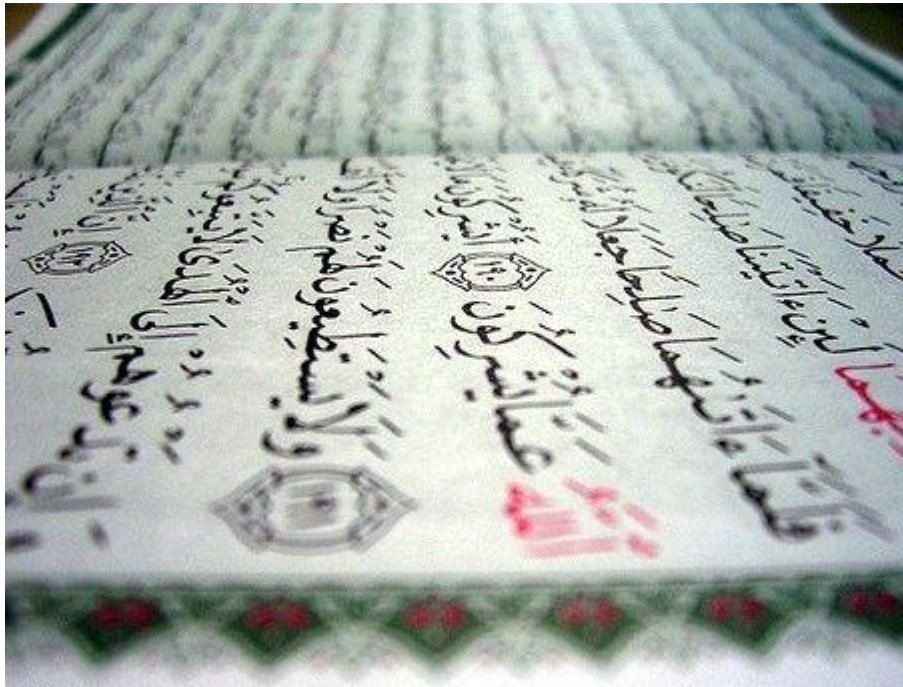# A QUR'ANIC MIRACLE IN 3 LETTERS

New Research About

"The Numeric Miracle In The Holy Quran"

Among the real mysteries of the Holy Qur'an are those seemingly random letters found at the forefront of about one quarter of the chapters of the Qur'an. That being said, has the age arrived where we finally discover at least some of the secrets behind these 'special' letters? Can the language of numbers reveal some of their marvels?

Although scholars have never been able to fully explain the meaning behind these letters, most have appropriately given their opinion on the matter by saying, "God knows best!". Indeed, they did not discourage reflecting upon these letters and researching them. And as such, we have undertaken a detailed study into the arrangement and repetition of these mystifying letters, only to discover that underlying them is a most profound miracle of numbers.

In this part is an abundance of numeric illustrations depicting the relationship of these letters with the number 7, which is the basis of the these letters' numeric system and the foundation of the numeric miracle in general. This part is also a response to any claims that the Holy Qur'an contains meaningless letters, because the numeric system behind the special letters is clear evidence of their inimitability, in today's age of numbers and information.

The Most Mysterious Letters

After witnessing, in previous parts, some of the numeric wonders of the first verse in the Qur'an and the first chapter, what about the first verse in the second chapter, which represents the first example of a 'special phrase' in the Qur'an, namely (الـــــم) , or "Alif. Lām. Mīm."? What can we tell about these three letters that God Almighty deposited directly after the first chapter of His Book?

God has chosen that 29 chapters of His Book begin with special phrases; here they are listed below:

1- Surat Al-Baqarah (Chapter 1: The Cow) begins with the three letters (الـــــم).

2- Surat Al-'Imran (Chapter 2: The Family of 'Imran) begins with (الـــــم).

3- Surat Al-Al'raf (Chapter 7: The Heights) begins with the four letters (الـــــمص).

4- Surat Yunus (Chapter 10: Jonah) begins with (الـــــر).

5- Surat Hud (Chapter 11: Hud) begins with (الـــــر).

6- Surat Yusuf (Chapter 12: Joseph) begins with (الـــــر).

7- Surat Al-Ra'd (Chapter 13: The Thunder) begins with (الـــــمـــــر).

8- Surat Ibrahim (Chapter 14: Abraham) begins with (الـــــر).

9- Surat Al-Hijr (Chapter 15: Stoneland) begins with (الـــــر).

10- Surat Maryam (Chapter 19: Mary) begins with the five letters (كهيعص).

11- Surat Taha (Chapter 20: Taha) begins with the two letters (طه).

12- Surat Al-Shuara' (Chapter 26: The Poets) begins with (طسم).

13- Surat Al-Naml (Chapter 27: The Ants) begins with (طس).

14- Surat Al-Qasas (Chapter 28: Stories) begins with (طسم).

15- Surat Al-'Ankabut (Chapter 29: The Spider) begins with (الـــــم).

16- Surat Al-Ruum (Chapter 30: The Romans) begins with (الـــــم).

17- Surat Luqmaan (Chapter 31: Luqman) begins with (الـــــم).

18- Surat Al-Sajdah (Chapter 32: The Prostration) begins with (الـــــم).

19- Surat Yaasin (Chapter 36: Yaasin) begins with the two letters (يس).

20- Surat Sad (Chapter 38: The Letter Sad) begins with the single letter (ص).

21- Surat Ghafir (Chapter 40: The Forgiver (God)) begins with the two letters (حم).

22- Surat Fussilat (Chapter 41: Explained in Detail) begins with (حم).

23- Surat Al-Shura (Chapter 42: Council) begins with two sets of special phrases: (حم) in the first verse and the three letters (عسق) in the second.

24- Surat Al-Zukhruf (Chapter 43: Ornaments of Gold) begins with (حم).

25- Surat Al-Dukhan (Chapter 44: Smoke) begins with (حم).

26- Surat Al-Jathiya (Chapter 45: Crouching) begins with (حم).

27- Surat Al-Ahqaf (Chapter 46: The Dunes) begins with (حم).

28- Surat Qaaf (Chapter 50: The Letter Qaaf) begins with (ق).

29- Surat Al-Qalam (Chapter 68: The Pen) begins with (ن).

The special letters and the number 7

Observing these various phrases, we find that some are repeated more than once while others are not. Writing them below without any repetition, we find 14 different phrases:

{ الــــــــم، المص، الــــــــر، المر، كهيعص، طه، طسم، طس، يس، ص، حم، عسق، ق، ن }

Also, looking for the various letters comprising these phrases, we find 14 different letters:

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

Having established this, we can now point out that God Almighty chose to make the Arabic alphabet consist of 28 letters, a multiple of 7. Also, out of His wisdom, He ordained for exactly half of these letters to be found at the beginning of a quarter of the chapters of the Qur'an.

The first matter that caught scholarly attention was that the number of special letters is 14, and also that the number of special phrases is also 14. What caught my attention is this number "14", and I expected it be the key to solving the secret of these letters because of its double repetition.

Analysing the number 14 further, we find that it is a multiple of 2 and 7. In other words, 2 x 7 = 14. Indeed, part of the importance of the number 7 in the Qur'an appears when we find the number of special letters to be double this number.

But what about the number 2? If anything, this number represents concepts of multiples and repetition. That is, the basic rules of calculation tell us that any number multiplied by 2 produces a new multiple of that number. And in this, perhaps, is a subtle sign from God Almighty, for us to notice a numeric miracle in these special letters that is based on the number 7 and its multiples. As such, He made the number of these letters 2 x 7.

Therefore, reflecting upon these letters and observing their organisation and repetition across the letters, words, verses and chapters of the Qur'an, we are optimistic of finding arrangements founded upon the number 7 and its multiples.

The wisdom behind the letters

After extensive research, I came to the conclusion that the wisdom behind the existence of these letters was that they had to contain a miracle of some sort, and that the purpose behind this miracle was to present some kind of tangible indication that the Holy Qur'an is a Book sent down from God Almighty, and that it is the word of God and not of man.

Humans, for one thing, are incapable or authoring books in which they organise every one of its letters in accordance with an accurate numeric system, because that will certainly corrupt the book from a linguistic point of view. The Holy Qur'an, however, is both numerically and linguistically accurate. We will see that these letters are but a sound response to anyone who may claim to produce a chapter like one of the Qur'an's.

And as we embark on this journey, where we will merely consider the first special phrase in the Qur'an, we will witness the perfect numeric system by which God Almighty organised these letters.

The Sequence of Chapters that Open with (الـــــم) "Alif. Lām. Mīm."

Looking for the chapters which start with (الـــــم) "Alif. Lām. Mīm.", we find that there are six in total. These are Al-Baqarah, Al-'Imran, Al-'Ankabut, Al-Ruum, Luqmaan and Al-Sajdah. The order of these chapters out of all those that begin with special letters is as follows:

1. Surat Al-Baqarah

2. Surat Al-'Imran

15. Surat Al'Ankabut

16. Surat Al-Ruum

17. Surat Luqmaan

18. Surat Al-Sajdah

Arranging these numbers, we find:

Al-Sajdah	Luqmaan	Al-Ruum	Al-'Ankabut	Al-'Imran	Al-Baqarah
18	17	16	15	2	1

The number 1817161521 is a multiple of 7.

1817161521 = 259594503 x 7

The quotient is also a multiple of 7.

259594503 = 37084929 x 7

The quotient is yet another multiple of 7.

37084929 = 5297847 x 7

In other words, 1817161521 = 5297847 x 7 x 7 x 7!! Interestingly, when we take the digit sum of the final quotient, 5297847, we are left with a beautiful final result:

5 + 2 + 9 + 7 + 8 + 4 + 7 = 42

42 = 6 x 7

The final result we arrive at, the number 6, is the total number of chapters beginning with (الـــــم) "Alif. Lām. Mīm."!!

Meccan and Medinan chapters

The Meccan Surahs are those chapters that were revealed earlier during the Prophet's years of revelation, in the city of Makkah. The Medinan Surahs are those that were revealed in the city Medina, later on in the life of the Prophet (pbuh).

Out of the six chapters we are dealing with, the final four are Meccan Surahs. Their sequence out of those chapters beginning with special letters is as follows:

Al-Sajdah	Luqmaan	Al-Ruum	Al-'Ankabut
18	17	16	15

18171615 = 2595945 x 7

The remaining two chapters, Al-Baqarah and Al-'Imran, were revealed in Medina:

Al-'Imran	Al-Baqarah
2	1

21 = 3 x 7

Verse numbers

Since the special phrase (الـــــم) "Alif. Lām. Mīm." is found at the beginning of 6 chapters, what happens when we arrange each phrase's verse number? Well, since each of these phrases is the opening verse of its respective chapter, they are all verse 1. Yet even so, arranging this number gives a multiple of 7.

111111 = 15873 x 7

Crucially, had the number of chapters beginning with (الـــــم) been 5 or 7, the resulting arrangement would not produce a multiple of 7!

The total number of verses of each chapter

The total number of verses in each of the 6 chapters is shown below:

- Surat Al-Baqarah consists of 286 verses.

- Surat Al-'Imran consists of 200 verses.

- Surat Al-'Ankabut consists of 69 verses.

- Surat Al-Ruum consists of 60 verses.

- Surat Luqmaan consists of 34 verses.

- Surat Al-Sajdah consists of 30 verses.

Let us now arrange these numbers:

Al-Sajdah	Luqmaan	Al-Ruum	Al-'Ankabut	Al-'Imran	Al-Baqarah
30	34	60	69	200	286

The number representing the verse count of each chapter beginning with (الـــــــم), in the order of appearance in the Qur'an, is 30346069200286. This number has four notable features:

1. It is 14 digits long, or 2 x 7.

2. It is a multiple of 7:

30346069200286 = 4335152742898 x 7

3. The total number of verses is a multiple of 7:

30 + 34 + 60 + 69 + 200 + 286 = 679

679 = 97 x 7

4. Its digit sum is a multiple of 7:

3 + 3 + 4 + 6 + 6 + 9 + 2 + 2 + 8 + 6 = 49

49 = 7 x 7

The arrangement of the verses created a multiple of 7, digit sum of the arrangement creates a multiple of 7 (7x7!!), and the sum of the verses created a multiple of 7. Is this not a profound outcome?

And now, what about the arrangement of the letters (الـــــم) across various words of the Qur'an, and is the numeric system maintained? Let's take a look.

The Numeric System Behind the Special Phrase (الـــــم)

We now explore the first chapter in which the special phrase (الـــــم) is found, before we study the very last chapter in which it is cited.

The first chapter starting with (الـــــم)

The first verse of Al-Baqarah, which is (الـــــم), is followed by a verse which states:

ذَٰلِكَ ٱلْكِتَٰبُ لَا رَيْبَ ۛ فِيهِ ۛ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ

This is the Book; in it is guidance sure, without doubt, to those who fear God;

Al-Baqarah, 2:2

Amazingly, we will soon find out that God Almighty has organised the three letters (الـــــم) across this verse in a manner that is perfectly coherent with the number 7.

Once again, the three letters we are considering are:

ا   ل   م

We will now write the second verse of Al-Baqarah below, and search for the above three letters in each of its words. And under each word, we write the total number of "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل) and "Mīm" (م) letters it contains:

ذَلِكَ (ذ ل ك)	الْكِتَبُ (ا ل ك ت ب)	لَا (ل ا)	رَيْبَ (ر ي ب)
1	2	2	0
فِيهِ (ف ي هـ)	هُدَى (هـ د ى)	لِلْمُتَّقِينَ (ل ل م ت ق ي ن)	
0	0	3	

The number representing the amount of "Alif. Lām. Mīm." letters in each word of the above verse is 3000221, a multiple of 7:

3000221 = 428603 x 7

Amazingly, the above quotient is also a multiple of 7.

428603 = 61229 x 7

 Even more amazingly, the resulting quotient is still a multiple of 7!

61229 = 8747 x 7

In other words, our original number 3000221 is a multiple of 7 three times!

3000221 = 8747 x 7 x 7 x 7

This result can only be a definite confirmation that God Almighty alone could have designed this verse and perfected every one of its letters. And to appreciate the accuracy of its words, we will consider one of its more minute details.

The word (الكتاب) which means "The Book", is written in a different manner in standard Arabic than it is found in the Qur'an. We can observe the difference here:

Qur'anic Arabic	Standard Arabic
الكتب	الكتاب

The extra "Alif" (أ) found in the standard version of the word would have destroyed all the above arrangements, because it would have produced the number 3000231, which is not a multiple of 7!

The arrangement of words

Part of the greatness of the Qur'an's numeric miracle is its creativity, and the different methods by which numbers can be counted and arranged. One of the basic rules when studying numbers in the Qur'an is the following "one-zero rule":

- Words containing any "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل) and "Mīm" (م) letters are assigned the number 1.

- Words containing no such letters are assigned the number 0.

We now rewrite the verse with this simple rule in mind:

ذَلِكَ (ذ ل ك)	الْكِتَبُ (ا ل ك ت ب)	لَا (ل ا)	رَيْبَ (ر ي ب)
1	1	1	0

فِيهِ (ف ي هــــ)	هُدًى (هــــ د ى)	لِلْمُتَّقِينَ (ل ل م ت ق ي ن)
0	0	1

1000111 = 142873 x 7

The arrangement of words and letters

From the above arrangements, we can deduce that the total number of "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل)
and "Mīm" (م) letters in the verse is 8, and the total number of "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل) and
"Mīm" (م) words is 4. Let us see the arrangement below:

"Alif. Lām. Mīm." letters	"Alif. Lām. Mīm." words
8	4

84 = 12 x 7

The last chapter starting with (الــــم)

The final Qur'anic chapter that begins with the special phrase "Alif. Lām. Mīm." as its first
verse is Surat Al-Sajdah. As we did with Surat Al-Baqarah, we now consider the verse that
directly follows these special letters:

تَنزِيلُ ٱلْكِتَبِ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ مِن رَّبِّ ٱلْعَلَمِينَ

(This is) the Revelation of the Book in which there is no doubt,- from the Lord of the Worlds.

Al-Sajdah, 32:2

Again, we will look for the number of "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل) and "Mīm" (م) letters in each one
of the words in this verse:

10

رَيْبَ (ر ي ب)	لَا (ل ا)	الْكِتَبِ (ا ل ك ت ب)	تَنزِيلُ (ت ن ز ي ل)
0	2	2	1
الْعَلَمِينَ (ا ل ع ل م ي ن)	رَبِّ (ر ب)	مِن (م ن)	فِيهِ (ف ي هـــ)
4	0	1	0

The number 40100221 is a multiple of 7 even when completely reversed!

40100221 = 5728603 x 7

12200104 = 1742872 x 7

The arrangement of words

Using the "one-zero" rule, we assign the number 0 to any words containing no "Alif. Lām. Mīm." letters, and the number 1 to words containing any "Alif. Lām. Mīm." letters:

رَيْبَ (ر ي ب)	لَا (ل ا)	الْكِتَبِ (ا ل ك ت ب)	تَنزِيلُ (ت ن ز ي ل)
0	1	1	1
الْعَلَمِينَ (ا ل ع ل م ي ن)	رَبِّ (ر ب)	مِن (م ن)	فِيهِ (ف ي هـــ)
1	0	1	0

10100111 = 1442873 x 7

The arrangement of words and letters

The number of words containing any "Alif. Lām. Mīm." letters is 5, and the number of "Alif. Lām. Mīm." letters in the verse is 10:

"Alif. Lām. Mīm." Letters	"Alif. Lām. Mīm." Words
10	5

105 = 15 x 7

The arrangements found in both verses

1. The number representing the arrangement of the special letters "Alif. Lām. Mīm." across the words of Al-Baqarah's second verse is a multiple of 7 three times.

11

2. The number representing the arrangement of the special letters "Alif. Lām. Mīm." across the words of Al-Sajdah's second verse is a multiple of 7 if read from either direction.

3. The number representing the existence of any "Alif. Lām. Mīm." letters across the words of Al-Baqarah's second verse using the "one-zero" rule is a multiple of 7.

4. The number representing the existence of any "Alif. Lām. Mīm." letters across the words of Al-Sajdah's second verse using the "one-zero" rule is a multiple of 7.

5. Arranging the total number of "Alif. Lām. Mīm." words with the total number of "Alif. Lām. Mīm." letters from Al-Baqarah's second verse into a single number produces 84, a multiple of 7 (84 = 12 x 7).

6. Arranging the total number of "Alif. Lām. Mīm." words with the total number of "Alif. Lām. Mīm." letters from Al-Sajdah's second verse into a single number produces 105, also multiple of 7 (105 = 15 x 7).

7. The above two quotients from summary points 5 and 6 form the number 1512 when combined, which is a multiple of 7:

1512 = 216 x 7

Interestingly, the resulting quotient, 216, is a multiple of the number *6* three times!

216 = 6 x 6 x 6

And 6, of course, is the total number of chapters beginning with "Alif. Lām. Mīm."!

8. An interesting connection lies between the two verses. Let us first revisit the numbers (from both verses) which represent the amount of "Alif. Lām. Mīm." letters in every word:

3000221 = 8747 x 7 x 7 x 7

40100221 = 5728603 x 7

The two quotients, 5728603 and 8747, when combined into a single number, produce yet another multiple of 7!

57286038747 = 8183719821 x 7

And so, after witnessing no less than 10 multiples of 7 connected to "Alif. Lām. Mīm." from only two verses, just how many multiples might we find if we were to examine *all* the chapters that open with these mystifying letters?

We point out again that the word (الكتاب), meaning "The Book", is written as (الكتب) in the Qur'an; that is, without an extra "Alif" letter. If this were not the case, the numeric arrangements found above would also cease to exist. The same is true with regards to the second verse and the word (العالمين), which is written without an extra "Alif" as (العلمين) in the Qur'an. This only emphasises the critical importance of relying solely on the Holy Qur'an as the reference for studying the numeric miracle, and adhering strictly to the exact way by which its words are written.

And now, we explore another verse, and a most profound one indeed, witnessing how the special letters "Alif. Lām. Mīm." are spread out across its words, but also how the letters of God Almighty's very name "Allah" are arranged across it as well.

<div style="border:1px solid">

Inimitability in a Verse

</div>

God Almighty states:

$$هُوَ ٱلَّذِى يُصَوِّرُكُمْ فِى ٱلْأَرْحَامِ كَيْفَ يَشَآءُ ۚ لَآ إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا هُوَ ٱلْعَزِيزُ ٱلْحَكِيمُ$$

He it is Who shapes you in the wombs as He pleases. There is no god but He, the Exalted in Might, the Wise.

Al-'Imran, 3:6

This verse is found in Surat Al-'Imran (Chapter: The Family of 'Imran), a chapter which begins with the special phrase (الم) "Alif. Lām. Mīm.", or, more clearly:

<p align="center">م   ل   ا</p>

We will now write the verse below and cite how many of these three letters is found in each word:

فِي (ف ي)	يُصَوِّرُكُمْ (ي ص و ر ك م)	الَّذِي (ا ل ذ ي)	هُوَ (هـــــــ و)
0	1	2	0

يَشَاءُ (ي ش ا)	كَيْفَ (ك ي ف)	الْأَرْحَامِ (ا ل أ ر ح ا م)	
1	0	5	

هُوَ (هـــــــ و)	إِلَّا (إ ل ا)	إِلَهَ (إ ل هـــــــ)	لَا (ل ا)
0	3	2	2

الْحَكِيمُ (ا ل ح ك ي م)	الْعَزِيزُ (ا ل ع ز ي ز)		
3	2		

Amazingly, the number 3203221050120 is a multiple of 7 even when reversed! Not only that, but the reversal of this number is a multiple of 7 twice.

3203221050120 = 457603007160 x 7

0210501223023 = 4295943327 x 7 x 7

Moreover, the digit sum of the number 3203221050120; in other words, the total number of "Alif. Lām. Mīm." letters in the verse, also creates a multiple of 7:

3 + 2 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 1 + 5 + 1 + 2 = 21

21 = 3 x 7

The One who revealed this verse is God Almighty, and just as He perfectly organised the letters (الم) across the verse, similarly, the letters of His own name "Allah" are eloquently structured.

The arrangement of the letters of Allah's name

The letters of the name (الله) "Allah" are "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل), and "Hā'" (هـ), or:

ا   ل   هـــــــ

Searching for these letters in the words of the verse produces the following arrangement:

هُوَ (هـــــو)   الَّذِي (ا ل ذ ي)   يُصَوِّرُكُمْ (ي ص و ر ك م)   فِي (ف ي)

1   2   0   0

الْأَرْحَامِ (ا ل أ ر ح ا م)   كَيْفَ (ك ي ف)   يَشَاءُ (ي ش ا)

4   0   1

لَا (ل ا)   إِلَهَ (إ ل هـــــ)   إِلَّا (إ ل ا)   هُوَ (هـــــو)

2   3   3   1

الْعَزِيزُ (ا ل ع ز ي ز)   الْحَكِيمُ (ا ل ح ك ي م)

2   2

The number 2213321040021 is also a multiple of 7 if read from any direction!

$$2213321040021 = 316188720003 \times 7$$

$$1200401233122 = 171485890446 \times 7$$

Not only that, but the total number "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل), and "Hā'" (هـ) letters in the verse is also a multiple of 7:

$$2 + 2 + 1 + 3 + 3 + 2 + 1 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 21$$

$$21 = 3 \times 7$$

The number of letters in the verse

Interestingly, the total number of letters in the verse (which can be counted from the above illustrations) is 49!!

$$49 = 7 \times 7$$

And observing the brilliance of these results, we have found that the arrangement of both the special letters (الم) and the letters of God's name (الله) across the verse created multiples of 7 even when read in reverse. The letter count of both phrases in the verse was 21, another multiple of 7, and the verse's entire letter count was 49, or 7 x 7! And all this, in a verse which specifically speaks about God Almighty's ultimate power and Oneness!

In the Midst of the Spider Chapter

We now witness a splendid example from the earlier verses of Surat Al-'Ankabut (Chapter: The Spider), a chapter which begins with the special letters (الم). God Almighty states, in the five verses which follow this opening:

أَحَسِبَ ٱلنَّاسُ أَن يُتْرَكُوٓاْ أَن يَقُولُوٓاْ ءَامَنَّا وَهُمْ لَا يُفْتَنُونَ ۝ وَلَقَدْ فَتَنَّا ٱلَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِهِمْ ۖ فَلَيَعْلَمَنَّ ٱللَّهُ ٱلَّذِينَ صَدَقُواْ وَلَيَعْلَمَنَّ ٱلْكَٰذِبِينَ ۝ أَمْ حَسِبَ ٱلَّذِينَ يَعْمَلُونَ ٱلسَّيِّئَاتِ أَن يَسْبِقُونَا ۚ سَآءَ مَا يَحْكُمُونَ ۝ مَن كَانَ يَرْجُواْ لِقَآءَ ٱللَّهِ فَإِنَّ أَجَلَ ٱللَّهِ لَأَتٍ ۚ وَهُوَ ٱلسَّمِيعُ ٱلْعَلِيمُ ۝ وَمَن جَٰهَدَ فَإِنَّمَا يُجَٰهِدُ لِنَفْسِهِۦٓ ۚ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ لَغَنِىٌّ عَنِ ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ ۝

Do men think that they will be left alone on saying, "We believe", and that they will not be tested? (2) We did test those before them, and God will certainly know those who are true from those who are false. (3) Do those who practise evil think that they will get the better of Us? Evil is their judgment! (4) For those whose hopes are in the meeting with God (in the Hereafter, let them strive); for the term (appointed) by God is surely coming and He hears and knows (all things). (5) And if any strive (with might and main), they do so for their own souls: for God is free of all needs from all creation. (6)

Al-'Ankabut, 29:2-6

We will now perform the same courageous exercise with these verses, by rewriting them below and extracting the number of "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل) and "Mīm" (م) letters from each word:

يُتْرَكُوا (ي ت ر ك و ا)   أَنْ (ا ن)   النَّاسُ (ا ل ن ل س)   أَحَسِبَ (أ ح س ب)

1   1   3   1

هُمْ (هـــــ م)   وَ (و)   آمَنَّا (آ م ن ا)   يَقُولُوا (ي ق و ل و ا)   أَنْ (أ ن)

1   0   3   2   1

فَتَنَّا (ف ت ن ا)   لَقَدْ (ل ق د)   وَ (و)   يُفْتَنُونَ (ي ف ت ن و ن)   لَا (ل ا)

1   1   0   0   2

فَلَيَعْلَمَنَّ (ف ل ي ع ل م ن)   قَبْلِهِمْ (ق ب ل هـــــ م)   مِنْ (م ن)   الَّذِينَ (ا ل ذ ي ن)

3   2   1   2

وَ (و)   صَدَقُوا (ص د ق و ا)   الَّذِينَ (ا ل ذ ي ن)   اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـــــ)

0   1   2   3

حَسِبَ (ح س ب)   أَمْ (أ م)   الْكَذِبِينَ (ا ل ك ذ ب ي ن)   لَيَعْلَمَنَّ (ل ي ع ل م ن)

0   2   2   3

أَنْ (أ ن)   السَّيِّئَاتِ (ا ل س ي ا ت)   يَعْمَلُونَ (ي ع ل م و ن)   الَّذِينَ (ا ل ذ ي ن)

1   3   2   2

يَحْكُمُونَ (ي ح ك م و ن)   مَا (م ا)   سَاءَ (س ا)   يَسْبِقُونَا (ي س ب ق و ن ا)

1   2   1   1

اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هـــــ)   لِقَاءَ (ل ق ا)   يَرْجُوا (ي ر ج و ا)   كَانَ (ك ا ن)   مَنْ (م ن)

3   2   1   1   1

وَ (و)   لَآتٍ (ل أ ت)   اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هـــــ)   أَجَلَ (أ ج ل)   فَإِنَّ (ف إ ن)

0   2   3   2   1

هُوَ (هــــــو)	السَّمِيعُ (ا ل س م ي ع)	الْعَلِيمُ (ا ل ع ل ي م)	وَ (و)
0	4	3	0

مَنْ (م ن)	جَهَدَ (ج هـــــد)	فَإِنَّمَا (ف إ ن م ا)	يُجَهِدُ (ي ج هـــــد)
0	3	0	1

لِنَفْسِهِ (ل ن ف س هــــــ)	إِنَّ (إ ن)	اللَّهَ (ا ل ل هــــــ)	لَغَنِيٌّ (ل غ ن ي)
1	3	1	1

عَنِ (ع ن)	الْعَلَمِينَ (ا ل ع ل م ي ن)
4	0

Despite the length of the result, this 58-digit number is a perfect multiple of 7!!

$$4013110301043002321321111211132202230123321211002103211131 =$$
$$57330147157757176018873017301888603287476017300030458733 \times 7$$

(الم) "Alif. Lām. Mīm." and the second verse

God Almighty begins Surat Al-'Ankabut with the special letters (الم), following it with a verse in which he addresses all of humanity: {Do men think that they will be left alone on saying, "We believe", and that they will not be tested?} Al-'Ankabut, 29:2. Let us consider the letters "Alif. Lām. Mīm." in the words of this verse alone:

أَحَسِبَ (أ ح س ب)	النَّاسُ (ا ل ن ل س)	أَنْ (ا ن)	يُتْرَكُوا (ي ت ر ك و ا)
1	3	1	1

أَنْ (أ ن)	يَقُولُوا (ي ق و ل و ا)	آمَنَّا (آ م ن ا)	وَ (و)
1	2	3	0

هُمْ (هـــــم)	لَا (ل ا)	يُفْتَنُونَ (ي ف ت ن و ن)
1	2	0

$$02103211131 = 300458733 \times 7$$

(الم) "Alif. Lām. Mīm." and the third verse

We will now consider the third verse of Al-'Ankabut separately, looking for the three special letters in its words:

فَتَنَّا (ف ت ن ا)	لَقَدْ (ل ق د)	وَ (و)	
1	1	0	

فَلَيَعْلَمَنَّ (ف ل ي ع ل م ن)	قَبْلِهِمْ (ق ب ل ه ــــــ م)	مِنْ (م ن)	الَّذِينَ (ا ل ذ ي ن)
3	2	1	2

وَ (و)	صَدَقُوا (ص د ق و ا)	الَّذِينَ (ا ل ذ ي ن)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل ه ــــــ)
0	1	2	3

الْكَذِبِينَ (ا ل ك ذ ب ي ن)	لَيَعْلَمَنَّ (ل ي ع ل م ن)
2	3

2301233212110 = 328747601730 x 7

(الم) "Alif. Lām. Mīm." and the fourth verse

Similarly, we examine the fourth verse on its own:

حَسِبَ (ح س ب)	أَمْ (أ م)
2	0

أَنْ (أ ن)	السَّيِّئَاتِ (ا ل س ي ا ت)	يَعْمَلُونَ (ي ع ل م و ن)	الَّذِينَ (ا ل ذ ي ن)
1	3	2	2

يَحْكُمُونَ (ي ح ك م و ن)	مَا (م ا)	سَاءَ (س ا)	يَسْبِقُونَا (ي س ب ق و ن ا)
1	2	1	1

1211132202 = 173018886 x 7

19

Meeting with God

We must stress that the Qur'an's numeric system is consistent with the Qur'anic passage being studied. Therefore, when a verse is connected to the one before or after it in terms of meaning, all these verses should be included when we examine them numerically. This, of course, is part of the greatness of the Qur'an, because its numeric system is not a mere experiment with numbers, rather, it involves appreciating the verses from a contextual and linguistic point of view.

Let us take a closer look at the 5th and 6th verses of Surat Al-'Ankabut:

مَن كَانَ يَرْجُواْ لِقَآءَ ٱللَّهِ فَإِنَّ أَجَلَ ٱللَّهِ لَأَتٍ ۚ وَهُوَ ٱلسَّمِيعُ ٱلْعَلِيمُ ۝ وَمَن جَٰهَدَ فَإِنَّمَا

تُجَٰهِدُ لِنَفْسِهِۦٓ ۚ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ لَغَنِىٌّ عَنِ ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ ۝

For those whose hopes are in the meeting with God (in the Hereafter, let them strive); for the term (appointed) by God is surely coming and He hears and knows (all things). (5) And if any strive (with might and main), they do so for their own souls: for God is free of all needs from all creation. (6)

As we can see, the word (يرجوا), a verb meaning "to hope", is written in the Qur'an with a silent "Alif" (أ), unlike its equivalent in standard Arabic. As for the words (جهد) and (يجهد), which are verbs meaning "to strive", these, unlike their standard Arabic spelling, are written *without* and "Alif" (أ) in the Qur'an. In addition, the Qur'an's version of the word (العلمين), meaning "the worlds" or "all of creation", is written with only one "Alif" (أ) instead of two as in the standard form.

That being said, if we look for the special letters "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل) and "Mīm" (م) in these two verses, we can acknowledge the sheer wisdom behind the way the Qur'an's words are written:

مَنْ (م ن)   كَانَ (ك ا ن)   يَرْجُوا (ي ر ج و ا)   لِقَاءَ (ل ق ا هـ)   اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هـ)

1   1   1   2   3

فَإِنَّ (ف إن)   أَجَلَ (أ ج ل)   اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هـ)   لَآتٍ (ل أت)   وَ (و)

1   2   3   2   0

هُوَ (هـ و)   السَّمِيعُ (ا ل س م ي ع)   الْعَلِيمُ (ا ل ع ل ي م)   وَ (و)

0   3   4   0

مَنْ (م ن)   جَهَدَ (ج هـ د)   فَإِنَّمَا (ف إن م ا)   يُجَهِدُ (ي ج هـ د)

1   0   3   0

إِنَّ (إن)   اللَّهَ (ا ل ل هـ)   لِنَفْسِهِ (ل ن ف س هـ)   لَغَنِيٌّ (ل غ ن ي)

1   1   3   1

عَنِ (ع ن)   الْعَلَمِينَ (ا ل ع ل م ي ن)

0   4

401311030104300232132111 = 57330147157757176018873 x 7

Had the words of these verses been written any differently, the above arrangement would not have produced the above multiple of 7.

At the end of the 6th verse, God Almighty states:

إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ لَغَنِيٌّ عَنِ ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ

God is free of all needs from all creation

Finally, when we examine the letters "Alif. Lām. Mīm." in the words of this segment alone, the following arrangement arises:

21

لَغَنِيٌّ (ل غ ن ي)	اللَّهَ (ا ل ل هــــــ)	إِنَّ (إ ن)
1	3	1

الْعَلَمِينَ (ا ل ع ل م ي ن)	عَنِ (ع ن)
4	0

The number 40131 is a multiple of 7 *three times*!

40131 = 117 x 7 x 7 x 7

The spider verse

God Almighty explains in the same chapter:

مَثَلُ ٱلَّذِينَ ٱتَّخَذُواْ مِن دُونِ ٱللَّهِ أَوْلِيَآءَ كَمَثَلِ ٱلْعَنكَبُوتِ ٱتَّخَذَتْ بَيْتًا ۖ وَإِنَّ أَوْهَنَ ٱلْبُيُوتِ لَبَيْتُ ٱلْعَنكَبُوتِ ۘ لَوْ كَانُواْ يَعْلَمُونَ

The parable of those who take protectors other than God is that of the spider, who builds (to itself) a house; but truly the flimsiest of houses is the spider's house;- if they but knew.

Al-'Ankabut, 29:41

We will now witness the brilliant numeric arrangement of the letters of the special phrase (الـــــم) "Alif. Lām. Mīm." in the spider verse. The three special letters, of course, are:

م   ل   ا

22

مَثَلُ (م ث ل)	الَّذِينَ (ا ل ذ ي ن)	اتَّخَذُوا (ا ت خ ذ و ا)	مِنْ (م ن)
1	2	2	2

دُونِ (د و ن)	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هـــــ)	أَوْلِيَاءَ (أ و ل ي ا)	كَمَثَلِ (ك م ث ل)
2	3	3	0

الْعَنْكَبُوتِ (ا ل ع ن ك ب و ت)	اتَّخَذَتْ (ا ت خ ذ ت)	بَيْتًا (ب ي ت ا)	وَ (و)
0	1	1	2

إِنَّ (إ ن)	أَوْهَنَ (أ و هـــــ ن)	الْبُيُوتِ (ا ل ب ي و ت)	لَبَيْتُ (ل ب ي ت)
1	2	1	1

الْعَنْكَبُوتِ (ا ل ع ن ك ب و ت)	لَوْ (ل و)	كَانُوا (ك ا ن و ا)	يَعْلَمُونَ (ي ع ل م و ن)
2	1	2	2

The resulting arrangement creates 22121211011223301222, a multiple of 7 twice.

22121211011223301222 = 451453285943332678 x 7 x 7

Amazingly, each part of this verse is also consistent with the number 7.

The first part of the verse

God Almighty states in the first part of the 'spider verse':

مَثَلُ ٱلَّذِينَ ٱتَّخَذُوا۟ مِن دُونِ ٱللَّهِ أَوْلِيَآءَ كَمَثَلِ ٱلْعَنكَبُوتِ ٱتَّخَذَتْ بَيْتًا ۖ

The parable of those who take protectors other than God is that of the spider, who builds (to itself) a house;

Again, we will look for the special letters "Alif. Lām. Mīm.", but across this segment alone:

23

مَثَلُ (م ث ل)	الَّذِينَ (ا ل ذ ي ن)	اتَّخَذُوا (ا ت خ ذ و ا)	مِنْ (م ن)
2	2	2	1

دُونِ (د و ن)	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هــــ)	أَوْلِيَاءَ (أ و ل ي ا)	كَمَثَلِ (ك م ث ل)
0	3	3	2

الْعَنْكَبُوتِ (ا ل ع ن ك ب و ت)	اتَّخَذَتْ (ا ت خ ذ ت)	بَيْتًا (ب ي ت ا)
2	1	1

11223301222 = 1603328746 x 7

The second part of the verse

The second part of this verse states:

وَإِنَّ أَوْهَنَ ٱلْبُيُوتِ لَبَيْتُ ٱلْعَنكَبُوتِ ۖ لَوْ كَانُواْ يَعْلَمُونَ

but truly the flimsiest of houses is the spider's house;- if they but knew.

Once again, the special letters "Alif. Lām. Mīm." are spread out across this segment in the following manner:

الْبُيُوتِ (ا ل ب ي و ت)	أَوْهَنَ (أ و هــــ ن)	إِنَّ (إ ن)	وَ (و)
2	1	1	0

الْعَنْكَبُوتِ (ا ل ع ن ك ب و ت)	لَبَيْتُ (ل ب ي ت)
2	1

لَوْ (ل و)	كَانُوا (ك ا ن و ا)	يَعْلَمُونَ (ي ع ل م و ن)
1	2	2

221212110 = 31601730 x 7

Another example from the spider chapter

We believe that the whole of the Qur'an is perfectly organised, and this includes God's commands, such as this one from Surat Al-'Ankabut:

24

وَلَا تُجَٰدِلُوٓاْ أَهْلَ ٱلْكِتَٰبِ إِلَّا بِٱلَّتِى هِىَ أَحْسَنُ إِلَّا ٱلَّذِينَ ظَلَمُواْ مِنْهُمْ وَقُولُوٓاْ ءَامَنَّا بِٱلَّذِىٓ أُنزِلَ إِلَيْنَا وَأُنزِلَ إِلَيْكُمْ وَإِلَٰهُنَا وَإِلَٰهُكُمْ وَٰحِدٌ وَنَحْنُ لَهُۥ مُسْلِمُونَ

And dispute ye not with the People of the Book, except with means better (than mere disputation), unless it be with those of them who inflict wrong (and injury): but say, "We believe in the revelation which has come down to us and in that which came down to you; Our God and your God is one; and it is to Him we bow (in Islam)."

Al-'Ankabut, 29:46

Let us count the "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل) and "Mīm" (م) letters in each word of this verse:

الْكِتَٰبِ (ا ل ك ت ب)	أَهْلَ (أ هـ ل)	تُجَٰدِلُوا (ت ج د ل و ا)	لَا (ل ا)	وَ (و)
2	2	2	2	0

إِلَّا (إ ل ا)	بِالَّتِي (ب ا ل ت ي)	هِيَ (هـ ي)	أَحْسَنُ (أ ح س ن)	إِلَّا (إ ل ا)
3	1	0	2	3

الَّذِينَ (ا ل ذ ي ن)	ظَلَمُوا (ظ ل م و ا)	مِنْهُمْ (م ن هـ م)	وَ (و)
0	2	3	2

قُولُوا (ق و ل و ا)	بِالَّذِي (ب ا ل ذ ي)	آمَنَّا (آ م ن ا)	أُنزِلَ (أ ن ز ل)
2	2	3	2

إِلَيْنَا (إ ل ي ن ا)	وَ (و)	أُنزِلَ (أ ن ز ل)	إِلَيْكُمْ (إ ل ي ك م)	وَ (و)
0	3	2	0	3

إِلَٰهُنَا (إ ل هـ ن ا)	وَ (و)	إِلَٰهُكُمْ (إ ل هـ ك م)	وَٰحِدٌ (و ح د)	وَ (و)
0	0	3	0	3

مُسْلِمُونَ (م س ل م و ن)	لَهُ (ل هـــ)	نَحْنُ (ن ح ن)
3	1	0

The result is a multiple of 7 three times!

3100030303203223202323102322220 = 9037989222166831493653359540 x 7 x 7 x 7

We will merely consider the first part of the verse, and look for the three special letters in its words:

<div dir="rtl">

وَلَا تُجَٰدِلُوٓاْ أَهْلَ ٱلْكِتَٰبِ إِلَّا بِٱلَّتِى هِىَ أَحْسَنُ

</div>

And dispute ye not with the People of the Book

الْكِتَبِ (ا ل ك ت ب)	أَهْلَ (أ هـــ ل)	تُجَدِلُوا (ت ج د ل و ا)	لَا (ل ا)	وَ (و)
2	2	2	2	0
أَحْسَنُ (أ ح س ن)	هِيَ (هـــ ي)	بِالَّتِي (ب ا ل ت ي)	إِلَّا (إ ل ا)	
1	0	2	3	

The number 102322220 is a multiple of 7 even when read in reverse:

102322220 = 14617460 x 7

22223201 = 3174743 x 7

Also, arranging the two quotients from the above multiples creates a new number, 317474314617460, which is a multiple of 7.

317474314617460 = 45353473516780 x 7

Interestingly, the total number of "Alif. Lām. Mīm." letters in the above passage is 14, a multiple of 7. Again, the importance of Qur'anic writing appears here. Unlike ordinary Arabic, the words (تجدلوا) "to dispute", (الكتب) "the Book" and (وحد) "One", have all been written without an "Alif" in the middle, and thanks to this, the above multiples of 7 have all been preserved.

God's sustenance

Among the verses which speak about God's sustenance in Surat Al-'Ankabut is the following:

<div dir="rtl">

وَكَأَيِّن مِّن دَابَّةٍ لَّا تَحْمِلُ رِزْقَهَا ٱللَّهُ يَرْزُقُهَا وَإِيَّاكُمْ وَهُوَ ٱلسَّمِيعُ ٱلْعَلِيمُ

</div>

How many are the creatures that carry not their own sustenance? It is God who feeds (both) them and you: for He hears and knows (all things).

Al-'Ankabut, 29:60

لَا (ل ا)	دَابَّةٍ (د ا ب ة)	مِنْ (م ن)	كَأَيِّنْ (ك أ ي ن)	وَ (و)
2	1	1	1	0

يَرْزُقُهَا (ي ر ز ق ه ـ ا)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل ه ـ)	رِزْقَهَا (ر ز ق ه ـ ا)	تَحْمِلُ (ت ح م ل)
1	3	1	2

هُوَ (هـ و)	وَ (و)	إِيَّاكُمْ (إ ي ا ك م)	وَ (و)
0	0	3	0

الْعَلِيمُ (ا ل ع ل ي م)	السَّمِيعُ (ا ل س م ي ع)
4	3

430030131221110 = 61432875888730 x 7

The word (الصلاة) and the beauty of Qur'anic writing

The exact way in which the Qur'an has been written is also a revelation from God Almighty. For this reason, we find its words uniquely written, and often unlike their equivalents in standard Arabic. Also, fittingly, the Qur'an's numeric miracle is perfectly consistent with this way of writing. A brilliant example of this is depicted in the word (الصلاة), meaning "prayer". Below is a comparison between the Qur'anic and standard version of the word.

Qur'anic Arabic	Standard Arabic
الصلوة (ا ل ص ل و ة)	الصلاة (ا ل ص ل ا ة)

The standard form of the word is written with an extra "Alif" (أ), whereas the Qur'an's version is written, unusually, with the letter "Wāw" (و). With that in mind, we will now consider the special letters (الــــــم) "Alif. Lām. Mīm." in the words of another verse from Surat Al-'Ankabut:

ٱتْلُ مَآ أُوحِيَ إِلَيْكَ مِنَ ٱلْكِتَبِ وَأَقِمِ ٱلصَّلَوٰةَ ۖ إِنَّ ٱلصَّلَوٰةَ تَنْهَىٰ عَنِ ٱلْفَحْشَآءِ وَٱلْمُنكَرِ ۗ وَلَذِكْرُ ٱللَّهِ أَكْبَرُ ۗ وَٱللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا تَصْنَعُونَ

Recite what is sent of the Book by inspiration to thee, and establish regular Prayer: for Prayer restrains from shameful and unjust deeds; and remembrance of God is the greatest (thing in life) without doubt. And God knows the (deeds) that ye do.

Al-'Ankabut, 29:45

مِنَ (م ن)	إِلَيْكَ (إ ل ي ك)	أُوحِيَ (أ و ح ي)	مَا (م ا)	اتْلُ (ا ت ل)
2	2	1	2	1

الْكِتَبِ (ا ل ك ت ب)	وَ (و)	أَقِمِ (أ ق م)	الصَّلَوةَ (ا ل ص ل و ة)
3	2	0	2

إِنَّ (إ ن)	الصَّلَوةَ (ا ل ص ل و ة)	تَنْهَى (ت ن هـ ـــ ى)	عَنِ (ع ن)
1	3	0	0

الْفَحْشَاء (ا ل ف ح ش ا)	وَ (و)	الْمُنكَرِ (ا ل م ن ك ر)	وَ (و)
3	0	3	0

لَذِكْرُ (ل ذ ك ر)	اللَّهِ (ا ل ل هـ ـــ)	أَكْبَرُ (أ ك ب ر)	وَ (و)
1	3	1	0

اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ ـــ)	يَعْلَمُ (ي ع ل م)	مَا (م ا)	تَصْنَعُونَ (ت ص ن ع و ن)
3	2	2	0

2230131030030031320212122 = 318590147185759028887446 x 7

28

Summary

We have witnessed how the special letters "Alif. Lām. Mīm." have created fascinating arrangements that are in perfect harmony with the number 7, and how the existence of these letters across the words of a plethora of verses has given rise to an entire numeric system based on this number.

This numeric system, of course, is not only limited to "Alif. Lām. Mīm.", but encompasses all of the Qur'an's 14 phrases, and what we saw of the numeric brilliance behind this single phrase is barely notable when compared to the all the miracles of this Holy Book. And it would not be an exaggeration to say that each verse in the Holy Qur'an requires a significant amount of individual research in order to be appreciated.

The miracle of these unique special letters, part of which has been revealed to us in today's 21st century, represents something of a watermark signature on behalf of God Almighty, a heart-warming sign for every believer, and a thought-provoking challenge, perhaps, for every sceptic, which asks: Can anyone produce a work of literature that is not only linguistically perfect, but which enables the reader, upon extracting specific letters from the words of a selection of passages, to continuously arrive at multiples of 7?

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References:

1- The Holy Qur'an.

2- The Encyclopaedia of the Numeric Miracles in the Holy Qu'ran. By: Abduldaem Al-Kaheel.