

Rhetorical and Stylistic analysis of English Translations of ‘Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam’

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Abstract

This research deals with the stylistic analysis of English translation of Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. It tells how modern stylistic elements can be used in revival of old literature to make it attractive and famous. In addition, how an old literature can compete with the modern literature in terms of creative language use. Fitzgerald use different techniques in his translations to make poetry interesting and periphrastic. The study was exploratory in design and random sample of 40 English translated stanzas of Omar Khyam poetry were taken to undergo content and stylistic analysis of the text. Fitzgerald mainly uses deviation and parallelism in his poetry and it makes great turnout to make his work publically famous and attractive. Different types of deviation and parallelism are used in to invoke the poetical rhetoric of the text. However, it has also been found that the translated version of the poetry does not correlate with the poetical rhetoric of the original text by Omar Khayyam. The study strongly recommends pursuing further research in this domain to compare the source and translated texts of the poetry.

Key words: Stylistics analysis; Rubaiyat; Foregrounding; Deviation; Parallelism; Poetical rhetoric

1. Introduction

Rubaiyat is one of the golden works in literature. Its original was in Persian, which has been translated into different languages since now. Omar Khayyam was a philosopher, mathematician, astronomer, and scientist. Throughout the years, his concepts and insights have had a major effect on the literature and cultures of many other nations outside of Persia. Khayyam’s reputation suffered greatly by the unrestricted perceptions and deviations of the Eastern-inspired quatrains’ meanings, settings, and messages. FitzGerald picked a few poems from amongst hundreds of quatrains, and his interpretation of these poems made them more accountable for the related psychological diversions, even though historians claimed the no uniformity of the quatrains and questioned the attributions to Khayyam. Then, using strategies like addition, subtraction, and combining various quatrains, he created a collection that, on the one hand, served as seasoning for Western readers. The most famous and appreciated translation of Rubaiyat is by Fitzgerald. He wrote five editions of English translations of Rubaiyat until now. Each edition is an improved version of previous one. His work will help the future generations to go through these masterpieces otherwise it will be lost in the last. Fitzgerald tries to create same enthusiasm and feelings in his translated version as in Persian. Not many people are aware of Persian and it will get difficult for them to read such works of literature or rather they do not try to read them. It is a great lose in literature that some works cannot get appreciation, which they deserve because of language differences. This study will discuss all these gaps in languages and use of style in source text and original text. It will help readers to understand the difference between the original and translated texts.

The main concern of this research paper is the analysis of text by using different stylistic features. There will be semantically, pragmatically, morphologically and literary analysis of the different stanzas of the poem. Rubaiyat is a combination of four lines stanzas each with different story and meaning. Omar Khayyam's poetry mainly focuses on the things like wine, pots in which wine is poured down and comparison of materialistic things with the lover of poet. There is not much work done on Omar Khayyam's poetry. There is a generation gap. When this poetry was written people were less familiar with such kind of masterpiece. The readers did not accept it widely but those who know it appreciate it. Later when Fitzgerald gives the translated version of Omar Khayyam's poetry it gets much publicity and recognition. Today's we are in dire need of such literature works. His poetry has a touch of Sufism as well as societal norms. These are explained beautifully in Rubaiyat. There is use of difficult words in Omar Khayyam's poetry that not everyone can understand. Stylistic analysis would give the details and deeper meaning of every word used in it. It will help future readers to have a deeper reading understanding.

1.1 Rational of the Study

Origin of Rubaiyat is in Persian. It was originally written in Persian, which later translated into English and other languages. It is the masterpiece of Omar Khayyam and a treasure for literature readers. Nevertheless, not many people are aware of Persian language. It makes it difficult to understand the deeper meaning of the text. For Fitzgerald it was magical literary work and then he gave it to his readers its English version. People who love literature start applauding his work and find it one of the golden works of literature. Until now, he published five editions of Rubaiyat. There are many works of great writers written in other languages and have no access to people. There is a knowledge gap between the readers of current times and the readers in the past. To put life in old literature there is a need of impressive translation of works according to the reader's demand. The study highlighted the poetical rhetoric and linguistic oratory in the English translated poetry of originally written by famous poet Omar Khayyam. There is depiction of ancient elements that contain some meaning behind their usage. The findings will help readers to understand the poetical text in a better way and to extract meanings from these symbolic elements.

1.2 Research Questions

1. What type of stylistic elements does Fitzgerald use in the English translation of Rubaiyat?
2. What kind of deviation is used in the text written by Fitzgerald?
3. How does parallelism create a rhetorical effect in the English translation of Rubaiyat?
4. What type of metrical structure is used in the selected text of Rubaiyat?
5. What kinds of schemes and tropes Fitzgerald uses in his poetical text?

1.3 Significance of the study

There is not much work done on Omar Khayyam's poetry until now. There is limited translated versions of his poetry today. Young readers feel it difficult to understand the concept and hidden aspects of the words that are used in the poetry. The era in which Rubaiyat was written is very different from today's world, so are the reader's point of view about different concepts. This study will help the students and future readers to have thorough understanding of this masterpiece in a precise manner through the application of Leech model. This research will eradicate the generation gap between readers and all will understand the concept equally. It

will not demand the readers to must have extra knowledge to better understand the text rather it helps the readers to gain knowledge while going through one of the great works of literature. This research will also broaden the scope of such kind of works in future. Through this concept, many works that are master works but are not in front will come in front and will ads to the treasure of the poetry.

1.4 Methodological Framework

To explain things in our own point of view Qualitative method is used. It explains our thoughts in a true manner. The focus of Qualitative method is beliefs, values, meanings and motives of everyday surroundings. Qualitative and is used to explain how researchers see their surroundings and then portray in their research. Most of the researchers put the strong and effective meanings in the work from observing the surroundings. It put great emphasis on the readers mind and the environment also. Ethnography, phenomenological research and action research are the few examples of such methodologies. They have various commonalities as well while they have different perspectives and aims.

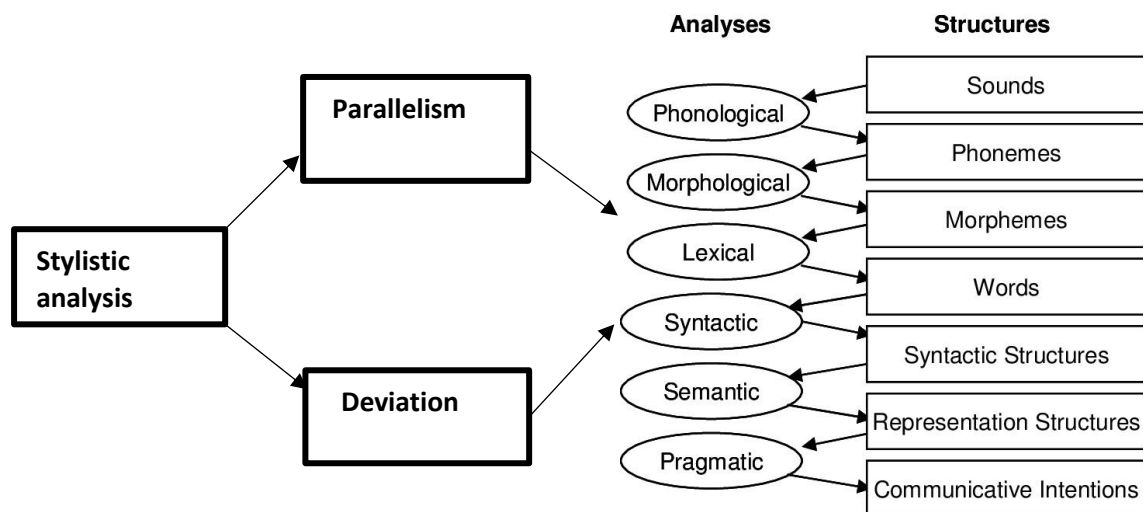


Figure 1: Stylistic devices

2. Literature Review

Carter (2010) delve into the selective variety of methodologies that are used in stylistic analysis with a certain focus on implementations to stylistics. Choosing appropriate methodology is of crucial value in any type of text analysis. Furthermore, analysts have also a responsibility to utter what and how they are doing it. Such practices makes the study clear to others and allow readers to restore how analysts have accomplished their allegorical decisions. This study starts with little conceptual background to problems related to design of curriculum and development and then demonstrate the various pedagogic probabilities. Last twenty years has been introduced range of significant advances in the field of literature, linguistics, education and culture theory. This provides basis for examining the text by using different methodologies. Literary theory holds many subjects like author's intensions of writing a text, the characters and the quantifying reader's response.

Likewise, Boase-Beier (2023) deals with the relation between stylistics and translation. This study reveals that both stylistics and translation are concerned with the deep structures of the text both studies that how it can be seen as a reflection of writers textual choices which he made

to form a text and its effects on readers mind after reading the text. This study also reveals that the most essential difficulty in analysing a text style is the author's textual choice, which he made, and why he chose this style and that provide clues to element of attitude, or character or ideology or point of view. One way of featuring style in text is metaphors and ambiguous expression that are using in recent text to characterize stylistic and translation.

Similarly, Gläser (1986) discuss about the phraseology and the link with syntax and lexicology in the field of stylistics, lingo- stylistic and phrase-stylistics. This reveals the importance of term phraseology in the field of linguistics. This study says that in past few years phraseological unit have attracted the attentions of translators, linguists, stylistics experts, mathematician and comparative linguists. In continual study this article says, the term phraseological unit refers to the comparative study of phrases of different kind and using as an umbrella term for that. Rather its terminological term in American and British context is "idioms". These two terms present different ideas and scope in regards to the study of phraseological units. This study says the phraseological terms eliminate the number of problem in achieving the context aquiline to a comparative translator so it might become more sensible for reader.

On the other hand, Malmkjær (2004) highlight the importance on a point that whereas the style and potential effects of any text on readers, whether it is in translated form or not, can be helpfully understood and traditionally subjected towards stylistic analysis for reader. It makes no claims about writer motivation or inspirational text that can discuss about a translated text without any regard or considering significant punctualities in the mutual connection between its original text and its text source. Translational stylistics is the relationship that is seen as central; it has seen through observation of its appearances that there are many and the most interesting questions about writer enthusiasm are upstretched in the framework of translated text.

Smith, & Rayson (2012) has talked about two related studies. First, our penalty area is to describe the outcomes of recently done research on twentieth century British English, with using the equivalent amounts of general written English known as the 'Brown Family' of corpora. This also limiting our considerations to British corpora, the 'Brown Family' contains three corresponding corpora of a million. This study says that through fluctuations in regularity in grammatical categories and creations across a variety of English genres, we witness principally consistent decorations of variation that get themselves to explanations and manifestation in terms of what is called general stylistic inclinations. To these learnings, we give such names as colloquialization As Densification (movement towards deeper or more squeezed expression of connotation) and democratization (the trend on the way to avoidance of discernment or inequality or discrimination in the linguistic conduct of individuals).

Al-Hindawi (2018) studies the relationship between stylistics and pragmatics, which give rise to a new term pragmatic stylistics in which we study and explore different pragmatic approaches. These approaches include politeness, speech act theory and cooperative principle and so on. To form a clear picture of the theory it becomes important to analyse and interpret different methods to study the new term. Stylistics itself is moving towards pragmatics to provide meanings to the language that stylistics lack. Enkvist (1985) shows the clear picture and definition of stylistics that is the study of style of language that how it changes depending upon various circumstances. There will be different situations that may change the style of any text or discourse like state of formality between people, authorship, and state of communication e.g. scientific discourse or the kind of discourse e.g. written or oral. Apart from these, stylistics focuses on the text, which is of worth reading by itself, and have artistic importance. It makes a clear distinction between general stylistics and literary stylistics. General stylistics is the study of all types of text while on the other hand literary stylistics is the study of literary text

only. It doesn't undergo any formal or common writings. This is also the main focus of this study to make it clear between the two merging term general stylistics and literary stylistics. Stylistics further divides into descriptive stylistics or explanatory stylistics while analysing any text. Descriptive statistics only explains or study the style of any text while explanatory stylistics study text by using stylistics. Explanatory stylistics further leads into Intrinsic or extrinsic study. Intrinsic study is the study of authors set of writing or chronology of writing while extrinsic is the study of meaning and structure. The term that is discussed latter is more common type of study.

Furthermore, Murtaza (2013) studies two methods related to style, objective and traditional linguistic. The aim is to analyse the flaws of the traditional approach that serves as a basis for the ultimate development of an unbiased approach to style referred to as stylistics. Michael Riffaterre, David Lodge and Henry Fielding express the individuality of the traditional approach to style. On the other hand, Leech, Halliday, and Widdowson, Bradford and Berry are among those who describe linguistic approach. Different approaches of stylistics including sociolinguistic stylistics, functional stylistics, feminist stylistics, pedagogical stylistics and pragmatic stylistics are studied shortly. Traditional approach lacks basic elements and allows linguistic to analyse text objectively, while linguistic approach analyses text through different dimensions and gives a deeper understanding of the text. This study will help to understand this research in a better way and will make it easy for the future readers and students to have meaningful knowledge about stylistics and how stylistics study different texts and draws meanings from these text that are hidden.

Additionally, there might be no stylistics underpinnings, the way we understand it today if ancient rhetoric and lyricism were not around. This study by Burke (2017) explains you to eloquence and poetics, the ancient predecessors of present-day stylistics. While doing so, it stimulates you to search for them, have to understand them, and consider them supporters. For the reason an adequate comprehension of such previous discourse and interpersonal frameworks and examples will also boost and enhance your present grasp of stylistic understanding. Nearly, stylistic analysis from the past thirty years or so starts in the 20th century, notably Roman Jakobson and Russian modernism. This is comprehensible, and it is appropriate and right in many ways. Critical work on poetry of Jacobson did not originate at once; it was not formed from nowhere. If we go through his work, we will come to know that he possessed a deep knowledge of rhetoric as well as poetics. He depends on this considerably. For instance, the last closing line of his essay "linguistics and poetics" he performed a full stylistic analysis of well-known monologue of Mark Anthony which is from Julius Caesar of Shakespeare. He notices types of foregrounding in this analysis. This includes polyptoton, modus rectus and oblique, apostrophe, exordium and paronomasia. These are all the main terms from ancient rhetoric.

The term 'corpus stylistics' is growing more prevalent, yet defining a discipline or subject is tricky. Corpus stylistics tends to differentiate by its integration of multiple approaches. The present study by Mahlberg (2007) considers corpus stylistics as a way of overcoming the gap among literature and language studies. It seems that corpus stylistics might involve the applications for artistic descriptive approaches that not just fit into grammatical contexts but also enable specific features of texts to be adequately recognised and consequently connect to the interpretation of literature. From the past few years, utilisation of corpora has gain popularity in stylistic analysis. Yet, issues on the broadness of corpus stylistics, its separation from corpus linguistic in general and the ability to elaborate difficult stylistic patterns are still there. This piece of writing by McIntyre (2015) proposes on behalf of an incorporated corpus stylistics method, which blends corpus stylistics alongside other stylistic methods and

interpretive theories. This approach, I believe, must be used for two primary motives i) it is conceptually necessary to fully clarify stylistic influences in texts; and (ii) combining corpus strategies alongside other stylistic techniques serves as what separates corpus stylistics from corpus linguistics.

Linguistic study of style in any language is often defined as stylistics. Style is the product of inspirational choices and we know choices have penalties. Stylistic analysis make it necessary both language description and a consideration of the interpretative implications of whatever the choice is made. This study by McIntyre, Hazel Price (2018) presents few of the key areas and some of the practices within stylistics, specifically focusing the point that how these practices and areas connect to the idea of foregrounding. When our expectations about linguistic are not fulfilled foregrounding occurs. It is due to two phenomenon. First is linguistic deviation and then linguistic parallelism. Semantic foregrounding take into account lexical and sentence level meaning presuppositions. This study focuses particularly on the issues that are important modern architectural conceptualisation. Its main purpose is to clarify what is the meaning of objectivity and how this effect stylistic analysis. This also discusses the difference between literary and non-literary stylistics.

A study by Forceville, El Refaie, and Meesters (2017) studies the relation between style and meaning. The question that arises the most among everyone is that translation includes a transfer of one dialect to another. Apart from this question, that involves a language or a dialect, the most discussed thing amongst translation scholars is that what is delivered. Stockwell (2020) gives an argument that stylistics which according to linguistics is the study of literature is an only one coherent field in literary studies and should be considered as major field in linguistics. To clarify the impact of structuralism, semantics and rhetoric the ancient roots and development of stylistics are explained. Later it has also shown that wide sections of linguistics as if pragmatics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics and currently cognitive linguistics and computational corpus had an effect on the discipline. Connection between interpretation and explanatory formalism is discussed. Quite similar Haafte and Leeuwen (2021) studies the argumentative style. In argumentative style, it is believed that the use of argumentative style by an arguer is important to accomplish his strategic plan to change a disagreement into his advantage. Linguistic choices are one of the important element in argumentative style. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to these linguistic choices and also to their function in argumentative style analysis. This article studies linguistic-stylistic analysis that how it can be conducted methodically by utilizing methodological ideas from linguistic stylistic perspective. In addition, how this type of analysis could be combined with such pragma dialectical analysis. The goal is that how this blending can be useful in interpreting the visual component of argumentative style. Argumentative style gets a position on a subject. Writers tries to encourage readers to support and understand their viewpoints on some topic by presenting and providing evidences. Giving arguments on some piece of writing makes the writing to understand more clearly and to have deeper knowledge about it.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The research adopted exploratory design to enquire and examine the phenomenon qualitatively. The outline of inquiring techniques and methods selected by a researcher to conduct a study is called research design. Research design lets scholars to improve the inquiry procedures appropriate for the topic. Here are three key forms of research designs. Data collection, measurement, and data analysis. Research design aids to confirm that possessions are utilized professionally. For more authentic and flawless research, govern the research objectives and

questions, and categorise the hypothetical background and procedure for the reading. Effective research generally produces a least prejudice in information and rises confidence in the correctness of composed data. Research design includes different types. One of which is qualitative research which is used in this exploration. Qualitative research defines associations among observations and collected data centred on precise intentions. Numerical approaches can verify or refute ideas associated with a naturally present sensation. Qualitative enquiry techniques are considered in a way that aids expose the conduct and awareness of target spectators with mention to a specific issue. Method of qualitative research consists of different types. This includes case study research, ethnographic research, in-depth interviews, focus group, and content analysis.

3.2 Population and Sampling

Population of the study is the one from which sample is drawn to carry out research. Selection of population is the most essential element for any research. It determines the validity of research and the whole process of research is based on the write collection of population. Selection of wrong population not affect the results and outcomes of the research but also decreases the reader’s attention towards the research topic and its validity. The population of this study is the poetry of Omar Khayyam, which is translated by the western writer Fitzgerald (1860).

Table 1: Population framework

Poetry name	Author	Number of stanzas	Publication year
Rubaiyat	Omar Khayyam	100	1859

In research, sampling is an instrument to gather data deprived of measuring the completely aimed population. The complete entity of individuals a researcher consider for a research is the study population is. On the other hand, a sample is a subcategory of that group which symbolises population. Furthermore, sampling lessens inspection exhaustion for instance this is utilized to evade researchers from piloting excessively many studies, thus increasing reaction proportions. Likewise, this is ample inexpensive and protects additional time as compared to assessing the whole group. In this research, sample is drawn from the original text by simple random technique. Out of hundred stanzas 40 stanzas are taken analyse.

Table 2: Sample framework

Poetry name	Author	Translated by	Sample
Rubaiyat	Omar Khayyam	Fitzgerald	40

3.3 Data Collection Sources

Data collection techniques are methods and processes that are being used to collect data for study determinations. These approaches include unassuming self-reported assessments as well as intricate experimentations and be able to include either qualitative or quantitative methods to gather data. Roughly communal data collection ways comprise of experiments, focus groups, interviews, secondary data analysis, surveys, and observations. The data gathered with the help of these means can be analysed then, utilized to refute or support study hypotheses, and made

conclusions. Data for this is collected from two sources. Primarily, it is data is collected from the original text of Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. After taking this primary data, analysis is done on it. Secondary data is collected from other related works based on the research. Translated version of Fitzgerald is analysed to discuss stylistic elements of the text and to make the text easy for the readers to understand it better. It will be useful for modern readers who are not aware of the old literature and the elements used in this text.

3.4 Data Processing Strategy

Tools that are used to collect data are data collection tools. There are different tools for different types of researches. The method used in this research is qualitative. In qualitative research, numerous ways are used to gather data. This includes observations, focus groups, text analysis, surveys, and interviews. This research is based on the text analysis to discuss and highlight different elements in the text. Codification strategy arranges the data in a proper way and increases its validity. It also eradicate the unusual material, which is not relevant for the research. It makes the research to the point without any absurdity.

3.5 Data Analysis Strategy

Content analysis strategy is used in this research. It is a method of qualitative research, which studies and measures the occurrence of definite subjects, words, and perceptions in writing, image, audio, or video, communications. The process converts qualitative idea into quantitative figures to aid researcher mark consistent assumptions. Content analysis should be conducted yourself which might be time taking or practice exploration tackles to disclose conversational forms, expose alterations in distinct or cluster communication inclinations. This make wider relations amongst ideas. Furthermore, content analysis is an investigation device, which is practiced to regulate the occurrence of definite concepts, themes, or words in some known text from qualitative data. Practicing content analysis, scholars could enumerate and analyse the occurrence, connotations, and relations of such assured concepts, themes, or words. To analyse the writing via content analysis the writing should be coded. In other words it must be shattered down into practicable code sets for exploration. After the writing is implied into, a code sets. Then the codes can be more characterised into code sets to recapitulate figures even more. In terms of classification, here are two common forms of content analysis. First is conceptual analysis and the second is relational analysis. In explanation, conceptual analysis defines the presence and incidence of ideas in a writing. On the other hand, relational analysis progresses the conceptual analysis further, by inspecting the relations amongst perceptions in a writing. Individually every kind of analysis might go to diverse consequences, deductions, clarifications and implications.

3.6 Framework of Analysis

Framework of analysis is a naturally relative method of thematic study that hires a prepared construction of deductively and inductively resulting themes to do cross sectional investigation by means of a grouping of data explanation and generalization. The complete goal of framework of analysis is to classify, define, and understand main arrangements inside and through circumstances of, and subjects inside the singularity of attentiveness. This stretchy and influential technique of study has been practical to a range of facts categories and practiced in a variety of techniques in applied examination. Framework of analysis involves two main constituents. First is generating an logical outline and second is relating this logical outline. Furthermore, framework of analysis is extra narrow as compared to further exploration practises. This is because, it offers additional step-by-step methodology and is chiefly practiced for applied exploration. The category, which distinguishes framework of analysis as of

numerous further qualitative analysis methods, is its usage of matrix productivity which allows scholars to analytically analyse information by members and melodies. Within the matrix, columns signify themes while rows signify discrete members.

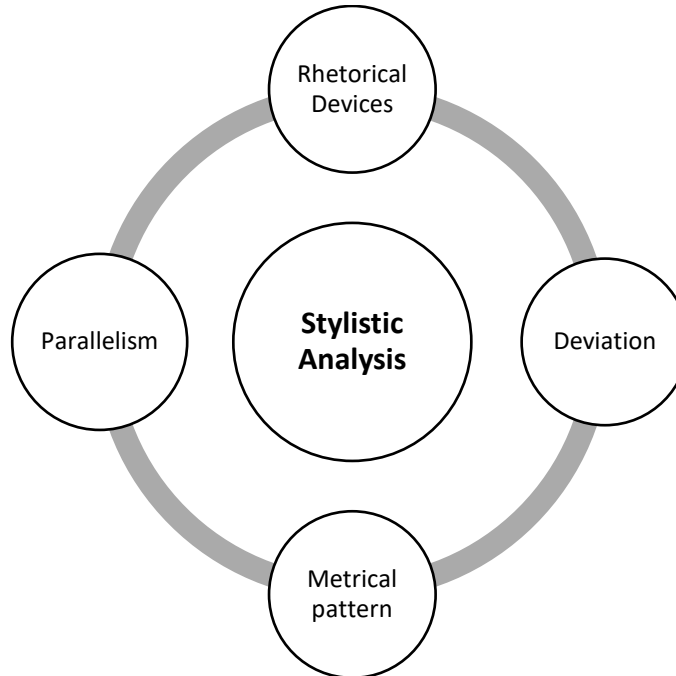


Figure 2: Framework of analysis

4. Analysis and Discussion

This research is about the study of stylistic elements in the English translation of Rubaiyat of Omar khayyam. The main stylistic elements in this research are parallelism and deviation. Detailed study of these elements along with their different classifications is studied in the research. Apart from these, schemes and troops are also under study. In the initial, there is detailed discussion of stylistic elements according the stylistic model of Leech and Short. Leech and Short provide the basis of this study. Considering the leech and short modal all the analysis is carried out with this reference. According to leech and short modal, stylistics is not only about the study of style but the how writer expresses his thoughts and what stylistic elements he chooses to make his poetry different from others. Not all the elements could be used in a single piece of poetry but the poet has to choose it wisely to follow it throughout the whole. Every writing in literature is different from the other in context and style. Each writer tries to adopt unique style, which no one follows. To make a difference from ordinary writing is what in which stylistic elements helps. It is only through these stylistic elements through which writer makes their work stand out.

Parallelism is the most important type of foregrounding. In common, parallelism is the repetition of words or phrases to seek readers attention. It is not an ordinary repetition but repetition in a different context and having different meaning. The use of same word to create different concepts in a single sentence is parallelism. Parallelism is not limited to this but it has different types for instance; phonological parallelism, lexical parallelism, semantic and syntactic parallelism. There is further classification of these types. All these categories are part of this research. Each element is studied in detail and each stanza is analyses line by line to extract examples from the text where writer uses any type of parallelism. It makes writing

interesting and engage readers in the reading. It makes writing less complex to read and any finds it easy to understand the difficult words or conceptual meanings.

Furthermore, phonological parallelism deals with the phonemes, which deals with the sound patterns. Repetition of same sound words makes the most important part in poetry which assonance, rhyme and alliteration. Without phonological parallelism, poetry does not make sense. Poetry creates soothing effect while reading, which can only be possible through phonological parallelism. Poetry is different from other writings in literature. It is more difficult to write verses of poetry containing complex meanings. Moving forward lexical parallelism is another type of parallelism that deals with the specific type of nouns and verbs depicting masculinity and femininity. Poets usually do not use direct meaning words but rather prefer to convey message through indirect way. Poet rather use two words opposite in context to represent masculinity and femininity to make a writing offensive. Poetry of Omar Khayyam is a kind of spiritual poetry. The choice of words in this kind of poetry should be very handful. For instance, the noun words 'morning' and 'night' are used in this context indirectly to show masculine and feminine nature. In same case, verbs are also used that way.

Semantic parallelism is another type of parallelism, which deals with the meaning of sentence whether it is similar, synthetic or antithetic. In poetry, sentences are of different types in terms of meanings. A single can may have a same idea or may have contrasting ideas giving excitement to the readers. It makes message unique and interesting to read. Structure of sentence is the most demanding feature in any piece of writing. Omar Khayyam's poetry is rich in sentences showing contrast and complex structures in terms of meaning. In stylistics, a semantic eccentricity defines the abstruseness of expressions and arguments written in a sentence. Therefore, semantic nonconformity works like the central point of any literary writing. Due to this, it somehow let people to know the various meanings of the text, which are used in specific work of literature. Different schemes and troops in parallelism are analysed in this research. On the bases of schemes and troops, various elements are taken out from the text. Each line of each stanza is analysed in this research.

Another type of foregrounding is deviation. Deviation is further categorized into various elements, which are studied in this research. Deviation is basically a distraction or a deviance from the ordinary rules of language writing. Deviation attract readers' attention where it occurs. It keeps content engaging and interesting for the readers. It can achieved through different techniques based on the classification of the deviation. It can be grammatical deviation, graphological deviation, semantic or dialectal deviation. In translated version of Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam Fitzgerald uses this stylistic feature a lot for the sake of young readers. It is important to make old literature competitive to the modern literature. Moving further, grammatical deviation is the violence of grammatical rules in a writing. Poets usually violates the rules of grammar to make their writing extra from the usual. It can be achieved through extra use of absurd sentence structure and unusual capitalization of initial words. This is the most widely used kind of deviation used in the poetry of Omar Khayyam. There is not a single stanza found in which grammatical deviation is not used. Another type of deviation is graphological deviation. In this type of deviation, punctuation marks, word or line spacing or absurd structure is used to make deviance in the writing. This takes extra focus for readers to understand the meaning of punctuation marks or line spacing. It does not make readers to loose a focus at any point.

Sematic deviation is another type of deviation analysed in this research. Semantic deviation has more categories as compared to other kinds of deviation. Oxymoron, paradox, pleonasm, periphrasis, and tautology are all included in this type of deviation. Oxymoron is not in abundance in poetry of Omar Khayyam. Oxymoron is the use of two contradictory terms is

single sentence. On the other hand, paradox is used to some extent. Paradox is self-contradictory statement, which proves to be against someone's expectations but is true when validated. Pleonasm and periphrasis have been used at some extent but not in abundance. Pleonasm is the use of more or extra words to convey a message, which rather can be conveyed through little use of words. Periphrasis is also somehow mixed with pleonasm, which is the use of more words to express a single idea that can be expressed through a single word by attaching affixes to it. Furthermore, to use these terms poet should have poetic license to violate rules of English language.

Dialectal deviation is another type of deviation, which deals with the borrowing of different dialectal words from other language sources into their writings. These dialects are locally or provincially well-defined dialects that shows the norms and traditions of that time. Writers borrows these words to show the norms and culture to the readers of any age. This helps readers to not only read specific text or specific style of any author, but also to revive the norms of that time. These are not ordinary words with usual spellings but are unique and can be seen rarely in daily use or writings. They have specific origin and belong to their originality. Each word contain specific meaning and cannot be used in any random context that can change its meaning and originality. Dialectal deviation is used to show this originality and to remind readers of these norms while going through the text.

5. Justification of the Research Questions

5.1 1. What type of stylistic elements does Fitzgerald use in the English translation of Rubaiyat?

Stylistic elements related to the Leech and Short model are used in this research. Textual elements are stylistically related and are considered with the language of the text. Schemes and tropes are highlighted there of every element. Stylistic elements like foregrounding, parallelism, and deviation are the main elements of the English translation of Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. These elements are used to seek readers' attention towards their writing and to make it interesting. This makes reader keep engaging in the content and to not lose interest at any point. Use of these elements not only make a writing different from other fictional writings but also shows the specific style of particular writer. To some extent, there requires a licence to violate rules of grammar and language and to deviate from the usual rules of language. Parallelism and deviation are further classified into various elements, which are discussed in this research throughout the analysis. For instance, parallelism is classified into semantic parallelism, lexical parallelism, phonological parallelism and syntactic parallelism. Likewise, Boase-Beier (2023) deals with the relation between stylistics and translation. This study reveals that both stylistics and translation are concerned with the deep structures of the text both studies that how it can be seen as a reflection of writers textual choices which he made to form a text and its effects on readers mind after reading the text. In the next stage of this research, these elements of parallelism are further broken down into more fragments. Each sub category is discussed and analysed separately. Similar is the case with deviation. Deviation is also classified into further types like, graphological deviation, semantic deviation, dialectal deviation and grammatical deviation. These types are further broken down into more sub categories for deep analysis. Not all stylistic elements are analysed or are used in the poetry of Omar Khayyam but some are. Carter (2010) delve into the selective variety of methodologies that are used in stylistic analysis with a certain focus on implementations to stylistics in the schoolroom. Methodology is of crucial value in any type of text analysis. Reading ordinary poetry material makes readers to loose attention after some time. Especially in revival of old literature, it is necessary to make use of these stylistic techniques to attract modern readers and for the publicity of the content. Modern readers are not fond of old literature and the concepts

used in these writing. Readers interest change with the passage of time. So this is important for any writer who is making old literature enter the modern world of literature to make use of these stylistic elements .

5.2 2. What kind of deviation is used in the text written by Fitzgerald?

The most prominent element in the text of Fitzgerald is deviation. All kinds of deviation can be seen in this text. In the very first line of the text, first word (AWAKE) is capitalized to make readers think of this word and its importance. Capitalization of first word make the readers attentive that to whom poet is addressing and why he wants to wake someone. A study by Forceville, El Refaie, and Meesters (2017) studies the relation between style and meaning. The question that arises the most among everyone is that translation includes a transfer of one dialect to another. Looking at the context, this world has deep connection with the human life. Poet is saying to wake up from the false dreams of worldly life. Do things that fills the light in your afterlife. Because when someone is gone, there is no return. All the things and actions will remain there. Life will not stop with the departure of one soul. If one is gone, other will come into life. After finishing his duty one will depart from this world and other will take seat of him. This is a circle of life. Poet wants us to know the real meaning of life. Real meaning of life is to please Allah and to serve humanity.

Furthermore, first letter of every line is capitalized in the text of Fitzgerald. Findings show that significant number of punctuation and unusual line spacing is used in it to show deviation. Grammatical rules are not followed fully. Absurd sentence structure is also used to keep it interesting and not a boring one. Words from different background and culture are also used in this text. Each sentence of the text violates the ordinary rules of grammar. Syntactic accuracy is the most important feature of any writing in literature. If poets have licence to violate these rules they can and it will also not affect their validity and worth. A special talent is required to show these deviances and to no make their writing uninteresting.

5.3 1. How does parallelism create a rhetorical effect in the English translation of Rubaiyat?

Parallelism is basically the repetition of single syllable sound or words in a sentence. This is used to create poetry and to make poetry different from other works of literature. Phonological parallelism creates assonance and rhyme in the text. Rhyme is the main element in poetry. Without rhyming patterns, poetry is just like other novel writings. Each sentence in a poetry tells a story in itself. Use of words in these sentences is very specific which depicts deeper meanings. Furthermore, words used in the text are not taken from the opposite ends. They have similar structure and sound effects. Synonymous sounds create a rhythm while reading and helpful for the tongue. Alliteration, assonance and rhythm are main elements in parallelism which make the poetry stand out. Words should be chosen accordingly considering the connotation as well. Poets cannot have freedom to use words like a normal writing but have to choose according to the context. Likewise, in lexical parallelism nouns and verbs of special category are used which are masculine and feminine in nature of poetry. Poetry is somehow always-spiritual thoughts of any poet and in this, context poets use indirect method to convey message to maintain spirituality. Qasmi (2013) studies two methods related to style, objective and traditional linguistic. The aim is to analyse the flaws of the traditional approach that serves as a basis for the ultimate development of an unbiased approach to style referred to as stylistics. A single word in poetry contain intense meanings in the text and rather describe the whole text about which the talking is. Parallelism and deviation are the two important elements in any type poetry. Poetry is like a song when we listen to it or read it has magical effect on our minds and thoughts. To create this magical effect poets use different strategies to make their writing

different and interesting and meaningful. It is always on nature and personal experiences of writer. It shows the image of that era in which that was written. Poetry of any age depicts perfect image of that society and its mentality.

5.4 1. What type of metrical structure is used in the selected text of Rubaiyat?

Metrical structure is an arrangement of tense and laid-back syllables in a poem. Ancient English rhymes practiced a metrical configuration with diverse figures of syllables however a static number of resilient hassles in respective line. Metrical arrangement is the regularity of the epic, which is the vital beat of lines. Ranks of stanza are categorized conferring to the quantity of feet they comprise, for instance pentameter. On the other hand, few ranks of stanza are not measured to be prepared of feet, for example, hendecasyllable. In few types of metre, for example; iambic trimeter, binary feet are joined into a greater component called metron. A particular Rubai is a stanza, a rhyme of four streaks. However, when there is an assortment of two or more quatrain, then this is called Rubaiyat. It is that name which Edward Fitzgerald named his translation of quatrains of Omar Khayyam. Fitzgerald picked iambic pentameter. It usually ten syllable outlines with irregular pronunciations, intended for the meter in the translation. On the other hand, original meter ought to a lengthier line of almost thirteen syllables with promising deviations on the arrangement of stressed and unstressed syllables. The inventive Persian quatrain arrangements were AAAA or AABA. The next rhyme structure permitted some to ponder of the quatrain by means of a dual elegy. Fitzgerald practiced the rhyme scheme AABA in the English translation Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat. The unrhymed line B is a sign for English language student that the procedure is a Rubaiyat Quatrain instead of few other four-line rhymes. Taking unrhymed third line permits the writer to purposefully practise that sound as of the opening stanza equally to the core rhyming sound of the succeeding quatrain thus interconnecting the quatrains. Al-Hindawi (2018) studies the relationship between stylistics and pragmatics, which give rise to a new term pragmatic stylistics in which we study and explore different pragmatic approaches. These approaches include politeness, speech act theory and cooperative principle and so on. Gotham (2015) states that contemplation of metric framework is vital for a thorough consideration of regularity.

5.5 1. What kinds of schemes and tropes Fitzgerald uses in his poetical text?

Schemes and tropes equally have to ensure with practicing language in an uncommon or assumed way. Trope is a crafty deviance from usual or primary implication of a term. In a common logic, trope is a jiff at what time a word is practiced symbolically or in a different figurative way. On the other hand, the most mutual thoughtfulness of the term trope is like a fictional thought importantly the repeatedly usage of a theme, plot device, word, figure, or image by a writer. Furthermore, scheme is a wily eccentricity from the usual organisation of lyrics. Scheme in literature mentions to a precise plan or plot device, which is practiced to initiate the section onward or construct a specific outcome. It can include the influence of letterings, actions, or subjects to produce surprise, suspense, or tension. Rubaiyat is not written on ordinary topic of imaginative word. It has spiritual connection with human world and after death life. It pacts with the eventual queries of natural life and demise even though conveying a philosophy an Epicurean style which is of not captivating possessions too extremely. It enquire our intensely believed opinions about heaven and God even though concentrating on the gentle of divine wholeness typically establish in Sufi writings. In any writing schemes and troops are of main concern. They are used differently in every writing. Some rhetoric elements falls in schemes while some falls in troops. At some places, schemes should be important while at other places troops must be important. Fitzgerald uses these terms a lot in his writing to attract readers' attention and to make his work publically accepted without any objection. Creating its own writing is very different from creating someone other's work as their own and

in their own language and style. This requires more efforts to make this kind of work interesting and acceptable to the readers.

6. Conclusion

This research discusses the stylistic features poet used in the revival of Old Persian literature while translating it into English for modern readers of literature. Modern is not aware of method of ancient poets and their works. Today's reader distract from the text while reading easily. It requires writer's skills how to make reader engaged in the text. This can be done through stylistic elements. This research shows it with the help of tables and long discussions. After this research, understanding such kind of works and styles will become easy for the spectators. Omar Khayyam was a great poet and his works are golden treasure for the world of literature. However, due to passage of time most of the literature work is diminishing. Today's world is not much aware of such masterpieces. This kind of research is a step towards revival of old literature, which is lost due to time.

7. Recommendations

This research is recommended to the scholars and the researchers for understanding old literature and writing styles. It is not the thorough study of text from all corners. Nevertheless, is studied from a single corner. To understand the text with full understanding it is crucial to study its all aspects from surface meaning to the writing style. The words used in the text should be studied according to the context in which it is used. By knowing the purpose of text used in the context, we could become able to know the style and stylistic features practiced by the writers.

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