DISCOURSE MARKER ANALYSIS OF DUAL IDENTITY OF CHANGEZ IN RELUCTANT FUNDAMENTALIST

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the discourse markers and their implications inside a text. The research will explore the dual identities of the protagonist Changez in Mohsin Hamid's novel "The Reluctant Fundamentalist," through an in-depth investigation. The critical discourse analysis is conducted using the framework of Van Dijk. The selected chapter of the book, chapter 3, where the internal conflict and changing viewpoints are prominently featured, is the subject of the study. Changez's dual character is demonstrated through a variety of discourse markers, including; contrast (e.g. but), emphasis (e.g. indeed), hesitation (e.g. well) to uncover the ways in which Changez navigates his dual identity. Van Dijk framework provides tools for analyzing both macrostructure and microstructure of the text, examining how linguistic features reveal the underlying cognitive and social context of Changez's dual identity. An in-depth examination of the character's complexity is provided by the purely qualitative design and thematic analysis, which reveals how the discourse markers represent Changez's internal conflicts and changing points of view. The findings illustrate the interplay between the cultural heritage and his experiences in the United States, providing valuable insights into the intersection of language, power and identity. It also provides a comprehensive understanding of how linguistic features construct identity in postcolonial literature. This study contributes to the growing field of critical discourse analysis, by demonstrating how simple discourse markers play a significant role in revealing the complex identities in literary text.

Keywords: Discourse Markers, CDA, Dual identity, Postcolonial literature

Introduction

This research is applying the aspect of sociolinguistics on "The Reluctant Fundamentalist". Discourse Marker Analysis of dual identity Changez who is a Protagonist of Chapter 3 of the novel will be done in this research. Sociolinguistics is the study of how language delivers and is shaped by the society of human beings. Sociolinguistics analyzes the different ways in which language and society interact. It is a field of research which requires and combines a number of other disciplines in which sociology, anthropology, psychology, and linguistics are included (Eble, 2005). Dual identity occurs mostly in immigrants. For both immigrants and their offspring, migration presents significant and complex psychological obstacles. The psychological

adjustment of immigrants, including feelings of loneliness, despair, and life satisfaction, can be impacted by the process of adjusting to a new society. Combining nation-state obligations with subgroup identities is a major difficulty. According to research on dual identity, people can simultaneously identify to different degrees with both their national category and their ethnic minority group, such as Turkish-Dutch, Indian-British, or African-American. But it has also been suggested and shown that attempting to create and preserve a dual identity might include the challenging work of balancing cultural worldviews, normative expectations, and loyalties, which can lead to psychological conflicts and stress. This research will deal with the concept of dual identity in "The Reluctant Fundamentalist" (Zhang, 2018).

Words and phrases known as discourse markers are employed to control and arrange the discourse's structure. They join sentences together without altering the overall sense of the content. Other names for discourse markers are sentence connectors, linking words, and linking phrases.

Mohsin Hamid, a Pakistani author, examines identity, belonging, and the effects of world politics in his 2007 book The Reluctant Fundamentalist. A Pakistani man named Changez uses a frame story to inform an American stranger about his experiences in the United States. So in the course of this research researcher will do discourse marker analysis of the dual identity of Changez and will cover all the aspects discussed above. The Van Dijk Paradigm of CDA will be used in analysis in this research.

Research Objectives

1. To examine how in The Reluctant fundamentalist Changez's identity is shaped through the use of discourse markers.
2. To examine Sociolinguistics role of discourse markers in The Reluctant fundamentalist by applying CDA methodology

Research Questions

1. How is Changez's dual identity constructed and reflected in The Reluctant Fundamentalist through the use of discourse markers?
2. How are the sociolinguistic and ideological roles of discourse markers in the novel revealed by a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach?

Significance of study

This study is significant because it gives novel examination of discourse markers in "The Reluctant fundamentalist", which is be vital for both Sociolinguistics and literary studies. It also examines how Changez's dual identity is shaped by discourse markers used in the novel which also influence the growth of main character and story's tone. In this research two fields are united and these two fields are literary analysis and Sociolinguistics. Additionally, it throws light on how cross-cultural communication and identity is represented by language. It opens the doors for new researches in related fields.

Delimitations

This study is only restricted to the fields of linguistics and Sociolinguistics and we are examining the discourse markers in the novel "The Reluctant fundamentalist" which is the element of Sociolinguistics. And this research examine s the discourse

markers in this particular novel; In this research there is no comparison with other literary works and writers.

Literature Review

In this section of this research paper researchers will discuss what others have told previously about different aspects which we are going to discuss in this research article and which are briefly discussed in the introduction; Sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. Two concepts that immediately come to mind while discussing sociolinguistics are "socio," which means "pertaining to society," and "linguistics," which means "pertaining to language." It is reasonable to assume that sociolinguistics has anything to do with language and society. The field of linguistics that focuses on the study of language in connection to society is known as sociolinguistics. Society and language are like a hand and glove. Since language cannot exist without society, they are related. Both the nature of language and the nature of society can be greatly illuminated by sociolinguistics. We speak in various ways depending on the social setting (Nisa, 2019). According to previous researches conducted on the discourse markers, researchers do not agree on what falls under the term discourse markers, for instance Schiffrin (1987) believed that the term encompassed a broad, ill-defined set of expressions, including non-verbal cues and interjections like "oh" and "now," while Fraser (1990, 1999, 2006b), who was interested in the pragmatic function of terms that conveyed a semantic relationship between messages, thought that Discourse Markers were much more limited. Although Blakemore (2002) acknowledged that Discourse Markers indicate a semantic relationship between utterances, he was primarily concerned in those that have procedural meaning rather than conceptual meaning. These are also called pragmatic markers, discourse connectives and discourse operators by different linguists.

The dual identity of Changez in The Reluctant Fundamentalist or identity crisis faced by Changez throughout the course of the novel is described as "a person's identity is defined by their social relationships, roles, social group memberships, and personal characteristics and attributes" (Oyserman & Elmore & Smith, 2012). Identity is a fluid and inadequate phrase that manifests as an unresolved void or a question in the space between multiple crossing narratives, according to Hall (1992). An identity is meaningless unless it is questioned or undermined. Post-colonial literature effectively tackles the serious problem of the rejected or questioned identity.

Hamid's novel The Reluctant Fundamentalist explores the issue of identifying oneself and reestablishing oneself through the journey of self-realization taken by the main character after encountering difficult circumstances in a variety of settings. In the course of novel Changez is conscious of his hybrid identity for fitting in this new culture he puts many efforts. Being a Pakistani- American suburban dweller Changez continue to reside in a "Liminal Space, A Third Space" (Bhabha, 1994) that keep shifting between belonging or not. After 9/11 Changez's unease leads him to question his own identity (Niazi, 2023).

CDA uncovers the hidden ideas that suppresses the other group in contrast to positive-self-image and has become a new field of applied linguistics since 1990. Three researchers—Norman Fairclough, Ruth Wodak, and Teun Van Dijk—have made significant contributions to this field. Van Dijk's initial contribution, Discourse and Society (1990), was followed by numerous more studies (Ahmad, K. & Bacha, M.S. & Rustam, R. 2022).

The purpose of this study is to fill a major vacuum in the literature by analyzing how discourse markers are used in The Reluctant Fundamentalist. This aspect of sociolinguistics has not yet been investigated in relation to The Reluctant Fundamentalist. This study advances our knowledge of the novel's sociolinguistic elements and how dual identity is portrayed by looking at the discourse markers used in the story.

Theoretical Framework

Van Dijk model

.   CDA is a multi-methodical approach as it is interested in complex social phenomena (Wodak & Meyar, 2009). For presentation of ideological stances Van Dijk (2000) presented four principles:

● Promotion of positive things about self
● Promotion of negative things about them
● Accentuate negative things about others
● De-emphasize positive things about others (Ahmad, K. , 2022)

Cognition: The set of functions of the mind, such as thought, perception and representation.

Social Cognition: The beliefs or social representations people share with others of their group or community.

Discourse Components: It includes semantic macrostructure (topic, themes), local meanings microstructure (lexical choices, ideological presuppositions) and subtle formal structures (discourse markers, hesitations, turn-taking, rhetorical figures, speech acts, etc.).

(Wodok & Meyer, 2002)

Discourse Markers

Discourse markers are not content forms masquerading as another entity, they are not a random group of expressions, but rather that they are a type of pragmatic (as opposed to content) class, specifically a class of commentary pragmatic markers. Like other grammatical classes, discourse markers have certain privileges of occurrence, which must be specified. Discourse markers are extremely useful guides for clarifying a speaker's communicative intention - what Schifrin refers to as 'selecting' but not 'creating' a relationship. Schifrin also appears committed to a core meaning for her discourse markers. At one point, she notes that all her markers have meaning except for oh and well, and suggests that those markers with meaning have their primary functions on the ideational plane. Later she writes that "these core meanings do not fluctuate from use to use; rather, what changes is the discourse slot in which they

appear". On her view, discourse markers are typically content formatives that have been pressed into extra-duty service, retaining their content meaning (Fraser*).

Methodology

This study implements Van Dijk's paradigm of critical discourse analysis to explore the construction of Changez's dual identity and discourse markers in the novel The Reluctant Fundamentalist. Van Dijk model is particularly selected for the study since it is well-suited to analyze the text's macrostructure and microstructure thoroughly. The socio-cognitive model explains the cognitive and social dimension that helps to uncover the identity of Changez. CDA helps to expose the social and political context through the use of language.

The qualitative discourse analysis used in this study focuses on a particular section of the book where Changez's dual identity is prominent. Analysis of discourse markers such as hesitation, contrast, emphasis, explanation, illustration, and addition from the selected chapter, this study investigates how language contributes to the expression of Changez's identity. These markers-common tools in speech that signal uncertainty, opposition, stress, clarification- serve as indicators of Changez's evolving sense of self with the passage of time and his internal conflicts between his Pakistani legacy and his experiences in the United States.

The data is extracted from Chapters 3, as this is central to the depiction of Changez's dual identity. In this chapter, Changez's internal conflict and shifting viewpoints are most explicitly discussed. The organized discourse markers allow the in-depth analysis of how Changez identity is constructed through his linguistic choices, particularly in the moment of hesitation, contrast, and emphasis.

Findings and Discussions

The findings from the qualitative analysis of the discourse markers from chapters 3 is presented in this section. Findings are organized as: the categories of discourse markers in the selected chapters that illustrate the dual identity of Changez. This is followed by a qualitative examination of the function of these markers within the discourse, particularly in terms of their role in shaping interaction and coherence. Finally, the inferences of these findings are discussed in the light of complex social, cultural and ideological context of study.

The data was analyzed using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), inquiring how discourse markers help in constructing power dynamics, coherence and social relation in the text. Data is analyzed in detail to identify specific patterns and functions of discourse markers, with a focus on how these markers form social meanings. The findings demonstrate their contribution to discourse coherence, power establishment, and representation of identities within the text.

Discourse markers

SR#	Category	Description	Chapter 3
1	Contrast	Indicates contrast or opposition	**Or,** I should say, it has a soothing effect on us
			Observe **instead** how the shadows have lengthened.
			But not on that day. On that day, I did not think of myself as a Pakistani
			But there were other reasons as well
			But meritocracy doesn't stop with recruiting
			But he continued to look at me in his steady, penetrating manner until eventually he said
2	Emphasis	Adds emphasis or weight	Simple **indeed.** I glanced about me to see how my fellow trainees were responding.
			Yes, **precisely!** And that was one of the reasons why for me moving to New York felt-so unexpectedly-like coming home.
			Certainly, much of my early excitement about New York was Wrapped up in my excitement about underwood Samson.
3	Hesitation	Shows uncertainty or contemplation	**Well**, I worked hard-harder, I suspect, than any of the others
4	Addition	Adds information or continues a thought	**And** that was one of the reasons why for me moving to New York felt-so unexpectedly-like coming home
			Moreover, it is a mark of friendship when someone treats you to a meal
5	Self - reflection	Indicates self-reflection or metacognition	**What?** My voice is rising?

1. Contrast Markers

Chapter 3 of The Reluctant Fundamentalist illustrates the conflict between the two identities of Changez. The Pakistani origin and Americanized identity is demonstrated by Mohsin Hamid through contrastive markers like "or", "instead" and "but." These markers describe the social context of polarization (Us vs. Them) in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), which presents ideological tension. This CDA-typical binary illustrates how Changez's identity is framed in relation to "other", the American culture Changez respects but finds challenging to fully accept.

Macrostructure: The overall theme includes cultural integration and excitement or honeymoon stage as he moved to America and is attracted towards their culture. Microstructure: Conflicting marker is significant in illustrating Changez conflicting identity. There is an underlying tension because he thinks himself as an "outsider" despite the fact that he is enjoying the gaudiness and excitement of upper class with his colleagues of Underwood Samson. Hamid uses the word "but" to illustrate the

conflicting cultural disharmony: wants to excel in his job in America but has nostalgia for his cozy and beautiful memories of Pakistan, mainly Lahore. Changez's language acts as a thread between two separate worlds by describing Lahore with New York, demonstrating that he was looking for shared experience. His expanding ideological and cultural differences give rise to the internal conflict, which is expressed with the contrast marker, "but."

This contrast marker explores the marginalization that the immigrants frequently experience because of racism in the foreign country. According to Van Dijk theory of Critical Discourse Analysis, there is a structure of Us vs. Them formed through this marker. Mohsin Hamid's use of marker suggests that despite Changez professional success he is still feeling "out of place." In order to blend in, he represses his Pakistani identity and focuses on the behavioral and linguistic changes.

All his attempts are in vain because Changez's speech shed light to the fact that he is a patriotic person, as he discusses Pakistan's season's beauty, particularly in comparison to the city of New York. He also criticizes the superiority of the Western society while describing Pakistan's glittery charm. His pride leads to doubt about his goals.

2. Emphasis Markers

As the chapter progresses, the protagonist starts to employ emphasis markers to describe the beauty of Pakistan in contrast to New York City. Mohsin Hamid inserted markers like "certainly", "indeed", and "precisely" to illustrate the evolving identity of Changez. These markers describe the efforts of Changez to distinguish or conform himself from the Western values which he formerly found attractive when he was in America. It can be seen from his conversation with a foreigner in Pakistan. Through the CDA, especially the Van Dijk model, we can find ideological and social hints.

In Chapter 3, Hamid describes Lahore as democratically urban. Through an emphasis marker **"indeed,"** Hamid emphasizes the views of Changez as "Indeed, in these places it is the man with four wheels who is forced to dismount and become part of the crowd."

Microstructure: from the lexical point of view, we can conclude that "indeed" assert an unstable equality in the city, where the wealthy people such as "four wheels" minutely lose (dismount) their status as wealthy. Even subtly, this word choice and syntax give opinion in favor of Lahore and parallel it with New York.

Changez's trust in the analogy between Lahore and Manhattan is emphasized by the usage of "precisely," which conveys assurance. This marker affirms the modernity and prosperity of the Pakistani Society.

Macrostructure: The main themes that support these markers are identity, power, capitalism and globalization to highlight the dual identity of Changez. Changez became entangled between the identity of a global elite and Pakistani middle class. "Indeed" marker challenges the readers to delve into Lahore's socioeconomic system and its so-called democracy to conclude whether it is a fact or a performance. The marker implies the status gap and power relations in the society. Through this, Hamid also criticizes the Western-inspired democratic goals, possibly idealized but unfulfilled.

The marker "precisely" is used as an emphasis marker in the sentence "Like Manhattan? Yes, precisely!" highlight the purpose of Changez to match the cognition of the two worlds "Lahore and America." Hamid attacks the view of Western society about Pakistan's inferiority, especially his native city Lahore and emphasizes the psychological dilemma of the protagonist.

The "certainly" marker in Changez's statement, "Certainly much of my excitement about New York was wrapped up in my excitement about Underwood Samson," highlights his intellectual and personal ties to both his corporate function and New York. Underwood Samson, who stands in for Western capitalism, comes to symbolize aspiration, prosperity, and the might of the West.

Microstructure: Changez's emotional commitment to his work and to the Western capitalist ideal is confirmed by the term "certainly." This straightforward admission underlines how closely his personal identity and socioeconomic achievement are related at this stage of the story. The marker supports the theory of identity building influenced by Western standards by giving weight to Changez's emotional connection.

Macrostructure: "Certainly" highlights Changez's acceptance into the Western capitalist system on a broader level. His identity becomes firmly linked to his work function at Underwood Samson. This demonstrates how his perspective is shaped by capitalist ideology, which places him within a system that values riches, power, and international recognition. The conflict between Changez's ambition to thrive in the West and his mounting disillusion is reflected in CDA, which demonstrates how Changez's identity changes in response to the power and class structures he experiences. Changez views the parallel as a reflection of his inner conflict between wanting to fit in with the world's elite and doubting that this really captures who he is and where he came from.

3. Hesitation marker

Hesitation marker "**well**" is used in Chapter 3 to exhibit the internal turmoil of Changez. This marker is an illustrator of moments of reflection over the previous statement or views and hints the struggle of Changez through the difficult situation. Changez's disenchantment signals the alienation he faced in America.

This marker hedges the assertion by implying hesitancy, which aligns with the immigrants to moderate their aggressiveness. The power relation of American company, Underwood Samson, is illustrated where an outsider, Changez, must exercise caution. The hesitation marker also elaborates Changez's struggle to intermingle with the capitalist meritocracy.

This hesitancy, in light of CDA is the conflict between the ideologies, Pakistani origin and the capitalist need for individual success. It is a kind of response that the immigrants need in order to gain recognition. By using this marker, he is trying not to be snobbish in front of the foreigner whom he is talking to.

3. Addition Markers

The additive markers **"and"** and **"moreover"** are used to discuss Changez's psychological struggle as he balances the conflict between his Pakistani ancestry and his developing emotional bond with America.

His emotional journey continues with the additional marker "and" in the sentence "And that was one of the reasons why for me moving to New York felt—so unexpectedly—like coming home."

Microstructure: The expression "coming home" draws attention towards the struggle of Changez for identification and kinship between Pakistan and New York as he draws parallel among two. It also describes the inability of the protagonist to balance his longing for his native city with the unfamiliar city New York.

His identity formation revolves around this paradox because he always tries to find the traces of his native country. Despite his initial confusion, this metaphor implies that he is starting to see New York as a place where he may redevelop himself.

His growing devotion to Western conventions, where personal gestures have enormous social significance, is indicated by the use of the word "moreover" in the sentence "Moreover, it is a mark of friendship when someone treats you to a meal." This describes that although Changez has to follow the values of Western nations as they control the terms of social trade, he is still proud to use a minute sparkle of his native country's ideals. This phenomenon comes under the umbrella of power dynamics at work and unfair treatment one has to face when away from one's own culture.

Macrostructure: The main theme illustrated is how the immigrant identity interacts with globalization from a CDA perspective. Although New York is both a place of opportunity and principles of capitalists, Changez faces difficulties to develop his identity.

Discourse markers observe the construction of dual identity because of the global power of capitalism in New York. The additive markers demonstrate the internal conflict in which identity changes in a globalized world.

4. Self-reflection Marker

In the text the protagonist gets emotional as he talks about the city, New York, in which he spent his youth. The self-reflection marker used as; "**What?** My voice is rising? , illustrates the intense emotional involvement with his experiences in New York. It also exemplifies Changez's split personality as he balances the restrained, provided image required by his cultural and social circumstances with his passionate, genuine self.

Microstructure: The marker displays both macro and micro structures when viewed from a CDA perspective. This marker hints at the mental struggle to differentiate western and native incidents.

Macrostructure: The themes described in the statement are postcolonial relations and identity conciliation. It depicts Changez's struggle to hold onto his cultural and emotional genuineness while reaching an agreement with the demands dominated by the West.

The postcolonial conflict over belonging is also emphasized by this marking. Changez acknowledges the power variation in his engagement with a foreigner (the stranger to whom he is narrating the story), as seen by his self-correction. The marker captures Changez's struggle with identity, which has been influenced by capitalist ideology, cultural hybridity, and globalization.

Conclusion

.   This analysis of the discourse markers displays how they play a significant role in demonstrating the dual identity of Changez. To conclude the discussion we can interpret that the linguistic components such as contrast, emphasis, and hesitation capture the protagonist's ideological and cultural conflicts using Van Dijk framework. The complex relation between language, power and identity is discussed by Changez's Pakistani origin and his encounters in America. This research underlines the significance of linguistics choices in uncovering the in-depth stories and contributes to sociolinguistic debate by highlighting the The entangling connection between language, identity, and power is highlighted by Changez's Pakistani origin and his American encounters. This research highlights the importance of stylistic choices in revealing deeper story qualities and ads to sociolinguistic and literary debate by illuminating the complexities of postcolonial identity.

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