Numeric Miracle In SURAT AL-IKHLAS

(CHAPTER: SINCERITY): A CHAPTER EQUALLING ONE THIRD OF THE QUR'AN

After witnessing something of the numeric secrets of Al-Fatihah, the Qur'an's greatest chapter, we arrive at a chapter which equals a third of the Qur'an in reward. In this small chapter is a statement of God Almighty's supremacy and uniqueness.

We embark on a journey which involves God's Beautiful Names and how they are reflected in this chapter, and admire how every letter in this wonderful chapter is crafted with such careful precision so as to produce a miracle not in meaning or language alone, but a numeric miracle that is founded on the number 7, bearing witness to the Greatness of its Creator.

A Third of the Qur'an

The Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was sitting with his companions one day when he asked them whether anyone of them was capable of reading a third of the Qur'an in one night. When they had no answer, the Prophet told them of a chapter which equalled a third of the Qur'an, namely "He is Allah, the One" (i.e. Surat Al-Ikhlas). Indeed, the Prophet once explained: "By Him in Whose Hand my life is, it is equal to one-third of the Quran."[1]

And we ask: what are the secrets of this splendid chapter? And can the language of numbers reveal a new miracle that can prove its miraculous nature? We begin our journey with Surat Al-Ikhlas, and discover a series of arrangements that are all in coherence with the number 7. Below is this chapter in its entirety:

﴿ قُلْ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۝ وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝ ﴾

{ Say: He is God, the One and Only; (1) God, the Eternal, Absolute; (2) He begetteth not, nor is He begotten; (3) And there is none like unto Him. (4) }

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[1] Sahih Bukhari, Volume 9, Book 93, Number 471

Al-Ikhlas, 113

The number of words in each verse

Every one of Al-Ikhlas's four verses contains a specific number of words:

- The first verse, (قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ), consists of 4 words.

- The second verse, (اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ), consists of 2 words.

- The third verse, (لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ), consists of 5 words.

- The fourth and final verse, (وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ), consists of 6 words.

Combining these numbers produces the following arrangement:

وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ	لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ	ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ	قُلْ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
6	5	2	4

The number 6524, if read in either direction, is a multiple of 7:

6524 = 932 x 7

4256 = 608 x 7

Also, the sum of both results produces a multiple of 7:

932 + 608 = 1540

1540 = 220 x 7

The letters of God's name, "Allah" (الله)

In Surat Al-Ikhlas, we find a profound arrangement of the letters of God Almighty's name, "Allah" (الله), in each verse. These letters are:

<div align="center">

ا   ل   هـ

</div>

We now write each verse (with a breakdown of its letters), along with the number of "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل), and "Hā'" (هـ) letters it contains:

2

١. قُلْ   هُوَ   اللَّهُ   أَحَدٌ (ق ل هـ و ا ل ل هـ أ ح د): 7

٢. اللَّهُ   الصَّمَد (ا ل ل هـ ا ل ص م د): 6

٣. لَمْ   يَلِدْ   وَ   لَمْ   يُولَد (ل م ي ل د و ل م ي و ل د): 4

٤. وَ   لَمْ   يَكُنْ   لَهُ   كُفُوًا   أَحَدٌ (و ل م ي ك ن ل هـ ك ف و ا أ ح د): 5

The resulting arrangement is therefore:

قُلْ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ	ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ	لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ	وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ
5	4	6	7

5467 is a multiple of 7:

5467 = 781 x 7

Words containing the letters of God's name, "Allah" (الله)

Of the 17 words of Surat Al-Ikhlas, 14 contain at least one of the three letters making up Allah's name in Arabic, while the remaining three[2] contain no such letters. 14, of course, is a multiple of 7 (14 = 2 x 7), and these 14 words are:

قُلْ   هُوَ   اللَّهُ   أَحَدٌ   اللَّهُ   الصَّمَد   لَمْ   يَلِدْ   لَمْ   يُولَد   لَمْ

لَهُ   كُفُوًا   أَحَدٌ

We now write Al-Ikhlas once more, along with the number of words containing any of "Allah's" letters ["Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل), and Hā'" (هـ)] in each verse:

قُلْ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ	ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ	لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ	وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ
4	4	2	4

The number 4424 is another multiple of 7:

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[2] These are (يكن), (و) and (و). Note that (و) means "and" is a word in its own right despite being one letter long.

4424 = 632 x 7

Having said that, what is also interesting is that if we only count the words that do *not* contain any of the letters of Allah's name in each verse, we find:

قُلْ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ	ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ	لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ	وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ
2	1	0	0

And 2100 is also a multiple of 7:

2100 = 300 x 7

The arrangement of the letter "Dāl" (د)

An interesting point about Al-Ikhlas is that all of its verses end with the same letter, namely "Dāl" (د). There is some numeric significance to this peculiar fact, because if we count how many times this letter is repeated in each verse, we find the following:

قُلْ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ	ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ	لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ	وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ
1	2	1	1

The number representing the repetition of the letter "Dal" in each verse of Al-Fatihah is 1211, a multiple of 7:

1211 = 173 x 7

A Witness to God's Oneness

The third verse of Surat Al-Ikhlas states:

﴿ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۞ ﴾

{ He begetteth not, nor is He begotten; (3) }

Al-Ikhlas, 113:3

The first letter of the verse

4

The above verse begins with the letter "Lām" (ل), and as such, we will rewrite the verse and look for how many times this letter is repeated in each of its words:

يُولَد (ي و ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)	وَ (و)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)
1	1	0	1	1

The number 11011 is a multiple of 7:

11011 = 1573 x 7

The last letter of the verse

We now apply the same logic to the letters Dāl" (د), the last letter of this verse:

يُولَد (ي و ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)	وَ (و)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)
1	0	0	1	0

10010 is a multiple of 7:

10010 = 1430 x 7

Amazingly, the sum of the two above results is another multiple of 7!

1573 + 1430 = 3003

3003 = 429 x 7

The special phrase ﴾الٓمٓ﴿ in this verse

Having dealt with the Qur'an's special phrases, most notably ﴾الٓمٓ﴿, in previous parts, we

now look for the occurrence of this phrase's letters, namely "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل) and "Mīm" (م), in the words of this third verse of Al-Ikhlas:

يُولَد (ي و ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)	وَ (و)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)
1	2	0	1	2

Indeed, the number 12012 is a multiple of 7:

12012 = 1716 x 7

Also with regard to the special phrases, we established that in total, 14 letters make up the various phrases, and these are:

<div dir="rtl" align="center">ا ل م ص ر ك هـ ي ع ط س ح ق ن</div>

Looking for the repetition of these 14 letters in each word of the above verse, we find:

يُولَد (ي و ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)	وَ (و)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)
2	2	0	2	2

22022 is also a multiple of 7.

22022 = 3146 x 7

The letters of God's name "Al-Ahad" (الأحد)

In this wonderful verse, many of God's 99 names (known as the Most Beautiful Names of Allah) are reflected in a manner consistent with the number 7. One of His names is "Al-Ahad" (الأحد), which means The One or The Unique; in other words, the One with no partner. The letters of this name are:

<div dir="rtl" align="center">ا ل ح د</div>

Using the same method, we now look for these letters in the words of the verse:

يُولَد (ي و ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)	وَ (و)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)
2	1	0	2	1

21021 is a multiple of 7 twice:

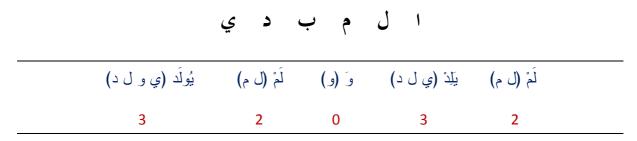**21021 = 429 x 7 x 7**

Even if we look for the letters of "Ahad" (أحد) which means One, the consistency is maintained. The letters of this word are:

<div dir="rtl" align="center">ا ح د</div>

لَمْ (ل م)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
1	0	0	1	0

10010 = 1430 x 7

In summary, the name "Al-Ahad" (الأحد) produced a multiple of 7 twice, and the final result was 429. As for "Ahad" (أحد), the final results was 1430. Interestingly, if we arranged these two results side by side, we arrive at another multiple of 7!

1430429 = 204347 x 7

The letters of God's name "Al-Mubdi'" (المبدئ)

"Al-Mubdi'" is another one of God's names, and means The Originator or The Producer. Its letters are:

<div dir="rtl">

ا   ل   م   ب   د   ي

</div>

لَمْ (ل م)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
3	2	0	3	2

The number 32032 is a multiple of 7:

32032 = 4576 x 7

The letters of God's name "Al-Qadeer'" (القدير)

The letters of "Al-Qadeer" The All-Powerful are:

<div dir="rtl">

ا   ل   ق   د   ي   ر

</div>

لَمْ (ل م)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
3	1	0	3	1

The number 30131 is a multiple of 7:

31031 = 4433 x 7
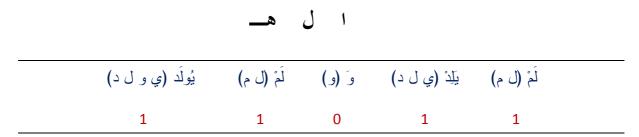
Similarly, multiples of 7 can be found using many other names, some of which are "Al-Malik" (الملك), meaning The King, "As-Samad" (الصمد), meaning The Eternal; Absolute, "Al-Hakīm" (الحكيم), meaning The Wise, and quite fittingly, "Al-Muhsi" (المحصي), meaning The Accounter or The Numberer of All.

Numbers and their opposites

Having just observed some of the names of God whose letters are repeated across the words of Al-Ikhlas's third verse in a manner that creates a multiple of 7, another interesting fact arises. That is, many of God's names contain letters which actually form a multiple of 7 if read from *either* direction. These include:

1. The name "Allah" (الله), the letters of which are:

<p align="center" dir="rtl">ا   ل   هــ</p>

لَمْ (ل م)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
1	1	0	1	1

The number 11011 is read the same from both directions, and is a multiple of 7:

11011 = 1573 x 7

2. The name "Ar-Rahman" (الرحمن), the letters of which are:

<p align="center" dir="rtl">ا   ل   ر   ح   م   ن</p>

لَمْ (ل م)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
1	2	0	1	2

12012 = 1716 x 7

Its opposite is 21021, also a multiple of 7:

21021 = 3003 x 7

3. The name "Ar-Raheem" (الرحيم), the letters of which are:

<div dir="rtl">م ي ح ر ل ا</div>

يُولَد (ي و ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)	وَ (و)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)
2	2	0	2	2

22022 = 3146 x 7

4. The name "Al-Qadeer" (القدير), the letters of which are:

<div dir="rtl">ر ي د ق ل ا</div>

يُولَد (ي و ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)	وَ (و)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)
3	1	0	3	1

31031 = 4433 x 7

13013 = 1859 x 7

5. The name "Al-Mubdi'" (المبدئ), the letters of which are:

<div dir="rtl">ي د ب م ل ا</div>

يُولَد (ي و ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)	وَ (و)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)
٣	٢	0	٣	2

32032 = 4576 x 7

23023 = 3289 x 7

<div align="center" style="color:#c00000; font-weight:bold;">The significant numbers of this verse</div>

The verse we are dealing with from Surat Al-Ikhlas is verse 3 of the chapter, and consists of 5 words and exactly 12 letters. Combining these numbers produces the following arrangement:

<div dir="rtl" align="center">﴿ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۝ ﴾</div>

9

Letter count	Word count	Verse number
12	5	3

The number 1253 is a multiple of 7:

1253 = 179 x 7

The location of this verse in the Holy Qur'an is also significant. It lies in chapter 112 of the Qur'an. Combing this to our previous arrangement produces the following:

﴿ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۞ ﴾

Letter count	Word count	Verse number	Chapter number
12	5	3	112

Adding the chapter number to the combination produces 1253112; still a multiple of 7:

1253112 = 179016 x 7
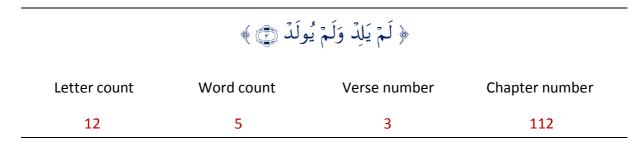
This consistency is maintained if we consider the alphabetic letters making up this verse rather than the total number of letters. That is, the letters making up this verse are:

ل   م   ي   د   و
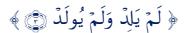
In other words, 5 different letters comprise this verse, and we therefore replace this number with the previous letter count of 12.

﴿ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۞ ﴾

Alphabetic letters	Word count	Verse number
5	5	3

553 is a multiple of 7.

553 = 79 x 7

Adding the chapter number still creates a multiple of 7:

10

$$\lteft﴾ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۝ ﴿$$

Alphabetic letters	Word count	Verse number	Chapter number
5	5	3	112

553112 is also a multiple of 7.

553112 = 79016 x 7

And as such, the significant numbers behind this verse all remain so accurately connected to the number 7, confirming that God is indeed One and that {He begetteth not, nor is He begotten}!

An Incredible Connection with the Mother of the Qur'an: Al-Fatihah

We will now see how Surat Al-Ikhlas is connected to Surat Al-Fatihah, the Holy Qur'an's first chapter, and this connection is based on the number 7. Al-Fatihah, as is well known, is called the Mother of the Qur'an and is its greatest chapter, while Al-Ikhlas equals a third of the Qur'an in reward. In addition, both speak about God Almighty.

Surat Al-Fatihah

﴿ بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ ۝ ٱلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ ۝ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ ۝ مَٰلِكِ يَوْمِ ٱلدِّينِ ۝ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ۝ ٱهْدِنَا ٱلصِّرَٰطَ ٱلْمُسْتَقِيمَ ۝ صِرَٰطَ ٱلَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ ٱلْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا ٱلضَّآلِّينَ ۝ ﴾

{ In the name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful. (1) Praise be to God, the Cherisher and Sustainer of the world; (2) Most Gracious, Most Merciful; (3) Master of the Day of Judgment. (4) Thee do we worship, and Thine aid we seek. (5) Show us the straight way, (6) The way of those on whom Thou hast bestowed Thy Grace, those whose (portion) is not wrath, and who go not astray. (7) }

Al-Fatihah, 1

Al-Fatihah is chapter 1 of the Qur'an, its verses are 7, its words are 31, the total number of letters it contains is 139, and it contains 21 different alphabetic letters.

Surat Al-Ikhlas

﴿ قُلْ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۞ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۞ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۞ وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ

۞ ﴾

{ Say: He is God, the One and Only; (1) God, the Eternal, Absolute; (2) He begetteth not, nor is He begotten; (3) And there is none like unto Him. (4) }

Al-Ikhlas, 113

Al-Ikhlas is chapter 112 of the Qur'an, its verses are 4, it consists of 17 words and 47 letters, and contains 13 different alphabetic letters.

Chapter number and number of verses

Al-Fatihah is chapter 1 and its verses are 7, whereas Al-Ikhlas is chapter 112 and its verses are 4. We now align these numbers to arrive at the following:

Surat Al-Ikhlas		Surat Al-Fatihah	
Verses	Chapter	Verses	Chapter
4	112	7	1

Arranging these numbers gives us 411271, a perfect multiple of 7.

411271 = 58753 x 7

Chapter number and alphabetic letters

Al-Fatihah is chapter 1 and contains 21 alphabetic letters; Al-Ikhlas is chapter 112 and contains 13 alphabetic letters:

Surat Al-Ikhlas		Surat Al-Fatihah	
Alphabetic letters	Chapter	Alphabetic letters	Chapter
13	112	21	1

13112211 = 1873173 x 7

Chapter number, verses, words and letters!

The four main numbers that distinguish any chapter are: the chapter number, number of verses, word count and letter count. We now showcase all four numbers from both chapters into the following arrangement:

Surat Al-Ikhlas				Surat Al-Fatihah			
Letters	Words	Verses	Chapter	Letters	Words	Verses	Chapter
47	17	4	112	139	31	7	1

The large number assembled from the above arrangement is 471741121393171, and is nevertheless a multiple of 7!!

471741121393171 = 67391588770453 x 7

Chapter number, verses, words and *alphabetic* letters!

Replacing the total number of letters with the number of different alphabetic letters produces the following arrangement:

Surat Al-Ikhlas				Surat Al-Fatihah			
Alph. letters	Words	Verses	Chapter	Alph. letters	Words	Verses	Chapter
13	17	4	112	21	31	7	1

Even when we consider the alphabetic letters in our arrangement, the resulting number, 13174112213171, is a multiple of 7:

13174112213171 = 1882016030453 x 7

What is also astonishing is that this system applies to each chapter on its own. Considering Al-Fatihah, the resulting arrangement is:

Surat Al-Fatihah			
Alphabetic letters	Words	Verses	Chapter
21	31	7	1

213171 = 30453 x 7

Al-Ikhlas gives this arrangement:

Surat Al-Ikhlas			
Alphabetic letters	Words	Verses	Chapter
13	17	4	112

13174112 = 1882016 x 7

Verses, words and alphabetic letters

Arranging the number of verses, words and alphabetic letters of Surat Al-Ikhlas gives us the following:

Surat Al-Ikhlas		
Alphabetic letters	Words	Verses
13	17	4

13174 = 1882 x 7

This number is also a multiple of 7 if read in reverse order.

47131 = 6733 x 7

Words and letters

Every verse in any given chapter houses a specific number of words and letters. And God Almighty has chosen to organise the words and letters of every verse in Al-Ikhlas (and in numerous chapters for that matter) in a way consistent with the number 7.

Before writing the number of words and letters of every verse in Al-Ikhlas, we list each verse on its own, clearly spacing out each word for ease of identification, in addition to breaking down the words into letters to make counting easier.

١. قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (ق ل هــ و ا ل ل هــ أ ح د)

٢. اللَّهُ الصَّمَد (ا ل ل هــ ا ل ص م د)

٣. لَمْ يَلِدْ وَ لَمْ يُولَد (ل م ي ل د و ل م ي و ل د)

٤. وَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ (و ل م ي ك ن ل هــ ك ف و ا أ ح د)

Verse 4		Verse 3		Verse 2		Verse 1	
Letters	Words	Letters	Words	Letters	Words	Letters	Words
15	6	12	5	9	2	11	4

The number 15612592114 is a perfect multiple of 7!

15612592114 = 2230370302 x 7

14

Sum of the words and letters

The sum of the words and letters of verse 1 is 11+4 = 15, that of verse 2 is 9+2 = 11, that of verse 3 is 12+5 = 17, and that of verse 4 is 15+6 = 21; let us combine these numbers:

Verse 4	Verse 3	Verse 2	Verse 1
Letters and words	Letters and words	Letters and words	Letters and words
21	17	11	15

The number we arrive at is 21171115, which is an amazing result, because this too is a multiple of 7.

21171115 = 3024445 x 7

We move on to consider the letters of God's name "Allah" (الله), that is, "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل), and Hā'" (ه), and ask: is the system maintained when we merely look for these letters in the chapter instead of all of them?

Words and the three "Allah" letters

The three letters of Allah's name are:

ا   ل   ه

Again, we provide a breakdown of each verse of Al-Ikhlas, for readers to easily locate only the three letters of Allah's name shown above:

١. قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (ق ل ه و ا ل ل ه ا أ ح د)

٢. اللَّهُ الصَّمَد (ا ل ل ه ا ل ص م د)

٣. لَمْ يَلِدْ وَ لَمْ يُولَد (ل م ي ل د د و ل م ي و ل د)

٤. وَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ (و ل م ي ك ن ل ه ا ل ك ف و ا أ ح د)

We now write down the number of words of each verse, along with the number of "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل), and Hā'" (ه) letters found in each verse:

Verse 4	Verse 3	Verse 2	Verse 1

Letters	Words	Letters	Words	Letters	Words	Letters	Words
5	6	4	5	6	2	7	4

The result is 56456274, yet another multiple of 7.

56456274 = 8065182 x 7

To reflect upon some of our findings:

- The number of words of each verse is represented by 6524, a multiple of 7.

- The letters of the name "Allah" in each verse is represented by 5467, a multiple of 7.

- When we eventually combined the above two results; that is, the number of words in each verse, combined with the number of "Allah" letters, we arrived at 56456274, a multiple of 7 as well.

Could have any human being designed such a perfectly intricate system?

Another intriguing point is that this system of combing the words of a verse along with the number of "Allah" letters also holds with the Basmala, the first verse of the Qur'an's first chapter:

بِسْمِ   اللَّهِ   الرَّحْمَنِ   الرَّحِيمِ   (ب س م ا ل ل هــ ا ل ر ح م ن ا ل ر ح ي م)

This is because it consists of 4 words, and the number of "Allah" letters it contains is 8, producing the number 84, a multiple of 7!

84 = 12 x 7

The verse number, word count and letter count of each verse

We already observed how the words of each verse in Al-Ikhlas are connected to the number 7. We also saw how the words and letters of each verse are linked to the number 7. We will now include verse numbers into our arrangement. In other words, in the following arrangement, we write each verse, along with its number, word count and letter count.

قُلْ   هُوَ   اللَّهُ   أَحَدٌ   (ق ل هــ و ا ل ل هــ أ ح د)

Letter count	Word count	Verse number
11	4	1

اللَّهُ   الصَّمَد   (ا ل ل هــ ا ل ص م د)

Letter count	Word count	Verse number
9	2	2

لَمْ يَلِدْ   وَ   لَمْ   يُولَد (ل م ي ل د و ل م ي و ل د)

Letter count	Word count	Verse number
12	5	3

وَ   لَمْ   يَكُنْ   لَهُ   كُفُوًا   أَحَدٌ   (و ل م ي ك ن ل هــ ك ف و ا أ ح د)

Letter count	Word count	Verse number
15	6	4

The number 156412539221141 is a perfect multiple of 7.

156412539221141 = 22344648460163 x 7

We can clearly see that no matter how diverse or complicated these numeric relationships become, they continue to share the common feature of being multiples of 7. To appreciate the complexity and sheer brilliance of this numeric system, we summarise three of our arrangements:

1. The number representing the words of each verse is 6524, a multiple of 7.

2. The number representing the words and letters of each verse is 15612592114, also a multiple of 7.

3. The number representing the verse number, words and letters of each verse is 156412539221141, still a multiple of 7.

The Most Beautiful Names of God: "Asmaa' Allah Al-Husna"

God Almighty is the One who revealed this chapter, in which He speaks of His uniqueness, and so we ask: did he deposit a numeric system related to His Beautiful names within it?

This great chapter speaks of some of God's attributes, many of which, of course, are reflected in his various names. We will therefore see how the letters of some of God's names are arranged and spread out across this chapter in a way that is eloquently linked to the number 7.

<div align="center">

The letters of the name "Al-Malik" (الملك)

</div>

The letters of God's name "Al-Malik" (الملك), meaning The Sovereign or King, are:

<div align="center">

ا   ل   م   ك

</div>

As usual, we will look for these letters in each word of Al-Ikhlas. For instance, the first word of Al-Ikhlas is (قل), the two letters of which are (ق) and (ل). The letter (ل) is one of the letters of "Al-Malik" and as such, this word is assigned the number 1. The next word contains none of this name's letters, and is therefore given the number 0, and so on.

اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)	هُوَ (هـ و)	قُلْ (ق ل)
3	1	3	0	1

الصَّمَد (ا ل ص م د)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
1	2	0	1	2	3

وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و ا)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)
1	2	1	1	2	0

The number 12112012012331301 is a perfect multiple of 7!!

<div align="center">

12112012012331301 = 1730287430333043 x 7

</div>

Not only that, but amazingly, if we count the total number of "Al-Malik" letters in each verse, we arrive at another multiple of 7:

قُلْ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ	ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ	لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ	وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ
7	6	6	5

The number 7665 is, a multiple of 7.

<div align="center">

7665 = 1095 x 7

The letters of the name "Al-Quddus" (القدوس)

</div>

The name "Al-Malik" in the Qur'an has been paired with the name "Al-Quddus" (القدوس),
meaning The Holy or The Pure, on more than one occasion in the Qur'an, such as when God states:

﴿ هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْمَلِكُ الْقُدُّوسُ السَّلَمُ الْمُؤْمِنُ الْمُهَيْمِنُ الْعَزِيزُ الْجَبَّارُ الْمُتَكَبِّرُ سُبْحَنَ اللَّهِ عَمَّا

يُشْرِكُونَ (٢٣) ﴾

{ God is He, than Whom there is no other god;- **the Sovereign, the Holy One**, the Source of Peace (and Perfection), the Guardian of Faith, the Preserver of Safety, the Exalted in Might, the Irresistible, the Supreme: Glory to God! (High is He) above the partners they attribute to Him. }

Al-Hasyr, 59:23

That being said, we apply the same logic to this name, and look for its letters in every word of Al-Ikhlas. The letters of "Al-Quddus" are:

ا ل ق د و س

قُلْ (ق ل)	هُوَ (هـ و)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)
3	2	3	1	2
الصَّمَد (ا ل ص م د)	لَمْ (ل م)	وَ (و)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
3	1	1	2	1	3
وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و ا)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)
2	2	1	0	1	1

The number 22101131121332312 is yet another perfect multiple of 7!

22101131121332312 = 3157304445904616 x 7

Again, as we did with "Al-Malik", we now count the total number of "Al-Quddus" letters in each verse of Al-Ikhlas:

قُلْ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ   ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ   لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ   وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

	7		8		6		8

The number 7868 is a multiple of 7.

7868 = 1124 x 7

To summarise the four results above:

1. The arrangement of the letters of "Al-Malik" in each word of Al-Ikhlas creates a multiple of 7.

2. The total number of "Al-Malik" letters in each verse creates a multiple of 7.

3. The arrangement of the letters of "Al-Quddus" in each word creates a multiple of 7.

4. The total number of "Al-Quddus" letters in each verse creates a multiple of 7.

Astonishingly, the same system repeats itself with two of God's names, and what's more special is that these names have actually been mentioned together in the Qur'an!

And here we stop and ask: can a human being of even the highest calibre of linguistic excellence create a literary passage in which he describes himself using various names, whilst maintaining that the letters of these many names spread out across his passage, only for a different multiple of 7 to present itself each time? Besides the fact that authors never write with such a plan in mind anyway and that the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was a man who could never read or write, designing such a complicated piece of literature is literally impossible.

And now, we analyse two more names of God which have also been mentioned alongside each other in the Qur'an, namely "Al-Khāliq" (الخلق) and "Al-Bāri'" (البارئ). This time, however, we will come across the beautiful phenomenon of reversed numbers. That is, we will see that some arrangements are only multiples of 7 if read in reverse order: a feature which illustrates the complexity of the Qur'an's numeric miracle but at the same time makes it that much more profound.

<h3 style="text-align:center;color:red">The letters of the name "Al-Khāliq" (الخلق)</h3>

God Almighty states:

﴿ هُوَ اللَّهُ **الْخَلِقُ** **الْبَارِئُ** الْمُصَوِّرُ لَهُ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَى يُسَبِّحُ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ

﴿ (٢٤) ﴾

20

{ He is God, **the Creator, the Evolver**, the Bestower of Forms (or Colours). To Him belong the Most Beautiful Names: whatever is in the heavens and on earth, doth declare His Praises and Glory: and He is the Exalted in Might, the Wise. }

The name "Al- Khāliq" means The Creator, and the letters of this name are:

<div align="center">

ا   ل   خ   ق

</div>

Looking for these letters in the words of Al-Ikhlas, the following arrangement is produced:

قُلْ (ق ل)	هُوَ (هـ و)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)
2	0	3	1	3

الصَّمَد (ا ل ص م د)	لَمْ (ل م)	وَ (و)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
2	1	0	1	1	1

وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و اً)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)
0	1	0	1	1	1

The number 11101011011231302 is a multiple of 7.

<div align="center">

11101011011231302 = 1585858715890186 x 7

The letters of the name "Al-Bāri'" (البارئ)

</div>

The name "Al-Bāri'", meaning The Evolver, consists of the following letters:

<div align="center">

ا   ل   ب   ر   ي

</div>

قُلْ (ق ل)	هُوَ (هـ و)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)
1	0	3	1	3

الصَّمَد (ا ل ص م د)	لَمْ (ل م)	وَ (و)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
2	1	2	0	1	2

وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و اً)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)

1	1	1	2	1	0

The number 11121021021231301 is in fact *not* a multiple of 7. However, reading it in reverse produces 10313212012012111, which *is* a multiple of 7:

10313212012012111 = 1473316001716000 x 7

One may wonder, however, why the first name was an ordinary multiple of 7, and why the second had to be reversed to become a multiple. The answer to that, and God Almighty knows best, is that the Holy Qur'an is a perfectly structured book of such great eloquence and meaning. And just as the meanings of God's names vary, so do the directions from which we read the numeric arrangements that we come across. The following illustration which depicts the two names "Al-Khāliq" (الخلق) and "Al-Bāri'" (البارئ) perhaps allude to the never-ending wisdom and attributes of God Almighty, and that there is no limit to His words, no matter what direction we take:

"Al-Bāri'" (البارئ)	"Al-Khāliq" (الخلق)
←	→

Harmony with the Letters of the Basmala

Whoever recites Surat Al-Ikhlas (or any chapter for that matter apart from one[3]) begins with the Basmala, or (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ). As a consequence, when analysing the numeric wonders of Al-Ikhlas, we must also take into account the Basmala, because we find it written in the Qur'an at the beginning of the chapter, even though it is not one of its verses.

The letters of each verse

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (ب س م ا ل ل هـ ا ل ر ح م ن ا ل ر ح ي م)

The Basmala, which we have already analysed in a previous part, consists of 19 letters. We now arrange the letter count of each verse of Al-Ikhlas, whilst including the Basmala.

Verse 4	Verse 3	Verse 2	Verse 1	Basmala
Letters	Letters	Letters	Letters	Letters
15	12	9	11	19

---

[3] Chapter 9: Surat Al-Taubah

The number 151291119 is a multiple of 7.

151291119 = 21613017 x 7

The first and last letter count

The first letter count in the previous arrangement was 19, that of the Basmala. The last letter count was 15, that of the last verse. Merely considering these two numbers also gives a multiple of 7:

Last Letter Count	First Letter Count
15	19

The number 1519 is a multiple of 7 *twice*.

1519 = 31 x 7 x 7

The Basmala's letters across the verses

The different letters of the Basmala are:

<div dir="rtl">

ب س م ا ل هـ ر ح م ن ي

</div>

We will search for these letters in each verse of Al-Ikhlas, in addition to the Basmala itself.

<div dir="rtl">

١. بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (ب س م ا ل هـ ا ل ر ح م ن ا ل ر ح ي م): ١٩

٢. قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (ق ل هـ و ا ل ل هـ أ ح د): ٨

٣. اللَّهُ الصَّمَد (ا ل ل هـ ا ل ص م د): ٧

٤. لَمْ يَلِدْ وَ لَمْ يُولَد (ل م ي ل د و ل م ي و ل د): ٨

٥. وَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ (و ل م ي ك ن ل هـ ـ ك ف ن ل أ ح د): ٩

</div>

Arranging these numbers, we get:

Verse 4	Verse 3	Verse 2	Verse 1	Basmala
9	8	7	8	19

The number 987819 is a multiple of 7:

987819 = 141117 x 7

<div align="center">

The special phrase ﴾الٓمٓرٰ﴿

</div>

Again, we encounter the special phrase ﴾الٓمٓرٰ﴿, the letters of which are:

<div align="center">

م   ل   ا

</div>

Similarly to the previous exercise, we look for these letters in the Basmala and in each verse of Al-Ikhlas:

١. بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ (ب س م ا ل ل هـ ا ل ر ح م ن ا ل ر ح ي م): 10

٢. قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (ق ل هـ و ا ل ل هـ أ ح د): 5

٣. اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ (ا ل ل هـ ا ل ص م د): 6

٤. لَمْ يَلِدْ وَ لَمْ يُولَد (ل م ي ل د و ل م ي و ل د): 6

٥. وَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ (و ل م ي ك ن ل هـ ك ف و اً أ ح د): 5

	Verse 4	Verse 3	Verse 2	Verse 1	Basmala
	5	6	6	5	10

The number 566510 is a multiple of 7.

<div align="center">

566510 = 80930 x 7

</div>

So we have seen at least one logical explanation to the special phrase ﴾الٓمٓرٰ﴿. But what is

really amazing is that the same consistency repeats itself with the first and last letter of this

phrase, namely "Alif" (أ) and "Mīm" (م).

<div align="center">

The first letter of ﴾الٓمٓرٰ﴿

</div>

The first letter of this special phrase is "Alif" (أ), which we now look for in Al-Ikhlas, along

with the Basmala:

١. بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (ب س م ا ل ل هـ ا ل ر ح م ن ا ل ر ح ي م): 3

٢. قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (ق ل هـ و ا ل ل هـ ا أ ح د): 2

٣. اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ (ا ل ل هـ ا ل ص م د): 2

٤. لَمْ يَلِدْ وَ لَمْ يُولَد (ل م ي ل د و ل م ي و ل د): 0

٥. وَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ (و ل م ي ك ن ل هـ ك ف و ا أ ح د): 2

Verse 4	Verse 3	Verse 2	Verse 1	Basmala
2	0	2	2	3

20223 is a multiple of 7.

20223 = 2889 x 7

The last letter of ﴿الٓمٓرَ﴾

We now do the same with "Mīm" (م), the last letter in the special phrase ﴿الٓمٓرَ﴾:

١. بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (ب س م ا ل ل هـ ا ل ر ح م ن ا ل ر ح ي م): 3

٢. قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (ق ل هـ و ا ل ل هـ ا أ ح د): 0

٣. اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ (ا ل ل هـ ا ل ص م د): 1

٤. لَمْ يَلِدْ وَ لَمْ يُولَد (ل م ي ل د و ل م ي و ل د): 2

٥. وَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ (و ل م ي ك ن ل هـ ك ف و ا أ ح د): 1

Verse 4	Verse 3	Verse 2	Verse 1	Basmala
1	2	1	0	3

12103 is actually a multiple of 7 twice.

12103 = 247 x 7 x 7

Also astounding is the fact that the sum of the above two final results is a multiple of 7 twice as well!

247 + 2889 = 3136

3136 = 64 x 7 x 7

The letters of the name "Al-Muhsi" (المحصي), meaning The Numberer of All

"Al-Muhsi" (المحصي), another one of God's names, means the Accounter or Numberer of Allah. In the final verse of Surat Al-Jinn, God Almighty states:

{ ... And He (Allah) surrounds all that which is with them, and **He (Allah) keeps count of all things** (i.e. He knows the exact number of everything). }

Al-Jinn, 72:28

The letters of this name are:

<div dir="rtl">ا   ل   م   ح   ص   ي</div>

We now look for these letters in the words of the Basmala and in every word of Al-Ikhlas, to arrive at the following arrangement:

الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)	الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل ه)	بِسْمِ (ب س م)
5	4	3	1

اللَّهُ (ا ل ل ه)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل ه)	هُوَ (هـ و)	قُلْ (ق ل)
3	2	3	0	1

الصَّمَد (ا ل ص م د)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
2	2	0	2	2	4

وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و ا)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)
2	1	1	1	2	0

The number 211120220224323015431 is a perfect multiple of 7.

211120220224323015431 = 30160031460617573633 x 7

26

This system is preserved when we split this chapter into two logical parts, the first two verses being an affirmation and the second two a negation:

1- First Part: Affirmation

{ Say: He is God, the One and Only; (1) God, the Eternal, Absolute; (2) }

﴿ قُلْ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝ ﴾

This part is an affirmation of God Almighty's absolute uniqueness, and looking for the letters of "Al-Muhsi" in this part alone (including the Basmala) gives:

الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)	الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هـ)	بِسْمِ (ب س م)
5	4	3	1

الصَّمَد (ا ل ص م د)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)	هُوَ (هـ و)	قُلْ (ق ل)
4	3	2	3	0	1

The number 4323015431 is a multiple of 7.

4323015431 = 617573633 x 7

2- Second Part: Negation

{ He begetteth not, nor is He begotten; (3) And there is none like unto Him. (4) }

﴿ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۝ وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ۝ ﴾

The second part, a negation that God Almighty ever had any partners or equals, produces the following arrangement:

لَمْ (ل م)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
2	2	0	2	2

وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و اً)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)

2	1	1	1	2	0

Indeed, 21112022022 is also a multiple of 7, even when read from the opposite direction.

21112022022 = 3016003146 x 7

22022021112 = 3146003016 x 7

Even if we take a closer look at these last two verses, and find the letters of "Al-Muhsi" in each verse on its own, we still arrive at multiples of 7:

The following is the third verse in the chapter:

لَمْ (ل م)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)	وَ (و)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
2	2	0	2	2

22022 is a multiple of 7 if read from either side because it reads the same in both directions:

22022 = 3146 x 7

The last verse in Al-Ikhlas gives the following:

وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و ا)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)
2	1	1	1	2	0

211120 is also a multiple of 7 from either side:

211120 = 30160 x 7

21112 = 3016 x 7

In these magnificent results is a beautiful indication, perhaps, that it is none other than God Almighty who "numbered" these chapters, verses, words and letters, uniquely protecting the Holy Qur'an and fastening it from any alteration.

The letters of the name "Al-Mubdi'" (المبدئ)

Do the exact same results repeat themselves with the name "Al-Mubdi"? Let us now study the arrangement of its letters across the words of Al-Ikhlas. These letters are:

<div align="center">ا ل م ب د ي</div>

بِسْمِ (ب س م)	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هـ)	الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)

4	3	3	2
قُلْ (ق ل)	هُوَ (هــ و)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هــ)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د) اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هــ)

3	2	3	0	1
الصَّمَد (ا ل ص م د)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و) لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)

3	2	0	3	2	4
وَ (و) لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هــ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و ا)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)	

2	1	1	1	2	0

The number 211120320324323014332 is a multiple of 7.

211120320324323014332 = 30160045760617573476 x 7

Just as we did with "Al-Muhsi", considering only the first half of the chapter still produces a multiple of 7:

بِسْمِ (ب س م)	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هــ)	الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)
	4	3	3	2

4	3	3	2
قُلْ (ق ل) هُوَ (هــ و)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هــ) أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هــ)	الصَّمَد (ا ل ص م د)

4	3	2	3	0	1

4323014332 = 617573476 x 7

The same applies, of course, to the second half:

لَمْ (ل م)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و) لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
3	2	0	3	2

وَ (و) لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هــ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و ا)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)
2	1	1	1	2	0

21112032032 is a multiple of 7 from both sides:

21112032032 = 3016004576 x 7

2302321112 = 328903016 x 7

Splitting up the second half of the chapter into its two respective verses and considering them separately still gives us multiples of 7:

لَمْ (ل م)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
3	2	0	3	2

The above arrangement creates a multiple of 7 from both sides:

32032 = 4576 x 7

23023 = 3289 x 7

وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هــ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و ا)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)
0	2	1	1	1	2

211120 = 30160 x 7

21112 = 3016 x 7

<h3 style="color:red; text-align:center">Coincidence?</h3>

Some readers may claim that these results came by way of coincidence, but the truth is that logical reasoning disagrees with the assumption that coincidence can occur this frequently or this consistently. Nevertheless, the Holy Qur'an contains plenty more numeric wonders that completely wipe out this possibility.

For one thing, we already looked at two pairs of God's names that have been mentioned together in the Qur'an, and each name in both these pairs has produced a multiple of 7 when its letters have spread out across Al-Ikhlas. We will now look at two more names that have been paired together in the Qur'an, and see whether the consistency is preserved. Logically speaking, coincidence denies that *both* these names will produce a multiple of 7 (albeit that this has occurred on two occasions already). The letters of one may produce a multiple of 7, but for both to produce a multiple of 7 yet again is indicative of the existence of an All-Knowing and All-Wise God.

In describing Himself, God Almighty states:

﴿ وَهُوَ الْغَفُورُ الْوَدُودُ ﴾

{ And He is the **Oft-Forgiving**, **Full of Loving-Kindness** }

Al-Buruj, 85:14

The name "Al-Ghafūr" (الغفور) means The All-Forgiving, and "Al-Wadūd" (الودود) means The Loving. Let us now look at every word of Al-Ikhlas once again, and observe how the letters of these two names are reflected in the words of this chapter.

The letters of "Al-Ghafūr" (الغفور)

The letters of the name "Al-Ghafūr" (**الغفور**) are:

ا ل غ ف و ر

الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ي م)	الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هـ)	بِسْمِ (ب س م)
3	3	3	0

قُلْ (ق ل)	هُوَ (هـ و)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)
3	1	3	1	1

الصَّمَد (ا ل ص م د)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
2	1	1	1	1	2

وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و اً)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)
1	3	1	0	1	1

The number 131011211112313113330 is a multiple of 7:

131011211112313113330 = 18715887301759016190 x 7

The letters of "Al-Wadūd" (الودود)

The letters of "Al-Wadūd" (**الودود**) are:

ا ل و د و د

الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)	الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هـ)	بِسْمِ (ب س م)

2	2	3	0
قُلْ (ق ل)	هُوَ (هـ و)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د) اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)
3	2	3	1	1
---	---	---	---	---
الصَّمَد (ا ل ص م د)	لَمْ (ل م) يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و) لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)

3	1	1	2	1	3
وَ (و) لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و اً)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)
2	2	1	0	1	1

22101131121332311223 is also a multiple of 7.

22101131121332311223 = 31573044459046158890 x 7

The letters of the name "Al-Latīf" (اللطيف)

The name "Al-Latīf" (اللطيف) is another of God's many names, and means The Gentle or The Subtly Kind. It consists of the following letters:

ا   ل   ط   ي   ف

بِسْمِ (ب س م)	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هـ)	الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)
3	2	3	0
قُلْ (ق ل)	هُوَ (هـ و)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د) اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)
3	1	3	0	1

الصَّمَد (ا ل ص م د)	لَمْ (ل م) يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و) لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
2	1	0	2	1	2

وَ (و) لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و اً)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)
1	2	1	1	1	0

121110210212313013230 is a multiple of 7.

32

121110210212313013230 = 17301458601759001890 x 7

The letters "Al-Waliyy" (الولي)

The letters of the name "Al-Waliyy" (الولي), meaning The Friend or Helper, are:

<div dir="rtl">

ا   ل   و   ي

</div>

بِسْمِ (ب س م)	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هـ)	الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)
0	3	2	3

قُلْ (ق ل)	هُوَ (هـ و)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)	الصَّمَدُ (ا ل ص م د)
1	1	3	1	3

الصَّمَدُ (ا ل ص م د)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
3	1	1	2	1	2

وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و أ)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)
1	2	1	1	1	1

121111311212313113230 is a multiple of 7:

121111311212313113230 = 17301615887473301890 x 7

Even if we count the total number of "Al-Waliyy" letters in each verse, we still arrive at a multiple of 7.

<div dir="rtl">

١. بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (ب س م ا ل ل هـ ا ل ر ح م ن ا ل ر ح ي م): 8

٢. قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (ق ل هـ و ا ل ل هـ أ ح د): 6

٣. اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ (ا ل ل هـ ا ل ص م د): 5

٤. لَمْ يَلِدْ وَ لَمْ يُولَد (ل م ي ل د و ل م ي و ل د): 8

٥. وَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ أَحَدٌ كُفُوًا (و ل م ي ك ن ل هـ ك ف و اً أ ح د): 7

</div>

Verse 4	Verse 3	Verse 2	Verse 1	Basmala

Letters	Letters	Letters	Letters	Letters
7	8	5	6	8

78568 = 11224 x 7

An entire phrase reflected in Al-Ikhlas

On one occasion in the Qur'an, God Almighty states:

﴿ اللَّهُ خَلِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ ﴾

{ God is the Creator of all things }

Al-Zumur, 39:62

We will now take the letters of this phrase and look for them in the words of Al-Ikhlas, to find out if a multiple of 7 can still be produced. The letters comprising this phrase are:

ا   ل   ه   خ   ق   ك   ش   ي

الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)	الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل ه)	بِسْمِ (ب س م)
3	2	4	0

اللَّهُ (ا ل ل ه)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل ه)	هُوَ (هـ و)	قُلْ (ق ل)
4	1	4	1	2

الصَّمَد (ا ل ص م د)	لَمْ (ل م)	وَ (و)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
2	1	0	2	1	2

وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و ا)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)
1	2	2	2	1	0

The number 122210210212414123240 is a multiple of 7.

122210210212414123240 = 17458601458916303320 x 7

The system of accumulated numbers: a truly profound arrangement

In Surat Al-Ikhlas is a very precise system hidden in the letters of each of its words. Having already witnessed a precise system of accumulated numbers with the words of Al-Fatihah, where we counted the letters of each word in accumulation, the resulting arrangement giving a massive multiple of 7, we perform the same exercise here. We now write the chapter in full, along with the Basmala, and under every word its letter count in addition to that of the previous word or words.

الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)	الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هـ)	بِسْمِ (ب س م)
19	13	7	3

اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)	هُوَ (هـ و)	قُلْ (ق ل)
34	30	27	23	21

يُولَد (ي و ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)	وَ (و)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	لَمْ (ل م)	الصَّمَد (ا ل ص م د)
51	47	45	44	41	39

أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و اً)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَمْ (ل م)	وَ (و)
66	63	59	57	54	52

The result is a huge number, but 6663595754525147454441393430272321191373 is nevertheless is a decimal-free multiple of 7!!

6663595754525147454441393430272321191373 =
951942250646449636348770490038903027339 x 7

This brilliantly flawless result proves to us that no matter how diverse the different ways of counting, combining and arranging numbers become, the perfection of the Holy Qur'an is such that it accommodates all, and is only a further indication of the inimitability of this numeric miracle.

The numeric system behind the letters of "Allah"

Looking into Surat Al-Ikhlas, we find that some words contain at least one of the letters of the name "Allah", whilst others contain no such letters. We will now write the words of Al-Ikhlas, and below each word, a number expressing the existence or absence of any of "Allah's" letters, namely:

ا   ل   ه

The number 1 will represent the existence of any letter from "Allah" in a word.

The number 0 will be given to any word which contains none of these letters.

الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)	الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هــ)	بِسْمِ (ب س م)
1	1	1	0

قُلْ (ق ل)	هُوَ (هــ و)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هــ)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هــ)
1	1	1	1	1

الصَّمَد (ا ل ص م د)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
1	1	0	1	1	1

وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هــ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و اً)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)
1	1	1	0	1	0

The number 111010110111111111110 is a perfect multiple of 7:

111010110111111111110 = 15858587158730158730 x 7

The Letters of Allah: "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل), and "Hā'" (هــ)

Throughout this part, we witnessed how the letters of God's names spread out across the words of Al-Ikhlas. We will now experience a brilliant system of numeric arrangement with each letter of God's main name, Allah, namely "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل), and "Hā'" (هــ).

We will soon conclude that the inimitability of the Qur'an's numbers is not only limited to the letters of His names when considered collectively, but that each letter taken on its own, in fact, is so precisely arranged across this chapter in a way that still manages to create exact multiples of 7!

The letter "Alif" (أ)

We now write Al-Ikhlas below, along with the number of "Alif" (أ) letters in each word:

الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)	الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هــ)	بِسْمِ (ب س م)
1	1	1	0

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قُلْ (ق ل)	هُوَ (هـ و)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)
1	1	1	0	0

الصَّمَد (ا ل ص م د)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
0	0	0	0	0	1

وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و ا)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)
1	1	0	0	0	0

The number 110000000001111001110 is a multiple of 7.

110000000001111001110 = 15714285714444428730 x 7

The letter "Lām" (ل)

Similarly, we write Al-Ikhlas and count only the "Lām" (ل) letters in each word:

بِسْمِ (ب س م)	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هـ)	الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)
0	2	1	1

قُلْ (ق ل)	هُوَ (هـ و)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)
1	0	2	0	2

الصَّمَد (ا ل ص م د)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
1	1	1	0	1	1

وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و ا)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)
0	1	0	1	0	0

The number 00101011011120201120 is a perfect multiple of 7!

00101011011120201120 = 14430144457430160 x 7

The letter "Hā'" (ـه)

Finally, we follow the same method with the letter "Hā'" (ـه):

الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)	الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هـ)	بِسْمِ (ب س م)
0	0	1	0

قُلْ (ق ل)	هُوَ (هـ و)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)
1	0	1	1	0

الصَّمَد (ا ل ص م د)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَلِدْ (ي ل د)	وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يُولَد (ي و ل د)
0	0	0	0	0	0

وَ (و)	لَمْ (ل م)	يَكُنْ (ي ك ن)	لَهُ (ل هـ)	كُفُوًا (ك ف و ا)	أَحَدٌ (أ ح د)
0	0	1	0	0	0

The number 001000000000101100010 is not a multiple of 7, but if reversed, it gives 010001101000000000100, which is a multiple of 7:

010001101000000000100 = 1428728714285714300 x 7

Therefore, we have established that the number representing the letter "Alif" (أ) in the chapter was a multiple of 7, and so was that representing the letter "Lām" (ل). As for the letter "Hā'" (هـ), the number representing it was only a multiple of 7 once reversed.

Reversed order?

The first letter of Allah's name is "Alif" (أ) and the last is "Hā'" (هـ). Having witnessed a beautiful system of arrangements for both these letters in terms of their spread across the words of Al-Ikhlas, we can represent the numeric results of each letter with the following arrows:

Last letter in the name "Allah"	First Letter in the name "Allah"
←	→

These arrows represent the directions of reading each letter's respective arrangement. That is, the first letter in "Allah" is "Alif" (أ), which produced a multiple of 7 when read from the left towards the right. The last letter, "Hā'" (هـ), was a multiple of 7 when read from the right towards the left. We witnessed a similar example earlier of these opposite arrows, and

if anything, it is almost as if these two directions symbolise the fact that God's words have no end, no matter what direction we take!

Finally, after diving into the midst of a chapter equalling one third of the Qur'an, all that can be said is that what we witnessed of its numeric patterns is probably a fraction of its wonders; had we discovered all of them, we would certainly need more than a mere book like this one!

Summary

We summarise what has been covered throughout this part in the following:

1. Surat Al-Ikhlas is chapter comprising of a combination of words and letters which have been so perfectly organised by God Almighty in a manner which makes it impossible for any human being to replicate.

2. God Almighty has arranged the letters of this chapter in such a way that it achieves an abundance of numeric arrangements connected to the His Beautiful Names, and all these arrangements have produced multiples of 7. The idea behind these arrangements, of course, is that we count what each word or verse contains from the letters of God's names, and arrange these figures to achieve numbers which have always been multiples of 7 despite being significantly large numbers on numerous occasions.

3. The existence of an intricately precise system for the names of God Almighty in a chapter which speaks about God Almighty Himself is but tangible evidence that it is He who has revealed this chapter, He who has arranged it, and He alone who has sealed it from any alteration!

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