

The Image of politicians in Tony Kushner's Play *Homebody/Kabul*; A Corpus Critical Stylistic Analysis

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Abstract:

This article discusses the Critical Stylistic analysis of the politicians' images in corpora of Tony Kushner's play *Homebody/Kabul*. The study adopts Jeffries model with the aid of corpus linguistic methods to show how text might be said to perform ideologies. It investigates how the image of war and politicians are presented. By using Naming and Describing tool, the analysis shows that the overall image of politicians is that they were aggressive when it comes to conduct war depending on what have they declared to be done.

Keywords: Critical Stylistics, Corpus Analysis, ideology, Dramatic text, naming, modification

"صورة السياسيين في مسرحية هومبدي كابول للكاتب توني كوشنر : تحليل أسلوبى نقدي متني
هديل فلاح حسن

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المخلص :

تتناول هذه المقالة تحليلاً أسلوبياً نقدياً لصورة السياسيين في متن مسرحية توني كوشنر هومبدي/كابول. وتتكيف الدراسة مع نموذج جيفريز بمساعدة أساليب المتن اللغوي من أجل اظهار كيفية بيان النصوص للايدولوجيات السياسية. تبحث هذه الدراسة في كيفية اظهار صورة الحرب والسياسيين. عن طريق استخدام أداة التسمية والوصف، ويبين التحليل أن صورة السياسيين العامة هي أنهم عدوانيون بما يخص افتعال الحرب.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل أسلوبى، تحليل متني، ايدولوجية، نص مسرحي، التسمية، الصفات التعريفية

1. Introduction

One of the most interesting period for the political theatre is the 21st century's first decade. This period has shown some remarkable political writings for the stage. These writings show the development of the political theatre in that playwrights begin to have a great engagement to the global audience.

Asian (2009, p.93) discusses that the following years after September 11 attacks in the United States, 'our world has changed,' what is known as the "the emotionally charged rhetoric" dominated our world which is described by a "War on Terror." As a respond from the political theatre towards these events, several political plays were directed specifically to present this decade. Things were unexpected for the results because the writers instead of describing what had happened they reflected the profound changes for the nations and their people, their plays encoded an existed theatrical experience as well as original ones. These real-life experiments produced the 'Verbatim theatre'; a theatre based on real-life people, events by using methods such as transcripts, speeches, and finally photographic evidence. These experiments contain theatre in that fiction is also there which means that the writers also transform their unique view for the problem and a possible solution.

2. Research question

1. What are the covert ideologies of the politicians in political dramatic text?
2. To what extend Tony Kushner's ideology is reflected in *Homebody/Kabul*?
3. How is the concept of power presented in *Homebody/Kabul* play?

The answers for these questions depend on the author's style. Therefore, the linguistic practices, which used by the author, are being under analysis in order to show the author's hidden ideologies. One of the most manipulated feature that people may use to practice their power is using language. This paper focuses on how Kushner tries to picturize the images of politicians by analyzing the linguistic practice of Naming and Describing.

3. Theoretical

3.1 The Concept of Power

There has been an overcoming critique upon the concept of power, such as where one can locate it, what does it consist of, and what is the best analysis of it. However, what do all agree about is that it is an abstract idea with a considerable complexity with a significant influence in our lives. There is a close link between power and politics; one needs the power to make decisions, to control resources as well as others' behavior and values. Power is defined as the "ability of its holders to exact compliance or obedience of other individuals to their will" (Bullock, Trombley and Lawrie, 2000, p.678). Thomas and Wareing (2000, p.10) emphasize, "Power is quite an abstract concept, but the infinitely important influence on our lives." Fairclough (2001, p.38) also explains another dimension of power as "is to do with powerful participants controlling and constraining the contribution of non-powerful participants." Moreover, there is some equating between influence and power. Brockeriede (1971, p.313) gives another dimension for power, suggesting that power is the capacity to exert interpersonal influence". Power is also seen, according to discourse, as a mean of gaining control over others (Oha, 1994, p.111). Thus, power is intermingled inside the ideological mechanisms of language.

CDA provides an explanation of the nature of power (specifically social power) and the dominance behavior and how discourse influences their reproduction. Therefore, Power, as Moor and Henry view (cited in Wareing, 2000, p.11), is "the force in society that gets things done and by studying it, we can identify who controls what, and for what benefit." This view discusses that the powerful groups dominate others by limiting others freedom and somehow influence others mind as well. Thornborrow (1991, p.8) defines Power as "a set of resources and actions which are available to speakers and which can be used more or less successfully depending on who the speakers are and what kind of speech situation they are in." Later on, Wodak (1989, p.66) asserts that there is a close connection between power and speech "the more powerful the people, the larger their verbal possibilities in discourse become."

Power can be exercised differently, either by physical force (this is not the concentration of this study) or by using the concept of ideology. In

this study, power is exercised by using ideology to control others. Thus, using it for shaping “the consciousness of institutional subjects” by manipulation, dissimulation, and persuasion the aspects of discourse. Moreover, power is used to convince others to accept the beliefs, ideas, and values of the powerful group by making their ideas as the truth that everyone strives for (Jones and Wareing, 2000, p.34). This is the type of power that this study conducts to investigate the hypothesis that Bush took advantage of his position to convince others to go for war.

3.2 Critical Stylistics

Critical Stylistics is a branch of applied linguistics accompany the name of the researcher Lesley Jeffries. It arises with the publication of her book *Critical Stylistics: The Power of English*. One of the primary functions of Critical Stylistics is to deliver the missing piece that links between Stylistic Analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis. However, Van asserts that Critical Discourse Analysis is an analytical choice that tackles the study not only how identity, inequality, and ideologies are produced but also how they are reproduced and maintained within the text in social and political context (2001, p.352). It aims to clarify and identify the ideologies and manipulation that are hidden in the text (Flower, 1991, p.66). Therefore, using language to reproduce ideology is crucial and central to form and maintain social identities (Wodak, 2001, p.10).

Jeffries asserts that Critical Stylistics tries to “assemble the main general function that the text has in representing realities” (Jeffries, 2010, p.14). Regarding Critical Discourse Analysis, Critical Stylistics offers a much more rigorous methodology and more advanced theory than what it can be found in Critical Discourse. Moreover, Jeffries also asserts that “Critical Stylistics introduces a set of tools, which, while not complete, are nevertheless more comprehensive than any provided tools in the literature for Critical Discourse Analysis” (Jeffries, 2010, p. 1). The purpose of these tools is to uncover the ideologies that are hidden within text through the linguistic choices of the writer.

3.3 Corpus Analysis

The study of Style is mainly concerned with qualitative studies. Therefore, it does not concentrate on the quantitative ones. Nowadays, this

aspect has been developed in that both methods are used within a single study. Stylostatistics, Computational linguistics and Corpus Linguistics are the most popular approaches in the study of Style that tackles both qualitative and quantitative methods.

The present study concentrates upon the Corpus Linguistics method. Biber (1998, p.67) explains the empirical aspect of the Corpus-based approach of language saying that it is empirical because it uses a wide range of texts, which are collected by manual or computer analysis and applied to the corpus. In this way, both qualitative and quantitative methods are used. Thus, this analysis would be highly reliable.

The term “Corpus Linguistics” is adapted as a reaction towards the increasing usage of the computerized corpus studies in that it refers to “linguistics studies based on corpus” (Rissanen, 2008, p.54). The term Corpus Linguistics indicate different things, which ensures that it is considered to be a methodological approach rather than to be a linguistic field, such as:

- i. It focuses on evidence-based studies.
- ii. It merges between two methods of analysis “quantitative and qualitative.”
- iii. It concentrates on software development.

(Gries, 2009, p.1)

The Corpus-based approach aims to understand language and explains how the language would mean to communicate between people (empirical Linguistics studies share the same aims as corpus-based studies). The advantage behind using corpora as a method for collecting and analyzing materials is, helping the researchers to comprehend the conurbation of validity in language [this validity is caused by different aspects such as internal changes within language as well as the external ones, for instance, socio-cultural. Genre-based and finally regional process] (Gries, 2009, p.1).

Johnson (2008, p.33) illustrates that what had been being impossible is now easy. Corpus Linguistics tools changed everything in that the texts nowadays can be electronically stored, exchanged, and analyzed.

McEnery and Wilson (2001, p.1) define Corpus Linguistics as “the study of language based on examples of real-life language use.”

Kennedy (1998, p.1) explains that Corpus linguistics analysis is useful for linguistic description, for instance, it helps in improving descriptions of language as well as clarifying natural language by using machines, and it is also useful in understanding how to teach the language. This statement is enriched by Hunston (2002, p.1) saying that “Corpora have revolutionized the study of language and the application of language, over the last decades.”

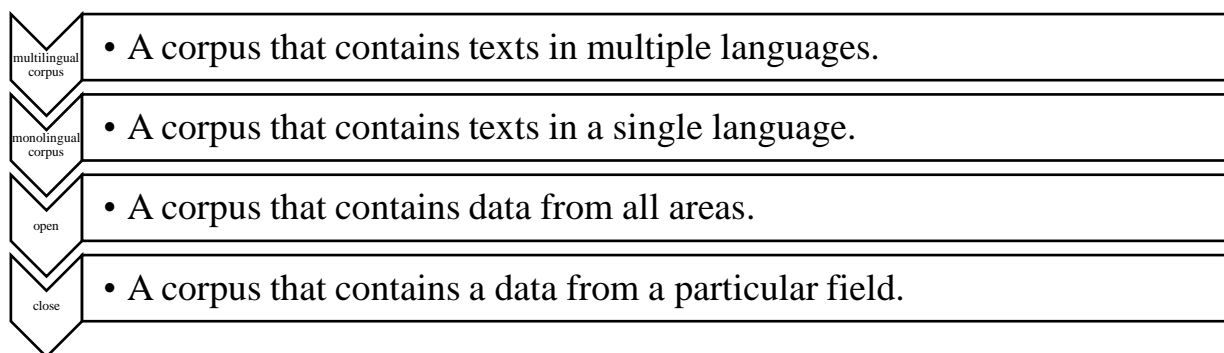
According to Biber et al. (1998, p.9-12), Corpus Linguistics has several features:

- i. It is an empirical approach: it uses real language texts.
- ii. It is an electronically based method: it uses an electronic database in the analysis.
- iii. It is a computerized method: it uses software to analyze linguistics patterns.
- iv. It is a combination of two types of analysis “quantitative and qualitative method.”

Regarding the meaning of the word “Corpus”; first of all, it is the plural form of *corpora*, it is a Latin derivation for the word “body.” Secondly, it refers to text whether it is written or spoken. Thirdly, modern linguistics refers to Corpus as being either a large collection of texts that share a certain variety or a language, which is represented by a machine-readable form (Baker, 2006, p.48).

Corpus Linguistics can be defined in terms of form and purpose (Hunston, 2002, p.2). Baker (2006, p.1) mentions the term form in corpus refers to “a large body of language data stored on computers” as well as, it refers to “bodies of electronically encoded texts.” He also mentions the term of purpose saying that Corpus Linguistics is a large representative samples (thousands or millions of word) of a certain kind of language (Baker, 2006, p.2). Thus, it may help answer the claims about a particular language.

Table 1: the analytical derivations of Corpus linguistics that are found in Robin 2009



3.4 Tony Kushner: *Homebody/Kabul*

Tony Kushner is an American playwright who has won several awards for his writings. His most known political pieces are *Angels in America*, *Slaves*, *Only We Who Guard the Mystery Shall be Unhappy* and *Homebody/Kabul*.

The play *Homebody/Kabul* was first presented as a reading at the University of Pennsylvania in February 2001 and then was performed in December 2001. The play gained remarkable comments just for its title as albeit comments on the title as well as predicted the performance as being “very excited by the slash mark.” The play depicts Afghanistan’s falling into chaos. What is interesting is the use of fiction to present real politics (Fisher, 2000, p.21). the audience of the play had experienced a shock of recognition when they faced a play that was interchangeable in time. It was a narration of Afghanistan’s story starting from the ancient times and moving forward into the twentieth century going through the rising of the Taliban. (Fyffe, 2010, p.90). The play emphasized the violent confrontation between the west and Afghanistan (ibid). *Homebody/Kabul* consists of two parts. The first part is written in monologic speech style where sat in London. The second part takes place in Kabul city where eleven characters are introduced. The hit point of the play is distinguishing between the characters and the events; the former ones are fictional, but the, later, are real fact of Afghanistan’s political situations (ibid). However, Kushner’s play shares the presentation of contemporary political events with Hare’s play. The play talks about a British woman called Homebody who travels to Afghanistan where they declare her murder. Therefore, her husband ‘Milton,’ accompanies with her daughter ‘Priscilla,’ arrived in Kabul to recover her dead body where they have been shocked by the reality that

they are unable to find it or even know her real fate. Priscilla searches all over the streets, morgues, and hospitals of Kabul to gain some evidence of her mother's fate. After a while, she meets an Afghan woman called Mahala who was eager to leave Afghanistan. At last, both Mahala, Priscilla with Milton return to London. Kushner, in his play, manages to form a fictional story into actual events

4 Method of Analysis

4.1 Critical Stylistic Tool

Naming and Describing tool has its root within the Referential Strategies concept in Critical Linguistics, in that it is found within the nominal element (such as adjectives and modifying nouns) of the clause since it labels a referent (Jeffries, 2015, p.389). The prime aim of Naming and Describing tool is to explain how words within a text are used to name and describe entities and events in the world. Thus it is used to form the world with an ideological keystone (Jeffries, 2010, p.17).

There are different ways used to reflect the usage of this tool. Firstly, the choice of a noun from a group of nouns in order to reflect a specific stylistic value. Secondly, the noun modifiers are made by a head noun that is either pre-modified by nouns or adjectives or is followed by post-modifiers such as a prepositional phrase (starting with of-) or subordinate clause (starting with that / which). A 'packaging up' information results when locating the descriptor element directly before the noun phrase. Thus it will not be comfortable to discuss with the hearer or the reader. Therefore, the information that is presented does not produce propositional content, but it has a presupposed information instead. Thirdly, one of the common tools that are used widely in Critical Discourse Analysis as well as the Critical Linguistics studies is Nominalization. Coffey suggests that what differentiates Jeffries's approach from other analysts is that she focuses on the noun phrase as being textually grounded (Coffey, 2013, p.70). In this research, the concentration will be upon the choice of nouns that are pre- and post- modified. Another concentration will be upon the ideological difference that is found when selecting between nouns and adjectives.

In order to facilitate an analysis of different strategies of naming and describing, the researcher uses Wmatrix program. This web-based corpus program is designed by Peter Rayson 2008 giving the opportunity to conduct a syntactic and semantic analysis for corpora. It automatically encodes the chosen corpora into POS (Part of Speech) metadata and Semantic Fields. These techniques help the researcher to search for nominal tags in order to find Nouns and pronouns associated with politicians and war. It also helps in conducting a semantic classification of nouns.

In analyzing the choice of nouns, the researcher first conducts a syntactic analysis of the existed nouns within the play using the POS tool then the analysis is followed by a Semantic analysis of the nouns in that nouns are divided into semantic fields Using Wmatrix program. Then these fields are sub-divided into thematic ones. However, the distribution of a particular noun is conducted by using the Wordsmith program (Concordance tool).

In Describing tool, the researcher uses the examples that are given in Naming analysis because No Corpus program can provide collocations. First of all, the modifiers are syntactically divided then a thematic division is presented.

4.2 Corpus tool

The transitivity analysis that is presented in this study has different steps; first, Verbs are divided manually according to the transitivity modal (material, relational, behavioral, mental, and verbatation process), the list that is used here is taken from a POS list provided by Wmatrix program. This list is divided Syntactically according to POS list into four types (Base, Past Participle, Modal and Verb to be form). Secondly, each Type of verb is divided into themes to emphasize their ideological effect. It is also important to highlight that this study concentrates on the Material Process because the researcher is most concerned in the process of acting that reveals the concept of power within the politicians.

5 Analysis and Discussion

5.1 data analysis

5.1.1 Syntactic Analysis

This section presents a syntactic analysis of nouns within *Homebody/Kabul*. The syntactic patterns of nouns are divided into four parts:

1- Art + N.

2- Det. + N.

3- N.

4- N. + post-modifier (Prepositional phrase, subordinate clause)

The total occurrence of noun phrases within *Homebody/Kabul* is 6042 unit out of 24154 unit. This occurrence has (25.01%) according to the corpus. The following table presents the percentages of the categories of noun phrases:

Table (2): the total frequencies of Noun phrase

Syntactic pattern	POS	Number of types	Freq.
Art + Noun	- AT	1142	4.73
	- AT1	494	2.5%
Det. + Noun	DAT	7	0.03%

Noun	- NN2	935	3.87
	- NN1	3416	%
	- NNU	8	14.1
	- NNB	30	4%
	- NNT1	53	0.03
	- NNL1	3	%
	- NNU2	2	0.12
	- NNT2	47	%
	- NNO	9	0.22
	- NNO2	6	%
	- NN	45	0.01
			0.01
			%
			0.19
			%
			0.04
			%
			0.02
			%
			0.01
			9%
Noun + Post- modifier	- IO	429	1.78
	- DD1	282	%
			1.17
			%

According to the table (2), the ideological effect of noun phrases is most presented by choice of nouns instead of noun modification nor nominalization. This assumes that Kushner is evident in his reference for war aspect.

5.1.2 Frequencies of different types of nouns

The following table presents the frequencies of different types of nouns:

Table (3): The Distribution of Different Types of Nouns and Their Frequencies

Type of Noun	Raw	Freq.
Pronouns	3046	12.61%
Personal names	779	3.23%
Proper nouns	1468	6.08%
Common noun	4562	18.89%

Table (3) shows that the syntactic category of the common nouns has a higher occurrence with 4562 instances and 18.89%. Hence, the following table presents the different kind of semantic categories, which are associated with the aspect of politicians' ideologies and war:

Table (4): the semantic classification of nouns according to WMatrix Program

Semantic Category	Lexis Example	Freq.	% of total freq.
Geographical names	Kabul	480	1.99%
Sad	depression	84	0.35%
Unethical	wickedness	54	0.22%
Fear / shock	terror	48	0.20%
Crime	criminals	32	0.13%
Disease	rash	67	0.28%
Warfare, defense and the army; weapons	army	78	0.32%
Death	death	132	0.55%

5.1.3 Themes of Nouns

I. Place

According to the table (4), the theme of place has the highest occurrence with 480 instances and 1.99%:

480 occurrences.			Extend context
kitchen of her home in	London	. Theres a lamp on the	1 More | Full
ed guidebook about the	city of Kabul	. In Afghanistan . In t	2 More | Full
the city of Kabul . In	Afghanistan	. In the valleys of the	3 More | Full
south from beyond the	River Oxus	, to cross the Hindu Ku	4 More | Full
ntains on their way to	northern India	. This crossing must ha	5 More | Full
of the valleys of the	Kabul	River . (She looks up	6 More | Full
ed on the banks of the	Kabul	River , one of which wo	7 More | Full
entually grow into the	City of Kabul	. The first contemporan	8 More | Full
the Great , Achaemenid	Persian	conqueror and builder o	9 More | Full
-nine countries to the	Persian	empire , parts of India	10 More | Full
sian empire , parts of	India	, all of what we now kn	11 More | Full
of what we now know as	Afghanistan	, including the Kabul V	12 More | Full
nistan , including the	Kabul Valley	. In the summer of 329	13 More | Full
9 B.C. , Alexander the	Macedonian	, having trampled the A	14 More | Full
ctorious march through	Persia	, makes camp in the Hin	15 More | Full
camp in the Hindu Kush	city of Khandahar	, and orders the buildi	16 More | Full
rs the building of the	city of Alexandria-ad-Caucasum	. (She looks up from t	17 More | Full
ient . There is an old	Afghan	saying , which , in rou	18 More | Full
translation , from the	Farsi	, goes : The man who ha	19 More | Full
s . I am not fluent in	Farsi	, of course , I read th	20 More | Full
Great summoned to the	Kabul Valley	a mighty army comprisin	21 More | Full
sands of soldiers from	Egypt	, Persia , and Central	22 More | Full
soldiers from Egypt ,	Persia	, and Central Asia and	23 More | Full
and went on to conquer	India	. When Alexanders own t	24 More | Full
nders death , his vast	Macedonian	empire had disassembled	25 More | Full
the hill tribes of the	Kabul Valley	were among the first an	26 More | Full
ferocious in rejecting	Macedonian	authority . Seleucus Ni	27 More | Full
which had come to rule	India	. In exchange for the h	28 More | Full
undred elephants , the	Kabul Valley	passed for the first ti	29 More | Full
r the first time under	Indian	suzerainty . (She puts	30 More | Full
rosperous time for the	Kabul Valley	, situated midway betwe	31 More | Full
abul Valley , situated	midway	between the empires of	32 More | Full
ecent discovery of the	Chinese	, silk . By the end of	33 More | Full
Bactrian confusion , a	Chinese	tribe , the Hsiung-Nu ,	34 More | Full

Figure (1): Frequencies of the Geographical nouns according to WMatrix

It is apparently interesting to reveal the reason behind Kushner’s choice of his play’s title ‘Homebody/Kabul.’ Thus, this study concentrates on the city Kabul. The following figure shows that there are 60 instances of the city Kabul that has different assumptions:

N	Concordance	Set	Tag	Word #	Sent #	Para #	Head #	Sect #	File	Date
1	) This brings us to the end of the millennium, 1023. Kabul over the next three or four hundred years will be			3,547	170	2	03..6	03..6	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
2	came to rule the Hindu Kush and all of India, adored Kabul and magnified and exalted it. By the eighteenth			4,360	192	23	04..9	04..9	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
3	many centuries of remorse, it must have been. And Kabul has always been welcoming of strangers,			21,428	1..4	3	01..7	01..7	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
4	good deal less frightened than I'd have thought I'd be. Kabul has emboldened me. MAHALA Bold, yes. Kabul			23,672	2..1	2	03..1	03..1	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
5	kushad . . . (Aaah, my Kabul, my beautiful beautiful Kabul, where have they taken you, aaaaah, aaaaah, my			15,834	1..8	10	05..3	05..3	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
6	warriors. Several hundred years were to pass before Kabul would fully surrender to Islam." (Turning pages,			3,528	168	9	03..7	03..7	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
7	know about my mother? KHWAJA It is a gossipy city, Kabul. Full of widows. PRISCILLA They said she was			10,662	685	8	03..1	03..1	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
8	me, let's float down to Peru. In Ilama-land . . . (In Dari) Kabul, Kabul, aaah, kabulay maqbool oh dost			15,806	1..7	6	05..5	05..5	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
9	in Agra, and on his way he passed, as one does, Kabul, the city in the Hindu Kush, and he wrote a			7,198	329	35	07..7	07..7	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
10	, fluttery, doomed. A subject strikes my fancy: Kabul—you will see why, that's the tale I'm telling			160	12	7	0 159	0 159	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
11	a wife, who has gone mad, as many women have in Kabul. Your mother will live in place of this other			14,953	1..6	21	04..2	04..2	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
12	MILTON Visas? We gave them to Mr. Twistleton in Kabul, on behalf of the British government, he			23,241	2..8	4	03..0	03..0	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
13	, the first Anglo-Afghan war is fought, the bazaar in Kabul is burnt and many many people die, Russia			4,449	196	25	04..8	04..8	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
14	(Gesture), we are standing on a road, a road in Kabul. I hold on tight to his ruined right hand, and he			5,691	261	27	05..0	05..0	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
15	City of Kabul. MULLAH AFTAR ALI DURRANNI But in Kabul now there is no history. There is only God. This			8,578	448	8	03..7	03..7	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
16	this I know I'll never get clean. More than likely die in Kabul. You've made me so lonely, Priscilla.			20,858	1..3	7	03..7	03..7	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
17	Attack such as this, have never happen before in Kabul, never in Afghanistan. Since last week President			7,970	389	11	07..9	07..9	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
18	beauty of her trees makes me blush. Every street in Kabul fascinates the eye. In the bazaars, Egypt's			7,318	332	5	07..7	07..7	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
19	is jealous of their greenery. SCENE 2 A hotel room in Kabul, luxurious by Kabuli standards. Two single beds			7,399	338	8	07..8	07..8	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
20	a pious Muslim man of means. She wish to remain in Kabul, not to see you nor the father of you, her			14,709	1..6	7	04..8	04..8	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
21	I marveled at myself. Ooh, Priscilla! Priscilla Ceiling in Kabul! Embarrassing. Never really done that before.			13,192	977	5	03..1	03..1	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
22	Christ. I am unmarried. SCENE 3 On a street in Kabul. Priscilla is in her burqa, trying to read the			9,492	563	8	03..1	03..1	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
23	Cain himself. Biblical Cain. Who is said to be buried in Kabul, in the gardens south of Bala-Hissar in the			4,305	187	9	04..4	04..4	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
24	float down to Peru. In Ilama-land . . . (In Dari) Kabul, Kabul, aaah, kabulay maqbool oh dost dash-taney			15,807	1..7	7	05..6	05..6	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
25	Afghan heart laments for the mother. Death we know. Kabul is not a city for Western tourist women, we do			8,412	431	2	03..1	03..1	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
26	my sweet little girl is ashamed of me. And I missed Kabul, where even the sale of a vacuum cleaner part			12,288	858	5	02..7	02..7	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:
27	splendid old chinar trees. beloved of the Mophuls. Kabul. substantial portions of which are now great			4,269	185	43	04..8	04..8	homebody.txt	2018/Nov/22 00:

Figure (2): Frequencies of the Geographical noun ‘Kabul’ in Homebody/Kabul

Generally, geographical nouns denote places, but they rarely denote human-related features. The following examples (115-116) illustrate that the geographical noun ‘Kabul’ is presented as a metaphor assuming that ‘inanimate objects are people’:

(115) KHWAJA: Yes. He was many years older than a thousand years old when he arrived. His heart was worn out with regretting, after so many centuries of remorse, it must have been. And **Kabul** has always been welcoming of strangers, weary travelers.

(116) MILTON: No, no, it's the sum total of my first form French, "Où est la bibliothèque," I've no idea why I said it, um—urge to communicate, I suppose. In our dire straits. I'm . . . Hah! Quite a good deal less frightened than I'd have thought I'd be. **Kabul** has emboldened me.

The place 'Kabul,' in both examples, denotes that the city Kabul is regarded to own the ability to do actions just like human beings. These actions are 'welcoming' and 'emboldened.' However, these verbs need a [+animate] nouns. The verb 'welcoming' denotes that **Kabul** is like a host who provides comfort and home. It is also described by 'emboldened' verb. This verb indicates that the city Kabul is supporting, motivating and encouraging person who stands beside others.

(117) PRISCILLA (Continuing over his "sshhh," but softer) "I knew some way, somewhere, somehow/dadeedah dum, dadeedah dum . . ." There. See? Poetry. **Kabul** has changed me.

In example (117), the city Kabul is described by the verb 'changed.' This verb indicates that the doer is an affected person who has an impact upon people whether good or bad. The following examples reveal this assumption by describing the city as being a bad place to live in. Hence, it has a bad impact on people who may live their or properly visit it as well:

(118) QUANGO: Nights like this I know I'll never get clean. More than likely die in **Kabul**.

(119) MULLAH AFTAR ALI DURRANNI Yes, ruins by Cheshme Khedre, where nobody live there any longer, why she was there? In these bad times, why this lady your wife come to Kabul? She have been informed upon to have been not clad in decent attire for street, not wearing burqa, uncovered. Attack such as this, have never happen before in **Kabul**, never in Afghanistan.

(120) HOMEBODY: Who is said to be buried in **Kabul**, in the gardens south of Bala-Hissar in the cemetery known as Shohada-I-Salehin.

(121) MULLAH AFTAR ALI DURRANNI: To you and your daughter, every Afghan heart laments for the mother. Death we know. **Kabul** is not a city for Western tourist women, we do not want them.

(122) MAHALA: I pray to God let all birds of the air be curses to fall on **Kabul** with dead eyes and broken necks.

It is significant to tackle the two views of Kushner towards the city Kabul. He presented it as having a good impact on people (as mentioned in 115-116-117). In the same time, he also presents it as a place that is not worth living in or going to. In examples (118-119), Kabul is described as a graveyard, which contains only dead people. This suggests that it was not an authority to ensure the safety of people. Therefore people are afraid for the others to come to the city. The example (120) asserts this assumption by explaining that what is happening in Kabul is new. None of these felonies have happened before; Kabul is not used to be like this. Hence, what changed the city is the war which brings only harm and destruction.

Kushner, in example (121), shows the contradictory aspect of people who live in Afghanistan; people in Kabul, in the beginning, they describe it as home but then they describe it as a violent territory for visitors. They warn others, especially western women, to not come to Kabul because of their restricted traditions. This suggests that people are not comforted in their homes because they do not have freedom or democracy. Hence, Kushner shows the city as a prisoner who has restricted laws. Not only this, people in Kabul condemn their city, hoping that something bad would happen, leading people to stop fighting each other (as shown in example 122).

The changing in the psychological condition of people is a proof of what war may bring or may cause. It is also a reflection of their political condition. Politicians in Afghanistan do not care for their people. Instead, they neglected them. This may be one of the reasons behind the war against them. The American politicians use this assumption to invade the country.

The presentation of the Geographical nouns as a humanlike suggests that there is a unity between places and humanity. It breaks down the aspect of the division between them. Therefore, verbs and nouns do not match. This linguistic practice violates the maxim of quality in that the writer

should say what he believes is true linguistically. Moreover, the use of the contradictory aspect of people violates the maxim of manner in that the writer is obscure in revealing his views of people toward their county. Hence, the reader/hearer believes that what is said is mainly ironically especially when the play is intended to present political assumptions. This theme reveals that there is a strong relationship between places and ideologies, especially political ones. According to the above discussion, the presented assumptions are associated with the Neoclassical Realism theory (see section 2.3.2.1.3). This theory assumes that there is a relationship between society and states. According to this theme, society has a significant impact on states.

II. Warfare

The second theme that represents Naming tool is the theme of Warfare which consists 1.86 of the whole data. Table (5) shows the semantic fields that are associated with warfare theme:

Table (5): the semantic categories of nouns associated with Warfare theme

Semantic Category	Freq.	% of total freq.
Crime	32	0.13%
Disease	67	0.28%
Warfare, defense, and the army; weapons	78	0.32%
Death	132	0.55%
Total	449	1.86%

Kushner focuses on revealing the effect of war upon people, not only people of Afghanistan but also the American and the British people. Moreover, he puts some consideration of the reasons behind this effect. Generally, when someone thinks of war what the first thing that comes up to his mind is the type of war; is it a War of independence, a War of liberation, a Civil war or a Fratricide. Kushner bases his play upon the insurgency concept for both the native and foreign people in order to highlight some political ideologies:

(123)HOMEBODY: On the other hand, Massoud, Rabbani are Tajiks, not Pashtun, so will the Afghans follow them? (She shrugs:

Who knows? Then sadly) Or will Afghanistan without the Taliban sink again into unending **civil war**, with **missiles** supplied by the West? In Afghanistan, Priscilla, the choices are frequently narrow.

The example (123) shows the situation that Afghanistan lives. According to the conflict that is happening to people (few of them against war and the other with it). The country is having a 'civil war.' Kushner reveals that the Taliban's group is gaining 'missiles' from the 'West.' The choice of the compound noun 'civil war' instead of 'war of independence' presents that people contain venom and hate within them. Moreover, the writer uses the word 'west' instead of specifying certain countries declares that Kushner represents the eastern thinking of the countries outside Afghanistan.

(124) MAHALA: Afghanistan kill the Soviet Union for you, we win the **Cold War** for you, for us is not so cold, huh?

Kushner also presents the political history of Afghanistan by mentioning the Cold war of the Soviet. The choice of the compound noun 'Cold War', in example (124), illustrates that Kushner reflects the roots of the people's psychological condition by mentioning wars they faced. After facing the Cold War, the Civil War, Kushner presents, in example (125) the British Invasion. Hence, these types of wars declare that the political condition in Afghanistan is not stable. Politicians could not maintain the country. Also, there is not any role form the authorities to hold violence towards their people:

(125) MAHALA Not effeminate, this I do not say. I say women are braver than you men of Kabul. Queen Gawharshad rule half the world from Herat. Malalai insist to you: kill the British **invaders**, she insist and so then you do, because she, she have the courage. Young girls have march and die to fight communist and the Russian **soldiers** , but you , you do not die , you do not march, nothing from you while we starve in rooms, because these **heroes**, they make you feel like not pious Muslim, because you want a coward order , le fascisme . I go mad , British , I cannot cease shouting all day , a bird , a bird taps the window , I shout at these bird , Die , break your neck at the glass ! I am so bitter of . . . of . . . De Lme ? Lesprit ?

(126) Homebody: only terror can save us from ruin , only never-ending war , save us from terror and never-ending war , save my wife they are stoning my wife , they are chasing her with sticks , save my wife save my daughter from punishment by God , save us from

God , from **war** , from **exile** , from **oil exploration** , from no **oil exploration** , from **the West** , from **the children** with rifles , carrying **stones** , only children with **rifles** , carrying stones , can save us now. You will never understand. It is hard, it was hard work to get into the U.K.

(127) MILTON I do not . . . Oh. Yes. Precisely! Precisely! Afghanistan! That's the metaphor! **Armies** , and , and **gas pipelines** and even **Islam** , **communism** , **tribes** , **East and West** , **heroin** , **refugees** , **moving chaotically**, and each is a language.

In the examples (126) and (127), the choice of nouns depends on two aspects; the first one is associated with the weapons used in the war and the second is associated with people who took part in it. People in Afghanistan afraid from everything. Hence, the choice of the nouns 'God,' 'children,' 'Islam,' 'refugees' 'west' and 'east,' that gives a peaceful assumption, as terrifying objects declares that people cannot distinguish between good and evil. The one thing they have in their minds is to stay away from war and to live peacefully. The choice of the nouns 'exile', 'exploration.' 'stones,' 'armies,' pipelines,' 'tribes,' 'heroin,' 'chaotically' as a representation of weapons that are possessed by people in Afghanistan declares that people are living in a place full of danger and these weapons are accepted to have. Through revealing these two aspects, the political condition of Afghanistan is presented by what is called insurgency in that there is a divergence between people. Politicians and their country.

The effect of war is presented by the semantic fields of 'crime,' 'death' and 'diseases,' as shown in the table (5). The use of the words 'terrorist' and 'crime' in the examples '128' and '129' shows the effect and defect of people's thinking. The use of the indefinite article in example '128' illustrates that people are not able to distinguish between the good and the bad and they consider that most people are dangerous. Meanwhile, the use of the possessive pronoun in the example '129' illustrates that people in Afghanistan are aware that the political condition of their country is caused by them.

128: QUANGO they always say that. In Islamabad they'll run checks and, you know, to certify she's not **a terrorist**. And you're, ah, unemployed, that'll make it harder to PRISCILLA How do you know that? That I'm unemployed? What else did he tell you?

129: HOMEBODY: the Present is always an awful place to be. And it remains awful to us , the scene of our **crime** , the place of our shame , for at least Oh , let's say three full decades of recession by which word , recession , I am to be taken to mean recedence , not recession as in two consecutive quarters of negative growth in gross domestic product .

The second semantic field that is associated with the Warfare affair is 'death'. According to the table (5), the semantic field of 'death' has the higher occurrence with 132 instances and 0.55% in the whole data. This assumption illustrates that Kushner sees Afghanistan as a graveyard what does it contain is only death and corpse as the following examples state:

(130) MILTON: She isn't. PRISCILLA Where's her body then? Her **corpse**? Why do not we have it? (Beat) I wasn't crazy, I'm not crazy. I was upset.

(131) MULLAH AFTAR ALI DURRANNI: Doctor Qari Shah does not demand **death** of her, she is of nothing to any Afghan man. She shall die in sewer of Qetta or Peshawar, she shall not be for London. British embassy shall certainly refuse entry.

The use of the possessive pronouns in examples (129), (130), and (131) presuppose the presence of the entity they adjust. Both words 'corpse' and 'death' shows that people are not afraid from death and they always expect it because they lost hope of changing condition. This assumption is based on what have happened in their country because of war. The examples (133) and (134) show that people get the defect of war as diseases that they cannot stop. These diseases are 'disorder', 'misery', 'madness', and 'crazy' However, the choice of these words to reveal diseases presents that people are affected by war and their condition is hard to face. It is also an intention for others' politicians to end up this an endless situation:

(132) KHWAJA When I was your age, already I had a good wife and a sweet little girl. I sold vacuum cleaner parts and I was a socialist. A poet must be a thinking man, so I was a socialist, as thinking men often were in those days. But not a communist, no, for what is the world without Allah in it? Fitna, **disorder, misery, madness**. But I fought with the communists, and Zahir Shah went out, and all the reforms commenced, women literacy campaigns, elimination of the veil, too much too fast. One thing and then another and I went to prison.

(133) PRISCILLA: I wasn't **crazy**, I'm not **crazy**. I was upset.
MILTON Upset?! Upset causes people to overeat! Or to paint their hair and shove pins through their nipples! Upset people do not destroy themselves.

The use of the possessive pronouns and the definite articles before nouns indicate that Kushner implies his thoughts behind words to reflect entities. This linguistic practice reveals that the writer wants the reader to know the hidden political ideologies as politicians represent it. He uses the same attitude of the politicians to regard himself as one of them and show their mental interpretations. Meanwhile, Kushner presents the people's interpretations directly to reveal their real conditions.

III. Victim

Another theme to be considered is the theme of the victim. The theme of the victim has 186 occurrences and 0.77% for the whole data. The following table shows the semantic fields that are associated with the victim theme:

Table (6): the semantic categories of nouns associated with victim theme

Semantic Category	Freq.	% of total freq.
Sad	84	0.35%
Unethical	54	0.22%
Fear / shock	48	0.20%
Total	186	0.77%

Kushner reveals in *Homebody/Kabul*, people in Afghanistan are victimized not physically but mentally by the war they are living (war against others and themselves). This process is presented by the usage of the semantic fields of 'sad,' 'unethical' and 'fear/shock.' The following figure shows the entities that are associated with the first semantic field, which is sad:

able , is it ? Alas alas alas	alas	alas . She is . . . alive . (	56	More	Full
, is it ? Alas alas alas	alas	. She is . . . alive . (She l	57	More	Full
, for Gods sake ! Or youll be	miserable	and lonely the rest of your li	58	More	Full
lvary was always before her ,	suffering	for those she saw suffer . Use	59	More	Full
, suffering for those she saw	suffer	. Useless . She moved all this	60	More	Full
GO None . Well , whores , but	sad	, shabby whores , the real gir	61	More	Full
little ghoul . (He starts to	cry	) My wife has died , horribly	62	More	Full
s . Bit too long in the sun .	Desperate	? In love ? Desperate in love	63	More	Full
e sun . Desperate ? In love ?	Desperate	in love ? Yep . Its me . You s	64	More	Full
RISCILLA (Quiet , confused ,	sad	) But he . . . All that ? But	65	More	Full
. PRISCILLA God youre really	desperate	. Im . . . worse . (She puts	66	More	Full
undetonated mines . Theres a	depression	in the ground , a rectangle of	67	More	Full
the rectangle of stones , the	depression	in the earth) It seems we hav	68	More	Full
. His heart was worn out with	regretting	, after so many centuries of r	69	More	Full
, after so many centuries of	remorse	, it must have been . And Kabu	70	More	Full
ttle pause) Weve brought our	misery	to your city , my family . Im	71	More	Full
e you ever brought us besides	misery	? Gharbi ? Ferengi ? The West	72	More	Full
ng us would like to give your	misery	back to you . (He stands to l	73	More	Full
hing but the spectacle of our	suffering	. Make of it what you will . (	74	More	Full
m to tell you this : you have	suffered	and will suffer more yet , she	75	More	Full
: you have suffered and will	suffer	more yet , she fears , because	76	More	Full
ho forgives all who sincerely	repent	, to forgive her and through h	77	More	Full
o forgive her and through her	penitential	loneliness , to forgive her da	78	More	Full
English is my only language ,	alas	. MAHALA English , and , ah ,	79	More	Full
(Milton sees that Mahala is	crying	.) MILTON Oh , Im sorry . Why	80	More	Full
ring herself with her burqa ,	sobbing	.) MULLAH AFTAR ALI DURRANNI	81	More	Full
(Pause . Priscilla starts to	cry	, then stops herself .) PRISC	82	More	Full
She shrugs . Who knows ? Then	sadly	. Or will Afghanistan without	83	More	Full

Figure (3): Frequencies of the entities of Sad in Homebody/Kabul

The use of the words ‘grief’, ‘suffering,’ ‘misery’ and ‘depression’ to reflect the people’s condition because of war is a linguistics practice used by Kushner to indicate that people’s condition is presented directly. The use of such practice illustrates that the writer wants to be clear in presenting the effect of war against them especially when the impact is harmful and constituent, as the following examples reveal. The use of the indefinite article ‘a’ in example (134) and (138) suggests that the source of this sadness is unknown. People are just sad:

(134) PRISCILLA: In the space she’s left . . . Some . . . joy? Or something has been rising. Something unpronounceable inside is waking up. I . . . I’ve no words for this. Psychopannychy. (She laughs) In this house, I knew . . . I could hear her still. Yes Mum? One sharp goad from a terrible **grief** and . . . the soul is waking up. (Little pause) I should go.

(135) KHWAJA: (Angry) what have you ever brought us besides misery? Gharbi? Ferengi? The West? And many among us would like to give your misery back to you. (He stands to leave) You have to take home with you nothing but the spectacle of our **suffering**.

(136) KHWAJA: (Angry) what have you ever brought us besides misery? Gharbi? Ferengi? The West? And many among us would like to give your **misery** back to you.

(137) PRISCILLA: She’s just one of the people who dies, and no one minds. (Little pause) we’ve brought our **misery** to your city, my family. I’m sorry.

(138) HOMEBODY: There’s a **depression** in the ground, a rectangle of cleared earth outlined in small white stones, about five feet long and a foot and a half wide.

The second semantic field associated with the theme of the victim is ‘unethical.’ The following figure shows the instances of entities that are used within such category:

54 occurrences.		Extend context
All must be touched . All touch	corrupts . All must be corrupted . And if	1 More | Full
All touch corrupts . All must be	corrupted . And if youre thinking how awful	2 More | Full
of our crime , the place of our	shame , for at least Oh , lets say thre	3 More | Full
of which has washed up upon our	culpable shores , its magic now shriveled	4 More | Full
ly toward the hidden suffering :	evil consequence of evil action taken	5 More | Full
suffering : evil consequence of	evil action taken long ago , conjoinin	6 More | Full
onjoining with relatively recent	wickedness and wickedness perpetuated now ,	7 More | Full
relatively recent wickedness and	wickedness perpetuated now , in August 1998	8 More | Full
a matter of time , isnt it ? not	corrupted ; whether removed from the maker	9 More | Full
eman to the merchant by filch or	swindle or gunpoint or even murder ; whet	10 More | Full
tiful ; relatively inexpensive ;	sinister if youve a mind to see them that	11 More | Full
531 A.D. after which a state of	anarchy prevailed over the entire region	12 More | Full
he Hephthalites in savagery , in	barbarism , then like so many other empires	13 More | Full
bread from a starving family , I	profaned , betrayed , according to some st	14 More | Full
a starving family , I profaned ,	betrayed , according to some stricture I e	15 More | Full
of Virtue and the Prevention of	Vice can save us now , only terror can	16 More | Full
said , our individual degrees of	culpability for said awfulness being entirely	17 More | Full
orrespondent degrees of action ,	malevolent or not , or in our correspondent	18 More | Full
which can be taken as a form of	malevolent action if youve a mind to see it	19 More | Full
d before the Judgment Seat . But	guilt ? Personal guilt ? (Wringing han	20 More | Full
ment Seat . But guilt ? Personal	guilt ? (Wringing hands) Oh , oh . .	21 More | Full
ht to be kept as private , ought	guilt , as any other useless unimpressi	22 More | Full
tains , unreal as clouds ; it is	shamelessly sweet , the wreckage rack and rui	23 More | Full
usband the near-mute purveyor of	reproachful lids-lowered glances . But this i	24 More | Full
y , safe in her kitchen , on her	culpable shore , suffering uselessly watch	25 More | Full
ot understand is the touch which	corrupts , the touch which does not unders	26 More | Full

Figure (4): Frequencies of the entities of Unethical in Homebody/Kabul

Kushner uses the linguistic practice of repetition to highlight the aspect of emphasizing. The choice of the words ‘bribe’ and ‘guilt’ repeatedly, in the examples (139-141), indicate that people do not feel afraid from the law. It also reveals that the politicians, which are in control, set the foundation of this corruption (i.e., as long as they do that they accept others to do so).

(139) MILTON: You, you take **bribes**. I’ve been told, you people take **bribes**. This is a **bribe**. I’ve been told you’re not so pure. This is a **bribe**. Take it, please. I do not mean to insult you, sir, but you can’t shoot her.

(140) MAHALA: (They call themselves mullahs, the ulema, they wrap themselves in the Prophets mantle, these refugee-camp gutter rats from Jalalabad, from Khandahar, but they sell drugs and murder children and **bribe** their enemies to give them their victories.)

(141) HOMEBODY: I do. I’ve such a mind. My husband . . . Never mind. We shall most of us be adjudged guilty when we are

summoned before the Judgment Seat. But **guilt?** Personal **guilt?**
(Wringing hands) Oh, oh . . .

The word ‘bribe,’ in example (139), is used to reflect people’s attitudes. It reveals as if people in Afghanistan accept what is wrong and in order to handle businesses or even daily rights people have to give bribe. This shows that people outside of Afghanistan have another view of the city and its people. Hence, they are shocked when they go to it. However, the position of the word ‘bribe’ as an object indicates the truthiness of this felony (it exists).

The theme of the Victim is associated with the semantic field of fear/shock. The following examples show that fear is like air for people. The use of nouns ‘terror’ and ‘fear’ in examples (142), (143), (144), and (145) as a part of a prepositional phrase shows that, for people, fear is like a home they live in. One of the primary duty of politicians is protect their citizens and try to ensure safety to them. This aspect is neglected in Afghanistan because politicians seek for their interest only.

(142) HOMEBODY: No **tourism**. Who in the world would wish to travel there? In Afghanistan today I would be shrouded entirely in a burqa, I should be subject to hijab, I should live in **terror** of the sharia hooded, or more probably dead, unregenerate chatterer that I am.

(143) HOMEBODY: The streets are as bare as the mountains now, the buildings are as ragged as mountains and as bare and empty of life, there is no life here only fear, we do not live in the buildings now, we live in **terror** in the cellars in the caves in the mountains, only God can save us now, only order can save us now, only Gods Law harsh and strictly administered can save us now.

(144) HOMEBODY: I think, since what I say is driven by **fear** of you, sitting there before me, by absolute terror of your censure and disdain, and so you need say nothing.

(145) THE MUNKRAT: (Priscilla, terrified, in a **panic**, leaps to her feet, dropping the book, throwing the burqa back on, all tangled, the cigarette still in her mouth. She drops the cigarette once inside the burqa and frantically shakes the fabric out, then scrambles to retrieve the book, all the while apologizing.)

(146) HOMEBODY: Only The Department for the Promotion of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice can save us now, only **terror** can save us from ruin, only never-ending war, save us from terror and never-ending war.

5.1.4 Frequencies of different types of modification

Table (7): the classification of modifiers' types and their semantic classification

Type of Modifier	Nom.	Freq.	Freq. %
Adjective	4	1640	6.79%
Quantifier	13	792	3.28%
Pronoun	12	588	2.43%

According to table (7), the adjectives modification has the higher occurrence with 1640 instances and 6.79%. Whereas, Pronouns come last with 588 instances and 2.43%.

5.1.5 Themes of Modifications

I. Suffering

According to table (7), adjectives modifiers have the higher frequency within *Homebody/Kabul*. This reveals that the writer was obvious in delivering his perspective to the readers. The concept of suffering is closely related to people in Afghanistan:

(147) HOMEBODY: All touch corrupts. All must be corrupted. And if you're thinking how awful these sentiments are , you are perfectly correct , these are **awful** times , but you must remember as well that this has always been the chiefest characteristic of the Present , to everyone living through it.

(148) HOMEBODY: **Awful** times , as I have said , our individual degrees of culpability for said awfulness being entirely bound-up in our correspondent degrees of action , malevolent or not , or in our correspondent degrees of inertia , which can be taken as a form of malevolent action if you've a mind to see it that way .

(149) HOMEBODY: And if you're thinking how awful these sentiments are , you are perfectly correct , these are awful times , but you must remember as well that this has always been the chiefest

characteristic of the Present , to everyone living through it . always , throughout history , and so far as I can see for all the days and years to come until the sun and the stars fall down and the clocks have all ground themselves to expiry and the future has long shaded away into Time Immemorial. The Present is always an **awful** place to be.

(150) MILTON let her rest, for pity's sake! The poor woman! Not enough you . . . Yes! You drove her here, was not me, you tormented us both, and drove her to, to madness and now you pursue her dead through the streets of this **hellish** city demanding.

Examples (147), (148), (149) and (150) show that people's suffering is associated with time and place. The use of the adjectives 'awful' and 'hellish' to describe a period of time ,that people in Afghanistan are living, reveals that people's political condition is unstable and the authority could not control the people's life. This period is associated with the existence of war. The examples, (149) and (150) declare that the city, which may everyone called home, is not existed for Afghani. Both city and the place are unlivable. Moreover, Kushner states in his play the suffering perspective directly, as shown by the use of the adjective 'hidden' in example (151). The use of the adjectives 'evil' and 'recent' to emphasize the action, which happened in the city, shows the intension of pain for Afghanistan's people:

(151) HOMEBODY: This century has taught us to direct our imagination however fleetingly toward the **hidden** suffering: **evil** consequence of **evil** action taken long ago, conjoining with relatively **recent** wickedness and wickedness perpetuated now.

II. Life

The theme of life is typically associated with happiness, relief and safety, but in *Homebody/Kabul*, this theme is associated with cruelty and struggle. Kushner gives different descriptions for people's living state. He first starts with their general identity. In example (152), the use of the word 'Afghan' as an adjective to describe a man declares there is a link between an identity and place. This identity is associated with a place full of harm, and people who live there are abandoned:

(152) HOMEBODY: I select ten hats , thread my way through the musty heaps of swag and thrown away and off cast and godforsaken sorry sorry through the merchandise to the counter where a man , an **Afghan** man , my age I think , perhaps a bit older , stands smiling eager to ring up my

purchases and make an imprint of my credit card , and as I hand the card to him I see that three fingers on his right hand have been hacked off.

Secondly, the description of their place as ‘mass grave’, in example (153), gives the assumption that people lived a tough years of life. These years are the consequences of war decisions, described in (154), made by the U.S army:

(153) HOMEBODY: Very little digging, except recently, did you read this, the bodies of two thousand Taliban soldiers were found in a **mass** grave in northern Afghanistan, prisoners who were executed, apparently by soldiers loyal to the overthrown government of Burhan Uddin Rabbani.

(154) HOMEBODY: The U.S. begins sending money. Much **civil** strife, approaching at times a state of **civil** war, reaction against liberal reforms such as the unveiling of and equal rights for women, democratic elections held, martial law imposed.

The war against Afghanistan is described as a game played by different group based on the assumption of liberation and democracy seeking. This claim shows that people cannot handle their life instead both sides of war control people in Afghanistan as shown in example (154) and (155):

HOMEBODY: (She looks up from the guidebook) And so the **Great** Game begins.

5.2 Discussion

Tony Kushner uses a direct style in presenting the effect of war upon people, using nouns and adjectives associated with both concepts ‘victims and suffering’ such as suffering, misery, war. Thus, the overall image of politicians is that they were aggressive when it comes to conduct war.

This section contains also the merging between Assuming and Implying tool with Naming and Describing, especially in the process of nominalization.

6 Conclusion

The political play *Homebody/Kabul* was analyzed using the analytical model Critical Stylistics (adapted from Jeffries 2010). The analysis shows that the politicians were aggressive when it comes to

conduct war this declares that Kushner achieved in reflecting the situation in Afghanistan by giving a piece of fiction.

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