

Yes. There is a striking cluster of relationships with **10** in Sūrat al-Kawthar, but some are much stronger mathematically than others.

I analyzed the **three verses themselves, excluding the basmala**, because the basmala is not numbered as one of the three verses of Sūrat al-Kawthar.

1. Exactly 10 words

إِنَّا | أَعْطَيْنَاكَ | الْكَوْثَرَ
فَصَلِّ | لِرَبِّكَ | وَانْحَرْ
إِنَّ | شَانِئَكَ | هُوَ | الْأَبْتَرُ

That gives:

$$3 + 3 + 4 = 10 \text{ words}$$

This is independently listed by QuranPedia as the word count of the surah.  الموسوعة القرآنية

2. Alif occurs exactly 10 times — under a common normalization

When the hamza-bearing forms ا / آ are counted with their underlying ا, the letter ا occurs:

Verse	Number of ا-family letters
إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ	5
فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ	1
إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ	4
Total	10

So:

$$5 + 1 + 4 = \boxed{10}$$

It is also the **most frequent letter** in the surah under that normalization.

This 10-Alif observation is widely reported in discussions of Al-Kawthar.  Idil Haber

3. Full letter-frequency table

Using a normalized spelling in which ا and ا → إ and ي → ئ, I get **43 written letters** total:

Letter	Frequency
ا	10
ن	5
ك	4
ل	4
ر	4
و	3
ي	2
ب	2
ع	1
ط	1
ث	1
ف	1
ص	1
ح	1
ش	1
ه	1
ت	1

Check:

$$10 + 5 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = \boxed{43}$$

So the surah uses **17 distinct normalized letters**.

Interestingly, the single largest frequency is exactly:

for ١.

4. Each verse ends in ر

The three endings are:

الكوثر

وانحر

الابتر

So the terminal sequence is:

ر, ر, ر

In the **modern Arabic alphabetical order**:

ا, ب, ت, ث, ج, ح, خ, د, ذ, ر

therefore:

$$ر = 10^{th}$$

That gives another direct 10 connection. But there is an important qualification: in the older **Abjad order**, ر is not number 10. So this particular observation depends on using the modern alphabetical ordering. [Islam-QA](#)

5. Something even more interesting: the ر positions

There are exactly **four** ر's in the surah.

Using the normalized 43-letter text and counting continuously:

انا اعطيناك الكوثر فصلل ربك وانحر انشاني كهو الابتر

the four ر's occur at positions approximately:

16, 21, 28, 43

Now add them:

$$16 + 21 + 28 + 43 = 108$$

And Al-Kawthar is:

Surah 108

This is a much more unexpected numerical correspondence than simple divisibility by 10. The same positional observation has circulated in mathematical analyses of the surah.



6. Six letters occur in all three verses

Using the same normalization, the letters common to **every verse** are:

ا, ن, ك, ل, و, ر

There are:

6

And:

$$1 + 2 + 3 = 6$$

because the surah has verses numbered 1, 2, and 3.

More intriguingly, using one modern Arabic alphabet numbering convention:

- 1 = ا
- 10 = ر
- 22 = ك
- 23 = ل
- 25 = ن
- 27 = و

then

$$1 + 10 + 22 + 23 + 25 + 27 = 108$$

Again:

$$108 = \text{Surah number}$$

This is genuinely interesting, although again it depends upon the chosen alphabet ordering convention.  Red...

7. The semantic connection with 10

Verse 2 says:

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ

“So pray to your Lord and sacrifice.”

The traditional **Day of Sacrifice — Yawm al-Nahr — is the 10th of Dhul-Hijjah.**

So we have:

10 words

and within those ten words appears:

وَأَنْحَرْ — “and sacrifice”

with sacrifice strongly associated with the:

10th day of Dhul-Hijjah

This connection is commonly mentioned in discussions of the pattern.

[Idil Haber +1](#)

8. The basmala gives another curious 10

Now consider the basmala you included:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Its distinct basic Arabic letters are:

ب،س،م،ا،ل،ه،ر،ح،ن،ي

That's exactly:

10 distinct letters

So although I would keep the basmala **separate** from the surah's 10-word count, it independently produces another 10.

One claim I would NOT present as proven

You may see the claim:

“Each of the three verses contains exactly 10 different letters.”

The first two verses can indeed give 10 distinct letters under certain normalization rules. But the third verse becomes problematic depending on whether *ي / ئ / ء* and the various Alif/Hamza forms are treated independently.

For example:

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ

contains distinctions involving *ي / ئ / ء*, hamza and Alif that change the count.

A scholarly critique specifically points out this methodological problem: numerical results can change according to whether **hamza and alif are treated as separate letters**, or whether Qur'anic orthography is normalized. 

So I would distinguish between:

Very robust

10 words

Strong under a clearly stated normalization

10 Alif-family occurrences

Interesting

ر = 10th modern alphabetical letter

$$16 + 21 + 28 + 43 = 108$$

$$1 + 10 + 22 + 23 + 25 + 27 = 108$$

Thematic

وَإِنْ حَرَّ $\longleftrightarrow$ 10th Dhul-Hijjah

There is enough here that I think it would be worthwhile to do a **much deeper computational analysis of Sūrat al-Kawthar**—testing every letter position, word length, cumulative sums, Abjad values, symmetry, multiples of 10, 108, and combinations of **10 × 108**, while rejecting coincidences that require inconsistent counting rules. That may reveal relationships beyond the commonly circulated ones.