

A Corpus Driven Comparative Study of Representation of ‘Man’ and ‘Woman’ in Pakistani and British English Fictions

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Abstract

This study is a comparative stylistic analysis of Pakistani and British English fictions. The purpose of this study is to bring forth the representation of Man and Woman in both Pakistani and British English fictions. The research is a mixed method research but its major inclination is towards qualitative methodology. For this research, data has been collected from Pakistani and British English Fictions. The corpora of Pakistani English Fiction (PEF) and British English Fiction (BEF) consisting one million words each has been compiled. The research has examined the use of adjectives and verbs that have been used with Man and Woman in both the corpora. The research will open new vistas for the future researchers and will assist teachers as well as the student of literature in the better understanding of Pakistani English Fiction.

Introduction

This study is a comparative stylistic analysis of Pakistani and British English fictions. The present research is a mixed method research. Qualitative as well as quantitative methods have been used in the research but the greater inclination of the research is toward qualitative paradigm. The purpose of the study is to explore the representation of Man and Woman in Pakistani and British English fictions and to interpret it on various grounds in order to find the similarities and variations in both the corpora. For this purpose, the corpora of Pakistani English Fiction (PEF) and British English Fiction (BEF) consisting one million words each has been compiled. Stylistic is a branch of linguistics that analyzes a text from linguistic point of view. Thornborrow & Wareing (1998) defined Stylistics as “The study of style” (p. 2). There are different stylistic approaches as style can be viewed in several ways. According to Crystal (1969), stylistic is the ‘systematic, situationally distinctive, intra-language variation’. It reflects the particular choices made by individuals and social groups in their use of language. Stylistics deals with two disciplines; linguistics and literary criticism. Stylistics is generally concerned with linguistic analysis of literary text so it also assumes the name of literary stylistics. There are mainly two types of approaches towards stylistic analysis, one is traditional way of doing stylistic analysis and the other one is Corpus based stylistic analysis.

The use of Corpus Linguistic tools in Stylistics causes the emergence of a new field which now a days is termed as the corpus stylistics. Corpus based approach has brought new changes in stylistics study and it has helped to enhance reliability in research. Biber (2005) says “Corpus stylistic research is widely considered to be a recent innovation: an extension of earlier linguistic corpus based studies, which focused on more traditional issues of lexical and grammatical variation in use” (p. 20). There are a number of definitions of term corpus. Generally, it refers to “any collection of more than one text” (Wilson, 2001, p. 29). From linguistic perspective, it is defined as a body of text that is present in machine readable form. Corpora are in fact a large collection of text in electronic form.

Corpus stylistics is a rapidly growing area. Researchers are taking more interest in this area as it provides the researcher concrete evidences to assert his point of view. Many researches have been conducted in this field like Starcke (2010), Stubbs (2007), and Murphy (2007) etc. The researchers have explored certain literary works from different dimensions with the help of corpus linguistic tools. As this area is gaining popularity day by day, the researchers have been conducted into different countries in this area.

Pakistani English literature is gaining reputation day by day. It has produced many eminent writers who gain worldwide reputation. When Pakistan came into being, there were very small numbers of writers in Pakistani English literature. But with the passage of time, there evolve a new a spring of young writers who gather great

literary and critical attention. Among these writers Mohsin Hamid, Kamila Shamsie, Mohammad Hanif etc are such shining stars who are shining on the horizon of international literature. Pakistani young writers have succeeded to free Pakistani English fiction from the influence of India (Cilano, 2009). They have won many international literary prizes. Fiction writing has been one of the most popular genres in the history of Pakistani English literature. Pakistani English fiction writers not only discuss and highlight the problems of their own country but discuss the international issues as well. The same thing has been pointed out by Rehman (1991) as “Pakistani literature is being studied not for nationalistic reasons but simply because it too is one of the new literatures of the Third World written in the English language” (p. 11).

The Pakistani English literature especially Pakistani English fiction has been studied from various aspects and dimension but there is still a dearth of Corpus Based research in the area of Pakistani English literature. There is no significance research regarding corpus stylistics. So the present research is a novel attempt to explore the representation of Man and Woman of Pakistani English fiction through corpus tools in order to have a more clear insight with the help of concrete evidences.

Literature Review

Stylistics is the study of style used in literary and verbal language. It reflects the particular choices made by individuals and social groups in their use of language. “Stylistics is a method of textual interpretation in which primacy of place is assigned to language” (Simpson, 2003, p.2). It involves socialization, the production or reception of meaning, literary criticism and critical discourse analysis. Stylistics helps in understanding the possible meanings in a text. Frequent occurrences of certain stylistic features are used to make judgments about the nature of the writing. Stylistics as a discipline originates from two separate and inter related disciplines and these disciplines are linguistics and literary criticism. The area for the study of style is known as stylistics. (Thornborrow & Wareing, 1998) define Stylistics as “The study of style; just as style can be viewed in several ways, so there are several different stylistic approaches” (p. 2). Style in linguistics is applied to both written and method contrary to literary criticism in which hypothesis is stated and then proved. It encourages logical reasoning and thought and can be applied to a variety of subjects. Stylistics emphasizes on the language of the text. It is mainly concerned with the idea of ‘style’ and the analysis of literary texts. It can be viewed as a branch of linguistics. Stylistics is the study of literary discourse from a linguistic point of view (Widdowson, 1975). Four aspects Graphology, Lexicology, Syntax and Semantics are included in Stylistic analysis. We find graphological style markers, lexical style markers, syntactic style markers, grammatical style markers, and semantic style markers in a particular text. Stylistics study is the study of language and its hidden meanings. It tells how a word, phrase or sound is used in a deviant, unusual way that is marked situation. Therefore, any marked feature of a language is a stylistic feature.

Li (2009) finds out such features in linguistic, textual and contextual aspects. Stylistic analysis explores the uniqueness of a text to point out which patterns of language are used particularly. It involves comparisons of the language of the text with the language used in conventional types of discourse. Stylistics also attempts to establish principles capable of explaining the particular choices made by individuals and social groups in their use of language, such as the production and reception of meaning, socialization, critical discourse analysis and literary criticism. Other features of stylistics include the use of dialogue, including regional accent and dialects, descriptive language, the use of grammar, for example the active voice or passive voice, the distribution of sentence lengths, the use of particular language registers, etc. Short (1997) writes that “Stylistic analysis is a method of linking linguistic form, via reader inference, to interpretation in a detailed way and hereby providing as much explicit evidence as possible as for and against particular interpretations of text” (p.27). Stylistic is such a discipline that involves the stylistic features of different varieties of language. It explains the relationship between the text and its context.

A stylistics study is the use of language in specific contexts and attempts to account for the characteristics that mark the language use of individuals and social group (Wright & Hope, 2000). The whole concept of style rests on the notion that author chooses to express their ideas using certain linguistic resources preferences to other, which logically must be measurable to some degree (McEnery & Wilson, 1996). Complete objectivity in the analysis of style may be an unattainable goal (Leech & Short, 1981).

There are mainly two types of approaches towards stylistic analysis, one is traditional means literary stylistics and other is corpus based. Corpus based study and analysis are opening up new vistas for the exploration of language (Wynne, 2005). Starcke (2006) defined stylistics as “Stylistics is the linguistic analysis of literary texts. Corpus linguistics is the electronic analysis of language data. The combination of both disciplines is corpus stylistics” (p.1). Corpus Stylistics has generated totally a new kind of approach towards the study of literary text. Wyne (2005) says that corpus linguistics is a scientific approach in which a hypothesis is proved or refuted by various. The underlying characteristics of a corpus based approach to language study are that it is empirical, it uses a large corpus of natural texts collected on a principled basis, and both quantitative and

qualitative techniques of analyses are employed. Sinclair (1991) says that a corpus is “a collection of naturally-occurring language text, chosen to characterize a state or variety of a language” (p. 171).

The consequent strength of such an analysis lies both in its scope and reliability (Biber, 1998). Another advantage of using computer software that has been pointed out is its ability to identify potentially significant textual features which have gone unnoticed by literary critics (Stubbs, 2005). Researchers often advocate a larger corpus as a norm for comparison against which smaller corpora can be measured. It is an empirical approach that involves studying examples of what people have actually said, rather than assuming about what they might or should say. Corpus Linguistics also makes extensive use of computer technology, which means that data can be manipulated in ways that are simply not possible when dealing with printed matter. Four important characteristics: authentic, electronic, large and specific criteria make corpus study totally different from traditional approaches as well as reliable. Corpus Linguistics is the electronic analysis of language data.

Lager (2001) says that a corpus base study involves hand coding, searching, concordancing, parsing, counting, tabling, collocating, automatic part-of-speech tagging, lemmatizing, excerpting, interpreting, tree banking, explanation, and various kinds of learning. Corpus based study helps in exploring the minute grammatical features by locating the position of the determiner, definiteness and quantification, pre and post modification, the use of anaphoric pronouns and the referentiality of the two nominal elements and on these bases the semantic, syntactic and pragmatic differences observed.

Consiglio (1994) pointed out that Corpus Linguistics claims high usefulness in studying literary texts. It exposes much more than what is considered. It allows much more dimensions. The qualitative analysis of the keywords presented here has shown some features of the text which are not evident to the naked eye. Among its benefits, corpus linguistics allows scholars to ask new questions which may not correspond to the traditional notions of reading texts. It offers a high degree of verifiability. It provides high speed access and analysis of large amounts of data.

Corpus Linguistics helps to study the real life language with the help of computer and electronic corpora (Laudeling & Kyto, 2008). Corpus is a collection of texts or parts of texts upon which some general linguistic analysis can be conducted (Meyer, 2002). Corpora are in fact a large collection of text in electronic form. They are stored on computers and can be utilized with the help of software known as corpus analysis tools. Pre-electronic corpora, a tedious and tiresome sort of activity were analyzed manually. Pre-electronic corpora played an important role in the analysis of biblical concordance, grammar and dictionaries. Electronic corpora are the manifestation of modern technology and first electronic corpus was Brown corpus introduced in 1960. There are various types of corpora as Written vs. Spoken, General vs. Specialized, Native vs. Learner, Native vs. Translated, Plain text vs. Annotated text, Static vs. Monitor, Monolingual vs. Multilingual, etc. Kennedy (as cited in Kyto, 2008) refers Brown corpus, the LOB Corpus and the London-Lund Corpus as “first-generation corpora.” Some major corpora are Brown (1960), LOB (1980), London-Lund (1990), Helsinki (1993), Pen Tree Bank (1992), British National Corpus (1994) etc. Corpora are used as Example Bank by many linguists to support their hypothesis. Many long-standing truths have been refuted by corpus data and new results can be produced. From speech sound to whole conversation, evidences to support hypothesis can be found easily or it can be new insights that we can generate. Quantitative study can be done on the basis of frequency information for words, phrases or constructions.

Corpus Linguistics deals with the analysis of a large text to interpret lexical and grammatical patterns. Starcke (2010) says that Corpus Stylistics develops suitable techniques to find out the meanings that are conveyed by language and how to decode them. It also studies the literary meanings of a text. Corpus Stylistics involves the most frequent linguistic features in analysis. Corpus Stylistic approach to the analysis of a literary text is definitely quantitative. It is often said that corpus linguistic techniques cannot be applied in the analysis of literature. Another criticism is that corpus stylistic techniques ignore the literacy elements of a text such as metaphors. But recent researches have proved that the application of both disciplines share extensive knowledge and new findings. Subjectivity in corpus linguistic analysis depends on the choice of data and software for analysis, and above all interpretation of data is a totally subjective approach (Starcke, 2010). It is obvious that subjective and objective elements are involved in corpus Linguistics and they affect each other. The basic purpose of linguistics is to find how patterns in a language help to find out the meanings. Since about 1999, a large amount of data can be analyzed with the help of Corpus Linguistics techniques and methods.

Stylistics mainly focuses on analyzing a literary text linguistically and decoding its meanings. The analytical techniques for analysis in Corpus Linguistics determined whether an analysis is corpus based or corpus driven (Francis, 1993). A corpus based analysis investigates a hypothesis by using corpus linguistic techniques. Research gives the answer of the given questions. While in a corpus driven analysis hypothesis is developed by way of corpus linguistic data. Research questions are developed from data and it is an inductive research (Tognini-Bonelli, 2001). Most common techniques for corpus exploration are Wordlists, Keywords, Tag frequency and these techniques are frequency based. Concordances and Collocation help to explore the meanings

of words and phrase in context or thematically. Scot (2007) says that the study of concordance lines is quite useful to lay bear the hidden meanings of words and phrases.

Corpus Stylistics study has offered scope and reliability in the study of literary text s particularly through key words analysis (Murphy, 2007). Key words play an important role in corpus based or corpus driven analysis. They tell us about the text, its salient features, style and the aspects about which further exploration can be done. Archer, Culpeper and Rayson (2006) are of the view that keywords not only tell about the text but also about the style of the text and the aspects which are more significant for further explorations. They identified key domains semantically in their research paper. They selected three Shakespearean love – comedies (*A Midsummer Night's Dream, The Two Gentlemen of Verona and As You Like It*) and three Shakespearean love – tragedies (Othello, Anthony and Cleopatra and Romeo and Juliette). They used USAS software for automatic analysis of present – day English analysis and they also employed historical version of the tagger. Then they compared semantic tag frequency profiles of love – tragedies against love- comedies for finding the representation of love in both datasets and they found marked differences in it. Sexual relationships, intimacy, liking and ideal romance are common themes for the representation of love in Shakespearean comedies while in love- tragedies, the representation of love is somewhat dark and tragic that creates horror and pathos. The love-tragedies focus on war, religion, and the supernatural. Moreover, ideal romantic situation is also missing.

Biber (2011) has discussed corpus-based analytical techniques and the way by which these techniques have been helpful for the study of literature. He says that such techniques are very popular and common under the umbrella term of Corpus Stylistics. Most of the researches analyze keywords, lexical phrases and collocations for the exploration of textual features and themes. These analyses require two corpora: a target corpus and a comparison corpus. Key-words analysis identifies the words that are statistically more likely to occur in target corpus than in comparison corpus. Lexical phrases are identified through key clusters that tell about the prominent features of a particular text. Collocative analysis focus the way in which significant words are associated with each other and it helps out usefully to know about the stylistic effect of an expression in a literary work and semantic prosody. Its approach is scientific but it shares both quantitative and qualitative analytical techniques (Biber, 2011).

Zyngier (2001) showed that corpus Stylistics is a useful method for stylistic analysis. He says that stylistic interpretations can be made more interesting with the use of corpus methodologies and tools. The purpose of his research paper was to investigate whether traditional studies could be supported by linguistic evidence or not and secondly how far corpus linguistics is helpful in generating new reading. For this purpose, he compiled the corpus of Shakespeare's Macbeth and of Shakespeare's complete tragedies as reference corpus. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in this research. He produced a frequency list of all the words from and Shakespeare Tragedy corpus. From that frequency list, he selected certain most frequent words and compared them in both the corpora. He also studied their concordance lines. For example, he studied the representation of man and woman in both the corpora. Man was represented as supreme, wise and brave figure while woman was presented as weak, shortsighted and poor creature. His findings prove that traditional interpretations do not cover the all aspects of a text in a complete way. Corpus linguistics open new ways for scholars to explore the text beyond the traditional approaches and it can analyze a large amount of data (Zyngier, 2001).

Some of the researchers conducted researches on the corpora other than literary corpus. Kang and Yu (2011) conducted a research to find out the features of Tourism English. The purpose of their research was to analyze the stylistic features of Tourism English. Tourism English belongs to the category of the English for specific purpose and it is widely used for international communication. It carries out more information as people of east and west share different thoughts, culture, history, social system and geographical environment. For these reasons, people give much importance to the study of tourism English. They study it as a genre and try to comprehend its functional and stylistic features (Kang and Yu, 2011). They compiled a corpus named Tourism English Corpus (TEC) by collecting data from the official tourism websites of Britain and US. For reference corpus, Freiburg- LOB corpus of British English (FLOB) was used to make comparison. Claws7 tag set was used for POS tagging. WordSmith 3.0 and AntConc 3.2 were used for quantitative analysis. The findings show that there was not much difference in both the corpora from vocabulary point of view. The content words were more in TEC as compared to FLOB. Especially, the number of nouns and adjectives were more than adverbs, verbs and pronouns. The word length of TEC was little longer than that of FLOB while sentence length of TEC is shorter than that of FLOB and sentence structure was also simple. These findings will motivate other researchers to explore this area more diligently. There are limitations in this study as data was collected from internet and size of TEC was relatively small.

Methodology

This research is a mix method research involving both qualitative and quantitative methodologies of research but the qualitative approach is dominant in the present research. The study uses the Corpus Linguistic tools to interpret the themes of PEF and BEF. The present research is a Corpus Driven Comparative study of

representation of Man and Woman in PEF and BEF so for this purpose, the corpus of Pakistani English Fiction and British English Fiction consisting of one million words each, have been compiled. For the compilation of the corpus, novels were collected in hard form as they were not accessible from internet. After collecting the required data, OCR technology was used to scan the books that were in hard form. This method is done with BEF data also. After scanning the books, another issue was detecting the minor mistakes in the text. Abbey fine reader 9 is used for this removing the little mistakes. We have to suffer a lot during this as there were times when we have to retype the data because of the great number of mistakes in the scanned text. For editing, files of individual texts were saved on Ms 2007 to abolish the unwanted mark up. A tag along with a number was also assigned to the individual texts. In Table no 1 and Table no 2, the complete list of tags and number is provided. After that, doc file was converted into a text file and in the last step the 22 individual files of PEF and 13 individual files of BEF are converted into complete text files of PEF and BEF. After compilation of the corpus, the concordance lines related to Man and Woman have been studied. The adjectives and verbs that denote the Man and Woman have also been thoroughly examined. After analyzing adjectives and studying concordance lines, similarities and variations in both the corpora are discussed. It has generated various interpretations.

Findings and Discussion

Representation of Man in PEF

This chapter presents the major themes in PEF and BEF. The variation on the basis of similarities and differences is discussed. The striking features are brought out. The first semantic field that is selected for data discussion is of gender. The representation of man and woman is studied in PEF as well as BEF. In the semantic field of gender man in PEF as well as in BEF is the most high frequency word. In PEF, there are 70% adjectives which are used with man in positive connotation. He is represented as a powerful, authoritative and genius figure. The list of some of them is given under.

Table 1: Adjectives related to Man

Occurrences	Frequency
Brave man	05
Courageous man	03
Self – made man	02
Inexplicable man	02
Ambitious man	03
Powerful man	05
Finest man	02
Bravest man	02
Intelligent man	05
Perfect man	03
Wonderful man	02
Magnanimous man	01
Strong man	04
Good man	12
Responsible man	03
Honorable man	04
Wiry	01

The representation of man as all powerful is also supported by the study of concordance lines.

The man whom nobody dared touch except by bowing low to kiss his feet.

A man capable of everything and afraid of nothing.

A man who works for another man is a slave.

Remember young man, our motto is to do or die.

Man is fire and man is light. A man will guide you through the light.

The use of adjectives with man and certain examples of concordance lines represent man as most powerful and dominating figure. In fact, Pakistani society is considered a male dominated society and manliness, courage and fearless attitude is required from him. The study of man in the semantic field of gender in PEF supports this idea. Man is given the status of head. As a man, as a boy, as a brother, as a husband, as a father, he enjoys a matchless status in Pakistani society. This study is corpus driven comparative study that aims to find out major themes in PEF and BEF. The theme of male domination is prominent in PEF. To be a man is everything and it gives a person the sense of confidence, courage, power, bravery, decision and respect and on this basis he often misuses this power and exploits other's rights. Pakistani society is not yet so moderate and literate and in such society

power and authority is often used negatively.

Man is not merely represented as a paragon of modesty and virtue. There are some features which point out the dark side of his personality. There is the use of adjectives in negative connotation. For example

Table 2: Adjectives with Man in Positive connotation

Occurrences	Frequency
Cruel man	04
Arrogant man	02
Bad man	03
Dreadful man	01
Handcuffed man	01
Horrid man	01

There is also the example of concordance lines.

*I'm a **man** who was trained to save lives, now I trade in them.*

*Here was a **man** who faced exile, imprisonment, betrayal and deprivation without losing his sense of wonder*

*He was also an ignorant, cruel **man**.*

*The young **man** takes an axe, bursts into the newly-wed's bed chamber and kills the couple.*

*A **man** capable of everything and afraid of nothing.*

Man in Pakistani society, exploits the women and proves his superiority over women. He treats women as her slave and considers her a helpless creature. He plays with her feelings and emotions. He uses her for sexual satisfaction. Love for women is his weakness and he often misuses this weakness. The use of such adjectives with man as 'Effeminate man', 'her man', 'romantic man', 'sexy-man', etc. The study of concordance lines also supports this theme in PEF.

*She cursed the **man** who had put her in this dark well.*

*Now, I carry the child of a **man** I despise.*

*You can't expect a **man** to change his habits just because he gets married.*

*He is a **man** who loves women.*

*He is the most romantic **man** I've ever met.*

*When a young **man** loses his interest in his car, he must be in love.*

The representation of man as a weak or helpless creature is somehow or other is present when he becomes old. The theme of detachment in blood relations and the indifferent attitude of children especially of sons is present in PEF. The use of adjectives like 'poor man', 'unfortunate man', 'wretched man', 'condemned man', etc, show the weak side and concordance lines also present this theme.

*An **old man** thrown out of his son's home and determined to walk his daughter's house.*

Another theme that is present in PEF is of the superiority of rich class. The rule of 'Might is right' is present in Pakistani society. The respect and status is only of rich class and discrimination on the basis of money is major theme that is supported by the study of adjectives with man and concordance lines.

*He is a very **rich man**. He will not go to jail for as long as he is loaded with money.*

The overall representation of man in PEF is that he is represented as an embodiment of goodness, truth having all sorts of authorities. There is frequent use of such adjectives with man as good man, intelligent man, perfect man and great man.

Representation of Man in BEF

The study of man in BEF shows almost a quite different approach towards the representation of man. There is no striking thing that may attract the attention. Man is treated as a common thing in BEF. The use of positive adjectives with man is not so much. But the examples are present as

Table 3: Adjectives in positive connotation

Examples	Frequency
Farsighted man	01
Real man	01
Illuminated man	01
Remarkable man	01
True man	03
Fair man	02
Intelligent man	04
Civilized man	02
Inquisitive man	01

The use of such adjectives does not in any way show the man as some sort of supreme creature having all sorts of powers or a paragon of all the virtues. As, this theme is dominant in PEF. In English society, such concept is not so much practicable. Man is treated impartially. Even the use of such adjectives as 'Big man', 'Huge man' other than tall man is to show his broad and large body structure. On the other hand, man is often shown as a weak, helpless and condemned creature in BEF.

Table 4: Adjectives in negative connotation

Examples	Frequency
Poor man	17
Ordinary man	03
Troubled man	02
Weak man	02
Desperate man	01
Homeless man	01
Silly man	01
Little man	03
Condemned man	01
Drunk man	02
Badly shaken man	01
Unhappy man	02
Nonsense man	01
Nasty man	01

The representation of 'Man' in PEF and BEF is totally different from analysis point of view. It is not merely the difference of frequency. As the given tables show that frequency of 'Man' is more in PEF as compared to BEF. There are other variations besides this statistical figure. In Pakistani society, the influence of males is overpowering the life while in English society, it can be said that they are treating all genders neutrally. There is no role of man's authority on the basis of richness and power. It may be the backwardness of Pakistani society that is affecting literature and its influence, yet, cannot be rejected.

Representation of Women in PEF

The frequency of woman in PEF is quite less than the frequency of Man in PEF. The study of adjectives with woman and the study of concordance lines show that woman is presented as a weak, timid, accursed, poor, helpless and coward creature in Pakistani English fiction. She is still even in 22nd century striving for her rights of trying to give some name, some identity to her existence. She is being suppressed ruthlessly. She is a puppet in the hands of man and he uses her for her personal satisfaction and ease. She is still facing so many restrictions that even she is unable to breathe by herself. She is victim of sexual harassment. She is dependent. Her rights are violated. She is not in the position to raise her voice against these all sufferings and she is being exploited fearlessly in a society that is male dominated. The literature is presented the real picture of Pakistani woman and corpus driven approach is supporting this fact. She is not presented as a powerful and authoritative figure in PEF as man is presented. The list of given adjectives with woman in PEF supports this fact.

Table 5: Adjectives in Negative Connotation

Examples	Frequency
A very bad woman	02
A lone woman	01
The fat ugly woman	01
Poor woman	09
Stupid woman	04
Not a real woman	02
Crazy woman	02
A mad woman	01

The above list of adjectives shows that woman is presented as an inferior creature. Mostly adjectives are used in negative connotation. There is frequent use of such adjectives with woman such as

- Gray-haired **woman**
- A silver-haired **woman**
- Purple-haired **woman**
- Old **woman**

Dark-skinned woman
One-legged woman

It does not generate a striking and attractive image of Pakistani woman. It shows somehow or other as she is not being blessed with due respect and status. There are certain concordance lines which show this maltreatment with women

*You are my **woman**. I'll teach you to obey me.*
*You are a married **woman** now, not a child.*
*You are now a **woman**. Don't play with boys.*
*Marry another **woman**, marry as often as you like.*

The given concordance lines clearly point out the way women are treated in Pakistani society. They seem to have no right of enjoying their life with their own choice. They are at the beck and call of their men and they serve them devotedly and sincerely. Men regard it their fundamental right to rule over them. They are not given freedom of any sort. If they are married, they are supposed to behave as responsible and serious minded women at once. They are not allowed to mix up freely with boys. There are always restrictions on them regarding every matter. Especially, they have to suffer a lot after marriage. They fully depend on their men and obey their orders silently. They shoulder the responsibilities of home alone. They mainly indulge themselves in domestic affairs and looking after their children.

*Gently **the woman** pushed the boy away from her lap and started getting the evening meal ready.*

The woman is depicted as a meek and timid creature in PEF. She is unable to get her basic rights. Her voice is being suppressed in a male dominated society. There is no reward of her sincerity with men. Man can marry as many women as he can. He exploits her for his own satisfaction. She is the victim of man's lust for sex and merriment. She feels herself insecure while working at some place or going out somewhere. She has to face critical and frightening situation even if she dare to take some step boldly. There are such concordance lines which support this very theme.

*Marry another **woman**, marry as often as you like.*
*The illegitimate child of a rich landowner and a **woman** who worked on the lands.*
*A man thinks of a **woman** every nine seconds but he doesn't marry them all.*
*She knew the **woman** had been raped.*

In Pakistani society, preference is given to male members. Daughters are still considered burden and a woman who is unable to give birth to male member is treated very badly. She feels herself in some sort of inferiority complex and having son is considered the symbol of honor and family status. The son is the surety of family survival and is true heir. The desire of having son may lead a man to harsh attitude with his wife and on the basis of this in genuine reason he may throw the woman out of his home, or kill she or more often he marries other woman. This kind of acute ignorance and backwardness is present in Pakistani society even today's modern and moderate world.

*A **son-less woman***
*The **poor woman** wants a son. She has four daughters.*

There are other features which present Pakistani woman's passive character. She is working in the fields, serving her man or merely looking after her children. In PEF, there are social roles of no importance in which Pakistani woman is depicted playing her role in practical life. There is the example of such concordance lines.

*This **woman** says she is a mid-wife.*
*A gypsy **woman** selling bright pink baby chickens.*
*A serving **woman** placed a goblet of wine in front of him.*
*An old **woman**, the village Dai, checked his pulse.*
*A legless beggar **woman**.*

In response to all this maltreatment, a woman simply bears this all with patience. She has no power to take any action against this exploitation. Miseries, grieves, cries, tears, wail and woe seem the part of his life. There is the example of such concordance lines and adjectives.

Table 6: Adjectives in Negative connotation

Examples	Frequency
Poor woman	09
Stupid woman	03
A fierce-faced woman	01
Sick woman	04
A protesting woman	01
Sorrowing woman	02
Grieving woman	01
One-legged woman	01
World-less woman	01
Crazy woman	03
A shouting woman	01
A mad woman	02
A blind woman	01

*What can a sorrowing **woman** do but wail?*

*Why is that in our society it is always a **woman** that suffers.*

*There was no viler insult a woman could inflict on a **woman**.*

*He heard a **woman** cry, 'Do anything you want with me but don't torment me.*

*'You are not a real **woman**', he said.*

The examples of above adjectives with woman and the given concordance lines clearly point out the kind of representation that is given to a Pakistani woman in Pakistani English fiction. On the other hand, the representation of man in PEF is totally changed. More than 75% adjectives are used for women in negative connotation. A few examples of positive adjectives can be given.

The most beautiful woman

Independent woman

Confident women

Competent woman

Nice woman

Modern woman

Representation of woman in BEF

The frequency of woman in BEF is less than the frequency of woman in PEF. The analyses bring forward a clear difference between the representations in both the societies.

Table 7: Adjectives in Positive Connotation

Examples	Frequency
Highly intelligent, incisive woman	01
Refined looking woman	01
A very good woman	05
Pleasant young woman	01
Intelligent woman	03
Serious minded woman	01
Remarkable woman	02
Confident woman	01
A good woman	04
Courageous woman	04
Handsome black woman	02
Well-dressed woman	01
Great looking woman	02
Hard-minded young woman	01

In English society, woman is enjoying freedom of every sort. She is working in every field of life side by side men. She is independent. She is aware of her rights. In fact, education and progress in that society has illuminated the minds and thinking of that society. She is not as weak as is a Pakistani woman. She is not a puppet in the hands of man. The decisions of her fate are not decided by men. She is given due importance in English society. It will not be an exaggeration to say that she is depicted more authoritative and powerful than man in BEF. The use of adjectives with woman and the study of concordance lines prove this statement.

*She was a very good **woman**.*

*She had been a self-assured single-minded **woman** knowing where her duty lay and intent on doing it*

for as long as she was able.

*She was a **woman** in her middle forties, groomed to a high gloss*

*She had been a highly intelligent, incisive **woman***

*A confident **woman** in a tailored suit before the bench, gesturing in a theatrical way with a sheaf of documents in her hand.*

The use of these positive adjectives and a few examples of concordance lines show the status of women in English society. They are portrayed neutrally. The positivity of their personality is depicted realistically and honestly. They have their individuality and it makes them unique and sublime. They are not the victim of social constraints and blind convictions. They are not being exploited by men like Pakistani women. They have freedom of opinion and their voice cannot be suppressed. They enjoy equal rights. They are performing every sort of professional role in practical life and contributing a lot in the progress and development of their nation. The example of their professional roles can be given by certain concordance lines.

*She was a **new recruit** to the casualty section, a **refined looking woman** in her late thirties.*

*That well-dressed **woman** was their **lawyer**.*

*The **iron-haired woman** running the next **food stall**.*

*A **woman police sergeant** stepped forward and took my arm.*

*The **woman driver** of silver Mercedes*

*She had been a highly intelligent, incisive **woman** who had **written a couple of novels**.*

*A **woman ice-cream attendant***

*The funeral of a **woman cashier**.*

*Middle aged **woman Dentist***

The above concordance lines give an illustrious glimpse of the services rendered by women in the British society in almost every field of life. It seems that there is no restriction on women. They can choose any profession of their choice according to their desire. In Pakistani society, there are certain fields which are typically associated with men. For example, it will seem quite odd and awkward to see a Pakistani woman working as a driver of silver Mercedes. On the other hands, it is not so much surprising thing for women in the British society. Similarly, ice-cream attendant woman will be taken surprisingly in Pakistani society. The main role of a Pakistani woman is limited to the four walls of the house. Pakistani society will consider her independence as her rebellion. In British society, women are working in banking, medical, educational, legal, administrative fields. They are literary figures as well. Their contribution is more than men and it is a reality that they are represented as a strong and dominating icon in BEF as compared to men.

Conclusion and Pedagogical Implications

This research is a corpus driven comparative study of representation of Man and Woman in Pakistani and British English fictions. The methodology of corpus stylistics is applied to get the required results. The Pakistani English literature especially Pakistani English fiction has been studied from various aspects and dimension but there is still a dearth of Corpus Based research in the area of Pakistani English literature. This research was a novel idea to interpret literature through corpus stylistics. The research has been successful in meeting its objective. This research has generated a new insight in literature. It has brought out salient features of Pakistani and British English fictions that were discussed and interpreted on social, cultural and economical levels. The objective of the research was to see the representation of man and woman in PEF and BEF. The study reveals that narrow mindedness and conservativeness of Pakistani society is reflected through the depiction of women. Pakistani society is male dominated. Gender discrimination is a dilemma for Pakistani society. British society is a moderate and illuminated society. Equal rights are given to men and women. Exploitation of women is absent and they are free to design their fate.

This research has shown deep relation between language and literature. Both are integrated to each other. The study has presented new insight in the pedagogic research from the Corpus Stylistic perspective of literary texts. This research has strengthened the reliability of corpus stylistic methodologies to interpret literature and it is first step toward further exploration in this field. It is an effort to explore Pakistani and British English fiction for generating new insight into literature. This research can provide multi-dimensional study of the data from stylistics and discourse aspects.

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