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(15) "

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" "

(16) (clause/proposition) "

(6) :

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(17) (...)

(7)

(18) :

(19) :

(20) :

(21) " :

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(23) " " (22)

proposition

clause

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(93)

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$$\begin{matrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1- & -1 & -1 \end{matrix} \quad \text{"} \quad \left( \begin{matrix} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \end{matrix} \right) \quad \text{"}$$

:(114)

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(115)"

(72/ ) (

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(116)

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$$\begin{matrix} 2- & -1-1 \end{matrix} \quad \text{" "}$$

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(109)"

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(118)

(110)

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(94/ ) (

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$$4- -1-1$$

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(111)

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$$-2$$

) :

(90/ ) (

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 \end{matrix}$$

"

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$$-1-2$$

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:(119)

:(113)

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	(17)	.12			.67
	(18)		.194		
	.35				.34
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	(21)	.35			.9
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La linguistique "	(28)	.40			(3)
.Presse Univercitaire, Paris, 1974, P72. "synchronique					(4)
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.dans une construction plus vaste.		.6			(6)
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	.185/1		.(60/ ) ( )		
" "	(35)	.8/1			(11)
.59/8	(36)		.431/1		(12)
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76 53/	148 140 140 31 7/		53/2	(44)
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44 13/	43 31 27 23 7/	108	.139 /3	(46)
102 21/	86 75 39 35/	2/	.260/ 1	(47)
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58 56/	12/	80 63/ 87		(50)
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	.40 /2			(76)
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		.11/	15/	87	65/	283	174 /		(114)
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## Forms of Verbal-Units Functioning as Agents in the Holy Quran

*Rabeh bu-Ma'zeh\**

### ABSTRACT

Two syntactic structures, both referred to as “sentences” by our first grammarians- and this term which is still used nowadays- must be differentiated.

In our work there are named “sentences” independent structures, bearing a complete meaning and being the largest syntactic entities possible.

They are opposed to clauses which are syntactic structures, being themselves a constituent of a sentence and which may have different functions. They are subordinate and can not form a separate sentence but they can form a sentence when joined with a main clause.

In this study, examples taken from the Holy Koran show that such clauses, introduced by a relative pronoun- in the past is considered as a pronoun that had grammatical function, but the researcher consider relative pronoun with his tie fulfills the function of a subject which may come in the past, in the present or conditional. From the simplicity and the complexity, from its coming negative or affirmative, and from its coming generative or transformative by returning to its deep structure.

**Keywords:** Syntactic Structure, Linguistic Studies.

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