

Investigating the Syntactic Features in the Novel My Feudal Lord by Tehmina Durrani

Mawra Hashmi
Tariq Ali
Saira Saleem
Waheed Shahzad*

Abstract

The study entitled “Investigating the Syntactic Features in the Novel My Feudal Lord” aims at describing syntactic devices used in the novel “My Feudal Lord”. This study was conducted using a textual analysis method. This research is based on a mixed research method as it involves qualitative collection of data and then the data is analyzed quantitatively to find out the dominant feature among all syntactic features. For this purpose, the researcher has used the software SPSS to perform descriptive statistics tests on syntactic features. The theoretical framework for this research is I.R. Galperin’s book “Stylistics”. Part five “Syntactical Expressive Means and Stylistic Devices” (Galperin, 1977) of this book is taken as a model for this research. For this purpose, the researcher has selected nine samples of 10 pages each from the pdf file of the book “My Feudal Lord” available on the internet. The novel “My Feudal Lord” used eight types of syntactic features i.e. inversion, parallelism, aposiopesis, ellipsis, repetition, asyndeton, polysyndeton, and rhetorical question. These features performed some major functions in the novel. The syntactical devices most frequently used by the writers of the novel “My Feudal Lord” is a parallelism with a mean value of 29.33 and inversion (13.22) and the least frequently used devices are asyndeton (0.78) and aposiopesis (0.33). By using parallelism, the novelist draws the reader’s attention to focus on the content of the novel.

Keywords: Stylistics, Syntax, Mixed Research

1. Introduction

Linguistics is the scientific and academic analysis of human language. It is referred to be a scientific study since it entails a full, rigorous, exact research of all parts of language, including its nature and structure. According to the Linguistic Society of America, linguistics is a field of study that dates back about three thousand years (Nicholas, 1990). Below, some of the main linguistic subfields are covered.

Phonology and phonetics, the study of language sound systems, focus on the fundamental spoken utterances (Davenport et al. 2013). Morphology and syntax are the two fields that investigate the internal structure of words and sentences (Borer, 2017). Along with researching language sound systems, and word, and sentence structure, linguists also work to establish the meaning of individual words and word combinations. Semantics is the term for this (Frawley, 2013). A subfield of linguistics called pragmatics contrasts the meanings of certain combinations as they interact with environmental information (Levinson, 1983). The more general term stylistics is directly related to these terms. Furthermore, stylistics is a discipline of linguistics, allowing

*Institute of Humanities and Arts, Khwaja Fareed University of Engineering and Information Technology, Rahim Yar Khan

Corresponding Author: Waheed Shahzad waheed.shahzad@kfueit.edu.pk

Investigating the Syntactic Features in the Novel My Feudal Lord by Tehmina Durrani

statisticians to examine how meaning is formed through language in literature as well as in other types of writings, according to (Norgaard et al. 2010). Syntax is an integral part of the human language system because it deals with the connection between meanings and gestures. According to Matthews (1981), Syntax is derived from *syntax*, an Ancient Greek verbal noun that literally means "arrangement" or "laying out together." A syntax analysis is one of the levels at which the syntax of a literary work is analyzed. Syntactic analysis, often known as syntax analysis or parsing, is the process of analyzing natural language using the principles of formal grammar. Grammar rules apply to categories and groupings of words rather than to individual words (Gorrell, 1995). To determine a sentence's real meaning, syntactic analysis of the sentence's interaction between its words and grammatical structure is necessary (Montague, 1970). Stylistic devices fall under a variety of areas. The taxonomy of stylistic devices was initially discussed by linguist Galperin. In his handbook *Stylistics*, which was released in 1997, he lists three categories of stylistic components. Three kinds of lexical stylistic devices are described by Galperin (1997). These are lexical stylistic devices, phonological stylistic techniques, and syntactical stylistic devices. Clauses, phrases, words, nouns, verbs, and other elements of a sentence's internal structure and how they fit into syntactical sequences are all examined using syntactical stylistic methods. There are four groups of syntactical stylistic techniques. The explanations of these 4 groups of syntactical stylistic elements are provided by Khukarenko (2003). These four sets of stylistic techniques involve compositional patterns of syntactical arrangement, particular ways of combining parts of the utterance, the use of colloquial construction, and stylistic use of structural meaning. The novel is a good example of a written text that lends itself well to analysis because its use of language is obvious. As a result, it will demonstrate how language is employed in communication and how syntactic devices are used in writing (Shroder, 1963).

Tehmina Durrani is a Pakistani writer, artist, and women's and children's rights campaigner who also serves as the country's first lady because she is wed to Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif. Because of the scandalous revelations about her politically prominent but violent husband, Mustafa Khar, in her first book, "My Feudal Lord" (1991), conservative Pakistani society was stunned (Wikipedia). The syntactic analysis in Durrani's *My Feudal Lord* is conducted using I.R. Galperin's book "Stylistics" as a model (Galperin, 1997). This study intends to examine several syntactic elements in Tehmina Durrani's *My Feudal Lord*, such as ellipsis, repetition, asyndeton, polysyndeton, aposiopesis, parallel constructions, rhetorical questions, etc. The investigation is done i) to identify the different syntactic features used by the writer, Tehmina Durrani in *My Feudal Lord*, ii) to find the prominent syntactic feature and iii) to analyze the functions of the syntactic features used by the writer in *My Feudal Lord*.

2. Literature Review:

The study of style in both written and spoken language is known as stylistics. A wide range of language uses, including those in literary writings, lectures, valid texts, news reports, announcements, jokes, and many other situations, is examined by stylists. The Latin word "stilus," which is the root of the English word "style," describes the use of

language, word choice, sentence construction, and poetic devices used by the writer. (Khan et al., 2014). The writing style of writers is like a fingerprint of who they are. Syntax deals with language sentences in linguistics. According to Chomsky (2002), syntax focuses on the rules and procedures that are used to generate sentences in specific languages. Additionally, Yule (2022) stated that "The study of syntax examines the connections between verbal constructions, their orderly progression, and whether sequences are coherent". Syntactic analysis, often known as syntax analysis or parsing, is the activity of examining natural language using the rules of formal grammar. Instead of applying grammar rules to individual words, groupings and categories of words do (Maulud et al., 2021). Syntaxis, a Greek term that means "together" and "in order," is where it got its start. Syntax analysis refers to the process of arranging words to form phrases or sentences. The placement of words into coherent sentences is governed by syntax, a fundamental aspect of human language. Ilya Romanovich Galperin, better known by his initials I.R., was a well-known linguist and literary critic who made significant contributions to the study of stylistics. A subfield of linguistics called stylistics deals with the analysis of literary texts as well as the study of language style. Galperin significantly aided the growth of stylistics as a field of study, particularly in the Soviet Union. His book "Stylistics" (1964), which became a key text in the study of literary style, is what made him most famous. The idea of "stylistic devices," which are language techniques used by writers to produce a certain impact or convey a particular message, was first presented by Galperin in his book. He divided these tools into many categories, including phonetic, lexical, syntactical, and compositional tools. The syntactic features that we are going to analyze in this study are given below;

1.1. *Ellipsis:*

According to Beaugrande (1981:49), ellipsis is the repetition of a structure and its content while leaving out part of the visible expressions. Sentences in a connected discourse can be impacted by the construction of nearby sentences. In elliptical sentences, the subject and predicate are removed deliberately because they are not needed in the sentence.

1.2. *Aposiopesis:*

Aposiopesis is a rhetorical device that entails a deliberate pause or unexpected break in speech, typically denoted by an ellipsis or a dash, leaving a sentence open-ended or abruptly ending an idea. This technique is used to elicit strong emotions, build suspense, or produce a dramatic impression. The Greek word "aposiopesis" is the source of the English word "aposiopesis," which means "becoming silent" (Rainbolt, 2016).

1.3. *Asyndeton:*

Asyndeton, a Greek adjective that Liddell-Scott-Jones defines as "unconnected, loose" and "of language without conjunctions," is where the word asyndeton originally came from. One of a vast group of words with the "alpha privative" prefix a-, which negates the word after the prefix, is the Greek adjective asyndeton (Smyth, 1920:674). Asyndeton is the deliberate omission of links and connectives. An intentional reduction of connections and connectives is called asyndeton. It is used to make the sentence expressive.

Investigating the Syntactic Features in the Novel My Feudal Lord by Tehmina Durrani

1.4. *Repetition:*

Repeating words, phrases, or structures on purpose for emphasis, clarity, or effect is a common literary and rhetorical tactic. It is a potent instrument that may be employed in speeches, poetry, songs, and writing, among other kinds of communication. Repetition is a powerful tool that writers and speakers may use to make their points remember, strengthen their main points, and captivate audiences.

1.5. *Polysyndeton:*

The word polysyndeton is Greek in origin and means "many" (poly), "together" (syn), and "link, bind" (det). When a writer or speaker uses numerous conjunctions to connect the words in a list together in order to emphasize the length of the list, this is known as polysyndeton (Sebesta and Haynes, 2010). It is the deliberate insertion of conjunctions or prepositions into a sentence in order to create rhythm.

1.6. *Parallel constructions:*

The definitions of parallelism vary depending on the author. Parallelism is a device that suggests a connection when the structure of one phrase or clause is repeated in another (Cook, 1995).

1.7. *Inversion:*

When the word order of a sentence is inverted then it is referred to as inversion. Inversion in syntax refers to the altering of the subject and verb positions while maintaining the usual word order of a sentence (Kaiser and Zimmermann, 2011).

1.8. *Rhetoric question:*

A question that needs no answer as the answer is obvious in a sentence is called a rhetorical question. Rhetorical questions are used to convey meaning, arouse readers' emotions, and encourage critical thought in readers by looking at the scholarly conversation on this subject (Frank, 1990).

Some of the recent works on syntax, syntactic analysis, and the novel "My Feudal Lord" are given below;

Rini Safitri and Rusdi Noor Rosa did a study on the topic of "Analysis of Syntactical Stylistic Devices on Poems in Hello Magazine" in 2018. This essay seeks to describe the stylistic syntactical elements utilized in the poems that were published in Hello magazine. The content analysis approach was used to carry out this investigation. The data was obtained from five Hello magazine editions printed between February 2010 and December 2010. Inversion, parallelism, climax, repetition, asyndeton, rhetorical question, and question in the narrative are the seven categories of syntactical stylistic techniques that the poetry in Hello magazine utilizes, according to the data analysis. The study was conducted using "Stylistics" by I.R. Galperin as a guide. The climax and the question in the narrative are the two syntactical style techniques that are least frequently utilized by the authors of the poems that are published in Hello magazine. The author of a poem might draw the reader's attention to the poem's subject matter by employing parallelism.

Rubina Rahman evaluated research on the "Semantico-Syntactic Features of Oscar Wilde's Fairy Tales" in 2012. By examining their structure, semantic content, and syntactic elements, this research looked at Oscar Wilde's fairy tales in an effort to prove

Investigating the Syntactic Features in the Novel My Feudal Lord by Tehmina Durrani

that they belong to that literary category. She started by analyzing their syntactic structure using Propp's morphological model. Second, she concentrated on how the Faerie Realm is developed in the stories. She investigated the usage of grammatical devices and used a cognitive attitude to assess how time and place interacted in the discourse world of the stories. According to the study, the structure of Wilde's stories is consistent with the literary fairy tale text type. She discovered that the structure of the stories is unaffected by these uncertainties. Despite modifications and deviations from the established standards, the stories were determined to be in accordance with the fairy tale discourse universe in terms of time and location. The findings showed that the linguistic choices used serve to match the stories to the oral tradition. The tales are multi-layered and enthrall both youngsters and adults, according to the final evaluation (Rehman, 2012).

In 2019, Ervina CM Simatupang and Aulia Gita Adzani did a research. "Syntactic and Semantic Analysis on Slogans of Aviation in Asean Countries" is the name of the work. The purpose of this study is to syntactically and semantically analyze and characterize the slogans of aviation firms in Asean companies. The descriptive technique was employed in this investigation. Data sources include Wikipedia and the official websites of numerous aviation firms in Asean nations, which are included on the website's chart. The profile of the aviation firms in Asean nations is shown on the chart. O'Grady (1993), Kies (1995), and Azar (2002) provided the theories used to analyze the data syntactically, while Kies (1995), Azar (2002) provided the theories used to analyze the data grammatically. The findings of this study demonstrate that there are three syntactic levels- word, phrase, and clause—on the slogans of aviation firms in Asean companies. The slogans of aviation firms in Asean countries can be interpreted in one of three ways: literally, semi-idiomatically, or idiomatically. The first type of meaning is literal meaning, which derives from the syntactic level, and the second type is semi-idiomatic meaning, which is distinctive, predictable, and yet employs literal meaning. Finally, idiomatic meaning is more complex than semiidiomatic meaning, harder to predict, and differs from genuine meaning (Simatupang, 2019).

A study on the subject of "Postionality Loss: Deconstruction of My Feudal Lord by Tehmina Durrani & A Bad Woman's Story by Durdana Soomro" was carried out by Syed Umair Abid in 2019. In order to understand the roots of post-feminism, this study examines and studies the writings of Pakistani feminists Tehmina Durrani and Kishwer Naheed. The research looks for post-feminist components in the chosen literature. The primary claim made in this study is that the authors of the chosen works subverted feminism through their narrative. The study looks at how much postfeminism the female characters exhibit in their acts, language, and behavior. The deconstruction approach of Jacques Derrida has been used to analyze the text. The researcher employed textual analysis as a study strategy to analyze the chosen texts via the specified lens. My Feudal Lord and A Bad Woman's Story are two books that serve as examples of post-feminist literature, and this topic is explored through the study design. This study is probably going to make a useful contribution to the body of knowledge in studies of post-feminism and feminism. As a result, the contributions of Tehmina and Kishwer are seen from a post-feminist angle (Abid, 2019).

3. Research Methodology

The study relies on both qualitative and quantitative methods. A mixed method approach is adopted to investigate some features and to perform descriptive statistics tests on those features to extract the most dominant feature. Most of the analysis is based on qualitative research procedures as the data is collected qualitatively while quantitative research procedures are used to find out dominant syntactic features. The researcher has applied the software SPSS to perform descriptive statistics tests on those features. The unit of analysis is sentence. I.R. Galperin is the main scholar whose method will be utilized in textual analysis to clarify the presence of different syntactic features. The research approach of the investigation lies in the syntactic analysis of My Feudal Lord. The novel “My Feudal Lord” is the population of this study. The text consists of 3 sections and eighteen chapters. The researcher has selected 9 samples from the novel “My Feudal Lord” through purposive sampling techniques. The researcher has selected 10 pages from the start, mid, and end of each section according to the pdf file available on the internet. The instruments used to collect data are referred to as data collection tools. The first tool used in this study is secondary data that has been taken by using internet resources and the second tool is the checklist based on syntactic features constructed by the researcher. The third tool is the software SPSS to perform descriptive statistics to find out the dominant features.

4. Data Analysis:

This study explores the author's use of syntactic stylistic tools, such as inversion, parallelism, repetition, asyndeton, polysyndeton, ellipsis, aposiopesis, and rhetorical questions, in the novel "My Feudal Lord" by Tehmina Durrani. The analysis aims to uncover how the author employs these tools, examining their effects, intended meanings, and their contribution to the overall style and impact of the novel. By studying these tools, the chapter offers insights into the author's writing techniques, enriching our understanding of the narrative, characters, and thematic exploration within "My Feudal Lord".

Analysis of Sample 1

Table: Number of different syntactic devices taken from sample 1 of the novel

Inversion	Parallelism	Repetition	Asyndeton	Polysyndeton	Ellipsis	Aposiopesis	Rhetoric question
22	16	9	0	5	2	0	0

Analysis of Sample 2

Table: Number of different syntactic devices taken from sample 2 of the novel

Inversion	Parallelism	Repetition	Asyndeton	Polysyndeton	Ellipsis	Aposiopesis	Rhetoric

Investigating the Syntactic Features in the Novel My Feudal Lord by Tehmina Durrani

on	m	on	on	on	is	sis	ic questi on
20	51	5	2	3	3	0	4

Analysis of Sample 3

Table: Number of different syntactic devices taken from sample 3 of the novel.

Inversi on	Paralleli m	Repetiti on	Asyndet on	Polysyndet on	Ellips is	Aposiope sis	Rhetor ic questi on
11	32	6	0	2	1	0	1

Analysis of Sample 4

Table: Number of different syntactic devices taken from sample 4 of the novel

Inversi on	Paralleli sm	Repetiti on	Asyndet on	Polysynde ton	Ellips is	Aposiope sis	Rhetori vc questio n
8	39	14	1	2	0	0	2

Analysis of Sample 5

Table: Number of different syntactic devices taken from sample 5 of the novel.

Inversi on	Paralleli m	Repetiti on	Asyndet on	Polysyndet on	Ellips is	Aposiope sis	Rhetor ic questi on
11	35	13	0	5	0	1	0

Analysis of Sample 6

Table: Number of different syntactic devices taken from sample 6 of the novel.

Inversi on	Paralleli sm	Repetiti on	Asyndet on	Polysyndet on	Ellips is	Aposiope sis	Rhetor ic questi
---------------	-----------------	----------------	---------------	------------------	--------------	-----------------	------------------------

Investigating the Syntactic Features in the Novel My Feudal Lord by Tehmina Durrani

							on
30	25	19	1	2	4	0	ll

Analysis of Sample 7

Table: Number of different syntactic devices taken from sample 7 of the novel.

Inversi on	Paralleli s m	Repetiti on	Asyndet on	Polysyndet on	Ellips is	Aposiope sis	Rhetor ic questi on
6	23	5	0	1	5	1	4

Analysis of Sample 8

Table: Number of different syntactic devices taken from sample 8 of the novel.

Inversi on	Paralleli s m	Repetiti on	Asyndet on	Polysyndet on	Ellips is	Aposiope sis	Rhetor ic questi on
5	22	9	2	3	2	1	1

Analysis of Sample 9

Table: Number of different syntactic devices taken from sample 8 of the novel.

Inversi on	Paralleli s m	Repetiti on	Asyndet on	Polysyndet on	Ellips is	Aposiope sis	Rhetor ic questi on
6	21	7	1	0	7	0	1

Syntactic Inversion

Example: **“Should we** contact the dismissed Prime Minister Junejo to seek a coalition?”

Explanation: **“We should contact the ousted Prime Minister Junejo to seek coalition”**, would be the non-inverted wording for the statement presented. In contrast, the sentence starts with the auxiliary verb "should" and then the subject "we," which is the wrong word order. When the word "Should we contact" is inverted, the declarative sentence becomes an interrogative one that asks a question. The speaker is looking for confirmation or advice on whether they should get in touch with ousted Prime Minister Junejo to try to form a government.

Investigating the Syntactic Features in the Novel My Feudal Lord by Tehmina Durrani

Function of Inversion in novel: In a syntactic inversion, the normal order of words is reversed. Inversion is used in this novel to create a sense of emphasis or surprise by placing the most important word or phrase at the beginning or end of the sentence and to create a sense of excitement and anticipation. Overall, the use of inversion in *My Feudal Lord* is effective in creating a sense of emphasis or surprise.

Parallelism

Example: “*You must say the right things. You must say the things that will make them release you.*”

Explanation: In this instance, the parallel structure is upheld by the repeated use of the verb “say” and the usage of the phrases “the right things” and “the things that will make them release you.” The two phrases are parallel portions of the sentence and have a similar structure. The phrase successfully illustrates parallelism by preserving a consistent grammatical structure, using crucial terms repeatedly, and generating a balanced composition.

Function of Parallelism in the novel: In parallelism, the sentences are structured in a similar way. This creates a sense of balance, rhythm, or emphasis. In this novel, parallelism is used to create a sense of balance by using equal parts of a sentence to create a sense of symmetry, to create a sense of rhythm by using similar grammatical structures to create a sense of flow and to create a sense of emphasis by repeating keywords or phrases.

Repetition

Example: “*Each time, the general spoke more. Each time I found him more caring and sensitive, at least concerning my situation.*”

Explanation: The word “**Each time**” is repeated at the beginning of both phrases, which establishes a pattern, highlights the recurrent character of the general speaking and furthers the speaker's impression that the listener is growing more sensitive and compassionate.

Function of Repetition in the novel: There are a few possible reasons for the use of repetition in the novel. One possibility is that the author, Tehmina Durrani, is trying to emphasize certain points or ideas. Another possibility is that Durrani is trying to create a sense of rhythm or flow in the novel. The repetition of certain phrases or words in this novel helps to create a sense of familiarity and comfort for the reader.

Asyndeton

Example: “*He’s a womanizer, a compulsive Casanova.*”

Explanation: In this sentence, there is no use of the conjunction “and” between the two clauses “a womanizer” and “a compulsive Casanova”.

Function of Asyndeton in the novel: The use of asyndeton in *My Feudal Lord* can be seen as a way of creating a sense of urgency or excitement. The omission of coordinating conjunctions can create a sense of breathless speed, as the reader is forced to move quickly from one idea to the next. This can be effective in passages where the author wants to create a sense of suspense or excitement.

Investigating the Syntactic Features in the Novel My Feudal Lord by Tehmina Durrani

Polysyndeton

Example: “**The** bride was dressed in traditional red, **the** fairy lights flickered and **the** guests had already started to arrive when Mustafa surprised everyone with **the** declaration that, because of **the** tragedy at Ojhri Camp, **the** wedding had to be postponed.”

Explanation: Multiple correlative conjunctions ("the") are used in the phrase to construct a succession of coordinated pieces that give each object addressed equal weight. Six times in this sentence, the conjunction "the" is used. In this line, "the" is used more than once, which is a polysyndeton.

Function of Polysyndeton in the novel: The use of polysyndeton in My Feudal Lord is seen as a way of creating a sense of flow or rhythm. The repeated use of coordinating conjunctions creates a sense of movement, as the reader is forced to move quickly from one idea to the next. This is effective in passages where the author wants to create a sense of excitement or energy and emotional intensity.

Ellipsis

Example: “The workers never faltered but the police did.”

Explanation: The second clause in this phrase has an ellipsis. The second sentence would be full if it said, "The workers never faltered but the police did falter." To make the phrase more succinct and powerful, the verb "falter" is deleted. The first clause's context, where the word "falter" is specifically specified, explains what it means. As a result, the phrase can be used as an illustration of ellipsis.

Function of Ellipsis in the novel: The use of ellipsis in My Feudal Lord is seen as a way of creating a sense of mystery or suspense. The omission of words or phrases creates a sense of incompleteness, which can leave the reader wondering what was left unsaid. This is effective in passages where the author wants to create a sense of intrigue or mystery. For example, in the following sentence, the use of ellipsis creates a sense of mystery or suspense:

"I know what you did," she said. "I know what you're capable of."

Aposiopesis

Example: “I can deprive you of your beauty like_’ he snapped his fingers in an arrogant fashion ‘_this.’

Explanation: In this sentence, the speaker abruptly cuts off his sentence saying “like...” and instead snaps their fingers, leaving the intended comparison or threat unfinished.

Function of Aposiopesis in the novel: Aposiopesis is a rhetorical device that involves the intentional breaking off of a sentence in the middle, leaving the listener or reader to fill in the rest. In the novel “My Feudal Lord” it is used to create a sense of suspense, mystery, or emotion.

Rhetoric Question

Example: “**Does this not prove** how much I love her?”

Explanation: The sentence "Does this not prove how much I love her?" has a number of traits that are consistent with the nature of a rhetorical question, such as the absence of an anticipated response, the use of negation for emphasis, the emphasis on the speaker's point of view, and the potential for emotional engagement.

Investigating the Syntactic Features in the Novel My Feudal Lord by Tehmina Durrani

Function of Rhetoric question in the novel: A rhetorical question is a question that does not require an answer. In this novel, a rhetorical question is used to create a sense of suspense, mystery, or emotion. Rhetorical questions are excellent communication strategies that may stir feelings, provoke thought, and influence how an audience views a certain subject. In “My Feudal Lord”, rhetorical questions are used to create a sense of suspense by leaving the listener or reader wondering what will happen next and to create a sense of mystery by leaving the listener or reader wondering what the speaker is thinking or feeling. Rhetorical questions are used to create a sense of emotion by appealing to the listener or reader's emotions.

Table: Descriptive analysis of overall data

Syntactic properties	Sample size	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Use of Inversion	9	5	30	119	13.22	8.758
Use of Parallelism	9	16	51	264	29.33	10.966
Use of Repetition	9	5	19	87	9.67	4.770
Use of Asyndeton	9	0	2	7	.78	.833
Use of Polysyndeton	9	0	5	23	2.56	1.667
Use of Ellipsis	9	0	7	24	2.67	2.345
Use of Aposiopesis	9	0	1	3	.33	.500
Use of Rhetoric Questions	9	0	11	24	2.67	3.464
Samples	9	1	9	45	5.00	2.739

The table shows that the most frequently used syntactic feature in the novel is parallelism with the mean value of 29.33, second most frequently used feature is inversion (13.22), the third on this list is repetition (9.67). Ellipsis and rhetoric question are equally used in the novel with the mean value of 2.67. The three least frequently used syntactic devices are polysyndeton (2.56), asyndeton (0.77), and aposiopesis (0.33).

5. Conclusion

The purpose of the research paper "Investigating the Syntactic Features in the Novel My Feudal Lord by Tehmina Durrani" was to find the answers to a few specific issues. The researcher's primary goal in studying "My Feudal Lord" was to comprehend the author's writing style in order to ultimately locate the answers to these questions. This study found several syntactical aspects in Durrani's story that the researcher was interested in examining. The researcher studied the text of My Feudal Lord using both primary and secondary sources in order to identify every syntactic aspect in the chosen work. However, the researcher found roughly 8 syntactic features in the novel under study according to I. R. Galperin's book "Stylistics" as a result of his attempt to syntactically evaluate the study. The nature of the research is mixed. The researcher has studied Tehmina Durrani's My Feudal Lord using I.R. Galperin's "Stylistics" and the textual analysis study method. The main objective of this study's conclusion is to provide a summary of its findings. As a result, all aspects of Durrani's writing style were taken into account while keeping in mind syntactic components. The answers to every question about Durrani's syntactic writing style have been located. This study's initial design called for three research issues to be answered. The study has addressed all three problems, and the solutions are based on textual examinations of Durrani's writings. The first research question that the study examines is what kinds of syntactic elements are present in the novel "My Feudal Lord." In order to comprehend the syntactic features of Durrani's work, this study has rigorously studied the variables that support them. The eight syntactic characteristics among all the characteristics that I. R. Galperin outlined in his book "Stylistics" are present in the author's work. These characteristics include inversion, parallelism, rhetorical questions, asyndeton, polysyndeton, ellipsis, aposiopesis, and repetition. The author's unique writing style has done a good job of expressing her points of view. By examining her writing, it became clear that she made use of the aforementioned syntactic constructions. The author of "My Feudal Lord," Tehmina Durrani, has a peculiar literary style that the researcher has attempted to understand and show. The language used by the author shows how well syntactic components were used.

The answer to the second query concerns the functions of the syntactical elements that may be found in the book "My Feudal Lord" These syntactic characteristics, which serve a variety of purposes to improve the author's writing style, have been skillfully employed by the author. The syntactic features add to focus, surprise, balance, rhythm, flow, familiarity, suspense, thrill, and mystery in the novel "My Feudal Lord". Locating the most prominent aspect in Tehmina Durrani's book "My Feudal Lord" is the third question that has been addressed. The novel "My Feudal Lord" by Tehmina Durrani has eight syntactical stylistic techniques. They are asyndeton, polysyndeton, aposiopesis, inversion, repetition, parallelism, ellipsis, and rhetoric question. Parallelism is the syntactical style method that the author of the book "My Feudal Lord" used most frequently, whereas aposiopesis and asyndeton are employed far less frequently. The author of a poem might draw the reader's attention to the novel's subject matter by employing parallelism. Parallelism is used to highlight the logical sense and to express the writer's viewpoint in order to draw the reader's attention to a

Investigating the Syntactic Features in the Novel My Feudal Lord by Tehmina Durrani

significant word or phrase. The reader may simply and clearly understand the novel's main topic through parallelism.

References:

- Abid, S. U. (2019), "Postionality Loss: Deconstruction of My Feudal Lord by Tehmina Durrani & A Bad Woman's Story by Durdana Soomro". National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad.
- Borer, H. (2017). Morphology and syntax. The handbook of morphology, 149-190.
- Chomsky, N. (2002). On nature and language. Cambridge University Press.
- Cook, V. (1995). Multi-competence and the learning of many languages. *Language, Culture and curriculum*, 8(2), 93-98.
- Davenport, M., & Hannahs, S. J. (2013). *Introducing phonetics and phonology*. Routledge.
- De Beaugrande, R. A., & Dressler, W. U. (1981). *Introduction to text linguistics (Vol. 1)*. London: longman.
- Frank, J. (1990). You call that a rhetorical question? ; Forms and functions of rhetorical question in conversation. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 14(5), 723-738.
- Frawley, W. (2013). *Linguistic semantics*. Routledge.
- Galperin, I. R. (1997). *Stylistics*. Moscow: Higher School
- Gorrell, P. (1995). *Syntax and parsing (Vol. 76)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kaiser, G. A., & Zimmermann, M. (2011). On the decrease in subject-verb inversion in French declaratives. *The Development of Grammar. Language Acquisition and Diachronic Change*. In Honour of Jürgen M. Meisel, 355-381.
- Khan, A. B., Batool, S., Sandhu, M. A., Ahmed, M., and Batoo, S. (2014). Stylistic Analysis of William Blake's Poem: Night. *Journal of ELT and Applied Linguistics (JELTAL)*, Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 95-98.
- Kukharenko, V. (2003). *Workshop on the style of the English Language. Seminar in Stylistics Tutorial*. Rusia:Litress.
- Levinson, S. C., Levinson, S. C., & Levinson, S. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge university press.
- Matthews, P. H. (1981). *Syntax*. Cambridge University Press.
- Maulud, D. H., Ameen, S. Y., Omar, N., Kak, S. F., Rashid, Z. N., Yasin, H. M., ... & Ahmed, D. M. (2021). Review on natural language processing based on different techniques. *Asian Journal of Research in Computer Science*, 1-17.
- Montague, R. (1970). *Universal grammar*. 1974, 222-46.
- Nichols, J. (1990). Linguistic diversity and the first settlement of the New World. *Language*, 475-521.
- Rehman, R. (2012). *Semantico-syntactic features of Oscar Wilde's fairy tales (Doctoral dissertation, University of Peshawar)*.
- Safitri, R., & Rosa, R. N. (2018). Analysis of Syntactical Stylistic Devices on Poems in Hello Magazine. *English language and Literature*, 7(4).
- Sebesta, Judith L. and Haynes, Mark. (2010). *Cicero: a Legamus transitional reader*. Mundelein, IL: Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc.
- Shroder, M. Z. (1963). The novel as a genre. *The Massachusetts Review*, 4(2), 291-308.
- Simatupang, E. C. (2019). Syntactic and semantic analysis on slogans of aviation companies in ASEAN countries. *English Journal Literacy Utama*, 3(2), 123-131.
- Smyth, H. (1920). *Greek Grammar*. Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press.
- Tehmina Durrani. (May 15). In Wikipedia.
https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tehmina_Durrani#
- Yule, G. (2022). *The study of language*. Cambridge university press.