

Abstract

The choice of studying these holy surahs is not for that they have bonds among each other in terms of shape, as they begin in chopped letters, for example, but for that they have objective unity, the homogeneity of its discourse, and matching of its styles, as if it is a one surah , while every one of them keep a distinguishing character. These surahs (some chapters of holy Quran) reflect the evolution of the meanings that have come out of the Islamic mission and the development of the activities of mission itself in Mecca, how they were received ,accepted and rejected. It is a period focused on that there were two conflicting groups, a group of believers and the other of unbelievers.

The discourse was centered upon the bases in the conflict with the unbelievers, about the controversy and protest on the basis of religion, of the doctrine of monotheism in its various dimensions, and the prophecy, the holy Quran, revelation, and the resurrection, and the attempts to persuade whether by intimidation, threats and warnings, or by guidance and direction. And through the Qur'anic discourse and its methods in these sura, the positions of two teams unfolded in detail, showing how Quranic text has entered the element of controversy, and to a large extent, the history by using Quranic stories.

There is no doubt that the above characteristics in the sura were reflected in morphological features of the structure and its synthetic. so, the approach of studying them based on the element of choice, according to what the researcher sees of characteristics for structures and compositions chosen, so that they could form a prominent feature unfolding its aesthetics, and its impact on the receiver.

The study divided into two parts with four chapters, the first part singled out to discuss the morphological structure, linking between them and the implications of its acoustic semantics on the basis of the principle of integrity between the two structures. The sounds represent the essential components of morphological structure.

This part came in two chapters, preceded by a prelude represented a theoretical concise highlighting the importance of morphological structure in linguistic studies of both ancient and modern, as well as showing their relationship to levels of the other language. The first chapter was devoted to the structure of verbs, as the first title dealt with the augmented structure of them, because they are not limited to lexical

meanings, but the augment in them refers to signs pointing to the specificity of the holy Sura studied.

The second title of the act was devoted to passive and the contexts of its use where as the second chapter discusses names structure, starting with the structure of sources, trilateral and Quartet, the augmented and unaugmented, then came the active participle, and exaggerated structure. the chapter ended with adjective.