



## Proving the Internal Coherence of Qur'anic Surahs through Syntactic Connections of Sentences within Surahs

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### Abstract

A structural view of Qur'anic surahs is one of the new methods in studying Qur'anic chapters. A way to prove the principle of this issue (not the method of its implementation) is to pay attention to the syntactic connections of the sentences within the Qur'anic surahs. Most syntactic scholars have mentioned 17 roles for sentences, of which the syntactic connection of 16 with other words and sentences is quite clear. It is only the role of the appellant (*istīnāfiya*) that is discussable. There are a total of three types of appellant sentences; explanatory, expressive and initial. The relation of the explanatory and expressive appellant sentences with before is clear, as it is explanation or clarification of a topic in the previous sentences. However, this is not the case with the initial appellant sentences. Of the 28,495 sentences in the Qur'an (according to the latest practical count), 428 have been claimed to be elementary appellant. The scholars of the Qur'an signing, as they did not see any connection between them and the other sentences, mentioned these cases as preliminary appellants. On the other, their main goal was not to find the connections between all sentences. Carefully examining them, it is proved that there are other roles may be considered for these sentences and the priority is with these roles. Therefore, it seems that there is no sentence in the surahs that its connection to the previous is not clear. Finally, in terms of syntactic communication, the Qur'anic surahs have very strong connections that can be claimed to have a very coherent structure.

**Keywords:** *Internal Coherence of Surahs, Syntactic Communication, Appellant Sentences, Elementary Appellant Sentences.*

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