

The First Revelation: Where Science Meets Scripture

The Quran's first revealed verses hold a secret that would only be discovered by humanity fourteen centuries later. These verses—the opening five of Surah 96, *Al-'Alaq*—speak of human creation from an embryonic stage called '*alaq*, a clinging clot. But the miracle lies not just in what these verses say, but in how they're structured within the Quran itself.

The word '**Alaq**' serves as both the chapter's title and appears as its **9th word**, positioned at the conclusion of verse 2. This placement is far from arbitrary. In number theory, **23 is the 9th prime number**, and remarkably, humans possess exactly **23 pairs of chromosomes**—46 chromosomes in total.

Visit surah ikhlas article for more patterns related to 23 and 5.

The Numerical Signature of Adam

(Adam was the first human being on Earth). Abjad value of the name “Adam”.

- The letters are given these values:
 - 1 = ا
 - 1 = ا
 - 4 = د
 - 40 = م
- When added: $1 + 1 + 4 + 40 = 46$.
- So the caption says: “**Numerical value of Adam in the Qur'an = 46!**”, matching the **46 chromosomes** in human DNA.

The Architecture of Revelation

The mathematical precision continues. The word '*Alaq*' contains **3 letters**, and as the **9th word**, their product yields $9 \times 3 = 27$. This number points us to Surah 27, the only chapter where *Bismillah* appears twice. Meanwhile, Surah 9 stands as the sole chapter without *Bismillah* at all—a deliberate structural marker in the Quran's design.

After Surah 96, exactly **18 surahs** remain in the Quran. The opening verse—اقرأ باسم ربك الذي خلق (Read in the name of your Lord who created)—contains precisely **18 letters**, making it one of the rare verses in the entire Quran with exactly this letter count

The 18th Word: Gateway to Understanding

The Quran's **18th word** is هدى (*ihdina*, meaning "guide us"). This five-letter word becomes a key that unlocks multiple layers of numerical harmony:

When counted the order of these letters using the Hijāṭ alphabet system, the letters of هدى total **61**. Remarkably, **61 is the 18th prime number**. But the patterns don't stop there—the *Abjad* value of هدى is also **61**.

In Surah 96, when we count the letter **Alif** along with its variants, it appears **61 times** total—the same number that is the **18th prime**.

The Double Occurrence

The word *هَدًى* appears only **twice** in the entire Quran:

- **Surah 1, Verse 6** (Al-Fatihah)
- **Surah 38, Verse 22**

When we examine these verses, the letters that compose *هَدًى* (Alif, Ha, Dal, Nun) occur across both verses exactly **36 times**. The digit sum of 36 is **9**, and **23 is the 9th prime number**.

Since *هَدًى* occurs **twice** in the Quran, and humans have **23 pairs** of chromosomes, we find: $23 \times 2 = 46$ —the total number of human chromosomes

The Five-Letter Key

The word *هَدًى* contains **5 letters**. When we add the surah numbers and verse numbers of both occurrences:

- $1 + 6 + 38 + 22 = 67$

And **67 is the 19th prime number**. The digit sum of 19 is **10**, and the **10th prime number is 29**—precisely the number of words in Surah 1 (Al-Fatihah), where *هَدًى* first appears.

The chain continues: **29** (the 10th prime) has a digit sum of **11**, and **11 is the 5th prime number**—matching the five letters of *هَدًى* itself.

Amazingly what is 19. 19 is the number of letters of first verse of chapter no 1. (see **article related to number 19**)

Positional Wisdom

هَدًى is the **18th word** of Surah Al-Fatihah, leaving **11 remaining words** in the chapter. Astonishingly, **11 is the 5th prime number**, once again reflecting the five letters of *هَدًى*.

The second occurrence in Surah 38 adds another layer. This surah contains **88 verses**. The middle letter of *هَدًى* is **Dal**, which holds position **8** in the 28 Hijā'ī alphabets. When we divide: $88 \div 8 = 11$ —the exact number of words that follow *هَدًى* in Surah Al-Fatihah, and again, **11 is the 5th prime**.

The Abjad Convergence

The total of 18 letters (those comprising *هـ*) appear throughout the **6 verses** of Surah Al-Fatihah. The *Abjad* value of verse 6 (where *هـ* appears) is **836**. Its digit sum: $8 + 3 + 6 = 17$, and **17 is the 7th prime number**—matching the **7 verses** of Al-Fatihah.

Incredibly, the *Abjad* value of verse 38:22 is **8450**, which also reduces to a digit sum of **17** ($8 + 4 + 5 + 0 = 17$).

The digit sum of 17 is **8**, and the **8th prime number is 19**. The first verse of the first surah contains exactly **19 letters**. This same verse uses **10 unique letters**, and the **10th prime number is 29**—the total word count of Al-Fatihah.

The Double Witness Pattern

When we write the number "2" (representing the two occurrences of *هـ*) alongside the *Abjad* values of both verses where it appears:

- 2836 (from verse 1:6's *Abjad* value 836)
- 28450 (from verse 38:22's *Abjad* value 8450)

The digit sum of **2836** is **19** ($2 + 8 + 3 + 6$), and the digit sum of **28450** is also **19** ($2 + 8 + 4 + 5 + 0$).

The Unique Letters Connection

Verse 1:6 uses **13 unique letters**, while verse 38:22 uses **28 unique letters**. Their sum: $13 + 28 = 41$, and **41 is the 13th prime number**.

When we multiply each surah number by its total verse count in the Quran, then divide by **5** (the letter count of *ihdina*), we arrive at exactly **41 surahs**—a stunning validation.

Verse 38:22, where *هـ* appears the second time, contains exactly **23 words**. And $23 \times 2 = 46$ —the number of human chromosomes.

Surah 38: The Word Count Mystery

Surah 38 contains **732 total words**. When we subtract the **23 words** of verse 22 (where *هـ* appears), we get: $732 - 23 = 709$

The digit sum of 709 is **17** ($7 + 0 + 9$), which is the **7th prime number**, once again connecting to the **7 verses** of Al-Fatihah where *هـ* first appears.

But there's more: **709 itself is a prime number**, occupying position **127** in the sequence of primes. The digit sum of 127 is **10** ($1 + 2 + 7$), and the **10th prime is 29**—the word count of Surah Al-Fatihah.

The Master Number Synthesis

Now consider this remarkable convergence: The number **23** appears repeatedly in these patterns, and **23 is the 9th prime**. When we place **23** at the beginning of the *Abjad* value of the first verse of Al-Fatihah, and **9** at the end, we create: **237869**.

This number is not random—it equals the sum of the complete *Abjad* values of Surah 1 and Surah 38, the two surahs containing *اهدنا*!

The 61st Verse: A Testament to Design

Chapter 61 (Quran 61:5) contains exactly **23 words** and **99 letters**. Remember that **61 is the 18th prime**, and the **18th word** of the Quran is the five-letter *ihdina* we've been exploring. Both numbers—18 and 61—are intimately connected to the Quran's first revealed verses in Surah Al-'Alaq. And digit sum of 99 is again 18.

Surah Al-'Alaq: The 18th and 61st Words

In Surah 96, if we consider *ما لم* (*ma lam*, "what not") as a single compound word, it becomes the **18th word** with an *Abjad* value of **111**. **(check surah e masad surah no 111 and if found some thing interesting refer to surah masad article)**

The **61st word** of this surah is *ناصية* (*nasiya*, "forelock") with an *Abjad* value of **156**.

When we sum these values: **111 + 156 = 267**

The *Abjad* value of verse 18 of this surah is **290**, and remarkably: **290 - 267 = 23**—the **9th prime number**, representing the 23 pairs of chromosomes in human DNA, connecting to the **9th word** *'alaq* that describes human embryonic development.

Again check this word (ناصية) have any relation do more research)

Alternative Parsing Reveals 17

If we consider *ما* as a single word (as is more common), then the **18th word** is *ما* with an *Abjad* value of **41**, and the **61st word** remains *ناصية* at **156**.

Sum: **41 + 156 = 197**

The digit sum of 197: **1 + 9 + 7 = 17**, and **17 is the 7th prime**—connecting back to the 7 verses of Surah 1 where *اهدنا* first appears.

Furthermore, **197 is the 45th prime number**. The digit sum of 45 is **9** ($4 + 5$), and we can also express 45 as 5×9 —five representing the letters in *هـ*, and 9 representing the fact that **23 is the 9th prime**.if we write 9 and 5 in sequence it makes 95 and we have 95 surah's before this surah

When we add **61** to the *Abjad* sum of **197**: **$197 + 61 = 258$**

Now, subtract 258 from the *Abjad* value of verse 61 of this surah, and astonishingly, we arrive at **9**.

The 61st Word Connection

Since **61 is the 18th prime**, let's examine verse 18's *Abjad* value: **290**.

The **61st word** in Surah 96 is *نَاصِيَةٍ*. The number of letters appearing *before* this 61st word is **229**.

Sum: **$229 + 61 = 290$** —matching the *Abjad* value of verse 18.

The digit sum of 290 is **11** ($2 + 9 + 0$). If we include the 61st word itself, the letter count becomes **234**, whose digit sum is **9** ($2 + 3 + 4$)—once again, the position of 23 as a prime.

The 61st from the Beginning **(recheck these two points) abjad value of min is 55 and digit sum 29 and 29 word,letter,29 verse from start and last of quran.**

The **61st word** from the very start of the Quran is *من* (*min*, "from") with an *Abjad* value of **90**—digit sum **9**.

The **61st verse** from the Quran's beginning (Surah 2, verse 54) also has a digit sum of **9** ($5 + 4$).

The Creation Verses: 53:45-46

Beyond Adam and Eve's unique creation, the Quran uses two key terms for the creation of all other males and females: *mani* (semen) and *nutfa* (sperm-drop).

In the entire Quran, only **two verses** mention both *mani* and *nutfa* together:

- **Surah 53:46**
- **Surah 75:37**

The first occurrence where both words appear addresses what determines whether a baby is male or female—and that verse number is **46**, matching the total chromosomes in human DNA.

Verses 45 and 46 Together

Verse 45: *وأنه خلق الزوجين الذكر والأنثى*

Translation: "And He created the pairs—male and female"

Verse 46: *من نطفة إذا تمنى*

Translation: "from a sperm-drop when it is emitted"

These two verses contain exactly **9 words** in Arabic. The **9th prime number is 23**, and humans have **23 pairs of chromosomes**. And **23*2=46** verse number where theme conclude and **46=no of human chromosomes**.

The 4830th Verse

Verse 53:46 is the **4830th verse** from the Quran's beginning. When we perform prime factorization:

$$4830 = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times 23$$

The **smallest prime factor** is **2**, and the **largest** is **23**.

Multiply them: **23 × 2 = 46**—the total number of human chromosomes.

POINT TO BE NOTED

Biological Reality

The Quran's precision matches modern genetics:

- A man has **X and Y** sex chromosomes; his sperm carries either X or Y
- A woman has **XX** chromosomes; her egg always carries X
- **X sperm + X egg = XX (female)**
- **Y sperm + X egg = XY (male)**

The father's sperm determines the child's sex—exactly as verse 46 indicates. Prophet Muhammad saw ﷺ (unlettered)—he could neither read nor write, nor did he have access to microscopes or modern genetics. This knowledge could only come from the Creator

Discussion Points to Review with Usman Bhai

- The Arabic word “**Nutfa**” (نطفة) consists of **four letters**.
- The **Abjad (numerical) values** of these letters are:
 - ن (Noon) = 50
 - ط (Taa) = 9

- ف (Faa) = 80
 - ة (Taa Marbuta)
 - In Abjad calculations, ة is often treated as ه (Haa) because both share the same numerical value of 5.
 - Based on this consideration, the total Abjad value of **Nutfa** becomes **144**.
 - When the Abjad values of the letters are added together:
 - $50 + 9 + 80 + 400 = 539$ (if we consider ة as ت)
 - It is claimed that when counting verses from the **beginning of the Qur'an**, the **539th verse** corresponds to a verse that is **number 46** within its Surah.
 - Interestingly, since the word **Nutfa** has **four letters**, it is also linked to **Surah number 4**, creating a numerical connection.
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Biological Perspective

- A **sex cell** (sperm or egg) contains **23 single chromosomes**, meaning there are **no pairs** present at this stage.
- During **fertilization**, when a sperm (23 chromosomes) combines with an egg (23 chromosomes), a **zygote** is formed with **46 chromosomes**.
- At this point, the chromosomes are restored into **23 pairs**, completing the human chromosomal structure.

Using the traditional calculation: $50 + 9 + 80 + 5 = 144$

The **144th verse** from the Quran's beginning is **Surah 2:137**, which contains:

- **19 words**
- **81 letters**

The **144th verse** from the Quran's *end* is **Surah 94:3**, which contains:

- **3 words**
- **12 letters**

When we combine both:

- Total words: $19 + 3 = 22$
- Total letters: $81 + 12 = 93$
- Grand total: $22 + 93 = 115$

And $115 = 5 \times 23$, where 5 represents the stages of creation and 23 the chromosome pairs.

The Digit Sum Connection

The digit sum of 115 is **7** ($1 + 1 + 5$), and in the Quran, exactly **7 surahs** have **144 verse**.

A sex cell (sperm or egg) contains **23 single chromosomes** (unpaired). When sperm (23) and egg (23) combine, they create a zygote with **46 chromosomes** arranged in **23 pairs**

Surah 23: The Creation Chapter

Surah 23 (*Al-Mu'minun*) holds unique significance. It is the **only surah** in the Quran where the word **نطفة** (*nutfah*) appears **more than once**—specifically, **twice**:

Verse 13: **ثم جعلناه نطفة في قرار مكين**

"Then We placed him as a sperm-drop in a firm lodging"

Verse 14:

ثم خلقنا النطفة علقة فخلقنا مضغة فخلقنا مضغة عظما فكسونا العظم لحما ثم أنشأناه خلقا آخر فتبارك الله أحسن الخالقين

“Then We developed the drop into a clinging clot, then We developed the clot into a lump of flesh, then We developed the lump into bones, then We clothed the bones with flesh, then We brought it forth as a new creation. So blessed is Allah, the Best of Creators.”

This verse mentions **5 stages** of human creation. Remarkably, throughout the entire Quran, the word '*alaq*' and its variations related to human creation appear exactly **5 times**.

The Mathematics of Verses 13 and 14

- Verse numbers: **13 and 14**
- Sum: **13 + 14 = 27**
- These two verses contain exactly **27 words** combined
- Digit sum of 27: **2 + 7 = 9**, and **23 is the 9th prime**

Multiplying the verse numbers by the surah number (23):

- **13 × 23 = 299**
- **14 × 23 = 322**
- **322 - 299 = 23**

The digit sum of verses 13 and 14: **1 + 3 + 1 + 4 = 9**, and the **9th prime is 23**/

- **23:13**

ثم جعلناه نطفة في قرار مكين

- **23:14**

ثم خلقنا النطفة علقه فخلقنا العلقه مضغه فخلقنا المضغه عظما فكسونا العظم لحما ثم أنشأناه خلقا آخر فتبارك الله أحسن الخالقين

The Unique Verse: 12:23

There is **only one verse** in the entire Quran that is:

- Numbered **23**, and
- Contains exactly **23 words**

That verse is **Surah 12 (Yusuf), verse 23**—and humans have **23 pairs of chromosomes**.

Verses Numbered 46 with 23 Words

Three verses in the Quran are numbered **46** and contain exactly **23 words**:

1. **Surah 6:46**
2. **Surah 11:46**
3. **Surah 22:46**

The Sum of Three

Sum of verse numbers: **$46 + 46 + 46 = 138$**

Sum of word counts: **$23 + 23 + 23 = 69$**

For 138:

- Prime factors: **$2 \times 3 \times 23$**
- Smallest prime: **2**
- Largest prime: **23**
- Product: **$2 \times 23 = 46$** (the verse number)
- Number of prime factors: **3** (linked to the 3 layers of darkness surrounding the embryo in the womb)

For 69:

- Prime factors: **3×23**
- Smallest: **3**
- Largest: **23**

Combining 138 and 69:

- Sum: **$138 + 69 = 207$**
- Prime factors: **$3^2 \times 23$** (or **69×3**)
- The number **3** represents the layers of darkness
- We can also express: **$46 \times 3 = 138$** and **$23 \times 3 = 69$**

- Both sum to **207**
- **$207 = 23 \times 9$** , and **23 is the 9th prime**

The Last Mention of *Nutfa*: Surah 80

Surah 80:19 contains the final mention of *nutfa* in the Quran:

من نطفة خلقه فقدره

"From a sperm-drop He created him and proportioned him"

- **4 words**
- **15 letters**
- Sum: **$4 + 15 = 19$**

Surah Al-'Alaq (96) has exactly **19 verses**, creating a circle back to the first revelation.

Adding the word count and verse number:

- **$4 \text{ (words)} + 19 \text{ (verse)} = 23$** —the chromosome pairs.

From the Quran's beginning, verse 80:19 is the **5777th verse**.

Prime factorization: **$5777 = 53 \times 109$** (both prime)

- The **53rd verse** from the Quran's start is **verse numbered 46** (total chromosomes)
- **53 is the 16th prime**, and **Surah 16** contains the *first* mention of *nutfa*
- **109 is the 29th prime**, and Surah 16:4 (first *nutfa* mention) has **29 letters**
- **29 is the 10th prime**, and the **10th verse** of the Quran contains exactly **46 letters**

The pattern of **10, 29, 109** reflects that **Surah 10** has exactly **109 verses**.

The First Mention of *Nutfa*: Surah 16

Surah 16:4 is the first verse containing *nutfa*:

خلق الإنسان من نطفة فإذا هو خصيم مبين

"He created man from a sperm-drop, yet he is a clear adversary"

- The word *nutfa* is the **4th word**
- The verse is numbered **4**
- The verse contains **29 letters**
- Sum: **$4 + 4 = 8$** —the total word count of the verse

The last mention (80:19) also has **4 words**, creating perfect symmetry.

The Gap Between 46 and 23

In the entire Quran:

- **50 verses** are numbered **46**
- **74 verses** are numbered **23**

The count of integers *between* 50 and 74 (exclusive) is exactly **23** (51, 52, 53... 73)

Fingertips: The Ultimate Identifier

Surah 75:4 declares:

بلى قادرين على أن نسوي بنانه

"Yes indeed! We are capable of restoring even their very fingertips"

This verse is the **5555th verse** from the Quran's beginning.

The word **بنانه** (*bananahu*, "his fingertips") contains **5 letters**, and its *Abjad* digit sum is **9**—since **23 is the 9th prime**.

The word for fingertips and its variations appear **twice** in the Quran, and $23 \times 2 = 46$ (human chromosomes).

The Human Body Connection

Humans have **4 limbs**, each with **5 fingers/toes**:

- 5 fingers on the right hand
- 5 fingers on the left hand
- 5 toes on the right foot
- 5 toes on the left foot

The word **بنانه**:

- Total letters: **5**
- Unique alphabetic letters used: **4**

In the Quran, exactly **4 surahs** have only **5 verses** each.

The Abjad of Verse 75:4

The *Abjad* value is **801**. Digit sum: $8 + 0 + 1 = 9$, and **23 is the 9th prime**.

Prime factors of 801: $3 \times 3 \times 89$

Digit sum of 89: $8 + 9 = 17$

Digit sum of 17: $1 + 7 = 8$

The **8th prime is 19**

The word "fingertips" is the **19th word** of Surah 75. The digit sum of 19 is **10** (a multiple of 5), and the **10th prime is 29**. The digit sum of 29 is **11**, and **11 is the 5th prime**—amazingly, there are exactly **5 words before** "fingertips" in this verse.

The sum of *Abjad* values for all verses in Surah 75 is **3384**. Digit sum: $3 + 3 + 8 + 4 = 18$, and again $1 + 8 = 9$, where **23 is the 9th prime**, connecting to human DNA.

The Letter Lam Connection

The letter **Lam** is the **23rd letter** of the Arabic Hijāī alphabet. In Surah 75, Lam occurs **80 times**. The surah number is **75**, and $80 - 75 = 5$ —the number of fingers on each human limb, and the letter count in **بَنَانَهُ**.

The **last 4 verses** of Surah 75 contain:

- Exactly **23 words**
- Exactly **23 unique letters**

Letter Frequency of بَنَانَهُ

The letters of **بَنَانَهُ** (Alif, Ba, Nun, Ha) occur **276 times** in Surah 75.

$$276 = 23 \times 12$$

Where **23** connects to DNA and **12** is the number of times *nutfa* appears in the Quran.

The letter of this word **ب** is **بَنَانَهُ**

, ه , ن , ن , ا the abjad value of these 5 letters is 108 and digit sum of 108 is 9 and 9th prime number is 23.

Divisible by 9

In Surah 75, only **6 verses** have *Abjad* values divisible by **9** (where 9 marks 23 as the 9th prime):

801, 405, 927, 2007, 693, 1782

- **Three** have a digit sum of **9**
- **Three** have a digit sum of **18** (which reduces to 9)

All six ultimately reduce to **9**.

Two Mentions of Fingertips

The word for fingertips appears **twice** in the Quran:

1. **Surah 8:12** — contains **بنان** (4 letters)
2. **Surah 75:4** — contains **بنانه** (5 letters)

The Letters of بنان

The letters are: **Alif** (ا), **Ba** (ب), **Nun** (ن)

Letter that spell "بنان" (fingertips) repetitions in both verses			
Letters	ا	ن	ب
Reps.	24	13	9

The sum is 46 and human have 46 chromosomes in dna.

Fingertips occur 2 times in the quran and first occurrence 8:12 verse contain **23 words**.

And $46 = 23 \times 2$. 23 pair of chromosomes in human dna.

Verse 8:12 Analysis

This verse contains exactly **23 words**, and $46 = 23 \times 2$ (two occurrences of the word).

The first occurrence (8:12) has **23 words**; the second (75:4) has **6 words**.

Sum: $23 + 6 = 29$

Digit sum of 29: $2 + 9 = 11$, and **11 is the 5th prime** (5 letters in **بنانه**).

The *Abjad* value of 75:4 is **801** (digit sum 9, then 9).

The *Abjad* value of 8:12 is **7898** (digit sum 32, then 5).

Combined *Abjad*: $801 + 7898 = 8699$ (digit sum 32, then 5).

In Surah 8, exactly **23 verses** have *Abjad* values divisible by **5**—matching the 5 fingers on each human limb

Sum of surah and verse numbers: $8 + 12 + 75 + 4 = 99$

Digit sum: $9 + 9 = 18$, then $1 + 8 = 9$, and **23 is the 9th prime**.

The 23rd Prime

Adding the two surah numbers: $75 + 8 = 83$

83 is a prime number, and it is the **23rd prime**.

- The first mention is in **Surah 8**
- Surah 8 has **75 total verses**
- The second mention is in **Surah 75**
- Only **2 surahs** in the Quran have exactly **75 verses** (**recheck and do more research**)

Cross-Chapter Patterns

Verse 8 of Surah 75 has:

- **2 words**
- **9 letters**
- **9th prime = 23**

Verse 40 of Surah 8 has exactly **46 letters**—the chromosome count.

The 5th Word and the 83rd Prime

The **5th word from the Quran's beginning** is الحمد (*alhamdu*, "praise"). Its *Abjad* value is **83**, and **83 is the 23rd prime**.

Gender Determination: *Mani* and *Nutfa*

The word *mani* (semen) appears in only **2 verses**, while *nutfa* (sperm-drop) appears in **12 verses** throughout the Quran.

The 114th Verse Containing Alif

Consider verse **114** of Surah Al-Baqarah (or equivalently, the first verse numbered **114** in the Quran). Since there are **114 chapters** total, this verse holds positional significance.

It contains the letter **Alif** exactly **23 times**.

Similarly, **Surah 29:29** contains exactly **23 words**

Three Verses Beginning with "Read"

The word اقرا' (*iqra'*, "read") begins only **three verses** in the Quran:

1. **Surah 17:14**
2. **Surah 96:1**
3. **Surah 96:3**

Sum of verse numbers: $14 + 1 + 3 = 18$, matching the **18 letters** in Surah 96:1. And 18th prime is 61 we say some patterns above. All these verses use 18 unique letters.

The Second and Third Occurrences

For 96:1 (first occurrence in that surah):

96+1=97 digit sum 16 and 16 digit sum 7.

97 is the 25 prime number.

The **25th word** of Surah 96 is اقرأ with *Abjad* value **207**, digit sum **9 (23 is the 9th prime)**, and the **9th word** of this surah is '*alaa*

For 96:3 (second occurrence in that surah):

96 + 3 = 99, digit sum 18th prime is 61.

These **3 verses** together contain:

- **15 words** (5 words in the first 5 verses of Al-'Alaaq)
- **62 letters** (digit sum 8, and **19 is the 8th prime**)
- **18 unique letters**

Sum of surah numbers: $17 + 96 + 96 = 209$

Digit sum of 209: $2 + 0 + 9 = 11$, which is the **5th prime**.

The **11th prime is 31**, and $17 + 14 = 31$ (the surah and verse of the first *iqra'*).

Interestingly. 209 prime factors = 11×19 . 11 is the 5 prime number and 19 is the no of verse in this surah.

When we add: $11 + 19 = 30$, and the **30th prime is 113**—the sum of surah positions where *iqra'* occurs twice in Surah 96 and once in Surah 17 ($96 + 17 = 113$).

Only one surah start with اقرأ We consider 113 surah have 6217 verses because we did not consider surah al-alaq. So the digit sum of 6217 is 16 and digit sum of 16 is also 7 and 6217 is 809th prime number and digit sum of 809 is again 17. 17 if the 7 prime number.

Abjad Values of the Three Verses

- 17:14 → **1364** (digit sum **14**)

- 96:1 → **2098** (digit sum **19**)
- 96:3 → **822** (digit sum **12**)

Total *Abjad*: **1364 + 2098 + 822 = 4284**

Digit sum: **4 + 2 + 8 + 4 = 18**

Sum of individual digit sums: **14 + 19 + 12 = 45**

Digit sum of 45: **4 + 5 = 9**, and **23 is the 9th prime**—once again linking to '*alaq*, the **9th word** of Surah 96.

The Surah Number Convergence

Surah Al-'Alaq is **Surah 96** with **19 verses**.

Sum: **96 + 19 = 115**, and **115 = 5 × 23**—representing the 5 stages of creation and the 23 pairs of chromosomes.

The Word *Khalaq* (خلق): "He Created"

Verse 1 of Surah Al-'Alaq uses **11 unique letters** and ends with the word **خلق** (*khalaq*, "created"). 11 is the 5th prime number.

Throughout the Quran, exactly **11 verses** start with the word **خلق**.

The sum of all verse numbers where **خلق** appears (as the starting word) is **131**.

Digit sum of 131: **1 + 3 + 1 = 5**

And **131 is the 32nd prime**, whose digit sum is also **3 + 2 = 5**.

In verse 96:1, there are **15 letters before** the word **خلق**. When we count verses that either **start with خلق** or **end with خلق**, we find exactly **15 verses**: **11 start** with it, and **4 end** with it.

Two Surahs with Dual Khalaq Verses

Only **2 surahs** contain verses that both start and end with **خلق**:

Surah 96:

- Verse 1 **ends** with **خلق**
- Verse 2 **starts** with **خلق**
- **Sum of both verse no = 3** same as number of letters of this verse

Surah 86:

- Verse 5 **ends** with **خلق**
- Verse 6 **starts** with **خلق**

- Sum of both =11.

The Pattern of 11 and 8

- **86:5** has **11 unique letters**
- **96:1** has **11 unique letters**
- Both **end** with خلق
- **86:6** has **8 unique letters**
- **96:2** has **8 unique letters**
- Both **start** with خلق
- **8 prime is** number 19 exactly equal to no of verses of this surah

When we combine all four verses, the total letter count is **61**—the **18th prime**—and remember, **96:1** has **18 letters** and the **18th word** of the Quran is *ihdina*. Check patterns related to *ihdina* Above.

The Abjad Difference of 9

Abjad values:

- 96:1 = **2098**
- 96:2 = **1212**
- Together: **3310**
- 86:5 = **2272**
- 86:6 = **1047**
- Together: **3319**

The difference: **3319 - 3310 = 9**, and **23 is the 9th prime**. Once again, '*alaq*' is the **9th word** of Surah 96.

The Letters of Al-'Alaq

Surah 96 uses exactly **23 unique Arabic letters**—matching the 23 pairs of chromosomes.

The surah's name is العلق (Al-'Alaq). The letters that spell علق ('*alaq*') occur **157 times** throughout this surah.

157 is the 36th prime, and the digit sum of 36 is **9** (3 + 6), where **23 is the 9th prime**.

The digit sum of 157 itself: **1 + 5 + 7 = 13**

The word علق has letters that occur **58 times** in the surah, and the digit sum of 58 is also **13** (5 + 8).

Remarkably, there are **13 words before** the word علم('ilm, "knowledge") when it first appears in verse 4. The *Abjad* value of verse 4 is **1084**, and its digit sum is also **13** ($1 + 0 + 8 + 4$).

The Knowledge Verses

In Surah 96, verse 5 **starts** with علمand **ends** with يعلم(ya'lamu, "he knows").

- *Abjad* value of علم: **140**
- *Abjad* value of يعلم: **150**
- Difference: **150 - 140 = 10**

Between these two words in the verse, there are exactly **10 letters**, and **10 = 5 × 2**, where **5** represents the unique letters between the words, and **2** indicates that both words appear twice in this surah.

From Knowledge to the Pen

The number of letters from the first occurrence of علمto بالقلم(bil-qalam, "by the pen")—inclusive—is exactly **23**.

If we consider ما لم(*ma lam*, "what not") as a single compound word, there are **18 words** before the first occurrence of بالقلم—linking back to the 18-letter structure of verse 1 and the 18th prime (61).

The Word Al-Insan (الإنسان): "The Human"

The word الإنسان(*al-insan*, "the human") appears **3 times** in Surah 96. These three verses contain:

- **47 letters** total
- **12 unique letters**

The *Abjad* value of الإنسان is **192**, whose digit sum is **12** ($1 + 9 + 2$).

The difference: **47 - 12 = 35**

Amazingly, when we calculate the digit sums of the *Abjad* values of these three verses:

- Verse 2: 1212 → **6**
- Verse 5: 593 → **17**
- Verse 6: 1353 → **12**

Sum: **6 + 17 + 12 = 35**—perfectly matching the difference above.

Two Verses Starting with An (أن)

Verses **7 and 8** both start with أن(*an*, "that"). Together they contain:

- **26 letters** ($26 = 13 \times 2$)
- **2** is the number of verses
- **13** is the average letter count per verse
- Both verses have exactly **13 unique letters**

Abjad values:

- Verse 7: **1779** (digit sum **24**, then **6**)
- Verse 8: **628** (digit sum **16**, then **7**)

Sum of final digit sums: $6 + 7 = 13$

Three Verses Starting with *Ara'ayta* (أَرَأَيْتَ): "Have You Seen?"

Three verses in Surah 96 begin with أَرَأَيْتَ (*ara'ayta*, "have you seen?"):

- Verses **9, 11, and 13**

Together, these verses contain:

- **46 letters**—the number of human chromosomes
- **13 unique letters**

The combined *Abjad* value of these three verses is **612**, with a digit sum of **9** ($6 + 1 + 2$), and **23 is the 9th prime**.

The first appearance is in **verse 9**, the last in **verse 13**, and the middle occurrence in **verse 11**—where **11 is the 5th prime**, and the word أَرَأَيْتَ has **5 letters**

The 31 Words Before

Before verse 9 (counting مَا لَمْ as 2 words), there are **31 words**. **31 is the 11th prime**, and **11 is the 5th prime**—the word has 5 letters.

Throughout the entire Quran, exactly **5 verses** start with أَرَأَيْتَ.

These first eight verses in Surah 96 use **19 unique letters**, and **19 is the 8th prime**—matching the **8 verses** in the Quran that contain this word.

After Verse 13

After verse 13 (the last occurrence of أَرَأَيْتَ) until the end of the surah, there are:

- **23 words**
- **99 letters** (digit sum **18**, connecting to the 18-letter verse 1 and the 18th prime, 61)
- Digit sum of 18: **9**, and **23 is the 9th prime**

In Surah Al-'Alaq, only **23 unique letters** are used throughout.

The Abjad Sum: 4159

The *Abjad* values of the three verses containing **أَرَأَيْتَ** in this surah:

- Verse 9: **1428**
- Verse 11: **894**
- Verse 13: **1837**

Sum: **1428 + 894 + 1837 = 4159**

Digit sum: **4 + 1 + 5 + 9 = 19**

The Abjad Sum: 4159

The *Abjad* values of the three verses containing **أَرَأَيْتَ** in this surah:

- Verse 9: **1428**
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- Verse 13: **1837**

Sum: **1428 + 894 + 1837 = 4159**

Digit sum: **4 + 1 + 5 + 9 = 19**

First and Last Appearances in the Quran

The word **أَرَأَيْتَ** appears for the first time in **Surah 25** ($25 = 5 \times 5$) and for the last time in **Surah 107**.

Surah 107 contains:

- **25 words** ($25 = 5 \times 5$)
- **7 verses** (digit sum of 25)
- A name with **7 letters**
- **20 unique letters** ($20 = 5 \times 4$)
- **114 letters** total

From Surah 107 to 114

From Surah 107 to Surah 114 (the end), there are **161 words**, and $161 = 7 \times 23$ —where **7** is the verse count of Surah 107, and **23** connects to DNA.

These final surahs use **26 Arabic letters** (digit sum **8**), and the digit sum of **107** is also **8** ($1 + 0 + 7$), where **19 is the 8th prime**.

The two missing letters from the Arabic alphabet in these final surahs are:

- Letter 11: ز(Zayn)
- Letter 17: ظ(Zha)

Their sum: **11 + 17 = 28**—the total number of letters in the Arabic alphabet

The Chromosome Connection

Humans have **46 chromosomes**, whose digit sum is **10** (4 + 6), and the digit sum of 10 is **1**.

The *Abjad* value of **Alif** (the first letter) is **1**, and the first verse of Surah 96 begins with **Alif**.

Surah 38: The Extended *Ihdina* Patterns

Remember that **اهدنا** (*ihdina*) appears for the second time in **Surah 38**, which contains **88 verses**.

The digit sum of 38 is **11** (3 + 8), and **11 is the 5th prime**. Remarkably, in Surah 38, there are exactly **5 verses** whose *Abjad* values are divisible by **23**:

Verses 3, 12, 20, 81, 88

Values: 1702, 3151, 1886, 851, 828

Verse 3: The Double Connection

Abjad value: **1702**

Digit sum: **1 + 7 + 0 + 2 = 10**

The **10th prime is 29**—the word count of Surah 1. The digit sum of 29 is **11**, which is the **5th prime**.

Prime factors of 1702: **2 × 23 × 37**

Verse 12: Another 10

Abjad value: **3151**

Digit sum: **10** (3 + 1 + 5 + 1)

Prime factors: **23 × 137**

Verse 20: The Perfect 23

Abjad value: **1886**

Digit sum: **23** (1 + 8 + 8 + 6)

Prime factors: $2 \times 23 \times 41$

The highest prime factor is **41**, which is the **13th prime**—matching the **13 unique letters** in verse 1:6 where *ihdina* appears.

Verse 81: Seven After Seven

Digit sum of 81: **9** ($8 + 1$), and **23 is the 9th prime**.

Abjad value: **851**

Prime factors: 23×37

Digit sum of 851: **14** ($8 + 5 + 1$), and **14 = 7 × 2**

The **14th prime is 43**, whose digit sum is **7** ($4 + 3$), and there are **7 verses** remaining after verse 81 in this surah.

This verse uses **8 unique letters**, and the **8th prime is 19**—matching the 19 letters in verse 1:1 of Al-Fatihah.

Verse 88: The Final Pattern

Digit sum of 88: **16** ($8 + 8$), and **16 = 8 × 2**

Abjad value: **828**

Prime factors: $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 23$

Digit sum of 828: **18** ($8 + 2 + 8$)

The **18th prime is 61**, and the digit sum of 18 is **9**, where **23 is the 9th prime**.

Every single one of these five verses has 23 as a prime factor.

Divisibility by 9 in Surah 38

In Surah 38, exactly **8 verses** have *Abjad* values divisible by **9**:

Verses: 2, 7, 21, 55, 67, 68, 75, 88

Values: 1809, 3924, 2943, 2466, 1215, 1782, 4086, 828

When we calculate the digit sums:

- 1809 → **18**
- 3924 → **18**
- 2943 → **18**
- 2466 → **18**

- 1215 → 9
- 1782 → 18
- 4086 → 18
- 828 → 18

Combining these: **18 + 18 + 18 + 18 + 9 + 18 + 18 + 18 = 135**

Digit sum of 135: **1 + 3 + 5 = 9**, and **23 is the 9th prime**.

Seven of the eight verses have a digit sum of **18** (where **61 is the 18th prime**, connecting to *ihdina*), and the digit sum of 18 is **9**.

Only one verse has a direct digit sum of **9**.

At the end, **every single verse reduces to 9**—the position of 23 among the primes, eternally linking back to the 23 pairs of chromosomes in human DNA.

