

⑥a) In this extract, language is used as a way to influence the reader's view on how the characters are affected by the feud. Initially, the reader understands that the feud is what has previously separated the Bains and the Sandhu's, and also caused Rani and Sukh's love to be forbidden. However, by the end of this extract, the reader gains a sense of hope for

the families; there's a chance that the feud could potentially come to an end.

Firstly, the feud has affected Resham Bains significantly. Before the feud, he and Mohinder were 'childhood companions' and Mohinder was Resham's 'first friend'. The fact that Resham describes Mohinder as his 'childhood companion' tells the reader that they were near to inseparable. Due to the feud, their relationship has ironically become the opposite of this. They must always be separated and ~~then~~ both families refuse to give in. Resham has been affected because although he understands that Mohinder no longer wishes to associate with ~~himself~~ ^{him}, Resham does 'miss him' and states that he 'misses him more than his own brother'. For Resham to use a comparison ^{with his brother} to describe how much he misses Mohinder, he must miss him a lot! The reader knows

that Resham's brother was killed by Mohinder's family, so Resham misses Mohinder ^{significantly} ~~significantly~~ strongly. Bala Rai has used dialogue in this extract. This allows the reader to understand clearly what Resham's views and opinions are.

The feud has also affected Resham emotionally in another way. "At first Resham 'wanted to kill him'." This shows us how powerful Resham's feelings were towards Mohinder which is why their relationship as friends is so hard to rekindle. Wanting to kill someone is a powerful thought and conveys obviously how affected Resham was by the feud, and is still having to cope with his affected emotions.

The extract is narrated in 3rd person, which allows the reader to understand clearly what all the characters are doing. Rani's eyes were 'streamed with tears', which tells us that the feud has brought her to such an unstable emotional level, it has physically brought her to cry. The verb "streamed" allows the reader to image a stream, constantly flowing, which adds to the emotive ideas of the description. This use of imagery is effective.

The feud has been dragged on and into modern day life, which may be the reason why the Sandhu's are wanting to disregard progressiveness and drag their tradition into modern day life. It's ^{evident} ~~evident~~ that Mohinder could possibly "disown" Rani as a daughter, which just shows how traditional the Sandhu family are; due to the feud.

It is clear that Resham is willing to 'end the feud', as he is already making ^{plans} ~~plans~~ to ^{visit} ~~visit~~ the Gianni and make a man to the families. However, it is also clear that this may be an issue. "Ding might never let go of the feud." This line tells us that the feud (which essentially does not involve Ding) has been passed into the younger generation, affecting them emotionally and physically.

The family feud has affected Ding in particular, though he is not strongly ~~feature~~ featured in this extract. It is clear to everyone that Ding is unwilling to let it go. Ding is the most violent with his views towards the feud, and it is evident that Sukh has noticed this as "he didn't want to force Ding Sandhu if it could be avoided." This tells us that Ding is probably the one who is impacting the continuation of the feud most significantly, which is why they want to 'avoid' him. Rani had said that "Ding

^{might} ~~might~~ never let the feud go," and she is his sister, so probably knows him the most.

The Sandhu's are clearly the ones ^{who are} continuing the feud. After Resham tells Rani that he ~~he~~ is willing to end the feud, she says "I wasn't expecting him to react like that." She has been brought up in such a way that her father wants her to be opposite from the English typical person, however the Bains are different. They're willing to develop. This line tells us that the feud

has caused the families to become near opposites in their beliefs. Resham wants to "talk to Rani's father" which is what gives the reader hope, that the feud will end.

At one stage Resham is crying. He has obviously never had such a realisation regarding the feud, so this is affecting him a lot. He had to "hide his face to wipe tears of his own". His sense of nostalgia and memory of his friend before the feud is what's encouraging him to try and end it. The feud has caused him to lose his greatest and closest friend who he "spent everyday with", and has forced them

to become enemies. The feud has affected all of the characters in the extract; Rani and Sukh are forbidden to love each other, Resham has lost his first friend and has been forced to hate him, Parv (unrelated to the feud exactly) ~~is having~~ ^{had} to tell Rani and Sukh about the feud, which is a very emotional process, and Divy is refusing to let it go, thus making him grow into an aggressive man.

However, an underlying sense of hope is achieved by the end of the extract as we believe that Resham can "end the feud" and allow them all to be ~~affected~~ affected positively rather than their current state of being negatively affected by the feud.

b) The feud shows obvious importance in the novel, when Billa is being attacked and being killed. (Page 157+). This is essentially how the family feud began. This stage of events and attacks of violence is what triggered the modern day feud to continue.

The feud ^{was} essentially ~~was~~ stimulated due to the families' jat culture. Harbajan regards his family "izzat" and honour very highly, and he is so obsessed with this "izzat," that it leads him to kill Billa Bains, just for sleeping with his daughter. "There was no place for laws where a father's izzat was concerned." This authorial insight allows the reader to understand how passionate Harbajan felt about his daughter's "izzat". He was so protective over it, he was willing to disregard the law, and do whatever he needed to do in order to make up for it.

Harbajan ^{sees} ~~sees~~ the fact that his daughter has had sex as a huge "shame", and he feels as though he needs to "deal" with it. Bali has used verbs such as

"shamed" to allow the reader to understand how powerful Harbajan was conveying his thoughts and feelings.

Harbajan begins to abuse others in the extract. He says "you would be barking for blood as a bitch barks for food". This use of a simile is very strong. He is building up the feud by insulting the other family, which is very important because he is making things worse. *①

"Harbajan Sander pushed the Sarpandi". He is becoming more violent and disrespectful, and the 3rd person ^{narration} ~~negative~~

allows us to understand clearly all of their words and actions.

As Harbhayan ^{began} ~~began~~ to attack Billah, he "called out for all to come and see." This action of calling a group of villagers is so significant, because he is essentially causing the feud to become a public affair. The village will know about it so this, in a way, forces the feud to continue.

Harbhayan says that Billah has 'dragged his izzat through the mud.' His jat values cause him to believe that Kulwant belongs to him, as his property. The metaphor of

dragging his izzat through the mud" stimulates the reader to feel that Billah was disrespectful and slept with Kikran with the intention to destroy her family honour; which is ironically the opposite of Billah's reasoning. Billah loved Kulwant

Harbhayan says "look how he pays." This is insinuating that he is going to take revenge on Billah. This also foreshadows the future of the feud. It's not only Billah who "pays" but the rest of his family will do too. *③

The last section of the extract as described in 3rd person, but Bali describes what Gulbir (Billah's father) would have seen, had he been conscious. This allows a sense of pathos to influence our views on the following events that happen. We empathise with the Bains family because we understand that Billah had no cruel intentions

Bali Rai describes the relationship between Harbhayan and Gulbir as "old friends." The family hate and feud has

officially begun. Harbajan then ~~puts~~ drove a "long, pointed blade through Billa's chest and out of his back." The description of the action is very powerful. The verb "drive" tells us that he stabbed him with great momentum and force, which shows us how ready and willing he was to do it. The description of the blade being "long" and "pointed" allows us to clearly image this action and empathise even more for Billa.

The crowd react in a typical way which accentuates the idea of empathy being important. Verbs such as "screamed" and "cries" allow us to see how upset everyone had got. Due to this, the feud was now official. This action of killing Billa is what hinders Rani and Sukh's future romance.

With Billa's "last breath" he declares "undying love for Kulwant Sarchu". This foreshadows future events of the novel, and tells us that this whole idea of forbidden love is not over. His sentence also ends with the punctuation device of an ellipsis, allowing the reader to feel he will love her forever and ever. The fact that he has described their love as "undying" is important, because their love could be the love which Rani and Sukh share. The feud is impacted and stimulated by Kulwant and Billa's love, and ironically, their love (which is undying and lives through Rani and Sukh) is what ends the ~~whole~~ feud.

Overall, in this extract the importance of the feud is

established. The killing of Billah and public attack by Harbhajan is what caused the families to have a continuous hate for each other, and modern family feud. The feud is what causes Rani and Sukh to be forbidden to love each other and eventually causes Sukh's death - similar to Billah's.