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ANALYZING GENERIC STRUCTURES IN SONGS OF BLOOD AND SWORD: A GENRE-BASED APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The purpose the current study is to achieve a macro genre analysis of the recount, *Songs of Blood and Sword: A Daughter's Memoir* by Fatima Bhutto, with a specific focus on discovering generic stages as encapsulated in the text, by adopting the Sydney School approach that is inspired by Systemic Functional Linguistics. The analysis has been achieved through historical recounts genre framework (Martin & Rose, 2008), which includes biographical recount genre as its subcategory. The significant events are staged in the text and events are unfolded in a sequence by analyzing the selected chapters of the recount, *Songs of Blood and Sword*: By applying the biographical recount macro genre strategy, the analysis has been achieved through three generic structures, namely Orientation, Record of Events and Evaluation. The first two are the compulsory elements while the third label is the optional. The findings state that there is harmony in obligatory stages and optional stage in the chapters while there are some chapters in which the optional stage is missing in the generic structures.

INTRODUCTION

Genre analysis, as seen through the lens of Systemic Functional theory of language, is a precise strategy which splits a text into stages and provides a timeline in order to make meanings out of the given text. Hyland and Paltridge (2011) maintain that genre analysis is a category of discourse analysis, which aims to understand the communicative nature of discourse by inquiring how people use language to get involved in particular communicative situations.

Martin (1984) gives a working definition of genre as a “staged, goal-oriented purposeful activity in which speakers engage in as members of our culture”. This implies that genre is an organized and structured activity which unfolds day to day cultural practices, where attitudes are negotiated. Genre, as per Sydney School approach, has also been defined as recurrent configurations of meanings (Martin & Rose, 1992), which suggests that genre analysis helps in enactment of the social practices of a culture. Thus genres are always staged and they are unfolded gradually in a sequence, where we make meanings of the staged cultural practices.

The purpose of this paper is to achieve a macro-based genre analysis of the selected chapters of the biographical recount *Songs of Blood and Sword* by applying biographical recount generic structures framework with the aim to explore as to what extent the generic structures show conformity with the proposed framework and show deviance from it at the same time. To analyze a biographical recount, the Sydney School genre based- approach (Martin & Rose, 2008) suggests a macro genre strategy, which splits the text into three generic structures, labeled as Orientation, Record of Events and Evaluation. The first two generic stages are obligatory while Evaluation is an optional element.

The Sydney School genre-based approach (Martin & Rose, 2008) draws on Systemic Functional Linguistics, which believes that language is a meaning making reservoir. The Australian genre theory categorizes genres into types and provides different frameworks for genre analysis of discourses. Biographical recount is a subcategory of recounts, which tells life histories with significant stages and phases. Biographical recounts hop through time and space (Martin & Rose, 2008). Biographical recounts are the stories, which chronicle significant episodes in the life story of a key historical figure. In biographical recounts, the events move through time and space, there are generic/schematic structures, where events are divided into episodes moving from one important stage to the next. Temporally, their focal point is the lifetime experiences of individuals (Rose, 2010). Systemic Functional Linguistics is a theory of meaning making which provides a wide array of resources to realize meanings from texts. The analysis is based on history genres framework (Martin & Rose, 2008) having biographical recount as its thread where analysis has been achieved through generic structures.

A generic-based analysis of the selected chapters of the recount shows that from the selected chapters of the book, there are chapters which show conformity with the three generic stages: Orientation, Record of Events, and Evaluation, as outlined in the biographical genre strategy. However, there are also the chapters which show deviations and they are not in harmony with the suggested generic structures, as the third element (Evaluation) is absent in those chapters.

The Biographical Recount Genre

A biographical recount is a genre that narrates the life story of an important historical personality, where events description focuses on the turning points

in the person's life. Biographical recounts provide an insight into a historical question by providing socio cultural information about the role of men and women, at various historical points. The social purpose of a biographical recount is achieved by moving through two obligatory stages and one optional stage:

Orientation- locating person in time and space

Record of Events- sequencing events as they unfolded over time

Evaluation (optional element)- highlighting the significance of a person's life

A historical recount chronicles the significant past events in the life of an individual with the aim to inform rather than to entertain (Coffin, 2006). Thus it is the narration of important events in the life of a historical personality in a biographical recount and the sequencing of events through generic labeling that helps to understand the text from genre perspective.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Genres are organized in particular ways and the term generic structure is applied to realize different stages in those genres. Flowerdew and Dudley-Evans (2002) use the term schematic structure (generic structure) to refer to the prototypical organization of moves of a particular research done in the field of macro-based genre analysis the pioneer research contribution is that of Mitchell's Generic structures (1957) that came to be known as service encounter genre .It was the first major influence on language in relation to the context of situation. Mitchell distinguished market auctions from market stall and shop transactions, and proposed partially overlapping schematic structures for each. Hasan (1977) published a paper on text structure, which focused on appointment making. Her obligatory stages for this genre were Identification ^ Application ^ Offer ^ Confirmation. Labov and Waletzky's (1967) paper on the narratives of personal experience focused on schematic structure, including obligatory and optional staging. They argued that the primary role of a narrative is to summarize experience. To them, a narrative is any string of clause which holds at least one chronological moment. Labov and Waletzky's definition suggests that narratives are recognized chiefly by their formal structure and not by their functions. Chafe (1980) analyzed the formal structuring of stories broken into idea units. He argues that spontaneous utterances are produced in a sequence of brief bursts which he termed as the idea unit. He claims that while narrating a story a narrator lumps the material into different units which are recognizable in context of prosodic information. Idea units are in fact pauses which can be separated by one brief pause. Shoshanna and Kulka (1997) provide a research which draws a distinction between a tale, a teller and telling to explain three different features of a narrative style. The tale defines the sequence of events of the story, the teller is the story narrator and telling relates to the particular context in which the narrative is told. Martin (1999) published his article where he gave the macro and micro recount analysis of Nelson Mandela's autobiography, *Along Walk to Freedom*. Through the macro based approach Martin discovered the different stages in the life of Mandela, from childhood to old age. Thornbury and Slade (2006) put forward the mandatory stages in narratives divided as orientation followed by complication and evaluation ending on resolution.

They argue that evaluation is the element that conveys the specific behavior of the speaker towards the incidents. Martin and Rose (2008) state different point of view. They argue that the important thing in a narrative is how the central characters resolve the occurring complication. They cite some narratives that follow a certain sequence. The narrative of Karen details how her aboriginality created a problem while growing up with a white family and how she made efforts to resolve these problems by tracing her real parents.

The above mentioned researches were the pioneer contributions in the field of narrative genre and its related subcategories. There is dearth of researches conducted in the field of biographical recount genre. Thus there exists a lacuna and this research aims to fulfill it.

Research Questions

The study attempts to answer the following specific questions:

1. How do generic structures unfold events?
2. To explore whether the recount shows conformity with the features of a biographical recount as outlined by Sydney School (Martin and Rose, 2008).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Following the Sydney School historical recount framework (Martin & Rose, 2008), the research tries to achieve macro- genre based analysis of the selected chapters of the biographical recount, *Songs of Blood and Sword*. The selected data of the recount has been analyzed by placing it in generic structures context to investigate events and episodes that are found in different chapters as realized through Systemic Functional Linguistics choices. The text has been analyzed through the application of generic structures namely Orientation, Record of Events, and Evaluation.

The findings of the study will be fruitful to understand as to what extent the selected chapters of the recount show conformity with the chosen framework and deviate from it as well

Data Analysis

The Sydney School approach (Martin & Rose, 2008) is helpful to unfold different structures embedded in the text by applying the generic labels. Thus, the data is interpreted generically with stages.

Macro genre analysis of the chapter 3 [Orientation]

Mir Murtaza Ghulam Bhutto was BORN ON 18 SEPTEMBER 1954. .(p.81)
[Record of Events]

AS A BOY, Murtaza, who was soon, joined by a younger sister, Sanam, and a baby brother, Shahnawaz, four years his junior, enjoyed all that his world offered him...When it came time for Murtaza TO BEGIN HIS SCHOOLING, he went first to Aitchison College...MURTAZA ATTENDED KARACHI GRAMMAR SCHOOL, the city's elite Jesuit school set up by monks and

Freemasons during the colonial days of the Raj...It wasn't until MURTAZA WAS TWELVE YEARS OLD that he became aware of the political dynamics...It was around this time, HIS EARLY TEENAGE YEARS, that Murtaza discovered the world of politics and it did something to him – something strange...MURTAZA, HARDLY EIGHTEEN, 88 went to Larkana, his father's constituency, and met with villagers in panchayats ... IN THE AUTUMN OF 1972, Murtaza won an academic scholarship to Harvard University...ON 26 MARCH 1969 General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan, the army's Commander-in-Chief, proclaimed martial law...The first ever general election held in Pakistan, on the principle of one man, one vote, took place ON 3 DECEMBER 1970...BY 25 MARCH 1971 talks between Bhutto, Yahya and Mujib had stalled and the military put into effect an emergency plan...ON 29 NOVEMBER 1971 the provisional government of Bangladesh was announced...(P. 81-102)
[Evaluation]

It was on the 15th of the month, after the UN had ruled in Bangladesh's favour by supporting its claim to independence, that Zulfikar angrily declared,...So what if Dhaka falls? So what if the whole of East Pakistan falls? ...We will build a better Pakistan . . . We will fight for a hundred years.,,My country hearkens for me, why should I waste my time here in the Security Council?" (p.103)

Macro genre analysis of chapter 4

[Orientation]

On 16 December, Pakistani Forces surrendered and the following day a ceasefire was put into effect. Yahya Khan resigned his position four days later and ZULFIKAR, HAVING JUST LEFT NEW YORK, FLEW TO ISLAMABAD TO ASSUME THE PRESIDENCY. (p.107)

[Record of Events]

IN 1972, Zulfikar and the People's Party took direct control of the government and worked to bring the party's vision of socialism and Third World solidarity to the national stage...THE FIRST SESSION of the Simla talks was opened by welcoming words from Mrs Gandhi, who acknowledged the difficulties of the two parties in meeting to negotiate...The SIGNING OF THE ELEVENTH-HOUR SIMLA TREATY was a diplomatic miracle...Zulfikar's foreign policy triumphs continued as his time in office progressed. IN FEBRUARY 1974, Pakistan played host to the Organization of Islamic Countries' second ever summit...THE 1973 CONSTITUTION CAME INTO LAW in August and built upon the foundations of the country's previous constitutional charters with several important and far reaching additions and amendments...UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION, Zulfikar assumed the post of Prime Minister, changing the mode of government to prime ministerial as opposed to presidential...AT ITS INCEPTION the PPP was made up largely of writers, intellectuals, union leaders and other progressive elements of Pakistani society...BALOCHISTAN IS a province blighted by

Pakistan...IN 1972, the Baloch found themselves pushed against the wall once more...„THE BALOCHISTAN OPERATION gave the army a lot of strength,'...(P.107- 120)

[Evaluation]

The feudalists betrayed him... For Miraj, a lifelong Marxist so committed to the idea of a new Pakistan he still refuses to speak in English, this U-turn was unacceptable. Though he was one of Zulfikar's closest associates, Miraj left the party. 'I told him, you're being taken over by Intelligence. They're alienating you from your strength...' (P.122-123)

Macro genre analysis of chapter 5

[Orientation]

All of the men who gave their youth and their commitment to the party with Zulfikar that afternoon in Lahore were, one by one, sent to jail. „He was not a prophet,' Miraj, now frail and ill, told me. „HE WAS A GREAT MAN AND A GREAT LEADER, but in our culture we have a tendency to make prophets out of men.' The conclusion of Zulfikar's power was near, and in his weakness he didn't even see it coming. (P.123)

[Record of Events]

TOWARDS THE END of his political reign, Zulfikar floundered...IN 1976, when the butcher of Bengal, General Tikka Khan, retired from the army, Zulfikar replaced him with General Zia ul Haq „over the heads of five senior generals', promoting him to Chief of Army Staff purely because Zulfikar believed him to be a meek, subservient man...Despite the political turmoil of these years, Zulfikar still FOUND TIME TO STAY in close touch with Murtaza...Zulfikar WROTE HIS CHILDREN LETTERS that he must have known would have a place in history...BENAZIR AND MURTAZA OVERLAPPED AT HARVARD, Benazir was at Radcliffe and a year ahead of her younger brother, but what distance didn't exist naturally was quietly created...AT HARVARD Murtaza studied government – he was a major in the politics department – but branched out and took classes on sociology, environmental science – a class called „future of the earth' was his favourite – and history, mainly focusing on Russian and Soviet politics...Murtaza had a SPECIFIC INTEREST in foreign policy...TOWARDS THE END OF HIS JUNIOR YEAR at university, Murtaza started to prepare himself for his dissertation...AT THE START OF HIS SENIOR YEAR, Murtaza was accepted as an undergraduate associate at Harvard's Center for International Affairs...MURTAZA BARRELLED AWAY AT HIS THESIS and threw himself fully into writing and researching it...„A MODICUM OF HARMONY' was read and marked by three college readers...(P.123- 142)

[Evaluation]

But critical though the readers were, the thesis was awarded a distinction and Murtaza Bhutto was awarded honours. His father, Zulfikar, sent a telegram through Western Union on behalf of the family when he received news of Murtaza's success ... 'Mumjy, Gugail and I actullay everyone of us here join in congratulating you on graduating with honourz from Harvard (.) It is the outcome of your hard and devoted labour (.) may you score greater successin the future. (p.142)

Macro genre analysis of chapter 7**[Orientation]**

The start of 1979 was marked by a frenzied effort to increase the international pressure on Pakistan's military regime to save Zulfikar's life. HIS DEATH SENTENCE HAD BEEN PASSED; from Benazir in Karachi, Suhail delivered the news that the junta was going to execute Zulfikar to Nusrat in Lahore. (p.167)

[Record of Events]

Murtaza, working as the head of the Save Bhutto Committee in London, ORGANIZED A TWO-DAY CONFERENCE to discuss the legal inconsistencies of the junta's case against his father... SPRING BEGAN WITH A LETTER FROM ZULFIKAR TO HIS ELDEST SON. A messenger came to London with the news that Zulfikar's health had worsened... IN THE SPAN OF A YEAR, Murtaza's hope that his father would be spared from the gallows dimmed. Tariq Ali, the prominent Pakistani writer, historian and activist, was based in Britain at the time... „Is this the Bhutto household?’ asked the voice on the other end of the telephone. Della, careful not to wake Murtaza, answered that it was. The man on the line identified himself as a BBC reporter and asked Della if she was aware that ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO had been killed at two in the morning, Pakistani time... In Pakistan THE NEWS OF BHUTTO'S KILLING was met with an outpouring of grief, despite the strict measures the army had put in place to prevent a public show of mourning... AFTER TWO YEARS OF FIGHTING to save their father's life through diplomatic and media channels and losing the battle to an armed and violent state, Murtaza and Shahnawaz began a different kind of campaigning... IN MAY 1979, Murtaza flew to Damascus, accompanied by Shahnawaz, to seek President's Hafez al Assad's support... While Della was in Greece and Murtaza in Kabul, they corresponded by letter. Murtaza and Shahnawaz had ABANDONED THE IDEA OF A DIPLOMATIC SOLUTION to Pakistan's junta – their 94 two years out in the BY THE END OF JULY Murtaza and Shahnawaz left Kabul to travel to Libya for a meeting with Colonel Gadaffi... IN SEPTEMBER, Murtaza and Della met again in Geneva. He was there to meet Sheikh Zayed, the leader of the United Arab Emirates, another friend of Zulfikar's. Murtaza went into the meeting on 13 September imagining that Zayed would agree to bankroll the PLA. (P.167-182)

[Evaluation]

Mir took Zia's actions very personally,' Bill tells me, trying to find a way to explain his friend's sudden new life plans. Kabul is a bit of a tricky subject these days. How do you tell your best friend's daughter, whom you've never met, why her father changed everything – changed his life, his sense of peace, his family's security – to lead an armed guerrilla movement?..(P.182)

Macro genre analysis of chapter 10

[Orientation]

... AFTER MURTAZA MOVED FROM OXFORD TO LONDON to work on the Save Bhutto Committee full-time, he received a letter from Professor Ian Stephens: „I write to offer you sympathy, and support if needed. You must be having a horrible time.' Stephens remarks that a colleague saw Murtaza „on the tally trying to persuade some absurd man that he was quite wrong in his amiable assertions about the vile conditions your father is at present...(P.213)

[Record of Events]

IN THE AUTUMN OF 1978, having submitted a draft of his thesis, Murtaza, who was in the midst of travelling and lobbying on his father's behalf, was told that Oxford had lost the draft...AT THE START OF 1980 Bull wrote an unscheduled report, this time typed in harsh 95 black ink, recording the fact that he hadn't heard from his pupil since shortly before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan... AT THE START OF 1981, Della, who remained in Athens, was hopeful of better times to come... AT THE START OF 1981 the organization was finally taking shape....AL ZULFIKAR, which we call AZO, adding the O for organization, was never completely real to me... THE PHONE RANG IN PALACE NOVEMBER 2 sometime in the early evening, around 5.30... That was how Murtaza came to know that A PLANE HAD BEEN HIJACKED in his name... Tipu suggested to Murtaza that the newly formed Al Zulfikar follow the lead of other liberation groups and HIJACK A PAKISTANI AIRLINER...HE REJECTED TIPU'S OFFER, remembers Suhail, on the grounds that „we were fighting a military coterie which had usurped power from the people... THE PIA PLANE WAS SCHEDULED TO FLY from Karachi to Peshawar and had been taken over in mid-air by three men... „THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN SENT A NEGOTIATING TEAM to Kabul soon after we'd left to deal with the hijackers and end the siege,' Suhail says... ZIA'S PRISONS WERE FULL OF POLITICAL PRISONERS and his reluctant international allies began to squirm at the clear evidence of the junta's human rights abuses... THE HIJACKING STAND-OFF IN KABUL LASTED SEVEN DAYS, until the Afghan government came to the conclusion that Zia's regime wasn't serious about negotiating an end... „THEHIJACKERS WEREN'T PPP PEOPLE,' Dr Hussain told me in his home in Islamabad... A CASE WAS FILED IN ZIA'S COURTS against the two brothers and Suhail, carrying with it the death penalty. (p.214-230)

Macro genre analysis of chapter 15

[Orientation]

THE RUN-UP TO THE 1988 ELECTIONS started on the wrong foot'...(P.289)

[Record of Events]

BENAZIR MIGHT HAVE BEEN FURTHERIN HER POLITICAL CAREER by championing a personal image of democratic leadership, but according to the historian Ian Talbot she „displayed little interest in strengthening and democratizing her own party, while simultaneously leading the national crusade for the democratization of Pakistan’s politics’. As a result, SHE ALIENATED MANH OF THE PAKISTAN PEOPLE’S PARTY’S INNER CIRCLE. Founding members and old guard, including her uncle, Mumtaz Bhutto, and Hafeez Pirzada, the author of the 1973 constitution, were among many who left the party under Benazir’s leadership... Shahnawaz Baloch, a thinner, taller replica of Maulabux, steps in to speak. The mood of our conversation has changed. There is a reckoning that someone has to make. „BY 1985 WE HAD GROWN DISILLUSIONED WITH BENAZIR’, he starts, speaking to me in a mixture of Urdu and English... The party’s decision to negotiate with the army and to work with Zia’s protégés in the lead-up to the elections carried with it the end of the PPP as its workers knew it. „THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MR BHUTTO’S PARTY AND BENAZIR’S ONLY GREW,’ Shahnawaz continued. „It became like a war – us old workers against these businessmen who had erased the party’s founding ideology...

THE DEAL BENAZIR BROKERED with the military elite sealed her fate, even after Zia was removed from the equation. The army ensured that the PPP would not sweep the 1988 polls, keeping Benazir on a tight leash... ON 2 DECEMBER 1988, Benazir Bhutto took her oath and at thirty-five years old became the youngest Prime Minister in Pakistan’s history... IN THE SUMMER OF 1988 Murtaza asked Ghinwa to marry him. We had both fallen in love with her. I put aside my normally controlling possessiveness about Papa to let Aunty Ghinwa in, setting forth some conditions... AFTER THE FRST PPP GOVERNMENT WAS FORMED IN 1988 a lot of political dissidents who had gone abroad came back to Pakistan,’ Suhail tells me... BENAZIR’S GOVERNMENT ENDED WITH AWHIMPER, NOT ABANG. The ethnic and sectarian violence that would cloud her second term in power, with allegations of widespread human rights abuses, had its roots in her party’s first term in office... Meanwhile Benazir and the coterie that surrounded her were busy making as much out of Pakistan as they could. There was no room for matters of domestic politics. THE PPP HAD BEEN FULLY OPENED TO THE REMANANTS OF ZIA’S REGIME. Mahmood Haroon, whose signature was on Zulfikar Ali Bhutto’s death warrant, was appointed the Governor of Sindh; Nisar Khuro, who publicly demanded that Zulfikar be „hanged first and tried later’, was made the head of the party in Sindh, and various other floaters from Zia’s cabinet and inner circle had been

given party tickets. BENAZIR REVERSED MANY OF HER FATHER'S PROGRAMMES, easily and openly... (P.289-303)

[Evaluation]

As Prime Minister, Benazir made the decision to cover her head with a white dupatta. She was the first member of our family to wear a hijab. Her father, so progressive that he shunned traditional Sindhi dictates of purdah, the system of keeping one's womenfolk at home and behind closed doors so no unrelated male might eye them, and broke barriers by taking his wife and daughters to public gatherings along with his sons, never considered the headscarf necessary for public approval... had comprehensively failed to live up to expectations during its twenty months in office'. (p.303)

Macro genre analysis of chapter 16

[Orientation]

MURTAZA WAS OVERJOYED AT THE BIRTH OF A SON. He called him Zulfi, borrowing his father's nickname, and privately fretted over what he'd call him when he wanted to scold him –how could he yell his father's name? In the family we called him Junior. ..(P.307)

[Record of Events]

Back in Pakistan, BENAZIR WAS NOW IN OPPOSITION. She reprinted her stationery to signal her new posting as head of the largest party opposed to the government and set about planning her political return. Dr Ghulam Hussain was summoned to meet his former political student, who was, in late 1990, in a good mood... „It was after Benazir and then Nawaz Sharif's governments fell that THERE WAS IMMENSE PRESSURE ON MURTAZA from his people in Pakistan. He was a political figure, he always had been, and he had political cadres behind him,' Suhail says... Maulabux, one of those political workers, speaks forcefully when I mention this idea of the prodigal son returning home. „IN OUR CULTURE, THE ASL WARIS, 99 OR TRUE HEIR, WAS MIR BABA.' The assumption was that Benazir's brothers were not in Pakistan during the time that Benazir built her political career under Zia because it was too dangerous for them to remain in their country... „IN THE TWENTY MONTHS OF HIS SISTER'S RULE, Mir maintained his silence' Suhail reminds me. „Even though he saw and disagreed with what was going on... IN THE SUMMER OF 1993, Murtaza made up his mind. He was going home. He called Ghinwa, who had taken Zulfi to Oklahoma for the summer to visit her elder sister, Racha, and told her to come back home; he was going to contest the election... BUT THE PARTY HAD BECOME FEUDAL TURF; there wasn't room for charismatic leaders from across the party, or indeed, the family... MURTAZA DECIDED TO RUN AS AN INDEPENDENT and began to prepare for the race of his life. It must be said, because it cannot be left out, that nothing in Pakistan moves without the pull and sway of the Intelligence service... IN AUGUST 1993, Ghinwa travelled to Pakistan with Zulfi to file Murtaza's election papers as an

independent candidate. Papa and I dropped them at Damascus International Airport to catch the midnight flight to Karachi... There had been a creatively VICIOUS SLANDER CAMPAIGN CARRIED OUT, unsurprisingly, by the PPP. It attacked Murtaza's candidacy by calling him a terrorist, by claiming that he had been living abroad in the lap of luxury; it promised, through Chinese whispers, that he would not return, even if he won... ON ELECTION DAY IN OCTOBER, Papa sat in his office in the Damascus flat with the doors uncharacteristically shut. He made forms on plain white paper to tally the incoming votes and was sitting quietly in front of two phones... (P.307-318)

Macro genre Analysis of chapter 18

[Orientation]

In an interview with the local *weekend post*, Murtaza was asked what had become a frequent question. His sister, the Prime Minister, insisted there were no problems between the two siblings. Everything was fine. He's in jail, yes, I had him arrested, but aside from my brother being a terrorist we have no problems, only personal ones here and there. SHE PROJECTED THEIR DIFFERENCES AS TRIVIAL, FAMILIAL ONES...(P.339)

[Record of Events]

Though Murtaza was essentially RECEIVED AS THE HEARLDED ELDER SON OF HIS FATHER when he returned to Pakistan, he had a lot to prove...Speaking to a Dawn journalist during a court recess Murtaza addressed the NEGATIVE COMPAIGN THE PPP WAS LAUNCHING against him,...Papa was a sharp and sarcastic breath of fresh air. He said that the PPP had BECOME A PARTY OF „ROBBER BARONS' and called for a „system of progressive taxation...I called her one afternoon and in a fit of childish hope asked her WHY SHE WAS BEING SO VICIOUS to my father...ON THE MORNING OF 5 JANUARY 1994, the Police, led by a Karachi-based officer named Wajid Durrani, and acting under the orders of the Prime Minister cordoned off our Al Murtaza house...(P.340-348)

Macro genre analysis of chapter 21

[Orientation]

This was the Karachi of my youth. This was the city we loved and feared.IN THE WINTER OF 1994, WE WOULD EXPERIENCE THE FULL BRUTALITY OF KARACHI'S POLICE FPRCE first-hand for the first, but not the last, time. (P.381)

[Record of Events]

IN 1986, WHEN BENAZIR RETURNED TO KARACHI, it was Ali who organized the massive reception that greeted her at Jinnah Airport.IN JAIL; Ali's health began to deteriorate. His family believes he was tortured on a

daily basis...ON 26 MARCH Papa wrote Ali a letter... EVENTUALLY, Ali was shifted to Agha Khan Hospital, which had better medical facilities...Across Pakistan THE TIDE WAS TURNING. Stories of the state's bloody Operation Clean-Up were spreading far beyond Karachi, creating fears of a civil war and of the secession of Karachi from Sindh... IN 1994 and 1995, Burns alleged, Zardari spent more than half a million dollars at Cartier and Bulgari jewellery stores...DURING A STATE TRIP TO SYRIA during Benazir's government and while we were still in exile there, Zardari had gone so far as to ask Papa to facilitate a deal he was considering in the Middle East, offering him a cut of the profits...SOMETIMES IN THE SUMMER OF 1997, while Zardari was in prison for a second time, jailed on a fresh round of corruption and murder cases, Benazir went shopping in London...POLITICALLY, BENAZIR'S GOVERNMENT HAD MEDDLED WITH THE JUDICIARY, filling the courts with judges sympathetic to the party and sacking those who ruled unfavourably against the state...AFTER A YEAR OF TRAVELLING ACROSS PAKISTAN, speaking to local press clubs, answering his critics in parliament and writing regular articles in both Urdu and English newspapers, Murtaza had shown that he was a different breed of Pakistani politician...PAPA SPENT THE WINTER OF 1994 working on a paper that presented his political programme and included his remedy for the political ills which had destroyed the PPP. It became a family endeavour of sorts...ON 15 MARCH 1995 the streets outside our house were opened to the public...He launched his party with great passion and continued travelling the country and speaking out against the excesses of the regime. IN NOVEMBER 1995 Murtaza addressed a press conference in Larkana on the law and order situation in Karachi and spoke aggressively against Operation Clean-Up... (P.381-391)

[Evaluation]

1996 PASSED WITH PAPA BUILDING UP HIS PARTY, speaking to young activists and old stalwarts from across the country in the hope of bringing them on board. He had been working night and day and finally, it seemed, things were looking hopeful. (P.392)

Macro genre Analysis of chapter 22

[Orientation]

AT AROUND 7.30 IN THE EVENING ON 20 SEPTEMBER 1996, FOUR CARS LEFT SUJRANI TOWN on the outskirts of Karachi and headed back towards Clifton... (p.395)

[Record of Events]

AS THE CONVOY OF CARS REACHED THE DOTALWAR or Two Swords roundabout that marks the main road leading to 70 Clifton...Murtaza realized what was happening and ROLLED DOWN HIS FRONT WINDOW to speak to the police...Murtaza opened the car door and got out. As he did so, as policeman-reports vary on who it was –yelled „Fire!’ and a burst of

GUNFIRE RANG OUT in the night...As soon as THE FIRING STARTED, Sajjad got out of the Alto and ran to cover Murtaza...My father had been SHOT SEVERAL TIMES. His face had been hit, his beautiful smiling face, and he had superficial wounds on his chest and arms...It was THE LAST SHOT THAT KILLED MY FATHER. He had been injured but he would have survived...At around 8.30, just before I would make my call to the Prime Minister's residence in Islamabad, BOTH MY FATHER AND ASHIQ HAD BEEN MOVED AND KILLED and Rai Tahir had made a final sweep of the bloodstained road... Asif Zardari was on the phone. „Don't you know?" he said casually to me. „YOUR FATHER'S BEEN SHOT.'I dropped the phone...„MURTAZA WAS LOSING A LOT OF BLOOD, 'Dr. Ghaffar says. He checks every once in a while, as we speak in his living room, that I am all right... As we left the hospital there were cameras everywhere; flashes went off in my face. I WAS WAILING WITH PAIN, my eyes were sealed shut and my face wet with tear... The tribunal, though not empowered to pass legal sentence, made several important rulings in its final report. IT CONCLUDED FIRST that Murtaza Bhutto's death was a premeditated assassination, and that there was no shootout and no crossfire... SECONDELY, the tribunal ruled that the police used an excessive amount of force and left the injured men to die in the road... THIRD, the tribunal ruled that the order to assassinate Murtaza Bhutto must have come from the highest level of government... (P.395-423)

CONCLUSION

Through the application of macro-genre strategy, the generic structures of the biographical recount were analyzed, by placing them in the historical genre framework (Martin & Rose, 2008). The findings suggest that generic structures: Orientation, Record of Events and Evaluation unfold events sequentially, in an organized way, from the selected chapters of the text where events description has been discovered in terms of different stages. Moreover, the analysis of the selected chapters of the recount shows that chapters 3,4,5,7,15,21 show conformity with the generic structures as there the three structure were found namely Orientation, Record of Events and Evaluation, however chapters 10,16,18 and 22 do not show harmony with the applied framework as suggested by the Sydney School. The findings are significant as they may help to understand the recount from the generic structure perspective as how the chapters of the recount have been organized when we read them through the lens of genre and explore the latent patterns. The research may inspire other researches to employ the very generic strategy on other recounts to explore different structures of the recount and help the reader to make the story understandable in terms of stages.

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