

**ADNAN OKTAR'S "WHY DENOUNCING THE *CHARLIE HEBDO*  
ATTACK IS NOT ENOUGH": A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

**A GRADUATING PAPER**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Gaining the  
Bachelor Degree in English Literature**



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**2015**

## A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other writer's opinions or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standard.

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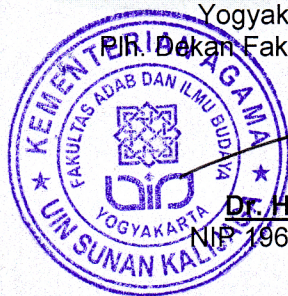
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*Assalamualaikum wr.wb*

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Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat di ajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi sebagai syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatian yang diberikan, saya ucapkan terimakasih.

*Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb*

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**ADNAN OKTAR’S “WHY DENOUNCNG THE *CHARLIE HEBDO*  
ATTACK IS NOT ENOUGH” : A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research is aimed to know how the grammatical cohesion is used in the editorial that is written by Adnan Oktar. It is interesting to get the research about the grammatical cohesion used in the editorial that talks about the Islam issue such as the attack in *Charlie Hebdo* magazine. *Charlie Hebdo* magazine is a satirical magazine based in France. The researcher has the research question that wants to reveal. It is about how are the grammatical cohesion used in the editorial “Why denouncing the *Charlie Hebdo* attack is not enough”. The objective of study of the research is to describe the use of grammatical cohesion in editorial “Why denouncing the *Charlie Hebdo* attack is not enough”. This research uses descriptive qualitative method since this research is used an editorial and collecting data by library research. This research is used cohesion theory delivered by Halliday and Hasan. And in this research, the researcher finds out that Oktar uses 169 forms of grammatical cohesions. It consists of reference, ellipsis and conjunction. For the reference, Oktar uses 100 references that consist of personal, demonstrative and comparative reference. For the ellipsis, Oktar uses nine ellipses that consist of causal and nominal. For the conjunction, Oktar uses 60 conjunctions that consist of additive, adversative, causal and temporal conjunction. The grammatical cohesion used by Oktar is sometime used endophoric and sometimes exophoric. It is used endophoric if the reference exists in the text and it is used exophoric if the reference does not exist in the text.

**Key words :** editorial, *Charlie Hebdo*, cohesion theory, grammatical cohesion

# ADNAN OKTAR'S "WHY DENOUNCING THE *CHARLIE HEBDO* ATTACK IS NOT ENOUGH": A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

Oleh: Linatul Malihah

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana kohesi gramatikal digunakan pada sebuah editorial yang ditulis oleh Adnan Oktar. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian yang menarik karena peneliti ingin mengetahui bagaimana kohesi gramatikal di aplikasikan pada sebuah editorial yang membicarakan tentang isu penyerangan Islam seperti yang terjadi pada *Charlie Hebdo*. *Charlie Hebdo* adalah majalah satire yang bertempat di Prancis. Pada penelitian ini, peneliti memiliki pertanyaan tentang bagaimana kohesi gramatikal digunakan pada editorial yang berjudul "Why denouncing the *Charlie Hebdo* attack is not enough". Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menguraikan bagaimana kohesi gramatikal digunakan pada editorial "Why denouncing the *Charlie Hebdo* attack is not enough". Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dimana sumber penelitiannya berasal dari editorial dan juga peneliti melakukan kajian pustaka. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori kohesi gramatikal dari Haliday dan Hasan. Pada penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan bahwa Oktar menggunakan 169 kohesi gramatikal pada editorialnya. Oktar menggunakan tiga macam kohesi gramatikal yaitu, referensi, elipsis, dan konjungsi. Oktar menggunakan 100 referensi yang terdiri dari referensi *personal*, *demonstrative* dan *comparative*. Pada penggunaan elipsis, peneliti menemukan sembilan data yang terdiri dari klausal dan nominal elipsis. Untuk penggunaan konjungsi, peneliti menemukan 60 konjungsi yang terdiri dari *additive*, *adversative*, *causal*, dan *temporal*. Dalam penggunaannya, Oktar terkadang menggunakan kohesi gramatikal secara endoforik dan eksoforik. Oktar menggunakannya secara endoforik jika referensi yang dituju ada dalam teks dan menggunakannya secara eksoforik jika referensi yang dituju berada di luar teks.

**Kata Kunci** : editorial, *Charlie Hebdo*, teori kohesi, kohesi gramatikal

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I realize that perfection belongs to Allah SWT. Some mistakes are possible found in this research paper, thus there is need to revise them. Finally, I expect the readers to give the advice and criticism to improve my research paper.

Yogyakarta, December 18<sup>th</sup>, 2015

The researcher

## DEDICATION

I dedicate this graduating paper to:

My beloved mother and father

My sisters and brothers

My big family

My thesis advisor *Bu Jiah Fauziah*

My friends

All the people who love linguistic and concern about Islam



## MOTTO

- ✚ Knowledge is power but character is more (unknown)
- ✚ *Jadilah wanita yang mandiri, karena tak selamanya orang-orang akan ada disekitarmu. Mandirilah, karena ketergantungan hanya akan merepotkanmu. (My mother)*
- ✚ *Hidup yang baik adalah hidup yang memiliki prinsip. (My father)*
- ✚ *Lakukan pekerjaan dari hati, niatkan untuk beribadah, lalu setelahnya serahkanlah kepada yang Maha memiliki segalanya. (Mbah Kakung)*
- ✚ The best lecture tells me that as long as we have ‘azzam Allah will help us. (Bu Jiah Fauziah)
- ✚ *Kenapa pula kita harus takut untuk bermimpi tinggi-tinggi? Lha wong mimpikan gratis. (A friend)*
- ✚ Make a friend, make a laugh, and make memories. (Linatul Malihah)

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of Study

In this globalization era, news is something that spreads rapidly. It can spread by talk to talk. People can also read, hear or watch the news. News can be defined as the source of information. It contains information that the society needs. According to Cambridge dictionary, news is “information or report about recent events.” News is delivered by the companies that have concern in publishing news. News can be delivered through spoken and written. Spoken news is delivered by the broadcaster, announcer, or anchor and it can be watched by the viewer. On the other hand, written news is delivered by the writer then the writer publishes in social media or it can be published in print media.

Newspaper published online is called as an electronic newspaper. It can be seen in this definition “an electronic newspaper is a self-contained, reusable, and refreshable version of a traditional newspaper that acquires and holds information electronically (<http://searchmobilecomputing.techtarget.com/>).” It can be accessed by people around the world. There are many online newspapers in this world including in Indonesia. In Indonesia there are *Kompas*, *Merdeka*, *Jawa Pos*, etc which publish their news through online. All of those newspapers are written in Indonesian. Even though many of online newspaper published uses Indonesian, Indonesia has a famous newspaper that is written in English called *Jakarta Post*.



*Jakarta Post* provides some interesting topics to be read. One of those interesting topics is the editorial written by Adnan Oktar. The editorial is about *Charlie Hebdo* magazine. *Charlie Hebdo* is a France satirical magazine based in France. This magazine has published some controversial issues and also given some effects because of the issues they make. One of the effects is the murder of some people in France and the incineration of the church in some countries.

Because of that, Oktar writes down the editorial about the *Charlie Hebdo* entitled “Why denouncing the *Charlie Hebdo* attack is not enough”. The editorial about *Charlie Hebdo* delivered by Oktar is an editorial that talks about the accident that relates to *Charlie Hebdo*. In this editorial Oktar writes down some opinions about the preventive action of atrocities in the name of religion. In his editorial, he also writes down about the democracy in Islam. He says that “freedom of expression is fundamental to democracy, a notion that is primarily and strongly advocated by Islam.”(www.thejakartapost.com).

In his editorial, Oktar often uses cohesion in delivering his editorial especially grammatical cohesion. It can be clearly seen from the first line of his editorial that is “First of all, *we* offer *our* deepest condolences to the bereaved and wish a speedy recovery to the wounded who were targeted in the Paris magazine *and* kosher market attacks (www.thejakartapost.com)”. From the sentence above, grammatical cohesion used by Oktar are *we*, *our*, and *and*.

In delivering the editorial using grammatical cohesion makes the researcher feels interested and challenged because Oktar has his own style in

delivering the grammatical cohesion. Oktar uses the grammatical cohesion in many types and in a different ways. It makes the researcher is interested in conducting this research and it makes the researcher wants to find out how the grammatical cohesion is applied in editorial. Because the use of the grammatical cohesion can make the editorial is easier to be understood. It is appropriate with surah An-Nisa: 63.

أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ يَعْلَمُ اللَّهُ مَا فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ فَأَعْرِضْ عَنْهُمْ  
 وَعِظْهُمْ وَقُلْ لَهُمْ فِي أَنفُسِهِمْ قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا ﴿٦٣﴾

*Those men, -Allah knows what is in their hearts; so keep clear of them, but admonish them, and speak to them a word to reach their very souls. (Ali, 1987: 40).*

From the ayah, it can be said that someone should give their idea in an effective way; also the idea should be understandable. In this case, Oktar also uses the cohesion to make the readers can get the idea of the editorial. And it is appropriate with the ayah because the way Oktar delivering the editorial using cohesion makes the readers understand what Oktar means.

## 1.2 Research Question

Based on the background of the study, this research has a following research question that will be answered. The research question is how are grammatical cohesion used in the editorial “Why denouncing the *Charlie Hebdo* is not enough”?

### **1.3 Objective of Study**

Relating to the background of study and the research question, the researcher has the objective of the study. The objective of the study is to describe the grammatical cohesion used in the editorial “Why denouncing the *Charlie Hebdo* is not enough”.

### **1.4 Significance of Study**

This research has some contributions either theoretically or practically. Theoretically, this research can enrich the research of linguistics especially for discourse analysis. This research also can be an example for the lecturer and the students who will get the research as the researcher does.

Practically, this research is aimed to give the example of the grammatical cohesion used. The researcher hopes that by reading this research, people will understand the use of grammatical cohesion theory applied in some types of text especially editorial.

### **1.5 Literature Review**

The research based on the cohesion has already been conducted by some researchers. The first research was conducted by Yanti Nurhayati entitled “The Error Analysis on the Use of Cohesive Devices in English Writing Essay among the Seventh Semester Students of English Department of STAIN Salatiga in the Academic Year of 2011/2012”. Her research was issued on 14<sup>th</sup> July 2012. In her research, Nurhayati used cohesion and taxonomy theory by Halliday and Hasan.

Her research was descriptive qualitative research. In her research, she wanted to investigate cohesive errors in English essays written by the seventh semester students of English Department of STAIN Salatiga, the types of cohesive errors committed by the seventh semester students of English Department of STAIN Salatiga in their essays, and the dominant errors in using cohesive devices in their essays.

Her objectives of study were to know whether there are any cohesive errors in English essays written by the seventh semester students of English Department of STAIN Salatiga in the academic year of 2011/2012, to find out the types of cohesive devices error committed in those essays, and to describe the dominant errors in using cohesive devices in those essays.

The result of her study showed that a total of 817 errors were identified in those essays including errors on the use of reference, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. Errors on the use of substitution and ellipsis were not found. The percentage of errors on the use of reference was 79.07 %, conjunction 17.26%, and lexical cohesion 3.67%. It can be concluded that in her research the reference is the cohesion that is mostly used by the students.

The second research was conducted by Wulan Agustina entitled “The Types of Cohesion Used in The Issues of “The Day Strip” in Jakarta Post on March 2012 Edition”. Her research was issued in July 2012. Her research discussed the cohesion used in the news “Issues of The Day” that was published by *Jakarta Post*. In her research she questioned about the type of the grammatical

cohesion used in the comment of “Issues of The Day” and the type of lexical cohesion used in “Issues of The Day”.

The objectives study of her research were to know the types of the grammatical cohesion in “Issues of The Day” and to know the type of the lexical cohesion used in “Issues of The Day”. In finding the answers of her research questioned, Agustina used cohesion theory by Halliday and Hasan. The result of her research were that the researcher found references, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The researcher found repetitions, synonyms, hyponyms, meronyms, antonyms, and collocations based on lexical cohesion.

The third is a journal article from Ayub Sekken and Wayan Suarnajaya which was published in 2013 entitled “An Analysis of the Cohesion and the Coherence of Student’s English Writings at the Second Grade of SMAN 1 Lubapi West Lombok”. This research was conducted because the researchers had several aims that they wanted to know about the types of cohesive devices used, the types of topical progressions; and the problems of coherence used by student of SMAN 1 Lubapi.

In doing this research, the researchers took thirty students in the second grade of SMAN 1 Lubapi and gave them a writing task; also they interviewed the English teacher. The researchers used Halliday and Hasan’s theory about cohesion topical progression analysis of Lautamatti in Hoenisch and Almaden. The researchers collected two kinds of data those were written and verbal data.

The results of their research were the students used the five types of cohesive devices to serve the coherence of their writings of which 40.84% with personal reference as the dominant use. Then, it was followed by conjunction 19.60 %, ellipsis 1.35%, and substitution 0.29%;. The lexical cohesion was used 37.99% dominated with repetition. The topical progression used was parallel progression with the percentage 56.84%, sequential progression 24.19%, and extended parallel progression 18.25%; Some problems in coherence of students` writings were reference, conjunction, lexical cohesion, tenses, auxiliary `to be`, passive voice, infinitive, gerund, subject-verb agreement, noun, preposition, and text structure. The result of the study indicated that cohesion and coherence have to be the emphasis in teaching writing and the English teachers have to be competent in evaluating the coherence of students` writings by applying TSA.

This research is different from the first research in the subject of the first research, i.e. the using of skill writing of seventh semester students of English Department of STAIN Salatiga in academic year 2011/2012, while this research is the use of cohesion in the editorial “Why denouncing the *Charlie Hebdo* attack is not enough.” The research question of the research are about the types of cohesive errors committed by the seventh semester students of English department of STAIN Salatiga in their essay; the dominant type of their errors in using cohesive devices in their essay meanwhile, the research question of this research is how are grammatical cohesion used in the editorial.

This research is different from the second research in the subject of the research. This research questions how are grammatical cohesion used in an

editorial while the second research questions the use of grammatical and lexical cohesion in the comment of “Issues of The Day.” The result of this research and the second research will be different since the subject of this research and the second research are different.

This research is different from the third journal article since the subject of the third journal research and this research is different. In the third journal article, the researchers want to know about the types of cohesive devices used, the types of topical progressions; and the problems of coherence, while in this research the researcher wants to know how are the grammatical cohesion used in an editorial.

### **1.6 Theoretical Approach**

To answer the research question above, the researcher uses the cohesion theory delivered by Halliday and Hasan, but here the researcher will provide the definition of discourse since discourse is a part of discourse. According to some experts, discourse has some definitions “Discourse is the study of language in use (Gee, 2011: 8)”. Furthermore, Paltridge says that “discourse analysis focuses on knowledge about language beyond the word, clause, phrase, and sentence that is needed for successful communication. It looks at patterns of language across text and considers the relationship between language and the social cultural context in which it is used (2006: 2).” Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that discourse analysis is the study of language that analyzes language beyond the sentence. It means that discourse is the highest level of the language system. It analyzes the purposes of the text. Discourse analysis itself has the sub study that is cohesion.

According to Halliday and Hasan “cohesion is a semantic relation between an element in the text and some other element that is crucial to the interpretation of it (1976: 8)”. Based on the definitions, it can be said that cohesion is a part of language that has a role in making a related sentence from one to another and cohesion makes the sentence more simple because the sentence can use any substitution of the previous thing. Halliday and Hasan classify cohesion into five. Those are references, ellipsis, substitution, conjunction, and lexical cohesion (1976:9). But in this analysis, the researcher will focus in grammatical cohesion.

In applying the theory above, the researcher reads the editorial and finds some data that should be taken according to the theory. For the explanation about the theory of cohesion and the use of the theory, it will be explained in the next chapter.

## **1.7 Method of Research**

### **1.7.1 Type of Research**

Since this research uses the editorial as the subject of this research, this research is included in qualitative research. “Qualitative research is interpretative research, with the inquirer typically involved in a sustained and intensive experience with participants (Creswell, 2009:177)”. The researcher uses the library research. The researcher reads carefully and repeatedly over the editorial that will be analyzed by the researcher.



### **1.7.2 Data Sources**

In this research, the researcher uses the primary data and the secondary data as the data source. The primary data is the editorial from *Jakarta Post* written by Oktar while the second data is the news about *Charlie Hebdo*.

### **1.7.3 Data Collection Technique**

Since the research keeps the editorial as the data, this research is included in documentation method of collecting data. The researcher does several steps.

1. The researcher reads the editorial repeatedly.
2. The researcher chooses the words that are cohesion devices.
3. The researcher takes the sentence or the paragraph that contain the cohesion as the data.

### **1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique**

In data analyzing technique the researcher does some steps.

1. The researcher classifies the data into types of grammatical cohesion.
2. The researcher analyzes the data that has been classified.
3. The researcher discusses the representative data.
4. The researcher makes conclusions from the discussion above.

## **1.8 Paper Organization**

This research consists of four chapters. The first chapter is introduction. It consists of background of the study, research question, objective of study, significance of study, literature review, theoretical approach, and method of research. The second chapter is theoretical review. This chapter describes the theory used by the researcher. In this research the researcher uses the theory of Halliday and Hasan in relation to grammatical cohesion. The third chapter is research findings and discussion. This chapter provides the research findings and discussion about the data that the researcher finds. The last chapter is conclusion and suggestion. This chapter provides the conclusion based on all chapters of this paper and the suggestions for the next researchers.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1. Conclusion

Based on the research findings and discussion above, the researcher concludes that in using the grammatical cohesion in the editorial, Oktar uses various cohesion devices. In the editorial, Oktar uses 169 form of grammatical cohesion. He uses three types of grammatical cohesion. Those are references, ellipses, and conjunction. For the references, Oktar uses 100. He uses personal references, demonstrative references, and comparative references. For the ellipses, Oktar uses nine ellipses. He uses nominal ellipsis and causal ellipsis. And for the conjunctions, he uses 60. He uses additive, adversative, causal and temporal conjunctions.

In using the grammatical cohesion devices, Oktar uses them endophorically and exophorically. Some of them used exophorically when the referents which Oktar refers do not exist in the text. Some of them used endophorically. They sometimes are used anaphorically and sometimes cataphorically. Oktar uses them anaphorically when the referent refers to the previous word, phrases, or sentences. Oktar uses cataphorically when the reference refers to the afterward words, phrases, or sentences.

#### **4.2. Suggestion**

Cohesion theory written by Halliday and Hasan can be applied in many kinds of text. It can be applied in editorials like the researcher does, comments of the editorial, skill writing of some students in a certain grade, etc. For the editorial that the researcher used, it also can be analyzed by using lexical cohesion theory delivered by Halliday and Hasan or other theory such as critical discourse analysis, syntax, and presupposition.

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## APPENDIXES

# Why denouncing the ‘Charlie Hebdo’ attack is not enough

Harun Yahya, Istanbul | Column | Fri, January 16 2015, 10:00 AM

## Column News

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- [RI and Mexico: Allies working for resilience and growth](#)
- [Seeing US politics through Asian lenses](#)

First of all, we offer our deepest condolences to the bereaved and wish a speedy recovery to the wounded who were targeted in the Paris magazine and kosher market attacks.

We pray that such atrocities are never repeated and that the world finally sees the days of love and harmonious coexistence that it has been longing for.

Slaughtering defenseless people simply because they hold differing ideas or because they used offensive remarks is nothing short of sheer barbarism. It is another cruelty to target a kosher market and kill unarmed, innocent Jews simply for being Jews.

Those who perpetrate their outrageous massacres using the name of “Islam” and calling it “jihad” are, in fact, murderers according to the Koran. The Koran states that killing defenseless, innocent people is outright tyranny.

God bans terrorism and all similar acts of violence and condemns those who are engaged in such acts, yet the most violent and horrible face of radicalism acts in the name of Islam.

Needless to say, the overwhelming majority of the world’s Muslims are peaceful and denounce these horrible acts of terrorism. Yet this doesn’t change the fact that radicalism is spreading and growing like a cancer in the Islamic world.

For this reason, if peaceful Muslims merely settle with condemning such acts and then retreat into the background without trying to understand the reasons for it, or working to cure the illness, the onset of more disasters will be inevitable.

Furthermore, many Muslims who consider themselves peaceful believe in the very same superstitions that feed the ideology of the radicals. If a Muslim doesn't resort to violence, but still harbors a blind enmity toward the Jews and non-believers, refers to non-Koranic sources as justification for his bigoted mindset, he is but another prisoner of the same false ideology.

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### **Campaign is urgently needed to purge the Islamic world from the superstitions.**

Thus the first step should involve understanding the nature and causes of radicalism and finding ways to solve it within Islam.

Terrorism will not be ended by rallies, or condemnation by world leaders, or simply by saying "Islam is a religion of peace."

The Islam of the Koran — freed from the fabricated hadiths and traditional interpretation of the bigots — is a religion of peace and once can find calls for coexistence and freedom of thought and expression in the Koran.

However, the Islam of radicals and bigots is far beyond this, and to solve this problem, it is imperative that the Islamic world be shown these facts persistently, with evidence from the Koran, with sufficient explanations and through educational campaigns.

Indeed, a wide-ranging campaign is urgently needed to purge the Islamic world from the superstitions afflicting it. The support of the Western world is surely important, but the real duty in this undertaking lies upon Muslims.

Another important aspect that the Charlie Hebdo attack brought to attention is this: In assessing the incident in a television address, French President Francois Hollande said it was an attack upon freedom of speech and democracy.

Indeed, freedom of expression is fundamental to democracy, a notion that is primarily and strongly advocated by Islam. It is definitely unlawful to coerce people or silence them to make them buy into particular views or lifestyles in Islam. It is also obvious that coercion paralyzes the soul, ruins the power of the arts, the power of writing and creativity and ultimately causes harm to society as a whole.

Errors in ideas can be expressed in various ways, but nobody is killed or persecuted because one dissents. Even if a person abuses the concept of freedom of speech and

defames the sacred values of others, again that should be solved in a civilized manner but violence, the use of brute force or bullying is never acceptable.

It is a universally acknowledged fact that freedom of expression must be maintained, but love and respect are also vital. The morals of Islam entitle every individual to freedoms, as stated in a verse: "You have your religion and I have my religion" (109:6). That is another reason why curbing freedom of expression is incompatible with Islam — as explained in the Koran.

The primary tenet of the relationships and dialogue between people with dissenting views must always be love.

Freedom of expression is surely inviolable but we must bear in mind that love and respect are also equally inviolable and are perhaps the most essential need of the human soul.

That is why it is important that President Hollande differentiated fanaticism from true Islamic morality, and emphasized, "Those fanatics have nothing in common with the rest of the Muslim faith."

Muslims who follow the true path as stated in the Koran settle matters with gracious talk so as to clarify any objectionable elements in the other's attitude. In that sense, there is no need to say that any form of violence is in no way acceptable or lawful while handling dissent; that should be clearly understood by all.

And ultimately, the Koran reveals the value Islam attaches to human life and the outrageous nature of taking life in one verse:

"[...] If someone kills another person, it is as if he had murdered all mankind. And if anyone gives life to another person, it is as if he had given life to all mankind [...]" (Koran 5:32).

- See more at: <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/01/16/why-denouncing-charlie-hebdo-attack-not-enough.html#sthash.IDoOiSJW.dpuf>



## APPENDIX 2: DATA OF ANALYSIS



No	Types	Form	Data	Line	Total Data	
1	Personal Reference	Pronoun	We	3	1,3,55	20
			He	1	22	
			They, them	4	5,5,41,41	
			It	1 2	4,6,8,17,25,31,35,38,41,42,49,57	
		Determiner	Our	1	1	3
			His	1	21	
			Their	1	8	
	Demonstrative Reference	Near	This	6	14,16,31,31,35,37	8
			These	2	13,32	
		Far	That	3	51,57,60	6
			Those	3	8,11,58	
		Natural	The	5 9	1,1,3,3,8,9,9,12,13,13,14,15,16,17,17,17,19,20,20,21,22,23,23,24,24,28,28,28,28,30,31,32,32,34,34,35,35,35,37,37,42,42,43,43,46,46,47,50,52,53,56,58,59,59,60,63,63,63	59
Comparative Reference		General Comparison	Same	2	19,22	3
	Similar		1	11		
	Particular Comparison	Equally	1	56	1	
2	Ellipsis	Nominal Ellipsis	We	1	1	6
			Muslim	3	13,16,20	
			God	1	11	

			Person	1	46			
		Clausal Ellipsis	We pray	1	3	3		
			God bans	1	11			
			The Koran reveals	1	63			
3	Conjunction	Additive	And	3	1,2,3,3,7,8,11,11,12,13,14,16,21,24,	43		
				3	24,28,29,29,29,31,31,33,39,40,43,46,49,53,55,56,58,58,63			
			Furthermore	1	19			
			Or	9	5,17,26,26,41,42,45,47,61			
				Also	1	42		
				Adversative	In fact	1	9	11
					Yet	2	12,14	
					But	7	20,35,45,47,49,55,22	
					However	1	31	
				Causal	For this reason	1	16	4
					Thus	1	24	
					Because	2	5,5	
				Temporal	Then	1	16	1

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