

Sūrah at-Ṭalāq¹⁵⁷¹

Bismillāhir-Raḥmānir-Raḥeem

1. O Prophet, when you [Muslims] divorce women, divorce them for [the commencement of] their waiting period and keep count of the waiting period,¹⁵⁷² and fear Allāh, your Lord. Do not turn them out of their [husbands'] houses, nor should they [themselves] leave [during that period] unless they are committing a clear immorality. And those are the limits [set by] Allāh. And whoever transgresses the limits of Allāh has certainly wronged himself. You know not; perhaps Allāh will bring about after that a [different] matter.¹⁵⁷³
2. And when they have [nearly] fulfilled their term, either retain them according to acceptable terms or part with them according to acceptable terms. And bring to witness two just men from among you and establish the testimony for [the acceptance of] Allāh. That is instructed to whoever should believe in Allāh and the Last Day. And whoever fears Allāh – He will make for him a way out¹⁵⁷⁴
3. And will provide for him from where he does not expect. And whoever relies upon Allāh – then He is sufficient for him. Indeed, Allāh will accomplish His purpose. Allāh has already set for everything a [decreed] extent.
4. And those who no longer expect menstruation among your women – if you doubt, then their period is three months, and [also for] those who have not menstruated. And for those who

¹⁵⁷¹ *At-Ṭalāq*: Divorce.

¹⁵⁷² See rulings in 2:228-233. A wife should not be divorced except after the completion of her menstrual period but before sexual intercourse has occurred, or else during a confirmed pregnancy. The pronouncement of divorce begins her waiting period ('iddah).

¹⁵⁷³ Such as regret or renewed desire for the wife.

¹⁵⁷⁴ i.e., relief from distress.

- are pregnant, their term is until they give birth.¹⁵⁷⁵ And whoever fears Allāh – He will make for him of his matter ease.
5. That is the command of Allāh, which He has sent down to you; and whoever fears Allāh – He will remove for him his misdeeds and make great for him his reward.
 6. Lodge them¹⁵⁷⁶ [in a section] of where you dwell out of your means and do not harm them in order to oppress them.¹⁵⁷⁷ And if they should be pregnant, then spend on them until they give birth. And if they breastfeed for you, then give them their payment and confer among yourselves in the acceptable way; but if you are in discord, then there may breastfeed for him [i.e., the father] another woman.¹⁵⁷⁸
 7. Let a man of wealth spend from his wealth, and he whose provision is restricted – let him spend from what Allāh has given him. Allāh does not charge a soul except [according to] what He has given it. Allāh will bring about, after hardship, ease [i.e., relief].
 8. And how many a city was insolent toward the command of its Lord and His messengers, so We took it to severe account and punished it with a terrible punishment.
 9. And it tasted the bad consequence of its affair [i.e., rebellion], and the outcome of its affair was loss.
 10. Allāh has prepared for them a severe punishment; so fear Allāh, O you of understanding who have believed. Allāh has sent down to you a message [i.e., the Qur'ān].¹⁵⁷⁹
 11. [He sent] a Messenger [i.e., Muḥammad (ﷺ)] reciting to you

¹⁵⁷⁵The ruling concerning pregnancy applies also in the case of the husband's death.

¹⁵⁷⁶During their waiting period (referring to wives whose divorce has been pronounced).

¹⁵⁷⁷So that they would be forced to leave or to ransom themselves.

¹⁵⁷⁸See 2:233.

¹⁵⁷⁹Some scholars have interpreted "*dhikr*" here as "a reminder," meaning the Messenger (ﷺ), since he is mentioned in the following verse.