

The Legacy of Empire: Exploring British Colonial English in the Works of Manto and Hamid

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Abstract

In the last few years, English has gained extraordinary respect in Pakistan. Due to this increased traction, students have started learning and speaking English despite losing their Urdu language. Although the learners use language as a tool to shape their discussions, they also negotiate their sense of self and how they see relationships with the outside world. The impact of British colonial English on modern Pakistani English is profound, reflecting broader themes of linguistic dominance and cultural influence that continue to shape the country's social, educational, and political landscapes. During the British colonial period, English was institutionalized as the language of governance, education, and social prestige. Even after Pakistan's independence in 1947, English retained its status as a symbol of modernity, authority, and elite social mobility. The continued prevalence of British English, particularly in the educational and professional domains, reinforces social stratification, where English proficiency often correlates with higher socio-economic status. However, the emergence of a distinct "Pakistani English" marked by code-switching, hybridity, and localized expressions highlights the adaptation of colonial linguistic structures to local cultural contexts. The persistence of English, especially British-influenced forms, can be seen as a form of post-colonial linguistic imperialism, reflecting the deep-rooted impact of colonialism on language and identity in Pakistan. Ultimately, this dynamic illustrates how colonial linguistic practices continue to shape modern societal structures and individual self-perception in post-colonial contexts. British colonial English, with its formal register, standardized grammar, and British vocabulary, became the language of the elite, the educated, and the powerful. It was not just a tool for communication, but also a marker of prestige and modernity. In the decades following independence, English continued to dominate in key areas of life, particularly in education, business, law, and media. As a result, those who could master English, especially in its British form, were often afforded access to better job opportunities, higher education, and social status, reinforcing a socio-economic divide between English-speaking elites and the wider population. However, the enduring influence of British English in Pakistan is more than just a remnant of colonial rule it is a reflection of ongoing power dynamics. The persistent use of English in formal and professional contexts highlights the continued dominance of the language, which, despite being a foreign tongue, is often perceived as a necessary tool for upward mobility. At the same time, the fusion of English with local languages like Urdu, Punjabi, and Pashto gives rise to a hybrid form of communication that is uniquely Pakistani, reflecting both the

colonial past and the ongoing negotiation of post-colonial identity. This introduction sets the stage for a deeper exploration of the impact of British colonial English on modern Pakistani English. The impact of British colonial English on contemporary Pakistani English literature can be analyzed effectively using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). This approach examines how language reflects and shapes power dynamics, cultural identity, and postcolonial influences. By focusing on authors like Saadat Hasan Manto and Mohsin Hamid, one can explore themes of identity, hybridity, and cultural negotiation in the shadow of British colonial legacies. Through this lens, Pakistani English emerges not only as a product of colonial history but as an evolving symbol of modernity, power, and cultural hybridization.

Problem Statement

The influence of British Colonial English on Modern Pakistani English is a significant aspect of Pakistan's linguistic and cultural identity. While English has become one of the official languages of Pakistan, its form and usage have been shaped extensively by its colonial legacy. This results in a distinctive variety of English spoken and written in Pakistan, which reflects both the historical dominance of British English and the ongoing tension between local linguistic practices and global English standards. The impact of British colonial English on contemporary Pakistani English literature can be analyzed effectively using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). This approach examines how language reflects and shapes power dynamics, cultural identity, and postcolonial influences. By focusing on authors like Saadat Hasan Manto and Mohsin Hamid, one can explore themes of identity, hybridity, and cultural negotiation in the shadow of British colonial legacies. However, this colonial imprint on Pakistani English, coupled with the rise of native varieties of English, complicates the language's role in modern Pakistani society. The problem lies in understanding how British Colonial English has shaped the use of English in Pakistan today, and how this legacy continues to interact with local linguistic practices, particularly in terms of prestige, education, and social mobility.

Purpose

The purpose of this study is to explore the linguistic, thematic, and cultural influence of British colonial English on contemporary Pakistani literature, focusing on the works of Saadat Hasan Manto and Mohsin Hamid. By employing Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), the study seeks to uncover how colonial legacies continue to shape language, identity, and narrative structures in Pakistani English literature. Through the case of Manto's translated works and Hamid's globally recognized novels, the research aims to highlight the interplay of postcolonial identity, cultural hybridity, and linguistic adaptation. It also examines how these authors navigate the tensions between local traditions and global influences, offering insights into the broader impact of colonial English on Pakistan's literary and cultural discourse. This study contributes to the understanding of how historical and linguistic impositions persist in contemporary creative expression, reflecting the ongoing negotiation of identity and power in postcolonial societies.

Objectives

1. To analyze the linguistic and stylistic influence of British colonial English on contemporary Pakistani literature.
2. To investigate how British English has shaped Pakistani English in terms of vocabulary, morphology, and lexicon.
3. To explore the role of English in Pakistan's education system and how it reflects the legacy of British colonialism.

4. To assess the social, cultural, and economic implications of the use of British-influenced English in Pakistan.

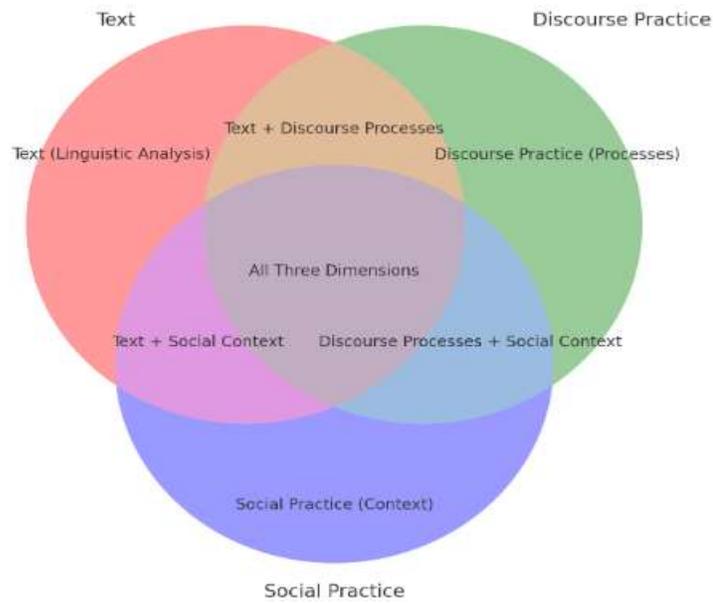
Research Questions

1. How has British Colonial English influenced the vocabulary, grammar, and morphology of Modern Pakistani English?
2. In what ways does the use of British English in Pakistan reflect colonial legacies in contemporary Pakistani society?
3. What is the role of British-influenced English in the education system, media, and public discourse in Pakistan?

Research Methodology

Qualitative research is the most appropriate tool to analyze the impact of British colonial English on contemporary Pakistani English literature. This paradigm allows for a thorough investigation of historical settings, language development, and representation of the theme in literature. Content analysis is an important technique in this research, which allows the examination of literary texts for themes, vocabulary and style judgments influenced by colonial English. Content analysis can help identify the recurring themes in Pakistani literature, such as identity crises, colonial trauma, migration, and globalization, which are often explored through the lens of the lingering effects of British colonialism. The examination of word choices and expressions in literary texts allows for the identification of vocabulary that reflects colonial influence. For instance, the use of formal British English alongside local dialects or the usage of words that carry specific colonial connotations can be observed. Analyzing stylistic features such as narrative structure, tone, and literary devices helps to understand how British literary traditions, such as realism or modernism, are integrated into Pakistani writing. In addition to content analysis, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a crucial theory and methodology for exploring the impact of British colonial English on contemporary Pakistani literature. CDA focuses on how language reflects and sustains power, ideology, and social structures. By applying CDA, researchers can examine how colonial ideologies are embedded in the language used by Pakistani writers and how these ideologies are either reinforced or contested in post-colonial narratives. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), as developed by theorists such as Teun A. van Dijk (1993) and Norman Fairclough (2001), is an effective tool for understanding the role of language in shaping social power relations, ideology, and identity. CDA examines how language reflects and sustains dominant ideologies, and how it can be used to critique and resist power structures. In the context of the impact of British colonial English on contemporary Pakistani literature, CDA allows for a deeper understanding of how colonial ideologies persist in post-colonial texts.

Norman Fairclough's CDA Model: Three Dimensions



Each circle represents one of the three dimensions:

- a. **Text (Linguistic Analysis)**: Focused on the textual features like vocabulary, grammar, and style.
- b. **Discourse Practice (Processes)**: Examines processes of production and consumption of texts.
- c. **Social Practice (Context)**: Explores social structures, historical contexts, and power relations.

The overlapping areas indicate integrated analysis between these dimensions. The intersections demonstrate how these processes interact within the broader framework of CDA, facilitating comprehensive understanding of language, power, and context.

Key Features of CDA in Analyzing Colonial Influence

1. **Historical Context and Power Relations**: CDA allows to situate the literature within its historical context, highlighting how the power dynamics between the British colonizers and the colonized are reflected in language. For example, in **Saadat Hasan Manto's** stories, the colonial experience often intersects with themes of identity, trauma, and societal marginalization. CDA helps to analyze how these power relations are maintained or subverted through language.
2. **Ideology and Representation**: CDA also examines how colonial ideologies are represented in literature. In the case of post-colonial Pakistani English literature, CDA can analyze how writers either challenge or perpetuate colonial ideologies, particularly in their use of language. For instance, British English in Pakistani literature may reflect an internalization of colonial norms, or it may be used to critique colonial oppression and highlight the complexities of post-colonial identity.
3. **Language as a Tool of Resistance or Assimilation**: CDA emphasizes how language can serve as a tool of resistance or assimilation. In the case of Pakistani writers like **Mohsin Hamid**, the use of British English can be seen as both a legacy of colonialism and a tool for navigating the

global literary market. CDA allows for an examination of how these writers resist or accept colonial influence through their language choices, narrative techniques, and engagement with global power structures.

Significance

This study is significant because it offers a comprehensive understanding of the enduring legacy of British Colonial English in Pakistan. By focusing on how colonial English has shaped modern linguistic practices, the research will contribute to broader discussions on post-colonial language dynamics, language policy, and identity in Pakistan. Understanding the linguistic impact of British colonialism will also provide insights into the role of English in globalized communication, especially in South Asia. The findings may be valuable for policymakers, educators, and linguists, contributing to informed decisions regarding language education and the development of English as a tool for social mobility.

Limitations

1. **Scope of Data:** The study will focus primarily on written and spoken forms of English used in urban settings, particularly in educational institutions and media, potentially leaving out rural and less formal uses of English in the country.
2. **Historical Context:** The colonial period's influence may not be entirely traceable in all modern forms of Pakistani English, as language evolves continuously, and the influence of British English has diminished in some sectors.
3. **Bias in Data Sources:** The research may rely on secondary data sources such as textbooks, media content, and academic papers, which may not represent the full range of language use in Pakistan.

Delimitations

1. The study specifically examines English literature produced in Pakistan, excluding works from other South Asian countries like India or Bangladesh, despite shared colonial histories.
2. The study focuses on linguistic, thematic, and stylistic influences of British English. Broader socio-political impacts of colonialism are discussed only as they relate to the literary domain.
3. The study will limit itself to examining British-influenced English in Pakistan, excluding other global varieties of English (e.g., American English or Canadian English) unless they intersect with the British colonial legacy.
4. The research emphasizes novels, short stories, and poetry written in English by Pakistani authors. It excludes other literary forms, such as drama or non-fiction, unless they directly contribute to the main themes.

Review of Literature

One of the most influential frameworks for understanding the impact of colonialism on language is Robert Phillipson's concept of linguistic imperialism. In his influential work, *Linguistic Imperialism* (1992), Phillipson argues that the spread of English during the colonial era was not just a function of cultural exchange, but a deliberate imposition of British cultural and political power. For Pakistan, English was institutionalized as the language of governance, law, and administration, serving as a tool to consolidate colonial control. This linguistic legacy persists, as English continues to dominate in formal and academic settings, contributing to the marginalization of local languages and reinforcing class distinctions. While Phillipson's linguistic imperialism focuses on the hierarchical relationships between the English-speaking world and colonized nations, other scholars have expanded this

framework to examine the post-colonial dynamics of language use. In particular, scholars like Ashcroft, Griffiths, and Tiffin in *The Empire Writes Back* (1989) have emphasized the ways in which post-colonial societies both resist and internalize colonial language, creating hybrid forms of expression that reflect both domination and adaptation. This hybridity is evident in the development of Pakistani English, where British English structures are combined with indigenous linguistic elements. Several scholars have examined the continuing dominance of English in Pakistan after independence, particularly its role in education and the professional sphere. Pakistani English literature often reflects a hybrid linguistic identity, incorporating elements of English with local languages such as Urdu, Punjabi, and Sindhi. Writers like Kamila Shamsie and Mohsin Hamid navigate this linguistic duality, creating narratives that resonate with both global and local audiences. This hybridity is evident in the frequent use of code-switching and culturally specific idioms, which add authenticity to the depiction of Pakistani society (Rahman, 2011). Colonial history and its socio-political consequences remain central themes in Pakistani English literature. Works like *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* by Mohsin Hamid and *Burnt Shadows* by Kamila Shamsie grapple with issues of identity, colonial legacy, and post-colonial struggles. These themes often critique the colonial past while addressing contemporary global concerns, illustrating how the colonial imprint continues to shape the intellectual framework of Pakistani writers (Ahmed, 2020). The evolution of English as a dominant language in post-market reform India highlights its transformation through socio-economic aspirations and educational reforms. He explored how the language has been reconstituted, particularly emphasizing the aspirations of non-elite communities and the pivotal role of English Language Teaching (ELT) experts in driving zealous reforms (Mathew, 2022). This dynamic shift reflects not only the changing socio-political landscape but also the increasing demand for English as a tool for upward mobility in a globalized economy. By analyzing these developments, the literature sheds light on the intricate relationship between language, class, and market reforms in postcolonial contexts. Said's (1978) foundational work on Orientalism also examines how colonial powers constructed the "East" as inferior to the "West" through linguistic practices. In the context of Pakistan, the use of English in literature can be seen as both an assimilation to and a subversion of this colonial power. Writers in Pakistan, like Saadat Hasan Manto and Mohsin Hamid, use English in complex ways to both inherit and resist colonial legacies, often reflecting the complexities of identity in a post-colonial world. The role of British English in Pakistani literature is especially pronounced in post-colonial works. Manto, known for his stark realism and critique of societal ills during the Partition of India, employed both Urdu and English in his works. According to Koshy (2015), Manto's use of English, although limited, reflects the colonial influence on his narrative style and vocabulary. His stories often use English for certain expressions and settings, signifying his characters' interaction with the remnants of colonial rule. Manto's use of language, as argued by Amin (2017), demonstrates the complexities of a colonial language within post-colonial narratives, where the language becomes both a means of communication and a symbol of resistance to colonial authority. In contrast, Mohsin Hamid's works, such as *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* and *Exit West*, are written in British English, reflecting the globalized nature of contemporary Pakistani literature. As Fowler (1997) notes, Hamid's writing is characterized by an exploration of hybrid identities, and his use of English underscores the tension between Western and Pakistani cultural influences. The dominance of British English in Pakistani literary texts, according to Bhaba (1994), often reflects the phenomenon of hybridity, where writers combine the colonizer's language with indigenous cultural forms, resulting in new, hybrid identities. This hybridization is evident in the works of both Manto and Hamid, who blend British linguistic elements with local realities, creating a literature that speaks to the complexities of post-colonial identity formation. Kureishi (2012) similarly examines how post-colonial writers like Hamid negotiate the language of the colonizer, using it as both a tool for critique and a means of navigating the complexities of identity in a globalized world. While Manto's writings capture the raw, local realities of Partition-era South Asia, Hamid's works explore global and contemporary issues of

identity and migration, reflecting their respective historical contexts and personal experiences. Both use their craft to challenge societal norms and explore the human condition.

Biography of Both Writers

Saadat Hasan Manto

Saadat Hasan Manto (1912–1955) was a renowned Urdu short story writer and playwright born in Ludhiana, British India. He is celebrated for his unflinching portrayals of human nature and social realities, particularly during the Partition of India. Manto faced frequent censorship and legal challenges for his bold, often controversial themes. After Partition, he migrated to Lahore, Pakistan, where he struggled financially and emotionally, battling alcoholism until his untimely death at 42. Manto's stories reflect the harsh realities of life, focusing on the marginalized and exposing societal hypocrisies. His notable works include *Toba Tek Singh*, *Thanda Gosht*, and *Bu*. He wrote about Partition's horrors, the human cost of conflict, and the struggles of women and the underprivileged, using raw, vivid language to depict psychological depth and moral ambiguity.

Mohsin Hamid

Mohsin Hamid (b. 1971) is a contemporary Pakistani novelist and essayist. Born in Lahore, Pakistan, he spent part of his childhood in the U.S. before returning to Pakistan. He later attended Princeton and Harvard, studying creative writing and law. Hamid has lived in Lahore, London, and New York, which influences his global perspective and themes of identity, migration, and globalization in his works. Hamid's novels explore themes of modernity, alienation, and the complexities of identity in a globalized world. His notable works include *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*, which examines the post-9/11 clash between East and West, and *Exit West*, a magical realist exploration of migration. Hamid's prose is fluid and introspective, blending personal and political dimensions with universal relevance.

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of Manto and Mohsin Hamid

Applying Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to the works of Saadat Hasan Manto and Mohsin Hamid provides a nuanced exploration of how language reflects, challenges, or negotiates power, identity, and socio-political realities. Here's how CDA can be applied to their literature:

1. Saadat Hasan Manto: Voices of Partition and Social Realities

Focus of Analysis:

- Manto's works, such as *Toba Tek Singh* and *Thanda Gosht*, capture the trauma of Partition, societal hypocrisies, and marginalized voices. His language reflects realism, often borrowing colloquialisms and indigenous phrases.

Story	Lines
<i>Toba Tek Singh</i>	<p>Sardar Bishan Singh's incoherent gibberish often made sense in a world that had gone mad."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This line illustrates the paradoxical clarity within the insanity of the story's protagonist, a reflection of the chaos of partition. <p>"Hindustan was free, and so was Pakistan, but the inmates of lunatic asylums were still slaves of their madness."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A powerful metaphor for the societal madness of partition, questioning the nature of freedom and identity. <p>"Where is Toba Tek Singh? In Pakistan or Hindustan?"</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bishan Singh's desperate query encapsulates the agony of those uprooted by the arbitrary division of land.
<i>Thanda Gosht</i>	<p>"Kya main aap se kuch pooch sakta hoon?" (Can I ask you something?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This line introduces the tension in the story, as Eishar Singh is interrogated by his lover, Kulwant Kaur, setting the stage for the shocking revelation. <p>"Woh ladki jo main uthake laya tha, woh mar chuki thi." (The girl I had abducted was already dead.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This chilling admission exposes the dehumanizing effects of violence during partition, a recurring theme in Manto's works. <p>"Thanda gosht." (Cold flesh.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The story's title and climax underline the emotional and physical detachment caused by the brutality of partition, leaving readers stunned by its raw depiction of human suffering. <p>"Zamana kitna badal gaya hai, magar insaan ab bhi jaanwar ka jaanwar hi hai." (The times have changed, but man remains an animal.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A reflection on the unchanging brutality of human nature, despite societal progress.

CDA Dimensions:

Power and Resistance: Manto critiques colonial and post-colonial socio-political systems through stark depictions of human suffering. Analyze how his use of straightforward, often provocative language resists British English's formality and elitism.

Hybridity and Identity: Manto frequently blends Urdu with English terms or colonial metaphors, reflecting the hybridity of the Partition era. Examine the linguistic tension between indigenous and colonial influences.

Representation of Marginalized Groups: Manto's focus on prostitutes, refugees, and the underprivileged highlights power imbalances. Analyze how his linguistic choices foreground these groups' struggles against dominant societal norms.

Example:

- In *Toba Tek Singh*, analyze how Manto portrays the absurdity of borders and identities using simple yet charged language, contrasting British English's structured authority with chaotic, fragmented dialogue reflective of Partition's reality.

2. Mohsin Hamid: Globalization and Identity in a Post-Colonial Context

Focus of Analysis:

Hamid's novels, such as *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* and *Exit West*, explore themes of globalization, identity, and migration, often in fluent, polished English that mirrors global elite discourse.

Story	Lines
<i>The Reluctant Fundamentalist</i>	<p>"I am a lover of America."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This opening line establishes Changez's initial admiration for the U.S. but also sets the stage for the critique of American imperialism and identity conflict. <p>"I stared as one—and then the other—of the twin towers of New York collapsed. And then I smiled."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This controversial statement signifies the protagonist's complex emotions and disillusionment, reflecting the ideological and personal ruptures caused by post-9/11 geopolitics. <p>"I lacked a stable core. I was not certain where I belonged—in New York, in Lahore, in both, in neither."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This line encapsulates Changez's identity crisis, embodying the themes of alienation and cultural hybridity central to the novel. <p>"We were not always burdened by debt, dependent on foreign aid and handouts."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A commentary on postcolonial economic dependency, this line critiques the lingering effects of imperialism on countries like Pakistan.
Exit West	<p>"In a city swollen by refugees but still mostly at peace, or at least not yet openly at war, a young man met a young woman in a classroom and did not speak to her."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This opening sets a tone of quiet tension, introducing the fragility of societal structures amidst conflict. <p>"Doors began to appear, all over the world."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The magical realism of doors as metaphors for migration transforms the narrative into a universal story of displacement. <p>"When we migrate, we murder from our lives those we leave behind."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This line poignantly captures the emotional and relational costs of migration, blending themes of loss and survival. <p>"Nadia had never prayed, and her tight black robe was like the armor of a superhero, protecting her from the gaze of men."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This description reflects gendered identities and cultural negotiations in a patriarchal society.

CDA Dimensions:

Global English and Power: Hamid uses a refined, globalized English to critique Western dominance. Analyze how his language simultaneously adopts and subverts British English norms to navigate globalized power structures.

Identity and Hybridity: In *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*, the protagonist's oscillation between American and Pakistani identities is mirrored in the language. Explore how Hamid uses code-switching and cultural references to signify hybrid identities.

Post-Colonial Critique: Hamid's works often expose colonial continuities in modern global systems. Analyze his use of narrative tone and style to subtly critique the persistence of Western dominance.

Example:

- In *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*, analyze the protagonist's narrative voice, which employs British English norms while incorporating localized expressions, to signify internalized colonial power structures and their critique.

Comparative CDA:

- **Language and Power:** Compare Manto's raw, localized Urdu-based discourse with Hamid's polished, globalized English, highlighting how both navigate colonial legacies differently.
- **Themes of Marginalization:** Manto's focus on local injustices contrasts with Hamid's global themes of migration and alienation, both using language to critique systemic inequities.
- **Resistance and Adaptation:** While Manto's works resist colonial linguistic influence, Hamid's adopt and repurpose British English for post-colonial critique.

Grammar, Style, and Themes in Literature by Saadat Hasan Manto and Mohsin Hamid

Saadat Hasan Manto: Literature in the British Raj Era

1. Grammar:

- Manto primarily wrote in Urdu, with minimal direct use of English. However, his grammar reflected the conversational tone of the time, borrowing occasionally from British English where relevant to colonial characters or settings. His writings included transliterations and code-switching to depict characters influenced by colonial education or power structures.

2. Style:

- **Realism:** Manto's style was raw, unembellished, and direct. His vivid descriptions and straightforward prose mirrored the harsh realities of Partition and societal hypocrisies.
- **Dialogues:** Used colloquial Urdu with interjections of English phrases to capture the hybridity of colonial society.
- **Symbolism:** Manto employed subtle allegories, such as in *Toba Tek Singh*, to critique the absurdity of political and cultural divisions under colonial legacies.

3. Themes:

- **Partition and Identity:** Manto's works explored the trauma and displacement caused by the Partition, highlighting how colonialism fractured identities and communities.
- **Marginalized Voices:** His stories often gave voice to prostitutes, refugees, and outcasts, critiquing colonial and societal oppression.
- **Colonial Influence:** British colonialism was a backdrop in many works, shaping class divisions, power dynamics, and cultural hybridity's.

Mohsin Hamid: Literature in Contemporary Pakistan

1. Grammar:

- Hamid writes in English, adhering to globalized British English grammar while incorporating localized expressions, code-switching, and idiomatic phrases that reflect Pakistani cultural and linguistic hybridity. His grammar often adopts a fluid, conversational tone to make the narrative accessible and engaging.

2. Style:

- **Second-Person Narrative:** In *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*, Hamid uses a monologue-style narrative directed at the reader, creating intimacy and tension.
- **Magical Realism:** In *Exit West*, Hamid blends realism with surreal elements, reflecting the surreal nature of modern migration and globalization.
- **Minimalism:** His prose is concise and polished, reflecting influences of global literary trends while retaining a distinct South Asian flavor.

3. Themes:

- **Globalization and Identity:** Hamid examines the clash between local identities and globalized cultures, particularly post-9/11.
- **Migration and Displacement:** Themes of movement, whether physical (migration) or psychological (identity crisis), are central in his works.
- **Colonial Aftermath:** Hamid critiques the lingering effects of colonialism, such as class divisions and linguistic hierarchies, while exploring contemporary power dynamics.

Comparison of British Colonial Impact

- **Language:**
 - Manto reflects the linguistic hybridity of the colonial era, where Urdu dominates but English influences signify colonial power.
 - Hamid showcases how British English has evolved into a tool for globalized expression while retaining localized nuances.
- **Style:**
 - Manto's gritty realism contrasts with Hamid's polished, experimental narratives.
 - Both use language as a vehicle to critique societal and political systems, albeit in different eras and mediums.

- Themes:
 - Manto’s works focus on the immediate and brutal impacts of colonialism and Partition.
 - Hamid reflects on the long-term consequences of colonialism in a globalized, post-colonial Pakistan, addressing modern issues like migration and identity in a global context.

In essence, Manto and Hamid use language, style, and themes to portray the impact of British colonial English, reflecting their respective historical and cultural landscapes.

<i>Aspect</i>	Saadat Hasan Manto	Mohsin Hamid
<i>Language</i>	Primarily Urdu, with occasional English borrowings; reflects colonial hybridity.	Globalized British English with local idiomatic inflections.
<i>Themes</i>	Realism addressing Partition, societal decay, and marginalized voices.	Post-colonial issues like migration, globalization, and hybridity.
<i>Style</i>	Raw, direct, and allegorical, akin to Dickensian realism.	Polished, experimental, and modernist/postmodernist in approach.
<i>Use of British Influence</i>	Focused on societal critique through local settings and characters, mirroring British literary realism.	Reflects British modernist/postmodernist experimentation while engaging with global concerns.
<i>Cultural Context</i>	Immediate impact of British colonialism and Partition in British India.	Long-term impact of colonialism and its evolution in a globalized, post-colonial Pakistan.

Result and Discussion

The analysis and discussion section focuses on the application of Content Analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) methodologies to explore the influence of British colonial English on contemporary Pakistani literature, specifically analyzing the works of Saadat Hasan Manto and Mohsin Hamid. These two writers provide contrasting yet insightful examples of how British colonial influence continues to shape themes, language, and narrative structures in Pakistani English literature.

Analysis

1. Content Analysis of Thematic Trends

Content analysis was applied to identify recurring themes, vocabulary, and stylistic features in the works of Saadat Hasan Manto and Mohsin Hamid. This method involved systematically reviewing their works to uncover patterns associated with British colonial English's enduring impact. Both Manto and Hamid address themes of trauma and identity shaped by the Partition and the lingering effects of colonial control. Example:

In <i>Toba Tek Singh</i> by Manto, identity struggles are symbolized by the protagonist’s confusion about borders, highlighting psychological effects stemming from arbitrary divisions imposed by colonial legacies.	Hamid’s <i>The Reluctant Fundamentalist</i> portrays identity crises experienced by East and West dualities, exacerbated by migration and global geopolitical shifts.
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Hybridity & Migration:

Manto's stories reflect linguistic hybridity through code-switching (mixing Urdu/English), illustrating colonial influence in post-colonial settings.	Hamid's <i>Exit West</i> explores migration through metaphoric portals, reflecting themes of displacement caused by both colonial histories and contemporary global flows.
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2. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

CDA was applied to interpret how language use in the works of Manto and Hamid reflects power structures, colonial ideologies, and socio-political realities. This method provides insight into the role of British colonial English as both a symbol of power and a medium for resistance.

Analysis of Saadat Hasan Manto

1. **Power Relations & Resistance:** Manto's use of language critiques socio-political structures, colonial power, and the Partition trauma. His writing subverts the structured, formalized norms of British English by utilizing straightforward, colloquial, and raw expressions. Example: *Toba Tek Singh* demonstrates how madness and partition intersect through the fragmented, disjointed dialogue of characters, resisting the formalized colonial norms of English.
2. **Marginalization & Representation:** Manto focuses on marginalized groups using English and Urdu to highlight their struggles. His narratives critique the colonial legacies of exclusion and discrimination.

Analysis of Mohsin Hamid

1. **Global English and Power Dynamics:** Hamid's use of British English reflects a dual-purpose: assimilation into the global elite's language while critiquing its dominance. His narrative voice acts as both a symbol of resistance and adaptation. Example: *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* uses polished British English to critique Western economic and political imperialism.
2. **Identity & Hybridity:** Hamid explores complex hybrid identities through code-switching and localized idiomatic expressions. His narratives (especially in *Exit West*) depict migration, cultural blending, and global displacement through these hybrid forms.

Results

From the analysis using content analysis and CDA:

1. **British colonial English continues to shape Pakistani literary themes:**
Both Manto and Hamid address themes like identity crisis, migration, globalization, and hybridity. Their works show how British English serves as a symbolic representation of these historical and sociopolitical issues.
2. **Hybridity emerges as a dominant feature in Pakistani literature:**
Hybridity manifests in linguistic code-switching, themes of cultural intersection, and narrative styles influenced by British norms. Both Manto and Hamid negotiate this hybridity to address the socio-political impacts of colonial history.
3. **Manto subverts British colonial English through resistance and localized narratives:**
His language reflects realism, local expressions, and trauma, resisting the elite formalism of British English through his raw and colloquial narrative style.

4. **Hamid adopts British English strategically to critique globalized power structures:**
His writing demonstrates how the English language is both a tool of Western imperialist norms and a vehicle for critique. His narratives explore themes of migration, global economic inequality, and post-colonial critiques through Western English conventions.

Discussion

1. Colonial Influence and Hybridity

The analysis reveals that the lingering effects of British colonialism are deeply embedded in contemporary Pakistani literature. Both Manto and Hamid highlight **hybrid identities** as they draw from British English while integrating local linguistic and socio-political realities.

- Manto's *Toba Tek Singh* represents resistance through fragmented, disjointed dialogue, portraying Partition's psychological toll and critiquing arbitrary colonial divisions. His choice of simple, direct Urdu-English expressions resists the formalized, hierarchical norms of British English.
- Conversely, Hamid uses polished British English as both a tool of resistance and adaptation, critiquing Western dominance while reflecting on post-colonial migration patterns in a globalized world.

2. Language as a Symbol of Power and Resistance

The CDA analysis supports that English serves as both a tool of **colonial oppression** and **post-colonial resistance**. While Manto resists through localized linguistic forms, Hamid repurposes English norms to critique power structures.

- Manto's use of local dialects and fragmented English mirrors social disintegration and Partition trauma.
- Hamid's sophisticated, fluid British English represents globalization while simultaneously critiquing its inequities.

3. Implications for Understanding Post-Colonial Identity

The exploration of these texts provides insights into how language influences national identity, socio-political struggles, and cultural continuity in Pakistan. The persistence of British English in Pakistani literature symbolizes a complex negotiation between legacy, resistance, and modernity. Furthermore, this research sheds light on the political implications of language dominance. The dominance of English is tied to socio-political inequalities, class hierarchies, and access to social mobility in contemporary Pakistan.

Conclusion

This analysis and discussion demonstrate that British colonial English remains a significant cultural and linguistic force in Pakistani English literature. Saadat Hasan Manto and Mohsin Hamid exemplify how Pakistani writers negotiate colonial legacies through their use of language. While Manto represents resistance through fragmented language and realism, Hamid engages with globalization and hybridity through British English norms. Both highlight how English continues to reflect power structures, socio-political inequalities, and post-colonial struggles in contemporary Pakistani literature. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how British colonial English shapes modern Pakistani identity, literature, and migration patterns while offering insights into the socio-political implications of language in post-colonial societies.

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