

Shia and 19

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IRAN

Abstract

Divine reasons endorsing Shia and the five members of the family of the messenger of Islam and the twelve Imams of Shia especially the twelfth Imam, Mahdi Sahebozzaman, and the verses said about them have all been presented in this article all of which almost decisively (with so little probability for error).

Number of the letters of the words محمد, علي, فاطمه, حسن, حسين is 19.

The names of the twelve ائمه of شيعة are as in the following. Notice that we have in روايت that the name of the twelfth امام should not be pronounced expressly. Also he is most familiar as مهدي صاحب الزمان.

علي 116, موسى 353, جعفر 92, محمد 110, علي 128, حسين 118, حسن 110, علي 110, محمد 92, حسن 118, علي 110. Sum of the gematrical value of these names is 1549 the sum of its digits is 19.

By writing these numbers from left to right we have

110 118 128 110 92 353 116 110 92 110 118 40 8 40 4 = 19x...

and also with امام زمان (مهدي (59) صاحب (101) الزمان (129))

110 118 128 110 92 353 116 110 92 110 118 59 101 129 = 19x19x...+19

Various shapes of the word امام and its plural (ائمه) meaning leader (and so excluding the word امام meaning the front which has come in 75:5)

considering numbers of آيه and سورة have come in Koran in the forms of ائمه 5:28, امام 74:25, ائمه 73:21, باممهم 71:17, لبامام 79:15, اماما 17:11, ائمه 12:9, اماما 124:2, ائمه 41:28, ائمه 24:32, امام 12:36, اماما 12:46, the number of which is 12 just as the number of the ائمه of شيعة. Also there are only 12 words in Koran cognate with the word شيعة: شيعة 19:24, شيعة 69:19, شيع 10:15, شيعة 159:6, شيعة 65:6, شيعة 4:28, اشياعكم 51:54, شيعة 83:37, باشياعهم 54:34, شيعة 32:30, شيعة 15:28, شيعة 15:28. The sum of the numbers from 1 to 12 and the numbers of آيه and سورة as mentioned in

the above-mentioned two 12-categories in such a manner that in each category the place of occurring of each word is not repetitive (and so not considering the underlined numbers in summation) is $78+1594=1672=19 \times 88$ (in which, meanwhile, 72 is the gematrical value of نوزده (Persian word for nineteen) and $1+6+7+2=8+8=16$ and $1+5+9+4=19$ and the digits of 1594 are the same as we saw in the total sum of the gematrical values of the names of ائمه.)

As we said, presently, current name of امام زمان is مهدی with the gematrical value 59, and his current surname is صاحب الزمان with the gematrical value 230. Sum of the digits of these two words is 19. For the summation of the digits of the gematrical equivalent of مهدی we have $5+9=14$, also the number of the letters of صاحب الزمان is 14, and these two seem are direct pointings to 14th شیعه of معصوم. It seems that presently the most relevant name and surname of this امام is this same مهدی صاحب الزمان which the gematrical value of its letters are م, 40, ه, 5, د, 4, ی, 10, ص, 9, ا, 1, ح, 8, ب, 2, ا, 1, 30, ل, 3, ز, 7, م, 40, ا, 50, ن: $40 \ 5 \ 4 \ 10 \ 9 \ 1 \ 8 \ 2 \ 1 \ 30 \ 7 \ 40 \ 1 \ 50 = 19 \times \dots$

Also maybe the verse 4:59 (in which maybe 59 is pointing to مهدی (59)) has the most direct point to امام زمان:

4:59 یا ایها الذین آمنوا (791) ءامنوا (99) اطیعوا (97) الله (66) و (6) اطیعوا (97) الرسول (327) و (6) اولی (47) الامر (272) منکم (150) ...

Is really مهدی (59) mentioned in the verse the same اولی (47) الامر (272) منکم (150)? This seems to be the case: $4 \ 150 \ 272 \ 47 \ 230 \ 59 \ 59 = 19 \times \dots$ So, substituting the gematrical value of اولی الامر منکم with the gematrical value of مهدی صاحب الزمان in the above-mentioned part of the verse can yield multiples of 19: $4 \ 27 \ 791 \ 99 \ 97 \ 66 \ 6 \ 97 \ 327 \ 6 \ 59 \ 101 \ 129 \ 59 = 19 \times \dots$ and $27 \ 791 \ 99 \ 97 \ 66 \ 6 \ 97 \ 327 \ 6 \ 59 \ 101 \ 129 = 19 \times \dots$ and $27+791+99+97+66+6+97+327+6+59+101+129=1805=19 \times 19 \times 5$ (in which $1+8+0+5=14$).

42:23 ذلك الذي يُبشِّرُ اللهُ عباده الذين ءامنوا و عملوا الصلحتِ قل لاسئلكم عليه اجرا الا الموده فى القربى و من يقترب حسنه نزد له فيها حسنا ان الله غفور شكور

In this verse the intention from القربى (343) is ائمه (56): $343+56=399=19 \times 21$ (in which meanwhile $3+9+9=21$). The letters of القربى are ل (30), ق (100), ر (200), ب (2), and the letters of ائمه are ا (1), ی (10), م (40), ه (5), and we have $10 \ 2 \ 200 \ 100 \ 30 \ 1 \ 5 \ 40 \ 10 \ 1 = 19 \times \dots$ and $5 \ 40 \ 10 \ 1 \ 10 \ 2 \ 200 \ 100 \ 30 \ 1 = 19 \times \dots$ and also

$\underline{42} \ \underline{110} \ \underline{40} \ \underline{5130} \ \underline{100200210} \ \underline{23} = 19 \times 19 \times \dots$ and if we displace the numbers 41 and 23 yet we will have a multiple of 19.

١٨:٤٤ هنا لك الوليه لله الحق هو خير ثوابا و خير عقبا

There, ولاية is only for the right God. It is the best ثواب and the best عقاب. This verse seems particular and probably this is why the total sum of its gematrical value, 2712, and 18 and 44 is 19×146 . This verse is about ولاية. This ولاية has complete emanation in the 14th member of the family of the messenger of Islam. This ولاية has also emanated clearly in امامة of the 12 امام of اسلام (شيعه). The first part of the verse, هنا لك الوليه لله الحق, with the gematrical value 392, is about ولاية and maybe this is why the sum of its gematrical value and 14 and 12 is 19×22 . Also if we add the gematrical value of this part to 14 and place the result between 18 and 44. the obtained number will be equal to $19 \times 12 \times 12 \times 165 \times 4 + 19 \times 12 \times 165 - 19 \times 12 \times 12$ in which 165 is the gematrucal value of لا اله الا الله and we have $1+6+5=12$. Also the sum of the digits of 392 is ١٤, and also it is itself equal to $14 \times 14 \times 2$, as the sum of the digits of the gematrical value of the whole verse, ٢٧١٢, is ١٢, and also it is itself equal to $19 \times 12 \times 12 - 12 \times 2$.

٦١:١٣ و أخرى تحبونها نصر من الله و فتح قريب و بشر المؤمنين

In تفسير الميزان it is stated from تفسير قمى as stated from امام that the intention of امام قائم (مهدي) (٥٩) صاحب الزمان (٢٣٠) in ٦١:١٣ is فتح (٤٨٨) قريب (٣١٢): $\underline{59} \ \underline{230} + \underline{488} \ \underline{312} = 19 \times 19 \times 1515 + 19 \times 19 + 19 \times 14$, and $\underline{61} \ \underline{230} \ \underline{59} \ \underline{13} = 19 \times \dots$