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USE OF COHESIVE DEVICES IN KHASHWANT SINGH'S NOVEL "TRAIN TO PAKISTAN"

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Abstract:

The objective of this research paper is to investigate the grammatical cohesive devices and the lexical devices used in the novel, "Train to Pakistan written by Khushwant Singh." Textual analysis of the novel has been carried out where different types of cohesive devices have been used in the text of novel. The parameters of the analysis include: personal reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical analysis of the text. Convenience sampling method was used for data collection. The methodology is library type of research where the model of Halliday and Hassan (1976) was adopted and textual analytical technique was applied to analyze 108 selected paragraphs of section one of the novel. The findings of the study show that there were 90% of personal references, 8% of different types of substitutions, 20% various types of conjunctions and very small lexical cohesion were found in the novel.

Key words: Cohesive devices, lexical devices, Cohesion, Conjunctions.

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1. Introduction

Halliday & Hassan (1976) were the first theorists who coined the term of Cohesion system. According to this system has semantic idea in the perspective of meaning in the text. It was Halliday (1989) who highlighted that cohesion take place when in the discourse the interpretation is dependent on other. Cohesive ties or cohesive devices should be lexical or grammatical and comprises of words, clauses and phrases that inter link the discourse items.

1.1 Background of Study

Language is the primary factor of correspondence between individuals. They convey their importance and feeling through dialect. Gumperz in Wardhaugh (1992:15) expressed that correspondence is a social movement which requires composed endeavors of at least two people. Correspondence manages social action which includes more than one individual. It as a rule happens between the speaker and the audience (recipient). Correspondence between individuals with each other through dialect can be conveyed in two ways, composed dialect and talked dialect. Gerot and Wignell (1994:161) express that talked and composed dialect is both complex in any case, in various ways. Talked dialect has a tendency to be linguistically perplexing though composed dialect has a tendency to be lexically thick. One type of composed dialect that is valuable to pass on learning to the general population is talk. A talk ought to have essential as a decent. In a talk, there are many s which must be joined together and stick together. Cohesion is one part of the study of texture, which considers the interaction of cohesion with other aspects of text organization. Texture, in turn, is one aspect of the study of coherence, which takes the social context of texture into consideration. The goal of

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discourse analysis in this tradition is to build a model that places texts in their social contexts and looks comprehensively at the resources which both integrate and situate them. In this respect cohesion can be defined as the set of resources for constructing relations in discourse which transcend grammatical structure. The term cohesion itself was introduced by Halliday and Hassan who consider it as one of the most significant techniques in text analysis. Cohesion refers to the ways in which phonological, lexical and syntactic features connect within and between sentences in a text. According to James cohesion involves formal linguistic links between sections of a text - things which can be listed, pointed at, classified. Baker has defined cohesion as a set of connections between lexical, grammatical, and other relations which join various parts of a text to each other by means of cohesive devices [1, p. 202]. Thus, cohesion is a surface feature as it can be recognized immediately. Any occurrence of repetition or relatedness by sense relation can potentially form a cohesive tie. Martin states that the relationship between a cohesive item and the item it presupposed in a text is referred to as a cohesive tie. Cohesive devices or ties hold the text together not only because of the relationships between the ideas or events, which are represented through lexis, semantics or syntactic structures, but through connecting forms in the lexis and syntactic structures themselves. According to Richards and Schmitt the concept of cohesion refers to "the grammatical and/or lexical relationship between the different elements of the text". This definition leads to the classification introduced by Halliday and Hassan. They distinguish between two types of cohesive devices: lexical (reiteration and collocation) and grammatical

(reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunctions). The presence of these cohesive devices helps a text to be stable and adequately understood.

1.2 Objectives of Study

The objectives of this study are given below:

● To study the types of grammatical cohesive devices used in the novel, Train to Pakistan,

● To analyze the types of lexical cohesive devices used in novel, Train to Pakistan.

1.3 Research Questions

The research questions of this study are given below:

1. Which types of grammatical cohesive devices have been used in the novel, Train to Pakistan?

2. Which types lexical cohesive devices have been used in the novel, Train to Pakistan?

1.4 Theoretical Framework

There are two sorts of strong devices which are sketched out by Halliday and Hassan (1976:4), specifically syntactic cohesion and lexical cohesion, Clarifications of each sort of strong device are expounded as takes after: Reference, Substitution, Ellipsis, Conjunction and Lexical Cohesion.

2. Review of literature

2.1 Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis manages the investigation of the connection amongst language and the setting in which it is utilized (McCarthy, 1991:5). It is related about the investigation of language being used. There are three perspectives of discourse analysis, in particular sentence as protest, message as item and

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talk as process (Brown and Yule, 1983:196). Since this exploration related with article as printed content, the analyst utilizes the second view, message as item. In this view, Brown and Yule 1983:196 express that there are makers and recipients of sentences or expanded writings, yet the examination focuses exclusively on the item, that is words on the page. The investigation of the printed content itself does not include any thought on how the item is created or how it is gotten. The approach utilized as a part of content as item sees is the attachment perspective of the connection between sentences in a printed content.

Since the presentation of cohesion by Halliday and Hasan (1976) an extensive number of studies were performed on analysis of cohesion. The vast majority of these examinations analyzed the performance of cohesion in the analysis of the text. Late examinations in this field have fundamentally been done on syntactic/grammatical cohesion, for example, reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction of English composed writings e.g., Bennet-Kastor (1986); Coulthard (1994); Gutwinski (1976); Parsons (1991); Parsons (1996); and Stotsky (1983)). Beside this, different dialects have been inspected in this regard also; e.g., Russian in Simmons (1981); English and Hindi in Kachroo (1984); Spanish in Mederos Martín (1988) and Casado Velarde (1997); English and Japanese in Oshima (1988); Persian in Roberts, Barjasteh Delforooz, and Jahani (2009).

Noor-Mohammadi (1984) explored a contrastive research on the utilization of cohesion devices in English and Persian. Kavoosi-Nejad (1993) investigated ellipsis in noun phrases, verb expressions and sentences, and showed the contrasts amongst ellipsis and substitution. In light of Halliday and

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Hasan (1976), Fazl-Ali (1995) investigated ellipsis in Persian stories of Al-e-Ahmad and Daneshvar, and uncovered that verbal ellipsis is less regular. Shoghosho (1996) analyzed conjunctions as a cohesive device in Persian stories at youngsters and youth- level to see whether there are contrasts in the utilization of conjunction in such texts. She inferred that authors at the two levels utilize every one of the four sorts of conjunctions. Also, insights demonstrated that in the two gatherings the recurrence of added substance conjunctions were higher than different conjunctions. The recurrence of causatives in adults` stories was twice as much as children's. The utilization of adversatives was nearly the same in the corpus. Moreover, transient ones in youngsters' stories were 2.5 times more than their adults` partners. Thusly, he reasoned that when composing a story, authors should focus on who are their gatherings of people. Mozaffar-Zadeh (1998) examined ellipsis and substitution in science books at direction level and presumed that Halliday and Hasan's order (1976) on ellipsis and substitution can be reached out to Persian. Tseng and Liou (2006) asked about the impacts of online conjunction materials on school EFL students` writing. They contended that unseemly use of conjunction in English, which prompts disjointed written work, is a result of first language interface, deluding arrangements of connectors, and shameful activities. They likewise educated those academic guidelines for instructing on the web conjunction materials would help EFL students to have more compositions that are coherent. Roberts et al. (2009) followed the footprints of Dooley and Levinsohn`s (2001) scientific approach portrayed diverse parts of talk investigation including an initial depiction of cohesion and soundness in 16 Iranian stories. They have likewise demonstrated the style of taking a shot at talk considers in Persian dialect. They have expressed that their

examination is only an initial work which control individuals in knowing how talk contemplates in Persian can be overseen in view of Dooley and Levinsohn (2001). In investigating firm ties in English as an outside dialect understudies' written work, Rostami Abu-Sa`eedi (2010) examined about the most as often as possible utilized durable device in his example. He reached astonishing conclusions. Poor understudies were relied upon to have low thickness of cohesion, since they couldn't consolidate sentences together soundly, e.g. by the utilization of conjunctions. Thus, he understood that, in his examination, conjunctions are not a segregating factor amongst great and poor understudies. Additionally, it was watched that the recurrence of added substances were higher in the two gatherings, trailed by temporal. Moreover, adversatives and causals had nearly a similar recurrence of event. Seddigh, Shokr-Pour, and Kafi-Pour (2010) broke down lexical attachment in English and Persian modified works in view of Seddigh and Yarmohamadi's (1996) lexical cohesion structure.

2.2 Cohesion

According to Halliday and Hassan (1976) highlighted in their book Cohesion in English, language can be communicated through the idea of attachment. The idea of cohesion is a semantic one, it alludes to relations of implying that exist inside the content and that characterize it as content. Cohesion is a semantic connection between a component in the content and some other component that is essential to the elucidation of it. Content ought to be a brought together entire; it is not only an accumulation of inconsequential sentences. Hence, to make content as a brought together entire, there ought to be a device to entwine it. The device is durable devices.

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2.3 Cohesion Devices

Strong devices are the ones are utilized to stick one condition to another in a sentence and one sentence to another in a section and make the content informative. There are two sorts of strong devices which are sketched out by Halliday and Hassan (1976:4), specifically syntactic cohesion and lexical cohesion, clarifications of each sort of strong device are expounded as takes after:

2.4 Grammatical Cohesion

Linguistic cohesion is a syntactic connection inside components in the talk. There are four sections of syntactic attachment which will be clarified underneath:

2.5 Reference

On account of reference, the data to be recovered is the referential significance, the personality of the specific thing or class of things that is being alluded to and the attachment lies in the progression of reference (Halliday and Hasan, (1976:31). Reference alludes to something what we need to state a thing. Reference things might be exospheric (situational) or endophoria (printed).

2.5.1 Exospheric

Exospheric reference is not just an equivalent word for referential significance (1976:33). The thing alluded is not in the content or alluded to another thing in the content yet it is alluded to other thing outside the content.

2.5.2 Endophoria

Endophoria reference is where their elucidation exists in the content. It happens when a thing in the content alludes to another thing in the content. Endophoria comprises of two sorts, to be specific:

2.5.2.1 Anaphoric

An anaphoric highlight that a thing which refer back to the former thing in content. Dark colored and Yule expressed that, it implies the leaner's thinks back in the content for their translation (1983:192). For instance: Look at the sun. It's going down quickly. It' alludes back to the sun. Subsequently this sentence has anaphoric connection.

1) Personal Reference

Individual reference will be reference by methods for work in the discourse circumstance, through the class of individual (1976:23). It incorporates:

a. Individual pronoun: I, you, he, she, it, we, they.

b. Possessive adjective: my, your, his, her, its, our, their.

c. Possessive pronoun: mine, your, his, her, its, our own, theirs.

For instance: Mikhael Gorbachev didn't need to change the world. He could have administered much as his antecedent did. "He' as individual pronoun that alludes back to Mikhael Gorbachev".

2) Demonstrative Reference

Definite reference is utilized to allude to a type of verbal pointing (this, these, here, there, that, those, at that point).

For instance: Mary purchased another Porsche. That is the thing that I need to purchase. "That" is an illustrative reference and used to allude to a new Porsche.

3) Comparative Reference

Relative reference is a reference aberrant by methods for certain similar shape.

a. To think about two things: Adjective + - er (more joyful, littler, and so forth).

b. To look at more than one things: Adjective + - est (most joyful, littlest, and so on).

c. Progressively, less, less, another, same, in like manner, and so on (1976:80).

For instance: Phill went out with Mia yesterday. Today he runs with Kate. The two young ladies don't understand that they dated a similar person. "Same" is relative reference of "Phill".

2.6 Substitution

Substitution is a procedure inside a substitution of one thing by another. As indicated by Halliday and Hasan, since substitution is a syntactic connection, a connection in the wording as opposed to in the importance, the distinctive sorts of substitution is characterized linguistically as opposed to semantically (1976:88). There are three sorts of substitution:

2.6.1 Nominal Substitution is motioned by one, ones

For instance: Which sort of motors do you need? Ones with shrieks or ones without? In this, the word "engines" is substituted by "ones"

2.6.2 Verbal Substitution is motioned by do

For instance: I don't know the significance of a large portion of those long words and what's more. I don't trust you do either. In this, the word "do" Substitutes for the verb "know"

2.6.3 Clausal Substitution is motioned by along these lines, not.

For instance: Everyone assumes he's liable. Provided that this is true, no uncertainty he'll offer to leave. In this, the word "so" Substitutes for the condition "he's guilty"

2.7 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is a procedure inside in which a thing is discarded where the excluded thing doesn't change the significance. The excluded thing leaves particular auxiliary spaces to be filled from somewhere else (1976:142). Three sorts of ellipsis are:

2.7.1 Nominal Ellipsis

For instance: The level has a living room, a lounge area and a room. Every has a window sitting above the recreation center. In this, the word "room" that should be set after the word "each" has been dispensed with. There is ostensible ellipsis connection since the dispensed with word is thing.

2.7.2 Verbal Ellipsis

For instance: They haven't completed the photos. On the off chance that it had been, I would have brought it. In this, the word "finished" that should be put after "it had been" has been disposed of. There is verbal ellipsis connection since the dispensed with word is verb.

2.7.3 Clausal Ellipsis

For instance: Do you return tonight? (1976:184) in this, the provision "I come back" has been disposed of. There is clausal ellipsis connection since the wiped out thing is clausal gathering.

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2.8 Conjunction

As indicated by Halliday and Hassan (1976:320), conjunction depends on the suspicion that there are in the etymology framework type of methodical connection between sentence. They are various conceivable associated with each other in meaning. Conjunction comprises of four sorts, to be specific:

2.8.1 Additive Conjunction

Added substance conjunction communicates a persistent clarification of the announcements or going before. It is motioned by "and, or, further, moreover, besides, furthermore, then again, for protection, or there will be consequences, and so on." For instance: From a showcasing view point, the prominent newspaper urges the readers to reads the entire page as opposed to picking stories. Furthermore, isn't that way any distributer needs? (1976:294) in this, "and" communicates added substance conjunction since it gives option data from the second to the primary.

2.8.2 Adversative Conjunction

Adversative conjunction communicates an opposite significance between going before s and followings. It is motioned by in any case, just, rather, yet, truth is told, however, in any case, in any case, actually, be that as it may, in any either case, and so on. For instance: I'm perplexed I'll be home late this evening. Be that as it may, I won't need to go until late tomorrow. In this, "however" in the second communicates adversative conjunction since it indicates contradictive importance with the main.

2.8.3 Causal Conjunction

Causal conjunction reflects cause connection amongst going before and followings. It is motioned by on the grounds that, henceforth, along these lines,

subsequently, consequently, so from this it shows up, and so on. For instance: Chinese tea is getting to be noticeably well known in eatery and coffeehouse. This is a direct result of the developing conviction that it has a few wellbeing giving properties. (1976:257) In this, "because" express causal conjunction since it indicates caused impact connection between first and second

2.8.4 Temporal Conjunction

Worldly conjunction reflects to the connection between two s. There is one succession in time, the one is consequent to the next. It is motioned by at that point, at last, soon, a short time later, finally, on the double, since, from that point onward, after an hour, and so on. For instance: Brick tea is a mix that has been compacted into a cake. It is taken chiefly by the minority bunches in China. Initially, it is ground to a clean. At that point it generally cooked in drain.

2.9 Lexical Cohesion

Lexical attachment decides the instinctual significance or importance of the thing, an implying that is novel to every particular case. It gives extraordinary arrangement of concealed data that is applicable to the elucidation of the thing concerned (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:289). Lexical cohesion happens when two words in a semantically related somehow. They are connected as far as their importance. Lexical attachment is separated into two sorts; they are as per the following:

2.9.1 Reiteration

Emphasis is fundamentally a type of lexical cohesion which includes the redundancy of a lexical thing and the event of a related thing, which might be

anything from an equivalent word or close equivalent word of the first to a general word commanding the whole class.

2.9.2 Repetition

(i) Completely rehashed, a word or expression which is repeated. For case: The Prime Minister recorded her gratitude to Foreign Secretary. The head administrator was generally expressive.

(ii). Somewhat rehashed, just a piece of the word or an expression is rehashed.

For instance: Dr. E.C.R Reeve led the meeting. Dr. Reeve welcomed Mr. Philips to provide details regarding the condition of the patio nurseries.

2) Synonym

Equivalent word is a lexical thing that uses the distinctive word however it has closeness in its significance. For instance: Accordingly, I withdrew and swung to the rise of the pinnacle. The climb is flawlessly simple. (1976:278) In this, the word "ascend" has comparative significance with "climb".

3) Super ordinate

Super ordinate is a general term and it can have numerous hyponyms (a connection between two words, in which the importance of one of the words incorporates the significance of different words). For instance: Henry's got himself another Jaguar. He for all intents and purposes lives in the auto. In this, the word "car" is the super ordinate of "Jaguar".

3. Research Methodology

In this chapter there is description of research design, unit analysis, source of data techniques of data collection, and techniques of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This exploration utilized elucidating subjective technique to break down the issues. It is an exploration strategy to depict the subject or the protest of

the examination based on truth and reality. Distinct subjective strategy portrays the populace and the proof of the information methodically, truly and precisely (Isaac et al, 1971:46).

3.2 Unit Analysis

The all sentences of the paragraph have been considered as the unit analysis which possesses the lexical and grammatical cohesion inside the novel Train to Pakistan.

3.3 Theoretical Framework

There are two sorts of strong devices which are sketched out by Halliday and Hassan (1976:4), specifically syntactic cohesion and lexical cohesion, Clarifications of each sort of strong device are expounded as takes after:

3.3.1 Grammatical Cohesion

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3.3.2 Reference

On account of reference, the data to be recovered is the referential significance, the personality of the specific thing or class of things that is being alluded to and the attachment lies in the progression of reference (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:31).

3.3.3 Substitution

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distinctive sorts of substitution is characterized linguistically as opposed to semantically (1976:88).

3.3.4 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is a procedure inside in which a thing is discarded where the excluded thing doesn't change the significance. The excluded thing leaves particular auxiliary spaces to be filled from somewhere else (1976:142).

3.3.5 Conjunction

As indicated by Halliday and Hassan (1976:320), conjunction depends on the suspicion that there are in the etymology framework type of methodical connection between sentence. They are various conceivable associated with each other in meaning.

3.3.6 Lexical Cohesion

Lexical attachment decides the instinctual significance or importance of the thing, an implying that is novel to every particular case. It gives extraordinary arrangement of concealed data that is applicable to the elucidation of the thing concerned (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:289). Lexical cohesion happens when two words in a semantically related somehow.

3.4 Source of Data

The textual data of this study has been taken from the text of the novel "Train to Pakistan." This data has been taken from the section 1 of the novel. The data has been collected in the form of paragraphs. The paragraphs numbers and pages numbers have also been mentioned there.

3.5 Analytical techniques

The following analytical methods have been used for analysis of data:
I. The collected data has been analyzed on the basis of Reference

II. The collected data has been analyzed on the basis of Substitution.

III. The collected data has been analyzed on the basis of types of conjunction

IV. The collected data has been analyzed on the basis of lexical cohesion.

4. Textual Analysis

Text 1

*"Mano Majra is Tiny place. **It** has only three <u>brick buildings</u>, one of which is the home of the moneylender Lala Ram Lal. The other two are the Sikh temple and the mosque. **<u>The three brick</u>** buildings enclose a triangular common with a large peepful tree in the middle. **<u>Soon</u>** the lanes dwindle into footpaths and get lost in the surrounding fields. There are only about seventy families in Mano Majra, **<u>and</u>** Lala Ram Lal's is the only Hindu Family."*

Analysis of text 1

The data has been taken from the text of the novel, "Train to Pakistan" written by the Indian novelist, Khushwant Singh". The purpose of this data is to analyze the cohesive devices used in the paragraph no.2. This data has been obtained from the page no.4 which is 1st section of the novel. The grammatical cohesion of the 2nd sentence reveals that the type of the reference is demonstrative reference. While the 4th sentence highlights the repetition type of the substitution   and the 5th sentence indicates clausal substitution. In the 6th sentence the Additive type of conjunction has been used.

Text 2

*<u>**There**</u> are a few families of sweepers whose religion is uncertain. The Muslims claim them as **<u>their</u>** own, yet when American missionaries visit Mano Majra the sweepers wear khaki sola topees **<u>and</u>** join their womenfolk in*

*singing hymns to the accompaniment of a harmonium. Sometimes they visit the Sikh temple, too. **But** there is one object……*

Analysis of Text 2

The data has been taken from the text of the novel, "Train to Pakistan" written by the Indian novelist, Khushwant Singh". The purpose of this data is to analyze cohesive devices used in the 3rd paragraph. This data has been obtained from the page no.4 which is 1st section of the novel. The grammatical cohesion of the 1st sentence reveals that the type of the reference is personal reference and possessive adjective. In the 1st sentence the Additive, adversative types of conjunctions have been used. On the other hand, there are no findings of lexical cohesion in the sentence.

5. Conclusions

The purpose of this study was to investigate the grammatical cohesive devices and the lexical devices used in the novel, Train to Pakistan. For this purpose, the textual analysis of the novel has been investigated where different types of cohesive devices have been observed in the text of the novel. The parameters of the textual analysis were the personal reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical analysis of the text. The text of the novel has been analyzed on the grammatical and lexical basis of cohesive devices. For the purpose of analysis of the text, the 108 paragraphs of the section 1 of the novel have been adopted as model of data analysis. The findings of the study show that there were 80% findings of personal reference which are personal pronouns, possessive adjectives and demonstrative reference. Beside this there are 8% of findings of different types of substitution like nominal substitution, verbal and clausal type substitutions. There are 2% findings of ellipsis used

in the text. There different types of conjunctions have been used in this novel like additive, adversative, casual and temporal types of conjunction. If we want to see, then we come to know that there are 20% findings of additive types of conjunctions in the novel. There are less findings of lexical cohesion in the novel.

6. Contribution of this study

The findings of cohesive devices of this study will open the door of further research in the field of linguistics. Here the teacher imparts the knowledge of cohesive devices and the students gained and tries to do investigation on different items of text and speech through different parameters. The attraction in the fields of linguistics and literature are increasing and new researchers can use the insight of this study to expand research in this field. This finding of this research study are more useful for the textbook authors to write new textbooks, keeping in view the pedagogical implications of cohesive devices so that the students from primary to higher classes can understand cohesive devices used in the different texts. In this context, one can assess valuable contribution of this study in the field of the use of cohesive devices in textual analysis.

7 Limitations and direction for further research

This research has been restricted to the Novel, "Train to Pakistan" written by Khashwant Singh. The textual data has been collected from the same novel and convenience sampling technique was used for this purpose. Only cohesive devices used in the text were used in the analysis. The paragraphs from the relevant parts of the novel were selected and textual analysis technique was used to analyze the data. The other researchers can expand this study by

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including more novels into the sample and apply the same method of data analysis. It will enable them to compare the texts of two different novels and enhance the scope of the study on the same topic.

Data availability statement

The data that support the findings of this study will be available on request by corresponding author.

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Contribution of Authors

Both authors jointly carried out this research study and collaborated each other. The author 1 collected data, conducted its statistical analysis. She prepared initial draft of manuscript. The Author 2 helped Author 1 in selection of title of research, guided in statistical analysis and formatted final draft of manuscript. Both authors carefully read final draft of manuscript and found it fit for publishing.

Brief Notes on Authors

Muhammad Nawaz is a research scholar at Department of English, Institute of Southern Punjab, Multan. He has completed her M.Phil. English research under the supervision of Author 2. He is also seeking further higher studies in the same discipline. He can be contacted at her Email ID: Zakirisp2015@gmail.com.

Prof. Dr. Abdul Ghafoor Awan is serving as a Dean, Faculty of Management and Social Sciences since 2010.He has two Ph.Ds. His first Ph.D. is in Business Administration from University of Sunderland, UK and second Ph.D. is in Economics from Islamia University of Bahawalpur. He has so far

supervised more than 350 research students of M.Phil. levels in different disciplines. He is author of eight books on different topics. He has credit to have more than 300 research paper published in different impact factor international Journals. His research profile can be seen at Google Scholar, ORCID, Publons, and other global research databases. He can be reached at his Email ID: drabdulghafoorawan@gmail.com.

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