-Mu'jam**" by Al-Khalil ibn Ahmad Al-Farahidi, edited by Abdul Hamid Hindawi, Vol. 1, p. 38.

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⁽³⁷⁾**Surah Sad**, Aya 4.

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⁽⁴¹⁾**Surah Sad**, Aya 68.

⁽⁴²⁾**Surah Sad**, from Aya 75.

⁽⁴³⁾**Surah Sad**, Aya 81.

⁽⁴⁴⁾**Surah Maryam**, Aya 1.

⁽⁴⁵⁾**Surah Al-A'raf**, from verse 1.

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