

An Analysis of Aneeka Pasha and Isma Pasha's Character in "Home Fire" by Kamila Shamsie via Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Speech Acts

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Abstract

The present study aims to examine the difference in the use of language in the same catastrophic and destructive settings between Isma Pasha and Aneeka Pasha's characters from the novel "Home Fire" by Kamila Shamsie. The study informs that language is not merely a medium of communication among people but in certain situations it goes beyond communication and transforms the world of addresser and addressee as well. The present study is qualitative descriptive research in its nature. Austin (1975)'s Speech Act Theory serves as a theoretical framework for the present study. The data was analysed through illocutionary and perlocutionary speech act analysis in order to shed light on the dialogues and utterances of Isma and Aneeka. The findings suggest that utterances and the use of language determines a literary or fictional character successfully.

Key words: Illocutionary, Perlocutionary, Speech act, Commissive, Directive, Declarative

Introduction:

Language is a tool which is used by human beings to transfer, interact and share their ideas with other people or the participants of society. According to Ananda, Wihadi and Suryana (2016), life without communication is useless because people communicate their feelings and desires to other people through language often requiring action on the part of the recipient, known as speech act and formulate their interaction in order to make others people understand the message, often known as speech act (Mukhamadkhonovna, 2020). Speech act has nothing to do with language use in particular realms such as in literature (Austin, 1962; Searle, 1975). Each speech act can be analyzed into three parts: locutionary means saying something, illocutionary means doing something or performing an act (Ratnasari & Edel, 2017), perlocutionary act stands for affecting someone. According to Rong (2019), Illocutionary act is one of the most debated and explored components in speech act theory. Searle (1975) has categorized illocutionary act into five categories: declarative, first, is a kind which can change the world of the hearer, assertive or representative, second, speech act has a statement, assertion, description, criticize etc., expressive, third, in which joy, Like and dislike, anger, happiness are included, directive, fourth, Illocutionary act is used to get someone to do something as order, command or prohibit and commissive, fifth, is the act in which speaker commits him to a future course of action as promise, predict, threat, refuse etc.

Pragmatics studies how people comprehend and utter a communicative act or speech act in a specific speech setting (Hussain, Shahwar & Basit, 2020). However, the users of language, as social beings, communicate with each other using language in social situations (Ginting, 2018) and the society controls their approach to the linguistic and communicative means, as pragmatics is the study of invisible meaning (Yule, 1996).

The construct of speech act is one of the most important whims in pragmatics (Scarantino, 2017) where utterances are not mere meaning-bearers rather instigated to perform actions. Speech act theory provides us with a means of excavation beneath the surface of discourse and establishing the function of what is said (Matczak, 2019), as context is considered to be the backbone of pragmatics (Dylgjeri, 2017) because the basic focus of studying language through pragmatics is that one can inspect and observe the intended meanings or message behind the simple verbal assertions (Hanna & Richards, 2019).

The speech act theory was proposed by Austin in 1962 and developed by Searle in 1975. According to Peccei (1999), speech acts can be divided into three types: locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary.

Locutionary Act:

It implies the expression of sentence which decides sense and reference. It is the straightforward demonstration of what the speaker says. Locutionary act is concerned with the significance of expression which is conveyed by the words in the expression (Wagiman, 2008). Locutionary act falls under the classification of phonetics, punctuation, morphology and semantics and so forth.

Illocutionary Act:

This is the act which shows the intention of the speaker in uttering a sentence. According to Silitonga (2018), Illocutionary act determines the type of an utterance whether it is a request, a statement, declaration, command, apology or anything else. It is more or less what is done in the act saying something. These are the actions of communication such as announcing a person terrorist, making a promise or giving a warning to students.

Perlocutionary Act:

The perlocutionary act is the impact brought about by certain expressions that are articulated by the speaker to the listener. It tends to be said that this demonstration is the demonstration of influencing somebody. For instance: "There is a wasp close to you!", on the off chance that we express this expression to somebody, there will be a few impacts brought about by that expression. After the listener heard that expression he/she may run. These are the activities which go past correspondence like irritating, harming and terrifying somebody by disclosing to him something.

Searle's Taxonomy of Illocutionary Acts:

Although there are three kinds of acts in a simple utterance but most debateful in these three is illocutionary act and it really creates confusion among theorists. Some linguists have classified some categories of illocutionary acts such as Searle's taxonomy to analyse the data, as it is a comprehensive one.

Representatives:

These are acts in which a speaker expresses a belief and idea or some propositional content. The basic purpose of this type of act is to persuade others to what is stated. Stating, affirming, informing, describing are examples of representative act. Representatives or assertive acts are those kinds of speech act which commit the speaker to the truth of a particular expressed proposition. Here are some examples which can elucidate representative acts more clearly,

- 1-It is raining heavily.
- 2-Earth is round.

In these examples the speaker or addresser is stating a proposition in the first one he or she is informing about the rain and the second one is a statement. The basic purpose of the speaker over here is to make us believe in his statement

Directives:

Which are attempted by the speaker to get the addressee to do something? The examples are direct, advice, urge, supplicate, implore, pray. Beseech, entreat, tell (to), require, ask, beg, suggesting, command, recommend, demand, order, request, and forbid. Moreover, directives are intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer (Faidhah on Lee, 1991: 106). For example'

- 1-lend me a penile. Please
- 2-Hurry up; Polish my shoes.

In sentences above the first one is an example of a request and the second one is an order and command. Thus we can differentiate between the intentions of a speaker whether he is commanding requesting or advising someone.

Commissives:

They are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. Commissive involves promising offering, guarantee, pledging, swearing, warrant, vowing and undertaking. This act is aimed at urging the addresser to do something, such as

- 1-I will visit you tomorrow.
- 2-He swears that she is his only wife.
- 3-I will be back at sharp 10am.

Expressives:

They state what the speakers feel. These kinds of acts are representative of the psychological state of the people in how they express their feelings and emotions. They involve thanking, greeting, congratulating, apologizing, appreciating, deploring, detesting, regretting, welcoming. 1-Congratulations 2-I am feeling sorry for your failure in exams.

Declarations:

It is a sort of discourse act which changes the world through expressions. This demonstration is utilized to maintain a specific discourse act that influences prompt 25 changes in the institutional situation and which will in general depend on expounding extra etymological establishment as pronouncing war, banishment, dedicating, designating, and terminating from business. The speaker of those demonstrations is somebody who is particularly approved by an extra semantic foundation which gives rules to their utilization, for example, court, panel, and church, etc.

1-President, I declare a war between Africans and Americans.

2-Owner, You are fired.

Hidayah (2019) suggested that the language used by a character in a dialogue can portray his or her behavior and that's why linguistic items or choices represent the personality of a character. Sumponogati and Semarang (2015) in their research on Illocutionary speech acts produced by the male main characters in the novel "A Thousand Splendid Suns" found that in part one most of the characters have used directives, while the percentage of commissives and expressive is lesser as compared to other speech acts because this type of analysis is important to make the reader understand the underlying motives and meanings of the different characters.

Adinda (2018) conducted a research on illocutionary speech acts in "A Thousands Splendid Suns" and the findings revealed that in order to understand illocutionary act, the speaker and the listener must develop an understanding the facts of the conversation, assume cooperation and relevance on behalf of the participants, assume the listener has ability to perform the act, the speaker suggests.

Jaihlain and Hum (2018) analyzed expressive illocutionary acts in Jane Austen's "Mansfield Park". The purpose of the study was to show which kind of expressive illocutionary act is dominated in the novel and the reason for the dominated speech acts. The results showed that 140 expressive were used and their categorization was expressive of thanks were 12, apologize 9, for wishes 30 and for attitude 68.

Nisa (2017) carried out a research on the analysis of Illocutionary acts, indirect speech acts of Jan and May's utterances in "The Single Mom's Club Movie". The researcher focused on Jan and May's characters which have different social backgrounds. Qualitative method was used along with Searle's theory. The findings revealed five types of acts which were as representative, expressive, commissives, declarations and directives.

Significance of the Study

The study sheds light on the perspective that any text or novel is not just simply a document rather it has a variety of actions within the simple language. Language is an intricate phenomenon which is not just a way to transfer knowledge, share ideas with each other but it has many other functions and actions can be performed through a simple utterance. The study also helps the reader to understand how an utterance can change the situation or condition of the hearer after hearing a statement from the speaker. The study is also significant because it lets us know how Illocutionary speech act analysis, one can know about the nature of characters whether they are leading, authoritative, submissive, commanding or the meek one. Moreover, the study also reveals the dimension of how literary characters can be compared in a novel way through their choice of utterances and language. Although "Home Fire" is a widely researched work among researchers but the aspect of analysis through locutionary and illocutionary speech acts is still unexplored which enhances the significance of the study.

Research Questions

The study attempts to answer the following research questions.

1-How different types of illocutionary acts are used by different characters?

2-How the choice of speech acts determines the personality and type of a character?

3-How language performs a function beyond communication?

Research Methodology:

The present study used qualitative descriptive research design. The novel is used as the data source, as the data used for conducting this research comprised the dialogues and utterances of the characters in the novel. After the collection of the data from the novel, a thorough reading was conducted to analyze the data through Searle (1997)'s taxonomy of speech acts. On the basis of the analysis of the data, different characters in the novels are declared as authoritative, submissive, leading, wise and the sentimental characters. Owing to the need of the study, the characters of Isma Pasha and Aneeka Pasha have been selected only. For collecting the data for the present research, different techniques were adopted: thorough and in-depth study of the text, underlining of different speech acts, identification of utterances and their subclass of illocutionary speech act, writing down the utterances and describing them under the heading of commissive, directive or declarative speech acts.

Theoretical Framework

Most of the preoccupation of linguistic evaluation revolves across the speaker's (S), as well as the hearer's (H), capacity to process, construct, and decode the meaning of communicative utterances (Searle, 1996). One of the effective theoretical paradigms that impacted at the direction of linguistic inquiry in this regard is Speech Act Theory (SAT) Austin, (1962), Searle, (1975). Pragmatics serves as the linguistic framework on which this study rests, as it focusses on the use of language in actual linguistic situations. The theoretical framework for this study is the theory of Speech Act which is historically attributed to the Austrian philosopher, Ludwig Wittgenstein, but was given prominence by the British philosopher, John Langshaw Austin, in his William James' Lectures at Harvard in 1955. His ideas, however, were refined and systematized by his pupil, John R. Searle, the American philosopher. Griffiths (2006) defines speech acts as the "basic units of linguistic interaction" while for Osisanwo (2003), "an utterance is a speech act"; this is because for any utterance a person makes, an act is performed (Jiahong, 2017). Acts performed include the following, but are however not restricted to these only: stating a fact, an opinion, confirming or denying something, making a prediction or a request, issuing an order, asking a question and so on. It should be noted that "speech acts are tied to sentences" (Verschuereen 1999). This, therefore, means that a ceremonial or political speech is not a speech act but a sequence or series of speech acts (Drid, 2018). The speech act theory aims to do justice to the fact that people do more things with words than what their words ordinarily encode (Nagane, 2015). The most crucial part of the Speech Act Theory is a tripartite distinction of Speech Acts into different kinds which are the Locutionary act, the Illocutionary act and the Perlocutionary act.

Data Analysis:

Illocutionary Analysis of Isma Pasha's Dialogues:

This is the scene from the very opening of the novel when Isma is going to Massachusetts for continuing her study and having a PHD degree in Sociology and she is interrogated at the airport.

Dialogue

Investigator: "This isn't yours," she said

Isma: "I used to work at a dry-cleaning shop. The woman who brought this in said she didn't want it when we couldn't get rid of the stain." She pointed to the grease mark on the pocket.

Analysis

In this dialogue Isma is being asked about a coat which she is wearing and this is not the duty of investigation officer but Isma is being asked useless questions as being a Muslim and alleged with the so called wave of terrorism which is being determined throughout the novel. Isma is replying to the question of the officer that why when and how she got this coat to be saved from the questions of the security issues. This is an assertive and the paradigm case under assertive is replying.

Dialogue

Investigator: "And how did that happen?"

Isma: "My siblings and I were orphaned just after I finished uni. They were twelve years old—twins. I took the first job I could find. Now they've grown up; I can go back to my life

Analysis

The context behind the dialogue is as mentioned above and the questioning is continued the investigator is asking that how is it possible again for her to continue her education again and she is answering her question and saying that after her mother's death and all the catastrophe she has faced she wants to continue her Academic career as her siblings are young enough to; look after themselves and in this dialogue she is stating the idea, So this is also a Representative and the paradigm case here is stating.

Dialogue

Isma: Isma slung the laptop into her backpack, downed her coffee. "You can walk to me the supermarket with."(P.16)

Analysis

The context behind this dialogue is a conversation between Isma and Emmon lone. Isma helped him to guide and to reach the right counter and they start a friendly relationship from their first meeting. In this dialogue when Isma and Emmon are moving towards their own destination Isma give him an offer and utter these words as "You can walk to the supermarket with me". So this statement is a Directive

Illocutionary act and the paradigm case is an offer. Directive case has connection with Such as begging; suggesting prohibiting commanding and asking as well.

Dialogue

Isma: "Yes," she said. "Very lucky." She wondered if she should respond to his questions about her life.....(P.17)

Analysis

Isma in this utterance is expressing her feelings about her life and experience as well and she is being delighted about whatever she is doing in her life. Emmon keep on questioning about hert life and experiences as well and the reason to visit the place. Isma tells him that she is here on her PHD Program after a long break from her academic life and as a result she tells him that she is lucky enough to be doing whatever she wanted in her life .This sentence is an expressive act because in this act the psychological and mental state of the addresser is being describe and her joy and happiness is reflected through her words. The paradigm case which is being appeared is joy and happiness.

Dialogue

Isma: "Well, good-bye," she said as they approached the café.(P.18)

Analysis

To analyze this utterance while using Searle's illocutionary taxonomy of speech act has shown that in the above utterance the feelings of joy and greetings are expressed. Isma in this sentence is saying goodbye and wishing him a happy journey ahead. In this sentence the feelings and the inner state of the utterer is visible and this is an Expressive act. According to Searle Expressive are easily identified because they contain like, dislike ,greetings welcome and the words use on these occasions. They can also be seen in saying or paying gratitude to someone.

Codes given to paradigm cases

Directive=Dir

Request=req

Offer=off

Commissive=Comm

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Promise=pro

Predict=pre

Expressive=exp

Apologize=apo

Sad=sad

Joy=joy

Wish=wish

Dislike=disl

Disagree=dagree

Declarative=Dec

Representative=representative

Statement=stat

Criticizing=crit

Informing=info

Denying=deny

Claim=claim

Reply=rep

In the tabular form to show all the frequencies and number of utterances these codes have been used

4.4 Data in the form of table for Isma Pasha's character

	Illocutionary Force	Paradigm Cases						
<u>1</u>	Representative 21	Stat 08	Crit 03	Info 05	Deny 01	Claim	-	-
<u>2</u>	Directive 08	Req 05	Ques 02	Offer 01	-	-	-	-
<u>3</u>	Commissive 02	Prom 02	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>4</u>	Declarative 02	02	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>5</u>	Expressive 13	Love 03	Apolo 03	Sad 02	Happy 02	Wish 01	Disag 01	Dislike 01
<u>6</u>	Total Utterances 46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Aneeka’s Character

Aneeka is also a protagonist in the novel and she is the younger sister of Isma Pasha and a rebellious character as well in the novel. She loves her twin Parvaiz a lot and she tried her level best to bring him back in the novel. Here we go to analyze the utterances used by Aneeka in the novel at many occasions.

Dialogue

Aneeka “Stop worrying about me. Go live your life—I really want you to” (p.12)

Analysis:

In the above dialogue Anneka is talking to her sister Isma on text messages and she says that Isma has sacrificed her life, time and all her sources fir the twins to bring them up and now it is her time to enjoy her, life without worrying about Aneeka and Parvaiz anymore because they are grown up now. In the above utterance illocutionary force which is used is Directive and the paradigm case IS forbidding and prohibiting.

Dialogue

Aneeka “I must really be behaving badly if Aunty Naseem is driven to complaining,” Aneeka said (p.19)

Analysis

Above dialogue’s context is a conversation between Aneeka and Isma. In this conversation Isma is complaining to Aneeka that she has not been seen for many days and where she has been. Aneeka tells her about her activities and that her exams are going to start that’s why she is missed out mostly.Isma tells her that Aunty Naseem has complained and she should be in touch. Illocutionary force of the above sentence is Representative and the case here is a statement.

Dialogue

Aneekan. What if they don’t let you board this time? Or if they give you a hard time when you return to Boston? Also, I’ve got papers due...(p.19)

Analysis:

Illocutionary force here is Directive and the paradigm case is questioning and asking as well. Aneeka in this utterance is talking to her sister Isma and they both are planning and missing each other and the time they have spent with each other. Isma tells that she is planning to visit home in ther spring holidays and to spent a quality time with Aneeka and Parvaiz.But as the background of gthe story and the family revolves around the Islamophobia and the waves of terrorism So the migrants face a lot of problems while boarding.Isma and her family is also British Muslim so Isma has gone through all the investigation once. Which is why Aneeka is questioning her that if they don’t let her go this time what will be there to do so don’t make such a program which puts her in trouble.

Dialogue

Aneeka “Are we really not going to talk about the fact that Parvaiz has reappeared on Skype?”(p.20)

Analysis:

Above utterance is comprised of a question which is part of a Directive illocutionary force.Isma didn’t talk about her brother because she is enraged by his indulgent in the terrorist and jihadi activities like his father. Infact Isma

knows that any contact call, text message and such things can put her and Aneeka in trouble that's why she always shows resentment in Parvaiz's matter. Aneeka asks her that as Parvaiz appeared on the skype and it seems strange that they are not talking about him. Actually Aneeka is the twin sister of Parvaiz and she was spiritually and emotionally attached with him.

Dialogue

Aneeka, "He sent a chat message just to say he's okay. You get the same? "Oh, Isma. I was sure you had. I would have told you otherwise. Yes, just that. He's okay. He must assumed have I'd tell you as soon as I heard. (p.20)

Analysis:

In the above dialogue Aneeka is talking to her sister Isma about her brother Parvaiz and she is putting a question and answering the question as well but herself. She is asking that you have got the message from Parvaiz that he is fine and we need not to be worried about him anymore. And the next moment she answered that he would have thought I will tell you about his message. This statement also shows love, concern, affection and the strong bond between Aneeka and Parvaiz which in Isma's case is not as strong. This utterance is a directive and the case is question.

Dialogue

Aneeka, "Don't, please. I know anger is the way you express your concern but, just don't."9p.20)

Analysis:

Aneeka in this utterance is requesting to Isma that she should not be angry because her anger is not anger but it is way and medium through which she shows her concern, love and care for siblings. So the illocutionary force is a directive and the case is a request. This conversation is a part of the novel where Isma and Aneeka are talking about their brother's text messages and Aneeka says that he is fine.

Dialogue

Aneeka,, "Stay with me until I fall asleep," Aneeka said, her hand reaching toward Isma, swerving to switch off the light.(p.20)

Analysis:

Again a requestive act from Aneeka to Isma. Aneeka requests Isma to be with her until she goes into the valleys of sleep and get vanished there.

Aneeka is in swing of her childhood sleep and routine and she is just like a child for Isma because Isma has always treated her both siblings like her own child., Isma became a mother and a father as well for both of them. She looks after them as her baby boy and baby girl because she has no one else as a family that's why she is always concerned for both of them.

Dialogue

Aneeka , Aneeka laughed. "Tell the one with the ostrich," she said, voice muffled by her pillow. (p.20)

Analysis:

Above utterance is spoken by Aneeka while she is sleeping and Isma is telling her the tale of her childhood when she was small enough. Isma treats her like her own daughter and she is missing her as well that's why they both are looking at each other on video call and Isma starts the tale in order to fulfill Aneeka's request. Aneeka express her love and delight and request her to tell the one with ostrich like she used to tell, her in childhood. This is an Expressive act and she is expressing delight and happiness.

Dialogue

Aneeka: "It was you, her sister said" (p.24)

Analysis:

In this dialogue Aneeka is asking from Isma that it was she who has told and informed police about Parvaiz and his participation in the jihadi activities in Raqqa and Syria. Aneeka is shocked that Isma can do it because she knows that Parvaiz and she both are like her own children that is why she is in shock and could not believe it. Illocutionary force of the above sentence is directive and the case is questioning and asking.

Dialogue

Aneeka, "That's my twin. I've spent every day the last six months sick With worry about him (p.52)

Analysis:

Aneeka is expressing her worry and concern for her brother whom she loves more than her own life. This is an Expressive act and paradigm case is worry and sorrow. Aneeka is saying that she is so sad and worried about her brother for last six month because of his absence and entrapment in the terrorist group.

Dialogue

Aneeka, "Where are you these days?"(p.66)

Analysis:

Aneeka is again questioning (Directive) in this statement from Parvaiz her brother that why are you missing these days and where have you been. Context of the dialogue is that she doubts Parvaiz’s activities that he is missing from home many days and now he is at home and Isma caught him and started questioning her.

4.3.2Data in Tabular form for Aneeka’s Character

01	Representative 11	Stat 07	Info 02	Deny 01	Sugg 01
02	Expressive 11	Love 06	Apolo 01	Anger 04	
03	Commissive 02	Pre 02	Prom 01		
04	Directive 28	Req 04	Com 04	Ques 18	Prohib 02
05	Declarative 01	Exc 01			
06	Total Utterances	54			

Discussion and Conclusion

The present study aimed to compare characters of Aneeka Pasha and Isma Pasha from “Home Fire” through Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Speech Act Analysis in order to find out that how many utterances are used and uttered by the protagonists named as Aneeka Pasha and Isma Pasha. What are their effects on hearer and how they changed the world of hearer? For this purpose, the characters of Aneeka, Isma were selected and then compared to bring out the difference between both these characters. The reason to choose these characters is as both these are Muslims but there is a lot of difference between them and their reaction, as they both react differently in a same disastrous and hostile setting. The analysis revealed that Isma Pasha, an immigrant and a Pakistani British national, has spent her whole life in Britain but she is treated as a second class citizen yet and as “other”, She is the head of a family which has nothing but the love affection and care and strong bonding between sisters and their only brother. Her mother and grandmother who once were there to look after the family have passed away and the father was already a part of some jihadi group and he was dead in his expedition. Isma is a mother and father to her both siblings who are twins. But their bonding, love, affection turned into coldness, carelessness and disgust due to bad luck and the entanglement of their brother into terrorist activities. There are a total 46 utterances used by Isma in the novel which represent her personality and characteristics as well. The ratio for her utterances differs from each other. First of all there are 21 Representative, 13 Expressive, 8 Directives, 2 Commissives, and 2 Declaration. The most dominant type is Representative and there are 8 statement, 5 informing, 3 criticizing, 1 denial, 2 claims and 2 replies which are paradigm cases in Representative Illocutionary act. It shows that Isma Pasha is a character who is always stating what she believes and she ensures the high authority about her being a British a sincere sister and a girl who always believes in herself. Although she is not treated with much respect yet she claims certain things. Secondly the dominant act is Expressive, there are 13 Expressive used by her in her different dialogues. Paradigm cases in Expressive are 3 loves, 2 apologizes, 2 sad, 2 happiness 1 wish, 1 disagree and 1 dislike. Thus it is stated that she is an Expressive character who expresses her love, happiness, joy, anger and her sorrows as well. Further there are 8 Directives in which she is making requests 5 times and two times questioning and the ratio of Commissives and Declarative are 2.

The second character which I have analyzed is Aneeka Pasha and there are a total 54 utterances for her character in the novel. These utterances speak for her personality and formulate which type of character she is. There are 11 Representative, 11 Expressive, 3 Commissives, 1 Declaratives and 28 Directives.

Dominant ratio in her utterances is Directive which elucidates that she is a character who is always so straight forward, brave, bold and curious as well. Let’s have a look at the paradigm cases in Directive illocutionary acts. There are paradigm cases as following there are 4 requests, 4 command, 2 prohibition and 18 questions. This ratio makes it more clear and vivid that comparatively to her sister she is brave, straight forward and she interrogates everything with curiosity and as her first right. It is shown through the ratio of questions in her utterances which is 18. She is also an immigrant and treated “Other” but she maintains and snatches her rights by questioning her lover and the Home secretary Karamat alone and high authorities as well. After that the second dominant type is Representative and Expressive. In expressive she expresses her love for her brother and her boyfriend and lover as

well. She is an expressive character as well. In Expressive there are paradigm cases 6 for love, 4 anger and 1 apologize. In the Representative ratio of paradigm cases are 7 representatives, 2 informing 1 denying and 1 suggestion. The ratio of Commissive is 3 and 1 declaration. Thus these findings approve Aneeka Pasha as bold, brave commanding, curious and interrogating person and she is a Muslim and has the same background like her sister but she through her utterances shows that she is a human being and she is equal to the British citizens. She like her sister is not afraid of being a Muslim and due to Islamophobia and the terrorist background of her family because she believes that she is innocent and her brother as well

After having all the utterances and dialogues of both the characters the researcher has concluded that there is a lot of difference between the two characters. First of all this difference is stated in the dialogues and the ratio which vary and secondly that they both react differently in a similar setting which is hostile towards both of them equally. Isma and Aneeka share a similar trait which is their expressiveness and the emotional trait as they have used Expressive in their dialogues. Isma like Aneeka always shows off her feelings of hatred, love and anger. But unlike Aneeka, Isma is submissive and not a fighter and in fact she surrenders before high authorities and she herself tells them about the bloody venture of their brother. The dominant type in her utterances is Representative and its ratio is 21% and on many occasions she is stating about her being British about her identity and she assures many a time that she cares about everyone and eagerly loves her brother and sister. But it is her bad luck that she is not believed most of the time. On the contrary Aneeka is also an immigrant and she is like her sister living in a country which is no more than a home which is on fire and burning its own inhabitants. But she is a bold and courageous one who manipulates and influences everyone around herself. As she is seen through her utterances that the dominating one is Directive and the ratio is 28% and in this type the dominant type is questioning which is 18 times. Aneeka is a character who wants to snatch her rights and wants to bring her brother back at any cost and for that purpose she is involved in love with the son of the Home secretary and she excommunicates her sister as well. She is a curious, intellectual, bold and courageous one who in spite of a lot of hostility and destruction rebel against the unjust and unfair decision of the Home Secretary.

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