



**A Qualitative Analysis of Syntactic Categories and Figures of Speech in Nadeem Aslam's Novel**

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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
Syntactic Categories, Linguistic Structure, Figures of Speech, Narrative Strategies	<p>This research explores syntactic categories and figures of speech in the novel <i>The Blind Man's Garden</i> by Nadeem Aslam. The objectives of this study are to explain the syntactic categories and figures of speech of linguistic structure, and its formation in the text. This research used descriptive qualitative, since, it puts focus on describing or explaining the syntactic categories with figures of speech in a detailed way. They have used to show each and every important constitute of sentences in the novel <i>The Blind Man's Garden</i>. The data were taken from the novel "The Blind Man's Garden" by Nadeem Aslam. Additionally, the research delves into the intricate usage of figures of speech throughout the novel, such as metaphors, similes, personification, and symbolism, elucidating their roles in enriching the text's narrative and thematic depth. By meticulously examining the syntactic structures and figures of speech employed by Aslam, this study offers insights into the author's stylistic choices and narrative strategies, shedding light on the complexities of language and storytelling within <i>The Blind Man's Garden</i>. The technique of data collection in this research is note taking. The researcher has used textual analysis technique. As a result, this research shows the following findings. Firstly, Nadeem Aslam is used all syntactic categories in his novel <i>The Blind Man's Garden</i>, which includes simple sentence, complex sentence and compound sentence.</p>
<b>ARTICLE HISTORY</b>	
Date of Submission: 21-07-2023 Date of Acceptance: 20-11-2023 Date of Publication: 31-12-2023	
<b>Funding</b>	
This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors	
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Volume-Issue-Page Number	1(2) 65-86
Citation	Faheem, M., & Javaid, A. (2023). A Qualitative Analysis of Syntactic Categories and Figures of Speech in Nadeem Aslam's Novel. <i>Journal of Humanities, Health and Social Sciences</i> , 1(2), 65-86

## 1.0 Introduction

Nadeem Aslam was born in Pakistan in 1966 and moved to Britain at the age of 14. His family left Pakistan to escape from president Zia's regime. He attended the university of Manchester to study biochemistry, in his third year, he dropped out of university and pursued his career in writing. His debut novel was "Season of The Rainbirds" published in 1993. He won many prizes (Aslam, 2015).

The Blind Man's Garden is a work of historical fiction that was published in 2013 by Nadeem Aslam, *The Blind Man's Garden* is a heart-rending novel, unleashing the sever condition of post 9/11 in Afghanistan. The narrative opens as Rohan and his son Joe. Joe and Mikal are two main characters of the novel, fall prey of this devastating condition when they secretly travel to Afghanistan to give medical assistance to the wound victims. They are going through some emotional suffering through female character of the novel and that is Naheed, who is wife of Joe and formal love lady of Mikal. Novel also puts lights on the plight of Pakistani women (Chambers & Chambers, 2011).

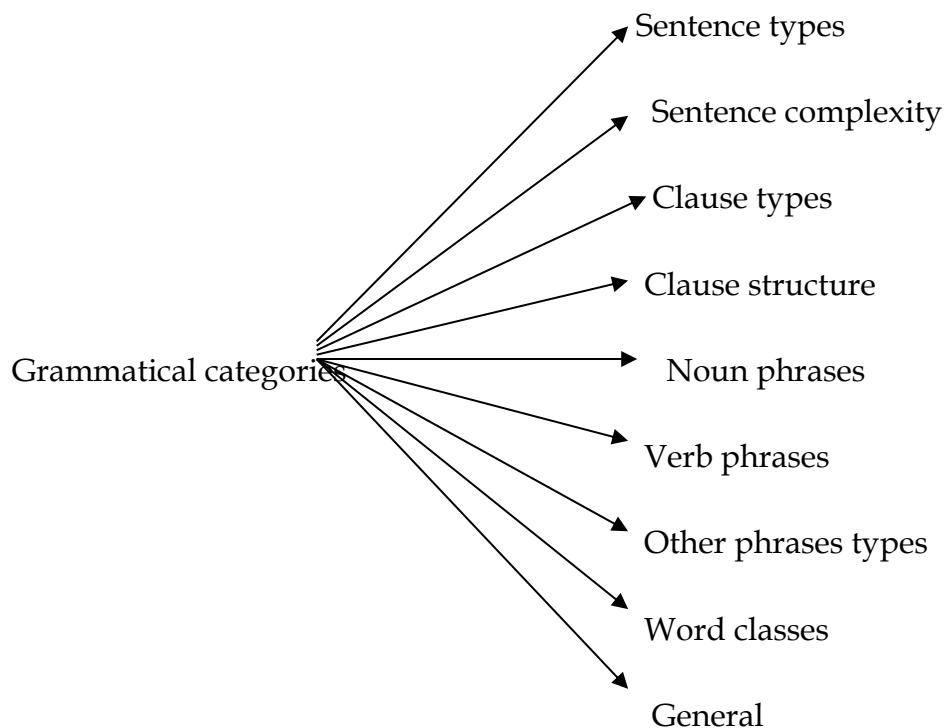
This section of study includes the background of the syntactic analysis. In this background, researcher introduces the categories of syntactic analysis. This chapter also includes the research questions developed by the researcher in order to gain the specific outcome. Objectives and significance are also part of this section. This section also includes summary of the novel *The Blind Man's Garden* by Nadeem Aslam and the auto biography of Nadeem Aslam. The style of fiction depends on individual style of the author. On comparing of styles of different writers helps us to know about common and different features of the writers. Every writer has different styles some use simple and standard language whereas some go for substandard language. Figurativeness come its own in works of fiction to give splendid impacts. Words in fiction play an important role as it carries different meanings and connotations and coloring of emotions is a frequent element in fiction. There are three principles of narration in fiction stated as the author's narration, the speech of the characters, reported speech (semi-indirect speech., interior monologue) (Aslam & Sethi, 2008).

The main focus of this research is on the syntactic categories, syntactic structure and use of syntactic structure in the novel and use of figures of speech in the novel. In this researcher, the researcher tries to find out particular elements related to figures of speech has used by Nadeem Aslam in his novel *The Blind Man's Garden*. This research will help the readers and researcher to identify the syntactic categories and figures of speech of the Nadeem Aslam's novel *The Blind Man's Garden*. This novel *The Blind Man's Garden* by a famous Pakistani writer Nadeem Aslam is chosen by researcher because he has used many devices to be explored. The researcher aims to find out syntactic categories of the novel and intention to do analysis of figures of speech in a detailed way (Rind & Larik, 2016).

## 2.0 Literature Review

### 2.1 Grammatical categories

Grammatical categories play important role in stylistic analysis and structure of any sentence. According to Leech and Short grammatical categories includes large no of categories (Leech, 2009). Most common one is listed here



### 2.2 Featuring Sentence in the organization of style

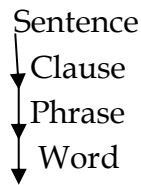
The sentence types depend on author's choice. The sentence types can be, declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, exclamatory sentence. A sentence that makes a statement or assertion is called declarative sentence. A declarative sentence is a sentence that is about simple statements and relay on information. This is the most common sentence in the English language. A declarative sentence states the facts, opinions and information for readers. A sentence that asks a question is called interrogative sentence. This term used in grammar for formulating questions, a sentence that's grammatical functions show it's a question or an interrogative question. Such sentences show interrogative grammatical mood (Burton-Roberts, 2021).

A sentence that expresses a demand is called a imperative sentence. The imperative mood is a grammar mood. That is used to do a command or request in the sentence. A sentence that shows or expresses strong feelings is called an exclamatory sentence. A sentence that

shows a strong feeling and emotions and end with an exclamation mark is called exclamatory sentence. This includes the sentence structures that are simple sentence, complex sentence, compound sentence. A simple sentence is also called an independent clause as it contains a subject and a verb. It also conveys or expresses a complete thought. The simple type of sentence structure is in which a sentence comprises just one independent clause. A good technique for conceptualizing sentence structure is to imagine a sentence as a box with its grammatical boundaries and contents (Frimpong, 2018).

### 2.3 Grammar structure hierarchy:

Here we have hierarchy of the grammar and formation of text in any language. This hierarchy plays vital role in the formation of text.



Words are meaningful units in the language without words language is just mere a set of signs. Words play important role in forming any language. Words turn the meanings and ideas into phrases. Phrases are groups of words that convey sense but not complete sense on its own. Phrases want other words to complete their meanings. After phrases we have clauses. Clauses are the meaningful lines of language as it has subject and predicate. It also shares this characteristic of sentence. Although sentences have subject and predicate which include verb, objects, and complements in the shape of different parts of speech (Green, 2012).

### 2.4 Figures of speech

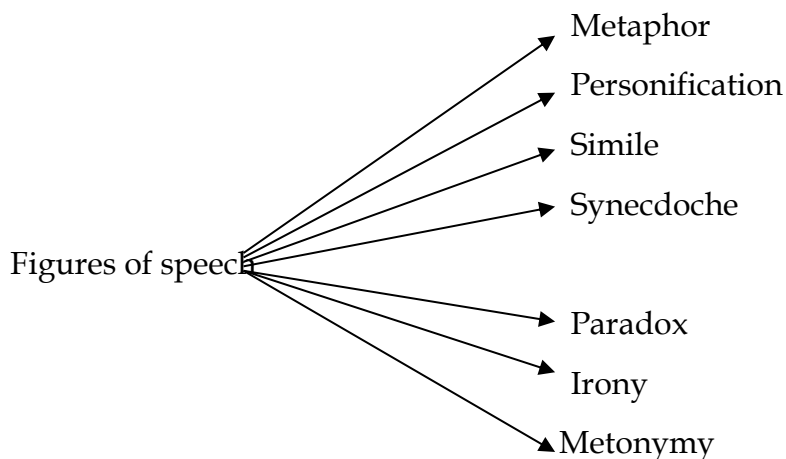
Speech is seen in two different perspectives as a social act and as a process of communication; the major concern of a speech is to convey some message to the reader and audience. There are three types of speeches: the forensic, deliberative and epideictic, grammatical and lexical schemes, phonological schemes, tropes. Grammatical and lexical schemes include formal and structural repetition (anaphora, parallelism, etc), mirror-image patterns (chiasmus), rhetoric effect of antithesis, reinforcement, climax, anticlimax, etc. While Phonological schemes are included vowels or consonant sounds pattern and phonological patterns (Dray, 2006). The most frequent and noticeable scheme that a writer used in his work is alliteration. Alliteration is mostly used in the middle of the sentence. A sequence of words that are repeated consonantal sounds in a stretch of language. The repeated consonants are usually at the start of words or stressed syllables. A figure of speech is which consist in the repetition of the same sound in words in close succession (Basyal, 2008).

The correspondence in two words of the stressed vowel, and sometimes those which follows, but not of the consonants, Assonance is the repetition and occurring of vowels again and again in the stretch of language. Assonance is very common in literary works (prose, poetry) and is widely found in English versification. Tropes are obvious violation of linguistic

codes it is used in the language of literature. In short, you can't achieve beauty in writing without having tropes in your language (Kartika, 1998).

#### 2.4 Traditional figure of speech

This is the most important and frequently used tropes in writing. In literature these tropes play major role in forming a good piece of text or writings. Traditional figures of speech are the most important and most common feature of the English literature and writings. Traditional figure of speech includes,



#### 2.5.1 Metaphor

A trope which is consisted in the use of words in transferred meanings by way of similarity or analogy. Metaphor is a language that is used when we want to make a direct comparison between two objects. Metaphoric language is used to give new and different meaning to the language. Metaphor is used to increase stylistic variety. Metaphor is a departure from the literal use of language. Metaphor involves a clear comparison between two disparate things. Metaphor can't be translated into a text without loss of cognitive content. Metaphor is used to enhance stylistic vividness and pleasantness of the text. Ivor Armstrong Richards in his book "The philosophy of Rhetoric" (1963). Richard introduced the term vehicle for the metaphorical words and tenor for the subject in which the metaphorical word is applied. A metaphor is a process of mapping between two different domains. These are different domain known as target domain and source domain described by Paul Simpson in his book "stylistic". The target domain is the topic that you want to describe through metaphor while the source domain refers to the concept that you used to create the metaphorical construction. The relationship between metaphor and linguistic form is an indirect one (Rahman & Weda, 2019).

#### 2.5.2 Personification

A trope is in which an 'animate' or human feature is ascribed to an 'inanimate' object or an abstract concept. A figure of speech or a trope is that is used to give a dramatic effect in the writings. Mostly writers use this figure of speech to add flavor and new spirit to their writings. Some writers believe that non-living things also have language to be heard. So writers are used non-living things or objects to give new meaning to the text. This is a different figure of speech as it involves imaginations on the part of readers related to non-living objects. Here we have some examples of personification.

"The moon smiles at me, a cold, unseen stranger".

In our first example we have moon that smiles but a moon cannot smile so smile is a characteristic of a living being that is fitted on moon that is a non-living thing or object. So, smile is used with moon to give dramatic and different flavor to text. In our second example a stranger that is a living object is given the attributions and traits of non-living objects that are cold and unseen. These are two abstract feelings or non-living objects that are used with a stranger that is a living object. These are writers' cannons. Cannons are rules of writers. There are many cannons and every writer has its own cannons because only writers have authority to do whatever they want to do in writing in any language so this is purely belongs to writer to write and do whatever new words new techniques and new devices, these called cannons (Brinton, 2000).

### **2.5.3 Simile and Metonymy**

Simile is an overt comparison. A simile is more explicit than metaphor. Simile is a figurative language that is used to explain the resemblance of two subjects directly using words such as like, and as. Metonymy is an important stylistic function. Metonymy is based on a transfer within a single conceptual domain. It involves transposition between associated concepts and this commonly results in transfer between the part and the whole. Metonymy is in which the part stands for the whole. So smile is used with moon to give dramatic and different flavor to text. In our second example a stranger that is a living object is given the attributions and traits of non-living objects that are cold and unseen. These are two abstract feelings or non-living objects that are used with a stranger that is a living object. These are writers' cannons. Cannons are rules of writers. There are many cannons and every writer has its own cannons because only writers have authority to do whatever they want to do in writing in any language so this is purely belongs to writer to write and do whatever new words new techniques and new devices, these called cannons. A figure of speech is that consists in using the name of one thing for that of something else with which it is associated (Ungerer & Schmid, 2013).

### **2.5.4 Synecdoche and Paradox**

A figure of speech is in which a part is used to describe the whole of something or vice versa. Synecdoche is used to represent of a thing for many things. In synecdoche particular names have become attached to certain rules of transference. The traditional figure of

synecdoche is identified with a rule which applies the term for the part to the whole. An apparently self-contradictory statement is or one word that seems in conflict with all logic and opinions. Irony is a stylistic device based on the simultaneous realization of two logical meanings that are dictionary and contextual, but the two meanings stand in opposition to each other. For example (Lakoff, 2006)s (Shannon et al., 2022)

### 3.0 Methodology

The present study is qualitative and explanatory in its nature. Qualitative research uses different forms of data from those used in traditional research methods. In this research, the novel 'The Blind Man's Garden' by Nadeem Aslam was explained by using descriptive qualitative research design. This research aimed to unleash the lexical and syntactic categories that are used in this novel by Nadeem Aslam. It also aimed to describe figure of speech employed by Nadeem Aslam in his novel 'The Blind Man's Garden' and also explains technique of foregrounding used in this novel by Nadeem Aslam. Textual analysis involves the interpretation and identification of verbal or non-verbal signs.

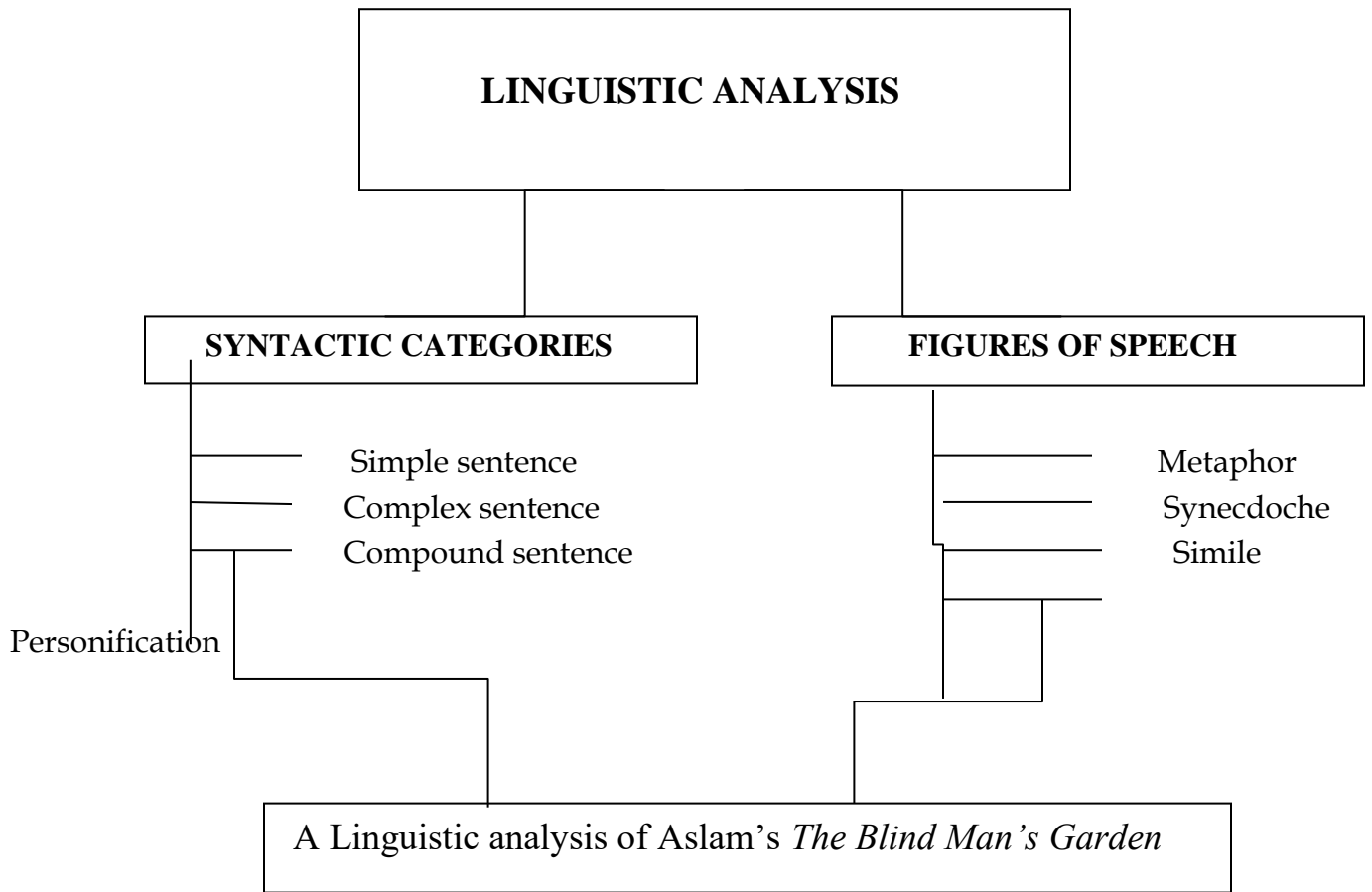
The research nature was applied qualitative approach, the data was used in this research was form of written unit especially, in the form of sentences in which different lexical categories were intending to describe. So, the source of data in this research was the 'The Blind Man's Garden' by Nadeem Aslam

The choice of collecting data depends upon the purpose of the research, the resources available and the skills of the researcher. The data were gathered from the sentences of the novel *The Blind Man's Garden* by Nadeem Aslam. Then, the research procedures were reading the novel the blind man's garden by Nadeem Aslam, identifying syntactic categories in the novel., identifying the types of syntactic categories which are used, and describing the figures of speech used in the novel used by Nadeem Aslam.

In this research the researcher used textual analysis as she referred the theories which were presented in the previous chapter to analyze the data. The theories played as the role of guidance in analyzing the data. The techniques of data analysis involve data collection researcher explains the lexical and syntactic structure of the sentences that are selected for analyzing. The researcher described the figures of speech that are used by the writer of the novel. The researcher described foregrounding in detail that is used in the sentences. The researcher reported the findings of the research through textual description.

### 2.6 The conceptual framework

The researcher described the style of language which is used by Nadeem Aslam in his novel *The Blind Man's Garden*. Since the main concern of this study is syntactic categories and figures of speech used in the novel, this research is in the area of syntactic analysis and its different categories. The other part includes the explanation of syntactic categories which consist of simple, complex and compound sentences.



**4.0 Findings and Results**

A table showing the frequency related to the figures of speech and its occurrence in lexical categories, syntactic categories and in the foregrounding. The table provides the information related to some figures and speech that occurred frequently in the novel “the blind man’s garden” by Nadeem Aslam. This table also showed how these figures of speech are used in form of lexical categories (words, phrase and clause), syntactic categories (simple sentence, compound sentence and complex sentence) and in the foregrounding (deviation and its kinds frequently in use that are semantic deviation and lexical deviation).



**Table.1. The frequency of figures of speech, lexical structure, syntactic structure and foregrounding of the novel “The Blind Man’s Garden” by Nadeem Aslam**

N O.	Types of figures of speech.	Lexical of categories			Total	Syntactic categories			Total.	Foreground ing.		Total.
		W	P	c		s	c	C		SD	LD	
1.	<b>Metaphor.</b>	1	5	1	18	1	1	3	18	12	6	18
2.	<b>Simile.</b>			2		4						
3.	<b>Synecdoche.</b>			1	10	1			10	10		10
4.	<b>Personification.</b>			0		0						
				4	4	3		1	4	4		4
			1	1	2	1		1	2	1	1	2
	<b>Total</b>	1	6	2	34	2	1	5	34	27	7	34
				7		8						

From the above table, it can be seen that the frequency of different figures of speech is different in lexical categories, syntactic categories and foregrounding. Nadeem Aslam is mostly applied four major figures of speech in his novel “the blind man’s garden”. Metaphor is the most frequent type of figures of speech in this novel as it occurred 18 times in the selected data from the novel. On the other hand, personification is least type of figures of speech with number of two sentences in the collected data from the novel. The frequency of the lexical structure most frequent structure is clause with 27 sentences then data from phrases are 6, and data from words is least one with an adjective. The frequency of the syntactic categories includes mostly data from the simple sentence structure that is 28, data from complex sentence is 5 and least data is 1 in compound sentences. The frequency in foregrounding has complete focus on deviation and its two major kind semantic deviation and lexical deviation. Data 27 most frequently is in semantic deviation and data 7 in lexical deviation

**5.0 Discussion and conclusion**

The detail description and information is presented to answer and clarify both objectives of the research that covering the discussion on syntactic structure and figures of speech in the sentences of the novel The Blind Man’s Garden by Nadeem Aslam. The first main objective of this research is to identify the syntactic categories of the figures of speech in the novel “the blind man’s garden” by Nadeem Aslam. The researcher is identified figures of speech in three kinds of sentences that are Simple sentences, compound sentences and complex

sentences. From the total 34 data, 28 of them are employed in simple sentences and others sentences structures have less one. The second discussion is about the figures of speech that are used in the novel 'The Blind Man's Garden'. The main figures of speech are metaphor, simile, personification and synecdoche in this novel. Figurative language is the soul of literature as body has no beauty without soul. Literature has no beauty with figurative language.

### 5.1 Analysis no. 1

Table 2

NO.	Sentence.	Syntactic categories	Figure of speech	Explanation
1.	History is the third parent.	SP CX CP	M SI sy p	This is a simple sentence which has personification.

This discussion explains about personification. By implying personification, Aslam gives non-human object and non-human ideas to human characteristics. Through the use of personification Aslam develops a connection of surprise with reader by giving attribution of living things to non-living things. The very first line of the novel is carried the element of personification. That is explained "History is the third parent" (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.1. Above mentioned example has a personification in the shape of word history, there history is given a human traits or attributions. It is quite clear that history is not human it is just a abstract word. Personification serves us to explain that like parents' history also gives us information related to past and past events and all the happening in past we can get through history. However, in the above sentence history tells something to us, Aslam shows the relationship of history with human beings as parents teach us to live and increase our knowledge related to the world, history also teaches us like our parents and gives us knowledge related to past events and past happening that's why Aslam gives history living characteristics because history and parents both have their roles in life of human beings. Here history is a nonliving thing when its attributions are given to a living thing that is parent. It gives flavor to line and give a surprise to the reader by giving attributions. Personification also expands the reader knowledge related to Aslam's taste.

### 5.2 Analysis no. 2

In the novel The Blind Man's Garden Nadeem Aslam uses complex sentences structure with different figures of speech. He expresses his views in sentences that are independent and at least carries one dependent clause. The researcher provides a example "The noise of train is unable to disturb them behind **the thick door of sleep**" (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.4. In the above sentence Aslam is used complex sentence with a phrase that contains personification. It

is a complex sentence as it has one independent clause and a dependent clause. The clause “the noise of train is unable to disturb them” is a independent clause whereas “the thick door of sleep” is a dependent clause. The second clause can’t stand on its own whereas first clause can stand on its own. First clause is the main clause of the sentence whereas second clause is a subordinate clause

Table 3

N O .	Sentence	Lexical categories	Syntactic categories	Figure of speech	Foregro unding	Explanation
2.	Standing under the silk - cotton tree has raises the lantern into the air.	W C P	SP C C X P	T G P S S M	D P I L D	There is metaphor in this simple sentence in shape of phrase and it has lexical deviation.

Metaphor is the most frequent type of figures of speech that is used in the novel ‘The Blind Man’s Garden’ by Nadeem Aslam. Aslam is used metaphor to realize the different meaning in the text. By using metaphor Aslam wants to present variation of things or objects. Here we have some examples of metaphor “Standing under **the silk -cotton tree** has raised the lantern into the air” (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.4. The above-mentioned sentence contains a phrase with metaphor that is “the silk -cotton tree”. The writer is indirectly comparing a tree that has moon light is falling on it with a silk cotton tree. The writer is used metaphor to describe this comparison. The writer uses it to make his reader astonished for few seconds before understanding its actual or deeper meaning. This is a beautiful indirect comparison of a moon light on the tree with the silk cotton. As silk cotton is white and has light as well so the writer feels connection of moon light with the silk cotton because both share same characteristics in shape of light and whiteness.

Table 4

N O	Sentence.	Lexical categories	Syntactic categories	Figure of speech	Foreground ding	Explanation
3.	When a coin is minted, the devil kisses it.	W C	P S CX P	C T G P P S S S	D P I S D	There is a figure of speech that is synecdoche in this compound clause and it is a semantic deviation.

“When a coin is minted, the devil kisses it” (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.4. Here is “coin” is used to represent the money of the world. And second thing here is “devil kisses” this word is used to represents the lust for money, it is a old proverb that is used to describe lust of human beings. Here is Nadeem Aslam used this clause in the start of his chapter, this is a good quality of Nadeem Aslam that he frequently using a proverb or a old and wise saying in the beginning of his chapters and the line “When a coin is minted, the devil kisses it” is also one of them. This is a old saying that “devil kisses” it represents the human nature and its inclination towards a specific thing. So, this line, “When a coin is minted, the devil kisses it” is saying that lust for money in human beings can’t be ended with passage of time. Rather, it kept on increasing day by day.

Table 5

N O.	Sentenc e.	Lexical categor ies	Syntactic categories	Figure of speech	Foregroundi ng	Explanati on
4.	The noise of the train unable to disturb them behind the thick door of sleep.	W C P	S C C P X P	T G P S S	D P I	Complex

Thus, Aslam purpose of using such personification is to explain that history plays important role in our lives and we should seek guidance from the event of history. “The noise of train is unable to disturb them behind **the thick door of sleep**” (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.4. In the above-mentioned sentence writer gives attributions of non-living things that are thick and door to a characteristic of living thing that is sleeping. Sleeping is a natural process that is compulsory part of human being so how can sleep carries thick door but writer uses thick doors with sleep to show that sleep is very deep and un disturb able. So the writer gives sleep that is a living thing attributions and traits of nonliving things or objects that are thick and door.

Table 6

N O .	Sentence	Lexical categoris	Syntactic categories	Figure of speech	Foregrou nding	Explanation
5.	There is a swing of gravity in the blood.	W C	P SP C C X P	T G P D P I S S M L D		There is metaphor in the clause and it includes lexical deviation.

Here is another example of metaphor from *The Blind Man’s Garden*. Here we have another example of metaphor in the sentence “There is a swing of gravity in the blood” (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.7. In the above-mentioned sentence, the writer indirectly comparing inner feelings or state of the character with the “a swing gravity in the blood”. The writer can explain it easily but he chooses the new creation of words to describe it. A swing is like a pendulum that moves from one corner to another corner and did not stop at one place. So, the writer is comparing the feelings or state of the character through the swing gravity, because its moving or making blood pressure up and down. The word gravity is used to show attraction and cause of this swing. There is always a reason that makes our feelings good to bad and bad to good. When that reason attracts us, it makes our blood pressure like pendulum and it keep on swinging until we get over that attraction or gravity. So, Aslam use of metaphor makes this sentence beautiful beyond its description.

### 5.3 Analysis no. 3

In the novel *The Blind Man’s Garden* by Nadeem Aslam, The writer expresses his ideas with simple sentences frequently to create different kind of figures of speech. A sentence is which has a subject, verb and object or can stand on its own. A sentence must be independent it has no further requirements to complete it. Here we some examples of simple sentence “God is just a name for our wonder” (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.9. The above-mentioned sentence has all the ingredients of a simple sentence, it has a subject in the shape of

God, it has a verb in the shape of ‘Is’ and it has object which includes adverb, noun, pronoun, determiner and preposition.

**Table 7**

NO.	Sentence.	Syntactic categories			Figure of speech				Explanation
6.	God is just a name for our wonder.	SP	CX	CP	M	SI	sy	p	

“God is just a name for our wonder.” (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.9. The above-mentioned clause has an element of synecdoche. There is one word associate with all parts of the human race. We have “our wonder” this is a word that is used for the all-human race who believes in his creator. The word “our wonder” represents thinking and wisdom of human being and only one name is enough to influence this wonder and that is ‘God’ their creator.

**5.4 Analysis no. 4**

Compound is a sentence that has two sentences joined with connectors such as “but, and” and each sentence complete sense of each other. Here we have an example “The line of fear crosses the thoughts, and the ground grows blue” (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.10. The above-mentioned sentence is a compound sentence as it is connected with a connector that is “and” and both sentences can stand on its own and has proper grammatical function, both have subjects and predicate and these sentences are independent.

**Table 8**

NO.	Sentence.	Syntactic categories			Figure of speech				Explanation
7.	The line of fear crosses the thoughts, and the ground grows blue.	SP	CX	CP	M	SI	sy	p	This is a compound sentence which has two clauses, metaphor in second clause and semantic deviation.

Table 9

N O.	Sentenc e.	Lexical categor ies	Syntactic categories	Figure of speech	of	Foregroundi ng	Explanati on
9.	Adam is pardone d in winter.	W C P	S C C P X P	T G S S	P	D P I	

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that is frequently used by Nadeem Aslam in his novel the Blind Man’s Garden’. By implying synecdoche Nadeem Aslam, can mention a part of something to describe the whole or vice versa. An example of synecdoche is “Adam was pardoned in winter” (Aslam, 2013) sentence no. 14. Here is Adam is used to describe all human race. He writes Adam to presents whole race of human beings. Here Adam represents all human beings. By using synecdoche, he making it clears to the reader the true meaning of the clause.

Table 10

N O.	Sentenc e.	Lexical categor ies	Syntactic categories	Figure of speech	of	Foregroundi ng	Explanati on
10.	You must have made him feel like a worthle ss beggar.	W C P	S C C P X P	T G S S	P	D P I	

Here we have other examples of simile “You must have made him feel like a worthless beggar” (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.17. Above mentioned sentence contains the elements of simile as the writer compares a human being with a ‘worthless beggar. Aslam is used simile to have direct comparison in the sentence. Here one of the characters of his novel gets compared to a worthless beggar means the person has no value or the person being rejected from the door step due to his unworthy personality or any wish that can’t be rewarded. The writer is preferred

simile on metaphor in this line to make readers clear about the worth of the character in the specific scene of the novel.

**Table 11**

N O.	Sentenc e.	Lexical			Syntactic			Figure of			Foregroundi			Explanati on
		cat s	g o r e s	ie s	cat e g o r i e s	C C P	S C C	T G P	D P I	ng				
11.	She feels as though she is looking out through fire.	W	C	P	S	C	C	T	G	P	D	P	I	Metaphor.

Another example “She feels as though she is looking out through fire” (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.18. The above-mentioned sentence is having a metaphor when the writer is indirectly comparing the female character inner self with the fire. Fire indicates here heat and warmth. As the female character is feeling sick or feverish so the writer feels the connection of fever and fire and indirectly compare her fever with fire. The inner self is get compared with fire in this sentence.

**Table 12**

N O.	Sentenc e.	Lexical			Syntactic			Figure of			Foregroundi			Explanati on
		cat s	g o r e s	ie s	cat e g o r i e s	C C P	S C C	T G P	D P I	ng				
12.	Winter will arrive soon like a blade opening and the room is cold.	W	C	P	S	C	C	T	G	P	D	P	I	This sentence contains simile and lexical deviation.

Another example of simile is mentioned below. “Winter will arrive soon like a blade opening and the room is cold” (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.21. Here the writer is used simile with



a connector that is “like” to describe the comparison of winter arrival as sharp as a blade opening. Winter is one of the climate changes that occurred in Pakistan, other are summer, spring and autumn. Winter is the weather of severest cold in Pakistan.

Table 13

N O.	Sentenc e.	Lexical categorie s	Syntactic categories	Figure of speech	of	Foregroundi ng	Explanati on
13.	The door is opened and the lights flood their eyes.	W C P	S C C P X P	T G P S S		D P I	Metaphor

Another example “The door is opened and the lights flood their eyes” (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.24. Here is the metaphor in the above-mentioned sentence. Too much amount of light blurred their visions. He is indirectly comparing too much light with flood of light. The writer is comparing light with flood, as both the character in the sentences are blind folded or away from lights for too long that when the light is visible, they felt it in great amount so writer feels the connects of lights with the flood of light, as sudden light for them is like a flood of light and felt that connect so he compared light with flood of light. Flood is name of something that is extra and beyond limit of endurance that’s why he compared flood with light to show the extreme light that’s are disturbing for both characters.

Table 14

N O.	Sentenc e.	Lexical categorie s	Syntactic categories	Figure of speech	of	Foregroundi ng	Explanati on
14.	He feels at the center of a swarm of eyes.	W C P	S C C P X P	T G P S S		D P I	Metaphor

The frequent kind of figures of speech that is used in Nadeem Aslam’s novel *The Blind Man’s Garden* is simile. Aslam is used simile few and far in his writings in compare to metaphor, he preferred to describe things with direct comparison rather the use of ‘As’ and ‘like’. In fact, he likes to compare things indirectly by using metaphor in his writings, and this way of comparing things makes his writing more artistic and language more mature and intellectual. He rather puts extra focus on metaphor than simile. The comparison of simile or to find simile in the text is a easy task comparatively than metaphor. We can find simile by finding connectors in the writing or in the sentence where the comparison is taking place. Connectors are many but connectors of resemblance are matters here as we have some common connectors in the sentence with simile are ‘as’ and ‘like’. These connectors are used to show connection of resemblance between two different objects in simile in a sentence. Here we have a example of simile in a sentence. “**The moon is like a single luminous music note** in the wires beside the tracks” (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.6. Here moon is a object that is compare with ‘single luminous music note’ so that comparison is very direct as the writer use the word or connector here that is ‘like’ to compare two different things. With the help of connectors, the writer is intending to have a direct comparison. ‘**The moon is like a single luminous music note** in the wires beside the tracks. Here moon is directly compared to a single luminous music note, the writer finds the element of comparison between these two different objects. The writer himself finds moon as much attractive as a luminous music note, company of both objects makes him feel pleasant and peaceful, the light of moon and melody of a music note that makes it brighter for the writer.

Table 15

N O.	Sentenc e.	Lexical categorie s	Syntactic categorie s	Figure of speech	of	Foregroundi ng	Explanati on
15.	It glitters in the late mornin g sun like shinnin g sand or a dust of glass.	W C P	S C C P X P	T G P S S		D P I	Simile

Other examples “It glitters in the late morning sun like shinning sand or a dust of glass” (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.26. The above-mentioned sentence has simile with a connector “like”. Here is the writer is comparing the morning sun with the ‘shinning sand’. Because the writer is feeling a connection with ‘the morning sun’ and ‘shinning sand’, both shine brightly, the morning sun and shinning sand. Both are sharing and they have same characteristic, that’s why Nadeem Aslam is comparing them both directly by using a connector ‘like’. It also compared sun with a dust of glass, dust and glass makes a scene of shinning sand. That’s why the writer compares sun with shinning sand and with a dust of glass.

Table 16

N O.	Sentenc e.	Lexical categor ies	Syntactic categories	Figure of speech	of	Foregroundi ng	Explanati on
16.	He feels at the centre of a swarm of eyes.	W C P	S C C P X P	T G P S S		D P I	Metaphor

This novel is replete with metaphors as the language of novel is rich with metaphors here, we have more examples of metaphors “He feels at the center of a swarm of eyes” (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.25. The above-mentioned sentence is carrying metaphor in the shape of “a swarm of eyes”. Here the writer indirectly is comparing the eyes of many people with the swarm of eyes. As swarms are heavy in number and furious in speed so the writer is comparing various eyes of people with swarm because here are too much people looking at one person so the writer indirectly compared it with swarm of eyes.

Table 17

N O.	Sentence.	Lexical categori es	Syntactic categories	Figure of speech	of	Foregroundi ng	Explanati on
17.	The mountains ide looked in the white iron of winter.	W C P	S C C P X P	T G P S S		D P I	Metaphor

The mountainside looked in the white iron of winter” (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.27. The above-mentioned sentence has a metaphor where the writer is presenting an indirect connection of winter with white iron. The writer is indirectly comparing two different objects on the basis of their similarity. The season of winter is severed and intense in coldness and it makes everything appear white with a touch of coldness in the shape of snow falling. So, the writer is comparing the mountain side that looks white in winter as snow falling and intensity of coldness make them white with white iron as white iron is white and has intensity has well. So, the writer felt the connection between these two objects and indirectly compare them. Sometimes Aslam used to compare too completely different things to create a metaphor and this efforts on the writer’s a part makes the reader spell bound and force them to think beyond the common language. “

Table 18

N O.	Sentenc e.	Lexical categorie s	Syntactic categorie s	Figure of speech	of	Foregroundi ng	Explanati on
18.	A glass moon shinning above it.	W C P	S C C P X P	T G P S S		D P I	

“A glass of moon shinning above it” (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.28. The above-mentioned sentence has a metaphor. Here the writer is showing indirect connection of two different objects. The above-mentioned sentence has phrase “a glass moon” it has lexical deviation as the writer is creating new word with a metaphor the writer is indirectly comparing the shine of moon with the glass because both have same characteristics that are clear and shiny that’s why the writer feels the connection and compare these two objects indirectly. Both the objects are having the same characteristic that’s why the writer is comparing them. “a glass moon” indirectly means a shiny moon, the writer uses the word glass to astonished the reader and tried to capture the attention of reader and stop reader for a moment and forced him to think the connection between these two objects.

Here we have other examples “There is a day moon composed of white ash in the sky” (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.13. There is above mentioned sentence that has the element of metaphor in it the writer is making a indirect comparison of “a day moon composed of white ash in the sky”. In it the writer is comparing a common day of winter with white ash in the sky, as in winter season the sun turns white due to thickness or heaviness of fog and becomes appear like a moon and cold of fog spreads like white ash in the sky. Here the writer feels the connection of winter day with a white ash. Because white ash and winter fog both shares same

characteristics as both are white and thick and both blurred the air and environment. So, the writer feels the connection between them and that's why he indirectly comparing a winter day "white ash". Here we have another example of metaphor from the novel *The Blind Man's Garden*. Another example "The air is cold and blue" (Aslam, 2013) sentence no.14. The above-mentioned clause has a metaphor as the writer is having an indirect comparison of air with color blue. The question is why the color of the air is blue, the air is blue because of the intensity of winter season or the intensity of the cold. Intensity of cold turns things in blue. That's why the writer comparing the intensity of winter with blue color as he knows when blue color prevails in human beings due to fear or intensity of cold. The writer felt the connection and indirectly compare them both. The air is getting blue due to intensity of cold that's why the writer use the word blue for air to give an artistic touch to his writings.

The language of literature is far away different with the language of everyday life. Figures of speech or figurative language that is the style of the language and content that is the base of any literature are two basic flavors of the literature, without them literature can lose its beauty. So, we can't paraphrase the text of any literary work, it will destroy its beauty and it becomes a common part of language. In attempt to paraphrase the literary work can damage its components of literature so the content and style play the most important role in the formation of any literary work. In short, we can't achieve beauty in the text or in language without using stylistic components of language. Only these elements can make our language more beautiful and appealing to others. All the literary writers are expert in using these components. The language of literature is not language of common people, this is the language of educated class that can understand or put make their brain put focus on the deeper structure or real meaning of the literary work in the text. That's why the literary writers have authority to create new words in their fields because they are expert in using or creating new words. That authority is called canon. That the writers have authority to create in new items in language, if we look in past, we going to get too many examples where the greatest writers or poets added many words in the dictionary. Only William Shakespeare added 7000 words to the English dictionary.

### **Contributions**

**Maria Faheem:** Problem Identification, Model Development Drafting and data analysis, proofreading and editing

**Ayman Javaid:** Literature search, Methodology

### **Conflict of Interests/Disclosures**

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest w.r.t this article's research, authorship, and/or publication.

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