



## Nūn — ن in the Qur'an

### Canonical, Chronological, God-Filtered, and Initialed-Sūrah Letter Tables

Manual 2004 Letter-Search Method, Author-Held Verification, and the Al-Raḥmān Threshold Proof

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## Abstract

This article deposits QS-DATA-L-004 in the Qur'an Study Letter Data Series. It publishes the author's Nūn / ن letter tables derived from a manual 2004 search of the letter Nūn in a Microsoft Word Qur'an file. The same Qur'an file was used for the author's Šād / ص table, allowing the Nūn and Šād datasets to be compared within the same underlying textual environment. The source workbook is identified as NuN.xlsx and carries the source note: "Compiled by Mahmoud Ahmed on 11/2-3/1425; 12/14-15/2004." The article now also records two high-quality internal author-proof checkpoints emerging directly from the tables: Q 2:98 as a 98 / 53 checkpoint, and Q 87:7 as a Row 151 / 877 / 347 / Al-Raḥmān checkpoint.

The normalized public datasets include canonical Nūn-bearing ayat, chronological Nūn-bearing ayat, God-filtered Nūn-bearing ayat, chronological God-filtered Nūn-bearing ayat, initialed-Sūrah Nūn-bearing ayat, initialed-Sūrah summaries, dataset summaries, author notes, and author-proof observations. The main dataset records 5861 Nūn-bearing rows and 27375 Nūn letters. The God-filtered Nūn layer records 1895 rows and 11723 Nūn letters, with  $11723 = 19 \times 617$ . The initialed-Sūrah layer records 2672 rows and 13164 Nūn letters. Sūrah 68, the Nūn-initialed Sūrah, contains 133 Nūn letters in the table, with  $133 = 19 \times 7$ .

The article is deliberately written as a data article with an interpretive appendix. It distinguishes direct table observations, normalized CSV observations, author-held email provenance, and later mathematical interpretations. The longer narrative is necessary because the Nūn table is not an isolated count: it connects the December 2004 manual table sequence, the Šād table created from the same Microsoft Word Qur'an file, internal checkpoints at Q 2:98 and Q 87:7, the Al-Raḥmān / The Almighty framework, and later verification notes concerning Q 8:10, the 19151st chronological Nūn, the NSR root, and the Šād table.

## Keywords

Nūn; ن; Qur'an letter count; Qur'an Study; QS-DATA-L-004; Mahmoud Ahmed; 2004 manual count; Microsoft Word Qur'an file; Q 2:98; 98th initialed-Sūrah Ayah; 53rd Allāh/God checkpoint; Q 87:7; Al-A'lā; The Highest; 877; 347; Al-Raḥmān; Sūrah 68; 133;  $19 \times 7$ ; Allāh/God filtered ayat; The Almighty; Qāf; Šād; Q 8:10; 19151; NSR; 428; 151; 53; 616; chronological sequence of revelation; CSR.

## 1. Purpose and Scope

This article publishes the author's Nūn / ن table as a Qur'an Study letter-data record. Its purpose is threefold. First, it preserves the source table and completion note from the author's December 2004 manual work. Second, it normalizes the table into auditable CSV datasets. Third, it narrates the table's strongest mathematical and author-held proof links, including the Q 2:98 98 / 53 checkpoint, the Chronological Nūn Row 151 checkpoint at Q 87:7, the 2005 Al-Raḥmān threshold proof, and the Q 8:10 / 19151st Nūn verification note.

The article is not a complete theory of the letter Nūn in the Qur'an. It is a dataset publication and interpretive data article. The primary object is the table itself: which ayat contain Nūn, how many Nūn letters occur in each row, how those rows accumulate canonically and chronologically, and how Nūn-bearing ayat intersect with Allāh/God occurrences and with the 29 initialed Sūrahs.

The article also includes a longer narrative because the Nūn table was not produced in isolation. It belongs to the same December 2004 table sequence as the Šād table and was created from the same Microsoft Word Qur'an file. That point matters methodologically: cross-table observations involving Nūn, Šād, and Qāf are strengthened when the underlying Qur'an text source is internally consistent.

## 2. How to Read This Article

The reader should read this article in layers rather than as a single undifferentiated proof. The first layer is the source-method layer: the workbook note and the method of manual search in the Microsoft Word Qur'an file. The second layer is the normalized dataset layer: the CSVs prepared from the source workbook. The third layer is the internal checkpoint layer: direct table observations such as Q 2:98 and Q 87:7. The fourth layer is the mathematical observation layer: direct arithmetic from the public datasets. The fifth layer is the author-proof layer: the Al-Raḥmān threshold proof and the Q 8:10 verification note, retained as interpretive and provenance material rather than as replacements for the dataset.

This distinction is essential. Direct table facts can be rechecked from the CSVs. Author-held correspondence can be described as provenance and supporting material. Mathematical interpretations are stated as the author’s framework and should be assessed as interpretive readings of the data.

### 3. Source, Method, and Manual Counting Provenance

#### 3.1 Source Workbook

The source workbook is NuN.xlsx. The source note states: “Compiled by Mahmoud Ahmed on 11/2-3/1425; 12/14-15/2004.” The present publication preserves that source note as provenance while publishing normalized CSV datasets as the controlling public audit objects.

#### 3.2 Manual Search Method in Microsoft Word

The author created the Nūn table in 2004 by searching for the Arabic letter Nūn / ن in a Microsoft Word Qur’an file. The same file was used to create the Šād / ص table. In methodological terms, this is important because it creates a shared textual baseline between the Nūn and Šād datasets. If the same Qur’an file, orthographic conventions, verse numbering, and Basmalah treatment were used for both letter tables, then cross-table observations linking Nūn and Šād are not comparisons across incompatible source texts.

The manual method also has to be stated plainly. A Microsoft Word search count is not the same as a modern scripted Unicode audit. It depends on the exact Qur’an file, the exact orthography, the treatment of unnumbered Basmalah rows, and the search conventions used at the time. The strength of this publication is not that the original 2004 method was computationally modern. Its strength is that the source table is preserved, normalized, and made available for audit. The manual origin is part of the historical provenance.

#### 3.3 Text Basis and Boundary Conditions

The dataset summary records the text basis as a purified Qur’an text with Sūrah 9 treated as ending at Ayah 127. The source tables also retain unnumbered Basmalah rows where present. These conditions are not incidental. Letter counts can change if the source text includes or excludes Basmalah rows, if Sūrah 9 is treated differently, or if orthographic variants are substituted. The public CSVs therefore preserve the author’s internal source framework rather than claiming to represent every possible printed or digital Qur’an tradition.

### 4. Dataset Architecture

The Nūn publication supplies multiple datasets because a single flat table would hide the structure of the work. The canonical dataset preserves the book-order Nūn-bearing ayat. The chronological dataset reorders the same rows by the author’s chronological sequence of revelation (CSR). The God-filtered tables isolate Nūn-bearing rows that contain Allāh/God. The initialed-Sūrah tables isolate the 29 initialed Sūrahs, including Sūrah 68, the Sūrah explicitly prefixed by Nūn.

**Table 1. Dataset summary**

Layer	Rows	Sūrahs	Ayah sum	Nūn total	Allāh/God	Notes
Canonical Nūn-bearing ayat	5861	114	322379	27375	2766	Full canonical Nūn table; includes 112 unnumbered basmalah rows; Sūrah 9 ends at Ayah 127.
God occurrences within Nūn-bearing ayat	1895	114	116647	11723	2766	Nūn-bearing rows that contain Allāh/God; N total $11723 = 19 \times 617$ .
Chronological Nūn-bearing ayat	5861	114	322379	27375	2766	Same Nūn-bearing data reordered by CSR/chronological sequence; one blank source Surah cell normalized to 58.

Chronological God occurrences within Nūn-bearing ayat	1895	114	116647	11723	2766	God-filtered Nūn-bearing rows reordered by CSR; same 11723 Nūn letters and 2766 Allāh/God occurrences.
Initialed-Sūrah Nūn-bearing ayat	2672	29	182297	13164	1059	Nūn-bearing rows restricted to the 29 initialed Sūrahs; Sūrah 68 has 133 Nūn letters = $19 \times 7$ .

## 5. Main Findings from the Normalized Tables

### 5.1 Canonical Nūn Count

The canonical table contains 5861 Nūn-bearing rows and 27375 Nūn letters. This is the main public count in QS-DATA-L-004. It preserves the source table in book order and provides the principal audit object for later readers.

### 5.2 God-Filtered Nūn Layer

The God-filtered Nūn layer contains 1895 Nūn-bearing rows that also contain Allāh/God. These rows contain 11723 Nūn letters and 2766 Allāh/God occurrences. The key direct arithmetic result is:

$$11723 = 19 \times 617$$

This is one of the strongest direct 19-based results in the normalized Nūn data. It is preferred as a primary dataset observation because it is calculated directly from the God-filtered CSV layer.

### 5.3 Initialed-Sūrah Layer

The initialed-Sūrah layer contains 2672 Nūn-bearing rows and 13164 Nūn letters across the 29 initialed Sūrahs. This layer is important because Nūn is itself one of the Qur’anic initials, appearing at the beginning of Sūrah 68. The initialed-Sūrah summary shows that Sūrah 68 contains 133 Nūn letters:

$$133 = 19 \times 7$$

This gives Sūrah 68 a compact direct 19-based Nūn signature in the table. The source note further records that the Sūrah 68 count includes the Nūn in Al-Raḥmān at 68:0, connecting the Nūn-initialed Sūrah to the Al-Raḥmān layer.

**Table 2. Initialed-Sūrah Nūn summary**

Sūrah	Nūn rows	Nūn total	Allāh/God	Ayah range
2	284	2020	280	0–286
3	196	1233	205	0–200
7	205	1304	62	0–206
10	108	690	62	0–109
11	122	634	38	0–123
12	112	633	45	0–111
13	43	230	35	0–43
14	50	278	35	0–52
15	98	320	3	0–99
19	91	341	9	0–98
20	121	399	7	0–135
25	77	283	9	0–77

26	222	603	14	0–227
27	93	423	27	0–93
28	88	565	28	0–88
29	69	408	43	0–69
30	59	276	25	0–60
31	33	154	33	0–34
32	29	159	2	0–30
36	81	302	4	0–83
38	83	258	4	0–88
41	54	296	12	0–54
42	50	257	31	0–52
43	88	330	4	0–89
44	54	155	4	0–59
45	35	151	19	0–36
46	35	216	17	0–35
50	41	113	1	0–45
68	51	133	1	0–52

## 6. Author Notes Preserved from the Workbook

The source workbook contains author notes that should be retained as a distinct layer. These notes are not merged into the primary count; they explain why certain values were meaningful to the author in the original table environment.

**Table 3. Author notes retained from the source workbook**

Observation	Value	Evidence
Source completion note	Compiled by Mahmoud Ahmed on 11/2-3/1425; 12/14-15/2004	Source workbook cell A5872
Q 6:1 CSR checkpoint	Q 6:1 is CSR 55:1 and carries the 5578th Nūn in the canonical table	Canonical table row 785; chronological table CSR 55
Chapter 55 verse-count bridge	Chapter 55 has 78 verses; Q 6:1 carries the 5578th Nūn	Author note in source workbook cell A5866
Sūrah 68 Nūn count	Sūrah 68 contains 133 Nūn letters in the table; $133 = 19 \times 7$	Canonical and initialed-sūrah tables
Basmala / Al-Raḥmān note	Sūrah 68 count includes the Nūn in Al-Raḥmān at 68:0, linked in the source note to GV 786	Author note in source workbook cell A5866
1481 prime note	$786 + 695 = 1481$ ; 1481 is the 234th prime	Author note in source workbook cell A5866; arithmetic verification
234th Nūn placement	The 234th Nūn is placed in the 52nd Nūn-bearing row; Sūrah 68 has 52 numbered verses	Canonical table row 52; author note in source workbook cell A5866
God-filtered Nūn total	Nūn letters in God-containing Nūn rows = $11723 = 19 \times 617$	God-in-Nūn-ayāt table final row

Several author notes require narrative interpretation. Q 6:1 is recorded as CSR 55:1 and as carrying the 5578th Nūn in the canonical table. The value 5578 is naturally read by the author as 55:78 because Sūrah 55 has 78 numbered verses. The same note links the Sūrah 68 count to the Nūn in Al-Raḥmān at 68:0. The 234th Nūn placement is also important: the note states that  $786 + 695 = 1481$ , that 1481 is the 234th prime, and that the 234th Nūn is placed in the 52nd Nūn-bearing row, while Sūrah 68 has 52 numbered verses. These observations should be read as author-note checkpoints rather than as the basic count itself.

## 7. Internal Structural and Author-Proof Checkpoints

The following checkpoints are retained because they arise directly from the normalized Nūn tables and do not require importing a weak or collapsed external framework. Their function is not to replace the primary count. Their function is to show that selected table positions carry high-quality internal convergence across row number, verse location, Nūn count, Allāh/God count, and the author's established GV framework.

### 7.1 The Most High Proof: Chronological Nūn Row 151 at Q 87:7, Al-A'lā / The Highest

A second, more qualitative checkpoint appears at Chronological Nūn Row 151. The row is located at Q 87:7, in Sūrah 87, Al-A'lā / The Highest. This is the Most High proof in the Nūn article because the verse location is not merely numerical: it is anchored in the Sūrah titled The Highest and in the Sūrah's only occurrence of Allāh/God.

Chronological Nūn Row 151: CSR 8; Sūrah 87; Ayah 7; cumulative Ayah sum 3214; Nūn count 1; cumulative Qur'an Nūn count 347; Allāh/God count in the Ayah 1; cumulative Allāh/God count in Nūn-bearing Ayat 22.

The Qur'anic quality of the checkpoint is central. Sūrah 87 contains only one occurrence of Allāh/God in its numbered Ayat, and that occurrence is placed at Q 87:7: **إِلَّا مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ**. The verse expresses divine will: "except what God wills." The checkpoint therefore does not rest on quantity alone. It rests on the quality of a unique divine-name occurrence in the Sūrah titled Al-A'lā / The Highest.

The Sūrah/Ayah reference 87:7 may be read compactly as 877. The number 877 is the 151st prime. Thus, Chronological Nūn Row 151 is located at a verse reference that returns to the row number itself through prime order.

The same row carries the cumulative Qur'an Nūn count 347. The value 347 points to Q 3:47. In the author's numbered-Ayah Allāh/God count, Q 3:47 contains the 329th occurrence of Allāh/God, and 329 is the GV of Al-Raḥmān. This creates the pathway: Row 151 → Q 87:7 → 877 as the 151st prime → 347th Nūn → Q 3:47 → 329 → Al-Raḥmān.

This observation is retained as an author-proof checkpoint rather than as a primary dataset count. Its strength lies in the quality of the convergence: Row 151, Al-A'lā / The Highest, the single Allāh/God occurrence in Sūrah 87, the 151st prime, the 347th Nūn, and the 329 / Al-Raḥmān layer.

### 7.2 Structural Checkpoint: Q 2:98 as the 98th Initialed-Sūrah Ayah and the 53rd Allāh/God Occurrence

A compact 98 / 53 checkpoint appears at Q 2:98. In the canonical Nūn table, Q 2:98 appears as Row 104 and records four Nūn letters. The same row records two occurrences of Allāh/God in the Ayah. Before this verse, the cumulative Allāh/God count within Nūn-bearing Ayat is 51; after the two occurrences in Q 2:98, the cumulative Allāh/God count reaches 53.

Canonical Nūn Row 104: Sūrah 2; Ayah 98; cumulative Ayah sum 4871; Nūn count 4; Sūrah Nūn cumulative 592; Qur'an Nūn cumulative 603; Allāh/God count in the Ayah 2; Sūrah Allāh/God cumulative 51; cumulative Allāh/God count in Nūn-bearing Ayat 53.

Because Sūrah 2 is the first initialed Sūrah, Q 2:98 is also the 98th numbered Ayah in the initialed-Sūrah sequence. This expression is precise: it refers to the numbered initialed-Sūrah Ayah sequence, while the unnumbered technical table row 2:0 is treated separately as a table-entry convention rather than as a numbered Ayah.

The same checkpoint appears in the God-filtered Nūn canonical table. There, Q 2:98 appears as Row 41 and again carries the cumulative Allāh/God count in Nūn-bearing Ayat to 53. Thus, the 98th initialed-



Sūrah Ayah is a Nūn-bearing Ayah and contains the 53rd Allāh/God occurrence in the Nūn-bearing Ayah sequence.

## 8. Digital GV 428 Verification Note: Q 8:10, the 19151st Nūn, and the NSR / Ṣād Bridge

The article retains a later verification note contributed by digital GV 428. The contributor's personal name is intentionally not used in this publication; wherever the contributor's findings are noted, the contributor is identified by digital GV 428.

The digital GV 428 note identifies Q 8:10 as the location of the 19151st Nūn in the chronological Qur'an, occurring in the word NASR. It further states that, in book order, Q 8:10 is the 53rd occurrence of the root NSR, while the 151st NSR occurrence is in Q 61:14. The author replied that the 19151st Nūn at Q 8:10 was chronologically correct, that the 53rd NSR occurrence was correct, and that the 151st occurrence at Q 61:14 was correct.

The same correspondence then adds a Ṣād-table bridge: Q 8:10 is described as the 428th Ṣād-bearing verse according to the author's Ṣād table. This is recorded here as a discrete cross-table verification note, not as support for any three-person 36:14 framework.

Q 8:10 = location of the 19151st chronological Nūn

Q 8:10 = 53rd occurrence of NSR in book order

Q 61:14 = 151st occurrence of NSR

Q 8:10 = 428th Ṣād-bearing verse according to the Ṣād table

This observation should not be confused with the primary Nūn table count. It is retained as a cross-table verification note because it links Nūn, NSR, Ṣād, 53, 151, and 428 at a single verse checkpoint, while remaining separate from the main dataset findings.

## 9. The 2005 Al-Raḥmān Threshold Proof

The most elaborate author-proof material is a preserved 2005 proof later recovered in email correspondence. The proof is directly relevant to the Nūn article because it places Nūn at the threshold of Sūrah 55 / Al-Raḥmān and combines Nūn with Qāf and Ṣād at the same 54:55 juncture. The document should be read as author-proof material, not as a substitute for the primary Nūn dataset.

### 9.1 Nūn up to the Beginning of Al-Raḥmān

The proof begins from the count of the letter Nūn from the beginning of the Qur'an to the end of Sūrah 54, immediately before Sūrah 55 / Al-Raḥmān:

$$24346 = 329 \times 74$$

The value 329 is the GV of Al-Raḥmān. The proof therefore reads the Nūn distribution up to the threshold of Sūrah 55 as pointing to Al-Raḥmān / The Almighty. It also identifies Q 3:29 as the 318th N-verse, gives the Nūn count at Q 3:29 as 2207, and notes that 2207 is the 329th prime. These are not primary dataset counts for this publication, but they show how the Nūn table was being used in the Al-Raḥmān framework as early as 2005.

### 9.2 Q 3:29 and "The Almighty"

The proof then gives Q 3:29 a chronological position and combines it with the ASV and ASCII values of "The Almighty":

$$5003 + 128 + 1120 = 6251$$

$$6251 = 329 \times 19$$

This is a direct 19-based Al-Raḥmān checkpoint: 329 is the GV of Al-Raḥmān, and the equation joins the chronological placement of Q 3:29 to the numerical values assigned to "The Almighty."

### 9.3 The 54:55 Juncture

The proof treats 54:55 as the threshold immediately before Sūrah 55 and notes:

$$54 + 55 = 109$$

At this point, the proof brings together the cumulative counts of Qāf, Šād, and Nūn. The Qāf table gives a cumulative Qāf count of 6270 at this juncture. The proof factors 6270 in several ways, including:

$$6270 = 66 \times 19 \times 5$$

$$6270 = 55 \times 6 \times 19$$

$$6270 = 165 \times 38$$

The last factorization connects Qāf to 38, the Sūrah of Šād. The proof then invokes Q 38:1, where Šād and the Qur'an are joined.

#### 9.4 Šād and Nūn Counts at the Same Juncture

At the same 54:55 juncture, the proof records the Šād cumulative count as 1784. The Šād table serial number is given as 1375, and the proof notes:

$$1375 = 55 \times 25$$

It then observes that the 25th prime is 97 and that, in the author's CSR framework, Sūrah 55 / Al-Raḥmān is CSR 97. The Nūn table row at the same juncture gives the serial position 4783 and the cumulative Nūn count 24346, the same  $329 \times 74$  Al-Raḥmān value already noted above.

#### 9.5 Combined Qāf-Šād-Nūn Signature

The central synthesis of the 2005 proof is the following equation:

$$6270 + 1784 + 24346 + (1120 + 128) = 32648$$

$$32648 = 616 \times 53$$

In this expression, 6270 is the cumulative Qāf count, 1784 is the cumulative Šād count, 24346 is the cumulative Nūn count, and  $1120 + 128$  are the numerical values used for "The Almighty." The proof reads this as a Qāf-Šād-Nūn signature at the threshold of Al-Raḥmān pointing to Q 61:6, the only verse containing the word Ahmad, with Ahmad carrying GV 53.

#### 9.6 Serial-Number Confirmation

The same proof also adds the table serial numbers rather than the cumulative letter counts:

$$3234 + 1375 + 4783 + (1120 + 128) = 10640$$

$$10640 = 19 \times 112 \times 5$$

This supplies a second combined checkpoint at the same 54:55 / Al-Raḥmān threshold. The first combined equation uses cumulative letter counts; the second uses table serial positions. The fact that both calculations are anchored at the same juncture is the reason this proof is retained in the Nūn article.

#### 9.7 Date-Provenance Layer

The later recovered email record states that the proof was observed on 2005-02-08. It renders the date numerically and gives:

$$20050208 = 136 \times 147428$$

The same note states that the 136th numbered verse in chronological order is the 5538th numbered verse, identified as Q 74:45. This date layer should be treated as provenance and interpretive context, not as a primary data field.

**Table 5. 2005 Al-Raḥmān threshold proof summary**

Observation	Calculation	Function
Nūn to end of Sūrah 54	$24346 = 329 \times 74$	Al-Raḥmān threshold
Q 3:29 Nūn count	N at Q 3:29 = 2207; 2207 is 329th prime	Al-Raḥmān prime-index checkpoint
Q 3:29 + The Almighty	$5003 + 128 + 1120 = 329 \times 19$	Chronological / The Almighty checkpoint
Qāf at 54:55	Cumulative Qāf = $6270 = 66 \times 19 \times 5$	Qāf side of threshold



Şād at 54:55	Cumulative Şād = 1784; serial 1375 = $55 \times 25$	Şād side of threshold
Nūn at 54:55	Cumulative Nūn = 24346; serial 4783	Nūn side of threshold
Combined counts	$6270 + 1784 + 24346 + (1120 + 128) = 32648 = 616 \times 53$	Central author-proof equation
Combined serials	$3234 + 1375 + 4783 + (1120 + 128) = 10640 = 19 \times 112 \times 5$	Secondary threshold confirmation

## 10. Interpretation: Why Nūn, Şād, and Qāf Belong Together Here

The Nūn table becomes especially significant when read with the earlier Şād table and the Qāf layer. The author's 2004 letter-table work did not merely count isolated letters; it produced cross-compatible tables from the same Word Qur'an file. That shared source file gives the Nūn-Şād relation methodological coherence.

The 2005 proof then places Qāf, Şād, and Nūn together at the threshold of Al-Raḥmān. This is important because these are not arbitrary letters in the author's Qur'an Study framework. Qāf belongs to the earlier Qāf work, Şād is central to the preceding QS-DATA-L-003 paper, and Nūn is the present article's subject. The threshold equation  $32648 = 616 \times 53$  provides the interpretive bridge to Q 61:6 / Ahmad, while the Q 8:10 verification note separately connects the 19151st Nūn, NSR, Şād, 53, 151, and 428.

The robust scholarly position is therefore not to claim that every numerical observation has the same evidentiary weight. The stronger claim is narrower: the Nūn table is a recoverable 2004 manual dataset; it has internally verifiable 19-based layers; it was made from the same Microsoft Word Qur'an file used for the Şād table; and the retained author-proof observations converge around Nūn, Al-Raḥmān, Q 61:6, 53, and 151.

## 11. Evidence-Status Labels

To keep the article rigorous, the following evidence-status labels are used. This prevents the article from treating direct dataset observations, private correspondence, public posts, and interpretive readings as if they were the same type of evidence.

**Table 6. Evidence-status classification**

Evidence item	Status	Reason
Source workbook note	Direct source-file provenance	NuN.xlsx note dated 11/2-3/1425; 12/14-15/2004
Manual Word search method	Author-method statement	Original table created by searching Nūn in a Microsoft Word Qur'an file used also for Şād
Canonical Nūn count	Direct normalized CSV observation	5861 rows; 27375 Nūn letters
God-filtered Nūn count	Direct normalized CSV observation	$11723 = 19 \times 617$
Sūrah 68 Nūn count	Direct normalized CSV observation	$133 = 19 \times 7$
QMM public post attaching NuN table	Public provenance	External public record of table title, date, and attachment
N-CSR table compiled by MA	Public prior-use evidence	Public QMM use of chronological Nūn table
428-contributed Q 8:10 verification	Author-held correspondence / external verification note	Used as author-proof and cross-table bridge
2005 Al-Raḥmān threshold proof	Author-proof / provenance narrative	Retained as interpretive material linked to Nūn, Qāf, Şād, and Al-Raḥmān
Mathematical interpretations	Author's Qur'an Study interpretation	Should be assessed separately from raw dataset counts

## 12. Reproducibility and Audit Protocol

Readers who wish to audit this publication should begin with the CSVs, not with the interpretive sections. The canonical table should reproduce the final Nūn total of 27375. The God-filtered table should reproduce 11723 Nūn letters and 2766 Allāh/God occurrences. The initialed-Sūrah summary should reproduce the Sūrah 68 value of 133 Nūn letters. Only after those basic checks are confirmed should the reader proceed to the author-proof appendices.

The author's 2004 method was manual, but the 2026 publication layer is audit-oriented. The normalized CSVs are designed to let later readers test the table using independent scripts, spreadsheet formulas, or manual spot checks. Any future full Unicode re-count should specify the exact Qur'an source, orthography, Basmalah policy, treatment of Sūrah 9, and whether it is intended to replicate the author's 2004 file or to create a new independent count.

## 13. Limitations and Scholarly Caution

Several limitations should be stated directly. First, the source table arose from a manual Microsoft Word search process in 2004. This is historically valuable but not equivalent to a modern reproducible code pipeline. Second, letter counts are source-dependent. Orthographic variants, Unicode normalization, and Basmalah treatment can change counts. Third, private correspondence is author-held provenance and should be treated as supporting material unless deposited with sufficient redaction. Fourth, the interpretive claim that a numerical pattern constitutes an author-proof belongs to the author's Qur'an Study framework and should not be confused with the raw dataset count itself.

These limitations do not weaken the value of the publication. They make the evidentiary structure clearer. The article's strongest scholarly contribution is the preservation of a 2004 Nūn dataset, its normalization into public CSVs, and the transparent separation of table facts from author interpretation.

## 14. Publication-Day Reassurance Note: Nasr, Egypt, Sūrah 68, and 666

On the Nūn article publication day (2 June 2026), the author recorded a personal reassurance from two current public-news items: the Cairo monorail report and the revival of Poland's **666** bus route to Hel. The Cairo monorail report described a driverless system connecting **Nasr City** with Egypt's New Administrative Capital, with a full-route fare reported as 80 Egyptian pounds approximately **\$1.51**, and a network using **68** trains. The author noted **Nasr, 1.51, Egypt, driverless movement, 6th of October City, and 68** as publication-day resonances, especially because Sūrah **68** is the initialed Nūn Sūrah.

In the same publication window (new article updated 1 June 2026), the author also observed the revival of Poland's **666** route to Hel. Reports state that route **666** to Hel had previously been changed to **669** after religious objections, and that FlixBus revived the **666** number for a new service. The author also noted the number plate visible in the article image, **37552**, read as **37 | 55 | 2**. In the author's framework, this points reflectively to the 37th revealed Sūrah being canonical Sūrah 54, The Moon, which has 55 Ayat, and then to **Q 55:2**, the Qur'an-knowledge teaching Ayah. Polish media coverage of the same image identifies the bus plate as **GWE 37552**, supporting the author's visual note.

This observation is retained only as a personal publication-day reassurance. It does not control the Nūn count, alter the CSV datasets, or function as primary proof. Its relevance is reflective: **Egypt** links historically to **Rashad Khalifa**, who was Egyptian, and Qur'anically to the story of Yusuf; Egypt / Miṣr is also one of the rare country names preserved in the Qur'anic text. The driverless element resonated with the author as a reminder that the work is not being forced by personal planning.

A suitable Qur'anic framing is **Q 2:164**, which closes by referring to signs for a people who understand. This gives the note an appropriate boundary: the author records the coincidence as a sign-like reassurance for reflection and understanding, not as an independent evidentiary control over the Nūn table.

Together, the observed elements — **Nasr**, Egypt, driverless transport, **6th of October City**, **68** trains, Sūrah **68** as the initialed Nūn Sūrah, the revived **666** route, and the image number **37552 → 37 | 55 | 2** — are recorded as publication-day resonances. The controlling evidence remains the Nūn table itself: the 2004 manual count, the canonical and chronological Nūn datasets, the God-filtered Nūn layer, the initialed-Sūrah Nūn layer, and the internal structural checkpoints already documented in the article.

## 15. Data Availability

This record supplies five normalized CSV datasets for public audit. These are the five table-level data objects that add direct value to the paper. Summary, author-note, and author-proof material is retained inside the article rather than being multiplied into additional CSV files.

- QS-DATA-L-004\_Nun\_Canonical\_Ayat\_Ahmed\_V1.csv
- QS-DATA-L-004\_Nun\_Chronological\_Ayat\_Ahmed\_V1.csv
- QS-DATA-L-004\_Nun\_God\_in\_Nun\_Ayat\_Ahmed\_V1.csv
- QS-DATA-L-004\_Nun\_Chronological\_God\_in\_Nun\_Ayat\_Ahmed\_V1.csv
- QS-DATA-L-004\_Nun\_Initialed\_Surah\_Ayat\_Ahmed\_V1.csv

The source workbook NuN.xlsx is preserved as provenance. The normalized CSVs are the public audit objects for this publication.

## 16. Conclusion

QS-DATA-L-004 publishes the author's Nūn / ن table as a major letter-data record in the Qur'an Study series. The table originated in December 2004 through manual searching of Nūn in a Microsoft Word Qur'an file, the same source file used for the Šād table. In normalized form, the canonical table records 5861 Nūn-bearing rows and 27375 Nūn letters. The God-filtered layer records 11723 Nūn letters, with  $11723 = 19 \times 617$ . The initialed-Sūrah layer records Sūrah 68 as containing 133 Nūn letters, with  $133 = 19 \times 7$ . The article also records two internal high-quality checkpoints: Q 2:98, where the 98th initialed-Sūrah Ayah carries the 53rd Allāh/God occurrence in the Nūn-bearing Ayah sequence, and Q 87:7, where Chronological Nūn Row 151 aligns Al-A'lā / The Highest, the only numbered-Ayah Allāh/God occurrence in Sūrah 87, 877 as the 151st prime, and the 347th Nūn leading to the 329 / Al-Raḥmān layer.

The article further shows that the table belongs to the author's December 2004 manual letter-table sequence and was created from the same Microsoft Word Qur'an file used for the Šād table. The author-proof layer is narrated separately: the Q 8:10 verification note connects the 19151st chronological Nūn, NSR, Šād, 53, 151, and 428, while the 2005 Al-Raḥmān threshold proof connects Nūn, Qāf, Šād, 329, 616, and 53 at the boundary of Sūrah 55.

The resulting publication is therefore not merely a count. It is a preserved 2004 letter-table object, a public audit dataset, and an interpretive author-proof dossier. Its scholarly strength lies in the quality of the convergences, not the quantity of numerical associations, and in making each layer explicit, testable, and separately classified.

## References and Source Notes

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