

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS ii: THE RECONSTRUCTION OF COORDINATED TEXT

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the study findings in order to answer the entire research question which consequently fulfils the research objectives' requirements. The study's findings were derived from qualitative data collected through two methods, which are interviews and text analysis. For the first research question, the data were gathered fully from the methods of interview and text analysis on the Braille Quran, while for the second to fourth research questions, the method of developing the coordination in theory and practice was implemented.

In order to achieve the study's fourth and final objective, the researcher attempted to reconstruct the text of al-Quran in Braille using the theory of coordination developed in the previous chapter. From the standpoint of *rasm* and *ḍabt*, the text of the Braille Quran produced by PERTIS was compared to the text of the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*. The text chosen to apply this coordination is *surah al-Sajdah*, which is the 32nd *surah* in the order of the *muṣḥaf*. It was revealed in Makkah and contains 30 verses. The factor for choosing *surah al-Sajdah* as the sample of the study is the length that is appropriate to the study (3 pages) and it contains several instances that the researcher could implement the practical, such as *sajdah* verse, the *surah* that begins with *muqatta'ah* letters, words that have been *hadhf* with *alif*, practical forms of *hamzah* writing (especially regarding the conditions of whether it is above or below *alif* and it being in the middle of a word) as well as other situations concerning the application of *rasm* and *ḍabt*.

Throughout this coordination, each verse from *surah al-Sajdah* in the text of the PERTIS Braille Quran will be revised one by one according to the *rasm* and *dabṭ* of *Surah al-Sajdah* in the text of al-Quran *mushaf* in Mujamma' Malik Fahd's standard. This coordination is driven by the design activities undertaken in prior discussions. The researcher carried out the coordination by presenting the essential texts in a box divided into four horizontal sections. The top column contains Braille text from the PERTIS Braille Quran. Under that column, the researcher will transcribe the text into standard writing, employing al-Quran's *hijaiyyah* letters (*rasm*) along with their *dabṭ*. The researcher will next present the typical written text from the *mushaf* al-Quran in Mujamma' Malik Fahd's standard in the third line. Based on what had been designed in previous discussions, the text was then transcribed into Braille. The researcher then specifies the kind of changes made to the text in the form of descriptive statements.

The researcher is able to clearly identify the essential elements for coordination through this presentation. As an explanatory remark, the researcher has established the discrepancy in the positioning of the letter *hamzah* as a divergence from the *rasm* aspect, such as the letter *hamzah* which should be above or below the letter *alif*. This is due to the fact that in Braille, the letter *hamzah* and its base letter (either *alif*, *waw*, or *ya*) shares the same code; it does not distinguish between the letter *alif/waw/ya* as a base with the letter *hamzah*. For example, Braille code 3,4 represents the letter *alif* with *hamzah* above it, whereas code 4,6 represents the letter *alif* with *hamzah* below it. The same is apparent for the writing of *hamzah mamdūdah*, which employs Braille codes 3,4,5. To address this issue, the researcher considers that it falls within the category of *al-Hamz*, which is one of *Rasm 'Uthmānī'*'s literary traits.

Table 5.2: Verse 2 of *surah al-Sajdah* 32:2

PERTIS Braille Quran text	
Braille Quran Transcription	تَنْزِيلُ الْكِتَابِ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ مِنْ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ - ط ﴿٢﴾
Original <i>Mushaf al-Madīnah</i> Text	تَنْزِيلُ الْكِتَابِ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ مِنْ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٢﴾
Braille Transcription for <i>Mushaf al-Madīnah</i> text	

Coordination between the texts of Braille Quran with *Mushaf al-Madīnah*:

In verse 2, there are 7 elements that require coordination, 2 within the scope of *rasm*, while the remaining 6 concern the scope of *dabt*.

a. Coordination in the aspect of *rasm* involving words:

1. The word الْكِتَابِ is written in *Rasm Imla'i* in the PERTIS Braille Quran.

Meanwhile, in the *mushaf al-Madīnah*, this word is written with *hadhf* of *alif* found between the letters *ta* and *ba*. This word also requires coordination in the aspect of *dabt*, which is for the *fathah* mark on the letters *ta* and small *alif* that

has been *hadhf* with *alif*. Text ($\begin{pmatrix} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{pmatrix}$) was revised to ($\begin{pmatrix} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{pmatrix}$).

2. The word **العالمين** is written in *Rasm Imla'i* in the PERTIS Braille Quran. In the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*, this word is written with *hadhf* of *alif* found between the letters *‘ain* and *lam*. Therefore, the coordination applied has removed the letter *alif* in the particular word.

This word also requires coordination in the aspect of *dabt*, which is for the *fathah* mark on the letters *‘ain* and small *alif* that has been *hadhf* with *alif*, as well as the placement of *kasrah* mark for the letter *mim* that is followed with *ya*. In addition, the *waqf* mark for the letter *ta* in the Braille Quran was also needed to be removed. Text ($\begin{pmatrix} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{pmatrix}$) was revised to ($\begin{pmatrix} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{pmatrix}$).

- b. Coordination in the aspect of *dabt* involving words:

1. The word **تَنْزِيل** is written in the Braille Quran with *sukoon* sign on the letter *nun* and no sign of *kasrah* on the letter *zai*. Meanwhile, in the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*, the letter *nun* is not assigned with the *sukoon* sign, while the letter *zai* is assigned with *kasrah*. Therefore, the coordination made was to omit the *sukoon* sign on the letter *nun* and add *kasrah* on the letter *zai*. Text ($\begin{pmatrix} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{pmatrix}$) was revised to ($\begin{pmatrix} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{pmatrix}$).

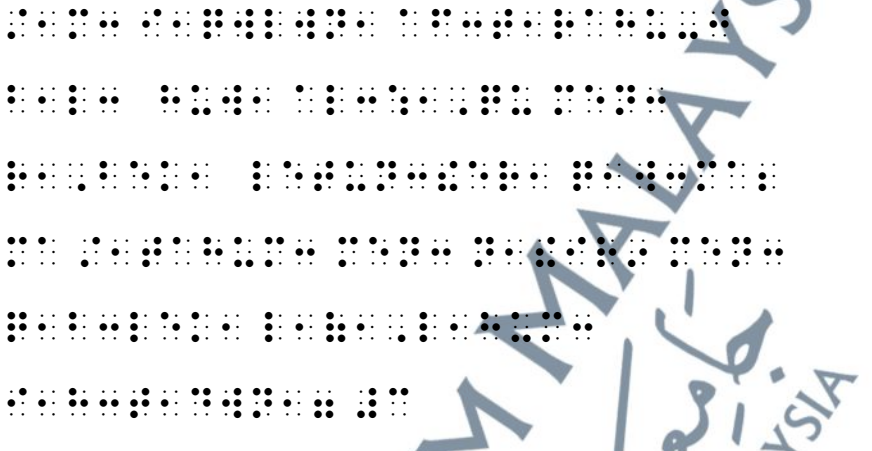
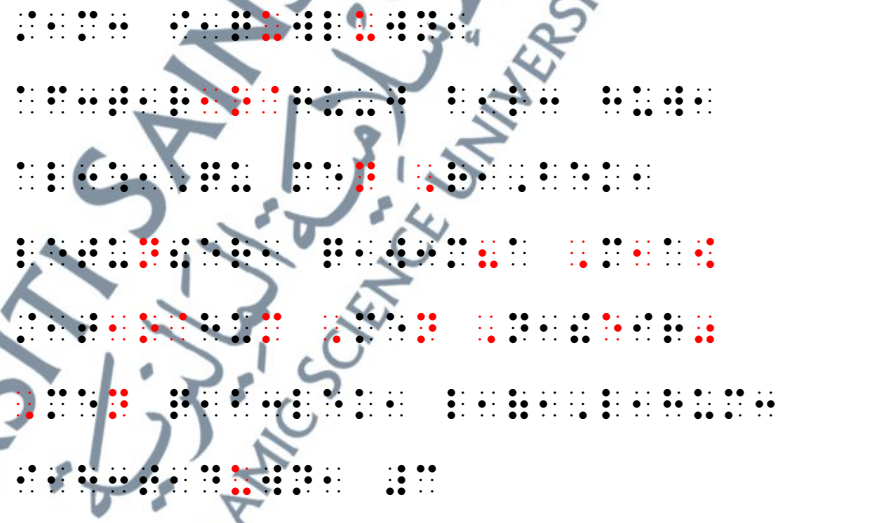
2. The letter ل is written in the Braille code 1,2,3,6 in the PERTIS Braille Quran that represents the letter *lam alif* without the vowel line between the letters *lam* and *alif*. In the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*, *fathah* line is assigned after the letter *lam* and before the letter *alif*. Therefore, the coordination made was to revise its Braille code 1,2,3,6 to the Braille codes of the letter *lam*, *fathah* line and the letter *alif*. Text (⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠).

3. The word فيه is written in the PERTIS Braille Quran with no *kasrah* line for the letter *fa*. In the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*, the letter *fa* is assigned with *kasrah*. Therefore, the coordination made was to add the *kasrah* line for the letter *fa*. Text (⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠).

4. The word مِنْ is written in the PERTIS Braille Quran with *sukoon* sign for the letter *nun*. In the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*, the letter *nun* is not assigned with *sukoon* sign. Therefore, the coordination made was to remove the *sukoon* sign for the letter *nun*. Text (⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠).

5. The word رَبِّ is written in the PERTIS Braille Quran without *syaddah* sign for the letter *ra*. In the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*, the letter *ra* is assigned with *syaddah* sign. Therefore, the coordination made was to add *syaddah* sign for the letter *ra*. Text (⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠).

Table 5.3: Verse 3 of *surah al-Sajdah* 32:3

<p>PERTIS Braille Quran text</p>	
<p>Braille Quran Transcription</p>	<p>أَمْ يَقُولُونَ افْتَرَاهُ بَلْ هُوَ الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّكَ لِتُنذِرَ قَوْمًا مَّا أَتَاهُمْ مِنْ نَذِيرٍ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَهْتَدُونَ ﴿٣﴾</p>
<p>Original <i>Muṣḥaf al- Madīnah</i> Text</p>	<p>أَمْ يَقُولُونَ افْتَرَاهُ بَلْ هُوَ الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّكَ لِتُنذِرَ قَوْمًا مَّا أَتَاهُمْ مِنْ نَذِيرٍ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَهْتَدُونَ ﴿٣﴾</p>
<p>Braille Transcription for <i>Muṣḥaf al-Madīnah</i> text</p>	

Coordination between the texts of Braille Quran with the *Muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*:

In verse 3, there are 11 elements that require coordination, 2 within the scope of *rasm*, while the remaining 9 concern the scope of *dabt*.

b. Coordination in the aspect of *dabt* involving words:

1. The word يَقُولُونَ is written in the Braille Quran without *dammah* line on the letters *qaf* and *lam*. In the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*, both letters are assigned with *dammah*. Therefore, the coordination made was to add *dammah* sign on these two letters. Text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).
2. The word مِنْ is written in the Braille Quran with *sukoon* sign for the letter *nun*. In the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*, the letter *nun* is written without the *sukoon* sign. Therefore, the coordination made was to remove the *sukoon* sign. Text (⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠).
3. The word رَبِّكَ is written in the Braille Quran without *syaddah* sign for the letter *ra*. In the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*, the letter *ra* is assigned with *syaddah*. Therefore, the coordination made was to add the *syaddah* sign. Text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).
4. The word لَشُنْدَر is written in the Braille Quran with *sukoon* sign for the letter *nun*. In the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*, the letter *nun* is written without the *sukoon*

sign. Therefore, the coordination made was to remove the *sukoon* sign. Text (⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆) was revised to (⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆).

5. The word قَوْمًا is written in the Braille Quran with *tanween tarkib* sign assigned on the letter *alif*. In the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*, the type of *tanween* employed is *tanween itbā'* that is placed on the letter *mim* and before the letter *alif*. Therefore, the coordination made was to change the *tanween* sign and place it after the letter *mim*. Text (⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆) was revised to (⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆).
6. The word ما is written in the Braille Quran without *syaddah* sign, the *fathah* line for the letter *mim* and *madd far'ie* sign for the letter *alif* per applied in the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*. Therefore, the coordination made was to add *syaddah* sign and the *fathah* line for the letter *mim* and *madd far'ie* sign for the letter *alif*. Text (⠆⠆⠆⠆) was revised to (⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆).
7. The word مِنْ is written in the Braille Quran without *syaddah* sign on the letter *mim* and with *sukoon* sign on the letter *nun* as appear in the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*. Therefore, the coordination made was to add *syaddah* sign on the letter *mim* and remove the *sukoon* sign on the letter *nun*. Text (⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆) was revised to (⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆).

8. The word نَذِيرٌ is written in the Braille Quran without *syaddah* sign on the letter *nun* and without *kasrah* for the letter *dhal* as appears in the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*. Therefore, the coordination made was to add *syaddah* sign on the letter *nun* and *kasrah* sign for the letter *dhal*. Text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).

9. The word يَهْتَدُونَ is written in the Braille Quran without *dammah* for the letter *dal* as appears in the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*. Therefore, the coordination made was to add *dammah* line for the letter *dal*. Text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).

Table 5.4: Verse 4 of *surah al-Sajdah* 32:4

PERTIS Braille Quran text	
---------------------------------	--

Braille Quran Transcription	اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا فِي سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ ثُمَّ اسْتَوَى عَلَى الْعَرْشِ - ع مَا لَكُمْ مِنْ دُونِهِ مِنْ وَلِيٍّ وَلَا شَفِيعٍ - ط أَفَلَا تَتَذَكَّرُونَ ﴿٤﴾
Original <i>Mushaf al- Madīnah</i> Text	اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا فِي سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ ثُمَّ اسْتَوَى عَلَى الْعَرْشِ مَا لَكُمْ مِنْ دُونِهِ مِنْ وَلِيٍّ وَلَا شَفِيعٍ أَفَلَا تَتَذَكَّرُونَ ﴿٤﴾
Braille Transcription for <i>Mushaf al-Madīnah</i> text	

Coordination between the texts of Braille Quran with *mushaf al-Madīnah*:

In verse 4, there are 20 elements that require coordination, only 1 within the scope of *rasm*, while the remaining 19 concern the scope of *dabt*.

a. Coordination in the aspect of *rasm* involving words:

1. The word السَّمَوَاتِ is written in the Braille Quran with the letter *alif* followed by the letter *waw*, different to the writings found in the *mushaf al-Madīnah* that is السَّمَوَاتِ - with the *hadhf* of *alif*. Therefore, the coordination made was to

remove the letter *alif*. In addition, another *dabt* aspect that requires coordination in this word is by adding the sign of *fathah* as well as the small *alif* for the letters *mim* and *waw*. Text (⠠⠢⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠) was revised to (⠠⠢⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠).

b. Coordination in the aspect of *dabt* involving words:

1. The word اللهُ is written in the Braille Quran by featuring the small *alif* on the second *lam* letter, different to the writings found in the *mushaf al-Madīnah* - اللهُ - which uses *fathah* line. Therefore, the coordination made was to switch the small *alif* with *fathah* line. Text (⠠⠢⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠) was revised to (⠠⠢⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠).

2. The word الَّذِي is written in the Braille Quran without *kasrah* line for the letter *dhal*, different to the writings found in the *mushaf al-Madīnah* - الَّذِي - which uses *kasrah* line for the letter *dhal*. Therefore, the coordination made was to add *kasrah* line for the letter *dhal*. Text (⠠⠢⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠) was revised to (⠠⠢⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠⠣⠠).

3. The word *وَمَا* is written in the Braille Quran without *fathah* line for the letter *mim*, different to the writings found in the - *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah* - *وَمَا* - which uses *fathah* line for the letter *mim*. Therefore, the coordination made was to add *fathah* line for the letter *mim*. Text (⠠⠮⠠⠼⠠⠮⠠⠿) was revised to (⠠⠮⠠⠼⠠⠮⠠⠿⠠).
4. Besides the above, there are seven other words require the addition of *fathah* line before the letter *alif* or *alif maqṣūrah*, as followings:

- *بَيْنَهُمَا* (⠠⠃⠢⠠⠨⠠⠮⠠⠮⠠⠿⠠⠃⠠⠽⠠⠮⠠⠿) was revised to *بَيْنَهُمَا* (⠠⠃⠢⠠⠨⠠⠮⠠⠮⠠⠿⠠⠃⠠⠽⠠⠮⠠⠿⠠).

(⠠⠃⠢⠠⠨⠠⠮⠠⠮⠠⠿⠠⠃⠠⠽⠠⠮⠠⠿⠠).

- *عَلَى* (⠠⠉⠠⠯⠠) was revised to *عَلَى* (⠠⠉⠠⠯⠠⠿⠠).

- *أَسْتَوَى* (⠠⠠⠮⠠⠽⠠⠮⠠⠿⠠⠠⠽⠠⠮⠠⠿⠠) was revised to *أَسْتَوَى* (⠠⠠⠮⠠⠽⠠⠮⠠⠿⠠⠠⠽⠠⠮⠠⠿⠠⠿⠠).

- *مَا* (⠠⠮⠠) was revised to *مَا* (⠠⠮⠠⠿⠠).

- *وَلَا* (⠠⠼⠠⠻⠠) was revised to *وَلَا* (⠠⠼⠠⠻⠠⠿⠠).

- *أَفَلَا* (⠠⠠⠴⠠⠻⠠) was revised to *أَفَلَا* (⠠⠠⠴⠠⠻⠠⠿⠠).

Braille Quran Transcription	يُدَبِّرُ الْأَمْرَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ ثُمَّ يَعْرُجُ إِلَيْهِ فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ مِمَّا تَعُدُّونَ ﴿٥﴾
Original <i>Muṣḥaf al-Madīnah</i> Text	يُدَبِّرُ الْأَمْرَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ ثُمَّ يَعْرُجُ إِلَيْهِ فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ مِمَّا تَعُدُّونَ ﴿٥﴾
Braille Transcription for <i>Muṣḥaf al-Madīnah</i> text	

Coordination between the texts of Braille Quran with the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*:

In verse 5, there are 10 elements that require coordination, 2 within the scope of *rasm*, while the remaining 8 concern the scope of *dabt*.

a. Coordination in the aspect of *rasm* involving two words:

- إلى (⠄⠄⠄⠄⠃) was revised to إلى (⠄⠄⠄⠄⠃⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠃)

- إِلَيْهِ (⠄⠄⠄⠄⠃⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠃⠄⠄⠄⠄⠃) was revised to إِلَيْهِ (⠄⠄⠄⠄⠃⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠃⠄⠄⠄⠄⠃⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠃)

In verse 6, there are 5 elements that require coordination, 2 within the scope of *rasm*, while the remaining 3 concern the scope of *dabt*.

a. Coordination in the aspect of *rasm* involving two words:

The words *عَالِمٌ* and *وَالشَّهَادَةِ* are written in the Braille Quran with the letter *alif*

followed after the letters ‘ain and *ha*, different to the writings found in the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*, which are *عَالِمْ* and *وَالشَّهَادَةِ* - with the *hathf* of *alif*.

Therefore, the coordination made was to omit the letter *alif*. Besides that, the aspect of *dabt* that requires coordination in this word is by adding the *fathah* sign and the small *alif* for the letters ‘ain and *ha*. Therefore, the text

(⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠)

was revised to

(⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).

b. Coordination in the aspect of *dabt* involving words:

1. The word *ذَٰلِكَ* requires the addition of *fathah* line for the letter *dhal* - *ذَٰلِكَ*.

Therefore, the text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).

2. The words *الْعَزِيزُ* and *الرَّحِيمُ - لا* in this verse are not designated with *kasrah*

line before the letter *ya* - *الْعَزِيزُ* and *الرَّحِيمُ*. Therefore, the text

the code supposed to be 4,6. Besides that, the word الْإِنْسَانِ is written in the Braille Quran with the letter *alif* after the letter *sin*, different to the writings found in the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah* that is *الْإِنْسَانِ* - with the *hadhf* of *alif*. Hence, the coordination made was to omit the letter *alif*. The coordination on this word was also done in the aspect of *dabt* which is by adding *fathah* line and the small *alif* for the letter *sin*. Text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).

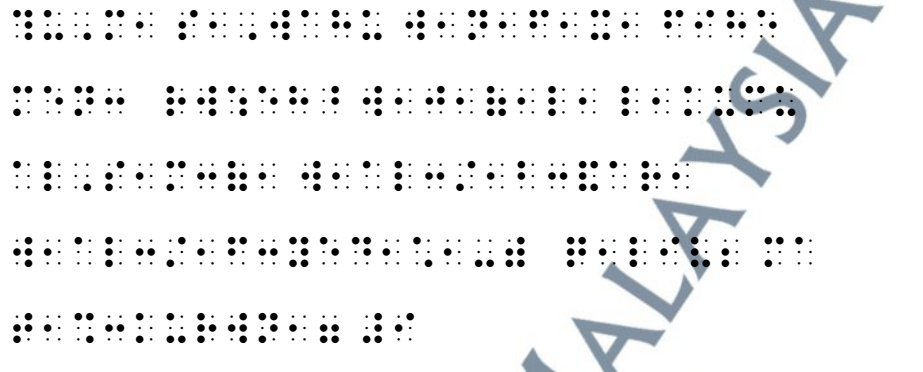
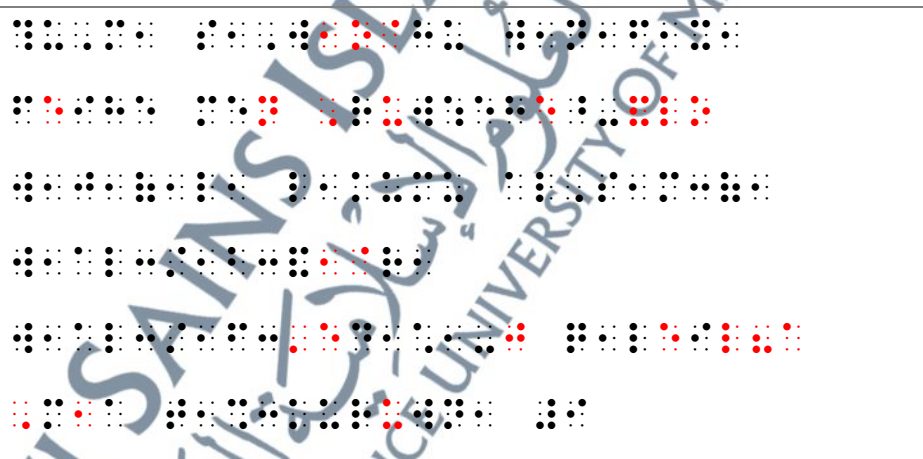
b. Coordination in the aspect of *dabt* involving words

1. The word الَّذِي is written in the Braille Quran without *kasrah* line for the letter *dhal*, different to the writings found in the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah* that is *الَّذِي*- which places the *kasrah* line for the letter *dhal* instead. Hence, the coordination made was to add the *kasrah* line on the letter *dhal*. Besides that, there was also the addition of *madd* sign with the code 1,3,5 on the letter *ya*. Text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).

2. The word خَلَقَهُ in this verse requires the addition of *ḍammah* line for the letter *ha*. Besides that, there was also the addition of the sign *waqf ṣad, lam* and *alif*

2. Two words of **مِنْ** which are written in the Braille Quran with *sukoon* on the letter *nun*, different to the writings found in the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah* that is written without *sukoon* for both locations - **مِنْ** . Therefore, the text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠), with the addition of *syaddah* on the letter *mim* of the second word due to *idgham* – **مِّنْ**, was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).
3. The word **مَاءٍ** require the addition of the signs *fathah*, *syaddah* and *madd* with the code 2,4,6. Besides that, this word also must be written with *tanween it'ba* on the letter *hamzah* - **مَّاءٍ**. Therefore, the text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).
4. The word **مَهِينٍ** - **ج** requires the addition of the sign *syaddah* on the letter *mim*. The addition of *kasrah* line is also required for the letter *ya*. des that, this word also must be written with *tanween itbā'* on the letter *nun* - **مَّهِينٍ**. Therefore, the text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) with the sign *waqf jim* at the end of this verse was *hadhf*.

Table 5.9: Verse 9 of *surah al-Sajdah* 32:9

<p>PERTIS Braille Quran text</p>	
<p>Braille Quran Transcription</p>	<p>ثُمَّ سَوَّاهُ وَنَفَخَ فِيهِ مِنْ رُوْحِهِۦۙ وَجَعَلَ لَكُمُ السَّمْعَ وَالْأَبْصَارَ وَالْأَفْئِدَةَۗ - ط قَلِيْلًا مَا تَشْكُرُوْنَ ﴿٩﴾</p>
<p>Original <i>Muṣḥaf al-Madīnah</i> Text</p>	<p>ثُمَّ سَوَّاهُ وَنَفَخَ فِيهِ مِنْ رُوْحِهِۦۙ وَجَعَلَ لَكُمُ السَّمْعَ وَالْأَبْصَارَ وَالْأَفْئِدَةَۗ قَلِيْلًا مَا تَشْكُرُوْنَ ﴿٩﴾</p>
<p>Braille Transcription for <i>Muṣḥaf al-Madīnah</i> Text</p>	

Coordination between the texts of Braille Quran with *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*:

In verse 9, there are 8 elements that require coordination, 3 within the scope of *rasm*, while the remaining 5 within the scope of *dabt*.

- a. Coordination in the aspect of *rasm* involving words:

1. Three words in this ninth verse require the addition of *kasrah* line, as the followings:

- The word **فِيهِ** (⠠⠋⠢⠏⠢⠏⠠) was revised to **فِيهِ** (⠠⠋⠢⠏⠢⠏⠠⠠).

- The word **رُوحَهُ** (⠠⠢⠣⠠⠏⠢⠏⠠) was revised to **رُوحَهُ**

(⠠⠢⠣⠠⠏⠢⠏⠠⠠) with the addition of the *syaddah* sign for the letter *ra* due to *idgham* and the addition of the sign of *waqf sad*, *lam* and *alif maqṣūrah* at the end of the word.

- The word **قَلِيلًا** (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to **قَلِيلًا**

(⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) by separating the letter *lam alif* and usage of *tanween itbā'* on the letter *lam*.

2. The letter **مِنْ** is written in the Braille Quran with the *sukoon* sign on the letter *nun*, different to the writings found in the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah* that is written without *sukoon* - **مِنْ**. Therefore, the text (⠠⠢⠤⠠) was revised to (⠠⠢⠤⠠⠠).

3. The word **مَا** requires the addition of the signs *fathah* and *syaddah* - **مَا**.

Therefore, the text (⠠⠢⠠) was revised to (⠠⠢⠠⠠⠠).

omitted the letter *alif*. The coordination on this word also requires implementation in the aspect of *ḍabṭ* which is by adding the *fathah* sign and the small *alif* for the letter *kaf*. In addition, this word also requires the addition of *ḍammah* line before the letter *waw*. Text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).

b. Coordination in the aspect of *ḍabṭ* involving words:

1. Three words in this tenth verse require the addition of *fathah* line before the letter *alif*, as the followings:

- The word وَقَالُوا (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to وَقَالُوا (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠)

(⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) with the addition of *ḍammah* line before the letter *waw*, along with signs of *madd* and *sifr mustadīr*.

- The word ضَلَّلْنَا (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to ضَلَّلْنَا (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠)

(⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).

- The word بِلِقَاءِ (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to بِلِقَاءِ (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠)

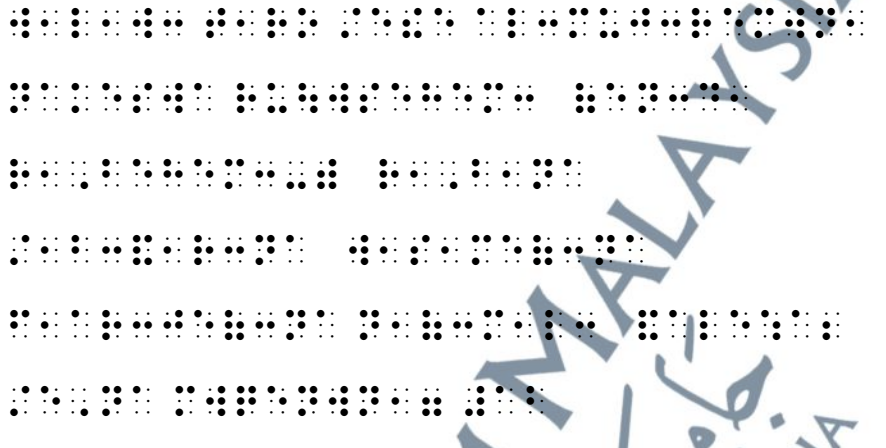

(⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) with the addition of *madd* sign.

2. The words فِي and جَدِيدٌ in this verse require the addition of *kasrah* line

before the letter *ya* - فِي and جَدِيدٌ. Therefore, the text (⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to



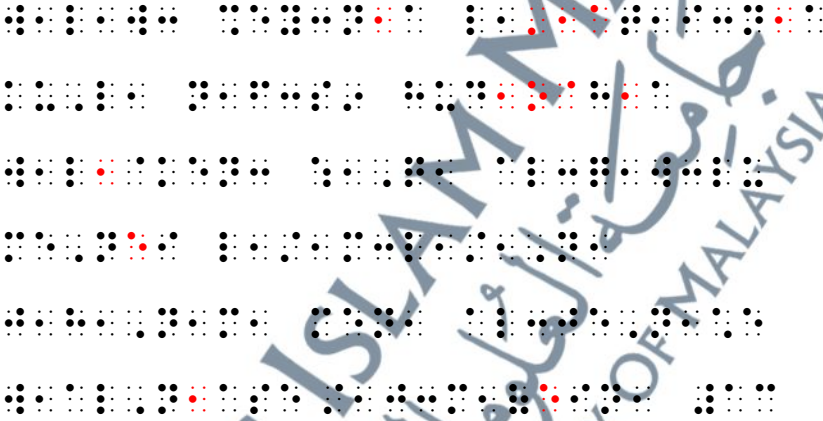
(⠠⠠⠠⠠) and the text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to

Table 5.12: Verse 12 of *surah al-Sajdah* 32:12

<p>PERTIS Braille Quran text</p>	
<p>Braille Quran Transcription</p>	<p>وَلَوْ تَرَىٰ إِذِ الْمُجْرِمُونَ نَاكِسُوا رُءُوسِهِمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ - ع رَبَّنَا أَبْصَرْنَا وَسَمِعْنَا فَارْجِعْنَا نَعْمَلْ صَالِحًا إِنَّا مُوقِنُونَ ﴿١٢﴾</p>
<p>Original <i>Muṣḥaf al- Madīnah</i> Text</p>	<p>وَلَوْ تَرَىٰ إِذِ الْمُجْرِمُونَ نَاكِسُوا رُءُوسِهِمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ رَبَّنَا أَبْصَرْنَا وَسَمِعْنَا فَارْجِعْنَا نَعْمَلْ صَالِحًا إِنَّا مُوقِنُونَ ﴿١٢﴾</p>
<p>Braille Transcription for <i>Muṣḥaf al-Madīnah</i> Text</p>	

Coordination between the texts of Braille Quran with *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*:

In verse 12, there are 13 elements that require coordination, 4 within the scope of *rasm*, while the remaining 9 within the scope of *ḍabt*.

	
	
Braille Quran Transcription	وَلَوْ شِئْنَا لَآتَيْنَا كُلَّ نَفْسٍ هُدَاهَا وَلَكِنْ حَقَّ الْقَوْلُ مِنِّي لَأَمْلَأَنَّ جَهَنَّمَ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ ﴿١٣﴾
Original <i>Mushaf al-Madīnah</i> Text	وَلَوْ شِئْنَا لَآتَيْنَا كُلَّ نَفْسٍ هُدَاهَا وَلَكِنْ حَقَّ الْقَوْلُ مِنِّي لَأَمْلَأَنَّ جَهَنَّمَ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ ﴿١٣﴾
Braille Transcription for <i>Mushaf al-Madīnah</i> Text	

Coordination between the texts of Braille Quran with *mushaf al-Madīnah*:

In verse 13, there are 7 elements that require coordination, 2 within the scope of *rasm*, while the remaining 5 within the scope of *dabt*.

a. Coordination in the aspect of *rasm* involving words:

1. The word لَآتَيْنَا is written with the Braille code 3,4,5 in the PERTIS Braille

Quran which represents the letter *alif mamdudah*, different from the writings

applied in the *mushaf al-Madīnah* that is لَآتَيْنَا. Hence, the implemented

coordination was to change the Braille code 3,4,5 to the Braille codes of

hamzah, *fathah* line and the letter *alif*. Text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).

2. The word **هُدَاهَا** is written in the Braille Quran with the letter *alif* after the

letter *dal*, opposed to the writings in the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah* that is هُدْنَهَا—

with the *hadhf* of *alif* and substituted with *alif maqṣūrah*. Hence, the implemented coordination was to drop the letter and assign *alif maqṣūrah*. The coordination on this word also requires implementation in the aspect of *ḍabt* which is by adding the *fathah* line and the small *alif* for the letter *dal* and the letter *ha*. Text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).

b. Coordination in the aspect of *ḍabt* involving words:

1. Three of the words in verse 12 require the addition of *fathah* before the letter *alif* and the small *alif* which are:

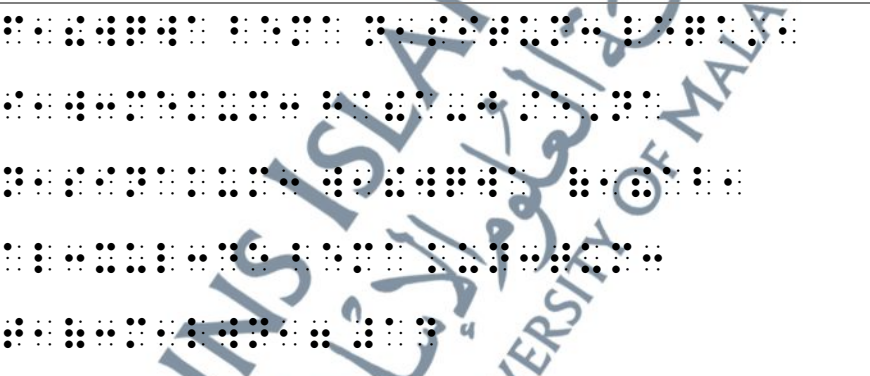
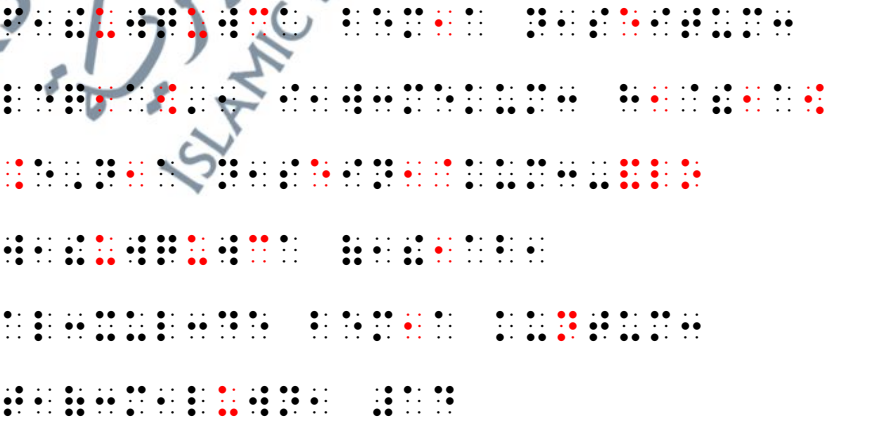
- شَيْنًا (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to شَيْنًا (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠)

- وَالنَّاسِ (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to وَالنَّاسِ (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).

- وَلَكِنْ (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to وَلَكِنْ (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).

2. The words **مِئِي** and **أَجْمَعِينَ** also require the addition of the *kasrah* line before the letter *ya* - **مِئِي** and **أَجْمَعِينَ**. Therefore, the text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) and the text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).

Table 5.14: Verse 14 of *surah al-Sajdah* 32:14

<p>PERTIS Braille Quran text</p>	
<p>Braille Quran Transcription</p>	<p>فَذُوقُوا بِمَا نَسِيتُمْ لِقَاءَ يَوْمِكُمْ هَذَا إِنَّا نَسِينَاكُمْ وَذُوقُوا عَذَابَ الْخُلْدِ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٤﴾</p>
<p>Original <i>Mushaf al- Madīnah</i> Text</p>	<p>فَذُوقُوا بِمَا نَسِيتُمْ لِقَاءَ يَوْمِكُمْ هَذَا إِنَّا نَسِينَاكُمْ وَذُوقُوا عَذَابَ الْخُلْدِ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٤﴾</p>
<p>Braille Transcription for <i>Mushaf al-Madīnah</i> Text</p>	

1. Three of the words in verse 14 require the addition of the *ḍammah* line before the letter *waw* as follows:

- فَذُوقُوا (⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈) was revised to فَذُوقُوا (⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈) with the addition of *ṣifr mustadīr* sign.
- وَذُوقُوا (⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈) was revised to وَذُوقُوا (⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈) with the addition of *ṣifr mustadīr* sign.
- تَعْمَلُونَ (⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈) was revised to تَعْمَلُونَ (⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈)

2. Three of the words in verse 14 require the addition of the *fathah* line before the letter *alif* as follows:

- بِمَا (⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈) was revised to بِمَا (⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈).
- لِقَاءَ (⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈) was revised to لِقَاءَ (⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈) with the addition of *madd* sign.
- هَذَا (⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈) was revised to هَذَا (⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈) with the addition of *madd* sign and the *waqf jim* at the end of the word was *hadhf*.
- عَذَابَ (⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈) was revised to عَذَابَ (⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈⋈).



Coordination between the texts of Braille Quran with *mushaf al-Madinah*:

In verse 15, there are 12 elements that require coordination, 3 within the scope of *rasm*, while the remaining 9 within the scope of *dabt*.

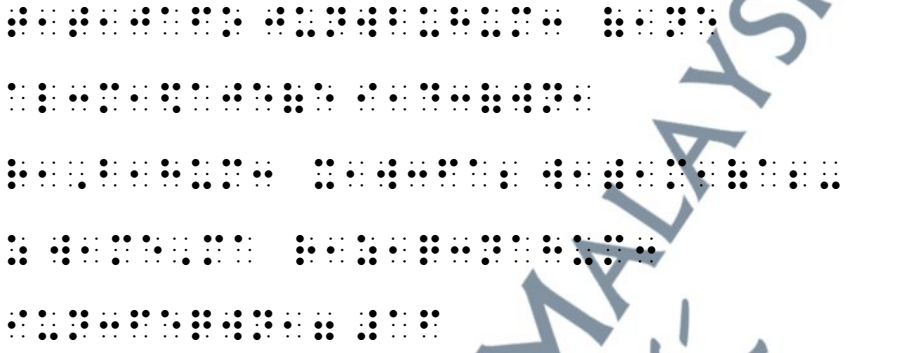
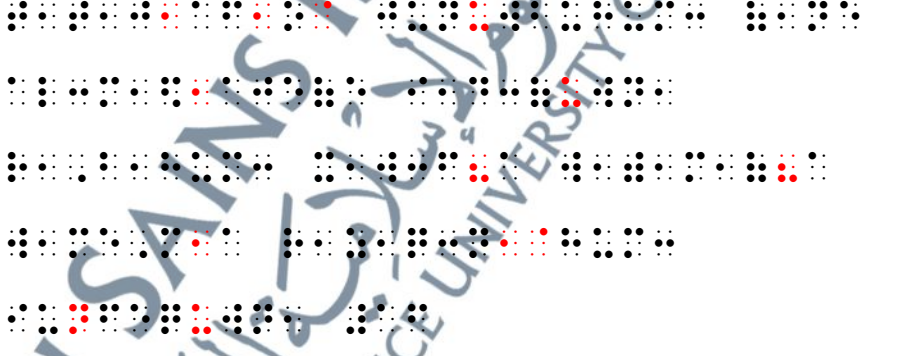
a. Coordination in the aspect of *rasm* involving words:

1. The words **أَئِمَّا** and **أَئِذَا** are written with the Braille code 3,4 which represents the letter *hamzah* over an *alif*. In this word, the position of *hamzah* is over *alif* which makes the code supposed to be 4,6. This word also requires coordination in terms of *dabt*, that is the addition of the *fathah* line before the letter *alif*. Therefore, the text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) and the text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).

2. The word **بِآيَاتِنَا** is written with the Braille code 3,4,5 in the PERTIS Braille

Quran which represents the letter *alif mamdudah*, different from the writings

Table 5.16: Verse 16 of *surah al-Sajdah* 32:16

<p>PERTIS Braille Quran text</p>	
<p>Braille Quran Transcription</p>	<p>تَتَجَافَى جُنُوبُهُمْ عَنِ الْمَضَاجِعِ يَدْعُونَ رَبَّهُمْ خَوْفًا وَطَمَعًا - زَوْمًا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ يُنْفِقُونَ ﴿١٦﴾</p>
<p>Original <i>Muṣḥaf al- Madīnah</i> Text</p>	<p>تَتَجَافَى جُنُوبُهُمْ عَنِ الْمَضَاجِعِ يَدْعُونَ رَبَّهُمْ خَوْفًا وَطَمَعًا وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ يُنْفِقُونَ ﴿١٦﴾</p>
<p>Braille Transcription for <i>Muṣḥaf al-Madīnah</i> Text</p>	

Coordination between the texts of Braille Quran with *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*:

In verse 16, there are 9 elements that require coordination, 1 within the scope of *rasm*, while the remaining 8 within the scope of *ḍabṭ*.

- a. Coordination in the aspect of *rasm* involving words:

Braille Quran Transcription	فَلَا تَعْلَمُ نَفْسٌ مَّا أُخْفِيَ لَهُمْ مِّن قُرَّةِ أَعْيُنٍ جَزَاءً بِمَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٧﴾
Original <i>Muṣḥaf al-Madīnah</i> Text	فَلَا تَعْلَمُ نَفْسٌ مَّا أُخْفِيَ لَهُمْ مِّن قُرَّةِ أَعْيُنٍ جَزَاءً بِمَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٧﴾
Braille Transcription for <i>Muṣḥaf al-Madīnah</i> Text	

Coordination between the texts of Braille Quran with *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*:

In verse 17, there are 10 elements that require coordination, all within the scope of *dabt*.

- Five of the words in verse 17 require the addition of the *fathah* line before the letter *alif*, which are:

- The word **فَلَا** is written with the Braille code 1,2,3,6 in the PERTIS

Braille Quran represents the letter of *lam alif* without the *fathah* line for the letters *lam* and *alif*. In the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*, there is a *fathah* line assigned after the letter *lam* and before the letter *alif*. Hence, the implemented coordination was to change the Braille code 1,2,3,6 to Braille codes for the letter *lam*, *fathah* line and the letter *alif*. Text

(⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).

- ما (⠠⠠) was revised to مَّا (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) with the addition of *syaddah*

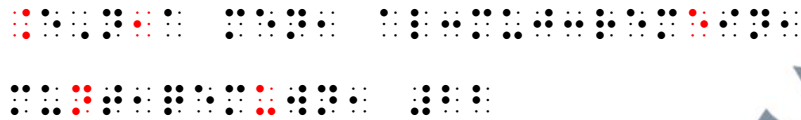
and *madd* signs.

- كانوا (⠠⠎⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠) was revised to كانوا (⠠⠎⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠠⠠) with the addition of *ḍammah* line before the letter *waw* and the sign of *ṣifr mustadīr*.
2. The word الَّذِينَ requires the addition of the *kasrah* line before the letter *ya* - الَّذِينَ. Therefore, the text (⠠⠚⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠) was revised to (⠠⠚⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).
3. The words وَعَمِلُوا and يَعْمَلُونَ require the addition of the *ḍammah* line before the letter *waw* – وَعَمِلُوا and يَعْمَلُونَ. Therefore, the text (⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠) was revised to (⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠠⠠) with the addition of the sign of *ṣifr mustadīr* and the text (⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠) was revised to (⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠛⠠⠠⠠).
4. The word نَزْلًا is written with the Braille code 1,2,3,6 in the PERTIS Braille Quran represents the letter of *lam alif* that contrasts with the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah* - نَزْلًا. Hence, the implemented coordination was to change the Braille code 1,2,3,6 to Braille codes for the letter *lam*, *fathah* line and the letter *alif*. In

- أُعِيدُوا (⋯⋯⋯) was revised to أُعِيدُوا (⋯⋯⋯) with the additions of the *ḍammah* line before the letter *waw* and *ṣifr mustadīr* sign.
- فِيهَا (⋯⋯⋯) was revised to فِيهَا (⋯⋯⋯) with the addition of the *fathah* line before the letter *alif*.
- وَقِيلَ (⋯⋯⋯) was revised to وَقِيلَ (⋯⋯⋯).
- الَّذِي (⋯⋯⋯) was revised to الَّذِي (⋯⋯⋯).
- بِهِ (⋯⋯⋯) was revised to بِهِ (⋯⋯⋯).

3. Four of the words in verse 20 require the addition of the *ḍammah* line before the letter *waw* as follows:

- فَسَقُوا (⋯⋯⋯) was revised to فَسَقُوا (⋯⋯⋯) with the addition of *ṣifr mustadīr* sign.
- يُخْرِجُوا (⋯⋯⋯) was revised to يُخْرِجُوا (⋯⋯⋯) with the addition of *ṣifr mustadīr* sign.
- ذُوقُوا (⋯⋯⋯) was revised to ذُوقُوا (⋯⋯⋯) with the addition of *ṣifr mustadīr* sign.



Coordination between the texts of Braille Quran with *Muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*.

In verse 22, there are 7 elements that require coordination, 2 within the scope of *rasm*, while the remaining 5 within the scope of *ḍabt*.

a. Coordination in the aspect of *rasm* involving words:

1. The word **بِآيَاتٍ** is written in the PERTIS Braille Quran with the letter *alif*

madd contradicts the writings in the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah* - بِآيَاتٍ. Hence, the

implemented coordination was to change the Braille code 3,4,5 to the Braille

codes for the letter *hamzah*, *fathah* line and the letter *alif*. In addition, the *ḍabt*

aspect that needs to be coordinated for this word is the additions of the *fathah*

line and the small *alif* on the letter *ya*. Text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to

(⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).

2. The word **أَنَا** is written with the Braille code 3,4 which represents the letter

hamzah over an *alif*. For this word, the letter *hamzah* is below *alif* hence the

Braille code that should be used is 4,6. This word also requires coordination

in terms of *ḍabt*, which is the addition of the *fathah* line before the letter *alif*.

Therefore, the text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).

1. The word آتَيْنَا is written with the Braille code 3,4,5 in the PERTIS Braille

Quran which represents the letter *alif madd* contradicts the writings in the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah* - آتَيْنَا. Hence, the implemented coordination was to

change the Braille code 3,4,5 to the Braille codes for the letter *hamzah*, *fathah* line and the letter *alif*. In addition, the *ḍabt* aspect that needs to be coordinated for this word is the additions of the *fathah* line on the letter *nun*. Text (⠃⠣⠄⠤⠠⠨⠢⠶⠊) was revised to (⠃⠣⠄⠤⠠⠨⠢⠶⠊⠨⠆⠆⠆⠨⠢⠶⠊⠨⠆⠆⠆⠨⠢⠶⠊⠨⠆⠆⠆⠨⠢⠶⠊).

2. The words الْكِتَابَ and وَجَعَلْنَاهُ are written in the PERTIS Braille Quran with

the letter *alif* after the letters *ta* and *nun* contradicts the writings in the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah* - الْكِتَابَ and وَجَعَلْنَاهُ - with the *ḥadhf* of *alif*. Hence, the

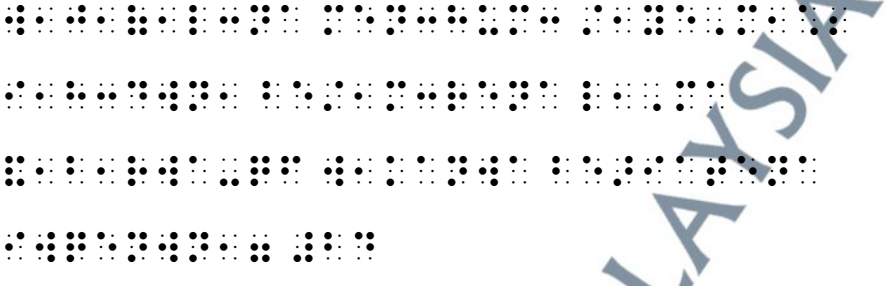
implemented coordination was to omit the letter *alif*. In addition, the *ḍabt* aspect that needs to be coordinated for this word is the additions of the *fathah* line and small *alif* on the letters *ta* and *nun*. Therefore, the text (⠃⠣⠄⠤⠠⠨⠢⠶⠊⠨⠆⠆⠆⠨⠢⠶⠊) was revised to (⠃⠣⠄⠤⠠⠨⠢⠶⠊⠨⠆⠆⠆⠨⠢⠶⠊⠨⠆⠆⠆⠨⠢⠶⠊⠨⠆⠆⠆⠨⠢⠶⠊).

(⠃⠣⠄⠤⠠⠨⠢⠶⠊⠨⠆⠆⠆⠨⠢⠶⠊⠨⠆⠆⠆⠨⠢⠶⠊⠨⠆⠆⠆⠨⠢⠶⠊) was revised to (⠃⠣⠄⠤⠠⠨⠢⠶⠊⠨⠆⠆⠆⠨⠢⠶⠊⠨⠆⠆⠆⠨⠢⠶⠊⠨⠆⠆⠆⠨⠢⠶⠊⠨⠆⠆⠆⠨⠢⠶⠊⠨⠆⠆⠆⠨⠢⠶⠊).

3. The word إِسْرَائِيلَ written with the Braille code 3,4 which represents the letter

hamzah over an *alif*. For this word, the letter *hamzah* is below *alif* hence the

Table 5.24: Verse 24 of *surah al-Sajdah* 32:24

<p>PERTIS Braille Quran text</p>	
<p>Braille Quran Transcription</p>	<p>وَجَعَلْنَا مِنْهُمْ أُمَّةً يَهْدُونَ بِأَمْرِنَا لَمَّا صَبَرُوا - قَفْ وَكَانُوا بِآيَاتِنَا يُوقِنُونَ ﴿٢٤﴾</p>
<p>Original <i>Muṣḥaf al-Madīnah</i> Text</p>	<p>وَجَعَلْنَا مِنْهُمْ أُمَّةً يَهْدُونَ بِأَمْرِنَا لَمَّا صَبَرُوا وَكَانُوا بِآيَاتِنَا يُوقِنُونَ ﴿٢٤﴾</p>
<p>Braille Transcription for <i>Muṣḥaf al-Madīnah</i> Text</p>	

Coordination between the texts of Braille Quran with *Muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*:

In verse 24, there are 9 elements that require coordination, 1 within the scope of *rasm*, while the remaining 8 within the scope of *dabt*.

- a. Coordination in the aspect of *rasm* involving words:

The word بِآيَاتِنَا is written with the Braille code 3,4,5 in the PERTIS Braille

Quran which represents the letter *alif madd* contradicts the writings in the

muṣḥaf al-Madīnah that is بِآيَاتِنَا - with the letter *alif* after the letter *ya* is *ḥadhf*.

Hence, the implemented coordination was to change the Braille code 3,4,5 to the Braille codes for the letter *hamzah*, *fathah* line and the letter *alif*. In addition, the *ḍabt* aspect that needs to be coordinated for this word is the additions of the *fathah* line and the small *alif* for the letter *ya* and the *fathah* line for the letter *hamzah* before the letter *alif*. Text (⠠⠕⠃⠨⠗⠕⠕⠔⠠⠃⠠) was revised to (⠠⠕⠃⠨⠗⠕⠕⠔⠠⠃⠠).

b. Coordination in the aspect of *ḍabt* involving words:

1. Four of the words in verse 24 require the addition of the *fathah* line before the letter *alif* as follows:

- وَجَعَلْنَا (⠠⠔⠠⠢⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to وَجَعَلْنَا

(⠠⠔⠠⠢⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠)

- بِأَمْرِنَا (⠠⠃⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to بِأَمْرِنَا

(⠠⠃⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠)

- لَمَّا (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to لَمَّا (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠)

- وَكَانُوا (⠠⠔⠠⠢⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to وَكَانُوا

(⠠⠔⠠⠢⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) with the addition of the *ḍammah* line for the

letter *waw* and *ṣifir mustadīr* sign for the second letter *alif*.

Braille Quran Transcription	أَنَّ رَبَّكَ هُوَ يَفْصِلُ بَيْنَهُمْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ فِيمَا كَانُوا فِيهِ يَخْتَلِفُونَ ﴿٢٥﴾
Original <i>Mushaf al- Madīnah</i> Text	إِنَّ رَبَّكَ هُوَ يَفْصِلُ بَيْنَهُمْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ فِيمَا كَانُوا فِيهِ يَخْتَلِفُونَ ﴿٢٥﴾
Braille Transcription for <i>Mushaf al-Madīnah</i> Text	

Coordination between the texts of Braille Quran with *Mushaf al-Madīnah*.

In verse 25, there are 6 elements that require coordination, 2 within the scope of *rasm*, while the remaining 4 within the scope of *dabt*.

a. Coordination in the aspect of *rasm* involving words:

1. The word **أَنَّ** is written with the Braille code 3,4,5 in the PERTIS Braille Quran

which represents the letter *hamzah* over an *alif*. For this word, the position of

hamzah is below *alif* that makes the code supposed to be 4,6 - **إِنَّ**. Therefore,

the text (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠) was revised to (⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠).

2. The word **الْقِيَامَةِ** that is written in the PERTIS Braille Quran with the letter

alif after the letter *ya* contradicts the writings in the *mushaf al-Madīnah* that is

الْقِيَامَةِ - with the *hadhf* of *alif*. Therefore, the coordination implemented

was to omit the letter *alif*. In addition, the *ḍabṭ* aspect that needs to be coordinated for this word is the additions of the *fathah* line and small *alif* on the letter *ya*. Therefore, the text (: : : : : : : : : : : :) was revised to (: : : : : : : : : : : :).

b. Coordination in the aspect of *ḍabṭ* involving words:

1. The words *فيما* and *فيه* require the addition of *kasrah* line before the letter *ya*

– *فيما* and *فيه*. Therefore, the text (: : : :) was revised to (: : : :)

with the addition of *fathah* line before the letter *alif* and the text (: : : :)

was revised to (: : : :).

2. The word *كانوا* requires the additions of *fathah* line before the letter *alif*,

ḍammah line before the letter *waw* and *ṣifir mustadīr* pada sign for the letter

alif - *كانوا*. Therefore, the text (: : : :) was revised to

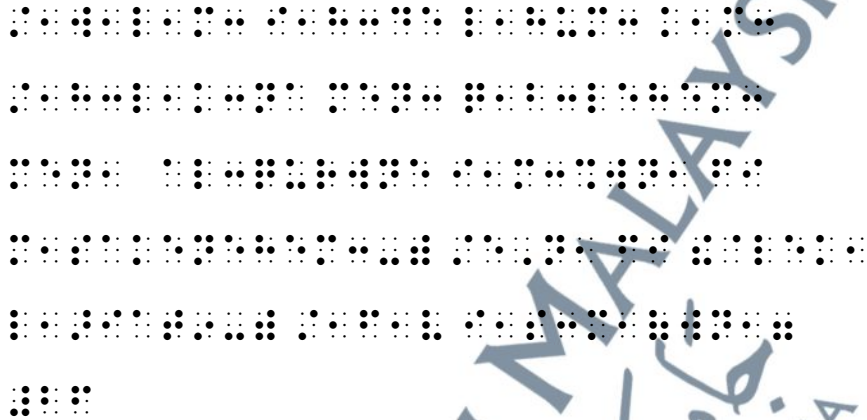
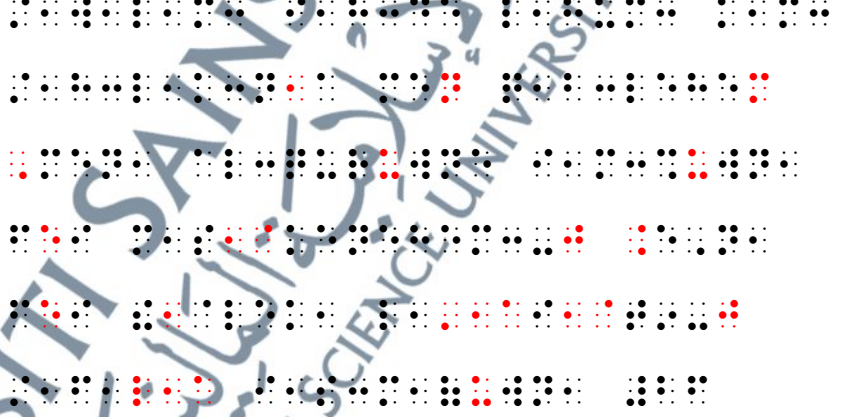
(: : : :).

3. The word *يختلفون* also requires the additions of *ḍammah* line before the letter

waw - *يختلفون*. Therefore, the text (: : : : : : : : : :) was revised

to (: : : : : : : : : :).

Table 5.26: Verse 26 of *surah al-Sajdah* 32:26

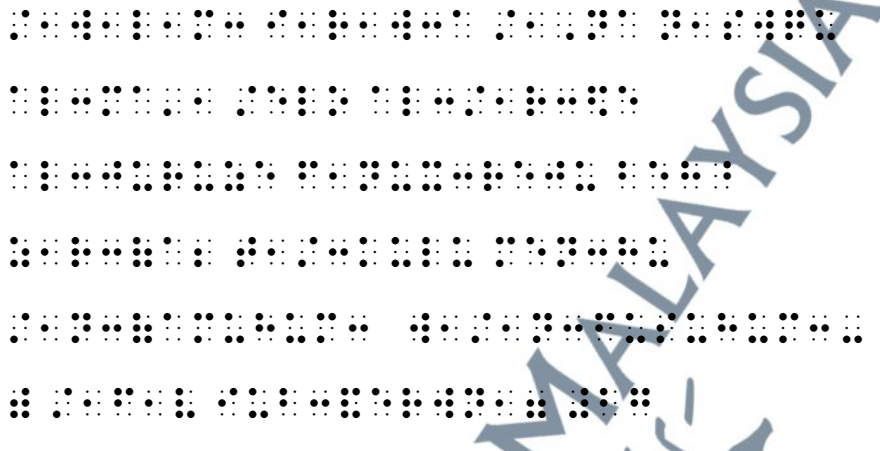

<p>PERTIS Braille Quran text</p>	
<p>Braille Quran Transcription</p>	<p>أَوَلَمْ يَهْدِ لَهُمْ كَمْ أَهْلَكْنَا مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ مِنَ الْقُرُونِ يَمْشُونَ فِي مَسَاكِينِهِمْ - ط إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لآيَاتٍ - ط أَفَلَا يَسْمَعُونَ ﴿٢٦﴾</p>
<p>Original <i>Mushaf al- Madīnah</i> Text</p>	<p>أَوَلَمْ يَهْدِ لَهُمْ كَمْ أَهْلَكْنَا مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ مِنَ الْقُرُونِ يَمْشُونَ فِي مَسَاكِينِهِمْ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لآيَاتٍ أَفَلَا يَسْمَعُونَ ﴿٢٦﴾</p>
<p>Braille Transcription for <i>Mushaf al-Madīnah</i> Text</p>	

Coordination between the texts of Braille Quran with *Mushaf al-Madīnah*:

In verse 26, there are 4 elements that require coordination, 3 within the scope of *rasm*, while the remaining 11 within the scope of *dabt*.

- a. Coordination in the aspect of *rasm* involving words:

Table 5.27: Verse 27 of *surah al-Sajdah* 32:27

<p>PERTIS Braille Quran text</p>	
<p>Braille Quran Transcription</p>	<p>أَوْلَم يَرَوْا أَنَّا نَسُوقُ الْمَاءَ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ الْجُرُزِ فَنُخْرِجُ بِهِ زَرْعًا تَأْكُلُ مِنْهُ أَنْعَامُهُمْ وَأَنْفُسُهُمْ - ط أَفَلَا يَبْصُرُونَ ﴿٢٧﴾</p>
<p>Original <i>Mushaf al-Madinah</i> Text</p>	<p>أَوْلَم يَرَوْا أَنَّا نَسُوقُ الْمَاءَ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ الْجُرُزِ فَنُخْرِجُ بِهِ زَرْعًا تَأْكُلُ مِنْهُ أَنْعَامُهُمْ وَأَنْفُسُهُمْ أَفَلَا يَبْصُرُونَ ﴿٢٧﴾</p>
<p>Braille Transcription for <i>Mushaf al-Madinah</i> Text</p>	

Coordination between the texts of Braille Quran with *Mushaf al-Madinah*:

In verse 27, there are 11 elements that require coordination, 2 within the scope of *rasm*, while the remaining 9 within the scope of *dabt*.

- a. Coordination in the aspect of *rasm* involving words:

The researcher discovered that there are five hundred and fifteen (515) adjustments in total after conducting the coordination procedure on the text of *surah al-Sajdah*. The *rasm* aspect contains fifty-five (55) adjustments, while the *ḍabt* aspect contains four hundred and sixty (460). This figure is significant since it indicates the entire coordination for three pages of the 604 pages of the al-Quran *muṣḥaf*.

This text's aspects of coordination are consistent with the theories established in the preceding chapter. Three out of five *Rasm 'Uthmānī*'s special characteristics are involved in the process of coordinating the text of this *surah*. The characteristics are *al-Ḥadhf*, *al-Ziyādah* and *al-Hamz* (the writing of the letter *hamzah*). The most frequent adjustment process in the *ḍabt* category is the addition of a *ḍabt* that was not applied in the Braille Quran but exists in the *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah*. The majority of the additions are to the *fathah*, *kasrah*, or *ḍammah* sign, which is not transcribed in the Braille Quran if its position is before the *madd* letters. Aside from that, there are some markings that have been omitted or changed, such as *waqf* marks, which differ from *waqf* marks in the standard *Muṣḥaf al-Madīnah* in terms of placement and letters used as markers.

5.3 Conclusion

This chapter has completed the final objective of the study which is to reconstruct the PERTIS Braille Quran text based on the text of *muṣḥaf al-Madīnah* from the *rasm* and *ḍabt* aspects based on the coordination made in the previous chapter.