Free Book: Numeric Miracle In Every Verse

IN EVERY VERSE, AND EVERY WORD, LIES A MIRACLE

In this part, we discover new truths into the numeric system underlying the Holy Qur'an's magnificent letters. We will yet again prove, through the language of numbers, that every verse carries with it an astounding numeric miracle that deserves pondering and reflection.

We will select different verses from across the Holy Qur'an in an attempt to show, by way of example, that God Almighty has deposited in each of His verses a number (or more!) that is a multiple of 7: a tangible indication that no human can replicate a verse, (even a word, as we will show!) similar to any in the Qur'an.

Indeed, one of the sheer wonders of this Book is that we find a miracle in each verse, and often in segments of verses, even in mere words, and that is what we will attempt to illustrate in the pages to follow.

"And We Will Assuredly Guard It...": A Pledge to Protect the Qur'an

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If we were to study every verse of the Holy Qur'an from a numerical point of view, we would find an amazing system based upon the number 7 and its multiples. As for now, we will analyse a great verse in which God Almighty pledges to protect the Holy Qur'an and forever preserve it from any alteration. As such, He has also deposited in every letter of this brilliant verse what proves that the Qur'an has never indeed been meddled with! This "pledge" verse, in the ordinary language of words at least, directly answers any sceptic who questions the authenticity of the Qur'an. But what about the language of numbers? Numerically speaking, what does this verse have in store for us?

God Almighty says:

<div dir="rtl">إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا ٱلذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُۥ لَحَٰفِظُونَ</div>

We have, without doubt, sent down the Message; and We will assuredly guard it (from corruption)

Al-Hijr, 15:9

We will now observe the astonishing coherence of this verse with the number 7, which represents the starting point of all our studies of the Qur'an's numeric miracle. Not only will we discover numerous instances of complete harmony with this number, but we will also come to appreciate that the entire numeric system found in this verse would completely shatter had one letter been added or omitted from this verse, or had any word been written even slightly differently.

For example, the word (لَحَافِظُونَ) which represents God's pledge to protect the Qur'an by saying "We will assuredly guard it", differs in writing between normal and Qur'anic Arabic. This difference is highlighted below:

Qur'anic Arabic	Normal Arabic
لَحَفِظُونَ (ل ح ف ظ و ن)	لَحَافِظُونَ (ل ح ا ف ظ و ن)

As we can see, the normal Arabic spelling of this word contains an extra "Alif" (أ) letter, and had this form of the word been adopted in the Qur'an, none of the arrangements we are about to observe would be multiples of 7. Also, we must note for those not familiar with the Arabic language that the letter (و), when not connected to any words, means "and" and counts as a distinct word all on its own despite being one letter long. For instance, the letter (و) in the word (لَحَافِظُونَ) above is only part of the word, and does not therefore mean "and". However, the other (و) in this verse is neither connected to the word that precedes it or follows it, and hence means "and":

$$إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَ إِنَّا لَهُ لَحَفِظُونَ$$

The first and last letter of the verse

The first word in this verse is (إِنَّا), meaning "We", and the last is (لحفظون), meaning "We will assuredly guard it". We will now write the full verse below, along with the letter count of the first and last words:

إِنَّا (إن ا)	نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَ إِنَّا لَهُ	لَحَفِظُونَ (ل ح ف ظ و ن)
6		3

The number representing the letter count of the first and last word of this verse is 63, our first multiple of 7.

63 = 9 x 7

The first letter

The first letter in the verse is "Alif" (أ) from the word (إِنَّا), and the last letter is "Nūn" (ن) from (لحفظون). We will see how the words containing those two letters accurately arrange

3

themselves in accordance with the number 7. Starting with the first letter, we follow a simple rule:

- Any word containing the letter "Alif" (أ) is assigned the number 1.

- Any word that does not contain this letter is assigned the number 0.

We now write the verse with a breakdown of the letters of each word, along with the number representing the existence (or absence) of the letter "Alif" (أ).

وَ (و)	الذِّكْرَ (ا ل ذ ك ر)	نَزَّلْنَا (ن ز ل ن ا)	نَحْنُ (ن ح ن)	إِنَّا (إ ن ا)
0	1	1	0	1

لَحَفِظُونَ (ل ح ف ظ و ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	إِنَّا (إ ن ا)
0	0	1

The number 00101101 is a multiple of 7.

101101 = 14443 x 7

The last letter

Just as we did with the first letter, we now look for the words containing the last letter of the verse, namely "Nūn" (ن). Once again, the number 1 is given to any words containing this letter and 0 to any that do not:

وَ (و)	الذِّكْرَ (ا ل ذ ك ر)	نَزَّلْنَا (ن ز ل ن ا)	نَحْنُ (ن ح ن)	إِنَّا (إ ن ا)
0	0	1	1	1

لَحَفِظُونَ (ل ح ف ظ و ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	إِنَّا (إ ن ا)
1	0	1

The number 10100111 is a multiple of 7.

10100111 = 1442873 x 7

And so we find that the first letter in the verse is spread out across its words in a way that creates a multiple of 7, and the same is true for the last letter; can this be coincidence? Let's carry on.

The letters of the verse

The total number of letters in this verse is 28, which is equivalent to the number of letters in the Arabic alphabet. This number, of course, is a multiple of 7.

28 = 4 x 7

What is interesting is the way in which these 28 letters are spread out across the verse. We now write the verse again along with the letter count of each word.

وَ (و)	الذِّكْرَ (ا ل ذ ك ر)	نَزَّلْنَا (ن ز ل ن ا)	نَحْنُ (ن ح ن)	إِنَّا (إ ن ا)
1	5	5	3	3

لَحَفِظُونَ (ل ح ف ظ و ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	إِنَّا (إ ن ا)
6	2	3

The number 62315533 is a multiple of 7.

62315533 = 8902219 x 7

So amazingly, here is a verse which speaks about protecting the Qur'an, whose number of letters is 28, which is not only equal to the letters governing the Arabic language but is also a multiple of 7. Moreover, the arrangement representing the letter count of each word in the verse is another multiple of 7. Can this still be coincidence? In any case, there is still some more to come.

Harmony with the years of Qur'anic revelation

Arranging the letter count of this verse, as we already saw, gave us the number 62315533. Looking further into this number, we will find that it is also a multiple of 23! In other words, this number is also connected to the number of years it took for the Qur'an to be revealed

62315533 = 2709371 x 23

To put this in perspective, the letter count of the verse which speaks about the protection of the Qur'an produced an arrangement consistent with the total number of years taken for this very Book to be sent down to humanity!

Harmony with the Qur'an's first verse

In this verse lies an incredible connection with the Qur'an's very first verse, the Basmala, or:

$$بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَـٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ$$

5

In the name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.

Al-Fatihah, 1:1

We will now witness a number of arrangements related to this verse and its words, and all this is based, of course, on the number 7.

The verse numbers

The Basmala is verse 1, and what we will call the "pledge verse" is verse 9 of its respective chapter:

Pledge verse	Basmala verse
9	1

The above arrangement gives 91, a multiple of 7.

91 = 13 x 7

The word count

The Basmala consists of 4 words and the pledge verse consists of 8:

Pledge verse	Basmala verse
8	4

84 is also a multiple of 7.

84 = 12 x 7

What if we now take into account each verse's respective chapter number?

Chapter and verse number

The Basmala is found in chapter 1 of the Qur'an, whereas the pledge verse is in chapter 15:

Pledge verse		Basmala verse	
Verse number	Chapter number	Verse number	Chapter number
9	15	1	1

91511 = 13073 x 7

Verse number with the chapters of the Qur'an

The total number of chapters in the Holy Qur'an is 114, and the pledge verse is verse 9 of Surat Al-Hijr (Chapter: Stoneland):

Pledge verse	Qur'an Chapters
Verse number	Total number
9	114

The number 9114 is a multiple of 7 twice:

$$9114 = 186 \times 7 \times 7$$

We understand that the above result may be met with some doubt and scepticism. And to remove any possibility of coincidence, we will arrange the verse number of this pledge verse with the total number of *verses* in the Qur'an. Coincidence, of course, discounts that the same consistency will repeat itself with the Qur'an's total verse count, let alone that we may arrive at a multiple of 7 twice!

Verse number with the verses of the Qur'an

The pledge verse, as we know, is verse 9 of Surat Al-Hijr, and in total, the number of verses in the Holy Qur'an is exactly 6236:

Pledge verse	Qur'an Verses
Verse number	Total number
9	6236

Not only is 96236 a multiple of 7, but just like the previous arrangement involving the Qur'an's chapter count, it is a multiple of 7 twice!!

$$96236 = 1964 \times 7 \times 7$$

The two arrangements we just witnessed above are but an indication that it is God Almighty alone who assigned this pledge verse the number 9 to show us that He has protected every chapter and verse of His Book, because quite fittingly, this verse number has maintained its brilliant consistency with both the total number of chapters *and* verses of the Holy Qur'an!

The final two quotients: still more multiples

A quotient is the result of dividing numbers. As such, the above two arrangements produced the final quotients of 186 and 1964. Incredibly, these two numbers are still

connected to the number 7. For one thing, arranging these two numbers side by side creates a multiple of 7:

1964186 = 280598 x 7

Moreover, calculating the digit sum of these quotients produces yet another multiple!

1 + 9 + 6 + 4 + 1 + 8 + 6 = 35

35 = 5 x 7

Reflecting on these results, what they actually tell us is that had the Qur'an's chapter count, verse count, or this verse's number differed ever so slightly, the entire system we just witnessed would collapse completely. This only proves, of course, that part of the divinity of the Qur'an lies also in its numbering; something that God has established and that simply cannot be changed.

The special letters

We already established that the Qur'an contains certain "special phrases" found at the beginning of 29 chapters. 14 letters comprise these special phrases:

<div dir="rtl">

ا   ل   م   ص   ر   ك   هـ   ي   ع   ط   س   ح   ق   ن

</div>

7 of these special letters are contained in the pledge verse, and for readers to easily extract these letters, the following is the verse itself:

<div dir="rtl">

إِنَّا (إ ن ا)   نَحْنُ (ن ح ن)   نَزَّلْنَا (ن ز ل ن ا)   الذِّكْرَ (ا ل ذ ك ر)   وَ (و)

إِنَّا (إ ن ا)   لَهُ (ل هـ)   لَحَافِظُونَ (ل ح ف ظ و ن)

</div>

The 7 special letters are:

<div dir="rtl">

ا   ل   ر   ك   هـ   ح   ن

</div>

Interestingly, these 7 letters are found across this verse in a manner consistent with the number 7!

The words containing special letters

We will now write the pledge verse and below each word a number according to the following basic rule:

8

- Words containing any of the 7 special letters found in the pledge verse will be assigned the number 1.

- Words containing no such letters will be assigned the number 0.

وَ (و)	الذِّكْرَ (ا ل ذ ك ر)	نَزَّلْنَا (ن ز ل ن ا)	نَحْنُ (ن ح ن)	إِنَّا (إن ا)
0	1	1	1	1

لَحَفِظُونَ (ل ح ف ظ و ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	إِنَّا (إن ا)
1	1	1

11101111 = 1585873 x 7

And to be even more confident of our result, if we further analyse this number, we find that it is also a multiple of 23[1]: the number of years of Qur'anic revelation!

11101111 = 482657 x 23

Accumulated numbers: magnificent arrangement

One of the truly fascinating features of the Qur'an's numeric miracle is the simple yet remarkable system of accumulated numbers found in many of its chapters and verses. We already witnessed this with Surat Al-Fatihah, Al-Ikhlas. Fortunately, we will continue to see more of this system in more verses, including this one. We now write the verse below, and under each word its letter count along with that of the previous word or words:

وَ (و)	الذِّكْرَ (ا ل ذ ك ر)	نَزَّلْنَا (ن ز ل ن ا)	نَحْنُ (ن ح ن)	إِنَّا (إن ا)
17	16	11	6	3

لَحَفِظُونَ (ل ح ف ظ و ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	إِنَّا (إن ا)
28	22	20

The resulting number, 28222017161163, arrangement has 3 amazing attributes:

1- It is a 14-digit number, or **2 x 7**.

2- The sum of its digits is:

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[1] Recall that the same result was found when we arranged the letter count of each word: both a multiple of 7 and 23.

$$2 + 8 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 0 + 1 + 7 + 1 + 6 + 1 + 1 + 6 + 3 = 42$$

$$42 = 6 \times 7$$

3- It is a multiple of 7!

$$28222017161163 = 4031716737309 \times 7$$

And now we move on to another prolific verse, which houses various miracles, including a scientific, linguistic and numeric miracle.

"We Extend the Vastness of Space"

Scientists today speak of the expansion of the universe, and the notion that our universe is expanding is now an established fact. This fact, however, was not discovered until the 20th century, thanks to the improvement of resources, knowledge and expertise in the field of astronomy, but also thanks to the advancement of computer-based technology and the use of something we may often take for granted: *the language of numbers*.

That being said, we find that the Holy Qur'an has gone one step further by eloquently stating this wonderful fact in no more than seven words:

وَٱلسَّمَآءَ بَنَيْنَٰهَا بِأَيْيدٍ وَإِنَّا لَمُوسِعُونَ

With power and skill did We construct the heaven. Verily, it is We Who extend the vastness of space.

Al-Zariyat, 51:47

In this verse is a scientific miracle, because it clearly speaks of the expansion of the universe through the use of the word (لموسعون) which is a confirmation that it is "We Who extend the vastness of space[2]". This fact was revealed in the Qur'an, of course, 14 centuries before modern science came to discover it. But now, we will look into a wonderful series of numeric arrangements connected to this verse.

The letters of each word

We now write the "universe" verse below, along with the letter count of each word:

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[2] The use of the plural "We", of course, is a glorification of God Almighty, and is not to be confused with more than one god.

بَنَيْنَهَا (ب ن ي ن هــ ا)	السَّمَاءَ (ا ل س م آ)	وَ (و)
6	5	1

لَمُوسِعُونَ (ل م و س ع و ن)	إِنَّا (إ ن ا)	وَ (و)	بِأَيْدٍ (ب أ ي ي د)
7	3	1	5

The number 7315651 is a multiple of 7 twice!

$$7315651 = 149299 \times 7 \times 7$$

Reversing this number still gives us a multiple of 7:

$$1565137 = 223591 \times 7$$

Amazingly, even if we combine both results above, that is, 223591 and 149299, and construct a single number, or 223591149299, this 12-digit number is another multiple of 7!

$$223591149299 = 31941592757 \times 7$$

Even when we change the order by which we combine these two numbers, and put 149299 before 223591, we still arrive at a multiple of 7.

$$149299223591 = 21328460513 \times 7$$

Not only that, but adding the numbers 223591 and 149299 creates yet another multiple of 7 *twice*!!

$$223591 + 149299 = 372890$$

$$372890 = 7610 \times 7 \times 7$$

Reversing the sum of 372890 gives the number 098273, which, incredibly, is another multiple of 7:

$$98273 = 14039 \times 7$$

The letters of the verse

The number of words in this verse is 7, and it consists of exactly 28 letters, a multiple of 7.

$$28 = 4 \times 7$$

The Holy Qur'an was uniquely written during the time of the Prophet (pbuh), approximately 1400 years ago. For instance, the word (السماء) did not contain the character (ء), known as

the "Hamza". If it did, this word would consist of 6 letters and not 5, which would destroy the numeric arrangements we just observed above.

Moreover, the word (بنيناها), which means "We built it (i.e. the heavens)", is written in the Qur'an without an extra "Alif" (أ) letter, like this: (بنينها). Had it conformed to the rules of normal Arabic by being written with that extra letter, the above arrangements would also shatter.

Also, we find the amazing case of the word (بأَيْد), which means "with power and skill". This word in normal Arabic consists of 4 letters, but in the Qur'an is found written with an extra 'silent' Yā (ي) letter, making it comprise of 5 letters. Once again, had it not been for this subtly yet critical difference, the numeric system contained in this verse would cease to exist.

These intricate details are great evidence of the sheer accuracy of the Qur'an's words, and that God Almighty deliberately placed each letter of this magnificent Book in its intended place, because such attention to detail is such that no person would care to achieve.

The special letters

To reiterate, the special letters in the Qur'an are:

<div dir="rtl">

ا   ل   م   ص   ر   ك   هــ   ي   ع   ط   س   ح   ق   ن

</div>

We write the verse again below in order to extract what special letters it contains:

بَنَيْنَاهَا (ب ن ي ن هـ ا)	السَّمَاءَ (ا ل س م آ)	وَ (و)
لَمُوسِعُونَ (ل م و س ع و ن)	إِنَّا (إ ن ا)	بِأَيْدٍ (ب أ ي ي د) وَ (و)

The special letters of this verse are therefore:

<div dir="rtl">

ا   ل   م   ي   ع   ن   هــ   س

</div>

Looking for these letters in each word of the verse, we construct the following arrangement:

بَنَيْنَهَا (ب ن ي ن هـ ا)	السَّمَاءَ (ا ل س م آ)	وَ (و)
5	5	0

لَمُوسِعُونَ (ل م و س ع و ن)	إِنَّا (إ ن ا)	وَ (و)	بِأَيْدٍ (ب أ ي ي د)
5	3	0	3

This number 5303550 is a multiple of 7 if read from either direction.

5303550 = 757650 x 7

553035 = 79005 x 7

The total number of special letters in the verse is also a multiple of 7.

5 + 3 + 3 + 5 + 5 = 21

21 = 3 x 7

Since the total number of letters in this verse is 28, the total number of ordinary, 'non-special' letters is 7, and we will now see how these 7 letters are perfectly arranged across this verse.

The non-special letters of the verse

We already counted the special letters of the verse. By default, the remaining letters are ordinary, non-special letters, and are spread out across this verse in the following manner:

بَنَيْنَهَا (ب ن ي ن هـ ا)	السَّمَاءَ (ا ل س م آ)	وَ (و)
1	0	1

لَمُوسِعُونَ (ل م و س ع و ن)	إِنَّا (إ ن ا)	وَ (و)	بِأَيْدٍ (ب أ ي ي د)
2	0	1	2

The number 2012101 is, just like the number produced from arranging the special letters, a multiple of 7 when read from *either* direction.

2012101 = 287443 x 7

1012102 = 144586 x 7

13

In other words, here is a verse consisting of 7 words, 4 x 7 letters, 3 x 7 special letters, 7 ordinary letters (all of these letters have produced multiples of 7!), and the verse itself speaks of the heavens, which, according to the Holy Qur'an, are 7!

<h3 style="text-align:center">The letters of "Ar-Rahmān" (الرحمن)</h3>

God Almighty's name "Ar-Rahman", meaning The Beneficent, has its letters spread out across this verse in a way consistent with the number 7. The letters of this name:

<div dir="rtl" style="text-align:center">ا   ل   ر   ح   م   ن</div>

بَنَيْنَٰهَا (ب ن ي ن هـ ا)	السَّمَاءَ (ا ل س م آ)	وَ (و)
3	4	0

لَمُوسِعُونَ (ل م و س ع و ن)	إِنَّا (إن ا)	وَ (و)	بِأَيْدٍ (ب أ ي ي د)
3	3	0	1

3301340 = 471620 x 7

The total number of "Ar-Rahman" letters is also a multiple of 7.

3 + 3 + 1 + 3 + 4 = 14

14 = 2 x 7

<h3 style="text-align:center">The letters of the Basmala</h3>

The letters of the first verse in the Qur'an, the Basmala, are also spread out in this verse in accordance with the number 7. The Basmala is:

<div dir="rtl" style="text-align:center">بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ</div>

Its letters are:

<div dir="rtl" style="text-align:center">ب   س   م   ا   ل   هـ   ر   ح   ن   ي</div>

Searching for these letters in the universe verse, the following arrangement arises:

بَنَيْنَهَا (ب ن ي ن هــ ا)	السَّمَاءَ (ا ل س م آ)	وَ (و)
6	5	0

بِأَيْدٍ (ب أ ي ي د)	وَ (و)	إِنَّا (إن ا)	لَمُوسِعُونَ (ل م و س ع و ن)
4	0	3	4

The number 4304650 is a multiple of 7 three times!!

4304650 = 12550 x 7 x 7 x 7

The connection with the Basmala

A great connection exists between the Basmala and the universe verse in terms of the chapter number, verse number and word count. The Basmala lies in Surat Al-Fatihah, which is chapter 1 of the Qur'an. It is verse 1 of the chapter, and is made up no more than 4 words. The verse which speaks of the universe's expansion is verse 47 of chapter 51, Surat Al-Zariyat (Chapter: The Winnowing Winds). It consists of 7 words. Writing these numbers below produces the following arrangement:

Universe expansion verse			Basmala verse		
Words	Verse	Chapter	Words	Verse	Chapter
7	47	51	4	1	1

The resulting number is 74751411, a multiple of 7 twice!

74751411 = 1525539 x 7 x 7

Reversing this number still gives a multiple of 7.

11415747 = 1630821 x 7

One thing that springs to mind with regards to the examples we have witness is the *creativity* of the Qur'an's numeric miracle; every verse carries its own unique numeric system, and its own unique set of arrangements.

And now, we may ask: what happens if we study only a *segment* of a verse, and not an entire one? Does the numeric miracle persevere? Let's take a look.

15

A Miracle in a Segment

Out of the 28 letters comprising the Arabic alphabet, God Almighty, with His infinite wisdom, has chosen three with which to name Himself, namely "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل), and "Hā'" (هـ). These letters, which construct the name "Allah" (الله), have been miraculously arranged across a plethora of verses in the Qur'an, as a hidden watermark confirmation to humanity that this Book is the word of God, and that every letter, as such, is His word. Indeed, the numeric miracle of the letters of the name of "Allah" (الله) is a masterpiece of a spectacle that portrays itself in today's age of technology: a witness to the truth of the Book of God.

Who is more truthful than God?

In addressing mankind, God Almighty states:

وَٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ وَعَمِلُواْ ٱلصَّٰلِحَٰتِ سَنُدْخِلُهُمْ جَنَّٰتٖ تَجْرِى مِن تَحْتِهَا ٱلْأَنْهَٰرُ خَٰلِدِينَ

فِيهَآ أَبَدٗاۖ وَعْدَ ٱللَّهِ حَقّٗاۚ وَمَنْ أَصْدَقُ مِنَ ٱللَّهِ قِيلٗا

But those who believe and do deeds of righteousness,- we shall soon admit them to gardens, with rivers flowing beneath,-to dwell therein for ever. God's promise is the truth, **and whose word can be truer than God's?**

Al-Nisa', 4:122

The final segment of this verse states:

وَمَنْ أَصْدَقُ مِنَ ٱللَّهِ قِيلٗا

and whose word can be truer than God's?

This question, posed by the Holy Qur'an to all of mankind, is a rhetoric one which asks: Could there be a creation of God that is actually more truthful than the very Creator of the heavens and the earth?

But does God Almighty, the Creator of the seven heavens, need to ask such a question? Is He in fact in need of anyone to believe him? He needs none of this of course, but poses this question out of mercy for mankind, in order for them to believe and have faith. Nevertheless, however, we are optimistic and say this: if the language of words is not

convincing enough – which is the case with countless numbers of people – then the unequivocal language of numbers simply cannot be denied.

And now, we embark on a journey with the passage {and whose word can be truer than God's?}, and witness the brilliant numeric system behind these eloquently chosen words, in hopes of being ever more confident that God Almighty is indeed their One and only author.

The letter count

We write the "truth passage" below, along with the letter count of each word:

قِيلاً (ق ي ل	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هــ)	مِنَ (م ن)	أَصْدَقُ (أ ص د ق أ)	مَنْ (م ن)	وَ (و)
4	4	2	4	2	1

The number 442421 is a multiple of 7 *twice*.

$$442421 = 9029 \times 7 \times 7$$

A breathtaking connection with the letters of "Allah"

We already established that the letters of the name "Allah" (الله) are:

<div align="center">

ا   ل   هــ

</div>

We now look for these letters in each word of the segment below, and see what this produces:

قِيلاً (ق ي ل	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هــ)	مِنَ (م ن)	أَصْدَقُ (أ ص د ق أ)	مَنْ (م ن)	وَ (و)
2	4	0	1	0	0

The number 240100 produces an absolutely brilliant set of multiples:

$$240100 = 34300 \times 7$$

$$34300 = 4900 \times 7$$

$$4900 = 700 \times 7$$

$$700 = 100 \times 7$$

17

So astoundingly, here is a passage talking about God, the number representing the letters of His name across it is a multiple of seven 4 times, and 4 is also the number of letters of God's very name! Not only that, but is not the final result which leaves us with the number 100, almost a definite confirmation that this Holy Qur'an is the word of God, 100%?

The magnificent quotients

The number obtained as a result of diving numbers is called the quotient. We just witnessed that the number representing the arrangement of the letter count of the truth passage is 442421, a multiple of 7 twice. Also, we saw that the number representing the letters of "Allah" in the same passage is 240100, a multiple of 7 four times.

And now, we rewrite the above results and observe the following outcomes relating to the quotients:

- The arrangement of the letter count of the passage produced:

442421 = 9029 x 7 x 7

- The arrangement of the "Allah" letters in the passage produced:

240100 = 100 x 7 x 7 x 7 x 7

What is truly amazing is that if we take the two quotients – 100 and 9029 – and combine them into a single number, the result is a 7-digit multiple of 7:

1009029 = 144147 x 7

That's not the only amazing fact about the above result. Taking the sum of the digits of the number 1009029, we still arrive at a multiple of 7:

1 + 9 + 2 + 9 = 21

21 = 3 x 7

Yet another multiple of 7 exists. The quotient of dividing 1009029 by 7 is 144147, shown above. Astoundingly, the sum of this quotient's digits is not only a multiple of 7, but it is the same multiple of 7 as the number 1009029.

1 + 4 + 4 + 1 + 4 + 7 = 21

21 = 3 x 7

In other words, the digit sum of the number 1009029 is 21, the same digit sum as that of the result of dividing it by 7 this number by 7, namely 144147!

The repetition of the letters of "Allah"

As mentioned earlier, the letters of the name "Allah" are:

<div dir="rtl" align="center">

ا   ل   هـ

</div>

We will now look for the repetition of these letters in the passage.

<div dir="rtl">

وَ (و)   مَنْ (م ن)   أَصْدَقُ (أ ص د ق)   مِنَ (م ن)   اللّهِ (ا ل ل هـ)   قِيلاً (ق ي ل اً)

</div>

- The number of "Alif" (أ) letters in the passage is 3.

- The number of "Lām" (ل) letters in the passage is 3.

- The number of "Hā'" (هـ) letters in the passage 1.

Arranging these numbers gives us:

"Hā'" (هـ)	"Lām" (ل)	"Alif" (أ)
1	3	3

The number 133 is a multiple of 7.

$$133 = 19 \times 7$$

Also, the total number of "Allah" letters in the verse is:

$$1 + 3 + 3 = 7$$

And so we find that in this passage which states "and whose word can be truer than God's?", the number of "Allah" letters is 7, and these letters spread out across the passage in a way that produces a multiple of 7. Having said this, we ask: If God Almighty organised the letters of His name in a manner consistent with the number 7, could He have organised the *exact position* of His name in this passage with the same consistency? Let's take a closer look at the location of Allah's name within the words of this passage.

The special location of "Allah" in the passage of truth

The name "Allah" enjoys a special place in this passage; one that is perfectly coherent with the number 7 in many ways, be it in terms of word count, letter count or the number of "Allah" letters found before and after His name.

19

Firstly, we count the number of words before and after the name "Allah" in the passage. This passage contains five words besides the word "Allah"; 4 of these come before His name and one comes after:

وَ (و) مَنْ (م ن) أَصْدَقُ (أ ص د ق) مِنَ (م ن) اللّهِ (ا ل ل هــ) قِيلاً (ق ي ل اً)	
1	4

This simple arrangement produces 14, a multiple of 7.

14 = 2 x 7

We now consider the passage in more detail and perform the same exercise with the letter count of the words found before and after Allah's name:

وَ (و) مَنْ (م ن) أَصْدَقُ (أ ص د ق) مِنَ (م ن) اللّهِ (ا ل ل هــ) قِيلاً (ق ي ل اً)	
4	9

The number 49 is another multiple of 7.

49 = 7 x 7

But what about the three letters making up Allah's name, that is, "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل), and "Hā'" (هـ)? Looking for these letters in the words before and after "Allah", we find the following:

(و) مَنْ (م ن) أَصْدَقُ (أ ص د ق) مِنَ (م ن) اللّهِ (ا ل ل هــ) قِيلاً (ق ي ل اً)	
2	1

Amazingly, even the letters of Allah's name produce a multiple of 7.

21 = 3 x 7

Accumulated numbers

The beautiful system of accumulated numbers emanates once again in this passage. We now construct an arrangement formed by counting the letters of each word, but in accumulation.

قِيلاً (ق ي ل)	اللّهِ (ا ل ل هــ)	مِنَ (م ن)	أَصْدَقُ (أ ص د ق) أَ	مَنْ (م ن)	وَ (و)
17	13	9	7	3	1

17139731 = 2448533 x 7

The accumulated numbers of "Allah" letters

We now perform the same exercise of counting numbers in accumulation, but this time, we only count the three letters making up Allah's name, namely "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل), and "Hā'" (هــ):

قِيلاً (ق ي ل)	اللّهِ (ا ل ل هــ)	مِنَ (م ن)	أَصْدَقُ (أ ص د ق) أَ	مَنْ (م ن)	وَ (و)
7	5	1	1	0	0

751100 = 107300 x 7

Therefore, no matter how much we change the manner by which we count and arrange numbers, somehow, the consistency of the numeric system of this brilliant passage is preserved; a unique witness to the Oneness of God Almighty. Anyone reflecting upon such results must, however, wonder: Can any human being so eloquently speak of himself in one simple sentence, injecting precisely seven letters of his name in that sentence, making the repetition of those letters a multiple of 7 and arranging them across the sentence to create a multiple of 7 x 7 x 7 x 7? Also, he would have to arrange the number of words before and after his name to produce a multiple of 7, the *letters* before and after his name to produce a multiple of 7 x 7, and the letters of *his* name before and after his name to produce a multiple of 7! But sincerely speaking: is this humanly possible? This passage alone is a profound example of how God Almighty perfected the organisation, not only of the Qur'an's words but even its *letters*, preventing any human being from producing the likes of this miraculous Book.

They Could Not Produce the Like Thereof

Having mentioned producing the likes of the Qur'an, God Almighty states:

قُل لَّبِنِ ٱجْتَمَعَتِ ٱلْإِنسُ وَٱلْجِنُّ عَلَىٰ أَن يَأْتُوا۟ بِمِثْلِ هَـٰذَا ٱلْقُرْءَانِ لَا يَأْتُونَ بِمِثْلِهِۦ وَلَوْ كَانَ بَعْضُهُمْ لِبَعْضٍ ظَهِيرًا

Say: "If the whole of mankind and Jinns were to gather together to produce the like of this Qur'an, they could not produce the like thereof, even if they backed up each other with help and support.

Al-Isra', 17:88

To start off the series of brilliant numeric arrangements pertaining to this verse, we write the verse again below along with a breakdown of every word's letters, and count the letters of each word:

قُل (ق ل)	لَّئِنِ (ل إ ن)	اجْتَمَعَتِ (ا ج ت م ع ت)	الإِنسُ (ا ل إ ن س)	وَ (و)	
1	5	6	3	2	
الْجِنُّ (ا ل ج ن)	عَلَىٰ (ع ل ى)	أَن (أ ن)	يَأْتُوا۟ (ي أ ت و ا)	بِمِثْلِ (ب م ث ل)	
4	5	2	3	4	
هَـٰذَا (هـــــــذ ا)	الْقُرْآن (ا ل ق ر آ ن)	لاَ (ل ا)	يَأْتُونَ (ي أ ت و ن)		
5	2	6	3		
بِمِثْلِهِ (ب م ث ل هـــــ)	وَ (ل و)	لَوْ (ل و)	كَانَ (ك ا ن)		
3	2	1	5		
بَعْضُهُمْ (ب ع ض هـــــــم)	لِبَعْضٍ (ل ب ع ض)	ظَهِيراً (ظ هـــــــي ر اً)			
5	4	5			

The resulting 21-digit number 545321552634523415632 is a indeed a multiple of 7.

545321552634523415632 = 77903078947789059376 x 7

The three segments of the "challenge verse"

That is not all with respect to this challenge verse, because it consists of three parts:

1. Say: "If the whole of mankind and Jinns were to gather together

<div dir="rtl">

قُل لَّئِنِ ٱجْتَمَعَتِ ٱلْإِنسُ وَٱلْجِنُّ

</div>

2. to produce the like of this Qur'an they could not produce the like thereof,

<div dir="rtl">

أَن يَأْتُوا۟ بِمِثْلِ هَـٰذَا ٱلْقُرْءَانِ لَا يَأْتُونَ بِمِثْلِهِۦ

</div>

3. even if they backed up each other with help and support.

<div dir="rtl">

وَلَوْ كَانَ بَعْضُهُمْ لِبَعْضٍ ظَهِيرًا

</div>

We will now separate the verse into its three designated parts, and observe the letter count in the words of each part.

First part

The letter count of each word in the first part is as follows:

<div dir="rtl">

اجْتَمَعَتِ (ا ج ت م ع ت)	لَّئِنِ (ل إ ن)	قُل (ق ل)
6	3	2

الْجِنُّ (ا ل ج ن)	وَ (و)	الإِنسُ (ا ل إ ن س)
5	1	4

</div>

415632 = 59376 x 7

Second part

<div dir="rtl">

يَأْتُوا۟ (ي أ ت و ا)	أَن (أ ن)	عَلَى (ع ل ى)
5	2	3

الْقُرْآنِ (ا ل ق ر آ ن)	هَـٰذَا (هـــــــ ذ ا)	بِمِثْلِ (ب م ث ل)
6	3	4

بِمِثْلِهِ (ب م ث ل هـــــــ)	يَأْتُونَ (ي أ ت و ن)	لَا (ل ا)
5	5	2

</div>

23

552634523 = 78947789 x 7

Third part

كَانَ (ك ا ن)	لَوْ (ل و)	وَ (و)
3	2	1

ظَهِيراً (ظ هـ ــــــــــ ي ر اً)	لِبَعْضٍ (ل ب ع ض)	بَعْضُهُمْ (ب ع ض هـ ـــــــــ م)
5	4	5

The number 545321 is a multiple of 7 twice.

545321 = 11129 x 7 x 7

A Miracle in a Single Word!

We will now pose a question that some may find awkward: Can mankind produce even a *word* like any of the words of the Qur'an? We are going to let the language of numbers answer that question and do the talking for itself, as we explore an important word. In Islam, this word relates to the first of the stages involving the arrival of the Day of Judgment: the blowing of the trumpet and gathering the people of mankind. The specific word we will be looking at is (نُفِخَ), which means "will be blown (i.e. the trumpet)".

God Almighty has placed this word (and many other words!) across different locations in the Holy Qur'an in an absolutely miraculous manner that is perfectly harmonious with the number 7.

In various instances in the Qur'an, God has spoken of events that are to occur in the future, and has also deposited numeric arrangements to prove the truth behind such claims. The word (نُفِخَ) has been repeated seven times in the Qur'an, and the subject has been the blowing of the trumpet on every occasion. A small note must be made with regards to this word. Indeed, the word (نُفِخَ) is cited 7 times, however, this is not to be confused with the word (نَفَخَ), which is mentioned only once in the Qur'an. Although it looks almost exactly the same as (نُفِخَ), the word (نَفَخَ) has a different symbol on top of the first letter (something we do not need to worry about), and the context of this word is different in the Qur'an, as it does not speak of the blowing of the trumpet.

We now list the seven verses which cite the word (نُفِخَ), in their order of appearance in the Qur'an.

24

1. Al-Kahf, 18:99

وَتَرَكْنَا بَعْضَهُمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ يَمُوجُ فِي بَعْضٍ ۖ وَنُفِخَ فِي ٱلصُّورِ فَجَمَعْنَٰهُمْ جَمْعًا

On that day We shall leave them to surge like waves on one another: the trumpet will be blown, and We shall collect them all together.

2. Al-Mu'minun, 23:101

فَإِذَا نُفِخَ فِي ٱلصُّورِ فَلَآ أَنسَابَ بَيْنَهُمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ وَلَا يَتَسَآءَلُونَ

Then when the Trumpet is blown, there will be no more relationships between them that Day, nor will one ask after another!

3. Yaasin, 36:51

وَنُفِخَ فِي ٱلصُّورِ فَإِذَا هُم مِّنَ ٱلْأَجْدَاثِ إِلَىٰ رَبِّهِمْ يَنسِلُونَ

The trumpet shall be sounded, when behold! from the sepulchres (men) will rush forth to their Lord!

4. Al-Zumar, 39:68

وَنُفِخَ فِي ٱلصُّورِ فَصَعِقَ مَن فِي ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَمَن فِي ٱلْأَرْضِ إِلَّا مَن شَآءَ ٱللَّهُ ۖ ثُمَّ نُفِخَ فِيهِ أُخْرَىٰ فَإِذَا هُمْ قِيَامٌ يَنظُرُونَ

The Trumpet will (just) be sounded, when all that are in the heavens and on earth will swoon, except such as it will please God (to exempt). Then will a second one be sounded, when, behold, they will be standing and looking on!

5. Al-Zumar, 39:68

وَنُفِخَ فِي ٱلصُّورِ فَصَعِقَ مَن فِي ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَمَن فِي ٱلْأَرْضِ إِلَّا مَن شَآءَ ٱللَّهُ ۖ ثُمَّ نُفِخَ فِيهِ أُخْرَىٰ فَإِذَا هُمْ قِيَامٌ يَنظُرُونَ

The Trumpet will (just) be sounded, when all that are in the heavens and on earth will swoon, except such as it will please God (to exempt). Then will a second one be sounded, when, behold, they will be standing and looking on!

6. Qaaf, 50:20

<div dir="rtl">

وَنُفِخَ فِى ٱلصُّورِ ۚ ذَٰلِكَ يَوْمُ ٱلْوَعِيدِ

</div>

And the Trumpet shall be blown: that will be the Day whereof Warning (had been given).

7. Al-Haaqqah, 69:13

<div dir="rtl">

فَإِذَا نُفِخَ فِى ٱلصُّورِ نَفْخَةٌ وَٰحِدَةٌ

</div>

Then, when one blast is sounded on the Trumpet,

The chapter numbers

This word has been repeated seven times in total, in six different chapters. We will now write the chapter numbers of the respective chapters which contain this word.

Al-Haaqqah	Qaaf	Al-Zumar	Yaasin	Al-Mu'minun	Al-Kahf
69	50	39	36	23	18

Arranging the chapters in which the word (نُفِخَ) is found forms the number 695039362318, a multiple of 7.

695039362318 = 99291337474 x 7

The quotient is also a multiple of 7:

99291337474 = 14184476782 x 7

The above quotient is another multiple of 7.

14184476782 = 2026353826 x 7

The resulting quotient is also a multiple of 7.

2026353826 = 289479118 x 7

In other words, the original number 695039362318 is a multiple of 7 four times!!

695039362318 = 289479118 x 7 x 7 x 7 x 7

26

Could such a magnificent result have been simple coincidence? The fact is that there still is more to come with respect to this intriguing word.

Firstly, the final quotient we arrived at is 289479118. The digit sum of this number is a multiple of 7, and not just any multiple:

$$2 + 8 + 9 + 4 + 7 + 9 + 1 + 1 + 8 = 49$$

$$49 = 7 \times 7$$

The final quotient

As is well known in Islam, the blowing of the trumpet occurs twice, and the outcome of the first sounding of the trumpet is the exact opposite of that of the second sounding. That is, the first time the trumpet is blown, all of God's creations die; the second time, they are brought back to life once more. Since these events are opposites, and since the first sounding is a *reversal* of the second, we tried *reversing* the final quotient found from the above arrangement, namely 289479118. This gave 811974982, and after examining this number, the result was simply astounding:

 The number 811974982 is a multiple of 7.

$$811974982 = 115996426 \times 7$$

The quotient of this number is also a multiple of 7.

$$115996426 = 16570918 \times 7$$

The resulting quotient is also a multiple of 7.

$$16570918 = 2367274 \times 7$$

Finally, the above quotient is yet another multiple of 7.

$$2367274 = 338182 \times 7$$

In other words, the number 811974982 is a multiple of 7 four times!

$$811974982 = 338182 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7$$

What we are witnessing here is absolutely amazing, because arranging the chapters in which the word (نُفْخَ) gave 695039362318, a multiple of 7 four times, giving a final quotient of 289479118, which, when reversed, is also a multiple of 7 four times!! And all this, of course, is consistent with the interpretation of the word which we are dealing with!

And now we simply must ask: Could the first four multiples of 7 have been the product of sheer chance? And if so, how can the next four multiples of 7 possibly be mere coincidence?

The digit sums of the quotients

We will now take the last four quotients we found above and find their digit sums:

First quotient: **115996426**. Digit sum = 1+1+5+9+9+6+4+2+6 = 43

Second quotient: **16570918**. Digit sum = 1+6+5+7+0+9+1+8 = 37

Third quotient: **2367274**. Digit sum = 2+3+6+7+2+7+4 = 31

Fourth quotient: **338182**. Digit sum = 3+3+8+1+8+2 = 25

Arranging these sums together gives us the number 25313743, and incredibly, this number is yet again a multiple of 7 four consecutive times!!

$$25313743 = 10543 \text{ x } 7 \text{ x } 7 \text{ x } 7 \text{ x } 7$$

The brilliant system of numeric harmony we just witnessed only dealt with a single word, yet nevertheless served as proof of an All-Wise and All-Knowing Creator. And if we were to explore more words from the Holy Qur'an, we are simply bound to be continuously amazed.

The verse numbers

Having already seen that the chapters in which (نُفِخَ) is mentioned produce a multiple of 7 four times, we wondered what we would find if we arranged the verse numbers, in their order of appearance, of course. We now write the chapter names along with their relevant verse numbers:

Al-Haaqqah	Qaaf	Al-Zumar	Yaasin	Al-Mu'minun	Al-Kahf
13	20	68	51	101	99

The resulting number, 1320685110199, is a multiple of 7 *twice*!

$$1320685110199 = 26952757351 \text{ x } 7 \text{ x } 7$$

And now we ask: Can any person write a book, and organise the repetition of its words with that kind of precision? Let us take a look at what the probability of achieving such a feat looks like in mathematical terms.

The probability of coincidence

Let us summarise the arrangements derived from the word (نُفَخَ) below:

- Verse numbers:

1320685110199 = 26952757351 x 7 x 7

- Chapter numbers:

695039362318 = 289479118 x 7 x 7 x 7 x 7

- Digit sum of the final quotient from the "chapter numbers" arrangement:

2 + 8 + 9 + 4 + 7 + 9 + 1 + 1 + 8 = 49 = 7 x 7

- Reversing the final quotient from the "chapter numbers" arrangement:

811974982 = 338182 x 7 x 7 x 7 x 7

- Arranging the digit sums of the four quotients obtained by reversing the final quotient from the "chapter numbers" arrangement:

25313743 = 10543 x 7 x 7 x 7 x 7

To further clarify, a word cited 7 times in the Qur'an managed to produce no less than 16 multiples of 7. Mathematically speaking, the probability of coming up with such a result would have to be 1 divided by 7 sixteen times, or 7 to the 16th power:

$$7^{16} = 33232930569601$$

$$1/33232930569601 = 0.0000000000000300906$$

In other words, the probability of these arrangements being down to luck is nowhere near being even close to 0.1%. Any sound mind cannot therefore accept that these results came about by coincidence.

Crucially, we must remember that this word has been mentioned in various chapters that have been revealed in different places, at different times, and across many long years throughout the 23 years during which the Prophet (pbuh) received Qur'anic revelation.   We must also not forget that this word has appeared in verses that have all spoken about the Day of Judgment, and the numeric patterns derived from this word almost *described* the actual event it pertains to!

Therefore, we can confidently conclude that if we were to explore the treasure of words in this Holy Qur'an, we would encounter a never-ending array of miracles, confirming that this

Book is absolutely filled with secrets simply waiting to be discovered. Indeed, what we have experienced so far can only be a spec in a vast ocean of miracles and mystery.

Summary

To briefly summarise the results of this part, we say this:

When God spoke about the expansion of the universe, not only did modern science prove this fact many years later, but so did the language of numbers later on.

When He spoke about preserving the Holy Qur'an and protecting it from human plagiarism, history proved this fact true. For despite the various attempts aimed at editing and altering the Qur'an, it stood the test of time and remained a beacon for humanity, and today, the language of numbers again proved that the Qur'an has arrived safely to all of mankind, unedited and error-free, from the Creator of the heavens and the earth.

We have also proven using the language of numbers that no man can ever produce even a segment of a verse like any in the Qur'an. Not only that, but we also showed the impossibility of producing so much as a single word!

Indeed, the examples illustrated in this part are substantial proof for anyone finding himself sceptical about the Qur'an, that this is a Book that simply cannot be duplicated, but what is most admiring is that the Book itself declares its utter confidence in this fact:

Do they not consider the Qur'an (with care)? Had it been from other Than God, they would surely have found therein Much discrepancy.

Al-Nisa', 4:82

By: Abduldaem Al-Kaheel

www.kaheel7.com/eng

Translated by: Mohammed R. Al Salah

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