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– Surya Prasad Tiwari

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Analysis of The Novel 'Priya Sufi' from Feminist Perspective

# **Analysis of The Novel 'Priya Sufi' from Feminist Perspective**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education  
In Partial Fulfilment for the Masters of Education in English**

**Submitted by  
Surya Prasad Tiwari**

**Faculty of Education  
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur  
Kathmandu, Nepal**

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## **Declaration**

I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge this thesis is original; no part of it was earlier submitted for the candidature of research degree to any university.

Date: 18/04/2021

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Surya Prasad Tiwari

## **Recommendation for Acceptance**

This is to certify that **Mr. Surya Prasad Tiwari** has prepared thesis entitled **Analysis of the Novel 'Priya Sufi' From Feminist Perspective** under my guidance and supervision.

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## **Dedication**

*Affectionately dedicated to*

***My Parents and my respected Gurus and Gurumas***

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**Surya Prasad Tiwari**



## Abstract

The present study entitled **Analysis of the Novel 'Priya Sufi' From Feminist Perspective** was an attempt to identify and analyze feminist issues in terms of gender discrimination, women's position in society, inequality, patriarchy, gender roles, and political and social factors as represented in fiction Priya Sufi. The study incorporated eighteen different extractions as sample to analyze and interpret the issues in feminism. The required data were collected using purposive non-random sampling procedure. Observation checklist was used as the tools for this purpose. The analysis and interpretation of the data was done by using thematic approach in which themes were developed from the objectives and data excerpts at first and then further interpreted. From the analysis and interpretation, it has been found that the religious beliefs; insufficient willingness to go against what has been followed, and tolerance of violence have created discrimination and domination over females. In addition, females are biased by virtue; beautiful, polite, tolerable, civilized, shy, and mannerly whenever they are expected to discrimination by male and the society. Further, the girls are taught to be obedient and well-mannered to men and family authority from early childhood so that they could satisfy all the requirements of male and the practices of male dominated society for their entire lifetime. The women are compelled to believe in almighty despite all the causes of discrimination by the men themselves.

This study consists of five chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction of the study, it includes background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study and operational definitions of the key terms. The second chapter consists of the review of related theoretical literature, review of related empirical literature, implications of the study, and conceptual framework. In the similar vein, the third chapter includes design of the study, sample and sampling strategy, data collection tools, sources of data, data collection procedure, data analysis method and ethical consideration. The fourth chapter is concerned with the analysis and interpretation of the data. The fifth chapter deals with the findings, pedagogical implications, conclusion and recommendations of the study. Eventually, the study contains references and appendix.

## Table of Contents

	<b>Page No.</b>
<i>Declaration</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>Recommendation for Acceptance</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>Recommendation for Evaluation</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>Evaluation and Approval</i>	<i>iv</i>
<i>Dedication</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	<i>vi</i>
<i>Abstract</i>	<i>vii</i>
<i>Table of Contents</i>	<i>viii</i>
<i>List of Abbreviations</i>	<i>x</i>
<b>Chapter I: Introduction</b>	<b>1-7</b>
Background of the Study	1
Statement of the Problem	4
Objectives of the Study	5
Research Questions	5
Rational of the Study	5
Delimitations of the Study	6
Operational Definition of the Key Terms	6
<b>Chapter II: Review of Related Literature and Conceptual Framework</b>	<b>8-31</b>
Review of Related Theoretical Literature	8
Literature	8
Literature in language teaching	9
Genre of literature	10
Contemporary literary theories	12
Feminist movements	22
Feminism and literature	23
Feminist analysis: Agendas and aspects	24
An overview of the novel Priya Sufi	25
Review of the Related Empirical Literature	27
Implications of the Review for the Study	30
Conceptual Framework	31

<b>Chapter III: Methods and Procedures of the Study</b>	<b>32-35</b>
Design and Methods of Study	32
Population, Sample and Sampling Strategy	33
Research Tools and Technique	33
Sources of Data	34
Data Collection Procedures	34
Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedures	34
Ethical Considerations	34
<b>Chapter IV: Result and Discussion</b>	<b>36-45</b>
Results and Discussion	36
Gender aspects	38
Women’s place in society	40
Gender inequality	42
Role of patriarchy	43
Socio cultural and religious aspects related to women	44
<b>Chapter V: Conclusion and Recommendations</b>	<b>46-48</b>
Conclusion	46
Recommendations	47
Policy related	47
Practice level	47
Further research related	48
<b>References</b>	
<b>Appendix</b>	

## **List of Abbreviations**

CDA	Critical Discourse Analysis
FCDA	Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis
OUP	Oxford University Press

## **Chapter I**

### **Introduction**

This is the first chapter of this study. It includes background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions, signification of the study, delimitations of the study and operational definitions of the key terms.

#### **Background of the Study**

Discourse is a common sense language. Discourse of a novel/ fiction has public meaning often it exposes the issues of the society. Men and women are not equally treated in patriarchal society. The entire purpose of language teaching is to develop language competency in the learners including language skills and aspects. Literature is both science and art of writing. It becomes scientific when it follows system of research. For example, in the poetic language, a poet should follow certain rules of writing for composing poetry for its aesthetic and rhythmic beauty. It is an art of writing as it is a creative writing. It is the creative faculty of human mind. Writers use their creativity for literary creation. It is an artistic, pleasant and attractively deviated form of language to express ones ideas, feelings and experiences. Furthermore it portrays the picture of any subject colored with imagination and has become a medium to express pain and pleasure of human mind.

Teaching literature helps learners too broaden their knowledge. Learner will get factual information and cultural knowledge from different sectors. Then it enhances the language proficiency. It makes one capable of using language appropriately and accurately. The different area of literature like poetry and prose(essays, drama, novels, and stories) are taught in language classroom not only enables to learn language structures, functions, grammar and vocabulary for their language enrichment but also to comprehend and evaluate the underlying meaning conveyed in a literary text as well as it helps to analyze the different structure from different perspective. Feminist literary theory enables ones to look on female issues underlying in any literary text.

The present study ' Analysis from Feminist Perspective' is based on the analysis of the novel Priya Sufi. In this work, I will focus on the novel Priya Sufi from feminist perspective. Feminism is an ideology or theoretical commitments to the women's liberation movements. It refers to political, cultural and economic movements aimed at establishing greater rights and legal protection for them. It believes that all types of oppression, domination and discrimination upon women should be ended. It advocates for establishing equal opportunities for women in education and employment. In this regards, Tyson (2006) states," Feminism is a struggle to end sexist oppression, exploitation, sexism and patriarchy". In this definition, feminism is regarded as a movement or an effort against the practices of doing rape, sexual harassment, domestic violence, and mistreatment to women in male dominated society.

I have critically analyzed the discourse of womanhood as it has been exposed in the novel. In critical analysis focus on what sort of language is used in novel and how women are treated in society. It is a work on Critical Discourse analysis.CDA is known for its overtly political stance and is concerned with all forms of social inequality and injustice. Moreover, the debt CDA owed to feminist approaches in women's studies in providing an impetus to the fledgling field in the 1980s has also sometimes been openly acknowledge (van Dijk 1991). When it applied to the analysis of social inequality,CDA accounts for how discourse structures- which are established through various linguistic patterns and structures- work in their specific ways to convey social cognition ( how people think)- which, in turn, contribute to the development of the social structures of inequality and injustice of power in society,( Brown and Gilman, 1960).

CDA enables us to look into the discourse dimensions of power abuse, which leads to injustice and inequality. As one of the essential functions of text and talk is to persuade others to one's point of view, it is possible to analysis the linguistic structures and the discursive strategies of a discourse in order to uncover the power struggle, social inequality and other forms of social and political problem at issue (van Dijk 1993).CDA is known for its overtly political stance and is concerned with all forms of social inequality and injustice. Moreover, the debt CDA owed to feminist approaches in women's studies in providing an impetus to the fledgling field in the

1980s has also sometimes been openly acknowledged (van Dijk 1991). It is not surprising, therefore, that feminists have been working quite happily under the rubric of CDA without needing to explicitly flag a feminist perspective.

The feminist consciousness is a consciousness of victimization by the dominating males of the society that leads to women subordinate status and their consequent oppression. They have been victim of suppression from home to society everywhere as in social institutions and workplaces in different forms due to the patriarchal society. Regarding it, Mills (2005) states, "Most feminist hold a belief that woman as a group are treated oppressively and differently from men and that they are subject to personal and institutional discrimination (p.2).

Regarding the analysis of text from feminist point of view, Selden, Widdowson and Brooker (2005, p. 117) state that there is no one 'grand narrative' but many 'petits récits', grounded in specific cultural, political needs and arenas – for example, of class, gender and race – and often in some degree of contention with each other. This represents at once the creatively 'open' dynamic of modern feminist critical theories and something of a difficulty in offering a brief synoptic account of such a diverse, viviparous and self-problematizing field over what is, by now, a considerable period of time.

Likewise, the socio-linguist Selden (1985) believes that women's language actually is inferior since it contains patterns of weakness and uncertainty focuses on the trivial, the frivolous, and the unserious and stresses personal, emotional response. She further argues that women should adopt utterances like male if they wish to achieve social equality with man. The idea shows inequality of men and women in terms of using language. Feminism pinpoints these kinds of discrimination and tries to solve it to maintain gender equality in the society.

Similarly, Simone de Beauvoir; a feminist critique (as cited in Selden, 1985) puts the idea that "one is not born but rather becomes a woman. It is civilization as a whole that produces this creature which is described as feminine (p.295)". From the very idea it can be said that woman have been made inferiors and the oppression has been compounded by men's belief that women are inferiors by nature.

Therefore, feminist theory raises voice against these stereotypes which causes unequal and unfair treatment because of person's gender. The theory also has respect to the females and they are as equal as the male for the society.

Every piece of literature can be analyzed from different perspectives. I have selected the novel *Priya Sufi* to analyze it from feminist perspective. This novel had been written in 2075. It is based on the story of a Nepalese woman. It is needed to know how females of 21 century are suffering from the existing patriarchal society. And the way they are dominated, discriminated, exploited in the society. It carries different feminist aspects such as social, cultural, religious, gender aspects, and how females has been misused by males for the sake of temporal pleasure of them.

### **Statement of the Problem**

A single literary text can be understood, interpreted and analyze from multiple perspectives. Many literary texts are taught and learnt focusing general aspects, surface meaning, and seem to have analyzed from single viewpoint but not critically from multiple perspectives. We cannot get wide information and multiple aspects of a literary text without viewing it critically. It is entirely based on the analysis of the novel '*Priya Sufi*' from feminist perspective. Feminist perspective posits how female are treated and what sort of language is used upon women, their rights and their freedom etc. Considering this, I explore the impact of the language and the statements that are used in the novel to expose womanhood, women representations, woman equality, rights and freedom. And the meaning of these statement to signify women's positioning in a society. Our society is male dominated society so it is great issue how female are suppressed by male. I am very interested on this research because I want to explore how language is used for a woman and how it impacts in her life, her difficulties, domination of society and so on. In my preliminary study of '*Priya*' Sufi novel, I found many aspects of feminism on it. For example, in this novel a character Pingaladevi who always backbites on the condition of '*Sada*'. It needs to be analyzed to uncover and understand the deep-rooted gender inequality, taboos depicted in satiric mode, misuse of females, and so on. Therefore, I selected feminist literary criticism for analyzing the novel '*Priya Sufi*' a Nepali version novel of 21st century from feminist perspectives. This study has explored how females are dominated in our society and how the people behave women in our society. A character '*Sada*' who is



criticized by society and ignored by her boyfriend Sarthak because she has suffered from small physical diseases, it shows how our male dominated society behaving women. Therefore, this study shows the gender discrimination and domination so far reflected through the statement includes in the fiction Priya Sufi.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the study were as follows:

- a) To identify the representation of women in the novel 'Priya Sufi' in terms of social, cultural and religious aspects, gender aspects, domination upon women, place of women and women rights in the society.
- b) To provide some pedagogical implications.

### **Research Questions**

This study had the following research questions:

- a) How women are represented in social, cultural, religious, and gender based aspects of in the novel 'Priya Sufi'?
- b) What are the different statements used in the novel that show women's positioning ways does in the novel?
- c) Is there any specific role of patriarchy in positioning women differently in the novel?

### **Rational of the Study**

Literary analysis or criticism is essential for linguistic and cultural enrichment and social awareness which is very helpful to change in the society. As this aims to exploring the use of this language in this novel and the function and how females are treated in society, the findings will be significant to the language learners and who want to research on the similar kind of research. Likewise, this study will be significant for language and literature teachers to know feminism aspects of the novel. These teachers will get some ideas about feminist literary criticism. They will be able to see different aspects of feminism in any literary text. Similarly, they can assign their students to analyze literary text to understand female domination and

discrimination in the society. It will also help the language and literature students various ways. It will help them for social awareness. They will be a good literary critic. They will develop the habit of studying literature deeply and they can develop more comprehensive power to understand any text. They will be able to see a single text from different spectacles. Likewise, it will help all others like readers of the novel 'Priya Sufi' to grasp the main ideas of it. It will help them to comprehend the changes of the time and it shows the condition of a girl who physically weak. And its implication will be significant for teachers in classroom teaching. It will also be considered essential material for literature readers. It will be beneficial for literary critics in case of the novel; 'Priya Sufi'.

### **Delimitations of the Study**

This existing study had the following limitations:

- a) Primary and secondary sources of data are used in this study.
- b) Only the feminism aspects of the novel 'priya Sufi' studied.
- c) This study was delimited to library based research.
- d) The study was confined to document analysis and interpretative research under qualitative research design.
- e) Observation and in- depth study is used as tool for the study.
- f) This study is delimited to the analysis of female issues and social cultural issues in Nepalese context of 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### **Operational Definition of the Key Terms**

**Critical discourse.** The structure and meaning of this sentence have analyzed how the language impact in our society and represent male dominated society. This research study, study from the critical point of view how male dominated society suppressed upon women, the language which is used in this novel and analyzes the meaning of these sentences. This study helps to identify how female are dominated in our society and the perspectives of male dominated society as well as the language structure which is used for women. Critical discourse analysis typically examines a combination of linguistic features to discern how language functions in the reproduction of social structures. Van Dijk (1993) maintains that because one way of

enacting power is to control the context of a speech situation, CDA focuses on a variety of linguistic features that signify power and the legitimization of ideas.

***Cultural aspects.*** All the traditions and culture in which female are dominated and seen secondary to men. Religious aspects: Religious faiths and religious doctrines dominating women relating to gender and gender roles.

***Feminism.*** A sociopolitical movement which argues that legal and social restrictions on women must be deleted to establish equality between both sexes male and female in all aspects of social and private life. It raises voice to rise up the women from traditional restrictions in the society.

***Feminist criticism.*** A distinctive and concerted approach to literature interrelated with the movement by political feminists for social, legal, and cultural freedom and equality.

***Social aspects.*** Gender inequality practiced in social lives in terms of social rules and regulations, and stereotypes.

## Chapter II

### Review of Related Literature and Conceptual Framework

Literature review provides insights on theoretical knowledge and enables researcher to widen their knowledge related to their research topic. This chapter includes the sub-topics like review of related theoretical literature, review of related empirical literature, implication of the review for the study and conceptual framework.

#### Review of Related Theoretical Literature

Theoretical knowledge is significant for researchers to expand their knowledge about the selected topic of the research. The researcher cannot go further in research process without theoretical knowledge and concept of the research topic. The theoretical concepts related to the study have been presented as follow:

**Literature.** The term literature has been derived from the Latin word 'Littera' which means letter. It was used to refer to all written accounts since then. The concept has changed meaning of literature over time to include texts that are spoken or sung and non-written verbal art forms. Literature is both science and art of writing. It becomes scientific when it follows systematicity. For example, in the poetic language, a poet should follow certain rules of writing for composing poetry for its aesthetic and rhythmic beauty. It is an art of writing as it is a creative writing. It is the creative faculty of human mind. Writers use their creativity for literary creation. It is an artistic, pleasant and attractively deviated form of language to express ones ideas, feelings and experiences. Furthermore it portrays the picture of any subject colored with imagination and has become a medium to express pain and pleasure of human mind.

Different scholars have defined literature differently. In this regard, Lazard(2009, p.1) states, "Literature means to meet a lot of people , to know other different points of view ideas, thoughts, minds to know ourselves better." this means one knows about oneself and one's language, culture, social convention by the help of view, ideas, thoughts, feelings and experience of other literary writers. Likewise,

According to Collie and Slater(2009, p.3) say, Literature is authentic material which says human issues." Here it is stated that literature is not only world of fantasy but also an authentic material which provides factual information. To add more, Brumfit and Carter(1986);(Extracted from Lazar:2010) defines "Literature is an expression of the fundamental structure of beliefs and interest which reflect the particular culture or section of society in to which they were born and in which they grew up."It means literature is writing about one's culture where one born and grow u and the fundamental beliefs of that society; medium of expressing one self.

**Literature in language teaching.**Literature has very important role in language classroom where learners can learn many aspects of language from literature. It makes classroom interesting and motivates learners to learn language. It also provides sufficient input to the learners and encourages them to reflect on their own personal experiences, feelings, ideas, thoughts and opinions. According to Hirsh(1978),' Literature includes any text which is worthy to be taught to students."It means reading, writing, speaking and listening skills and grammar, vocabulary, and language functions are worthy things for literary genres that help language development of the learners. Moreover literature is composed of literary works in a language by which a community defines themselves. Those literary works are defined as artistic and aesthetic (McFadden, 1978,p.56). Literature in the language classroom provides students opportunity to get access to those literary works to define themselves and become familiar with the beauty of it.

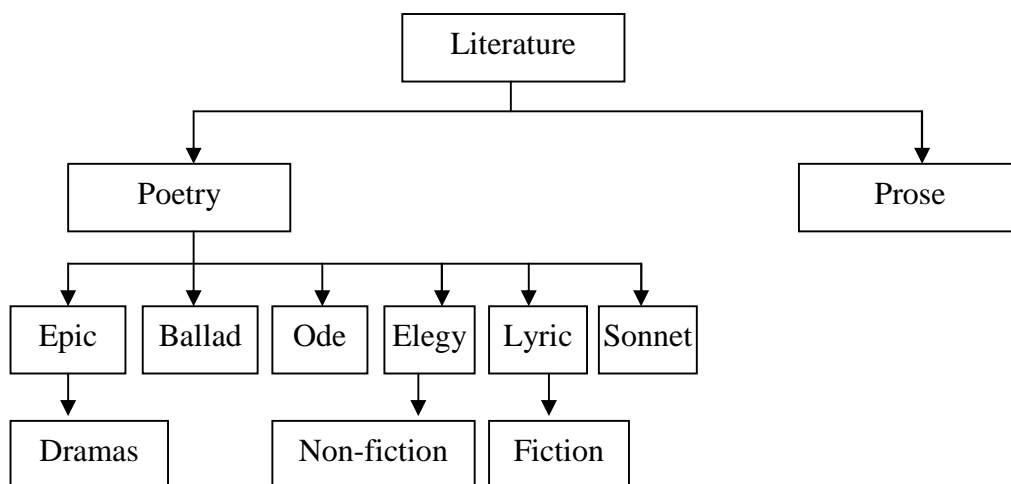
According to (Mckay,2001), the major benefits of teaching literary texts in the language classroom are:

- ) Specific communication goals
- ) An ideal resource for integrating the four skills
- ) Cross-cultural awareness.

Thus literature has dominant role in language classroom. The study of literature also includes meta-language and critical concepts knowledge of conventions. Teaching literary texts make strength for learner learning vocabulary, structure, literary structure and their meaning, which also helps to develop their

language competency and it gives mosaic flavor for the learner so our curriculum includes literature in our course.

**Genre of literature.** A literary genre is a category of literature composition. Genres may be determined literary technique, tone, content or even length. The distinctions between genres and categories are flexible and loosely defined, often with subgroups. Genre, in broad terms, refers to any works that share certain characteristics. If enough characteristics are in common, then the pieces are said to be in the same genre. For example, literature has four main genres: poetry, drama, fiction, and non-fiction. These all genres are broadly categorized fiction are prose genre of literature. All these genres have particular features and functions that distinguish them from one another. The chart below best clarifies about clarification of literary genres:



Source:(Awasthi et al., 2011)

*Poetry.* Poetry is the first major literary genre which has significant role to develop language competency for language learner. It attracts the reader to read or it has beautiful features, tone and symbolic meaning. All types of poetry shares specific characteristics. In fact, it is a form of text that follows a meter and rhythm, with each line and syllable. According to Gill (as cited in Dharmawati, 2007), "poetry says something about ideas, feelings, places, people, and events. It can argue, explore feelings, create pictures and tell stories'. It is further subdivided into different genres, such as an epic poem, narrative, romantic, dramatic, and lyric. Dramatic poetry

includes melodrama, tragedy, and comedy, while other poem includes ode, sonnet, elegy, ballad, song, and epic. Popular examples of epic poem includes Paradise Lost, by John Milton, The Iliad and The Odyssey, by Homer. Examples of romantic poems include Red Red Rose, by Robert Burns. All these poetic forms share specific features, such as they do not follow paragraphs and sentences; they use stanzas and lines instead. Some forms follow very strict rules of length, and numbers of stanzas and lines, such as Villanelle, sonnet, and haiku. Others may be free-form, like poetry uses figurative language, such as metaphor, simile, onomatopoeia, hyperbole, and alliteration to create heightened effect.

*Drama.* Drama is a form of text that is performed in front of an audience where the actors play according to their role. It is also called a play. Its written texts contain dialogues, and stage direction. According to Abrams (2005,P.69) drama is "the forms of the composition designed for the performance in the theatre, in which actors take the role character, performs the indicated actions, and utters the written dialogue". This genre has further categories such as comedy, tragedy, and tragic comedy. William Shakespeare is known as the father of English drama. His well-known plays include Taming of the Shrew, Romeo and Juliet, and Hamlet. Greek Playwrights were the pioneers in this field, such as Sophocles' masterpiece Odeipus Rex, and Antigone, while modern dramas include Death of a Salesman, by Arthur Miller.

*Fiction.* Etymologically, the word fiction has been derived from Latin word 'fictus' which means 'to form'. It refers to literature in the form of prose, especially novels that describe imaginary events and people. In this regard, Abrams (2005,p.94) broadly defines fiction as "any literary narrative, whether in prose or verse which is invented instead of being an account of events that in fact might have happened." Fiction has three categories that are, realistic, nonrealistic and semi-fiction. Usually fiction work is not real and therefore, authors can use complex figurative language to touch readers' imaginations. Unlike poetry, it is more structured, follows proper grammatical pattern, and correct mechanics. a fictional work may incorporate fantastical and imaginary ideas from everyday life. It comprises some important elements such as plot, exposition, foreshadowing, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. Popular examples of literary fictions include, James Joyce's novel A

Portrait of An artist as a Young Man, Charles Dickens' A Tale of two cities, and Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird.

*Non-Fiction.* Non-Fiction is a vast category that also has sub-genres; it could be like a personal essay, or factual, like a scientific air. It may also use figurative language, however, not unlike poetry, or fiction has. Sometimes, non-fiction may tell a story like an autobiography, or sometimes it may convey information to readers. Others examples of non-fiction include biographies, diaries, memoirs, journals, fantasies, mysteries, and romances. A popular example of non-fiction genre is Michael Pollan's highly celebrated book, *The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of Four meals*, which is an account of eating habits of Americans.

Hence, the genres of literature vary in their structures and subject matter and have particular features and functions that distinguish them from one another.

**Contemporary literary theories.** Literary theory in a strict sense refers to the systematic study of the nature of literature and of the methods for analyzing literature. It changes the way of thinking of literature, language, identity, and society. There are various existing literary theories of different scholars for literary criticism and an analysis of literary text from different perspectives from Aristotle to twentieth century. In this regard, Selden (1988) presents six contemporary literary theories. They are: Russian formalism, Marxist criticism/theories, Structuralism theories, Post structuralist theories, Reader-oriented theories, and Feminist criticism. Some major literary theories have been described as below.

The function of literary/critical theory is to reveal and debate the assumptions of literary form and identity and to disclose the interleaved criteria of aesthetic, moral and social values on which critical modes depend and which their procedures enact and confirm. No justification should be needed, therefore, to encourage this conversation further, to make criticism's theoretical assumptions explicit, to assess one theory by another, to ask how a theoretical framework influences the interpretation of literary texts. But perhaps the most insistent fallacy is the judgment that the 'radical' Theory of the post-1960s period failed to produce a criticism which matched its radicalizing intentions; that instead of a theoretically aware, interventionist and socially purposive criticism which could be deployed in the



empirical analysis of texts came work of wayward or leaden abstraction and of self-promoting dogma,(Selden, Widdowson & Brooker ,2005, p.10).

***Psychoanalytical criticism.***Psychoanalytic literary criticism refers to literary criticism or literary theory which, in method, concept or form, is influenced by the tradition of psychoanalysis begun by Sigmund Freud. According to Tyson (2006, pp. 11-12), the theory has been propounded by Sigmund Freud. He believes that human mind have id, ego and super ego which determines different behavior of the people. Psychoanalytical criticism is the study of conscious and unconscious state of mind. The theory is used to analyze the literary text based on author's life, behavior of the characters used to analyze the literary text based on author's life, behavior of the characters used in the text. The critics should study the state of the writer's mind, reader's mind and behavior of the characters used in literary text while analyzing text from psychoanalytic perspective. The understanding of Personality, state of mind, feelings, and desires of the author leads to find meaning of the text. It believes that the author's psychological conflicts are revealed in his her work. Likewise it also assumes that readers can do an in- depth analysis of a piece of text might analyze the author's psychological state or the readers own psychological state of mind.

This is especially the case in feminist psychoanalytical theory, which as Elizabeth Wright has said, is concerned with the interaction of literature, culture and sexual identity, emphasizing the way that configurations of gender are located in history. The feminist psychoanalytic enquiry has perhaps the potential for becoming the most radical form of psychoanalytic criticism, since it is crucially concerned with the very construction of subjectivity, (Wright, 1990).

***Marxist criticism.***Marxism's analysis of class into a women's history of their material and economic, oppression, and especially of how the family and women's domestic labor are constructed by and reproduce the sexual division of labor. Like other 'male' forms of history, Marxism had ignored much of women's experience and activity (one of Sheila Rowbotham's most influential books is entitled Hidden from History), and Marxist feminism's primary task was to open up the complex relations between gender and the economy.Selden& Widdowson, Brooker (2005, p.10).

Marxist theory was propounded by Karl Marx. According to the theory, society has been divided into two classes namely, the bourgeois and proletariat. As for Tyson (2006) states, "The bourgeois who control the world's natural economic and human resources and the proletariat (have not) who have been controlled by bourgeois class." It tells that there is a class struggle in a society. In which bourgeois have control over the supra structure including education, religion, government, the art, science, economy and so on. They dominate proletariats in the society. Furthermore, Marx believed that groups of people that owned and controlled major industries could exploit the rest of the population by forcing their own values and beliefs on to other social group. And Marxist literary criticism views literary works as reflections of the social institutions from which they originate. According to Marxists, even literature itself is a social institution and has a specific ideological function, based on the background and ideology of the author. A Marxist literary critic makes assessment of the political 'tendency' of a literary work that determines whether its social content or its literary form is 'progressive'. He or she also makes an analysis of class constructs demonstrated in the literature. Thus, for literary criticism from Marxist perspective, critic needs to understand class, ideologies, economics power of the writers and of the characters used in the literary text.

***New criticism.*** New criticism developed in the 1920s-30s and peaked in the 1940s-50s. It was a movement in literary theory that dominated American and had an impact on English literary criticism in the middle decades of 20th century. The movement later named as new criticism after publication of the book entitled. *The New Criticism* in 1941 by John Crowe Ransom, it was reaction towards biological and traditional criticism. It focuses on close reading of the text particularly poetry. To analyze a text, new critics take any text as an autonomous and focuses on image, symbol, and meaning existed in that. Likewise, they discard the author's belief, attitudes, values, emotions and they have nothing to do with reader's response only text is everything for them. Regarding this what Tyson (2006) says is "New criticism concerns the nature and importance of textual evidence." It means the use of concrete and specific examples from the text itself validates our interpretation. We need to understand text fairly while analyze it.

New Criticism is clearly characterized in premise and practice: it is not concerned with context – historical, biographical, intellectual and so on; it is not interested in the ‘fallacies’ of ‘intention’ or ‘affect’; it is concerned solely with the ‘text in itself’, with its language and organization; it does not seek a text’s ‘meaning’, but how it ‘speaks itself’ (see Archibald MacLeish’s poem ‘Ars Poetica’, itself a synoptic New Critical document, which opens: ‘A poem must not mean/But be’); it is concerned to trace how the parts of the text relate, how it achieves its ‘order’ and ‘harmony’, how it contains and resolves ‘irony’, ‘paradox’, ‘tension’, ‘ambivalence’ and ‘ambiguity’; and it is concerned essentially with articulating the very ‘poem-ness’ – the formal quintessence – of the poem itself, (Selden, Widdowson & Brooker, 2005, p.10).

***Reader response criticism.*** Reader response criticism is a school of literary theory that focuses on the reader or audience and his or her experience of a literary work, in contrast to other schools and theories that focus attention primarily on the author or the content and form of the work. It recognizes the reader as an active agent who constitutes meaning to the work and completes its meaning through its interpretation. It argues that literature should be viewed as a performing art in which each reader creates his or her own, possibly unique, and text related performance. It stands in total opposition to the theories of formalism and the new criticism in which reader's role in re-creating literary works is ignored. Reader response theorists share two beliefs: one is the role of the reader cannot be omitted from our understanding of literature and next is reader do not passively consume the meaning resented to them by an objective literary text; rather they actively make the meaning they find in the literature.

Wolfgang Iser (see below, pp. 52–4) argues that literary texts always contain ‘blanks’ which only the reader can fill. The ‘blank’ between the two stanzas of Wordsworth’s poem arises because the relationship between the stanzas is unstated. The act of interpretation requires us to fill this blank. A problem for theory centers on the question of whether or not the text itself triggers the reader’s act of interpretation, or whether the reader’s own interpretative strategies impose solutions upon the problems thrown up by the text. Even before the growth of reader-response theory, semioticians had developed the field with some sophistication.

***Structuralist and post-structuralist criticism.*** Structuralism originated in the structural linguist of Ferdinand de Saussure and the subsequent Prague and Moscow schools of linguistics. It appeared in academia in the second half of the 20th century as structural linguistics was facing serious challenges from the likes of Noam Chomsky. Later it grew up in academic fields concerned with the analysis of language, culture, and society.

Structuralism is an approach; it believes that every system has a structure and that structures are the real things that lie beneath the surface or the appearance of meaning. It talks about structure. Everything in this universe is structure and in order to understand the elements of structures, we need to understand other elements of that structure. For example, in order to understand Neal we need to understand what Asia is, what earth is, what solar system is, what universe is, and so on. Structuralist attack the idea that language is an instrument for reflecting a pre-existent reality or for expressing a human intention. They believe that 'subjects' are produced by linguistic structures which are 'always already' in place. A subject's utterances belong to the realm of parole, which is governed by langue, the true object of structuralist analysis. This systematic view of communication excludes all subjective processes by which individuals interact with others and with society.

Post structuralism on the other hand came as a reaction to structuralism. It is very close to post-modernism theory. It has belief that the reader can find endless meaning and there is no single center, essence or meaning in the literature. The post-structuralist approach includes the rejection of the self-sufficiency of the structures that structuralism posits and interrogation of the binary oppositions that constitute those structures. Selden & Widdowson, Brooker (2005, p.10), states that Poststructuralist thought has discovered the essentially unstable nature of signification. The sign is not so much a unit with two sides as a momentary 'fix' between two moving layers. Saussure had recognized that signifier and signified are two separate systems, but he did not see how unstable units of meaning can be when the systems come together.

***Deconstructive criticism.*** The term deconstruction has been introduced by French philosopher Jacques Derrida in 1967 from the book of *Grammatology*. Deconstruction refers to a process of exploring the categories and concepts that

history and tradition has imposed on a word or a work. It suggests analysis with high precision. Derrida while describing the term deconstruction observed that "There is nothing outside the text". That is to say, all of the references used to interpret texts are themselves texts, even the 'text' of reality as a reader knows it. There is no truly objective, non- textual reference from which interpretation can begin. Thus, deconstruction then can be described as an effort to understand a text through its relationship to various contexts. Deconstruction can begin when we locate the moment when a text transgresses the laws it appears to set up for itself. At this point texts go to pieces, so to speak. In 'Signature Event Context', Derrida gives writing three characteristics:

- a) A written sign is a mark which can be repeated in the absence not only of the subject who emitted it in a specific context but also of a specific addressee.
- b) The written sign can break its 'real context' and can be read in a different context regardless of what its writer intended. Any chain of signs can be 'grafted' into a discourse in another context (as in a quotation).
- c) The written sign is subject to 'spacing' (escapement) in two senses: first, it is separated from other signs in a particular chain; second, it is separated from 'present reference' (that is, it can refer only to something not actually present in it), Selden & Widdowson, Brooker (2005, p.167).

***Post- colonial criticism.*** Post- colonialism in literature includes the study of theory and literature as it relates to the colonizer- colonized experience. Edward Said is the leading theorist of this field. Post-colonialism criticism refers to the criticism on the human consequences resulting from exploitation and control of colonized people on their lands. The purpose of post-colonial study is to study and know residual (social, political, cultural) effect of colonialism on the once ruled and exploited by the mother country. The critics of this theory should observe the texts regarding how they reflect the domination of one group over another in terms of culture, language, fashion, neutrality, education, thoughts and so on while analyzing the text from post-colonial perspective.

Hutcheon (1989, p.208) argue that some of these matters by drawing a distinction between respective aims and political agendas. Thus, postmodernism and

poststructuralism direct their critique at the unified humanist subject, while post colonialism seeks to undermine the imperialist subject.

***Feminist literary criticism.*** Feminist literary criticism refers to the literary criticism that analyzes text from feminist perspective. The literary critics of it try to explain how power imbalances due to gender in a given culture. It analyzes the way women are suppressed and dominated by males and also evaluates the role of female as subservient, unimportant, marginal, secondary, and ordinary. This criticism examines the way in which literature reinforces the economic, political, social, cultural, and psychological oppression of women. In the literature, women have been ignored or mostly considered secondary for a long time. The feminist criticism aims to view them in a different perspective and discover the women's contribution to the history of literature. It also aims to reinterpret the old text and establishing the importance of women's writing to save them from being lost or ignored in the male dominated society. It also examines and studies domination and discrimination on women in the society in terms of various cultural, social, religious, and gender aspects through the writing literature. Likewise, it advocates the women rights. It also looks on the role of patriarchy for all kinds of discrimination against women.

According to Tyson (2006), socially, politically, and culturally men and women have been treated differently. In the reality also women are discriminated in different section of social institution and social system. They have been misbehaved by the males. And, Women are viewed as emotional inferior, less intelligent, smart in gossip, interested in minor things, less courageous, quick decision making, and so on in patriarchal system. These all aspects should be taken in to consideration to analyze literary text from feminist perspective.

Similarly, Madsen (2000, pp.184-185) further states, 'Violence, pornography, working conditions, reproduction and sexuality are the issues that concern socialist feminism.' She further states that rich oppress the poor and men oppress the women. Likewise, Madsen (2000) further presents about domination upon women by patriarchy in following way:

You grow with your further holding you don and covering your mouth so another can make a horrible scaring aim between your legs. When you are older, your

husband ties you a bed and drips hot wax on your nipples and brings in other man to watch and makes you suck his pennies... In this thousands years of silence the camera is invented and pictures are made of you while these things are being done (p.115).

This above mentioned extract shows that women are dominated, oppressed, faced injustice, and raped because of patriarchal structured society. Feminism takes rape and pornography as a crime and goes against it for women's freedom. Violence upon women, pornography upon women, working conditions of women, reproduction and sexuality all aspects should be considered while analyzing literary texts.

Furthermore, feminism also covers another major concept that of gender along with patriarchy. Where, gender is identified through the difference of males and females. In this regard, it is said that sex is to very large extent biologically determined whereas gender is a social construct. And differences between men and women in language use may result from various socialization practices. To add more, Wardhaugh (2008, p.317) states, "women's speech is taken as trivial, gossip-laden, corrupt, illogical, idle, euphemistic, or deficient." This statement shows the status of female language use in male dominated society. In fact, the social practices teach them to do so. Again, Lakoff (197, as cited in Wardhaugh, 2008) maintains, "adjectives such as adorable, charming, divine, lovely, and sweet are also commonly used by women but only very rarely by men (p. 318)". She further says that women are said to have their own vocabulary for emphasizing certain effects on them. It suggests that word and expressions such as so good, such fun, exquisite, lovely, divine, precious, adorable, darling, and fantastic suits only to women. A feminist literary critic should analyze these inequalities being based on the social life experiences.

Similarly, women and men are said to have different paralinguistic systems and move and gesture differently that often require women to appear to be submissive to men. They are also often named, titled, and addressed by their first names, by such terms as lady, miss, or dear and even baby or babe. They are said to be subject to a wider range of address terms than men. These all show the differences of language use due to gender inequality in society.

Likewise, the cultural rituals and values also make men and women behave differently. Wardhaugh (2008) says, " Women are also sometimes required to be silent in situations in which men may speak." It shows that females are culturally discriminated and taken as less powerful in the society. Wives are not allowed to speak in the presence of their husband otherwise they are not called ideal wives by the people in the society. And at gathering where men are present they should talk only in a whisper, if they talk at all.

In addition, Ryan (2007) states, "Most traditional religious such as Catholicism, fundamentalist Protestantism, Islam, and Orthodox Judaism assign women to secondary roles, and some forbid them from participating in public activities with men (p.132)."He further says, "They are forced to live in confined interior spaces and forced to wear body covering clothing that marks them out as their husband's property."That many women freely accede to such subordination is a sign of how successful cultural conditioning can be even when it works against one's interest.

Similarly, Mills (2004) says that 'politeness' is not a property of utterances; it is rather 'a set of practices or strategies which communities of practices develop, affirm, and contest' (p.9). This idea suggests that it is the role given to females in the society due to which women behaves and more polite than males.

Wardhaugh (2008) state the list of what she calls 'socio-linguistic claims,there are five of these claims.

- 1) Women and men develop different patterns of language use.
- 2) Women tend to focus on the affective functions of an interaction more often than men do.
- 3) Women tend to use linguist devices that stress solidarity more often than men do.
- 4) Women tend to interact in ways which will maintain and increase solidarity while men tend to interact in ways which will maintain and increase their power and status.
- 5) Women are stylistically more flexible than men.



The recent development of feminist literary criticism laid stress on the place of women in the society. It has created a lot of awareness in the writing of women including the above mentioned gender inequality. Moreover, feminist literary criticism studies how the literature has expressed and represented the role of women. There are various theories propounded by different feminist scholars and practiced for literary text analysis. Selden (1998) has presented American and Continental or French feminism, Radical feminism and Marxist feminism.

According to Madsen (2000), American feminist approaches tend to be grounded in cultural and historical analysis and French feminism is grounded in Freudian psychoanalysis." American feminism focuses on feminine history, cultural aspects of society whereas French feminism focuses on language, discourse used in the literary text, conscious and unconscious state of writers and philosophy for literary text analysis. Likewise, she further says, "Radical feminism analysis the relationship between social inequalities and sexual differences (pp. 152-153). "It is needed to analyze social inequalities between men and women and sexual discrimination for the analysis of any literary text from radical feminist perspective. In the same way, Socialist feminism is another theory of feminism which focuses upon power relationship, especially the intersection of capitalism, racism, and patriarchy and the production of political personal life. And, according to Selden (1980), Marxist feminist theory situates gender relations as a reflection of economic class relations with in the structure of family unit, the man is bourgeois and the women are proletariat. Similarly, eco-feminism analyzes the relationship between the patriarchal oppression of women and the human domination of nonhuman nature. It focuses on all the practices of domination within culture: racism, sexism, class oppression and the exploitation. All of these feminist theories have some characteristics. Some of the characteristics of feminism according to Poudel, et al. (2002, p. 293) are:

- a) Voices against canon's sexual exclusiveness.
- b) Rejection of the marginalization of all women.
- c) Disregard to culture as patriarchal culture.
- d) Examine the experiences of women from all areas and classes.
- e) Study sexual, social and political issues once thought to be outside the study of literature.

From the above discussion of feminist literary criticism, it can be said that feminism is not only the realization of the injustice carried out in the society with the women, but also to create awareness among them about the new role they have to play in the modern society. And feminist literary analysis examines images of women and representative of female experience in texts written by other of either sex. Besides, it also looks at literary forms, particularly the relationship between literary genre and gender.

**Feminist movements.** Feminist movement also known as women's movement refers to a series of political campaigns for reforms on issues such as domestic violence, reproductive rights, maternity leave, equal pay, women's suffrage, sexual harassment, and sexual violence etc. Feminist movement began in the western world in the late 19th century. It has gone through three different waves:

*First- wave feminism.* First wave feminism refers to movement of early 19th century. It involves some of the foremothers of liberal feminism such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Matilda Joslyn Gage who, in advocating for divorce laws to protect the rights of women, cited Iroquois laws that ensured a man provided for his family on pain of banishment. There was a strong influence of Native American women with whom white women shared land. The pioneers of the women's movement took cues from Native American ancestors such as the Iroquois system of election, whereby women choose their governmental representative from among eligible man. It was oriented around the condition of middle or upper class white women and involved suffrage and equal rights in politics. Writers such as Virginia Woolf are associated with the ideas of the first wave feminism. She describes how men socially and psychologically dominate women in her book 'A room of one's own.'

*Second - wave feminism.* The second wave of feminist activity began in early 1960s and lasted till late 1980s. This wave was concerned with gender inequality in laws and culture. 'Simone de Beauvoir' is associated with this wave because of her ideas of women as "the other". During this time, feminist campaigned against political and cultural inequalities. This movement encouraged women to understand aspect of their own personal lives as deeply politicized, and reflective of sexist structure of power.

*Third - wave feminism.* The third wave is considered as the timeframe from 1990s to present day. It is informed by postcolonial and postmodern thinking. The third wavers often mystify earlier feminists as many have reclaimed lipstick, high heels, and cleavage. This wave breaks constraining boundaries of gender, including what it dreams essentialist boundaries set by the earlier waves. It had a greater focus on developing the different achievements of women. It includes renewed campaigning for women's greater influence in politics.

In the years of movement women accomplished many of the goals they set out to do. They won protection from employment discrimination, abortion law reform, greater representation in media, and equal access to school, equal rights movements and many more.

**Feminism and literature.** The term feminism and literature can also be called feminist literature. It is based on features of feminism, and refers to any literary work that centers on the struggle of woman for equality, and to be accepted as human being, before being cast into a gender stereotype. It is literary work of either of male writers or female writers who understood women beyond the roles they were expected to fit into, and delved in to their psyche to understand their needs and desires. Some works may be fictional, while others may be non-fictional. It brings out the reality of all types oppression, discrimination, violence, ideologies about women and so on. Taking ideas from Madsen (2000) and Tyson (2006), some features of feminist literature can be pointed as follows:

- i. Feminist literature carries principles, theories of feminism and it refers to any literary works which center on the struggle of women for freedom, equality, women rights and so on.
- ii. It may be fictional or as non-fictional.
- iii. Feminist literature always moves in female sphere.
- iv. Feminist literature is known to understand and explain the difference between sex and gender.
- v. Women in literature of the feminist nature are always featured as the protagonist, who more often than not, does not readily accept the traditional role of women as decided by the society.

**Feminist analysis: Agendas and aspects.** No doubt women have become visible social actors; however, the issue of equal rights is still an issue to be debated. In fact, there are ambiguities in women's gains in relation to civil rights. Such ambiguities are part of ideological struggles in social practices, which are to a certain extent constituted by language as dimension of the social. Women are suppressed from different reasons in their society like as religious aspects, economic, gender and patriarchy aspect. The feminist also argue that we need equal behavior and participation in every area of nation. Throughout its long history, feminism (for while the word may only have come into English usage in the 1890s, women's conscious struggle to resist patriarchy goes much further back) has sought to disturb the complacent certainties of such a patriarchal culture, to assert a belief in sexual equality, and to eradicate sexist domination in transforming society.

Most of those who work in the field of language and gender are not able or willing to regard the issues at stake from a disinterested distance. Even if one accepts that researchers are never totally disinterested, gender is a particularly problematic case. For feminists, a great deal is at stake: our identities and our deepest beliefs about the world (Cameron, 1992:p. 213).

Lazar M. Michelle. (2005) states that, there have been changes in gender relations: women now take up positions (which were previously associated only with men), in the workplace, politics and in other social domains. No doubt women have become visible social actors; however, the issue of equal rights is still an issue to be debated. In fact, there are ambiguities in women's gains in relation to civil rights. Such ambiguities are part of ideological struggles in social practices, which are to a certain extent constituted by language as a dimension of the social.

In this study, the novel 'Priya Sufi' covers the following aspects:

*Social, cultural and religious aspects.* Here, some sentences or extracts which are related to social, cultural and religious aspects of feminism will select from the novel 'Priya Sufi'. In this study I will include the social, cultural and religious aspects which I will find in novel, these aspects show how female are treated in society and condition of women in our community.

*Gender aspects.* Gender is a factor to differentiate male and female which is also an aspects of feminism. In this study how women are treated by their gender. Women are suppressed by their gender, this study show how a female character 'Sada' dominated by our patriarchal society.

*Domination upon women.* Domination upon women is another aspects of feminism in which women are dominated. This study will explore how women are suppressed in our society and show how male dominated treats upon women.

*Women rights.* Women rights are also aspects of feminism. Women are deprived from their fundamental rights so here this study talks equal rights and their behavior. The women are restricted from basic rights the cause is our male dominated society.

*Women's place in the society.* Women place refers to the existence or position that women have in the society. The main concern is how people perceive them in society. Male dominated society doesn't want to give the role for women. They think women cannot do anything so this study show their role and talks about they can do like as men.

*Role of patriarchy.* Patriarchy is another aspects of feminism which is a system of social construction in which males role is primary and dominant in everywhere and in every matter whereas; women's roles as secondary and inferior. There are some aspects in the novel 'Priya Sufi' which shows the role of patriarchy society.

**An overview of the novel Priya Sufi.** In this study I have taken insights of feminist criticism to analyze the discourse of womanhood exposed in the novel. The novel entitled Priya Sufi is a Nepali novel. It has been written by young famous literary figure Subin Bhattarai. He was born in Kathmandu district of Nepal on 5 November 1982 and is still living. He has been completed M.A. from Tribhuwan University. He has been contributed writing in Nepali language. His some of the Nepali novels are 'Kathaki Patra', Summer Love, Saya, Moonsoon.

The novel Priya Sufi had been published from 'Fineprint Books Publication. It is a beautiful and heart touching creation of the author. It is written being based on

true events. In this novel, author has depicted the lively picture of a girl who is suffered from psychologically due to her physical weakness. It has been written in dialogue form. It has 80 parts that tell story of the central character Sada; a female character from their viewpoint. There are three main characters described in it along with the subordinate ones. Sada is the heroine of this novel and the major character around whom other characters revolve. They are in bus travelling to Kathmandu, a girl is in Sumo as well as there are other three passenger, they are discussing each other, the parents scolding their young son who were upset because he had tried to suicide because of her lover. They all are in same bus for medical treatment of this boy and narrator ask them and she knows everything and she tells them a story of Sada and Sarthak who are two love birds from their college time. They are in good relationship, Sarthak loves her a lot and Sada too, after few month they informed in their house, it is accepted in both family. They spent their time full of romance like as in class, canteen, beautiful places of Kathmandu and so on. After few months Sada suffer from knee pain. It was normal problem in first but later she was unable to talk even it is very difficult to stand by her foot, Sarthak support in everything like her study her difficulties and he also help in medical treatment. Sada suffered from same disease about two years but she had not any symptoms to cure. Sarthak did not receive her phone many days and times. One day accidentally, Sarthak comes her house and he told her " Sorry, Sada I am very busy I have no time to meet and sorry for everything which was happened between us. After that she became like as a mad and weak girl. Sada control herself and try to think about her future her family, her sister Sufi and her society and she listened so many bad words by her neighbor. Her sister Sufi is alike to her they have two years gap but Sufi has charming face and she is very bright in her study. Sada did not like her from her childhood because they lost their mother and Sada want to more care than her sister although Sufi love her sister and care her in her illness. Sada unable to marry in time due to her illness so her aunt talked about marriage proposal of Sufi. She got marry and it is also very burden for her because her neighbor tittle-tattle very poor Sada she is burden for father; it really touchy words for Sada. She thought, yes they are right it is reality, I am living stressful life, I am very young in age, I have many desires but how can I full fill this, I spent all days and nights in bed, it is really difficult my father to take care his young daughter. She decides to suicide by taking over dose of medicine. Sada wrote a suicide letter to Sufi where she describe all her misunderstanding and misbehavior and praise her care from

the bottom of the heart. She wrote everything in this letter and ready to die. She observes her house her room and surrounding and a light she feel in her room and Sada changed her planned she thought about further treatment. She wants to show next doctor this week they went to the hospital after this week she recovers gradually. One month later she cured and got her previous life. She tells a her sister Sufi about her sister and she reads and weeps. They decide to publish this letter with her story and meet a publisher and he became interested and by this novel Sada became a celebrity. One day Sarthak meets her and thanked to her about her success and Sada returns her home and celebrate her success with her father.

### **Review of the Related Empirical Literature**

Empirical literature is research is based on evidence. Such research is often conducted to answer a specific question or to test a hypothesis. The researcher needs to review empirical literature to test hypothesis. Here, I have made a brief review of some related works related to my study.

Bhatta (2013) conducted research on “The Feminist perspective in the Novel The Bell Jar.”To identify the aspects of feminism in the Bell Jar and to provide some pedagogical implications were objective of that research. Survey design, and purposive sampling procedure was used and data were secondary from the novel ‘The Bell Jar’ for that research. Observation technique was used to collect require data. Some major findings of that study included that females are dominated by males even in developed countries, females are dominated by females as well and females are treated as secondary role in societies. It was also similar to my study in methodology but different from my research topic.

Similarly, Sharma (2017) carried out a research on "Feminist Perspective in the Translated Autobiographical Essay Jeevan Kaanda Ki Phool". The purpose was to identify the aspects of feminism from an anthology of autobiographical essay " A flower in the midst of Thorns" in terms of cultural, social and religious aspects, gender aspects, domination upon women, women rights, women's place in society and role of patriarchy, and also to provide some pedagogical implications. It was based on qualitative approach adopting survey research design. Purposive sampling under non-random sampling strategy was used and data were taken from secondary sources.

Observation technique was to collect required data. The major findings of the very research incorporated that there are many aspects of feminism depicted in the anthology of essays like, social, cultural and religious aspects of feminism, oppression and domination aspects of feminism, women rights and freedom aspects of feminism, women existence aspects, patriarchal aspects of feminism and gender aspects of feminism which shows the domination, gender discrimination and inequality, restricted women rights and freedom and secondary or subordinate position of females in Nepalese society due to the patriarchal system. Females have been dominated and taken as fine object of entertainment in Nepalese society. The study was close to my research many aspects but different from my research topic.

Sutherland and Feltey (2017) carried out a research on " Here's looking at her: an intersectional analysis of women, power and feminism in film". The objective of this research was to explore what makes a film feminist from a feminist sociological perspective with an emphasis on power and women in film. The study was based on intersectional approach to explore gender, race, ethnicity, and social class in film about women. Some major findings of that were most feminist film revolves around stories about power to women; women finding the courage to individually confront and challenge existing norms and power to films are predominantly tales of white, middle class women. Likewise women of color are most likely to be featured in power over films and very few can be considered power with films that demonstrate solidarity among women. Although the study was related to my study on the basis of feminist analysis, it was completely different from my study in topic, objectives, and methodology.

Kim (2017) conducted research on "Agency of Rural Nepali Women as Moderated by Community Learning Centers: a Postcolonial Feminist Perspective." The objectives of the research were to investigate not only the benefits of the CLC for women but the construction of women's agency and to examine women's experience and their agency. It employed a post- colonial feminist lens and semi-structured interviews as tool and analysis the data thematically. The major findings were there is no homogeneous 'average Nepali women' archetype; however, there are women who are active in their responses to gender- ascribed unfavorable structures within which they situate with different individual and collective strategies, motivations and



expectations. Although the study was similar in conducting research on Nepali women, it was different from objectives and other aspects of my study.

Likewise, Katuwal (2018) carried out a research on "A Feminist Perspective of The Color Purple." The objectives of her research were to find out the aspects of feminism from the novel and to provide some pedagogical implications. The study was based on qualitative research design, purposive sampling procedure was used data were both primary; the original novel the color purple and secondary; others book taken for additional information for that research. Observation technique was used to collect required data. Some major findings of that study were females are dominated even by the females themselves who advice to follow the norms and values of the patriarchic society and the society and social aspects like religion and other social institutions favor the males where females are taken as subordinate of male.

Similarly, Jackson (2018) conducted research on "Young feminist, feminism and digital media". To explore how girls are using and producing digital media, what it means for them to do so and how their online practice connects with their offline feminism. The study was based on qualitative approach use of poststructuralist approach to teenage feminist. The major findings were three key constructions of digital media as a tool for feminist practice: online feminism as precious and as knowledge sharing; and feminism as 'doing something' on/offline. There is mark continuity between girls' practices in "safe" digital spaces and feminism practiced in other historical and geographical locations. Though the study was similar in the area of mine, it was different from my study in many aspects from topic to methodologies.

Yadav (2019) carried out, Analysis of The Novel Paheli from Feminist Perspective. The objective of his study was to identify the aspects of feminism in the Paheli and to provide some pedagogical implications were objective of that research. Qualitative design and purposive sampling procedure was used and data were secondary from the novel 'Paheli' for that research. Observation, tactile, gustatory and proverbial information from audio, film, document and pictures; these all methods are used for collecting data. Some major findings of that study included that females are dominated by males even in developed countries, females are dominated by females as well and females are treated as secondary role in societies. Especially Paheli (Aahilya) is dominated by a boy whose name was Indra ; he did misbehave upon

married girl. Her husband was in foreign land but he continuously follows her and threatens by their proof of sexual relationship, later it spreads in society and she feels it great sin and she commits suicide.

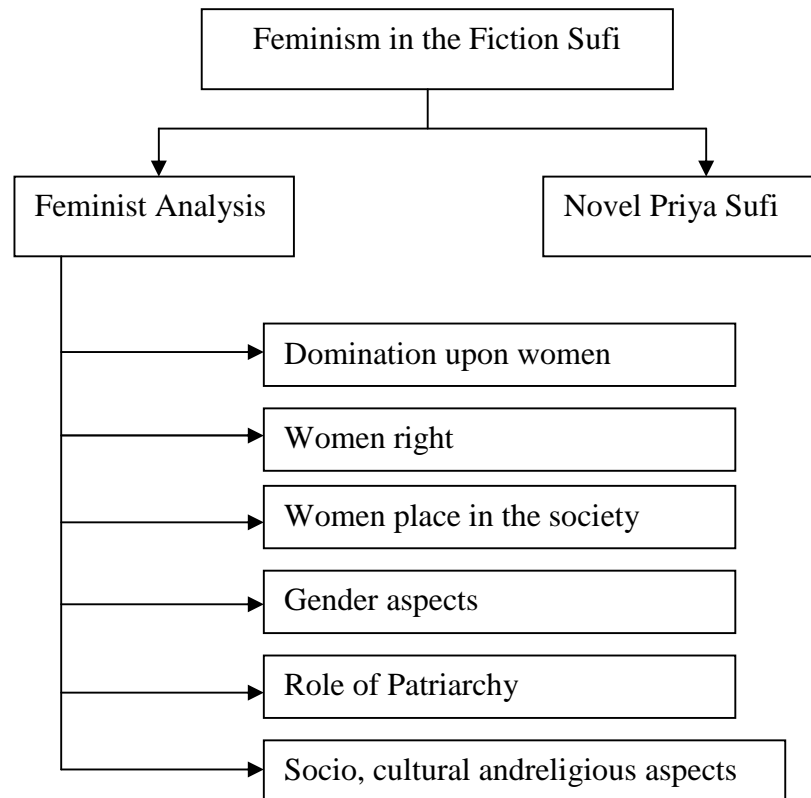
### **Implications of the Review for the Study**

Above reviewed literatures were very helpful for my study. I got many ideas and information about my research which was more useful and helpful for my study based on procedure, methodology, sources of data, tools and so on. The review of the study obtained information from

Varieties of books, thesis and internet, these all sources made me clear about research problems, challenges, selecting appropriate methodology. It also provided me idea about how to contextualize findings of my research. It also helped me to examine and evaluate the previous research done in this area and what was new for carrying out further research. The aforementioned reviews have their own value and importance in their respected fields. For the theoretical knowledge of literary criticism Selden (1998) and Tyson (2006) helped me to get the ideas and information. Similarly, from the Lazar (2009), I widened my theoretical knowledge on feminism and women specific areas of analysis. Awsthi et al., (2011) assisted me to take some ideas about literature. In the same way, the empirical research mentioned above such as Bhatta (2013), Sharma (2017), from the review of Jean- Anne Sutherland and Karthyryn M. Feltey (2017) I became able to analyze how women are dominated in our society, Kim (2017), Katuwal (2018), and Jackson (2008) helped me to select appropriate tools and techniques for data and I got the idea from that. I also got ideas about the choosing research design, techniques and sampling procedures. These all studies will helpful to my study. These all study help me to analyze how female are treated in society, the language which is used for women and their function, the language itself shows how female are treated by male dominated society and so on. These all study shows how women are treated from the human civilization and in different historical period, their challenges and the female movements and so on. I got many information from above empirical research, women who are suppressed by patriarchal society, lack of education, early marriage, economic condition of the family and society and to trust someone easily etc. are the main reason behind women violence and domination.

## Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework refers to the mental picture of the things in consideration. When we think of something an image is created in our mind, that mental structure is referred as conceptual framework. The conceptual framework which I will use in my research:



## **Chapter III**

### **Methods and Procedures of the Study**

This is the third unit of existing study which deals with the methodological aspects. It includes design and method of the study, population, sample and sampling strategy, data collection tools and techniques, sources of data, data collection procedures, analysis and interpretation of data and ethical considerations.

#### **Design and Methods of Study**

I use discourse analysis method, to conduct this research, I adopt qualitative design because I analyze the language which is used in this novel its' function to relation feminist perspective. My research is based on qualitative design because I have included here many philosophical beliefs, published theories and I have collected much information from authentic articles and books. My research explore how female are suppressed from patriarchal society and it shows what sort of language use upon them to dominate. Therefore, I have selected qualitative research design under discourse analysis method. Pressele (2006, as cited in Cohen, Manion and Morrison, 2007) remarks "Qualitative researchers cannot agree on the purpose of qualitative research, its boundaries and its disciplinary field (p.219)". She further says, "Qualitative research is characterized by a loosely defined group of designs that elicit verbal, aural, observational, tactile, gustatory and olfactory information from a range of sources including amongst others, audio, film, documents and pictures and that it draws strongly on direct experience and meaning." Therefore qualitative research draws out verbal, observation, tactile, gustatory and proverbial information from audio, film, document and pictures. It provides in depth and detail understanding of meaning, actions, non-observable as well as observable phenomena.

This research is the form of qualitative research in the sense that it is related to discourse analysis research. Regarding this Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2011) say, "Documentary research typically makes use of documents produced previously and by other than in the process of the research or by the researcher." The means documentary research conducting research on the document in which previously produced and published by other hands rather than researcher. These kinds of

documents can be both primary and secondary. Primary documents are original materials. They are produced as a direct record of an event or process by a witness or subject involved in it; whereas secondary documents are produced through the analysis of primary documents. It means if the researcher witness or involved directly with related document it becomes primary for him/her but if a researcher is going to research on others documents that is secondary document. My research will be related to discourse analysis.

According to Patton (1990), “Qualitative research consist of three kids of data collection tools; (i) in- depth open ended interview, (ii) direct observation, and (iii) written documents. Qualitative analysis of documents refers to the analysis of expert quotations, memoranda and correspondence, official publications and reports, personal diaries and so on. My research had been related to discourse analysis method which was the analysis of a novel.

### **Population, Sample and Sampling Strategy**

The population of the study were all the statements that signify womanhood or women positioning in the Nepali novel *Priya Sufi* written by Subin Bhattarai because my research was related to discourse by adopting qualitative approach. I conducted the data by using the tools: observation and checklist. First I observed how women are being represented and then picked eighteen representative statements by using checklist. The selected novel had been reading at least twice a time. The statements that show feminist sense had observed, picked up, studied in depth, and interpreted the meaning in relation to the objectives of the study.

### **Research Tools and Technique**

In order to successfully complete this study, observation technique has been used as a research tool and data have been described and interpreted using descriptive approach. Kumar (2005, p.119) defines observation as a purposeful, systematic and selective way of watching and listening to an interaction or phenomena as it takes place. When any researcher wants to judge human behavior, observation is the most reliable tool. Similarly, checklist was used as it had possessed five different topics or

parameters on the basis of which I analyzed and interpreted the data and have present accordingly.

Observation had been used as the main tool for the collection of data in this research. The selection of extracts had made for the analysis.

### **Sources of Data**

The study was based on the original book written by Subin Bhattarai, the required information had been taken from the novel Priya Sufi in terms of obtaining the objectives of the research. And as secondary sources of data, analysis and views of others are taken to get additional information about the book.

### **Data Collection Procedures**

Following procedures were used collecting the data:

- i. Firstly, I read and re-read the novel.
- ii. I underlined the female issues and gender issues related sentences or extracts.
- iii. I had noted down those extracts and sentences and categorized them in to different categories.
- iv. Lastly, I had analyzed the selected sentences from different perspectives.

### **Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedures**

Different procedures are applied to analyze the received data. First of all, data had categorized in terms of social, cultural and religious aspects, domination upon women, women's rights, women's place or position in the society, gender aspects and the role of patriarchy. The data are tabulated and linked with feminism by the help of feminist theories and criticism. Then, qualitative approach of research will be adopted for analyzing the received data. They will be analyzed and interpreted descriptively.

### **Ethical Considerations**

After the accomplishment or even while being through the research study, the details, information and identity should not be jeopardized regarding the selected samples or populations. Similarly, the researcher should also provide clear and

sufficient credit to the author of books, articles, journals and other research works. To put it another way, the researcher who has manipulated the respective study should forward the required information to avoid the risk and aspects of plagiarism. This existing study centers within fifteen primary samples that I had gathered from the fiction Priya Sufi. For this, I made my data collection procedure through purposive non- random selection procedure. Therefore, my study and its findings are entirely rested upon the data I derived from the fiction and other sources I have cited in this research study.

## Chapter IV

### Result and Discussion

This chapter consists of result and discussion of data. For this, the raw data have been collected from the fiction Priya Sufi and analyzed qualitatively. The collected data are analyzed and interpreted under the eight parameters in accordance with the issues concerned to the heading of each respective parameter.

#### Results and Discussion

Based on the collected data from secondary sources, data are analyzed and result had been interpreted. Analysis of data and interpretation of results have been presented in different aspects like as; social, cultural and religious aspects, gender aspects, domination upon women, women rights, and women place in society, role of patriarchy etc. In this study women are dominated in different areas of society, they are suffered from male dominated culture, religious belief, and cultural aspect and as a language which shows female treated as low level's creatures.

Similarly, the result of this research study have been explored being based on feminism related five different parameters; genders aspect, women's position in society, inequality, patriarchy, Socio religious and cultural aspect. Moreover, in order to reach in result for this study, the parameters have been analyzed and interpreted according to the feminist issues found and extracted from the fiction Priya Sufi. The result which has been deduced from the analysis and interpretation of the fiction Priya Sufi, they have come up with following major consequences:

- i. From the analysis of the novel, has been noted that religious belief prohibits women to cross the restrictions set by males in the Nepalese society. Sadha; who is disable to walk , a priest suggest her to use jantar and her family also insists her to wear a lot of garments in the name of god but she is not interested, she was forced to wear.
- ii. Females have been dominated in our society because of different social, cultural, and religious rules and convention. The traditional social thought found in novel.



- iii. Sadha who was physically disabled in this time she faced many discrimination from the society and her boyfriend Sarthak, she listened so many bad words from her neighbor and relatives which shows how our society behaves women.
- iv. The women are being obedient to their husband and male dominated practices. In this regard, the women are influenced by the religious beliefs as they would be much more virtuous if they follow the commands and instructions of their husbands as represented in the fiction.
- v. Due to the male superiority everywhere; family, society and politics etc. the women are habituated for tolerating domestic violence, sexual harassment, pressurized domestic chores, controlled identity, and subordinate status to men in the society.
- vi. Females are degraded their cast and taken as characterless, manner less, impolite, rude, disobedient, stubborn and vulgar women by the family and society, if they get married on their own.
- vii. The discriminatory behaviors emerge between males and females when the females are controlled and restricted to make wishes as per their interests by their own parents from early childhood.
- viii. Despite the women's hard work in the family, the women are expected to set free from controlled lifestyle only after they die. More specifically, early marriage in female's life have always kept them engaged in domestic chores which compels women to endure every sort of happenings at husband's home as result of controlled and dominated life.
- ix. From the anysis of the fiction , it has been found that females are regarded as a humiliating objects for parents if they are not married away or get divorced when they become mature for marriage or get divorced due to non-evidential accusation of one's character unexpectedly.
- x. Even the suicide of a woman is taken normally in family and society rather to be unable of managing domestic chores and kill oneself like as one of the Sada had tried to committed suicide.
- xi. The women are never regarded as an important individual for making meaningful decisions in the family and society.
- xii. The women have been discriminated and dominated and dominated in the name of qualities; beautifulnes, well-cultured, mannerly, shyness, polite,

- civilized, practical, attentive, and obedient and tolerable whenever females are expected to make anything done or convince them to do the work easily. It means females are either psychologically or unknowingly biased by the males and society in the same those qualities as represented in the fiction.
- xiii. Females do not have the liberty to marry someone of their interest by themselves and also to make multi- marriages. It depicts the unequal freedom on the part of female in the society through fiction.
  - xiv. The women are compelled to believe in almighty even if the causes of pains, domination, and discrimination etc. are imposed and the society upon them. It means the women convince themselves as it was the willingness of God to make them suffer despite the clear violence and exploitation from men and patriarchal society.
  - xv. Females do not even attempt to go against existing biasness due to the heavy influence of patriarchal ideologies in the society for women's equal right to men.
  - xvi. The women living in parental home after their marriage due to the accusation on their character have pitiable, humiliating and tragic situation in the society.

**Gender aspects.** Gender discrimination is one of the significant aspects within feminist theory of literary criticism. It is the term that causes the distinctions between male and female, especially in terms of their roles, reputations, positions and responsibilities in political or commercial contexts. Here, three of extractions related to gender discrimination are presented for their analysis and interpretation in the following ways:

- a. *Mahila kadkera bolin galti kasko dhoka dineko ki khaneko? Tyai keti asati ho mero gai jasto chhoro lai fasyara. (She spoke in strong voice and said whose fault is this betrayer or who love her? She is naughty girl who betrayed my good son like as cow. (p.4)*

The above mentioned extract depicts the discrimination upon female by next female. Here, they are in Summo in their way, they are talking about the case of boy was committed suicide. The narrator of this novel Priya Sufi asked why you are

scolding your son and she replied by using such kind of discriminated language. They both are responsible for their relationship but his mother said she or his son's lover was wrong in their relationship. She spoke by using such kind of discriminated words. She doesn't know the real reason but she is in the side of her son, it shows how male are protected by our society. His father says no your son is also responsible in this matter, is it necessary to attempt suicidal activity for their relationship? Similarly, another extraction related to gender discrimination is mentioned as follows:

b. *Sufi sada ko chheau ma janthi uslai mayalea herthi khub khyal garthi lutputina khojthi khelna khojthi sadaki lagi baini nai huna khojthi Sada ko baini naii huna khojthi baru Sada nai Sufi saga tarkanthi anwasyak kura ma jharkanthi (p.53). Sufi goes to the side of Sada she looks her in very lovely looks, she cares a lot, she want to play with her, she want to be a sister of Sada but Sada ignores all and speaks rudely with Sufi.*

This sentence depicts why Sada takes her differently, it shows the discrimination between females, their father and their relatives always praise about Sufi it was unbearable for Sada. Sada discriminated her sister, she did misbehave to her, in childhood days Sufi loved her sister Sada, she had wanted with Sada and she want to stay with her sister but Sada always ignore her, she behaves negatively because everyone loves Sufi. Her father and their relatives always praise about Sufi no one care her so she has negative thoughts against Sufi or she was jealous with Sufi.

c. *Tara keta manchha ko bisyama yinko alag dharana theo yini vanthin chhora manchea ko pani umer hunxa ra? Chhora manchha ta pahad hun chhatan hun hatta patta ferinan, chhori manchhea tyai pahad ma fulnea ful jo kehi samaya fuleapachhi oileyara jharchha. (p.141) She has different opinion for man she said male are like as hill, they don't have age limitation, they are always young but female are those flower who grew up in this hill who blooms and fade up.*

In accordance with the aforementioned extracts, females are started to be criticized if they remain unmarried for a long at the parental home. Here, Saya's aunt has such kind of perception, Saya who is about twenty four years and she has a sister too. Saya has a problem in their knees so she is unable to marry soon. Therefore, her aunt said that age does matter for female, in old age no one is interested to marry with

girl, it is not matter for man, and they can marry in any age. It shows how female are treated in our society. It shows the discrimination on the part of female as if they do not belong to their birth home after females get married in life.

**Women's place in society.** The roles of women, treatment done to them and distinction made on the basis of gender- oriented features determine the women's position in society. Under this sub- heading, the positions and aspects of gender biasness and their sources of cause are analyzed and interpreted from the fiction Priya Sufi. For this, four of the extractions concerning the women's position in society are derived out of the novel Priya Sufi as follows:

- a. *Budachai lea budi lai tereanan bolihalea dunialea thaw payara majak banaiskea, malai chup lagayra kea garchheas. Husband doesn't agree with wife and said all people know about it and they are taking as fun why you force to stopme(p.4).*

Here, the conversation between husband and wife shows the position of women in our society. How our society takes them in specific position and their role. In their journey, mother of this boy who is speaking about her son with narrator. Her son who is in depressions due to his tragic love affairs. It shows she is not free to share her inner feeling; she was dominated by society where her husband reflects.

- b. *Chhamataharu ko kuniu pani sufilai, premko barsha pani usailai Sada yai kura sochi basthi afno jholi ma k theo? Aakhir uh chhamata navayaki pani theyana(p.53). The abilities' credit for Sufi and the flow of love too she thought that I have some ability too but why I am not getting everything like Sufi.*

With reference to the above extraction, it indicates those females are discriminated by their small activity in our society. Sufi is her younger daughter she is more beautiful than Sada, she is talented than Sada and she won the prize in any competition but Sada doesn't have therefore all the members of the family, relatives and neighbors praise about Sufi but not for Sada. It is very serious psychological torcher for Sada so she performs bad behavior with Sufi. It shows why our society discriminates or we discriminate in very small age it is very serious aspect, it shows the place of women in our society. They are discriminated from their early age.

- c. *Sada ma timilai prem garirahana asamartha chhu, Sarthaklea vanyo chayako vaya timilai navetikina timibata tada huna sakthea tara timroi samu aayra yo ma vanirayako chhu, timi chadai thik hunu timro jivan ramro hos Sada, Good luck and take care (p.206). Sada I can't love you, Sarthak said I could say I could far from you without information but I am here with you to say all. I wish for your speedy recovery, your bright future, Good luck and take care.*

Here, the statements above show that how they are treated by their near people when they are in problem. Sarthak and Sada were in good relationship and they have plan about marry but Sada is in trouble later and Sarthak want to get rid of from their relationship due to her sickness, he doesn't want to wait her. It show how women are treated by male and it shows their position. Sada takes Sarthak he is only one person in this world who can understand her, he support her but he did misbehave it shows how the women are facing problems in our society.

- d. *Bish barshaagi patti ko mirtu vayra ekalo jivan bitairahyaki Sankuntala jetho chhora kaha basthin tara unko khas gharma vanda arukoi gharma baas badhi hunthyo unlai afno jivan sajauna vanda aruko jewanma chihauna muun parthyao dimakhvari aruka gatibidhi matrai rakhera hidnea yinlai afno isthititeko baryama sayad kehi jankari hola (p.140). Her husband had died before twenty years ago, she is with her eldest son in present condition, she is not conscious about her condition and their good life but she is more curious about other life of people in her surroundings.*

The above mentioned extract expresses women are more interested to talk about others in our society, they are free to talk or backbiting in unnecessary matter, they are not worried about to improve about their good life but they spent their time to talk about others. Here, aunt of Sada is in trouble condition herself but she is worried about her married life. She is not aware about own condition she is interested and worried about their neighbor what they do. It shows women of our society are free they don't have time to make good life themselves but they have time to talk about others.

**Gender inequality.** Under this sub-heading, it represents the differences done against females in terms of unequal life, domestic abuse, sexual violence and private and individual matters as mentioned in the fiction 'Priya Sufi'. Therefore, this is one of the significant parameters to analyze the issues of inequality in accordance with the fiction 'Priya Sufi' for this research study. Even according to this parameter, three of the issues are derived from the fiction to analyze and reach in new findings as presented in the following:

- a. *Vashkar lea Sufika lagi vnera auta rato color ko frak laideya tyo frak Sufika lagi laiyo vanibitikai Sada aarish lea jalna thali tyo aafulea parapta grnea vanda pani Sufi ko kasari huna nadini vnnea vawana usma bikasit hudai gayao (P.54). Vashkar bought a red frak for Sufi, it hurts Sada and she became jealous and she doesn't want to take it but it is unbearable for Sada, she thought that how can I ruined it.*

According to this extract, Vashkar father of Sada and Sufi bought a red frak for Sufi but not for Sada because she was intelligent and she won prizes from different area so all member of family and relatives were impressed by her so her father bought a gift for Sufi. This activity shows the discrimination between two daughters so we can say that there is discrimination in same gender.

- b. *Ghar jada garda tolma vayaki Pingaladevi dekhin, maha ki kuroutea, ani dheroi purano soch vayaki koi keti lea haf paint lagayra hideko dekheko khandama unko najarma tyo nangai hideko barabar hunthyo. (P.69) Pingaladevi saw them when they entered from the gate of their house; she was talkative and orthodox woman when a girl wears jeans paint it is like as naked for her.*

In accordance with aforementioned sentences, it portrays how women are thinking traditionally and behave unequally, Pingaladevi she was a woman of Sada's neighbor, she is traditional and she has many comments for girl but she don't have any words for man. She always judge Sada from negative perspective, she care of their activities and start to backbite with other neighbor. She comments on their dress up and she judge by their dress up and misbehave others. It shows the part of equality, there is no reason to discriminate by their dress up it is the choice of people.

**Role of patriarchy.** According to this parameter, the undermined and dominated women's autonomies and equalities by patriarchal society are analyzed. For this, three of the issues concerned with patriarchy are extracted from the fiction for their analysis and interpretation in order to reach in meaningful findings and conclusion for this research study. The extractions are mentioned in the following ways:

a. *Uslea samji chimekmai basin Pingaladevi Sharmalai jasalai usko ghar ma jo kohi keta sathi aauda jada thulo aapati hunthyo jaslea tolvarika maniska kan fukdai uslai bigreki keti vandai hidthin Sada tini saga boldainthi (P.227). She remembered her neighbor Pingaladevi Sharma who is worried when she comes with her friends, she start to talk with other as if Sada was a bad girl.*

Here, this extract shows that how our patriarchal society and ideology of people working in our society, Pingaladevi who doesn't notice about man who enter in their neighbor's house but she criticized Sada when she comes with her friend, she start to criticize her she talks with other she was a bad girl who comes with their friends, it shows the ideology of patriarchal society. It is not necessary and it doesn't matter the character of people when they interact with their male or female gender's friendship.

b. *Yo kailea bishek huncchea? Pohor pani estai thi yesh patak pani ustoi chha. Eak janna ko karanlea arkoko vabishya bigarnuhunna. Sufi lea padhai cidhyara jagir pani khana thalisaki aba ta. Usoi pani utroi umer ka didi bhainima samaya paristhiti herera jasko agadi grea pani hunxa (P. 169). When she will cure? She was in same condition in last year and this year as well same. It is not good destroy their future of oneself by the cause of other, Sufi completed her study and she has worked. Two sisters are looks like in same age; see the circumstances no matter of their turn for marriage.*

Here, the sentences above show how our patriarchal society behaves upon women, in patriarchal society specially the issue of female marriage and their age is great matter for all. They are compelled to marry in early age and they marry unmatched age person which create inequalities and crimes. Similarly, in this paragraph shows Sada is eldest sister of Sufi and she is in bed her relatives talk about

marriage her sister Sufi but she refused their proposal because she is not interested for marriage but they force to marry her because it is not sure the time of cured of Sada.

**Socio cultural and religious aspects related to women.** According to this parameter, females' religious perspective for women, right, social perspective, status, opportunity, and sexual assault etc. are analyzed and interpreted from politically and socially committed perspectives. In this regard, four of the extractions related to these two perspectives are derived from the fiction Priya Sufi. They are presented in the following ways in order to reach in better results of this research study as:

- a. *Pawan daiki vaujulea Jotish leyara aayra Sadako china dekhaidin, Jotish sadea sathko dasa lageko dekhyara gaya, Sanibar sanibar pipalma pani chadauni sallaha deya (P.160). Wife of Pawan brother had shown my horoscope he shown, I was suffered from sadea sati ko dasa and he gave suggestion to put water in Pipal's tree.*

This extract is concerned with how our religion treats the sickness people and women, how it behaves and how the people of society take women in our society. Sada is in bed by her pain in Knee and she had taken medicine but is not cured for long time. Later her neighbor suggest her to show horoscope and he gave suggestion her to put water in pipal's tree in every morning. It shows how religions also give pain for women, it means Sada is in bed by her pain of knee but it was obligation to go to pipal's tree.

- b. *Bacchu Thapa , jo vaskarka sahakarmi thea, kailea kai xuttika dinma unko ghr aauthea, uni varkharai Haridwar gayara aayaka thea utoi eak jana baba lai mantrauna lagayara auta jantar Sada lai nai samjera uhidekhi laideyaka thea, tyo Sada lea gathi ma lagai (p.161) Bacchu Thapa is one of the friend of her father, she has just recently came from Haridwar and he has a jantar for Sada which may help to improve the health status of Sada.*

Here, the given extract shows one of our cultural aspects, the jantar which has power to cure the diseases if it was happened by the wrong work by the people. It shows how our culture takes when a person cannot cure by medicine or before using medicine. It is our cultural belief, it is right from one perspective; such kind of



activity help to preserve our culture on the other hand by the cause of this practice may lead sudden death.

- c. *Uni afailea bolea baru ma nani lai afailea bokera lai janxu ra bokera lauchhu. Lanea chai kaha? Sufilea sodihali, Hamro parthana garnea thauma, tinlea vnea biswas garnus nani, dherai jana meri aakha agadi thik vayaka xan. Parthanama sakti hunxa. Meri chhora thaliyaka bela mailea lagea ailea kai samsya chhaina teslai. Unko kura balla bujio uniharulea janu parni thau church raheyacha (P.163). He spoke himself, I carry you and we will back together. Sufi asked where to go? He replied in our praying house, he add also believe me I have seen many people to cure in front of my eyes, praying has power, my son cured too, now he has not any problem.*

In accordance with aforementioned sentences, the religions and the life of the people are directly connected, Sada is suggested to go Church house with priest, and it shows how our Nepalese women also compelled to follow or interact with next religion by showing wrong belief. Sada is a character who was suggested by people to follow different religious way of curing their diseases but it was not good solution for her. It shows the condition of present Nepalese society and the condition of women in Nepal.

## **Chapter V**

### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

My present study was primarily guided by the objectives for this this research; analysis and interpretation on the fiction Priya Sufi through feminist critical discourse perspectives. This chapter consists of conclusion and recommendations made after the analysis and interpretation of raw data obtained from the novel Priya Sufi. They are mentioned in the following ways:

#### **Conclusion**

This existing research was a qualitative study to analyze and interpret the issues concerned with feminism in terms of the aspects; gender aspect, inequality, women's position in society, patriarchy, gender roles, and political and social factors in the fiction Priya Sufi. For this study, forty- eight different cases have been analyzed and interpreted in order to arrive in findings and conclusion being based on the objectives of the study.

The prejudices done to females in the family and society are interconnected with different aspects woman are made biased for and about. Gender discrimination is one of the integral components that give birth to unjustifiable restriction between males and females in the fiction Priya Sufi. Gender discrimination has caused the wrongful deeds made upon females being concerned with culture, religion, tradition, rituals, identity, language, and social life of women. Similarly, inequality brings the restrictions to the freedom and socialization of females both in family and society.

People in patriarchal society do want females to have liberty, open choices, independent decision making for prosperous lifestyle, and women's position in the society as free bird and their equal and meaningful identity that suits women's independences. In the similar vein, patriarchal concepts and practices women doesn't allow women to preserve their existence and originality for what the women actually are. In addition, the distinctions between males and females are made in terms of their behaviors and biological features. And the women's roles and liberties have been confined within the four walls and peripheral environment of home from the outer

world. Being based on this study, I would like to convey my message that the women should be enabled to speak publicly or freed to make their interests, desires and wishes come true as per their needs and demands. The women should not be engaged only in domestic chores by the males and male dominated society. Similarly, the females should be stopped from discriminating in the name of qualities; beauties, tolerable, politenes, civilized, mannerly, and hardworking by males and the society for the continuation of domination and discrimination over females.

### **Recommendations**

**Policy related.** Depending upon major findings and conclusion, some policies related recommendations have been made in following ways:

- i. During the making of educational policy, the policy makers of language require to enhance and include the feminist critical discourse concerned literature in their language or literature courses.
- ii. The curriculum and syllabus designers should consider the aspects and forms of language which are used in unequal behavior, practice, and treatment between males and females in literary texts.
- iii. Feminism related literature helps to understand, differentiate, analyze and increase the awareness if the importance of critical feminism is considered by policy as teaching learning materials while designing the ELT courses.
- iv. Academic scholars should create teaching learning activities as realistic, permanent, contextual, and appropriate achievements for innovative educational career development.

**Practice level.** This study suggests the following recommendations at the practice level:

- i. In ELT classroom, the teachers can teach the contextual and functional meaning concerned with feminist problems, issues and challenges through feminist literature. Hence the objective of teaching learning should be to increase awareness.
- ii. The use of feminist literature both inside and outside the classroom should be increased for better teaching learning activities and outcomes.

- iii. Since the inequality between males and females still have not been equalized completely, all the students at higher level education need to be aware through feminist literature to know, find, understand and analyze the biasness between.

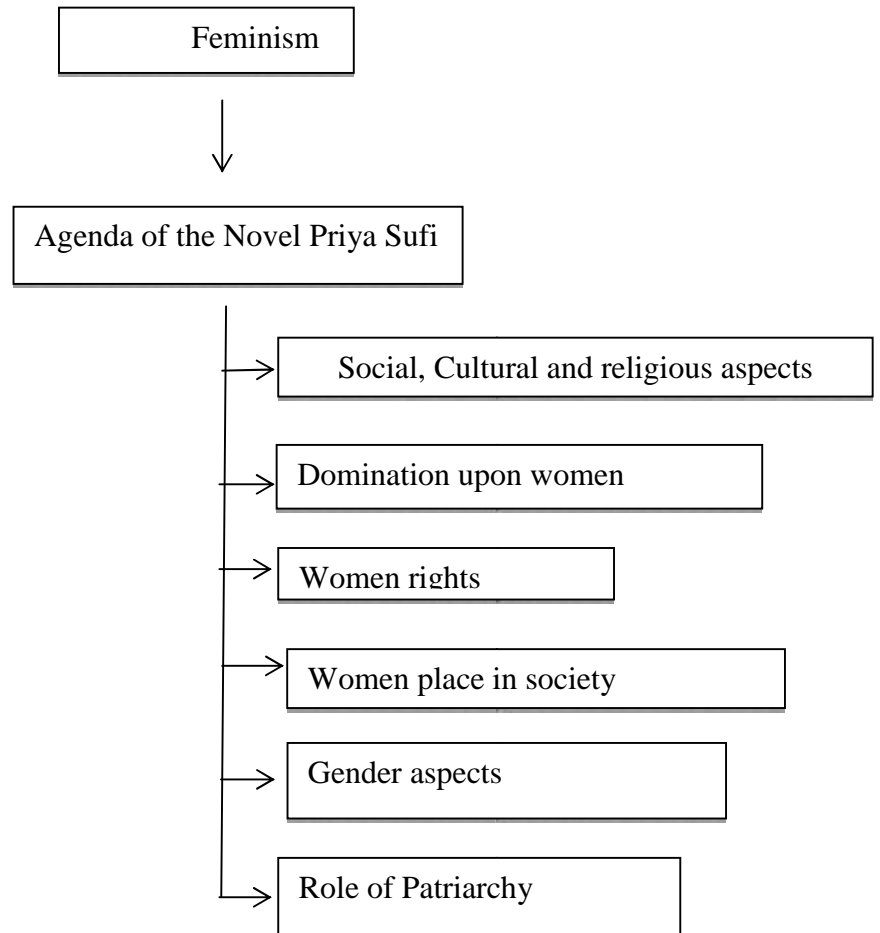
**Further research related.** This study is delimited to the perspective of feminist critical discourse analysis in the fiction Priya Sufi; therefore other areas of study require further researches. Similarly, other literary theories can also be applied. In addition, further research should be conducted more and more in this area for so that such study could help students, teachers, researchers and other academic personalities as a secondary source for their educational and professional development.

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## Appendix

### Comparison: Context and Feminism



Some examples are listed below which are taken from the novel 'Priya Sufi' which shows the condition of women in our society and it shows how they are treated in our society:

- a) *Mahila kadkera bolin galti kasko dhoka dineko ki khaneko? Tyai keti asati ho mero gai jasto chhoro lai fasyara. (She spoke in strong voice and said whose fault is this betrayer or who love her? She is naughty girl who betrayed my good son like as cow. (p.4)*
- b) *Sufi sada ko chheau ma janthi uslai mayalea herthi khub khyal garthi lutputina khojthi khelna khojthi sadaki lagi baini nai huna khojthi Sada ko baini nai huna khojthi baru Sada nai Sufi saga tarkanthi anwasyak kura ma jharkanthi (p.53). Sufi goes to the side of Sada she looks her in very lovely looks, she cares a lot, she want to play with her, she want to be a sister of Sada but Sada ignores all and speaks rudely with Sufi.*
- c) *Sada lai afaibata vagna maan lagthyao, afnai hulua ainama dekhera , afai sanga bikarsit vayaki thein, afai sanga kamjor, askata ani kurup vayapachhi manchya lea afai sanga afailai prem garna sakdo rainxa.*
- d) *Sada want to escape from herself, she feel unattractive when she look mirror, while man becomes weak, unattractive and disabled and he cannot loving themselves.*
- e) *Mahila kadkera bolin galti kasko dhoka dineko ki khaneko? Tyai keti asati ho mero gai jasto chhoro lai fasyara. (She spoke in strong voice and said whose fault is this betrayer or who love her? She is naughty girl who betrayed my good son like as cow. (p.4)*
- f) *Sufi sada ko chheau ma janthi uslai mayalea herthi khub khyal garthi lutputina khojthi khelna khojthi sadaki lagi baini nai huna khojthi Sada ko baini nai huna khojthi baru Sada nai Sufi saga tarkanthi anwasyak kura ma jharkanthi (p.53). Sufi goes to the side of Sada she looks her in very lovely looks, she cares a lot, she want to play with her, she want to be a sister of Sada but Sada ignores all and speaks rudely with Sufi.*
- g) *Tara keta manchha ko bisyama yinko alag dharana theo yini vanthin chhora manchea ko pani umer hunxa ra? Chhora manchha ta pahad hun chhatan hun hatta patta ferinan, chhori manchhea tyai pahad ma fulnea ful jo kehi samaya fuleapachhi oileyara jharchha. (p.141) She has different opinion for*

*man she said male are like as hill, they don't have age limitation, they are always young but female are those flower who grew up in this hill who blooms and fade up.*

- h) Budachai lea budi lai tereanan bolihalea dunialea thaw payara majak banaiskea, malai chup lagayra kea garchheas. Husband doesn't agree with wife and said all people know about it and they are taking as fun why you force to stopme(p.4).*
- i) Chhamataharu ko kuniu pani sufilai, premko barsha pani usilai Sada yai kura sochi basthi afno jholi ma k theo? Aakhir uh chhamata navayaki pani theyana (p.53). The abilities' credit for Sufi and the flow of love too she thought that I have some ability too but why I am not getting everything like Sufi.*
- j) Sada ma timilai prem garirahana asamartha chhu, Sarthaklea vanyo chayako vaya timilai navetikina timibata tada huna sakthea tara timroi samu aayra yo ma vanirayako chhu, timi chadai thik hunu timro jivan ramro hos Sada, Good luck and take care (p.206). Sada I can't love you, Sarthak said I could say I could far from you without information but I am here with you to say all. I wish for your speedy recovery, your bright future, Good luck and take care.*
- k) Bish barshaagi patti ko mirtu vayra ekalo jivan bitairahyaki Sankuntala jetho chhora kaha basthin tara unko khas gharma vanda arukoi gharma baas badhi hunthyo unlai afno jivan sajauna vanda aruko jewanma chihauna muun parthyao dimakhvari aruka gatibidhi matrai rakhera hidnea yinlai afno isthititeko baryama sayad kehi jankari hola (p.140). Her husband had died before twenty years ago, she is with her eldest son in present condition, she is not conscious about her condition and their good life but she is more curious about other life of people in her surroundings.*
- l) Vashkar lea Sufika lagi vnera auta rato color ko frak laideya tyo frak Sufika lagi laiyako vanibitikai Sada aarish lea jalna thali tyo aafulea parapta grnea vanda pani Sufi ko kasari huna nadini vnnea vawana usma bikasit hudai gayao (P.54). Vashkar boughta red frak for Sufi, it hurts Sada and she became jealous and she doesn't want to take it but it is unbearable for Sada, she thought that how can I ruined it.*
- m) Ghar jadaida garda tolma vayaki Pingaladevi dekhin, maha ki kuroutea, ani dheroi purano soch vayaki koi keti lea haf paint lagayra hideko dekheko*



*khandama unko najarma tyo nangai hideko barabar hunthyo. (P.69)*

*Pingaladevi saw them when they entered from the gate of their house; she was talkative and orthodox woman when a girl wears jeans paint it is like as naked for her.*

- n) *Uslea samji chimekmai basin Pingaladevi Sharmalai jasalai usko ghar ma jo kohi keta sathi aauda jada thulo aapati hunthyo jaslea tolvarika maniska kan fukdai uslai bigreki keti vandai hidthin Sada tini saga boldainthi (P.227). She remembered her neighbor Pingaladevi Sharma who is worried when she comes with her friends, she start to talk with other as if Sada was a bad girl.*
- o) *Yo kailea bishek huncchea? Pohor pani estai thi yesh patak pani ustoi chha. Eak janna ko karanlea arkoko vabishya bigarnuhunna. Sufi lea padhai cidhyara jagir pani khana thalisaki aba ta. Usoi pani utroi umer ka didi bhainima samaya paristhiti herera jasko agadi grea pani hunxa (P. 169). When she will cure? She was in same condition in last year and this year as well same. It is not good destroy their future of oneself by the cause of other, Sufi completed her study and she has worked. Two sisters are looks like in same age; see the circumstances no matter of their turn for marriage.*
- p) *Pawan daiki vaujulea Jotish leyara aayra Sadako china dekhaidin, Jotish sadea sathko dasa lageko dekhyara gaya, Sanibar sanibar pipalma pani chadauni sallaha deya (P.160). Wife of Pawan brother had shown my horoscope he shown, I was suffered from sadea sati ko dasa and he gave suggestion to put water in Pipal's tree.*
- q) *Bacchu Thapa , jo vaskarka sahakarmi thea, kailea kai xuttika dinma unko ghr aauthea, uni varkharai Haridwar gayara aayaka thea utoi eak jana baba lai mantrauna lagayara auta jantar Sada lai nai samjera uhidekhi laideyaka thea, tyo Sada lea gathi ma lagai (p.161) Bacchu Thapa is one of the friend of her father, she has just recently came from Haridwar and he has a jantar for Sada which may help to improve the health status of Sada.*
- r) *Uni afailea bolea baru ma nani lai afailea bokera lai janxu ra bokera lauchhu. Lanea chai kaha? Sufilea sodihali, Hamro parthana garnea thauma, tinlea vnea biswas garnus nani, dherai jana meroi aakha agadi thik vayaka xan. Parthanama sakti hunxa. Meroi chhora thaliyaka bela mailea lagea ailea kai samsya chhaina teslai. Unko kura balla bujio uniharulea janu parni thau church raheyacha (P.163). He spoke himself, I carry you and we will back*

*together. Sufi asked where to go? He replied in our praying house , he add also believe me I have seen many people to cure in front of my eyes, prayaing has power, my son cured too, now he has not any problem.*