



DECODING HOMOSEXUAL ACCULTURATION IN KAMILA SHAMSIE'S NOVEL BURNT SHADOWS

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Abstract

*Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) examines texts; written or spoken, in order to decode implicit ideologies, power relations and social realities etc. CDA aims to analyze how ideologies developed, formed, maintained and change, and how dominant bloc exercises power linguistically to control social processes. The present research is significant in decoding ideologies of *Burnt Shadows* (2009) added in HEC prescribed curriculum of English for BS & M, Phil (2017). Fairclough's concepts of ideology and power have been taken as conceptual framework. The sample of five passages has been selected through content analysis. Fairclough's three dimensional model (1989) of description, interpretation and explanation has been taken as methodological framework. Each passage has been analyzed by applying tools of text analysis, process analysis and social analysis. The frequencies of the findings of the research have been calculated and quantitatively data is organized through Microsoft Excel. Homosexual infusion has been found in Kamila Shamsie's text *Burnt Shadows* (2009) through euphemistic linguistic expressions in informal setting; daily routines of Americans. The practices of dominant bloc (Americans) i.e. homosexuality, textualize by dominant bloc (Kamila Shamsie from literary group) in written text (*Burnt Shadows* 2009) are subject to introduce homosexual culture in Pakistan. The text, being added in HEC curriculum has power to mould perceptions of learners discursively.*

KeyWords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Ideology, Homosexuality

Introduction

Critical discourse analysis is a field of study which studies or analyzes texts; written or spoken in order to reveal sources of power, supremacy and social disparity, inequality or bias among social members. CDA examines how these are maintained and changed within spheres of history, politics and society (Van Dijk, 1998a). Written texts, of literary genre, build worldviews of readers and become source of causing change in society. So, it is important to decode ideologies encoded in curriculum in order to get awareness that what sort of ideological fronts have been given to the recipients (students or readers). Critical discourse analysis serves the purpose of examining texts critically in order to break down implicit ideologies or ideological expressions coded in linguistic forms.

Ideology is of prime importance in critical linguistic study. Ideology refers to assumptions, beliefs or values that constitute world views of individual, group, society as a whole or at universal level. Ideologies represent world. Discourse participants (speaker or writer) operate in society on the basis of ideologies. So, all the texts are ideological in nature. Dominant or powerful group promulgates ideologies to maintain, sustain or produce new ideologies influencing social members, actions and world view(s). Fairclough (1989) mentioned that literary men, educationists, professionals, religious officials, medical officers, law officials and cultural asset holders form dominant group and enjoy the status and authority in discourse community. Amir, Mahmood and Asghar (2018) treated culture and literature as integral section of culture, much of the treasure and strength of ideologies is stored in literature and knowledge. Published text results in infusion, resistance and change in ideology (Fairclough,

2003) and change in ideas transforms social practices (Faucalt, 1969 as cited in Myzeqari, 2015). So, it has been clear that language (discourse) is a medium by which culture and ideology creeps from one social region (i.e. society) to another. Writers construct and implant their ideological insights in their writings which cause readers to reflect, verify and build special social images, i.e. worldview(s). According to Wodak and Meyer (2009) Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) has particular interest in linguistic demonstration of power. The practice of power influences generally knowledge, beliefs or ideologies and CDA looks for uncovering or revealing implicit relations of power embedded in discourse. Use of discourse is indirect source of power exercise through use of linguistic properties of syntactic features, rhetoric, conversational features, and forms of discourse or through control of discourse context. Delimiting the scope of investigation present research is based on following research question:

1. How did Kamila Shamsie address prophecy of acculturation of homosexual ideology in “Burnt Shadows”?

Literature Review

In development of CDA theory Fairclough initially focused on Critical Language Studies (CLS) and talks about the objective of analysis of discourse as raising the awareness regarding authoritative power exploitation through the use of language. According to Chuliaraki and Fairclough, Critical Discourse Analysis combines social theory and linguistic theory together in one framework for analyzing discourse (1999). CDA approach by Fairclough got influence from Foucault, Gramsci and Hebermas (Fairclough, 1989).

Thompson (2008) used transitivity analysis for the analysis of discourse of Burnt Shadows, findings showed that curriculum can be analyzed ideologically before putting curriculum or syllabus in practice. Sarvat (2014) analyzed cultural hybridity of the novel Burnt Shadows by using theory of Bhabha. Postcolonial world is viewed as hub where different cultures meet, maintain their individual culture and contrast with others. In the research study of Liao (2017) Kamila Shamsie’s urge for cosmopolitan world arose from the issues of Muslims, quietness and marginalization of Pakistani’s, immigrant statuses and women, generally in British imperialism and nationalism of America. Shamsie’s work addresses cultural diversity, uneven international relations, identities and issues related Islamic fundamentalism etc. Pervez (2018) analyzed Burnt Shadows in imperialistic perspective by putting Character of Sajjad. The colonial rule is shown by presenting Sajjad working under the superiority of James Burton who promised him legal job but did not materialize it. Cultural hybridity (East-West) is shown in the character of Sajjad as he wore clothes of James. The study by Ullah, Ullah and Jabeen (2019) analyzed the novel on account of universal citizenship. The study favors the need of tolerance, mutual respect and harmony within and across borders, and challenged the stereotypes of xenophobia, culture and closed borders. The study favors the idea of global culture and openness to acculturation.

Ideologies control, shape and reshape mental vision or social structure at large. CDA of Burnt Shadows tended to demystify linguistic codes aimed at acculturating homosexual culture of United States of America under the wake of liberalism and feminism. The present research is unique in decoding homosexual acculturation through discourse.

Methodology

Kamila Shamsie’s novel ‘Burnt Shadows’ (2009) has been selected from the Revised Curriculum of BS English (2017), and five passages have been selected through content analysis. Fairclough’s concepts of ideology and power have been taken as a conceptual framework. Fairclough’s ten-question model (1989) has been applied in the analysis of text at the vocabulary and grammar level. For text analysis on the level of description, the ten-question model analyzes (at the level of description) the text to reveal the meaning implied in the

language used. At the level of interpretation and explanation, Fairclough’s interpretive procedures (p. 142) and social background for explanation (p.163) have been applied to the text (Fairclough, 1989). Interpretive procedures have been called process analysis and explanation as social analysis (Fairclough, 2013). The findings of the research have been drawn through calculating frequencies using Microsoft Office 2013.

Data Analysis

The ten-question model has been applied at the level of vocabulary and grammar, which was further analyzed on key points of experiential, relational, and expressive value of linguistic forms being used in selected texts. Experiential value deals with linguistic items containing contents, knowledge, and beliefs, words which express the nature of a relationship said to have relational value. The expressive value of words is expressed as a negative or positive portrayal or classification of subject being discussed.

Extract 1

‘Oh I was so desperately *in need of all that liberation...I kept wishing you were here with me.*’ (Shamsie, 2009, Ch. 29)

Text Analysis: Vocabulary

Table 1

Experiential, Relational, and Expressive Value

Experiential		Relational		Expressive
Ideological Contest	Overwording/ Rewording	Euphemism	Formal/Informal	Positive/ Negative
Liberation, after the war	Overwording : all that liberation, wonderful madness	Most wonderful madness	Informal: Desperately, wonderful madness	Positive: wonderful madness, wishing

In the analysis of experiential value of vocabulary items are found in the category of ideological contest as they address the newly freedom after the war. And through process of overwording newly acquired liberation is seen wonderful or shocking. Relational value marked informal relation and setting between participants. Euphemism has been used in order to shed light on newly acquiring feelings of wonder linked with homosexual cues in the text referring to the example of Willie. Expressive value gives positive space to get incorporated homosexual freedom in American culture.

Text Analysis: Grammar

Table 2

Experiential, Relational, and Expressive Value

Sr#	Experiential		Relational	Expressive		
	Process & Participant	Active/ Passive	Mode	Relational Modality	Expressive Modality	
S1	Attribution	Active	Positive	Exclamatory	-	Was, desperately
S2	Attribution	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Was
S3 C1	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Kept

S3	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Were
C2						

In experiential value analysis, attribution and actional process types are found in equal weight. S1-S2 attribution with SVC structure and S3 (C1 & C2) is actional with the structure of SVO. S1-S3 all are active and positive. In relational aspect, no relational modality has been used while exclamatory and declarative mode has been explored. Declaration exposes the ideological formation and acceptance in society while exclamation shows the attitude of gratitude for liberation prevailing around after war. Expressive modality expresses the truth probability showing the lingering wish to be with her friend to enjoy and live the liberation.

Process Analysis: Interpretation

The declaratory speech acts have been performed. The relationship nature between discourse participants is informal (active-passive) while discussing the topic of liberation after war and Ilse wish. In order to avoid nuclear testing disturbances between India and Pakistan, Hiroko moved to New York to live with Ilse. Ilse narrated her friend that after closing World War II and Cold war there were newly trends that made her to mourn over for not having such freedom and she expressed her wish of union with Hiroko to enjoy and experience wonderful madness around. There were drastic effects of World War II on the economy and culture worldwide and particularly on America. The text favors the creeping liberation in every sphere of American society.

Social Analysis: Explanation

Post World War II era is marked with general liberalism in America. Plurality of attitudes moved in the liberal direction. Liberal movement was not unanimous across subjects. Attitudes towards religion, racism, abortions and civil rights or civil liberties had consistently moved towards liberalism rather than crime or violence and expenditure or tax; contrary conservative (Smith, 1982), as it is reflected through text “New York after the war” and “most wonderful madness”. It marked the change of attitudes; that is of ideological change in thinking and acts of masses particularly of America. The considerable world, being liberal, is still in the process of constitutional democracy and liberalism rests at intellectual tradition devoid of society and history. Whereas, United States of America views liberalism as proposition that everyone has and enjoys equal right to life, civil liberty and pursuits of happiness. Such liberalism is American national tradition (Starr, 2007). In the text Ilse was “desperately in need of all that liberation” that she did not enjoy living in India or during the war time and it marks the change of ideological view of rights of life, liberty and happiness. The idea of liberalism breaks the chains of society, history, culture or religion by giving everyone self freedom to his/her life.

Extract 2

‘So my very second day in New York ... and never returned!’ (Shamsie, 2009, Ch. 29)

Text Analysis: Vocabulary

Table 3

Experiential, Relational, and Expressive Value

Experiential		Relational		Expressive
Ideological Contest	Overwording/ Rewording	Euphemism	Formal/Informal	Positive/ Negative
Naked, steeled myself, never seen done before	Rewording: Don’t mind me, embarrassment	this beautiful young man, Poor Willie	Informal: Naked, kitchen Willie’s flat	Positive: this beautiful in young man,

Don't mind, Don't mind
fainted with me,
embarrassment

Analyzing experiential value, ideological contest and rewording has been applied to the text. In the text naked is referred to one in such a situation that is never seen before by someone and the act of being nude caused looker to steal her eye view. It presents new representation of world outside which added in a worldview of audience. The process of rewording (stating oppositional words) has been applied and convinces the oppositional practice of being naked with guy of same gender which causes “embarrassment” justifiable in the situation. For relational value, euphemism (mild expression for referring something unpleasant and embarrassing) presented the embarrassing sexual activity between males and justified the actor involved in homosexuality (which is socially questionable. The act was performed in informal situation by informal participants. Considering the expressive value, homosexuality has been given positive representation in lighter tone, expressing that it does not matter what they are doing and it is inferred that the man and the activity is adorable.

Text Analysis: Grammar

Table 4

Experiential, Relational, Expressive and Connective Value

Sr#	Experiential	Relational	Expressive	Connective			
	Process & Participant	Active/Passive	Positive/Negative	Mode	Relational Modality	Expressive Modality	Coordination/Subordination
S1	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Walked	-
C1							
C2	Attribution	Active	Positive	Exclamatory	-	Was	Coordination 'and'
C3	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Doing	-
C4	Actional	Active	Negative	Declarative	-	Have seen	-
S2	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Had steeled	-
C1							
C2	Event	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Said	Subordination 'that'
C3	Actional	Active	Negative	Declarative	-	Mind	-
C4	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Walked	Coordination 'and'
S3	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Fainted	-
C1							
C2	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Caught	Coordination 'and'
C3	Event	Active	Negative	Exclamatory	-	Returned	Coordination 'and'

For analysis of experiential value of grammatical features process types, active/passive and positive or negative aspects has been analyzed. Sentences are constructed with more than one clause. S1 (C1, C3 & C4), S2 (C1, C3 & C4) and S3 C1 is composed on Actional process type with SVO construction while S2 C2 and S3 C3 is Event type and constructed on SV scheme. S1 C4, S2 C3 and S3 C3 is negative while S1 (C1, C2 & C3), S2 (C1, C2& C4) and S3 (C1& C2) is positive. S1 to S3 with all clauses are active sentences. It is observed that majority of Actional process types have been used focusing on the action of socially embarrassment and dominant participant in discourse is Ilse and passive listener Hiroko. Relational features of grammar are analyzed on mode of sentences and relational modality. S1 C2 and S3 C3 are exclamatory while other constructions of S1 to S3 are declarative. From the expressive value of verbs, it is observed that socially shameful activity is continuously becoming the part of society. Connective features of subordination and coordination give equal attention to the content that they were involved in act that socially caused embarrassment.

Process Analysis: Interpretation

Declarative and exclamatory speech acts have been performed. The participants involved in discourse active speaker Ilse (American) and passive listener (Hiroko). The relationship between them is informal; friend-friend. Hiroko migrated from Japan to India to her ex-fiancé's half sister Ilse after Nagasaki. In India, she become close to Sajjad Ashraf; employee at Burtons and got married at the time of partition disturbance revolts. Newly married couple moved from India to Turkey in order to avoid disturbances, then settled in Pakistan after partition. After the death of Sajjad, in the years of nuclear testing between Pakistan and India she moved in New York where she stayed with her friend Ilse. Ilse used to narrate her anecdotes to Hiroko about her experiences of her arrival at New York. Similar anecdote is narrated here in the extract no. 6. Ilse told Hiroko that on her 2nd day at her stay in New York, at her cousin Willie's flat, in the midnight she went to Kitchen for having water. She saw Willie with some beautiful boy and doing something she never saw before. She steeled herself by saying don't mind and passed by them. Willie become embarrassed and the boy went back in the morning at his home in Iowa and after that never returned. The passage lightly touched the creeping ideology of homosexuality i.e. gay, in the lives of common men in United States of America. And homosexual trends were given place in the society by becoming ignorant to what is being going in the personal lives of ordinary men and women.

Social Analysis: Explanation

Gay rights movement, in the wake of civil rights movement, advocates equal rights for LGBTs in homosexual act, job and public affairs. (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/gay-rights-movement>). From 1970 there was gay pride march, Massachusetts legalized gay marriages and first legal marriage between same genders was performed in 2004 and on the same day seventy-seven same gender couples tied knot with each other. (<https://www.history.com/topics/gay-rights/history-of-gay-rights>). Categorizing gay relationship in the category of personal pursuits of happiness the text he was with this beautiful young man – naked! – doing something pointed the idea of liberalism embedded within, after World War II. Consist shift towards liberalism shows that liberalism was creeping, not completely occupied, in the lives of masses this highlights the text “fainted with embarrassment” that it is not the cup of every tea across the society as a whole.

Extract 3

‘Nonsense. If there is a heaven...Imagine the looks on their faces.’(Shamsie, 2009, Ch. 29)

Text Analysis: Vocabulary

Table 5

Experiential, Relational, and Expressive Value

Experiential		Relational		Expressive
Ideological Contest	Overwording/ Rewording	Euphemism	Formal/Informal	Positive/ Negative
Willie's heaven, suicide bombers	Overwording: a heaven Willie's heaven	Cackled Willie's heaven	Informal: Nonsense Otherwise	Positive: Willie's heaven

Experiential analysis reflect ideological struggle. Heaven is religious supernatural place and good beings are supposed to flight in heaven after death. Ilse refers "Willie's heaven" a kitchen where he was sexually closed with the boy. "Suicide bombers" in text refer to the members of extreme Islamist religious group; to their religious belief homosexuality is forbidden. Ideological contest is supported by the process of overwording. Euphemistic and informal expressions have been found in the analysis of relational features of vocabulary." The use of "Nonsense" and "Otherwise" marked the relationship informal. In expressive features, conflicting practice is presented positively.

Text Analysis: Grammar

Table 6

Experiential, Relational, and Expressive Value

Sr#	Experiential			Relational	Expressive	
	Process & Participant	Active/ Passive	Positive/ Negative	Mode	Relational Modality	Expressive Modality
S1 C1	Attribution	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Is
C2	Event	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Is
C3	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Exactly, was
S2	Attribution	Active	Negative	Declarative	-	Otherwise,
S3	Event	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Suddenly, cackled
S4	Actional	Active	Positive	Exclamatory	-	Imagine, end up
S5	Actional	Active	Positive	Exclamatory	-	Imagine,

In analysis of experiential features of grammatical constructions process type, active/passive and positive/negative aspects have been observed against text. S1 C1 is attribution with SVC structure and S1 C2 Event (SV), C3 actional with SVO structure focusing on the action of Willie in kitchen, S2 is also attribution process type (SVC), S3 is event (SV) while S4 and S5 are Actional (SVO) postulating the act on the part of suicide bombers. S1-S4 all are active and positive. In relational features of grammar relational modality has not found

while S1-S3 are declarative, S4-S5 are exclamatory directives. The verbs of being, past and present tense and modal verbs have been explored in analysis of expressive features of grammar.

Process Analysis: Interpretation

In extract, declaratory and expressive speech acts have been performed through declarative and exclamatory sentences. Participants include active speaker Ilse and listeners Kim (American citizen) and Hiroko (Pakistani); the relationship is of grandmother-granddaughter and friend-friend. In the perspective of 9/11, there was threat and fear of terrorist attacks in New York and in USA generally. There was news of suicide attack by some shoe guy, considered as terrorist. Kim became worried as she did not get response from her father. On receiving well being of her father she joined the company old ladies and asked the gossip point. Ilse responded with laugh that kitchen story of Willie. On listening it Kim said that if there is heaven Uncle would be glaring you from there. Ilse, the grandmother of Kim, said humorously that Willie will be doing the same thing in his heaven otherwise it will not be heaven for him. Then, by addressing Kim and Hiroko, she asked them to imagine the reaction of Islamist extremists on seeing Willie naked with that boy in kitchen. It is interpreted from the text extract 12 that there is an ideological struggle of social acceptance and struggle of acceptance or dejection of the idea of homosexuality in different social settings according to social or religious beliefs i.e. American liberalism or Islamic point of view.

Social Analysis: Explanation

Following liberalism in America, the analysis of text highlights different perspectives of heaven through the phrase “Willie’s heaven” and different activities in heaven according to one’s own desire (enjoy or worship) as “Willie is doing exactly what he was doing in the kitchen” (naked with young man). The analysis text presents Americans’ religious contrast with that of Islam through “If those suicide bombers” (9/11 terrorists- extreme Islamists). Moreover, “Imagine the looks on their faces” shows expected sudden expressions of Muslim extremists on seeing Willie with young man nude- the act that is prohibited in Islam. Religious admonitions disapprove sexual relations between same gender individuals but European society remained silent over homosexuality. The judiciary of Islamic countries criminalizes sexual intimacy between same genders by calling on Islamic law of Shari’ah and announces severe penalties for homosexuals including execution.

(<https://www.britannica.com/topic/gay-rights>
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/gay-rights-movement>)

Extract 4

‘Yes, Dad, she’s still very happily married...I come across as a lesbian.’(Shamsie, 2009, Ch. 30)

Text Analysis: Vocabulary

Table 7

Experiential, Relational, and Expressive Value

Experiential		Relational		Expressive	
Ideological Contest	Ideological Meaning Relations	Euphemism	Formal/Informal	Positive/Negative	
still	very	Antonym: Happily-worried	-Euphemism: Curse, scares off	Informal: Dad, she’s, I’ve, Macho, Boys	Negative: Worried, Curse scares off

Experiential analysis resulted in ideological contest and ideological meaning relations. The opposite ideologies are encoded in antonyms. Relational value of vocabulary items resulted in opposite of euphemism. The idea of remaining single more than three months is considered as “curse”, to be in relation without marriage is justified in American culture while “scares off” pointed towards the nature of Kim’s job that can scare men and attract girls; leading towards lesbian attitude of Kim. Relation among participants is informal. The lexical choices marked negative classification of expressive value.

Text Analysis: Grammar

Table 8

Experiential, Relational, Expressive and Connective Value

Sr#	Experiential	Relational	Expressive	Connective			
	Process & Participant	Active/Passive	Positive/Negative	Mode	Relational Modality	Expressive Modality	Coordination/Subordination
S1	Attribution	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Is	-
S2	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Desperately, worried	-
S3	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Thinks	-
S3 C1	Attribution	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Is	Subordination that
S4 C2	Event	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Spoke	-
S4 C1	Event	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Said	-
S4 C2	Event	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Said	-
S4 C3	Actional	Active	Negative	Declarative	-	Meet	Subordination when
S4 C4	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Tell	-
S5	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Do	-
S6	Attribution	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Apparently, is	-
S7 C1	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Scares off	-
S7 C2	Event	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Think	-
S7 C3	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Is trying	-
C4	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Come	-

Analysis of experiential value of grammatical features include S1, S3 C2, S6 attribution with CVC structure, S2, S3C1, S4 (C3 & C4), S5 and S7 (C1, C3 & C4) are actional with SVO

while S4 (C1 & C2) and S7 C2 are event process types with SV structure. S1-S7 is active constructions while S4 C3 is negative and remaining grammatical constructions are positive. In analyzing relational value of grammatical features, sentences from S1 to S7 all are declarative, stating the ideas of mingling with opposite and same gender. Form of being shows the reality of happiness to be in relation, present tense expressions reflect the perception about Kim's lesbian aptitude, present progressive aspect shows the continuous upcoming lesbian ideology, past tense expressions show the past act of negotiation of the relationship issue while modal adverb shows the tension of not being in relation and the strong aspect of engineering of girls which causes scary feelings of boys about girls.

Process Analysis: Interpretation

The declaratory speech acts have been performed. The participants involved relation is of parent-child; informal relationship of intimacy. Ilse the mother of Harry and grandmother of Ilse died in her ripen age in New York. After her funeral both father and daughter were having discussions. Kim told her mother (who is ex-wife of her father Harry) is happily married and worried about her daughter's singleness. To her mother, to be single more than three months is a curse for girl. Her mother guided her to avoid her field of working i.e. engineering to boys as it may scare the boys from her. Besides it, she expressed her view about Kim's possibility of lesbian aptitude. From the passage, creeping homosexual ideology of lesbians has been observed in informal setting.

Social Analysis: Explanation

The text adds the reference Kim's mother her married life i.e. "very happily married" highlighted heterosexual norms. Romance, family structure, gender roles and economic structure of USA, traditionally, focused on heterosexuality and accepted its normalcy. (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/lesbian-feminism>). Besides, "engineering...scares off the boys" is relatable with liberalism in USA which gives freedom to every individual regardless of culture, religion or economy etc. (Starr, 2007). Heterosexuality was challenged in America by homosexual group, when liberals came into practice, and lesbian feminists raised voices against male domination and sexuality (<https://www.britannica.com/event/womens-movement>), the text "I come across as a lesbian" pinpoints towards lesbian culture developed in America.

Extract 5

She had spent some part of every summer...thought she'd lost her virginity for the first time.(Shamsie, 2009, Ch. 37)

Text Analysis: Vocabulary

Table 9

Experiential, Relational, and Expressive Value

Experiential		Relational		Expressive
Ideological Contest	Overwording/ Rewording	Euphemism	Formal/Informal	Positive/ Negative

danced with a boy, smoked a joint, lost her virginity, for the first time	Overwording: for the first time, for the first time, for the first time, for the first time, for the first time	for the first time	Informal: for the first time danced with a boy, smoked a joint, lost her virginity	Positive: for the first time,
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The processes of ideological contest and overwording have been focused in the analysis of experiential feature of vocabulary. Pre-marriage relations are presented in mild and lighter tone. The relationship found is informal. Expression of lexical choices is positive.

Text Analysis: Grammar

Table 10

Experiential, Relational, Expressive and Connective Value

Sr#	Experiential	Relational	Expressive	Connective			
S1	Process & Participant	Active/Passive	Positive/Negative	Mode	Relational Modality	Expressive Modality	Coordination/Subordination
C1	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Had spent	-
C2	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	Could	Point	-
C3	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	danced	Subordination where
C4	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Saw	-
C5	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Smoked	-
C6	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Ran	-
C7	Actional	Active	Positive	Declarative	-	Lost	-

Analyzing experiential aspects of grammar, it is found that from C1 to C7 of S1 are actional process types with SVO grammatical construction, from C1 to C7 are positive active clauses of S1. Analysis of relational value showed the declarative mode of sentences has been used. Relational modality showed the possibility of her remembrance of her first relationship with the boy. Expressive modality in form of past tense expressions along modal auxiliary portrays the reality of pre-marriage relationship of Kim.

Process Analysis: Interpretation

Declaratory speech acts have been performed. The participants form informal relationship. Harry was in Afghanistan for the search operation of Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan. He was killed there by unknown Afghan terrorist. His body was sent to New York for funeral. Working under A and G he was given a flat on Brickell Avenue, in Miami, Florida. Kim went to collect his father's appurtenance from the flat. Collecting his accessories, she became emotionally charged and decided to fly to her mother's cabin in Adirondacks where

she used to spend summer of her youth there dancing with the boy, smoking joint and losing virginity for the first time. In order to move away from the memories of her late father she decided to go there. The passage discusses the pre-marriage relations as acceptable under the semantic veil.

Social Analysis: Explanation

The linguistic expressions “dancing with a boy”, “smoking a joint”, “running a half-marathon”, “losing her virginity” pointed the expressive exploitation of liberalism, as the time period after World War II is general shift towards liberalism (Starr, 2007). The use of phrase “for the first time” depicts started utilizing liberal ideas in pursuits of happiness. Hence, linguistic reality is social reality (Fairclough, 1989) interpreted as discourse forms and depicts social reality.

Discussion

Experiential, Relational and Expressive Value of Vocabulary

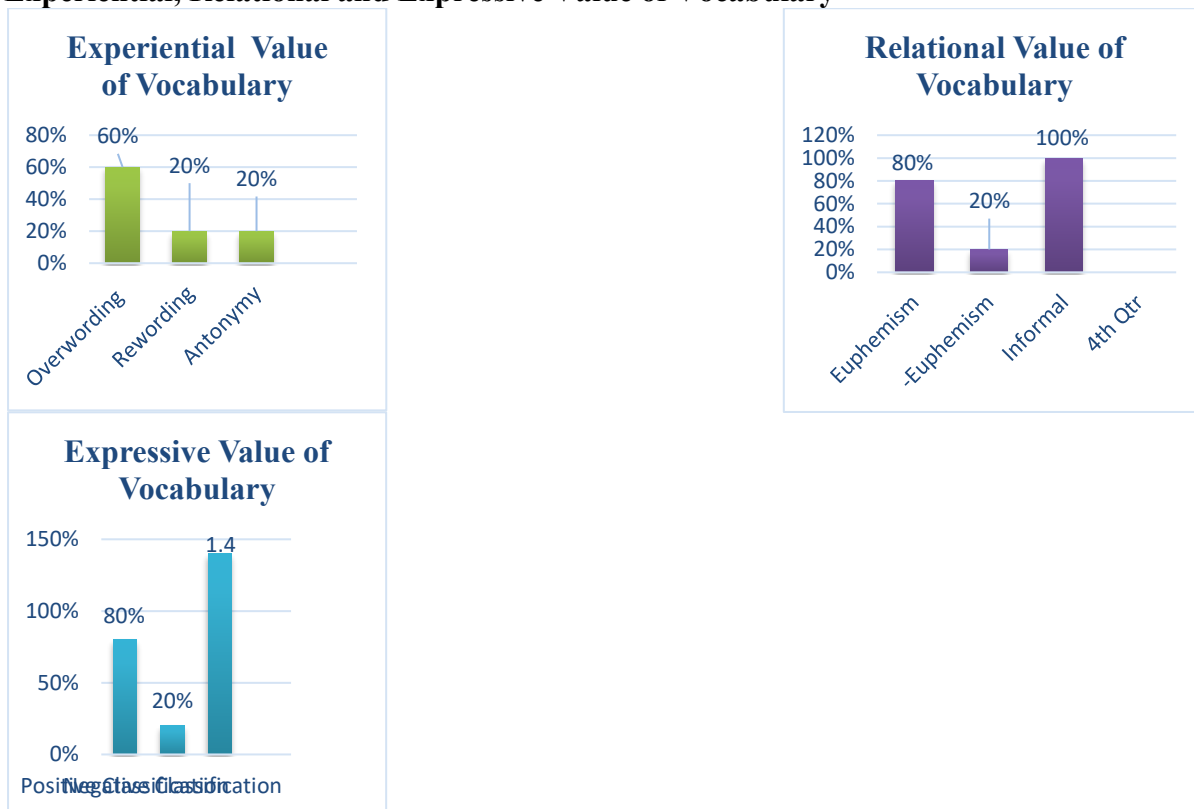


Figure 1, 2 & 3. Quantification of Vocabulary

Ideological contest resulted in ideological contrast between American (after liberalism) and Muslims. Homosexual practices were supported by American culture (Liberation, Naked, Willie’s heaven & come across a lesbian) and objectionable by Muslims (suicide bombers); followers of Islam. It has been found that through the processes of overwording 60% (repetition) and rewording 20% (stating opposite) homosexuality has been emphasized. Antonymy 20% directed towards prevailing change in structure of sexual institution.

It has been found that 80% euphemistic linguistic expressions have been used to communicate homosexuality in mild and friendly linguistic atmosphere. 20% derogatory expressions highlighted unacceptable beliefs of American citizens on being single even before marriage. Lesbianism and gay culture have been promulgated in, completely, informal setting. It is found that homosexual practices creep in private lives of people. Additionally, euphemistic and positive linguistic choices in informal contexts portrayed homosexual positively and acceptable.

After Second World War attitudes towards religion, racism, abortions and civil rights or civil liberties had consistently moved towards liberalism. It has been resulted that trends of gay and lesbian culture undertook social support and consideration in wake of liberalism. Practicing of homosexuality has been given attention through actional processes and its positive characteristics (wonderful madness, beautiful naked young man, Willie’s heaven) have been communicated with masses at large through attribution processes. Actional and attribution processes with active and positive sentence constructions made homosexual ideology apparent in positive way.

Experiential, Relational and Expressive Value of Grammar

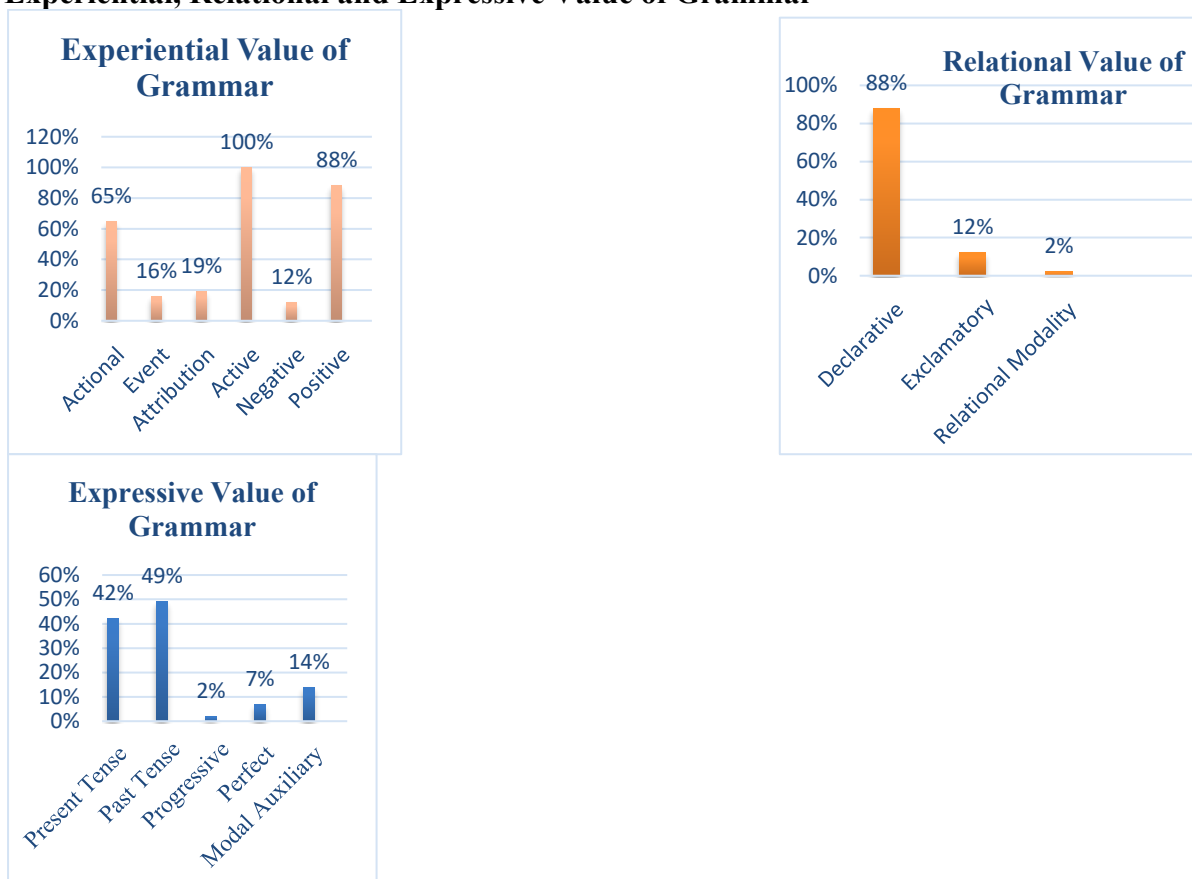


Figure 4, 5 & 6. Quantification of Grammar

Homosexual ideology has been narrated through declarative sentences and exclamatory sentences expressed remarks of wonder to those Muslims who object same gender intimacy. It has been found that Past 21% and perfect 3% verb forms expressed naturalized liberalism and same sex culture, while present 21% and progressive 1% forms paved way to make homosexuality common sense within and across American culture. Coordination and subordination connections created links repeatedly to make acculturation apparent in implicit way.

Conclusion and Findings

To conclude, ideological difference has been shown and homosexual ideology has been positively presented in order to introduce it globally acceptable across different cultures. Socially controversial homosexual ideology has been given positive aptitude in informal day to day lives of people through positive classification schemes, euphemism, informal situations, actional and attribution processes exert ideological power, to make homosexuality positive and acceptable across diverse cultures, through consent or winning others (Fairclough, 1989, p.33).

Positive social acceptance has been favored through declarative sentence and exclamatory sentences strike senses of those who objection it and make it acceptable. Moreover, syntactic structures as well contributed in socializing homosexual culture by emphasizing homosexuality in past through past and perfect tense forms and put stress on keep practicing through present and progressive tenses.

The finding of present work includes infusion of homosexuality. Ideological maintenance, resistance and infusion are subject to mould and sustain ideologies of Pakistani readers at large, and particularly students. United States of America, being super power, gets its status in dominant bloc and the acts of dominant bloc influence the dominated. So, common sensical and universal practices originates in dominant group and becomes naturalized to form specific ideologies (Fairclough, 1989, p. 33). Besides, Fairclough (1989) treated literary men as a dominant group, ideologies are preserved and stored in books or literature (Amir, Mahmood & Asghar, 2016), published texts shape or reshape ideologies (Fairclough, 2003), and ideological change changes social practices (Faucalt, 1969 as cited in Myzeqari, 2015). *Burnt Shadows* (2009) by Kamila Shamsie is published text and being part of curriculum of BS (English), under Pakistani Literature, broadens ideological ways for readers, linguistic encoding of homosexuality strikes its implications and effects in Pakistani society which is different of Americans religious culture. Legalize lesbian-gay practices being part of dominant bloc and being added officially in curriculum by literary lady are subject and aim to exert powerful influence to naturalize homophobia or homosexuality in Pakistan. Dominant bloc i.e. politically powerful and scientifically powerful attempts to select those textbooks or curriculum that accords their own ideologies (Alaei & Ahangari, 2016). Homosexuality is prohibited in Islam with reference to Koran and Hadith and homosexuals are subject to punishments including death penalty, life imprisonment, lashes and stoning etc in Muslim states to criminalize unnatural intercourse, apart, attempts of media to LGBT in Muslim states immediately are censored (Human Rights Council, 2011). According to religious ideology of Pakistan homosexuality is not prone to acceptable, but being added in curriculum, ideological repertoire is subject to strike ideology of Pakistani readers and creep in daily lives hidden or apparent. After Second World War religion, racism, abortions and civil liberties had consistently moved towards liberalism in America and under liberalism lesbian feminism initiated at the convergence of lesbian-gay liberation movements and lesbian feminism coincides with second wave of feminism (<https://www.britannica.com/event/womens-movement>). Feminist controversy for liberal woman in the veil of Aurat March 2020, Pakistanis relatable with liberalism in America. Hence, feminist liberalism and homosexuality in *Burnt Shadows* (2009) by Kamila Shamsie indicated prophecy of homosexual acculturation in Pakistan. What content was given in *Burnt Shadows*' (2009) homosexual section, its liberal effects can be seen after 11 years of text composition, that were tiny in mass eleven year before as compare to 2020 Aurat March.

Moreover, curriculum has power to build or rebuild worldviews of learners. What human senses observe, watch, hear and read becomes the part of common sense. The culturally or ideologically different content read by readers strike their views to acculturate the same prescribed in text. Acculturation is defined as cultural change occurs when people from different cultures remain in contact for long time or continuously (Redfield, Linton, & Herskovits, 1936, p. 146). Berry (2006) stated that cross cultural contact results in change at individual and social level. Critical readers or learners challenge what they read and comprehend neutral ideas about social reality. The concept of education is different for Freire. He based the system of education on social equality between teacher and student i.e. dialectical method. He said one's ideas about social reality do change and develop over time. According to Freire, the purpose of education is to understand reality not to accept what others (authority

or dominant) want learners to believe. “In order to understand dialogic practice, we have to put aside the simplistic understanding of dialogue, ...I engage in dialogue because I recognize the social and not merely the individualistic character of the process of knowing” (Freire, 2018, p.7). The purpose of education for every individual is not only to understand the process of reality but to liberate from authority for maximizing humanizing effects in world. The method of developing awareness of social reality is dialogic; both, teacher and student, decides the issue or question and investigate it for better understanding of social world around. (<https://archive.scienceforthepeople.org/vol-4/v4n6/pedagogy-of-the-oppressed-review/>).

Hence, the present study grounds awareness for educative members in order to better understand the effects and nature of homosexuality in social contexts of Pakistan.

It has been concluded from the selected passages that *Burnt Shadows* (2009) by Kamila Shamsie presented critical awareness regarding legalize homosexual ideology of America in determination of social reality and its effects and nature in context of Pakistan. *Burnt Shadows* placed in Revised Curriculum of English for BS & MS/M Phil(2007) is subject to infuse homosexuality in Pakistan. The present work is significant in critical investigation and providing critical awareness of ideological front of academic content presented to learners.

Limitations of the Study

The present dissertation work is limited to the selection of homosexual linguistic features. Other aspects related to Nagasaki (1945), Partition (1947) and Pakistan (1982) intentionally remained untouched due to purpose of study.

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