

# **The multiplicity of the possibility of the complete sentence of the saying**

## **Contextual study in the appendix of the statement**

### **Abstract:**

The idea of this research revolves around the connection and interruption of speech in the Holy Qur'an in the appendix to the statement of the saying. Wherever the speaker had two sentences, the completeness of the first was absent, and the communication of speech was required, and wherever the speaker had one sentence that was attributed to him and the completeness was required, and the sentence of the narrator resumed after him, if I said, for example: People say: Injustice is misery and the oppression of people is a grave pasture, and the wrongdoers will see for whom the outcome of matters will be. The sentence (and the wrongdoers will see) is likely to be from the sentence of the saying, as it is linked to (indeed, injustice is misery) and the speech is connected and the completeness is plucked, and it is possible that it is from the appendix to the grammatical itself, a new appeal supporting the previous sentence of people's speech, and confirming it, and the completeness is at (His nursery severe), and it is mentioned in the Qur'an: He said, "O Mary, how is this for you?" She said, "It is from God. Indeed, God provides for whom He wills without reckoning." {Al Imran: 37}. So, his saying: "God provides for whom He wills without reckoning." It is possible that what Maryam, peace be upon her, said, may be an appendix to her words, and it may be an appendix to her words. From the words of God Almighty, a

certain resumption of her words, and completeness before it. The subject of this research, then, is related to the following three issues:

(2) Connection, interruption, stopping and starting. (2) The place of the sentences and its absence. (3) The ratio of speech to one person without another.

This topic has been dealt with and its content is arranged in five demands as follows:

The first: the endowment, the initiation and the appendix in language and idiomatically the second: the appendix of the sentence between the statement of the saying and the appeal with the letter of conjunction and the third: the appendix of the sentence between the predicate of the saying and the appeal without the letter of the conjunction and the fourth: the appendix of the sentence between the statement of the saying and other syntactic figures and the fifth: the effect of the Qur'anic readings in directing the stop and the initiation in the appendix of a sentence saying saying.

The research reached several results, the most important of which are: that the most likely that the appendix sentence is from the saying of God Almighty, due to the similarity of the Qur'anic systems and the implications of the context on it, so the Qur'anic systems are all organized in one wire, and that the Qur'anic readings may cause the appendix sentence to be assigned to the narrator or the narrator, so the endowment differs And completeness according to the different reading in the appendix sentence.

**Keywords:** perfection, endowment, beginning, appendix, and saying