

## STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF DAUD KAMAL'S POEM THE STREET OF NIGHTINGALE

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### ABSTRACT

*This research work is concerned with the stylistic analysis of the representative poem The Street of Nightingales by Daud Kamal. Stylistics and level of languages like phonological and semantic, structural and syntactical, semantic and pragmatic, morphological and lexical analysis of the poetry is done in this study. The study aims to describe the explanation and understanding of stylistics a branch of linguistics and its concern while formation of constructing the literary text. This research also provides an extensive discussion for the level of languages used in producing the structure of poetry and creating of ideas in the poetry. This research deals with the analysis in understanding the basic concepts and ideas of the poem. The study analyzes the tone and mood of the poem and describing that poem contain the touch of romantic life and glumness of the modern life is also described by the poet. In this poem, researcher analyze the variety of themes and handling of deep philosophy of change of time, era and traditions in life. By the use or lexico-syntactic pattern of style poet conveyed his massage of joy and love of nature. He also put emphasis on the rapid change of environment. Daud kamal in this poem criticized the hurry of modern life and praise the rustic life romantic time.*

**Keywords:** Graphical level, levels of linguistics, lexical level, Morphological level, Phonological level, Pragmatic level Stylistics, Style, Syntactic level, Semantic level.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Style

“Style” is a broader term. It originates from a Latin word. It describes the several meanings of the literary text. Style is actually a manner of performance. If the writer writes something, the manner of language use is the style of writer in the text. As according to Leech and short (2007) the way of using language in particular text, used by particular person is style.

### 1.2. Stylistics

Stylistics is a macro level of language which deals with the analysis of style used in any literary text. It mainly concerned with use of language in any writings or speech. The basic function of stylistics is that how writer uses lexical items to express their brain child and how these lexis are arranged in the text to interpret their particular meanings. Stylistic also discusses the tone of language used in the writing. It describes the impact of paralanguages in the literary text.

### 1.3. Levels of language

As a branch of language, stylistics analyzes text on the basis if level of languages like; phonology, phonetics, graphology, morphology, syntax, lexicology and semantics etc. Some of the main levels of languages which provide stylistic importance to the literary text are as under;

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### 1.3.1 Phonological level

It concerns with the analysis of sounds of word. The author uses this deviation in order to produce musicality any rhyme. It deals with the way of pronouncing the words.

### 1.3.2 Graph logical level

It deals with using the pattern of language used in the literary text. Sometimes author violates the rules in order to get some effect in the text i.e punctuation like deviation of capitalization in the text.

### 1.3.3 Morphological level

It deals with the production of words in the text. It concerns with the author's use of forming words in text like producing figures of speech in the poetry.

### 1.3.4 Lexical level

The usage of words in a particular way is called lexical level of language. It deals with the use of lexical items in order to fit in the text to produce the particular effect. For example, the use of specific header and footer for a lexical item to express special meanings.

### 1.3.5 Syntactical level

The use of grammar rules in text by author to produce its idea clear is called syntactical level. This is also known as grammatical level of language. Sometimes writer deviates from the grammatical rules in order to produce specific idea in the text, this is called grammatical deviation. Grammatical deviation produces important image to the text.

### 1.3.6 Semantic level

It deals with the meanings of the simple words in the text. The meaning sometimes produces astonishing effect to the text. These semantic meanings are more or less related to the life of author occasionally.

### 1.3.7 Pragmatic level

It deals with implicit meanings of simple words in the literary words. This level analyzes the literary meaning of the text as figure of speeches: symbolism, imagery etc.

## 1.4 Biography of Poet

Daud kamal is a Pakistani poet. He was born in 1935 in Abbottabad city. He did his education from Burn Hall and graduated in Bachelor of Arts from Islamia College of Peshawar. He then moved towards Cambridge University for completion of Trios. After returning back to Pakistan, he started teaching in University of Peshawar. At the age of twenties, he started writing poetry. He uses element of imagery and symbolism to produce variety of themes in his poetry.

During his lifetime, Daud kamal wrote three books namely; *Recognitions* published in 1979, *A Remote Beginning* in 1985 and *A Selection of verse* in 1986. He also won three Gold Medals in

the competition of international poetry in the United States. He was also awarded by Faiz Award in 1987 and a Pride of Performance in 1990. He was died on the 5<sup>th</sup> of December, 1987.

### 1.5 Objectives of the Study

1. to explore and investigate the style and structure of the poem
2. to understand the poem on the level of language like semantic, syntax, phonetics, morphologic, lexical etc.
3. to explore and investigate the implicit meanings of the poem

### 1.6 Research Questions

- Q1. How various stylistic devices function in poem *The Street of Nightingale*?
- Q2. How does stylistic analysis of the poem manifest levels of language?
- Q3. How does implicit meanings of poem can be understood by using tools of language?

## 2. Literature Review

A research paper *Stylistic Analysis of Daud Kamal's Poem "Reproduction"* by Muhammad Tahir Anjum (2021). He in his research paper analysed the poem of Daud Kamal on linguistic tools like phonological, semantics, structural, grammatical and several stylistic devices. The research paper concludes that by using language kamal produces imagery and omniscient agony in his text.

A designed research article by Abdulbari, Raomana Aziz, Muhammad Zeeshan Akram Malik, Sobia Mazoor, Muhammad Kamran Asif (2015) is *Stylistic Analysis of "Daffodil by William Wordsworth"*. In this research article, researchers analyse the structure and style of Wordsworth's poetry and his themes, and his treatment of nature. This research was made by using linguistic level like Graphical, syntactical, and phonological level.

*Stylistics Analysis of "Holly Thursday" by William Blake* is a research paper by Rabia Mahmood (2015). In this research paper, resesrch is done on the basis of stylistic platform on Blake's poem "Holly Thursday". This research paper concerned with the analysis of structure and style of William Blake's poetry. This research proved that style is something which produces the variety of ideas in literary text.

A Stylistic Analysis of Two Selected Poems by Emanin (2014) is a research article. In this article she analyzed E.E Cumming's poem "Maggie and milly and molly and may" and Heaney seamus's poem "A Kite for Aibbin" from the stylistic point of view. She interpreted and analyzed the poems by using linguistics tools to understand the implicit meanings and interpretation.

Humma Iqbal, Sadaf Iqbal and Aqsa Kanwal in their research paper *Stylistic Analysis of the Poem "O Where are you Going" by W.H.Auden* (2014) explore the literal and implicit meaning of the poem. The researchers applied linguistic tools to analyse the unique imagery used in the poem. The research concluded that Auden in order to show his audience picturesque scenarios uses his unique imagery.

According to Sachkove (2012) Style is an individual term which refers to the part of linguistics and deals with the writer's own choice of using language to interpret the desirable effect. The

stylistics devices include alliteration like repetition of similar consonant sounds, onomatopoeia like sound words, rhyme as repetition of similar sounding words at the end of the lines, metaphor as transference of meaning based on resemblance) etc. For foregrounding purposes writer use these stylistic devices.

A conducted research *Exploring the Language of Poem: A Stylistic Study* (2010) by TIMUCIN. In this research article researcher describe how vital role stylistic play while analyzing a literary text. The stylistic approach enhances the ability to interpret the literary text and also highlight its importance for foreigner.

Wikipedia (modified on 2010), defines the stylistics as a micro level of linguistics. It deals with the uses of varieties of language by author. It describes the properties and rules of languages behind choice of author's dialogue, accent, length and register.

Leech, Geoffrey N (2008) define stylistics as a branch of linguistics which is objective in nature. Stylistics employs useful terminologies to valid interpret the literary text. Stylistics is a compulsory part of contemporary criticism. In literary text every writer creates scenarios and situation in order to produce moral lesson. This is the reason that purpose of moral teaching cannot be separated from stylistic point of view.

Missikova (2003) describes stylistics as a field of linguistic implementation and methodology. It is concerned with the implementable and expressive devices which are used in analyzing the process of communication and its study.

Short (1996) describes stylistics in these words that it is a medium of linguistic approach to study literary text. It gives way to read the literary text easily by using linguistic approaches. Stylistic can fallen into linguistics as well as literary criticism.

According to Leech (2000) stylistic is a way of studying both literary as well as non-literary texts. In order to explain something concrete. While in literary text stylistics must be interpret in order to explain the relations between language and the artistic function or the text.

To analyze any poetic text on the basis of stylistic levels of language i.e phonological level; lodge (2009) describes that phonology is a detail study of linguistic system which focuses on the different presentation of sounds to produce meaningful effects. Ofuya (2007) in this context describes phonology as a proper system which concerned with the meaningful arrangement of speechs sound in English.

Similarly, graphical level; as Alabi (2007) defines graphology as a study of using punctuations like ellipses, hyphens, quotation marks, period, full stop. More over use of bold or gothic letters. It also deals with the use of capitalization and colon or semicolon.

Same effect of morphological level as part of stylistics; According to Mark and Lirsten (2005), morphology is a field of language which deals with the formation of words to produce certain effect. Morphology also concerns with uses of prefixes and suffixes of the root word in a literary context.

According to Simpson (2006), in the stylistic analysis there are some levels of languages. These level of linguistics under formation of style are interconnected and depend upon one another in producing the utterance i.e spoken or written.

In this concern Bradford (1996) define stylistics as a fabrication of scenario and embedding the situation stylistics use tools of language to produce beauty in literary texts. Widdowson (1975) argues that reader interact with author when reading the literary text. This interaction is all due to use of language tools in the text.

All the above discussion is a review of those researches which were conducted on stylistic analysis. In the shadow of all these researches, researcher is going to conduct her research on the analysis of Daud kamal's representative poem "The Street of Nightingales".

### **3. Research Methodology**

This research is quantitative and qualitative both in nature. This research deals with the stylistics and level of languages while analyzing the style and structure of Daud kamal's Poem "The Street of Nightingale". The researcher in this research analyse the text on the basis of some basic level of languages like phonological level: system of sound production, Graphical level: system of rules of production of languages, Morphological level: use of words and word structure, Syntactical level; deals with the structure of sentences, Semantic level; the meanings of words and sentences, pragmatically: the implicit or literary meaning of words, lexical level; formation of words. Researcher read the text and highlights different linguistics elements in the text. After analyzing the text researcher will go toward the conclusion and describe the Daud kamal's use of structure and style in the poetry.

### **4. Stylistic Analysis of Poem**

Stylistic analysis of poem contains various level of organized language. The analysis follows some levels of languages to describe the style of the poem. These levels are;

#### **4.1. Phonological level**

Daud kamal is a contemporary poet. He uses free verse in his poetry. In order to produce musicality in the poetry he uses some of the phonological tools. These devices may include assonance, alliteration, consonance, rhyming scheme and meter of the poem. Some of the phonological tools used in the following poem are as follow.

##### **4.1.1. Rhyme scheme**

"The Street of Nightingale" by Daud Kamal is a poem of 6 stanzas which includes total of 24 lines. This poem is totally free versed poem having no rhyme scheme in entire poem.

##### **4.1.2. Alliteration**

The repetition of two or more consonant sounds at the beginning of word is called alliteration. In this poem, there are five examples of alliteration are as follow.

The consonant sound of **T** in last line first stanza: **T**own **t**he; and sound of **C** in second line of the first stanza: **C**lerk and **C**hattering. In third stanza the consonant sound **W** is repeated in second line; **W**alnut **W**hile. In fourth stanza consonant sound of **T** in first line: **T**hen **t**here's **t**he; and in last line: **T**rimming **t**he. In last stanza consonant sound of **T** in second line: **t**hese **t**hree **t**aking.

In order to produce harmony and adds beauty to poem, Daud kamal uses these alliterations to produce musicality in his poem.

#### 4.1.3. Consonance

The repetition of two or more consonant sounds in sentence. The main thing is these sounds are not necessarily in the beginning of the word. There in the poem some examples of consonance are as follow;

In second line of the first stanza is the repetition of consonant sound **T**: exhausted, **C**hatting; and sound of **S**: exhausted clerks and chattering schoolgirls. Similarly, in first line of last stanza the repetition of **R** consonant sound: **B**arber, **g**rocer.

#### 4.1.4. Assonance

Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds in a sentence. This poem also contains many examples of assonance.

The repetition of vowel **O** in the first stanza: **S**oon and **S**chool. Similarly, in the tittle repetition of **E** vowel sound: **S**treet.

### 4.2. Graphical Level

The system of writing any literary text are checked under graphical level. It focuses on spellings, use of ellipses, contraction, hyphens, quotation marks, colon, semicolon, period, full stop, use of capitalizations, gothic or bold letters etc.

This poem consists of six stanza and each stanza has four lines. Following graphical level production are analyzed in the poem.

#### 4.2.1. Capitalization

In this poem, poet didn't follow any set pattern or any rule for capitalization. In first stanza he used to capitalize first latter of first line while in all the three lines he skip to capitalize any letter.

Then in second stanza he capitalize the first latters of first and second line while skip in other two lines. Moreover, from the center of third line he capitalize the first letter: **M**y life. This act in poem my show the narcissistic approach of the poet as it capitalize the central personal pronoun.

In third stanza he capitalize all the first letters of first word of every line except second line. While in fourth stanza he capitalize first letters in every line except third line. In last two stanzas: fifth and fourth poet capitalize all the first latters of every line.



This disturbed pattern of capitalization shows that poet feel some disturbance in the life which is shown in his poetry. He was actually confused between romantic and industrial era while writing this poem.

#### 4.2.2. Parenthesis

Some words in languages which are not compounded in original construction of the language. Then these words are indicated by dashes in between these words. This construction is called parenthesis.

Poet in this poem also use some parenthesis like: certain – there’s, perhaps—but, whore-turned-midwife, tight-fist. All these words have no relation grammatically but poet want to produce some relation in his poem by parenthesis.

#### 4.2.3. Punctuations

Many punctuation marks are used in this poem by Daud kamal. Some of these are as follow;

**4.2.4. Comma:** In this poem poet uses comma in six different places. These comma shows the variety of ideas and thoughts in poet’s mind.

**4.2.5. Full Stop:** Full stop mainly come after completion of sentence. But Daud kamal uses some full stops in the center of the line to show irregularity of thoughts. In this poem of 24 lines, only four full stops are used in irregular arrangement.

**4.2.6. Colon:** Colon is used to explain the ideas expressed before the colon. In this poem no colon is used because poet want the reader to get out all the implicit meaning in the poem.

**4.2.7. Semicolon:** Semicolon is used to join two sentences or phrases together. There is no semicolon in the poem by Daud Kamal.

#### 4.3. Lexical level

At lexical level analysis is based on the uses of chosen word by the author. There are different categories of word: part of speeches. There are eight part of speeches along with one category of determinant in English language. These are: Noun class, pronoun class, verb class, adverb class, adjective class, preposition class, interjection class class and conjunction class. These categories provide features of stylistic analysis and signifies many meanings. Here is a table to describe the use of different lexical categories in the poem by the poet.

**Table 1:**

Analysis at lexical level of the poem “*The Street of Nigthingale*” on the basis of noun, pronoun, verb, adverb classes.

Stanza	Noun Class	Pronoun Class	Verb Class	Adverb Class

1 <sup>st</sup>	evening, clerk schoolgirls, street town, home, web dream	it all this	will be returning	Soon
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Street , Nightingale One thing, certain trap , life, root landslides	I, Its, My	cannot, say is, escaping took	Here, there no
3 <sup>rd</sup>	boy, socks, walnuts whore, midwife no one nightingales	our	Cracks, turned rushes can, speak	
4 <sup>th</sup>	Barber, skill hair, grocer	what	jokes looks	there, what
5 <sup>th</sup>	Such thing Balance, Misery people, need, trivial	me	do, catch out, off	Other, always
6 <sup>th</sup>	Barber, grocer, boy, easy, rest, hurry, sky	It, their	Taking, is heading	Somewhere, just these

**Table 2:**

Analysis at lexical level of the poem “The Street of Nigthingale” on the basis of adjective, preposition, conjunction, determinant classes

Stanza	Adjective Class	Preposition Class	Conjunction Class	Determinant Class
1 <sup>st</sup>	exhausted chattering liveliest, several	to of in	and	the
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Elaborating Here,	of back		
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Wide-eyed, yellow, old, yellow, fat	in by of	while	A
4 <sup>th</sup>	Filthier, wayside, consummate	filthier	Then the than but	an
5 <sup>th</sup>	Rib-breaking,	of,	But	The



	pure, Pedaled, perhaps			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Little, three, impatient,	in	Even	the

#### 4.3.1. Interjection Class

This category of lexical level is not used in this poem “*The Street of Nighingale*” by Daud Kamal.

#### 4.4. Morphological Level

Morphological level deals with the morphemes: the meaningful smallest parts of language which cannot be divided further. This level deal with the study of formation and combination of morphemes to be a complete word. Morphemes are of two types bound and free morphemes.

##### 4.4.1. Free morphemes

Those morphemes which are independent to their meanings. These types of morphemes are further divided into two types: Open-class and close-class morphemes. These type of morphemes are part of speeches. The free morphemes of Poem are already analyzed in Table 1 and Table 2.

##### 4.4.2. Bound Morphemes

These type of morphemes depend on root word for completing their meanings. These morphemes are divided into two types: inflectional morphemes and derivational morphemes.

Following tables describe the production of morphemes in the poem.

**Table 3:**

Analysis of bound morphemes of Poem “*The Street of Nightingales*” By Daud Kamal.

Word	Root	Suffix	Prefix	Inflectional/ Derivational
Evening	even	-ing		Inflectional
Exhausted	exhaust	-ed		Inflectional
clerks	clerk	-s		Inflectional
chattering	chat	-ter, -ing		derivational
schoolgirls	girl	-s	School-	Inflectional
returning	turn	-ing	Re-	Derivational
Nightingales	night	-ingale, -s		Derivational
cannot	Can	-not		Inflectional
There's	There	-‘s		Derivational
escaping	escape	-ing		Inflectional
its	It	-s		Inflectional
elaborating	elaborate	-ing		Inflectional

landslides	Land	-slide, -s		Derivational
eyed	eye	-ed		Derivational
socks	Sock	-s		Inflectional
cracks	Crack	-s		Derivational
walnuts	Walnut	-s		Inflectional
Turned	Turn	-ed		Inflectional
midwife	wife		Mid-	Inflectional
rushes	Rush	-es		Inflectional
wayside	Side		Way-	Derivational
jokes	Joke	-s		Inflectional
filthier	filthy	-ier		Inflectional
looks	Look	-s		Inflectional
artist	Art	-ist		Derivational
consummate	Consume	-mate		Derivational
trimming	Tri,	-ing		Inflectional
laughter	laugh	-ter		Derivational
breaking	break	-ing		Inflectional
somewhere	where		Some-	Inflectional
taking	take	-ing		Inflectional
impatient	Patient		Im-	Inflectional
heading	Head	-ing		Derivational

#### 4.5. Syntactical level

It is grammatical structure analysis. It deals with the arrangement of words in a sentence grammatically. In this poem poet uses auxiliary verbs of present tense. Apart from whole poem in present tense just first line of the poem has future element: Will be. This deviation of the tense show that poet is afraid of future. He has a fear of dark and gloomy future. Moreover, Daud kamal uses “**Can, Cannot**”. Both of these words are model verbs which formed the sentences of possibilities. So poet uses parallelism in these sentences which show his mind confusion between possible and impossible.

Daud Kamal uses parallelism in fifth stanza of the poem “The Street of Nightingale” as: use of word **Laughter** in third line and the in fourth line he uses word **Misery**. This show that Daud Kamal wants to show the amalgamation of both joy and sadness around him.

#### 4.6. Semantic level

Semantic level of language focuses on the meaning of the words and sentences. In this poem Daud kamal uses some words in order to produce a clear difference between romantic and modern life. As he uses the word **Midwife**: It is a health profession which perform the duty of health care of mother and infant child. The other word is **Whore**: the girl who engage in sexual intercourse for pay like female prostitute. Daud Kamal uses these two words in connection as **Whore-turned-midwife** which means that in romantic era people where engages into immoral

activities in order to get some pleasure. Now in modern era all things become profession and people have no time for pleasure. But they both the times are interconnected as both are done for economic purpose but the immorality become moral now.

#### 4.7 Pragmatic level

Pragmatic level is also a linguistic level which helps to analyse the implicit meanings in the poem. This level concerns with figure of speeches and elements which produce implicit meanings in the literary text. Some of the pragmatic level analysis on the poem *The Street of Nightingale* by Daud kamal are as under;

##### 4.7.1. Symbolism in Poem

Symbol is something which represents something else by analogy.

###### 4.7.1.1 Title

The title of poem *The Street of Nightingale* by Daud kamal. The word Nightingale is a symbol of nature and romantic element. Nightingale is a beautiful bird which is an element of nature and love. The word Street is a symbol of continuity and farewell of nature in the world.

###### 4.7.1.2. Exhausted Clerk

The word **Exhausted** is a symbol of chaos and disturbing environment in the modern life. As clerk symbolize the civilization and modernism. So the noun phrase Exhausted Clerk show the loss of peace in the life of hurry as a modern life.

###### 4.7.1.3 Chattering Girls

Chattering symbolize the joyful and full of life while girls symbolize the beauty. By using phrase of chattering girl poet describes the joyful beauty of nature. This phrase symbolizes the element of romanticism.

###### 4.7.1.4. Web of Dream

This phrase symbolizes the hopes of modern man in his life. Kamal by using this phrase describes the hollow dreams of modern man. Because lose the scenes of living and enjoying that dream just in the hurry to achieve the dreams. In addition to this, kamal describes the situation by using the phrase **Cracks walnuts** means that modern man is just cracking the walnut, he is impatient while sky is heading forward.

##### 4.7.2. Characterization in poem

Daud kamal dercribes the difference between romantic and modern life create some characters;

###### 4.7.2.1. Exhausted Clerk

Exhausted Clerk is a character in the poem. Which show the rashness of modern life. The word **exhausted** define the busyness of modern day life while **clerk** describe the common man an ordinary citizen of modern life.

#### 4.7.2.2. Chattering Schoolgirls

Chattering schools are characters used by Daud Kamal in his poem *Street of Nightingale*. These girls show nature of life as word chattering is there, but the word school shows the element of civilization.

#### 4.7.2.3. Whore

Whore is a character describe in poem *Street of Nightingale* by Daud Kamal. Whore is actually a profession. It describes as a female prostitute needs money but provide pleasure. It describes romanticism.

#### 4.7.2.4. Midwife

Daud Kamal also a character used in his poem *Street of Nightingale*. It is actually a female profession which needs money but work in hurry have no life in her character.

#### 4.7.2.5. Barber and Grocer

Barber and Grocer both are the characters in Daud Kamal's poem *Street of Nightingale* as well as professions. Both are that professions doing their duty just to live life. Both feel pleasure for nature.

#### 4.7.3 Image in the poem

Daud kamal as influenced by the Imagist Movement used imagery in his poetry. As in this poem he uses different images of nature. He describes the image that how modern life become mechanical.

#### 4.7.4. Theme in the poem.

Some of the themes of the poem *The street of Nightingales* by Daud kamal are; **Life:** life is everywhere in this poem as poet describes the daytime situation of a street full of life and haste **loss of life,** poet is somehow afraid of losing life by materialism in modern life that's why he in the opening of poem discuss about gloomy evening, **a way of romantic life toward modern life:** Poet describes that life become fast the pleasure is now converted into competition of success.

#### 5. Conclusion

The choice of words by the writer provides the image of his style of constructing any piece of writing. Daud kamal in the poem *The Street of Nightingales* deals with production of romantic touch in his poetry. Daud kamal is a contemporary writer of Pakistan, he is a modernist. He in this poem criticize the haste of modernism by highlighting the joy of romantic life. He in writing this poem uses an omniscient narrator who are frightened by the change of nature.

The main objective of researcher to analyze this poem is to describe the nature of poem by daud kamal. This poem is a romantic in nature but somehow Daud kamal also criticizes romantics, as romantics are not morally good. The tone of the nature is romantic as well as agony and fear is also shown in the tone.

The examination of language used in the poem is the aim of research. For understanding different ideas used in the poem many linguistic tools were applied on the poem by the researcher. This stylistic analysis on the basis of level of languages researcher investigates the literary and linguistic style of Daud kamal's structure of poetry.

Researcher investigates the poem's phonology and gets the result that Daud kamal is a non-native writer of English poetry. He uses free verses in his poem show romantic touch in his style of writing poetry.

Similarly, analysis of poem on graphical level, lexical level, syntactical level, researcher gets the result that poet shows deviation in many rules of punctuation and capitalization. Daud kamal in his style shows that his tone is simple and easy to understand. The analysis on level of languages of the poem shows that tone of the poem is joyful but have an element of fear of gloomy future. The diction of the poem is so simple and easy to understand. Daud kamal is a renowned poet of Pakistan, he used a well-developed structure and a representative style in his poetry.

## Recommendations

Daud kamal is a contemporary poet who is not getting that much recognition which he deserves. It is a suggestion from researchers to study and analyze the poetry of this emerging poet of East. He uses diversity of themes and unique style in his poetry which needs to be discussed and analyzed. This will help the readers of Daud Kamal's poetry to understand the literary meanings of Kamal's work.

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### Appendix

#### The Street of Nightingales

By Daud Kamal

Soon it will be evening,  
exhausted clerks and chattering schoolgirls  
all returning home to this--  
the liveliest street in town, the web of dreams

Why street of Nightingales I cannot say  
One thing is certain – there’s no escaping  
its elaborating trap. My life  
took root here several landslides back

A wide-eyed little boy in yellow socks  
Cracks walnuts while  
our fat old whore-turned-midwife rushes by  
Can no one speak of nightingales?



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Then there's the wayside barber----

jokes filthier than he looks

But what an artist what consummate skill....

Trimming the shaggy hair of our tight-fist grocer

Trivial perhaps—but why do such thing

Always catch me out, off balance?

Petalled laughter, the pure, rib-breaking

Misery of other people's need

Barber, grocer, little boy—

Just these three taking it easy.

The rest, impatient in their usual hurry

Even the sky is heading somewhere.