

Representing the Ideology of Extremism in Mohsin Hamid's *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*: A Critical Stylistic Study

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ABSTRACT

Extremism revolves around notions and beliefs. As such, the way text producers perceive them is affected (and even shaped) by their ideologies and background. So far, the present study deals with such a concept by selecting a post 9/11 novel. The post 9/11 literature is rich with the ideology of extremism. Nevertheless, the study is limited to Mohsin Hamid's Novel The Reluctant Fundamentalist. This novel is shaped by the Pakistani Muslim viewpoint. In order to access such an ideology about extremism, the study will be conducted according to Jeffries's critical stylistic approach. Moreover, the study aims at discussing the linguistic and textual meanings about extremism as represented by a Muslim writer. The study concludes that the writer employs all the critical stylistic tools set by Jeffries. As a Muslim writer, Hamid reinforces the idea of the suffering of Muslims after 9/11 attacks.

Keywords: 9/11 attacks, Americans vs. Muslims, critical stylistics, extremism

Published online: October 2020

To cite this article: Ahmed, H. A. (2020). Representing the Ideology of Extremism in Mohsin Hamid's *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*: A Critical Stylistic Study. *International Journal of Language, Literacy and Translation* 3(2), 1-18. <https://doi.org/10.36777/ijollt2020.3.2.034>

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.36777/ijollt2020.3.2.034>

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INTRODUCTION

GENERAL OVERVIEW

Literary texts written during the rise of 9/11 revolve around a central non-literary problem of its devastation plus the tension between the symbolic and suggestiveness of the world trade center. In the early works, the event has been tackled with a focus on emotional responses to it, unlike later works which become more subtle. At an early stage of writing about 9/11, there appear online poems by non-professional and regularly anonymous poets. Frost notes that the American literature of 9/11 focuses on the idea of redemption (as cited in Miller, 2014). The present study bridges the gap in the literature by studying the linguistic choices and textual meanings of extremism in post 9/11 novels. The present study is hoped to be of value to the fields of linguistics, literature, and critical studies. Concerning linguistics, it presents an account of the impact of linguistic choices in yielding ideologies, particularly, the ideologies of extremism, and how these linguistic choices work altogether in embodying a certain worldview of such a concept.

With the event of 9/11, the western society has begun to move away from multiculturalism as there were new fears from diversity and immigrants in which they were perceived to constitute a threat to the Western national identity. People of certain cultural and ethnic milieu, especially Muslims and South Asian, were perceived to be terrorists after that event. One of the writers who tackled such a subject is Mohsin Hamid in his novel *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*. Hamid makes a parallel between the decline of power as happened in Europe and its colonies and the contemporary state of America (Ng, 2014). He chooses an ironical title 'Fundamentalist' which might mean that anyone from a Muslim country, criticizes America should be described in terms of being fundamental. Another interpretation for the word 'Fundamentalists' is that it hints on the American capitalist system of the upper class (Olsson, 2007).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1-What are the linguistic choices used by the writer of the novel to shape his ideology towards extremism?
- 2-What is the ideology about Islam and extremism in the selected novel?

DEFINING EXTREMISM

The term extremism does not necessarily indicate violence and not all violent acts are necessarily extremists due to the fact that there are violent acts such as crimes and wars, yet, they do not involve extremist attitude. Furthermore, it is important to note that extremism and terrorism are not the same. While extremism is a system of beliefs, terrorism is a tactic. Extremists turn to be terrorists once they adopt the tactic and start to use ideological justifications to maintain such a decision (Berger, 2018). He adds that extremism includes eight main categories, namely, racial/ethnic, religious, nationalist, anti-governmental, anarchist, classist, single-issue movements, and gender/sexual orientation/sexual identity. The ones that are mostly applicable to this study include:

Religious

It refers to the category of extremism in which the religious extremists accept that their beliefs and practices are objectively superior to those of others. Thus, they compel a penalty

on the out-groups. This penalty comprises shunning, discriminatory practices and extermination;

Nationalist

It refers to the category of extremism in which the nationalist extremists believe in adopting hostile acts towards the out-groups to protect their nation;

Extremism is seen to be as a principal aspect of terrorism; however, the former is an ideology. In spite of the fact that extremism probably originates terrorism, not all extremist groups approve violence (Southers, 2013).

CRITICAL STYLISTICS

It is the approach that is developed by Jeffries. This approach combines the means and tools of stylistics and critical discourse analysis (Ahmed & Abbas, 2019, Ibrahim & Hussain, 2018). It draws on the models of Simpson (1993) and Halliday (1985). Jeffries states that the objective behind building up her approach is to show that stylistics is 'intact'. For her, (and for Abbas, 2020) whether a text is fiction or not, stylistics plays a crucial role in its analysis. She adds the meaning constructed of various types of texts (poems, novels, newspapers) is the same (Jeffries, 2014).

The aims of critical stylistics are close to those of Simpson (1993). Critical stylistics combines both stylistics and critical linguistics in one framework. Its main issue is the ideologies hidden in any text. Thus, the role of critical stylistics is to make the recipients of any text aware of underpinning ideologies.

TEXT AND TEXTUAL MEANING

The purpose of discussing 'text' and 'textual meaning' in this section lies in the fact that the present study deals with a written text (novel). Another reason for allocating a whole section for text and textual meaning is because they are at the core of critical stylistic analysis as stated by Jeffries. A text is more than a grammatical unit; it is advisable to deal with it as a semantic unit that carries form and meaning (Abdul Zahra & Abbas, 2004).

As far as Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 3), "The term 'text' refers to any instance of language, in any medium, that makes sense to someone who knows the language". According to Jeffries, the linguistic theory should encompass text at its center. Therefore, she believed that at some level, meaning fits between the systematic meaning *langue* in Saussure's terms and the contextual meaning *parole* in Saussur's terms. It is this level in which the text will employ language recourses to portray a specific view of the world.

The analyst using the critical stylistic approach heavily depends on the textual conceptual functions as they provide the way that a text works conceptually in presenting the world and the way the linguistic resources are incorporated in a text to create the conceptual meaning. Jeffries (2007) believes that it is important to deal with a text from a multifunctional view. She adopts this view because she considers texts as social spaces. In other words, such texts involve cognition and social representation and interaction.

CRITICAL STYLISTIC TOOLS

Critical Stylistic Tools represent the textual conceptual functions and they are the framework of critical stylistics that distinguishes it from critical discourse analysis. These functions draw from several models and are part of the ideational function of language.

The textual part of the textual conceptual function represents the textual features or triggers, while the conceptual part represents the ideational function (Jefferies, 2014). Below, the researchers summarize Jeffries' critical stylistic tools:

1. Naming

This tool of analysis involves three practices as follows:

- The choice of a noun to denote a certain referent might hold as a particular ideology about that referent;
- Noun modification or noun modifiers, whether post or pre modifiers, add extra information about a referent
- Nominalization which involves the transformation of a verb to a noun where the process is named.

2. Representing /Actions/Events/States

This tool of analysis is based on Simpson's model (1993) with its four main categories of verb processes. Jeffries (2010) states that transitivity can be used to reveal the meaning of a text, thus, revealing its ideology. As Halliday (1985) suggests, the choice of the verb underlies a certain view of an event or action. Jeffries adds that the term of transitivity has its roots in traditional grammar as that in the prescriptive Latin based system the verbs are either transitive or intransitive.

3. Equating and Contrasting

Equating and contrasting denotes the use of synonym and opposite relations in a text. Equating involves the following processes:

- Intensive relational equivalence x is y , x seems y , x became y , x appears y
- Oppositional equivalences x , y , (z)
- Metaphorical equivalences x is y , x is like y

Contrasting or opposition, on the other hand, can be realized by the following syntactic triggers

- Negated opposition x not y
- Transnational opposition turn x into y
- Comparative oppositions more x than y
- Replacive opposition x instead of y
- Concessive opposition despite x , y
- Explicit oppositions x by contrast with y
- Parallelism He liked x , she liked y , your house is x , mine is y
- Contrastive x , but y

4. Prioritising

This tool refers to the fact that certain information is emphasized by prioritizing it in a sentence. This process of prioritizing can be achieved through three ways as follows:

- (1) By placing the new information in a final position in a sentence which is known as information structure. For example,
- The prime Minister delivers a new speech about the *issue of immigrants*.
- (2) By transforming an active verb to a passive verb in a sentence. Transformation is basically found in the work of Chomsky (1957, 1965). For example,

-A new speech *is delivered* on the issue of immigrants (by the Prime Minister).

(3) By using subordination. For example,

- The prime minister delivers a new speech, *which is on the issue of immigrants*.

5. Exemplifying and Enumerating

These refers to listing and categorizing. While exemplifying is when not all the types of a category are listed, enumerating holds the opposite meaning. Exemplification revolves around how the larger category is represented by a small number of examples or cases without mentioning the other examples or members of the category for instance. As for enumerating, all category members should be listed.

6. Assuming and Implying

Assuming process refers to the use of presupposition. Presupposition is of two types as shown below:

- Existential presupposition: it uses definite article 'the' demonstratives 'this,' 'that,' 'these,' and 'those,' or possessives 'her,' 'his,' 'their,' 'our,' 'my,' 'your,' and 'its';

- Logical presupposition can be constructed by changing the state of verbs, the factive verbs, the cleft sentence, the iterative words, and the comparative structures.

Jeffries's model of implicature is based on Grice's notion of the co-operative model of interaction and the four maxims initiated by Grice (1975, 1978).

7. Negating

Negation can be achieved through the addition of the negative particle to the verb phrase in which is called 'syntactic negation'. Also, it can be introduced by using pronouns that include 'nobody', 'nothing', etc. Furthermore, words such as 'fail', 'lack', 'scarcity', and 'refuse' carry negative implications, in this case, it is called 'semantic negation'. The final type of negation is called 'morphological negation' using adjectives and verbs such as 'incomplete' and 'disrespect'.

8. Hypothesising

This tool is termed as 'modality'. Modality is manifested by Halliday (1985) as one of the main functions of language of which later, is adapted by critical analysts of language. Besides, it is "a major exponent of the interpersonal function of language" (Simpson 1993, p. 43). As for Jeffries (2010), she considers both transitivity and modality as carrying 'ideational conceptions'. She continues by saying that modality conveys the standpoint of the text producer in an explicit way.

Back to Simpson's model (1993), he introduces a combination of person, modality, and semantic aspects of a text. In person, it refers to first person narration, which is labeled as category A and third person narration as category B. The categories and subcategories have three shades of modality as follows:

- Positive deontic and boulomaic modal forms, verbs of feeling, evaluative adjectives and adverbs, generic sentences;
- Negative epistemic and perception modality, words of estrangement; and
- Neutral complete absence of narrational modality categorical assertions alone.

9. Presenting Other's Speech and Thought

This textual tool is based on Short's model (1996) that distinguishes between two main types of speech, namely, the direct speech and the indirect speech. Also, the model covers other categories developed by Leech, Short and Semanio (1981, 2004, and 2007, respectively). The list below gives a brief outline about the categories of speech representation:

- Narrator's report of speech;
- Narrator's report of speech act;
- Indirect speech;
- Free indirect speech; and
- Direct speech.

10. Space, Time and Social Representation

This tool makes use of deictic expressions to place the speaker of a text within specific place, time and social dimensions. Deictic expressions include place, time and personal deictics. The deixis information plays a central role in conveying the meaning of an utterance, in which the absence of such information makes the utterance unintelligible (Abdul-Majeed, 2016). An example of this tool can be drawn from the use of inclusive 'we' as in the following sentence,

- (4) We are all the sons of this country, and we must work hard to build it.

The use of the inclusive 'we' makes the audience or reader of this statement, identify her/himself with the speaker.

METHODOLOGY

The present paper applies all the critical stylistic tools presented by Jeffries (2010), i.e., naming, representing actions, states, and events, equating and contrasting, prioritizing, enumerating and exemplifying, implying and assuming, hypothesising, negation, place, time, and social representation, and speech and thought representation. As for the data, the researchers select five extracts from *The Reluctant Fundamentalists* by Mohsin Hamid which consists of 228 pages distributed through 12 chapters. Such extracts have been chosen due to having many critical stylistic tools, i.e., more than the other extracts in the novel under study. The analysis will be conducted by presenting the linguistic and the textual meanings for each extract. Prior to conducting the study and identifying the linguistic tools, a thorough reading has been done on the novel and the extracts as well.

In order to carry out the analysis, the researchers follow certain steps as illustrated below:

- 1- Reading the novel and identifying the extracts that hold particular ideological potentials about extremism;
- 2- Examining each selected extract and identifying the utterances that carry both an ideology towards extremism and one or more of the critical stylistic tools;
- 3- Giving numbers for the whole utterances in each selected extract;
- 4- Presenting the critical stylistic tools and textual analysis for each extract;
- 5- Shedding light on the uses the term 'transitivity' in referring to the tool of 'actions/states/event representation'; and
- 6- Providing a table below each extract to represent the tools and the linguistic triggers employed within each extract.

PROCEDURES OF ANALYSIS

The analysis goes through some steps, starting with selecting the extracts. Each extract is chosen due to certain criteria which are listed as follows:

1. It is related to one or more of the themes Islam and Muslims, the west and the Americans, us vs. them, the other, the struggle and fight, and reconstructing one's identity;
2. It deals with the concept of 'extremism'; and
3. It employs the use of one or more of critical stylistics tools.

The researchers apply the critical stylistic tools which are realised by particular linguistic triggers to identify the ideology of extremism. These steps are summarized in the conceptual framework below:

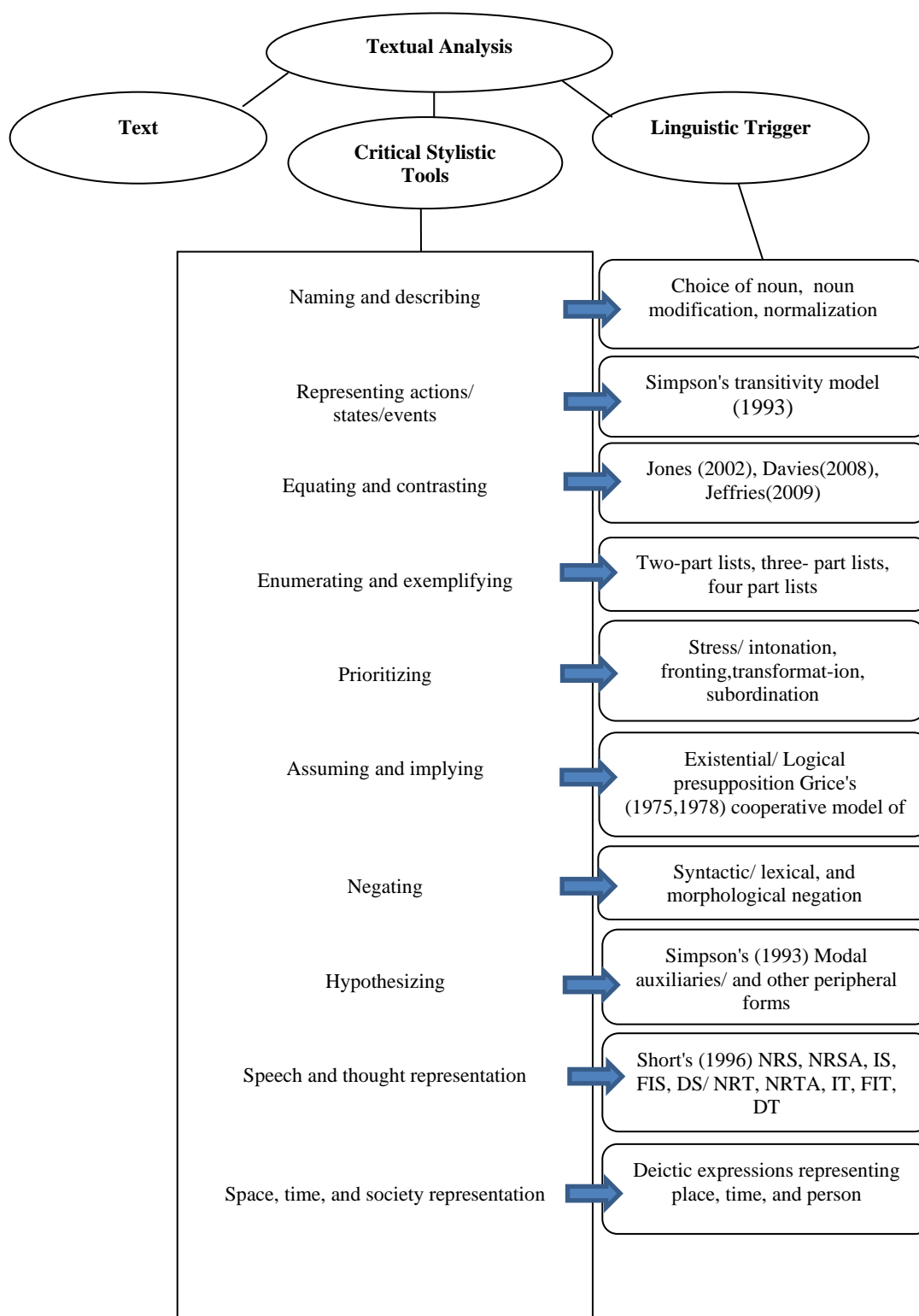


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

DATA ANALYSIS

The current section presents the analysis of the data in Hamid's *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* (2007) within the framework of Jeffries' (2010) critical stylistic tools.

Extract 1

Excuse me, sir, but may I be of assistance? (1) Ah, I see I have alarmed you (2). Do not be frightened by my beard: I am a lover of America(3). I noticed that you were looking for something; more than looking, in fact you seemed to be on a mission, and since I am both a native of this city and a speaker of your language, I thought I might offer you my services(4).

Types of critical stylistic tools employed:

The above extract is the first meeting between Changez and the American taking place in Pakistan. It encompasses transitivity choices, a negation process, contrasting and equating processes, representing space and society, a naming process, and a hypothesizing process. The extract encompasses the transitivity choice in the third utterance, plus the noun modified in the noun phrase 'I am a lover of America' with the transitivity choice of the intensive relational verb 'am'. The fourth utterance comprises the transitivity choice of the intensive relational verb 'seem' with the contrasting process evidenced by the use of comparative opposition 'more than'. It involves an implying process.

There is a violation of the maxim of manner by being ambiguous as it is not clear what is meant by 'on a mission'. The second violation is to the maxim of quantity as it does not give sufficient information. The last utterance makes use of the hypothesizing process using an epistemic modality through the modal verb (might). Furthermore, a naming process appears in the noun phrase 'a speaker of your language' through noun modification. The society representation is manifested through first person and second person pronouns 'I,' and 'you'. As for space representation, it is introduced by the proximal place deictic 'this'.

Textual analysis:

This extract comprises the use of negation which is introduced by the addition of the negative particle 'not' to the dummy auxiliary 'do' in 'Do not be frightened'. This tool yields an alternative reality in which the beard should not be a frightening thing. This is a message to break the stereotypical image Americans have on about beards as beard is often associated with extremists and terrorists. For the Americans, beard is somewhat frightening. However, the employment of negation constitutes a different world image about the beard to show it as something that should not be frightening.

Furthermore, the transitivity choices make use of the intensive relational verb 'am'. At the same time, the employment of this verb involves an equating process that identifies Changez as a lover of America. The previous noun phrase shows that although Changez has a beard which might be considered suspicious for the Americans, he is 'a lover of America'. The declarative statement 'I am a lover of America' could be considered as a reason for the Americans not to be frightened.

The contrasting process of the comparative opposition 'more than' suggests that the American who is a suspicious person is not only looking, but he is doing more than this; it seems to Changez is the one who is 'on a mission'. Accordingly, the next employment of the transitivity choice confirms the preceding fact.

Hence, the intensive relational verb 'seem' with the prepositional phrase 'on a mission' as an attribute provides a possibility that the American is not an ordinary person; he is on a mission. The role of the implying process is done by violating two maxims (quantity and manner). Thus, the implying process creates an indication that the American is in reality an undercover agent.

The last implementation of the intensive relational verb in 'I am both a native of this city and a speaker of your language' draws on an equating process with two noun phrases packaging up ideas. It offers a set of ideas that presents the case of most Pakistanis in which they are in diversity between the nativity for their countries and being speakers of foreign languages. Also, Changez here calms the American that he is 'a native of this city' which means he knows everything about the city and a 'speaker of your language'. The hypothesizing process utilizes the epistemic modality of medium certainty which is represented by the modal verb 'might' as mentioned earlier. After giving reasons to the American, the epistemic modality envisages two possibilities. The first is where the American is convinced to stay with Changez, and the other possibility is that the American is not convinced by Changez's reasons; hence, he will not accept his service of guiding him in Pakistan. It becomes apparent that the epistemic modality undermines the given reasons.

Finally, the extract encompasses a society representation using the first person pronoun 'I' to refer to Changez and the second person 'you' to refer to the American. The proximal personal deictic 'I' will make the reader identify himself with Changez. All the above points are summarized in table (1).

Table 1
Tools and triggers of extract 1 in Hamid's The Reluctant Fundamentalist

No.	Utterance	Tool	Trigger
1.	Do not be frightened by my beard: I am a lover of America. (3)	-Transitivity -Negation -Naming -Social representation	-Intensive relational verb - Syntactic negation -Noun modification -Personal pronouns
2.	I noticed that you were looking for something; more than looking, in fact you seemed to be on a mission, and since I am both a native of this city and a speaker of your language, I thought I might offer you my services. (4)	-Contrasting -Implying -Transitivity -Naming -Space representation -Hypothesizing	-Comparative opposition 'more than' -Violating the maxims of manner and quantity -Intensive relational Verb seemed/am -Noun modification -The place deictic 'this' -Epistemic modality

Extract 2

Although the atmosphere that surrounded me on my flight from Santiago to New York was precisely the opposite---the cabin was bright and close to full----my thoughts belonged to a setting like that which you and I occupy at this moment(1). Yes, my musings were bleak indeed(2). I reflected that I had always resented the manner in which America conducted itself in the world; your country's constant interference in the affairs of others was insufferable(3). Vietnam, Korea, the straits of Taiwan, the Middle East, and now Afghanistan: in each of the major conflicts and standoffs that ringed my mother continent of Asia, America played a central role(4). Moreover I knew from my experience as a Pakistani-----of alternating periods of American aid and sanctions----that finance was a primary means by which American empire exercised its power(5). It was right for me to refuse to participate any longer in facilitating this project of domination; the only surprise was that I had required so much time to arrive at my decision(6).

Types of critical stylistic tools employed:

The above extract encompasses the use of the assuming process with the existential presupposition as it is identified by the use of the possessive in 'your country's constant interferences'. The application of transitivity choices is identified by the intensive relational verb 'was' with the negative opposite 'insufferable' as an attribute. Another application of transitivity choices is that of the material action verb 'played' with 'America' as an agent and 'a central role' as a goal. Moreover, a prioritizing process is presented through the main and subordinate clauses following 'each of the major conflicts and standoffs that ringed my mother continent of Asia, America played a central role'. An enumerating process is indicated by more than four part list 'Vietnam, Korea, the straits of Taiwan, the Middle East, and now Afghanistan'. Another appearance of the assuming process is that of the factive verb which is indicated by the use of the verb 'knew'. The negation process is applied through lexical negation by using the verb 'refuse'. A naming process occurs through normalization which appears through the word 'domination'.

Textual analysis:

The employment of the existential presupposition in the above extract through the possessive 'your country's constant interferences' presupposes that there exist interferences on the part of America. According to Changez, it is these interferences that create anger and rage on the part of other countries. The transitivity choice of the intensive relational verb 'was' and the negative opposite 'insufferable' as an attribute indicates for Changez that this might be a reason to be an extremist. Shedding light on the gradable negative opposite 'insufferable', these interferences are insufferable.

Furthermore, the material action verb 'played' is used with 'America' as an agent and 'a central role' as a goal with a prioritizing process by placing the main clause 'America played a central role' at a higher level structure to focus on the role played by America. Besides, the enumeration tends to represent a complete list of the Asian countries suffering from the American empire, namely, 'Vietnam, Korea, and the straits of Taiwan, the Middle East, and now Afghanistan'.

The appearance of the active verb 'knew' presupposes that America uses sanctions and aids to exercise its power over the aforementioned countries. The negation at the end is represented by using the verb 'refuse' to indicate that Changez is no more part of the American system which is described with the normalization 'domination'. Table (2) presents tools and triggers of this extract.

Table 2
Tools and triggers of extract 2 in Hamid's The Reluctant Fundamentalist

No.	Utterance	Tool	Trigger
1.	I reflected that I had always resented the manner in which America conducted itself in the world; your country's constant interference in the affairs of others was insufferable. (3)	-Assuming -Transitivity -Contrasting	-Existential presupposition -Intensive relational verb -Gradable contrastive
2.	Vietnam, Korea, the straits of Taiwan, the Middle East, and now Afghanistan: in each of the major conflicts and standoffs that ringed my mother continent of Asia, America played a central role. (4)	-Transitivity -Prioritizing -Enumerating	-Material action verb -Subordination -More than four part list

- | | | |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 3. Moreover, I knew from my experience as a Pakistani-----of alternating periods of American aid and sanctions----that finance was a primary means by which American empire exercised its power.(5) | -Assuming | -Logical presupposition |
| 4. It was right for me to refuse to participate any longer in facilitating this project of domination ; the only surprise was that I had required so much time to arrive at my decision.(6) | -Negation
-Naming | -Lexical negation
-Normalization |
-

Extract 3

I am not, of course, an Arab(1). Nor am I, by nature, a gratuitously belligerent chap(2). But my blood throbbed in my temples, and I called out, "Say it to my face, coward, not as you run and hide"(3). He stopped where he was(4). I unlocked the boot, retrieving the tire iron from where it lay; the cold metal of its shaft rested hungrily in my hands, and I felt, at the moment, fully capable of wielding it with sufficient violence to shatter the bones of his skull, We stood still for a few murderous seconds; then my antagonist was once again pulled at, and he departed muttering a string of obscenities(5). When I sat in my car my hands were unsteady; I have, in the uniforms of the various teams for which I have played, had my share of fights----but this encounter had an intensity that was for me unprecedented, and it was some minutes before I deemed myself fit to drive(6).

Types of critical stylistic tools employed:

The above extract encompasses a negation process, hypothesizing process, contrasting process, speech representation, naming process, and transitivity choices. First of all, the negation process is evident through the addition of the negative particle 'not' to the intensive relational verb 'am'. Secondly, the hypothesizing process appears through the epistemic modality using the modal adverb 'of course,' in addition to the adjective 'capable'.

Then, there is the contrasting process using the contrastive 'but'. As for the speech representation, it is targeted by the direct speech employment in 'and I called out, "Say it to my face, coward, not as you run and hide"'. While the naming process, on the other part, appears through the noun choice of 'coward,' and 'antagonist'. Finally, the transitivity choice of the verb involves the use of the verbalization process using the verb 'called out' with 'I' as a sayer, and the imperative statement "Say it to my face, coward, not as you run and hide" as a verbiage.

Textual analysis:

The incident in which this extract takes place is after an American insults Changez thinking that he is an Arab. Of course Changez is a Muslim Pakistani, yet his appearance with the beard in New York after the 9/11 attacks brings about such an insult as all bearded men at that time are considered to be Arabs and Muslims. In this extract, Changez reacts as he hears the insult. By employing the negation that he is not an Arab, he yields an alternative reason for his reactions. Besides, the hypothesizing process exploits the epistemic modality with the modal adverb 'of course' to add emphasis on the previous fact. Thus, the negation and modality envisage a world in which he is considered to be an Arab just because he has a beard. For the American society, all Muslims and all bearded men are deemed to be Arabs. This is due to the fact that they are unable to differentiate between the Arab Muslims, and the Muslims of other nationalities.

However, the negation and modality bring about the readers' thinking about the real reason behind Changez's reaction. Is it because he gets insulted, no matter of whether he is an Arab

or not? Or it may be the fact that someone insults the Arab turns Changez to irritation. He does not accept such an insult because Arabs are mostly Muslims. It could be because they represent the east and Changez believes that they are oppressed by the west. This is proved by the contrast with the conjunction 'but' when he states that 'but my blood throbbled in my temples'. Albeit the fact Changez is not an Arab, he gets irritated. Then, there is the speech representation of the direct speech through which Changez presents the American as a coward.

The direct speech is regarded to be the original words as it is uttered by Changez. This will make the reader judge him as an honest narrator and count his words to be literally true since he is not afraid of delivering his exact words at that moment. Such re-narration of that incident creates a kind of estimation on the part of the reader for Changez. This incident proves him as being unafraid when he calls an American as a coward. Unlike the American, Changez is not a coward because he does not run and hide like the American.

The hypothesizing process makes use of the epistemic modality which is expressed through the adjective 'capable'. It indicates a strong certainty that Changez is capable of committing violence towards the American. Nevertheless, the modality shows a case in which any violent attitude committed by Muslims comes as a reaction to the American provocations. It envisages that any Muslim is capable of doing violence whenever he/she is provoked by the Americans just because they are Muslims.

With regard to the naming process, the noun choice of 'antagonist' is used. At the same time, the noun phrase 'my antagonist,' reveals that Changez describes the American as an antagonist. Moreover, this noun phrase 'my antagonist' carries an assuming process of existential presupposition indicating the existence of a protagonist, namely, Changez. Table (3) summarizes the above mentioned points.

Table 3
Tools and triggers of extract 3 in Hamid's The Reluctant Fundamentalist

No.	Utterance	Tool	Trigger
1	I am not, of course , an Arab. (1)	-Negation -Hypothesizing	-Syntactic negation -Modal adverb
2.	But my blood throbbled in my temples, and I called out, " Say it to my face, coward, not as you run and hide ".(3)	-Contrasting -Transitivity -Naming -Speech representation	-Contrastive 'but' -Verbalization 'called out' -Noun choice -Direct speech
3	I unlocked the boot, retrieving the tire iron from where it lay; the cold metal of its shaft rested hungrily in my hands, and I felt, at the moment, fully capable of wielding it with sufficient violence to shatter the bones of his skull, We stood still for a few murderous seconds; then my antagonist was once again pulled at, and he departed muttering a string of obscenities.(5)	-Naming -Assuming	-Noun choice -Existential presupposition

Extract 4

When we arrived, I was separated from my team at immigration(1). They joined the queue for American citizens; I joined the one for foreigners(2). The officer who inspected my passport was a solidly built woman with a pistol at her hip and a mastery of English inferior to mine; I attempted to disarm her with a smile(3). "What is the purpose of your trip to the United States?" she asked me(4).

"I live here," I replied(5). "That is not what I asked you, sir," she said(6). "What is the purpose of your trip to the United States?" Our exchange continued in much this fashion for several minutes(7). In the end I was dispatched for a secondary inspection in a room where I sat on a metal bench next to a tattooed man in handcuffs(8). My team did not wait for me; by the time I entered the customs hall they had already collected their suitcases and left(9). As a consequence, I rode to Manhattan that evening very much alone (10).

Types of critical stylistic tools employed:

The above extract starts with the transitivity choice of the material action verb 'separated'. There is a prioritizing process through the transformational structure 'I was separated from my team at immigration'. The extract proceeds with the equating process through the parallel structure 'They joined the queue for American citizens; I joined the one for foreigners'. Also, the above extract employs a speech representation using the direct speech.

Furthermore, an assuming process appears by applying the existential presupposition identified by the definite article 'the' in "What is the purpose of your trip to the United States?" Another type of the assuming process is the logical presupposition using the iterative word 'secondary'. At last, a naming process becomes oblivious through the noun modification 'In the end, I was dispatched for a secondary inspection in a room where I sat on a metal bench next to a tattooed man in handcuffs'.

Textual analysis:

At the beginning of the extract, the transitivity choice with the material action verb 'separated' and the transformational structure through the passive gives emphasis to the action itself. In other words, the prioritizing process makes the reader focus on the action represented by the transitivity choice 'separated'. This action of separation is a routine that is used by the American airports. The equating process through parallelism 'They joined the queue for American citizens; I joined the one for foreigners' equates the American citizens with the foreigners. This might mean that the Americans are not purely Americans; instead, they are not the original inhabitants of the land. They are foreigners; yet, they claim originality and treat others, such as Changez, as foreigners.

Moving to the assuming process, it is indicated through the existential presupposition 'the purpose of your trip to the United States' one of the American routines. However, the logical presupposition 'secondary inspection' shows that he has been inspected before. This raises suspension for the reader of the extract. As the reader might question why Changez is inspected twice? Is it because he is a Pakistani? Or there is another reason? Is it because he might be a terrorist? The noun modification 'in a room where I sat on a metal bench next to a tattooed man in handcuffs' raises further doubts as he sat in a room for criminals as indicated by 'a tattooed man in handcuffs'. Table (4) presents all the above mentioned tools and triggers.

Table 4
Tools and triggers of extract 4 in Hamid's The Reluctant Fundamentalist

No.	Utterance	Tool	Trigger
1.	When we arrived, I was separated from my team at immigration. They joined the queue for American citizens; I joined the one for foreigners. (1)	-Transitivity -Prioritizing -Equating	-Material action verb -Transformational structure -Parallelism

- | | | | |
|----|---|----------------------|---|
| 2. | "What is the purpose of your trip to the United States?" she asked me. (4) | -Assuming | -Existential presupposition |
| 3. | In the end I was dispatched for a secondary inspection in a room where I sat on a metal bench next to a tattooed man in handcuffs. (8) | -Assuming
-Naming | -Logical presupposition
-Noun modification |
-

Extract 5

Most of all, I must avoid doing what you are doing in this instant, namely constantly looking over my shoulder(1). It seems to me that you have ceased to listen to my chatter; perhaps you are convinced that I am an inveterate liar, or perhaps you are under the impression that we are being pursued(2). Really, sir, you would do well to relax(3). Yes, those men are now rather close, and yes, the expression on the face of that one---what a coincidence; it is our waiter; he has offered me a nod of recognition---is rather grim(4). But they mean you no harm, I assure you(5). It seems an obvious thing to say, but you should not imagine that we Pakistanis are all potential terrorists, just as we should not imagine that you Americans are all undercover assassins(6).

Types of critical stylistic tools employed:

The extract encompasses a hypothesizing process using the epistemic modality represented by 'perhaps'. Furthermore, it utilizes a naming process through the noun modification of the noun phrase 'inveterate liar'. A prioritizing process appears in the relative clause 'that we are being pursued'. The hypothesizing process takes place again with the epistemic modality represented by the verb 'assure'. In the same utterance, a negation appears by adding the adjectival 'no' to the word 'harm'. Again, the hypothesizing process occurs this time combining the deontic modality of the modal auxiliary 'should' with negation. The negation is fulfilled by adding the negative particle to the dummy auxiliary 'should' so as to negate the verb 'imagine'. The extract sets an equating process using 'just as' and the parallel structure 'but you should not imagine that we Pakistanis are all potential terrorists, just as we should not imagine that you Americans are all undercover assassins'.

Textual analysis:

The above extract incorporates a range of critical stylistic tools. The first tool to begin with is the hypothesizing process. It involves the use of the modal adverb 'perhaps' associated with epistemic modality. The modal adverb here yields a world of uncertainty in which Changez presumes that the American perceives him as a liar. Another interpretation recovered is that the American thinks he is being pursued with the existential presupposition 'the impression of being pursued' which already exists within the American.

The prioritizing process of 'we are being pursued' focuses on the action of being followed or chased by someone of something, leaving the fact by whom they are pursued. The hypothesizing process with negation in 'It seems an obvious thing to say, but you should not imagine that we Pakistanis are all potential terrorists, just as we should not imagine that you Americans are all undercover assassins' gives a world view in which the Americans and Pakistanis should trust each other. This view shows that there might be Pakistani terrorists and there might be Americans undercover agents. Yet, not all Pakistanis are terrorists nor all Americans are undercover agents. This world view creates an image of alternative reality where all Pakistanis are considered to be terrorists and all Americans are considered to be undercover agents.

The equating process of 'just as' through the parallel structure reveals the generalization that all Pakistanis are terrorists and all Americans are undercover agents. It shows a circle in

which Americans think that all Pakistanis are terrorists, so they send undercover agents to watch them. On the other hand, Pakistanis think that all Americans are undercover agents, thus, Pakistanis turn to be terrorists to kill those American undercover agents. The above tools and triggers are summarized in table (5).

Table 5
Tools and triggers of extract 5 in Hamid's The Reluctant Fundamentalist

No.	Utterance	Tool	Trigger
1.	It seems to me that you have ceased to listen to my chatter; perhaps you are convinced that I am an inveterate liar, or perhaps you are under the impression that we are being pursued. (2)	-Hypothesizing	-Epistemic modality
		-Naming	-Noun modification
		-Prioritizing	-Transformational structure
2.	But they mean you no harm , I assure you.(5)	-Negation	-Syntactic negation
		-Hypothesizing	-Epistemic modality
3.	It seems an obvious thing to say, but you should not imagine that we Pakistanis are all potential terrorists, just as we should not imagine that you Americans are all undercover assassins. (6)	-Hypothesizing	Deontic modality
		-Negation	-Syntactic negation
		-Equating	-Parallelism

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The analysis reveals that all ten critical stylistic tools are applied in the five extracts. However, it appears that the naming process and transitivity choices are the most implemented tools. While naming process can be found throughout the five extracts, transitivity choices are only being employed in four out of five extracts. The selected extracts heavily depend on the hypothesizing process, naming process, assuming process, and transitivity choices as the most implemented tools. On the other hand, enumerating, implying, speech representation, society and space representation are, the least used tools throughout the five extracts with one occurrence for each.

The selected extracts focus on different issues which are related to the ideology of extremism. When the protagonist of the novel 'Changez' finds himself lost between following his American dream and retaining his Pakistani Muslim identity, he chooses the latter. Another issue is that of growing beards, which is associated with being a Muslim. The growing of the beard is an indicator of the Muslims identity. Issues like domination and power of the America are also represented. It is shown through the use of 'the American empire that domination and control play a central role'. This idea of domination suggests America as superior and is famous for its involvement in other countries' businesses. It is this idea about the American interferences and mistreatment towards other societies, just like their invasion on Afghanistan, which has led violence and hatred towards America to deep root and sprout.

The writer, throughout his novel, narrated the life after 9/11 attacks from the point of view of a Pakistani Muslims. Muslims, after the attacks, have been treated as terrorists. They suffer from the misunderstanding and mistreatment of the Americans. Hamid gives an example of growing beards and how it creates a kind of fear hence led to misunderstanding among the Americans. The beards associate with Muslims who are deemed to be extremists. Another

crucial issue is discussed in 'It seems an obvious thing to say, but you should not imagine that we Pakistanis are all potential terrorists, just as we should not imagine that you Americans are all undercover assassins' as it represents the conflict between the Americans and the Muslims. There is always a kind of doubt between the Americans and the Muslims because Muslims perceive that all Americans are undercover assassins. The Americans, on the other hand, believe that all Muslims are terrorists.

Hamid's *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* presents two kinds of extremism, namely, religious and nationalist. As for the religious extremism, the novel presents the idea that Muslims are not inherently extremists. Rather, it is the fundamentalism of the capitalist system, such that America, is what changes the Muslims' beliefs to be extremists and terrorists. Concerning the nationalist extremism, it is presented through Changez's beliefs. He grows his beard so as not to look like the clean shaven Americans. Also, he presents America as the other that postures itself in the affairs of Asia in general, and of Afghanistan and Pakistan in particular. According to him, America represents the out-group.

Furthermore, the novel represents the suffering of Muslims post 9/11 attack since they are considered to be suspicious people. All these beliefs are incorporated through the use of a set of linguistic choices as follows: noun modification, choice of a noun, and nominalization, material action and intensive relational verbs, plus verbalization process, parallelism, and appositional equivalences, contrastives, negative and comparative oppositions, subordination and transformational structure, existential and logical presuppositions, syntactic, and lexical negation, epistemic, and deontic modality, the use of place and personal deictics, and finally, the use of direct speech.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The researchers of the present study are indebted to the College of Education for Women, University of Baghdad, Iraq, for carrying out this study.

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