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CHALLENGES FACED BY TWENTY FIRST CENTURY WOMEN: A FEMINISTIC STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF CHETAN BHAGAT'S NOVEL 'ONE INDIAN GIRL' by

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ABSTRACT

Stylistics is a systematic study of form and content which studies the writer's style and his/her use of content beyond the traditional and instinctive interpretation because it combines perception and detailed linguistic analysis of the text. The following research aims to explore the linguistic devices used by the author for describing the enthusiastic and revived character of Asian women with the help of feminist stylistic approach. Feminist stylistics, according to Mills (2005), is the use of language within the text itself for describing particular gender in a society and cannot be prescribed from outside world. Mills (1995) describes feministic stylistics as an approach which describes and interprets the use of linguistic items in terms of gender specification, sexism and discourse. A woman is always intended to be weak, submissive, subjugated, acquiescent and subservient to man in Asian culture. The study justifies the above claim by using Leech's (2007) model through grammatical features which were used in the text for females. The study concludes that the nouns, adjectives and other specific nominalizations for an Asian woman is targeted with sexist language and Asian women are objectified with different symbols.

1. INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

The western traditional rhetoric and poetics of Europe consider stylistics as their own field of study. In past, the Greek considered the style just as an expression of thought. It was considered an art and technique to construct a text. All of the Greek philosophers such as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and Dante worked on rhetoric. The notion of style is produced by the use of rhetorical devices to capture certain effects in discourse. It has been done by the scholars from different attitudes in the West. In the progress of stylistics, there are many schools of thought with different viewpoints which are as follows: The Geneva School, The Russian Formalism, The French Structuralism, Psychological Stylistics, The English School, and The Prague School. These schools of thought are still famous all over the world as they produced the term foregrounding in the year 1930. The background of the common language is different from it. (Li and Shi, 2015). Some critics believe stylistics as an application of theoretical ideas and analytical techniques based on Linguistics and Socio-linguistics. In literature, the study of style deals with figurative language and the use of special effects in a text to specify it with its origin. It may be explained as the study of literature and a mode of communication.

The concept of style and stylistics

Lehman (1996) describes the idea of style as genres to individuals, to periods or to languages. The style can be identified for the period of renaissance and the other for the enlightenment. As far as language is concerned, German often identified obscurity while French has claimed clarity as style. Depending upon this idea, style can have different kinds of applications. Stylistics cannot be separated with its derivational word that is style. To Bilal, et. al. (2012), style included in language was used by the writer or the speaker in a specific way. On the other side, Varghese (2012) suggested that stylistic analysis of sentence structure is important and necessary for understanding a text. Moreover, Simpson (2004) describes that learning stylistics could make people understand and develop a set of stylistic tools of their own.

Different scholars have differently defined stylistics but having similar concepts. According to Widdowson (1975) stylistics deals with literary discourse in a linguistic way. He further says that stylistics differs from literary criticism as well as from linguistics and that there exists a middle ground position between linguistics and literary criticism. It connects the two disciplines thus it has an interdisciplinary function. He further states that stylistics is an area of mediation between two disciplines. It tries to show that stylistics is a mixture of the two schools of literary criticism dealing with the reader's subjective, intuitive judgement and linguistics which offers the ways of language description that help in supporting the reader's response about certain text. According to Short (1996) Stylistics interprets the connection between language and aesthetic function. Stylistic Analysis has a significant role in the identification of linguistic features. Widdowson (1997) suggests a definition of stylistics that sends its interdisciplinary character somewhere at the border

between literary criticism and linguistics: “By stylistics, I mean the study of literary discourse from a linguistic orientation and I shall take the view that distinguishes stylistics from literary criticism on the one hand and linguistics on the other is that it is essentially a means of linking the two and has (as yet at least) no autonomous domain of its own”(Widdowson,1997). Shoukat (2019) defined Stylistics in his article under the title of ‘Stylistics in English Linguistics’ in Daily Times as the scientific study of style that determines how readers meet with the language of texts in order to explain how one understands and affected by texts. Stylistics is concerned with the linguistic features of a literary text, i.e. grammar, lexis, semantics, as well as phonological properties and discursive devices. Simpson(2004) also suggested that by doing stylistics people could enrich their way of thinking about the language and understanding the literary texts. Meanwhile, due to the present study, one of the relations between stylistics and writing style can be seen by knowing the term of graphology. It is a development that has provided a strong basis for exploring texts using a diverse range of methodologies (Hall, 2005). Finally the definition that seems to be more appropriate without any contradiction is the one proposed by Short (1997:1): “An approach to the analysis of literary texts, using linguistic description.”

Feminism and Stylistics

Literature sees life from the lens of subjective grounds while linguistics provides an objective base to it. Through it not only the style of the writer can be identified but also his/her ideological perspective can be explored whereas, feminism is a movement to enlighten the women’s rights. ‘Feminism’ is a term firstly used in the West during 19th century. It was introduced as a political movement fought for women’s rights in the society. It grew up into a powerful movement in 1980s. passing through three main phases (late 19th century-early 20th century, 1960-80, 1980-2000s), the movement of feminism has emerged as an interesting intellectual standpoint. It also deals with language and literary studies. Cameron (1992) says that the language is basically a means of representation. This means of representation led to search for some kind of linguistic theory in terms of gender, race and identity of an individual (Cameron, 1992). Pragmatics, critical linguistics and discourse analysis provided basis to stylistics for analyzing language with an intent of gender specifications and social identity. A sub-branch of stylistics focuses on the way gender concerns that have been linguistically determined in texts. Feminist sociology is called a conflict theory and theoretical perception which observes gender in its relation to control. Sexual orientation, race, gender stereotypes, economic status, and nationality are the areas of discussion in the related field. To explore the use of language is an important part in the interpretation of text.

Mills(1995) firstly used the term Feministic stylistics. This theory explores the relationship between gender and language in various literary and non-literary texts. The theory offers instruments to expose partiality averse to women. In agreement with Mills (1995) the readers require to read the text skeptically because language of and text is not simply a tool for the utterance of ideas but it is an organization which can shape ideas by itself. She utters that the characters found in various texts of writing have the ideology of gender. She

claims that the writers make their linguistic options in connection with gender stereotypes whenever they construct the characters in their written works. It is usually considered that the writers reflect the real human beings to pose the characters found in their works. This type of thought is thoroughly refused by Mills (1995).

The present study would take Mills(1995) stance to explore the feminist stylistics features of Bhagat's 'ONE INDIAN GIRL' on the subject of writing of fiction Bhagat is a great name in Indian Literature. He has also been considered as a role model for young writers. Bhagat's stories consist of dialogues most of times. Basically he has a casual and informal writing style. He has written seven fictions and one non-fiction till today. In his each novel, he has shown his deep concern about the youth of India. For example, he not only discusses about the teens' issues, desires and hopes, ambitions but he also highlights love, sex, marriage, modernized culture and liberty of a woman in his known works. Millions of people around the world appreciate Bhagat for his newness in methodology and his style of description.

One Indian Girl is a novel about an independent Indian girl who believes in her own skills qualities. She is a passionate young girl to achieve her targets in life with fair or unfair means and have no care about what society thinks of her actions. The novel discusses Radhika's life who chases her dreams through hard work and consistent behaviour although many times breaking the norms of the society to which she belongs.

The present study would answer the following questions.

1. How does Radhika's character unveil the feminist symbolism for twenty-first century woman on stylistic grounds?
2. Which stylistic devices are used by the author to highlight the symbolic and distinguished image of an Asian woman?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Foucault (1972) says that there are many constraints on the use of language and information organization. To define stylistics, Widdowson (1975) conducted his study on stylistics and explored it a source between linguistics and literary criticism. Leech (1981) says that stylistics is a linguistic approach to literature. Mills criticized traditional approach to literary works. These literary works always have the false views of the fact that the author is not the controller of the results of his writings. Aslam et al. (2014) declares that in nineteenth century's fourth quarter, stylistics was just bounded to literary books. However it can study non-literary books for example; religious, law, print media and electronic media.

The article discusses that a new form of feminist text analysis is required. This would take account of the amendments which have happened in critical text analysis, feminist theory, linguistic theory and in sexism itself. This would also be aware of the need to develop new models of analysis for gender relations and sexism. A British advertisement is analyzed for a dating agency following this argument. I have attempted to highlight the directions in which this form of analysis might be taken.

Hussain & Jabeen (2019) affirmed in their work '*A Feminist Stylistic Analysis of "Broken Verses" by Kamila Shamsie*' that the portrayal of men are different from women in feminist writings through their study on Kamila Shamsie's novel "Broken Verses". Men are portrayed as strong, heroic and prevailing characters while females are portrayed dominated and sheer characters in terms of their physical actions, emotions and experiences. While using the Mills' feminist stylistic approach (1995), the whole study unfolds the male portyal with respect to female characterization.

The primary goal of this essay is to examine linguistic elements using a feminist stylistic approach to the chosen text. This study makes an effort to show whether or not the image being shown is favourable. Aneeka purposefully adopts a more protective mentality because of the characters' frequent rejection due to the British people's extreme anti-Muslim and anti-racial beliefs. She is a devoted supporter of Parvaiz Pasha, who remained a devoted extremist as a result of his religious obligations and rites, while being in a relationship.

The goal of this study is to examine the gender-specific word choices and sentence constructions in the book Home Fire. The purpose of this study is to ascertain whether or not women's work differs stylistically from men's work or if it is merely a trend variance. Whether a woman is from the East or the West has no bearing on her fate. One thing never changes, regardless of culture, geography, customs, or beliefs: how the community views women. Women, on the other hand, depending on their inner courage, will either be deserted or protagonists. The philosophical impact of Antigone permeates and shapes not only all of the characters but also the play's pacing and viewpoint. Shamsie's maintains Sophocles' trend in bringing a woman with problems, Isma a British Muslim of Pakistani living in modern World.

Representation of Women in Mann O Salwa: A Case Study through Feminist Stylistic Analysis

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Mann o Salwa from the perspective of feminist stylistics to investigate how Pakistani female author represents women in her novel Mann o Salwa is analyzed through this expressive study by utilizing analysis of transitivity choices. The prevailing image of women in Pakistani society and literature is passive, negative, distorted, submissive, and dependent is discussed through this paper. The paper aims to find whether female authors in abolishing the unenthusiastic negative and passive icon of women in Pakistani society or their writings are also socially predisposed because it is normally supposed that it is always a male author who portrays negative and imprecise image of women, the researcher has attempted in this paper to discover whether female authors present a positive image of women or not. Analysis of mental and material

process of female protagonists has proved to be useful in answering the question of negativity and passivity of women. It was proved that the writings of female authors are almost influenced by a society. The authors to some extent reveal them passive and dependent on men. Men's actions on the women make them perform reactions as they are equally subjugated by men and some other women in society. They are subjugated as well as oppressors. This study increases the awareness of the society in feministic point of view. The characters of women are mostly portrayed negative and as oppressors in the novel.

In their article '*Feminist Stylistic Analysis of Kamila Shamsie's Home Fire*', Hanif et al. (2022) claimed that a woman's fate is metaphor-dependent and subordinated, not predisposed to a particular culture or place.

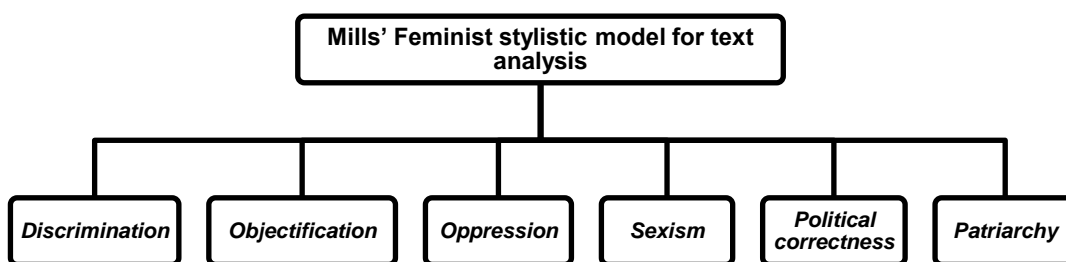
3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Methodology defines the approach of science to the object of investigation and specifies its general orientation in a research. The most traditional method of stylistics is the method of **semantico-stylistic analysis (stylistic analysis)**. This method aims at defining the correlation between language means employed for expressive conveyance of intellectual, implied themes, emotional or aesthetic content of speech or text and the content of information

The selected text has been analyzed through the lens of feministic stylistic approach provided by Mills (1995). A part of it, Leech and Short's model (2007) has also explored the lexical devices as an evidence from the text. The present study is qualitative and interpretative in its nature. The study has proposed two models to explore the text; i.e Mills (1995) Model for Feministic Stylistics Analysis and Leech and Short's model (2007) for lexical categories from the text.

Description of Mills' Model

The linguistic theory has been introduced by Mills (1995) to set out the rationale for feminist stylistic analysis. Sexism, political correctness, reader placement, narrative, and discourse are among the topics she has formulated in her work. Gender inequality in linguistic form is the focus of the theory. Discrimination, objectification (particularly sexual objectification), oppression, patriarchy, stereotyping, and contemporary art, and aesthetics are all topics examined in Feministic Stylistic Analysis provided by Sara (1995).



Leech's linguistic Model for Text Analysis

The researcher has followed the top-down approach to analyze the linguistic features of given text where a sentence can be broken down into small components from clause to lexical categories for identifying their specific function in analysis. The following diagram explains the top-down order to divide linguistic items into discrete forms from sentence to word level.

According to F.S. Scott (1968) style of an author is reflected not only on the choices of words, but also on phrases and structure, so both aspects are of great importance. In each chapter, Radhika's character has been portrayed to highlight the present women of her times that not only she has to be a good daughter, sister and a friend but also good at work to earn money to support her family and to get an independent status in the society. Her character is analyzed carefully to judge her actions in terms of norms and linguistic choices used for her.

i) Radhika as a symbol of gender inequality

Discrimination simply means to take something extraordinary than that of usual convention. The novel explicates it with a lot of such examples where a woman (Radhika or her actions) is considered as an individual and prominent factor to create discriminated identity in terms of gender and economic cause. According to Mills' Model, she describes that women have always been marginalized and placed in the wrong position. There are some examples given below from the text of selected novel;

"My parents wanted a son for their firstborn. When Aditi came they had to undo the damage as soon as possible. Hence my father SBI Naraina Vihar Branch Manager Sudharshan Mehta, decided to have another child with his homemaker wife Aparna Mehta. Sadly of them the second was also a girl, which was me, it is rumoured that they tried again twice; Both time my mother had an abortion because it was a girl. I confronted her on this topic year ago, but she brushed it off."

In these lines, Radhika claims that her parents wanted a son but they had daughters every time. This shows how much importance the sons are more preferable for them than the girls. So, it is predicted from these lines that this gender inequity or discrimination begins from the very young age of kids. Even the prediction of the birth of a daughter makes parents worried about their future. The parents in Asian culture prefer sons over daughters. They also try their best to make better investment on sons instead of daughters about their studies and future plans. Even her parents call her Beta instead of Beti in the novel. This shows how much importance of gender the society has to be superior. This gender inequality leads to inferiority complex in females. It also reflects that a female has no authority or choice to own her child.

"Wake up. This is so wrong, what you. Brijesh parents will think what an uncultured and irresponsible girl they are getting. Who drinks like this?" My mother had said, shaking me non-stop. Even theirs son did. Infact, he puked and

passed out at the club,' I'd said. 'He's a boy'. Even in my exhausted, hungover and sleepy state, my feminist antennae were up. I stared at my mother. 'So what if he is a boy?' I said. Clearly, the alcohol-induced confidence had not left me."

In these lines, Radhika is shown as a symbol of discrimination. These lines from the novel clearly show the inequality between girl and boy in the society. To be a boy means the self is independent and he can do each and everything he wants in his life. He can perform every activity of life independently without any fear of society. Women have been struggling against discrimination and oppression over the years. They are successful in some extent as they have the right to vote and also they have an access to education. But in spite of these rights, women are still facing oppression and discrimination in almost all other aspects of life. In short, the girls specially belonged to Asia still don't have the rights to fulfill their wills. So many things belong to society are allowed to men but women are strictly prohibited from these. The researcher finds the same situation in these lines that a boy can have alcohol independently without any fear of embarrassment but a girl is not allowed to do such this taboo activity as the norms are set for them by the society. *"Forty eight lakh rupees a year, four lakh a month, mom,' I told her on the phone. I heard nothing in response. Most likely she had fainted. My father had never crossed a third of this amount in his twenty-five-year career with the State Bank of India. 'Are you there mom?'"*

In these lines, it can be predicted that the success of females is not observed by the society as could have been expected for males due to enforced social norms. No doubt, numerous scholars, philosophers, legislators and activists have made their individual as well as collective efforts for women rights in society but still more efforts are needed to make an equal place and ground for them in society. The Asian women are paid less than men while they work the same or even more as men do in various institutions, departments and work places. As this norm is set by society that women are inferior to men, they are paid less as compared to men. The related example provided in the novel is when Radhika is settled in America and getting higher salary than the men of India but her parents do not accept her advancements just for the set norms in Asian society. In this tale, however, she is revealed to get paid three times as much as men which is a significant barrier for women in their search for a perfect life partner in such society.

ii) Radhika as a symbol of objectification

Objectification theory provides an important framework for understanding, researching, and intervening to improve women's lives in a socio-cultural context that sexually objectifies the female body and equates a woman's worth with her body's appearance in social context. Treating women like tools or toys, as if they have no feelings, opinions, or rights of their own. *"The girl who was with you when I... 'No we tried. There was no intellectual match.' 'Oh, You care about a girl's intellectual too now?'"*

In these lines, Radhika is represented as a symbol of objectification. These lines talk about a man's selection in search of woman. Debu, ex lover of Radhika has tried many girls to find his perfect match even he has made sex with women but still he is saying that he did not have any intellectual match with those. So, the researcher finds through these lines that a modern woman is just a sex tool for

a man. As Radhika is a victim of sex by two men Debu and Neel in this novel. Both have made sex with her but during their sexual relation they both deny to marry her. The researcher further finds that women are considered just objects to be used by men for their sexual pleasures as well as for their personal motives like house hold activities etc. As the society has given the name of women that these are the objects which are created by God to serve the men, this makes women inferior to men in their individual lives.

iii) Radhika as a symbol of oppression

Oppression is the inequitable use of authority, law, or physical force to prevent others from being free or equal. It is an unjust or cruel exercise of authority or power. Oppression is a type of injustice. The word oppress can mean to keep someone down in a social sense. This concept is frequently formulated in historical and sociological texts, oppression is a subjugating act of a dominant group over another minority group. Mills also defines gender female subjugation, inequality of women, sexual violence, social and economic status, loss of identity, inheritance rights, female as a man's property, are few of the signs of women oppression in male dominant societies. The following lines are the true representation of the theme provided in the selected novel, "*May be because, I failed when I did things my way. All the women empowerment and feminism bullshit didn't really take me anywhere, right? May be Kamla Bua and mom's way was the right way.*"

In the above text, Radhika is represented as a mere creature who cannot personally decide her future and she is desired to live as her father and respective boy-friends decide her life. She is constantly pinched to live her life as her mother and Bua had to be successful. It's an ironical situation created in the novel as the era demands her skills to be developed while the society bounds her to be specific to family norms and traditional values of society.

"Aditi didi had finished here study from Amity University the year before and wanted to get married. She had two criteria for her groom. One, the boy had to be rich. Second, well, there was no second criterion really."

Radhika again points out the materialistic approach of modern women while narrating the example of her own sister. She says that after completing the studies the women of India tend to be married the men who is financially strong and well in a situation to handle her wife. The lines show how the brains of women polished by societal norms that women after being adult want to be married as early as possible as Aditi, sister of Radhika did. There is no other choice for the women, they just want that the boy must be rich. It does not matter how he looks, what he does, what's his profession or he is handsome or not. So the brains of women are polished and set by social norms that they are not able to cross the boundaries set by the society.

"May be because, I failed when I did things my way. All the women empowerment and feminism bullshit didn't really take me anywhere, right? May be Kamla Bua and mom's way was the right way."

In these lines, the protagonist, Radhika is represented as a symbol of oppression. She represents to all hopeless women that they are the mere creatures who don't take decisions for their future. So the women who follow the norms of society are successful in life as her mother and Bua did in their respective lives.

iv) Radhika as a symbol of patriarchy

Patriarchy is an anticipated social system in which the father or a male elder has an absolute right over the family group who exerts absolute authority over the community as a whole. Fowler (1981) explains the dialectical interrelationship between language and social structures while providing the details of linguistic variations to produce socio-economic differences among individuals. It also symbolizes dominancy of one gender (male) over the other to create social norms in patriarchal society. Patriarchy is a system of relationships, beliefs, and values embedded in political, social, and economic systems that structure gender inequality between men and women.

“One, I make a lot of money. Two, I have an opinion on everything. Three, I’ve had sex. Now if I was a guy you would be OK with all of this. But since I am a girl these three things don’t really make me too likeable, did they?”

In these lines, Radhika wants to express that the males are independent to do, decide and act whatever they like while being a female, a girl can't decide her future plans alone without the male consent in her society. Even in such a society, to be financially strong is a slang for a female. She complains that if a boy involves in any kind of illegitimate activity, he would never be victimized and blamed on such serious grounds as established for the females.

“Okay, I had a challenge bigger than distressed debt tonight. I had to ensure Debu made a move, so some naughtiness could happen. Of course, because I am a woman, I somehow also had to pretend to be innocent, as I have no role to play in making anything happen. I had to steer him without him realizing he had been steered.”

In these lines, it is assumed that the men of such societies are the dominant figures to control power and authority. They show their supremacy over the women. They can do all the activities independently and freely. Their superiority exerts all privileges to rule on their women and have all rights which the women lack as a part of society. Radhika's character also narrates that to be a woman, she should pretend to be the follower of her man. The above lines show how the women are helpless even to express their emotions, feelings and thoughts to take any decision for their lives in front of their men. According to the males, existing in very society, women are the inferior figures of society. They cannot be equivalent to men to enjoy the equal rights as the men do.

“One, I make a lot of money. Two, I have an opinion on everything. Three, I’ve had sex. Now if I was a guy you would be OK with all of this. But since I am a girl these three things don’t really make me too likeable, did they?”

In these lines, Radhika is being shown as a symbol of patriarchy. She wants to express that the men are independent in our society. They can do each and everything they want. But as I am girl, I am not allowed to perform the duties which the boys normally have. She says that she makes a lot of money and this thing does not suit to a girl. She proves herself to be a good daughter for her parents while relying on their decision for marriage.

Significance of Lexical Categories

Lexis in a language are not only the way of expressing ideas but these are the linguistic symbols to create certain ideologies in reader's mind. These linguistic symbols are used to expound ideological features into real world, Leech and Short (2007) identifies lexis in their respective categories on grammatical level to highlight their discursive use in the given text. The present study defines Bhagat's style in terms of specific use of diction to create image of certain words. The study provides the frequency of each grammatical category especially for the females like, nouns, adjectives and verbs to be used in specific context.

Significance of the use of nouns

i. Woman as a symbol of love:

Radhika, who is protagonist of the novel is a symbol of love. The name Radhika is primarily a female name of Indian origin that means Goddess of Love, Compassion and Devotion. This name represents a Hindu goddess and the chief consort of the god Krishna. She is worshiped as the goddess of love and compassion. The character of Radhika is a symbol of love in the text. First she loves and cares Debu, after her separation with Debu, She does the same with Neel. She tries her best to win their attention with her pure emotions and love but she does not get her desired loyalty. After the separation from both, she sacrifices all for the love of her parents and obey them to get married with an unknown person. So, in the whole novel she is symbolized as a metaphor of love.

ii. Woman as a symbol of freedom

Shruti is the sister of Radhika in the novel. The name Shruti is a name of a girl. It means the voice which is heard. Radhika itself stands as a symbol of freedom for all other women in her society. She also symbolizes as freedom. She wants to be live in freedom. For this purpose, she migrates India to America to start her profession freely. She builds her career there by standing in front of the social norms. In the end, she has to follow these norms. But it is just a mock at Asian society where woman is always subjugated against man-made norms.

Word Categories		Actual Words
Nouns	Common nouns	parents, son, damage, father, branch, manager, calls, meeting, day, trip, week, man, moment, love, passion, child, wife, girl, mother, abortion, topic, lakh, rupees, year, month. mom, phone, father, amount, career, State, boy, money, opinion, guy, girl, things, challenge, debt, Bank
	Proper nouns	Debu, India, Radhika, Mehta, Aparna, Sudharshand Mehta, NarainaVihar, Bali, Aditi, Neel,
	Collective noun	Sangeet, rich, poor, bank
Attributions		Naughtiness, empowerment, groom, evident, mothers, daughter, kalaiyan, firstborn, possible, homemaker, likeable, bigger, distressed, innocent, right, remote, personal, tense, backward, frank, pretty, good, sad, tragic
Verbs		wanted, came, had, undo, decided, have, was, rumoured, tried, had, was, confronted, brushed, told, heard, fainted, crossed, find, said, make, have, had, was, would be, am, make, had, ensure, made, am, pretend, be, have, play, making, steer, be, failed, did, take, was, finished, wanted, get, married, had, be, was, walking, be, focus, be, wanted, say, mean, thought, made, looked, begin, know, hurt, said, surprised, know, be, hurt, said, see, am, talk, do
Adverbs		soon, hence, sadly, again, off, most, likely, never, there, ever, now, really, too, tonight, somehow, also, really, anywhere, well, really, next, really, only,

iii. Woman as a symbol of beauty

Kamla bua is the sister of the father of Radhika in the novel. The name represents lotus, a symbol of beauty. It is derived from the word Kamal. Kamla is a name of the woman who represents beauty. So, a beautiful woman is called Kamla. Radhika herself is a symbol of beauty in the text. She has not only the physical beauty but she is also a genius beauty in the text. She always used to get good grades in her academic career. She is much pretty in her youth. In his

first sight, Debu falls in love with her and appreciates her physical beauty that he offers her for the next meeting. After her separation with Debu, Neel is also attracted to her beauty. He proposes her and they live in a relationship. So, the beauty of a woman is a tool to attract the men.

Significance of the specific use of adjectives

Adjective is a part of speech which modifies a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives add details about the nouns in any text. The nouns can be in form of a man, a place or a thing. A writer can easily express the nature of an individual or an item by using adjectives. They give more information about nouns or pronouns used in a text. There are too many adjectives used in the text. Most of the adjectives are applied on women such as; empowerment, firstborn, homemaker, innocent, pretty, sad etc. These adjectives express the worth of women in the text.

Significance of verbs

Verb is a part of speech which describes an action, an event or a state of any subject. The verbs inform about the subject of a sentence. These are the powerful words in a sentence which express the actions clearly. These are a functional part of a sentence and without this part the sentence is always incomplete. They show what the subject is doing or feeling in a text. Transitive verbs are mostly used in the selected text. The verbs used in the text directly express the emotions of women and make the situation clear in front of the readers.

Every lexical category has its own significance in the text. Lexical categories are used throughout the text. Almost **360 nouns, 50 adjectives, 355 verbs, 52 adverbs** are used to catch the reader's attention. There are two specific words found in the text **Baita** and **Bitya**, both of these nouns are used for female but one of them has its stylistic significance in terms of sexist language, which promotes gendered language. Radhika is called many times under the attributes of man than a girl. Her father used to call her **BETA** for encouraging her as an independent, strong, bold, daring, and confident child.

4. DISCUSSION

The conclusion and the findings have been revealed in this chapter. The researcher has reached after giving a review regarding the previous studies. The conclusions of the study and findings have been covered in this chapter.

The findings have revealed that the writer has used many linguistic devices to promote sexist language as described by Sara Mills. It is found that the women in twenty first century are enjoying their rights more than expected as a response of three waves of feminism. They have to follow and obey the social norms set by the society especially in Asian culture. Woman of a twenty first century is not only crushed under the stereotypical norms of society but also now challenged with a new century to work in offices/the field to manage the financial support to her family.

Stylistic devices are used by the author to highlight the symbolic and implied image of a woman in given society. The researcher has found that a lot of nouns used to represent the women in the text. As a theoretical framework, Leech and Short (2007) recommended using a range of stylistic elements in lexical categories. After discussing how males and females are named in the novel, there are various protocols for naming men and women, where naming influences women's lives. Women are required to use words like 'Ms.' and 'Mrs.' to reveal their marital status where it is unspecified for males.

The following words show the examples of the masculine term conventionally preceding the feminine found in the novel. There are words used for female; women, Kamla Bua, mom, girl, Aditi, wife, Aparna, mother, girl, didi, Radhika, Shruti, beta (for girl), daughter, Amanda, housewife, bahu in selected lines whereas for males; guy, son, father, groom, boy, man, Brijesh, Debu, boyfriend, boss, Jon. There are also some neuter gender words found in this novel such as; child, guy, kids, human, beta, person which are the signs of sexist language. There is a specific noun found in the text which is mostly used for Radhika. This noun is 'beta' which is used in Asian society for boys but in the text it is being used for a girl.

After discussing how males and females are named in the novel, there are various protocols for naming men and women, where naming influences women's lives. The unequal significance of masculine and feminine nouns is reflected in the sequence in which paired terms appear because the parts that appear first in English are often considered as the most significant in terms of information-processing, the fact that many binary phrases are traditionally led by the male term priorities.

5. CONCLUSION

One Indian Girl is dedicated to all Indian girls especially to those who dare to dream and live life on their own terms. But the climax of the novel is that the women have to forget their dreams and obey the commandment of their respective parents to spend their future life at the end. As there is the example of the protagonist of the novel, Radhika, she has to leave her boyfriend; Debu, and also she has to leave her next lover Neel who is having a wife and two kids. So, at the end of the story, Radhika has to obey her parents by following the social norms set by Asian society and she marries Brejish Gulati who is the only choice of her parents. The author argues that no doubt the women of twenty first century are facing numerous challenges for example in the given lines, Radhika narrates, "*Wake up. This is so wrong, what you. Brijesh's parents will think what an uncultured and irresponsible girl they are getting. Who drinks like this? My mother had said, shaking me non-stop*". Further she argues, "*My feminism didn't go anywhere. My masculinity did. I told you, I felt insecure. How can my girl make three times as much as I do?*" So, the author narrates that in spite of the norms and customs set by the society, woman of modern era are enjoying more facilities in their lives more than a man. Bhagat has revolutionized the young female character while blessing more powers to female characters than males and empowered in their living culture by using special linguistic terms. Language is a social act and it is ideologically driven. Thus choices are ideologically based. Furthermore, language can reveal a great

deal about what is essential in a specific social culture, a culture that influences human behavior in one way or another. It is necessary to acknowledge that the world has perverted the truth, namely, that men and women are created equally by God and that both live highly valued and deserving lives. Women were meant to complement rather than compete with men. There are two types of ideologies: positive and negative. Culture influences on an individual's ideological development. As a result, it is the responsibility of individuals and institutions to change awful ideologies. In this study, Mills' (2005) feminist stylistic paradigm was effective in studying how the word, phrase/sentence, and discourse reflect gender specificity. The study has revealed the major distinctions between the women and males in this novel of One Indian Girl.

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