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## (Faculty of Languages \& Islamic Studies)

## Bahauddin Zakariya <br> University <br> Multan.

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## CONTENTS

1- The Relationship of Socio-Economic Status and Length/Medium01 of English Instruction with Individual Differences and English Proficiency in Pakistan
Prof. Schofield, P. and Dr. Mamuna, G.
2- Sara Suleri's Linguistic Ingenuity in Meatless Days ..... 29
Dr. Mubina Talaat
3- Similar Narrative Techniques in the Novels of Scott and Sharar ..... 49
Dr. Farida Yousaf
4- A Journey through 'The Wasteland’: A Masterpiece of T.S Eliot ..... 57
Nazia Iftikhar
بلاغة التثنية في اللغة العربية من حيث دلالتها على اللّيلّ والنّهار67الدكتور محمد شفقّت الله

6ملا مح التربية و التعليم فى ضوء القر القرآن والسنة81
الد كتور الحافظ عبدالر حيم
93


8-


9-
 واكرّ

10-

11-

12-
$2-$

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155139 147
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# The Relationship of Socio-Economic Status and Length/Medium of English Instruction with Individual Differences and English Proficiency in Pakistan 

Prof. Schofield, P. and Dr. Mamuna, G.
A number of non-linguistic variables associated with learners themselves have been a focus of researchers' attention for many years now with respect to their relationship with second or foreign language learning success. Often referred to as 'individual differences' (e.g. Ellis 1994, Skehan 1989), they include a range of cognitive, affective and social-psychological variables, the most researched of those probably being motivation. Work has progressed to the point where models are being proposed of the interrelationships of such variables with each other and with outcome proficiency, such as the PPP model (Wen and Johnson 1997), and the socio-educational model (Gardner 1985, Gardner and MacIntyre 1992).

However, notable in its rarity of inclusion in studies of this type is social class (or socio-economic status, SES). There are at least three possible reasons for this. It may arise in part because many leading studies have been conducted in second language learning situations which, though certainly not classless, do not exhibit gross extremes of class-related differences between learners which might be seen as potentially affecting learning - e.g. the Canadian and US studies of Gardner and his associates, though Van der Keilen (1995) sees fit to control for it and Fazio and Stevens (1994) actually include it. Language learning researchers cannot research 'all' personal variables associated with individual learners: they are limitless. Naturally they focus on ones which common sense or past research suggests might have an effect in the particular situation they are concerned with. Having said that, studies such as that of Pierson et al. (1980) in Hong Kong or Feenstra and Santos (1970) in the Philippines have also omitted SES as a factor, even though the former recorded it and these are societies where it might well be more relevant (and be related to medium of education as in our study). There has perhaps been a 'follow-my-leader' syndrome at work, in that researchers have simply replicated in new situations the studies of pioneers such as Gardner without rethinking what variables might be relevant in the new 'milieu'.

The present study is concerned with Pakistan, a society where even the casual observer would notice that class, with its inseparable economic dimension, plays a crucial role in almost all aspects of life. With respect to children learning English, upper class parents have vastly more resources to devote, in terms of paying for schooling in different schools (see below), buying English books and other resources (e.g. satellite TV) for home use, and travel to English speaking countries. Above all, mostly upper class parents speak English at home and with friends in certain circumstances, and often at work, since the more prestigious jobs often involve the use of English, so for
their children this is an English as a second (rather than foreign) language environment, with plenty of exposure to the target language outside the instructional setting of school, no doubt developing the BICS side of English proficiency (Cummins 1983). At the other end of the spectrum, lower class parents have no money for any special support in English, may only be semi-literate, and do not themselves know English: their children encounter English only as a subject in school (i.e. a foreign language), and may have to do forms of work out of school that limit the time they can spend on homework etc. For these reasons one would expect a strong relationship between SES and English language proficiency achieved by a child in his/her late teens.

Second, the neglect may be due to the distance of SES from the effect of interest - language learning success. As Wen and Johnson (1997) and Ellis (1994) point out, SES, like sex, is a variable whose effects, if it has any, are unlikely to be direct. One does not generally imagine that a learner's biological sex has any direct influence on their language learning: rather any effect is via various mediating concomitants of that sex differential attitudes, interests, opportunities etc., largely dictated by society - which we often sum up in the term 'gender'. Similarly we would not probably imagine any effect of SES as arising directly from that class categorisation itself, but from some concomitants of SES in terms of opportunities, attitudes and so forth. It is of some concern to our research to investigate what these might be, and whether its distance from the effect of interest means it has therefore only a weak influence.

Finally, a factor in the neglect of SES could be its immutability. Researchers interested in classroom-relevant research may pay more attention to variables which have some likelihood of being 'modifiable' by teachers, parents or learners themselves (e.g. Wen and Johnson 1997). Many of the more often studied attitudinal and affective variables have this characteristic, while SES, though not genetically influenced in the way that intelligence, language learning aptitude and a number of personality are, is of course in many societies very difficult to alter. However, we are of the opinion that there is no point in blinding ourselves to the effect of a variable simply for this reason: in order to stay dry when we go out we will not only make sure we have an umbrella (modifiable) but also consult the weather forecast for information on the weather (unmodifiable).

There has of course been some recognition of the role of SES in SLA. Gardner (1985) for example has the concept of 'social milieu', though it is broadly defined and although claimed to influence the effects of variables closer to the outcome, such as various attitudes and motivational orientations, has often played the role of a constant rather than a variable in particular studies in particular settings. It refers more to the overall social setting in which learning takes place rather than differentiating social aspects of it such as SES to see their effects as variables.

More specifically Burstall (1975) found positive correlations between SES and both achievement and attitudes among UK school children learning French. Skehan (1990) in a more recent small scale study obtained a similar result. Olshtain et al. (1990)
in a study a little nearer to our situation investigated 196 learners of L2 English in Israel making a distinction between learners that were in socio-economic terms advantaged and those that were disadvantaged. They too found a relationship with L2 achievement. However, they were able to make more of a suggestion about the mechanism of the effect of SES. They measured Cognitive Academic Level Proficiency (CALP) in L1 Hebrew, and found that this in fact also differed for the social groups and correlated better with L2 achievement than motivation or various attitudes. CALP is a concept derived from the work of Cummins (1983) and encapsulates the sort of language knowledge and skills needed for academic work - predominantly reading and writing where reference can be made to explicit knowledge - contrasted with the sort of abilities needed for real time context-embedded oral communication (termed Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills or BICS). This study therefore suggests that the more socially advantaged students did better in L2 by virtue of transferring their L1 CALP to L2 work, which was predominantly of the context-disembedded type. However, results favouring the lower class have also been found (Fazio and Stevens 1994), in this case explicable by the fact that the proficiency measured was more of the BICS than CALP type.

Alongside variables associated with learners themselves, the instructional input they receive is also widely regarded as a key factor in language learning. Many aspects of this have been and are being researched, often at the micro level of what specific types of task, materials, class organisation, presentation, feedback etc. provided by a teacher have more or less beneficial effects on attitudes and/or success (e.g. Ellis 1994). However, often in studies of motivation and other individual differences it has been a constant rather than a variable - a situation not true in Pakistan where we take into account a macro dichotomy in instructional input. In Pakistan broadly learners progress through one of two educational routes up to the stage when they attend College, the level of students in this study (if they reach that stage at all). Either they go to English medium school or Urdu medium. Each of those alternatives internally provides a reasonably homogeneous but quite different learning experience with respect to several key aspects of English.

Urdu medium schools are predominantly government schools, with very small fees which almost everyone can afford, but with very limited resources (though less so in private Urdu medium schools). In the government Urdu medium schools English is started at age ten and taught purely as a subject within the English class itself while in the private Urdu medium schools English is started from age 5 and is taught again purely as a subject within the English class. English medium schools are semi-governmental and all charge considerable fees to attend as well as selecting students on the basis of an entrance exam. Facilities (e.g. books, audio-video) are better than in the state schools, with teachers more often foreign-qualified, but teaching methods are often very much the same and could be characterised as CALP-oriented. However, the striking contrast is that English is begun from age five as a compulsory subject and used widely in the teaching of all subjects in the
school, not just in the English class. In fact some attenders of these schools would have started English from as early as age 3 at nursery school. By College level (age $17+$ ), the age of learner we are targeting, English is compulsory for all students continuing their education.

It can be seen then that what we call 'medium of instruction' in Pakistan in fact conflates a number of variables. It involves both medium, in the narrow sense of how widely the target language is used in classes in all subjects in a school, and length of instruction prior to age $16+$, both affecting the amount and types of exposure to English that students receive: here the greater amount of comprehensible input in English medium schools should be a massive advantage (Krashen 1982), as also the longer period of formal instruction (Long 1983), and the combinatin of the two specially effective (Spada 1986, Gradman and Hanania 1991). The difference is also one of the age of starting to learn, which has especially attracted research attention as it is related to the issue of whether there is a critical period for starting to learn a language before which the language may be learnt in a different way psychologically. The age marking the end of the critical period is variously claimed to be as low as age 6 (Long 1990) or as high as puberty (Scovel 1988) but in any case this places Pakistani English medium students within the period and most Urdu medium learners probably pass the end of it. There are conflicting views and findings on the benefits of the early start (Singleton 1989, Ellis 1994), and there is some evidence that actually the later start is more beneficial in the context of formal instruction and in the acquisition of CALP (e.g. Burstall 1975, Harley 1986, Cummins and Nakajima 1987). Finally, the medium variable overlaps the state-private dichotomy since English medium schools are of the latter type and Urdu medium more the former, though not exclusively. This distinction has rarely been studied though where it has in other countries the advantage is to the private sector, not necessarily due to superior teaching methods but rather better facilities and smaller classes (Scholfield and Gitsaki 1996).

Though our prime interest was in SES and medium of education, as argued above we wished also to consider a representative range of other ID variables which might be expected to be relevant in Pakistan and interrelate with those. We selected a set of twelve variables falling in the area of motivation, attitude and affect, drawing on the experience of previous studies, especially those of the Gardner tradition (e.g. Anisfeld and Lambert 1961, Spolsky 1969, Gardner and Lambert 1972, Teitelbaum et al. 1975, Muchnick and Wolfe 1981, Pierson et al. 1980) including those few conducted in the same region (Pakistan - Mansoor 1993, Bangla Desh - Haque 1989, India - Lukmani 1972).

Motivation as a general psychological concept is often defined with some notion of effort at its core, so we wanted to assess this: arguably any effects of instruction or of SES-related attitudes will have an impact on learning and consequent proficiency via the effort put in. This variable is often referred to as motivational intensity in language learning research, though in fact the focus of language motivation researchers'
attention has traditionally been far more on the reasons for learning languages (Gardner 1985). Among these we included the two very general reasons which loom large instrumental and integrative orientations (Gardner and Lambert 1959, Clément, Gardner and Smythe 1977). The former concerns functional reasons for learning, such as to follow a career where the language is required, to pass exams, facilitate foreign travel etc. while the latter concerns interest in and desire to become more like members of the target language community. While the limitation of orientations to just these two undifferentiated types has received considerable criticism (Clément and Kruidenier 1983, Chihara and Oller 1978, Oxford and Shearin 1994, Drnyei 1994), and studies particularly using open-ended and interview formats rather than closed item questionnaires have uncovered reasons for learning that do not fall clearly in either of those types, these two suited our purpose for two reasons. First, these two retain a firm place in more recent theoretical formulations (e.g. Drnyei 1994), and many of the other reasons for learning that have been identified are unlikely to be particularly dependent on SES - e.g. liking the teacher, thinking the language an easy subject to take, or having an intrinsic interest in the types of activities done in class. Furthermore, they have often been uncovered in studies of students choosing or not to continue studying an L2, a choice which does not exist in our situation (e.g. Ramage 1990, Ushioda 1993). Second, including these two orientations afforded the opportunity to throw further light on the contested issue of which orientation is most related to successful language learning. Though early work in Canada suggested that integrative orientation produced the better results (Gardner and Lambert 1972), other contexts where integration is less of a real possibility have shown an advantage for the instrumental orientation, e.g. the Philippines (Feenstra and Santos 1970) India (Lukmani 1972) and Hungary (Drnyei 1990).

Apart from the above we also targeted two other variables widely included within the definition of the construct of motivation or seen as strongly associated with it (desire to learn English and attitude to learning English). Beyond that we included the following set often previously claimed or found to affect proficiency (some on occasion defined as part of motivation) and likely to be SES related (unlike, for example, cognitive and personality variables such as language learning aptitude, intelligence, field dependence and so forth) making a set of 12 ID variables in all: attitude to English speaking people, interest in foreign languages, English class anxiety, need for achievement, parental encouragement, cultural identity, ethnocentrism (the last three are most recently seen as part of the social milieu by Gardner, though since we studied them as learner perceptions, we treat them as IDs).

## Research questions

These can be summarised as following:
What is the relationship between SES and length/medium of instruction on the one hand, and English language proficiency on the other?

What is the relationship between a range of 12 learner ID variables (described above) and English language proficiency?
What is the relationship between SES and length/medium of instruction on the one hand and a range of 12 ID variables on the other?

For the first research question we could predict, as argued above, that higher SES and English medium schooling should be related to greater English proficiency. For the second research question we hypothesised that relationships would be found parallel with those predominantly found in past studies in other situations - i.e. positive relationships for all except for English class anxiety for which the relationship could well be negative (MacIntyre and Gardner 1991, Krashen 1982), as also for ethnocentrism and cultural identity, variables that are in some respects antipathetic to integrativeness (Ellis 1994, but contrast Pierson et al. 1980). However we could hypothesise little about the relationship between SES and length/type of instruction on the one hand and the 12 IDs on the other.

## Methodology

## Subjects

250 Pakistani students participated, but due to incomplete responses in the end the data from 217 was able to be included. Participants were almost all Muslim, speakers of a variety of related Indo-European first languages and Urdu, the national language and language of education other than English. They were aged 17 or slightly older and studying at eight colleges in Lahore (Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore College for Women, Baghbanpura College for Women, Islamia College for Women, Islamia College for Boys, LUMS, Lahore. Government College for Boys, Lahore, Dial Singh College, Lahore). The colleges were chosen so as to obtain a sample including more or less equal numbers of males and females, and of the three SES levels identified (see below), and to fully reflect the spectrum of the student English learner population of a major city in Pakistan, both from an English and Urdu medium educational background. The age was chosen so as to involve students who were mature enough to respond sensibly to the items in the questionnaire, and who had learnt English for long enough for the explanatory variables of interest to be able to show some effect on proficiency. The make-up of the sample is shown in table 1 .

Table 1. Composition of the sample of student subjects

| Lower class |  | Middle class |  | Upper class |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 40 | 32 | 30 | 47 | 32 | 36 |
| Urdu <br> medium | English <br> medium | Urdu <br> medium | English <br> medium | Urdu <br> medium | English <br> medium |
| 71 | 1 | 52 | 25 | 0 | 68 |

## Instruments for quantifying the Variables English Language Proficiency

This was measured in three ways: by administering a past Cambridge First Certificate exam (1995) and a cloze test (Lapkin and Swain 1977), and from the scores they had obtained in the most recent Intermediate Annual Examination in English which the subjects had taken (covering composition, grammar, translation and set texts). On submitting the scores from all these to a principle components analysis, one component emerged overwhelmingly underlying all these measures, accounting for $64 \%$ of the variance. Hence, it was felt justified for further computation to employ the standardised factor score of each subject on that one component as an overall measure of their relative English proficiency (running between approximately -2 and +2 , with Mean $=0$ and $\mathrm{SD}=1$ ).

## Socio-economic Status (SES)

No standard instrument for determining SES in Pakistan was available, so after consultation with a local sociologist subjects were categorised into three classes, upper, middle and lower, based on a set of specially made indices of the type commonly used in social science research. This comprised parents' educational level, father's occupation and salary (since few mothers proved to have paid jobs), and district of residence, information about which was elicited via questionnaire. The classification of occupations used reflected the realities of Pakistan rather than of western countries where standard classifications exist: e.g. farmers, street vendors, drivers and whitewashers counted as lower class; school teachers, small business men, accountants and welfare workers were treated as middle class; army officers, doctors, pilots and civil servants were regarded as upper class. Place of residence was also used because in cities in Pakistan it is generally easy to identify distinct areas occupied by people of different socio-economic levels.

## Length/medium of English Education

As described above, length and medium of English education form an inseparable nexus in Pakistan, and this was recorded for each subject as a dichotomous categorisation: English medium or Urdu medium schooling. This was determined via a questionnaire question.

## Motivation, Attitude and other Individual Difference Variables

The twelve ID variables were measured using inventories of multiple choice or 5 point Likert rating scale items derived ultimately from the Attitude and Motivation Test Battery (Gardner 1985, Gardner and MacIntyre 1993) and other studies such as Mansoor (1992), Lukmani (1972), translated into Urdu and modified after piloting. A translation-backtranslation procedure described by Brislin and Lonner (1973) was used to ensure the validity of the translation. An example of an adaptation to local conditions is the addition of the
following item to the motivational intensity inventory: 'I go to the British Council or American Centre to borrow English books: a. very often, b. occasionally, c. never.'

Integrative orientation (reference group: English speaking Pakistanis). Eight items concerned with respondents' English learning goals associated with acquaintance with or assimilation to English speaking Pakistanis in ideas and status. The local population of second language English speaking Pakistanis was chosen as a more relevant reference group for learners in Pakistan than native English speakers from the UK or USA, who are remote and unfamiliar to many in Pakistan. English speaking Pakistanis are most analogous to the French speaking Canadians in Gardner's studies of learners of French, in being the obvious local group speaking the target language. However, there are many differences which illustrate the strong relativity to particular situations of notions such as integrativeness. In Pakistan it must be noted that this group is best characterised as second language English, or bilingual, rather than native speakers of or dominant in the target language. Furthermore, this group is differentiated socially rather than just linguistically: its members are in fact the upper class of our study. Third, though English is an official language of Pakistan along with Urdu, the culture of the country is not predominantly English, but Muslim.

Instrumental Orientation. Eight items covering respondents' utilitarian English learning goals such as for: career, university study, travel, exams.

Motivational Intensity. Nine items focussed on the effort the learner claims to expend on learning English, in terms of home study time, volunteering in class, going over marked assignments etc. Persistence was not a relevant issue since these subjects had no choice but to continue studying English.

Desire to Learn English. Eight items mostly relating to choices a respondent would hypothetically make with respect to English (e.g. 'If I had the opportunity to watch an English play, I would: a. definitely go, b. go only if I had nothing else to do, c. not go').

Attitude to Learning English. Ten items, half positively worded, half negatively, rating learners' interest in and liking for learning English.

Attitude to English Speaking People. Five items rating English people in the West for honesty etc. They caused some problems especially to lower class students who commented that they had never met such people; however they seemed able to respond on the basis of seeing such people in films or on TV, so this variable was retained. For them English is an FL, and this reference group is as unfamiliar as for Drnyei's (1990) subjects.

Parental encouragement, both Active and Passive (Gardner 1968), as perceived by learner. Ten items covering respondents' ratings of parents' attitudes to their children learning English, concrete rewards given for success, and actual support in terms of supplying English books at home or personally helping with English.

English Class Anxiety. Five items concerned with respondents' nervousness speaking English in class.

Interest in Foreign Languages. Ten items concerned with respondents' desire to know other languages. That implicitly includes English.

Cultural Identity. Five items focussed on how far respondents feel that speaking English makes a person less of a Pakistani. In fact this is more a measure of the perceived cultural threat of English, than of what cultural identity per se the respondents claim for themselves.

Ethnocentrism. Ten items. Some concern respondents' perceived threat of foreign influences to Pakistani culture and values, others concern loyalty to family and the like. They do not refer to English by name.

Need for Achievement. Ten items concerned with respondents' claimed dedication to doing any task to the highest possible standards.

An alpha reliability analysis performed on the responses to each set of items which supposedly collectively measures a single variable produced high values for all variables ( $\pm>.7$ ) except for ethnocentrism ( $\pm=.63$ ). The last could be because the ethnocentrism items, though taken over from other studies, did not appear to form an entirely natural set, though by the standards of other published studies this is also acceptably high (e.g. the alphas in Wen and Johnson 1997 range from .42 to a maximum of.7).

Though criticisms are often made of questionnaires as instruments to measure attitudes and the like (e.g. Oller 1981, Scholfield 1995), we feel the construct validity of the instrument is not only inherited from the work of others (Gardner and Tremblay 1994) but also supported by the fact that on specific items where it was well known what the response should be we did in fact obtain that response. e.g. no lower class students claimed to have parents who spoke to them in English and very few claimed parents who helped them with English homework.

## Procedure

All instruments were administered in class time with the cooperation of the class teachers. However students were assured that their responses would remain confidential, were for research purposes only, and would not be made available to their teacher. The researcher was available to answer any queries from respondents.

## Results

What is the relationship between SES and length/medium of instruction on the one hand, and English language proficiency on the other?

Instruction type is in fact highly predictable from SES in our sample, as common experience would lead us to expect (lambda with instruction dependent $=.723, \mathrm{p}<.001$ ). In fact the upper class students exclusively go to English medium schools, with all that entails, but hardly any lower class students do. Consequently stepwise multiple regression was used to ascertain if these two variables have both a collective and independent effect on the DV proficiency. In fact together they account for $88.2 \%$ of the variance in proficiency ( $\mathrm{F}=797, \mathrm{p}<.001$ ). Furthermore, they both emerge as independent factors in the stepwise procedure. SES emerges as the stronger predictor (beta $=.821, \mathrm{t}=21.1$ ). Medium comes second ( $\mathrm{beta}=-.143, \mathrm{t}=-3.7$ ). From figure 1 we can see that the effects are as expected, with higher SES and English medium yielding higher proficiency (the sole lower class English medium student is omitted here as it would otherwise be misleading).

We do learn two new things, however. First we find that SES is the dominant factor above medium of instruction, in contrast with Fazio and Stevens (1994) who in a different situation found the effect of SES wiped out by that of school. While the general result, that higher class students do better on proficiency of the CALP type, following formal instruction, matches those of Burstall (1975) and Olshtain et al. (1990), the fact that the advantages associated with SES outweigh those associated with the type of school and length of instruction is quite a remarkable result for a variable generally neglected in the EFL and SLA literature, though of course it may be a feature of the Pakistani teaching/learning situation not to be found in all such situations. Prima facie it is due to the better material resources to aid English, and the partly English speaking home environment associated with higher class homes. It may even reflect a general advantage from the point of view of formal schooling of the type of language experienced in the home in any of the languages spoken there (Bernstein 1972). However, we will explore below how all the other explanatory variables of our study may connect with this.

Secondly we learn that the type of school nevertheless does have an independent influence on outcome proficiency, despite being strongly associated with SES. This supports our expectation that length of instruction, quality of school facilities and amount of exposure in school generally have an effect (consistent with Gradman and Hanania 1991). Though we cannot throw any definitive light on the issue of the critical period, since age of starting is confounded with other factors in our study, this does not agree with the studies that give an advantage to later starters (e.g. Burstall 1975). We speculate that any such effect is submerged by the fact that the early starters mostly attend better equipped schools and get wider exposure to the language in school than do the later starters, as well as many of them getting more exposure at home, being of higher SES. Thus the possible consideration that 'formal learning environments do not provide learners with the amount of exposure needed for the age advantage of young learners to emerge' (Ellis 1994: 489) which perhaps applied in the study of Burstall does not apply in

English medium schools in Pakistan.
Figure 1. Relationship between SES, medium of instruction and English Proficiency.


## Socio-economic status

## EMBED StaticEnhancedMetafile

What is the relationship between a range of 12 ID variables and English language proficiency?

Table 2. Pearson correlations of 12 ID variables with each other and with English Proficiency.

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| instrumental Onitrnaios |  | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \\ & \mathrm{me} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 166 \\ & p^{m .014} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \sqrt{3} \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \\ & \text { at } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \% 6 \\ & \mathrm{n} 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -100 \\ & p=014 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -143 \\ & p=035 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 151 \\ & p=1026 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 160 \\ \text { us } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 053 \\ & \mathrm{~m} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & n=108 \end{aligned}$ |
| Montivatistal lineesity |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 152 \\ & p<601 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 350 \\ & p<001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 272 \\ & 10.001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 802 \\ & p<m 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -6 \% 6 \\ & \text { p. } 601 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -611 \\ & p<001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 640 \\ p<001 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -040 \\ & \mathrm{nis} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} / \mathrm{m} \\ & \mathrm{~ns} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 012 \\ & p<01 \end{aligned}$ |
| Desire to Leam <br> Englah |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & s 02 \\ & \mathrm{p}<601 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 381 \\ & p<801 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 809 \\ & p<001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -6+5 \\ & \mu<, 601 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -561 \\ & \ll 001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline .647 \\ & p<i m 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { not } \\ & \text { ns } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 011 \\ & \mathrm{~ms} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & K^{\circ} 0 \\ & m i n t \end{aligned}$ |
| Altilinde to <br> Lexesting Eng |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 246 \\ & p<001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 808 \\ & 0<051 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -609 \\ & \mathrm{p}<001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -534 \\ & p<301 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 0<001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline-071 \\ \text { es } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 06) \\ & \Rightarrow s \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{K} 21 \\ & \mathrm{p}<1 \mathrm{ab1} \end{aligned}$ |
| Attinste io Ely People |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 277 \\ & r<001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -293 \\ & p<091 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .222 \\ & p<601 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 227 \\ & p-1001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 165 \\ & p-015 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 064 \\ & 05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2311 \\ & y=001 \end{aligned}$ |
| Prental <br> Eiciviayonent |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & -\infty 13 \\ & p<001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -572 \\ & p<001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A 26 \\ & p<201 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.06 \\ & =s \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 012 \\ & \Rightarrow 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x 24 \\ & \text { P } 0.001 \end{aligned}$ |
| Erelah Clask Adscely |  |  | - |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \bar{K} i \\ p<i \omega 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \quad-610 \\ & p<60 t \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline-125 \\ \text { en } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -.043 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline-7 \leqslant 1 \\ & \text { F. } 8001 \end{aligned}$ |
| Caltaral <br> Idanity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & -548 \\ & p<.601 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +0.099 \\ & 66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline[(\theta) \\ & \text { To } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a.bil } \\ & \text { r.s.sin } \end{aligned}$ |
| Fatartiti in <br> Frovign Langs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 041 \\ m \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 917 \\ & m \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7211 \\ & \text { pccent } \end{aligned}$ |
| Etrocativen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 685 \\ & \text { m } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Nebs Fof Achievenzere |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 017 \\ 0 \times 8 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$ |

From the correlation matrix table 2 we can see that four of the five variables usually seen as most intimately associated with the concept of motivation all correlate strongly positively and significantly with proficiency (i.e. integrative orientation, motivational intensity, desire to learn English and attitude to learning English). This is as we would expect from previous research.

The exception is instrumental orientation whose correlation is much lower, though still significant at the .05 level. If we deconstruct the variable and look at the relationship between the responses for individual items and SES, we find this result is largely due to there being a significant positive relationship only for one item of the eight used to measure instrumental orientation, the one that related to English being the language of the respondent's future career $(\mathrm{r}=.265, \mathrm{p}<.001)$. The other items correlate with $\mathrm{r}<.12$ non-significantly. Furthermore, this item is also the only one of the eight which correlates markedly with $\operatorname{SES}(\mathrm{r}=.242, \mathrm{p}<.001)$, since of course this goal is only really available as a reality to the upper class and some members of the middle class in Pakistan. It therefore may be interpreted as achieving a significant relationship with proficiency purely indirectly through it being a higher class goal, and as we have seen class in itself
strongly related to proficiency.
These results are of course independent of the overall levels of the variables recorded. As a \% of the maximum score available to attain, in fact instrumental scores the highest ( $86.6 \%$ ), with the other four scoring in the middle sixties. This shows that overall these learners had high instrumental orientation: it was just not related so strongly to successful learning as measured by outcome proficiency as were the other variables. Superficially this supports the view that has in the past at times been promoted that integrative orientation is more effective in promoting foreign language learning than instrumental orientation (Gardner and Lambert 1959). However, we will explore this result further in relation to SES and medium below. Furthermore it is counter to the result of Lukmani (1972) who found in Mumbai (Bombay) a stronger effect of instrumental orientation than of integrative: this cannot be explained entirely by the different SES composition of her Marathi-medium educated sample, which corresponded most closely with our Urdu medium students, but may be due to location and time and the fact that they were all female. The result is also contrary to Haque (1989), who found instrumental orientation to correlate more strongly than integrative with proficiency, though this may be explained by the fact that the reference group for the integrativeness was not local English speaking Balgladeshis, and his sample was all Bengali-medium educated. However, our finding is similar to Mansoor (1993) in the same location as ours, with similar subjects. Even in quite close studies, then, we may echo Clément and Kruidenier: 'It is probable that contextual or "cultural" factors have contributed in producing the conflicting results obtained in studies of orientations' (1983:276)

The core motivational elements of attitude to learning English and desire to learn English attitudes also correlated strongly with proficiency, as predicted by many past studies in widely varying situations (e.g. Gardner 1985, Burstall 1975, Haque 1989).

Of the four other English-related variables, parental encouragement to learn English also recorded a high and significant positive correlation with proficiency, attesting to the value of this in Pakistani society. Scores were generally higher for items related to parental attitudes than actual help, though the best correlation for an individual item was related to the latter ('My parents communicate with me in English'), showing the benefit of active and not just passive parental involvement (cf. Gardner 1985). Class anxiety, though overall lower than most other variables (mean $57.5 \%$ ), as expected was negatively related to proficiency: higher anxiety goes with lower proficiency, showing that confidence is a key part of language learning. Attitude to English people in the West has a much weaker positive relationship possibly due to the lack of direct familiarity of many of the respondents with members of this reference group, and the fact that it was the people rather than the language that was being evaluated. Indeed this points to how crucial to one's results is the choice of reference group for the measurement of attitudes and integrativeness, in situations like this where more than one English
speaking community is potentially available. Finally cultural identity, whose items were worded in terms of the perceived threat of English to the respondent's Pakistani identity, has a strong negative relationship as expected, though the actual level of threat perceived was one of the higher results (mean 70.4\%).

Finally, of the three more general explanatory variables only interest in foreign languages exhibited a strong correlation, perhaps because the main foreign language which respondents would have had in mind would be English (and indeed the mean score of $65.6 \%$ was almost identical with that for attitude to learning English 64.4\%). Ethnocentrism and need for achievement both had virtually zero relationship with proficiency. The former result is perhaps due to the fact that many of the items in the inventory related to family values rather than ethnocentrism in the most obvious sense, and the scale was low in reliability. The second is maybe due to the fact that this variable is general, not specific to language, though it has been prominent in other studies (e.g. Drnyei 1990).

What is the relationship between SES and length/medium of instruction on the one hand and a range of 12 ID variables on the other in their effect on proficiency?

Here we attempt to see the interplay between our two key explanatory variables, SES and medium of instruction, and the set of 12 variables related to motivation, attitude etc., and so gain a clearer picture of why the former have the effect they do.

One common approach to this is to assume no explanatory-dependent distinction among the variables and simply submit them to factor analysis. i.e. we assume that proficiency could affect orientation and so on as much as the other way round: this is plausible for many pairs but not typically ones involving SES or medium. If we do this, regardless of whether we include proficiency with the 12 variables, or SES and medium, we always obtain one very clearly dominant factor on the scree plot. Putting in all fifteen variables on equal terms, we merely reveal that this one factor accounts for $56.1 \%$ of the variance. All the variables are loaded on this one factor with values more extreme than $\pm .77$ except for need for achievement and ethnocentrism (approximately 0 ) and attitude to English people in the West (.344) and instrumental orientation (.188). These four are indeed the variables that stand out in Table 2 as less well intercorrelated with the others. If on the other hand we choose to select and rotate the four factors with eigenvalues greater than 1 , thus accounting for $78.5 \%$ of the variance, we merely end up with most variables, including proficiency, heavily loaded on the first factor, and the above four loaded on one or other of the other factors. This demonstrates that eight of the twelve ID variables pull together with SES and medium of instruction in their relationship with proficiency. To reveal more, it therefore seemed more informative to assume proficiency to be the dependent variable potentially explained by the rest and use stepwise multiple regression analysis to illuminate what is going on.

First of all, though we saw above that ten of the twelve variables were related to proficiency when considered separately, if we take into account their intercorrelations and enter them in a stepwise multiple regression analysis along with SES and medium, we find that once again SES and medium come out as the dominant factors. The procedure goes only to a third step where it includes parental encouragement, which only narrowly beats motivational intensity for inclusion. After that no further variables have any significant independent relationship with proficiency. This is once again a remarkable indication of the power of SES in the Pakistani learning situation. In fact SES alone accounts for $87.4 \%$ of the variance in proficiency and the three variables together cover $88.5 \%$ ( $\mathrm{F}=549, \mathrm{p}<.001$ ).

However, in order to see what is going on we need to tease apart the reasons for this. If a variable gets excluded in a stepwise regression it is broadly either because it has no relationship with the DV, which we have seen is true of ethnocentrism and need for achievement, which we will not consider further, or because it has a relationship with the DV only by virtue of being related to other variables, already picked out by the stepwise procedure for their stronger relationship with the DV. It is this last consideration which clearly drives out most of our variables.

In fact if we examine the partial correlation information in the tables of excluded variables from the multiple regression we see that once SES is included on the first step, three of the variables central to the concept of motivation - integrative orientation, desire to learn English and attitude to learning English - are heavily affected. When their correlation with SES is discounted their relationship with proficiency falls below .1. i.e. they are strongly correlated with SES and so have no independent relationship with proficiency once SES is included. This matches Burstall (1975) though the cultural situations and reasons are different. It is entirely explicable since we have seen that the upper class in Pakistan is a second language English speaking community. Hence integrative orientation for upper class learners is in effect the goal to integrate with their own social group which of course will be exceedingly strong, given the normal social forces of solidarity. In fact the mean integrative orientation score for the upper class is way greater than that for the other two classes, which are differentiated by a much smaller margin (upper: 35.2; middle: 22.5; lower: 20.0; max 40). Similarly, their attitude to learning English and desire to learn English will be strongly positive since being able to speak English fluently is a clear social marker of the prestige group to which they belong, though here the middle class means are closer to those of the upper class than to those of the lower class. This all perhaps throws light on the social aspirations of the middle class: they appear to have attitudes and desires with respect to English nearly as strong as those of the upper class, but cannot realistically aspire to integrate with that class. By contrast the lower class learns English entirely as a foreign language and is so socially distanced as to have no aspirational reasons for such strong favourable attitudes to learning English. Among the other variables, attitude
to English people in the West, cultural identity and English class anxiety all also fall below .1 in their partial correlation with proficiency on the first step showing they too are closely related, positively or negatively, with SES. Once again this can be readily explained from the nature of the SES in Pakistan. The upper class par excellence have the disposable money to travel to English speaking countries and meet English native speakers and so develop favourable attitudes to them. And being members of an English speaking elite within Pakistan, they are not likely to see English as a threat to their Pakistani identity. For them, learning English would be moving towards a state of additive bilingualism (Lambert 1974). Finally, the experience of speaking English at home and often being in an English speaking situation will make them confident when speaking also in class. The lower class is of course the opposite in all these ways with the middle class somewhere in between, though on all these three variables the middle class means are very close to those of the lower class with the upper class clearly distinct.

On the second step, when medium of instruction is included, the variables left with highest independent relationship with proficiency are motivational intensity and parental encouragement (partial correlations . 179 and .181). Since the latter is marginally greater, it gets picked and the former, being heavily correlated with it, gets excluded. This testifies both to the strong relationship of the effort these respondents claim to put into learning with the amount of encouragement they get from their parents (cf. Gardner et al. 1999 in Canada), rather than with any other aspect such as orientation or anxiety, and to the fact that both these are somewhat independent of the type of school or SES (despite parental encouragement being also strongly related to SES). Possibly this ultimately reflects the strength of family structure in Pakistan and the attention children pay to their parents, not always paralleled in the West. There is a parallel with the result of Jiyono and Johnstone (1983) who, also in a far Eastern context, found parental encouragement in various forms a strong predictor of language proficiency, in fact leaving no further variance explained by SES, albeit the L2 was not English, but the standard language of Indonesia.

The variable left with most chance of inclusion at the end of the procedure is interest in foreign languages ( $\mathrm{p}=.068$ ). In the account above the one maverick variable left out which we need to comment on is instrumental orientation. The way this operates in our subjects can best be seen graphically in contrast with integrative orientation which, as we have seen, is strongly related to SES.

Figure 2. Relationship between SES, integrative orientation and English proficiency.


Figure 3. Relationship between SES, instrumental orientation and English proficiency.


It is very apparent from the diagonal spread of figure 2 that integrative orientation relates positively with English proficiency, and that this follows SES which also correlates
with English proficiency. In graph 3 however, the more vertical pattern with some visible ceiling effect shows that all SESes tend to high scores for instrumental orientation ( $\max 40$ ), conflicting with the view that 'the less contact there is between the learners and the target language community... the more likely the learners are to display an instrumental orientation' (Hotho and Reimann 1998:132). However this does not relate so well with English proficiency since near maximum scores for strength of instrumental orientation can correspond to proficiency scores from the lowest to the highest. Clearly in this context having strong practical reasons for learning English is a feature of all classes, but it is only those of higher SES who are able to turn this into achievement of higher English proficiency. It is also noticeable that instrumental orientation correlates only poorly with motivational intensity ( $\mathrm{r}=.124, \mathrm{p}=.068$ ), or indeed with many of the other relevant ID variables (contrast the correlation of integrative orientation with motivational intensity: $\mathrm{r}=.66, \mathrm{p}<.001$ ). This suggests that instrumentality does not translate even into strong positive attitudes or effort expended on learning and consequent proficiency, unless integrative orientation and its concomitants are present as well.

Overall, then, we find that although all our fourteen explanatory variables are strongly correlated with each other, bar instrumental orientation, ethnocentrism and need for achievement, it is possible to isolate empirically three distinct kinds of property with some independent power to predict outcome English proficiency (though we must of course hold back from categorically saying they cause it). First and strongest there is SES which is intimately connected with integrative orientation and a range of attitudes closely or distantly allied to motivation and also to English class anxiety. Second there is length/medium of instruction. Third there is parental encouragement, which has a more intimate connection with motivational intensity in its contribution to proficiency.

We can summarise the model that we arrived at empirically as in Figure 4. However, that had been arrived from a statistical procedure in which all the explanatory variables were entered in one block in a stepwise multiple regression, with the sole assumption that proficiency is dependent, and without regard for any logical dependencies of one explanatory variable with another or any hypothesised causal order. For example, conceptually one might have expected integrative orientation as well as parental encouragement to contribute to intensity. Now, given the existence of models in this area which include many of our variables and incorporate predictions about causal order and relative distance from outcome proficiency (e.g. Wen and Johnson 1997, Gardner 1985), we decided to test our findings against such a model, using the block entry stepwise regression technique (cf. Jiyono and Johnstone 1983, Fazio and Stevens 1994). In this technique one forces explanatory variables (singly or in groups) into the regression procedure for consideration of the significance of their effect on the dependent variable in a fixed order, working back from those supposed to have the most direct impact on it to those supposed to be more distant (and so in principle less strongly related to the dependent variable). If the model (instantiated here as the order of entry) is supported, then the amount of variance explained by those variables picked for
inclusion should go steadily down as each block of variables is added, reflecting a principle that variables more indirect in their effect have a weaker effect. We tried various models with similar results. A typical one which we believe is consistent with much of the literature and especially Gardner, Tremblay and Masgoret (1997) would regard effort (motivational intensity) as closest to learning and hence outcome proficiency, so tested in the first block. This is usually seen as directly influenced by the core attitudes desire to learn English and attitude to learning, and by anxiety. At next remove come the orientations together with two other attitudes - one related to languages more widely, the other to English more widely. After those come any other learner variables included, and finally environmental factors such as SES.

Table 3. The degree to which variance in English proficiency is accounted for by 14 explanatory variables tested in decreasing order of hypothesised directness of causal connection.

| Block | Conceptaal distance proficiency | Variables considered for their relationship with English proficiency | Variables picked significant predictors | Total variance explained (\%) | Additico- <br> al <br> variance explained |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Motivational variable closest to learning | Motivational intensity | Motivational intensity | 64.1 | 64.1 |
| 2 | Attitudes and affects with most direct connection with effort | Desire to learn <br> English <br> Attitude to leaming <br> English <br> English class anxiely | English class anxiety Aftitude to leaming English Desire to learn English | $\begin{aligned} & 72.2 \\ & 77.9 \\ & 78.8 \end{aligned}$ | 14.7 |
| 3 | Orientations and other amtitudes involved in motivation | Integrative <br> orientation <br> Instrumental <br> orientation Attitude <br> to English <br> People <br> Interest in foreign <br> langruages | Interest in foreign languages Attitude to English People | $\begin{aligned} & 80.5 \\ & 80.9 \end{aligned}$ | 2.1 |
| 4 | Other student explanatory variables cloger to the social milieu or general psychological | Parental <br> Encoaragencent Cultural identity Ethnocentrism Need for achievement | Parental Encoaragement | 81.5 | 0.6 |
| 5 | Environmental variables 'outside learner | SES <br> Mediumilengit of instruction | SES <br> Medium length of instruction | $\begin{aligned} & 87.8 \\ & 88.7 \end{aligned}$ | 7.2 |

We can see here that the total variance explained is virtually the same as that by our empirical three-predictor model above, only a wider range of variables get included as responsible. Forcing the order of consideration of explanatory variables to follow an order of supposed directness of effect means that intensity, anxiety and various attitudes that got excluded in our analysis now get included, and indeed accord closely with
accounts of integratively motivated situations elsewhere, although integrative orientation itself gets forced out by the prior inclusion of strongly correlated variables like desire to learn English. However, they do not account for so much variance that SES, medium and parental encouragement, all forced to be considered later, have no additional explanatory power of their own. In fact it is remarkable that while the added $\%$ of variance explained by each block of variables decreases as one would expect with increasing distance over blocks 1-4, confirming the model, in the last block SES accounts for a massive leap in the $\%$ accounted for. This reversal remains a feature of the result even if, for example, medium of instruction is forced to be entered first before motivation, more in line with the model of Gardner and MacIntyre (1992) rather than the PPP model which puts institutional variables at a distance.

We are therefore driven to the conclusion either that the principle that variables more indirectly linked to a dependent variable have weaker effect is wrong, or that models which place SES at the furthest distance from proficiency are wrong, at least for Pakistan. This is not a result that has been observed as far as we know in other studies including SES and using multiple regression (e.g. Cummins et al. 1990, Jiyono and Johnstone 1983). We interpret it as a sign that in Pakistan SES primarily has its effect more than just as an influence on attitudes and parental roles, but also more directly in the form of degree of informal exposure to the target language (which we did not measure separately), this factor being in some models (e.g. Gradman and Hanania 1991, Gardner and MacIntyre 1992) placed close to outcome proficiency. The comparison with Fazio and Stevens (1994) is instructive: in their Canadian study SES had an effect also in part put down to concomitant exposure, the difference being that it was lower class that had greater exposure and affect BICS. This demonstrates again how wider aspects of the social milieu can affect even the way a variable such as SES behaves.

## Further Exploration

In a further exploration of the data we included sex as a variable. This proved to alter nothing of what has been described above, as it had no significant overall relationship with English proficiency (contrary to other studies in other situations e.g. Wen and Johnson 1997, Burstall 1975, Sung and Padilla 1998), nor with any other of our variables except instrumental orientation ( $\mathrm{t}=196, \mathrm{p}<.001$ ). Males had considerably stronger instrumental reasons for learning English related to future jobs, university study and travel abroad. This is explicable given the nature of Pakistani society, with the wide expectation that, despite the prominence of women in a few professions such as teaching, women are not destined to pursue careers in which English would be a relevant feature. It matches a result in quite a different situation (Ludwig 1983) but conflicts with Abu-Rabia and Feuerverger (1996) who found instead that CanadianArab females had higher integrative orientation to learn English than males and Muchnick and Wolfe (1981) who found females more positive on a wide range of attitude and motivation variables. As we could anticipate from the discussion earlier, males' stronger instrumentality appears to make no overall difference to their English achievement (but see below).

Since SES emerged as such a dominant factor, we also explored how far the picture above differed for each SES separately. A stepwise multiple regression including the 12 variables plus sex entered as one block demonstrated some differences. Once SES and medium are excluded, the outcome English proficiency of the upper class is predicted significantly only by integrative orientation, showing that this does have some predictive force even within this class. English class anxiety comes close to inclusion, perhaps showing that for this group this variable is the most independent of the tight-knit and SES dependent constellation of other integrative and attitude variables. Anxiety is more purely affective in nature than any other of the variables we included, and perhaps the most genuinely individual and dependent on the specific personality of a student more than their SES. For the middle class with SES and medium excluded nothing else emerges as significant.

For the lower class interestingly sex and integrative orientation are selected, with males achieving higher outcome proficiency than females. This contrasts with the more common finding in other contexts that females are better language learners (e.g. Burstall 1975). One might have thought that perhaps this would be due to differential parental encouragement, with a culture-related favouring of male children (Mansoor 1993), but in fact the scores of males and female are very similar for this in the working class group. Rather it is instrumental orientation, as we saw above, which correlates with sex to produce this effect. So we can say that although job, university and travel-related reasons for learning English seem to play a very weak role in fostering English proficiency for the group considered as a whole, they do have a subsidiary genderdependent role within the working class. This constitutes the only crumb of support we can find for the view that for FL learners instrumental orientation may be more potent whereas for SL learners (upper class in our study) it will be integrative (Drnyei 1990).

## Conclusion

In part this study has confirmed what the casual observer familiar with Pakistan would have expected to be the case from the start. For all the manifold reasons mentioned earlier, SES has an overwhelming effect on English learning success in Pakistan, as does, to a lesser extent, the type of school attended. As with all our results we cannot glibly generalise this to learning situations round the world: our findings may well be specific to the social and cultural milieu in Pakistan, and of course are constrained by the choice of variables we made for inclusion in the study. However, several aspects of the findings have import for SLA research.

First, in particular, it is notable that a variable as 'far back' from the learning processes of learners as SES is in any model one might draw up (e.g. Wen and Johnson 1997, Gardner 1985) nevertheless dominates the effects of variables usually regarded as more directly connected to effort, learning and so outcome proficiency (e.g. motivational orientations, class anxiety) while another such variable, sex, has little effect. If we had not measured SES and medium of instruction, we would of course have
tended to put down the development of higher proficiency just to the 'usual suspects' of integrative motivation, various attitudes and so on. However, our study shows how misleading such conclusions can be. There is no support for the view cited by Ellis 'the relationship between the social/cultural milieu and L2 proficiency .... is an indirect one, whereas that between integrative motivation and proficiency is more direct and, therefore, stronger' (1994: 237). In Pakistan the effects of the latter are very likely themselves explained best by SES. It is this background, almost entirely of birth, that is largely responsible for the degree of a learner's integrative orientation, favourable attitudes, low anxiety etc. which lead to proficiency. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that it is those that primarily mediate to produce the higher English proficiency rather than the other concomitants of SES - such as the facilities and opportunities with respect to English in the home, creating an additional world of uninstructed input for upper class learners.

Second it is remarkable that despite the strong relationship of SES with medium of instruction, and so with starting age and length of English education, medium, roughly equivalent to exposure to formal instruction, does still emerge as having an independent effect, dominating the effects of all the remaining variables included. This effect in favour of an early start emerges despite some previous evidence to the contrary. With respect the Gardner's socio-educational model (1985), this could be seen as emphasising the independent role of the 'formal learning context' which is one of the components recognised in that model. However, our finding that parental encouragement constitutes a third major independent factor prompts greater prominence to this in models such as Gardner's where this is seen largely as an intermediary element between the social milieu and attitudes. This does not of course invalidate that model, any more than does our finding with respect to the strength of SES, since it is seen as anyway 'continually undergoing change and development, as new relevant information is uncovered' (Gardner and Tremblay 1994: 525).

Third, with respect to the debate over the relative advantages of instrumental or integrative orientations, we clearly find in favour of integrative orientation, or perhaps the combination of both. However, for the reasons just stated, we have to interpret such a finding with new caution. Given the strong and dominant relationship of SES with integrativeness, we argue that the stronger relationship between integrative orientation and proficiency than that between instrumental orientation and proficiency that we find may in this study not be entirely due to the inherent motivational power of those goals subsumed under the notion of integrativeness, and their impact on effort, and on consequent learning, as other studies often assume. Rather it my be due to the already mentioned other advantages associated with higher SES and the fact that the reference group for integrative orientation is the upper class, rather than any group distinct from all the learners being considered. However, this argument must be tempered by the finding that within the lower class considered separately integrative orientation is still a predictor of success.

This study inevitably suffered from the limitations that affect all studies done in the Gardner tradition (Oller 1981): for instance it relied solely on questionnaire-type elicitation of information about a set of traditionally recognised types of motivational orientation, attitude etc. rather than any other available methods (Hotho and Reimann 1998: 139) and despite the fact that attitudes are usually regarded as modifiable (Baker 1988) it makes the assumption that attitudes measured concurrently with outcome proficiency are those that obtained over the years earlier when the learning was occurring that produced that proficiency (cf. Hotho and Reimann 1998, Gardner et al. 1999). Indeed potentially this could account for the apparent ineffectiveness of instrumental orientation, if in fact subjects would have scored in a different way on this variable at earlier stages of learning English. Furthermore, as Wen and Johnson remark 'The variables affecting language learning outcomes function together as a system' (1997: 28). Hence, as we have shown, there is limited value in looking at their individual effects separately. Nevertheless, it is never possible to include 'all' relevant variables and clearly there is room in the Pakistani context to explore variables we did not include. Leading among those we would suggest are the following. L1 proficiency might be considered to see if it relates to English proficiency and how far this impacts on the effects of SES etc. Though in the Pakistani context a learner's L1 is not a straightforward variable, since the true L1 of many people is in fact a dialect of Punjabi, Pushtu or any of many other languages, we would regard Urdu as the main contender for study here, since if not a learner's L1 it will usually be their first L2 and is the main language taught in school other than English and so a vehicle for development of CALP which potentially could be exploitable in the English class as well, though in English medium schools the reverse might in fact occur. Second, a wider and better differentiated range of orientations could be considered, including intrinsic as well as extrinsic ones (Ramage 1990, Crookes and Schmidt 1991), to see for example if this varies for the type of school. Finally there needs to be worked on the learner strategies and variables of the learning process itself both in and out of school to illuminate exactly how SES, medium and the various IDs have their effects on outcome proficiency (Hotho and Reimann 1998), and indeed whether there any factors working the other way round (outcome affecting process, cf. Ushioda 1993).

Finally, we would like to point out two key pedagogical implications from our research. First, the fact that despite their strong inter-relationship SES and medium of instruction, and so starting age and length of English education, do still emerge as having an independent effect on outcome proficiency has implications for educational policy makers. Clearly the economic and social structure of a country cannot be changed, except very gradually over a long period, and largely by factors outside of governmental control. Hence improvement of English learning success by that means is not something that can readily be engineered. Furthermore, it may be a vain hope to attempt to alter learners' attitudes and integrative orientation without a change in the class system, since they seem so dependent on it. However, a change in the educational system to implement an earlier and compulsory start to English in state Urdu medium schools, bringing them more in line with the English medium ones, is more achievable.

It would be harder of course to generalise the amount of exposure and quality of facilities of English medium schools, but these too should be addressed as it is possible that these might be the crucial factors in enabling the early start to be effective.

Second, the fact that parental encouragement emerged as a distinct factor in the overall analysis and was specially tied to motivational intensity in its effect on proficiency suggests a second way forward, one that teachers themselves can implement. Through parent teacher meetings or even home visits they can draw parents' attention to the value of their encouragement in promoting the effort their children put in and especially at lower social levels suggest cost free ways in which with parents can do more in this area. An important component of this is the provision of English story books and the like for practice at home: the specific item concerned with this correlated with proficiency especially highly for the working class females, the lowest proficiency group. Teachers need to devise some sharing out of English materials for home use to children whose families cannot afford them, if any cheap source is available. They can use pictures from old English magazines which are easily available in the markets and are really cheap. On the other side of the coin our study suggests that there is little purpose in teachers in the Pakistan context imbuing students with greater awareness of practical purposes in learning English, i.e. strengthening their instrumental orientation, as this will have little effect. Most students are already aware of these reasons and this does not seem to strongly influence their achievement, being ineffective perhaps without other social and educational advantages being present as well. Though prima facie there was some support for the idea that working class females might improve if these purposes were drawn more to their attention, we feel that the career aspirations of women fall in a socio-cultural area hard for the teacher to influence.

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# Sara Suleri's Linguistic Ingenuity in Meatless Days 

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#### Abstract

Sara Suleri, the daughter of an eminent Pakistani journalist has written her biography called Meatless Days in America where she teaches literature now. The book has won acclaim for its extraordinary beauty of expression in English. The significance of this book for Pakistan is that Meatless Days lays down the foundation of a very important literary tradition in the expression of English for Pakistani writers. However, in Pakistan, it has not drawn much attention and lies in obscurity. Hence, in this paper, which is the first of a series to be written on stylistic aspects of the book, an attempt has been made to prepare grounds for a linguistic investigation into what is ordinarily considered to be 'ingenious' in Sara's language. In this paper, the focus of investigation is on the sentence structures and use of vocabulary, as these are the fundamental features of any literary style.


### 1.1 Introduction

Sara Suleri's Meatless Days is applauded the world over for its linguistic ingenuity. There is no doubt that Sara has used language to achieve a diversity of stylistic, even poetic effects. But what is regarded to be 'style' in literature is so infused with a subjective and emotional element in language that, any analysis of that language is regarded to be injurious to it. Besides, it is believed to be elusive element in that analysis will 'defuse' what is essentially a work of 'synthesis' and 'fusion.' Linguists, however, disagree and believe that whatever literary 'effect' and 'vision' is reconstructed in a poem or piece of fiction, it is constructed through language and should be subject to linguistic analysis like any non-literary language.

Attempts of linguists to study literature, especially literary prose have, however, revealed that a long piece of fictional prose can be studied only when, firstly, guided by readers' intuitive judgement, and secondly, by a 'judicious' selection of language (Leech \& Short:1981, Widdowson:1975) made by a discriminating mind about what constitutes the emotional, expressive or visionary element of a text. The intuitive judgment is considered to be an important 'tool' of investigation in qualitative research methodology in general (Hakim:1969), and in the study of literary discourses in particular (Carter \& Burton:1982, Leech \& Short:1981).

[^0]How these insights bear upon the method of this present investigation is explained in detail in section 1.2. After this follows an explorative discussion, in accordance with qualitative research methodology, of what appears to me to be expressive, emotional or ingenious in the language of Meatless Days in section 1.3. However, this discussion is confined to lexis - words, idioms and phrases used in isolated sentences across the whole text. In the next section 1.4, sentences and patterns of vocabulary within the sentences are viewed systematically into larger context of literary 'discourse' (Mills:1997). This leads on to identifying, and interpreting some general patterns of lexis and syntax that form Sara's literary style in 1.5 .

But before any of this discussion can be made, it is essential to explain how we can study the language of prose fiction in linguistics. It is this point which is taken up in the following section 1.2.

### 1.2 Analysing the Language of Fiction

Since fiction is written in prose, all discussion about the language of fiction necessarily concerns with the language of 'prose' in fiction (Lodge:1984, Leech \& Short;1981, Nash:1980). For the word 'fiction' taken alone may refer to invention of character, plot and other schemes that create and present a world of imagination. In linguistic studies, however, our concern is not with the invention of characters, or plot construction - not directly, that is. The primary concern is with those linguistic features, or patterns of the 'narrative' (Onega \& Landa:1999) which distinguish literary prose from non-literary prose.

Literariness is considered to be an elusive quality. At best it is defined as the emotive or expressive element of language in poetry or prose fiction. The only linguistic element associated with the 'emotive' element in literature has been found to be lexis or vocabulary (Leech \& Short:1981,Widdowson:1975). There is a special vocabulary of literature, which will look 'deviant,' outside literature, but it conveys the subjective and emotive meanings in literature. But then, much of literature is written in normal language. In that case the literary element is always difficult to define in purely linguistic terms - especially in lengthy prose.

There is generally an agreement that apart from metre, the differences between the language of poetry and the language of prose may not be readily discernible. The study of some forms of poetry may sometimes reveal more readily some linguistic features of vocabulary and grammar which appear to be 'deviant' (Widdowson:1975) when compared to the 'norm.' But then a careful examination of literary prose, especially in fiction, also reveals the same features- only differently distributed (Lodge:1984). The literary element in both, poetry and prose fiction, consists in the fashioning of 'patterns over and above those required by the actual language system' (Widdowson:1975). Now these 'patterns' need not be 'deviations' nor may they appear to be lying apart from the patterns that form the norm of language. The components of these patterns my be 'deviant' or 'non-deviant' or both (Widdowson:1975).

The literary 'patterns' fashioned 'over and above' the normal language are recognised to be images, metaphors, similes, symbols, figures of speech, irony paradox and a host of other rhetorical devices that may or may not be specific to certain 'genres.' And they may be composed of deviant, or non-deviant or both kinds of components. A linguistic study of the literary language may concern itself with any form of these components, deviant or non-deviant; or alternatively, with how both components knit together a specific form of 'literary' pattern, or effect.

Therefore, in any given investigation one must 'select' some features for stylistic analysis in one study and ignore the rest (Leech and Short:1981). This is done for the following reasons:

There is no objective way of determining a statistical norm, against which to evaluate a deviant structure or pattern. So for the sake of convenience and practical necessity we have to rely in general on relative norms.

It is not possible to have a complete list of the properties of a text; therefore, we have to select the features to study.

There is no direct relation between statistical deviance and stylistic significance: Literary considerations therefore must guide us in selecting what features to examine. There is no absolute consistency of style within a given domain, and therefore, in measuring the overall statistical properties of text, we may fail to capture significant variations of style.

Therefore, there is no agreement on the set of descriptive categories required for an adequate account of a language such as English; consequently different investigators are likely to differ in the way they identify linguistic features in a text. (Leech \& Short:1981)

Hence in this investigation, only those sentences are studied that strike me as 'ingenious' expression of some kind on the basis of my intuitive judgement as an ordinary reader. My aim is merely to explore and find some linguistic patterns in Sara's sentences. I have used linguistic tools and terminology primarily for the sake of precision. But in the study of 'literary' expression, it is absolutely essential not to be confined to/ by it. To seek linguistic ground for reactions or responses intuitively aroused in the reader through the experience of literary or poetic language, linguistic structures must be interpreted for functions in a literary context. Hence intuition guides linguistic analysis made here, and analysis and interpretation merely seek, at least at this initial stage of enquiry, to account for reactions and responses that Sara's expression arouses in ordinary readers, like me.

In the following section 1.3 , I simply present a general but also a systematic and explorative account of what appears to me ingenuity of Sara's language.

### 1.3. Intuitive 'Cue' to Ingenious Expression

In this section, I quote a selection of sentences that I have felt intuitively to be the most 'expressive' in the language of Meatless Days. Although the effort to work out prominent patterns of Sara's style is momentarily deferred, I have divided these examples in three parts for general comment, again on the basis of 'intuition'. The measure of Sara's mastery over the creation of such ingenious sentences is that one can quote a handful out - of the (con) text, though such an act would rob them of their beauty and significance.

The first list of sentences that strike me as unusual are given below. I have made an effort to make this list as representative as possible. Italics here and elsewhere are all mine:

I thought she was the very air I breathed, but Ifat was prior, prior. (p.131) Karachi's traffic grew lunchtime crazed. (p.33)
She gulped on her own eloquence, her breakfast bosom quaked...(p.9)
I was surprised beyond measure when that big head bent backward and wept, a quick summer shower of tears. By the time he left, all surfaces were dry. (p.38)

Dadi with her flair for drama had allowed life to sit so heavily upon her back that her spine wilted and froze into a perfect curve, and so it was in the posture of a shrimp that she went scuttling through the day. (p.2)

Sometimes, to my mother's great distress, Dadi could berate satan in full eloquence only after she had clambered on top of the dining room table and lain there like a molding centerpiece. (p.2-3)

Dadi.... waited for the return of her eldest son, my father. He had gone careening off to a place called Inglistan, or England, fired by some of the several enthusiams made available by the proliferating talk of independence. (p.2)

I can tell this only to someone like Anita...as we go perambulating through the grimness of New Haven and feed upon the pleasures of our conversational ways. (p.1) There are many more like these.

About these examples we notice that they contain different linguistic categories of 'ingenious' expression. These categories are the following:

1. Words (Ifat was prior, prior)
2. Collocations (lunchtime crazed, breakfast bosom)
3. Phrases ( a quick summer shower of tears)
4. Clauses (She gulped on her own eloquence, her breakfast bosom quaked)

In linguistic description, we shall regard, 'lunchtime crazed' and 'breakfast bosom' as 'deviant' collocations (see Widdowson:1975). And though the words 'gulp' or 'eloquence' are not in themselves 'deviant,' the clause 'She gulped on her eloquence' is not a 'norm' either. According to semantic rules of English 'gulp' requires a food item and not 'eloquence' as its object. Since it is an unusual combination of ordinary words, it is 'deviant' - a form of 'ingenious' expression which has symbolic meaning in its 'context.' Similarly 'summer shower of tears' is symbolic description of tears - it is not an ordinary 'shower' but the literal meaning (of an image) are extended to apply it to a different kind of phenomenon. This symbolic use of language is what we call ingenuity of literary expression.

One can infer from this brief discussion that Sara's 'ingenious' literary expression consists in the blending of some deviant patterns into non-deviant patterns in her language. The full significance of their power and beauty can come into notice only in a larger context. A sentence like, "I try to lay the subject down and change its clothes, but before I know it, it has sprinted off evilly in the direction of ocular evidence" cannot make much sense without its immediate context:

My audience is lost and angry to be lost, and both of us must find some token of exchange for this failed conversation. I try to lay the subject down and change its clothes, but before I know it, it has sprinted off evilly in the direction of ocular evidence. It goads me into saying, with the defiance of a plea, "You did not deal with Dadi." (p.2)

Or, alternatively, only the context explains a particular 'collocation' or combination of words, revealing Sara's freedom of invention:

The following morning General Yahya's mistress came to mourn with us over breakfast, lumbering in draped with swathes of overscented silk. The brigadier lit an English cigarette - he was frequently known to avow that Pakistani cigarettes gave him a cuff - and bit on his moustache. "Yes," he barked, "these are trying times." "Oh yes, Gul," Yahya's mistress wailed, "These are such trying times." She gulped on her own eloquence, her breakfast bosom quaked, and then resumed authority over that dangling sentence, "It is so trying," she continued, "I find it so trying, it is trying to us all, to live in these trying, trying times." Ifat's eyes met mine in complete accord: mistress transmogrified into muse:" (p.9)

One can notice how Sara draws on the 'context' to create unusual patterns of language and meanings. The origin of 'breakfast bosom' becomes evident. So does the
expressive quality of the sentence 'She gulped on her own eloquence, her breakfast bosom quaked,' when it follows the comment uttered by Yahya's mistress, "These are such trying times." And then it is followed by Sara's own comment "and then resumed authority over that dangling sentence." One also notices the impact of Sara's cheeky reflections, like 'mistress transmogrified into muse' or her perceptions of sound effects 'yes he barked', and Yahya's mistress 'wailed'. There is a variety in the use of innovative expression. Such innovation is the result of Sara's deep, intimate, intensely personal reactions in her private thoughts.

A good many sentences gain power and beauty from the conclusions she draws from her thoughts. These form the second kind of sentences I want to comment on:

There were times, as with love, when I felt only disappointment (p.14) In summers, too, we slept beneath the stars... until sleep came as a confirmation of the magnificent irrelevance of beauty. (p.174)

Darkness after all is too literal a hiding-space, pretending as it does to make a secret of the body: since secrecy annuls, eats up, what is significant in surface, it cannot be sufficient to our tastes. (p.175)

There is nothing that can disappoint someone who has learned to be engaged by the wavering course of disappointment (p.51)

To mourn perhaps is simply to prolong a posture of astonishment (p.172)
Something is coming to strip us to the bone.... (p.171)
Nobody can miss the suggestive power or the implied thought of these sentences, though full significance and the cutting- edge sharpness of these sentence will come home only when we put them back in their context. These are metaphoric or symbolic uses of language. They contain metaphors, comparisons or contrasts - sometimes identified by a linguistic element like 'as' or 'since.' Or, they may sometimes contain some 'figures of speech' (nothing can engage someone who has learned to be engaged by the wavering course of disappointment) or rhetorical devices (since secrecy annuls, ....it cannot be sufficient to our taste). But most of the sentences have merely semantic connections with other ideas and images scattered in the texts. For example, the sentence 'Something is coming to strip us to the bone...' is a reference to the arrival of the 'summer' in its immediate context - but the statement also refers to 'death' through association of ideas like changing weather and passing time.

There is another very special feature of Sara's style. She frequently uses sentences, echoing some already heard idiom or quotation, or gives subtle twists to some famous literary expression or phrase for her desired meanings:

Let sleeping giants lie, I would say [about Tom] and widely skirted all subjects that might make him stir. (p.84)
"Go, find yourself another legend and then return," she quoted from a forgotten rhyme. (p.71)

I had not yet had my fill of educating America (p.73)
....but how could I do it, become Lilliput to the Gulliver of Tom? (p.79)
What a Jonah my voice feels to the whale of that context (p.47)
Ifat before him and me following so fast behind (p.91)
After the hurly burly of our childhood's constant movement (p.181) But the hurly burly of it all ?... for the trouble with hurly burly is that it can sound convincing... (p.105)

Those tales would wend their way into a final story. (p.180)
I ...watching my friend T.K formulate and reformulate sentences I knew he would never say. Down on the ground there was too much chatter anyway .... (p.53)

We dangled quiet thought into the water until our sentences happened to tug us... into the kind of startlement that says: "My goodness - there's actually a crab at the end of my line (p.69-70)

I felt put out of joint by such bodily statement (p.186) ...then chastened to imagined the arduous ness of what it means to scaffold me: poor winter tree, put upon by such a chattering plumage... (p.186)

These sentences resonate with what has been said elsewhere, or before; Sara draws on several contexts, near and far. I am reminded of Chaucer, T.S Eliot, Donne, Shakespeare (particularly Hamlet), Swift and several others. No doubt, deviant collocations like 'chattering plumage' are understandable from the immediate context, but their full suggestive power comes into play only when a reader can hear echoes of the classical writers of English literature. These examples are, then, what form the 'suggestive' and 'evocative' power of her language. She evokes in the reader a meaning, an association, already known and a response already formed. It makes her language rich and powerful - for she adds to the meaning and significance by applying them to her personal and emotional life and experience.

This section has shown that the ingenuity of Sara's literary style lies in:

- creating some deviant patterns of language and meaning
- out of 'normal' patterns of grammar and vocabulary
- that gain an expressive quality from several contexts both 'near' and 'far'

Although we have already seen to some degree how 'deviant' and 'non- deviant' patterns are created, drawn from and blended with new and old contexts, this information is rather sketchy. It consists of examples randomly selected from the text. Since fiction is a large piece of 'prose' it will be advisable to look at the selection and choice of vocabulary and grammar together in larger pieces of discourse, to look for regular patterns of style beyond words. This is what is done next in the following section 1.4.

### 1.4. Viewing Patterns in Discourse

As already demonstrated in section 1.2, the significance of a word, collocation, sentence or phrase can be grasped only in its context. This is so because the context provides the necessary connections. However words and collocations may refer to meanings beyond the context of discourse. We have already seen in section 1.3 the last category of phrases like 'the hurly burly of it all (p.150)" look for meaning outside the context. It is for this reason that Sara believes that words give her a freedom that grammar does not:
"- as an infant I was absorbed with grammar before I had fully learned the names of things, which caused a single slippage in my nouns: I would call a marmalade a squirrel, and I'd call a squirrel a marmalade. Today I can understand the impulse and would very much like to call sugar an opossum; an antelope, tea. To be engulfed by grammar after all is a tricky prospect, and a voice deserves to declare its own control in any way it can, asserting that in the end it is an inventive thing." (p.155)

Words give her the freedom to 'recall' many 'contexts' and then reconstruct them with words. Hence to study certain 'deviant patterns' one may have to go beyond the immediate (con) text. An extreme example of this kind can be represented through the following example.

Talking about the Muslims who migrated from India to Pakistan, at the time of India's partition in 1947, she makes strange use of 'wail' and 'clattering'. The italics represent 'deviations' from the norm:

They tell me, nightmare trains had wailed them there, clattering irreversibility over the tracks of that long unmaking (p.74)

The immediate context of the text enables a proficient to work out that:
'wailed them there' means 'brought them there'
'clattering irreversibility' means 'making it impossible to reverse this situation'
In order to grasp the implication of these words, however, the reader should know that her reference is to trains which came to Lahore loaded with amputated
dishevelled migrants from all over India who presented pictures of gruesome massacre, and unbearable misery. There was a lot of mourning, literal 'wailing' (a word that she has frequently used in Meatless Days) over the loss of human life. Of course the trains came 'clattering irreversibility' after the horror of 1947. She calls them 'tracks of long unmaking,' because the making of Pakistan for her is also its 'unmaking.'

Unlike 'breakfast bosom' where the (con)text explains a deviation, it requires some knowledge of history to understand what 'trains wailed them there' refers to. Those who do not understand the context will be like the reader who does not grasp in full that 'Ifat before and me following fast behind' echoes Donne, or 'hurly burly of it all' refers to Shakespeare. One has to look 'far' to other 'contexts' or - other 'texts' to hear echoes of Swift, Chaucer and Shakespeare.

In contrast to these 'deviations' that require 'contexts' for meaning, Sara can also use a perfectly ordinary word to extraordinary effect. Notice, for example the use of 'wrinkle' in her description of her friend Mustakor's origin:

> The first place where she lived was East Africa. My most trustworthy sources intimate me that Mustakori was born in the early 1950s, in the Tanganyika that was, the Tanzania of today. Her birthplace was Arusha, a coffee growing girdle of a district, lying in the shadow of Mount Meeru: a mountain, they say, which is far more shapely and satisfactory qua Kiliminjaro's inflated slopes. Her parents, Asiatics, claimed origin from Indian Punjab and Kashmir, via a de tour through Hong Kong, but I cannot stop to explain that complex wrinkle. (p.51)

Here, we suddenly come upon it, to receive the new meanings of wrinkle, like all of her other comments that follow statements, qualifying them, colouring them with her feelings, perceptions and moods. Evidently, her mind has been working upon the map of geographical distances from India to Africa in terms of an image. She talks about 'a girdle of a district', 'a de tour through Hong Kong' that must indeed form a 'complex wrinkle.'

Words not only help her to 'recall' or allude to context, but also 'build' (con)texts of her own choice - in relational patterns all her own. Hence I have noticed, one very special feature of her 'style' is to stay with some one word or idea through a number of sentences within a given paragraph, and move on to the next sentence or clause with the help of word associations, semantic connections and so on. In fact her paragraphs are built around the significance of one idea. Or, sometimes, in one paragraph she may simply be trying to reach from one idea to another associated thought.

It will be useful now to look at a paragraph in order to understand this. I have chosen a representative paragraph of pure 'reflection' connecting a present moment
with the past. It is an example of self- incriminating thought, a reflection over the use of 'bullying litanies' while in love with Tom. But as they part ways, Sara learns about the folly of love, and admonishes herself for hiding a 'Mother Baptist' in her attitude without knowing it at first. Each sentence diverges far from the other, but the whole series aim to reach at the word 'Mother Baptist' connecting 'stern pronouncements' and bullying litanies' in 'her imperative mood' to suggest her 'transmogrification' over the years.

This paragraph I have selected from the story called "Goodbye to the Greatness of Tom."
(1) ${ }^{1}$ The habit broken, it was sweet relief to me to be spared the follies of each of my stern pronouncements, those bullying litanies I would deliver up to Tom, litanies of proper behaviour that sprang from hidden funds of my corrective zeal. ${ }^{2}$ At the time of their uttering, I was roundly persuaded by myself, but learned after a while to suspect the lack of conditionality in my own imperative mood. ${ }^{3}$ I had gone to school in a convent, that must be it, the fault of a building in which nuns walked in unison to the whirring of a fan. ${ }^{4}$ For us their very habit was admonitory, a reminder that our souls were a little dishevelled, always in flight from the duty instigated by the dawning of each day. ${ }^{5}$ But who could think of dawn when already by midday the combination of heat hunger and all manner of inkiness sent us wheeling down those quiet corridors impulsively calling for carnival? ${ }^{6}$ In those days my friend was that wonderful woman, Kausar Mehmood, who had artist's hands and whose face always amazed us because it could look like James Mason and Ravi Shankar and Nazrul Islam, the mad Bengali poet, all at the same moment. ${ }^{7 " W h y ~ d o ~}$ photographers always catch me," she once wondered aloud, "before my smile has reached its summit?" ${ }^{8}$ Well she would smile today if she saw my transmogrifications and in the cast of scold or frown recognize continuing traces of Mother Baptist in me. (p.85)

There are eight sentences in this paragraph. None is simple. All are clause complexes (Halliday:1975). So we find various arrangements of alpha, beta, gamma and theta clauses (Halliday:1985), but alpha or super-ordinate clause comes always first except in S. 1 which starts with 'The habit broken' - a subordinate clause. The clause complexes, one can see are built in such a manner that co-ordinate or subordinate clauses allow her to 'comment' or 'muse' on the 'statements' given usually in the main clause. Or sometimes, the following sentence 'comments' on the proposition in a preceding sentence. Now, the ratio of her declarative statement in the main clause to her 'musings' in co-ordinate or subordinate clauses is one to several at least in this 'reflective' paragraph. The only variation of this pattern is that sometimes comments act like statements, or statements like comments - producing sentences that form a
chain of comments or chain of statements, indistinguishable from each other (S.6, 7, 8).
But Sara always comments, even when she is not reflecting. In her style of writing is mirrored a need to 'color' with her perception even the most mundane of descriptions. Even a totally descriptive piece of her prose fiction will demonstrate this tendency. Notice, for instance, the following example:
> 2) Dadi, my father's mother, was born in Meerut towards the end of the last century. She was married at sixteen and widowed in her thirtees, and by her latter decades could never exactly recall how many children she had borne. When India was partitioned, in August of 1947, she moved her thin pure Urdu to Punjab of Pakistan and waited for the return of her eldest son, my father. He had gone careening off to a place called Inglistan, or England, fired by some of the several enthusiasms made available by the proliferating talk of independence. (p.2)

In this paragraph one cannot fail to notice the use of 'appositives' structures (as defined in Quirk et:1972) - semantic reformulations in grammatical units, mainly of nouns, that stand in the relation of co-ordinates:

Dadi, my father's mother, was born in Meerut ... waited for the return of her eldest son, my father.
...a place called Inglistan, or England...
To this one may add, the use of qualifying clauses like 'fired by one of the several enthusiams...' expressing again Sara's view of things. Qualifiers are, then, the most obvious and direct form of her personal thought. It is essential to identify 'qualifiers,' then, for not all sub-ordinate or coordinate clauses are 'qualifiers' representing the writer's subjective view, emotions and feelings in the following paragraphs:
3) ${ }^{1}$ So, worn by repetition, we stood by Ifat's grave, and took note of narcissi, still alive, that she must have placed upon my mother on the day that she was killed. ${ }^{2}$ It made us impatient, in a way, as though we had to decide that there was nothing so farcical as grief and that it had to be eliminated from our diets for good. ${ }^{3}$ It cut away, of course, our intimacy with Pakistan, where history is synonymous with grief and always most at home in the attitude of grieving. ${ }^{4}$ Our congregation in Lahore was brief, and then we swiftly returned to a more geographic reality. ${ }^{5 ' W e}$ are lost Sara,' Shahid said to me on the phone from England. ${ }^{6 " Y e s, ~ S h a h i d ' ~ I ~ f i r m l y ~ s a i d, ~ ' w e ~ a r e ~ l o s t . ' ~(p .18-19) ~}$

Qualifiers double almost in every sentence, especially of nouns, whether lexical or grammatical. One can notice that double qualifiers occur in a series of alternate sub-
ordinate and co-ordinate clauses, here and in the following paragraph too.
> 4) ${ }^{1}$ Today I'd be less emphatic. ${ }^{2}$ Ifat and Mamma must have honeycombed and crumbled now, in the comfortable way that overtakes bedfellows. ${ }^{3}$ And somehow it seems apt and heartening that Dadi, being what she was, never suffered the pomposities that enter the most well-meaning of farewells and seeped instead into the nooks and crannies of our forgetfulness. ${ }^{4}$ She fell between the two stools of grief, which is appropriate, since she was greatest when her life was at its most unreal. ${ }^{5}$ Anyway she was always outside our ken, an anecdotal thing, neither more nor less. ${ }^{6}$ Some sweet reassurance of reality accompanies my discourse when I claim that when Dadi died we forgot to grieve. (p.19)

There are many things to be noted here. One can start by mentioning the number and variety of qualifiers:
in the comfortable way that overtakes bedfellows
Dadi, being what she was.
She fell..., which is appropriate,...
..since she was greatest when...
she was always outside our ken, an anecdotal thing, neither more, nor less. (para.4, S.5)

The variety of structures however, can be classified in co-ordinate 'paratactic' or sub-ordinate 'hypotactic' relations (Halliday:1985). The next important thing to notice is how different clauses functions at lower ranks of phrases to qualify verbs, adjectives and nouns. Also sub-ordinate structures on a lower rank have been used to express paratactic or co-ordinate relations on a higher rank, or vice versa.
5) ${ }^{1}$ For to be lost is just a moment's respite, after all, like a train that cannot help but stop between the stations of its proper destination in order to stage a pretend version of the end. ${ }^{2}$ Dying, we saw, was simply change taken to points of mocking extremity, and wasn't a thing to lose us but to find us out, catch us, where we least wanted to be caught. ${ }^{3}$ In Pakistan, Bhutto rapidly became obsolete after a succession of bumper harvests, and none of us can fight the ways that the names of Mamma and Ifat have become archaism, quaintness on our lips. (p.19)

Finally, there is also what Leech and Short call 'parallelism' - considered characteristic of literary sentences (Leech \& Short:1981). Parallelism is created through juxtaposing of similar grammatical units to work out comparisons and contrasts around one or similar notion(s). The sentence branches out in different directions to work
around these comparisons, through semantic and lexical cohesion of some sort. There is a great variety in parallel structures. Hence both grammatical and lexical patterns are used systematically to qualify ideas.

The use of qualifiers is then the most significant aspect of Sara's style. She stops frequently, it would seem, at each step, in the middle of a statement to insert a comment with the help of a word, some phrases, or a variety of clauses. Hence, nouns, adjectives and verbs in each phrase of each clause are properly qualified, as she moves to the end of the sentences. Through qualifiers, she 'foregrounds' (Leech \& Short:1981) both her thought, and the thing thought upon. She uses both modifiers (through adjectives, or adverbs pre-modifying adjectives) and qualifiers in a given piece of discourse, but qualifiers (following verbs, nouns or adjectives) exceed by far the modifiers. This is clearly indicated in paragraph No. 6 where modifiers are underlined for comparison:
> 6) ${ }^{1}$ Now I live in New Haven and feel quite happy with my life. ${ }^{2}$ I miss, of course, the absence of women and grow increasingly nostalgic for a world where the modulations of age are as recognised and welcome as the shift from season into season. ${ }^{3}$ But that's a hazard that has to come along, since I have made myself the inhabitant of a population which democratically insists that everyone from twenty-nine to fifty six occupies roughly the same space of age. ${ }^{4}$ When I teach topics in the third world literature, much time is lost in trying to explain that the third world is locatable only as a discourse of convenience. ${ }^{5}$ Trying to find it is like pretending that history and home is real and not located precisely where you're sitting. ${ }^{6} \mathrm{~A}$ face, puzzled and attentive and belonging to my gender raises its intelligence to question why, since I am teaching third world writing, I haven't given equal space to women writers on my syllabus. I look up, the horse's mouth, a foolish thing to be. ${ }^{7}$ Unequal images battle in my mind for precedence - there's imperial Ifat, there is Mamma in the garden, and Halima the cleaning woman is there too, there is uncanny Dadi with her goat. ${ }^{8}$ Against all my own odds I know what I must say, because I'll answer slowly, there are no women in the third world. (p.19-20)

From all of these paragraphs it becomes evident that the use of qualifiers, appositives in particular, is the most important feature of her style. The qualifiers may consist of many different structures. They may be simple adverbs or adjectives, or prepositional and participle phrases, or adverb phrases and adjectival phrases, or a variety of clauses. But they form the bulk and exceed the use of modifiers or premodifiers. It allows her sentences to acquire a richness, complexity, and fullness of thought. They also impregnate Sara's style with images metaphors and comparisons.

In order to make a systematic illustration of the observations made in this section we are now ready to turn, finally, to the next section 1.5.

### 1.5. Qualifiers: Patterns of Ingenious Expression

In this section is illustrated systematically the linguistic patterns of sentences we have noted in the previous section of this paper. I have already commented in some detail on the use of literary vocabulary and deviant collocations. It has been shown how the choice of literary verbs, nouns, adjectives or deviant collocations make an important feature of Sara's style. In this section, my aim is to focus on patterns of sentence into which this notably literary vocabulary is organized. It has been noted from representative paragraphs in Section 1.4 and other short quotations cited in section 1.3 that:

1. Clause complexes exceed simple sentences by far in number.
2. Clause complexes usually contain both sub-ordinate and co-ordinate clauses.
3. Clause complexes have various arrangements of alpha, beta, gamma and theta clauses.
4. The use of qualifiers at all ranks is a dominant feature of sentences.

That the 'statement + qualifying comment' is the structuring principle of her sentences may be evident from following sentences of paragraph No.1:

The habit broken, it was sweet relief to me to be spared the follies of each of my stern pronouncements, + those bullying litanies I would deliver up to Tom, + litanies of proper behaviour + that sprang from hidden funds of my corrective zeal. (para.1, S.1)

I had gone to school in a convent, + that must be it, + the fault of a building in which nuns walked in unison to the whirring of a fan.(para.1, S.3)

For us their very habit was admonitory, + a reminder that our souls were a little dishevelled, + always in flight from the duty instigated by the dawning of each day. (Para. 4)

In those days my friend was that wonderful woman, Kausar Mehmood, + who had artist's hands and whose face always amazed us + because it could look like James Mason and Ravi Shankar and Nazrul Islam,+ the mad Bengali poet, + all at the same moment. (para.1, S.5)

One may further note, 'the layers' of qualifying phrases in clauses that follow the super-ordinate clause:
stern pronouncements, those bullying litanies + I would deliver up to Tom, litanies of proper behaviour + that sprang from my corrective zeal
$\ldots$. a reminder + that our souls were a little dishevelled,

+ always in flight from the duty
+ instigated by the dawning of each day.

```
wonderful woman, Kausar Mehmood, + who had artist's hands
                            + and whose face always amazed us
        because + it could look like James Mason, Ravi Shankar
        and Nazrul Islam + mad poet of Bengal
```

gone to school in a convent, + that must be it,
+ the fault of a building
+ in which nuns walked in unison
+ to the whirring of a fan.

One can may still further note that a variety of clauses and phrases are used to qualify Nouns more than verbs.
those bullying litanies + I would deliver up to Tom
litanies of proper behaviour + that sprang from hidden funds the fault of a building + in which nuns walked in unison....
a reminder + that our souls were a little dishevelled, wonderful woman, Kausar Mehmood, + who had artist's hands...
Nazrul Islam, + the mad Bengali poet,
To this one could add a list from any where in the text, picked up at random:
...steaming plates of grilled lung and liver, + of a freshness quite superlative (4)
...until she had a walking stick, + all white and virgin and all her own.
The goat was killed and cooked: + a scrawny beast that would require much cooking and would not melt into succulence (5)
My mother lived through thirty years of that daily production of that print, + the daily necessity of sympathy. (158)
.. the second Eid,+ which celebrates the seductions of Abraham story in a remarkable literal way. (4)

Nouns are modified through adjectives sometimes. These Adjectives +N occur as subject or object of a clause:
those bullying litanies I would deliver up to Tom, sent us weeling down those quiet corridors..
That wonderful woman, Kausar Mehmood
But most often these constructions function in phrases that act as qualifiers on a higher rank:
litanies of proper behaviour that sprang from hidden funds of my corrective zeal

Verbs are, however qualified through adverbs, adverbials and adverb phrases:
He had gone + careening off to a place called Inglistan, or England... ..as we go + perambulating through the grimness of New Haven
Dadi could berate satan + in full eloquence ..
that big head ....wept, + a quick summer shower of tears.
...so it was in the posture of a shrimp that she went + scuttling through the day.
Yahya's mistress came..., + lumbering in draped with swathes of overscented silk. (op.cit)
In literary sentences, adverbs and adjectives are always thought of great importance because, they carry a writer's personal and subjective viewing or perception of things. Sara is inclined to use them both - though adverbs more than adjectives. We have already seen her commenting through:

1. Words
'Ifat was prior, prior' (adjective)
'we go perambulating (adverb)
'she went scuttling through the day (adverb)
2. Phrases
a quick summer shower of tears (noun phrase)
berate satan in full eloquence (prepositional phrase)
3. Clauses
....as we go perambulating through the grimness of New Haven
....and feed upon the pleasures of our conversational ways. (op.cit)
And these lexical and grammatical qualifiers she uses in a variety of combinations.
The most dominant use of qualifiers is, we have already noticed, in the form of appositive structures:

> Mustakori was born in the early 1950s, in the Tanganyika that was, the Tanzania of today.
> Her birthplace was Arusha, a coffee growing girdle of a district, lying in the shadow of Mount Meeru: a mountain, they say, which is far more shapely and satisfactory qua Kiliminjaro's inflated slopes. Her parents, Asiatics, claimed origin from..... (op.cit)

As can be seen from these examples, Sara has created appositive structures on the rank of words, phrases and clauses. This should explain why Nouns are qualified more than other elements of language. Appositives are created through semantic re-formulation of nouns (Quirk et al: 1972) as a general rule. Hence semantic reformulations of nouns are only a dominant kind of appositive structures, which Sara may have chosen because they suit her design and interest most. However examples of 'reformulations' of other units are also available and have already been noted (para.4, S.4). The function of
appositives is to recapture an idea or theme in the discourse by rephrasing (Quirk et al:1972) or referring to something discussed before (the idea of 'transmogrification' in para.1, S.1, S.8). This suits the general aim and artistic design of the book, as already observed and discussed in section 1.3, and 1.4 of this paper. In para. 1 of section 1.4, we have seen how Sara uses appositives for different effects - to explain things, to draw analogies, to digress and ramble on, to shock and surprise us, and so on. But on top of everything else, to play with words most close her heart and express her ideas with maximum freedom of expression.

At the expense of repetition, it must be said again that an overwhelming use of paratactic structures - notably appositive indicates that, she plays with words and ideas in some one context first, and then takes them forward to other contexts. Through semantic reformulations, variations and associations (Quirk et al:1972), she looks backward to recapitulate and forward to make new starts with old beginnings.

The next most prominent fature of Sara's syntax is the use of relational clauses. They show both hypotactic and paratatic relations but in a manner that does not allow one to foresee which one type dominates see other. We have already seen this in the following sentence:

I had gone to school, that must be it, the fault of a building in which...(para.1,S.3)
We have seen that the clause 'that must be it' stands in appositive relation to the main clause (I had gone to school....) and forms, in turn, the principle clause of the following one 'the fault of a building in which nuns walk in unison..' etc. This is almost a Miltonic use of language in which the division of clauses and their placement in strategic places creates ingenious links between different parts of sentences. The use of punctuation, especially comma is, therefore, quite significant in Sara's language. It divides up information to create 'pauses' with various dramatic effects by balancing a selective, given information, against the writer's overwhelming perspective. It throws into focus Sara's thought and the thing thought upon, with equal force. It 'foregrounds' (Leech \& Short:1981) both the plain realistic statement and her subjective comment.

The dominance of the relative clauses is exemplified in the following sentence:
In those days my friend was that wonderful woman, Kausar Mehmood, + who had artist's hands and whose face always amazed us + because it could look like James Mason and Ravi Shankar and Nazrul Islam,+ the mad Bengali poet, + all at the same moment. (para.1, S.5)

The appositive construction 'that wonderful woman, Kausar Mehmood' does not have the same intensity as in other sentences: it is drowned in the intensity of qualifiers, which 'roll' clause after clause, phrase after phrase beginning with 'who had... and....whose....us because...' creating hypotactic relation between the clauses.

There is also co-ordination within the beta clause signalled by '.. and whose face...' which quickly passes into 'appositives' like '...Nazrul Islam, the mad poet of Bengal.'

A significant number of that, which, since clauses owe their existence, as we have already noticed in paragraph No.3, 4 and 5 in Section 1.4, to the use of qualifiers:
..catch us where we least wanted to be caught...(para.5, S.2) and none of us can fight the ways that the names of Mamma and Ifat have become archaism, quaintness on our lips. (para.4, S.6)

Ifat and Mamma must have honeycombed and crumbled now, in the comfortable way that overtakes bedfellows. (para.5, S.3)

And somehow it seems apt and heartening that Dadi, being what she was, never suffered the pomposities that enter the most well-meaning of farewells and seeped instead into the nooks and crannies of our forgetfulness. (para.4, S.6)

These qualifying phrases are different from a purely relational function, like -
Some sweet reassurance of reality accompanies my discourse when I claim that whenDadi died we forgot to grieve. (para.4, S.6)

Also that, which, clauses joined with other clauses by and, serve to express paratactic relations. This makes their appearance quite deceptive, for they do not perform the function usually associated with them:
...we had to decide that there was nothing so farcical as grief and that it had to be eliminated from our diets for good. (para.2, S.3)

Kausar Mehmood, + who had artist's hands and whose face always amazed us (para.1, S.6)

As a consequence, it is difficult to determine without statistical analysis what is the number and ratio of co-ordinate clauses versus sub-ordinate clauses in Meatless Days. Because Sara uses them both frequently although one is left with the impression, may be on account of the appositives, that the co-ordinate structures dominate. Sara, however, uses them alternately, or the one into the other, to weld certain ideas where she wants, but also to keep others isolated and free, where she wants.

Notice also that the use of 'who' is rhetorical in the following sentence which, nevertheless initiates the next sub-ordinate clause which contains another series of qualifying phrases 'rolled' into layers :

> But who could think of dawn when already by midday the combination of heat hunger and all manner of inkiness sent us wheeling down those quiet corridors + impulsively calling for carnival? (para.1, S.5)

The expressive quality of this sentence lies in 'sent us wheeling down + those quiet corridors, impulsively calling for the carnival' which followed the subject 'combination of heat hunger...' The noun gains intensity by the series of adjectives strung up to qualify it. The verb creates a whole 'picture' of the children 'wheeling down ....calling for the carnival' The entire sentence is a 'comment' - an expression of her personal feelings. She combines here subtle effects of alliteration (heat, hunger, corridor, carnival) and assonance (think, ink, wheeling..calling, impulsively). The entire sentence is notable for its lexical qualifiers, and is designed to 'comment' on the preceding statement 'our souls were a little disheveled, always in flight from duty...'.

Somehow, post-positioning of 'comments' seems to be an important feature of Sara's style. Since 'qualifiers' in sentences and clauses are post-positioned, it seems that she finds in qualifiers and qualifying statement a strategy not only to 'fore-ground' her thoughts - but also the possibility to dwell on it. It is not surprising then that her sentences are also long sometimes because she uses an interior monologue to express her thoughts and feelings:

When my bone broke I was perplexed: was I now to watch my own dismantling body choose to unravel with the cascading motion of a dye in water which unfurls to declare, "Only in my obliteration will you see the shape of what I really can be?" ...I felt put out of joint by such a bodily statement, then chastened to imagine the arduousness of what it must mean to scaffold me: poor chattering tree, put upon by such a chattering plumage, castigated out of season for its lack of green! Put upon by sentences galore -like starling, vulgar congregations! (p.186)

The length of her sentences is nearly always determined by the nature of her intellectual or emotional comment on any detail singled out for this purpose; this allows her to weave symbolism into the very texture of realistic narrative - an art that began with New criticism at the turn of 20th century and is carried into post-modernism ( see Onega \& Landa: 1999 for detail).

Any further enquiry into her style, can now be made only when some kind of statistical analysis of the features roughly identified and discussed here is available to claim with some amount of certitude what features of her style are uniformly distributed over the text and what features stand out prominent at some significant places in her narrative. Such statistical analysis is however beyond the scope of this investigation.

Therefore, one can conclude on the evidence of paragraphs analysed here that Sara has a distinct 'literary style' with deviant and non-deviant structures blended together in a variety of contexts. The representative paragraphs analysed here bespeak of Sara's dexterity in composing sentences that convey the most trivial detail strongly coloured by her perception of things, her feelings and her angle of thought. The construction of these sentences seem to have been consciously designed to make room for an essentially personal, intimate 'comment' which follows some statement already given. The comment is made, generally, through the use of qualifying remarks, through a number of patterns - particularly through appositives, paratactic constructions (juxtapositions of co-ordinates) and relational patterns in hypotactic constructions. This leads us to conclude that Sara's 'musings' determine the structure of her sentences and paragraphs, as well as the choice of vocabulary and combination of collocations in a particular way - especially where qualifying remarks are to be made. An abundant presence of qualifiers at different ranks in her sentences provides a linguistically determined feature of 'style' that allow her to build her vision into the very texture of narrative art.

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# Similar Narrative Techniques in the Novels of Scott and Sharar 

Dr. Farida Yousaf *

## Introduction

Narrative techniques form an important aspect of the novel as they play a vital role in making the novel interesting and coherent. Scott and Sharar are the pioneers of historical novel in their respective countries. In this paper I have explored some similar narrative techniques used by both the writers in their novels. It is a study of the use of Dialogue, soliloquy, epistolary method and scene depiction both the writers have employed these techniques very effectively in their novels.

The narrative technique of dialogue is used equally by both Scott and Sharar. They regard it as an important vehicle for presenting the various types of events and traits of character. For Scott dialogue is the supreme means for the revelation of characters and unfolding of events. The action is contrived simply to give the characters an opportunity to speak out. The characters put all of themselves into what they say. Their dispositions, moods, memories and philosophies are revealed through their dialogues. Scott knows that his main strength lies in the artistic depiction of dialogue as he shows in an ironic imaginary dialogue between Dick Tinto, a painter and himself at the beginning of The Bride of Lammermoor.
> "Your characters", Dick tells him, "make too much use of gabbox; they patter too much... there is nothing in the whole pages but mere chat and dialogue"; the author replies "the ancient philosopher was wont to say "speak that I may know thee" and how it is possible for an author to introduce his personal dramatis to his readers in a more interesting and effectual manner than by the dialogue in which each is represented as supporting his own appropriate character" (1)

Though Scott has defended himself here yet in an anonymous review of his own novels he criticizes this excessive use of dialogue and insists that
"The practice especially pushed to the extent we have noticed, is the principal cause of flimsiness and incoherent texture which his great admirers are compelled to complain" (2)

Due to the lack of a proper and coherent plot Scott has to make excessive use of the dialogue technique in his novels.

[^1]David Daiches has paid tribute to Scott in the matter of dialogue construction he says that
> "Scott's novel lives by its dialogue, the magnificent pedantic monologue of old Buck the racy Scots speech of Edie Ochiltree, the chattering gossips in the post offices are the examples" (3)

Thus no action, in his novels, comes to life until some body talks about it whether in the sardonic tones of Andren Fair service, the vernacular declamations of Meg Merrilies, or the shrewd observations of Edie Ochiltree (The Birde of hammeemoor). It is also to be noticed that the dialogue is at its best when it is in the speech of humble people. Scott could make them live by simply opening their mouths.

Sharar's novels also present fine specimens of dialogue writing but just like Scott sometimes his lengthy dialogues effect the flow of story. The language and dialogues of Malik-ul Aziz Variana are not as perfect and mature as in his later novels It seems that in this novel Sharar has not used dialogue in order to project the personality of his characters. In the same way he has not succeeded in presenting the inner conflicts and psychological and emotional condition of his characters in his first novel. Through his dialogues Aziz reveals himself as a common man. Even the speech of Salahuddin does not project his great personality. The reason for this defect is that Sharar remains under the pressure of being purposeful while writing the dialogues of his characters. According to Mumtaz Manglori the dialogues of Malik ul Aziz Varjana are important because for the first time dialogues become part of the development of the plot in urdu novel and reflect the spirit of Sharar's age and there is the same logic and relationship in them that marked the religious debates of sharar's time (4)

Firdous-i-Barin can be regarded as the best novel in every aspect. Sharar has enriched it with literary and learned dialogues; especially the dialogues of Sheikh Ali Vajudi are perfectly suited to his personality, nature and temperament. The conversation between Vajudi and Hussain is a case in point Vajudi can read human nature and psychology. He wants Hussain to kill his (Hussain's) uncle and benefactor. His dialogue with Hussain serves as a potent catalyst. He wants to develop a blind faith for himself in Hussain so that Hussain can not refrain from obeying his Murshad Hussain says:

[^2]Hussain: But only from that internal which is in the heart of the doer. When I have
bad intentions, the result will be according to them.
Sheikh: (eyes red with anger) will the intention of the Sheikh ever be suspective in your opinion and do you refuse to accept the original secret? (Pertaining to the virtue of Sheikh)
Hussain: Not at all but I argue only to seek the satisfaction of the heart and may God not show me the day when I doubt the intention of the Sheikh)" (5)

Thus the taming is complete on the part of the Sheikh and now he can exploit Hussain for his nefarious designs. Hence the dialogues of Firdous-i-Barin have a great artistic merit. They make a great contribution in the development of plot and building of atmosphere. A renowned critic Awais Ahmad Adeeb, however criticizes Sharar's dialogue technique and complains that Sharar has not written about events of every day life in his dialogue; instead he has concentrated on the debate about religion and philosophy (6)

Contrary to the practice of Scott, Sharar writes brief literary sentences. Some characters speak just one line. On some occasions Sharar makes use of verses. Arabic and Persian expressions are also common in his novels. These expressions lend heaviness to the sentence. That is why critics like Sayyad Waqar Azim tend to think that Sharar fails as a dialogue writer and his characters speak the language of the novelist himself. (17)

Thus both the novelists make the best use of the dialogue in their novels. In Scott the excessive use of this technique compensates for the weakness of plot in his novels, while in Sharar it strengthens the plot and contributes a great deal in the development of the story.

The Technique of soliloquy is used by Scott and Sharar on a few occasions in their novels. It informs the reader about the inner feelings of the character. Scott has used this technique in Fortunes of Nigel. Nigel delivers a significant soliloquy on his status and actions.
"She (Martha Trabois) is right and has taught me a lesson I will profit by. I have been, through my life, who leant upon others for that assistance which it is more truly noble to derive from my own exertions ... Whatever good or bad has been fallen me hath arisen out of the agency of others, not from my own ... Nigel olifaiunt, from this moment, shall owe his safety success and honour to his own exertions. I will write it down in my tablets, in her very word. "The wise man is his own best assistant" (8)

This soliloquy reveals the inner feelings of Nigel and also indicates the growth in his character from a passive to an active hero. It can be noticed that the use of Soliloquy
gives a dramatic style to Scott's novels. Another example can be cited from The Bride of Lammermoor. Towards the end of the novel, in the belief that Wolf's crag has caught fire, Edgar goes to watch the final ruin of his only remaining property. Instinctively he is disgusted at the attitude of the boys from the village who also run to watch the spectacle. He says to himself
> "And these are the sons of my father's vassals" he said, of a men bound, both by law and gratitude, to follow our steps through battle and fire and flood; and now the destruction of their Leige Lord's house is but a holiday sight to them"(9)

Thus this method makes Scott's novels lively and dramatic. Sharar has used this method in his novel Firdous-i-Barin After murdering Imam Najmuddin Nishapuri, Hussain feels guilty and reflects over the saying of his Murshad that Mureed is only a life less tool in the hands of Murshad
> "If these spiritual scholars are right in saying that reward and punishment is the name of the pleasure and sorrow which develop in one's mind as a result of one's own conscience and appreciations and condemnations of one's own actions by one's heart, then no one but the doer himself is responsible for his actions. For instance my deed may be good in other's eyes, but if I think it bad and condemnable, I shall feel guilty in my mind and if that condemnation is a punishment according to Shariat terminology, then I cannot escape hell and chastisement" (10) (Translation).

Hence the soliloquy reflects inner confusions and conflicts in Hussains mnd. Hence both the novelists have used this technical mode to present the inner feelings of the characters, it also helps to reveal the inner traits of the character.

Scott and Sharar have utilized the epistolary method in their novels. Scott inherited it from Fielding and Richardson and used it profusely in one of his most important novels Red gauntlet. The first thirteen chapters of the novel are epistolary, consisting of a series of letters exchanged between Darsie, on his visits through the Scottish countryside and Alan in Ediuburgh. These chapters are headed Letter I, Letter II and soon. After letter XIII Scott changes his method of presentation to chapters. Because of this kind of structure Earnest Baker regards this novel as "irregular, easy going and almost haphazard than any of Scott's novels" (11) It is evident from Baker's comment that Scott failed to employ the epistolary technique successfully which had been effectively and popularily employed by Richardson and Fielding. For this reason he did not use it in any other of his novels. In The Heart of Midlothian he has included the letters of Jeanie Deans and Davie Deans but they are not contributive to any development of theme.

Sharar used theepistolary technique in two of his novels, Juya-i-Haq and Firdous-i-Barin Juya-i-Haq covers the long history of pre-Islamic Arab days of Prophet Muhammad (peace is upon him) and reaches up to the Second Caliph Hazarat Umer's days. It starts from the story of a young man, Mah Banu who wanders in search of truth. He meets Bahira, a great Christian scholar, and his follower Istafanus. Bahira predicts the Prophet hood of Muhammad (peace be upon him) he asks Mah Banu (who was named Salman Farsi by the Holy Prophet after his conversion to Islam) to go and meet the Holy Prophet Salman Farsi informs Bahira about his various adventures through the letters. After accepting Islam he informs Bahira about the inspiring deeds of the Holy Prophet. Thus the whole story is told in the form of letters. Commenting upon the epistolary mode of this novel Ali Ahmad Fatimi says that by composing the story through letters an effort has been made to make it interesting and to impart to it the characteristics of a novel. The author has been successful at some places but basically it is more a history and less a novel. (12)

In Firdous-i-Barin Hussain receives the letters of his beloved from the so-called paradise created by the Batinia sect. through those letters he is instructed to perform some sinful deeds. Letters are the only source of communication between Hussain and Zamurrad after their separation. One of the letters of Zamurrad is addressed to Balghan Khatoon in which she exposes the nefarious designs of Batinia sect and helps Balghan Khatoon to take a serious action against the sect. Contrary to Scott, Sharar's epistles have helped him to create coherence, sequence and interest in the events of story. This technique has helped him to throw an illuminating light on the atrocities of the Batinia Sect as well as the political and moral conditions of those days.

Scott and Sharar excel in the art of Scene depiction. The pictorial quality of their novels is evident from their modes of describing the scenes. Scott gives an objective description of the landscape in his novels. In other words his scene depictions are more reader- conscious and less self conscious. When he pauses to describe a scene, he either takes the attitude of a practical farmer or that of the gentleman of taste. He has a taste to admire the picturesque and at the same time cannot refrain from describing the natural beauty of "wild scenes" In Guy Mannering and The Pirate Scott describes the desolate country. In The Pirate he evokes the ruggedness of the Shetlands but feels essential to point out that only a particular weather produces:
"That variety of light and shade which often gives life to a bare and enclosed scene, for the time at least, a species of charm approaching to the varieties of a cultivated and planted country" (13)

The most illuminating example of Scott's mastery as a painter of the scenes can be quoted from The Monastery He describes his own Border Country:
"The mountains, as they would have been called in England ... rose abruptly over the little glen, here presenting the grey face of a rock,


#### Abstract

from which the turf had been peeled by the torrents, and there displaying patches of woods and crops which has escaped the waste of the cattle and the sheep and which feathering naturally up the beds of empty torrents, or occupying the concave recesses of the bank, gave at once beauty and variety to the landscape. Above scattered woods rose the hill in barren, but purple majesty; the dark rich hue particularly in autumn, contrasting beautifully with the thickets of oak and birch, the mountains ashes and thorns, the alders and quivering aspens, which chequered and varied the descent, and not less with the dark green and velvet turf, which composed the level part of the narrow glen" (14)


The interesting and beautiful language shows Scott's adherence to the Romantic period to which he belonged. The description is highly informative. The underlying interest in agriculture is also noticeable which signifies the interest in the human usefulness of the landscape. He also emphasizes the loneliness of the scene.

Angus and Calder have also appreciated Scott for his great skill in the depiction of scenes
"In fact to the roles of the historian and entertainer, Scott added that of the travel writer using the jargon of the day to do the job performed by coloured photographs in a modern travel agent's brochure" (15)

Hence Scott's greatness as an excelled portrayer of scenes and landscapes is evident from the various scenes of his novels. These scenes are full of visual, auditory and tactile images and provide and empirical characteristic to his novels.

In the same way sharer's artistry as a great painter of scene is evident from his various novels. Though sharar has adopted many techniques of English prose in the mode of urdu prose and pictorial quality in one of them, yet his prose especially in the matter of scene depiction is more illuminating and impressive than that of Scott. The scenes in his novels are more varied and have greater vitality as compared to Scott's. There are three types of Scenes in his novels, natural scenes, scenes of meetings and courts and war scenes. In this matter he is far superior to his Urdu contemporaries like Nazir Ahmad and Sarshar. He makes use of portfolio and illuminates the scene by a proper selection of words. He creates an appropriate combination of similes, metaphors, symbols, images and allegory. With the helps of these poetic techniques he succeeds in giving life to a scene Skillful handling of the scenes serves to highlight many events in the novels. The description of scenes matches the events and characters and one cannot be excluded from the other. This mastery increases the artistic and literary essence of his novels. He presents the scenes of the beautiful buildings, ancient castles, waterfalls, streams, mountains and garden in such an artistic manner that even a harsh critic like Ahsan Farooqi pays tribute to him. Talking about the first chapter of Firdous-
i-Barin he comments that the first chapter creates a new Romantic interest and new life has been infused into the novel. (16). The best examples of Sharar's sublimity in the pictorial and poetic description of a scene can be cited from his Firdous-i-Barin
"The Scenes of spring and the attractions of the flower season have vanished. A few flowers of the last season still linger and some where their lover, the nightingale, can also be heard. These mountains are not dry and barren like those of Arabia but they are full of shady trees and forests and provide respite and privacy to the lovers of nature. And where there were the clump of trees, there nature has provided the green and soft carpet of grass (17) (translation)

Sharar's mastery as a portrayer of scene is at its peak when he gives a verbal picture of paradise in Firdous-i-Barin
"Golden and silver thornes are spread every where beside the canals in these gardens. They are covered with silky and flowery cloths. People are sitting comfortably with charming and bewitchingly beautiful girls and are enjoying the carefree blessings of paradise. And relishing and domesticated birds pick the fruit from the trees and fly after putting it before them. These birds also bring stacks of kababs covered in cloth and provide these people all the sources enjoyment" (18) (Translation)

According to Maulana salahuddin Ahmad, Sharar excelled in the projection of a scene. Sometimes he prepared the appropriate background and atmosphere for the events of a certain chapter and his intelligent reader could guess the situation of events from the study of the atmosphere. (19) Pyam Shah Jahan Puri draws attention to Sharar's genius in the matter of creating horror scenes and says that while presenting them he makes such an appropriate choice of words that each word leaves an impression of horror on the reader's mind (20) these comments prove Sharar's proficiency in the depiction of all kinds of scenes. The example of his subtlety in drawing a verbal picture of a horror scene scene can be quoted from Mansoor Mohna
"Sindh that remote desert where the boundaries of India come to an end and Bahuchistan's mountains begin exists in a howling wilderness ... Many corpses ar lying on one side. They have rotten due to the sun. Vultures, the traditional guests of these corpses, are howering around them" (21) (Translation)

Thus Sharar in a greater expert of Scene depiction than Scott as he takes into account every detail of atmosphere and presents it to the reader with all its illuminating details.

Thus it can be concluded that the contribution of Scott and Sharar is incredible as far as the use of narrative techniques discussed above are concerned. This method has enabled them to enlighten, and enliven the dry facts of history with the artistic technique of dialogue, soliloquy epistle and pictorial quality. The lively presentation of history on their part has established the genre of historical novel for the forthcoming generations.

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# A Journey through 'The Wasteland': A Masterpiece of T.S Eliot 

Nazia Iftikhar*

| Abbreviations |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock | J.A.P |
| The Wasteland | W.L |
| Ash Wednesday | A.W |
| Burnt Norton | B.N |
| East Coker | E.C |
| Dry Salvages | D.S |
| Little Gidding | L.G |


#### Abstract

This article focuses on the poem 'The Wasteland' by T.S.Eliot. It demonstrates the artistic skill in which Eliot enables the readers to make a journey through this wasteland in the guidance and company of Tieresias. The article throws light on the theme of spiritual bareness prevailing in the modern age through analysis of various literary techniques such as allusions, juxtapositions, images and symbols used in the poem. This journey through the five parts of the poem ends in the optimistic note that through the renunciation of this worldly self the lustful sexuality of the wasteland may some day be redeemed.


'The Wasteland' is a masterpiece of renowned English poet T.S Eliot, which appeared on the scene of English Literature in 1922. It is the modern epic which in its concentrated form takes in it references from ancient Roman and Greek mythologies, and allusions to ancient, Elizabethans, Victorian and modern writers. It has influences of the anthropological works such as 'Ritual and Romance' and 'The Golden Bough' by Jessie. L.Weston and James Frazer respectively. In this poem Eliot depicts his inclusive consciousness, by the inculcation of past, present and future in a unified whole. In this works dead poets and ancestors assert their immortality most vigorously, helping Eliot to assert not only The pastness of the past, but its presence. (Eliot, 'The Tradition and individual Talent' as quoted in Gardner, 1975, p 21). Further through this technique He exhibits spiritual death known in all periods. The bitter reality lies in the fact that whereas in the past there were ways out of it, now they are not. (Leavis,1976, p 74).Here with the aid of his protagonist enlightened ghost of time epitome and observer of mankind's suffering (Bush, 1984, p 60) Tieresias, Eliot enables us to visit

[^3]the 'The Wasteland' of the modern world. He divides his visit in to five parts and through it reflects the spiritual barrenness of the modern world, which has been resulted from sexual perversion and negation of the sanctity of the institution of marriage. The title is symbolic of the wasted soul.

The epigraph of the poem is taken from Satyricon of Petronius, which tells the story of Cumaean Sybil. Apollo awarded her gift of immortality without eternal youth. When in old age miserable and encaged she was asked by the boys Sibyl what do you want? She had replied I want to die. It manifests the theme of the poem that describes life as death-in-life. Life in the Wasteland is more like a living death. The title of the first part of the poem 'The Burial of the Dead' is borrowed from 'Magistic Anglican Service' in which St. Paul assures The dead shall be raised incorruptible and we shall be changed. (Smith, 1965, p 72). This assurance stands in contrast to the rejection of the spiritual rebirth and regeneration by the wastelanders, who chant April is the cruelest month (WL Line 1). In opposition to spiritual vitality obtained through the April sweet showers in Chaucer's prologue to 'The Canterbury Tales' they have preferences for the spiritual numbness of the winter, and its forgetful snow (WL Line 6). Their aspiration for any purification or purgation is dead, which is evident through their dislike of the spring season and shower of rain (WL Line9) standing for spiritual rebirth and spiritual purgation. The wastelanders are a rootless and spiritual bankrupt modern generation, who like Marie and her cousin indulge in the meaningless activities of drinking coffee and talking (WL Line 11) purposelessly. Although they are frightened (WL Line 15) of their negation of the Divine and Absolute, but still ignoring it they feel free (WL Line17) in descending down the mountain (WL Line16,17) in the abyss of spiritual deterioration.

The spiritual aridity of the wasteland is evident through the roots that clutch (WL Line19), the stony rubbish (WL Line 20). There is spiritual sterility prevailing throughout, as firm foundations of religious, moral and spiritual values have been demolished and turned into heap of broken images (WL Line 22) by us as wastelanders. The soul is agonized in this desert of soul where sun beats, dead tree gives no shelter, the cricket no relief and dry stones no sound of water (WL Line22, 23, 24). There is only horror aroused by the warning I will show you handful of dust (WL Line 30), which is taken from 'Meditation IV in Donne's Devotion'(Bush ,1984, p 64). One feels the insubstantiality of one's mere physical life which is like a shadow (WL Line25). Here Eliot alludes to Bildad's words to Job ...because our days upon earth are a shadow...so are the path of all that forget God (Job 8:9,13,16-17) (Smith, 1956, p 13). We hear the echo Man thou art dust and to dust thou shalt return (Last Friday Pray) (Leavis, 1976, p 70). Besides this arousal of fear the forcefully reverberating voice shows the way to redemption Come in under the shadow of this red rock (WL Line 25) which symbolizes the Roman Catholic Church. We hear the echo Enter in to the rock, and hide thee in the dust, for fear of Lord, and the infirm glory of his majesty (Isaiah, ii, 10). Thus in the words of poet Hiene Eliot says Can you hear the ringing of the bell? Kneel down (Gardner, 1975, p 91). Eliot propagates that painful task of spiritual rebirth, which like
that of knight in 'King Fisher and Grail legend' through one's shelter in religion, can lead him to salvation and absolution.

The modern wastelander is spiritually barren to such an extent that even if he gets the chance of spiritual rebirth he is unable to avail it. When he faces hyacinth girl (WL Line 36) symbol of purity and true love, he is unable to speak (WL Line39), his eyes fail (WL Line39) he is dumb neither living nor dead (WL Line 40,41) like the ethrised patient (J.A.P.Line 3). He is a prey to spiritual inaction thus he knew nothing, looking into the heart of light, the silence (WL.Line 41). As a result this moment of selftranscendence fades. (Bush, 1984, p 65). He has neither the spirit to face hazards like knight of myth of King Fisher nor the spirit of sacrifice like 'Oedipus' to restore the spiritual fertility to his lands. Even in the ecstatic moment of the spiritual and mystical experience, he fails to recognize the Absolute. Thus he suffers from extreme decadence within, which like Eliot's reference to Wagner's opera 'Tristan and Isolde' and to their guilty love leaves the sea empty, waste and void (WL Line 42). It reflects our worthlessness and meaninglessness (Bush, 1984, p 66) in a restless and pointless world that collapsed during the war (Kenner, 1965, p136).

The wastelander instead of the hyacinth girl develops attraction for her caricature Madam Sosostris (WL Line 43) an evil witch famous clairvoyante (WL Line 43), whose bad cold(WL Line 44) symbolizes her dead mind and soul. All the wastelanders Phoenician Sailor, Belladonna, one eyed merchant (WL Line 47,49,52) subsequently introduced in later section of the poem are spiritually blind as they consider this fortune teller the wisest woman in Europe (WL Line 45).Their estrangement from God, religion and morality leads them to develop belief in wicked pack of cards (WL Line 46). These cards are opposite in function to the tarot pack of cards, which with its four symbols of cup, dish, lance, and sword was used in ancient Egypt to forecast the rise of Nile waters and return of fertility to the land. (Cox, \&Hinchliffe,1992, p 122). Sosostris's cards do not predict spiritual regeneration, which was announced by Ariel in Shakespeare's 'Tempest' (Act 1,Scene 2, and Line 3981) as Those are the pearls that were his eyes. Look!'(WL Line 48). One can not expect such a sea change in the Wasteland. The superstitious beliefs of the wastelanders are symbols of their spiritual blindness, which block their vision of Christ 'The Hanged Man' (WL Line 55) who carries the burden of the sin of humanity on his back (WL Line 53). In contrast to Buddha's spiritual wheel (WL Line 51), wastelanders' lives are futile and purposeless similar to the circular movements of the wheel. These modern wastelanders move in the unreal city (WL Line 60), which is artificial and complicated. They are enveloped by the opaque vague thick brown fog, which makes them even more indifferent to their movements either up toward God or down to spiritual death (WL Line 66). They are also indifferent to each other's pain and suffering, in Keats's words they sit and hear each other groan (Ode to the Nightingale) (Kenner, 1965, p 133). Living in Dante's Inferno they are frustrated and dejected and the winter dawn (WL Line 66) standing for the ray of the hope or the voice of the clock of St.Mary Woolnoth (WL Line 67) does not make any impact on them.

At the end of the first section Eliot introduces us to Steteson from whom Tieresias the wastelander asks about the planted corpse. Has it begun to sprout? (WL Line72). In contrast to fertility cults of the ancient Greek and Roman mythology, spiritual rebirth is feared. They don't want the corpse to be disturbed by the Dog who being friend to men. 'll dig it up ( WL Line 74). After alluding to Webster's 'The White Devil' (act V Scene IV). Eliot in words of Baudelaire (Les Fleur dumal) You hypocrite reader, my fellowman, my brother (WL Line 76) addresses every modern man. He projects modern man's desire of living in the wasteland a mere physical life, with the denial of the spiritual regeneration.

On the second part of our journey with signpost 'The Game of Chess', Eliot depicts the lovelessness in marriage in an age where sex is sterile (Cox, Hincliffe (ed), 1992, p 201).The title 'The Game of Chess' has been borrowed from Middleton's ' Women Beware Women' (Act II, Scene 2).It uphold the fact that our indulgence in luxurious and materialistic world is akin to the game of chess, which can blind us to religious and moral obligations. The atmosphere of Lady Belladona's room seemingly mystical is highly artificial and stylistic with burnished thorne. (WL, Line 77) seven branched candelbra, (WL, Line 82) synthetic perfumes (WL, Line 87) and coloured stones (WL, Line 86). She is comparable to Cleopatra of 'Antony and Cleopatra', Bellinda' of 'The Rape of the Lock', Imogen' of 'Cympeline' (Act II, Scene 4 Line 87-91) and 'Dido Queen of Carthage' of Virgil's 'Aneid'. She lacks Cleopatra's exuberant sprightliness, Imogen's tranquil chastity, and Bellinda's moral innocence. She resembles 'Dido' as she is burning in the fire of the spiritual decay. She is blind towards the chastity of dolphin (WL Line 96) and nobility of philomel (WL Line99).With other blind wastelanders groping their ways without spiritual guidance, she is blind to the spiritual transformation of 'Philomel' to nightingale .Philomel's message of gaining spiritual transcendence through suffering seems nothing more than 'Jug! Jug!' (WL Line 103) to her. Like 'Medusa' of the ancient mythology and Keat's snake woman 'Lamia' her hair (WL Line 108) are spread out in fiery points (WL Line109). This method of employing various myths is utilized by Eliot as a way of controlling, of ordering, of giving shape and significance to the immense panorama of futility and anarchy which is contemporary history (Bush, 1984, p 71). Her speech with her husband reflects the sordidness and monotony of her routine life. She does not know what to do, and questions What shall I do now?, What shall I ever do? '(WL. Line131, 134). Life is like a game for them, meant for sexual and physical pleasures in which they find no spiritual consolation. They are decayed like Ezekiel's vision of dead men who saw lost bones in rat's alley (WL Line115). There is alienation of the pair not just from God but from one another. Their marriage is one of convenience. They being subjects of modern nihilism have nothing to speak (WL Line112) to each other. They are afraid of any hope of regeneration represented by wind (WL Line 119). Lady Belladona is blind to the significance of the references she makes to Shakespear's tragedies Hamlet and King Lear. Their forceful words appear Rag (WLLine 128) to her .She with other wastelanders wait for death or the aid of Savior symbolized by the knock upon the door.(WL Line 138).They belong to a drama they do not understand, and move like chessmen towards
destinations they can not foresee(Smith, 1956, p 82).
In the last part of this section Eliot introduces us to Lil and Albert, a sullen worn out wife and an angry baffled husband. Lil uses the capsules for abortion, which evokes the image of spiritual infertility and sterility in 'The Wasteland'. They are not only blind to the warning of the pub keeper 'HURRY UP PLEASE ITS TIME', (WL Line 143) but also distort language in 'Goo night, Goo night' (WL, Line 171). They use the words of Ophelia, but ironically lack all her positive qualities such as simplicity, loyalty and innocence.

After Eliot's excursion in this part of the wasteland he leads the readers to its third part 'The Fire Sermon' which helps to survey with grave denunciatory candor a world of automatic lust (Kenner, 1965, p 141). The title is borrowed from Buddha's sermon , presenting man burning in the fire of greed, lust and other worldly vices , which can be cured only through the fire of purgation and purification. In autumn season which is the season of decadence, Eliot takes us to river Thames where the last leaf (WL Line 173) has sunk in to wet bank(WL Line No 174). The last hope of the spiritual revival has been proved futile. The wind'(WL Line No 174), which stimulates the spiritual aspiration is unheard. The prostitutes who indulged in the illicit sexual relations with the loitering heirs of city directors(WL Line No 180), stand in sharp contrast to the nymphs (WL Line 175) of Spenser's Prothalamion. Eliot depicts the sexual promiscuity of the modern age where the sanctity of the matrimonial relations is absent. This miserable situation compels Tieresias to weep (WL Line 182) and lament. Reminding us of the Ezekeil's vision of the destruction of the Babylion tribes, he sees rat creeping through the vegetation (WL Line 187), which symbolize the diseased and plagued spiritual state of the modern wastelanders. Protagonist hears the sound of horns and motors/ which shall bring Sweeney to Mrs.Porter in the spring (WL Line 197,198). It reminds us of JohnDay's poem Parliament of Bees'*7 and Marvel's 'Coy Mistress ${ }^{\text {s }}$.In sharp contrast to both the poems Mrs. Porter and her daughter neither possess the chastity of goddess 'Diana' nor they remind us of the vast panorama of eternity.They are prostitutes who are just concerned with their external ornamentation and wash their feet in soda water(WL Line 201)in an ironic contrast to the ancient fertility myths and custom of Christian Baptism. The voice of the horns unlike the voices of children singing the choir (WL Line 202) is alluring and lustful.

Flourishing the same theme of lust Eliot introduces us to Mr. Eugenides, who is one eyed merchant. He belongs to the place 'Smyrna' (WL Line 209) which is prey to chaos. He is filthy, unshaven (WL Line 210) has dried grapes currants (WL Line 210) showing the dryness of his soul. He represents his vulgarity and immorality by his plan of spending night in the hot beds of corruption and homosexuality 'Cannon Street Hotel' (WL Line 213). He is member of the unreal city (WL Line 201), whose

[^4]decadence at this point is enhanced by the replacement of the earlier dawn (WL Line 61) by the winter noon (WL Line 208). Two other members of the same city the carbuncular clerk and the typist are subsequently introduced by Eliot. They indulge in mechanical, loveless sexual relations. The typist is indifferent, she is bored and tired (WL Line 236) throughout and after the clerk's departure turns on the gramophone(WL Line 256) to listen to the music, which reminds us of Prufrock's dying music(J.A P Line).It is no longer harmonious and can not be food for the soul.

Later in contrast there is the serene music of mandolin creeping upon the water from a bar lounged by the fishermen (WL Line 263). The sanctity of the scene is enhanced by the grandeur of the white and gold splendor of Magnus Martyr (WL Line 264,265 ). These rare moments of tranquility are rarely experienced, but unfortunately are ignored by he modern wastelanders.This tranquility is soon effaced by the agonized song of three seduced Thames daughters, similar to the song of Rhine daughters of Richard Wagner's opera 'Gotters dammerung' or 'The Twilight of the Gods' (Cox \&Hincliffe, 1992, p 204).They first sing collectively and then individually. They uphold the liscenciousness, vulgarity and spiritual pollution of the modern age by the symbols of oil, tar (WL Line 267), sweat and Red sail (WL Line 270). They describe the way in which queen Elizabeth defiled the grandeur of monarchy by surrendering to passion and lust and indulging in lecherous relations with Leicester. This is followed by the refrain, which represents their anxiety, agony and pain. Then Thames daughters, through their own tales of lust and outrage exhibit their disgust, listlessness, indifference and helplessness in the modern wasteland.

The climax of this quest in Wasteland comes when Eliot refers to two representatives of eastern and western asceticism (Leavis,1976, p81), Buddha and St Augustine respectively. In the Fire Sermon, Buddha through his chant Burning, Burning, Burning, Burning (WL Line 308), advocated the aversion of the carnal pleasures as the only way of finding spiritual refuge and the Buddhist goal of desirelessness 'Nirvana'. In the same way St.Augustine through his prayers O Lord thou pluckest me out (WL Line 309), exhorted his followers to shun the avenues of sense that lead flesh to sin. In this renunciation lies dim recognition of the direction of beatitude (Kenner, 1965, p 147). Eliot reiterates the words of Amos,(4:11) ${ }^{9}$ which end as yet, have ye not returned un to me, saith the Lord (Smith,1956, p 90). It is this returning to Lord that Eliot propagates to the wastelanders at this point of his spiritual quest through the holy doctrines of Buddha and St. Augustine. He want them to manipulate the parallel between contemporaneity and antiquity (Moody(ed), 2000, p 56)in order to purge them of all the worldly evils and vices , and to win God's favor.

The wastelanders who continue to experience spiritual decay reject this propagation. The Phoenician sailor, whose body when drowned never raised to the surface of the sea, symbolizes them. It moves down and enters the whirlpool. He is

[^5]already spiritually dead so physical death is also the sign of eternal death. There is no hope of salvation and absolution for him. The water symbolizing purity and hope does not bring about his spiritual resurrection and rebirth. Eliot sets this horrible end of the sailor as warning for the wastelanders and says Consider Phlebas, who was once handsome and tall as you? (WL Line 321). He chants if we will not purify ourselves of the worldly evils and vices our end would be no different than that of the Phoenician sailor. Watson finds Eliot pretty successful in his efforts to enable readers get clearer and fuller realization of their plight, the plight of a whole generation consequently evoking in them personal will to reconstruct (Cox \&Hichliffe(ed),1992, p 49,209).

This realization is followed by the last part of 'The Wasteland', titled 'What the Thunder Said'. The title refers to the teachings of the Divine and Thunder god 'Prajapati' which according to Indian religious book 'Upanishads' pointed out three ways to salvation. Here Eliot makes a final attempt of leading wastelanders to the spiritual redemption. Here Eliot besides this journey alludes to two other jouneys. One is the journey of the quester to the Grail chapel, which resulted in the restoration of health to the Fisher king and fertility to his barren lands. The second journey was the journey of Christ's disciples to the land of Emmaus, which resulted in Christ's resurrection.

Eliot compels us to pursue our journey in a world completely deprived of meaning (Kenner, 1965, p 149).He gives us a glimpse of stony places (WL Line 324), mountain (WL Line 327) previously visited by us in the wasteland, to project the overwhelming influence of spiritual corruption in the modern age. Then he reminds us of Christ's arrest in garden (WL Line 322) of Gethsemane, his persecution in prison (WL Line 326) and his execution at the cross surrounded by the torch light bearers (WL Line 322) who had sweaty faces.(WL Line 322).He sacrificed his life for noble cause of the salvation of humanity, but we have been proved faithless as we have forgotten his teachings, which were alive in the practices of his disciples. Thus He who was living is now dead (WL Line 328). And we due to our indifference to the social, religious, moral and spiritual values are now dying with a little patience (WL Line 329,330). As etherised patient (J.A.P.Line 3)we are consciously selecting for ourselves the state of spiritual unconsciousness. Thus we are living in the barren world without any peace, here there is no water, but only rock and sandy road (WL Line 332). Here one can neither stand or lie nor sit (WL Line 340). Here there is no fertility but dry sterile thunder without rain. The modern man is prey to the inner turmoil and confusion sneering and snarling (WL Line 344) from their innerselves through doors of mudcracked houses (WL Line 35).

These are the sights viewed by us in our way through the wasteland, where the voice of dry grass singing (WL Line 355) seems like the dripping sound of water Drip drop drip drop drop drop drop (WL Line 358).There is frustration, disappointment and hopelessness prevailing in the atmosphere. Wastelanders are blind to the vision of the Christ, which always accompanies them in their journey. They are unable to answer Who is that on the other side of you? (WL Line 365) or Who is the third who walks always beside you? (WL Line 359). Due to their negligence of Christ's teachings of
love, piety and brotherhood, wastelanders indulge in the destructive wars under whose influence wasteland Cracks, bursts in the voilet air (WL Line 372). We hear Murmur of maternal lamentation (WL Line 367) lamenting on the rootlessness and futile existence of the modern generation, which is stumbling over endless plains (WL Line 369).All this results in the world wide spiritual degeneration symbolized by falling towers/ Jerusalem Athens Alexandria/Vienna London/Un real.(WL Line 374, 375, 376). It is this devastation on the cosmic level that led to complete spiritual anarchy. Eliot emphasizes on this spiritual corruption through the horrified images of women fiddling on her hair (WL Line 377,378), bat with baby faces (WL Line 379), crawling down blackened wall (WL Line 381). Even at this stage towers are found tolling reminiscent bells (WL Line 383) urging us to feel the need of salvation and purgation The spiritual hollowness is likened to empty cisterns and exhausted wells which is just the wind's home (WL Line 388), and is awaiting only a pilgrim's advent (Kenner, 1965, p 140). It is however, followed by lightening which is the eastern symbol of illumination and good omen (Smith ,1956,p 95). The cock (WL Line 391) is the bird of sacrifice, giving the message that only through the sacrifice of our carnal pleasures and worldly desires we can win the purification and salvation symbolized by the promise of rain (WL Line 394). Besides sacrifice this rain of purgation can be brought by following three divine calls of the Indian divine god Data, Dayadhvam, Damyata(WL Line 400, 410,417) meaning give, sympathize and control respectively. Thus Eliot replies Baudelaire's question water, when will you rain down? Lightening when will you rage? (Le Cygne ).Besides it he gives answer to Neitzsche's query with what water could we purify ourselves? What festivals of atonement....shall we need to Invent?(The Gay Science)(Leavis, 1976,p 86). Answering to both of them, Eliot exhorts one to submit to the awful daring of a moment's surrender(WL Line 402). Thus Eliot chants after the destruction of all that is individual in us, we enter into the communion with the whole universe and become integral part of the great purpose. (Bush, 1984, p 76). And to move together in the great purpose of searching for God Eliot compels us to come out of the prison(WL Line 413), which is like that of Ugolino in Dante's Inferno ,and communicate with the fellow beings and the Larger Being. This would lead to the spiritual harmony and control symbolized by the moving boat (WL Line 419) an image of inward peace and calm (Gardner,1975,p 46) handled by the expert and controlling hands(WL Line 422) calmly in the sea.

At the end of the visit of the wasteland Eliot shows Tieresias sitting upon the shore (WL Line 423), fishing, with the arid plains behind him (WL Line 424) Tieresias vibrates with the ambition to set the disordered wasteland in order (WL Line 425).He thinks of its spiritual corruption where London Bridge is falling down falling down falling down(WL Line 426).Eliot alludes to the bidding of Isaiah to sick king Hezekiah Set thine land in order or thou shalt die and not live?(Smith,1956, p 96).Thus he warns the wastelanders to do some thing before it's too late. He warns them of everlasting flames of fires of damnation in Dante's words who says in 'Purgatorio' Please remember my pain (WL Line 427). Then referring to 'Pervigilium Veneris', a French poem and emphasizing the urgency to sacrifice like Philomel Eliot says when shall I be swallow?
(WL Line 428). Eliot stresses the need of penitence, and renunciation for achieving spiritual transformation and getting blessed spiritual salvation. These Fragment (WL Line 430) can only save wastelanders from the eternal damnation. He exhorts the modern man to search out their own salvation (Smith,1956, P99) through the courageous act like that of Hieronymo'(WL Line 431)who in Thomas kid's tragedy (Act IV, SceneI, Line 69) sacrificed himself to avenge his son's murder. These sufferings are a pathway to the salvation as St Augustine also shows his dislike for the safe path without pitfalls ${ }^{109}$. Through this struggle arises the optimism in Ezekeil's words ...for they shall be healed (Cox, Hinchliffe (ed), 1992, p 122).Thus the journey of the readers through the wasteland ends with the hope that the lustful sexuality of the wasteland may one day be redeemed. The award for this sacrifice of the worldly self for the spiritual rebirth would be 'Shantih, Shantih, Shantih' (WL Line 433) meaning peace that passes understanding.

# بلاغة التثنية في اللغة العربية من حيث دلالتها على اللّيل والنّهار 

محمد شفقت الله


#### Abstract

Arabic is one of the major languages of world. Nouns showing numbers in Arabic are of three kinds: Singular, Dual and Plural.The Singulars refer to only one thing for which they were made. The dual conceptualizes that the particular word denotes two things. The plurals give meaning to more then two (dual). The Arabs are of the habit of using different words for a thing on account of its minor differences. For examples, The Arabic equivalent of Sword is 'saif' ( ) . The Arabs use different words for the same thing in case of minor changes found in it. If the sword has shining brightness, they call it 'seiquel' ( ( $_{\text {). If it is sharp enough, they call it ( } ص \text { ), and if the sword's cutting }}^{\text {( ) }}$ character is prominent, they call it 'Qatey' ( ${ }^{6}$ ). The Arabs use several singular words for a singular thing due to its changing conditions or qualities. The same formula is applied to the things indicating duality (تثنية ). This paper presents the Arabic duals which refer to day and night (المّل والهار ). We are going to present twenty six Arabic duals in this regard to show the vastness of Arabic vocabulary in it dual forms.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الـحمد للله الذي خلق الإنسانَ و علّمه البيانَ و وأنزل على رسوله مححمّد الفرقانَ بلسانٍ عر بٍ } \\
& \text { مُبِ-نٍ وهـو يُـعبّر عـن الـحقا ئق كما هي و يدلّ على المدلو لات و يُيبِن و بعد فإنّ اللغة العربية ذات } \\
& \text { الـــجـائـب الـجـمَّة مـن حيـث دلالتها إفراداً و تثنيةً و جمعاً لاتضاهيها لغة في نظامها الدلالي إذ أنّ } \\
& \text { الألــــاظ الـمـفـردة يدلّ كلّ واحد منها على شى وواحد ولايستعمل أحد من أهل اللغة العربيّة عادةً } \\
& \text { الـعـدد الدالّ على واحد مع اللفظة المفردة لاعتقاده ببلا غ اللفظة معنى الو احد بمجرّد كو نها مفردةً } \\
& \text { لايستعمل أهلها العدد مع اللفظة المفردة إلّا للتأكيدـ }
\end{aligned}
$$

ومـن دقّة دلالة الـلغة العر بية أنّها تمتاز بكثرة الألفاظ الدالة على المدلول بالاختلاف اليسير
ايسو سى ايت پروفيسر، شعبه عربى، بـهاء الدين زكريا يو نيورسطّى، ملتانـ

في خـصـائصـه فتـو جــد لشـىءِواحدٍ أسماءٌ كثيرةٌ و يرجع سبُهُا إلى الفروق المو جود ة في ذلك
 الـلفظية و كما أنَّ اللغة الــــربية تـمتاز بدلالتها إفراداً فكذلك تمتاز بدلالتلها تثنيةً و جمعاً و أمّا التننية فهذا البحث بصددها و سيأتي ذكرها بعد قليلٍ بقدرٍ من التفصيل وأمّا الجمع في اللغة العربية فهو ذو دلالةٍ عـلـى عــد مـن حيث القّلة و الكثرة خلافاً لجمع اللغات الأخرى الدالِّعلى الأكثر من واحدٍ فـــط و لايكاد يُيِينُ القلَّة والكثرة من حيث العدد و من خصائص اللسان العربي أنّ جمعها يدل على الـقلة أو الكثرة بمـجرّد ألفاظها دون ذكر الأعداد الدالة عليها؛ فما جاء منها على أوزان أفعل و أفعال و فعلة و أفعلِ، دلّ على الأكثر من اثنَيْنِ و أقلَّ من أَحَدَ عشرَ وما جاء على غيرها من الأوزان دلّ على
الأ كثر من عشرة إلى مالانهاية له فيسمّى الأوّل جمع القلّة والآخر جمع الكثرةـ

والـمـعـــوم لــدى كـلّ دارس لـلـغة العربية أن التثنية من خو اصّها البارزة، حيث سلطان هذه السيطـرة سا ئر في أسمائها و ضمائرها و أفعالها فكلَّلَّا نطَق عربيٌ كلمة على صيغة التثنية أراد منها
 التنية الدالّة على الأشياء ذات الازدواجيّة مكَّنهم من تو سيعٍ رصيدهم اللغويّ للكلمات المثنَّاة حتى تَـِفيَ بتـعبيـرهم عن الازدواجية المتو اجدة في أشياء الكون مجرَّدةً كانت تلك الأشياء أو محسوسةً فكما أن طبيعة اللغة العربية من حيث الدلالة تقتضي الدقَّة في استعمال الألفاظ المفردة حتى تكون تـلك الألـفـاظ متـلائـمة لـمــلولو لاتها المسمّيات تمام المالائمة فكذلك الطبيعة العر بية تَمِمْلُ إلى أن تـكون كلمات مثناة خاصة للتعبير عن المسمّيات ذات الازدواجية و من اللازم كلّما تغيّرت خاصيّةُ الـمسـمّيـات ذات الازدو اجية تـغيـرت الـــلمة المثناة المعبّرة عنها و الدالة عليها و مردّها جو انب الفروق العارضة لخاصيّة أو خواص ذلك الشىء الدالّ على مِثَلْيهُ من جنسه فعلى قدر الاختلاف في خـاصية الـمــلـول الـمثنـى يتغيّر المشنى الدالُّ عليه بما تَمْتُّدُ رقعة اللغة و تتّسع ثروة الألفاظ و يتوفَّر رصيدهم و يتكامل تعبيرهم-
و بـمـا أنّ الـليـل و النهار وَحْدَتانِ مِنَ الوَقْتِ المبرهنتان و إيابهـما و ذهابهـما كلّهِما مُشَاهَهُ شهـود الـحـقّ مُـراءٌ رأي الـعيـن فما كان بدّاً للعربيّ القحّ والبدو ي الخالص أن لايتأنّر بهما و ما طرأ

عـليهـمـا من اختلاف في خو اصهـما من حيث المـجىء و الانصراف، و من كو نهـما دائبَيْنِ متماثلَيْنِ، و الـمــختــلـَيْنِ عـن أحدهما من ناحية الظُّلمة و النُّور، و كونهـما ظرفَيْنِ لللُُدوء والسّبات، و العمل و الـنشـاط، ومـا إليهـمـا، فكثر التعبير عنهمـا وِفقاً لظاهرة المشّاة و تنوّ ع ذلك التعبير قدر تنوّعهمـا في خو اصهـمـا_

وفيما يلي قائمة بالمثنيات الدالة على الليل و النهار:
ا-الأبردان:

ذكـرهـا أبـو الـطيب اللغوي(ت اه Oro)( ( ) في "باب الاثنين اللذين لايُفردان من لفظهما"، (Y) بـــعــنـى اليـوم و الـليلة إلّا أنه أشار إلى أن الكلمة لمها دلالة أخرى على غدوة و عشية على قو ل بعض (٪)هذا و الكلمة على صيغة التثنية من وزن أفعل التغضيل من " الباردان "و أصلهما البرد و هو نـقيـض الـحـرّو لـعلّهـم سمّوهما "بالأبردان" لكون أحدهما وهو الليل بارداً من ولو جهه إلى خرو جهه و كون أخرهما بارداً في أوّله و آخره فثنو ها على وجه التغليبـ
ب -الأجدان:

وزن أفـعـل التـفـضيـل مـن " الـجديدان" و أصلها الجدّة بالكسر و هي ضدّ البلى_سماهـا العرب بها

(V) - " " و ذلك لأنهما لا يبليان أبداً
ب -الأححثان:

جـاء بهـا أبـو الـطيب اللغوي(ت اه مهه )(N) بمعنى الليل و النهار في الباب الذي مرَّذ كره
قبـل قليل و هي أفعل التفضيل من " الحادثان" و أصلها الحداثة التي هي نقيض القدم و تسميتهم بها لكو ن مـجيئهما كل مرّةٍ بشأن جلدٍ ولٍ والأحدثان بمعنى الأجدانـ
ع -الأهرمان:

أتى بها محمد أمين فضل الله المحبي (ت 01 0 ) في " المثنى الحقيقي "( . ) بالمعنى الـذي نـحن بصدده و لفت انتباه القارىء الكريم إلى أنها تعني الغدوة و العشية أيضاً أصلها الهرم وهـو الضـف و بلو غ أقصى الكِبر و قيل لهما الأهرمان لدور انهما في الكون منذ الأحقاب البعيدة


ه-البردان:


 Y-الجديدان:

هي التي ذكرت في الككام عن " الأجدان " فلينظر هناكـ

V-الجذعان:


 الصيف و الشتاءو الربيع و الخريف و في كل مرّةٍ بجحّدٍ جديدةٍ
^-الحدثان:
أوردهـا الـد كتـور إبراهيم أنيس (9 1 ) و زماؤه الآنرون و و أهملها اللغويون القدامى ولعلّها
 والشابّ و منه تسميّتهما لأنهما ماز الا شابين ولم يضعفا و لم يكبرا مع ما مرّ عليها من الأوقاتـ

9-الدائبان:




- ا -الردفان:

وردت الـكــمة الـمثناة في كتب اللغة أكثر ها بالمعنى المذكور انفاً و مفردها الردف وهو الرا
الراكب خلف الراكب فهو المناط لأنهم عبّروا عن إتيان أحدهما بعد الآخر بر كوب أحدهمها خلف الآنر -

$$
1 \text { ا -ابنا سباتٍ: }
$$



$$
\text { Y } 1 \text { - ابنا سمير: }
$$




「 1 - الصرعان:




§ ا - الصرفان:


(
 يتقلّب على التو الي تلو الآخر0 ا-الطريدان:


 الـطـريـد فهـو الـولـد الــذي يـو لــد بـعد أخيه فيكون كلّ منهما طريد الآخر ومن ثم تسميتهما ب " الطريدان " لطروء أحدهما على البسيطة بعد الآخر-

7 ا 1 -العصران:
 بالمعنى المذ كور مستشهدين بقول الشاعر :
أماطِلُه العَصْر ين حتى يمملّني و يرضى بنصف الدّين و الأنف راغم
و صـرّح ابـن السـكيـت(ت \& \& ب) • 0 0) بـأن الـليـل و النهار يقال لهما العصرانـو يقال :
الـعصـران :الـــدا_ة و الـعشي ( اه ) و لعلهم سمّوها بتسميتهم الجزء باسم الكلّ لأنّ الليل و النهار جزء ان من العصر فاعتبروا كلاً منهما عصراً ثم ثنوهـ : IV
 للمجاز لأنهما لم يصيرا اهرِمَيْنِ مع مضي الآماد البعيدة عليهماـ
^1 ا -القارححان:
 هــا و الـــــمة الـمثناة أصلها القرح بالفتح أو القرح با لضم لغتان ،وهو عض السلاح و نحوه ممـا

يـجرح الأسد و مما يخرج بالبدن و إلى ذلك ترجع تسميتهم إيّاهما ب " القارحان " لأنهما يعضان الـوقت و يجرحانه ثم يطلعان على الكون بين السماء و الأرض حيث يغشي أحدهما البسيطة ظلاماً

و تضيء الآخر المعمورة ضياءً

$$
9 \text { 1 -القرّتان: }
$$



قائلاً : "و القرّتان و الكرّتان على معنى واحد على البدل "ـ( O9 (0)
-
 أيـضاً_ هذا و مغردها القرن و هو كفو المرءو نظيره في الشجاعة أو عام في الشجاعة و العلم و غير ذلك و منه تلك التسمية لأن أحدهما كفوللاخخر و نظيره في الإقبال و الانصراف و الطول و الامتداد و التساويـ
ا

وأصلها الكرّة التي تدلّ على المرّة و لعلهم سموها لأن دوران كليهما يتم كرّة بالليل و كرّة بالنهارـ
r r-الليلاون:

أوردهـا المححبي (ت 1111010 )( 10 ) بمعنى الليل و النهار و من الواضح الجلي أن الليل نقيض النهار و لـعـلهـم سـمّـوهـــا لأن الـليـل يشـاركَ هـع النهار في كو نه و حدة من الوقت و سوياً له في الامتداد ومماثاً له في الذهاب و الإياب في الميعادـ
ب r -المطيتان:

ذكرها المحبي ( ت 1111 ( 1 ) 17 ) بالمعنى المذكور و مغردها المطية و هي الدابة التي تمطو أي

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { تسرع في سيرها و منه تسميتها بها تشبيهاً إيّاهما بالدّابتين المسرعتين في سيرهماــ } \\
& \text { を }
\end{aligned}
$$


 الـفيـروز آبـادي (ت (ON V V) V أن الكلمة لها دلالة أخرى على طرفي النهار ـ هذا و مفردها ملأ وهو السير الشديد ومنه تلك التسمية لكونهما في السير على التو اتر-

0 0
 ولــم تـرد الـــــمة المثناة في الجمهرة و أساس البلاغة و الصحاح و لسان العرب و القاموس و تانج الـــروس و مـا تيسـر لـي مـن الـكتـب الـلـغة و من ثم لم يستبن لي معناها و ما اهتديت إلى شرحها فَـاكَتَفَيْتُ بــنـــلهـا من المحبي ( ت (Vr) حيث ما استطعت الإفادة بهذا الصدد و أمّا المسئولية بصحتها فعلى المحبي ( (ت) (

7
 بـالنهارين لأن النهار يشبه الليل في اختلافه الدائم و السير المتو اصل بالمو اظبة و السرعة المعينة فثنوا النهار فصار " النهاران "و أرادوا منها تغليباً الليل و النهار-

## الكو امش:

-     - هـو عبـد الـواحــد بـن عـلي الحلبي، أبو الطيب اللغوي، سكن و مات بها قتيلاً سنة (0ror ،

٪ - ذ ذرها في الباب المذكور لكتاب المشثنى
§－هـو يـعـــوب بـن إسحاق ، أبو يوسف،ابن السكيت، ولد بخخوزستان و تعلم ببغداد واتصل بالمتو كل العباسي و أدّب أو لاده و صار من ندمائه إلّا أن المتو كل قتله سنة § \＆Y لسبب مجهو لـ هذا و كان ابن السـكيـت مـن أئمة الـلغة ـله إصلاح المنطق، الأضداد، والقلب و الإبدال و غريب

 －－هـو مـحمد بن مكرم بن علي بن منظور أبو الفضل ، جمال الدين ابن منظور الأنصاري ،ولد سنة ．ب7 بـ بـــصر（ و قيل ：في طرابلس الغرب ）من أئمة اللغة ، أشهر مؤلفاته لسان العرب ، جمع
－ 9 مؤر خ وعالم كبير ألّف＂خلاصة الأثر في تراجم أهل القرن الحادي عشر＂و＂قصد السبيل فيما في العربية من الـدخيـل＂و＂الــرّ المرصوف في الصفة و الموصوف＂و＂جنيالجنتين في تمييز نوعي المثنيين ـتوفي سنة 11110 ـ الأعلام $7 / 7$ ع「－

$$
1 \text { - ا- لينظر حاشية رقم ع }
$$

$$
\text { r ا - ل لينظر اصالاح المنطق } 90 \text { r }
$$

r ا - لينظر حاشية رقم ع
६ ا- لينظر اصلاح المنطق \& 9ـ

$$
\text { 1 - لينظر حاشية رقم } 1
$$

$$
7 \text { ا- لينظر حاشية رقم } 9
$$

－IV V هـو عـزّ الـديـن بن أمين الدمشقي ، عالم بالأدب، من أعضاء المجلس العلمي العربي، مولـده

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (11// - V } \\
& \text { - 人 لينظر حاشية رقم } 1
\end{aligned}
$$

 الـمـتـتقى من أخبار الأصمعي، و تكملة إصلاح ما تغلط فيه العامة ، و بحر العو ام فيما أصاب العوام ،
 1^ ^ الكلمات من متن الكتاب نفسه

19 - هـو لـــوي كبيـر ذو الثقـــافة الـواسـعة مـن أعضاء مـجمع اللغة العربية بالقاهرة و أحد المؤلفين "للمعجم الوسيط"بل على رأسهم و المؤلفون الآخرون للمعجم المارّ ذكره الد كتور عبد الحليم منتصر و عطية الصوالحي ، و محمد خلف الله أحمد و قد وردت الكلمة في المعجم في مادة حدب - - هو إسماعيل بن حماد الجوهري ، أبو نصر ، من أئمة اللغة ،أشهر كتبه "الصحاح" مات سنة

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { r r }
\end{array}
$$

- هـ - Y Y محمد بن محمد بن محمد عبد الرزاق الحسني الز بيدي ، أبو الفيض ، الملقب بمرتضى مـن كبـار المصنفين و علماء اللغة و الحديث و الرجال و الأنساب ، ولد سنة 0 § 1 وهتعلم بالهند واليـمن و قام و توفى هناك سنة O . . O O ، أشهر مؤلفاته " تاج العروس من جـو اهر القاموس" الأعلام $v \cdot / v$


- 

Y - - لينظر المرجع نفسه
ذ ذ - Y


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. } \\
& \text { r-r } \\
& \text { Tr }
\end{aligned}
$$

ץ بـ- هـو مـحـمد بن يعقوب بن محمد ، أبو طاهر هجد الدين الشيرازي الفيروزآبادي ، ولد بقرية من أعمال شيراز و انتقل إلى العراق و حال مصر و الشام و بلاد الرو و والهند، و كان مرجع عصره في


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { المحيط_ الأعلام } 1 \text { ٪/V } 1 \text { ! } \\
& \text { ع \& }
\end{aligned}
$$

 رجـع إلـى البصـر_ة، مـن أئـمة اللغة و الأدب ، توفى سنة الTYه ، أشهر مؤلفاته جمهرة اللغة ـلينظر الأعلام /
r. - لينظر حاشية رقم -r
-r^ - هو محمود بن عمر بن محمد بن أحمد الخو ارزمي الزمخشري، جار الله أبوالقاسم، ولد في زمـخشـر (من قرى خوارزم) سنة TV §o و سافر إلى مكة فجاور بها زمنا فلقب بجار الله و تنقل إلى
 أشهر كتبه الكشاف في التفسير و أساس البلاغة الأعلامر IVN/V

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ع - } \\
& \text { § } \\
& \text { 「 } \\
& \text { ٪ ع } \\
& \text { ؟ ؟ - لينظر حاشية رقم }
\end{aligned}
$$

0 0
 دانية وتُوفّىّ بها سنة O \& \& ك كان إماما في اللغة و الآداب فصنف المخصّص ، و المححكم و المحيط

الأعظم ـ الأعلام \& /rur
 و تـوفـى 1 ( 091 ، إمـام حــافـ مــؤرخ أديـب لغوي ، له نـحو . . 7 مصنف أشهرها الاتقان في علوم القرآن ، الدرّ المنثور في التفسير بالمأثور في التفسير،الأشباه و النظائر ، و المزهر كالهما في اللغة ـ - ミ^ 9 - 9 1 01 - لينظر إصلاح المنطق \&q - لr ro - لينظر حاشية رقم 1


$$
00 \text { - - لينظر حاشية رقم ع }
$$

$$
\text { - } 07 \text { لينظر حاشية رقم } 1
$$

$$
\text { - OV } 9 \text { - OV حاشية رقم } 9
$$

IV on لينظر حاشية رقم

9 9 - عــــق عـزّ الـديـن التــــوخي على " القرتان "و التعليق في ذيل كتاب " المشنى " لأبي الطيب 0^ اللغو ي وقد قام التنو خي بتحقيق متنه لينظر كتاب المشنى - 9 -

9 - 7 لينظر حاشية رقم ع

بالاغة التنية في اللغة العربية من حيث دلالتها على التّلي والنّهار
79- لينظر حاشية رقم ^٪
لينظر حاشية رقم - V.
V|- لينظر حاشية رقم rr

$$
\text { -Vr - لينظر حاشية رقم } q
$$

$$
\text { لVr - لينظر حاشية رقم } 9
$$

$$
\text { -V - لينظر حاشية رقم } 9
$$

- Vo - لينظر حاشية رقم q

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { } \\
& \text { § } 9 \text { - لينظر حاشية رقم } 9 \\
& \text { 70- لينظر حاشية رقم } 9 \\
& 977 \text { - لينظر حاشية رقم } 9 \\
& \text { - YV } \\
& \text { - 7^ لينظر حاشية رقم }
\end{aligned}
$$



الد كتور الحافظ عبدالرحيم*

## Abstract: <br> Salient Features of Teaching \&Education <br> In the light of Qumran\& Sunni

Taleem (Education) and Tarbiyyah (Practical Training of Conduct) both, on account of their distinctive positions, play a significant role in catering to the personality of the Muslim according to the teaching of Holy Quran and Sunnah of the Holy Prophet, Muhammad (P.B.U.H.).
In this article concepts of Ta'leem and Tarbiyyah, and their complementary role in educating a Muslim have been discussed keeping in view their co-relation and differences. Moreover education and its role in the development of a culture, elimination of illiteracy and catering to the conduct of the Muslims have been discussed. References from the Quran and Sunnah are given in the article.
The arguments in this connection explain that free education for every one in a Muslim state is compulsory. Education is not only obligatory for the individual but the state is duty-bound to provide the same to her peoples. Islam appreciates the efforts to promote education and considers it a sacred Jihad.

إن التـربية عــــلية نشــاط، وليسـت شيئا ماديا، وهذا النشاط يتضمن رعا ية وتو جيها،


فالتربية هى عملية مقصودة يو جه بها فردأو أفراد ، نحو أفراد آخرين ، و يؤثرو ن فى سلو كهم.
 الأ ستاذ المساعد بقسم اللغة العربية، جامعة بها ء الدين ز كريا ملتان (با كستان)

ربه ليرحم والديه ، لأنهما ربياه صغيراً، أى لأنهما قاما برعاية شئوونه و تنشئته وتو جيهه.
 تبـدأ الـــملية التربوية فى الأسرة ، وعلى الأبوين تقع مسئولية تربية الأ بناء ، وتو جيه نموهم؛

لما فيه حفظهم من غضب الله وعذابه ، ولما يحقق إنسانيتهم ومصلحة مـجتمعهم. و كـان الـمسـجــد في الــــجتـمع الإسلامي يساعد الأسرة فى العملية التربوية ، ولكن هذه
المهمة انتقلت إلى المدارس والمؤ سسات التعليمة.

ويشـارك فى العملية التربوية بشكل غير مباشر، الأصحاب، والأندية، و الصحف، و المذياع، ،
والتلفاز ، وينبغى أن تحرص كل هذه المؤ سسات التربو ية على تحقيق أهداف تربو ية مو حدة. وتـزدادمسـؤولية الأسـرـة الـمســـمة فى تربية أبنائها ، كلما ازداد انحراف بقية المؤ سسات
التربوية عن تعاليم الإسلام وتحقيق أهدافه التربو ية.

التـربية عـملية تهـف إلى خدمة الفرد و المجتمع ، وهى تختلف من مجتمع إلى مـجتمع آخر بـاختـالف عقيدته ، وأهدافه ، وقيمه، كذا و جب أن تكون التربية نابعة من عقيدة المجتمع و حاجاته
وأهدافه وقيمه فيما يصلح.

إن التـربية الإسـلامية تـنبع من عقيدة الإسلام، ومن أهدافه الإنسانية وتعمل على خدمة الفرد و المجتمع ، والإنسانية ، فهى لذلك تصلح لكل المجتمعات والأمم و الشعوب ، يقول الله عز و جل:


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { لِلُظُهِرَهُ عَلَى الِدِّيْنِ كُلِّهِ وَوَوْ كَرِهَ الُمُشُرِ كُوْنَ } \\
& \text { الفرق بين التربية والتعليم }
\end{aligned}
$$

التربية تعمل على توجيه نمو الفرد العقلى ، والخلقى ، والجسمى، و الصحى و النفسى، فهى
عملية شا ملة لجميع جوا نب نمو الإنسان.
التـعـيــم - عــــد بعض علماء التربية - يدل على العملية التى تهتم بالجانب العقلى فقط أى
جانب المعرفة الذى يتضمن نقل المعلومات والحقائق و المغاهيم.

ورلــن التـربية الاسـامية لـم تـفـرق بين اللفظين ، وفى القرآن الكريم نجد لفظة "علَّم" أكثر
استعمالا من لفظة" ربّى " وهو يدل على العملية التعليمية التربوية الشاملة لكل جو انب الإنسان (0) يــــول الله تـعـالـى: الُكِتَابَ وَالُحِخْمَةُ وَاِنْ كَانُوُا مِنْ قَبَلُ لَفِيُ ضَاَلالٍ مُبِّنٍ وأما التربية الحديثة فاتجهت إلى وجوب اهتما م المعلم بجميع جوانب النمو لدى الإنسان، وهو الاتجاه الذى دعت إليه التربية الإسلامية وأخذت به .
التربية و الثقافة

الثقافة هى : مجموعة المعارف و العقائد و الفنو ن و الأخلاق والقيم و العادات و التقاليد (V) ولـكـل أ مة أو مـجتــمـع ثــــافة التـى تـختـلف - إلى حدما - عن ثقافة غيره ، كما أن ثقافة الـــجتــمع الأمر يكى تختلف عن ثقافة المـجتمع الشيوعى ـ وتحاول كل أمة أن تفرض ثقافتهاعلى غيـرهــا مـن الأمـم لتـؤثـر فـى شـخصيتها وو جودها، وهذا ما يحاول الاستعمار أن يفصله فى البلاد الإسـالمية ، وهـو ما يسمى ، ب "الغز و الفكرى"، ولذا يحرم الإسلام التشبه بغير المسلمين ، وإعطاء
الو لاء لغير المؤمنين.

يـــول اللهَ سبحانه وتعالى:


وتـحـرص كـل أمة عـلى ثقافتها ، و تعمل للحفاظ عليها ، لذا تجعل ذلك من وظائف التربية لــديهـا ، وتقاليدها ، فعن طريق التربية تحافظ الأمة على ثقافتها ، وبذلك تحافظ على و جود ها ،لأن ضيا ع ثقافة الأمة يعنى بضياع نفسها.

ويـنبـى أن تحافظ التربية فى الجمتمع المسلم على الثقافة الإسلامية ، وأن ترفض كل ثقافة
تتعارض مع نصوص الكتاب و السنة، ومع حاجات المجتمع المسلم ومتطلباته وشخصيته و كرامته. لاتـزال بـعض المجتمعات الإسلامية تعانى من آثار الغزو الفكرى الجاهلى ، ولن تتغلب عليه
إلا با لعو دة إلى التربية الإسا(مية .

قــال الله تـعـالىى:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { التربية و التكيف }
\end{aligned}
$$

التـكيف عملية تعديل الفرد لميوله وأهدافه ، ليصبح أكثر ملائمة - أى لما يحيط به من أفراد
وظرو ف - فى ضوء تعاليم الإسلام ، لتحقيق إنسانيته.

ويشـمـل مـعـنـى التـكيف الـــدر_ة على تغيير وتعديل الفرد لما فى بيئته لتصبح أكثر ملائمة
لحاجات ، وفطرته الإنسانية فى ضوء تعاليم الاسالم.

والتـكيف عملية يمارسها المجتمع و الفرد. فالمـجتمع الذى يأخذ بأسباب التقدم والرقى فى
ضوء تعاليم الإسلام يحقق عملية التكيف السوي ، و يحافظ على و جوده ويحقق تقدمه. أمـا المـجتمع الذى لايأ خذ بأسباب التقدم و الرقى فيخغق فى عملية التكيف ، ويبقى متأخراً ويـصبـح رجـعيا ، و كذلك المجتمع الذى يأخخذ بأسباب التقدم و الرقى فى غيرضوء تعاليم الإسلام ، فلن يحقق عملية التكيف السوى لأفر اده ، بما يحقق لهم إنسانيتهم و سعادتهم.

إن الإنسـان الـذى يستـطيع أن يكيف نفسه مع بيئته فى ضوء تعاليم الإسلام هو الذى يحقق
إنسانيته ، و يصبح عضوا نافعا تقدميا .
أمـا الإنســان الـذى لا يحاول التكيف مع بيئته فانه يبقى متخلفا رجعيا ، و يعيش على هامش الحياة ، كما ان الإنسان الذى يكيف نفسه مع بيئته فى غير ضوء تعاليم الإسلام ، فلن يحقق التكيف السوى ، الذى يمكنه من تحقيق إنسانية و سعادته .
مـن وظـائف التـربية أن تسـاعـد الفرد على تنميه قدراته وتو جيهها للتكيف مع بيئته فى ضوء تـعـاليم الإسالام ، ليتمكن من تحقيق التكيف السوى الذى يمكن من تحقيق إنسانية وسعادته ، كما أنهـا تمكن المجتمع وتو جهه للأخلذ بأسباب التقدم والرقى فى ضوء تعاليم الإسلام ، ليحقق لأفر اده ، عملية ومناخ التكيف السوي ليحققو اللمجتمع تقدمه ، ورقيه ، و يحققوا إنسانيهم و سعادتهم .

قال الله تعالى : والأميـون جـمـع أمي ، وهـو الـرجـل الذى لا يحسن القراءة والكتابة (؟ ( ) وقد يعنى أمِيِّ

 ضَالَاٍ مُبِّنٍ (1) (1) والـــعنى الشائع للفظ "امْيّ" هو الشخص الذي لا يعرف القراءة والكتابة ، والأمية ليست مشكلة اجتماعية فى عالم متقدم فقط ، و سبيل تقدمها الاجتماعى و الاقتصادى .


 تـعـليــم قومهم أمور دينهم ، ونحو الأمية والجاهلية ، وهذ ا يدل على أن محاربة الأمية تعدل الجهاد فى سبيل الله .
و الـجـمتمع الذى ترتفع فيه نسبة الأميين فعليه واجب محاربة الأ مية لديه ، لأنه فرض دينى ، وواجـب اجتـمـاعـى وحـق انسـانـى لأن التـعليـم والـقضا ء على الأمية هو الطريق الأ مثل لمـحاربة الاستعمار وهو لون من ألوان الجهاد فى سبيل الله . ويمكن القضا ءعلى الأمية بطريقتين :
الأولى: طريقة الوقاية من الأمية بفرض التعليم و جعله إجباريا على جميع أطفال الأمة. الثـانية : طـريـقة مـكـافحة الأمية بين الكبار بتعليمهم فىى مدارس ليلية ، أو فى المساجد ، أو المراكز ، أو من خلال الإذاعة والتلفاز. ضرورة التربية و التعليم


كـانت هذه أول آيات تنزلت من القر آن الكريم، وهمى تتعلق بالعملية التربوية وهذا يدل على
 يمكن الاستغناء عنها.
تــــدم الأمة فـى الـحيـاـة ورقيها فى الحضارة يتعلقان بتربية وتعليم أفراد ها ه و كلما تقدمت الأمة فى الحضارة زادت حاجتها إلى تربية أفرادها.

وفضلته على العبادة يقول الرسول التربية حق عام وممجاني




التـعليـم مـنـ جاء الإسلام طبق مبدأ "التعليم حق للجميع" ومبدأ "مـجانية التعليم" وأصبح

فى المسجد ـ و يعلم النساء فى البيوت : و كان التعليم يتم دون أى أجر أو تعو يض. ورـم تـــرف المجتمعات غير الإسلامية مبدأ "التعليم حق للجميع" ومبدأ "محانية التعليم" إلَّا بعد عدة قرون من ظهور الإسلام وبعد إعلان وثيقة حقوق الإنسان.
 وهم الو حيد ون الذين استطاعوا تطبيقهما فى الحياة ، وجعل ذلك جزءًا من عبادتهم اللهُ . التربية عملية هامة بالنسبة للفرد

 ومعارفهم.
إن الـــرد يـحتاج إلى عملية التر بية و التعليم فى حياته ليستطيع أن يكتسب المعارف والعلوم مـن أبـو يـه ، ومـن غيـرهـم من أصحاب العلم والمعرفة أو ليستطيع أن يتدرب على أعمال ومهارات مهنية أو حرفية أبيه ، أوغيره من أصحاب المهن والـون الحرف . والـــرد لايمكنه أن يعيش دون تربية وتعليم، ، لأنه لايمكنه أن يبقى دون رعاية وتو جيه، كذا


يـحتـاج الـفـرد للتربية لأنه يولد ضعيفا لابد له من رعاية وعناية وتنشيئة ، ولأن فترة ضعفه فى طـــو لته أطول من فترات ضعف أى مـخلوق آخر ، ولأنه معرض للضعف بعد القوة ، فهو إضافة إلى لـى حاجته للتربية ، لايمكن أن يستغنى عنها طيلة حياته ، و هذا ما يعبِّرِ عنه بالتربية المستمرة . بـعض الـحيـوان قد تستقل عن أبويها بعد الولادة مباشرة ، وأغلبها تستقل بعد فترة قصيرة ، ورلــن الإنسـان لا يستـغنى عن والديه ومربيه إلَّا بعد مضي سوات طو يلة ، فهو لا يصل سَنَّ البلوغ قبل الثالثة عشرة ، وقد لا يبلغ سن الرشد قبل الثامنة عشرة ، كذا فالتربية عملية هامة وضرورية للفرد.
 يوم لاأزداد فيه علما يقربنى من اللهعز وجل ، فلا بورك لى في طلو ع شمس ذلك اليوم". (Y (Y) مــــا يـجـعل العملية التربوية هامة بالنسبة للفرد أن قدرته على التكيف فى صغره أضعف من قدرة غيره من المخلوقات ، ولكنه يمتاز بقدرته المستمرة على التكيف والتعليم هو الطريق المعين له عـلـى التـكيف مع البيئة التى تحيط به ، ليحافظ على نموه في الاتجاه السليم،لكل مرحلة من مراحل
 لنفع ، وعلى مجتمعه بالخير.

لقد وجه الإسلام أن تبدأ العملية التربوية للفرد عقب ولادته مباشرة ، وأن تستمر طيلة مراحل نــموه ولم يحـدد بدأ ها وانتهائها فی سن معينة ، كما يدل عليه ماروى عن أبى رافع أنه قال : "رأيت
 التربية عملية هامة بالنسبة للمجتمع
يحتاج المجتمع إلى التربية ، لأنه من خلال العملية التربو ية يحافظ على وجو ده وشخصيته ، حيث تهدف التربية إلى نقل ثقافة المجتمع وتراث الآ باء إلى الأبناء. يـحــافظ المـجتمع على ديانته ومعارفه وعلومه وقيمه وعاداته بما تئ ديه له العلمية التربوية من خــدمـات حيـث تهــدف إلى نـقل ذلك كله للأجيال الناشئة ، عبر المؤ سسات التربوية التى يقيمها المجتمع لهذاالغرض. ويـحتـاج الـجمتمع إلى التربية ، لأن العملية التربو ية تفيده فى بناء سلوك أفراد، بناءًا مو حدا، ومتـرابـطـا ، حيـث تـو حــد التـربية بيـن عقائدهم وأفكارهم ومعارفهم وقيمهـم التى توجه سلو كهم
تو جيها يسير فى اتجاه مو حد ومترابط وعلى أسس قوى.

يـقول اللهَ عز وجل :




ويـحتـاج الــــجتــــع لـلتـربية لأنهـا تقوم بعملية تطهير ثقافته وتصفيتها من بعض الشوائب والعادات والأفكار التى تعلق بها خلال حياته وو جوده، أو التى يتطلب تقدمه ورقيه تغيره أو تعديلها. قــال اللهَ تعالى :

 عَلْنِ ذِلِكُمْ مِنَ الشَّاهِدِيُنَ


فــالـعملية التربو ية هامة بالنسبة للمجتمع لأنها الو سيلة للحفاظ على وجوده وشخصيته بنقل ثـتـافتـه إلـى أجيـاله وأفراده ، لأنهاو سيلته أيضا لتو حيد سلوك كأفراده ، و لأنها و سيلته كذلك لتطهير ثقافته و تجديدها.

حاجة الفرد و الجمتمع إلى التربية و التعليم
قــد تبيّن لـنـا أن كل فردو كل مجتمع ، بحاجة إلى التربية و التعليم ، وأن التربية هى التى توجه
نمو الفرد وتحافظ على المجتمع ، وتنقل ثقافته إلى أبنائه وتجددها وتطهرها.
والإســلام يؤ كد على أهمية التربية و التعليم فى مصدريه: القر آن الكريم ، و السنة النبوية ، لعلم الله تـعـالى أن الإنسـان لا يستـغنى عن ذلك ، ولذلكك بدأ اللهتعالى بتعليم أبينا آدم عليه الساملام عند خلقه .

و الـفرد فى الجمتمع بحاجة للتربية و التعليم لأمر الإسلام بذلك وللتخلص من التخلف الذى
زرعه الاستعمار فى بلاد المسلمين بإبعاد هم عن ثقافتهم الإسلامية ، و حرمانهم من التعلم ، وأسباب التــــدم ، وتـمـكيـنه للأمراض الصحيحة والاجتماعية أن تتفشى وتنتشر فيه ، إن الفقر وقلة الإنتاج ، وتـفشى الأمية ، وانتشار الأمراض أمور لابد من القضاءعليها فى الفرد و المجتمع ، ولن يتم هذادون
التربية والتعليم .

إن الـقضاء على مظاهر التخلف فى أى مجتمع لايكون إلًأمن خلال نشر التربية والتعليم بين أفراده وأبنائه.

والإســلام يرفض التخلف، ويدعو إلى التقدم والحضارة ، كذا نجد الفرد المسلم والمجتمع المسلم أكثر استجابة من بقية الأفراد و سائر المجتمعات لعلمية التربية والتعليم. و الفرد و الجمتمع يؤ منان بالإسالم الذى يتطلب من الفرد أن يعرف أصول عقيدته ، وأحكام

عباداته ، ومعاملاته ، و حقوقه ، وواجباته ، كذا لابد من نشر التربية والتعليم لديها. إن الـــرد و الــمـجتمع لن يتمكنا من التغلب على التخلف الاجتماعى والاقتصادى ، و العمل عـلـى تـطـويـر مـصادر الإنتاج ، وإنشاء المؤ سسات الصناعية و نشر المهن الحرفية اللازمة ، وتنمية
جميع جو انب المـجتمع إلَّابنشر التربية والتعليم .
استـفـادـة الـفـرد و المـجتمع من التربية و التعليم أمر يتعلق بوعى القائمين على العملية التربوية
التـــليمية بإيمانهم بأهميتها فى حياه الفرد و المجتمع، و بقدرتهم على القيام بها وتأديتها على الوجه
المطلوب ب .

ان الــــائـميـن عـلى العملية التربوية التعليميه يدر كون كل ما سبق ذكره ، و يفضلون سواهم بإيــمـانهم أن عملهم هذا لون من ألو ان الجهاد فى سبيل الله ، وأنه عبادة يتقربون بها إلى الله ، كذا

 أن يتعلم المرء المسلم علما ، ثم يعلمه أخاه المسلم". (Y (Y)

## هو امش البححث و مصادره

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& \text { القرآن الكريمم، التوبة : هr/ar } \\
& \text { (0) انظر عبدالفتاح جلال : من أصول التربية فى الاسالام ـ مطابع المر كز الدولى للتعليم }
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& \text { القرآن الكريم، الجمعة: با } \\
& \text { (ابع للتفصيل:غر بال،محمد شفيق : الموسوعة العربية الميسرة،دارالشعب بالقاهرة، } \\
& \text { ص، (0 1 ، مجمع اللغة العربية بالقاهرة : ص، 1 1 م، ماده (ثقف) } \\
& \text { ov /0 : القرآن الكريم ، المائدة } \\
& \text { السجستانى ، أبوداود سليمان بن الأشعث : سنن أبى داود ، كتاب اللباس ، الحديث }
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(ابن العربى المالكى: عارضة الأحمدى بشر ح صحيح الترمذى ـ دارالعلم بيروتـ ( ) V - 101/1.
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العربى بيروت ـ

ابن عبدالبر ، الحافظ ابو عمر يو سف بن عبدالللهالنميرى القرطبى ـ جامع بيان العلم
وفضله ـ المكتبة العلمية ، المدينة المنوره ، ص: •r
(TY) القرآن الكريم ، الروم : • \& \& م


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Abstract
In this paper, the personality and works of Allama Ibn-e-Abdul Bar Qartabi have been discussed in order to assess and evaluate his contribution to Islamic literature. Of special significance is Allam Qartabi's book on the life achievements of the Holy Prophet. In this book Allama Qartabi has tried to be objective and comprehensive by not relying on any one source. He has brought together references from different books. He has also compared different writers at different points of narration. He has discovered and included many other sources of history, including the narration of his 'sheikhs' (spiritual leaders). Consequently Allama Qartabi's book on the life and achievements of the Holy Prophet is authentic and comprehensive. This became a reference book for many followers. Ibn-e-Hazam in his "Jawamey-Al- Seerat" has mainly relied on Qartabi's book. This shows AI-Qartabi's greatness. Qartabi's book and his original manuscript have been reserved in "Alarbiya library".

تارتخ ثيماگْ
آپپ


ثانْان

 I In حالاتزنز






















رشتشاستواريوكيكا-

 فر مائيـع لا تـكثـرن تـا مـلا واحبـس عـليكـ عنان طرفكـ فلر بـما ارسلته فرماكـ فى ميدان

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تذكرت من يبكى على مداوما
فلم ارا لا العلم بالدين والحبر
علوم كتاب اللهو السنن التى
اتت عن رسو ل الله مع صحة الاثر
علم الاولى من نا قديه وفهمنا
لما اختلفو فى العلم بالر ایى و النظر

مقالةذى نصح و ذات فو وائد!
اذا من ذويالاحباب كان استماعها عليكم باثار النبى فانه
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 -باعـع


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حوالـوجاتوواتّ
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 ضيف،ص633-618

Abstract
The Muslims, all over the world are a prisoner of their past, dissatisfied with their present and afraid of their future. Therefore they always look at the teachings of the Holy Quran in the perspective of the past. As a consequence of it, they are cut off from their present. They are living in a vacuum and there are many complications in their existence in the growing scientific, modern world. The present article aims at highlighting the futuristic vision of the Quran in the light of history and universal observations of life. By doing so, it draws attention of the Muslims towards the fact that a possibility of reorientation in the light of the teachings of the Quran exists, and they should be aware of it. It is their duty to inculcate in them this understanding and spread too.

حــم تنزيل الكتاب من الله العزيز العليم غافر الذ نب وقابل النوب شد يد العقاب ذى الطول لا
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والـلــه لــــد سـمــــت من محمد آنفا كالاما ما هومن كلام الانس ولا هو من كلام الجن، ان له
لحلاوة ، وان عليه لعلاوة، وان أعلاه لمثمر ، وان اسفله لمعذق ، وانه يعلو ولا يعلى عليه.




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يولبيانك
انـه فـكـر وقدر فقتل كيف قدر ثم قتل كيف قدر ثم نظر ثم عبس وبسر ثم ادبر واستكبر فقال
ان هذا الا سحر يؤ ثر ان هذا الا قول البشر ()










(1) (1)

يعنذرون اليكم اذا رجعتم اليهم قل لا تعتذروا لن نومن لكم قد نبأ نا الله من أخبار كم (هـ) (هـ





 بايت پ夫



سآ هاهكريا گيإوانهو
سيـــول لكـ الـــــــلـفون من الاعراب شغلتنا أمو النا وأهلونا فاستغفر لنا يقولون بألسنتهم ما
ليس فى قلوبهم. (4)
( آپ










الم غلبت الروم فى أد نى الأرض وهم من بعد غلبهم سيغلبون فى بضع سنين (ـ)









 يُ يبج

 بمرازيّبج
 جبابظا بن نا



( ( ) ( )









-بتز-
ارشاوخاونزكهوتا
ولقد سبقت كلمتنا لعباد نا المرسلين انهم لهم المنصورون وان جند نا لهم الغالبون (II)
( (
(الابك

انا (اننصر رسلنا والذين امنو فى الحيو ة الد نيا ويوم يقوم الاشهاد. (Ir)




 با بَ




سيهزم الجمع ويولون الدبر بل الساعة موعدهم والساعة ادهى وأمر (III)

(قامت ب\%
ج







لبوّ مقابلم ح لِيتز يفـلا



وقـد كـان هــذا يوم بدر وهو من دلائل النبوة لأن الآية مكية ، وقد نزلت حيث لم يفرض جهاد
ولاقتال (14)




He left Mecca as a Prophet but entered Madina as the chief of a community-------TheProphet now retires into the background, the diplomate now comes forward. The Prophetship is now on arnament of the ruler, an effective weapon establishing extending maintaining power.




 ستّ



ثربردركريّ)

ان الذى فرض عليكـ القر آن لرادكـ الى معاد. (19)
(ج )





اثتّاقتا
كي





اذهبوا وأنته الطلقاء (r (r)


هو الذى ارسل رسوله بالهدى ودين الحق ليظهره على الدين كله (rr)

( 2




千َغالب








كتب اللهل لا غلبن اناورسلى ان الله قوى عزيز (ry)

 يا,



 وعد الله الذين امنو منكم وعملو الصالحات ليستخلفنهم فى الارض كما استخلف الذين من










خراونرك
وقطعنا هم فى الارض أمما






واذ تأذن ربكـ ليبعثن عليهم الى يوم القيامة من يسومهم سوء العذاب († ( )
 كوبرى (اوريتر بيل)

،وكَّي
ضربت عليهم الذلة اينما ثقفوا الا بحبل من الله وحبل من الناس (~1 (





 كت








gi





آتاهِاجارباب<
سنريهم اياتنا فى الآفاق وفى انفسهم حتى يتبين لهم انه الحق (r (

rوكوبّ


 حتيت








وماانتم بمعجزين فى الارض ولا فى السماء (






( ومانتم بمعجزين فى الارض وما لكم من دون الله من ولى ولا نصير . (
 ليكن ورونبوى يِانـان كَفضاكَحوا






تثبيرى











 ان فى خلق السموات والارض واختلاف اليل والنهار والفلكـ التى تجرى فى البحر بـما ينفع
 وتصريف الرياح والسحاب المسخر بين السماء والارض لآيات لقوم يعقلون (~4)







وايةلهم انا حملنا ذريتهم فى الفلكـ المشتحون وخلقنا لهم من مثله ما ير كبون (HL)





ويخلق مالا تعلمون (M)







 انـانوآ 乏٪

ووالـهِج

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Joseph Hulf, The Culture of Arabs (London,1940) P. 23 (IL)

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#### Abstract

In this article Hafiz Iftikhar Ahmad has made a critical appreciation of Maulana Amin Ahsan Eslahi's Tadabbar-e-Quran. Hafiz has shown that Eslahie's Commentary of the Quran is objective and impartial. Eslahee has witter his commentary of the Quran in the face of the many internal and external distortions that resulted, over the years, from different interpretations by the different people. Hafiz Iftikhar Ahmad has shown that Eslahi has set the perspective right, on many distortion.











 ز زانى (r)

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سال
 كياجى يّ انهو














بـبـ(19)

اصلاقحاحب كنز,

ا-
r-r
ا- ;- ;

( ا- ا-










طبرى)(r)-



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 ا- حمبثتوات r r





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 6اظهاركثتا بولم












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1- ا- تيزي


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اس المانراز،












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تربرز آن اورامرايُميليات:






 نا



تُم(ربط) )





 -ولا اصالى صاحب







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رينز6; صبوى




 (انم مخمن ) (توتا






ا- بمروة اكاندرونّ

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 اصاطىاحبك

 اصالحاصاحب6 زط انا


 تِّما







 وآزرونا انانمرسلدّ

حواتّ



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- تا







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وُاكمُوبراروزنشتُخ*


#### Abstract

This treatise takes note of a striking similarity that seems to exist between the Urdu poet Allam Iqbal's poem, "Prindey Ki Faryad" and another poem "Pinjrey mein Total" written by the Napelese poet Leikh Nath Poudel. Whereas one may concede that the similarity owes itself to a universal theme of 'loss of freedom' symbolised by a caged bird, there may have been other reasons too. Hence, it is has been suggested in this paper that both poets seem to have the same kind of poetic sensibility. This is evident from many other poems written by them. Another possible explanation may lie in the similarity of social and historical circumstances of the two poets. Both poems have been written in the same age, and under similar conditions of social and political circumstances. One was writing against the oppression of the British imperialism in India, the other against the oppression of the Rena Dynasty in Nepal. Consequently the similarity of sensibility and socio-political circumstances resulted in an accidental similarity of theme and expression in poems written in two different languages of South Asia.














 نْت


 - بارّيتّ
















 كومون





حرت سیاوكرثا

















 پَ

" "ير_بونطخثك بي!





ليكّ بيجّه


يبح
پَمْاث
"


ا ایْاُّ


.

















,وونو


You say this house is yours
I say that is mine
To whom in fact does it belong
Turn your mind to that

1. Yog Raj Poudel "The Parrot in a Cage : Reassessing a Classic" The Kathmandu Post, 6th December, 1998. (Nepal)
2. Michael James Hutt "Himalayan Voices" P. 23
3. Michael James Hutt "Nepali: A National Language and its Literature" P. 155
4. Yog Raj Poudel "The Parrot in a Cage : Reassessing a Classic" The Kathmandu Post, 6th December, 1998. (Nepal)
5. Michael James Hutt "Himalayan Voices" P. 23
6. Yog Raj Poudel "The Parrot in a Cage : Reassessing a Classic" The Kathmandu Post, 6th December, 1998. (Nepal)
7. Ibid.

8,9. Michael James Hutt "Himalayan Voices" P-26-28


12. Michael Hutt "Himalayan Voices" P-24

14. Michael Hutt "Himalayan Voices" P-25

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Michael James Hutt "Himalayan Voices" M.B.Publishers -a Delhi, 1993

Michael James Hutt "Nepali: A National Language and its
Literature"
Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1988 Michael James Hutt "Modern Literary Nepali" Oxford University Press, Mumbai, 1997. Dr. Abi Subedi "Nepali Literature : Background \& History" Kathmandu, 1978, Nepal

Yog Rai Poudel "The Parrot in a Cage" (Reassessing a Classic)

The Kathmandu Post, 6 December 1998.


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& \text { سنزُ اوبَ رِاثٌات }
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Abstract
In this article, the effects of educational and literary services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan have been highlighted on Sindhi literature and Sindhi people. Just as Sir Syed and his colleagues left a great impact in the field of education and literature in Sindh, Hasan Ali Afandi and his colleagues Molana Allah Bakhsh Abuhjo and Rayees Shams-ud-Din Bulbul also rendered educational and literary services for the development of Sindhi people and Sindhi literature. This comparative study also mentions the services of some other Sindhi natives in the field of educational and literary development.




مسلمانو
 كيمختّ
 اورتزق ك









 علومونون
























ایNA










" "اي حسن على وكيل توكى خدا ذليل كري""(4)

















 مُماسا بيل جان ترْنرى


 يواضْ ووجا تا بِ






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مسّبلإوجو:

 ناه دنيا جى حاصل كريون سرفرازي










 الاخلات"بَّ



 هصل متصد يـب جز!


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## 

وُاكُمْارمثبر *


#### Abstract

Bari Aleig was a great intellectual, a renowned journalist and a moving spirit behind the great Progressive Writers' Movement in Urdu Literature. He is considered to be a socialist by a group of critics and friends. His personality and works have been however misinterpreted on account of his support of socialism and socialist revolution in Russia. It has been attempted to show in this paper that on account of his personal circumstances, he championed the cause of socialism because he thought it was in tune with the true spirit of his religion, Islam. Hence his ideology and personal life history have been re-visited in this article to prove that he understood the true spirit of Islam and did not think that there was any opposition between it and socialism. This is the main reason why he was a staunch socialist, without being an atheist. In fact, he was at heart a devout Muslim and a great believer in his religion, Islam.


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كَثشا تاوردنيا كَكرو!ات



















 خا"ث \% .





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 رابآلَز آم وونو

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 "تهيا تو ونؤراورنوز




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،ايُ،بناز كبَّبِّ
, رامل كن متامياثمَك








 , روازه



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 لا بور كان

The two most popular dhabas were the Arab Hotel opposite Islamia College and the Vagina Bakery in the Vela Gumbad area.(34)

كوفإوّ













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 كا ت ت淮


وبرالسامخرشيرلكهت يّي -








 "ن ذـو


(N) (N)

والـجات

كتبشث



لا لا
-اـ ناز،ايم_اليل،،وُاكم
|اـاليضأص_342
كتبـ_اروولا شور،طع-1976،

روثناكِ
rا_سجاوظميم

1ヘヘ＿1ヘ9ー」－1986
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31 جنورك1948؛


لا لوركب！ هاحانورّعير،وُاكم

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 32- 32

Article Published in Delhi, The past memories
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اس _بكوالمُمب13،ص-129
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The "Hindustan Times" New Delhi Dec. 11, 1976.

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& \text { ^ر /اليضأ }
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[^0]:    * Department of English, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.

[^1]:    * Associate Professor, Department of English, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.

[^2]:    "Hussain: Undoubtedly I shall obey you in this manner but should the sins and bad deeds also be performed with the same devotion
    Sheikh: (angrily, with red eyes) Do you suspect that Murshad will order you to commit bad deeds?
    Hussain: (Scared and exhibiting moral weakness) But it is possible that Mureed may regard that act as sinful.
    Sheikh: yes it is possible but its internal aspect is not sinful and results are determined only by the internal.

[^3]:    *Assistant Program Co-ordinator Instructor (English), Fatima Jinnah Women University The Mall, Rawalpindi.

[^4]:    *7 When of a sudden listening/ you shall hear/A noise of horns and hunting which shall bring/ Actaeon to Diana in the spring/where all shall see her naked skin
    8 But even at the back I hear /times winged chariot hurrying near/and yonder all before us lie/desert of vast eternity

[^5]:    9 I have overthrown some of you, as God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah, and ye were as fire brand plucked out of the burning: yet have ye not returned un to me, saith the Lord.

