SOLOMON'S (A.S.) CLASSIFICATION OF EXISTENCE NORMS OF MOVEMENT IN RELIGIOUS AND SECONDARY RELATIONSHIP

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Annotation. In the article, in verse 12 of Surat al-Saba, which is considered the holy book of Islam, the speed of the wind given to Prophet Solomon in the morning and evening is given. Therefore, the article tries to come to a logical solution using physical laws, axioms, theorems, formulas.

The speed of the prophet Solomon was analyzed comparatively with the speed of airliners, which was a scientific achievement. Also, the scientific evidence is analogically compared on the basis of tables. Each phrase in verse 12 of Surat al-Saba is observed on the basis of logical analysis. The wind speeds quoted in the verse were compared with the speeds on the Beaufort scale and a relative calculation was made. The average speed of the storm and hurricane velocities given on this scale was also taken and the wind speed was calculated.

The physical properties and properties of the judgments given in the verse are given as clear examples: the speed of the wind, the distance traveled by the prophet, and his time are presented in full as theses. The article also compares the monthly wind speed with physical laws.

Keywords: Allah, Qur'an, Surat al-Saba, Prophet Solomon, wind, speed, time, meter, kilometer, second, distance, plane, energy, heat, inertia, kinetics.

Introduction: Bismillahir rahmanir rahiym. Praise be to Allaah, glory unto Him! May peace and blessings be upon the last Messenger of Allah, Muhammad Mustafa!
In verse 12 of Surat al-Saba, which was revealed in Makkah, the Qur'an says of Sulayman (as): "We gave Sulayman (Solomon) a month in the morning, a month in the evening, and ...." (Surat al-Saba ') Verse 12) [23] We would like to touch upon this article in order to make the verse quoted within the limits of our minds and at the level of its possibilities, in order to form an understanding of the miracle of Allah subhanahu wa ta'ala and from the point of view of science. We hope that Allah (subkhanakhu va taolo) will forgive us if we

make any mistakes or shortcomings within the limits of our minds. We would also be very happy if we could provide information that would benefit humanity.

Aims and Objectives: To compare the growing interest in religion in today's era of globalization and the balance of scientific knowledge with the achievements of science. It is a comparative analysis of the wind speeds given to Prophet Solomon by Allah and the speeds of airliners, which are the achievements of science today. It is also to reaffirm the greatness of Allah and to prove that even in today's age of technology, the level of speed given to the Prophet Solomon has not been reached yet.

Methods: Comparative analysis, analysis, synthesis, scientific, logical methods were used.

Results and feedbacks: We hope that you will accept the point we are trying to make as the absolute truth and take into account that all the evidence we present consists of relative arguments. The mental shell of the human child is made up of forms of thinking and the laws of thinking. Therefore, we draw realistic conclusions, given that we cannot go beyond the limits and norms of these forms and laws.

We try to come to a logical solution using the shell of thinking and the physical laws within the imagination, axioms, theorems and rules of the established order - formulas.

According to F. Bacon, "Syllogisms are made up of sentences, sentences are made up of words, words mean things. If the imagery expressed by the word is wrong, the syllogism is broken" [14]. We conclude that the thought consists of the sentence, the sentences consist of the words, and the word represents the object, that is, the word gives only the expression of the object. Hence, without forgetting the purpose of the article, let us move on to the analysis of the verse quoted in Surah Saba.

Based on the above considerations, if we divide the sentence and thought in the verse into categories of words, this verse consists of 13 words (Solomon, morning, one, month, evening, time, month, distance, walk, pass, wind, subdue) and one reflects the whole full sentence. We try to formulate the given expressions and sentences using the set of knowledge we know, that is, using the generally accepted formulas recognized in formal logic and the natural sciences.

We can distinguish the complex judgments in the verse from the simple judgments. For example: the first sentence, to Solomon in the morning a month ... (crossing the distance) wind (subdued) ...., the second sentence, to Solomon ... in the evening a month (crossing the distance) the wind (subdued)... We take the judgments and put it into the rules of formal logic property and physical property. Here we present theoretical arguments for the laws of physical properties in the issues in the given judgments.

The physical properties and properties of the judgments given in the verse are given as clear examples: the speed of the wind, the distance the prophet traveled, and his time are given in full as theses. We compare these theses to the generally accepted units of measurement based on the evidence. The geographical speed of the first wind is determined by the minimum and maximum speed.

A report [35] published by the Geographic website analyzes the relative levels of wind speed from the mid-20th century to the end of the century: "The strongest wind in the history of observations occurred on April 12, 1934 on Mount Washington in New Hampshire, the USA. Then for a few minutes the wind blew at a speed of 123 meters per second. The strongest wind (93.6 meters/second) in 1972 was recorded on March 3, at a weather station in the western part of Greenland. Absolute records of average monthly and average annual wind speeds were recorded in 1913 at Cape Denilson, Antarctica, at 24.9 and 19.4 meters/second. A record 148 tornadoes per day struck the southern and western states of the United States on

April 3-4, 1974. The maximum wind speed of the tornado (approximately 512 km/h) was measured remotely near Oklahoma on May 3, 1999 using Doppler mobile motion radar [35]. We can see that the scale identified 12 different wind speeds in Beaufort's wind speed calculation table and made a comparative analysis of its land and water speeds. The table he cites also shows the average wind speed as a result of comparing wind speeds in meters per second (m/s) and kilometers per hour (km/h) [39].

Scale Beaufort's table:

Beaufort points	Verbal description of wind force	Average wind speed m/sec	Average wind speed, km/hour	Average wind speed nodes	Wind movement	
					On land	**At sea**
0	Silence	0—0,2	<2	0—1	The smoke rises vertically, the leaves of the trees are motionless	A sea as smooth as a mirror
1	Silent	0,3—1,5	2—5	1—3	The direction of the wind is related to the smoke, but not to the weather	Ryab, there is no foam in the wave shell. Wave height up to 0.1 meters
2	Simple	1,6—3,3	6—11	4—6	The movement of the wind is felt by the face, the leaves rustle, the air currents move	Short waves up to a maximum height of 0.3 m, the ridges do not sink and appear mirror-like
3	Weak	3,4—5,4	12—19	7—10	The leaves and delicate branches of the trees are constantly waving, the wind waving the flags lightly	Short, well-defined waves. The ridges expand and form a glassy foam. From time to time small lambs are formed. The average wave height is 0.6 meters, the upper wave height is around 0.9 meters.
4	Moderate	5,5—7,9	20—28	11—16	The wind picks up dust and debris and moves the delicate branches of the trees	The waves are elongated, and the rams are visible in many places. Maximum wave height up to 1.5 meters
5	New (fresh)	8,0—10,7	29—38	17—21	The slender trunks vibrate, the movement of the wind is felt by hand	Waves of well-developed but not large length, the maximum height of the waves is 2.5 meters, the average is 2 meters. white sheep appear everywhere (in some cases swaying is formed)

6	Strong	10,8—13,8	39—48	22—27	The thick branches of the trees vibrate, the telegraph wires hum	Big waves start to form. White foam ridges occupy a significant area and are more likely to sway. Average wave height 3 meters Maximum 4 meters
7	Hard	13,9—17,1	50—61	28—33	The trunks vibrate	The waves rise, the coals of the waves break, the foam lies in lines in the wind. Maximum wave height up to 5.5 meters
8	Very strong	17,2—20,7	62—74	34—40	The wind breaks the branches of the trees, making it very difficult to go against the wind	Medium high long waves. The spray ridges begin to rise along the edges. The foam lines lie in a row in the direction of the wind. Maximum wave height up to 7.5 meters, average up to 5.5 meters
9	Storm	20,8—24,4	75—88	411—47	Small damage, the wind begins to destroy the roofs of buildings	High waves (maximum height 10 meters, average 7 meters). The foam falls into the wind in wide, dense bands. The tops of the waves slide upwards and fall into ripples that reduce visibility
10	Strong storm	24,5—28,4	89—102	48—55	Buildings will be significantly destroyed, the wind will destroy the trees	Very high waves (maximum height-12.5 meters, average 9 meters) with long downward ridges. The resulting foam is blown by the wind in large pieces in the form of thick white stripes. The sea surface is white with foam. The strong roar of the waves is like a shock
11	Very strong storm	28,5—32,6	103—117	56—63	Great destruction over a large area. This condition is rarely observed.	Appearance is poor. Extremely high waves (maximum height - up to 16 meters, average - 11.5 meters). Small and medium veins sometimes disappear from view. The sea is covered with a long white foam, which is placed in the wind. The edges of the waves are covered with foam everywhere
12	The flood	33 and more	118 and more	64 and more	Large ruins, buildings were severely damaged, buildings and houses, trees were knocked down and plants were destroyed. This is a very rare condition.	Very poor appearance. The air is filled with foam and spray. The whole sea is covered with foam bands

As mentioned above, the speed of the wind in the state of flood and silence is reflected. As shown in the table, we take the relative speed of the wind as a minimum speed of 1 m/s (1 sec / 1 meter) and a maximum speed of 50 m/s (1 second / 50 meters).

Second, clarity is introduced into the concept of time. Time is a form of physical and mental processes, a condition of the probability of change [26]. One of the basic concepts of philosophy and physics is the measurement of the duration of the existence of all objects, the sequence of changes in states and processes, the nature of change and development [16, 26], as well as one of the unique space-time coordinates developed in the theory of relativity. In philosophy, this is an irreversible flow (it flows in only one direction - from the past to the present and into the future) [1]. In classical physics, time is a continuous quantity, a priori peculiar to the world, not defined by anything. A certain periodic, sequence of events, which is recognized as standard over time, is used as the basis for the measurement. The clock works this way [37].

All moments in the past, present and future are equal, time is the same. The passage of time is the same and unchanging all over the world. Every real number can correspond to a moment in time, and conversely, every moment of time can correspond to a real number. Thus, time creates continuity. Just like the arithmetic of points in Euclidean space (mapping each point to a number), it is possible to perform the arithmetic of all points from the present to the past and from the future to the future. Only one number is needed to measure time, i.e. time is one-dimensional. Time intervals can be aligned with parallel vectors that can be added and subtracted as straight lines [19, 172].

Scientific laws do not distinguish between "forward" and "backward" directions in time. But there are at least three time axes that separate the future from the past. This is the thermodynamic arrow, i.e., the direction in which the distortion increases; the psychological bullet is the direction of time that reminds us of the past, not the future; the cosmological arrow is the direction of time in which the universe does not contract but expands. I have shown that the psychological arrow is almost equal to the thermodynamic arrow, so both must be oriented the same [9].

Absolute, real mathematical time, by itself and by its very nature, flows in a straight line, independent of anything external, and is otherwise called continuity, all motion can accelerate or decelerate, but absolute time cannot change [17].

The most important result of the uniformity of time is the law of conservation of energy (Newter's theorem) [13].

Third, the units of measurement and calculation are determined. To indicate time, the symbol (t) in the Latin alphabet is usually used - in Latin, the tempus ("time") or the symbol in the Greek alphabet is indicated by τ [22]. In doing so, we use the simplest norms that are clear to every human child. Our goal is to make it clear to every human child (just for the sake of repetition and clarity) that 1 minute is equal to 60 seconds, 1 hour is equal to 60 minutes, and 1 day is equal to 24 hours. Now let's start the computing system. In order to move to a computing system, we try to bring it all together in one unit of time. Using these specified requirements, we can convert a minute into a second to find an hour. Then, to determine the number of seconds in 1 hour a day, we determine the product of minutes by seconds (60 * 60 = 3,600). This equates to 3,600 seconds in 1 hour. Now we can specify how many seconds there are in 1 day, that is, there are 24 hours in a day (24 * 3 600 = 86 400). So, that was 86,400 seconds a day. Determining the unit of seconds per day, we then subtract it from the month, and use the same method (30 * 8 600 = 2 592 000). There are 2,592,000 seconds

available in a month. What we are doing now is calculating the number of seconds, minutes and hours in a unit, that is, how many seconds there are in a month.

Let us now try to compare the wind, the moon, and the velocities mentioned in the verse of Surat al-Saba with the physical laws in our understanding. The wind has a time of 1 second / 1 meter of the initial state and a time of one month, which is classified by 2,592,000 seconds. We use the formula V - speed, S - distance, T - time, expressed in physical properties. In our case, time is precise, speed is precise, only fin ding the distance is required. In another case, we use the wind speeds indicated by the Beaufort scale [39] from the maximum and minimum velocities of the wind, that is, not the wind speed in each case. Distance using the formula S = V * t; the first minimum speed i.e. S1 = 1 meter / second * 2 592 000 seconds this is the minimum distance covered by 2,592,000 winds per month; the second is the maximum speed S2 = 50 meters / second * 2,592,000 seconds, which is the maximum distance covered by 129,600,000 winds per month.

Based on these solutions, we can find the average, that is, we can divide it by two by adding the distance covered by the minimum and maximum wind speeds. The average distance traveled by the wind at the minimum and maximum wind speeds per month is 66,096,000 meters (2,592,000 + 129,600,000 = 132,192,000: 2 = 66,096,000 meters). This is the average distance traveled by the wind in a month (S = 66,096,000 meters).

Having determined the one-month distance mentioned above, we will now proceed to find the time to cover it. Using the formula V = S / t to find the time to cover this distance, it is possible to obtain the approximate morning time limit until noon, i.e. the limit of this, but the working hours of the agenda (variable in winter and summer) and prayer times (for example, morning and noon). Given that the contradictions increase and there is a possibility of reaching the end and going beyond the boundaries of the issue by creating a problematic situation, so we decided to take our calculations in relative terms, i.e. from 700 in the morning to 1300 in the afternoon. That gives us six hours on the bill. That is, a one-month distance, covered in six hours. There are probabilities of joining and disagreeing with this, or there is a possibility of changing. We are only adding precision in the temporal dimensions, taking into account the relativity, and this change is possible.

After assuming the morning time criterion taken above as six hours, we convert the hour to seconds (60 * 60 = 3600 * 6 = 21600 seconds). When we converted the morning time into seconds, six hours was 21,600 seconds.

We got the same style in the evening from 1500 a.m. to 1900 p.m. This is four hours. In the evening, we can convert four hours into seconds (60 * 60 = 3600 * 4 = 14400 seconds). When we turned the evening time into seconds, four hours was 14,400 seconds.

In our case, the probability that a month's wind will travel a distance (S = 66,096,000 meters) is that the time it takes for the wind to travel a month's distance in the morning is t = 21,600 seconds, and the time it takes for the evening to travel is t = 14,400 seconds. Now, taking into account these circumstances, we will try to fit or explain the miracle in the human mind, as it issaid in the Surah, and we will try to calculate it based on the internationally recognized Si [38] system of unity. That is, the approximate calculation of the speed that Allah (subkhanakhu va taolo) bestowed[23] on Solomon (a.s.) is generally recognized and understood by mankind, and that Allah (subkhanakhu va taolo) taught Adam (a.s.) all the names [24], through which we fit into our shell of the mind. That is, we have determined the distance of a month's wind and the time it takes to cover that distance, and they are also listed in a unit. What we are going to do is try to make an approximate calculation of how fast Solomon (a.s.) will travel this distance and time, as mentioned in the verse.

Before we talk about speed, let's take a brief look at it. Velocity (commonly used visual velocity or French vitesse, origin lat. Vēlōcitās) is a vector physical quantity that characterizes the velocity and direction of motion of a material point with respect to the selected system, which is defined as the time product of the radius vector of the point [15]. The same word is also called a scalar quantity - or the modulus of the velocity vector, or the algebraic velocity of a point, i.e., the projection of that vector in the direction it touches the point path [28]. In classical Newtonian mechanics, velocities change during the transition from one inertial conductor to another according to Galileo's variation [27].

Having determined the distance and time of the month mentioned above, we will now proceed to find the speed at which it will pass. To the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) mentioned in the verse, one month in the morning ... (We subdued the wind) …" [23]. We will try to determine this speed. Our distance is clear, our time is accurate, we divide the distance into time to find the morning speed (V = S / t = 66,096,000 meters / 21,600 seconds = 3060 meters / second). In the morning, Solomon (a.s.) had to cover a distance of 3 kilometers 60 meters in 1 second in order to cover the distance of a month in six hours at wind speed. If we repeat the same formula for the one-month distance in the evening in this verse, it turns out that in the evening, Solomon (a.s.) had to cover a distance of 4 kilometers 590 meters in 1 second in order to cover the one-month distance in four hours at wind speed. This does not mean the same, it is only in relative terms.

Now in the International Si unit system as mentioned above

Table of basic SI units [38]**:**

Value		Unity			
		Names		Assignment	
Names	Units of measurement	Russian	French / English	Russian	international
Length	L	метр	mètre/metre	м	m
Massa	M	килограмм [K 2]	kilogramme/ kilogram	кг	kg
Time	T	секунда	seconde/ second	с	s
Electric current strength	I	ампер	ampère/ ampere	A	A
Thermodynamic temperature	Θ	кельвин	kelvin	К	K
The amount of the substance	N	моль	mole	моль	mol
Light power	J	кандела	candela	кд	cd

Using this table of units, we convert meter / second = kilometers / hour = 1000 meters / 3600 seconds = 1 / 3.6 = 1 meter / second / 3.6 kilometers / hour i.e. 1 meter / second = 3.6 kilometers / hour.

We convert V1 to meters / second and V1.1 to kilometers per hour. We convert this formula to a proportional state. Then, we see the resulting state V1.1 * meters / second = V1 * kilometers / hour. V1.1 = V1 km / h / meter / sec = V1 km / h / 1 / 3.6 = V1 km / h * 3.6 / 1 = 3060 * km / h * 3.6 = 11 016 km / h

Now, let's try to calculate the speed in the evening using the same units and formula. We convert V2 to meters / second and V2.1 to kilometers per hour. We convert this formula to a proportional state. Then we see the resulting state V2.1 * meters / second = V2 * kilometers / hour. V2.1 = V2 km / h / meter / sec = V2 km / h / 1 / 3.6 = V1 km / h * 3.6 / 1 = 4590 * km / h * 3.6 = 16 524 km / h

Thus, in verse 12 of Surat al-Saba, Sulayman (a.s.) was given a month's (morning) wind (to cover the distance) ...., secondly, Sulayman (a.s.) was given a month's (evening) wind (to cover the distance) ... (Surat al-Baqara, 12) [23]. As mentioned, when using the wind speed, the speed in the morning is 3 kilometers 60 meters per second, 3060 meters per second, i.e. 11,000 kilometers per hour, 16 meters 11,016 kilometers per hour, and in the evening, 4 kilometers 590 meters per second, or 16,000 km 524 meters 16 524 km / h.

This is one of the most difficult conditions for the human body to withstand this speed, given the achievements of all modern technologies and high thinking in science. Moving on the ground at the speed shown above is a very problematic situation. We can also witness the flight speeds and speeds of movement and ascent of modern aircraft of the XXI century using the table.

Table [32]**:**

Aircraft model	Starting speed for ascent is km / h
Airbus A380	268
Boeing 747	270
Ил 96	250
Ту 154М	210
Як 40	180

The lifting power of an aircraft, the immobility of the wing apparatus relative to other parts, is a heavier aircraft designed to fly in the atmosphere [18].

In the table we have seen the speeds of the planes ascending to the sky, i.e. the initial speeds, the speed at which we want to compare becomes clearer if we compare the maximum and cruising speeds for a clearer understanding.

Table [32]**:**

Aircraft model	Maximum speed is km / h	Cruiser speed in km / h
Airbus A380	1020	900
Boeing 747	988	910
Ил 96	900	870
Ту 154М	950	900
Як 40	545	510

As seen in the table, the initial speed of 180 - 270 km / h is required to ascend into the air, and 510 - 1020 km / h is required to fly in the atmosphere. This speed is the speed that allows you to fly in the air with the help of technology, not with the body, and at the expense of gravity. When we calculate the evidence presented in verse 12 of Surat al-Saba from a secular point of view, that is, through the laws that have been proven in science, the speed of movement beyond human comprehension arises. Even faster than spacecraft, which are the product of scientific advances, speed is derived. The speed of movement cannot be equal to the speeds of Solomon (a.s.) (11016 km / h in the morning and 16524 km / h in the evening). Even our heavenly ships are helpless before the miracle of Allah.

Now, such a question may arise. Could Solomon (a.s.) have left Earth at such a speed? The answer to this is also proven by the laws of science. For example, without leaving the Earth's orbit, you will need the first cosmic velocity to move in orbit.

The first cosmic velocity (circular velocity) is the minimum (for a given height above the surface of the Planet) horizontal velocity that must be given to an object so that it does not begin to move and fall in orbit around the Planet [7]. The first cosmic velocity for an orbit near the Earth's surface is 7.91 km / h [12]. It was the first visit by a Soviet spacecraft on October 4, 1957 (the first satellite) [4]. The speeds of Solomon (a.s.) mentioned in the verse do not reach the speed of ascending into orbit at 3.60 km / s in the morning and 4,590 km / s in the evening. "He knows what is in the heavens and what is in the earth. God knows the secrets of the hearts." (Surat at-Taghabun, 4) [23] That is why Solomon (a.s.) was given a speed designed only to move on Earth.

Based on these cases, we try to find the average speed. We have a clear wind distance of one month, S = 6609600 meters, and the speed is exactly the morning time speed t1 = 6 hours. Evening speed t2 = 4 hours. We can now equate the exact velocity to the average distance velocity. In this case, we use the formula of average speed, we see that the average speed = total distance / t total time = S1 + S2 + S3 ……. + Sn / t1 + t2 + t3 …… tn = S1 + S2 / t1 + t2 = 2 * 66096 km / 6 + 4 hours = 132192 km / 10 hours = 13219.2 km / h. That is, the average speed = 13219.2 kilometers per hour. We can also convert kilometers / hour to 13219.2 km / h / 3.6 = 3672 meters / second to convert kilometers / hour to meters / second using the International SI unit table shown above. Average speed = 3672 meters per second.

We now calculate the heat capacity and temperature of the object from which this wind and the resulting velocity motion occur, and determine the relative temperature at which it rises.

Thermal conductivity is the ability of material bodies to transfer energy (heat) from the more heated parts of a body to the less heated parts by the random motion of body particles (atoms, molecules, electrons, etc.). This heat exchange can occur in anybody with an uneven temperature distribution, but the heat transfer mechanism depends on the aggregate state of the substance [34]. Thermal conductivity is also a quantitative characteristic of an organism's heat transfer capacity. In the case of electrical circuits, this is an analog of conductivity [34].

Heat capacity is the amount of heat absorbed by the body during heating to 1 kelvin. More precisely, the heat capacity is the physical quantity T defined as the ratio of the amount of heat bQ absorbed by the thermodynamic system to the infinite change in its temperature to the value of this change dT [10, 3, 5, 11]. In doing so, we will need human heat capacity for human thermal conductivity and human physical properties.

We can determine this from this table [20, 21]**:**

Human biotissue	Density, kg / m3	Heat capacity, Dj / (kg • grad)	Thermal conductivity, W / (m • grad)
Epidermis	1200…1600	3600…3700	0,21…0,27
Derma	1000…1200	3200…3800	0,45…0,53
Skin	—	2930…3445	0,45…0,5
Blood	1050…1062	3600…3900	0,53…0,55
Blood plasma	1025…1035	—	—
Blood erythrocytes	1090	—	—
Fat tissue	850…917	2250…2300	0,2
Brain	—	3352	0,5
Myocardium	—	3730	—
Soft tissues and muscles	—	3360	0,5
Liver	—	—	0,43
Lung	—	—	0,47
Spleen (селезенка)	—	—	0,46
The average human body	1036	3350	0,48

As can be seen from the table, the average heat capacity of a healthy person is 3350 dJ / kg * degrees. The next thing we will do is use the specific heat formula of the kinetic energy formula.

Kinetic energy is a scalar function that is a measure of the motion of material points that make up a mechanical system, and depends only on the masses and velocity moduli of these points[2]. As it moves, the work of all the forces acting on the material point increases the kinetic energy [25]. The kinetic energy of a system is one of the general theorems of dynamics [29]. It is a consequence of Newton's laws. It connects the kinetic energy of a mechanical system with the action of forces acting on the bodies that make up the system. This system can be any mechanical system consisting of any body [30]. This is a brief description of kinetic energy, now let's use the formula for it. Its formula is $E = mV2 / 2$, and we use the formula $E = cm\Delta t$ for the amount of heat (or energy) used to heat a body. Here E is energy, m is mass, c is heat capacity, and Δt is body temperature. Following the law of the relationship between energies, we can equate the energies $mV2 / 2 = cm\Delta t$ and calculate using this formula. This formula $V2 / 2 S = \Delta t$ is formed because we are looking for the energy produced by the body when a person moves. Here we try to find the temperature of the body Δt. We have a relative accuracy of average speed V = 13219.2 km / h and average human heat capacity C = 3350 dj / kg * degree. According to the formula we can perform, $\Delta t = V2 / 2 S = 13219.22$ km / h / 3350 dj / kg * degree = 13483584/6700 = 2012 degrees. If the average speed of Solomon (a.s.) is 13,219 km / h and his body temperature rises to 2012 degrees, this is another miracle given to the prophets by Allah (subkhanakhu va taolo).

Now let us take precision in kilometers of the Earth's radius so that we can estimate how long Solomon (a.s.) was able to orbit the Earth at relatively determined speeds. The distance from the selected center of the Earth to tthe point on its surface, often chosen as the sea level or the idealized elliptical surface that represents the shape of the Earth in general, is displayed.

Since the Earth is not an ideal sphere, determining the radius of the Earth can have several dimensions depending on how it is measured; we find that its equatorial radius ranges from about 6378 km (3963 miles) to its polar radius from 6357 km (3950 miles) [36]. Now let's calculate the length of the Earth's circle by calculating the equatorial radius (vertical) and the polar radius (horizontal).

A circle is a curve of a closed plane consisting of all points equal to a plane from a given point[6], it is called the center of the circle. The segment connecting the center to a point on the circle is called the radius, and the radius is also the length of that segment. The circle divides the plane into two parts [31] - the finite interior and the infinite exterior. The inside of a circle is called a circle, and the boundary points (i.e., the circle itself) may or may not include a circle depending on the approximation [33]. Diameter is the segment that connects two points on a circle and passes through the center of the circle, as well as the length of that segment. The diameter is equal to two radii [8].

Our next task is to calculate the equatorial and polar circle of the Earth using the formula for finding the length $L = 2pR$. Here L is the length of the circle, p is 3.14, and R is the radius. Let's start with L1 - the equatorial circle, L2 - the polar circle. $L1 = 2pR = 2 * 3.14 * 6378 = 40053.84$ kilometers is the equatorial circle. Using the same formula, we can find the Earth's polar circle. $L2 = 2pR = 2 * 3.14 * 6357 = 39921.96$ kilometers.

Once you have determined the equatorial and polar circle of the earth. We can also calculate this distance in relative terms to how long Solomon (a.s.) traveled. We found that the average daily speeds were relative to t = 13219.2 km / h. The distance to the equatorial circle is exactly S = 40053.84 kilometers, and we have the opportunity to calculate the approximate length of time that Solomon (a.s.) will orbit the Earth at average speeds in the morning and evening. In this case we put the time finding formula $t = S / V$.

Let us first calculate the average speed time: $t = S / V = 40053.84$ km / 13219.2 km / h = 3.029 h;

The second is morning time: $t = 40053.84$ km / 11016 km / h = 3.635 h;

Third evening time: $t = 40053.84$ km / 16524 km / h = 2.423 hours.

We calculate the same situation along the polar circle.

Let's calculate the first average speed time: $t = S / V = 39921.96$ km / 13219.2 km / h = 3,019 hours;

The second is morning time: $t = 39921.96$ km / 11016 km / h = 3.623 h;

Third evening time: $t = 39921.96$ km / 16524 km / h = 2.415 hours.

Conclusion: In conclusion, we see from the evidence given in verse 12 of Surat al-Saba in the Qur'an that the power of Allah (subkhanakhu va ta'ala) is great and infinite. Because in one verse of the surah, he knows that the mysteries and laws of existence are so subservient to the Creator and that they occur only in His faith, that which enters the earth, that which comes out of it, that which descends from heaven, and that which ascends to it. He is merciful and forgiving. (Surat as-Saba ', 2) [23] We see that no science or technology can do this, and that the Qur'an, the sacred source of Islam, contains conditions beyond human comprehension that do not fit into the neosphere of reason, and that this event took place several thousand years or more ago. From this point of view, we can say that the ontology of the science of existence, or the laws of the full or partial disclosure of the mysteries of scientific research, have already been explained in the Qur'an. Therefore, this divine book is also a scientific book, that is, a program of knowledge and being. It also reflects the laws and principles of existence. Through knowledge and its study and observation, we can see a whole being. For example, a particle in the heavens and the Earth, which is not hidden from

anything smaller (or) larger than (Allah), in the clear Book (In Lavhul-Mahfuz it is present). (Surat as-Saba ', 3) [23] He knows everything and everything in the heavens and the earth. God knows the secrets of the hearts. (Surat at-Taghabun, 4) [23] This is a matter of belief.

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