



RESEARCH PAPER

**Investigating Identity Through Gender Roles: A Stylistic Analysis of
*The House of Broken Angels***

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ABSTRACT

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The current study has been designed to explore gender roles through stylistic analysis. The objective of the study is to identify and investigate the adjectives used in the text *The House of Broken Angels* by Luis Alberto Urrea to portray gender roles to construct identity of the protagonist male and female characters. It also explores how language manifests the identity of the characters based on differing gender roles in the Novel. The researcher has adopted Leech & Short (2007) model of stylistic analysis on lexical level to study the adjectives on the basis of their contextual occurrence, which are strongly knitted together in a literary text. The findings state that linguistic choices, such as Adjectives can effectively used to portray the gender roles and identity construction of the characters in a literary work. This study is instrumental in initiating a journey to elucidate literary language via linguistic tools and evidences contributing adequately, to the field of stylistics.

Introduction

This study explores the portrayal of gender roles of protagonist (male and female) characters based on the use of linguistics choices in terms of adjectives in the fictional work *The House of Broken Angels* by Alberto Urea. The study was conducted to explore linguistic choices in the novel using the framework of Stylistic Analysis introduced by Leech and Short (2007). The present research is a pragmatic inquiry under the prism of linguistic analysis to interpret gender roles through adjectives. The basic objective of the study is to investigate the adjectives that have been used by the writer to portray different genders. It is also aimed at finding out the impact of cultural conceptions regarding the construction of identity based on the gender roles in the targeted society. The artefact of the research highlights that the lexical relationship of adjectives with the manifestation of different gender roles is critically related to construct meanings from the text as well as the identity through the exposition of gender roles.

The purpose of the study is to discover the relationship between the linguistic analyses of a text with the critical elucidation attached to the literary devices through which the meaning is generated from the text. The researcher explored the identity construction based on gender roles of family striving to reunite itself. Further, it was also investigated how the author has used adjectives for different gender roles. The linguistic analysis is instrumental and explores how the literal language has been espoused through the use of linguistic devices chiefly the adjectives to accompany stylistic analysis with literary criticism.

Luis Alberto Urea, a Mexican-American novelist, is depicting the Mexican culture by narrating the story of a Mexican family in *The House of Broken Angels*. Mexican-American literature is famous as Chicano literature; this literature is written by those Chicanos who live in the United States. The major focus of Chicano writers is to present the themes of discrimination, identity and culture. Chicano literature is presented by those authors who wanted to explore themselves with their original identity on the basis of the political, cultural and social association with Chicano movement. Chicano literature arose from the stories of the legends myths and tales that were demonstrated by the folk tales. Urea has extraordinary gift of storytelling. The reasons behind his writing style are about the loneliness and confidence and he swings from high language to low language very gently that usually create perfection in his writing.

The existing research is grounded on lexical level of the stylistic analysis of *The House of Broken Angels* by Luis Alberto Urea to investigate gender roles. The stylistic analysis is captivated to trace out linguistic choices of adjectives to represent gender and their function in depicting different gender roles. It is based on the study of how adjectives form the type of the text in appraising different characters on the basis of their gender role advised to them by the language and adjective use.

Literature Review

Stylistics in the twenty-first century has always been the centre of Research which is taught and researched all over the world in different departments of language, literature and linguistics. Stylistics is gaining a good repute in different areas of research. Modern stylistics is positively progressing that can be observed in an increase of sub-disciplines where stylistic methods are supplemented by theories of discourse, culture and society (Simpson, 2004). The concept of style is as old as the foundation of literary thought in Europe. Due to its connection with rhetoric, the ancient tone of style is basically prescriptive (Hough, 1969). In 1960s, descriptive linguists used the term "style" to point towards general situational varieties where it was treated as an attribute of language (Biber & Conrad, 2009). Leech (2007) unfolds the controversial position of style jolting between form and manner. For Hough (1969), style is an "aspect of meaning" and a matter of choice. No doubt the choice of subject is not stylistics but the meanings and the way in which the meanings are expressed is dealt by stylistics.

Stylistics is employed to interpret that very subject matter. When different styles are linguistically studied, we are in the domain of Stylistics (Chapman, 1973). For Simpson (2004), Stylistics is a method of textual interpretation in which the language is focused. Style has several dimensions and a Linguist seeks for the justification of a particular style or a specific expression (Leech & Short, 2007). Leech

(2008) describes the concept of foregrounding in a literary text. Literary Stylistics is the study of a literary text with the aim of decoding structural features by identifying linguistic patterns and their functions in the text (Starke, 2010). Many Stylistic researchers have explored valuable information in this field to analyse word classes that help to generate and maintain the relation between choice and function.

The purpose of present study also aims to carry onward this tradition in the American-Mexican context to reach Stylistic interpretation generated through certain lexical items. Adjectives are the principal lexical items to measure what function they convey in the text under evaluation. In order to perform a linguistic or stylistic analysis, a checklist of linguistic and stylistic categories is devised by Leech & Short (1981). The list mainly includes four categories, for example, Lexical (general, nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs), Grammatical (sentence types, sentence complexity, clause types, clause structure, noun phrases, verb phrases, other phrase types, word classes and general), Figures of speech and Context and cohesion (Leech & Short, 1981).

Lexical features are concerned with the choice of lexical items and their function, distribution and relation among themselves, and the way they create meaning in the text. To examine a text in terms of its lexicon can unleash sources of cohesion that might not otherwise be noticed and their study can lead to the discovery of recurrent themes and images in a text under analysis (Traugott & Pratt, 1980). In traditional grammar, adjective modifies the meaning of the noun. It describes a person, place, quantity or abstract idea. Adjective has two main features, semantic and syntactic. On the semantic level, it may describe properties, while on syntactic plane; it may role as a modifier. Quirk, et al. (1985) gives a detailed account of adjectives. Quirk (1985) explains the syntactic function of adjectives by pointing towards three positions of adjectives in a sentence, which are predicative, attributive and post positive. The analysis of adjectives can be found on the basis of morphological, syntactic and semantic functions (Biber, Johnson, Leech, Conrad, & Finegan, 1999).

Material and Methods

The novel has been closely studied through qualitative methodology and used to bring out critical references from it to support the validity of research questions and objectives. Through the prism of close reading, the text has been comprehended in three stages: first, the text has been read and penned. Second, the adjectives used for the major characters have been identified. Third, the range of adjectives used has been organized for identification of genders through the framework of the study. The major focus is on the use of adjectives for the interpretation of gender roles.

Method of Analysis

In order to investigate the role of adjectives in the interpretation of gender role, Leech and Short's (2007) model has been used. According to this model, adjectives fall under the lexical categories.

Leech and Short (2007) model regarding adjectives is given below:

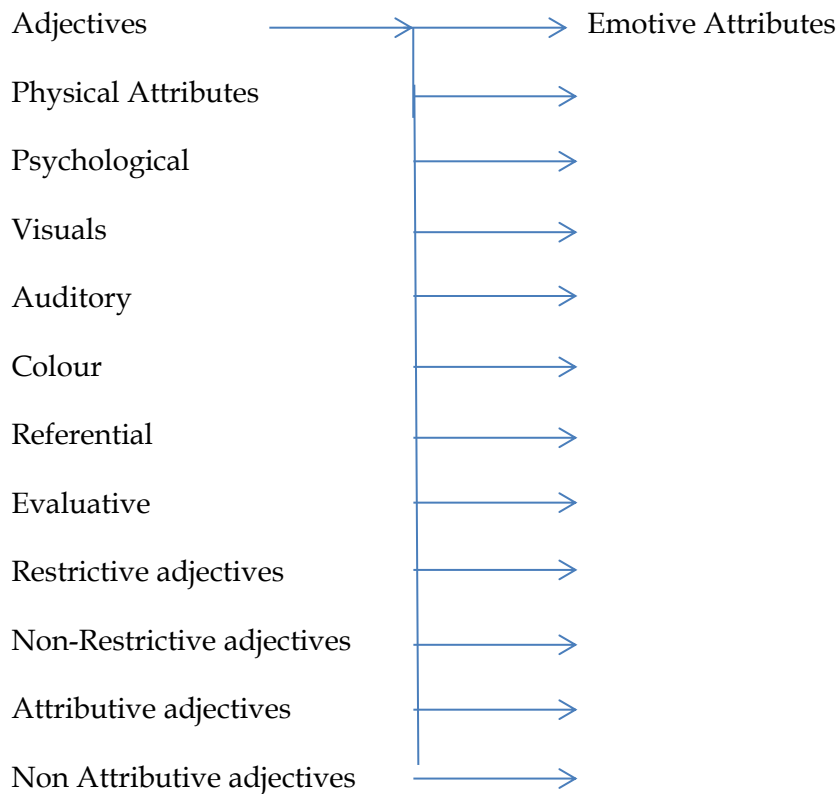


Figure 1 Leach and Short Model (2007)

The researcher has critically evaluated the function of these adjectives as:

- Representation of gender through the use of different adjectives
- Different roles of the genders that are portrayed with the help of adjectives
- Specific adjectives used for the representation of gender roles

The researcher has adopted this model to explore the adjectives in relation to portraying the gender roles of the characters and how these adjectives help to construct the identity based on these gender roles. For the purpose, the selected adjectives were taken which are closely associated with the interpretation of gender roles and identity construction. These adjectives include; Emotive, Physical Attribute, Visual, Auditory and Colour. Every adjective has been provided a separate position according to its function in the text.

Results and Discussion

Adjectives play vital role to embellishing the literary work. In order to define the issues of gender and representation of male and female characters, use of adjectives in the novel was investigated following Leech and Short (2007) framework. The adjectives have been divided on the basis of the attributes they present, grade-ability and their location as attributive or predicative in a literary work. In this novel *The House of Broken Angels*, the writer has used influential adjectives to elaborate the personality traits of different characters by providing them an opportunity to visualize their inner personality in front of the readers. Urea has used variety of adjectives to portray different characters. These adjectives were associated with

physical attributes, emotive attributes and visual, auditory and colour attributes to represent and differentiate the gender roles.

Adjectives of Physical Attributes

All of the characters have similar physical attributes on the basis of their gender roles and relations to each other. The author has used the adjective of being *young* and *strong* and *skinny* for almost all the major characters in the novel. This shows that he has a fresh and vivid concept about the influence of physical appearance of the characters on their roles.

Big Angel's mother, Mama America, had used the adjective of incapable for Big Angel on the basis of constituents him as a person who has filled a hundred times. This shows that the writer has used frantic adjectives for the characters on the basis of their abilities to co-operate with their life with relation to their relationship with other characters. His mother has used the adjective *señora* for his wife Perla. *Señora* is a Spanish word that is used for a lady or a miss who has been divorced or is a widow. She always attributes this word to Perla because she had been available for marrying to her son Big Angel.

The following table highlights how author has used different adjectives that refer towards the physical condition of the characters and their attributes. The physical attributes that the author has used in conceptualizing the characters for both genders alike. Male and female owe their physical attributes.

Table 1
Adjectives of Physical Attributes

Sr. No.	Character	Adjectives
1.	Big Angel (De La Cruz)	Incapable, young, dark, skinny, good, always handsome, eyes bright, old man mutating, flimsier, thin, weak
2.	El Yndio	Protector, Defender, Strong
3.	TíaGloriosa	Strongest, young, skinny girl
4.	Perla	Señora, Strident, Skinny, brown skin, frantic, inner shoulder, dimpled thighs, dark grooves

Discussion

The adjectives used by the author that he has presented the characters by producing visual images in the minds of the readers. He has dryad descriptors with such physical traits that the informer clear picture of them within the context of the plot. It becomes very easy for the reader to visualize these characters in his mind by keeping in view the choices of the adjectives that the writer has used. He has not produced only male dominant character, whether he has put a clear focus on the creation of female characters. He has attributed both the male and female characters on the basis of their physical appearance by providing them positive as well as negative abilities which are described through their physical appearance. He has shown how the protagonist Big Angel, de la Cruz has had a very strong and young personality, but he was also having strong sense of panic that is shown from his character throughout the plot of the novel.

"... but he was strong in his panic." (p. 124)

But he is old as well as a diseased person; he is unable to move from one place to another. Big angel was very energetic and sturdy man in his youth. In his old age he remembers his youthful days and every character of the novel also recognizes him with his youthful powers. The credit of this remembrance of the youth also goes to his wife as he has never allowed anyone to behave in front of him.

"Big Angel was turning seventy. It seemed very old to him. At the same time, it felt far too young." (p. 53)

But in his old age he is no more as young as he was in the youthful days. Now he has become skinny and dark. This shows that how with the passage of time his personality has also shattered physically. He has lost glory of the youth.

"Angel was skinny. Dark". (p.104)

Urrea has not only portrayed male characters by giving them physical attributes, in fact he has also portrayed female characters in the same physical attributes. Perla is the wife of big Angel and she also possesses the personality traits that his husband has in his physical appearance. Her physical appearance is also impressive for her husband. He still in his old age praises her wife due to her flamboyant physical appearance for example

"Perla – with skinny, knobby grey knees and cuts on her face still sparkling with bits of glass." (p. 108)

The adjective 'strident' has been used for Perla. Strident means a very rough, grating or harsh and loud voice. It also refers towards a controversial point of view in which an extensive and forceful way is used to point out the concept of one person. 'Protector' and 'defender' have been used for Perla's oldest son Ynido. She considers him her protector because he has faced all the tough time with his mother and being the oldest child it was hardest for him. The author uses the adjectives of protector and defender for him. Yndio is also the reflection of bravery and powerful intentions to defend country and relatives in any difficult time.

Adjectives and Emotive Attributes

Emotive attributes presented via adjectives are distributed equally in the whole fabric of the novel. Moreover, they are not titled to one or two emotions rather they permeate to invocation of all major emotions of male and female gender from love to bitterness, from joy to pain, from beauty to ugliness and from strength to weakness. Just like the representation of physical attributes, the emotive language is also distributed amongst all the significant characters in the novel.

Luis Alberto's use of emotive language is very exclusive and vital. Its function is evoking emotions and responses from the readers and the adjectives used for incurring such emotions may or may not be abstract in nature. Urrea has not only attributed different emotions to different characters according to the personality rather he has also provided a chance to be into the reality of the emotions on account of different situations.

Table 2
Adjectives of Emotive Attributes

No	Character	Attribute	Evidences from Text
1.	Big Angel	Baffled women	Big Angel used this statement "Coming into the ring, weighing two hundred pounds, from parts unknown—the Omega!" Baffled women and kids would clap as Little Angel raised his hands. (pp. 29)
2.	Little Angel	Brutal force	'Brutal Force' Big Angel and his father had forced Spanish on Little Angel with brutal force. (pp. 97)
3.			"These people did things all day long. They were frantic." (pp. 216)
4.	Perla	Frantic	"And her sounds: her stockings made frantic <i>shish-shish-shish</i> noises as she rushed to the closet to destroy it the same way she had wrecked the bathroom." (pp.12)
5.	Perla	Frantic woman	"She saw how he charmed—and was charmed by—other women, and she was frantic to keep him from their beds." (pp. 35)

The first evidence (provided above in the table 4.2) from the text shows that how little angel has very contradictory and bitter feelings in regard to the female characters. He considers them to be completely confused and bewildered on the basis of their emotions that are too much perplexed. Female characters of the novel are shown as those who are trying to position themselves on the basis of their relationship with this other characters of the novel. This shows that how he considers them as puzzled and bewildered human beings.

The second example from the text provided in the table shows that big Angel and his father have always been brutal towards little angel on the basis of his identity that differs from them. He has always been regarded as belonging to America therefore he has always been forced to follow the Mexican culture and rules. The world brutal force is of utmost importance as the word shows that how forcefully he was forced to follow brother and father. His brother and father have ferocious feelings for him regarding his learning of Spanish language. This kind of emotions for or him shows very critically the behaviour of the family about him.

Frantic has been used in the third, fourth, and fifth example which refers to words the panic of the characters. It also shows that how different characters have the same emotions of anxiety for each other. Side by side anxiety the characters also have the feelings of fair and they are distraught with fear. The whole family of the engine has been called frantic and Big Angel calls his mother as the frantic. The family has frantic characters in it as the mother was also a frantic lady. Almost all the members of the novel consider the all other members as the mad and scary just because of their Indifference towards each other. Urrea has very beautifully used this emotive adjective to represent the feelings of insanity for different characters on the basis of their lingual expressions.

4.3 Representation of Identity on Gender Roles

The representation of genders through adjectives is a unique style of Mexican authors who always use such choices of adjectives which provide true picture of the Mexican culture. Following issues of gender roles are brought to the foreground after listing out the category of adjectives used for men and women in the targeted text.

The women are shown very supportive and caring towards her family member. This caring behaviour is no doubt can be seen in many other societies but in the Mexican society, it is observed from different prospective. The mother Perla and Minne are the reflection of women caring behaviour towards their family members specifically in this case towards husband and father respectively. A very common example in Mexican American society is that the position of women is to take up responsibility to protect and preserve what is called the home-an inner hub of the national culture and spiritual essence. On the other hand men are also seeing as supportive and care takers of their family usually known as domestic hub. Men do their best to do major task to rise up their family; also play role of leader and supreme authority of domestic state.

In the case of selected text the protagonist of the novel is showing as the care taker of his family, he is still fighting with himself against disease for his family. He is trying his best to make his family happy in every circumstance. He is guideline for his family, even the wall clock, all others family members have to follow his instructions. These choices perform the function of making difference between men and women in the very context of the fictional world crafted by the narrator. As an illustration of this differentiation in the social roles of genders, following extract can serve as evidence:

"He [father] was family's human clock. If he was still asleep, they were all still asleep. They could asleep till noon. His could asleep till three. Big Angel was too weak to leap up and start shouting. He poked his wife. He was never late. Until now, He, who, endlessly combated his family's reliance on Mexican time". p.2, 3

"The women [wife] came into the room without a word and levitated him out of bed, then helped him to the bathroom to brush his teeth. His wife took a comb to his bristly, stand-up hair". p.3

Adjectives form a captivating fine picture of the domestic responsibility of a woman and what feelings and emotions emerge out of delivering such responsibilities.

Table 3
Adjectives representing Men and Women

Sr. No.	Men	Women
1.	Tall	Younger
2.	Good	Older
3.	Young	Jaunty (Strut)
4.	Strong	Fragile (Vulnerability)
5.	Lucky	Suppressed (tears)
6.	Surviving	Smug
7.	Important	Muffled

8.	Most loyal	Unmitigated (agony)
9.	Adorable	Baffled
10.	Voracious	Wondrous

By this tabular demonstration of adjectives used with both sex men and women in the novel, it becomes evident that whereas men are presented in the selected work with positive physical traits and mental state, women are shown mostly on the basis of their emotional state of being. The character of the wife of protagonist is an example to elucidate this point of view:

"Lalo had run smack into the railing and split his eyebrow. Oh, the wailing! Blood every-where. Lalo's caterwauling had started Minnie crying".p.24

The adjectives used in the literary work are showing that women are emotive and psychological in nature more than physical ones.

"Her [wife] days seemed endless. So much work to do, so much organizing, so much praying. She [wife] felt like she was carrying the tumours sometimes. But she dared not acknowledge that terrible thought. She did not deserve self-pity, she told herself".p.28

Wife of protagonist who remains successful in making love and care for her husband during his difficult time as a well-educated and well aware about the circumstances even after first divorce from her ex-husband and pretty daughter "Minnie" who keeps trying in making struggle to become famous and seen beautiful till death puts an end to her life-long toil.

"Poor Perla suffered in that dim apartment. She wanted only to return to Mexico. She did not understand his obsession with the U.S. This was not a better life".p.61

Urrea portrays every female character in such a way that the reader can make image of that character in his mind with the help of characteristics of that character portrayed by the author in the study. For instance, Gloriosa:

"Her hair was a mess, and she liked it messy. But she had taken off her face last night, like she did every night and she did not like the look of her face without her makeup. Her skin was plotchy in the morning light. And her lips vanished every night. She knew that her own beauty was aided yet not diminished.

The delicious centre of her kiss and the suggestive darker lips. She always wore beautiful things".p.79

"Her mother had laid waste in there. Minnie was already sick of whole this funeral things. She was almost forty and her parents made her feel sixteen".p.5

This female character is also shown very caring and loving towards his father and mother. She is 40 years old but for her parents she is still baby girl. She wants to enjoy her life as well as to disobey the old norms and values of her ancestors but the love and care for her parents is not more than stronger than the fascinating new traditions. She may be compared with her mother and the sister of her mother who are portrayed in somewhat traditional light.

On the other hand the younger sister of the wife of protagonist is also represented as charming and pretty girl in the novel, the choice of adjectives used for her, are extraordinary.

When she is exposed to the world of men, specifically Little Angel impressed by her beauty but when a man gawks at the Goloriosa, one can observe her 'altered' gaze (p. 28)

These lines are exhibiting the shyness of a simple rural girl for whom this masculine stare is a matter of embarrassment and disrespect and he tries to seduce her and finally able to making love and romance with her.

The adjective choices show that the key motif is neither beauty nor emotions but the labour to brighten the reunites of family, care and love for family and the thing which is most important is the happiness and joyous moments for family from scratch to a sound social standing in Mexican American society, where the human beings are busy like a machine. Most of the characters drift from the traditional and typical gender polarization that defines categories of human beings into males and females while also conceiving their social roles, esteem and nature of socialization in a specific spectrum.

Identity Representation of Genders

Adjectives in defining gender roles perform their functions in multi-dimensional way. They do not only create difference among genders biologically and socially, but also the relationship within the same gender and across the genders is construed that how adjectives are used for both genders in a particular manner. It means that study of adjectives to construing gender within the targeted work may be very fascinating and exciting to traverse through the nature of human contact and social relationships. In this regard, the first extracted evidence from the text is the nature of relationship between two women, protagonist's wife and his daughter. The author's pick of adjectives for the portrayal of the identity constructions of a wife and daughter seems very relevant which can be illustrated with the help of the following table.

Table 4
Adjectives Showing the Perspective of Female Characters

Sr. No.	Character	Adjectives
1.	Mother	Frantic, caring
2.	Daughter	Caring
3.	Girl friend	Nervous woman

This is inherent how adjectives generate a clear picture of human relations. The true relationship between brother and sister is also interpreted through specific lexical choices by the narrator which adds practicality and honesty of portraying characters enfolded in social and traditional and typical cloaks.

"He [Lalo, brother] said to himself and stepped out to find his sister smoking in backyard. Minnie, he said. Check it. He posed I got my hair did. You look sharp she said".p12.

"I hate it when you look at me like that mouse, he said. "Really". "Look", I am clean." No lie." .p.12

It is common in any society that the gender identity and relationships are interlinked with the dominance and power and it is the common sense of any community which shows naturalized notion of gender roles in any society and no counter question is needed to argue about the traditional gender roles. Thereby, instead of being mature, the daughter of the protagonist relies upon him for sensational support, strength and courage in an unrecognizable world. Her character also discloses a desire of relatedness and belonging in a social world that is frightful alternating genuine human relations with artificiality and worldly desires.

The traditional viewpoint may be applied on other relationships dispense in the novel. The mother and father show the common perception of parents towards male and female children.

"Big Angel pulled out his bent and disfigured notebooks. This, he said "is for Minnie and Lalo after I'm gone. When I'm dead, get in here and pick them up". p. 73

"Little angel said. "I know guys. Kiss their dads" "Everybody kisses moms, though." "Kissing moms doesn't count. It's required." "You don't get to heaven if you don't kiss your mom".p.74

The preference of strength, love and care given to a male child is very appropriately projected. Since the setting of the selected novel is Mexican American, hence, it remains fair strive on the part of the author to capture the realistic image of norms, values and manners of the commune of Mexico.

Lexical choices also establish the nature of the deep relationship between husband and wife. It can be inferred that Urrea has apprehended the spirit of this relationship by adding a third character and affixing the adjective 'other' to convey the real motif of her existence in the life of the protagonist.

Gloriosa is the representation of worldly love and lust for beauty. It is natural occurring that female attracts male and vice versa. Thereby author portrays Gloriosa in a wonderful style with the use of adjectives and lexical devices e.g. *messy hairs, splotchy skin, cute girl and juicy* etc.

In comparison with the male character, the representation of female character by author is so dominant and rich in meanings and aesthetic sense in the novel.

The positive adjectives like *she was careful, Courageous* [determination], *striking* [maturing beauty], *baffled* [women], *influential* [position], *frantic* [advantage], *evident* [fearlessness], *self-sufficient, disarming* [warmth] and *strident* are all used to given vivacity to the character of a wife. There is no adjective that conceal a negative trait embedded in her character. It can be generalized that a wife is held in high respect and honour and she is contemplate a sacred being in typical and traditional terms. On the other side, a woman having an affair outside marital bond is seen with a doubtful eye and she can never enjoy the respect given to a wife in the sacred boundary of home.

"La Gloriosa had ushered little angel out if he were a stray cat. It was wonder she hadn't hit him with a broom. Now she could finally leave. She put on her coat and hurried to her car".p.156

"Big Angel said, Marry to Gloriosa, Little Angle ignored and laugh".p.145

Though there is no sense of reproach for having a life-long relation with pretty girl, but a failed marriage is painful even in such a triangle.

It can be concluded that adjectives play a vital role in portraying the gender identity, differences and the very specific roles assigned to each gender in the study may be very fascinating in order to form an idea of the style of an author's way of presenting gender in his work.

Conclusion

The findings of the study are summarised as;

The results reveal that adjectives are used as the attributes that portray different gender roles according to different situations in the world of Urrea's fiction. The researcher has also focused on how gender elucidation places a vital role in the interpretation of the identity of the characters by correlating them with the culture in which they live and that for which they aspire.

The representation of identity is also explored on the basis of use of different adjectives in relation to portrayal of characters. Different characters of the novel are concerned with each other on the basis of their cultural assimilation and cultural traditions.

The writer has foregrounded different objectives on the basis of their physical and emotive attributes in different situations. In this way the writer has achieved the goal to represent different characters according to their gender roles in the personal and social structure. In addition to this, the writer has also used some adjectives quite successfully by using them at different places of the novel to achieve the value of the scripting such emotions but different characters.

This stylistic study of Alberto Urrea's *The House of Broken Angles* has concluded that author has the craft to enrich his fiction with such lingual attributes that approach fictional style through different literary and critical prisms. The main focus of the research has been remained on the use of adjective to identify gender roles and how the author uses different lingual attributes especially the adjectives to justify and interpret identity based on different gender roles in the target society.

The study has also concluded that the novel not only justify the portrayal of gender roles in the target society rather it also represents the different thematic concerns of the time period through lingual attributes. The research has successfully concluded that genders are elucidated through language and they are portrayed according to the roles that are allotted to them by the culture of the target society. This stylistic study of the novel has manifested that how the writer has fashioned the language of fiction with lexical patterns.

Recommendations

The present research is proficient and valuable for the future researchers as it has highlighted how gender roles are constructed through the use of language.

The further recommendations are:

- It is recommended that the novel in hand can further be analyzed by keeping in view pragmatics and discourse level analysis of language.
- The novel under study can further be critically viewed through corpus stylistic analysis.
- As the present study is based on the exploration of construction of gender roles through adjectives, therefore, the future researchers can explore the text by focusing on other language attributes and lexical relationships.
- Future researchers can explore this text through different literary and theoretical paradigms, as various characters and situations of the novel beam over the theoretical paradigms such as Feminism, Marxism and the issue identity crises.

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