

Cognitive perspective on the novel of Passion

(*Al-Tashahī*) by Alia Mamdouh

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Abstract:

The research examines conceptual metaphor cognitive structures in Alia Mamdouh's Arabic novel *Al-Tashahī* (2007) to understand how metaphorical saturation works as a method of epistemological resistance, rather than simply helping people understand concepts better. The research applies Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT), force dynamics, and scalar semantics to study 59 metaphors, which were extracted through systematic methods, for the quantitative and qualitative assessment of three research questions about metaphor saturation, body involvement, and power dynamics. The research shows three main results, which include: (1) high Domain Diversity Ratios that show systematic schematic incompatibility between different target domains; (2) the hydro-liminal cognitive system uses fluid metaphors to represent states approaching phase-transition thresholds; and (3) the study detected major changes in agency distribution through non-standard force-dynamic arrangements. The research extends CMT through its discovery of scalar liminality as a fundamental mental-processing system, which it combines with empirical evidence to support Cognitive Poetics in analyzing how metaphor density impacts meaning resistance. The research shows that modern Arabic literary studies can contribute to broader cognitive-linguistic theory by analyzing contemporary Arabic narrative.

Keywords: Conceptual Metaphor Theory; Cognitive Poetics; Arabic literature; embodied cognition; force dynamics; metaphorical saturation; liminality

دراسة رواية التشهي لعالية ممدوح من وجهة نظر إدراكية

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الملخص:

يفحص هذا البحث البنى المعرفية للاستعارة المفهومية في رواية التشهي (٢٠٠٧) للكاتبة العراقية عالية ممدوح، بهدف فهم كيفية عمل التشبع الاستعاري بوصفه آليةً لمقاومة كبت المعرفة، لا بوصفه أداةً لتيسير الفهم المفهومي. ويعتمد البحث على نظرية الاستعارة المفهومية (CMT)، إلى جانب ديناميكيات القوة والدلالات السُّلمية (Scalar Semantics)، لتحليل (٥٩) استعارة جرى استخراجها وفق منهجية منظمة، وذلك لإجراء تقييمين كميّ ونوعيّ للإجابة عن ثلاثة أسئلة بحثية تتعلق بتشبع الاستعارة، ومشاركة الجسد، وبنى السلطة.

وتُظهر نتائج الدراسة ثلاث خلاصات رئيسية، هي:

(١) ارتفاع نسب تنوع المجالات الدلالية بما يكشف عن عدم توافق تخطيطي منظم بين مجالات هدف مختلفة؛

(٢) اعتماد نظام إدراكي قائم على السيولة والعتبات التحولية يوظف استعارات المائع لتمثيل حالات إدراكية ونفسية تقترب من عتبات التحول الطوري دون أن تبلغها؛

(٣) رصد تحولات جوهرية في توزيع الفاعلية عبر ترتيبات غير معيارية لديناميكيات القوة.

ويُسهّم البحث في تطوير نظرية الاستعارة المفهومية من خلال الكشف عن الحدّية السُّلمية (Scalar Liminality) بوصفها نظامًا أساسيًا للمعالجة الذهنية، ويقرن ذلك بأدلة تجريبية لتأسيس مقارنة في الشعرية المعرفية تُعنى بتحليل أثر كثافة الاستعارة في إنتاج مقاومة المعنى. كما يبيّن البحث أن دراسات الأدب العربي الحديث قادرة على الإسهام في تطوير النظرية المعرفية اللغوية عالميًا عبر تحليل السرد العربي المعاصر.

الكلمات المفتاحية: نظرية الاستعارة المفهومية؛ الشعرية المعرفية؛ الأدب العربي؛ الإدراك المتجسّد؛ ديناميكيات القوة؛ التشبع الاستعاري؛ الحدّية.

1. Introduction

The foundational framework of Conceptual Metaphor Theory operates with an unexpressed purpose: that metaphor functions to help people understand things. Our minds learn to understand unexplainable things through source-domain mapping to abstract targets because this process links unfamiliar concepts to our existing knowledge base (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980, 1999).

Research has followed this clarificatory function since the beginning of this line of inquiry more than three decades ago. Current scientific evidence fails to demonstrate that metaphor serves as a knowledge-simplification tool by providing clarification. The typical prediction is that, when different metaphors point to the same conceptual area, this should result in coherent meaning because their mappings will support each other to create a unified understanding of the target (Kövecses, 2010). There is currently a lack of research regarding how a metaphor system could organize itself through its ability to create purposeful contradictions between its elements.

The method of embodied grounding faces a second major restriction, which affects its operational direction. The core of CMT's embodiment thesis states that human bodies create the structure for abstract concepts through their sensory experiences of containment, balance, warmth, and other similar motor-based patterns, which form the basis for metaphorical meaning (Grady, 1997; Gibbs, 2006). The system functions through a one-way system, which starts with physical objects before moving to abstract ideas. The body functions as an epistemically secure basis that enables cognitive development to move from physical experience into abstract domains. The single-directional nature of metaphor fails to investigate what happens when metaphorical processes start from cultural, artifactual, or textual domains to create new conceptual meanings for bodily targets, which transform the body into an object of conceptual development instead of its base.

The framework of force dynamics, developed by Talmy (2000), enables cognitive linguistics to study how agency appears in Agonist-Antagonist force systems that generate particular force patterns. The common understanding holds that all living creatures need to actively use their strength to manipulate their environment and must fight against all barriers that stand in their way. Literary discourse enables the distribution of power among different entities, including natural environments, mental concepts, sensory experiences, and human bodies that serve as channels for these forces. Research has not established a proper method to assess how these distribution patterns appear as organized elements in texts. The three research constraints—the coherence assumption, the unidirectional nature of embodiment, and the insufficient study of agency

redistribution—create a major theoretical gap in the research. Cognitive Poetics shows that literary texts use mental structures that people use for their regular thinking processes. The field has not fully explored how particular texts use their structure to prevent the cognitive stabilization that metaphor usually provides. Contemporary Arabic literary fiction provides researchers with an ideal environment in which to study these questions because the theoretical framework faces challenges in explaining the observed phenomena.

Al-Tashahī (2007) by the Iraqi writer Alia Mamdouh constitutes an exemplary case. The story follows an Iraqi translator who lives in London as he faces the unexplained loss of his sexual potency, which creates an extreme test for his physical self, his ability to control his body, and his personal identity. The narrative contains a metaphor system which breaks conventional CMT rules because it contains multiple source domains that focus on self and body, and it shows two opposing metaphorical connections, places fluid-dynamic metaphors at points of transition, and shows repeated instances of force-dynamic patterns being turned upside down. The novel establishes its cognitive structure through these particular elements, which extend beyond their function as basic stylistic choices.

The research presents a systematic cognitive-linguistic evaluation of *Al-Tashahī*'s metaphor inventory through the measurement of three textual properties, which include saturation, incompatibility, and agency distribution. The research objective is to establish the mental structure **that** emerges from the collective presence of all metaphors. The research investigates three particular questions **that** form the basis for the analysis: (RQ1) What connection exists between metaphorical saturation levels and epistemological resistance? (RQ2) How does “hydro-liminal” cognition reconfigure embodied meaning-making? (RQ3) How does the novel's metaphor system unite cross-domain incompatibility, agency redistribution, and temporal destabilization?

2. Literature Review

2.1. Coherence and Clarification in Conceptual Metaphor Theory

The cognitive turn in metaphor studies showed that figurative language functions as a fundamental basis that enables humans to develop their conceptual framework. The field began to study metaphor's function in comprehension after Lakoff and Johnson (1980) demonstrated that abstract thinking follows organized patterns through physical source domains. Research following this work developed the concept of clarification through spatial metaphors, which help people reason about time (Boroditsky, 2000), temperature metaphors, which help people judge social situations (Williams & Bargh, 2008), and verticality metaphors, which support evaluative thinking (Meier & Robinson, 2004).

The expectation of coherence emerges from this clarificatory premise. Kövecses (2010) describes a common belief that many researchers now accept: different metaphors that focus on one domain will create systematic relationships among them by showing alternative aspects of the domain. The theory of primary metaphors, developed by Grady (1997), supports this prediction because it shows that metaphors obtain their structures from typical sensorimotor associations. The analytical value of this assumption has been proven, but its current status as a theoretical basis rather than an empirical measure prevents it from explaining real-world events. Research treats incompatibility as an unusual phenomenon because it occurs when different source domains activate opposing image schemas that require explanation through blending theory (Fauconnier & Turner, 2002). The research literature does not show how such incompatibility can function as a strategic textual asset.

2.2. Embodiment, Directionality, and the Status of the Body

The embodiment thesis stands as a core theoretical addition to CMT. Grady (1997) identified primary metaphors as the basic elements that form conceptual structure through his research on how our personal experiences connect with our bodily experiences. Gibbs (2006) developed this framework through embodied simulation, showing that people learn metaphors through short physical actions that replicate body-related experiences. Research shows that these processes follow a specific pattern that starts with the physical body and ends at the abstract level. Johnson (1987) established image schemas, including CONTAINER, PATH, BALANCE, and FORCE, as kinesthetic structures that people develop through their physical experiences before they apply these structures to non-physical domains.

The framework does not clearly explain how data can be converted into its original form and how it can be transformed in both forward and reverse directions. The human body has the ability to create abstract concepts, which leads to the possibility of abstract concepts transforming our current understanding of the human body. Kövecses (2005) recognizes that cultural models affect the metaphors people choose, but he states that this effect occurs through preferred source domains rather than through changes in metaphor direction. Gibbs (2017) developed an expanded theory that explains body transformation, yet his study does not show how cultural items function as tools for modifications of the physical body. The theoretical framework of CMT provides tools to study these reversals, but researchers have not conducted enough systematic research on this topic.

2.3. Agency, Force Dynamics, and Literary Discourse

The force-dynamic framework, developed by Talmy (2000), provides a system for studying how causes affect agents. The Agonist-Antagonist configuration enables the representation of conceptual differences that standard grammatical categories fail to convey. These two studies demonstrate the value of Cognitive Poetics for literary analysis because Stockwell (2009) shows how readers participate through force-dynamic configurations, and Gavins (2007) combines force dynamics with Text World Theory. Current research examines literary patterns of force dynamics instead of investigating their application or control. Academic research today lacks quantitative studies that analyze the effects of force-dynamic role redistribution on agency relationships.

The three domains under review contain a shared structural element because they rely on assumptions that have shown value but need additional verification. Current research expects to find coherence, but it does not evaluate the presence of incoherence. The theory of embodiment presents a single direction of influence, but researchers have not studied situations that show the opposite direction of influence. Researchers conduct qualitative analyses of agency distribution, but they do not use quantitative methods to identify patterns that could be used for systematic exploitation. This study establishes its position at these research frontiers through its creation of innovative analytical methods that focus on essential factors that standard research methods fail to detect.

3. Methodology

3.1. Data and Corpus Description

The corpus analysis is based on 59 conceptual metaphors which were identified systematically from the Arabic text of *Al-Tashahī* (Mamdouh, 2007). Each item in the database consists of five elements: the Arabic expression and its page number, the source domain, the target domain, and an inference pattern describing how the information in the expression relates to the two domains. In the inventory, the metaphors have been arranged into two sub-corpus: Sub-corpus A: 34 metaphors, in the form of tables, and on pages 5–242 of the text. Sub-corpus B: 25 metaphors with their corresponding inference patterns. The data for this study is pre-coded and serves as the primary data; the study is analytical rather than extractive. The metaphors were identified and analysed on the Arabic source text, while the quoted passages in English are the author's own translations from the text.

3.2. Metaphor Identification and Extraction Criteria

The metaphors which were extracted from the dataset through systematic purposive extraction until reaching the metaphors-system saturation were 59. After the thorough analysis of the Arabic text in several stages to recognize the CMTs that express the cross-domain conceptual metaphors while keeping the inferential link between the source and target domains, the current study is concerned exclusively with the story section of the novel and takes into consideration only the pages from number 5 to 242. The metaphors were extracted from the dataset until reaching the stage at which no new tropes or configurations are identified in the data, which is one of the criteria for achieving saturation in qualitative research. In the current study, an analytical approach is adopted to conduct a detailed cognitive-linguistic investigation of a well-defined dataset rather than constructing a new corpus for the research. Furthermore, the research design in the current study depends on a specific analysis in order to measure with accuracy the variables of saturation, incompatibility and agency in a clear, methodological and feasible manner.

3.3. Analytical Framework

The present study is situated within the framework of Cognitive Metaphor Theory (CMT) proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980, 1999) and developed by Grady (1997), Kövecses (2000, 2002, 2005) and Gibbs (2006). The three principles of the mapping process are, in summary, the following: (a) the mapping proceeds from the source domain to the target domain and any possible reversal to the source domain is checked; (b) the image schemas are the grounding elements of embodied understanding; and (c) the inferential structure of the mapping is maintained by entailment inheritance. The framework combines force dynamics (Talmy, 2000) to study agency with scalar semantics (Kennedy & McNally, 2005) to determine threshold values. The analytical framework of scalar semantics allows researchers to analyze expressions that evaluate entities through property-based measurement and scale assessment in order to detect when these expressions exceed their measurement range. The framework enables researchers to detect when metaphorical expressions approach their threshold values because it allows them to differentiate between restricted and boundless scales.

3.4. Metaphor Categorization Procedures

The first phase of the study involved bottom-up clustering to create a domain taxonomy, which resulted in six Source Domain macro-categories (HYDRAULIC, ARCHITECTURAL, THERMAL, ORGANIC, MATERIAL-PROCESSUAL, TEXTUAL-ARTIFACTUAL) and five Target Domain categories (SELF/IDENTITY, BODY/SOMA, AFFECT/DESIRE, LANGUAGE/COGNITION, RELATIONAL). The initial taxonomy was constructed by the author alone, based on ontological affinity and CMT conventions; this classification was subsequently subjected to inter-rater validation during the reliability phase (see below). The second research phase showed that CMT theory predicted the patterns of abstract and concrete domains, but the study found instances in which abstract or cultural domains linked to particular bodily targets. Phase III of the work dealt with the evaluation of clustering patterns in the formed systems through the means of saturation-index calculations, including the Local Saturation Index (LSI), Domain Diversity Ratio (DDR) and Schematic Saturation Index (SSI).

3.5. Operationalization of Key Constructs

In this study, the researcher investigated metaphorical saturation by calculating Absolute Frequency (AF), the DDR (distinct Source Domains / total tokens per Target) and the Incompatibility Index (II) – which varies from 0 to 2. The “hydro-liminal” construct was identified in two stages: Stage 1 – fluid-dynamic Source Domains were selected based on the Hydraulic Criterion. Stage 2 – metaphors that showed threshold states through scalar predicates, phase-transition lexemes and aspectual markers were selected based on the Liminal Criterion. Two criteria were used to examine agency in the text. The Agency Alignment Index (AAI) scored the frequency of occurrence of the grammatical subject of each clause of the text, identifying it as either the conceptual Agonist or Self. The Environmental Agency Ratio (EAR) measured the percentage of non-human Agonists presented in the text. Inter-rater reliability was established through separate coding of 30% of the data, which included 18 cases, using a 0.75 threshold for Cohen’s κ , with values at or above this level considered acceptable.

4. Results

4.1. Results for RQ1: Metaphorical Saturation and Epistemological Resistance

Target Domain classification yielded the following Absolute Frequency distribution: SELF/IDENTITY (n = 18, 30.5%), BODY/SOMA (n = 15, 25.4%), AFFECT/DESIRE (n = 12, 20.3%), LANGUAGE/COGNITION (n = 8, 13.6%), and RELATIONAL (n = 6, 10.2%). The combination of SELF/IDENTITY and BODY/SOMA metaphors makes up 55.9% of all metaphors. The DDR values of all Target Domains exceeded 0.70, while LANGUAGE/COGNITION achieved the highest value, at 0.88. The Incompatibility Index for high-DDR targets reached an average of 1.27, while 47.5% of the mappings reached $II = 2$, which represents the highest level of incompatibility. The highest LSI value, 0.90, appears on pages 31–40, which contain nine metaphors that focus on SELF, BODY, and LANGUAGE within a short section of text. The SELF/IDENTITY domain registered the highest source-domain diversity, with 14 distinct Source Domains. The corpus showed a mean SSI value of 2.1, while 8.5% of the entries had SSI values that reached or exceeded 3.

4.2. Results for RQ2: Hydro-Liminal Cognitive Architecture

Application of the Hydraulic Criterion identified 17 metaphors (28.8%) with fluid-dynamic Source Domains. The Liminal Criterion analyzed this selection to identify 11 metaphors that represented threshold states in the corpus (18.6% of the total corpus and 64.7% of hydraulic metaphors). The distribution of threshold types shows Accumulative at 27.3%, followed by Implosive at 18.2% and Dissolutive at 18.2%; the remaining types include Eruptive at 9.1%, Evaporative at 9.1%, Submersive at 9.1%, and Depletion at 9.1%. The analysis showed that, 85.7% of the times the scalar position was at or almost at the limits of the scale corresponding to the characteristic. Directionality analysis gave the following results: - 69.5% canonical patterns - 20.3% non-canonical patterns - 10.2% concrete-to-concrete textualizing mappings, with a canonical/non-canonical ratio of 3.4:1.

4.3. Results for RQ3: Cross-Domain Incompatibility, Agency, and Temporality

The distribution of the Incompatibility Index showed the following results: $II = 0$ (20.3%), $II = 1$ (32.2%), and $II = 2$ (47.5%); mean $II = 1.27$. The force-dynamic analysis showed that Agonist distribution appeared as Self/Narrator (35.6%), Other/human (23.7%), Body/Body part (15.3%), Abstract entity (13.6%), and Environment (11.9%). The Agency Alignment Index for this self-

referential set was 0.45, indicating that the Self occupied the canonical Agonist position with active force tendency in less than half of the metaphors. The Environmental Agency Ratio for this subset was 0.136 (13.6% of metaphors had non-human Agonists). The corpus for this analysis included 10.2% of metaphors in which agency changed direction. Temporal relationships in this subset included aspectual inconsistencies in 16.9% of metaphors and threshold temporal markers indicating approach to a boundary in 8.5% of metaphors. The three categorical variables (Threshold Type, Incompatibility Rating, and Force-Dynamic Configuration) all met or exceeded the reliability threshold ($\kappa = 0.82$, $\kappa = 0.78$ and $\kappa = 0.76$ respectively).

5. Discussion

5.1. Metaphorical Saturation operates as an epistemological method.

The instability of the SELF/IDENTITY and BODY/SOMA fields is due to the high number of incompatible source frames with different schematic structures that lead to high saturation values. A target with incompatible image schemas in the source frames that correspond to it, e.g. CONTAINER vs. FLUID, and SOLID vs. DISSIPATING, indicates an unstable cognitive state in which no single conceptualization is structurally integrated. As stated by Lakoff and Johnson (1999), Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) explains how target domain concepts are understood through physical spatial relations mapped from source domains. The metaphor system in Al-Tashahī's data seems to behave differently when the source domains exceed the compatible limits and thereby cause interference in conceptual stabilization.

An example of an epistemological resistance due to schematic interference: constructing the incoherent schema of the SELF through integrating suitable elements from the source domains BOOK and BOILING LIQUID is possible because, on the one hand, objects with clear boundaries serve to define a bounded Self; on the other hand, processes with unclear boundaries are useful for describing continuous transformation of the Self. The two facets of the Self cannot be integrated into a single coherent super-schema: the reader moves from one aspect of the Self to the other. In this particular text, metaphors lead to turbulence of concepts in readers, who are unable to stabilize meaning because of the numerous small sentences in the text, which impede the establishment of stable comprehension.

5.2. Hydro-Liminal Cognition and the Reconfiguration of Embodiment

Hydraulic Source Domains On first inspection it is clear that hydraulic source domains are present at both extremes of the scale: cf. Figs. 3 and 4. The threshold typology might suggest that fluid dynamics deals with states close to phase change rather than with any state of stability in the system. At maximum load the self as a system can be in one of three states: destruction, breakdown or disappearance. Which of these states is actualised is determined by minimal conditions. This challenges the view that bodily feeling allows the self to build up more or less stable representations as the basic elements for abstract ideas, as the hydro-liminal embodied metaphors do: in fact these metaphors resort to the most unstable states of the body — just the states that the system is in on the verge of boiling or before an explosion occurs. This state of vulnerability is the very same which is involved in the process of cognitive structuring described by the theory of Embodiment.

The second part deals with the way the novel represents non-canonical cultural mappings that are abstracted in the reader's mind in this work. Cultural mappings are mappings of the cultural schema BOOK, PAINTING, and CARPET, which serve as the source domain for the mapping of the physical body so as to result in bodily disconnection. In the novel, the human body has been transformed into a cultural space for writing, reducing the self to a text for reading or reducing the body to a carpet that is unrolled. In this way, the body has not been eliminated from the cognitive process; it only acts differently within this process and, therefore, makes the directionality of embodied cognition more complex, which, in our view, should be unidirectional.

5.3. Cross-Domain Incompatibility and the Destabilization of Agency

The Incompatibility Index is the distribution of the Schematic Conflict, thus relating the conflict to the metaphorical system of the novel. It is expressed by the fact that the maximum incompatibility is preserved in nearly half of the metaphors in the novel. And it is through the newly formed patterns of agency distribution that the force-dynamic analysis can express the fact that being in the subject position of a sentence is not the same as being the Agonist in the conceptual structure. The average actionability index of 0.45 further shows that agency displacement is not an exceptional case in the text, since the Self has active force tendency in fewer than half of the self-referential statements of the text.

Examples of agency reversal which Talmy labels as “irregular” include cases in which a city escapes its subjects, an idea affects its originator in an unforeseen manner, and a smell enters body organs. In the first case, the environment acts as

a force and the body is the force vector through which this force is channelled. We have already run into a problem in the self-as-FORTRESS and self-as-FOAM models that does not allow us to decide unambiguously who the agent of each action is. In other words, while the different models can be used as scenarios that allow us to choose one or another perspective on the agents and actions, they cannot be integrated into a single model of cause-and-effect relations that is complete and structurally consistent, and thus they do not provide unity or coherence to the agentivity we experience and perceive.

5.4. Temporal Non-Convergence and Threshold Phenomenology

Time is a linguistic resource that in the source material is not always exploited in a way that matches the aspectual values assigned to the time markers in Arabic. In the system, the dynamic sources are mapped onto the perfective aspect, and the punctual sources are mapped onto the imperfective aspect, preventing seamless integration. Threshold-temporal metaphors present time as a boundary that is approached before a maximum point is reached. The temporal system of *Al-Tashahī* operates through a continuous state of approaching its final moment without fully arriving at it. The study thus offers a different approach to the TIME IS MOTION mapping, because it places experience at the point where the path nears its endpoint rather than tracing events along the journey.

5.5. Implications for Conceptual Metaphor Theory and Cognitive Poetics

The findings connect to CMT through several important theoretical points that form the basis of this investigation. The systematic occurrence of schematically incompatible co-mappings creates problems for the coherence assumption that underlies much CMT research. The corpus shows a pattern different from that described by Kövecses (2010), because it contains both high DDR values and high II values, indicating that language can be organized through productive incoherence. The hydro-liminal construct adds a new dimension to the image-schematic inventory by showing that the position of something on a scale may be as cognitively significant as the scale itself. The non-canonical directionality findings complicate the embodiment thesis, because the body is not only a source of metaphorical meaning but can also become an object of metaphorical construction. The agency redistribution patterns extend Talmy's (2000) framework by showing how literary discourse employs force dynamics to construct non-standard configurations that depart from ordinary non-literary language use.

6. Conclusion

The research shows that *Al-Tashahī*'s metaphor system functions as a mental structure that generates opposing views of knowledge rather than separate concepts. The research demonstrates how literary discourse uses conceptual metaphor to challenge the fundamental categories of self, body, time, and agency that embodiment is supposed to secure through its measurement of saturation, incompatibility, and agency distribution. The hydro-liminal model builds upon CMT by showing that distance from thresholds matters as a mental factor that does not depend on schema category; yet schema type, force-dynamic reversals, and non-canonical directionality patterns challenge the single-directional process on which embodied cognition research depends. The research establishes an empirical method that Cognitive Poetics can use to study how metaphor density and schematic conflict operate as meaning-making strategies rather than as stylistic enhancement tools. The research shows that modern Arabic narrative can contribute to the testing and refinement of broader theoretical frameworks because these texts operate within—and at times against—the cognitive-linguistic structures theorized in Western scholarship. The findings presented here are grounded in a single-text case study; accordingly, they characterize the cognitive architecture of this particular novel rather than Arabic literary modernism as a whole. Identifying more general patterns requires the study of multiple texts written by different authors. Future research should investigate whether the three narrative configurations identified here match Mamdouh's personal writing style or represent broader patterns that Arabic modernist writers use to describe displacement in their work.

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