

## 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:
  - ١ = ﱂ
  - ٢ = ﱃ
  - ٤ = ﱄ
  - ٤٠ = ﱆ
- When added: **١ + ٢ + ٤ + ٤٠ = 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.

اَقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ  
After Surah 96, exactly **18 surahs** remain in the Quran. The opening verse—(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 **ٰهُدًى** (*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 Hijā'ī alphabet system, the letters of **ٰهُدًى** total **61**. Remarkably, **61 is the 18th prime number**. But the patterns don't stop there—the *Abjad* value of **ٰهُدًى** 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 *لِهَا* 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 *لِهَا* (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 *لِهَا* occurs **twice** in the Quran, and humans have **23 pairs** of chromosomes, we find: **23 × 2 = 46**—the total number of human chromosomes

### The Five-Letter Key

The word *لِهَا* 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 *لِهَا* 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 *لِهَا* 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

*لِهَا* 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 *لِهَا*!

The second occurrence in Surah 38 adds another layer. This surah contains **88 verses**. The middle letter of *لِهَا* 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 *لِهَا* in Surah Al-Fatihah, and again, **11 is the 5th prime**.

## The Abjad Convergence

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

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-Fatiyah.

## The Double Witness Pattern

When we write the number "2" (representing the two occurrences of *Lisā*) 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 *Lisā* 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 *Lisā* 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-Fatiyah where *Lisā* 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-Fatiyah.

## 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-Fatiyah, 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 **لَهُمَا!**

## 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 **لَهُمَا** as a single word (as is more common), then the **18th word** is **لَهُ**with an *Abjad* value of **41**, and the **61st word** remains **ناصية** **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 **لَهُمَا** 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  **$5 \times 9$** —five representing the letters in ﴿١٩٧﴾, 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 ناصية. 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 ﴿مِن﴾(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:** وَأَنَّهُ خَلَقَ الْزَوْجِينَ النَّذِيرَ وَالْأَنْثَى

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

**Verse 46:** مِنْ نُطْفَةٍ إِذَا تَمَنَّى

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  $23 \times 2 = 46$  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**” (نُطْفَة) 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 ه)**
  - 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 (nutfa)** 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 العلقة مضغة فخلقنا المضغة عظما فكسونا العظم لحما ثم أنسانه خلقا آخر فتبارك الله أحسن الخلقين

"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):

- **$13 \times 23 = 299$**
- **$14 \times 23 = 322$**
- **$322 - 299 = 23$**

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 علقة فخلقنا العلقة مضغة فخلقنا المضغة عظما فكسونا العظم لحما ثم أنشأه خلقا آخر فتبارك الله أحسن الخلقين

### 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:  **$3 \times 23$**
- Smallest: **3**
- Largest: **23**

### Combining 138 and 69:

- Sum:  **$138 + 69 = 207$**
- Prime factors:  **$3^2 \times 23$  (or  $69 \times 3$ )**
- 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 (words) + 19 (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:

بِلِ قَادِرِينَ عَلَى أَنْ نُسَوِّي بُنَانَه

"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 Hijā'ī 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 بـنـانـه.

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

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

#### Letter Frequency of بـنـانـه

The letters of بـنـانـه (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 بـنـانـه is بـاـ.

, ، نـ ، هـ the abjad value of these 5 letters is 108 and digit sum of 108 is 9 and 9<sup>th</sup> 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 بَنَانٍ (4 letters)
2. **Surah 75:4** — contains بَنَانَةً (5 letters)

### The Letters of بَنَانٍ

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

Letter that spell "بَنَانٍ" (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 بَنَانٍ).

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 لله﴾(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 اقرأ (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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 الاعذ with *Abjad* value **207**, digit sum **9** (**23 is the 9th prime**), and the **9th word** of this surah is 'alaq

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

**96 + 3 = 99**, digit sum **18<sup>th</sup> prime is 61**.

These **3 verses** together contain:

- **15 words** (5 words in the first 5 verses of Al-'Alaq)
- **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 5 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 علم and **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  $10 = 5 \times 2$ , 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 علم to بالقلم (bil-qalam, "by the pen")—inclusive—is exactly **23**.

If we consider مال (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](#) (أرأيت): "Have You Seen?"

Three verses in Surah 96 begin with أرأيت (*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 أرأيت has **5 letters**

[The 31 Words Before](#)

Before verse 9 (counting مـا 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 أرأيت.

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 أرأيت 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 أَيْتَ 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 أَيْتَ in this surah:

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

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

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

First and Last Appearances in the Quran

The word أَيْتَ 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: ذ(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 **إِلَهِنَا** (*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:  **$2 \times 23 \times 37$**

### Verse 12: Another 10

*Abjad* value: **3151**

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

Prime factors:  **$23 \times 137$**

### 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:  $23 \times 37$

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

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  **$16 = 8 \times 2$**

*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:

- $1809 \rightarrow 18$
- $3924 \rightarrow 18$
- $2943 \rightarrow 18$
- $2466 \rightarrow 18$

- $1215 \rightarrow 9$
- $1782 \rightarrow 18$
- $4086 \rightarrow 18$
- $828 \rightarrow 18$

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.

