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A Stylistic Analysis of Nadeem Aslam's *The Golden Legend:* An Analytical Study

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Abstract
This study aims to analyze stylistic elements in the text of The Golden Legend by Nadeem Aslam (2017) with the perspective of linguistic patterns, blending of themes and textual representation. This investigation identifies literary and linguistic elements like the author's usage of literary devices and linguistic forms and patterns. The researcher examines the narrative techniques of the text with close reading technique. The study is qualitative in nature. Words quality with its functional use and contextual expression have been analyzed. The author's representation of different ideas, collection of words in sequential order identify the unique quality of the text. The study has conducted following the theoretical framework of Geoffrey Leech and Mick Short (2007) who has specific Model for analyzing the text with reference to its literary and linguistic pattern.
Key word: stylistic analysis, literary devices, linguistic patterns in the Novel the analysis of Geoffrey Leech (2007) model.

Introduction
Background of the Study
The term stylistics relates to the concept of "style," which is concerned with the progression and arrangement of ideas in communication. Stylistics analysis is a component of literary criticism that concentrates the formal aspects of a text including its language, structure, and overall style, in order to gain insight into its meaning and significance. It examines the choices made by the author in terms of diction, syntax, imagery, and other elements of literary style.These selections enhance comprehension and add to the text's effect as a whole.

A separate area of literary studies called stylistic analysis looks at a literary work's language and style. It focuses on the choices made by the author regarding word usage, sentence structure, symbolism, tone, and other literary devices. Over the years, stylistic analysis has greatly evolved and has been used in various ways. The beginnings of stylistic analysis can be linked back to ancient Greece and Rome. The Greek philosopher Aristotle outlined the concepts of style and rhetoric in his famous work "Rhetoric". In the Roman era, rhetoricians like Cicero and Quintilian also emphasized the importance of style in effective communication.

Stylistics get emergence in the early twentieth century to analyze the unique and individual styles used by authors in their writing. The concepts of Swiss

researcher Ferdinand de Saussure influenced this field of study and were intimately linked to the development of contemporary stylistic. Saussure's theories inspired one of his students, Charles Bally, to develop the field of Stylistics of style in a variety of forms, surrounding writing and pronunciation, denotation and connotation, consistency and variation, coherence, and the literary qualities of a text. It also analyzes rhetorical devices, poetic elements, imagery, and figurative language.

The field of Stylistics began in the early 1920s, influenced by linguistic and formalist theories. The Russian-American linguist, Jacobson, played a key role in advancing these studies, particularly through the *Conference of Style* held in (1958). Jacobson himself has highlighted these ideas in a work entitled *Linguistics and Poetics*, This was mentioned in Sebeok's (1960) novel Style in Language. The early phases of stylistics were defined by the insights provided by Jacobson at the convention and in his book chapter. These developments further affected and improved scholarly studies in the discipline. The growth of this field was aided by the work of British linguist Fowler, who edited the book (1970) on writing style.

Stylistic analysis has its roots in the field of linguistics, particularly in the work of linguist Roman Jacobson, who argued that the study of literature should emphasize on the unique characteristics of literary linguistics. It gained prominence in the middle of 20th century, primarily through the influence of the Russian Formalists and the practitioners of New Criticism, who believed that a close analysis of the formal components of a text could reveal its underlying messages and aesthetic qualities. In the 1960s and 1970s, the investigation of stylistics emerged as a separate field. Theoretical development of the model was greatly aided by the works of researchers like Michael Halliday, who published the 1970 book on writing style

The ability to write clearly and accurately is often considered as the definition of style. Widdowson (2014) reveals it as "the study of literary discourse from a linguistic orientation". Stylistic portion is discussed in linguistic (Cristal, 1980) which "studies certain aspects of language variation". Specifically, style is related to grammar and establishes rules and norms for speaking and writing, disregarding any deviations from these norms. Style is the outcome of choices made when using language, whether in written texts or in spoken communication. In the past, influential figures like Aristotle, Cicero, and Quintilian viewed style as a way to enhance the content of one's thoughts. Psychological theories suggest that style can reflect a person's personality. When analyzing style, researchers often attempt to connect specific stylistic elements to the author's mindset or their unique ways of perceiving and organizing experiences.

Stylistics aims to examine and understand various literary texts by analyzing the language used in it for the purpose of investigating the ways in which, it helps to produce specific artistic or creative effects. Additionally, studying and analysing the specific word and grammar arrangements made by the author is an element of stylistic analysis. Put another way, the author's chosen style serves as a vehicle for expressing a specific feeling and significance. Each person has their own unique way of using language, and this diversity is infinite. When it comes to literary and creative writing, the linguistic choices become a means of

recognition and shape a writer's identity. The selection of stylistic choices including words, phrases, expressions, crafting sentences, and sentence lengths contribute to a distinctive style that sets a writer apart from others. For example, Francis Bacon is known for his aphoristic style characterized by short, witty sentences full of practical wisdom, while Charles Lamb has a sensational autobiographical style. Similarly, Lyly is famous for employing antithesis and wit into his writing.

Stylistics is a field of study that has its own set of principles, methods, and tools for analyzing and explaining a literary text. Stylistics' objective is to uncover the subtle hints and messages intentionally or unintentionally included by the author in the text. In other words, stylistics aims to rephrase or re-express the content of a literary work in order to have insights of its meaning and artistic choices. Additionally, Leech and Short (2007) claim that style is the means by which the writer shapes and conveys their point of view to the viewer. In the very beginning of *Style in Fiction* (2007), they explain that in practice, writers who discuss style have had different opinions on what it entails.The writer's method can be applied to textual and communication in formal as well as informal settings. However, it, commonly, focuses literary texts in written form and this definition has been emphasized by them. They introduce features of style which characterize and analyze the presence of linguistic or stylistic category in a text.

In other words, when studying stylistics, Leech and Short (2007) recommend that we take into account a text's decorative purposes in addition to the linguistic components that influence its symbolic significance. This approach of combining literary discrimination and linguistic discrimination helps us recognize specific aspects of writing style that require closer examination. These noticeable aspects of style can be referred to as style markers. Studying style seeks to understand the artistic vision that shapes a writer's use of language. In their terms, each writer and text possesses unique characteristics, so the specific aspects that stand out in one text may not be relevant in another, even if it is by the same or a different author. However, it is helpful to list potential features that could be focused in a specific text. They want to emphasize that this list is meant to serve as a helpful tool. It allows us to gather data in a methodical manner. While it is not comprehensive, it consists of categories that they have found to be reliable sources of stylistic information.

Stylistics analysis of Aslam's *The Golden Legend* (2017) is the intent of the present investigation. Paul and Elder (2003) conducted their study on stylistics with the technique of close reading and self-observation which is further developed by Leech and Short (2007) and proposed a foundational theory of linguistic stylistics. The morphological aspects, linguistic characteristics, parts verbal usage, narrative style, and themes that are present in the text are all identified and examined during the data evaluation process. The process of collecting data for this analysis involves close reading the text to identify instances of literary and linguistic elements, examine narrative style and analyze the themes used by Aslam in his novel, *The Golden Legend* (2017).The investigation is qualitative in nature, and the Leech and Short's model (2007) is applied as a theoretical framework.

Statement of the Problem

Every writer has their unique style of writing; how the writer uses linguistic and literary devices to interpret the message and give outlet to the language. The current study investigate the effect of linguistic and literary devices used in the text of the Aslam's *The Golden Legend* (2017) for interpretational purposes. The unique ways of employing the linguistic and literary devices to explores themes of identity, terrorism and globalization. The text of the Novel is structured in such ways to develop the reader different experiences. This is a descriptive research and qualitative in nature, the data is collected through close reading technique of the text. Theoretical framework of leech and shot (2007) has been followed to conduct this research.

Research Objectives

- To identify the literary and linguistic elements used in Aslam's *The Golden Legend* (2017).
- To investigate the effect of linguistic and literary devices used in the text of Aslam's *The Golden Legend*.
- To analyze the textual analysis of the text with reference to its theme, structure and expression.

Research Questions

- What literary and linguistic devices does Nadeem Aslam use in *The Golden Legend* (2017) to enhance the depth of understanding of text?
- How the linguistic and literary devices effect the narrative techniques and textual expression?
- How does Nadeem Aslam's choice of Language in *The Golden Legend* (2017) serve to articulate and reinforce themes of identity, terrorism and globalization?

Research Significance

Stylistic analysis transcends the linguistic features and literary devices used by an author in the text. The current research has strengthen the value of the text with reference to linguistic and literary characteristics. The interpretational skills, the rich usage of literary and linguistic devices and blending of themes with multifaceted explanation are significant features of this research. Leech and shot (2007) concept of linguistic stylistics that how language is employed and interpret artistic functions has encompassed the other stylistic parameters in order to enrich the data.

Delimitations

Stylistic is umbrella term witch uncovers the issues regarding the text and its impact on the conveying style, theme and structure, the reader experience and their response. In the current research the stylistic analysis is delimited to the Author's usage of linguistic and stylistic devices. The ways the text has been selected to interpret the theme, and elevating the appeal of the reader response. These parameters of stylistics has been analyzed under the theoretical framework of Leech and short (2007).

Literature Review
Scholarly's Concept about Stylistic Analysis
The research on linguistic patterns, devices and language structure according to constituted linguistic practices is the study of stylistics. It focuses on linguistic variety and acts as a link between linguistics and literature.

Widdowson (1975) and Habib et al., 2024 contrast with Halliday and generative grammarians, arguing that grammar models a speaker's language knowledge. He suggests that literature often contains non-grammatical sentences, which can be identified through fundamental rules and subdivision rules. Stylistic analysis examines how authors use deviations from traditional grammar norms to create impact in their writing, moving beyond sentence grammar to text.

Watt (1960) highlights five linguistic features in Henry James's The Ambassadors, including verbs that are not transitive, abstract nouns, the phrase "that," tasteful variety, and the introduction of sources gradually. Stylistics examines how a writer's artistic merit impacts readers, focusing on the relationship between meanings and language choices. Two criteria are important in choosing stylistic features.

Gray (1994) defines style as the unique way a writer expresses themselves or their literary work, influenced by factors like syntactical structures, vocabulary, imagery, and attitude towards the subject matter. Stylistics objectively examines and analyzes style using linguistic methodology, using specialized terminology and vocabulary to deconstruct a text and assess its effectiveness in communication. The elements and characteristics of a literary work that give it a unique identity and influence readers in a certain way are referred to as its style (Gul et al., 2024).

Haveloch (1923) explains that great writers achieve their perfect writing style when a strong stimulus is present. Their writing is like music, representing their emotions and only arising when they are provoked. Each writer has their unique rate of vibration, shape, and interval for these waves, resulting in unique styles like Bacon's resonant tones, Newman's haunting melodies, and De Quincey's rhetoric.

Bradford (1997) stylistics, originating from ancient Greece, is an art necessary for philosophical debate. Perceiving different literary forms acknowledges stylistic elements. The rhetorical tradition, which emphasises the difference between literary and non-literary language, has been carried on by the modern critics and Formalists. They define this distinction through style and impact, highlighting how different literary forms are perceived differently.

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Leech and Short Concept about Stylistic Analysis
Leech and Short's (2007) study of style emphasizes that it is not studied solely for its own sake, but instead, to elucidate the connection between linguistic and creative purpose. They argue that writers have different opinions on what style

entails, and that it can be applied to written and spoken language. They focus on linguistic categories like "nasal consonant," "noun," "transitive verb," "question," "negative," "future," and "color term," which are integral to language description. Stylistic choices, such as balanced sentences, alliteration, and personification, are complex and challenging to define. They are essential in understanding different writing styles and communication. Leech and Short (2007) focus on lexical categories, which reveal word choices and help explore meaning construction within a text. Grammatical categories provide a framework for understanding sentence types, clause structure, and other word classes. Figures of speech highlight non-literal language usage, using schemes and tropes to identify patterns and differences in linguistic code. Cohesion and context refer to stylistic choices connecting different parts of a text, while context considers external relationships and shared knowledge.

Previous Studies

Khan, Ahmad, Ahmad, and Ijaz (2015) conducted a study on the stylistic analysis of "The Last Word," focusing on speech, grammatical, lexical, and phonological patterns. Leech and Short's model (2007) is applied as foundation of evaluation. Exmaing parallelism, anaphora, lexical repetitions, alliteration, consonance, and assonance. The study found that the writer used apostrophes and rhetorical questions to create a sense of spoken action and addressed "mates and friends and the beauties of the garden." The study also revealed the writer's masterful use of sound devices, creating evocative imagery through alliteration, assonance, and consonance.

Sarfraz's (2022) has conducted study on Coelho's novel *The Alchemist* analyzed stylistic choices and linguistic characteristics. The study utilized Leech and Short model (2007) and using a mixed approach, the study identified Coelho's unique writing style, focusing on language usage to create meaning and evoking emotions. The analysis revealed lexical choices and grammatical categories.

Varghese's (2012) research paper, "A Stylistic Analysis of Wuthering Heights by Emily Brontë," delved into the literary techniques and language choices used in Emily Brontë's novel, revealing complex themes and emotional depth. The paper integrated stylistic analysis with concrete examples, enhancing appreciation for Brontë's writing skills and emphasizing the importance of stylistic examination in literary works.

Niazi's (2013) article, "A Stylistic Investigation of Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers* delved into the unique writing techniques and vocabulary choices of DH Lawrence's literary masterpiece, *Sons and Lovers*. The analysis revealed Lawrence's artistic goals, deep themes, and emotive depth, combining theoretical concepts with concrete examples (Ahmed et al., 2024).

Jaffar (2015) conducted a study on stylistic analysis of two English poems by E.E. Cummings and Seamus Heaney. The study utilized Leech (1969) perspective.The study aimed to familiarize English language and literature enthusiasts with the principles of stylistics and how they can be applied in analyzing poetry. Stylistics acts as a bridge linking linguistics and literature, focusing on grammatical, morphological, graph logical, and phonological deviations. The study aimed to describe the essence of the poems and propose a method for comprehending them. The study concluded that using stylistic tools, particularly foregrounding,

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can help gain a suitable interpretation of the poems, even without prior knowledge of the specific literary work.

Awan, Memon, and Tunio (2021) conducted a comprehensive analysis of the poem If by Kipling, focusing on its aesthetic features. The study examined phonological, morphological, and pragmatic aspects of the poem.The study utilized Leech (1969) perspective.The researchers identified phonological schemes like 'assonance', 'half-rhyme', 'perfect-rhyme', and 'eye-rhyme', as well as morphological features like free and bound morphemes. The researchers also highlighted root words like 'begin', 'fool', and 'crowd'. The study concluded that Kipling skillfully used literary devices and methods to emphasize his message, evoking optimism and motivation for discouraged young individuals. The poem's visually appealing qualities and skillful language use were also highlighted.

Nnadi's (2010) doctoral dissertation, "A Linguistic Stylistic Analysis of Ike's Novels, delved into the language and style of Ike", revealing a network of lexical choices, tones, moods, sentence structures, clause types, punctuation, and overall aesthetic complexity. The study used various linguistic techniques and abstract concepts to reveal Ike's unique literary style, enhancing understanding and appreciation of his works. The thesis concluded that Ike is a highly productive writer, presenting societal and political concerns effectively.

Afzal, Mohsin, and Mortaza (2023) and Gul et al., 2022(d) conducted a stylistic evaluation of Maupassant's *"The Piece of String"* using various linguistic features such as vividness, alliteration, comparison, and repetition. The study utilized thematic and narrative approach. This analysis was undertaken using the theoretical viewpoint provided by Wales, Nikolyukina, Kemertelidze, and Manjavidze. The study aimed to investigate the ways in which Maupassant employed language to form intricate mental images, express feelings, and set out the underlying themes of the tale. The analysis demonstrated the intricacy of Maupassant's narrative, emphasising the significance of looking at various linguistic elements in his work. Specifically, the analysis revealed how vivid imagery emphasised the characters' vitality and how he purposefully employed "anaphora" as a powerful stylistic device to magnify key moments and imbue the protagonist's sentimental surroundings with significant reverberation.

Hussain, Malik, and Rehman (2022) conducted a stylistic analysis of Ghulam Abbas' "Overcoat" using Leech and Short's framework. The study identified unique attributes of Abbas' style, including frequent use of nouns, verbs, concrete and abstract nouns, adjectives, action words, and state verbs. The analysis revealed the writer's use of figurative language and native vocabulary to create intended effects and enhance clarity. The study also highlighted Abbas' unique use of punctuation and divergence from standard language patterns. The study concluded that Abbas's storytelling style played a pivotal role in the narrative progression. The study also highlighted the writer's adept presentation of the theme of moral judgment over material status, highlighting the hidden poverty of wealthy individuals.

Batool, Kiran, and Azhar (2016) examined William Wordsworth's poem "Daffodils" through a stylistic analysis of graphology, phonology, morphology, and semantic aspects. The researchers found that the poem presents memories as comfort and an antidote to human distress, presenting "gifted memories of lovely past." The poem's brilliance lies in its reverse personification, with the

daffodils portrayed as human-like and dancing in joy. The use of adjectives and metaphors creates a harmonious relationship between mankind and nature, involving the reader in the story. The vividness and metaphors used in the poem make it both simple and extraordinary (Afaq et al., 2023).

Batool, Khan, Qamar, Mahmood & Rasool (2015) The article "Stylistic Analysis of the poem Leisure" examined the linguistic stylistics of Davies' sonnet poem, focusing on the beauty of nature and its appeal to materialistic individuals. The study used Leech and Short's model (2007) of examing style of the poem, which is a sonnet with a rhyming scheme of aa, bb, cc, dd, ee, ff, and aa. The study also highlights the use of sound patterns, such as alliteration, to make the poem memorable. The poem uses imagery, such as picturesque woods and cattle, to convey the poet's satire and critique of the fast-paced lifestyle of modern society (Gul et al., 2022(c)).

Shawa (2015) examined the stylistic analysis of Shelley's poem "To Skylark" using various language mediums. It focused on Shelley's use of sensuous imagery, themes, and purpose. The analysis reveals that Shelley uses punctuation rules, grammatical marks, and nature vocabulary to create a serious atmosphere. Shelley also employs inflections and archaic lexis to create a sacred atmosphere. The phonological level of the study reveals alliteration, rhyme scheme, meter, and repetition. The study highlights Shelley's romantic characteristics, such as his devotion to nature, aesthetics, and fascination, and his use of parallelism, metaphors, and similes to compare the skylark to other beautiful wonders.

Sharma's (2018) research on Tennyson's poem "The Eagle" analyzed its stylistic choices to convey its message. The study found that the poem begins with uppercase words and employs sound devices like rhyme, meter, alliteration, consonance, cluster, assonance, and hardness and softness of consonant sounds. The poem also features unbound and bound morphemes, with major words like "clasps", "ring'd", "stands", "crawls", "watches", and "falls". The nouns include "crag", "hands", "sun", "lands", "world", "walls", "and mountain", and "thunderbolt". Syntactically, all sentences are in active voice, and the semantic level depicts the eagle fearlessly gripping a sharp rock with his strong hands. The study concluded that these stylistic elements are crucial in aiding readers' understanding of the poem's intended meanings and message (Ishtiaq et al.,2022).

Robert Frost's poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" was examined stylistically at the phonological, graphic, lexical, and linguistic domains by Mahmood, Hashmi, and Mahmood (2019). The poem cleverly depicts the narrator's journey through the woods and snowy landscape. The semantic analysis reveals the poet uses 108-word tokens and 74-word types, emphasizing certain ideas and objects. The poem's overall theme is sadness, hopelessness, despair, and anxiety. Literary devices like harsh sounds, repetition, tone changes, and vivid descriptions emphasize these feelings.

Huda, Ali, and Mahmood's (2014) study on William Blake's poem A Poison Tree analyzed its stylistic aspects, revealing a contrast between everyday language and scholarly language. The analysis identified elements like foregrounding, paragraphing, punctuation, and contracted forms, while phonological patterns revealed alliteration, consonance, and assonance. No morphological or lexical analysis elements were found. The syllable pattern remained consistent, and all

stanzas were rhymed (Sajjad et al., 2023).

Varghese's (2012) research paper, "A Stylistic Analysis of Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte," delved into the literary techniques and language choices used in Emily Bronte's novel, revealing complex themes and emotional depth. The paper integrated stylistic analysis with concrete examples, enhancing appreciation for Bronte's writing skills and emphasizing the importance of stylistic examination in literary works.

The article "A Stylistic Analysis of The Variant by Hassan" by Imran, Majeed, Qayyum, Nabi, and Majeed (2021) examined the unique writing style of Pakistani writer Hassan in a short story. The study focused on lexical, grammatical, figures of speech, cohesion, and contextual levels, examining features like parallelism, alliteration, and assonance. The story, narrated by a sixteen-year-old girl named Ayman, uses rhymes, assonance, alliteration, and parallelism to create a progressive march. The title symbolizes the rights of women and their struggles.

Ramzan, Khan, Khan, and Jamil's (2021) and Ishtiaq et al., (2021) study on "Stylistic Analysis of Call it a Sunshine?" by Khan focused on the story's stylistics, using tools like lexical and grammatical analysis. They analyze figures of speech, grammatical patterns, and sentence structure. The study reveals declarative sentences, negation, third-person pronoun narration, sound repetition, and unconventional sentence structure. The story also deviates from traditional norms, drawing attention to regional issues and societal issues. The themes of silence and gloom prompt readers to reflect on societal reform.

The conceptual display in Nicholas Sparks' The Guardian was examined in Mahmoud's (2019) article. It concentrated on the ways in which various forms—such as Free Direct Thought (FDT), Free Indirect Thought (FIT), and Narrative Report of a Thought Act (NRTA) affect the reader's comprehension and sense of feelings to the individuals. According to the study, Sparks used these strategies to remove the reader from the thoughts of the primary protagonist, Mike, and arouse sympathy for him. Without the manufactured nature linked to FDT, the FIT examples passionately and effectively communicate Mike's thinking. The substance being extracted contains a single usage of the NRTA category.

Malik, Sadia, and Bughio (2015) and Gul et al., 2022(b) examined the style in fiction, specifically the short story "The Bull and the She Devil" by Hamidullah, which investigated the subject of sexual orientation in a culture that is authoritarian. The authors used a subtle writing style, employing concrete and abstract nouns, verbs, adverbs, and co-referential links to convey the complex subject. They also use figures of speech, Punjabi/Urdu words, and deviating from conventional language rules to create a dramatic effect. The study concluded that the author skillfully tackles a taboo theme by selecting words, scenes, signs, and story structures.

Asad,Khan and Lodhi (2023) is conducted stylistic study and utilized Verdonk's (2002) perspective argued that stylistics focuses on describing language usage in literature, using linguistics concepts. It examines how language is used in stories, poems, and non-written forms like art or music, aiming to demonstrate the quality of a book.

In his dissertation, English Poetry in Ethiopia, Matthews (1994) claimed by offering arguments in favour of literary education. After that, he makes an effort to define modern stylistics' practices and methods to provide instruction

literature. The goal of the investigation is to identify a literary analysis technique that may present opportunities for implementing a comprehensive literature-teaching curriculum that will support students' growth in spoken English and literary comprehension in the setting of an EFL course at University (AAU). Ultimately, he wraps up his research by demonstrating how the stylistic analysis strategy offers more opportunities for students to engage in discovery of himself of written work than does the literary critique technique.

Yeibo (2011) used Halliday's systemic functional English grammar to examine the mood patterns in the poetry of J.P. Clark-Bekederemo.The study examined mood structures, function, and mindset in interlocutors' communication. The findings suggested that poets' emotional use depends on the goals of their language used in various situations, highlighting the lack of linguistic analysis on Clark Bekederemo's works.

Gul et al., 2023(a) and Daniel's (1998) thesis, "African literary texts and the language-based approach in ELT: a motivational study," aimed to understand why new English students at Addis Ababa University are not motivated to study. The research focused on using African stories and language to help students learn English, using African texts like Ethiopian poems. Similar to Abiye's thesis, this study focuses on using language to show meaning in stories and improve literary analysis in Ethiopia, rather than just teaching.

Bari (2014) said Frost uses simple words and clever comparisons to make a strong impact on readers. He used metaphors, opposite ideas, symbols, comparisons, and ironic phrases to make his writing more powerful. This made a complex link between what was meant and what it actually meant in daily life. This confusing and suspenseful writing in literature criticism could be understood by looking at its style (Bari & Summara, 2014). The current study tried to find the connection between the basic and deeper meanings of Frost's poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" at five different levels of language including sounds, words, writing, sentences, and word meanings.

Xenia (2015) conducted an analysis of the linguistic devices used in Maya Angelou's poems Caged Bird and Still I Rise.The researcher focused on the main reasons. The researcher's main goal was to show how the language and topics were used in the poems. Moreover he wanted to find and show important topics about the struggles and lives of black people in society.

Mugair and Mahadi (2014) have done a research study. They looked at two big ideas: fashion and stylistics. The first part is done in the style they wanted. This thing was added to make the language more stylish. It showed the language skills that went with the style and choice of words and figurative language. The second item focused on fashion and the work of some famous designers.

Khan (2015) has done a study where he looked at one specific Black Beauty by Anna Swell using statistics. Based on Black Beauty's life story, the book told the tale of the horse. The researcher focused on the way words and sounds are repeated, as well as punctuation, spelling, dashes and pictures.

Almahmeed (2021) and Ali et al., (2022) have done the research studies. The research focused on analyzing the writing style of the short story *The Little Match Girl*. He studied in four different ways: how it sounds, how the words were put together, what it meant, and how it looked on paper. The writer's language was unique and attention-grabbing. The researcher had worked on

using words, choosing the right sentences and arranging them in the correct order.

Batool and Asad's (2020) and Gul et al., 2022(a) studies looked at the words and the way they were formed in the language. The story was about a regular guy who wasn't rich. The research was good for explaining how Mohsin Hamid writes and used language in new ways. Leech and Short (1981) said that style was about how they used words and vocabulary in different situations.

Memon, Tunio and Awan (2021) analyzed the writing style of the poem "If" by Rudyard Kipling. The study looked at different parts of language, like how words were formed and how language was used in real situations. The poem was giving advice to the poet's son. The research discovery helped people understand how language was used in different ways.

Mugair (2021) has done a research on a poem by Oscar Wilde called The Nightingale and the Rose. In this study, the researcher used a unique way to show his artistic used of language. Oscar Wilde's used of language in his writing makes it flow nicely and stick together well.

Stylistics
Stylistics is the branch of linguistics which deals about the style of the text. Every writer has their unique style of writing. In present investigation the researcher does stylistics analysis of Aslam's *The Golden Legend* (2017).

Literary Devices
Literary elements are the writing technique of the writer which are used to decorate the text. Apart from decoration the writer conveys some kind of deep meanings in the text. Literary components deviate from the normal writing. They are surface meanings and deep meanings. The investigation identifies the literary elements and analyzes its deep meanings.

Narrative Style
The first, second, or third-person method used to narrate a story in any literary work is known as its narrative style. What style he or she is adopt in his narration and he or she makes his or text interested. The present investigation examines the narrative structure of Aslam's *The Golden Legend* (2017).

Themes
Theme is the central idea of any piece of literature. The present investigation examines and evaluates the themes in the novel. The researcher analyses the themes used in the novel. How and what meanings they are conveyed

Research Methodology
Research Design
The analysis finds out the stylistic choices of reporting clauses used in *The Golden Legend (2017)* written by Aslam. Leech and Short's (2007) stylistic analysis is carried out through qualitative research.

Qualitative research focuses on understanding the significance of data within its specific context through interpretation (Willig, 2001). Leech and Short (2007) argues that when analyzing a writer's style, the researcher tries to understand

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the artistic principles that influence their language choices. Each writer and text is unique, so what stands out in one text may not be important in another. There is no foolproof method for determining what is significant; we must consider how linguistic details contribute to the artistic impact of the text.

The present research uses the approach of stylistic analysis that studies the anatomy of unique reflection of language. Leech and Short's (2007) provides a framework in gaining insights into the meaning. The researcher discusses the themes used in text by the novelist.

Source of Data
The data source for stylistic analysis from the perspective of thematic *The Golden Legend* (2017) by Nadeem Aslam is the text of the novel itself. Researcher analyzes style of the text and themes used by the novelist in his text. Scholarly articles that discuss the use of reporting clauses in the novel.

Primary Source
The primary source for this stylistic analysis is *The Golden Legend* (2017) by Aslam. The framework and standards provided by Leech and Short in Style in "Fiction: A Linguistic Introduction to English Fictional Prose" (2007) are used to evaluate and analyse the novel's themes. The analysis involves identifying, examining and evaluating the style of writing and themes in the novel, as well as their importance in delivering thoughts, actions and perceptions of the characters.

Secondary Source
The secondary source of data for this study is scholarly data: books, articles, and thesis and research papers. These include journal articles, academic papers, books, and reviews that discuss the narrative style, speech presentation, thought presentation, lexical and grammatical elements, and character development in the novel. By drawing on these existing sources of analysis, the researchers provide a more comprehensive understanding of how reporting clauses are used stylistically in the text.

Data Collection
The researcher uses close reading (Paul and Elder, 2003) technique and data is collected through self- observation.

Data Analysis
Every writer has their unique style of writing. This investigation is the stylistic evaluation with thematic perspective researcher utilizes Leech and Short's model (2007). Finding and examining the text's vocabulary and linguistic elements, parts of speech, narrative style, and themes are all part of the data analysis process.The process of collecting data for this analysis involves close reading the text to identify instances of literary elements, examine narrative style and analyze the themes used by Aslam in his novel, *The Golden Legend* (2017).The investigation is qualitative in nature, and the Leech and Short's model (2007) is applied as a theoretical framework.

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Theoretical Framework

As stated by Leech and Short in 2007, stylistics intends to provide insight into the many contexts and goals of language use.Knowing how language is used in art and its importance. The artistic principles can be explained in simpler terms. A writer must consider these 60 rules when choosing what to write about. Stylistics is about studying language and how it's used in writing and speech. It looks at factors like tone, rhythm, and word choice. Mainly looks at particular styles instead of overall language. It is related to language, but also has different groups. Leeches and ticks are small creatures that suck blood from other animals.

In 2007, short identified four main areas of study in stylistic: First including naming words, action words, describing words, and words that describe how something is done. The next part category is a type of grammar that looks at how sentences are put together. Stylistic also deal with the rewriting of the text to use simpler language, shorter sentences, and active voice where possible.It is also considered the verb tenses used to make the text easier to understand. Let's simplify the text: "Considerations such as tense usage, sentence complexity, and active or passive voice are important when writing". It is important to think about how different verb tenses are used, how complex sentences are being written in simpler form, and whether active and passive voices are used.When the statement's topic is being acted upon, it is said in the passive tone of voice. Word choice means choosing the right words to communicate one's message effectively. The third group is about sticking together and the situation. Which are very important in studying how people use language. Cohesion means that things stick together and work well as a group.The way words and sentences are connected in a text is important, as well as the context Cohesion and coherence are about making sure that everything in your writing fits together well and makes sense.For a text to make sense, it needs to be organized and connected.

This study examines The Golden Legend by Aslam from a stylistic perspective (2017).The research employs a qualitative method with a thematic approach serving as an analytical tool. The text is analysed using the model developed by Leech and Short (2007).After identifying the novel's figurative features, the investigator looks at the author's narrative style and, in addition, assesses the novel's text and with blending of theme.

Conclusion and Finding

This stylistic analysis of Nadeem Aslam's "The Golden Legend" has explored the novel's linguistic, literary, and cultural dimensions. Through a close reading of the text, this study has demonstrated how Aslam's masterful use of language, narrative structure, and symbolism creates a rich and complex portrait of Pakistan's tumultuous past and present.

The findings of this study highlight the significance of Aslam's unique writing style, which blends elements of magical realism, myth, and history to create a distinctive narrative voice. The analysis has also shown how the novel's use of symbolism, imagery, and foreshadowing contributes to its exploration of themes such as identity, culture, and the human condition.

Findings

1. Linguistic Style: Aslam's writing style is characterized by a unique blend of poetic and prosaic elements, which creates a dreamlike atmosphere and draws the reader into the world of the novel.
2. Narrative Structure: The novel's non-linear narrative structure, which juxtaposes different time periods and narrative voices, serves to underscore the fragmented nature of human memory and experience.
3. Symbolism: The novel's use of symbolism, particularly in relation to the golden legend of the title, serves to explore themes of identity, culture, and the human condition.
4. Imagery and Foreshadowing: Aslam's use of imagery and foreshadowing creates a sense of tension and foreboding, which underscores the novel's exploration of the complexities and challenges of human experience.
5. Cultural Context: The novel provides a nuanced and complex portrayal of Pakistani culture and society, highlighting the tensions between tradition and modernity, and the challenges of navigating multiple cultural identities.

Implications
This study has implications for our understanding of Nadeem Aslam's work and the broader literary landscape of Pakistan and the diaspora. The findings of this study also highlight the significance of stylistic analysis as a methodology for understanding the literary and cultural dimensions of a text.

Recommendations for Future Research
1. A comparative analysis of Aslam's work with that of other Pakistani writers, such as Mohsin Hamid or Kamila Shamsie.
2. An exploration of the role of magical realism in Aslam's work, and its relationship to the literary traditions of Pakistan and the diaspora.
3. A study of the reception of Aslam's work in different cultural and literary contexts, and the implications of this reception for our understanding of the novel's themes and significance.

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