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THE WORKS OF PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY AND FAIZ AHMED FAIZ: A REEXAMINATION OF ITS ROLE IN THE PAKISTANI LITERATURE CURRICULUM



DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA 2017



Awang Had Salleh Graduate School of Arts And Sciences

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Abstrak

Kurikulum kesusasteraan Inggeris untuk pengajaran universiti di Pakistan secara tradisinya dikaitkan dengan sukatan pelajaran yang terlalu menumpukan kepada kandungan yang cenderung kepada eropah (Eurocentric). Kecenderungan kepada eropah (Eurocentricity) ini mengekalkan suatu warisan kebudayaan penjajah yang sarat dengan sejarah dan falsafah barat. Eurocentricity dalam kurikulum kesusasteraan Inggeris Pakistan telah menafikan pelajar Pakistan daripada belajar dan memahami pengarang asli negara mereka sendiri. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan pelbagai tema dalam karya sastera Percy Bysshe Shelley (pengkarya British) dengan karya Faiz Ahmed Faiz (pengkarya Pakistan). Objektif kajian ini adalah menyelidik pengaruh sosial, politik dan keadaan budaya, membuat perbandingan di antara pelbagai tema dan penggunaan transkrip umum dan transkrip tersembunyi dalam kesusasteraan Shelley dan Faiz. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kualitatif dengan memberikan tumpuan kepada teknik analisis kandungan secara intrinsik dan ekstrinsik menggunakan kritikan sastera Marxist. Sumber bagi data utama terdiri daripada karva kesusasteraan Shelley dan Faiz, manakala sumber sekunder pula termasuk artikel, buku dan kritikan ilmiah. Kajian ini menemui persamaan dalam tema, kandungan dan bentuk dalam karya kedua-dua penyair. Di samping itu, kajian ini juga mendapati bahawa walaupun Shelley dan Faiz memiliki latar belakang sosial, budaya dan politik yang berbeza, kedua-dua penyair ini menggunakan transkrip umum dan transkrip tersembunyi dalam karya sastera mereka. Kajian ini menyumbang kepada kementerian pendidikan, pembuat dasar, pelajar bahasa kedua, serta guru dan pelajar dengan menggambarkan bahawa kajian perbandingan silang budaya boleh mengukuhkan pemahaman dalam dua kesusasteraan yang berbeza. Kajian ini turut menyumbang kepada bidang perbandingan sastera dengan membandingkan dua penyair dari sempadan negara yang berbeza, dan ini menunjukkan bahawa seni bersifat sejagat dan boleh dikaji merentasi sempadan negara.

Kata kunci: Kurikulum Kesusasteraan Inggeris di Pakistan, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Faiz Ahmed Faiz, karya kesusasteraan, perbandingan

Abstract

The Pakistani English literature curriculum for the university teaching since independence has traditionally associated itself with a strong syllabus devoted to Eurocentric content. This eurocentricity is perpetuating the colonial legacy of a single culture which is loaded with western history and philosophy. The eurocentricity in the Pakistani English literature curriculum has deprived the Pakistani students from studying and understanding their indigenous writers. This study aims to compare various themes in the literary works of Percy Bysshe Shelley (a British literary) and Faiz Ahmed Faiz (a Pakistani literary). The objective of this study is to investigate the influence of social, political and cultural conditions, the comparison of various themes and the use of public and hidden transcripts in the literary works of Shelley and Faiz. The study uses qualitative method focusing on content analysis technique both intrinsically and extrinsically using Marxist's literary criticism. The primary data sources include the literary works of Shelley and Faiz and the secondary sources include articles, books and scholarly criticism. The study finds similarities in the themes, content and form of the two poets. Besides, the study also finds that, although Shelley and Faiz belong to different social, cultural and political backgrounds, however, both the poets make use of public and hidden transcripts in their literary works. This study contributes to the ministry of education, policy makers, second language learners, teachers and students by signifying that cross-cultural comparative studies can strengthen the understanding of different literatures. This study also contributes to the comparative field of literature by comparing two poets belonging to different national boundaries which shows that art is universal and can be studied across national boundaries.

Key words: Pakistani English Literature Curriculum, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Faiz Ahmed Faiz, Literary Works, Comparison

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Independence from the British imperial despotism was a gigantic accomplishment ever for Pakistan. Numerous previous states of Britain brought up issue to proceed with the utilization of English literature and language. As indicated by Ngugi (1986) the language issue is a vital key to the decolonization procedure. Moreover, in the colonies, the ways to deal with the continual utilization of English were not consistent and therefore possessed clear contrasts among them. Also, the utilization of indigenous literary works in the English curriculum has many issues even in the white pioneer states.

Some issues need to do with the national identity, whereby the literary works of the white pioneer states, huge number of whose writings investigate inquiries of individualities or identities that are specific from the British or English individuality, ought to be educated in school, college and university, however are not found in the educational programs. The situation in non- pioneer states is not inside and out various. Infact, it may truly be more stranded. As asserted by Achebe (1975) that there is a legitimate connection amongst literature and education as considered in a more extensive context. Ngugi (1986) recommended not to consolidate British literature and offered inclination to different literary works of the world in the curriculum.

As Pakistan is a previous settlement of the British Empire and real changes in the curriculum ought to have been addressed. However, one feels that policy changes are

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Appendix A

Percy Bysshe Shelley Famous Quotes

English Romantic poet (1792-1822)



Death will come when thou art dead,

Soon, too soon--

Sleep will come when thou art fled;

Of neither would I ask the boon

I ask of the beloved Night--

Come soon, soon!

Percy Bysshe Shelley, "To Night"

Power, like a desolating pestilence, Pollutes whate'er it touches.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, "Queen Mab"

While yet a boy I sought for ghosts, and sped

Through many a listening chamber, cave and ruin, And starlight wood, with fearful steps pursuing Hopes of high talk with the departed dead.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, "Hymn to Intellectual Beauty"

When a man marries, dies, or turns Hindu, his best friends hear no more of him.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, letter to Maria Gisborne Not the swart Pariah in some Indian grove, Lone, lean, and hunted by his brother's hate, Hath drunk so deep the cup of bitter fate As

Shelley, "The Solitary"

In proportion as a man is selfish, so far has he receded from the motive which constitutes virtue.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, "letter to Thomas Jefferson Hogg", May 13, 1811

Belief is involuntary; nothing involuntary is meritorious or reprehensible. A man ought not to be considered worse or better for his belief.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, "Declaration of Rights"

Love is free: to promise for ever to love the same woman, is not less absurd than to promise to believe the same creed: such a vow in both cases, excludes us from all enquiry.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, notes, "Queen Mab"

She is gone! She is lost to me forever! She married! Married to a clod of earth; she will become insensible herself; all those fine capabilities will moulder!

Percy Bysshe Shelley, "letter to Thomas Jefferson Hogg", Jan. 11, 1811

Persevere even though Hell and destruction should yawn beneath your feet.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, "Essay on Christianity"

Until the mind can love, and admire, and trust, and hope, and endure, reasoned principles of moral conduct are seeds cast upon the highway of life which the unconscious passenger tramples into dust.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, "Prometheus Unbound"

A dream has power to poison sleep.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, "Mutability" Hell is a city much like London — A populous and smoky city. Percy Bysshe Shelley, "Peter Bell the Third"

Spirit of beauty, that dost consecrate

With thine own hues all thou dost shine upon Of human thought or form, where art thou gone? Why dost thou pass away and leave our state, This dim vast vale of tears, vacant and desolate? Ask why the sunlight not for ever

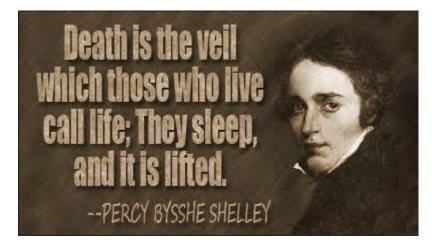
Weaves rainbows o'er yon mountain-river,

Why aught should fail and fade that once is shown,

Why fear and dream and death and birth

Cast on the daylight of this earth Such gloom, why man has such a scope For love and hate, despondency and hope? Shelley, "Hymn to Intellectual Beauty"

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How wonderful is Death, Death and his brother Sleep!

Percy Bysshe Shelley, "Queen Mab"

It is our will

That thus enchains us to permitted ill. We might be otherwise, we might be all We dream of happy, high, majestical. Where is the love, beauty and truth we seek, But in our mind? and if we were not weak, Should we be less in deed than in desire?

Percy Bysshe Shelley, "Julian and Maddalo"

I cannot endure the horror, the evil, which comes to self in solitude.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, "letter to Thomas Jefferson Hogg", May 8, 1811

O! I burn with impatience for the moment of the dissolution of intolerance; it has injured me.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, "letter to Thomas Jefferson Hogg", Dec. 20, 1810

Poets are the hierophants of an unapprehended inspiration; the mirrors of the gigantic shadows which futurity casts upon the present; the words which express what they

understand not; the trumpets which sing to battle, and feel not what they inspire; the influence which is moved not, but moves. Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, "A Defence of Poetry" Poets'

food is love and fame.

Shelley, "An Exhortation"

The howl of self-interest is loud ... but the heart is black which throbs solely to its note.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, "letter to Elizabeth Hitchener", Jun. 11, 1811

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Blessed are those who have preserved internal sanctity of soul; who are conscious of no secret deceit; who are the same in act as they are in desire; who conceal no thought, no tendencies of thought, from their own conscience; who are faithful and sincere witnesses, before the tribunal of their own judgments, of all that passes within their mind. Such as these shall see God.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, "Adonais"

I am not much of a hand at love songs, you see I mingle metaphysics with even this, but perhaps in this age of Philosophy that may be excused.

Percy Bysshe Shelley, "letter to Edward Fergus Graham", Sep. 1810

I never was attached to that great sect, Whose doctrine is, that each one should select Out of the crowd a mistress or a friend, And all the rest, though fair and wise, commend To cold oblivion, though it is in the code Of modern morals, and the beaten road Which those poor slaves with weary footsteps tread, Who travel to their home among the dead By the broad highway of the world, and so With one chained friend, — perhaps a jealous foe, The dreariest and the longest journey go. Percy Bysshe Shelley, "Epipsychidion"

Appendix B

Pictures of Shelley's Famous Poems







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Images of the PB Shelley's poem Ozymandias.





Images of the mountain Mont Blanc. Shelley's inspiration to write his poem "Mont Blanc".

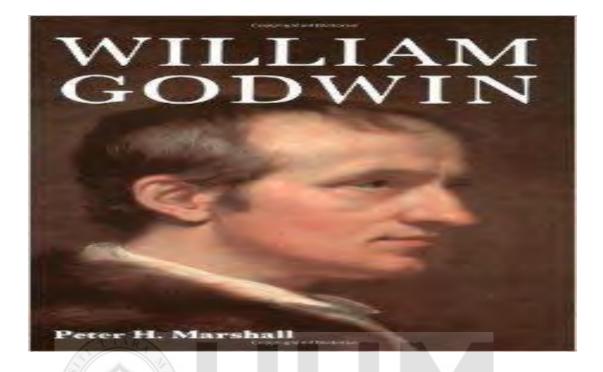


Appendix C Shelley: His Home and his Family.





Mary Shelley. The Wife of PB Shelley.



William Godwin. The famous Philosopher and PB Shelley's father-in-law.

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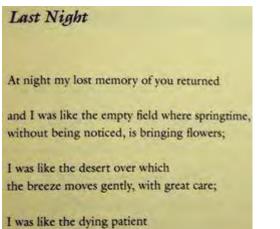
Appendix D Recent and Famous Articles on PB Shelley

- Alhaidari, A. S. A., & Bhanegaonkar, S. G. (2013). The Use and Creation of Myths in Major Works of PB Shelley: An Interpretation. *IOSR Journal Of Humanities and Social Science*, 7 (1), 27-32.
- Bender, G. (2016). I Feel a Giddy Sickness of Strange Awe: Chillingworth, Cenci, and the Silent Pleasure of Pain. *Nathaniel Hawthorne Review*, 42(1), 56.
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- Jones, M. O. (2016). In Pursuit of Percy Shelley, The First Celebrity Vegan: An Essay on Meat, Sex, and Broccoli. *Journal of Folklore Research*, 53(2), 1-30.
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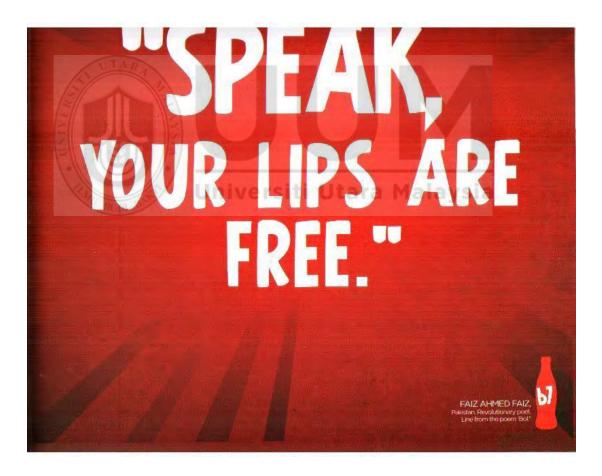
Appendix E Faiz Ahmed Faiz Famous Quotes

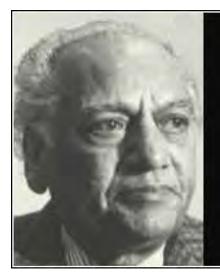
Mujh Se Pehli Si Mohabbat Mujh se pehli si mohabbat mere mehboob na maang Don't ask me for the love I once gave you, my love Maine samjha tha kay tu hai to darakhshaan hai hayaat I had thought if I had you, life would shine eternally on me Tera gham hai to gham-e-dahar ka jhagdra kya hai If I had your sorrows, those of the universe would mean nothing Teri surat se hai aalam mein bahaaron ko sabaat Your face would bring permanence to every spring Teri aankhon ke sivaa duniya mein rakkha kya hai What is there but your eyes to see in the world anyway Tu jo mil jaaye to taqdir niguun ho jaaye If I found you, my fate would bow down to me Yun na tha maine faqat chahaa tha yun ho jaaye This was not how it was, it was merely how I wished it to be Aur bhi dukh hain zamaane mein mohabbat ke sivaa There are other heartaches in the world than those of love Raahaten aur bhi hain vasl ki raahat ke sivaa There is happiness other than the joy of union Anaginat sadiyon ki taarik bahimanaa talism The dreadful magic of uncountable dark years Resham-o-atalas-o-kamkhvaab mein bunavaaye huye Woven in silk, satin and brocade Jaa-ba-jaa bikate huye kuuchaa-o-baazaar mein jism In every corner are bodies sold in the market Khaak mein lithade huye khoon mein nahalaaye huye Covered in dust, bathed in blood Jism nikale huye amaraaz ke tannuuron se Bodies retrieved from the cauldrons of disease Piip bahatii huii galate huye naasuuron se Discharge flowing from their rotten ulcers Laut jaati hai nazar ab bhi udhar kyaa kije Still returns my gaze in that direction, what can be done Ab bhi dilkash hai tera husn magar kya kije

Appendix F Famous Pictures of Faiz's Poems



I was like the dying patient who, for no reason, smiles.





The first rule of translation: make sure you know at least one of the bloody languages!

— Faiz Ahmad Faiz —

AZQUOTES

"Before you came, things were just what they were, the road precisely a road, the horizon fixed."

ہم دیکھیں گے، ہم دیکھیں گے لازم ہے کہ ہم بھی دیکھیں گے ہم ویکھیں گے، ہم ویکھیں گے ہم اہل صفا مردود حرم لازم ب كديم بھى ديچيس كے مند یہ بٹھائے جائیں گے وہ دن کہ جس کا وعدہ ہے سب تاج اچھالے جانیں گے جو لوح ازل میں لکھا ہے ب تخت گرائے جانیں گے جب ظلم وستم کے کوہ گران روٹی کی طرح اڑجائیں گے بس نام ر کا الله کا جو غائب بھی ہے حاضر بھی ہم تکوموں کے یادس تلے جو ناظر مجمی ہے منظر مجھی یہ دھرتی دھڑد ھڑ دھڑ کے گی اور اہل حکم کے سر اور جب بجلی کو کڑ کڑتے گی الل كا اناالتي كا نعره جومیں بھی ہوں اور تم بھی ہو اورراج کرے کی خلق خدا جب ارض خدا کے کچھے سے سب بت الحوائے جائیں گے 1911 - 1984 جومیں بھی ہوں اور تم بھی ہو

Appendix G Faiz with his Family



Faiz with his wife Alys.





Faiz with his daughters and wife



Iqbal Bano (second from L), with Faiz (centre) who had gifted her, his poem, Dasht-e-tanhai

Faiz with his close literary friends.



Veteran Kissaan (peasant) leader Ch Fateh Mohammad receiving Faiz Award 2011 from Salima Hashmi.

Appendix H Recent and Famous Articles on Faiz Ahmed Faiz

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