

## **CHAPTER 2**

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- **WITNESSING THE REPEATED TWAIN (7-19)  
WITH CERTAIN KNOWLEDGE**
- **REFERENCE VERSE, HIJR 87**

6:67 “There is a time for every message to come true. You will know soon.”

### **WITNESSING WITH ILM AL-YAQĪN (CERTAIN KNOWLEDGE)**

The 43<sup>rd</sup> verse of the Sura Ra’d (Thunder) announces that Allah is sufficient as witness to those who deny Mohammed was sent as prophet. Also, this verse emphasized that anyone, being able to comprehend knowledge in the Quran, might be accepted sufficient as witness. Here is this verse:

**However, those who are unbelievers say, “You are not a messenger sent”. Say, “Allah is sufficient as witness between you and me, and anyone who has knowledge of the book, too.” (is also sufficient as witness)**

What is meant by “Knowledge of the Book” is a certain kind of knowledge to prove that Mohammed has been sent as prophet. If there will be some people to be able to comprehend this certain knowledge, there also should be the open signs in the Quran about it. Then we have to have recourse to the Quran, evolving out of the Quran’s self-commenting feature, if we want to know some things about what “Knowledge of the Book” is. We see many verses giving information about “knowledge of the book” when we examine the Quran entirely. The place we will firstly pay attention is the *Sura Takātur* (Rivalry) being the 102<sup>nd</sup> sura. The fifth and the sixth verses of this sura interestingly want us to turn towards **knowledge of Hell** for being able to comprehend knowledge of the book. In addition, the *Sura Takātur* repeatedly tells this knowledge will come out in the future.

### **Bismillahirrahmanirrahim**

- 1. Taking pride in abundance (or Rivalry) has kept you busy.**
- 2. Even you have visited the graves.**
- 3. No indeed! You will know soon.**
- 4. Then no indeed! You will know soon.**
- 5. No indeed! If only you knew with certain knowledge,**
- 6. You would surely see Hell (!?)**
- 7. Then you will see it with the the eye of certainty.**
- 8. Then you will be questioned concerning the blessing.**

### *102/ Takātur*

What is this sura’s main point related to our subject? Just as we will see Hell and its features with our eyes (ayn al-yaqīn) on Doomsday, so we can understand Hell by certain knowledge (ilm al-yaqīn) before Doomsday. For the reason that Hell could not be seen with normal eyes, it would be seen by applying knowledge of Hell given in the Quran. However, this application should be with the most certain knowledge according to the exposition of the verses. In addition, the verse 19:71 announces that everybody will necessarily meet Hell.

19:71 **“There is nobody not to be met with it (Hell) among you. Upon your Lord, this is a decided role.”**

Although these knowledge, there is no any information in any verse in the Quran about that all the people will see Heaven. What is the reason? Witnessing to Hell, not to Heaven, why so? In this respect, it is important that our being able to see Hell is said, in the fifth and the sixth verses of the *Sura Takātur*, to become possible with certain knowledge. Then, what is meant by “Ilm Al-Yaqīn” that we translated as “certain knowledge”?

The answer for this question is actually related to Allah having eternal mercy. Allah repeatedly warns us telling how hellish torture is piteous and endless. Certainly, people believe or do not believe in Allah, but He shows a sound way to believe to those who are skeptical and those who do not believe. **Allah has designated the numerical data of Hell in a way to contain every verse of the Quran with a comprehensible method, by using mathematics being language of the universe, to dispel doubts about the Quran and to protect people against Hell. Furthermore, the fifth verse of the *Sura Takātur* points out that knowledge in question is comprehensible by the conditional conjunction “Lew – If (only)” (Lew Tālemūn/If only you knew/If you would like to comprehend).**

The most important reason for the numerical arrangement in the Quran is the place of mathematics in the universe, which we mentioned above. As a result, it is the science of mathematics that is meant by “Certain Knowledge” in the translation for the fifth and the sixth verses of the *Sura Takātur*, because mathematics is the most certain and the most irresistible science. As for the main aim of this arrangement, it is for us, in order that we know, by certain knowledge (ilm al-yaqīn), the Quran is from Allah, even only one chapter of it can not be imitated.

Another chapter that Allah has designated by using the numerical data of Hell like the *Sura Takātur* is the *Sura Muṭaffifīn* (*The Defrauding*). The part between two **“Numbered (Digitized) book”** statements in this sura introduces evidence that knowledge of the book is true. Denying Hell and denying the Quran have been considered equal between these **“Numbered (Digitized) book”** statements. For example, it is said, **“This is what you have been rejecting”** about Hell instead of a statement like **“You rejected the Quran”**, thus it is emphasized that to reject Hell is to reject the Quran. Certainly, the state of

being numbered is not ordinary. We can understand that it has a systematic structure when we look at the 21<sup>st</sup> verse of the same sura:

**9. IT IS A BOOK BEING NUMBERED (DIGITIZED).**

**10. Woe to those had denied on that day,**

**11. Who deny the day of Retribution.**

**12. And none denies it but those who are assailant and given to sinning.**

**13. When our verses are recited to him, he says “Myths of former people”.**

**14. No indeed! Their hearts have been rusty on account of what they have been earning.**

**15. No indeed! They will be veiled from their Lord on that day (they could not see).**

**16. Then they will be put in Hell.**

**17. Then they will be told “This is what you have been rejecting”.**

**18. No indeed! The written record of the good people is indeed in “illīyyīn”.**

**19. And what causes you to sense what the “illīyyīn” is?**

**20. IT IS A BOOK BEING NUMBERED (DIGITIZED).**

**21. Those who are brought near witness it.**

*83 (Muṭaffifīn – The Defrauding) / 9-21*

Just as it is being said “*This is what you have been rejecting*” about Hell to those who say “*Myths of former people*” for the Quran, and a kind of knowledge like “*If only you knew with certain knowledge, you would surely see Hell*” is being mentioned, so our mission should be to search the numerical data of Hell found in the Quran to be able to understand the certain kind of knowledge in the Quran again. In this respect, we see two numbers giving numerical information about Hell when we examine the Quran entirely. The first one is “**Seven gates of Hell**” expressed in the *Sura Hijr*, and the second one is “**Nineteen Guardian Angels**” expressed in the *Sura Muddatṭīr*. There is no any numerical data directly mentioned about Hell in the Quran.

**43. And indeed, Hell is the place promised to all of them.**

**44. It has “SEVEN” gates. A group of them have been divided to each gate.**

15 (Hijr) / 43,44

**30. On it (7 gates) is “NINETEEN”** (Angels guarding the gates of Hell).

**31. We have assigned only angels as keepers of the Fire...**

74 (Muddat̃ir) / 30,31

Here the basic numbers of the numerical data which will make us see Hell with the eyes of certainty (ayn al-yaqīn) on Doomsday, and with certain knowledge (ilm al-yaqīn) before Doomsday are **7** and **19**. While 7 is the number of the gates of Hell, 19 is the number of angels guarding these seven gates.

In addition, we want to emphasize that, it has been said “you would surely see Hell with certain knowledge”, but the word “**Jahīm**/Hell” has been used instead of the word “**Jahannam**/Hell” in the fifth and the sixth verses of the *Sura Takātur*. This **Jahīm** is the last, that is, the 26<sup>th</sup> word **Jahīm** in the Quran, and 7 plus 19 equals 26.

Every specialty and every science have own methods and languages, so each of them uses own special terms. Moreover, specialists ideally know these terms. The Quran has also some special terms. Now let’s examine the terms “**Seqar**” determining the numerical functions in the Quran, and “**Al-Matānī**” (the repeated twain) becoming the name of the binary coding.

### **“SEQAR” WITH 7 GATES -19 GUARDIANS AND BECOMING TABLE**

**Those who incorrectly analyze the Quran and those who turn to reject thinking that the Quran will be able to made by people** are criticized between the 11<sup>th</sup> and the 26<sup>th</sup> verses of the *Sura Muddat̃ir*, which those people has been represented by Walīd Bin Muḡīrah who was one the most famous people interested in mathematics in Mecca. Furthermore, it is announced that Allah will cast these unbelievers in Saqar. In fact, the word “Seqar” expresses both

the mathematical system of the Quran and Hell. That is, the “**Jahīm**” to be seen with “**ilm al-yaqīn**” is expressed as “**Seqar**” here in a literal way. We see that the Seqar is both the name of Hell with 7 gates-19 guardians and the tables of the numerical system based on 7 and 19 when we examine it carefully.

16. **No indeed! He has stubbornly taken a stand against our sings.**
17. **I will push him to a steep slope.**
18. **Because he thought and evaluated!**
19. **Woe to him! What sort of evaluating was it!**
20. **Then woe to him! What sort of evaluating was it!**
21. **Then he looked.**
22. **Then he frowned and grimaced.**
23. **Then he turned his back and became arrogant,**
24. **And said, “This is nothing but an impressive magic”,**
25. **“This is nothing but the words of human”.**
26. **I will cast him in “SAQAR”.**

The verse in which the word **Seqar** first time occurs is numbered 26 that equals to the sum of 7 and 19, and some features of the **Seqar** such as not resulting in any remainder or not leaving something missing have been emphasized in the following verses. As we will see in detail below, the wisdom of the **Seqar** can merely be understood by the Quran’s numerical data to be examined in tables.

27. **And what causes you to sense what the “saqar” is?**
28. **It doesn’t result in any remainder nor leave something missing.**
29. **It puts so many tables forward for people.**

When we look at the traditional translations, we see that the statement “**Lawwāḥatun Lil Baṣar**” is not translated as “**It puts tables forward for people.**” Because the people were not aware that the Quran has been sent down with a numerical system (because the specified time did not come yet). In these translations, this verse has commented as “*it burns the skin*” or “*it is thirsty for human being*”. This must be taking root from that the word **Lawwāḥatun** (so many tables) seems like the word **Lawwābatun** (being so thirsty). The word **Lawwāḥatun** is used in an exaggerated form here and it means “so many tables”. These tables have a structure that the numbers 7 and 19 have made by not resulting in any remainder or not leaving something missing. In addition, 7 and 19 are mathematically in equilibrium in the tables, and these two numbers are completing each other in meaning, as well. Here is a related verse:

42:17 “It’s Allah who has sent down THE BOOK and THE BALANCE...”

As you see, the word “Seḡar” is preferred to express both the structure of the Quran in tables based on 7-19, and Hell with 7 gates-19 guardians. The twain would not leave something missing like Hell. That is, just as we can consider the **Seḡar** a hellish punishment, so we can consider it a numerical system based on 7-19 and putting tables forward for us.

### AL-MAṬĀNĪ (THE REPEATED TWAIN)

The word **maṭānī** interestingly has been mentioned only twice in the same form and the same numerical value. The first one is in the 23<sup>rd</sup> verse of the *Sura Zumar* and the second one is in the 87<sup>th</sup> verse of the *Sura Hijr*. These two verses announce that a binary coding or a numerical system is in the Quran. Here is the 23<sup>rd</sup> verse of the *Sura Zumar*:

اللَّهُ نَزَّلَ Allah has sent down

أَحْسَنَ الْحَدِيثِ the best of discourses

كِتَابًا مُتَشَابِهًا مَّثَانِيًا as a book that has mutual expressions (binary-repeated)

تَقْشَعِرُّ مِنْهُ جُلُودُ الَّذِينَ يَخْشَوْنَ رَبَّهُمْ... that chills the skins of those who fear their Lord

...Then their skins and hearts soften to the Dhikr (message) of Allah. That is Allah’s guidance by which He guides whomever He wishes/whomever wishes. And whomever Allah leads astray, there is no anyone to guide them. (39:23)

The word **itneyn** means “two”, the word **tāni** means “second”, and the word **maṭānī** means “repeated twins” or “repeated twain” in Arabic language (see Elmalılı Hamdi Yazır, Hak Dini Kuran Dili Meali, *Sura Zumar*, verse 23). The word “maṭānī” can only be used for the number “two”. For example, the word

“meṭnā” being another form of the word “maṭanī” has been used to express angels with two wings in the first verse of the *Sura Fāṭir*.

## THE FIRST KEY NUMBER OF THE REPEATED TWAIN : 7

The word “maṭanī” occurring in 23<sup>rd</sup> verse of the Sura Zumar (The Groups) (Allah has sent down the best of discourses as a book that has mutual expressions “binary-repeated”... ) has been used one more time in this form in the 87<sup>th</sup> verse of the Sura Ḥijr, which this verse heralds the numerical system given together with the Quran.

وَلَقَدْ Indeed

آتَيْنَاكَ We have bestowed upon you

سَبْعًا مِّنَ الْمَثَانِي 7 of the (repeated) twain

وَالْقُرْآنَ الْعَظِيمَ and the Great Quran

That the number 7 would be a part of the binary system has been expressed especially with “min” preposition in this verse. The former commentators on the Quran had thought that the Sura Fāṭiḥa was meant by the clause “**We have bestowed upon you 7 of the twain...**” They had given some reasons such as “the Sura Fāṭiḥa has 7 verses”, “it was sent down two times in Mecca and Medina”, “we have been reciting it repeatedly when performing namaz”. Some commentators had claimed that this statement represented the seven longest suras in the Quran while some had claimed that the repeated twain represented the 7 chapters beginning with the opening letters “Ha-Mim”.

These comments do not correspond with the meaning of the verse for two reasons. The first reason is the meaning that “min” (من) **preposition** adds to the sentence. The “min” preposition corresponds with **of preposition** in English (sab’an min al-maṭanī / seven **of** the twain). Taking place between the words “seven” and “maṭanī”, the “min” preposition emphasizes that the number 7 is a part of the twain. As for the second reason, it is that the expression “**the Great Quran**” describes the whole book. The Great Quran includes both the

Sura Fātiḥa with seven verses, and the seven longest chapters, and the seven chapters with the opening letters “Ha-Mim”. Every one of these chapters is a part of the Quran. On the other hand, we can not consider that every one of these chapters and the Quran are separate books.

The 87<sup>th</sup> verse of the Sura Ḥijr has been commented as “We have indeed bestowed upon you seven (**verses**) ...” in many translations. The word “**verses**” has been put after the word seven in brackets, so the Sura Fātiḥa has been pointed out. They could not comprehend the message emphasized by the “**min**” preposition, because they had not considered it. Even as a result of this wrong, the expression “sab’an **min** al-maṭānī” has become famous as “**Sab’ul Masani**”, so the **min** preposition was forgotten in time because the expression has ever been pronounced incorrectly by now.

In addition, it is admirable that the commentators had written “Allah knows best” as footnote in many places of their books. This shows that they had carefully examined the Quran.

## THE SECOND KEY NUMBER OF THE REPEATED TWAIN : 19

We do not come across any expressions such as “we have bestowed upon you that number, too” when we look for the second number of **the repeated twain**. However, the second number of the repeated twain can be differently mentioned from the others. As you may remember, we told that it was made possible to see Hell by certain knowledge (mathematics) in the *Sura Takāṭur (Rivalry)*. In addition, denying Hell and denying the Quran have been considered equal in the *Sura Muṭaffifin (The Defrauding)*. Then the number we look for should have the following features:

- 1) It should be able to dispel doubts with “certain knowledge”.
- 2) It should be a numerical datum of Hell.

Here the second number having these two features is the number 19 occurring in the 30<sup>th</sup> verse of the *Sura Muddattir*. Because in the following verse of this sura, the number 19, having been brought out, is described as both the number of angels of Hell and having some features to dispel doubts, to make people believe with a certain kind of knowledge, as a big evidence.

25. "This is nothing but the words of human".
26. I will cast him in "Saqr"
27. And what causes you to sense what the "Saqr" is?
28. It does not result in any remainder nor leave something missing.
29. It puts tables forward for people.
30. **On it is 19.**
31. We have assigned only angels as the keepers of the Fire, and We have merely made their number (which is 19) a test for unbelievers. So that those given the book (Jews- Christians) believe in with certain knowledge and believers' faith strengthens. So that those given the book and the believers do not have a suspicion. As for those who have a sickness in their hearts and those who denies, they say, "What did Allah mean by this example?" Just like these, Allah guides whomever He wishes/whoever wishes and Allah leads astray whomever He wishes/whoever wishes. None knows your Lord's armies except him. This is merely a message for people.

## **MATHEMATICAL STRUCTURE OF THE REPEATED TWAIN**

**W**e will see the numerical structure of the Quran and the balance between 7 and 19 in tables. Numerical data in the Quran interlocks the number 7 with the number 19. That is, a function based on the number 7 or a multiple number of 7 and another function based on the number 19 or a multiple number of 19 are locked together. Every number which is a multiple of 7 has not to be a multiple of 19 at the same time. However, the numerical functions of the Quran logically results in the multiples of 7 or 19, or in common multiples of these two numbers, and this situation creates the mathematical miracles. This interlocking makes the Quran impossible to imitate. For example, a group of values we will take in hand results in a multiple of 7 while the sequential settings of the same values results in a multiple of 19. In addition, the Quran has been based on two types of sura (chapter) such as the chapters with opening letters and the chapters without opening letters. As for numerical data, they have been arranged according to these two groups in a way to result in the multiples of 7 and 19, and in a symmetric structure. Finally, 7 and 19 have been locked together in this way.

We have to take “ABJaD” into account when we analyze the structure of the Quran, because the Quran’s physical functions show results related to the numbers 7 and 19. Arabic letters were used like numbers until 10<sup>th</sup> century. They were written in red ink or marked with a line not to be confounded with numbers. This fact was not found in only Arabic culture. Other cultures also used their letters like numbers. For example, the letters used by ancient Romans to represent numbers are still used today, in some situations. In this system called “Roman Numeral”, the letters have some numerical values such as

L = 50, C= 100, M =1000. Muslims improved the numbers that they took from India and transferred them to the West after 10<sup>th</sup> century, which today all entire world used these numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9).

Those who had used the ABJaD for their self-interests have taken their places in the black pages of history. Some claimed that they were messengers; some said, “I am Mahdi” etc... However, in fact, we can see that this system is exactly compatible with the twain (7 and 19) when we examine the ABJaD values of the letters in the Quran.

In addition, it is claimed that the ABJaD system comes from the culture of the Bene Israel (Sons of Israel). If this is true, we can also say that Allah sends some easy numerical messages for these people called “Ahl-al Kitab” (People of the Book) in the Quran. Because one of the numerical system’s aims has been emphasized by the statement “...so that those who were given the Book have not suspicion” in the 31<sup>st</sup> verse of the 74<sup>th</sup> sura in which the number 19 is mentioned.

The numerical values (ABJaD) of Quran’s letters take place in the table below. (From now on, we will call **ABJaD** “Numerical values of letters”)

<i>The numerical values of Arabic letters</i>						Qāf	100	ق
Alif	1	أ	Yā’	10	ي	Rā’	200	ر
Bā’	2	ب	Kāf	20	ك	Šīn	300	ش
Ĝ(J)īm	3	ج	Lām	30	ل	Tā	400	ت
Dāl	4	د	Mīm	40	م	Ṭā	500	ث
Hā’	5	ه	Nūn	50	ن	Ḥā’	600	ح
Wāw	6	و	Sīn	60	س	Dhāl	700	ذ
Zayn	7	ز	‘Ayn	70	ع	Ḍād	800	ض
Ḥā	8	ح	Fā’	80	ف	Zā’	900	ظ
Ṭā’	9	ط	Šād	90	ص	Ĝayn	1000	غ



The numerical value of this clause in the reference verse is 1477 (7x211)

of the repeated twain	<b>seven</b>	We have bestowed upon you	And indeed	TOTAL
من المثنى	سبعا	آتيناك	ولقد	<b>1477</b>
<b>722</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>140</b>	

As for the total sum of the number 1477's digits, it is 19. (1+4+7+7= 19)

Besides there is so great harmony in the numerical values of these words that the sequential settings of the words' numerical values give us

two bidirectional numbers that are just the multiples of 7.

من المثنى	سبعا	آتيناك	ولقد
<u>of the repeated twain</u>	<u>seven</u>	<u>We have bestowed upon you</u>	<u>And indeed</u>
722	133	482	140

Sequential settings of the words' numerical values from right to left:

$$140 \ 482 \ 133 \ 722 = 7 \times 20.068.876.246$$

Sequential settings of the words' numerical values from left to right:

$$722 \ 133 \ 482 \ 140 = 7 \times 103.161.926.020$$

Both of two settings of these values' giving us a multiple of 7 is not a feature already found in mathematics. I wonder if it is possible that a person constitutes a structure like above, using different words. Even if they bring it off, there will not be compatibility in the words that they will constitute and the general meaning. The meaning of the words will be disconcerted while they try to balance the numbers, or there will be confusions in the numerical values of the letters while they try to catch the meaning of the words.

## STRANGE DOTS

There is a strange point to move us to think profoundly the letters in Arabic alphabet had not dots in the era that the Quran was sent down. A long time later from the Quran's having been made into a book, the dots were added to the letters for the peoples who were not Arab to easily discern and read because some letters look like each other. As for the strange point, the 87<sup>th</sup> verse of the Sura Hijr in which the expression “7 of the twain” is, has just 19 dots. You can number the dots in the 87<sup>th</sup> verse of the Sura Hijr using any copy of the Quran.

ولقد اتيناك سبعا من المثاني والقرآن العظيم\*

19 dots in the verse announcing the binary coding

Furthermore, there are just 7 dots in the word “nineteen” that is another number of the binary coding and emphasized only in the 30<sup>th</sup> verse of the Chapter 74.

تسعة عشر

7 dots in the word nineteen

19 dots in the reference verse and 7 dots in the word “nineteen” make symmetry. I wonder if the scholars knew about 7 and 19 while they were designating these dots after the time when the Quran has been completed. If they knew, why can not we find any trace about this? No, this is really the book of Allah and everything is in the control of him. If the former people had detected 7 and 19, they would certainly have transferred this mathematical miracle of Allah to the coming generations. It looks like that even these dots shows that Allah save the Quran.

## THE 7-19 SYMMETRY IN THE NUMERICAL VALUES OF THE WORDS SEVEN AND NINETEEN

**W**e saw that the number 133 being the numerical value of the word “sāb’an” is the first common multiple of 7 and 19. Now we will see the numerical value of the word **nineteen** (as Arabic expression). As you will see, there is also the 7-19 symmetry in the numerical values of the words “seven” and “nineteen”. While the numerical value of the word SEVEN given as a code word in the reference verse is a multiple of 19, the numerical value of the word NINETEEN (as Arabic expression) is exactly a multiple of 7.

CODE WORDS	NUMERICAL VALUE
( Seven ) سبعا <b>7</b>	133 = <b>19</b> x 7
(Nineteen) تسعة عشر <b>19</b>	1505 = <b>7</b> x 215

### THE BALANCE THAT THE REFERENCE VERSE STRIKE IN THE CHAPTERS WITH THE OPENING LETTERS

**T**here must be a mathematical reason for the reference verse’s taking place in the *Sura Hijr*. Now let us enlarge our research and look at the position of the *Sura Hijr* in the Quran:

There are 29 chapters beginning with some “isolated letters” in the Quran. These 29 chapters are known as “**the suras (chapters) with the opening letters -or openers-**”. The *Sura Hijr* is also one of these chapters. As for the opening letters on which we will elaborate, they are key letters that realize the binary coding. The *Sura Hijr* that includes the reference verse has a position to strike the 7-19 balance in 29 chapters beginning with the opening letters. While there are just 7 chapters with the opening letters between **the first chapter with the opening letters the Sura Baqara** and the *Sura Hijr*, there are 19 chapters with

the opening letters between **the last chapter with the opening letters the *Sura Qalam*** and the *Sura Hijr*.

<b>The first</b> chapter with the opening letters	The number of chapters with the opening letters in between:  <b>7</b>	<b>The chapter in which the reference verse is</b>	The number of chapters with the opening letters in between:  <b>19</b>	<b>The last</b> chapter with the opening letters
<b>BAQARA</b>		<b>HĪJR</b>		<b>QALEM</b>

We see this balance in the number of verses, too. While the total number of verses of all the chapters with the opening letters is 1216 (19x64) from the *Sura Baqara* to the 87<sup>th</sup> verse of the *Sura Hijr*, the total number of verses of all the chapters with the opening letters after the 87<sup>th</sup> verse of the *Sura Hijr* is 1526. (7x 218)

