

SYNTACTICAL STYLISTIC DEVICES OF ZAKIR NAIK ON DEBATE

WAS CHRIST REALLY CRUCIFIED?

A GRADUATING PAPER

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Degree in English Literature



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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

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

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Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqasyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

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MOTTO

“INNA MA’AL ‘USHRI YUSHRA”

(VERILY, WITH EVERY DIFFICULTY, THERE IS RELIEF)

~~Q.S. AL-INSYIRAH VERSES 6~~

**“YOU CAN’T FORCE A PERSON TO BECOME A BETTER MUSLIM. BUT YOU CAN BE THE
REASON FOR A PERSON TO CHANGE FOR THE BEST”**

~~Dr. ZAKIR NAIK~~



DEDICATION

The researcher dedicates this graduating paper to:

My beloved parents, Yatman and Muntiatun

My beautiful sibling, Desi Nur Faizah (Cenung)

All my classmates in English Department chapter 2015



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SYNTACTICAL STYLISTIC DEVICES OF ZAKIR NAIK ON DEBATE *WAS CHRIST REALLY CRUCIFIED?*

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ABSTRACT

Debate can be a way for Islamic missionary. By debate, people must think critically toward a problem. Debate becomes something important to do to find a truth. In debate, it needs a good skill of speaking because debate consists of messages and arguments. The use of language style nicely and interestingly will influence the impression of audience. It is just like what Zakir Naik did in his debate with a Pastor named Henry Pio entitled *Was Christ Really Crucified?*. Zakir Naik is one of famous debater in the world. Zakir Naik has made people converting to Islam through his debates Therefore, the researcher interests to do a research toward debate of Zakir Naik. This research uses qualitative research method and uses a theory by Galperin (1977). The theory is syntactical stylistic devices. The syntactical stylistic devices have four classifications. The four classifications of syntactical stylistic devices consist of 18 types. By data analysis, it has found data for 40. Zakir Naik uses 13 types of syntactical stylistic devices on the debate entitled *Was Christ Really Crucified?*. The most used types are detached-construction, repetition, rhetorical question and question in narrative. Zakir Naik often uses them to make emphasis and ensure his debate.

Keywords: *debate, zakir naik, stylistic, syntactical stylistic devices.*

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Oleh: Lutfi Sunani

ABSTRAK

Debat dapat menjadi sebuah jalan untuk berdakwah. Dengan debat, orang dituntut untuk berfikir kritis terhadap suatu masalah. Debat menjadi sesuatu yang penting dilakukan untuk mencari suatu kebenaran. Dalam debat di butuhkan keahlian berbicara yang baik karena debat berisi pesan dan argumentasi-argumentasi. Penggunaan gaya bahasa yang baik dan menarik akan mempengaruhi kesan pembicara terhadap pendengar. Seperti yang dilakukan oleh Zakir Naik dalam debatnya bersama seorang Pastor bernama Henry Pio dengan judul *Was Christ Really Crucified?*. Zakir Naik merupakan pendebat terkenal di seluruh dunia. Zakir Naik telah mengislamkan banyak orang melalui debat-debat yang ia lakukan. Oleh sebab, itu peneliti tertarik untuk melakukan penelitian terhadap debat yang dilakukan oleh Zakir Naik. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dan menggunakan sebuah teori oleh Galperin (1977). Teorinya yaitu alat-alat kesintaksisan stilistika. Teori alat-alat kesintaksisan stilistika mempunyai klasifikasi menjadi 18 macam. Berdasarkan analisis data, ditemukan data sebanyak 40. Zakir Naik menggunakan 13 macam alat-alat kesintaksisan stilistika dalam debat *Was Christ Really Crucified?*. Penggunaan tipe yang paling sering adalah kontruksi terpisah, repetisi, pertanyaan dalam naratif dan pertanyaan retorik. Zakir Naik meggunakan mereka untuk membuat penekanan dan pemastian dalam debatnya.

Kata Kunci: *debat, zakir naik, stilistika, alat-alat kesintaksisan stilistika.*

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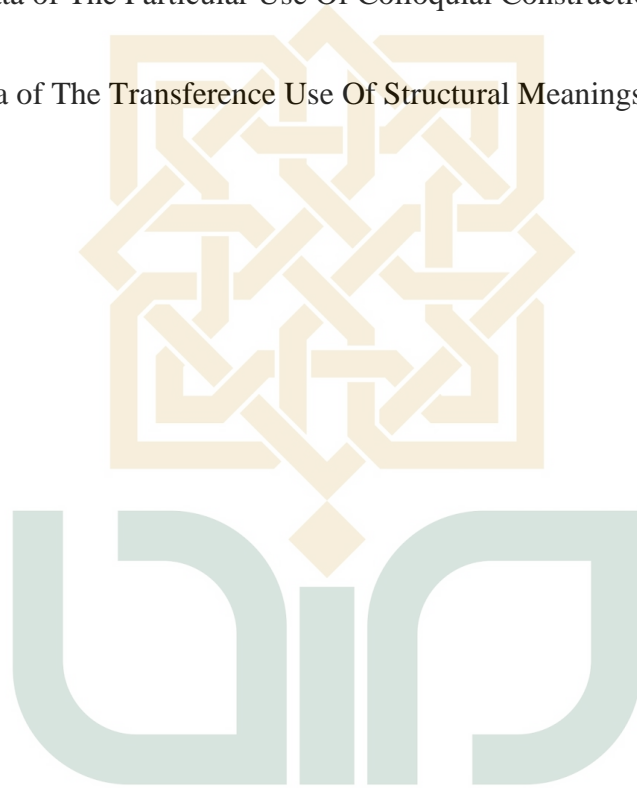
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is a system of communication (Burton- Roberts, 2011:254). It is important to have communication. Language can be a way for connecting people all around the world. People can express their ideas or purposes to others through language. The more life is going, the more complex language is. Both of them are two things related to each other. That is why linguistic still exists nowadays. As long as communication is produced, language will exist then.

Communications is one of those human activities that everyone recognizes but few can define satisfactorily (John Fiske, 1990: 1). Communication among people happens every day. It is not limited to man or woman, young or even old. They use language as a tool to communicate. It can be said that people are really productive in making word as their language to have communication.

It is different when people communicate in their daily life as a common situation with speak in front of many people. In daily life or in common conversation, it might be easier because people can talk casually, informally and face to face. Meanwhile speaking in front of many people is the hardest one. It is because a person itself needs a skill how to make the audience understand what he/she wants to talk about. There are two possibilities when people speak in public of many audiences. They will be heard or be ignored. It becomes a need to have public speaking skill.

Speak in front of people need a skill of public speaking. Public speaking occurs when one person prepares and performs a speech for a group that listens, generally without interrupting the speaker's flow of ideas (Ciella Jaffe, 2007: 10). Some of the public speaking aims are to inform, amuse, or influence the audience. It should be delivered in easy way to audience to understand it. There are several types of public speaking such as presenter, speech, discussion, debate and many more.

Debate is one of types of public speaking. Not everybody can do debate. According to a book entitled *Debate*, debate is defined as oral confrontation between two individuals, teams, or groups to argue reasons for and against a set position (Fedrizzi & Ellis: 2011: 4). Debate is also divided into two categories. The first is formal debate and the second is informal debate. Both of them are different because informal debate can occur in a little preparation or rules. Meanwhile formal debate is usually in specific setting and rules.

The Prophet Muhammad (Peace be Upon Him) had ever did debate. He is winning the debate about Jesus (Peace be Upon Him). It was when the Prophet Muhammad (Peace be Upon Him) is facing Christian of *Najran* and Jews. Christian argued that Jesus is a son of God and Jews argued that Jesus is a result from adultery between Maria and Yusuf An Najr (UII, 1990:589). It is definitely wrong. Prophet Muhammad is refuted it. The truth is that Jesus (Peace be Upon Him) is a Prophet. Christian of *Najran* and Jews cannot accept what Prophet Muhammad (Peace be Upon Him) is argued. Then Allah commands Prophet Muhammad (Peace be Upon Him) for taking *Mubahalalah* with them. They were

afraid for taking *Mubahalah* and Prophet Muhammad (Peace be Upon Him) is actually defeated them. It is written on Surah Ali Imran [3] verses 6.

فَمَنْ حَاجَّكَ فِيهِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا جَاءَكَ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ فَقُلْ تَعَالَوْا نَدْعُ

أَبْنَا ءَنَا وَابْنَاءَكُمْ وَنِسَاءَنَا وَنِسَاءَكُمْ وَأَنفُسَنَا وَأَنفُسَكُمْ ثُمَّ

نَبْتَهِلْ فَنَجْعَلْ لَعْنَتَ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْكَاذِبِينَ

If any one disputes in this matter with thee, now after (full) knowledge hath come to thee, say: “come! Let us gather together, our sons and your sons, our women and your women, ourselves and yourselves: then let us earnestly pray, and invoke the curse of God on those who lie!” (Ali, 1968:138).

Debate is still existed until now. One of the most influential debaters in the world especially in Islam is Dr. Zakir Abdul Karim Naik known as Dr. Zakir Naik. He is the famous debater in the world especially in Islam. He is as the President of IRC (Islamic Research Foundation). He got many appreciations from any organizations and institutions. Firstly, he was on top 3 of Top 10 Most Spiritual Gurus in India ([http://twocircles.net / 2009feb22/zakir _ naik_no_3_among_india_ s_top_10_spiritual _ gurus.html](http://twocircles.net/2009feb22/zakir_naik_no_3_among_india_s_top_10_spiritual_gurus.html)). Then, Zakir Naik succeed getting attention from people around the world especially India. It is proved from his rank on 100 most powerful Indians in 2009 as number 82nd. Not only that, Zakir Naik was ranked on the Top 62nd of most influential Muslim ([http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/the-most powerful indiansin-2009-](http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/the-most_powerful_indiansin-2009-)

8084/432810/). For the recent one, Zakir Naik on 2015 is also awarded an International Prize for Service to Islam by King Faisal.

Zakir Naik is well-known among Muslim and others. His video of debate is spreading all over the world and many people watched it. He has history for making people converting to Islam through his debate. One of the proofs that he is making people converting to Islam is when he had ever said on his debate between him and Pastor Henry Pio *Was Christ Really Crucified?* Saturday, January, 4th 2011:

“One Arab Christian I met in Jeddah, from Syria. **And after he attended my talk, Al Hamdulillah, by Allah’s grace, he accepted Islam.** This is the second time in my life that personally I’m meeting an Arab Christian. And InshaAllah, with Allah’s help and I pray to Allah (Subhanahu wa Ta’ala) to give him Hidaaya” (00:13:46- 00:14:04).

The researcher decided to use Zakir Naik’s debate based on the reasons on the previous. A debate between Zakir Naik and Pastor Henry Pio entitled *Was Christ Really Crucified?*. It contains of three parts of debate. The first one is lecture or monologue session, the second part is rebuttal session and the last is question and answer with audience session. The researcher uses only the monologue session, because when he did a monologue session, he speaks in a session without interruption of the Pastor or audience. People can hear what he is talking about completely without interruptions.

Zakir Naik while he is presenting his idea, he really talks long and much. On his debate, he always uses repetition. How could he use repetition for many

times in his speech? What does actually he want to explain?. For the example one of his repetitions is:

.....And he took it and he ate before them. **To prove what? That he was resurrected? To prove that he was a spirit? To prove that he was a physical body.** He ate and he chewed in front of them..... (00:20:44-00:20:56)

The example above shows that Zakir Naik uses repetition formed as phrase “to prove”. He repeats the words “to prove” for three times. Then, the question is why does Zakir Naik makes repetition on the words “to prove”?. It is because Zakir Naik wants to stress out that Jesus is not resurrected. Additionally, it indicates that he wants the audience to think it over with him to get the emphasizing. He not only uses a repetition of phrase but he also uses a question tone to make it a clear emphasizing. The repetition is one of syntactical stylistic devices, so it could be cleared analyzed with stylistic.

Stylistic is one of a branch of linguistic. Stylistic explains about style. According to a book entitled *Style in Fiction*:

Stylistics simply defined as the (linguistic) study of style, is rarely undertaken for its own sake, simply as an exercise in describing what use is made of language. Stylistician normally study style because we want to explain something, and in general, literary stylistics has, implicitly or explicitly (Leech And Short, 2007: 11).

In stylistic, according to Galperin (1977) stylistic has its devices. It called stylistic devices. Stylistic devices is conscious and intentional literary use of some of the facts of the language for further intensification of the emotional or logical

emphasis contained in the expressive means” (I-R- Galperin “Stylistic”, p 26). One of the stylistic devices is syntactical stylistic devices. Syntactical stylistic devices are syntax to deal with the patterns of word arrangement and formulatin rules for correct sentence building. In syntactical stylistic, many types are existed and one of them is repetition. Repetition is like what Zakir Naik used on his debate on monologue session.

1.2 Research Question

From the background and the problem of the research above, the researcher formulates a research question to be answered in the next chapter. The research question of this research is how are the syntactical stylistic devices of Zakir Naik on debate *Was Christ Really Crucified?*

1.3 Objective of Study

The objective of study for this research related to the research question above is to describe the syntactical stylistic devices of Zakir Naik on debate *Was Christ Really Crucified?*.

1.4 Significance of Study

This research is hoped to provide some benefits. It can be as theoretically or practically benefits. Theoretically, this research can help the next researcher. It can be a reference for studying in the same topic or field of stylistic. This research is also purposed to know more about public speaking of both researcher and reader. By this research, the researcher and the reader could take a lesson from Zakir Naik’s style of public speaking. Practically, the researcher also sure that this

research can help anyone to improve their public speaking, especially for making a speech in front of many of audiences to make the message what are people trying for give is remarkable delivery.

1.5 Literature Review

The researcher found some prior researches that are related to this research. The prior researches to this literature review are consisted of thesis and journals. The first literature review is from E-Journal. It is E-Journal of English Language & Literature Volume 7 No. 4, ISSN 2302-3546, FBS: University of Negeri Padang in 2018. The E-journal entitled *Analysis of Syntactical Devices on Poems in Hello Magazine* by Rini Safitri and Rusdi Noor Rosa. This research analyzes the syntactical stylistic devices, a theory by Galperin. The researchers use poems in Hello magazine and they found that poems in Hello magazine only use seven elements of syntactical stylistic devices. They are inversion, parallelism, climax, repetition, asyndeton, rhetorical question, and question in narrative. The most used elements are parallelism and the least frequent devices used are climax and question in narrative. The use of parallelism in the poems makes the writer of the poem catch the reader's attention to focus on the content of the poem and understand the meaning.

The second literature review comes from a thesis entitled *A Connotative meaning Analysis on the Debate between Dr. Zakir Naik and Pastor Henry Pio* by Zakiyah Habibah in 2015. She is a student of The State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang. She uses qualitative descriptive research. Her research uses a theory by Geoffrey Leech and Austin & David. The research aims

to discover connotative meaning based on the debate of Zakir Naik and Pastor Henry Ruknudin Pio. The results of the research are firstly there are five words that contain of conative meaning. They are cross, Jesus, Bible, sin or sinner and the last was Christ really crucified. Secondly both Zakir Naik and Pastor Henry Pio have different paradigm. The different paradigm is because they have different understanding of Bible.

The third literature review is an Infinity Journal of Studies in Social Sciences ISSN 2201-4624 Volume 9, Number 1, 2014, 123-134: Shaohui Zheng entitled *A Stylistic Analysis on I Have A Dream* in 2014. If the research is compared, the difference is on the object of study meanwhile it has the same theory. A Stylistic Analysis on *I Have A Dream* by Shaohui Zheng discussed the way how Martin Luther King makes his speech remarkably delivered and what the style he used for his speech. That paper found that Martin Luther King uses some kinds of skillful word such as lexicology, semantics, syntax and phonetics. Those kind of things make his speech well delivered. He can deliver his message with stylistic means. The stylistic helps him to get public attention.

The fourth literature review is from a thesis entitled *The Language of Law - A Stylistic Analysis with a Focus on Lexical (Binomial) Expressions*. The thesis is from student of Masaryk University In Brno 2007. His name is Petra Dámová. According to the researcher of the thesis, the thesis analyze the fivefold. It Identify the stylistic marker, the study to know how the stylistic means or tools used to get communication aims. Besides it the researcher of the thesis also identifies the functional style the text is representative of. The results of the

research are the changes in the linguistic approach to the study of language. Then, it has the identification of style and its concept on level stylistic analysis. The researcher occupied with the distribution of binomials within a sentences according to the principle of functional sentences perspective.

The difference of this research with the first literature review is the object of study. This research uses debate by Zakir Naik. The similarity of this research with the first literature review is the theory of syntactical stylistic devices. The second literature review is different from this research because of the theory. This research uses theory of syntactical stylistic devices meanwhile the second literature review uses theory of connotative meaning. Both of the research use the same object of research which is the debate of Zakir Naik and Pastor Henry Pio *Was Christ Really Crucified?*.

The third and the last literature review are different from this research. Both use different object of research meanwhile use the same theory stylistic in general. The researcher wants to know the reason how Zakir Naik becomes an amazing debater. With stylistic the researcher will know how Zakir Naik's style of speech is. The researcher will discuss it completely and systematically.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

Language becomes an important thing in communication. It is because language becomes a tool to understand what people supposed to. Moreover, according to Halliday, a language is a system of meanings (Bloor, 2004: 2). In other meaning language is a set of word that has meaning. In this research will

discuss about language which is related to linguistic. Linguistic is the scientific study of language (Larsen, Linguistic 101).

Every single of knowledge it may has interdisciplinary of study. The one of branch of linguistic is stylistic. According to a book entitled *Style in Fiction*, Stylistics simply defined as the (linguistic) study of style, is rarely undertaken for its own sake, simply as an exercise in describing what use is made of language. Stylistician normally study style because we want to explain something, and in general, literary stylistics has, implicitly or explicitly, the goal of explaining the relation between language and artistic function (Leech And Short, 2007: 11).

In stylistic, there are stylistic devices. One of stylistic devices is syntactical stylistic device. The first linguist that describes about classification of stylistic devices is Galperin. In his manual *Stylistics* published in 1977, Galperin (1977) describes three classifications of lexical stylistic devices. They are phonological stylistic devices, lexical stylistics devices, and syntactical stylistic devices.

This research uses theory of syntactical stylistic device. Syntactical stylistic devices are consisted of four classifications. They are juxtaposition of the parts of an utterance, particular ways of combining parts of the utterance, particular use of colloquial constructions, and the transferred use of structural meaning. The four classifications of syntactical stylistic devices have their own types. They are: juxtaposition of the parts of an utterance (inversion, detached-construction, parallel construction, chiasmus, repetition, enumeration, suspense,

climax, and antithesis), particular ways of combining parts of the utterance (asyndeton, polysyndeton and gap-sentence link), particular use of colloquial constructions (ellipsis, aposiopesis, question in narrative and represented speech) and the transferred use of structural meaning (rhetorical question and litotes).

1.7 Method of Research

The method of research consists of type of research, data sources, data collection technique.

1.7.1 Type of Research

This research uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem the process of research involves emerging questions and procedures; collecting data in the participants' setting; analyzing the data inductively, building from particulars to general themes; and making interpretations of the meaning of the data (Creswell, 2008: 353).

1.7.2 Data Sources

The main data on this research is a debate entitled *Was Christ Really Crucified?*. This is a debate between Zakir Naik and Pastor Henry Pio in 2011. The researcher uses it as main data which the researcher takes it from official YouTube of Zakir Naik formed as an audio-visual or it may be called as video and the link is <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=p97063SOtAA&t=4s>. The secondary data is formed as transcription. The researcher gets the transcription from an account on facebook. The following is the of the transcription

https://www.facebook.com/notes/166299926735585/?_tn=-H-R. Additionally, the researcher uses supporting data from internet that related to the topic. In this research, the data formed as words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that previously formed as audio-visual or in other words are video.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

This research uses documentation technique. According to Zaim documentation technique is used written resources to get the data (2014: 95). The data was formed as transcription of monolog session from debate of Zakir Naik. The kind of transcription on this research is orthographic transcription. Firstly, the researcher monitors the data by watching and listening to the video of debate Zakir Naik. Then, it is matched with the transcription of the video. This research uses video as the main resource and the transcription as secondary resource. The researcher analyzes from the transcription. The data is formed as sentences, clauses, phrases, and words. The use of sentences, clauses, phrases and words are which is containing of syntactical stylistic devices.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

The data of this research was transcribed. By using documentation technique on data collection, the next step is the data analysis technique. There are several steps for data analysis. The steps of analysis technique are:

1. Identifying the data of syntactical stylistic devices,
2. Classifying the data in which they are grouped,
3. Analyzing the data,
4. Making conclusion from the result of analysing.

1.8 Paper Organization

This paper consists of four chapters. The first chapter consists of background of study that inform about the problem and consist reasons why the researcher choses the object material, the theory and the urgency. Then, research question consists of problem statement that the researcher should answer. Objective of study is about to answer the research question. Significance of study is about the significance of this paper. Literature review explains about the previous research with the same theory or the same object. Method of research consists of four parts. They are type of research, data sources, data collection technique, and data analysis technique. Theoretical approach explains about the theory of this research. The last is paper organization.

The second chapter consists of theoretical background. Theoretical background shows the theory of this research. Besides it also shows data that becomes object material of this research. The third chapter consists of discussion. The last chapter in this research is conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

This research has reached at the end of chapter. This last chapter shows the conclusion of the research. The data that the researcher found in the debate of Zakir Naik *Was Christ Really Crucified* are 40 data. The data contain all of the four classifications of syntactical stylistic devices by Galperin (1977).

The finding of data and the analysis answers the research problem. The four classifications of syntactical stylistic devices are existed. Firstly, the data that exist on the juxtaposition of the parts of an utterance are inversion with 2 data, detached construction 5 data, chiasmus 1 datum, repetition 6 data, enumeration 1 datum, climax 3 data, and antithesis 2 data. Meanwhile the data that did not exist are parallel construction and suspense. The data from particular ways of combining parts of the utterance that exist are asyndeton 3 data and polysyndeton 2 data and the type that is not existed is gap-sentence link. From the particular use of colloquial construction found ellipsis 3 data and question in narrative 5 data. Additionally, represented- speech in this classification is not existed. The last is the transference use of structural meanings that existing in Zakir Naik's utterance is rhetorical question 6 data and litotes 1 datum.

From all the data analysis, it can be concluded that Zakir Naik mostly used almost all the types of syntactical stylistic devices. There are four top devices most used. They are detached construction, repetition, question in narrative and

rhetorical question. Zakir Naik uses them to catch the attention of the audience and also to emphasize his argument. That is one of his ways to influence people's opinion. In such way, Zakir Naik tries to make the audience agree of what he argues about Jesus (Peace Be Upon Him) is not really crucified. He has enough proof from the Holy Quran and their Christian holy book (Bible).

4.2 Suggestion

The researcher realizes that this research cannot be said as a perfect one. This research only reveals the syntactical stylistic devices by a theory from Galperin. The researcher needs a lot of a critical thinking from the reader to what the researcher has found and researched. Hence, the researcher will always open for all the criticism and suggestion.

For the next researcher who interest in stylistic fields, they can try another object of research. It can be a movie or novel. Additionally, for those who interest in Zakir Naik, they can use another theory such as rhetorical devices, critical discourse analysis or others. It would be more challenging and can be deeper to be researched.

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APPENDIXES

NO	SENTENCES	WORDS	CLASSIFICATION
1.	<u>Respected</u> Pastor Ruknuddin, or as he <u>likes</u> to be called Pastor Rukni Henry Pio, Pastor Shahji, <u>the respected</u> Pastors from various churches of Bombay, <u>my respected</u> elders and my dear brothers and sisters.	Respected	Repetition
2.	<u>We believe that</u> he was one of the mightiest messengers of Allah (Subhanahu wa Ta'ala) of Almighty God. <u>We believe that</u> he was the Messiah, translated Christ. <u>We believe that</u> he was born miraculously, without any male intervention, which many modern day Christians today do not believe. <u>We believe that</u> he gave life to the dead with Gods permission. <u>We believe that</u> he healed those born blind and lepers, with Gods permission.	We believe that	Repetition
3.	And I started my talk by reciting a Verse from the Glorious Qur'an; from Surah Nisa Chapter 4 Verse No.157; which gives the verdict, <u>the Islamic viewpoint,</u> regarding the topic of today's debate, Was Christ Really Crucified?.....	Commas	Asyndeton
4.	This Verse of the Glorious Qur'an is so explicit, unambiguous, <u>making it very clear,</u>	Commas	Asyndeton

5.	No one can be <u>more</u> explicit, <u>more</u> unambiguous, <u>more</u> unequivocal than the Qur'an in this Verse saying that he was not killed.	More	Repetition
6.	It contains the word of the <u>Prophets</u> , the word of the <u>historians</u>	Prophet and historians	Antithesis
7.	Its useless, <u>with</u> all your Zakat, <u>with</u> the Hajj, <u>with</u> the Salah, <u>with</u> the mark on your forehead,	Commas, with	Enumeration
8.	The Christian says, my Bible <u>says this</u> , my Bible <u>says that</u> , my Bible <u>says this</u> , my Bible <u>says that</u> .	Says this Says that	Repetition
9.	And they have produced this Bible in <u>no less than</u> two thousand different languages of the world.	No less than	Litotes
10.	That if no crucifixion, <u>no</u> cross, <u>no</u> Christianity which InshaAllah I will do in the course of my time.	No	Climax
11.	that if a man marries a woman and if he dies, without leaving any children, the second brother marries the wife of the deceased brother, so that he can give her his seed. If the second brother dies without leaving any children, the third brother marries. So on and so forth .	A man The second brother The third brother So forth	Climax quantity
12.	Who says that? Jesus says that, Gospel of Luke Chapter No.20, Verse No.36.	Who says that?	Question in Narrative

13.	You know why?	You know why?	Elipsis
14.	What <u>was he trying to prove</u> by showing his hands and feet? <u>Was he trying to prove</u> that he was resurrected, <u>was he trying to prove</u> he was spirit. <u>He was trying to prove</u> that he was not a spirit. He was not resurrected.	Was he trying to prove	Question in narrative
15.	<u>To prove</u> what? That he was resurrected? <u>To prove</u> that he was a spirit? <u>To prove</u> that he was a physical body.	To prove	Repetition
16.	But he was in flesh and bones, a physical body if <u>no resurrection, no crucifixion, no Christianity.</u>	No resurrection No crucifixion No Christianity.	Logical Climax
17.	The word is anoint, which the original Hebrew word is 'Masahaa', means <u>to massage, to rub, to anoint.</u>	To massage, To rub, To anoint.	Polysyndeton
18.	Do Muslims, do we massage dead bodies on third day? <u>And the answer is No.</u>	And the answer is No.	Question in narrative
19.	I'm asking a question; do resurrected bodies look like gardeners? Do they? Yes or no?	Do they? Yes or no?	Rhetorical Question
20.	If he's spiritualized <u>why should he</u> be disguised? <u>Why should he</u> be afraid? <u>Why should he</u> be in hiding? <u>Why should he</u> run away from the Jews?	Why should he	Question in narrative, Repetition
21.	Imagine the ordeal, <u>the</u> pain, <u>the</u> physical pain, <u>the</u> emotional pressure that he had going through all that so called supposedly put on the cross.	The ordeal, the pain, the physical pain, the	Asyndeton

		emotional pressure	
22.	The Qur'an says that, the Bible says that.	Quran, Bible	Antithesis
23.	"I have not yet ascended unto my father" meaning what?	Meaning what?	Ellipsis
24.	Jesus (Peace Be Upon Him) is putting all his eggs in one basket. The Sign of Jonah.	The Sign of Jonah.	Detached- Construction
25.	They know, but if you want to know the Sign of Jonah actually, in the Bible.	In the Bible	Detached- Construction
26.	I was told by my master lord to go to Nineveh but from Joppa I'm setting sail to Tarshish, running away.	Running away	Detached- Construction
27.	The whale takes Jonah (Peace Be Upon Him) for three days and three nights, round the ocean.	Round the ocean	Detached- Construction
28.	What was the Sign of Jonah , Jesus (Peace Be Upon Him) says that no sign shall be given to you but the Jonah,.....	What was the	Inversion
29.	Throw me overboard!	Throw me	Ellipsis
30.	I'm asking you a question, when Jonah was thrown overboard was he dead or was he alive?	Alive? Alive!	Rhetorical question
31.	The fish comes and swallows him was he dead or alive?	Alive? Alive!	Rhetorical question
32.	He prays to Almighty God from the belly of the whale, was he dead or alive? Do dead men pray? Was he dead or alive?	Was he dead or alive? Alive!	Rhetorical question
33.	The whale takes Jonah three days and three nights in the ocean. Dead or alive? Alive! Fish vomits him out on the sea shore was he dead or	Alive	Question in narrative

	<u>alive? Alive!Alive! Alive! Alive! Alive!</u>		
34.	I'm asking you a question. Jonah was alive. Jesus (Peace Be Upon Him) was dead. So was Jesus (Peace Be Upon Him) alike or unlike Jonah, <u>Like or unlike?</u>	Like or unlike? Unlike!	Rhetorical question
35.	There are some people who may say, that <u>see here the main part</u> of the sign is not dead or alive, it's the time factor.	See here the main part	Inversion
36.	And if you read that it was <u>the trial</u> was in a <u>hurry</u> , they were <u>hurried</u> for <u>the trial</u> , they were in a hurry to put him up on the cross. They were hurried to get him	The trial, hurry	Chiasmus
37.	Agreeing that latest he might have left is in early morning on Sunday. So Jesus was in the tomb, <u>Friday night, supposedly.</u>	Friday night, supposedly.	Detached- Construction
38.	Is three days and three nights equal to one day and two <u>nights? Is it equal?</u>	Nights? Is it equal?	Rhetorical question
39.	May be <u>like</u> flying in the air. <u>Like</u> walking on the water, <u>like</u> walking on burning charcoal,	Like	Repetition
40.	Irrespective whether you are a Christian <u>or</u> a Muslim <u>or</u> a Hindu, somewhere <u>or</u> the other it is taught either in comics, <u>or</u> in moral science lessons, the Sign of Jonah <u>or</u> Jonah and the Whale.	Or	Polysydenton

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