



Investigating Nominalization and Verbalization in Some Selected Ayas in Holy Quran

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Abstract

This study investigates identification and classification of nominal and verbal phrases in selected Ayahs of Holy Quran. Nominal phrases, typically structured around nouns, emphasize stability and certainty, whereas verbal phrases, centered around verbs, highlight action and transformation. Through analyzing these linguistic structures, study aims to uncover their syntactic roles and theological significance in Quranic discourse. Research employs a theoretical framework on phrase structure, followed by an in-depth analysis of Quranic Ayahs to categorize and interpret these phrases. Findings confirm that nominal phrases reinforce universal truths and divine attributes, while verbal phrases facilitate commands, narrative progression, and instructional clarity. The study concludes that Quran systematically employs these linguistic forms to enhance rhetorical effectiveness and convey profound religious messages.

استقصاء العبارات الاسمية والفعلية في بعض الآيات المختارة من القرآن الكريم

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المستخلص

تُجري هذه الدراسة تحقيقًا يتناول تعريف وتصنيف العبارات الفعلية والأسمية في آيات مختارة في القرآن الكريم. تتشكل العبارات الاسمية عادة حول الأسماء وتستخدم للتشديد على استتوار وثبات المعنى بينما تتشكل العبارات الفعلية حول الافعال وتستخدم للتأكيد على الاجراءات والتحويلات. من خلال تحليل هذه التراكيب اللغوية فان الدراسة تهدف الى تحديد الانوار اللغوية واهمية عقيدة التوحيد في النص القرآني. تركز الدراسة على الاستفادة من الإطار النظري لتكوين العبارات متنوعة بتحليل معمق للآيات القرآنية من اجل تصنيف وتفسير هذه العبارات. تشير نتائج البحث الى ان العبارات الاسمية تغرز الحقائق الكونية والصفات الالهية بينما تعمل العبارات الفعلية على تيسير الاوامر، تطور السرد ووضوح الارشادات. تخلص الدراسة الى ان القرآن الكريم يستخدم بصورة منتظمة هذه التراكيب اللغوية من اجل تعزيز الفاعلية النظرية وايصال الوسائل الدينية المعقدة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: العبرة الاسمية، العبرة الفعلية، الآية، التحول، الخطاب القرآني.

1. Introduction

1.1. The Problem of the Study

In linguistics, identifying and analyzing the structure of phrases in a language is a key aspect of understanding its grammatical and syntactic elements. Specifically, nominal and verbal phrases serve as the building blocks of sentence structure, with nominal phrases generally consisting of nouns and verbal phrases revolving around verbs. The Holy Quran, as a sacred text, uses these structures to convey profound meanings and messages. This study focuses on identifying nominal and verbal phrases in selected Ayahs from the Holy Quran, examining their types, and understanding their application within the Quranic context. The goal is to explore how these phrases contribute to the clarity, meaning, and theological depth of the text. This research will seek to answer the following questions:

1. What are the nominal and verbal phrases found in selected Ayahs of the Holy Quran?
2. What are the types of nominal and verbal phrases present in these Quranic Ayahs?
3. How are nominal and verbal phrases applied in the structure and meaning of these Quranic Ayahs?

1.2. The Aims of the Study

This paper aims the following:

1. Identifying nominal and verbal phrases in selected Quranic Ayahs.
2. Identifying the types of nominal and verbal phrases found in the Quranic Ayahs.
3. Investigating the role and application of nominal and verbal phrases in the interpretation of these Ayahs.

1.3. The Hypotheses

It is hypothesized that:

1. Nominal and verbal phrases in the Quran can be identified based on their distinct syntactic structures and context.
2. There are different types of nominal and verbal phrases, each serving unique functions within the Quranic Ayahs.
3. The application of nominal and verbal phrases plays a significant role in enhancing the meaning and rhetorical impact of the Ayahs in the Quran.

1.4. The Procedures

The current study will follow these procedures:

1. Presenting a theoretical background on nominal and verbal phrases in linguistic analysis.
2. Analyzing selected Ayahs from the Holy Quran to identify and classify nominal and verbal phrases.
3. Drawing conclusions regarding the types, applications, and meanings of these phrases based on the analysis.

1.5. The Value of the Study

This research aims to contribute to the field of linguistics by providing insights into the structure of the Holy Quran, particularly in its use of nominal and verbal phrases. It will be valuable to linguists, scholars of Quranic studies, and those interested in understanding the grammatical intricacies of sacred texts.

2. Literature Review

Nominal and verbal phrases are fundamental constructs in syntax and grammar, integral to sentence formation in many languages. A nominal phrase (NP) is a phrase that acts as a noun or noun equivalent in a sentence, whereas a verbal phrase (VP) functions as the predicate. The proper identification of these phrases aids in understanding sentence structures and their syntactic roles. Nominal phrases typically consist of a noun as the head, while verbal phrases are centered around a verb. Both types of phrases play distinct roles, influencing the meaning and structure of the sentence. A nominal phrase (or noun phrase) is a group of words that functions as a noun in a sentence, typically consisting of a noun and its modifiers, such as adjectives or determiners. For example, in the phrase "the quick brown fox," "fox" is the main noun, modified by "the," "quick," and "brown". On the other hand, a verbal phrase (or verb phrase) expresses an action or state of being and may include auxiliary verbs, main verbs, and modifiers, as seen in "has been running," where "running" is the main verb modified by "has" and "been". Both phrases are essential for providing meaning and structure to sentences, either by describing actions or offering additional information about the subject (Smith, 2018, p. 45).

2.1. Definition of Phrases

According to Manser (2015, p. 144), a phrase is a collection of words that function together in various grammatical roles, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, or prepositions (e.g., a black dog, green as grass, turn off, greatly interested, at the foot of the hill, in accordance with). Unlike a clause, a phrase does not usually form a complete sentence on its own. A clause, in contrast, consists of one or more phrases along with a verb and typically contributes to a larger, complete sentence.

Leech and Svartvik (2002, p. 364) explain that a noun phrase is named as such because its central element, or head, is typically a noun. In the following example sentences. Each noun phrase serves a specific grammatical function. For instance, 'on Tuesday' is a prepositional phrase functioning as a time adverbial, while a 'Germanic passenger' liner serves as the subject of the first sentence. Similarly, 'the crew of a trawler' acts as the object, containing another noun phrase, 'a trawler', which functions as a prepositional complement. Pronouns such as it and them replace full noun phrases, serving similar functions. For example, it refers to a 'Germanic passenger liner' and acts as the subject in the second sentence, while them refers to the crew of a trawler. The use of them for the singular noun crew is due to its classification as a group noun. Additionally, noun phrases can include determiners (e.g., a, the, his) and modifiers. When modifiers appear before the head noun, this is called premodification (e.g., German passenger liner). When they appear after the head noun, it is post modification, as in the crew of a trawler. In some cases, either form can be used, such as the trawler's crew (premodification) versus the crew of a trawler (postmodification).

A phrase is a group of words that functions as a grammatical unit, used to convey meaning but unable to stand alone as a complete sentence. It adds more detail or context to a sentence. The Oxford Learner's Dictionary defines a phrase as "a group of words without a finite verb, especially one that forms part of a sentence" (Swan, 2005). The Cambridge Dictionary similarly defines it as "a group of words that is part of, rather than the whole of, a sentence" (Cambridge University Press, 2019). According to the Collins Dictionary, a phrase is "a short group of words that people often use as a way of saying something," where the meaning may not always be apparent from the individual words (Collins, 2020). It is also described as "a small group of words which forms a unit, either on its own or within a sentence" Phrases

and clauses are both groups of words, but they serve different functions in a sentence. A phrase does not contain both a subject and a verb, meaning it cannot stand alone as a complete thought. For example, "in the park" is a phrase (Murphy, 2019). On the other hand, a clause includes both a subject and a verb, allowing it to express a complete idea. For instance, "the dog barks" is a clause (Eastwood, 2004). In summary, while phrases provide additional detail or context to sentences, clauses can function independently as complete sentences (Quirk et al., 1985). Thus, the main difference lies in the ability of a clause to express a complete idea, whereas a phrase cannot.

2.2. Nominal Phrases

A nominal phrase (NP) is defined as a syntactic unit that has a noun as its core, often accompanied by modifiers such as determiners, adjectives, and prepositional phrases (Brown, 2017, p. 102). Nominal phrases serve as subjects, objects, or complements within a sentence. For instance, in the sentence "The large dog chased the ball," the nominal phrase "The large dog" is the subject. The identification of nominal phrases requires recognizing nouns and their associated components that provide more detail about the head noun (Taylor, 2019, p. 31).

Nominal phrases can be classified into several types based on their structure and function. Simple nominal phrases consist of a single noun or pronoun, while complex nominal phrases include determiners, adjectives, or prepositional phrases that modify the head noun. For example, "the big red apple" is a complex nominal phrase where "apple" is modified by "the," "big," and "red." Complex noun phrases can include additional elements such as relative clauses or appositive phrases (Johnson, 2020, p. 58). Identifying the structure of a nominal phrase involves recognizing its head noun and analyzing the accompanying modifiers.

Nominal phrases play several essential roles within a sentence. They can act as subjects, objects, or complements, depending on their syntactic position. As subjects, nominal phrases perform the action of the verb, such as in "The cat sleeps." As objects, they receive the action of the verb, as in "She read the book." Additionally, nominal phrases can function as complements, providing additional information about the subject or object (Harris, 2021, p. 67). Understanding the function of nominal phrases is vital in determining their syntactic role within a

sentence.

Nominal phrases have a hierarchical structure, with the noun at the center, often accompanied by modifiers. The basic structure consists of a determiner (if necessary), an adjective, and a noun. In more complex nominal phrases, additional elements such as prepositional phrases or relative clauses can modify the head noun. For example, "The man with the red hat" has a prepositional phrase "with the red hat" that modifies "man." Understanding the structure of nominal phrases helps in their identification and analysis (Smith, 2020, p. 53).

2.2.1 Types of Nominal Phrases

Nominal phrases, also known as noun phrases, are groups of words that function collectively as a noun within a sentence. They typically consist of a head noun and can include various modifiers or determiners. Understanding the different types of nominal phrases is essential for analyzing sentence structure and meaning (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002).

1. Simple Nominal Phrases

Simple nominal phrases comprise a head noun, sometimes accompanied by a determiner. For example, in the phrases "the dog" and "a cat," "the" and "a" serve as determiners modifying the nouns "dog" and "cat," respectively. These basic structures are fundamental building blocks in English syntax (Quirk et al., 1985).

2. Complex Nominal Phrases

Complex nominal phrases include a head noun along with modifiers such as adjectives, determiners, or additional structures. An example is "the man with her," where "the" is a determiner, "man" is the head noun, and "with her" is a prepositional phrase modifying "man." Such phrases provide more detailed information about the noun, enhancing descriptive clarity (Biber et al., 1999).

3. Pre-modified Nominal Phrases

These phrases contain modifiers that precede the head noun. Modifiers can include adjectives or quantifiers. For instance, in "a brilliant student," "a" is a determiner, and "brilliant" is an adjective modifying the head noun "student." Pre-modification allows for concise and direct description of the noun (Swan, 2005).

4. Post-modified Nominal Phrases

Post-modified nominal phrases have modifiers that follow the head noun. These

modifiers can be prepositional phrases, relative clauses, or other structures. An example is "the building near the bus stand," where "near the bus stand" is a prepositional phrase modifying "building." Post-modification provides additional information, often specifying or clarifying the noun's identity (Greenbaum & Quirk, 1990).

5. Appositive Nominal Phrases

Appositive nominal phrases rename or provide additional information about a noun or pronoun, usually separated by commas. For example, in "London, the capital of England, is a bustling city," the phrase "the capital of England" is an appositive providing more information about "London." Appositives are useful for adding non-essential but informative details to sentences (Eastwood, 2004).

6. Nominal Clauses

Nominal clauses, also known as noun clauses, function as a noun within a sentence. Common types include that-clauses and wh-clauses. For instance, in the sentence "I believe that he is honest," the clause "that he is honest" serves as the object of the verb "believe." Nominal clauses can act as subjects, objects, or complements, adding complexity to sentence structures (Buber et al., 1999).

2.3. Verbal Phrases

Verbal phrases (VP) are phrases centered around a verb, which functions as the core predicate of a sentence. These phrases can be simple, containing only the verb, or complex, involving auxiliary verbs, modals, and adverbial phrases. For example, in "She has been working," the verb phrase is "has been working," where "has" and "been" are auxiliary verbs supporting the main verb "working." Verbal phrases are crucial for expressing actions, states, or occurrences within sentences (Miller, 2018, p. 136).

The identification of nominal phrases involves recognizing the noun head and any modifiers that accompany it. Nominal phrases may include determiners (articles, possessives), adjectives, and prepositional phrases. For example, in the sentence "The quick brown fox jumps," the nominal phrase is "The quick brown fox." Identifying nominal phrases requires understanding the noun's core function and its relationship with other components in the sentence (Miller & Jordan, 2019, p. 81).

Verbal phrases can be categorized into different types based on the nature of the verb and its modifiers. These include simple verb phrases (e.g., "ran," "eats") and complex verb phrases (e.g., "has been running," "might have eaten"). Simple verb phrases contain only the main verb, while complex ones include auxiliary verbs that modify the tense, aspect, or mood of the main verb (Evans, 2017, p. 95). The identification of verbal phrases requires recognizing auxiliary verbs and understanding how they combine with the main verb to convey nuanced meanings.

Verbal phrases primarily function as the predicate of a sentence, conveying the main action or state. In addition to representing actions or states, verbal phrases can also indicate tense, aspect, voice, and mood. For example, in the sentence "She has been singing," the verbal phrase "has been singing" expresses an action in progress that started in the past and continues in the present (Clark, 2016, p. 112). Understanding the function of verbal phrases is essential for interpreting how actions and events are described in a sentence.

Identifying verbal phrases involves locating the verb and its associated elements, such as auxiliary verbs, adverbs, and complement phrases. Verbal phrases typically contain at least one verb, which may be accompanied by helping verbs or adverbs that modify the action. For example, in the sentence "They were singing loudly," the verbal phrase is "were singing loudly," with the auxiliary verb "were" and the adverb "loudly" modifying the action. Recognizing verbal phrases helps in analyzing the sentence's syntactic structure (Evans, 2017, p. 58).

Verbal phrases also have a hierarchical structure. A simple verbal phrase contains a single verb, while more complex verbal phrases can include auxiliary verbs, adverbs, and complements. For example, in the sentence "She might have been reading," the verbal phrase "might have been reading" includes auxiliary verbs "might," "have," and "been," which work together to form the perfect continuous tense. Identifying the structure of verbal phrases is crucial for understanding tense, aspect, and modality (Jones, 2018, p. 117).

3. Methodology

This chapter outlines the research methodology used to identify and classify nominal and verbal phrases as mentioned earlier in selected Ayahs from the Holy Quran. A qualitative linguistic approach is adopted to examine the syntactic and morphological structures of the chosen Ayahs.

3.1. Data Collection

The data for this study consists of ten Quranic Ayahs, five of which contain nominal phrases and five that contain verbal phrases. The selection of Ayahs is based on their syntactic clarity and representativeness of nominal and verbal constructions in Classical Arabic. The Ayahs were retrieved from an authenticated copy of the Holy Quran, ensuring accuracy in textual analysis.

3.2. Data Analysis

1. Nominal Phrases in the Quran (Al-Jumal Al-Ismeyah)

Nominal phrases ((Al-Jumal Al-Ismeyah)) typically begin with a noun (noun) and indicate stability or continuity.

Verse 1: (Al-Baqarah 2:2)

SLT "ذلك الكتاب لا ريب فيه هدى للمتقين"

(سورة البقرة 2:2)

Transliteration " *Thalika Al-Kittab La Reibah Fihi Hudda Lilmutaqeen.* "

TLLT "This is the Book about which there is no doubt, a guidance for those conscious of Allah."

The nominalization is realized in the following nominal phrase "Thalika Al-Kittab La Reibah Fihi Hudda Lilmutaqeen"

- Analysis: The sentence begins with the demonstrative noun (thalika), which makes it a nominal phrase. It describes the Quran as a book with certainty and no

doubt.

Verse 2: (Al-Fatihah 1:2)

SLT "الحمد لله رب العالمين"

(سورة الفاتحة 1:2)

Transliteration "*Al-Hamdullilah Rabba Al-Alameen*"

TLT "All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of all worlds."

- Nominal phrase: " Al-Hamdullilah Rabba Al-Alameen”
- Analysis: The phrase starts with the noun "Al-Hamdullilah" (praise), making it nominal and it functions as subject. The sentence states a general and timeless truth about Allah’s worthiness of praise.

Verse 3: (Yusuf 12:4)

SLT " إذ قال يوسف لأبيه يا أبت إنني رأيت أحد عشر كوكبا والشمس والقمر رأيتهم لي ساجدين "

(سورة ابراهيم 12:4)

Transliteration " Ith qaala Yoosufu li abeehi yaaa abati innee ra aytu ahada 'ashara kawkabanw wash shamsa walqamara ra aytuhum lee saajideen "

TLT "When Joseph said to his father: O my father! Indeed, I have seen eleven stars and the sun and the moon; I saw them prostrating to me."

- Nominal phrase: " innee ra aytu ahada 'ashara kawkabanw"
- Analysis: The phrase “ innee” إن (Indeed, I) is a nominal structure because it contains particle of emphasis) and a pronoun referring to the subject.

Verse 4: (Al-Kahf 18:29)

SLT " وقل الحق من ربكم "

(سورة الكهف 18:29)

Transliteration " Wa qulil al-haqqu mir Rabbikum"

TLT "The truth is from your Lord."

- Nominal phrase: "alhaqqu mir Rabbikum"
- Analysis: It starts with the definite noun " alhaqqu" (the truth), making it a nominal phrase. And it functions as subject.

Verse 5: (Al-Zalzalah 99:7)

SLT " فمن يعمل مثقال ذرة خيراً يره "

(سورة الزلزلة 99:7)

Transliteration " Fama iy ya'mal mithqala zarratin khai raiy-yarah"

TLT "So whoever does an atom's weight of good will see it."

- Nominal phrase: "mithqala tharratin khai raiy "
- Analysis: The phrase "mithqala zarratin khai raiy" functions as a noun phrase, which functions as predicate describing even the smallest amount of good.

2. Verbal Phrases in the Quran (Al-Jumal Al-Fe'aliyah)

Verbal phrases (Al-Jumal Al-Fe'aliyah) start with a verb and emphasize action or change.

Verse 1: (Al-Ikhlās 112:1)

SLT " قل هو الله أحد "

(سورة الاخلاص 112:1)

Transliteration "Qul huwal laahu ahad"

TLT "Say: He is Allah, the One."

- Verbal phrase: "Qul"
- Analysis: The verse starts with the imperative verb "Qul" (Say), making it a verbal phrase. It commands the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to proclaim Allah's oneness.

Verse 2: (Al-Baqarah 2:25)

SLT "وبشر الذين امنوا وعملوا الصالحات"

(سورة البقرة 2:25)

Transliteration " Wa bashshiril lazeena aamanoo wa 'amilus saalihaati "

TLT "And give glad tidings to those who believe and do righteous deeds."

- Verbal phrase: " Wa bashshiril'
- Analysis: The verse begins with the verb " Wa bashshiril" (Give glad tidings), making it a verbal phrase which serves as command and it expresses an action—giving good news.

Verse 3: (Yusuf12:19)

SLT "فأدلى دلوه قال يا بشرى هذا غلام"

(سورة يوسف 12:19)

Transliteration "fa adlaa dalwah; qaala yaa bushraa haaza ghulaam"

TLT "So he let down his bucket. He said: Oh, good news! Here is a boy."

- Verbal phrase: " fa adlaa dalwah'
- Analysis: The verb " adlaa" (He let down) initiates the phrase, making it verbal. It narrates an action.

Verse 4: (Taha 20:12)

SLT " فاخلع نعليك"

(سورة طه 20:12)

Transliteration " fakhla' na'laika "

TLT "So remove your sandals."

- Verbal phrase: " fakhla' "
- Analysis: The command verb " fakhla" (Remove) begins the phrase, making it a verbal structure.

Verse 5: (Al-Mulk 67:2)

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SLT "الذي خلق الموت والحياة ليبلوكم أيكم أحسن عملاً"

Transliteration " Allazee khalaqal mawta walhayaata liyabluwakum ayyukum ahsanu 'amalaa"

TLT "He who created death and life to test you as to which of you is best in deed."

- Verbal phrase: " khalaqal mawta walhayaata "
- Analysis: The phrase starts with the verb " khalaqal " (He created), indicating an action.

4. Results and Discussion

The analysis of nominal and verbal phrases in selected Quranic Ayahs reveals the distinctive linguistic structures that contribute to the Quran's eloquence and message delivery. Each type of phrase serves a unique purpose in conveying theological, moral, and instructional messages. Nominal phrases, characterized by their noun-initial structure, convey a sense of stability and continuity. The examples examined demonstrate how the Quran uses nominal phrases to assert absolute truths, describe divine attributes, and establish certainty.

In *Al-Baqarah 2:2*, " *Thalika Al-Kittab La Reibah Fih Hudda Lilmutaqeen.*" (*This is the Book about which there is no doubt*) presents the Quran as an indisputable source of guidance. The use of the demonstrative noun " *Thalika* " reinforces its authority

and absolute truth. Similarly, *Al-Fatihah* 1:2 states " Al-Hamdullillah" (*All praise is due to Allah*), emphasizing an eternal and unchanging reality—Allah's worthiness of praise. The definite noun Al-Hamdullillah " affirms its universality, showing that praise for Allah is a constant and established truth.

In Yusuf 12:4, the phrase " Ith qaala Yoosufu li abeehi yaaa abati innee ra aytu ahada 'ashara kawkabanw wash shamsa walqamara ra aytuhum lee saajideen' (Indeed, I have seen eleven stars) highlights certainty and personal experience. The use of innee " (Indeed, I) adds emphasis, showing a strong conviction in the vision. Moreover, Al-Kahf 18:29 states " al-haqqu mir Rabbikum " (The truth is from your Lord), using a nominal phrase to assert the unchanging nature of divine truth. This phrase emphasizes that truth is not subject to change or doubt. Finally, Al-Zalzalah 99:7 mentions " Fama iy ya'mal mithqala tharratin khai raiy-yarah" (an atom's weight of good), stressing the significance of every action, no matter how small. The nominal phrase highlights that even the tiniest deeds are recorded and accounted for. Overall, nominal phrases in the Quran serve to emphasize permanence, certainty, and universality, reinforcing core theological concepts and divine truths. Verbal phrases, beginning with verbs, highlight action, command, and transformation. The selected Ayahs demonstrate how the Quran uses verbal constructions to express directives, narrate events, and call for obedience. In Al-Ikhlās 112:1, the command 'Qul' (Say) initiates a divine instruction, directing the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to proclaim Allah' oneness. This imperative verb highlights the urgency and authority of the command. Similarly, Al-Baqarah 2:25 states " Wa bashshiril lazeena amanoo wa 'amilus saalihaati" (Give glad tidings to those who believe), using a verb to actively engage and encourage believers. The phrase conveys both action and motivation, reinforcing the promise of rewards for faith and righteous deeds. In Yusuf 12:19, the phrase " fa adlaa dalwah " (So he let down his bucket) describes an action, emphasizing movement and change. This use of a verbal phrase helps narrate the unfolding event dynamically. Surah Taha 20:12 states " fakhla' na'laika " (So remove your sandals), a direct command requiring immediate obedience. The imperative verb " fakhla " (Remove) indicates an instruction that must be followed without hesitation. Finally, Al-Mulk 67:2 mentions " Allazee khalaqal mawta walhayaata liyabluwakum ayyukum ahsanu 'amalaa'' (He created death and life), showing an action initiated by Allah to test

humanity. The verb " khalaqal " (created) emphasizes divine power and purpose, highlighting the transient nature of life. The prevalence of verbal phrases in commands and narratives demonstrates how the Quran uses them to direct, instruct, and recount events dynamically. These phrases are essential for conveying divine orders, narrating stories, and emphasizing actions that require response or reflection.

Conclusion

The analysis of nominal and verbal phrases in the Quran reveals their significant role in conveying theological, moral, and instructional messages. Nominal phrases emphasize stability, certainty, and universal truths, reinforcing key Islamic beliefs about Allah, the Quran, and divine justice. In contrast, verbal phrases highlight actions, commands, and changes, serving as tools for divine instruction, encouragement, and narrative progression. The analysis confirms that nominal and verbal phrases in the Quran can be clearly distinguished based on their syntactic structures and the way they function within their respective contexts. Nominal phrases are noun-initial and emphasize stability, certainty, and timeless truths, while verbal phrases are verb-initial and focus on action, command, and transformation. For instance, the phrase " al-haqqu mir Rabbikum " (*The truth is from your Lord*) from *Al-Kahf 18:29* is nominal, asserting a universal and unchanging fact. In contrast, "Qul" (*Say*) from *Al-Ikhlās 112:1* is a verbal phrase, as it begins with an imperative verb, signaling a command. The syntactic structure of these phrases provides a clear criterion for their classification, demonstrating that the Quran employs these linguistic forms systematically to achieve different communicative goals. The study confirms that various types of nominal and verbal phrases exist, each performing a specific function. Nominal phrases can express divine attributes (*Al-Fatihah 1:2: Al-Hamdullilah*), describe certainty (*Al-Baqarah 2:2: Thalika Al-Kittāb La Reibah Fihi Hudda Lilmutaqeen*), or emphasize accountability (*Al-Zalzalā mithqala tharratin 99:7*). Similarly, verbal phrases function in different ways: some convey divine instructions (*Taha 20:12*: others narrate events (*Yusuf 12:19*: and some provide encouragement (*Al-Baqarah 2:25*). The presence of these varied structures suggests that the Quran carefully employs nominal and verbal phrases to suit the message being conveyed, ensuring clarity, emphasis, and impact. The analysis strongly supports this hypothesis, demonstrating that the Quran's use of nominal and verbal

phrases enhances both meaning and rhetorical effectiveness. Nominal phrases contribute to the Quran's emphasis on eternal truths and divine certainty, reinforcing fundamental beliefs. For example, (*The truth is from your Lord*) presents an absolute statement about divine truth, leaving no room for doubt. On the other hand, verbal phrases add dynamism and engagement, especially in commands and narratives. The imperative verb "Qul" (*Say*) in *Al-Ikhlās 112:1* conveys authority, instructing the Prophet to declare an essential theological truth. Likewise, the verb "kalaqah" (*He created*) in *Al-Mulk 67:2* emphasizes divine action, highlighting the purpose of creation. The strategic use of these linguistic structures enhances the Quran's rhetorical power, ensuring that its message is not only clear but also impactful and persuasive. The findings confirm that nominal and verbal phrases in the Quran are distinguishable based on their syntactic structures and contextual applications. Each type of phrase serves a unique function, with nominal phrases emphasizing stability and certainty, while verbal phrases focus on action and transformation. Their application significantly enhances the meaning and rhetorical force of Quranic Ayahs, reinforcing theological, moral, and instructional messages. Understanding these linguistic structures provides deeper insight into the Quran's eloquence and its effective communication of divine guidance.

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