

# Numerical Correlations in The Versus of Light [Nwr] in Quran

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## Abstract:

The paper investigates the numerical relations for the repetition of word “Light” [ نور Nwr: pronouncer Nour] and its derivatives in AnNoor chapter (Chapter 24) and the Holy Quran. The analysis utilizes linear operations between the different numerical information in the versus. We did as well a comparison between some results when using Othmani’s form of writing [As it was recorded by Khalifa Othman ibin Affan] and when letter Hamza (ء) is considered.

## Introduction

There are a few versus that set the key basic foundation of the research here stated below.

Chapter 16 (AnNahr or Bee) verse 89 “*And [mention] the Day when We will resurrect among every nation a witness over them from themselves. And We will bring you, [O Muhammad], as a witness over your nation. And We have sent down*

to you **the Book as clarification for all things** and as guidance and mercy and good tidings for the Muslims.”

Chapter 18 (Al-Kahf or the cave) verse 109 “Say, *“If the sea were ink for [writing] the words of my Lord, **the sea would be exhausted before the words of my Lord were exhausted**, even if We brought the like of it as a supplement.”*

Chapter 2 (Al-Baqara or the cow) verse 2 “*This is the Book about which **there is no doubt**, a guidance for those conscious of Allah.”*

The sentence in verse 89 in chapter 16 “**the Book as clarification for all things**” dragged the attention of many scientists in the past and in the present time. This verse set a solid foundation that any believer of the book cannot discard or doubt. The fact that it states “*all things*” obligates many scientists to further read and investigate the text beyond the regular citations utilizing current technological developments and scientific discoveries.

In the beginning, the verse 35 in Chapter 24 (AnNour or Light)

“*Allah is the **Light** of the heavens and the earth. The example of His **light** is like a niche within which is a lamp, the lamp is within glass, the glass as if it were a pearly [white] star lit from [the oil of] a blessed olive tree, neither of the east nor of the west, whose oil would almost glow even if untouched by fire. **Light upon light**. Allah guides to His **light** whom He wills. And Allah presents examples for the people, and Allah is Knowing of all things.*”

The verse presents interesting detailed description of the “Light of Allah” [Nwr Allh pronounced Nour Allah]. It comes in between other versus which focus on topics of marriage, adultery and the rules that govern the relations between believers’ man woman. It is as if it was not placed in the proper story line. However, as “*This book*

*has no doubt in it*” (Chapter 2, versus 2) the probability of error becomes impossible. One would think the other possibility is that the verse is not placed in the correct order. This as well is not a valid option as the Book as we have it now was revised by the Arch Angel by the order of Allah, hence the order is absolute. Based on these facts, the only option left for one to search is the reasons behind placing the verse in this particular order and context.

First, let us briefly introduce light from the physical point of view. Light has unique duality as it carries particles and waves characteristics. Like waves, light propagate from source to object. As particles, light carries finite amount of energy and it can exert force on other particles. Light particles are referred to as Photons. In modern science, light (particularly speed of light) became the universal unit of distance measurement especially with Einstein’s special and general relativities due to the fact the light speed is always constant and it is not affected by object’s movement. Distances in space are typically measured in units of light years. Also, light is a particle with no mass however it has momentum that can be experimentally demonstrated, and finite energy. The energy of the light that fills the room is the addition of integer number of photons each has a specific energy depends on its color.

The fact that each photon (light particle) carries a finite defined energy; it then follows the famous conservation of energy law (Energy can neither be created nor destroyed). Now, let us observe the first four words of verse 35 of AnNour which states: “Allah is the light of heavens and Earth” [الله نور السموات والارض] Allh nwr Alsmwt wAlard reads: Allaho nouro Assamawati wal’ard]. Following basic logic: Allah is the absolute completeness and the complete has no reduction. Allah is the creator and the creator is not created. Light in the universe comes from Allah (the creator and the complete) and it is energy where the source that cannot be created or destroyed

is clearly stated. Here, the scientifically stated law considers only the common forms of energy which can be physically measured. In many versus in Quran, however, light (or energy) was associated with different form: faith energy. This adds an additional forgotten aspect to the western driven modern science.

In writing this research, the paper was arranged in a form of observations without detailed discussion to allow the reader to reflect on these notes, which might lead to even more interpretations. Here, we count on the concepts of numerical analogy in Quran which were originally established by pioneer researchers [1-2]. This corresponds to numerical systems and the relations between versus numbers, number of letters and words in the places where word “light” [nwr] was mentioned. In this work the Othmani writing was used where the letter “Hamza” [ء pronounced as *a* in the beginning of the word]. In some analysis a comparison is made between Othmani writing and the one when Hamza is considered.

Letter value such as Abjd system [1] was used in a very limited form in this paper. In letter value calculations, each letter is assigned a number based on a specific system such as “Abjd Hwz”. The numerical value of a sentence is the sum of its letters’ values. Some researchers have proposed different form of letter values depending on the frequency of each letter in the text [3]. In another work primary numbers were assigned to letters [4].

The paper focuses on versus 35 and 40 of AnNoor [The light] chapter (chapter 24), where many numerical correlations were observed. Then it expands to observe some global numerical information of the repetition of word light” [nwr] in the holy Quran. Numerical correlations in chapter AnNour (chapter 24) were also investigated.

## Initial observations

This section sheds some light on some initial observations in the two versus in chapter 24 [AnNour] where the word “light” [nwr] was mentioned namely versus 35 and 40. The following table gives a summary of the numerical information of chapter 24 as well as versus 35 and 40.

| Chapter number :   | 24  |
|--|---|
| Number of versus:  | 64  |
| Number of versus with word “light”:  | 2   |
| Numer of times the word “light” was mentioned:   | 7   |
| Verse 35   | Verse 40  |
| <p>اللَّهُ نُورُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ ۚ مَثَلُ نُورِهِ كَمِشْكَاةٍ فِيهَا مِصْبَاحٌ ۚ الْمِصْبَاحُ فِي زُجَاجَةٍ ۚ الزُّجَاجَةُ كَأَنَّهَا كَوْكَبٌ دُرِّيٌّ يُوقَدُ مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ مُبَارَكَةٍ زَيْتُونَةٍ لَا شَرْقِيَّةٍ وَلَا غَرْبِيَّةٍ يَكَادُ زَيْتُهَا يُضِيءُ وَلَوْ لَمْ تَمْسَسْهُ نَارٌ ۚ نُورٌ عَلَى نُورٍ ۚ يَهْدِي اللَّهُ لِنُورِهِ مَن يَشَاءُ ۚ وَيَضْرِبُ اللَّهُ الْأَمْثَلَ لِلنَّاسِ ۚ وَاللَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ</p>   | <p>وَكُظُلُمٌ فِي بَحْرٍ لَّجِيٍّ يَعْشُهُ مَوْجٌ مِّنْ فَوْقِهِ مَوْجٌ مِّنْ فَوْقِهِ سَحَابٌ ۚ ظُلُمْتُ بَعْضُهَا فَوْقَ بَعْضٍ إِذَا أَخْرَجَ يَدَهُ لَمْ يَكِدْ يَرِيهَا ۚ وَمَن لَّمْ يَجْعَلِ اللَّهُ لَهُ نُورًا فَمَا لَهُ مِن نُّورٍ</p>   |
| <p><i>Allah is the <b>Light</b> of the heavens and the earth. The example of His <b>light</b> is like a niche within which is a lamp, the lamp is within glass, the glass as if it were a pearly [white] star lit from [the oil of] a blessed olive tree, neither of the east nor of the west, whose oil would almost glow even if untouched by fire. <b>Light</b> upon <b>light</b>. Allah guides to His <b>light</b> whom He wills. And Allah presents examples for the people, and Allah is Knowing of all things.”</i></p> | <p><i>Or [they are] like darknesses within an unfathomable sea which is covered by waves, upon which are waves, over which are clouds – darknesses, some of them upon others. When one puts out his hand [therein], he can hardly see it. And he to whom Allah has not granted <b>light</b> – for him there is no <b>light</b>.</i></p> |

Table 1: Numerical information of chapter 24. English interpretation from Quran.com [5]

The following is the numerical information related to “light” in versus 35 and 40

| verse                              | 35               | 40     |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------|
| Number of repetitions              | 5                | 2      |
| “Light” words order                | 2, 6, 33, 35, 38 | 29, 33 |
| Sum of words order                 | 114              | 62     |
| Number of words                    | 48               | 33     |
| Number of letters (Othmani)        | 196              | 106    |
| Number of letters (Counting Hamza) | 199              | 106    |
|                                    |                  |        |
| Number of words from 35 to 40      | 150              |        |

Table 2: Numerical information of light in versus 35 and 40, chapter 24 [AnNour]

From the tables above, the word “light” [nwr] was mentioned 7 times in the chapter in two versus: 5 times in 35 and 2 in 40. The first observation that one cannot overlook is the sum of the order of word light in verse 35

$$2+6+33+35+38 = 114$$

This is the number of chapters in the holy Quran. This number is as well a multiple of 19 (a major number in the numerical analogy in Quran [3]).

Second initial observation concerns the linear relations between the numerical information in both versus. These relations can be listed as follows:

1. The order of the third word “light” in verse 35 (the middle) is 33 which is the number of words in verse 40.
2. Adding the order of the first and last “light” words in verse 35,  $2+38=40$ , which is the number of the second verse.
3. Subtraction of the order of the second and fourth “light” words in verse 35 we obtain  $35-6=29$ , which is the order of the first word “light” in verse 40.

These relations are summarized in Figure 1 below.

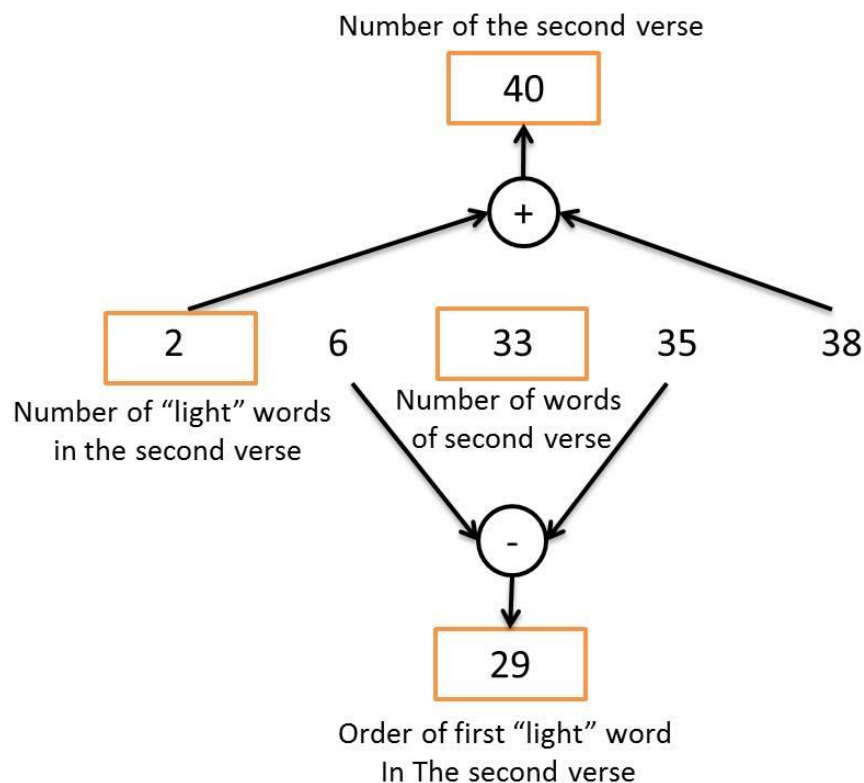


Figure 1. Relations between the orders of word “light” in verse 35 and the numerical information of verse 40

The graph shows the clear relations between the orders of the five “light” words and the information of the second verse with “light” mentioning (verse 40). Number five, which is the number of repetition of word “light” in the verse is also an important factor. In the third observation, we construct a mathematical series based on numbers 5 and 3 extracted from the relative relations between the two versus as shown in table 3.

|   |       |        |
|---|-------|--------|
| Subtraction of the number of two versus 40-35                                     | 5     | 5×1    |
| Subtraction of number of words: 48-33=15  | 15    | 5×3    |
| Sum of the number of versus: 35+40=75   | 15×5  | 15×5×1 |
| Number of words in all versus between 35 and 40 (including the two versus) is 150 | 15×10 | 15×5×2 |
| Sum of number of versus between 35 and 40 is 225                                  | 15×15 | 15×5×3 |
| Sum of numbers from 1 to number of “The light chapter” 24 is 300                  | 15×20 | 15×5×4 |

Table 3: Mathematical series formed by the linear relative relations between versus 35 and 40.

In the table above, the subtraction of the number of words of the two versus (48-33=15) and the difference between their verse numbers (40-35=5) form the bases for a mathematical series as in the last four row in table 3.

$$S_n = n \times 5 \times 15 \quad (1)$$

In the next observation, we examine the global information of “The light” chapter (Chapter 24) as shown in the table below

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Number of versus mentioning “light” is 2 | $1 \times 2^1$ |
| Number of Juz’ <sup>(*)</sup> is 18      | $2 \times 3^2$ |
| Number of chapter is 24                  | $3 \times 2^3$ |
| Number of versus in the chapter is 64    | $4 \times 2^4$ |

Table 4: Some exponential relations in “The light” chapter concerning number 2

The exponential relations in table 4 strongly depends on number 2, where 2 is the number of versus where word “light” was mentioned in the chapter.

<sup>(\*)</sup>The Holy Quran is divided into 30 sections each section is referred to as Juz’ [the Arabic word for section]



The relations in table 4 can be mathematically expressed as

$$y = x \times c^x \quad (2)$$

The mathematical series in table 3 depends on numbers 3 and 5, where 5 is the number of mentioning of word “light” in verse 35. The number of letters of word “light” in Arabic [نور or nwr pronounced nour] is three. The following table shows some relations based on number 3

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Number of letters in word “light” [nwr] is 3  | $3 \times 10^0$ |
| Order of verse 35 from the end of the chapter is 30   | $3 \times 10^1$ |
| Sum of numbers from 1 to “The light” chapter is 300   | $3 \times 10^2$ |
| Sum of the products of the number of each verse by their number of words $35 \times 48 + 40 \times 33 = 3000$ | $3 \times 10^3$ |

Table 5: Exponential relations in “The light” chapter depends on number 10

The relations in table 5 form a geometrical series which can be expressed as

$$y = 3 \times 10^x \quad (3)$$

The fifth observation deals with the beginning of verse 35. The verse starts with the amazing statement of law of conservation of energy “*Allah is the **Light** of the heavens and the earth.*” In Arabic it is written as [الله نور السموات والارض] Allh nwr Alsmwt wAlard pronounced as: Allaho Nouro Assamawati walArd]. This phrase comprises of 19 letters. Number 19 is one of the most significant numbers in the study of numerical analogy in Quran [3] and scientists have written several books and research works in that field [1,2]. However here, it is sufficient to mention the versus 30 and 31 from chapter 74 (AlMuddather).

“عَلَيْهَا تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ (30) وَمَا جَعَلْنَا أَصْحَابَ النَّارِ إِلَّا مَلَائِكَةً، وَمَا جَعَلْنَا عِدَّتَهُمْ إِلَّا فِتْنَةً لِلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لِيَسْتَيَقِنَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ وَيَزْدَادَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِيمَانًا، وَلَا يَرْتَابَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ، وَلِيَقُولَ الَّذِينَ فِي قُلُوبِهِم مَّرَضٌ وَالْكَافِرُونَ مَاذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ بِهَذَا مَثَلًا ۖ كَذَلِكَ يُضِلُّ اللَّهُ مَن يَشَاءُ وَيَهْدِي مَن يَشَاءُ ۚ وَمَا يَعْلَمُ جُنُودَ رَبِّكَ إِلَّا هُوَ ۚ وَمَا هِيَ إِلَّا ذِكْرٌ لِلْبَشَرِ” (المدرثر 30 و31)

" Over it are **nineteen** [angels](30) And We have not made the keepers of the Fire except angels. **And We have not made their number except as a trial for those who disbelieve** – that those who were given the Scripture will be convinced and those who have believed will increase in faith and those who were given the Scripture and the believers will not doubt and that those in whose hearts is hypocrisy and the disbelievers will say, "What does Allah intend by this as an example?" Thus does Allah leave astray whom He wills and guides whom He wills. And none knows the soldiers of your Lord except Him. And mention of the Fire is not but a reminder to humanity.(31)” (chapter 74)

Returning to the beginning of verse 35, the first two words of the absolute energy “Allh nwr” (Allah is the light [of]) consists of 7 letters. The numerical value of this phrase using Abjad system [Aljomal] (shown in the appendix) is 322 which is a multiple of 7,  $322=46 \times 7$ . The two following words “the heavens and Earth” [Alsmwt walArd] has numerical value of 1575 which is again a multiple of 7,  $1575=7 \times 225$ . The four words constructing the phrase “Allah is the light for the heavens and Earth” [Allh nwr Alsmwt walArd] then has a numerical value which is multiple of 7,  $1897=7 \times 217$  based on Anjad system.

Number 7 is again one of the most significant figures in the study of numerical analogy in Quran [6]. The following is the summary for number 7 significance in holly Quran and “The light” chapter.

| Relation  | Value | Analysis |
|---|-------|----------|
| Number of time word “light” is mentioned in “The light”chapter                        | 7     | 7×1      |
| Number of heavens and earths (mentioned in Quran in reference to large numbers [7])   | 7     | 7×1      |
| Number of the first verse mentioning light  | 35    | 7×5      |
| Age of the prophet Mohammed as widely known   | 63    | 7×9      |
| Numerical value (Abjad) of word “faith”[Iman]   | 133   | 7×19     |
| Numerical value (Abjad) of word “The light”[Alnwr pronounced AnNour]                  | 287   | 7×41     |
| Numerical value of “their light <sup>(*)</sup> ” [Nwrhm pronounced Nourahom]          | 301   | 7×43     |
| Numerical value of “Allah is the light” [Allh nwr]                                    | 322   | 7×46     |
| Numerical value of “Heavens and Earth” [Alsmwt walArd]                                | 1575  | 7×225    |
| Numerical value of “Allah is the light of Heavens and Earth” [Allh nwr Alsmwt walArd] | 1897  | 7×271    |

Table 6: Numerical relations which depend on number 7 in Quran

The last initial observation here is that verse 35 (first verse of light in chapter “The light”) consists of 24 different letter according to Othmani writing. This is the same for the second light verse (verse 40) which consists as well of 24 different letters. Note that 24 is the number of the chapter. The letters frequencies for both versus are shown in the appendix.

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(\*) In Arabic some letters can be added in the beginning of the word or at the end to add more information to word as we mentioned in “their light” [Nwrhm, where it is nwr hm and adding “hm” indicates their’s, so it is latirally read light their’s.

It is worth mentioning here that 35 is the total number of references to Prophet Jesus peace be upon him in the Holy Quran. The number of the second verse, 40, is the age of Prophet Mohammed, peace be upon him, when revelation started. It is as well the number of years Prophet Jesus is expected to stay in Earth upon his return.

The initial observations mentioned in this chapter indicate the existence of a numerical system in the light chapter (and light in Quran in general). In the following sections, we will try to provide more analysis in the chapter and brief analysis of light in Quran (we will extend this to another submission if Allah permits).

### **The light in the Holy Quran**

The word “light” [nwr] in all forms is mentioned 43 times in 33 versus in 20 chapters. Also the word “enlighting” [mner pronounced Moneer] is mentioned 6 times in 6 versus in 6 chapters. Here, we will only focus on “light” analysis. Table 7 below shows the summary of the different forms the word “light” is mentioned in Quran.

| The different forms word “light” [nwr] was mentioned in Quran is 13 form |                             |   |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| <i>The form</i>  | <i>Number of mentioning</i> | <i>The form</i>   | <i>Number of mentioning</i> |
| The light [Al <b>nwr</b> ]   | 10                          | By their light [B <b>nwr</b> hm pronounced Benourehem]          | 1                           |
| Light <sup>(*)</sup> [N <b>wrn</b> pronounced Nouran]                    | 9                           | And their light [wN <b>wr</b> hm]                               | 1                           |
| Light [N <b>wr</b> ]   | 8                           | Our light [N <b>wr</b> na pronounced Nourena] <sup>(**)</sup>   | 1                           |
| And the light [WalN <b>wr</b> ] <sup>(**)</sup>                          | 3                           | Your light [Nwr <b>km</b> pronounced Nourekom] <sup>(***)</sup> | 1                           |
| His light [N <b>wr</b> h pronounced Nourehe]                             | 3                           | By light [N <b>mwr</b> pronounced Benour]                       | 1                           |
| Their light [N <b>wr</b> hm]   | 2                           | To light [L <b>nwr</b> pronounced Lenour] <sup>(****)</sup>     | 1                           |
| And light [W <b>nwr</b> ]  | 2                           |   |                             |

Table 7a: Different forms of mentioning light in Quran

(\*) The phone “n” added to word Nwr does not change the meaning but it is part of the Arabic grammar.

(\*\*) In Arabic the word “and” is a letter “w” pronounced “wa” and in Othmani writing it is always attached to the word comes after it.

(\*\*\*) The word “our” in Arabic is added to the end of the word as two letters “na” so the phrase “our light” is written as “nwr-na” as one word.

(\*\*\*\*) The word “your” for a polar form in Arabic is added to the end of the word as two letters “km”, so the phrase “your light” in Arabic is written as one word “nwrkm”.

(\*\*\*\*\*) The word “to” can be written in many forms in Arabic depending on the sentence’s context. Here, the phrase “to light” is written, in one form, by adding a letter “l” to the beginning of the word “lnwr”>

| Eliminating “and” [w], then “light” [nwr] comes in 10 forms                  |                             |                                  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>The form</i>  | <i>Number of mentioning</i> | <i>The form</i>                  | <i>Number of mentioning</i> |
| The light [Al <b>nwr</b> ]   | 13                          | By their light [B <b>nwr</b> hm] | 1                           |
| Light [ <b>Nwr</b> ]   | 10                          | Our light [ <b>Nwr</b> na]       | 1                           |
| Light <sup>(*)</sup> [ <b>Nwr</b> n]   | 9                           | Your light [N <b>wr</b> km]      | 1                           |
| His light [ <b>Nwr</b> h]  | 3                           | By light [N <b>nwr</b> ]         | 1                           |
| Their light [ <b>Nwr</b> hm]   | 2                           | To light [L <b>nwr</b> ]         | 1                           |
| Eliminating the attached letters for “to” and “by”, light becomes in 6 froms |                             |                                  |                             |
| The light [Al <b>nwr</b> ]   | 13                          | Their light [ <b>Nwr</b> hm]     | 4                           |
| Light [ <b>Nwr</b> ]   | 20                          | Your light [N <b>wr</b> km]      | 1                           |
| His light [ <b>Nwr</b> h]  | 4                           | Our light [ <b>Nwr</b> na]       | 1                           |

Table 7b: Different forms of mentioning light in Quran

From table 7a, one can notice that the word “light” [nwr] is mentioned by itself with no additions 8 time in the Holy Quran. If we add the ones with “and” [w] it becomes 10 times as shown in table 7b. Eliminating the connecting letters [B] and [L], it becomes 20 times equivalent to the number of chapters which include the word “light.” The word “His light” [nwrh] is repeated 4 time in the Book, which is exactly the same number for the word “Their light” [nwrhm]. The same situation occurs for “Our light” [nwrna] and “your light” [nwrkm], where both are mentioned once in Quran.

Finally, the word “the light” [alnwr] is mentioned 13 times as the number of years of Prophet Mohammed’s preaching in Mecca. Adding the number of repetition of “the light” [alnwr] and “their light” [nwrhm], 13+4=17, gives the number of rak’ats<sup>(\*)</sup> of Muslim’s prayers.

(\*) In Islam, there are five prayers a day, each prayer is divided in “rak’at” or acts as follows: Morning (Fajr)=2, Noon(Zohor)=4, Afternoon (Asr)=4, Sunset(Maghrib)=3 and Night(Isha’)=4. They add to 2+4+4+3+4=17

17 is also the number of the first verse in Quran which mentions the word “light”(Chapter 2 “The Cow”verse 17). If we add the repetition of “light”[nwr] to the repetition of “His light”[Nwrh] (or “their light”[nwrhm]).  $20+4=24$ , we get the number of “The light” [Alnwr] chapter in Quran. 24 is also the number of the first verse mentioning the word “light” (Chapter 2, verse 17) if we count from the beginning of Quran adding 7 verses from the “The opening” [Alfatḥa pronounced Alfateḥa] or hence  $7+17=24$ .

In the following table, we summarize the numerical information of “light” in the Holy Quran. In counting letters, two schemes were used, Othmani writing and one with counting “hamza”[ء or a].

In the table below, we were benefitted of AbdulRazik Alabbawy’s book “Letters and words of the Holey Quran” [8], Ali Adams’ program “Quran Code 1434” [10] and Mohammed Hammadi’s program “Quran statistics” [9].

From the table it is noticed that, the word “light” [nwr] is mentioned 43 times in the whole text in 33 versus and 20 chapters. For the chapters that were revealed in Madina, “light” is mentioned 34 times in 24 versus in 13 chapters. For the ones in Mecca, “light” is mentioned 9 times in 9 versus in 7 chapters.

In the table, one can directly observe that the sum of the chapter’s orders, 627, is dividable by 19 as  $627=3 \times 11 \times 19$  (or  $33 \times 19$ .) The sum of the words of all versus where “light” is mentioned is as well dividable by 19,  $779=41 \times 19$ . Finally the sum of all letters (according to Othmani system) is also dividable by 19,  $3325=5 \times 5 \times 7 \times 19$ . These analyses are summarized in table 9.

| No       | Chapter order | Chapter name | Place of revelation | Number "light" | verse       | "light" per verse | words      | Letters Othm. | Letters Hamza |
|----------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1        | 2             | Albaqara     | Medina              | 3              | 17          | 1                 | 17         | 70            | 71            |
|          |               |              |                     |                | 257         | 2                 | 24         | 113           | 114           |
| 2        | 4             | Alnissa'     | Medina              | 1              | 174         | 1                 | 11         | 47            | 48            |
| 3        | 5             | Ali Imran    | Medina              | 4              | 15          | 1                 | 23         | 87            | 89            |
|          |               |              |                     |                | 16          | 1                 | 18         | 76            | 76            |
|          |               |              |                     |                | 44          | 1                 | 41         | 190           | 192           |
|          |               |              |                     |                | 46          | 1                 | 26         | 115           | 117           |
| 4        | 6             | Alan'am      | Medina              | 3              | 1           | 1                 | 14         | 66            | 66            |
|          |               |              |                     |                | 91          | 1                 | 44         | 168           | 171           |
|          |               |              |                     |                | 122         | 1                 | 24         | 97            | 97            |
| 5        | 7             | Ala'raf      | Mecca               | 1              | 157         | 1                 | 43         | 219           | 220           |
| 6        | 9             | Attawba      | Medina              | 2              | 32          | 2                 | 15         | 61            | 62            |
| 7        | 10            | Yunus        | Mecca               | 1              | 5           | 1                 | 23         | 99            | 101           |
| 8        | 13            | Arra'd       | Medina              | 1              | 16          | 1                 | 45         | 178           | 181           |
| 9        | 14            | Ibrahim      | Mecca               | 2              | 1           | 1                 | 16         | 68            | 68            |
|          |               |              |                     |                | 5           | 1                 | 21         | 83            | 85            |
| 10       | 24            | Annour       | Medina              | 7              | 35          | 5                 | 48         | 196           | 199           |
|          |               |              |                     |                | 40          | 2                 | 33         | 106           | 106           |
| 11       | 33            | Alahzab      | Medina              | 1              | 43          | 1                 | 13         | 63            | 63            |
| 12       | 35            | Fatir        | Mecca               | 1              | 20          | 1                 | 4          | 17            | 17            |
| 13       | 39            | Azzumor      | Mecca               | 2              | 22          | 1                 | 20         | 74            | 74            |
|          |               |              |                     |                | 69          | 1                 | 15         | 71            | 73            |
| 14       | 42            | Ashshura     | Mecca               | 1              | 52          | 1                 | 27         | 104           | 105           |
| 15       | 57            | Alhadid      | Medina              | 6              | 9           | 1                 | 17         | 65            | 67            |
|          |               |              |                     |                | 12          | 1                 | 22         | 104           | 104           |
|          |               |              |                     |                | 13          | 2                 | 27         | 127           | 129           |
|          |               |              |                     |                | 19          | 1                 | 20         | 102           | 105           |
|          |               |              |                     |                | 28          | 1                 | 21         | 93            | 95            |
| 16       | 61            | Assaf        | Medina              | 2              | 8           | 2                 | 11         | 51            | 52            |
| 17       | 64            | Attaghabon   | Medina              | 1              | 8           | 1                 | 10         | 51            | 52            |
| 18       | 65            | Attalaq      | Medina              | 1              | 11          | 1                 | 34         | 145           | 147           |
| 19       | 66            | Attahrim     | Medina              | 2              | 8           | 2                 | 45         | 188           | 192           |
| 20       | 71            | Nooh         | Mecca               | 1              | 16          | 1                 | 7          | 31            | 31            |
| $\Sigma$ | <b>627</b>    |              |                     | <b>43</b>      | <b>1412</b> | <b>43</b>         | <b>779</b> | <b>3325</b>   | <b>3369</b>   |

Table 8. Summery of the "light" mentionings in Holey Quran



| Description                                       | Sum  | Analyses                        |
|---|------|---------------------------------|
| Sum of chapters orders                            | 627  | $3 \times 11 \times 18$         |
| Number of words in all the versus                 | 779  | $41 \times 19$                  |
| Sum the number of letters (Othmani) in all versus | 3325 | $5 \times 5 \times 7 \times 19$ |

Table 9. Dependency of the numerical information of “light” in Quran on number 19

In the following table we summarize the number of chapters according to the times word “light” is mentioned.

| Times mentioned | Number of chapters | Times mentioned | Number of chapters |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 7               | 1                  | 3               | 2                  |
| 6               | 1                  | 2               | 5                  |
| 4               | 1                  | 1               | 10                 |

Table 10. Summery of the number of chapters according to the times word “light” is mentioned.

From table 10, one can notice that there are three chapters in Quran with unique number of times the word “light” is mentioned (the left group in table 10), namely: “The light [Alnwr pronounced Annour]”, “The iron [Alḥdid pronounced Alḥdeed]” and “The feast [Alma’dh pronounced Alma’eda].” The number of times “light” is mentioned in these three chapters is  $7+6+4=17$ . This number is exactly the number of chapters which share the times word “light” is mentioned (right side of table 10),  $2+5+10=17$ . Also, 17 is the number of rak’ats in the five mandatory Muslim’s prayers.

One derivative of word “light” [نور nwr] is “enlightening” [منير mnir pronounced moneer]. The word “enlightening” [mnir] is mentioned six time in Quran as in the table below.

| No. | Chapter order | Chapter name | Times of mentioning | Versus | words | Letters (Othm.) | Letters (Hamza) |
|-----|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1   | 3             | Ali-Imran    | 1                   | 184    | 12    | 51              | 52              |
| 2   | 22            | AlHaj        | 1                   | 8      | 13    | 43              | 43              |
| 3   | 25            | Alfourqan    | 1                   | 61     | 11    | 46              | 47              |
| 4   | 31            | Luqman       | 1                   | 20     | 30    | 106             | 106             |
| 5   | 33            | Alahzab      | 1                   | 46     | 6     | 29              | 29              |
| 6   | 35            | Fatir        | 1                   | 25     | 13    | 64              | 65              |
|     |               |              |                     |        |       |                 |                 |
| Σ   | 149           |              | 6                   | 344    | 85    | 339             | 342             |

Table 11. Summary of “enlightening” mentioning in Holy Quran

The total number of chapters mentioning “light” [nwr] and “enlightening” [mnir] is 24 equivalent to the order of chapter “The light.” It is as well the number of versus within which the word “light” was mentioned in the chapters revealed in Medina. Notice that chapter “The light” is as well revealed in Medina.

As mentioned, the word “light” is mentioned in 33 versus centered around versus 35 of “The light chapter.” The word “light” is mentioned 43 times in Quran, 7 times in “the light” and 36 times in 19 chapters: 18 times before “The light chapter” and 18 times after “The light” chapter. It is worth mentioning that “The light” chapter is in the 18<sup>th</sup> section [Juz'] in Quran. As for words, the 35<sup>th</sup> word in verse 35 of chapter “The light” is at the center of all the word “light” mentioning in Quran. As for the combination of “light” and “enlightening,” the 33<sup>rd</sup> word of verse 40 of chapter “The light” is at the center of the total 49 times.

The first verse in Quran where the word “light” is mentioned is verse 17 of “The cow” chapter (chapter 2) “*Their example is that of one who kindled a fire, but when it illuminated what was around him, Allah took away **their light** and left them in darkness [so] they could not see.*” The last mentioning of “light” in Quran is in

verse 16 of chapter “Noah” (chapter 71) “*And made the moon therein a [reflected] light and made the sun a burning lamp.*” The following is some observations on the numerical information of “light” in chapter 2.

| Observation   | Analysis                 | Indication   |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| Number of letters (Hamza) of the first verse (verse 17 )          | 71                       | Number of chapter “Noah” (the last mentioning of “light”)                                |
| Number of the first verse   | 17                       | Equals the verse number of words   |
| The order of the first verse from the beginning of the Holy Quran | $7+17=24$                | Order of chapter “The light”   |
| Number of the second verse mentioning “light”                     | 257                      | Abjad numerical value of [nwra] the form of the last mentioning of word “light” in Quran |
| Number of words of verse 257                                      | 24                       | Order of chapter “The light”   |
| Number of letters counting (Hamza)                                | 114                      | Number of chapters in Quran  |
| Subtraction of number of letters in the two versus                | $114-71 = 113-70=43$     | Number of times word “light” is mentioned in Quran                                       |
| Order of verse 257 from the beginning of Quran                    | $257+7=264=24 \times 11$ | Multiplication of the order of “The light chapter” by 11                                 |
| Order of verse 257 from the end of the chapter                    | 30                       | Number of sections (Juz’) of Quran   |

Table 12. Observations on the mentioning of “light” in chapter 2.

The observations in table 12 are few of many observations concerning light in the whole Quran. However, we will return back to chapter “The light” in the following chapter leaving the analysis of light in Quran for future research work if Allah permitted.

### Numbers in “The light” chapter

One important characteristic of “The light” chapter is the mentioning of five specific numbers: 3, 4, 5, 80 and 100. Some of these numbers are repeated more than once. For example the second verse of “The light” chapter “*The [unmarried] woman or [unmarried] man found guilty of committing adultery- lash each one of them with a **hundred** lashes, and do not be taken by pity for them in the religion of Allah , if you should believe in Allah and the Last Day. And let a group of the believers witness their punishment.*” In this verse the number 100 is mentioned in the 7<sup>th</sup> word of 26 words forming the verse. In the fourth verse, “*And those who accuse chaste women and then do not produce **four** witnesses - lash them with **eighty** lashes and do not accept from them testimony ever after. And those are the defiantly disobedient.*” The verse mentions two numbers, 4 and 80, placed at the 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> words of total of 19 words forming the verse. In table 13, we summarize all the numbers mentioned in “The light” chapter with their relevant information.

The first obvious observation is that there are 5 numbers mentioned in the chapter, where the sum of the number of words in each verse, the sum of number of words and the sum of letters (Othmani or with Hamza) are each dividable by 5. The sum of the versus numbers is dividable by 19.

| No.             | Verse       | The number(s)        | Word order  | Number of words | Letters (Othm.) | Letters (Hamza) |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1               | 2           | 100                  | 7           | 26              | 121             | 121             |
| 2               | 4           | 4                    | 7           | 19              | 89              | 90              |
| 3               |             | 80                   | 10          |                 |                 |                 |
| 4               | 6           | 4                    | 12          | 17              | 75              | 76              |
| 5               | 7           | 5                    | 1           | 9               | 35              | 35              |
| 6               | 8           | 4                    | 11          | 6               | 48              | 48              |
| 7               | 9           | 5                    | 1           | 9               | 35              | 35              |
| 8               | 13          | 4                    | 4           | 14              | 60              | 63              |
| 9               | 45          | 4                    | 21          | 31              | 103             | 106             |
| 10              | 58          | 3                    | 13          | 49              | 209             | 211             |
| 11              |             | 3                    | 28          |                 |                 |                 |
| <b>Sum</b>      | <b>152</b>  | <b>216</b>           | <b>115</b>  | <b>180</b>      | <b>775</b>      | <b>785</b>      |
| <b>Analysis</b> | <b>8×19</b> | <b>6<sup>3</sup></b> | <b>23×5</b> | <b>4×5×9</b>    | <b>5×5×31</b>   | <b>5×157</b>    |

Table 13. Numbers mentioned in “The light” chapter.

The table shows that the sum of the numbers (repeated) in all versus in “The light” chapter is 216 which is  $6^3$ . However, the sum of the individual numbers is  $3+4+5+80+100=192$ , which is  $3 \times 64$ . This number can be written as  $3 \times 4^3$  which follows the form in equation 2. It is interesting that several numerical information of “The light” chapter follows equation 2 as summarized in table 14 below.

| Observation          | Analysis          | Observation      | Analysis           |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Section “Juz” number | $18=2 \times 3^2$ | Sum of numbers   | $192=3 \times 4^3$ |
| Chapter number       | $24=3 \times 2^3$ | Number of versus | $64=4 \times 2^4$  |

Table 14. Dependency of some numerical information of “The light” chapter on equation 1.

The analysis in this sections showed that there are 5 different numbers mentioned and the sum of words, word orders and letters are all dividable by 5. That strongly indicates the importance of this number in the chapter and in Muslim faith in

general. 5 is the number of pillars of Islam. It is as well the number of obligatory prayers per day. In the following section we investigate the indications of number 5 in the chapter.

### Number 5 and the light

Number 5 is the number of times word “light” [nwr] is mentioned in verse 35. Also, number “5” as a word is mentioned twice in the chapter in two versus: verse 7 “*And **the fifth** [oath will be] that the curse of Allah be upon him if he should be among the liars*” and verse 9 “*And **the fifth** [oath will be] that the wrath of Allah be upon her if he was of the truthful.*” To examine the importance of this number, we summarize the numerical observations of the versus in the chapter which numbers are dividable by 5

| No. | No. verse  | No. words  | Letters (Othm) | Letters (Hamza) |
|-----|------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1   | 5          | 11         | 43             | 43              |
| 2   | 10         | 9          | 38             | 38              |
| 3   | 15         | 16         | 70             | 70              |
| 4   | 20         | 9          | 37             | 38              |
| 5   | 25         | 11         | 49             | 49              |
| 6   | 30         | 15         | 65             | 65              |
| 7   | 35         | 48         | 196            | 199             |
| 8   | 40         | 33         | 106            | 106             |
| 9   | 45         | 41         | 103            | 106             |
| 10  | 50         | 16         | 66             | 66              |
| 11  | 55         | 38         | 169            | 171             |
| 12  | 60         | 23         | 98             | 99              |
| Σ   | <b>390</b> | <b>270</b> | <b>1040</b>    | <b>1050</b>     |

Table 15. Versus which number is dividable by 5.

It is an amazing observation that the sum of the number of words, number of letter with Othmani system and number of letters counting Hamza are all dividable by 5.

### Number 4 and the light

Number 4 is mentioned five times in versus 4, 6, 8, 13 and 45. It is noted that the sum of the versus numbers is 76 which is  $19 \times 4$ . If we consider all the versus that their number is dividable by 4, one following table.

| Verse        | Number of words | Letters(Othm) | Letters(Hamza) |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 4            | 19              | 89            | 90             |
| 8            | 11              | 48            | 48             |
| 12           | 12              | 58            | 58             |
| 16           | 14              | 54            | 54             |
| 20           | 9               | 38            | 38             |
| 24           | 9               | 47            | 47             |
| 28           | 22              | 87            | 87             |
| 32           | 17              | 80            | 80             |
| 36           | 14              | 56            | 56             |
| 40           | 33              | 106           | 106            |
| 44           | 10              | 42            | 42             |
| 48           | 11              | 48            | 48             |
| 52           | 10              | 45            | 45             |
| 56           | 8               | 49            | 49             |
| 60           | 23              | 99            | 99             |
| 64           | 22              | 84            | 84             |
| <b>544</b>   | <b>244</b>      | <b>1024</b>   | <b>1031</b>    |
| <b>4×138</b> | <b>61×4</b>     | <b>256×4</b>  | <b>1031×1</b>  |

Table 16: Versus with numbers dividable by 4

From the table above, one notices that the sum of number of words and letters (Othmani) both are dividable by 4.

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