

## STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF KAMILA SHAMSIE'S SALT AND SAFFRON

**Nadia Rehman**

Senior Assistant Professor, Bahria University, Islamabad.

Email: [nadiarehman1977@gmail.com](mailto:nadiarehman1977@gmail.com)

**Sadaf fatima**

Senior Lecturer, Bahria University, Karachi Campus.

Email: [sadafatima.bukc@bahria.edu.pk](mailto:sadafatima.bukc@bahria.edu.pk)

**Muhammad Anwar**

Senior Lecturer, Bahria University, Karachi Campus.

Email: [muhammadanwar.bukc@bahria.edu.pk](mailto:muhammadanwar.bukc@bahria.edu.pk)

### Abstract

Stylistics can be defined as the critical approach used for the analysis of literary texts by application of techniques and findings used in the Linguistics. This investigation aims to analyze and understand the novel, *Salt and Saffron* by Kamila Shamsie stylistically. The investigation is done at two linguistic dimensions, Lexical and Grammatical. It inspects into the stylistic devices utilized by the writer, Kamila Shamsie to express her ideas effectively to his readers. Further, the model that is being applied for stylistic analysis, proposed by Leech and Short (2007). The point of discussion is the way writer has included the literary devices and use of sentences at grammatical and lexical level. A careful investigation of the selected parts of the novel has conveyed various regular lexical and linguistic examples that create an impact for which they are utilized. We have observed a wide use of parts of speech including common nouns, attributive, evaluative or referential adjectives, dynamic verbs, explanatory sentences, independent clause and verb modifier moreover, few literary devices in the selected novel.

**Keywords:** Stylistics, lexical, grammatical, literary text, stylistic devices.

### INTRODUCTION

The topic of research, analysis of *Salt and Saffron* stylistically, focuses on understanding the novel with the help of a few linguistic applications. Cantano (1965) while telling the function of Stylistics speaks of stylistics to move yon earlier perspective descriptions of accurate vogue to a fuller analysis of language itself and the function to that language often is put. In the current situation with a scholarly

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content can be a route to a fuller recognition and adoration of the writer's imaginative accomplishment. It examines that how readers connected with language and are influenced by writings when they learn them. For this purpose, a model provided by Leech and Short (2007) gives great direction to mull over the semantic characteristics of the novel as is elucidated in the subtitle of the examination work an examination through Leech and Short Model. The present examination of "Salt and Saffron" consolidates of the lexical and semantic examination of the substance as the best place to begin an expressive examination is with sentence structure since this guide directly to the significance of substance by investigating its structure as referred to by Leech (2007).

### **RESEARCH QUESTION**

1. How does the selected novel is analyzed based on lexical, grammatical, and syntactical level?

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The word Stylistics is basically driven from style; it is a subject which analyzes different styles. It can relate to the investigation of exact utilization of words or lingo in the correct spots. As Freeman (1971) while talking about the origin of Stylistics in Linguistics and literary Style, Stylistics, is "a sub-discipline which started in the second half of the twentieth century". Academic examination immediately in the twentieth century to concentrate on properly on works, instead of writers. Fish (1981) in his article what is Stylistics and for what reason would they say they are saying such Terrible Things about it? " In Essays in Modern Stylistics says, Stylistics came into existence of a reaction to the subjectivity and impressionism of literary studies. For the enthusiastic pleasures of the impressionistic critic, stylistic aim to substitute exact and precise linguistic depictions, and to proceed from those portrayals to interpretations for which they assert a degree of objectivity. Stylistics, in short, is an effort to put criticism on a systematic basis. Researcher finds the great link in between application of linguistics and stylistics as the subject of language considered among the fundamental domain of stylistics and linguistics except the objects and theories of language taught in linguistics; on the other hand, stylistics deals with the understanding of cases used in language, known as parole, moreover, sometimes the prime point for stylistics to be focused on is the application of language. As Short, M (1996) in Exploring the language of poems, plays and prose says, Stylistics is involved with relating linguistic facts (linguistic description) to meaning (interpretation) is as clear a way as possible, showing that, although our knowing of linguistics style and meaning is understood, the linguistic account and its relationship with explanation should be stated in as detailed a way as possible. Symbol-based research in language can be another name for stylistics because it

contains certain rhetorical figures and syntactical patterns which combine to form the style named literary style. Hence, stylistics can be marked as link between literary analysis and linguistic analysis because the word stylistics is the combination of two words, style connected with literary analysis and part of linguistics.

Leech and Short (1981) in *Style in Fiction* defines stylistics in a way that it is basically linguistic study of style, hardly undertaken for its own sake, simply as an application in describing what employ is made of language; moreover, Widdowson (1975) in *Stylistics and Teaching of Literature* explained that Stylistics is the study of literary discourse from linguistic direction. Basically, he tries to explicate the relation of literary analysis with linguistics hence calling it as medium of joining these two fields. Widdowson also suggested that the central point of literary criticism, Linguistics and their uses is Stylistics. In this way, it would be concluded that Stylistics is the door to the literary analysis and linguistics collectively.

Carter, R. (1988) in his article *what is Stylistics and why can we teach it in different ways*, is of the same view as Widdowson and said that Stylistics is effectively an overpass field between Linguistics and literature and there are always logics about the shape of the bridge, its function, the nature of the things and about the side it should be constructed from.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The current study deals with the realistic approach in literary stylistic analysis and the prime or the central point for research is Salt and Saffron (2000) by Kamila Shamsie. Research is based on qualitative and quantitative further, model of Leech and Short (2007) is applied to gain the data based on logical style, the lexical and grammatical analysis is done. While reading the novel researcher has found many stylistics techniques used by Kamila Shamsie in the form of lexical and grammatical categories, literary terms but the focus of research is to analyze the novel at lexical and grammatical level.

## **DATA ANALYSIS**

### **FACTORS FOR STYLISTIC ANALYSIS**

#### **CHAPTER NO. 3 OF SALT AND SAFFRON**

When analyzed the word that is used in the novel, *Pride!* The meaning of this word is totally different when used in English and Urdu, In English it is considered as sin which can never be forgiven and in Urdu it provides the positive meaning, feeling of satisfaction over success. Dadi used this word for her granddaughter as she wants to see her as pride of her family. This act of Dadi makes her as representative of older people who are the dwellers of Pakistani society.

#### **THE USE OF WORD SUN AND SHADOW IN NOVEL**

While recalling the school days of Taimoor, he uses the metaphors, *Sun and Shadows*, together for Akber and Suleman as Sun represents the identity and

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*shadows represents the cultural and traditional values of Akber and Suleman.*

### **CHAPTER NO. 11 OF SALT AND SAFFRON**

#### **REACTION OF DADI TOWARDS MARIAM'S ORIGIN**

*In this chapter, when Dadi faced Mariam, who is Taimoor's daughter, she asked Mariam about her mother as she had doubt that her mother might belong to lower class. This situation or the attitude of Dadi toward Mariam depicts her pride because of reaction created by Dadi, Mariam felt disturbed and depressed, she was unable to answer the questions, scornfully asked by Dadi, one is not born inferior to anyone, but the attitude of Public makes anyone lower or superior to each other.*

#### **DADI'S REACTION OVER ELOPEMENT OF MARIAM**

*After repetition of the question asked by Dadi, Mariam did not reply instead she remained calm and relaxed, this shows the patience of lower-class people. Moreover, When Dadi listened that Mariam has eloped with her paramour, Masood, who was the cook of the family, she reacted like the mistress or queen and claimed that Mariam is a Whore! As Dadi was already aware about the origin of Mariam.*

*When these abusive comments made by grandmother and heard by Aliya, she abruptly stood up and forthwith, slapped her Dadi on abusing Mariam. Dadi angrily left for the Paris and after many months, she returned to Pakistan and started inquiry about what happened, when she was not in Pakistan. Aliya concluded that when ego comes all the things go back and says, Pride, and fear of being rebuffed. Shamsie (2000).*

*Furthermore, Dadi tries to convince Aliya that Mariam like woman should be hated and seen with hatred in this society, because Aristocratic families behave with lower class in a way according to their nature and their origin or background, Dadi further explicated that father of Mariam, is no matter how much handsome or intelligent he is after all he is servant.*

*Dadi as representative of upper class and Aliya as defending young of lower class Despite the reality that Mariam eloped with Masood, when Dadi abused Mariam Aliya did not feel good and beat her grandmother on saying humiliating words for Mariam. Aliya thought that apart from class prejudice, she is pure and will remain pure because she would marry to the man whom she really loved, this idea proved Aliya as the Youngers usually goes totally against the class differences in Pakistan.*

### **CHAPTER NO. 23 OF SALT AND SAFFRON**

#### **EXPRESSION OF ALIYA'S LOVE FOR KHALIL**

*Being the lover of the Khalil, Aliya shows an ardent love for Khalil, when she explained that I feel the presence of Khalil everywhere and Khalil is revolving in my mind. At this point Researcher feels the deepness of love for Khalil. Aliya also desires to see him as her life partner, but his background might become an impediment or hurdle against their wedlock. This also depicts the new trend of Pakistan where people*

before keeping the relation, inquires what the boy does. How much he earns? What is the status of his family? How others see their families as?

## **LEXICAL FEATURES**

### **NOUN**

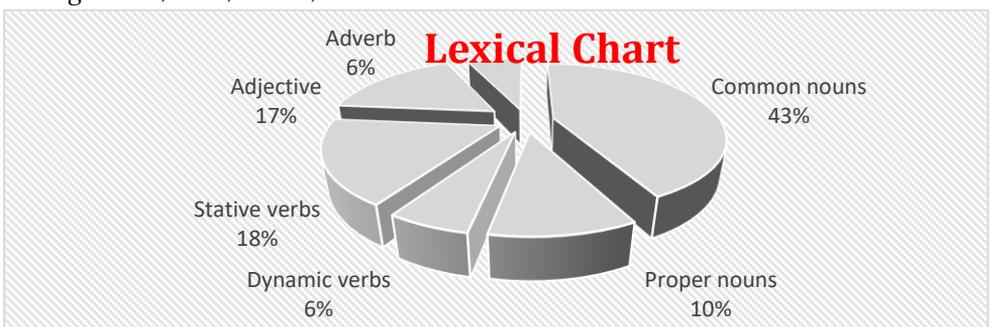
Naming words are mostly used in this literary piece of work, the most importantly used noun of all is Pride, which is dominated over other nouns. This word describes the feeling of Dadi that she wants to see her granddaughter as the pride of her family as the main purpose of proper noun is reveal the sense of identity. As researcher recognized that when Taimoor was in deep contemplation and trying to remember the childhood moments, when he was called with the name of Anglicized Percy but slowly and gradually, when he revealed or exposed self-identity, he changed his name to Taimoor Hind. Furthermore, researcher has also analyzed that too much use of common nouns in the novel is representing the affectation created by upper class people, on the other hand, this additionally reflects the common themes of the novels, for instance, Parent, man, family, servant, writing, letter etc. Researcher also points out the abstract nouns in novel, which shows the cognitive condition of grandmother, Mariam, and Aliya. E.g.: Anger, shock, pity, and prejudiced.

### **ADJECTIVE**

Researcher has also found many attributive adjectives, which are put by Shamsie her literary work, Salt and Saffron, to describe the qualities and quantities of text, these qualities are depicted to know the worth of their identification such as Nazish and Fakher etc. adjectives are used in the novel to make story of the novel more emotional and sentimental. Moreover, these words also show the arrogant nature of Dadi and supremacy over the lower class. E.g. Unheard, Icy, straight etc.

### **VERB**

An action word is used for the representation of attitude and nature of the Dadi (grandmother and Taimoor in a way , Aliya was compelled by her grandmother to study history on the other hand, Taimoor is in search of his identity hence writer has used dynamic and stative verbs in novel to expose the physical condition of characters. E.g. Flash, hear, Knew, see etc.



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### LEXICAL TABLE

.no.	Parts of Speech	How many time used	Percentage
1.	Noun =1.Common nouns 2. Proper nouns	1.58 times 2. 14 times Total= 72 times	41% Selected chapters.
2.	Verb = 1. Dynamic verb 2. Stative verbs	1. 8 times 2. 24 times Total= 32 times	16% Selected Chapters.
3.	Adjective	23 times	X
4.	Adverb	9 times	X

### SYNTACTICAL TABLE

.no.	Grammatical Information	How many time used
.	Sentence = 1. Positiv 2. Negative 3. Interrogative	1. 19 times 2. 7 times 3. 2 times Total= 28 times
.	Clause = 1. Independent 2. Dependent	1. 26 times 2. 24 times Total= 50 times

### CONCLUSION

*My research deals with the stylistic approach, which was utilized in the remarkable literary piece of work Salt and Saffron by Kamila Shamsie with the help of the model presented by Leech and Short (2007), at two fundamental levels Lexical and grammatical approach. Researcher with his critical approach has identified the features of grammar such as what type of sentences are used and why those sentences are fitted to that situation created by the Pakistani female writer and the usage of dependent and independent clauses are also noteworthy which dominates the entire piece of literary work and different parts of speech for instance, nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs, prevailed in novel. Researcher has done his study at qualitative and quantitative research where the readers can find the subjective, objective and realistic in this study. Each and everything related to the lexical features are discussed in study. Though the writer being the Pakistani, has portrayed the traditional, cultural, political and social values of Pakistani society but additionally,*

*the nature and attitude of the upper-class people towards the lower-class people can also be observed with the help of Stylistic approach the real condition of Pakistani society is shown in the form of the main characters like Aliya, Dadi, Khalil, Masood and Mariam. Different dilemmas and problems are depicted in clear cut way, with the help of stylistic analysis done in this study.*



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