



RESEARCH PAPER

A Resistance against Colonialism: Thematic and Lexical Analysis of M. R. Gohar's Poetry: A Corpus Assisted Approach

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to expand the analysis of English poetry employing indigenous lexicons and themes that acts as hidden resistance against colonial hegemony. Power of words cannot be underestimated. History shows that regional expressions in manuscripts act as a shield against the silent systems of supremacy. Braun & Clarke's thematic analysis and manual discourse analysis are conducted on Muhammad Riaz Gohar's English poetry. Gohar's choices between a dominant language and an obscure vernacular with having its strong cultural display are screened through AntConc 4.3.2. Local perspectives, terminologies and cultural exhibition in external dominant speech systems serve as a covert indicator of dissent. He softly confronts dominant colonial discourses through preserving its cultural identity and regional diction. It is the continuity of the work of marginalized communities retains strength by presenting their culture on global literary landscape. The study recommends to explore assimilation of imperial doctrines in local literary work.

KEYWORDS

Thematic and Lexical Analysis, Braun and Clark Theory, Corpus Assisted Approach, M.R. Gohar's Poetry, Resistance Against Colonialism

Introduction

Poetry is that genre of literature in which feelings and ideas are expressed with intensity by distinctive style and rhythm (Stevenson, 2010). It is the type of literature in which the poet inspires the reader through its imagination. It is a prosodic way to describe ideas, emotions, and feelings (Sekhar, 2016). Poetry is the portrayal of concept, imagination and life in lucrative way, acceptable by audience (Owen, 1990).

During different literary periods English poetry has developed new subject matters and artistic patterns that characterize each era. Poetry from the Old English Period (450-1066 AD) featured content about heroism together with fate alongside religion as central subjects. The heroic deeds of Beowulf the protagonist battling against monstrous enemies as depicted in the Anglo-Saxon epic was written in 700-1000 AD in Old English. King Cunt's reign, last phase of old English 1016 to 1035 disappeared after the Norman Conquest to make way for Middle English during the period spanning from 1066 to 1500. Norman French significantly shaped the new language. Geoffrey Chaucer (1340- 1400) wrote The Canterbury Tales from 1380s to 1390s, multiple pilgrims shared stories about religion alongside chivalry and allegory as they traveled to St. Thomas Becket's shrine. (Марченко, 2020). William Shakespeare (Sonnets) and Edmund Spenser (The Faerie Queene) together with Sir Philip Sidney (Astrophel and Stella) released their poetic works during Elizabethan era roughly from 1558 to 1603 through pastoral poetry, sonnets and blank verse as they explored themes of love, virtue and allegory. John Donne presented "The Flea" as an example of Metaphysical Poetry which emerged during the

17th century with intellectual structures alongside abstract rhetorical visualizations. The Cavalier poets Robert Herrick and Richard Lovelace wrote about love partnerships, loyalty and honor to show the allegiance of royal courts. The emphasis on reason and order along with wit became essential features of poetry during the Neoclassical Period between 1660 and 1798 AD. The formal poetic constructions of the period appeared in both John Dryden's satirical works along with *The Rape of the Lock* by Alexander Pope. From 1798-1832 the Romantic Period emerged to fight against rationalism of Enlightenment and formalism of Neoclassicism, while highlighting natural elements together with imaginative thinking as well as independent spirit. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge's *Lyrical Ballads* started Romanticism and John Keats and Lord Byron further brought attention to the sublime aspects of nature through poetry (Watson, et al 2014). During the Victorian Period between 1837 and 1901 society dealt with industrialization alongside spiritual morality. It is observed in the work of Alfred Tennyson and Matthew Arnold. Fragmented structures and complex themes were prominent in the revolutionary poetry of Modernist Period, as seen in work composed by T.S. Eliot's (*The Waste Land*), W.B. Yeats' (*Irish mythology*), and Ezra Pound's (*imagism*) (Perkins, 1976). W.B Yeats is considered a Victorian and Modernist poet. In his early work, he wrote about mysticism, love and nationalism, shifted towards Modernistic elements like history, spirituality, politics and aging. Seamus Heaney (*Digging*), Sylvia Plath, and Carol Ann Duffy explored evolving identities and psychological depth in mid-20th century and postmodern era.

Literature of any nation reflects cultural values combined with social problems. Pakistani English poetry expands global literary boundaries by promoting their own cultural understanding between different nations. English poetry in Pakistan uses modern expressions to display historical heritage as well as societal development.

The development of Pakistani literature began during pre-Independence times as Muslim exceptionalism gained prominence in colonial India. Muslim Urdu writers developed their writing through conformity to colonial structures and maintained their original identity by defining differences between their "Self" and the "Other." The assimilation of Western knowledge in Urdu literature received support from Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (Kidwai 2020). Maulana Hali advocated Islamic reform to uplift Muslims while Shibli Naumani framed Muslim identity as a global manifestation of Pan-Islamism. Naumani worked on the biographies of prominent Muslim personalities, especially prophet Muhammad (PBUH), Hazrat Omer, Al Ghazali and Aurangzaib Alamgir (Ijaz et al 2020). He died in 1914 but his work provided structural framework that influenced the idea of a separate homeland. His emphasis on Muslim exceptionalism became an essential element for creating Pakistan as a nation. Dr. Muhammad Iqbal actively produced revolutionary self-aware literature, made to analyze colonial oppression and created a Muslim society (Aziz et al 2021) with its own distinct identity through *Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam* (Iqbal 2013) as well as *Bang-e-Dara* and *Zarb-e-Kaleem*. Iqbal emerged as the spokesman for transformative reality which confronts the "master-native" power structure, by offering the concept of *Khudi* (Rusdin et al 2016). He emphasizes Islam as an integrated life system and counter to Western imperial control (Mansoor, 2012).

English language writers Ahmad Ali and Mumtaz Shah Nawaz produced pre-1947 literary work which documented how native people endured colonial reign. Ali was a renowned Pakistani male writer, poet, and diplomat, fought against colonial bigotry and Muslim inaction while using social as well as modern poetic techniques. In her novel *"The Heart Divided"*, Nawaz, an educated revolutionary woman (Malik, et al 2022), presented an unbiased exploration of Partition that examined its emotional aspects with

historical perspectives about Hindu-Muslim cultural interactions (Mansoor, 2012). During the 1950s, Zaib-un-Nissa joined Shahnawaz and Qazi in writing English fiction. She was pioneer woman in journalistic writing of Pakistan (Malik, et al 2022).

The Partition period witnessed numerous Indian Muslim writers penning English fiction but English poetry from the perspective of the Indian Muslim minority proved extremely scarce, until the establishment of Pakistan brought about the rise of English poetry. (Malik, et al 2022) The British occupation ended but an elite group inherited colonial systems from their former rulers. The introduction of a social hierarchy combined with internal contradictions toward English (Iqbal et.al 2021) as an imperial symbol and educational enhancement tool established both conditions (Mansoor, 2012).

Postcolonialism is considered as Postmodern discourse, employs theoretical frameworks that investigate reactions against colonial cultural heritage (Kitson & McHugh, 2015). Pakistani literary works written in English explore both efforts to accept and fight against the remnants of British rule (Iqbal et.al 2021). Post-colonial poetry seems to work obtaining independence in literature and create new foundations in history.

Taufiq Rafat stands as the founder of modern Pakistani English Poetry. His work deviates from the themes of freedom, nationalism, Philosophy as previous Urdu and English writers exhibit in their composition. He demonstrates culture and its complexities through the use of local motifs like red-arsed Bulbuls, Shisham and Gulmohar trees, Rustic life alongside ancient mythological references to study general human realities. First collection, "Arrival of the Monsoon" encodes a wide range of experiences. According to Mina Farid Malik bilingual readers appreciate cultural hybridizations created by Rafat because they can detect genuineness derived from local language intertwined with English (Mansoor, 2012).

Through "Kitchens" he explores childhood memories which reveal wider transformations within society through basic language and speech. The style bases itself in place bound traditions and landscapes which British romantic poetry includes (Rafique et al., 2021).

During the 1970s, Maki Kureishi became recognized as an early influential poet. She exhibited her work in 1975 anthology Wordfall, alongside two male poets Taufiq Rafat and Kaleem Omar. She authored poetry all through her life yet "The Far Thing" remained unpublished until 1997 after her death (Malik, et al 2022)

Local historical elements and global literary traditions heavily influence the poems written by Daud Kamal. The poet reflects references from Pablo Neruda and Akbar Nama and Ted Hughes preserving the historical insights. Kamal employs concise language in his poetry to convey multifaceted meanings with brevity while he addresses the conflicting nature of present-day civilization (Mansoor, 2012).

Zulfiqar Ghose spent his life in Pakistan, India, England and settled into United State America. He depicted the intricate dynamics between India and Pakistan in political affairs and cultural issues. He led the development of diasporic literature. The poetic style of his work blends Romantic tradition and Modernist elements moves to Lowell, Roethke, Plath and Sexton's works. Ghose unites casual and formal written patterns in his poetry. He captures universal human experiences due to his exploration of exclusion, discussed displaced living, cultural duality, personal affection, political disruption, feudalism and capitalism in Pakistan, religious faith, societal complexities and the realities of life. His natural imagery of panic-stricken birds represents the widespread national terror and

disillusionment. Changes and losses become essential elements that resonate throughout the works of early stream of Pakistani poets. (Mansoor, 2012).

Sardar Aseff Ahmed Ali joined as a poet other emerging progressive voices like of Alamgir Hashmi and Adrian Hussain. Variety permeated through their work. Ali focused political matters, existential thoughts and mysticism. Sufism is a mutual aspect which is normally considered as a resistance against colonialism in Pakistan. Being a politician, he surfaces out as revolutionary poet like "Faiz Ahmad Faiz". He not only featured multiple components synthesized from Pakistan's cultural elements but also from American system in his poem (Mansoor, 2012).

In time period of 1990, many women appeared in literary realm. Soofia Ishaque, Shabnam Riaz, Shahbano Bilgirami, Ilona Yusuf, Shadab, Zeest Hashmi were the prominent names (Malik, et al 2022). They evoked local problems in indigenous scenario. Ishaque reveals the moral bankruptcy of privileged society in her poem Dilemma. Hashmi stirred subtly by presenting poverty and miserable condition at Independence Day festivities in "Buy My Flag" (Mansoor, 2012).

Yusuf develops unusual perspectives on expression and identity which result from having a mixed heritage of Polish mother and a Pakistani father. Her creative work discusses both female identity and women-specific experiences. Her work bears a resemblance to Maya Angelou and Parveen Shaker, exploring individual concerns and public issues. She uses experimental literary techniques that match E.E. Cummings through omitted punctuation and lowercase writing to depict the systematic elimination of her identity within male-dominated societies and the continual reoccurrence of her challenges. Riaz illustrates everyday life of poor families requires constant survival efforts and demonstrates their emotional fortitude in her portrayal (Mansoor, 2012).

The development of English Pakistani poetry brought a thriving collection of literature which grew beyond its initial small beginnings. Since their early beginnings Pakistani poets have rebellious attitude towards colonial authority, advanced to create literary works that embrace the intricate aspects of Pakistani culture as well as national history and worldwide issues.

Gohar's addition in Pakistani English literature is superb. The author has released six books in which five books in the field of English poetry. His poetic work encompasses diverse topics from Social problems to love relationship. He covers multiple human and societal challenges that include illegal Migration, blind justice and current Covid situations around the world.

This research investigates the postcolonial resistance through lexemes and themes presented in Gohar's book. The research establishes its purpose to identify revolutionary literary patterns that attack conventional standards especially in poetry to reshape postcolonial literature. It establishes the defiance against colonial dominance along assimilation in postcolonial discourse.

The research holds importance because it demonstrates how poets confront imperialist literary conventions using his creative poetic devices to build postcolonial knowledge. The study reveals how language combined with thematic elements enable writers make a stand against foreign control through their works. This study is persistent effort of finding how post-colonial creates literary opposition in indigenous English poetry.

Literature Review

Raza examines the teaching and research practices of English literature in Pakistan from 1966 until today. He explores that this field has mainly adopted colonial educational values that underestimates Pakistani history, local culture and societal challenges. Around the 1990s some researchers began to study Pakistani authors who published their works in English. The research pattern shift failed to “decolonise” the status of educational curriculum as the system continued to use traditional imperial syllabus. Through the years post-2000 researchers started showing increased interest in local writers yet their methods continued to conform to traditional colonial models.

The Researcher emphasizes the inclusion of indigenous philosophical and literary concepts as well as resistance movements that developed during the colonial era. He appreciates the work of Akbar Allahabadi, an effort to challenge Eurocentric control. According to him, expression of distinctive Pakistani culture, its historical background and geographical makeup help to shape Pakistani Anglophone literature on both national and global levels to fulfill national demands (Raza, 2020).

Western academics formed an incorrect demonstration of oriental people as second-rate for sustaining colonial authority. According to Said cultural oppression and political instability along with corruption remain as active legacies of colonial influence in ex-colonies. As part of their colonial power the colonizers enforced their language and culture system while actively oppress or alter the traditional ways of indigenous communities (Hamadi, 2014).

The paper by Helen Tiffin investigates how colonialism together with imperialism created lasting effects on modern social structures as well as political systems and perceptual standards. He evaluates how postcolonial writers transform colonial literature and reclaims indigenous voices. European discourses shaped most aspects of colonized realities during the colonial era but post-colonial works subverted these European models instead of merely adopting them by reclaiming their identity (Tiffin, 1987).

Post-colonial literatures and their relationship with English are studied in “The Empire Writes Back”. It examines how colonial experiences shaped literature, focusing on themes such as hegemony, language, displacement, and identity. The development of post-colonial literatures is analyzed through various critical models, including national, regional, and comparative approaches, as well as models of hybridism (Ashcroft et al., 2003).

The works of Cesaire together with Fanon and Said alongside Spivak, investigated key concept such as negritude, national culture orientalism and subalternity. Scholars like Ahmad, bell hooks along with Bhabha, JanMohamed and Lloyd further contributed to postcolonial studies through their research into hybridism, race and class and gender themes. Postcolonial studies intersect to multiple academic fields like cultural studies, economics, politics and history. The collection features essays which offer both historical and conceptual insights into postcolonial criticism (Stanton et al., 1997).

Within Gohar’s “Metaphors” poetry collection various linguistic features intersect with stylistic devices and rhetorical techniques that help to establish themes and feelings. Through this technique, essential concepts and emotional expressions are revealed by the poet throughout the collection. Five specific poems from “Metaphors” are selected using systematic sampling methods while researchers adopt Fairclough’s three-dimensional model of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) for research structure. The selected poems

that employ metaphorical language to express negativity, escapism and destiny are scrutinized. It ends with readers to draw the personal imagery through individual mind creativity, symbolic language and comparative commentary. The research focuses on different themes loss and its negative influences, the usage of sleep for escaping reality combined with red representing fate and feeling exposed. The research reveals how the poet deals with these themes throughout the studied poems and proposes studying metaphorical language more deeply to express complex thoughts effectively (ul Hassan et al., 2022).

In this study, critical theory “deconstruction” asserts that language functions both as a sign-based system and a system containing opposing elements as well as semantic inconsistencies. This method begins by taking apart the original material then extracts interpretations from the analyzed text. Through this theory an unstable series of meanings becomes achievable in the end. Derrida states that deconstruction theory works to push away or delay the interpretation of texts shown to the readers. From this viewpoint, literary persons lose their ability to guide their literary creation. The poem contains a large number of possible meanings which start from its title. The ability to produce multiple meanings together with aesthetic value and endless sweetness exists within the written text of the poem. In this work the researchers brought the Deconstruction theory to analyze this particular text combined with its aesthetic components. The study verifies that the recent interpretations of words and themes of “Yellow Leaves” maintain its own identity as well as its decisive status. Each text develops its own distinct style which changes according to different aspects like forms and meanings as well (Haider et al., 2022).

The research on ten poems of Yellow Leaves by M. R. Gohar illustrates the mental effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. He combines individual and community-level experiences to demonstrate how literature serves as an instrument for expressing the societal mindset throughout times of crisis (Abbas et al 2025).

Material and Methods

The thematic analysis model as proposed by Clarke and Braun (2006) is used in this study. Researchers select this model as it is an organized system to interpret patterns within text-based datasets in examination process. Antconc 4.3.2 of corpus tool is applied in this investigation to execute its data collection process. Through corpus tool, researchers can identify word, frequencies together with collocations and produce both concordance displays and keyword analytics for datasets chosen by them. The research design uses thematic analysis to extract valuable findings from textual data through systematic pattern. The study utilizes AntConc 4.3.2 to handle the data but incorporates human analysis that goes beyond automated results. Using this strategy, keywords and themes for a comprehensive evaluation are found out by letting statistical information support their analysis without sacrificing contextual precision. AntConc analyzes five poetry books of Gohar which resulted in the selection of texts with representative patterns and thematic and linguistic features.

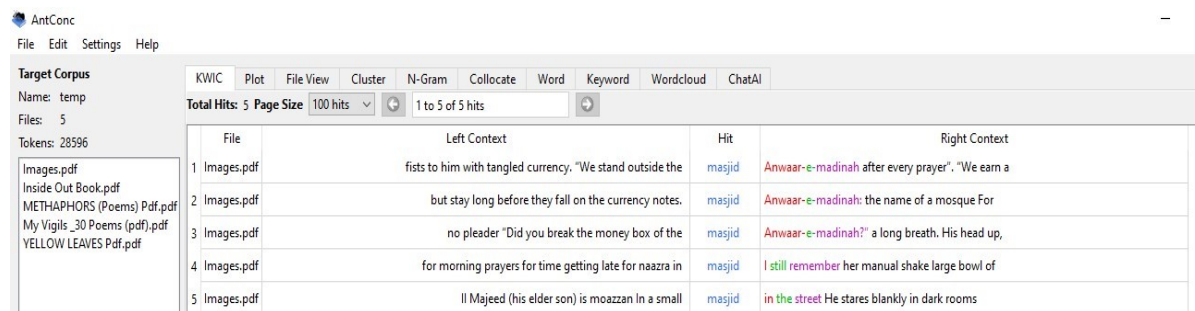
The available published materials serve as a basis for analysis due to their reliability and ease of access, forming an essential element of delimitations for the data analysis. Specific texts within prescribed genres and discourse types that relate to research goals are included in the study for a directed and comprehensive examination. The research excludes non-English sources unless these sources have validated translated versions that maintain linguistic accuracy for standard language analysis methods. The

research boundaries serve both to manage the data selection process and to establish valid and reliable results which correspond to the study vision.

The tool faces limitations when it comes to semantic interpretation. Supplemental qualitative evaluation is performed to get a complete understanding of the data. This research bolsters its thematic and lexical analysis method by identifying and resolving the computational and qualitative data constraints to produce balanced methodological results.

Results and Discussion

Analysis of books indicates that poet uses countless local Urdu words in his English poetry. It is the combination of mostly religious and indigenous words. like, kaba, saag ,parata, chilgozas, khusraw, walima, Mala ,pazaib, Daar ul Amman, Harrapa or Mohanjodaro, Madrasah, Masjid, kaba, kalima, Moazzan, Wuzu, Namaz, Amama, Quran, Khaki and so forth. Figure no 1,2,3,4,5,6.



AntConc

File Edit Settings Help

Target Corpus

Name: temp

Files: 5

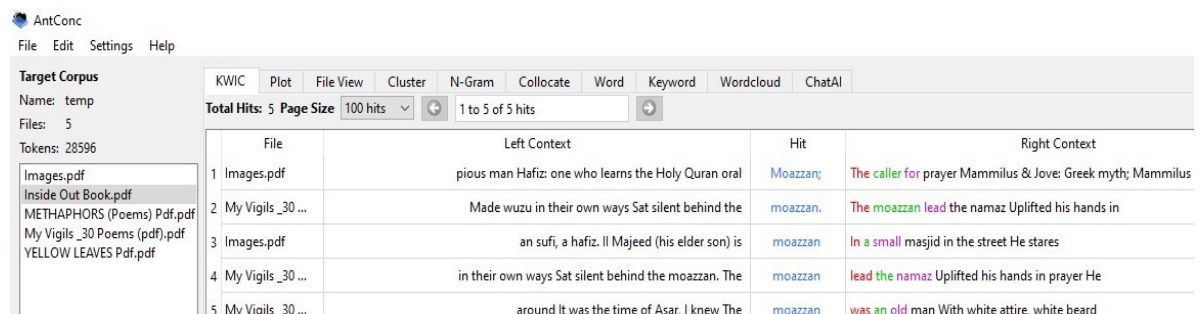
Tokens: 28596

KWIC Plot File View Cluster N-Gram Collocate Word Keyword Wordcloud ChatAI

Total Hits: 5 Page Size 100 hits 1 to 5 of 5 hits

File	Left Context	Hit	Right Context
1 Images.pdf	fists to him with tangled currency. "We stand outside the	masjid	Anwaar-e-madinah after every prayer". "We earn a
2 Images.pdf	but stay long before they fall on the currency notes.	masjid	Anwaar-e-madinah: the name of a mosque For
3 Images.pdf	no pleader "Did you break the money box of the	masjid	Anwaar-e-madinah?" a long breath. His head up,
4 Images.pdf	for morning prayers for time getting late for naazra in	masjid	I still remember her manual shake large bowl of
5 Images.pdf	Il Majeed (his elder son) is moazzan In a small	masjid	in the street He stares blankly in dark rooms

Figure no1(masjid)



AntConc

File Edit Settings Help

Target Corpus

Name: temp

Files: 5

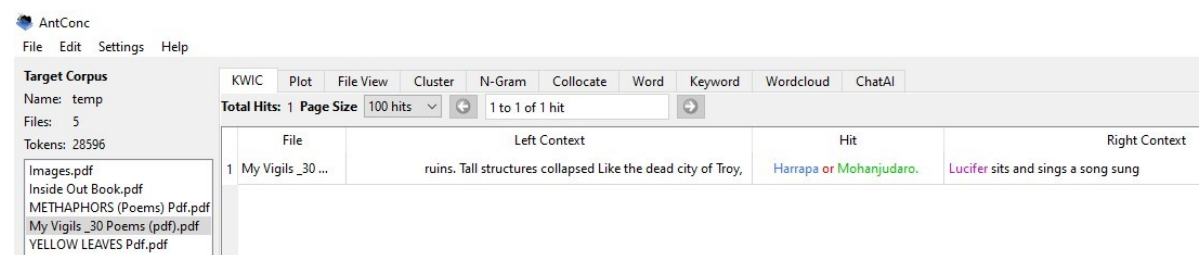
Tokens: 28596

KWIC Plot File View Cluster N-Gram Collocate Word Keyword Wordcloud ChatAI

Total Hits: 5 Page Size 100 hits 1 to 5 of 5 hits

File	Left Context	Hit	Right Context
1 Images.pdf	pious man Hafiz: one who learns the Holy Quran oral	Moazzan;	The caller for prayer Mammilus & Jove: Greek myth; Mammilus
2 My Vigils_30 ...	Made wuzu in their own ways Sat silent behind the	moazzan.	The moazzan lead the namaz Uplifted his hands in
3 Images.pdf	an sufi, a hafiz. Il Majeed (his elder son) is	moazzan	In a small masjid in the street He stares
4 My Vigils_30 ...	in their own ways Sat silent behind the moazzan. The	moazzan	lead the namaz Uplifted his hands in prayer He
5 My Vigils_30 ...	around It was the time of Asar, I knew The	moazzan	was an old man With white attire, white beard

Figure no 2(Moazzan)



AntConc

File Edit Settings Help

Target Corpus

Name: temp

Files: 5

Tokens: 28596

KWIC Plot File View Cluster N-Gram Collocate Word Keyword Wordcloud ChatAI

Total Hits: 1 Page Size 100 hits 1 to 1 of 1 hit

File	Left Context	Hit	Right Context
1 My Vigils_30 ...	ruins. Tall structures collapsed Like the dead city of Troy,	Harrapa or Mohanjodaro.	Lucifer sits and sings a song sung

Figure no 3(Harrapa or Mohanjodaro)

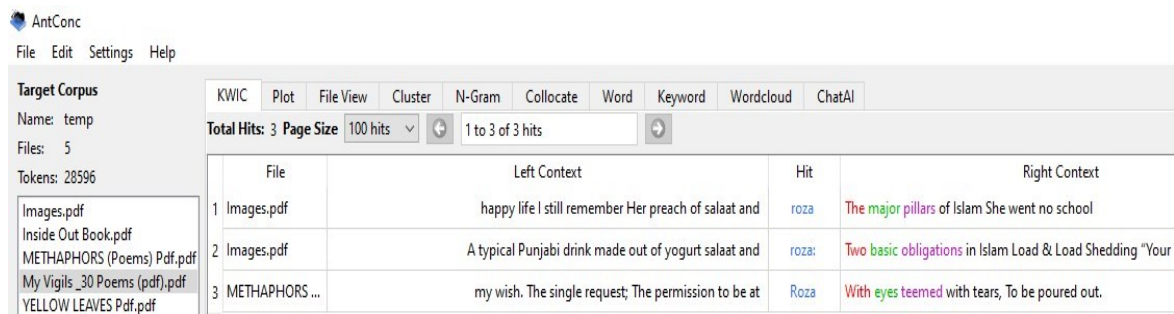


Figure no 4(Roza)

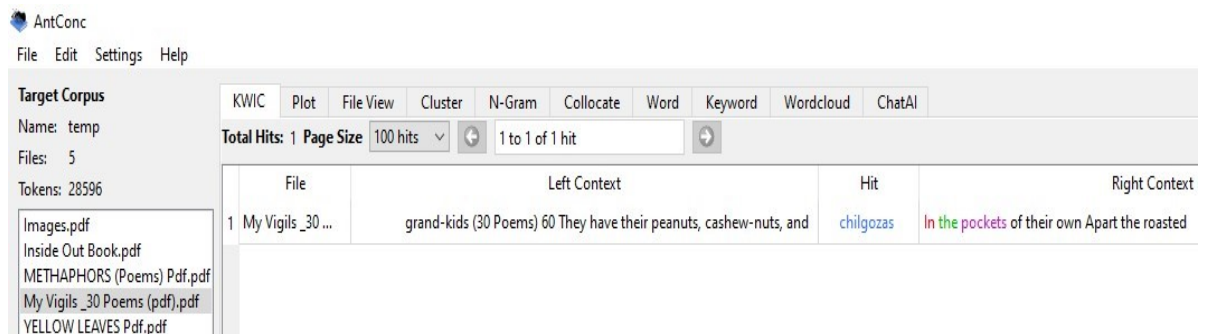


Figure no 5 (chilgoza)

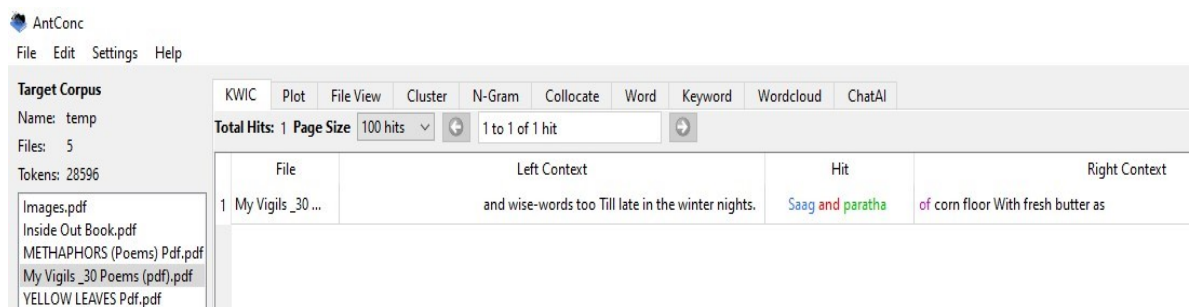


Figure no 6 (Saag and paratha)

Despite using English words, poet prefers to use indigenous vocabulary, shows commitment to its roots. It seems more aboriginal. By incorporating regional lexemes, he expresses his deep cultural connections to his base. Through such approach, he maintains legacies while building authentic and enriched verbal forms. Insertion of native words produces a feeling of belonging which retains authentic elements in the poetry.

The poet delves into a variety of themes. Along the romantic flair, inner turmoil, and emotional frustration, the poet highlights plenty of indigenous social issues, like "she waits at the airport" tells us how woman suffers and stifles her emotions in this society. "She waits for her better half the whole life for sustenance of family. Similarly "Migration 2023" shows the helplessness of youth, their dreams, misery and shattered hope of their parents. Figure no 7,8

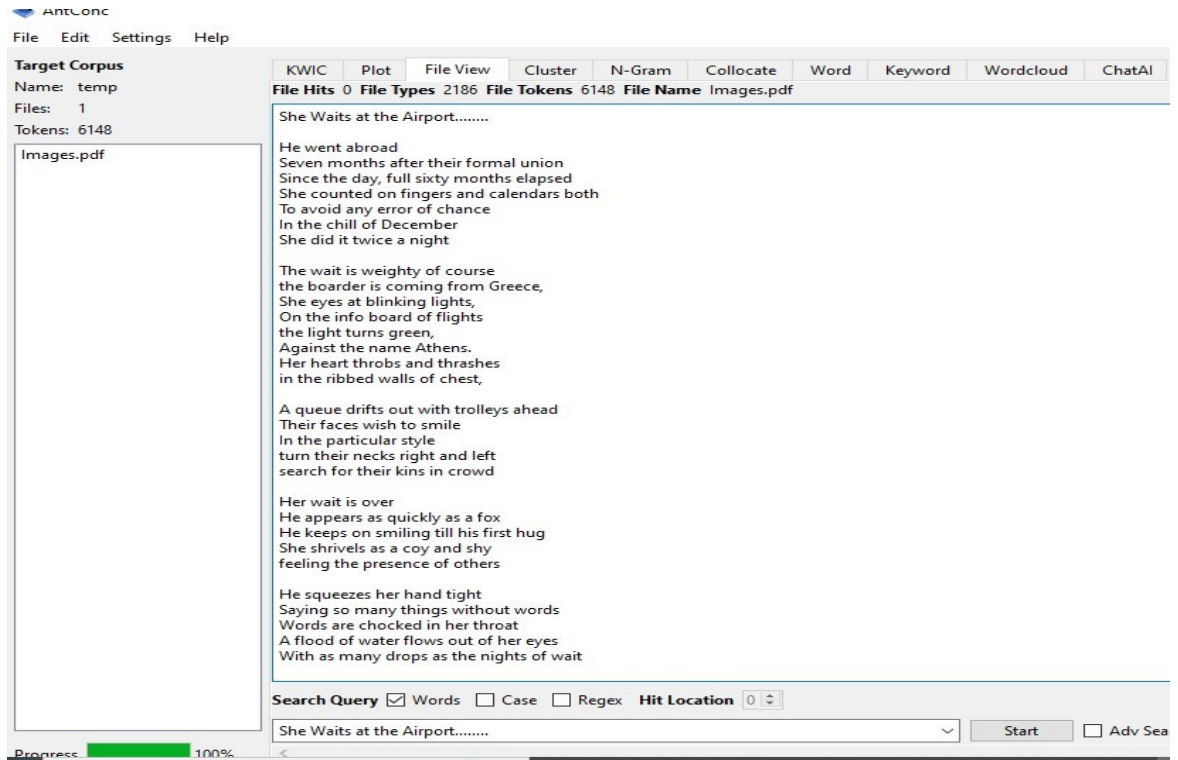


Figure no 7(She waits at the Airport)

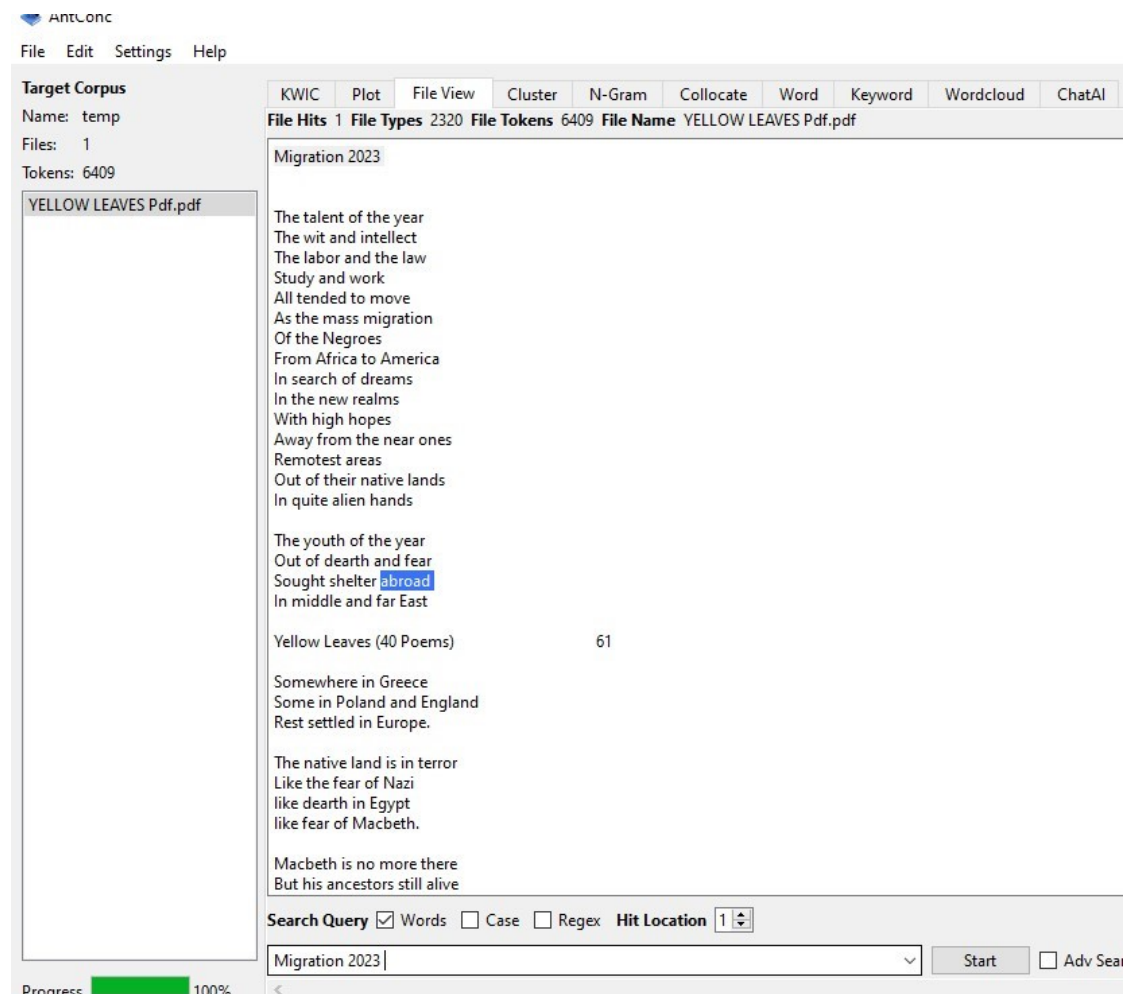


Figure no 8 (Migration 2023)

“I still remember” and “For my late mother” portray the childhood memories and emotional connection of poet with his mother. Her prayers and preaching to be righteous infused with relishing moments, bowl of lassi, wintry tales, handmade quilts present the nostalgia. Figure no 9,10

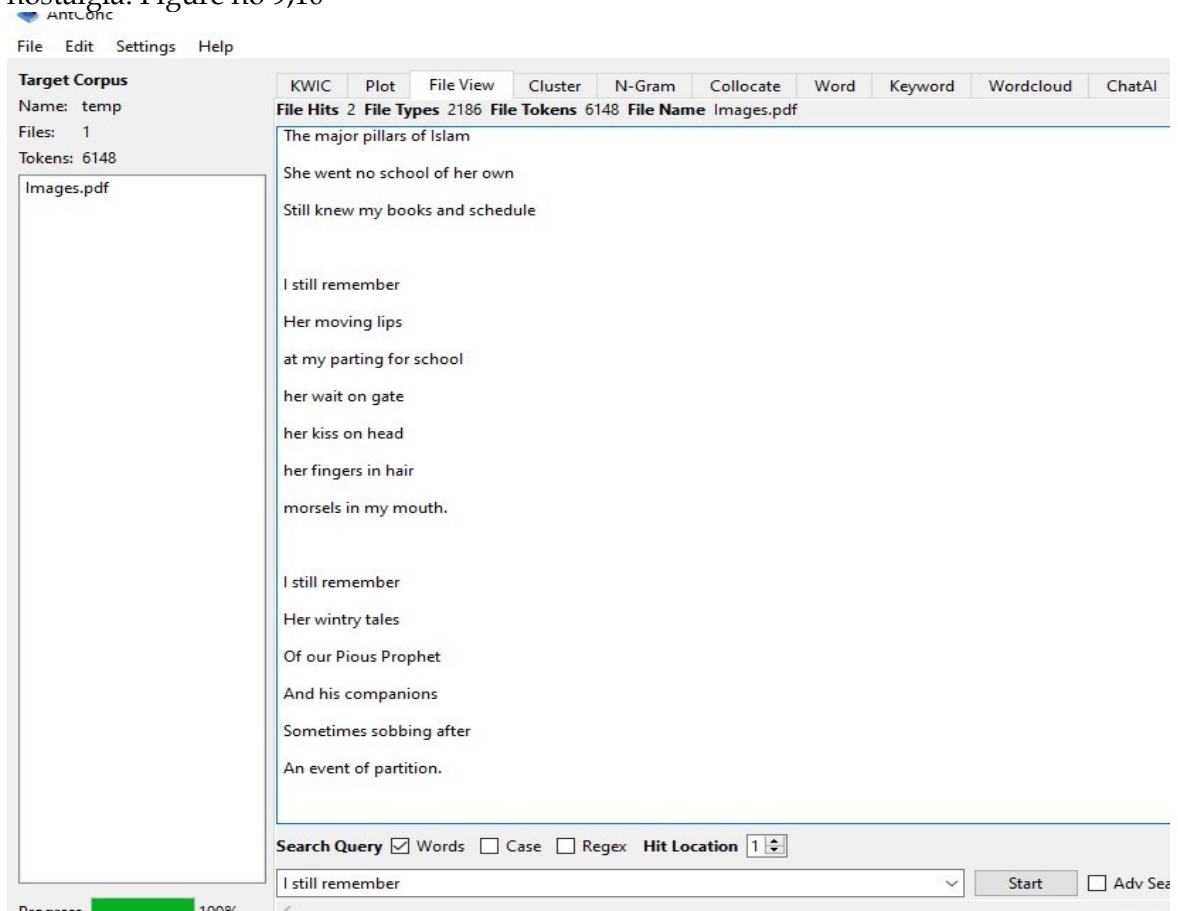


Figure no 9 (I still remember)

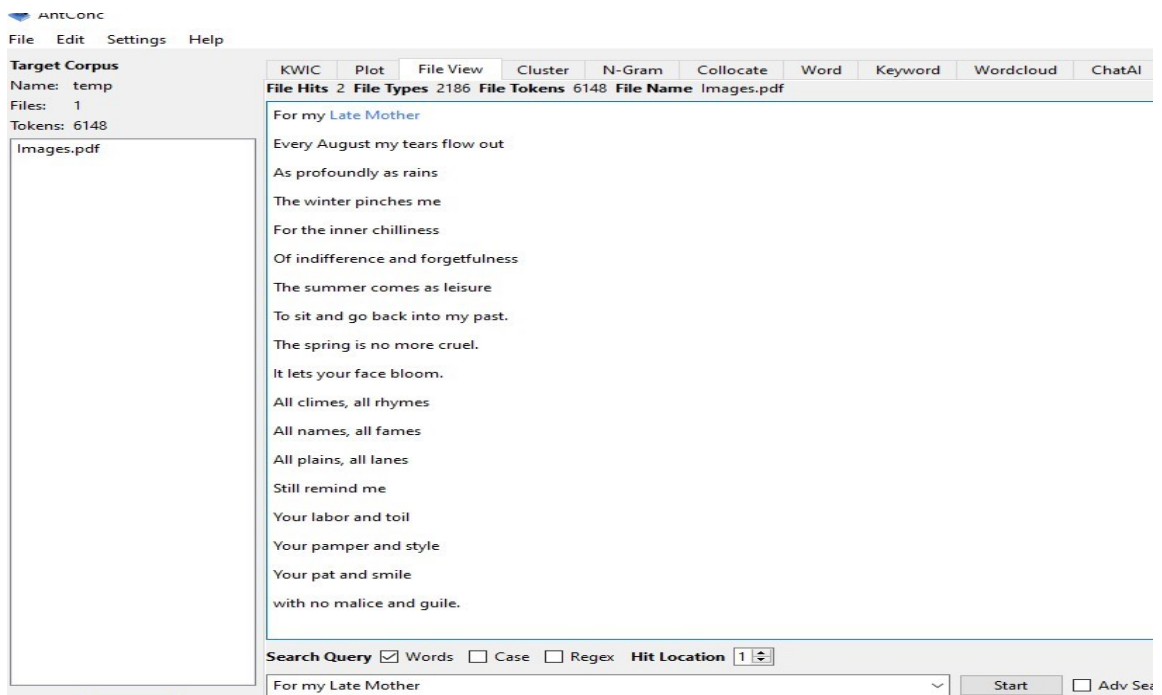


Figure no10 (For my late mother)

“Luxury” depicts the pseudo high standard of this society. Frantic Chase of material renders moral decline and intellectual decay. The horrible evocation of chaos as a result of explosions is in “A nightmare”. “Extremism” and “Pak (scot) land bleed” presents the territorial tension. Figure no 11,12

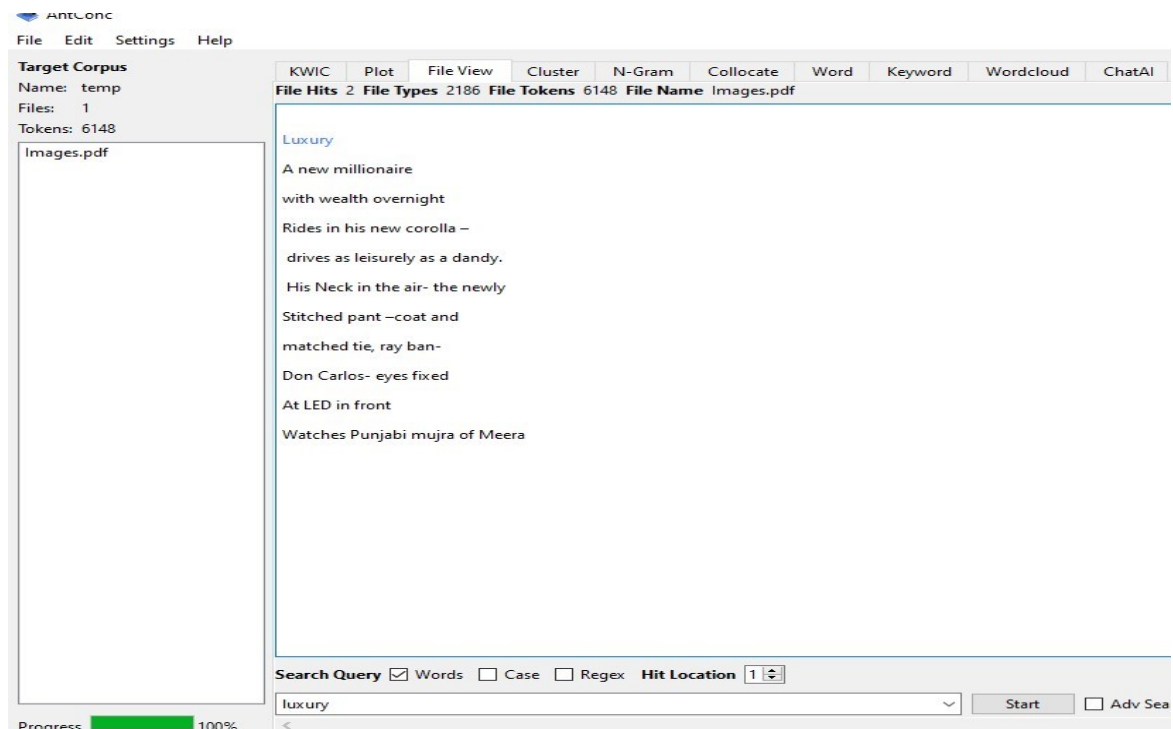


Figure no 11(Luxury)

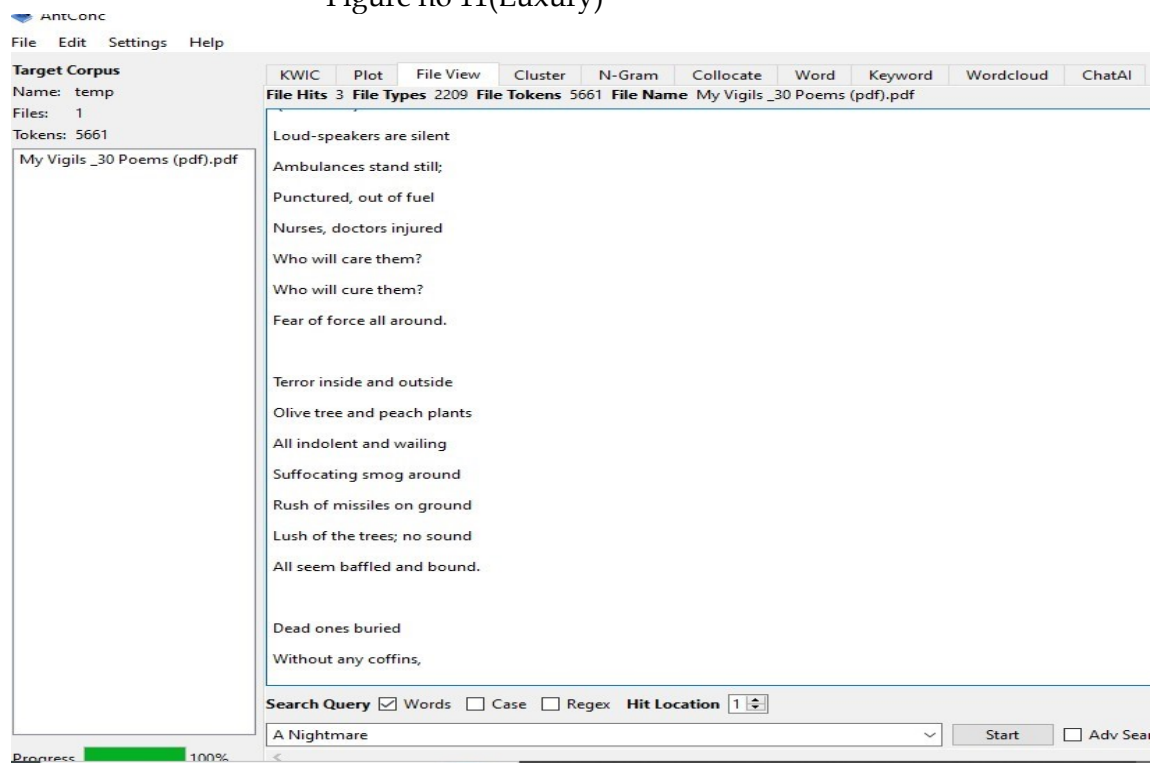


Figure no 12 (A nightmare)

Question marks on the proceeding of courts and journalism are seen in “Red journalism” and “Justice is blind”. Regional problems like flood and load shedding unobtrusively mitigates the effects of colonialism. Figure no 13,14,15

The screenshot shows the AntLionc software interface. On the left, the 'Target Corpus' section lists the file 'YELLOW LEAVES Pdf.pdf' with 1 file and 6409 tokens. The main window displays the search results for the query 'Red Journalism'. The results are organized into columns: KWIC, Plot, File View, Cluster, N-Gram, Collocate, Word, Keyword, Wordcloud, and ChatAI. The 'File Hits' column shows 0 hits, 'File Types' shows 2320, 'File Tokens' shows 6409, and 'File Name' shows 'YELLOW LEAVES Pdf.pdf'. The search results are displayed in a list format, showing the context of the search term within the document. The search query is 'Red Journalism', and the results are sorted by 'Hit Location'.

Target Corpus
Name: temp
Files: 1
Tokens: 6409
YELLOW LEAVES Pdf.pdf

File Hits 0 File Types 2320 File Tokens 6409 File Name YELLOW LEAVES Pdf.pdf

Red Journalism

Journalist used to be white
It used to be white once
Then it turned yellow
From light yellow to dark.

Now it has turned red
RED one; pure red
No amalgamation
No nuances
Red and only red
Like the redness of red
Or like the redness of blood
It is more like blood.
Blood dripped over the pages
And smeared the road;
The dashboard of the car
And the leather seat covers
The brown covers
looked red and later on
redness congealed as black;

Yellow Leaves (40 Poems) 56

it was blackish red
or reddish black.

The alien lands;
The varying reports
The social media
The news and channels;
both official and private
army and the civilians
uproar of claims
arrows of blames.
The dead body and the funeral

Search Query ☒ Words ☐ Case ☐ Regex Hit Location 0

Red Journalism

Progress 100%

Figure no 13 (Red journalism)

The screenshot shows the AntLionc software interface. On the left, the 'Target Corpus' section lists the file 'YELLOW LEAVES Pdf.pdf' with 1 file and 6409 tokens. The main window displays the search results for the query 'Justice is Blind'. The results are organized into columns: KWIC, Plot, File View, Cluster, N-Gram, Collocate, Word, Keyword, Wordcloud, and ChatAI. The 'File Hits' column shows 0 hits, 'File Types' shows 2320, 'File Tokens' shows 6409, and 'File Name' shows 'YELLOW LEAVES Pdf.pdf'. The search results are displayed in a list format, showing the context of the search term within the document. The search query is 'Justice is Blind', and the results are sorted by 'Hit Location'.

Target Corpus
Name: temp
Files: 1
Tokens: 6409
YELLOW LEAVES Pdf.pdf

File Hits 0 File Types 2320 File Tokens 6409 File Name YELLOW LEAVES Pdf.pdf

Justice is Blind

All frighten them

They are withered and terse

Shrinking and escaping

Stealing their gazes from others

They reach in front;

In front of the Highness

And the Highness demands the lawyer

The public prosecutor

The prosecutor is not on duty

May be busy somewhere.

Their faces want to argue

Their brows wish to say

Their eyes twinkle and convey

So many evidences. But,

The Highness can't see

The pangs on their faces

Nor the whirls and twists

Nor the folded file in hand.

Search Query ☒ Words ☐ Case ☐ Regex Hit Location 0

Justice is Blind

Progress 100%

Figure no 14(Justice is blind)

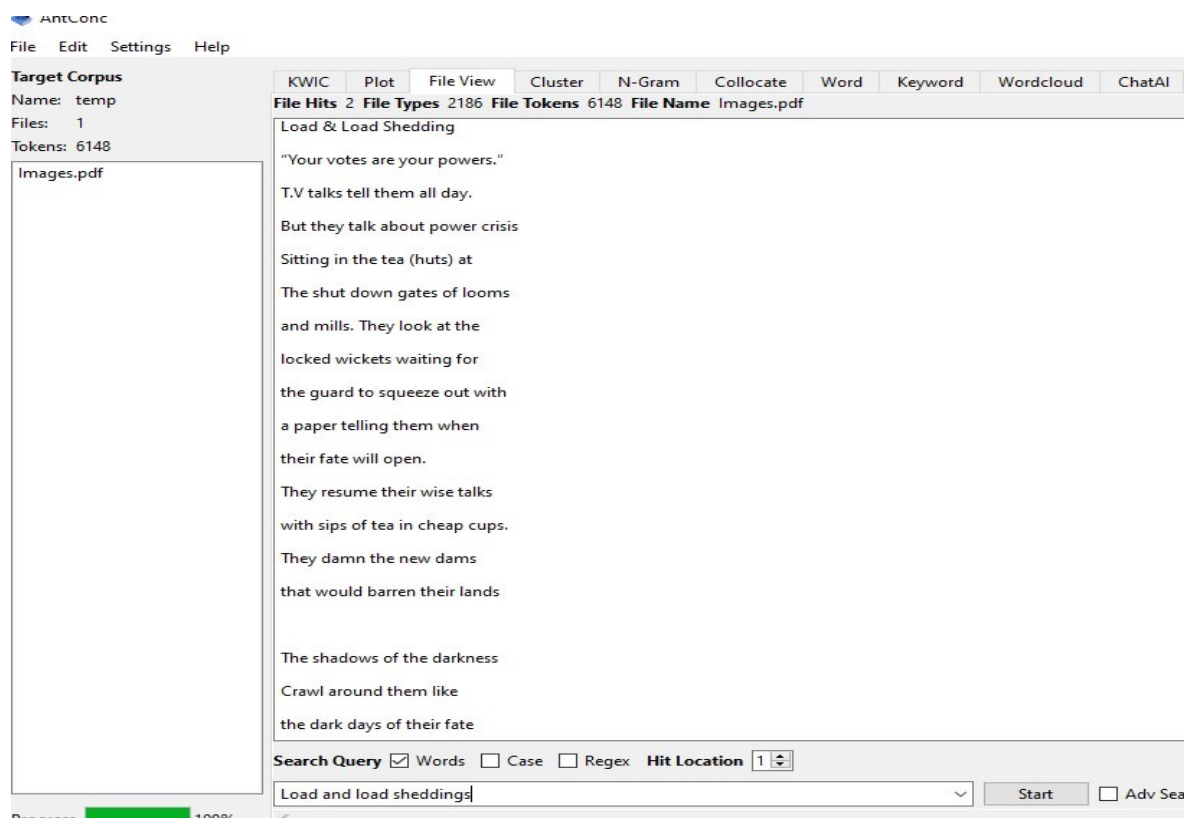


Figure no 15 (Load and load shedding)

The poet probes a variety of themes; emphasizing numerous native hardships and Shedding light on regional dilemmas reflect a strong defiance against domination. With a rebellious spirit, the poet questions colonial influences by reclaiming cultural heritage. The fusion of personal emotions and societal concerns adds depth to the expression. Through atmospheric language, the poet preserves authenticity while resisting external control.

His range extends from spiritual to supernatural, benefit of technological progression to destruction of ecosystem, manipulation of power to suppression of oppressor, and traditional to multinational scenarios of world. Extension of his vision is vast and close to reality. He examines multiple challenges and domestic crisis, achieves higher depths of meaning through Personal feelings. The use of colloquial language serves to protect authentic literary expressions, exhibits subtle resistance against the act of colonial domination.

Conclusion

Content analysis establishes the inclusion of indigenous linguistic terms and local themes in poetry. This action is a clear opposition against colonial literary hegemony. Such elements contribute to regional identity of literature, indigenous revival and enhancing local pride. Alongside the deep impact of imperialism, the research discovers that integration of native language, fosters the formation of writer-reader community, improves the survival and growth of native literary traditions. The study recommends examining assimilation of imperial doctrines in local literary work.

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