

Subjugation and the Othering in Mansfield's Short story *the Daughter of the Late Colonial*: A Muted Group Theory Perspectives

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ABSTRACT

The current research aims to reveal how Katherine Mansfield's short story *The Daughter of the Late Colonel* reflects subordination, othering, and the unfavorable treatment of women. Female characters were made to appear weak, insignificant, and out of place in society by Mansfield. Women's oppression and the male-dominated social system that perpetuates it are the key points of discussion in the short narrative she chose. *The Daughter of the Late Colonel*, a short story by Mansfield, was subjected to a textual analysis method known as Muted Group Theory (MGT) in order to determine the story's subjective meanings. For Kramarae (2005), language is an artificial framework and construction that serves as a convenient means of taming and following the male's wishes, sometimes by brute force or trickery, in accordance with his commands. The use of such instruments allows people to create and reorganize public spectacles to suit their own ends and agendas.

Keywords

MGT, Othering, Muted Voices, Subjugation

Introduction

Barrett (2007) argued that society portrays man and woman as distinct identities, and that the gendered reality extends from birth to death. Stereotypes and customs have negative consequences on all societies and hinder the advancement of society. A few cultural assumptions and negative traits/goals are perpetually instilling and propagating within the majority's personalities. In *The Daughter of the Late Colonel*, these generalizations of masculine

strength, self-love, power, arrogance, and female servitude and persecution are depicted swiftly through the years. The way of life has a significant impact on the philosophies, i.e., the collection of ideas and norms that are vital to each local area and its layout. The consistent in reverse and provincial aspects in way of life and their belief systems are concurrently constructing and redeveloping society. Ballard-Reisch (2010) asserted that the male's dominance

over virtually every sphere of human life had driven the female to the fringes of society, regarding them as inferior beings and immaterial things on the planet, even to the extent that the entire structure of that civilization is dominated by manly language. According to Kramarae (2005), sexual orientation correspondence differences are not only a significant topic in the contemporary western culture, but they have also been a controversial one in the past.

Lakoff (2004) has shifted scholarly attention to the ways in which culture perpetuates socioeconomic inequities and divides society into dominant and subordinate classes. As Khan (2016) reports, "Underestimation is weakness, whereas strength is the fundamental indicator of effectiveness. Thus, these generalizations outline and transfer these traditions to different eras, resulting in the mediocrity of females from one generation to the next. In the short novel *The Daughter of the Late Colonel*, females who are a part of western civilization have been continually perplexed by their advantages, as their way of life is excessively impulsive and harsh insofar as it aligns with women. The selected short story reflects a woman as a commodity to satisfy a man's desire and to retain her as a work of art in his home, so binding them to patriarchal framework. Mansfield paints a picture of two sisters being cheated by the western patriarchal paradigm.

According to Bergvall (2009), women in most grounded societal structures of the world and virtually all class social orders have experienced low social standing, abuse,

vilification, and loss of self-confidence as a result of their subjugated behavior. As a result of their subjugated behavior, they are even expelled from society and regarded as outsiders. In Mansfield's short novel *The Daughter of the Late Colonel*, social constructs and the misogynistic behavior of male characters create disparities related to sex, race, class, religion, ethnicity, and other distinctions. People living in the United States today are encouraged to accept that (majority) white men are fully human; and because (majority) white men are fully human, society is organized around their needs, the truth is viewed from their perspectives, their qualities are viewed as generally important and supportive, and they (typically) rule governmental issues and culture. Sociologists focus on the social significance of meetings. " Sociological perspectives on the social structures and powers creating group-based inequities can help us determine how the overall body of law should respond. In particular, sociologists (and others) are working in the very young topic of masculinities.

A humanist working in masculinities, Smeltzer, L. R., & Watson, K. W. (1986) refer to the male-focused, male-recognized, male-ruled social framework as "man-controlled society" and identifies male uncertainty and fear of other men as man-controlled society's central persuasive force. A man-centered culture places a premium on "control and mastery" due to the fact that it controls the feminine part of society. In the words of Allan Johnson, what drives patriarchy as a framework - what generates

competition, hatred, and abuse - is a strong relationship between control and fear. Male-dominated societies enable men to seek security, status, and other rewards through control; to fear other men's ability to control and harm them; and to view being in charge as both their best defense against disaster and humiliation and their surest path to what they need and want. In this way, although we typically think of a male-dominated society in terms of women and men, it is primarily concerned with male interactions. The abuse of women is unquestionably a fundamental aspect of a male-centric culture, but it may not be its defining characteristic.

Even while abuse of women is not the province of a male-centric society, a societal structure that is male-recognized, male-controlled, and male-focused will certainly value manliness and masculine traits. Other social frameworks of gathering-based persecution correlate with sexism in constructions centered on men. In addition to disparities in structure based on race, nationality, religion, and socioeconomic status, there are several others. Along these lines, both women and men are benefited or burdened by their circumstances. As with men, women can abuse people in weaker groups. How advantageous a person is relies on the social positions she holds and the regard with which those positions are held in her society. In current American culture, mistreatments based on race and social class are intertwined with sexism. All forms of oppression take sustenance from normal roots; therefore, any action that draws

attention to these roots undermines all forms of oppression.

Research Problem

The study's main problem is that the selected short story portrays women as inferiors who should be ignored. The patriarchal institution silences and subjugates the voices of women through perpetrating violence against them. In the short narrative, the muffled communication of the major characters is a concealed issue that is difficult to comprehend how their voices are muted.

Research Questions

- 1) What is the impact of women as othering in the selected short story?
- 2) How women are subjugated and shunned by patriarchal structure as others?

Research Objectives

- 1) To find out the impact of women as othering in the selected short story
- 2) To analyze women subjugation as others

Research Significance

It is the aim of the researcher that this study when completed will purge that how the idea of othering and subjugation can be really seen in short fictions. This research will enhance the knowledge of readers about injustices, subjugation and consider women as others through fictional order. Moreover, it will help all readers in general and students of literature in particular. It will also enable the readers about the nexus of literature and social issues of women. It will highlight the fundamentals of subjugation portrayed through fictional writing.

Delimitation

Though the short story *The Daughter of the Late Colonel* is broad for analysis, however the researcher delimits the study to the concept of Othering and Subjugation portrayed by writer in the selected work.

Literature Review

Ardener (2008) contended that Muted Group Theory is a supportive kit for examining and researching the downtrodden and subordinated strata of people in order to deal with the issue of gender inequality in the public sphere. Males, who make up the majority of society, are free to talk about their thoughts and suggest order over the meanderings and speech of an undervalued class (female). MGT handles the gendered correspondence framework, the uniqueness of a person's language based on their sexual orientation, and the different ways in which male and female classes are different.

In the public's mind, genders are seen in the same way that society is seen to be divided

into dominant and submissive classes. Kramarea (1999) asserted that people at the top of the culturally representative system are the best ones to describe how it affects a woman or anyone else in a given culture. People who have a lot of money and power have a lot of control over everything and can make other people do what they want. Overall, the MGT (2005) looks at the examples and angles (like women hiding, men using power, and unreachable language) of a man-controlled society that support men's dominant ideas and women's apparent silence. Since about 2000, the MGT has been thinking about how to speak out about women's silence and marginalization in the eye of the public. In a society where men decide how women should live and where women have no choice but to do what their male partners tell them to do, women eventually stop talking. Moreover, Kramarae (1981) stated that GMT theory is developed to help the oppressed part of society share their views and experiences in the public arena.

Chrich (1994) explained that researchers are more interested in asking questions about how women are treated unfairly in public and what they do in their daily lives to get the same position as men. MGT is a good way to show how Othering affects women from the points of view of language, force, and a society centered on men. Scholars in MGT say that "female voices are hardly noticed than men's voices in parts because they are trying to talk about women's experiences" (Henley, 2001). Chrich (1994) further asserted that most of the time,

women are more limited than men in how much they can say, when they can say it, and what happens when they do. Known language practices were mostly made by men so they could talk about their experiences. This means that women have to put up with it. Axelrod (2002) said that language shapes men, so correspondence has not been on the same level. This is the kind of language that shows absolute power in various sections of society, and it is this kind of vernacular that is needed to keep a strong hold on other people.

So far, the language has been made by people and is easy for them to use. Khan (2016) said in 2001 that "women see the world differently than men because of the different experiences and activities that women and men have in the workplace." MGT talks about the writing styles of those who are similar to the non-prevailing group. The females' writing styles and language are thought to be poor because it needs power. Voices and sounds of women are pleasant in letters. Kellner (2010) put them in the group of subordinates. Male-controlled society is when men are in charge of their families, and this is accepted by society. Civilization and family caregivers, who are viewed and figured out by the public through male bloodlines, are to blame for men being in charge. In a family with a man-centered framework, the dad is in charge. He is the head of the family. He should settle for the sake of everyone in his family.

Engels (2004) said that the quickest way to gain control is to build a society where men are in charge, which would be the universe

loss of the female. These lines say so much about how women have lost out in world history because men were stronger. Man-controlled society is also supposed to be seen as a political map that gives different sexual orientations in the same society and culture different amounts of power. Lakoff (2001) of the views, the men at the top of these political groups try to take control over women in their homes. "Ideologies of discrepancy (male-controlled society) and acts of brutality are inextricably linked," Engel says about man-centered societies. Saying this makes it clear that there is a strong link between a society run by men and aggressive behavior toward women at home. Under Taliban rule, there was a very male-centered system in Afghanistan. Women were not allowed to go to markets on their own, and they were told to cover up every inch of skin when they went out. Also, women were not allowed to go to school and were treated like they were lower than men. This link between being in charge and being told what to do makes a male-centered framework.

Research Methodology

Overview

This chapter incorporates the method been used for this project, data collection, data sources, data analysis, delimitation and organization of chapters. Research methodology involves a systematic and organized method of theoretical analysis of the techniques, procedures and all the tools to carry out research in the assigned field of study.

Research Nature

This research is qualitative in nature. The researcher investigates and analyzes the text in the light of GMT and will attempt to find out the concept of subjugation and othering in short story *the daughter of the Late Colonel*. The researcher analyzes the text of the short story and applies group Muted Theory.

Data Collection

The researcher uses the qualitative method for the collection of data in this research. Primary and secondary form of data is used by the researcher. The primary data source is the short story itself. While secondary data source is taken from different articles, former research papers, news papers, internet and lectures etc. which are relevant to the topic.

Data Source

Data sources consist of the following two sources.

a. Primary Source

The primary data of the study is the text of Mansfield's short story *the Daughter* of the Late Colonel as the source of the data such as words phrases, sentences, events, dialogues, characters, actions and narration of short story. The researcher would collect the information by reading, studying and analyzing the text.

b. Secondary Source

The secondary data source is obtained from all information relevant to the same literary piece. The researcher would get information from textbooks, from articles, internet, news

papers and online lectures that are related to the topic.

Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher uses qualitative analysis of the content. The analysis is carried out under the frame of GMT.

Theoretical Framework

The present study is purely qualitative in nature because the text has been analyzed descriptively from the perspective of Muted Group Theory (MGT). MGT is proposed by Edwin Ardener and Shirley Ardener in 1975. The current research has applied a textual analysis method on Mansfield's short story *the Daughter of the Late Colonel* to reach specific meanings according to the subjective theory. The theory postulates that a language is a man-made construction that is a handy way to control and pursued the female accordingly, sometimes by force or by trick. This tool empowers the male to construct and reconstruct the social phenomenon for their purpose. Kramarae brought (MGT) to feminist communication studies. He is one of the leading scholars in the communication theory, believes to change the status of women.

Analysis and Discussion

Subjugation and Othering in *The Daughters of the Late Colonel*

"Constantia and Josephine," the grown-up daughters of a late Colonel, are the focus of the short story. Their father was the thing that made them fight, and he was the bad guy in their lives. After their father died, they went back to their old ways because they thought they were subjugated and set

apart from the rest of society. They thought they had to battle for themselves in a world without their dad. Their main customer is the same person they have been accommodating for many years. After the colonel dies, Constantia and Josephine's lives are shown to be limited and pointless because all they did was focus on their older dad. They were forced to give up their own lives to help him get ahead, and as women, they weren't allowed to take over his business. Even after he's gone, the colonel, a forceful, heavy-handed man, continues to have a strong effect on his girls, Constantia and Josephine, because they can still see him in their home. As a symbol of a society run by men, the colonel treats his girls badly and makes them afraid, weak, and distant.

“Supposing father had wanted to say something—something private to them. Not that he had.

Oh, far from it! He lay there, purple, a dark, angry purple in the face, and never even looked at them when they came in” (Mansfield, 1931: p. 6)

After the colonel dies, Constantia and Josephine think that their dad is really in charge of them. This shows how much the colonel and, more generally, a society run by men have changed the daughters and their lives. Constantia and Josephine are worried that their dad won't like their plans for the memorial service. Neither of them can accept that their father rarely comes back, so they think he "won't ever forgive" them for covering up for him and making

him weaker. Certainly, a big part of the story is about how the two sisters fear about how their dad's death will be handled. Constantia and Josephine talk anxiously about giving their dad's things away and sorting them out. For example, it's too bad that trying to give his timepiece and structured hat to household and staff would make him sad. But since he is dead, the colonel cannot be upset about what his daughter is doing. Constantia and Josephine's feelings of repression and lack of strength in their own relatives, where their father's recollection keeps ruling, come out when they have this kind of subdued anxiety. Both of them cannot just get out of their dad's agency because Josephine sees him "stowed away ready to spring because he is captured in the secret” (Mansfield, 1931: p. 11). Instead, Constantia and Josephine decide to "be weak" and leave without putting the colonel's things away. By doing this, they keep the colonel's spirit alive in their loft. The sisters are not ready to take responsibility for the future, so they go back to being distant and let their dad keep controlling them. As the man in charge of the Providing person -centered family, the colonel makes decisions that affect his daughters' lives and emotions long after he has died. In this way, Mansfield (1931) suggested the unfettered power and effect of a society run by people. He also uses short stories to explain the ideas of subjugation and otherness.

“But why not be weak for once, Jug?” argued Constantia, whispering quite fiercely. “If it is weak.” And her pale stare

flew from the locked writing-table—so safe—to the huge glittering wardrobe, and she began to breathe in a queer, panting way. “Why shouldn’t we be weak for once in our lives, Jug? It’s quite excusable. Let’s be weak—be weak, Jug. It’s much nicer to be weak than to be strong.” (Mansfield, 1931: p. 8).

The above lines show that both sisters are obsessed with subjugation and its effects and are unable to find a better way of life within a week of their father's death, because as his female heirs and subjects in a male-dominated known universe, they have been ignored and undervalued. While the colonel was still alive, his grown daughters were really obsessed with him, establishing up the family and putting up with his harsh attacks. There were also other lives, like attempting to run out, bringing stuff back to the house in bag, get everything on endorsement, and having a conversation to them about Jug while trying not to wake up father. But without the colonel, they both feel empty and aimless, longing for a better life that they aren't good enough for. None of the girls has ever dated, but they think that if their mom had lived, they might have. Since they helped their dad when he was old, it seems like they have remained single to help him. In this man-centered world, where women are expected to make room for men and take jobs that aren't required, there aren't many ways for them to live a more extravagant, free life without a husband.

Because they were submissive, they never tried to start a business. Their brother Benny, on the other hand, took over the

privately run business in Ceylon, and his son Cyril appears to work in London. As women who need to interact with the rest of the world, they can't cook for themselves or keep the house clean without help from servants. In fact, such freedoms have not been given to Constantia and Josephine. While the sisters think about life without the colonel in a mysterious way, they can't see a world beyond their roof. Instead, they keep worrying about the same small things that bothered them when their dad was alive.

"And proud young Kate, the awe - inspiring princes... Oh, what a pain! She chewed on it. What had we better do? We can't disturb Kate again." "She whispered" (Mansfield, 1931: p. 3-4). Contextually, these lines show that the two sisters need guidance. Their only potential maternal solutions, the frightened, valetudinarian Nurse Andrews and their angry house cleaner Kate, are not very sustaining. Even though their dad is dead, the sisters still have to do what he wants. They keep thinking about how his "one eye" "frowned at them for a second" before he died, as if he was making sure they would always do what he wants. Even though the girls seemed ready to start a new life at the end of the story, when there was a brief moment of close disclosure, they couldn't move forward. Constantia and Josephine choose to stay in their loft because they are misinformed, don't know about the rest of the world, and are hurt by anxiety. This is a direct result of their father's male-centric influence, and it means that they are unable to get what they want in life for certain choices they could make.

As a result, the two sisters' fearful, submissive, and oppressed attitudes can be used as an example of the long-lasting, fatal effects of a male-centered society and the denial of women by looking at other parts of the story. After the colonel's death, however, no male-centered figures directly interfere with the daughters' daily lives. This is because their whole personalities have been built and kept around men's needs and male dominance. In this story, Mansfield seems to be saying that when man-centered figures die or leave, like the male members of the colonel family have, the result is confused, insecure, and weak women who can't understand their own jobs in the public eye or imagine a future without men.

But they know there is a lively world outside of their chaotic home. Constantia and Josephine can't get to this world and the happiness it might bring. Instead, they are stuck in a state of disconnection and fear. Mansfield's story "The Daughters of the Late Colonel" is a response to a time when women in society were facing the possibility of being self-sufficient and fighting against male power and patriarchy, which kept making it hard for them to build personalities and ways of life that were not dominated by men.

Muteness and Inaudibility in *The Daughters of the Late Colonel*

Exclusion, constraint, and quietness are at the center of Mansfield's short story *The Daughters of the Late Colonel*. It is mostly about being left out, being limited, and being quiet. Muted Group Theory is about

how women who are on the outside cannot speak up (Ardener, 1975). This story about two sisters seems to take place just a few days after their father died. But as the story goes on, it becomes clear that whatever the two daughters say, do, and remember, or what they don't say, do, or remember, shows their past, even though it should be presumed, drained, or remembered. An observer who is also welcome to guess about their future in this way. So, the current study has to build up a much longer period of time than what is directly talked about in the story. This result is reached not only through the way the two sisters talk to each other, but also through the way the story is put together.

Mansfield wrote the short story so that neither the father nor anyone else could hear what the two sisters were saying to each other. The single segments are not in order, and at first glance, it might look like they were put together at random. But Mansfield makes sure that this impression lasts until the readers realize that the strategy is not outdoors but inside, as shown by the way the daughters' minds work and what they want. So, the story gets to a point where it's almost absurdist. A reader might rather go into the story and accept its circumstances than look at it from the outside, using normal assumptions and traditions. To do this, Mansfield uses another one of her top-preferred account strategies:

“Josephine had had a moment of absolute terror at the cemetery, while the coffin was lowered, to think that she and Constantia had done this thing without asking his

permission. What would father say when he found out? For he was bound to and out sooner or later. He always did.

“Buried”. You two girls had me buried!” (Mansfield, 1931: p. 2-3).

Nowhere in the text does it say that the way their dad was treated was wrong or even cruel, but the reactions of the daughters show very well how badly he was treated. "What might they say?" to their dad is a recurring theme in their lives, implying that no response might be right and no price might be low enough to make him happy. The old control algorithm has made them feel so guilty that they are upset when they find out they have been covering him without his permission. Also, they can't get rid of this crazy idea and think, "Father will never forgive us for this – never!" (Mansfield, 1931: p. 3).

After their father dies, Con and Jug hear an organ-processor in the road out of the blue. This is another example of how the sisters were tricked and why they have to stay true to the place of silliness. They were clearly told to get rid of him so he wouldn't upset their dad and to do it as quickly as possible. They respond instinctively and right away. So, the entire planet can be seen through the sight of the daughters, through their thoughts and consciousnesses, which overlap and mix so much that it is sometimes hard to tell whose thoughts are being brought up or by whom. Constantia and Josephine, or "Con" and "Jug" as they call each other, are middle-aged sisters who have never been married. They lost their

mother when they were young and have lived with their strict and annoying father ever since. The story starts when he dies, which is a normal time for a parents to look back on the past, talk about what will happen next, and make plans for the future.

That neither of the sisters in this story can do by the very same token. So, when people read the short story, they expect a typical story with a pivotal moment, high point, start changing, or arrangement, but there isn't one. This confuses them. Also, there will be no direct cause-and-effect relationship between the two women's situation and the empty and strange presence they had to deal with for what seemed like forever. No matter how bad their lives were, Con and Jug would be lost without their dad. Their history is very limited, their lives are very safe, and everything they do is edited by him. Such "assurance" makes them unable to act on their own after he dies, and it can even lead to dramatic situations, like the one at his funeral.

“Run, Con,” said Josephine. “Run quickly. There’s sixpence on the –” Then they remembered. It didn’t matter. They would never have to stop the organ-grinder again. Never again would she and Constantia be told to make that monkey take his noise somewhere else. Never would sound that loud, strange bellow when father thought they were not hurrying enough. The organ-grinder might play there all day and the stick would not thump.

It never will thump again,

It never will thump again,

played the barrel-organ.”

(Mansfield, 1931: p. 15).

Once again, Colonel Pinner's abusive behavior is plain to see even if it is not stated openly. Threatening phrases (make that monkey go somewhere else), hammering on the wood and screaming at them, were all used by him to control his daughters. It is also unlikely that he would allow them to give the "monkey" the three pence they have planned for him, as he was clearly concerned about the cost of the memorial service. It implies that they preferred to preserve their money and pay the body part in order to maintain their semblance of tranquilly. The sisters aren't just afraid of Colonel Pinner, though. They are even afraid of their own employee, Kate, who quickly takes advantage of their weakness and her power over them by exploiting the situation. In order to expose the sisters' total incapability and weakness, Mansfield employs garbled and defective immediacy or backhanded language. Broken language organization, slips, repetitions and circles can be seen in the girls' considerations when they are agitated or perplexed. When their employee Kate inquires about the best way to get ready, she receives this response.

The irregular combination of events in the lives of the little girls, as well as ellipses, runs, and other accentuation marks that gradually lose both their grammatical work and their own participant as simple ornamentation, allowed Katherine Mansfield

to communicate so much in such a small space as a fiction writing, and this is because of the story. As a result of her innovative use of accentuation, her reports have a new depth, wealth, and thickness, forming a cooperation in which the whole is more significant than its pieces.

Women's Anxiety and their Presence in the Society

Manage someone with a similar idea who requires to reform in the local area. The story is short. The Daughters of the Late Colonel collaborate with Josephine and Constantia, two old maids who were left by their father. After their father died, both sisters have to figure out how to live. The ones who were confused thought about whether to live their lives the way one's dad told them to or the way they wanted to. They are worried not only about their dad, who has been dead for a long time, but also about their life in the neighborhood. Before, we talked about how uncomfortable it was, but this review will focus on their character. Josephine, the oldest, is a woman who has a lot to say. Unlike Constantia, who can keep what she thinks and feels about her to herself, Josephine is telling her what she got. Her performance is mostly driven by her mind, and her most important interactions usually happen quickly. Josephine and Constantia have opposite tendencies. While Constantia will work hard to figure out what's wrong, Josephine will try to solve the problem quickly. The second cycle, which is called "auxiliary interaction," makes her act like an older sister should. "Ring, Con!"

Josephine yelled. She didn't trust herself enough to answer" (Mansfield 1931: p. 3).

This shows how Josephine started to feel regarding Nurse Andrews, who they call a "house guest." What Nurse Andrews seems to be doing is too much for her to handle. By expressing her displeasure to Nurse Andrews, she is trying to make it clear that she begins to feel truly awkward. She has to move first because she is the most experienced. Her job asks her to make the first choice in an election quickly, quicker than her sister. Her quick response goes against the strategy of "a wise head on a young shoulder." As the more experienced one, she should be the one who thinks things through but doesn't do what everyone else does. So, it had happened, because the interpretation of her daily existence was that control had a lot to do with it. Her behaviour doesn't match her age, and neither does Constantia's, which can be seen below.

"Don't you think—don't you think we might put it off for another day?" she Whispered"

(Mansfield 1931: p. 12)

The word "whisper" makes it clear that Constantia is instantaneously uttering because she is afraid her dad will find them. Her mind takes this accomplishment on its own to protect her from the scary feeling of getting into trouble with her father. The lines below show that both daughters are all on the same boat of scary feelings about their father.

"Why?" snapped Josephine, feeling, as usual, much better now that she knew for certain that Constantia was terrified. "It's got

to be done. But I do wish you wouldn't whisper Con."

(Mansfield 1931: p. 7)

Josephine and Constantia, like most people, make their own safety tools to help them deal with stress. Since they don't live in separate places, they both have the same guard instrument. They have always talked about everything. Response arrangement is a way for the two of them to keep themselves safe. And do something with their lives, they try to be weak. It is the other end of the world for them. They aren't strong enough to keep from getting weak. For presumably the very first moment, they try to act like a weak person, but they fail completely. They have already become such a weak group that they are still trying to fight their own fear. Even though they have seen their dad get covered, they cannot go into his room. Instead of walking to about there near dad's room, they just show up in another room.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

The whole analysis indicates how Constantia and Josephine were used and abused. They were the colonel's daughters, who had just passed away. He was kind of obsessed with the two girls, and he thought that hegemonic masculinity was the only way for his daughters to live. When their mother died, it made things harder for them. Their dad's dominance and subjugation broke down their fearlessness to the point where they could not deal with their

problems. A woman's strength and self-confidence began at home, where she learned how to interact her thoughts clearly and force her will. She said that women's natural abilities are forming, working, and sometimes breaking up or spreading. When the two sisters were freed from their dad's rules, their usual response was to show what they needed and what they wanted.

They were free to make financial and family decisions, but they showed weakness and laziness in their new existence. They had no power or motivation to change their lives despite their dad's mental scars. They were dependent and lacked confidence. The father's economic and economical strength shaped his daughters' lives. After his death, they lacked direction. The sisters worried covering their dad without permission, thinking, "Father will never forgive us for this." They feared upsetting the patriarchy. Mansfield mixed comedy and roughness to give her female character realism and dissuade viewers from the male-centric framework. Such procedure reached its climax when the two sisters resisted any sign of opportunity, purposefully or unintentionally, to change their possibility and live away from the tyrannical framework's illusory upsides.

Mansfield revealed the persecution of women by highlighting the horrible conditions women endured under the male-centric system and by addressing the male's dominance over women. In "Brain science," the woman waited calmly for the man to confess his love first. She didn't dare play the man's role and tell him how she felt;

instead, she used euphemisms to express her affection. The cap symbolises man's power, while the rod was used to oppress and view the two sisters as others.

Recommendations

The current research is useful for the student to understand and easily analyze fictional works and it will give a lot of information to the students about Mansfield's societal approaches. It will also be a guide and pave the way for the researcher to analyze poems, novels, speeches, or other types of literary genres under the frame of Group Muted Theory (GMT). Moreover, the selected work has a large gap regarding post-colonial feminism Psychoanalysis and Marxism. So, the selected short story is recommended for future researchers to be analyzed from the said perspectives.

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