

A Study of Linguistic Devices in Their Language of Love by Bapsi Sidwa

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Abstract

Stylistic analysis depends on the theories of linguistics in order to investigate the writing style of the writers and the techniques which they use in their literary texts. The aim of this qualitative study is to investigate linguistic devices, which are put together into a coherent whole in Bapsi Sidwa's literary text, which not only add beauty rather modify meaning in different situations. She uses different devices such as verbal irony, parenthesis, Graph logical Deviation, simile, alliteration, allusion, anaphora, cataphora, assonance, consonance, adnomination, parallelism, allegory in her novel Their Language of Love. The applied model for this study is Leech and Short Model, presented in 2007. Leech and Short model of stylistic analysis is based on the theories of two linguists Geoffrey N. Leech and Mick Short. They developed a systematic method to understand, appreciate and analyze the language and style of literary works. Analysis of the selected excerpts showed that some linguistic devices operate at the sentence level and other serve the piece of writing as a whole.

Keywords: Style in fiction, Literary Text, Linguistic Devices.

1.1. Background of the Study

This study aims to examine linguistic topographies in Their Language of love (2013) written by a Pakistani diasporic writer, Bapsi Sidhwa under Leech and Short (2007) Model. Language provides facility of different choices of lexes and forms available to a writer when he/she is in a procedure of creative writing. These choices are above the ranges of linguistic items which are required for simple and mainstream expression of any phenomena. All types of varieties of these choices in a language are called Style in terms of linguistics. Critics observe that the style which

produces by Pakistani diasporic English writers is highly involved, narrative, situation dependent, and least overt in expression of persuasive. Understanding their style may help the students of literature to know and learn about how writers exploit the potential of language. Wales (2001), argues that the goal of stylistics is not only to describe the formal features of texts but to show their functional significance for the interpretation of the text; or to relate literary effects to relevant linguistic causes. Paul (2004) argues that stylistics is a method of textual interpretation in which primacy of place is assigned to language. Hence, stylistics provides the methods and procedures to examine a variety of linguistic patterns used by different writers in order to produce specific desired effects (Paul, 2004).

Bapsi Sidhwa was born on August 11 in 1938 in Karachi. She is Pakistani-American novelist and an activist for women rights. She is an internationally acclaimed and is considered as leading diasporic writer. She is enjoying an important place among Anglophonic writers. Her novels are always appreciated by the critics for beautiful blend of passion and language. The novel which, the researcher selected for stylistic analysis represents her mastery of language and novelistic genius. This research explores function of some linguistic features in her famous novel, *The Language of Love*, published in 2013. According to G. Zeenathaman, most of the literary works by Bapsi Sidhwa are written in the backdrop of racial tension ensued after the colonization in the region of the sub-continent. The present study endeavors to analyze how Sidhwa exploited her linguistic skills to portray socio-political conditions of the region in her novels.

The Language of love (2013) is a collection of eight short stories: *A Gentlemanly War*, *Breaking It Up*, *Ruth and Hijackers*, *Ruth and The Afghan*, *The Trouble-Easers*, *Their Language of Love*, *Sehra-bai*, and *Defend Yourself Against Me* written by Bapsi Sidhwa. All the stories are in the time frame of partition of the sub-continent. Thematically, these stories are the reflections of the author's perceptions of life. She used her past experience and incidents as content in her stories. For instance, in *A Gentlemanly War*, she demonstrates her ideas by using multiple devices that draw a well-defined picture in the reader's mind of one's condition in a terrible environment of war. In 1965 war, the Indian army, seven times as big as Pakistan's, proceeded close to Lahore. The story is based on Bapsi Sidhwa own recollections of the Indo-Pak war of 1965. In this war, she appears as a terrified woman who takes off from Lahore to escape the Indian attack. The story is autobiographical in tone and narration. Bapsi Sidhwa beautifully

describes the horror of war with the use of linguistic devices. In another short story, The Trouble-Easers, a mother instructs different things to her toddler. In this story two angels played a imperative role by guiding to a wood-cutter and his family.

Leech and Short (2013) contend that when a writer wants to express complex ideas, he or she used complex structure of sentence. Through the use of complex structure of sentence writer creates coordination between ideas. Coordination and subordination are major devices for linking ideas together in complex sentence. Coordination gives equal syntactic status to clauses, while subordination places one clause in a dependent status (2007, p.177). In the history of prose writing periodic structure is very influential. For the development of periodic structure of sentence, phrase and clause played very important role. In the creation of periodic sentences, clauses and phrases play major role.

The current research attempts to discover the linguistic devices used in the selected novel Their Language of Love (2013) written by Bapsi Sidhwa under following objectives:

- To investigate the function of different linguistic devices features, which are used in the selected novel
- To scrutinize function of linguistic devices in supporting meaning and enriching the aesthetic value of the selected novels.

Literature Review

An Introduction to the Applied Linguistics by Alan Davies (2007) is another important study in the practice of Linguistics. The study of Alan Davies explains Linguistics both in field and in laboratory. Davies has surveyed areas outside institutional language learning correctness, forensic linguistics, applied linguistics, lexicography and arterial languages. Davies argues that the function of applied linguistics is to explain these problems of language which play important role in communication. Davies argues that the correctness of language depends on that which is called stated and that of the language forensic linguistics text depends on the authenticity of both spoken and written text (Davies, 2007).

Davies (2007), explain the relative ratio between the problems of language usage and passion. He argues that the language matter in our everyday thinking and our communication with each other that it inexorably arouses passions and creates problems. The study of Davies (2007) is different as compare to the study of Leech and Short (2007). The study of Davies (2007) is more scholastic and theoretical than the study of Leech and Short (2007). Whereas, the study

of Leech and Short (2007) is more practical. The study of Alan Davies focuses on what is linguistics and how it applies to and is linked with different additional fields of society. The study of Davies is helpful to understand and apply linguistics as a general field of knowledge (Davies, 2007). Timucin (2010) argues that the stylistic analysis of poems is very significant during English classes where English is taught as a foreign language. The main objective of Timucin study was to find out how stylistics can help the students to interpret and examine the poems. The current research is related with Timucin study because it deals with the analysis of literary texts through Stylistic techniques (Timucin, 2010). The work of Prashant Mishra was related to stylistic techniques and linguistic devices used by Keats in Ode on a Grecian Urn. Mishra's work was concentrated on the theme of escape from any absoluteness, determination and union of the opposites. The study of Mishra utilizes stylistic analysis techniques so it will help the researcher in examining the structure of the sentence, tense and writing style which used by the writer in the novel (Mishra, 2011). M. Chakranarayan did stylistic analysis of Anita Desai writing. He examined eight novels of Anita Desai. He conducts the textual analyses of the eight novels of Anita Desai. The author examined the lyrical and rhetoric elements of the novels and he separately selected stylistic markers for each novel. M. Chakranarayan argues that the style of Anita Desai is unique and interesting (Chakranarayan, 2000).

Esa Yolanda Putri did stylistic analysis on a contemporary novel Dear John. The research was based on An Analysis of Stylistics in Dear John by Nicholas Sparks. The objective of the study in this research was to find out the figurative language which used in the novel Dear John. In this research researcher used theories which are related to figurative language and stylistics. After the analysis of the data researcher claims that the number of figurative expressions is utilized by the Nicholas sparks in the novel like metaphor, simile, irony, personification and hyperbole. The analysis of the novel Dear John helps the researcher a lot because through the help of that analysis researcher was able to detect human emotions like happiness, sadness, and beauty through various figurative expressions.

For the analysis of the data researcher used qualitative method. The researcher examined the sentences thoroughly to find the hidden meaning. The researcher analyzed the sentences which contained figure of speech (Putri, 2011). The novel Black Beauty is a kind autobiography of a Black Horse. Researchers discuss that the novel is written in first person narrative style. (Qamar, Behram, 2015) concentrated on the Phonetic and Graph logical structure of the

sentences in it. They also claim that anthropomorphism is found in the novel. Anthropomorphism increases the beauty of plot and story and adds some sense to it, (Al-Sheikh, 2015) argues that the understanding of divergent linguistic patterns of language in one's style, is based upon the knowledge of one's socio-cultural structures. (Mantex, 2013) maintains that the linguistic study of style in meaning finds out how certain essentials bring sense in a text and how readers respond to certain meanings in a text.

Stylistic Analysis of Hanif Kureishi's *The Buddha of Suburbia* (2016) is another study by Aasia Majeed. Aasia Majeed argues that during the stylistic analysis of the novel, there is various language tools have been identified in the novel which used by Hanif Kureishi. Hanif Kureishi used analogy as well as colloquialism to give cover to some ironic words. The author has used various hyperboles in his novel language. The major example in this regard is phrase "several months". He also used wit and humor in his novel to keep a low tone while criticizing cultures. To aid life into the novel, author used both formal and informal sentences (Majeed, 2016). *Pakistani Identity and Kamila Shamsie's Novels: An Analysis in Stylistics* is a research work by Irfan Ullah, Liaqat Iqbal, and Ayaz Ahmad. They explored the thematic parallelism in Kamila five of Shamsie's novels i.e., *Salt and Saffron*, *Cartography*, *Broken Verses*, *Burnt Shadows*, and *Home Fire*. In this research, researchers identify the conflicts, depressions, and a persistent machination of transformations by the powerful and resisting accommodations of the region. The rhythmic rule of martial in Pakistan, the negative fallouts of engagement in Afghanistan's struggle against the Soviets, the hostility of Muhajirs, the national and international catastrophe of 9/11 emerge as the strings that reflect the dilemma of the nomadism of modern era. They identify in this research the lexical and syntactic parallels with the help of corpus tools. This study proves to be of limited value due their reliance on individual linguistic features and less representative data (Ullah, Iqbal, Ahmad, 2019).

After studying the linguistic patterns in the short stories, *The Connotation of Adjectives*, Elnaili argues that Libyan writers used adjective in their story writing as a strong weapon because adjectives provide best in empowering characters that represent concepts and ideologies in Libyan society. Adjectives are worked to create positive and negative moods that help stage events in the story. Elnaili claims that writers used different kinds of adjectives. These adjectives are color adjectives, personal adjectives, emotional adjectives, and adjectives of nationality. This research proves that how the stylistic devices are important in the writing and

how writer can make his or her writings more attractive and interesting for the readers with the help of stylistic devices (Elnaili, 2013) . The Stylistic Analysis and Comparison of the Protagonists ‘Don Quixote’ and ‘Sorrows of Young Werther’ and Their Socio-cultural and Stylistic Effects by Zujajah Naqvi. In this study Zujajah Naqvi did comparative study of lexical and stylistic analysis of two classical novels. She analyzed the two selected novels stylistically by following the lexical items; vocabulary of proper nouns which used in the novels and analysis of the dialogues of ‘Don Quixote’ and ‘Young Werther’ was done in case of verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and intensifiers (Naqvi, 2015).

Discourse Style Variation among the Leading Novelists of Pakistani Fiction in English: A Multidimensional Analysis (2016) by Sajid Ali and Sajid Ahmad. They (2016) argue that there is a variation found among the leading novelists of Pakistani Fiction especially in writing the English language. They argue that the writing styles of the leading Pakistani authors can be analyzed individually on five textual dimensions. Sajid Ali and Sajid Ahmad (2016) claim that the style of every writer is different. They argue that the style of Bapsi Sidhwa has been found producing highly informational. Her style is based on description, situation-dependent, and least clear in expression of argumentation.

Researchers further claims that the style of most prominent Pakistani writers such as Mohsin Hamid, Nadeem Aslam and Muhammad Hanif have been found to be parallel in nature. Sajid Ali and Sajid Ahmad (2016) argue that the style of Tariq Ali has been found to be most surprising as compare to all other writers of PELF (Ali and Ahmad, 2016). A Stylistic Analysis of Hemingway’s by Dr. Abdul Kareem Sharif Dawood. Ernest Hemingway’s is a short story. Dr. Abdul Kareem Sharif Dawood conducted a syntactic analysis of the story with the help of Halliday’s Model (1985). Dawood claims that Hemingway’s writing is minimalist and spares, with few adjectives and adverbs. Dawood argues that Hemingway’s essential ideas have been loaded in complex and lengthy sentences (Dawood, 2017) . Wales (1989) argues that “when a scholar did stylistic analysis it means he or she is looking systematically at the formal features of the text” (Wales 1989, p. 438).

Shahar Bano and M.F. Tabassum argue that The Happy Prince is a stunning success of Oscar Wild. They claim that Wild shows so many aspects of life in this short story. They further argue that in this short story Wild has shown the fancy and imagination one side but on the other side he has unveiled the insincerity and Poverty. Wild explain the greed of the people

briefly. This is a satiric piece of writing of Oscar wild on the Victorian society. In this story, love and innocence are considered the living forces. They argue that Wild has manifested so many stylistic devices in story writing. They have transformed it into a vast literary work. When he was compared with other writers, it was found that he foregrounded fairy tale to express his message under the understated layers of thoughts (Bano, Tabassum, 2015).

According to Shenli Song (2009), an examination of the prominent linguistic elements of Miss Brill reveals that Mansfield's writing style is remarkably distinctive. The author asserts that Mansfield adeptly infiltrates the minds of her main characters, employing a subtle approach. The author contends that Song adeptly negotiates the voices within her characters, demonstrating a genuine portrayal of their inner thoughts. According to Shenli Song, she possesses a distinct inclination towards employing refined vocabulary, ambiguous phrases, concise strong exclamations, metaphorical language, and other literary strategies that elicit emotional responses. The author's style might be characterised as sensitive, delicate, poetic, and seemingly impersonal (Song, 2009). This study examines the feminist stylistic analysis of the literary works "Broken Verses" by Amna Noor Hussain and Tahira Jabeen. The study conducted by Hussain and Jabeen (2019) elucidates the significant disparities between female and male characters in the novel "Broken Verses" authored by Kamila Shamsie, through the identification of prominent and recurring elements of classification. The book "An Introduction to Applied Linguistics" by Alan Davies presents a theoretical investigation, whereas the works of Leech and Short focus on practical aspects within the field. The research conducted by Davies mostly examines the theoretical dimensions of linguistics. This study elucidates many domains within the area of linguistics and their practical implications. Alan Davies' (2007) study exhibits a greater emphasis on theoretical aspects in comparison to the aforementioned studies, offering researchers a laboratory experimental approach to the use of linguistics. The academic discipline of linguistics commonly embraces the study of Style in Fiction due to its practical and comprehensive nature, rendering it a preferred choice among experts and students..

2. The work titled "A Feminist Stylistic Analysis of Broken Verses by Kamila Shamsie" authored by Amna Noor Hussain, as well as the study conducted by Tahira Jabeen, provide significant contributions to this area of research. The manner of Kamila Shamsie has been eloquently depicted. The authors contend that the origins of Feminist stylistics can be traced back to two distinct academic disciplines. The two areas of study under consideration are feminism and stylistics. There have been suggestions regarding concerns pertaining to the depiction of gender relations. The authors contend that it is possible to utilise linguistic and language analysis in order to construct a repertoire of methodologies. The present study has demonstrated the utility of Sara Mills' feminist stylistic framework in examining the portrayal of characters through an investigative lens, specifically focusing on the analysis of linguistic elements at the levels of words, phrases, and sentences. Through the identification of prominent and recurring elements of categorization, this study has elucidated the significant distinctions between the female and male characters in the literary work entitled "Broken Verses" authored by Kamila Shamsie. The research work conducted by Amna Noor Hussain and Tahira Jabeen, titled "A Feminist Stylistic Analysis of Broken Verses by Kamila Shamsie," presents a comprehensive and valuable critique that merits attention. The present study's researcher has utilised the treatise by Amna Noor Hussain and Tahira Jabeen as a reference for doing their investigation. Research Methodology. In this qualitative research, the most relevant excerpts from the novel by a Pakistani Diasporic writer Bapsi Sidhwa, *Their Language of Love* (2013) are selected through purposive sampling technique. The selected excerpts are analyzed to explore different functions of a variety of linguistic features through the lens of Leech and Short (2007) model. The linguistic devices which include in the analysis are verbal irony, Graph logical Deviation, simile, anaphora, cataphora, parallelism and allegory, etc.

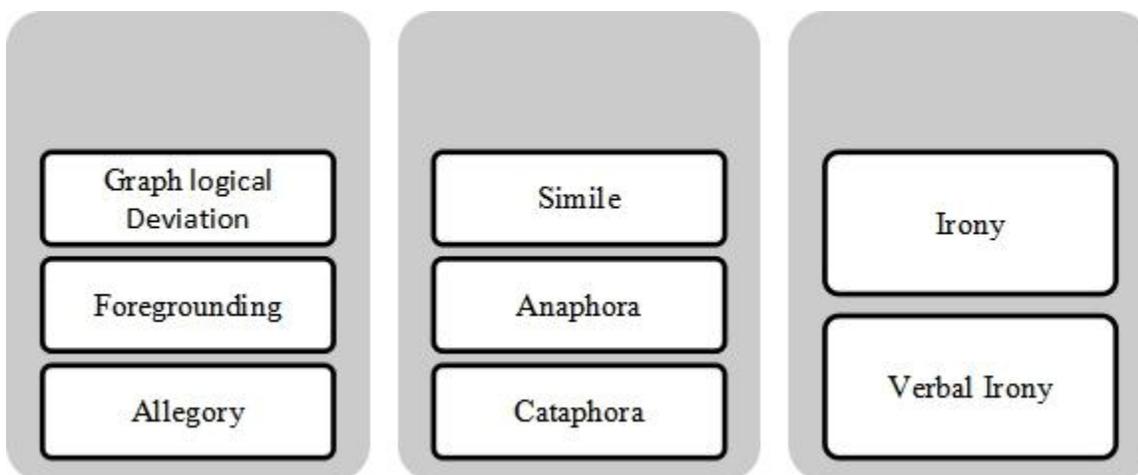


Figure 1: linguistic features under study

4. Data Analysis

It is found that all the stylistic devices which are used by Sidhwa in her works create cohesion and coherence in her text and make it comprehensible for her readers. She uses stylistic devices in such a way that make her style unusual from the language norms. Researcher claims that the style of Sidhwa's writing is different as compare to the style of other writers as well.

4.1. Use of Graph logical Deviation

Graph logical Deviation is a linguistic device which used by Bapsi Sidhwa in her writing. By using Graph logical Deviation writers used capitalization and deviation from grammatical rules for certain words,

Excerpts:

- [Partition, Prohibition, Requisition, Notice, Mazda ...].
- 'Then he must be verrry clever!' (Their Language of Love, p. 92)

Analysis

Graph logical Deviation is an important linguistic device used in the story A Gentlemanly War, When certain types of words are capitalised in the middle of lines, it's meant to grab the reader's attention, even though they should be in lowercase according to grammar rules. Using capital characters in the last word, for instance, is meant to draw attention to how bad this terrible war is. It changed not only the writer's mind but also the minds of people in both countries. Bapsi Sidhwa used graph logical deviation to make her writing creative and inventive for her readers. The writing in which writers used graph logical deviation this type of writing is different as compare to conventional writing. Sidhwa used that linguistic device to give her reader's unexpected surprise and make a strong impression on their mind. 'Then he must be "verrry" clever!' In that sentence the word "verrry" is used by Sidhwa with the help of linguistic device graph logical deviation.

4.2. Use of Simile

Simile is a figure of speech that used by the writer for directly comparison. It differs from metaphor by highlighting the similarities between two things that must use like and as.

Excerpts:

- During this period, Rawalpindi, also known as Pindi, assumed the role of the temporary administrative centre for the Military Government, alongside its twin city Islamabad. (p. 8)
- Resembling vigilant shadows, we occupied wicker seats positioned on a peripheral lawn among an atmosphere of profound stillness. (p. 8)
- Her child would finally get smaller, like a fish in shallow water... (Breaking It Up, p.30)
- "May you have as many kids as that tree bears mangoes." (p.34)
- Not everyone is like my David. (Breaking It Up, p.35)
- She thought she could almost see it sink as the horizon swallowed it up.. (Ruth and the Hijackers, p. 42)
- Lying in her deckchair Ruth watched the butterflies drunkenly drift like bits of paper in the still air. (p. 51)
- She knew she sounded exactly like a Gujju. (p. 92)

Analysis:

Simile is another linguistic device which is used by the writers for making comparisons. Writers use "like" or "as" to compare two different things and show a common quality between them. The use of simile is different from a simple comparison because in simile usually compares two unrelated things. Sidhwa uses simile in her writing to describe one thing by comparing it to another thing that is perhaps seemingly unrelated. Like a fish in shallow waters her child would eventually shrivel up. Sidhwa uses linguistic device simile in that sentence by comparing a child with fish. That line shows that the child is in a big trouble such as a fish feel pain and tension in shallow water. Sidhwa uses simile to express deep feelings and emotions in her writing. Simile in several instances has been used. It is considered one of the most notable devices. The researcher believes that Bapsi Sidhwa does it to show beauty. In this sentence she is trying comparing the two cities of Pakistan Rawalpindi and Islamabad with the help of linguistic device simile 'as;. She further wants to describe that these two cities hold the power in Pakistan. Rawalpindi is a city due to army headquarter and Islamabad is due to federal government. by using smile she did comparison of two main cities of Pakistan which hold power. By using simile, she is trying to comparing herself like alert shadows. Alert shadows are a state of awareness as to what is going on with one's surroundings, and often causes a person to be ready to quickly respond to a possibly dangerous situation. Like alert shadows, we sat in wicker

chairs on a side lawn in the pin-drop silence. (p. 8) Bapsi Sidhwa beautifully describes her surrounding environment in this line with the help linguistic device simile.

Bapsi Sidhwa uses similes in her writing because she wants to make her writing more interesting and lyrical for her readers. With the help of that linguistic device, she wants to spark her reader's imagination while getting the information across. She wants to create a mental picture of her reader's mind with the help similes. Because mostly the reader's imagining in their mind what the story is telling. Bapsi Sidhwa has used the expression of simile in her novel writing through creating a direct comparison between two different elements, cultures and characters to make concepts for her readers effective and clear. The above examples show the expressions of simile which she used in the novel. In the above examples, Bapsi Sidhwa has used the indirect comparison to create a rhetorical effect in the text and to reveal the hidden similarities between two ideas. She has created a literary effect through implied comparison with the help linguistic device simile. By using figurative language, she creates pictures and images in the context. With the help of linguistic devices Sidhwa appeals to the senses of her readers, stirs reader's imagination and thought and by using linguistic techniques and devices she adds beauty and intensity in the text. Bapsi Sidhwa uses various figures of speech like simile, verbal irony and alliteration to add beauty and rhythm in the text. Sidhwa's style is lyrical which have emotive suggestions.

4.3. Use of Allegory

Allegory means representation of ideas through certain character or event. With the help of allegory writer can convey hidden meanings through symbolic figures and imagery.

Excerpts:

- 'Yes, I drink ...I drink whisky—but not the blood of the poor!' (A Gentlemanly War, p. 7)
- 'Yes, I drink...I drink whisky__ but not the blood of the poor!'

Analysis:

In this line the writer uses allegory. By using linguistic device allegory, she expresses large and complex ideas in an approachable manner. Because allegory allows writers to create some distance between themselves and the issues they are discussing, especially when those issues are strong critiques of political or social realities. With the help of linguistic device allegory Bapsi Sidhwa summarize the whole political, social and religious condition in Pakistan in one sentence. The novel and short story writing of Bapsi Sidhwa is the representation and criticism

on life, which she produces by using figurative language and with the help of linguistic devices in a creative manner. She creatively chooses lexical units of a particular language because she wants to express her point of view about life. Through stylistic analysis of the novel and understanding of a literary text and writing style of Bapsi Sidhwa with the help of figurative devices and linguistic techniques helps the researcher to assess and determine the linguistic vision of Bapsi Sidhwa.

4.4. Use of Cataphora

Cataphora is another linguistic device which used by the writer for mentioning of the person further in the discourse.

Excerpts:

- As it was, holding the letter in her inert fingers—the obscene photograph having already fluttered to the bedroom floor—Zareen found it hard to breathe. (Breaking It Up, p.22)

Analysis:

Sidhwa makes use of Cataphora as a linguistic device to make readers familiar with the essential character of her novel. There are different aspects through which the works of Sidhwa can be analyzed. Cataphora is a linguistic device that provides extra knowledge for the comprehension of the text. Cataphora is a linguistic device which are used by Sidhwa for mentioning her characters further in the sentence.

4.5. Use of Irony

There are three types of irony: Verbal, Situational and Dramatic. When a writer uses words to express something different from their literal meaning for the purpose of ironic effect is called verbal irony.

Excerpts:

- ‘Yes, I drink...I drink whisky—but not the blood of the poor!’ (A Gentlemanly War, p. 7)

Analysis:

For the purpose of creation of an ironic effect Bapsi Sidhwa uses only one type of irony that is verbal one. By using verbal irony Bapsi wants to give message to those people who did injustice with poor people. In this irony she also describes beautifully the rights of human and care of poor people. Because the King who did injustice and inequality with his people is considered big sinner as compare to the king who drink wine. When Bhutto was PM of Pakistan at that moment the religious and political leaders accused him of drinking alcohol. At that movement,

he replied them that ‘Yes, I drink...I drink whisky—but not the blood of the poor!’ Because drinking whisky is personal matter of king and providing equality and justice to his people is responsibility of a king that is why Bapsi used that quotation ironically in her writing.

4.6. Use of Anaphora

It's called anaphora when you repeat words at the beginning of lines to make them stand out.

Excerpts:

‘Yes, I drink ...I drink whisky—but not the blood of the poor!’ (A Gentlemanly War, p. 7)

Analysis:

It was found that Bapsi Sidhwa does an amazing job with repeating. This is a new and important part of the book that may have something to do with anaphora, a rhetorical device used to emphasise a word by adding rhythm to the text. Leech and Short claims that anaphora and parallelism are considered linguistic devices and they are used to maintain the tone of the text (Style in Fiction, p.47). They argue that for formal and structural repetition writers use linguistic devices such as anaphora and parallelism for rhetorical effects on the text (p. 63). In the above example from the novel Sidhwa has used same words at the start of sentence to highlight the particular section of the text of novel. Through the use of anaphora, she has managed to emphasize the subject of action.

4.7. Use of Foregrounding

Foregrounding is another linguistic device which is used by the writer for specific effects on the text. It also used for understanding the cultural and social condition of any society.

Excerpts:

- ‘Yes, I drink ...I drink whisky—but not the blood of the poor!’ (A Gentlemanly War, p. 7)

Analysis:

Bapsi Sidhwa employs many language strategies in her work, Language of Love, to reflect her perspectives on war and social dynamics within the context of Pakistan. The initial investigation illuminates the aforementioned characteristics, namely repetition and parallelism, which serve to uphold a foregrounding impact, as exemplified in the above excerpt. ‘Yes, I drink...I drink whisky__ but not the blood of the poor!’ (A Gentlemanly War, p. 7) When the religious and political right had earlier accused Mr. Bhutto of drinking alcohol, at that moment he replied them ‘Yes, I drink...I drink whisky__ but not the blood of the poor!’ With the help of that quotation Bapsi shows that how people are interested in the personal matters of other persons in Pakistan. It shows the mind set of Pakistani community. ‘Not the blood of the poor’

that phrase shows that Pakistani community takes more interest in the personal life of their leaders as compare to their role in national development. Hence, by using figurative language and the repetition and parallelism in his writing she emphasizes on the main issues in Pakistan. With the help of linguistic device foregrounding Bapsi Sidhwa summarize the whole political, social and religious condition in Pakistan in one sentence. Leech and Short (2007) argue that foregrounding and its interpretation is likely to be a better guide to the aesthetic function of language than the study of stylistic variants. They further claim that there is no one model of prose style which is applicable to all texts. They further claim that 'style', like 'meaning', is a word which can be used for both senses such as in a broader or a narrower sense (Style in Fiction, p. 49). Following a comprehensive examination of prior research and employing a descriptive analytical methodology, the scholar arrives at the following conclusion regarding Bapsi Sidhwa's *Their Language of Love*. A selected novel by Bapsi Sidhwa was the subject of this study's stylistic investigation. An exemplification of the analysis was conducted using eight brief stories from the novel *Their Language of Love*.

Discussion

This study examines the utilisation of figures of speech, including foregrounding, verbal irony, parenthesis, and logical graphs. Deviation, simile, alliteration, assonance, consonance, code-switching, allusion, anaphora, adnomination, parallelism, and allegory are all literary devices that are commonly employed in academic discourse. Different scholars have utilised the terms "style" and "stylistics" to denote separate notions. The writers have identified stylistics as a current and systematic framework that enhances the traditional approach to literary criticism. The researcher has presented a comprehensive analysis of the various stylistic and rhetorical strategies that have been examined in this study, offering detailed explanations for each of them. Within the field of phonology, the utilisation of alliteration encompasses multiple interpretations. Bapsi Sidhwa adeptly utilises a harmonising tone in her literary works, evoking a sense of poetic cadence. This is apparent in the intentional references she makes to well-known poets and playwrights, including Shakespeare.

The significance of the researcher's work in Anglophonic literature throughout the modern era is evident via a majority of publications that showcase her distinctive linguistic approach. These papers utilise comparable methodologies, however, they present contrasting findings. Bapsi Sidhwa utilises several stylistic techniques in order to augment the significance

and elevate the artistic worth of her literary work. The incorporation of metaphorical language plays a crucial role in averting the writing from getting monotonous and shallow. The incorporation of stylistic aspects serves to augment the uniqueness and allure of her writing. The primary aim of the sample analysis is to identify the employment of metaphorical language in Bapsi Sidhwa's novel. The researcher successfully accomplishes this purpose through the process of analysis. Based on the data analysis, the researcher asserts that Bapsi Sidhwa employs several figurative phrases in her story, such as linguistic irony, parenthesis, and graph logical elements. The utilisation of literary devices such as deviation, simile, alliteration, assonance, consonance, code-switching, allusion, anaphora, cataphora, adnomination, parallelism, and allegory serves to communicate a more profound significance in the author's written work that extends beyond the surface level content. Bapsi Sidhwa uses verbal irony to give message to those people who did injustice with poor people. With the help of verbal irony she beautifully describes the social, political and religious condition of Pakistan. Bapsi Sidhwa employs the use of brackets in her writing to enhance clarity for her readers and to convey further information. The task at hand involves the creation of a graphical representation of logical relationships. Deviation is a notable literary trick employed in the novel "Their Language of Love," wherein capitalization is utilised for specific phrases within paragraphs to capture the reader's attention and emphasise the profound impact of the devastating War. The aforementioned event had not only impacted the writer's psyche but also had a profound influence on the populace of both nations. The individual in question employs the act of smiling at various instances. Firstly, the individual employs the utilisation of a grin as a means of comparing two cities in Pakistan. Subsequently, the same individual used a smile to convey their perception of the surrounding environment. In a state of heightened awareness, we occupied wicker seats on a peripheral lawn, enveloped by an atmosphere of profound stillness. According to the source "A Gentlemanly War" on page 8, In this phrase, Bapsi Sidhwa adeptly portrays her surrounding environment through the utilisation of a linguistic trick known as a smile. Bapsi Sidhwa effectively employs alliteration in her narrative technique, strategically placing words with similar initial or ending sounds to captivate the reader's attention and evoke auditory effects. This deliberate use of alliteration emphasises specific sounds, thereby establishing a lasting impression in the reader's mind. The author effectively conveys her own experiences during a period of armed conflict, skillfully employing the literary device of allusion to vividly depict the collective sense of fear

and distress that she and others endured. I had a state of trembling at that moment. Sidhwa employs the literary device of allusion to make indirect references in her narrative. Through the use of allusion, the author effectively conveys her emotional state and apprehension. Bapsi Sidhwa employs the linguistic strategy of Adnomination to generate a specific auditory and textual impact by repetitively utilising words derived from the same root word. Bapsi Sidhwa employs figurative language and parallelism in her work to underscore the major concerns prevalent in Pakistan. Indeed, I consume...I consume whisky, but abstain from consuming the blood of those belonging to lower socioeconomic classes. The author used allegory in this sentence, utilising the linguistic device of allegory to effectively convey extensive and intricate concepts in a manner that is easily comprehensible.

Conclusion

Bapsi Sidhwa is a great Pakistani-American fiction writer and her novels are among the finest creations in the history of Asian literature. Her novels enjoy an important position in the literary circle across the globe. She is a unique writer and her novels are taught in universities of the world from the level of graduate studies to the higher studies. She has been criticized and commented by different critics. The critical review of linguistic devices in writing shows that Bapsi Sidhwa use literary devices as tool to make her writing attractive and interesting for her readers. She tries to gain attention of her readers through the use of specific linguistic devices, with the help of which she is able to produce a variety of meanings in different situations in her novels ad stories. She uses different linguistic devices in her writing novel *Their Language of Love* (2013) and each linguistic device use for specific purpose.

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