

A Comparative study of feministic approaches 'My Feudal Lord' by Tehmina Durani and 'The Broken Wings' by Kahlil Gibran

Abdul Naeem

Maria Khushk

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Abstract

The different novelist penned down same subject matter according to their experiences, considerations, approaches, inner conflicts and social context. Author portrayed their feelings and thoughts and their relation with peoples, specific events, cultural and domestic system. This research examines the compare and contrast of two novels THE BROKEN WINGS by Khalil Gibran and MY FEUDAL LORD by Tehmina Durrani. Both authors have adopted feministic approach but the ideology of the two styles is different. The aim of this qualitative research is to analyze the similarities and difference between the two novels, the broken wings by Khalil Gibran & My feudal lord by Tehmina Durrani. The analysis shows that there are similarities about patriarchal system of both the novels. Both authors penned down their own thoughts and present the impact of strict and male dominant society on the Muslim women. Another aspect of differences of both the novel regarding searching for self-identity. In the Broken wings the female character and protagonist Selma seems to a weak woman and she is unable to raised her voice against patriarchal system, she is a weak daughter, a weak lover and also a weak wife. On the other hand, in My Feudal lord, Tehmina have the power of realization and by the passage of time she realizes of un justice done to her, she raised her voice against her husband Mustafa and adopt the feministic approach. Both the authors create perfect connection and unity of the plots in all parts. Both authors give a powerful message to those women who do not raise her voice against patriarchal system then they will be dying silently as in the broken wings Selma. The data collected through intersexuality of both the novels with theoretical framework of qualitative paradigm. The theory of formalism found in the novel THE BROKEN WINGS. This research finds out important elements in the characters, diction, plot, and linguistic context. Richest figurative language used by Khalil Gibran in the BROKEN WINGS. Researcher also explores theory of deconstruction in the novel MY FEUDAL LORD through tension and conflicts. Some polyphonic elements also found in MY FEUDAL LORD; narrator voice becomes the voice of Muslim women.

Keywords: Feminism, Broken Wings, Feudal Lord, Patriarchy, Male dominance, woman right

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INTRODUCTION OF THE RESEARCH

This research is a study of Tehmina Durrani's memoir on My Feudal Lord's (1995) feminist approach and different aspects of feminism and violence against women and Khalil Gibran's novel "Broken Wings" (1912). In our feudal society, women are considered inferior to men because feudal society does not accept their rights (Habib et al., 2013). The focus of the research is on women's performances in Gibran's "Broken Wings" and Tehmina Durrani's memoir "My Feudal Lord". It examines how women are given secondary roles and how they maintain a lower position in a patriarchal society where patriarchal norms and values dominate. To be secondary, patriarchal society relies on various symbols such as beautiful flowers, books, and birds. Through symbols, women are treated as commodities and represented as secondary existence. The capitalist system and hegemonic patriarchal notions oppose and dominate women, leaving an adverse effect on the overall development of women and their situation deteriorating.

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Broken wings are a novel written by Khalil Gibran. This novel first published in 1912. This book can be considered as the autobiography of the first and last love of the great philosopher Gibran. Khalil Gibran was a Lebanese-American writer, poet and visual artist. The story was introduced from the memories of Khalil Gibran with his broken love Marry Elizabeth Haskell. Khalil Gibran expressed his thoughts in the novel. The main character Selma Karamy faced patriarchal norms and values in the society.

The protagonist of the novel Selma has been displayed with the help of various symbols. Therefore, the main purpose of this research is to explore the feministic approach & domination of a patriarchal society and to connect it with the novel. The Broken Wings is a soft, gentle, smooth and fresh love story. The main character of the novel dies at the end of the story and is buried near her son's grave, but Mansour Bey Galib, her husband who is very cruel and atrocious and never showed sorrow over the funeral of his wife Selma Karamy. It illustrates the indifference of most male characters to female characters in the novel. Most of the male characters are guided by patriarchy, hypocritical, money supreme, hegemonic and domineering by nature. On the other hand, the only female character in the novel is modest, dignified, and obedient, suppressed by the ideology of patriarchy. Although Gibran was not a great poet of poetry, and most of his prose works should not be considered "poetry," he opened the door to a new kind of creativity. He is best known for his novel The Prophet. In his novels, the concept of universal love and divine love was formed. In his writings we can find formal linguistic and spiritual terms. But this language, these terms and concepts are the result of the norms and values of the patriarchal society and the male dominated mentality of the writer himself.

The main characters, Selma Karamyat Beirut Lebanon, who becomes hopeless in the society of patriarchal norms and values and remains a prisoner of society's expectations. Her function was to bring her father's wealth to her husband who treated her as captive. The writer, himself the main character of this novel, loves her very much, but his love for her fails because of the power of Bishop Bulos Galib, a powerful man in the local society, who controls

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whole community. This novel presents a realistic representation of Lebanese society and attitudes towards women as commodities. When she cannot bear children for 5 years, she is treated like a machine that can at any moment give birth to her husband and to patriarchal society. In this novel *Broken Wings*, most of the characters are guided by the patriarchal principle. Following this principle, Selma Karamy became a victim, causing her life to fall into a state of death. The female character of this novel is wonderfully presented as something that gives different conventional images.

My Feudal Lord is written by Tehmina Durrani, she is an English Pakistani authoress. She described in her autobiography *My Feudal lord broken and unhappy married life with Gulam Mustafa Khar*, a famous politician of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto government. Professionally he is a charismatic defender of democracy but personally he was a cruel wife abuser. This autobiographical novel won the Italian Marrassa Bellasario prize and later translated into multiple languages. This novel divided into three parts, first is *The Loin of Punjab*, in this part, she shows Mustafa's dark side as she endures the cruelty of being Mustafa's wife. She writes about many events where Mustafa attacked her femininity. He beat her physically and mentally.

There are many events in the novel that show that the source of the oppression of women lies in social discrimination. Mustafa brutally raped Tehmina and got her pregnant. He also destroyed the life of his first wife Shelly and carried the ego of a man by dominating the lives of others. The second part name *Laws of Jungle* This part revolves around the tumultuous political situation in Pakistan and their migration to London, where Mustafa has an affair with his sister "Adila". She suffered assaults and insults from Mustafa as part of her fate, as no one was with her, not even her family. The third part called *Lioness*, Durrani decided to break up and end all the suffering in her life. She describes how she used words to tell people about her suffering and pain and to wake up the lioness who was sleeping inside her. Tehmina also emphasizes the one-sided character of the discourse which does not see sex as a means of mutual gratification and pleasure, but rather as a tool of domination.

Throughout, the novel attempts to show the suffering of a woman who continues to be trapped in this patriarchal and patriarchal society, whether poor or rich. Women have always suffered from disappointments, disillusionments and frustrations related to the limits of society. Every woman suffers in this society until she produces the lioness in her.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Historical and literary studies have shown that a great deal of work has been done to make women an eye-catcher and an eye-catcher. The most notable works are Sheila Roberham's "Hidden History" (1973); Alan Moore *Women in Literature; Great Writers* (1976); Elaine Showalter's "Own Literature: From Bronte to Lessing's British Writer" (1977). The feminist approach is not only emphasizes differences but hierarchy. Men are more ruling and dominant than women and place their own ideas and definitions on male / female identification. Violence is difficult to define in words. In Khizra's study, "Women's Majority Perspectives," women were considered inferior to men (Khizra 1998). Over the last year, the sexual, rape and domestic violence have been increased in our society. Sexual violence usually involves sexual and mental suffering for women, including threats. Gender-based violence stems from the sub-status of women in society and is often referred to as wife assault, assault,

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and domestic violence. Pakistani women experience a lot of feudal rape, sexual harassment and sexual violence. Women are considered the property of men (Bari, 1996). The family environment is full of violence that exposes women to physical abuse, rape, burns, mental torture, loss of basic needs, and threats of domestic violence. In 1996, Newsletter, The domestic violence against women is mainly due to social values that lead to the vulnerability of women and diminish their activities and lives. In 1998, Hafeez said beating a wife is common, but its frequency and intensity vary between different groups and communities. In globally, more than one in three women has beaten, forced into sex and facing e abused for lifetime. In 2000, Carol Bellamy he said that sexual harassment, killing babies, physical violence and harm to a woman's family would remain unpunished. It causes of the violence is feudalism and male domination. It includes physical violence like as blows, assaults, punches, kicks, burning alive, sexual violence, psychological violence and discrimination at any stage of community and social life, dowry-related violence and sexual harassment in the work place. "Domestic violence, including physical abuse, rape, acid runoff, burning and killing, is widespread among feudal lords in Pakistan." In 2000, HRCP, The report states that the most serious victims are middle-class or poor-class women. Feudalists disappeared after fulfilling and satisfying from sexual desires, and left their family and partners to bear the cruelty of others. In my feudal lord (1995) When Shree spoke of, he believed that Khar was in fact a product of a feudal society in which women were not merely material objects. In 2002, Shili "The Sunday Times" reports on my feudal lord: Duran's story provides more common intuitions about the sensitivity of women left behind in complex social networks. In Pakistan, women are victims of inhumane practices and discriminatory laws. The experience or threat of violence affects women's lives around the world and transcends the boundaries of wealth, ethnicity and culture (Madagal Studies, 2004). Mishra (2006) spoke of feminism, "the idea of being a woman should not rule a patriarchal society." Elisa's paper (2011) Hypothetical description of women's moral responsibility: Emmanuel Levinas and Lucy Irigaray and Kristeva. This paper concludes the patriarchy and presents the concept of male superiority and female inferiority based on gender (Baseer, Alvi, & Zafran, 2013).

Looking at all the circumstances of the female characters in the novel "Broken Wings", this study assumes that patriarchal society is the most important guiding principle. It acts as an agent that exploits women and keeps them in the shadows and interacts with others. Symbols help. In the text, the narrator also uses beautiful language and writing to show that women are worse than men. Using beautiful language and writing, it is assumed that the narrator also wants to depict women as secondary, unlike men, and shows how symbols can be used as a source of guidance to depict women as secondary. Although various critics read Gibran's "Broken wings" in their own way, they did not conduct specific research on this article from a symbolic perspective. In the novel, Selma falls victim to the greed and corruption of the clergy. Women become the property of men and become a male-dominated society. Women are turned into objects. Robin Water field once again wrote in his book, The Prophet: The Life and Times of Gibran: "The Folded Wings of Love are the wings of love. This is the first time; this young couple is exploring love for the sake of reality' (60). The validity of the title of the novel "Broken Wings" lies in the pure love of Selma and the narrator. Their love is the victim of the harsh reality of world patriarchal thinking. They are like prisoners of social boundaries, like wounded birds unable to fly in the big sky. Irfan Shahid retained his understanding of

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Gibran and his work in his conference paper, "The Beginning of Farhat J. Ziadeh's Arab and Islamic Studies and Kahlil Gibran's Excellent Lecture between Two Thousand Years": This story, however, illustrates Gibran's quest to approach universal truth. She reflects on the importance of human existence and describes herself as defenders of the freedom and dignity of women and people. Gibran's works on women have a contemporary feel as they deal with the burning and solvable problems of our time. "(15).

METHODOLOGY THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Instead, this article is based on patriarchy, and to analyze it, it focuses on different types of feminism, such as postcolonial feminism, Muslim feminism, and Western feminism. As a theoretical basis, I consider the article "Negotiating with Patriarchy" by the Turkish author and academic researcher Deniz Kandiyot "Bargaining with Patriarchy". It is also important to consider how factors such as religion, nationality, gender, and culture intersect or intersect in order to study and produce an accurate picture of Muslim women in patriarchal countries in the Middle East and South Asia. This study is qualitative in nature and examines the profound impact of patriarchy on Muslim women from childhood to adulthood within this theoretical framework. Muslim girls and women are not always subject to patriarchy or male rule. They often get their own agency, and they do not give this agency power, but on condition. Only by striving and persevering can they gain glory and recognition in society. Otherwise, they are still weak and silent beings without choices and rights

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- *To highlight the issues related to the feministic violation and patriarchal oppression on women in *The Broken Wings* and *My Feudal Lord*.*
- *To investigate the acceptability of the specific autobiographical elements and points presented by Tehmina Durrani in *My Feudal Lord* and Khalil Gibran in *The Broken Wings* in the feministic perspectives.*

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- *How does the issues have been highlighted related to the feministic violation and patriarchal oppression on women in *The Broken Wings* and *My Feudal Lord*?*
- *How has the acceptability of the specific autobiographical elements and points presented by Tehmina Durrani in *My Feudal Lord* and Khalil Gibran in *The Broken Wings* in the feministic perspectives?*

ANALYSIS

Feministic approach of the novel *The Broken Wings* & *My Feudal Lord* Patriarchy & Marital issues in *The Broken Wings*

In ***The Broken wings*** Khalil Gibran presented the typical patriarchal society, by the

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protagonist Selma Karamy, narrator penned down the dominant patriarchal society. She obeyed the strict rules and regulation of her norms and values. Narrator used figurative language in the novel.

Looking at all the circumstances of the female characters in the novel *Broken Wings*, this study assumes that patriarchal society is the main guiding principle, demonstrating the role of agents in exploiting women as well as keeping them in ignorance and survival. with the help of symbols. In the passage, the narrator also uses flowery language to portray women as inferior to men. Using flowery language and words, it is assumed that the narrator also wants to portray women as secondary women to contrast with men and also shows how symbols are a source of guidance to represent women.

The maltreatment, embodiment and sketch of women in this novel *Broken Wings*, must be revealed and justice done to the characters who made such a strong impression in the novel. Thus, the researcher attempts to discover the basic structure of the patriarchal and capitalist exploitation of women. Women have long suffered from masculine oppression and restrictions in a masculine dominant society. Dominant patriarchal norms and values have forced to keep women in an inferior status. As a result, women are forced to live miserable and destructive life lives; women suffer both religiously, emotionally, physically and socially. Women experience suffering, domination and violence because of serious gender stereotypes. They became dependent and victimized and faced obstacles throughout their lives. They have never been treated on an equal rank with men. Men define themselves as a central part of society. All positive qualities such as human superiority, leadership, rational, transcendental, and bravery are considered mal gender even if not in reality. Women, on the other hand, are considered inferior, untrained, irrational, weak, lithe, obedient, and implicit. Male dominance also determines the roles of males and females. Childcare and housework are the dominant roles given to women to perform in a localized family space. Budget issues, carrying children, grocery shopping and maintaining a home are traditionally considered women's activities. But politics, key decision-making and making money have traditionally been the job of men. Women have traditionally been given smaller roles than men at all levels of society. And although it is absolutely necessary and effective to run a family and society, the power of women has weakened. Not only do men not allow women to go outside at home boundaries. They haven't challenged it. Men's constituent societies force domestic work to be considered their destiny and receive legal salaries even outside the home.

In a male-dominated society, women have been treated as servants. They want self-determination but cannot experience it. Where all male members are dictators in the family, women rarely dare to speak out about them. They must always be silent and perform their work. Every role of a woman is designed by a man whose role is faithful to obey the woman. Women should do what men want to do in society. If they don't get married, they can't get out.

PATRIARCHY & MARITAL ISSUES IN MY FEUDAL LORD

Women's predicament doubles and even triples when they got married. Not all marriages are a complete failure. However, we have little knowledge and cases of torture in addition to the wife of the husband. In this autobiographical novel, *My Feudal Lord*, Tehmina Durani, despite her strong political background and belonging to a wealthy family with a higher

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education, she faced vicious torture from her husband, Gulam Mustafa Khar. From her childhood, Tehmina was taught to stay away from boys and men. My Feudal Lord identified different feministic approach hold by a woman.

From early childhood, Tehmina Durrani was faced typical patriarchal traditions of her family, of which strict rules were applied to women for fear of revolt and smashed their gentle spirit. The important political status of her family is a problem for her, as it is followed by conventional rules regarding the role of a woman. Consequently, her parents' decisions under socio-cultural pressure played an important role for her education and future. These decisions are responsible for bringing erasing marks on his personality and haunting throughout her life. Her mother practiced the matriarchy and carried the daughters' childhood with lots of. She maintained the patriarchal tradition to suppress and subdue her daughter's personality. Family members instilled in her an inferiority complex about her dark skin color and that gave her the distinction of parental responsibility and love. Her mother believed her dark-skinned ugly compared to her fair complexion siblings. Her father wants to express love for her but he got hesitate just because of her mother behavior towards her, her father having a weak personality.

In her younger age, she felt that she fell in love with Anees and wants to marry with him, this is only the way to run from patriarchal and conventional environment. After some times she got attracted towards Mustafa Khar. The reason of attraction for Mustafa is his overpowering personality which is totally opposite to her father's weak personality. Soon she married to Mustafa and enjoying marriage life for the time being. after marriage she followed the same patriarchal rule as she dresses up for him, she did make up for him when Mustafa ignore her, she depressed and when Mustafa concentrate on her she becomes happy. very soon the brutal and cruel nature of Mustafa revealed over her he beats her daily she is the only source of sexual satisfaction for him for tehmina durani her house become a torture cell. Mustafa is a prominent symbol of patriarchal system he does not care his wife he did domestic violence she bounded very strict rules given by Mustafa she could not raise her voice against him even she could not think what is right or what is wrong she's just like her boat a pet animal for him every time most of her beat her and apologies her again she believes on him.

SEARCH FOR SELF- IDENTITY IN THE BROKEN WINGS

If we compare both the novels the protagonist of the novel in the broken wings has not tried to search for herself identity Although she belongs to the rich family and her father is a wealthy rich man but first of all there is a weak daughter who is forced by her father to marry a very cruel man but she is still forced to do so and cannot raise her voice against him. On the other hand, she is a weak loving woman who silently loves Khalil Gibran and expresses her love very late by then it would have been too late and her father had decided to marry with cruel menand she quietly marries an injustice man who is very cruel and brutal in nature and treats her like a servant and he marries her only Her father wealth but despite being rich she is a very weak woman and it clearly showed that the protagonist of the novel the broken wings did not try to find herself identity. She is also a forced oppressed wife who endures her husband's oppression. her husband marries her and puts her in a corner and does not reach her, he ignores her and interested in other woman, she is living like a prisoner and her husband is Very cruel to her she is a very compelled woman and she cannot raise her voice

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against patriarchal system, against brutality, for social justice, and she dies not aware that why all these circumstances happening to me. In *The Broken Wings* Khalil Gibran beautifully uses the feministic approach and explained this approach by the connection of characters, plot, figurative language. Through the character of protagonist, he tries to tell all those women who did not raised their voices against this corrupt system. Author wants to tell that if a woman does not speak against all these brutalities, if they continued to endure the oppression of man quietly, sometimes in the form of daughter, sometimes in the form of a sister, and sometimes in the form of a wife, then there will be no one to saved them and one day they will die silently just like the Selma.

SEARCH FOR SELF- IDENTITY IN MY FEUDAL LORD

By the passage of time Tehmina Durani realizes that what is wrong with her she again born with a new woman with self-confidence courage she denied all brutality of Mustafa and protest against the rules and regulation of typical patriarchal society's ideologies by converting the feministic approach. Tehmina Durrani beautifully portrays the feministic approach by connecting the value of self-identity when women start searching for their self-identity and raised her voice against brutality than society could not support them even no one support them and their own pupil did not support them So what should have a woman do? If a woman intended to raise her voice there are many fears that surround woman the fear of ruining their married life the fear of ruining the future of their children and the fear of losing dignity in society and because of her a lot of fears they endure the operation of men and then they don't give up their tortured life. Why do a man forget that that a woman is also a human being she also has a feeling thought she is also a living person she also wants to be able to do something of her own free will? when Tehmina Durrani got realizes that what is happening to her is going very wrong and it should not happen then she searches for self-identity she realizes that she should raise her voice against Mustafa. When her husband started having an affair with her sister her parents did not support her would she do? But the real point is that not all women can search for their self-identity not all women can raise her voice against the petrol system not all woman can go against typical ideologies and strict rules of patriarchal system. They want justice but they can't.

FEMINISTIC APPROACH WITH SOME ELEMENTS OF ANTIFEMINISM IN BROKEN WINGS

The prominent and distinctive elements in the novel *The Broken Wings* are compare of yesterday's women with today's women by Khalil Gibran. Many authors have presented feminist theory in their novels but Khalil Gibran presented feminist theory with anti-feministic approach by comparison of yesterday and today women. He said that yesterday's woman was a strong life partner and today's woman is not, in the past she walked in the light with blind eyes and now she walks on open path with blind eyes, yesterday's woman was adorned with beauty, she was very pure, that gender was delicate but full of strength, she was not clever but unparalleled in purity. She was subtle in her being but precious and holy. Today's she is smart but ugly, educated but hypocritical, today's woman is rude. Through the intertextual analysis it is reveal that Gibran used feministic approach with anti-feministic elements in his poetic novel. From this comparison it seems that Gibran is not happy with

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today's woman, although she is more successful, more independent than yesterday's woman but it shows clearly author finds today's woman cunning, hypocritical and ugly.

EPITOME IN THE BROKEN WINGS

Writer portrayed many elements and its connection to the humans, events, inner conflicts through the languages and characters. Every chapter of this novel and its connection with uniformity explore the "THEORY OF FORMALISM". This paper reveals the theory of formalism by the use of feministic subject matter

The form and unity of the text shows the elements of formalism. The repetition of a phrase by Selma.

"Oh, Lord, have mercy and mend our broken wings" Connected the whole plot. The author creates tone, form and unity in every chapter. There are a lot of symbols used by author for example the beauty of Selma linked with the purity of soul, inner beauty.

Symbolic representation of a weak nation

By the character of Selma author connected the symbolic representation of a weak society. Author is asking the question to the reader that isn't the character of a crushed woman like Selma a symbol of a whole nation? A nation that has been crushed under religious leaders and rulers.

Symbolic representation of disadvantage of being wealthy

The corrupted bishop Mansoor wants to marry with Selma just because of his father wealth, his father wealth has become a torment for Selma. Writer gives lesson that sometime too much wealth can be detrimental to one's children.

"In some countries, the parent's wealth is a source of misery for the children, is the heart. Selma Karamay was one of those who were the victims of their parents' wealth and bridegrooms' cupidity. Had it not been for her father's wealth, Selma would still be living happily"

Power of language in My Feudal Lord

in My Feudal Lord Durrani does not use figurative language but POWER OF LANGUAGE through feministic approach makes the novel incredible.

"I found an inner strength to fight for myself. It was clear that nobody else would"

The strength and dominancy hide in Durrani's words that she ready to fight. This utterance shows the THEORY OF STRUCTUREISM because the aspects of a text undermine tension.

"There will be a great imbalance in our strength if we fight, because I am prepared to die and" you are desperate to live

There is perfect harmony between the words and their social context which shows lot of elements, events, circumstances, fear of failure, hope for the best, disparity and the fire of revenge.

"I obeyed, but my crime was that I did not look obedient"

"Looking back, I realized that we were being raised to be schizophrenic; an appearance of perfection was more important than genuine feelings"

The psychological elements of above utterances based on the social discrimination of the society. Authoress presented this element beautifully through the journey of feministic

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approach, our feeling is not important for society but appearance matter.

If we analyze the above paragraph, it proves that the novel My Feudal lord contain polyphony because there are many voices in the polyphony in one voice. In the above paragraph each character has his own voice; there is no narrator dominancy in the writing. It is not known who is narrator and who character is. The relationship between narrator and character are rich,

Deconstruction in My Feudal Lord

A technique of literary analysis that regards meaning as resulting from the differences between words rather than their reference to the things they stand for. Different meanings are discovered by taking apart the structure of the language used and exposing the assumption that words have a fixed reference point beyond themselves.

"I began to analyze my life. What had happened to me? Why was I so afraid of everything? Why did I not react like a normal human being to insult and humiliation? I understood that my husband had crushed my spirit. He had complicated my already strained relationships with my family. He had isolated me from my friends. He had led me into a maze, and I did not know how to find my way out of it. He took away all my supports and anchored me securely to his own island. All I could do was wander through the labyrinth, too tired to talk or think." (Page 124)

"'Never speak ill of my husband in front of me,' I commanded. 'If you have something to say about your own behavior, I shall listen and forgive. Leave him out of it.' With a start, I realized that I was hearing Mother's voice coming from my own mouth, she always defended I other like this. However, in both cases it had more to do with ego than with respect for the man". (146)

Similarly in the second paragraph the utterances show the obedient wife who never wants to listen anything wrong about her husband but on the other hand she is feeling that she belongs to typical patriarchal society. This is the biasness that creates multiple meaning in a given text. By analyzing above paragraph in the lenses of deconstruction it is prove that deconstruction present in the novel My Feudal Lord.

CONCLUSION

Women must speak out against their oppression, whether in the form of a daughter, in the form of a sister and in the form of a wife, she should not tolerate injustice. In both the novels, authors try to convey the message if women do not speak out against her oppression, she will die silently. There is same subject matter but different approaches used by both authors.

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