

## ***DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF THE NOVEL “AN AMERICAN BRAT” BY BAPSI SIDHWA***

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**ABSTRACT:** *The objective of this research paper is to apply CDA to analyze the pragmatics of the text of the novel “An American Brat” written by Bapsi Sidhwa. The novel is about a Pakistani girl Feroza who was sent to America by her parents to broaden her vision due to having conservative attitude. For the analyzing of the dialogues the data has been taken from the five chapters of the novel. The findings of the study show that mostly the dialogues are simple and are related to the discussion of sending Feroza to America. In the dialogues we see that 90% of the sentences are declarative and 20% are exclamatory. There is additive type of conjunction present in the sentences of the dialogues. There is evidence of prepositions also. The sentences of the dialogues contain 3 to 22 words only. The 80% of the statements of the dialogues are in present indefinite tense while 10% of the statements are in present continuous tense, 5% are in Past indefinite tense and the remaining 5% are in Past perfect tense.*

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

According to Van Dijk (2001) CDA is a kind of study of analytical discourse and its basic purpose is to study the dominance, abuse of power and inequality in the society beside this all of the above mentioned elements of discourse, reproduced enacted and stopped through text and speech socially and politically in the context. The critical discourse analysis of a novel is the application of theoretical framework in the literary work of the literary personalities. Here the purpose of CDA application is to evaluate the two main things of the text. The first one is macro level and the second one is micro level. CDA tries to analyze the pragmatics of the text of the novel. While analyzing the text of the literature, the dialogue and the textual pattern is analyzed completely.

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

For the last three decades, the researchers have been doing research in the literary piece of work like novels, drama and poetry. Nykanen and Koivisto (2016) wrote an article on “approaches to fictional dialogue” in which they elaborated the way of fictional dialogue in such manner, “within the literary text it is conversation from character-character. They stated that it is narrative mode and in what manner that the narrator presents the dialogue just like in the novels or dramatic text. Here the main purpose is to comprehend the meaning of the dialogue on both levels, the first one is literary level and the second one is linguistic level. They considered fictional dialogue as independent types of narratives mode where the narrator talks about the daily routine or conversation.

Another work on CDA on dialogue in novel was conducted by Priadi, Anum (2015) primarily this work (article) was about to discover the mistakes

by students while interpreting dialogue of novels which results in misinterpretation. In that article the researcher claims that the students do not employ the discourse context while analyzing like inference implicature, presupposition and reference.

## **1.2 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this study are given below:

- To analyze the text of the dialogue while keeping the view of its context,
- To analyze the sentences of a dialogues at micro and macro levels mentioned in the novel, *An American Brat*.

## **1.3 Research Questions**

The research questions of this study are given below:

- What is the context of the statements of the dialogues present in the text of the novel, *An American Brat*?
- Which types of elements are found in the dialogue of the, *An American Brat* are found at micro level?
- Which types of elements are found in the dialogues of the novel, *An American Brat*, at macro level?

## **1.4 Significance of the Study**

The research on critical discourse analysis of a novel is collective research on literary work by applying linguistic applications. It is the new style of doing research on literary work. The two types of dimensions will occur in this research the first one is deep study of literary work in all aspects and the second one is the linguistic study of a literary text. From this research, the new researcher will get knowledgeable insight of CDA. The educationists will apply the linguistic application in the textbook of students.

## **1.5 Delimitations of the Study**

In this research the statements of the dialogue mentioned in the novel “An American Brat” written by Bapsi Sidhwa have been analyzed elaborately at micro and macro level. Each data is comprised of one statements of the dialogue of the novel “An American Brat”.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)**

Discourse Analysis (in the future CDA) was the fundamental hypothesis received for the present examination as it is in light of its principles that the findings from investigation of information were translated. As a particular structure for investigating talk, CDA was led in mid 1990s by a little gathering of researchers meeting at the University of Amsterdam. These were Norman Fairclough, Ruth Wodak, Gunther Kress, Theo van Leeuven and Teun van Dijk. The foundations of CDA are, be that as it may, various and old with a portion of the ideas key to CDA being traceable to humanism, ethnography, reasoning, connected phonetics and pragmatics.

Van Dijk (2001) characterizes CDA as 'a sort of talk explanatory research that basically ponders the way social power manhandle, predominance and imbalance are ordered, duplicated and opposed by content and talk in the social and political setting' (p. 1). CDA sees 'predominance, segregation, power and control' as social ideas that are show in language (Wodak, 1995. P. 204) and crafted by the basic talk investigator is to uncover how language is an 'instrument of energy and control' (Caldas-Coulthard and Coulthard, 1996, p. xi). Acquiring from Habermas' (referred to in Harris, 1995) and Fairclough's (1989) articles on the connection amongst language and power relations in the public arena, CDA characterizes its objective as being

to indicate 'social disparity as it is communicated, flagged, constituted, legitimized et cetera, by language utilize (or in talk)' (Wodak, 2001 p. 2). This, expressly expressed and energetically sought after objective to indicate circumstances and end results connections in everyday human issues through research, is the thing that makes the approach 'basic' a term which isn't quite recently restricted to explore in semantics. For the basic examiner, the motivation behind endeavor inquire about is to uncover a social issue by revealing insight into the structures and practices that constitute and propagate the issue (van Dijk, 1986).

Jorgensen and Philips (2002) take note of that CDA can likewise be seen as a mark of a broader development in talk investigation. In this view, CDA envelops a few methodologies that are particular in their strategies for semantic examination, yet they all offer some basic perspectives to talk which are the focal principles of CDA. Some of these incorporate the view that talk constitutes and is constituted by society and culture. There is likewise the rule that CDA tends to social issues and its approach is both interpretative and illustrative. Another principle is that talk capacities ideologically and accordingly a basic investigation of talk can demonstrate the part of rambling practices in the creation, upkeep and test of unequal relations of energy in the public arena (Fairclough and Wodak, 1997).

The present examination adopted Fairclough's (1992) way to deal with CDA. This approach holds that talk is show at two levels, to be specific, the large scale and small scale levels. At the full scale level of talk are social ideas like social request, power, predominance and imbalance. These social truths are dynamic and they discover articulation at the small scale level of talk which manages phonetic ideas like language structure, discourse acts, style

and talk (Conley and O' Barr, 2005; Jorgensen and Philips, 2002; van Dijk, 2001). Along these lines the talk expert's point under this hypothesis is uncovering how semantic smaller scale talk structures recreate, challenge or propagate social large scale talk substances.

Fairclough (1992) approaches the investigation of verbal communication from three measurements. The principal, talk as-content, is worried about decisions questioners make about vocabulary, language structure and durable gadgets. The second measurement, talk as-desultory practice, examinations how the decisions made in vocabulary, language structure and firm gadget are methods for establishing a given verbal trade in a specific social setting. The third measurement, talk as-social-hone, sees talk as an item and determinant of philosophy (Fairclough, 1992; Jorgensen and Philips, 2002).

## **2.2 The Speech Act Theory**

The Speech Act Theory is credited to rationalist J. L. Austin whose thoughts were distributed after death in 1962 under the title "How to get things done with Words." He was responding to the well-known view then among scholars of language that all articulations could be delegated unquestionable genuine or false proclamations. Austin affirmed that there were articulations that couldn't be checked as genuine or false but then expressing them constituted piece of or the doing of an activity.

Searle (1969) is of the view that every expression has both a propositional marker and illocutionary drive pointer. The last incorporate illocutionary verbs, word arrange, push pitch shape and mind-set of the verb, and they are alluded to as illocutionary compel showing gadgets (IFIDs). He (1969) contended that all expressions contain two principle parts which are

illocutionary drive demonstrating gadget (IFID) and the propositional content. It is on the premise of illocutionary drive that Searle (1969) classified discourse acts into five sorts in particular agents, orders, commissives, expressive and revelations. Of significance to our examination is the way that the investigation of discourse acts requires an affirmation of the critical interchange amongst language and social setting to land at an understanding of articulations (Searle, 1969; Stubbs, 1983). For example, the effective execution of declaratives now and again expects request to non-semantic establishments, for example, courts which vest a few people with social power and expert over others.

### **2.3 Conversational Analysis**

The hypothesis has its starting points in crafted by Erving Goffman (1955) and Harold Garfinked (1967). Early work concentrated on customary discussions, a term that speaks to unconstrained verbal associations that happen in non-specific settings. The wide objective of Conversational Analysis (from now on C.A.) was to recognize the cooperation standards and practices drawn upon by members in a discussion to build shared and particular understandings of where they are inside a social connection (Heritage, 1998).

In the 1970's, C.A. techniques began being utilized to think about discussions in limited conditions in which the objectives of members are more objective arranged and institutional limitations on the cooperation are in compel. Institutional talk is viewed as prohibitive to members as far as the interactional practices permitted and the setting in which these practices happen (Heritage, 1998). Such limitations, it is noted, are regularly portrayed as obliging, troublesome and undermining by lay members (Atkinson, 1982).

### **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In this section there is description of research methodology in the perspective of critical discourse analysis. Besides this, there is description of design of research, unit analysis, data source and the data collection techniques and the data analysis techniques have been observed.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In this research study, the descriptive method of research has been followed. According to the Issac et al, (1971) when we study the descriptive qualitative type of method then it explains about the population and the findings or presence of the data in a systemize way, accurately and factually. Henceforth, the current study has been designed to evaluate the sentence of the dialogue present in the text of the novel, “An American Brat” by Bapsi Sidhwa.

#### **3.2 Unit of Analysis**

In this study the unit of analysis is the dialogues present in the novel of “An American Brat” written by Bapsi Sidhwa.

#### **3.3 Data Source**

The data has been taken from the textual dialogues of the novel, “An American Brat” written by Bapsi Sidhwa. The data source is comprised of each sentence of the speaker and the listener described in the text of the novel.

#### **3.4 Data Collection Techniques**

The following steps describe the techniques used in data collection from the novel.

Firstly, the dialogues were read properly and each sentence of the dialogues was written with data number.



Secondly, data was arranged in the form of table where its page number was mentioned.

### **3.5 Data Analysis Techniques**

The following techniques have been formulated for the data analysis techniques.

1. First step was devised to know the context of the dialogue.
2. The second step was framed to analyze the speaker and the listener.
3. The third step was devised to analyze the cohesive and the lexical devise.
4. The last step was devised to analyze the tense of the sentences.

### **3.6 Theoretical Framework**

All of the above mentioned points were framed to analyze the dialogues by following the model of Halliday and Hassan (1976). Halliday and Hasan (1976, as cited in Butler, 2003) recognize three types of reference as one of the grammatical cohesive devices elements: personal, demonstrative, and comparative. Personal reference is achieved through personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, and determiners. However, they believe that endophoric personal references are only cohesive. Moreover, they believe that only endophoric demonstratives are inherently cohesive.

## **4. DATA ANALYSIS**

### **4.1 Discourse Analysis of Data 1**

The data no.1 of dialogue has been taken from the novel "An American Brat" written by Bapsi Sidhwa. It has been selected from the chapter 1 of the above mentioned novel. It is the 1st sentence of the paragraph no.5 and its page no. is 9. Here the speaker is Zareen and the listener is Cyrus. The context of this sentence shows that the speaker is talking about Feroza. When we see the

textual analysis of this sentence then it comes to know that it is declarative type of the sentence. There are totally 5 words in this sentence. Here the main verb is worried. The tense of the sentence shows that it is present tense. The punctuations in this sentence are apostrophe and full stop. The conjunction in this sentence is none. The preposition in this sentence is about. There is anaphoric reference present in this sentence.

#### **4.2 Discourse Analysis of Data 2**

The data no.2 of dialogue has been taken from the novel “An American Brat” written by Bapsi Sidhwa. It has been selected from the chapter no.1 of the above mentioned novel. It is the 1st sentence of the paragraph no.5 and its page no. is 9. Here the speaker is Cyrus and the listener is Zareen. The context of this sentence shows that the speaker is talking about the problem which is raised by Zareen. When we see the textual analysis of this sentence then it comes to know that it is interrogative type of the sentence. There are totally three words in this sentence. Here the main verb is “is”. The tense of the sentence shows that it is present tense. The punctuation in this sentence is question mark. There is no conjunction in this sentence. There is no preposition in this sentence.

#### **4.3 Discourse Analysis of Data 3**

The data no.3 of dialogue has been taken from the novel “An American Brat” written by Bapsi Sidhwa. It has been selected from the chapter no.1 of the above mentioned novel. It is the 3rd sentence of the paragraph no.5 and its page no. is 9. Here the Zareen is and the listener is Cyrus. The context of this sentence shows that the speaker is talking about Feroza and she is informing her father about her backwardness and rigidity in her behaviour. When we see the textual analysis of this sentence then it comes to know that

it is declarative type of the sentence. There are totally 6 words in this sentence. Here the main verb is "becoming". The tense of the sentence shows that it is present continuous tense. The punctuation in this sentence is apostrophe. There is anaphoric reference and personal reference "she". Conjunction in this sentence is additive. There is no preposition in this sentence.

#### **Discourse Analysis of Data 4**

The data no.4 of dialogue has been taken from the novel "An American Brat" written by Bapsi Sidhwa. It has been selected from the chapter no.1 of the above mentioned novel. It is the 2nd sentence of the paragraph no.1 and its page no. is 10. Here the speaker is Zareen and the listener is Cyrus. The context of this sentence shows that the speaker is talking about Feroza that she is backward that she does not answer the phone. When we see the textual analysis of this sentence then it comes to know that it is exclamatory type of the sentence. There are totally 9 words in this sentence. Here the main verb is "answer". The tense of the sentence shows that it is future tense. The punctuation in this sentence is mark of exclamation. There is no conjunction in this sentence is. There is no preposition in this sentence.

#### **4.5 Discourse Analysis of Data 5**

The data no.5 of dialogue has been taken from the novel "An American Brat" written by Bapsi Sidhwa. It has been selected from the chapter no.1 of the above mentioned novel. It is the 3rd sentence of the paragraph no.1 and its page no. is 10. Here the speaker is Zareen and the listener is Cyrus. The context of this sentence shows that the speaker is talking about the Feroza. When we see the textual analysis of this sentence then it comes to know that it is conditional type of the sentence. There are totally 7 words in this sentence. Here the main verb is "know". The tense of the sentence shows that it is

conditional and present tense. The punctuation in this sentence are apostrophe and full stop. There is no conjunction in this sentence.

#### **4.6 Discourse Analysis of Data 6**

The data no.6 of dialogue has been taken from the novel “An American Brat” written by Bapsi Sidhwa. It has been selected from the chapter no.1 of the above mentioned novel. It is the 4th sentence of the paragraph no.1 and its page no. is 10. Here the speaker is Zareen and the listener is Cyrus. The context of this sentence shows that the speaker is talking about Feroza shyness. When we see the textual analysis of this sentence then it comes to know that it is declarative type of the sentence. There are totally 7 words in this sentence. Here the main verb is” told”. The tense of the sentence shows that it is past tense. The punctuation in this sentence is dash. There is no conjunction in this sentence. There is no preposition in this sentence.

#### **4.7 Discourse Analysis of Data 7**

The data no.7 of dialogue has been taken from the novel “An American Brat” written by Bapsi Sidhwa. It has been selected from the chapter no.1 of the above mentioned novel. It is the 5th sentence of the paragraph no.1 and its page no. is 10. Here the speaker is Zareen and the listener is Cyrus. The context of this sentence shows that the speaker is talking about Feroza. When we see the textual analysis of this sentence then it comes to know that it is declarative type of the sentence. There are totally 12 words in this sentence. Here the main verb is “jump out”. The tense of the sentence shows that it is present continuous tense. The punctuation in this sentence is apostrophe. There is conjunction in this sentence. The preposition in this sentence is “to”.

#### **4.8 Discourse Analysis of Data 8**

The data no.8 of dialogue has been taken from the novel "An American Brat" written by Bapsi Sidhwa. It has been selected from the chapter no.1 of the above mentioned novel. It is the 1st sentence of the paragraph no.5 and its page no. is 10. Here the speaker is Zareen and the listener is Cyrus. The context of this sentence shows that the speaker is talking about Feroza. When we see the textual analysis of this sentence then it comes to know that it is declarative type of the sentence. There are totally 6 words in this sentence. Here the main verb is bringing. The tense of the sentence shows that it is past indefinite tense. The punctuation in this sentence is full stop. There is no conjunction in this sentence. The preposition in this sentence is to.

#### **4.9 Discourse Analysis of Data 9**

The data no.9 of dialogue has been taken from the novel "An American Brat" written by Bapsi Sidhwa. It has been selected from the chapter no.1 of the above mentioned novel. It is the 2nd sentence of the paragraph no.5 and its page no.10 is. Here the speaker is Zareen and the listener is Cyrus. The context of this sentence shows that the speaker is talking about Feroza. When we see the textual analysis of this sentence then it comes to know that it is declarative type of the sentence. There are totally 8 words in this sentence. Here the main verb is chatting. The tense of the sentence shows that it is past continuous tense. The punctuation in this sentence are with and on. There is no conjunction in this sentence. The preposition in this sentence is .

#### **4.10 Discourse Analysis of Data 10**

The data no.10 of dialogue has been taken from the novel "An American Brat" written by Bapsi Sidhwa. It has been selected from the chapter no.1 of the above mentioned novel. It is the 3rd sentence of the paragraph no.5

and its page no. is 10. Here the speaker is Zareen and the listener is Cyrus. The context of this sentence shows that the speaker is talking about Feroza. When we see the textual analysis of this sentence then it comes to know that it is declarative type of the sentence. There are totally 6 words in this sentence. Here the main verb is enjoying. The tense of the sentence shows that it is past continuous tense. The punctuation in this sentence is dash. There is no conjunction in this sentence. There is no preposition in this sentence.

## **5. DISCUSSION**

The objectives of this research paper was to evaluate the text dialogues in the perspectives Critical Discourse Analysis in this sense the first objective was to analyze the text of the dialogue while keeping the view of its context and the second object was to analyze the sentences of a dialogues at micro and macro level mentioned in the novel, *An American Brat*.

To probe the context of the dialogues the background story of the novel has been explained fully. In this study, the macro analysis and micro analysis of novel has been conducted minutely. The macro analysis of the novel reveals the context and themes while the micro analysis explains the types of sentences and cohesive devices which have analyzed during the study of the novel.

The following paragraphs reveal the context of the novel, *An American Brat*. Bapsi Sidhwa's novel, "An American Brat" narrates the enterprises of a youthful Pakistani Parsi young lady, Feroza Ginwalla. Her Lahore-based family sent her to the USA, for a three-month excursion to widen her point of view. They were worried about Feroza's traditionalist mentality, which originates from Pakistan's rising tide of fundamentalism, amid the rule of the late President Zia-ul-Haq. Her mom Zareen, was bothered to see that her little girl Feroza has embraced Pakistani standard mentality along these lines

making her a nonconformist in her group. There are a few cases of her conservatism that have been conveyed to the fore throughout the novel's activity. Feroza, in this manner, "won't significantly answer the telephone any longer." And even protests her mother's wearing the conventional Parsi "sleeveless sari shirt." Cyrus Ginwalla, the father is troubled about another sort of loss of personality. He fears that his helpless youthful little girl would become hopelessly enamored and wed a non-Parsi, in this way; the arrangement is to send the young lady for an occasion to the USA. He says: "Travel will widen her viewpoint, get this Puritanical garbage out of her head."

Feroza's parents neglected to understand that the trip to the USA (the New World) will expand her reasoning and open up facilitate roads of autonomy for her, she will move toward becoming "modern' in the most genuine feeling of the word. By thinking independently, she will challenge the conventional perspectives, static universality and develop past the limits of group and standards of a male centric culture. Bapsi Sidhwa, as well, demonstrates that the adventure to the USA is as far as anyone knows a learning process yet rather it makes her cutting edge with her male centric culture. Thus, in this novel of self-acknowledgment, the mindfulness that Feroza Ginwalla procures incidentally detaches her from her Parsi culture.

Amid this start period, Feroza's direct is her uncle Manek; the accomplished ostracize learning at the MIT, Boston. He needs Feroza to soak up the dynamic and empowering society of the U.S.A. Manek's part as watchman heavenly attendant is later on taken by an American young lady, Jo. Feroza starts to absorb the freedom of brain and soul and solid self-assurance offered by the New World which is outsider to her Third World experience and protected childhood.

Manek appreciates the organization of freed ladies, yet with regards to marriage, he comes back to Lahore and consents to a masterminded marriage. The creator demonstrates that Feroza resembles a regular young lady of the subcontinent, at first modest, moderate and powerless yet eager to endeavor. Feroza is likewise portrayed as a delegate of the Parsi milieu with a characteristic affection for a western way of life, So, she assimilates the social stun, changes her way of life, figures out how to drive, drink, move, utilize a more straightforward and less obliging type of dialect. The bashful Feroza, who at Lahore reluctantly conversed with young fellows, now plays with Shashi, an Indian understudy at the University of Denver. Afterward, she has a rough love illicit relationship with an American Jew, David Press. The relationship with David breaks down because of her mom Zareen's impedance. She makes him cognizant about their social aberrations and contrasts. The novel closure with Feroza's getting to be in her mother's words "an American Brat." The novel finishes irresolutely: "the develop Feroza, in spite of an alienated relationship and general sentiment despondency, lean towards the battle for opportunity and self-satisfaction at the USA rather than the settled life, family and simple happiness at Lahore.

What Bapsi Sidhwa means is to reflect the conflict between the diverse methods for the individual, gathering and society all in all, however the novel delineates the challenges of section all through Pakistan and America, and focuses at spans that can't be worked between the two societies?

Bapsi Sidhwa is the doyenne of Pakistani writing in English. She is the main Pakistani author to have been distributed in the West. She enjoys herself to be portrayed as a "Punjabi-Pakistani-Parsi lady." The issue of the social clash, conflict or contrast moves from outskirts to focus in Sidhwa's



fourth novel, *An American Brat*, emerging out of it. Yet, the issue of the social contrast moves from fringe to focus for the most part in Sidhwa's fourth novel, *An American Brat*. This novel essentially manages the intercultural topic, which has accepted indispensable centrality for some postcolonial writers.

*An American Brat* was composed after Sidhwa's movement to America. It is the tale of a young lady, Feroza, whose adventure through three societies her own group Parsi culture, her nation Pakistan's Islamic culture and the Western culture of the United States of America. In this account, the West is delineated as an arrangement of qualities in struggle with the esteem arrangement of the East. Here altogether, the ion between the two societies is perceivable on the "social" plane as well as on the "personal" level prompting a mission for personality. Bapsi Sidhwa displays a distinct fascination in the association of two societies that exist next to each other: Feroza is gotten between conservatism, which is a branch of the rising rush of fundamentalism in Pakistan and dynamic radicalism for which her mom Zareen stands. The novel is set mostly in Pakistan and somewhat in the USA. In this way, Feroza's guardians believe that she ought to be spared from being additionally impacted by the Islamic universality. Her mom Zareen is bothered, on the grounds that Feroza is ending up increasingly in reverse, each day. They feel that Feroza ought to go to the USA amid the late spring excursion. "Travel will widen her vision; get this Puritanical trash out of her head. Feroza's excursion to America serves the novel in two ways: It is her adventure towards self-disclosure and furthermore serves to give the creator and the hero valuable objectivity which empowers a reasonable assessment of both the social orders that she is associated with.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

For the micro analysis the data has been analyzed on the basis of character to character dialogue. Their purpose of the dialogues has been analyzed in this study. The total 172 sentences of the dialogues have been taken for the analysis. After that the types of the sentences have been categorized and total words of that sentence have been counted. The conjunction and the preposition of the statement of the dialogues have also been viewed minutely.

The findings of the study at macro level shows that mostly the dialogues are simple and in the initial chapters are about the discussion of sending Feroza to America. Her parents, Zareen and Cyrus are anxious about her upbringing in Pakistan. So they are sending her to America. In the dialogues, we see that 90% of the sentences are declarative, 20% of the sentences are exclamatory sentences. There is additive type of conjunction are present in the sentences of the dialogues. There is evidence of prepositions also. The sentences of the dialogues are consisting of 3 to 22 words only. The 80% of the statements of the dialogues are in present indefinite tense while 10% of the statements are in present continuous tense, 5% are in Past indefinite tense and the remaining 5% are in Past perfect tense.

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## CONTRIBUTION OF AUTHORS AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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This research work was carried between collaboration of two authors.

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Both authors read the manuscript carefully and declared no conflict of interest with any person or institution.

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