

Allam Iqbal's Letters to Quaid e Azam:

1st letter to Quaid (11th August, 1937)

Tone:

His request to urgently hold a Muslim session in Lahore till the middle/ end of October reveals his intelligence at picking up clues and predicting the future mishaps that can occur. Moreover, it is an evidence of his Prophetic vision and his thoughtfulness for Muslims and their sufferings. In this letter his tone seems urgent and full of worry. His Prophetic Vision is again evident in the last line that he can predict that this session would be a historical session which no doubt it was. In the last lines the tone is hopeful and enthusiastic. The complimentary close of the letter reflects the tone off the letter. It is also full of courtesy. He is hopeful that his dream of a separate and safe homeland for Muslims will come true.

Content:

Allama Iqbal tried to persuade Quaid e Azam to hold the session of All India Muslim league urgently. As the threats of other forces disrupting their plans were rising. Moreover, Mr Ghulam Rasool had already been informed about the undecided date of the Muslims League session. Allama Iqbal also held the view that at the moment Muslim majority areas of North-West should be focused on. He urged Quaid e Azam to hold the Muslims League assembly before October ends in Lahore because the Muslims are zealously awaiting the session. He believed it would result in a critical moment in history and major events for building connection.

Rhetoric devices:

Alliteration:

Repetition of Initial Consonant words/ sounds in surrounding words is called Alliterations.

The [m] sound in “**M**y dear, **M**r. Jinnah”.

Cacophony:

The Use of unpleasant sounds like explosives [b], [d], [g], [k], [t], and [p], Affricates [ch] and [j] and Hissing sounds such as [s] and [sh] sound. Cacophony is just to convey discomfort and pain.

Such as **Abundantly**, League, **concentrate**, activities, **West** , **Delhi**, **Informed**, **dates**, **session**, **yet**, **it** , **possible**, **September** , **August**, **repeat**, **request**, **middle** ,**end** **October**, **rapidly**, **reply**, **doubt**, **holding**, **turning** , **point**, **History**, **Important**, **step**.

Asyndeton:

The omission of conjunctions is called asyndeton.

Iqbal has used the conjunction “and” only once.

The reason is behind using asyndeton is because it increases the pace of the text and also makes it more rhythmic.

2nd letter to Quaid (7th Oct,1937)

Tone: (Can't think of it)

Iqbal's tone is satisfied, happy and Positive as his hope of mass contact is realized. He is looking forward to Quaid's instruction to resolve the issue regarding communal Awards. His foresight sees thought the obstacles put in front of the League by Muslim agents of the British Government. His trust in Quaid is apparent as he knows that Quaid will choose the appropriate candidate for the vacant post in the league out of the list made by him. His intelligence and quick thinking is evident as he suggests ideas for helping out he fellow Muslim brothers.

His prophetic vision and Intelligence are evident as he believes that only the League can resolve the hurdles of communal awards

Content:

Allma Iqbal at the start of the letter Informs Quaid about he Unionist Party under the leadership and a “Contingent group” would be attending the Lucknow Session. He enlightened Quaid about the hopes attached to him of the Muslims in India and looking towards him to guide them in deciding their future. He suggested that league should devise a resolution for the communal rewards.

Iqbal's foresightedness and intelligence is shown by the fact that he sees through the reason for the disturbance in communal awards in Punjab and Sindh. He rightfully predicts that this flattery will not aid such Muslims in regaining their position. He also comes to t he conclusion that the British Government is also

involved in instigating this turbulence. Iqbal also prepared a list of 28 eligible candidates for vacant positions in the League. His trust is apparent in Quaid.

The Issue of Palestine Arab is a burning question for Muslims and it can be resolved through the league's Lucknow Session and a private conference. The Muslims can help their Brothers by sharing. Iqbal's Love for Islam and his country is evident as he is willing to go to jail for them as he considers the presence of the British in east as a Threat.

In the postscript he advises that the League is the only one that can solve the issue of Communal Awards and there is no room for cooperation at the moment. The league should also suggest all the province should avoid cooperating with any community in case of the communal awards

Rhetoric devices:

Alliteration:

The [m] sound in the salutation "**M**y Dear, **M**r. Jinnah,"

The [w] sound in the ending of the letter "**W**ith best **w**ishes"

Allusion:

Iqbal Used **definite article "The"** 36 times in this letter. A definite article serves to highlight the noun preceding it. So, Iqbal Used "the" to heighten the importance of the All-India Muslim League as well the issue such as The agents of The British government and the flatterers of Hindus. He also emphasized the Palestine Arab issue and how Muslims could help in solving their problems. He also focused his attention towards the issue regarding the "communal awards" and that it should be solved by the League.

That IS repeated 8 times and "to" is repeated 10 times, "of" is repeated 8 times, "in" is repeated 7.

He uses the First-person perspective in writing this letter and also uses the pronoun "**I**" 7 times and "**We**" twice and "**our**" only once.

Synecdoche:

It is a rhetoric device in which a word for the part of something is used to refer to the whole thing. Or a word for a whole is used to refer to part of it.

Such as “...The formation of a **Western base** in on the very gates of **East** is a menace to both.”

The “western base” is a reference of the British Government and “East” is the is the refence to Arab and the Sub-continent.

“.... The **Lucknow Session OF the League**”

The session of the All-India Muslim League’s held in Lucknow. The league is used to refer to the Political part fighting for the rights of Muslims in the subcontinent, All-India Muslims League.

Asyndeton:

Omission of conjunction like “or”, “but”, “and” and “nor”. Allam Iqbal the conjunction “and” only four times. Most of the sentences have no conjunction despite there being a need of them. Asyndeton is used to make a written piece of work more effective and understandable by changing its pace and rhythm. Iqbal used asyndeton to make the flow of the letter smoother.

3RD Letter to Quaid (30th Oct,1937)

Tone:

In the beginning of the letter Iqbal seems very happy and enthusiastic due to the foresightedness of Quaid. He is hopeful for the Quaid’s step. His prophetic vision is again in use as he predicts that The Tribune and the Hindus will criticize the Congress’s Resolution. His tone becomes serious as he suggest that Muslims should not become sluggish and should be dedicated to the to work twice as hard. He also realizes the selfishness of Sir Sikander Hayat as he and his party had not signed the League’s creed. He warns Quaid about the Unionist Part’s attempt to slow down the League’s activities. However, his tone becomes hopeful and enthusiastic at the end as he await Quaid e Azam’s next move. The closing “urgently” is evidence of the hastiness of Iqbal and his anxiety.

Content:

Iqbal praised Quaid E Azam for his intelligence and his reflexes and is awaiting Quaid’s reaction to the congress’s resolution. Iqbal sates that this resolution was opposed by Hindus as well as the Tribune (A newspaper). Iqbal advises that the All-

India Muslim league should work even more tirelessly instead of enjoying this positive step ahead and establish a Government in five provinces and make some changes in Baluchistan.

He also informs Quaid about that the League's Creed has not been signed by unionist party of Sir Sikander. As they plan to wait till next session of Muslims League. Iqbal promises to Provide the fact in some time and advices to Tour Punjab for two weeks before the session in

Rhetoric Devices:

Alliteration:

The [m] sound in the salutation, "My dear, **Mr.** Jinnah"

[r] sound in "read the **resolution**" And [s] sound in "**S**aved the **S**ituation"

"**We** are all **w**aiting" has the [w]sound, "**The Tribune** of Lahore" has Alliteration of [t] sound, "**o**pinion will generally be **o**pposed", "concerned and carry" repetition of [c] sound, "however, it should not **a**ct **a**s **a**n opiate **a**s far **a**s Muslims **a**re concerned." [a] sound is repeated.

"**P**art of the Unionist **P**arty" repetition of [p] sound and the repetition of [s] and [t] sound in the lines "**S**o far **S**ir **S**ikander and his party have not **s**igned it and I heard **t**his morning **t**hat they would wait **t**ill the next **s**essions of the League." **P**roceed and **p**ossession has the repetition of [p] sound.

Alliteration imparts rhythmic quality to the text and Iqbal used alliteration to shed light on the subject.

4Th Letter to Quaid (1st November,1937):

Content:

Iqbal having met with Sir Sikander Hayat and his party members discussed difference between the Unionist Party and the Muslim League. The statement of both parties have been given to the press. Both sides have their own perspectives of the Jinnah-Sikander agreement which is the cause of misunderstanding. Iqbal states that he would provide Quaid with all the statement in few days. He also requested the Copy of the agreement that Quaid had to find Quaid had agreed to the terms of Sir Sikander to control the Provincial Parliamentary Board. Which Iqbal

does not consider to be true. He awaits a reply from Quaid e Azam. He also inform Quaid of the Successful session of the league in Lahore and that Subunits of the league are being formed in various areas.

Tone:

Iqbal's tone seems full of worry because of the misunderstanding caused by various view-points being formed about the Jinnah-Sikander agreement. Iqbal hastily wants to clear the misconceptions. His Prophetic vision is accurate as he had predicted the selfishness of Sir Sikander and his schemes. He seems hopeful for the Jinnah-Sikander agreement as he trust Quaid to have made a wise decision. At the end his tone is full of positivity and hopefulness. His hopefulness is evident in the sentence "Others will follow:"

Rhetoric Devices:

Asyndeton:

The omission of conjunction "and", "or" and "but".

Iqbal has used "and" just two types. Most have the sentence do not have conjunction when there is grammatically necessary to use a conjunction.

Alliteration:

"Sir Sikander Hayat and a few of his party member saw me yesterday..." Repetition of [s] sound.

"Provincial Parliamentary Board being controlled by the Unionist Party" Alliteration of [b] and [p] sound

Cacophony:

Sir, Sikander, saw, signed, Statements, misunderstanding, terms, send, ask, places, touring, differences, interpretation, before, Provincial Parliamentary Board, possible, others.

This rhetoric device is used to convey the discomfort and pain of the writer/of writer.

5th Letter to Quaid (10th November,1937):

Content:

Iqbal reveals that their discussion revealed Sir Sikander and his party's true intention. His intention was to take over the League and also occupy the majority in the Preliminary Parliamentary Board and this was agreed upon the Jinnah-Sikander Agreement. Which is true that Quaid had agreed to the Unionist Party's majority in the Board and is also written in the agreement. Iqbal agrees that there is not harm in having majority in the board but Sir Sikander wants to take over the League. He wishes to make physical changes in the league by kicking out many important members of the League like the Secretary of the Muslim League.

He wishes to have financial control over the League. Iqbal is of the view that Sir Sikander is not the right choice to lead the League. The Jinnah-Sikander agreement has already tarnished the reputation of the League. Iqbal quickly came to understand that the Unionist Party has still not signed the League's creed and do not plan on signing it. They want to delay the All-India Muslim's session till April.

The Unionist Party is gaining time to create the Zamindara League whose roots have already been laid.

Tone:

Iqbal's tone is panicked, and he is worried for the future of the League and the Muslims. His tone reflects his helplessness because Quaid e Azam is not replying to his letters. He is stricken with worry as the Unionist party has plans to take over the League. Though, Iqbal had already predicted the selfish nature of Unionist Party. He is aware of the threat of Sir Sikander and his party taking over the League and kicking out many of its members. He is fearful that if he becomes the leader of the League the reputation of the League would be demolished completely. He is also fearful that the dream of a separate homeland for the Muslim would not be realized under Sir Sikander. HE asks Quaid to Send a telegram or a Brief Letter.

Rhetoric Devices:**Alliteration:**

"Several talks with Sir Sikander" [s] sound.

"Complete control" [k]

“In your **p**act it is mentioned that in the **P**arliamentary Board” [p] sound.

“**H**ave not **h**ear**d**, **h**arm, **h**e, **h**im, **h**olders” [h] sound.

“**P**restige, **p**rovince” [p] sound.

Consonance:

“After having several talks with Sir Sikander and his **f**riends I am **d**efinitely **o**f the **o**pinion that Sir Sikander wants **n**othing **l**ess **t**han complete control **o**ver the **L**eague and the **P**rovincial **P**arliamentary Board.”

Synecdoche:

Synecdoche is a rhetoric device in which a word for part is used to refer to the whole.

Iqbal makes use of synecdoche when he uses the word “Board” and “League” to refer to the Preliminary Parliamentary Board and All-Indian Muslims League respectively. He also uses the word “Pact” to refer to the Jinnah-Sikander agreement.

