

A Feminist Stylistic Analysis of *The Domestic Crusaders* by Wajahat Ali

Saima Perveen¹, Amber Hafeez², Shaista Ghazanfar³

¹Visiting Lecturer, Department of English, Institute of Southern Punjab, Multan, Pakistan Email: saimanccs@gmail.com

²Head of English Department, Mohi-Ud-Din Islamic University, Islamabad Email: amberhafeez97@hotmail.com

³Lecturer, University of Education, Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan. Email: shaista.ghazanfer@ue.edu.pk

*Corresponding author email address: saimanccs@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

*There is a general perception that a male member of the society projects only male perception of life and generally ignores female perception of life. As a result, women are discriminated and subordinated to men which is projected in the literature as it reflects the true picture of society. In the present study, the researcher has tried to find out the stylistic features that represent the gender discrimination in the play of Wajahat Ali. The present research has been conducted to decode the text of *The Domestic Crusader* stylistically by applying 'Sara Mills' model of Feminist Stylistics. The data have been analyzed at the level of words, sentences and discourse. This research has been conducted by qualitative approach. The present research concludes that the writer has used negative words and sentences to represent women and men and used body parts to describe a woman while man is described overall either positive or negative. Furthermore, the writer has used generic noun, woman as marked form, naming and androcentrism, semantic derogation of women at the level of words, readymade phrases, metaphors, jokes and humor and presupposition and inferences at the level of sentences while fragmentation has used at the level of discourse. Moreover, the writer has portrayed male character opposite to female characters for instance when female has defined as sex object, weak and helpless, the writer has used male as pleasure seeker, terrorist and extremist.*

KEYWORDS

Feminist Stylistics, Wajahat Ali, word, sentence and discourse

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INTRODUCTION

History reveals that women were maltreated in almost all human societies (Fitzpatrick & Walker, 2014). In the Babylon society about (1st millennium BCE), when a person commits a crime or murder, the society used to punish the wife of that man (Bahrani, 2001). In the Ancient Greek society in Athens in about (430 BCE), females were considered the root cause of every problem. Females were cut off from society and the only job of women was to give birth to children and if she born baby girl, she was blame for her birth. Women were compelled for adultery (Blundell, 1995). Roman society is considered a modern society during Middle Ages of in about (117, A.D), but females were considered the cause of every ill and a man was allowed to kill his wife (Sun, 2005). In the Hindu society about (1500 B.C), females were considered the salve of the society. People lost females in gambling. Even at the death of the husband, a widow was forced to burn with her husband pyre (Altekar, 1956). In the Ancient Chinese society about (1600 BC), people used to hate girls. When a father got the news of baby girl birth, he would take her to the market and sell her. If no one used to buy the girl, her father used to throw her in the water or bury her alive. In the Ancient Jewish society about (64 BCE), women were considered to be the cause of Adam's expulsion from heaven. While, in the Ancient Christian society about (1st century BC), a woman was considered the fountain head of every sin. For them, it was better to live alone instead of marrying to a woman because woman is an unsacred creature (Martos & Hégy, 1998). In the Ancient Arab society about (4th - 6th century), women were in bad condition. They were beaten badly by their husbands and the step mother was the legacy of the elder one and the son sold her for little money. Sisters were punished for the sin of their male member of the family (Ahmed, 1992).

Women of the world are still experiencing the same problems and fighting for their rights. This issue is not only faced in Eastern countries but also in the Western countries. America is considered as a liberal country who shouts and raises the voice for equality and freedom but gender discrimination was experienced by females even in America too. Women of America decided to raise their voice against this discrimination & segregation and started a movement which is called feminist movement (Malachowski, 2001). Feminism is presented in different ways. Some writers present feminism in different forms such as poems, novels, prose, short stories and drama. 'The First Wave' struggles for professional participation and right to vote for women (Stanton, Anthony & Gage, 1881). 'The second wave of feminism' deals with socio-economical right; equality in job opportunities, salary, family, reproductive rights, marital rape, legal inequalities, domestic violence, sexual harassment and discrimination. 'The third Wave' deals with freedom for every group of women belonging to different color, group, age, culture,



class, income and profession. The main struggle of the movement was protection of women from domestic violence, workplace abuse, economic and reproductive rights (Rockle, 2006).

Feminism is presented in different ways. Some writers present feminism in different forms such as poems, novels, prose, short stories and drama. The writer Wajahat Ali selected the drama to present feminism. This research finds out feminism through language because, language plays an important role to present feminist ideology shaped by the society. The branch of language which studies the style of language is called stylistics. Feminist stylistics is a sub-branch of stylistics that introduces readers to a range of issues and skills in the analysis of texts from a feminist perspective. Analysis of language helps the reader to be alert of feminist ideology which is presented through language of writer and wherever a reader reads a text. It helps the reader to find out the difference of gender and the ideology of representing females in an oppressive way (Fairclough, 1989). Development discourse is the process of articulating knowledge and power through which particular concepts, theories, and practices for social change are created and reproduced (Escobar 1995). Writers try to project ideology in the society through their writings either consciously or unconsciously. Therefore; the present research tries to find out the use of stylistic features to disclose the gender discrimination ideologies in Wajahat Ali's debuted play 'The Domestic Crusaders'.

Statement of the Purpose

Research in gender discrimination is an essential and dominant theme of the English literature. In this literature, females are represented negative and subordinate to men. These associations are associated to male authors who select subordinate, passive and negative language for females who are dependent on the men. The use of stylistics device is a convincing tool to spread the ideology through text. Therefore, the present research attempts to analyze the stylistic features which represents gender discrimination in the work of Wajahat Ali's 'The Domestic Crusaders' (2011).

Significance of study

The present research contributes to existing corpus of knowledge significantly. Theoretically, this study is going to give impetus to the literary studies about the feminist stylistic analysis. Therefore, this study will help the researcher to conduct the research on linguistic analysis in terms of feminist stylistics.

Moreover, in term of practical, this study will help the people to reinterpret and revise the world in a balanced way and treat all men and women on the basis of equality. Furthermore, it is expected to improve the relation between them.

Research Question

The present research attempts to answer the following questions.

1. How are females being presented discursively in "*The Domestic Crusaders*"?
2. What are stylistic features being used to describe gender discrimination discursively in "*The Domestic Crusaders*"?
3. How does male gender representation vary from female gender representation stylistically in "*The Domestic Crusaders*"?
4. How do characters of the play engage with discourses on femininities?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Elweza (2016) find out that it is bad act of calling terrorist without knowing Muslims and Islam and this process has been increased after the attack of 9/11. People who belong to Arab and Pakistan faced lots of problems during this period. They were monitored as a terrorist. People in America were forced to hide their identities. So, that they are not declared terrorists and mistreated. This play actually reflects the trauma of those people with little humor. It not only grabs the attention of Muslims but also the attention of non-Muslims people who were maltreated Muslims without any fault. It basically reflects the marginalization of Arab community and Muslims and also reflects the mental condition before and after marginalization.

Elberdisy (2018) is of view that after the terrorist attack on Aifa tower western people took Muslims as a terrorist or culprit of that attack. It was the fault of those bad character people who presented Muslim community as the killers and savages to the Western world. The orientalist took Islam religion and its follower 'Muslims' as enemy of their society. It is nothing but a clash of thinking of societies which presents the ignorance of ideologies because Islam is the religion who teaches about the peace. The play has been discussing the different aspects of civilization and the ignorance clash which was due to the cultural conflict. This play is a bridge between both cultures of East and West.

Radhi (2018) opined in his article that the man of the new world is alienated due to the false beliefs and ethnic attitude. Beliefs vary due to the difference in place and living style. it is the media, who has changed their beliefs and living style. In the media, the absolute truth is a lie. As a result, ethics and honor stand on the legitimacy shore. For construction the false believe against Muslim and Islam, media played a crucial role. It affected the Muslims and literature and writers played an important role to figure out the troubles of Muslims while living in European countries.

Al-Amro, K. (2018) in his research examined the comedy and irony in the play of Ali 'The Domestic crusaders'. It is the hilarious play of literary art in which Ali mixed comedy with the serious matters of discrimination. The play explained the serious issues of discrimination after the accident of 9/11. It is about a family who actually cling to old values and traditions while the new generation adopts the new values and traditions of American culture and the old generation wants to force their

children to follow the old beliefs and values and tradition while living in America. Ali is succeeded in defending the Islam and presenting the issues of Muslims families who were facing after 9/11 attack in a hilarious way.

Yulianto (2018) stated that by analyzing the Muslims of America literature historicizing two types of objectives are fulfilled like how a reader reads the literature of the Muslim by keeping in view the live examples and experiences of Islam and how the literature of Muslims of America contributes the mainstream of literature. The theory of Satya Mohanty and Stuart Hall is used for analyzing the identity's epistemic status and the diasporic identity's evolving nature. It is observed that Muslims of America literature explained about the epistemic state of identity that is due to the diaspora either forced or voluntarily. As the art is the reformation of identity and the literature of Muslims of America explained about the diasporic identity. In the domestic crusaders, Ali presented a literature ironically in which he explained the issues of Muslim settlers. It is also analyzed that the literature of Muslims writers is aligned with marginal communities due to political reasons.

Mills' (1995) Model of Feminist Stylistic Analysis

Mills' (1995) model of feminist stylistic analysis consists of following two categories i.e. 'the context of production' and 'the context of reception'. It is clear and illustrated through the diagram that literary text lies in the center of the diagram while context of reception lies in the right side of the diagram and context of production lies in the left side of the diagram which means that the literary text employs different model at different level for decoding the text. The following diagram shows the Mills' (1995) model of feminist stylistic analysis which defines that literary text lies in the centre of this model as shown in the Figure 1.

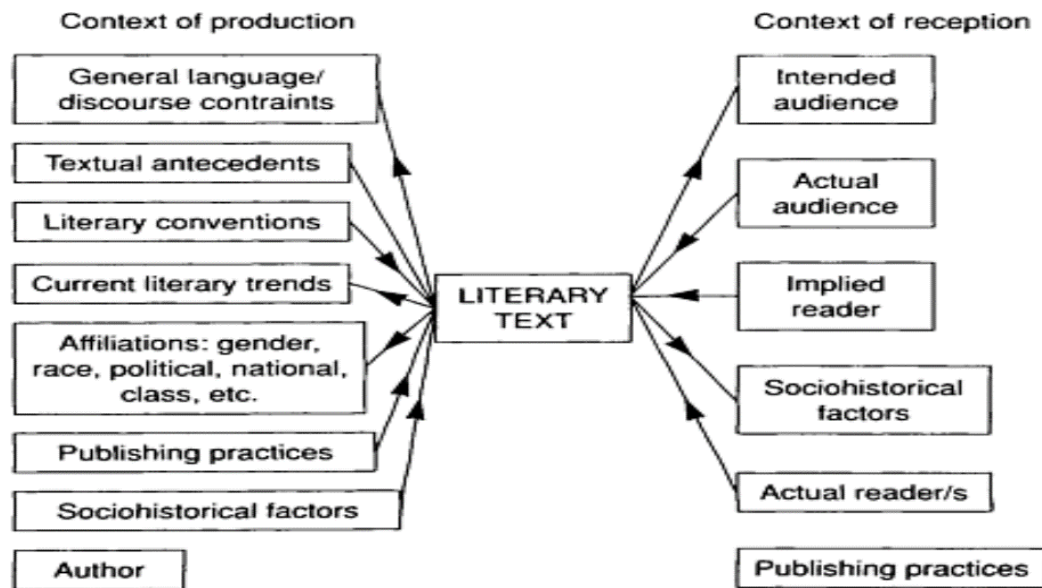


Figure 1. Hierarchical categories of feminist stylistic analysis model presented by Mills' (1995)

Word Level Analysis:

Word level analysis finds out the gender biasness which is used in the words or lexical items. Word level analysis is relatively helpful in finding female representation in any text and it includes linguistic devices like the generic nouns, semantic derogation of women, women as marked form and naming and androcentrism

Phrase / Sentence Level Analysis:

A contemporary and simple belief of linguistics is to analyze the words through its context relation. when a word is analyzed in isolation, it has a particular meaning because a word cannot contain its meaning alone (Mills 1995, pg.98). When it is analyzed with context, it has different meaning. To understand the meaning of the word one should understand and the context of the word. In phrasal or sentence analysis, feminist ideology can analyze the text through readymade phrases, presupposition and the inferences, humors, jokes and metaphors

Discourse Level Analysis

In discourse analysis the main focus is on the content, textual elements, code substance of the text and negotiation outside forces that influence the writing of the writer. Mills (1995) opines that discourse analysis is considered as a large pattern of micro and macro context. Discourse analysis deals with fragmentation.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present research deals with qualitative approach as it decodes the stylistics features which is encoded by the writer and different characters of mentioned text "*The Domestic Crusaders*" to lay bare the embedded ideologies about representation of the females. This research is qualitative in nature as it deals with the words and sentences. For instance, how writer uses generic noun, woman as marked form, naming and androcentrism, semantic derogation of women, readymade phrases, metaphors, jokes and humors and presupposition and inferences to portray the females negatively such as weak, dependent on men, slack, dangerous and inferior. The aim of this research is to analyze stylistically to disclose the gender discrimination ideologies by analyzing text at the level of words and sentences and discourse.

DATA ANALYSIS FROM STYLISTIC POINT OF VIEW

Word Level Analysis

Use of Generic Noun

The masculine term of man is not only used for men but also for women. And it also refers for the whole races of men and women and also for the whole mankind. For instance; "I'll make costumes for you and your radical ninja "sisters," with a big M smack-dab in the middle—kind of like Superman but more lame" (Ali, 2011, p.9).

The lines mentioned above illustrate that the writer is used sexist language for making a man as the standard and also uses their experiences for females like 'Hoffman, Heterosexual men, and superman'. These terms or words are used for females by taking a man's experience and excluding females from this world. As, Mills (1995) defines that sexist language presents male based experience as norm or as generic. She also explains that when man is used as a prefix, it explains about gender specification. The word 'man' is considered as meaningless but it presents gender-stereotype and becomes norm at the end. She also elaborates that there are many term used in the world which are men specific and includes females as well. The use of first person pronoun by the writer, imparts the degree of certainty on the part of writer like; "I'll make costumes for you and your radical ninja "sisters", with a big M smack-dab in the middle—kind of like Superman but more lame.", and here 'you and your radical ninja sisters' stands for the every feminist who fights for their right while the use of 'M' represents here Muslim and simile of superman is used for 'M' or Muslims. "Listen up, Hij-Abbie Hoffman—people are still dying, just like they always have, and just like they always will" (Ali, 2011, p.11).

Here, writer is used apostrophe by addressing to all Muslim female activists like 'listen up, Hij-Abbie Hoffman' and by the use of word 'hoffman'. The writer is used metaphor and antonomasia because 'hijabbie' reflects the Muslims girl and women while, 'Hoffman' reflects the person who manages others property. Here, Muslim women or girls are represented negatively because they manage other's property not their own. Here, the word 'Hij-Abbie Hoffman', is used for the inclusive term 'people are still dying, just like they always have, and just like they always will', which means that women are not facing something new and need to bear it patiently. So, the overall message which has been conveyed here is the negativity portrayal of Muslim women or girls by represented them as exaggerator.

Woman as Marked Form

Language is called sexist when it represents a man in form of unmarked or neutral and a woman in form of 'marked'. Similarly, one of the uses that Ali cuddle up, is the use of the word 'girl'. For instance; "My only beti, twenty-four years old. Still single! No proposals from anyone. Instead of attending her law-school classes, goes to these rallies. Once such a nice girl, now wearing hijab, giving controversial speeches, getting arrested at the university protest, going out on the town with blacks" (Ali, 2011, p.7).

The word 'girl' itself does not called sexist but when it is used to describe woman under the age of seventeen it reflects the sexist meaning. But this word conveys sexist meaning as it is used to refer a female of twenty-four years old. In above mentioned lines, the writer is used exclamation mark like "My only beti, twenty-four years old. Still single!", which reflects her marital status that she is single. Here, 'beti' stands for every daughter who is still single. So, 'beti' is used in inclusive term "Instead of attending her law-school classes, goes to these rallies". Which means the sole aim of a woman is to get married but she is still unmarried because she doesn't attend her class and attends rallies. That's why, no one proposes her and she is still unmarried. Here, women is represented negatively because of wearing hijab, going to rallies and giving controversial speeches and being arrested for protesting with black.

"Us FOBs aren't as slow as you think, Missy" (Ali, 2011, p. 4). "Listen up, Hij-Abbie Hoffman—people are still dying, just like they always have, and just like they always will" (Ali, 2011, p.11).

The above mentioned lines show that affixes like 'Hijabbie' and 'Missy' are used for women, explain about the deviation of women from the dominant world of men. These terms are used as insulting terms. As, Mills (1995) defines that different ranges of affixes makes a word as marked word either it is observed in male or animal, a male is always dominant and female is considered lower to men. Here, first person pronoun "I" is used by writer, explains about the certainty degree on the behalf of writer like "Us FOBs aren't as slow as you think, Missy". Here, 'you' stands for every youngster and reader. So, 'you' word is used in inclusive term which means that they are still active and modern. "Listen up, Hij-Abbie Hoffman—people are still dying, just like they always have, and just like they always will", here writer uses apostrophe by addressing to all

Muslim female activists like ‘listen up, Hij-Abbie Hoffman’ and by the use of word ‘hoffman’, the writer is used metaphor and antonomasia because ‘hijabbie’ reflects the Muslims girl and women while Hoffman reflects the person who managed others property. Here, Muslim women or girls are represented negatively because they manage other property not their own. Here, the word Hij-Abbie Hoffman’, is used for all Muslim women which is used for the inclusive term ‘people are still dying, just like they always have, and just like they always will’ which means women are not facing something new they need to bear it patiently. So, the overall message which has been conveyed here is the negative portrayal of females. Here, women are represented as exaggerator and don’t respect their elders.

NAMING AND ANDROCENTRISM

Coward and Black claims that language is not invented by men but a strong androcentrism is shown toward men, which is considered as an injustice to women. Mills (1995) illustrates that woman as marked gender is shown through the title given to her by the society that is totally different from a man’s . for instance;

Take a look at Fatima sometime, and then look in the mirror, Mrs. Freud. Ghafur lied to us—me! One slap is nothing at all. He’s deserving of more than that, let me tell you. I—I lost my temper, but who wouldn’t have? Any other family, he’d probably have been kicked out of the house, like your friends Shabnam and Riffat— (Ali, 2011, p.93).

The lines mentioned above defines that writer has used different title for a married woman. As, Mills (1995) illustrates that woman as marked gender is shown through the title given to her by the society that is totally different from a man’s title for instance; “Miss” and “Mrs”. These titles define about her marital status wither she is unmarried or married. While, the society gives a single title of “Mr.” for all men either they are single or married. This is an injustice to women because these terms demean the women by showing them submissive and under control of men. Here, the use of first person pronoun ‘me’ by the use of writer implies the degree of certainty that the writer is sure about his anger when he got cheated. Here the use of me is used in term of inclusive Take a look at Fatima sometime, and then look in the mirror, Mrs. Freud. Ghafur lied to us. One slap is nothing at all. He’s deserving of more than that, let me tell you. I—I lost my temper, but who wouldn’t have? Any other family, he’d probably have been kicked out of the house, like your friends Shabnam and Riffat. Here, the writer has used Mrs. Freud because she is talking about behaviour of the father with his son like Sigmund Frued the great psychologist. Here, writer has portrayed man as negative because as a father, he is misbehaving with his child and his wife by using Ms. Freud that she is treating him like a psychologist but as a son a man is cheating to his family. The overall message which is conveyed through these lines, is the negative portrayal of a man as a cheater, disrespectful and wrathful.

The Semantic Derogation of Women

Mills (1995) argues that there are many languages used in the world which have grammatical semantic rules of presenting men in positive ways and women in negative ways. for instance; “(Quickly turns, addressing her sharply) Abey, pagli ‘Crazy lady!’” (Ali, 2011, p.73).

The lines mentioned above defines that an important stylistic device which is used by the writer is adjective; ‘sir’. The adjective, ‘sir’ is used for the solidarity and respect. It is also associated with prestige and power while the term lady is used for women to represent her biological makeup and status lower to men. As, Mills (1995) defines that the term of male retains its association with prestige and the power, but the term of female coers its meaning, which shows the sexual and non prestigious meaning about the female. The word lady is used for the adult female in different contexts and reflects politeness for a stranger female by using ‘lady’. She also defines that when a compound form is used for woman ‘crazy lady’, it indicates that she is lower to men.

“Shabnam’s beta (son), Riffat’s daughter, Saima’s two kids all becoming doctors—all of them envious and jealous of you” (Ali, 2011, p.54).

The above mentioned lines illustrate that the words son and daughter both are used to represent gender. But, when both words are used at the same time the word son has prestige and positive meaning while the word daughter is taken negatively because of its association with feminism. The writer is used here both binaries at the same time in the sentence while the prestige is given to the boy because it is written before the daughter.

Phrase / Sentence level Analysis of *The Domestic Crusaders*

Readymade Phrase

Readymade phrases show different ways of woman discrimination in a text particularly. Sometimes, a writer writes a phrase to convey the sexist meaning. As, Mills (1995) describes that like words there are many phrases which are reconstructed to define a woman negatively and also constructs sexist meaning. for instance; “I’ll tell you a secret all wise women know: feed your man well with good food every night, and he’ll never chase after another woman” (Ali, 2011, p.6).

Here, the use of first person pronoun “I” used by the writer implies “degree of certainty” on writer’s part like; ‘I’ll tell you’ and here ‘you’ stands for every woman. So, the word ‘you’ has been used in inclusive term “feed your man well with good food every night, and he’ll never chase after another woman”. Here, the sole trick a woman plays to please a man, is to

feed him well. Again, the use of word 'food' or 'feed' is laid; it could be in terms of food or in terms of sexually pleasure as well. So, the overall message which has been imparted through these lines, is the negative portrayal of men and Muslim men have been represented as pleasure seeker and the sole aim of the woman is to please a man to keep him in control.

Presupposition and Inference

Mills (1995) explored that inference and presupposition both are necessary to make the sense of the sentence. For instance, "Whoa, whoa, easy there, Paki McBeal! Why the sudden angst and rage? What the hijab wrapped a little too tight today, huh?",

In the above lines, writer is used metaphor 'McBeal' for the girl 'Fatima'. without context no one is able to get the sense of this sentence. While the McBeal is the name of the series which was started in USA and it was about the jobless lawyer who was sexually harassed by her boss. The writer here, represents the girl as a jobless layer who fights for her right like 'Paki McBeal'. The writer is used here the rhetorical questions like "Why the sudden angst and rage?", "What—the hijab wrapped a little too tight today, huh?", which means that she goes for protests and fights for her right. The writer here represents women positively as they fight against their right by using metaphor McBeal. So, the overall message which is communicated through these lines, is the strongest portrayal of woman who needs to learn the cooking and fight for her right.

Metaphors

Mills (1995) cites the Blacks, that a metaphor is an instrument which portrays the relation structure of two different domain's subjects. For instance; "sal: They send me their curses! (Muttering) Old witches, they just never seem to die" (Ali, 2011, p.32).

The above mentioned line explains about the females or aunt of the 'Sal' that they are witches who curse their nephew. Here, the metaphor 'witches' is used for females or aunts and portrays negative meaning. And men are represented here as a curse sender. "A man works, faithfully, competently, not a single blemish on his entire record, night and day, like a dog" (Ali, 2011, p.79). Here, the faithfulness and loyalty of a man through a metaphor 'dog'. The above metaphor explains about the positive image of a man that he is loyal and faithful like a dog. As, dog is loyal and faithful with his owner, just like dog a man is faithful to his family and wife. As, Mills (1995) defines about the past studies regarding metaphors in which the sexuality of man is defined with a term of animal behavior metaphor that tells about the animalistic behavior of a man in society. That a man is caring, devoted and loyal and faithful to his family like a dog. The use of 'a man' stands for every man. The word 'man' is used in inclusive term 'works night and day, like a dog'. Moreover, the overall message which is imparted through these lines, is the positive portrayal of men as a loyal and devoted person.

Jokes / Humours

Mills (1995) defines about humour that it is a complex part for analyzing gender biasness because it is quite difficult to find out the gender biasness or sexism at the level of individual word analysis (1995, p.106 "khulsoom: Hanh, well, at least us FOBs were wearing something. All those nangay, naked hippie women throwing their panties, astaghfirullah.

In the above mentioned lines, the wrier has used humor to represent woman as naked who don't wear clothes. The use of first person pronoun here reflects the degree of certainty like; 'at least us FOBs wear something' while 'all' stands for the whole anglo females. Here, females are represented negatively. So, here the use of the word 'all' is inclusive in term of "those nangay, naked hippie women throwing their panties, astaghfirullah" which means that All Anglo women are representative naked who do not wear clothes. Moreover, the overall message which is imparted through these lines, is the negative portrayal of women as naked and exaggerator.

Analysis at Discourse Level of *The Domestic Crusaders*

Fragmentation

The process of character representation in a text by using different parts of body instead of taking characters as a human being is called fragmentaion for instance; "5'4", early- to mid-fifties. Dyed-black hair, slightly long, but graying. Young looking, with wrinkles around the eyes, bags underneath. Carries herself without a slouch. Some weight around the hips, about fifteen to twenty pounds overweight but not in bad shape." (Ali, 2011, p. vi)

Here, the writer is used the overall description to portray a female character that she is heighted female who has dyed black hairs which means, she belongs to a colonized country and also explains that she has a long black hair which reflects sexuality to please a man. Wrinkle around her eyes show about age that she is aged lady and body description tells about body part that she is heathy woman who has lots of weight around her hips which makes her fat woman. Furthermore, the writer is used Some weight around the hips, about fifteen to twenty pounds overweight but not in bad shape which reflects the body parts fragmentation technique of writer.

CONCLUSION

The present research has been conducted to decode the text of “*The Domestic Crusader*” stylistically by applying 'Sara Mills' model of 'Feminist Stylistics'. The data has been analyzed at words, phrases and discourse level. The research was undertaken to answer the following research questions;

1. How are females being presented discursively in “The Domestic Crusaders”?
2. What are stylistic features being used to describe gender discrimination discursively in “The Domestic Crusaders”?
3. How does male gender discrimination representation vary from female gender representation stylistically in “The Domestic Crusaders”?
4. How do characters of the play engage with discourses on femininities?

The answer of the first research questions is, the writer has used negative words and sentences to represent women and men and used **body** parts to describe a woman while man is described overall either positive or negative. Similarly, the second question has been dwelt as under that the writer has used generic noun, woman as marked form, naming and androcentrism, semantic derogation of women at the level of words while readymade phrases, metaphors, jokes and humors, presupposition and inferences has used at the level of sentence and fragmentation has used at the level of discourse to describe the gender discrimination discursively. Moreover, the answer of the third question is that the writer has portrayed male character opposite to female character. When female is defined as sex object, weak and helpless, the writer has presented male character as pleasure seeker, terrorist, extremist. On the other hand, when female character is presented as exaggerator, seducer, jealous, envy, problem seeker, the writer has presented male characters positively like carrying, pain feeler, strong, brave and innocent. The researcher has find out that the writer has used negative words and sentences to represent women and men and used body parts to describe a woman while man is described overall either positive or negative. The answer of last question is that Khulsoom, a female character is berating other female characters Fatima and western women like Fatima is 24 years old and not married yet because she doesn't attend her class and goes to rallies for protest that's why no one proposes her. She further says that American women doesn't wear clothes. Salman, a male character of the play also defining that man likes beauty but that Jewish girl is so plain and bland and yogurty. Another place he is misbehaving with his wife by saying that look at Fatima and then look at you in the mirror she is so confident and you are so confused Mrs. Fraud. He further chides his aunts that they are ending their curses to him they are old witches. They never seem to die.

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