

Research Article

**An Exposition Into the Computation of the Last Letters of the 83rd Ayats of Suratul Yasiin in the Qur'an Kareem**

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**Abstract.** This article obtained a computational analysis of the last letters of the 83rd ayats of the 36th Surah (Suratul Yasiin) of the Holy Qur'an Kareem. The proofs were achieved by deft deployment of even properties, odd properties and basic arithmetic operations. The analysis computes the exact number (114) of Surahs in the Holy Qur'an. The result shows conclusively the difference of the number of the last letter of the first ayat and the sum of difference of the even number and odd number of

the ayats ending with "Mimun" and "Nunun" in the 36th Surah (Suratul Yasiin) is equal to the number (114) of Surah in the Holy Qur'an Hakiim.

**Keywords:** Qur'an, Yasiin, Mimun, Nunun, Even, Odd, Sum, Difference, Letter, Number

## INTRODUCTION

The Holy Qur'an is the only book on the earth, which has at the heading of certain chapters, certain "initials" or "code letters", or as they are called in Arabic "*Muqatta-aat*" meaning abbreviation letters. It follows that 14 letters are used among the coded letters. These 14 letters constituted into 14 different combinations. These different combinations are repeated in the Holy Qur'an in 29 chapters. If we add the 14 "initials" to the 14 combinations to the 29 "Surah" we obtain the total of 57, which happens to be an exact multiplication of 19 ( $19 \times 3 = 57$ ). The letters in the Basmalah are counted 19 letters. There are exactly nineteen (19). On the other hand, the chapter 74 of the Holy Qur'an, verse 30 Allah (S.W.T.) said:

**"Over it are nineteen".** (74:30).

The number 19 which equals the number of letters in Basmalah is a factor of the total number of Surahs in the Qur'an ( $19 \times 6 = 114$ ). In this article, the last letters of verses in Suratul Yasiin were examined and found to be three letters. The 3 letters are Sinun, Mimun, and Nunun. The frequency is such that ( Sinun=1, Mimun=12, Nunun=70). If we add ( $1+12=13$ ) and subtract the result from 70 ( $70-13=57$ ) we obtain 57 a multiple of 19 that is ( $57 \div 19=3$ ) 57 divided by 19 is equal to 3. The 3 letters in the verses and their frequency are tabulated below:

**Table 1**

Letters	س	م	ن
Frequency	1	12	70

This shows that there are three letters occurring in the last verses of the 36th Surah with total of 83 verses. The actual letters are { ن, م, س }. The difference of the frequency of Nunun and the sum of the frequency of Sinun and Mimun is 57 a multiple of 19. The emerging pattern motivates the research work on the number of the letters as they occurred in the 36th Surah, in order of their occurrence based on the set of natural numbers. More generally in the sequel, the question at the heart of the matter is the following: what is the computational disposition of the order of numbers of verse with respect to the last letter of the verse. Review of literature shows that no such investigation has been undertaken. Thus, this article adds to the exiting body of knowledge, by providing answers to the above questions.

## RELATED WORK

A popular work on the aspect of Mathematics in relation to the Qur'an is the work of Ahmad Deedat, author of the book titled "Al Qur'an the ultimate miracle" and the work of Abubakar Olatunji Godo, author of the book titled "Thinking Mathematics Thinking Our Creator" Deedat discusses evidence with numbers using the ultimate in scientific proof, namely Mathematics to show physical examinable evidence that Qur'an is infallible word of God. According to Godo, the Qur'an can be understood and explained using all academic discipline including Mathematics. Allah says:

"Nothing have we omitted from the book, and they (all) shall be gathered to their Lord in the end". (Surah 6: 38, Translation by Ali). Indeed, we are grateful to Allah for blessing us with wisdom to have some understanding of the Qur'an using Mathematical reasoning.

Allah (S.W.T.) says:

"He granteth wisdom to whom He pleaseth; and he to whom wisdom is granted receiveth indeed a benefit overflowing, but none will grasp the message but men of understanding" (Surah 2: verse 269, Translated by Ali).

All humans including people who have made contributions to Mathematics were given knowledge by Allah.

Allah (S.W.T.) says:

"He has taught man that which he knew not". (Surah 96: verse 5 Translation by Khan and Al-Hilal).

We need to keep improving our learning in Arabic language in order to increase our understanding of the teachings of the Qur'an and Hadith and to further enhance our ability to interpret the message of truth mathematically. This research work focus on the Holy Qur'an which consists of 114 Surahs, of which our analysis focus on the 36th Surah *Yasiin* which has 83 verses. The last letter of each verse in the 36th Surah were analysed. The analysis based on letters is compared to the work of Deedat, who observe that there are nineteen letters in Basmalah. The number "19" as a convenient key in our discoveries of the miraculous nature of the Holy Qur'an. Deedat further observed that the letter "ن" = "N" which is the first letter of chapter 68 occur 133 in the Surah and "133" is a multiple of "19" that is  $19 \times 7 = 133$ . More generally, there are two Surahs which have [ق] (Qaf) as a common denominator, in Surah 50 and 42. Surah No. 50 begins with a [ق] and is also entitled "Qaf". Also the Surah As-Shura (Chapter 42 has a 5 letter combination ending with Qaf. If we add all the "ح" "Has" and the "م" "Mims" and the "ع" "Ains" and the "س" "Sins" and the "ق" "Qafs", we will get the grand total of 570 ( $19 \times 10$ ). Let us stick to a single letter "ق" "Qaf" the common denominator between [Surah 42 and Surah 50. We have that Surah 50 has 57 Qafs and  $19 \times 3$ , Surah 42 has 57 Qafs =  $19 \times 3$ .

Between the above 2 ق "Qaf" containing Surahs, there are 114 ق "Qafs" i.e.  $19 \times 6$ . It is a reasonable assumption that ق "Qaf" stands for the Qur'an equally as

"Q" is for Qur'an and there are 114 ق "Qafs" or Qs as the exact number of the Surahs in the Holy Qur'an, one of each and every one of them.

You will note that we are dealing here with purely physical facts which anyone with eyes to see and the ability to count can verify, he can examine this MIRACLE personally and testify that this Holy Book is not manmade. No guesswork or conjecture. Thus is a similitude in this research work that use end letters of verses in Suratul Yasiin (Heart of the Holy Qur'an) to derived the exact number (114 = 19 x 6) of Surahs in the Holy Qur'an Hakiim.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

### Preliminary Definitions

In what follows, mathematical concepts shall be defined.

### Even Numbers

Even numbers are numbers that are divisible by two without remainder. Such numbers are {2, 4, 6, 8, 10, ... }

### Odd Numbers

Odd numbers are numbers that are divisible by two with remainder. The example of such numbers are {1, 3, 5, 7, 9, ... }.

### Arithmetic Operations

There are four basic arithmetic operations ( addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division ). Each operation is represented by a symbol. In this research work, we employ two arithmetic operation to perform the analysis. The two operations include:

- (i) Sum which means add, represented by a symbol "+" called plus.
- (ii) Difference which means subtract, represented by a symbol "-" called minus or take away. The symbol "Δ" is representing positive difference between two values. Summation is a term which means sum of all elements under consideration and is denoted by the symbol "Σ" called Zigma.

That is if  $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$  are values, then the total sum is the summation of Xi's, written as:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + \dots + X_{n-1} + X_n$$

### Number

Number is a value represented by a symbol called numeral. There are different types of numerals which include: Arabic numerals, Roman numerals, Egyptian numerals, tally mark, Hindu Arabic numerals. This research work uses the Hindu-

Arabic numerals in the analysis. The Hindu-Arabic numerals are: { 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 }. Everything was created in pairs as such numbers are divided into two, even numbers and odd numbers. Allah (S.W.T.) says in the Holy Qur'an: "Glory to God who created in pairs all things that the earth produces, as well as their own (humankind) and other things of which they have no knowledge (Surah 36: 36). Thus, numbers are basically classified as even and odd (two pairs). The occurrence of even and odd numbers in the order of counting numbers is compared and correspond to the occurrence of verses in the 36th Surah specifically and other Surahs of the Holy Qur'an in general.

The even and odd numbers follow each other in a regular succession in the order of natural numbers in an alternating fashion. The concept of even and odd are among the mystic properties of numbers. Allah (S.W.T.) says in the Holy Qur'an: "By the even and odd" (Surah 89:3).

Hence, we use the properties even and odd to classify verses in Suratul Yasiin the 36th Surah in Qur'an Kareem.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main idea in this research work is the exploration of the last letters of the 83 verses in the 36th Surah of the Holy Qur'an. The observation shows that there are three letters "س" "siin", "م" "miim", and "ن" "nuun".

"س" "siin" occur in the first verse only and "م" and "ن" occur in the remaining verses at random positions. Table 1 above shows the frequency of occurrence of each letter. The results shows that there is one siin "س", twelve miim "م" and seventy nuun "ن".

There are 35 even and 35 odd out of the 70 nuuns "ن" and 6 even and 6 odd out of the 12 miims "م".

Furthermore, the summation of the 35 even nuuns "ن" is equal to one thousand, five hundred and twenty four (1524) while the summation 35 odd nuuns "ن" is equal to one thousand four hundred and eighty seven (1487). The positive difference between the total sum of even and odd nuuns "ن" is  $1524 - 1487 = 37$ . Similarly, the summation of the 6 even miims "م" is equal to one hundred and ninety-eight (198) while the summation of the 6 odd miims "م" is equal to two hundred and seventy six (276). The positive difference between the total sum of the 6 odd and 6 even miims "م" is  $276 - 198 = 78$ .

**The table 2.** below shows the distribution of the last letters with respect to the number of verses.

Number	Letter	Number	Letter
1	س	42	ن
2	م	43	ن
3	ن	44	ن
4	م	45	ن

5	م
6	ن
7	ن
8	ن
9	ن
10	ن
11	م
12	ن
13	ن
14	ن
15	ن
16	ن
17	ن
18	م
19	ن
20	ن
21	ن
22	ن
23	ن
24	ن
25	ن
26	ن
27	ن
28	ن
29	ن
30	ن
31	ن
32	ن
33	ن
34	ن
35	ن
36	ن
37	ن
38	م
39	م
40	ن
41	ن
83	ن

46	ن
47	ن
48	ن
49	ن
50	ن
51	ن
52	ن
53	ن
54	ن
55	ن
56	ن
57	ن
58	م
59	ن
60	ن
61	م
62	ن
63	ن
64	ن
65	ن
66	ن
67	ن
68	ن
69	ن
70	ن
71	ن
72	ن
73	ن
74	ن
75	ن
76	ن
77	ن
78	م
79	م
80	
81	م
82	ن

### **Proof and Analysis**

The analysis was based on the concept of even and odd among the mystic properties of numbers in order to derive the exact number of Surahs 114 in the Holy Qur'an from an arithmetic computation in the number of verses in the last letter of Suratul Yasiin. The verses are classified into two with respect to even or odd occurrence. The classification is further categorized into three groups or cases with respect to the last letters of the verses in 36th Surah in Holy Qur'an Hakiim.

**Case 1. Table 3**

<b><i>Siin</i> = س</b>	
<b>Even</b>	<b>Odd</b>
	1
<b>Total Sum = 1</b>	

$\Rightarrow$  س = 1 : odd

**Case 2. Table 4**

<b><i>Miim</i> = م</b>	
<b>Even</b>	<b>Odd</b>
2	5
4	11
18	39
38	61
58	79
78	81
<b>Total = 198</b>	<b>Total = 276</b>

$\Rightarrow$  م =  $\begin{cases} 198 \text{ if even} \\ 276 \text{ if odd} \end{cases}$

**Case 3. Table 5**

<b><i>Nuun</i> = ن</b>	
<b>Even</b>	<b>Odd</b>
6	3
8	7
10	9
12	13
14	15
16	17
20	19
22	21
24	23
26	25
28	27
30	29
32	31
34	33
36	35
40	37
42	41
44	43

46	45
48	47
50	49
52	51
54	53
56	55
60	57
62	59
64	63
66	65
68	67
70	69
72	71
74	73
76	75
80	77
82	83
<b>Total = 1524</b>	<b>Total = 1487</b>

According to Godo from his book, Data Organisation, Allah tells us that the collected data is stored in a structured and organised way. The book of Allah tells us about in a verse in the Holy Qur'an. Allah (S.W.T.) says:

"Verily, we give life to the dead, and we record that which they send before (them), and their traces and all things we have recorded with numbers (as a record) in a clear Book (Surah 36:12, Translation by Khan and Al-Hilali).

Statistically, the quantitative variables are numbers classified into two. In order to proof mathematically, that the difference of the last letter of the first verse of the 36th Surah and the sum of difference of the disjoint even numbers and odd numbers of the verses ending with "Miin" and "Nuun" in the 36th Surah is equal to the number of Surahs in the Holy Qur'an. We need to assign a variable to the set of even and odd numbers for the three classes.

**Proof:**

Let X = Even such that:

$$X_{im} = \{\text{Even } miims\}$$

$$X_{in} = \{\text{Even } nuuns\}$$

$$X_{is} = \{\text{Even } siins\}$$

Let Y = Odd such that

$$Y_{im} = \{\text{Odd } miims\}$$

$$Y_{in} = \{\text{Odd } nuuns\}$$

$$Y_{is} = \{\text{Odd } siins\}$$

We can see clearly from Table 3 that the total number of verse ending with *Siin* is 1, as such we have that:

$$\sum_{i=1}^1 X_{is} = 0 \dots \dots \dots I$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^1 Y_{is} = 1 \dots \dots \dots II$$

We also have from Table 4 that the total number of the verses ending with *miiim* are separated into two, such that:

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 X_{im} = 198 \dots \dots \dots III, \text{ and}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 Y_{im} = 276 \dots \dots \dots IV$$

Finally, we see from Table 5 that the total number of the verses ending with *Nun* are separated as according to even or odd properties, such that:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{35} X_{in} = 1,524 \dots \dots \dots V, \text{ and}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{35} Y_{in} = 1,487 \dots \dots \dots VI$$

Let the positive difference between the even and odd be represented by  $\Delta \Rightarrow$  change in even and odd for case 3 and change in odd and even for case 1 and case 2.

This implies that:

$$\Delta[Siin] = \Delta[S], (\text{odd} - \text{even})$$

$$\Delta[Miim] = \Delta[m], (\text{odd} - \text{even})$$

$$\Delta[Nuun] = \Delta[n], (\text{even} - \text{odd})$$

Which implies that:

$$\Rightarrow \Delta[S] = \left( \sum_{i=1}^1 Y_{is} - \sum_{i=1}^1 X_{is} \right) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$\Delta[S] = 1 - 0 = 1 \dots \dots \dots VII$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta[M] = \left( \sum_{i=1}^6 Y_{im} - \sum_{i=1}^6 X_{im} \right) = 276 - 198 = 78$$

$$\Delta[m] = 276 - 198 = 78 \dots \dots \dots VIII$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta[n] = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{35} X_{in} - \sum_{i=1}^{35} Y_{in} \right) = 1524 - 1487 = 37$$

$$\Delta[n] = 1524 - 1487 = 37$$

$$\Delta[n] = 37 \dots \dots \dots IX$$

Therefore we have that ,  $78+37-1=114$

Thus ,  $\Delta[m] + \Delta[n] - \Delta[s] = 114$  (QED)

QED  $\Rightarrow$  Qoud Erat Demonstrandum ( end of proof )

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \sum_{i=1}^6 Y_{im} - \sum_{i=1}^6 X_{im} \right) + \left( \sum_{i=1}^{35} X_{in} - \sum_{i=1}^{35} Y_{in} \right) - \left( \sum_{i=1}^1 Y_{is} - \sum_{i=1}^1 X_{is} \right) \\ & = (276 - 198) + (1524 - 1487) - (1 - 0) \\ & = 78 + 37 - 1 \\ & = 115 - 1 \\ & = 114 \\ & = \text{Number of Surahs in the Holy Qur'an Hakiim.} \end{aligned}$$

The proof is established and the claim is valid, which hold that the theorem is true, which state that.....

The difference of the last letter of the first verse of the 36th Surah and the sum of the difference of the disjoint even and odd numbers of verses ending with "miim" and "nuun" in the 36th Surah is exactly equal to the total number of Surahs (114) in the Holy Qur'an Hakiim.

The above theorem is established. All humans including people who have made contributions to Mathematics were given knowledge by Allah.

Allah (S.W.T.) says: "He has taught man that which he knew not" (Surah 96:5, Translation by Khan and Al-Hilali).

## CONCLUSION

This article established the structure of numbers with respect to the properties of the concept of even and odd. The research work uncovered the power and mystery of numbers in analysis of Mathematical proofs of natural phenomena. The result shows that there exist a strong relationship between Suratul Yasiin, the 36th Surah in the Holy Qur'an and the Holy Qur'an. The analysis generated the numbers of Surah 114 of the Holy Qur'an from the 36th Surah (Suratul Yasiin). It is clearly seen that the number 114 is generated from Suratul Yasiin. The Suratul Yasiin is known as the heart of the Qur'an, from a Hadith of Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) which states that: "Everything has a heart, the heart of the Qur'an is Suratul Yasiin".

A Hadith of ANNAWAWI indicates that the body is a function of the heart. The heart is independent variable while the body is dependent variable. That means there is a significant relationship between the body and the heart. In the 40 Annawawi's Hadith, a hadith stated that the Messenger of Allah (P.B.U.H) stated that:

"There is a flesh in the body, if it is good then the whole body is good and if it spoils, then the whole body will spoil, and the Prophet (P.B.U.H) point to the heart".

That implies heart condition determines the state of the body. By the reasoning in this research work, it implies that the heart of the Qur'an is equivalent to the Qur'an by comparism. By implication through the computation and analysis, we are able to produce an exact number 114 from the heart of the Qur'an. That is

coincidence, using the ultimate in scientific proof, namely mathematics; we discuss herein physical examinable evidence to show a strong equivalent relativity numerically that there is a significance relationship between Suratul Yasiin and the Holy Qur'an Hakiim.

Arithmetic is the root of Mathematics, which is known as ilm-Hisab, which is one of the attributes of Allah (Al-Hasib, The Reckoner). The term is used to name the last day, that is "The Day of Reckoning", Yaumul Hisab. Thus, the knowledge of arithmetic is natural and mathematics as the science of thought is the mother of sciences. Mathematics is a unique natural language that is use to show the Truth.

***MAY ALLAH FORGIVE, GUARD AND GUIDE US TO THE RIGHT PATH OF TRUTH .***

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