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## THE LITERARY EMBODIMENT OF FLORA IN LAILA LALAMI'S BIOGRAPHICAL NOVEL "THE MOOR'S ACCOUNT"

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### ABSTRACT

The article investigates the American writer Laila Lalami's novel "The Moor's Account" and presents a stylistic analysis of the American flora in the example of pecans, magnolia and prickly pears.

### KEYWORDS

Metaphor, metonymy, epithet, paraphrase, parallel construction, flora.

### INTRODUCTION

A biographical novel, which is considered a unique form of a work of art, mainly focuses on the life and activities of the main character. In addition, it fully describes Modern American novelist L. Lalami's novel "The Moor's Account" dramatizes the life of Mustafa al-Zamori. Moreover it colorfully describes the nature of the American continent. The travelogue provides

belles-lettres description about a number of plants that appeared in the southern lands of North America and are still preserved and cultivated to present days. These are pecans, magnolia trees and prickly pear plants.

The plant which is typical of the American flora is represented to the reader with the help of paraphrasing in the chapter “THE STORY OF THE YGUACES”. This is a pecan (pecans), which tastes and looks like a walnut. The description is given in the following way.

“In the summer, the Yguaces struck their camp and moved southward to the bank of a long and winding river, which in their language is called the River of Nuts. All along its slopes were leafy trees that yield a fruit much like the walnut, although the shell is smoother in appearance and the seed sweeter in taste. The Yguaces fed on these nuts for the entire summer and harvested more for the cold months.” [1,104]

Popular scientific sources indicate that the pecan is a woody plant belonging to the nut family. “It is common in the southern United States, in the southern provinces of Iowa and Indiana, as well as in Texas and Mississippi. The fruits of this tree outwardly resemble a walnut and are used in cooking.” [24]

Mustafa, the protagonist of the novel is not familiar with this type of nut. So, author does not give the contemporary and known name of the plant, which is pecan. Instead she uses stylistic paraphrases and describes its appearance and taste. A witty reader will definitely guess this as it reminds him a pecan nut. In the novel the reader reads about it from Mustafa’s vision. The protagonist tells the story of pecan nuts. How they found nuts in the American forests, and how these nuts served as a food for the surviving members of the ship, how they often found those nuts on the banks of the river, which was called the “River of Nuts” in the language of the indigenous people – native Indians. The author mentions that the appearance of this walnut differs from that of the common walnut in

that it has a flat shell and the seed inside is sweeter than that of the walnut.

“A fruit much like the walnut, although the shell is smoother in appearance and the seed sweeter in taste” in the sentence, a logical comparison and a parallel construction can be observed. The author calls the pecan a fruit and compares one type of nut with another, saying that it looks like a walnut. This is a mental process of comprehension and cognitive perception of the world inherent in every person, and the taste and retention of a new plant in a new world indicates such states as adaptation to it. Also in the sentence, you can observe the repetition of the sound [S], that is, the phenomenon of alliteration.

This nut, native to Florida, is still considered a common type of nuts. “the shell is smoother in appearance and the seed sweeter in taste” the design has a parallel structure, which indicates that the shape and taste of the walnut are different from ordinary walnuts. You can also observe an ellipsis in the sentence. In the structure “the seed sweeter in taste” the predicative “is” is omitted. Thus, the author managed to create a phonetic phenomenon of lowering intonation when reading a sentence, creating restraint in speech. For the Native Indians, the pecan was a very important food source, and there is a lot of it in the country in summer and winter. It is worth noting that even today pecans are consumed in large quantities in America.

In the chapter “THE STORY OF THE YGUACES” you can read about the magnolia plant, which not only belongs to the American flora, but is also found in many places around the world. This chapter of the work describes how the main character Mustafa and his Spanish companions lived among the Iguazu tribe and learned

from them the secrets of medicine, their culture and lifestyle. The aliens also tried to make friends with the indigenous peoples by studying their language and the plant world. During this period, he began to believe that they could stay here, confessing their fate. Then Mustafa enjoyed the beautiful view while relaxing in nature. The immaculately beautiful Magnolia flower and its fragrance are described below.

“LITTLE BY LITTLE, the Land of the Indians, which I had viewed first as a place of fantasy and later as a temporary destination, became more real to me, and I began to take greater notice of its beauty. Often, I took a break from my work just to sit under the lilting branches of a magnolia tree and smell its fragrant flowers. Or I would watch the dance of dragonflies and the flitting of hummingbirds all around me, and, for a while at least, I would stop worrying about the fate of the world or the end of my exile. At night, when everyone settled down to sleep, I watched the peerless evening skies or listened to the crickets singing to their mates.” [1, 105]

The Magnolia plant is described in popular scientific sources as follows. Magnolia (lat. Magnolia) is a genus of flowering plants of the Magnoliaceae family, including about 240 species. The plant was named by Charles Plumier in honor of the French botanist Pierre Magnol in 1703. Later, the name of this flower was used by Carl Linnaeus in his book “Species plantarum” (1753). In other languages it is known similarly “Magnolia”. Magnolias grow in North America and East Asia (China, Korea, Japan).” [24]

This tree-like flower appears to be a plant belonging to the flora of North America, and Lalami describes the beauty of this flower, its swaying in the wind through a metaphorical epithet. In the fragment “lilting branches

of a magnolia tree”, the lexical meaning of the word “lilt” means “melody”, “rhythm”. In the dictionary “lilting branches” the word “lilt” was used in the meaning of branches that fluctuate in rhythm, turning into an adjective. The reader who reads this statement depicts how the wind blows in the air like music, and the branches of the magnolia dance like a dancer. The description “tickles” reader’s olfactory and auditory sensations.

In the same chapter of the “The Moor’s Account” Laila Lalami also artistically expressed the Plane Plant (prickly pear), belonging to the cactus family of the American flora.

“Prickly pear” (Lot. Opuntia) belongs to the cactus family. In terms of species diversity, their number reaches about 300, this genus is the most numerous in the cactus family. Prickly pear is common in vast territories of North and South America, including the West Indies. Almost half of the pear species are found in Mexico, which is the main growing region of the plant. Prickly pear is also used for food. The buds and fruits of cactus are edible. Prickly pear has been grown as livestock feed in a number of countries in recent years.” [24]

In America, this plant is eaten raw or cooked. Jam is also made from it.

The following example shows the description of this plant. The author used tropes and stylistic figures in the fragment to depicts the cactus land in the chapter “River of Prickly Pears” This place was inhabited by the Yguaces tribe. The author used lexical and syntactic stylistic techniques in order to highlight the toponymic features of the land of cacti.

“THE NEXT STOP in the peregrinations of the Yguaces was the River of Prickly Pears. I had never seen so much of the fruit in one place before — (the valley was an ocean of green, dotted everywhere with red and orange. All the Indians from the coast gathered here for the month, feeding on the fruit and little else (irony). Here they traded feathers or beads or tools. Here they came to find a match for a son or to buy a new wife. Here they exchanged news about births or deaths. Here they heard about wars with hostile tribes, here they told about their dreams, here they repeated rumors of alien invasions — and here they came to get a closer look at the bearded men”. (...)

Harvesting prickly pears was not an easy task; spikes would inevitably lodge themselves on my fingertips, no matter how careful I was. After a long day of working in the bushes, I went with Castillo to soak in the river. I sat in the cool water, with my fingers raking against the current. It was so soothing I let out a long sigh of relief. The mosquitoes buzzed in the air around us, but mercifully the flies hovered around the mountain of fresh peels by the camp and left us alone. [1, 107]

Another important aspect of this passage is that it forms a poetic image of the space in which cacti grow. In a sentence separated by a hyphen, the author uses metaphors and metonymies to create a colorful and lively landscape that clarifies the perception of this space in the reader's mind.

“I had never seen so much of the fruit in one place before — the valley was an ocean (metaphor, hyperbole) of green, dotted everywhere with red and orange (metonymy).

Linguistic-stylistic analysis of this sentence shows that several means have combined in the sentence to form a stylistic convergence. In an excerpt from “The Valley was an ocean of Green, dotted Everywhere with Red and orange”, the word “ocean” was both hyperbole and metaphor. Because although the dictionary meaning of the word “ocean” refers to water as a natural phenomenon and a source from which water is collected, in the context of this cactus plant indicates the abundance of the prickly pear tree. Words “green”, “red”, “orange” are metonymies. “Green” stands for a cactus tree and its leaves, and the words “red” and “orange” are its fruits. Very briefly and concisely describes the prickly pear or the space in which the prickly pear grows in the language of Mustafa. The next sentence emphasizes the strategic importance of this place with the help of syntactic stylistic means. The author sarcastically described that with the help of zeugma, Indians come to this place once a month to eat the fruit and another small reason. Parallelism describes the importance of the place in the life of local Indians. They traded; chose a spouse for marriage; exchanged news about death, birth, war, hostile tribes; learned about various rumors. At the same time, they also came to this place to see the bearded people up close. Here bathos caused a humor as bearded people are the Spaniard who came to invade New Lands. This reality is connected with the historical and social roots. Rising tone emphasizing the importance of the River of Prickly Pears suddenly falls with the last phrase “to get a closer look at the bearded men”. Bearded people were new event in the life Indians. Moreover, they were of white and black complexion, totally different from their red colored skin. They spoke another language and were healing people with herbs. That caused much noise around. It was like a thunder for indigenous people. Humorous



effect of the sentence is that Lalami could find that subtle moment to show the importance of the strangers equating them to the entire political and social life of tribes. Lalami emphasized the sensational event, exaggerated the details, enhanced the emotional meaning with the help of bathos and parallel construction. The passage also describes that picking prickly pear is an extremely time-consuming job, during which the prickles stick into the hands, and the fingers bleed.

## CONCLUSION

Our analysis shows that L.Lalami enriched the work with a geographical and botanical environment, artistically describing the flora typical of the southern lands of North America in her biographical novel "The Moor's Account". A characteristic aspect of the description of mangrove trees, pecan, magnolia flower, prickly pear plants growing in America are described in artistic language using paraphrasis, metaphor, metonymy, epithet and other syntactical stylistic devices.

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