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Linguistic Deviation as Signs of Social Class Distinction in Eugene O'Neill's play "The Ice Man Cometh"

A research proposal submitted in part fulffilment of the requirements for a degree of
Master of Linguistics

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Declaration

We hereby declare that the dissertation entitled Linguistic Deviations as Signs of
Social Class Distinction in Eugene O'Neill's play " The Iceman Cometh" is truly the result
of our investigation to accomplish the requirements for Master Degree of linguistic in English
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We further declare that the collaborative contributions have been indicated clearly
and acknowledged.

Dedication :

It is a great honor for me to be able to dedicate this work

Thanks to my humble and forgiving father, Ali Boumediene norrdinne , who gave me all the support and guidance I have come here.

Thanks to my brave and loving mother, less as Nadia, who has supported and encouraged me over the years

Thank you to my brothers youcef and walid for being my soul mates and my passions in life.

To the man who amuses me with lust and patience, and to my grandmother who was my role model in the pursuit of knowledge.

Thanks to our teacher Mr. Dekkiche Mohamed Amine who constantly guides us and helps us to do this job and do it better.

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Abstract

The famous American writer Eugene O'N'eill (1888-1953) played an interesting role among the English and American dramatists through the special techniques of his literary language. This study attempts to examine the types of linguistic deviations in Eugene O'Neill's play "The Iceman cometh". Furthermore, determining the cause of these linguistic deviations is also a problem. The study investigates the manipulations that Eugene O'Neill used in the characters' language to depict them. The problem is how do these manipulations reflect the American Society during that time and what are the various social levels that can be found throughout the play. The aim of this study is to know more about linguistic deviations ,and it's relationship with literature and social class by analyzing the play of "The Iceman cometh" by Eugene O'Neill. It reveals linguistic deviations as sings of social class distinction and aims to see clear evidence of class distinction between the characters. Linguistic deviations are used to achieve artistic aims to communicate unique experiences and encourage readers to explore and interpret texts on multiple levels, thereby enhancing their engagement with the work. Out of the corpus-based description and the stylistic analysis, it is found that Eugene O'Neill used language defamiliarization in his play "The Iceman Comth" to portray the real life of Americans who were categorized to working class, upper middle class , lower middle class and low class. Eugene O'Neill reason for using his unique manipulations is to imply certain messages and thus ,different types of characters shape their social status through their speech. The characters can broadly categorized based on their deviated language as well as their backgrounds.

Keywords: "Linguistic Deviation" , "The Iceman Comth", "Social Class", "Defamiliarization".

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General Introduction

Introduction

Linguistic deviation occurs when the author of a work decides not to follow the rules of the language, to exceed its norms, and to exceed the limits of the language agreement that characterizes that language. One of the America's best writers, Eugene O'Neill (1888-1953), used language that deviated from literary convention or everyday language to achieve his goals . In his play "The Ice Man Cometh" written in 1939 , and produced in 1946, O'Neill tells the story of a number of alcoholic dead-enders who live together in a flop house above a saloon and what happens to them when the most outwardly "successful" of them embraces sobriety and reveals that he has been on the run after murdering his "beloved" wife .

The language of the play <u>"The Iceman Cometh"</u> is different from everyday speech. In everyday language use, speech is mostly automatic and words are used in an unnoticed manner. In this essay, however, Eugene O'Neill uses a special way for readers to distinguish poetic language from everyday or ordinary language ,but how did this differentiation happen? Before answering this question, we begin with the idea that language of poetry cannot be imagined outside of Language..

The term has "Language" many different definitions. Pei (1966, p. 141) defines language as "a system of vocal communication, functioning through the speech and auditory organs between members of a given community, using phonetic symbols of arbitrary traditional meaning". As Hall (1968, p. 18) stated: "Language is the institution by which people communicate and interact with each other through the colloquial-voluntary system of customary use." What these definitions have in common is that "language is a means of communication". However, language is more than just a way of communicating everyday needs. It also speaks to centuries of cultural burdens, beliefs, traditions and ideas. In other words, languages fulfills different functions.

The linguist Roman Jakobson (1981) postulates six basic functions of language: affective ,conative ,communicative ,metalinguistic , referential , and poetic. Among these functions, the poetic function is concerned with the aesthetic and artistic aspects of language, mainly used in literature and poetry. Although Jacobson does not reduce the domain of the poetic function to poetry, he sees it as the dominant and defining function of the language arts, while in all other linguistic activities it "... functions as an auxiliary, additional component" (p. 25).

Literary language and poetry, which is a part of it, make full use of this function to beautify language. In principle, literary language emerges when certain norms are broken or deviated from. According to Shafii-Kadkani (1989), "literary language is nothing more than breaking the norms of ordinary and logical language" (p. 240)(translated by Vahid Medhat). Shamisa (2004) also believes that there is almost no literary work that does not involve some kind of deviation from everyday language and argues that the issue of language deviation should not be ignored because in some cases the meaning and impact of language is completely lost in literary works.

This dissertation explores the play in return to sociolinguistics, It investigates the reflection of linguistic deviations on the social class of the characters. In this study the qualitative method is adopted to describe the used sentence structure, meaning , pronunciation and forms throughout the play .To sum up ,the paper focuses on the analysis of the language usage in relation to social class and literature and examines the relation between them ,also the thesis sheds light on the process of language usage to distinguish the social categories of that period .

The main investigated questions in this paper are:

Research Question1 : One of the phenomenon in literature is defamiliarization of events, reality ,and language. Can we consider linguistic deviations a form of defamiliarization ?

Research Question 2 : In case these linguistic deviations exist , how do they reflect the social class?

Research Question 3 : What possible classes are found at the work "The Ice Man Cometh"?

In regard to the research questions above , we suggest the following hypothesis :

Research Hypotheses1:Defamiliarization and linguistic deviation are tow interrelated terms.

Research Hypotheses 2 : Eugene O'Neill's play " The Ice Man Cometh" includes linguistic deviations that contributes to social class distinction in relation to the background of the characters.

Research Hypotheses 3 : The possible founded classes are: a high class, middle class and a low class.

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Chapter   One

The Theory of Linguistic Deviations

1.1.   Introduction

This chapter tackles the analysis of the theoretical part of the study.The present study is about the phenomenon of linguistic deviation in literary style ,the aims of the first chapter is to know more about linguistic deviation , and its relationship with the society. Moreover, it deals with the importance of linguistic deviation by analyzing all types of linguistic deviation: semantic deviation, phonological deviation. Thus, it is aimed that the findings of this work will help readers and learners of English to understand linguistic deviation, its types, and its importance.

1.2.   Definition of Linguistic Deviations

In order to communicate with each other in the society we need words , symbols , rules ,in general terms we need language . _Language is a way of human communication, whether it is oral or written, there are rules to follow, the subject should be followed, and the subject should be used appropriately, but in some cases we need to break the correct form to convey the message. In our study, we frame linguistic bias in literary style as a social class distinction. Linguist R .A.Hall (1968, p. 18) put it succinctly: "Language is an institution by which people communicate and interact with each other by any means customarily used the oral system". M. Pei (1966, p. 141) also defined language as Defined as a system of communication by sound that functions through the organs of speech and hearing within a given community method . Language has many functions. Linguist .R. Jackobson (1981) proposed that it has six basic functions: affective, conative, communicative, metalinguistic, referential, and poetic. Among these functions, the poetic function is concerned with the artistic aspects of language, mainly used in literature and poetry. (Vahid Medhat 2011,p. 1329_1336).

In general, a deviation is an action taken to deviate from an established course or accepted standard, a deviation from a norm, and the amount by which a single measurement deviates from a fixed value.

1.3. Types of Linguistic Deviations

G. Leech states that types of linguistic deviation are distinguished in three main language levels: realization, form, and semantics. Realization includes phonology and graphology; form comprises grammar and lexicon; and semantics is realized by denotative or

cognitive meaning (Leech, 1969). The term "graphology" refers to the whole writing systems which are punctuation, paragraphing, and also spelling, and phonology is the visual coding of its spoken version. Meanwhile, the formal aspect of language is constructed by grammar and lexicon. They are inseparable. Grammar includes the whole system and structure of a language, while lexicon refers to the words or vocabulary of a language. Meanwhile, denotative or cognitive meaning in the level of semantics refers to the relationship between a term and the object, idea, or action it refers.(Ambhita Dhyaningrum,2020 ,p345)

1.3.1.   Lexical Deviation

This is exemplified by using words in a special way such that they differ from the ordinary way of using them in order to express meaning and also add aesthetic value to the work. Lexical deviation is a linguistic term that refers to the intentional use of words or phrases that deviate from the standard or expected vocabulary in a given context. It involves the selection of uncommon or unusual words to create a specific effect or to draw attention to certain aspects of the communication.

By deliberately deviating from typical word choices, speakers or writers can achieve various goals, such as creating a unique style, emphasizing certain ideas, evoking specific emotions, or capturing the attention of the audience. Lexical deviation can add depth, creativity, and originality to language use. Lexical deviation can serve various purposes, such as adding emphasis, creating a unique style or voice, expressing individuality, or challenging linguistic norms. It often occurs in creative writing, poetry, advertising, and other forms of expressive or persuasive communication .It allows for linguistic creativity, innovation, and expressive power by breaking away from linguistic norms and expectations. It adds uniqueness and individuality to language use, contributing to the richness and versatility of communication.

1.3.2.   Semantic Deviation

It is a type of deviation where an ordinary simple word carries a special and astonishing meaning . Semantic deviation is a concept that refers to a deliberate deviation from the conventional or expected meaning of a word, phrase, or expression in order to create a particular effect or evoke a certain response in the reader or listener. It is commonly used in literature, poetry, rhetoric, and other forms of creative writing. By intentionally deviating from the usual meaning of words, writers or speakers can create ambiguity, evoke emotions,

challenge assumptions, or convey complex ideas in a more engaging and memorable manner. It allows for creative expression and adds depth and richness to language.

Semantic deviation involves using words or phrases in a way that goes beyond their literal or dictionary definitions, employing figurative language, symbolism, irony, or other literary devices to convey deeper meanings or to challenge the reader's expectations. By deviating from the usual or expected use of language, writers can create unique and memorable expressions, add layers of complexity to their work, and engage readers in a more thought-provoking manner. Semantic deviation is commonly employed in literature, poetry, advertising, rhetoric, and other forms of communication to create impact, evoke imagery, or provoke a particular response in the audience. It plays a significant role in adding layers of meaning and artistry to language use.

1.3.3. Syntactic Deviation

Sentence types and the effect that they create in a text is the focus of this deviation. A text may be composed of only simple sentences or a combination of simple, compound, complex and compound complex sentences. A text may also exhibit features of ellipsis, parataxis and hypotaxis. Syntactic deviations refer to departures or deviations from the established rules and structures of syntax within a language. Syntax is the branch of linguistics that deals with the arrangement of words and phrases to form sentences and determine their grammatical structure. It encompasses rules such as word order, sentence structure, verb agreement, and the use of punctuation. Syntactic deviations can occur for various reasons, such as intentional stylistic choices in creative writing, dialectal variations, or errors made by non-native speakers or those with limited proficiency in a language. These deviations can include the rearrangement of word order, omission or addition of words, incorrect verb agreement, or improper use of punctuation marks.

While some syntactic deviations may be acceptable within specific contexts, such as in poetry or informal speech, they are generally considered nonstandard or grammatically incorrect in standard written language. Syntactic deviations can affect the clarity and coherence of communication, making it important to adhere to the established rules of syntax for effective and accurate expression.

1.3.4.   Grammatical Deviation

When a writer neglects the rules related to sentence structure by using tenses and other elements in the wrong way, grammatical deviation is in force. (Charles Djorbua, Isaac Danquah Darko and Daniel Afrifa -Yamoah ,2021.p 43)

Grammatical deviation refers to intentional departures from the standard or expected rules of grammar within a language. It involves deliberately using grammatical structures, constructions, or patterns that deviate from the norm for various stylistic, rhetorical, or artistic purposes. Grammatical deviation can be employed in creative writing, poetry, advertising, song lyrics, and other forms of communication to achieve specific effects, such as emphasizing certain ideas, creating a particular tone or mood, or drawing attention to the language itself. It can add complexity, playfulness, or unconventional beauty to the expression. It is important to note that while grammatical deviation can be effective in certain contexts, it is typically used selectively and purposefully. It should not be confused with grammatical errors that occur unintentionally or result from a lack of proficiency in the language. By intentionally deviating from standard grammar, writers can add creativity, originality, and expressiveness to their communication. However, it is important to maintain a strong understanding of and adherence to standard grammar in most formal or professional settings to ensure effective and clear communication.

1.3.5.   Phonological Deviation

Phonological deviation is characterized by inadequate use of phonological rules of language, due to a linguistic disorganization, while phonetic deviation is a mechanical change in articulatory production arising from a motor disability involved in sound production (Glaing and Espeland, 2005; Smith et al., 2005 cited in Granzotti et al., 2017).

Phonological deviation refers to a type of language error or variation that occurs at the phonological level. Phonology is the study of the sounds and sound patterns in a language, and deviations in phonology involve deviations from the standard or expected pronunciation patterns. Phonological deviations can occur for various reasons, such as regional accents, speech disorders, language contact, or second language acquisition. These deviations can manifest as changes in pronunciation, syllable structure, stress patterns, or intonation. It is important to note that phonological deviations are not inherently "wrong" or "incorrect." They are natural variations that occur within a language system. However, in certain contexts,

adherence to standard pronunciation patterns may be more desirable, such as in formal speech or when striving for mutual intelligibility.

1.3.6.   Morphological Deviation

According to Crystal (2003, p. 134), any sort of deviant morphological constructions is the product of ill-formed morphemes. This deviation, which is quite common in literary texts, is related to the way words are formed. Morphological deviations involve many things, such as addition of affixes to words which they usually do not take or removal of their usual affixes. It is realized when some word formation structures used in the text deny the norm. Morphological deviations refer to variations or abnormalities in the structure or form of a piece of writing or its parts.

1.3.7.   Graphological Deviation

Graphological deviation, also known as graphological variation, refers to deviations or variations in an individual's handwriting characteristics from the norm or their typical writing style. Graphology is the study and analysis of handwriting to gain insights into a person's personality traits, emotional state, and other psychological factors.

In graphology, certain aspects of handwriting, such as letter formations, slant, spacing, size, pressure, and overall appearance, are considered to be indicative of different personality traits and behaviors. Deviations or variations in these handwriting characteristics can potentially provide additional information or indicate specific psychological states or conditions. It's important to note that graphology is not considered a scientifically validated method for assessing personality or diagnosing psychological conditions. While some individuals believe in its accuracy, many experts consider it to be a pseudoscience lacking empirical evidence. Therefore, any interpretations or conclusions drawn from graphological deviations should be approached with caution and skepticism.

It is a kind of deviation where rules of legible writing are ignored or neglected. This happens when words are written without any boundaries in lines, space, or punctuation marks. Occasionally, poets and novelists write without putting full stops at the end of sentences.

1.3.8.   Historical Deviation

The historical deviation is well represented when the poet uses archaic (old-fashioned) words which are not found in daily use of language but refer to the language of the past. Poets do this to add an esthetic and emotive effect to the literary text. This kind of deviation can also be employed by a writer or a public speaker of today if he/she wishes to move the audience by the seriousness and significance of his/her message.

1.3.9.   Dialectal Deviation

According to Leech (1976), this type of deviation is frequently noticed in verse written by poets who intend to reveal their emotions and feelings but think that the standard language cannot help in exactly representing such feelings and emotions. Therefore, they resort to the dialect of their mother tongue because they think that it is in a better situation to do this role rather than the standard language. The term dialectal deviation or dialectism, as labeled by Leech (1969. p. 49), indicates the borrowing of certain aspects of socially or regionally defined dialects that deviate from the standard norms of language,

Dialectal deviation refers to variations or differences in language usage that occur within a specific dialect or regional variety of a language. Dialects are variations of a language that develop in different geographical regions, social groups, or communities, and they often exhibit distinct vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and even cultural expressions.

Dialectal deviation occurs when individuals or groups within a particular dialect exhibit linguistic features that differ from the standard or dominant form of the dialect. These deviations can manifest in various ways, including pronunciation differences, vocabulary choices, grammar structures, and idiomatic expressions. It's important to note that dialectal deviation should not be seen as inferior or incorrect forms of language usage. Dialects are valuable linguistic systems with their own internal consistency and rules. They reflect the rich diversity of human language and culture

1.3.10.   Register Deviation

The register is a language variety used by a particular group of people who share the same occupation, interest, or social situation, such as advertising, church service, and shopping (Stern, 1996). This refers to the area in which vocabulary, grammar, etc., are used by speakers in particular situations or contexts (Mansoor 2013, p. 13). The term situational

dialect, which is also used to refer to register, is only used by a small group of people in society to serve certain needs or requirements. A chief characteristic of register deviation is the so-called register mixing. This happens when features from different registers are used in the same text

In literature, the term "deviations of register" refers to deliberate shifts or changes in the style, tone, or language used by an author within a particular work. Register refers to the variety of language or speech appropriate to a particular social situation or context. It encompasses different levels of formality, vocabulary, grammar, and syntax. Authors often use deviations of register as a literary technique to create emphasis, evoke specific emotions, or highlight a character's personality or social status. By deliberately altering the register, authors can draw attention to particular passages, create contrasts, or convey subtle nuances.

Here are a few examples of deviations of register in literature:

- **Shift from formal to informal register:** An author may transition from a formal, elevated style to a more informal and colloquial language to create a contrast or depict a change in the character's demeanor or setting.

- **Use of dialect or vernacular language:** Authors may employ regional dialects, slang, or vernacular expressions to capture the authenticity of a particular character or setting. This technique adds realism and provides insights into a character's background or cultural identity.

- **Elevated or poetic register:** In certain situations, authors may employ a more elevated or poetic register to heighten the emotional impact or create a sense of beauty or grandeur. This can be seen in epic poetry, lyrical passages, or highly descriptive prose.

- **Jargon or technical language:** Some literary works, particularly those with a focus on specialized fields or professions, may incorporate jargon or technical language. This can create a sense of realism or expertise within a specific domain.

- **Irony or parody:** Authors may intentionally deviate from the expected register to create irony or parody. For example, a character speaking in an overly formal and pompous manner in a comical situation.

These deviations of register allow authors to add depth, variety, and richness to their writing, enhancing the overall literary experience for the reader. (Hasan Hadi Abu-Krooz, Majid Mohammed Saadoon, 2021, 129 cited inLeech, 1969; Halliday et al., 1964).

1.4.   The Importance of Linguistic Deviations

Leech (1969) states that "Linguistic deviation can be seen as creative use of language which diverges from the norms of literary Convention or everyday dialogue. Such a deviation inspires elements of interest and surprise". (Abu-Krooz, Saadoon .2021,p.128)

Leech (1969) believes that linguistic deviations are an undeniable aspect of poetry, they can be considered as the most distinguishing factor between poetry and the other types of text, he continues that in order to create a poetry, the poet needs to deviate from norms and principles of standard language, this deviation leads to produce an artistic work. (Alirezazadeh .2014,p.23)

The using of aesthetic and artificial language in oral traditional verse sometimes exceeds its functions as a medium to convey morality advice, character building, self emotional expression , and embeded wishes. (Kendari 2019,p. 57)

In order to attain the artistic merit, a writer needs to use the most creative way in the language. By using the most creative or inventive language, a writer can give unexpected surprises and make a strong impression to the readers. This can be achieved by deviating the standard rules of language. (Dhyaningrum 2020 ,p. 344) Writers, and poets in particular, exploit deviation at various linguistic levels to bring about specific artistic aims and effects by doing with words what normal use of language cannot do to convey the message they have in mind.

Although deviation may cause some interruption problems for the readers as regard the normal process of language communication, yet it represents a source of interest and surprise for attracting the readers' attention and stimulating them to seek clarification for the content. It raises the readers' linguistic awareness and understanding of literary texts and their stylistic variations. Thus, the deviation is seen as an effective means to enrich the text in which it occurs. (Mohammad S. Mansoor and Yusra M. Salman 2021 ,p. 8)

"There are several reasons for using linguistic deviations. Linguistic deviations are used for abrogating the regular grammatical and syntactic rules, they are used to

enhance aesthetic sense and express certain emotions. They are also used to create new words". (Mohammad S. Mansoor and Yusra M. Salman 2021,p.15) (ie : Linguistic deviations are used to break or disregard the usual grammatical and syntactic rules. This deliberate departure from conventional language norms can serve different purposes, such as creating a unique style, capturing attention, or challenging traditional language structures. They can contribute to enhancing the aesthetic appeal of language. By introducing unconventional elements, such as poetic devices, figurative language, or rhetorical techniques, writers or speakers can add beauty, creativity, and evocativeness to their expression. These deviations can evoke emotions, create vivid imagery, and engage the audience on a deeper level. Linguistic deviations can be employed to convey specific emotions or to intensify the emotional impact of communication. By deviating from standard linguistic patterns, individuals can evoke a range of feelings in the reader or listener, such as surprise, excitement, humor, or even confusion. These deviations allow for a more nuanced and expressive representation of emotions. Another purpose of linguistic deviations is to facilitate the creation of new words or neologisms. By deviating from regular word formation processes, such as affixation or compounding, individuals can coin novel terms that may be needed to describe emerging concepts, technological advancements, or cultural phenomena. These linguistic deviations can contribute to language evolution and expansion.

Overall, the use of linguistic deviations serves multiple functions, including breaking rules for stylistic purposes, enhancing aesthetic appeal, expressing emotions more vividly, and enabling the formation of new words.

Linguistic deviation, as a characteristic feature of literary style, occupies an important role in stylistic studies and discourse analyses. This is so because linguistic deviation, with its various types, is a reflection of the poet's, novelist's, or writer's style; his/her individual mode of expression, way of putting conceptions into words; it is a characteristic feature of language which conveys feelings or ideas, or a system of feelings or ideas, that specifically belong to the author (Murray, 1994. p. 65). (Mohammad S. Mansoor and Yusra M. Salman 2021, p.15).

Through the LD, the author often conveys an important implied message and meaning which the reader (audience) needs to interpret. In communicating, understanding of LD is important to attain a more meaningful communication. In relation to rhetoric, this relates to the persuasiveness of the speaker to the listener (audience), author to readers, and

performers to the audience, or the strength of the dialogue between the characters in the drama, and so forth.(FathuRahman,SukariWeda 2019, p. 45)

1.5.   The American Society during that period

Americans had always seen their country as a land where individuals should be free to improve their lives by their own efforts . (Bryn O'Callaghane 1990, p. 81) The historian Carl Degler once wrote that capitalism came to North America "on the first ships," and as simplistic as that might sound, he captured a wider sense that private property, acquisitiveness, and individualism were the foundations on which this country was built. (Steven Hahn, November1, 2021) . The period of US history from the 1890s to the 1920s is usually referred to as the Progressive Era, an era of intense social and political reform aimed at making progress toward a better society.During the Progressive Era, protections for workers and consumers were strengthened, and women finally achieved the right to vote . However, Though Progressive reformers achieved many noteworthy goals during this period, they also promoted discriminatory policies and espoused intolerant ideas.

(https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/rise-to-world-power/age-of-empire/a/the-progressive-era) US History Khan Academy

Before 1900 most Americans had believed in " laissez fairc" - the idea that governments should interfere with business, and with people's lives in general,as little as possible. After 1900 many Americans became "Progressives."(Bryn O'Callaghane 1990,p. 82) . By 1900 the United States was the richest and most productive industrial country in the world. Men, women and children labored for long hours in factories. mines and workshops. (Bryn O'Callaghane 1990, p. 80) . In 1919 the American people voted in favor of new amendment to the Constitution. The Eighteenth Amendment prohibited the making or selling of alcoholic drinks in the United States. People who supported " prohibition" claimed that it would stop alcoholism and drunkenness and make the United Stares a healthier. happier country. But many Americans were not willing to give up alcoholic drinks . Millions began to break the prohibition law deliberately and regularly. Illegal drinking places called "speakeasies' opened in basements and backrooms all over the count ry. The city of Chicago had 10,000 of them . New York had 32.000.(Bryn O'Callaghane 1990 ,p. 95) . Prohibition was a nationwide ban on the sale and import of alcoholic beverages that lasted from 1920 to 1933. Protestants, Progressives, and women all spearheaded the drive to institute Prohibition.

Prohibition led directly to the rise of organized crime. The Twenty-first Amendment, ratified in December 1933, repealed Prohibition. (US history , 1920s America , Khan Academy)

In the 1920s American movies filled the cinema screens of the world. Most were made in Hollywood, a suburb of the city of Los Angeles in California. Hollywood 's big attraction for film makers was its clean air and plentiful sunshine. Hollywood movies showed people a world that was more exciting, more free. more equal, than their own. To most people this world of the movies remained a dream world, separate from real life. But to some it became more. It made them realize. however dimly. that perhaps their own conditions of life could be improved. (Bryn O'Callaghane 1990,p. 94). However , the Great Depression of the 1930s created sympathy for socialism among many intellectuals, writers, artists, and, especially in western Europe, workers and middle-class professionals.

(https://www.britannica.com/topic/capitalism#ref348140)

1.6.   Conclusion

The first chapter aimed to show the eight types of linguistic deviation as introduced by Leech (1969) Which are as follow; lexical deviation ,grammatical deviation ,semantic deviation ,phonological deviation ,graphological deviation ,dialectal deviation ,deviation of registre ,deviation of historical. Linguistic deviation is not only found in poetic language but also in non-poetic one, Although Leech examine only the poetic language ,but it can be also applied this method of the language of English prose ,this is what Eugene O'Neill does in his play the" Iceman cometh".

Chapter Two

Linguistic Deviation and Social Class

2.1. Introduction

In this chapter we focus on the definition of social class and its relationship with linguistic deviations and literature in the play of Eugene O'Neill "The Iceman comth". ,also we offer the bibliography of the author , the summary of the play and the most important events in the play as well as the main characters ,concluding with the importance of this artistic work which is "Eugene ONeill play" .

2.2. **Methodology**

Research is an academic activity and as such the term should be used in a technical sense.

According to Clifford Woody research comprises defining and redefining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solutions; collecting , organising and evaluating data; making deductions and reaching conclusions; and at last carefully testing the conclusions to determine whether they fit the formulating hypothesis.

D. Slesinger and M. Stephenson in the Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences define research as "the manipulation of things, concepts or symbols for the purpose of generalising to extend, correct or verify knowledge, whether that knowledge aids in construction of theory or in the practice of an art."

Research is, thus, an original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge making for its advancement. It is the pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment. In short, the search for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding solution to a problem is research. The systematic approach concerning generalisation and the formulation of a theory is also research.(C.R.Kothary,2004 . p18)

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. In it we study the various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying his research problem along with the logic behind them. It is necessary for the researcher to know not only the research methods/techniques but also the methodology.

Researchers not only need to know how to develop certain indices or tests, how to calculate the mean, the mode, the median or the standard deviation or chi-square, how to apply particular research techniques, but they also need to know which of these methods or

techniques, are relevant and which are not, and what would they mean and indicate and why, Researchers also need to understand the assumptions underlying various techniques and they need to know the criteria by which they can decide that certain techniques and procedures will be applicable to certain problems and others will not.

 All this means that it is necessary for the researcher to design his methodology for his problem as the same may differ from problem to problem. For example, an architect, who designs a building, has to consciously evaluate the basis of his decisions, i.e., he has to evaluate why and on what basis he selects particular size, number and location of doors, windows and ventilators, uses particular materials and not others and the like. Similarly, in research the scientist has to expose the research decisions to evaluation before they are implemented. He has to specify very clearly and precisely what decisions he selects and why he selects them so that they can be evaluated by others also.(C.R.Kothary,2004 . p25)

    This research paper explores the different social class within Eugene O'Neill's play and the effect of linguistic deviations on them through qualitative method , the data collection tools were conducted by reading-listening, recording and documentation technique . Specific fourgrounding features such as linguistic deviation and defamiliarization exist in the work which is the the textual data . The research reveals how the writer has succeeded in distinguishing social classes within his play through the manipulation of the language using diffrent types of linguistic deviations that is the level of our study .

2.3. Definition of Social Class

    Writers and readers of the eighteenth century were shaped by their daily experience of a culture dominated by an almost unquestioned belief in social hierarchy. (Nicholas Hudson 2015,p. 1)

    It is important to begin by clarifying what we mean by social class. Social class is rooted in social stratification. Without stratification, there are no social classes. Thus, social class is often viewed as a relational concept (Wright 1993), where classes are defined—and ranked—3 relative to one another. Without a working class, there is no manufacturing class. Without a lower class, there is no upper class. As P. Bourdieu (1987,p.12) noted, the upper and lower classes, and the manufacturing and working classes, are clearly distinct because they are "situated at extreme ends of the distributions;" such distinctions become "evidently less effective in the intermediate zones." (David Yaman 2016, p.2 and 3)

The originator of variationist sociolinguistics or social dialectology is William Labov, who in 1966 published his study of variability in the use of linguistic features, mainly phonetic but also grammatical, in the English of New York City (NYC). W. Labov's class index is a composite one, based on education, occupation and residence value. He grouped his subjects into 'socio-economic classes' (SEC) based on their index scores, as follows: lower class; working class; lower middle class; upper middle class. (Carmen Llamas, Louise Mullany and Peter Stockwell 2007, p. 54)

In the out-of-date version in which Bernstein's theories are most widely known, the argument runs thus. There are two different kinds of language, restricted and elaborated code, which are broadly related to the social class of speakers. MC speakers are said to use both codes, but some WC speakers are said to have access only to restricted code, and this is said to affect the way such speakers can express themselves and form concepts. (Kirsten Malmkjær 1991, p .339)

Discussions of class place different emphases on economic factors and more broadly cultural factors. Marx relates social structure to the position of individuals in relation to the means of production. He defines capitalists as those who own the means of production, while those who must sell their labour to the capitalists are the proletariat (Giddens 2001,p. 284). This theory is grounded in the circumstances of mid-Victorian industrial Britain, with its extremes of exploitation and control by many factory owners. Of direct relevance to sociolinguists today was the rise of 'class-consciousness', which led to class-specific ways of seeing the world, and talking about things . Class segregation in Britain led to a divergence in speech at the level of dialect and accent. (Carmen Llamas, Louise Mullany and Peter Stockwell 2007,p. 51)

A view which extends the idea of capital to both culture and language is that of the French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu (1991). Cultural capital gives us advantages over other people: we may 'inherit'wealth and tastes, and we 'invest' in education and in life-style choices. Bourdieu sees this investment as favouring the dominant class. Bourdieu in fact sees language as central to this form of capital: linguistic capital is embodied by socially highly valued language forms . (Carmen Llamas, Louise Mullany and Peter Stockwell 2007 , p. 53)

Social class refers to a hierarchical division of society based on various factors such as wealth, occupation, education, and social status. It is a way of categorizing individuals or

groups within a society based on their economic and social positions. Social class is typically characterized by the unequal distribution of resources, opportunities, and power. The concept of social class recognizes that individuals and groups within a society have different levels of access to wealth, income, education, healthcare, and other resources. These differences often result in distinct social and economic advantages or disadvantages for people belonging to different classes. In many societies, social class is stratified into different levels, such as upper class, middle class, and lower class. The upper class typically comprises individuals who possess significant wealth, inheritances, and influential social connections. The middle class generally includes individuals with stable incomes, professional occupations, and moderate levels of wealth. The lower class refers to those with limited economic resources, low-paying jobs, and often facing financial struggles.

Social class can influence various aspects of life, including lifestyle, opportunities for advancement, access to education and healthcare, social networks, and even life expectancy. It can impact an individual's access to power and decision-making processes within society.

It is important to note that social class is a complex and multidimensional concept, and its definitions and classifications can vary across cultures and societies. Additionally, social class is often intertwined with other social categories such as race, ethnicity, and gender, creating intersectional experiences of privilege or disadvantage.

2.4. Biography of Eugene O'Neill

Eugene O'Neill is one of the greatest playwrights in American history. In his experimental, stirring plays, he tackles the difficulties of human society with profound psychological complexity. O'Neill's contempt for the commercial realities of the theatrical world in which he was born drives him to produce work with meaning and integrity. (Masters, February 2004)

Eugene O'Neill, full name Eugene Gladstone O'Neill, was born on October 16, 1888 in New York, New York, USA; died on November 27, 1953 in Boston, Massachusetts), a famous American playwright, 1936 Nobel Prize winner O'Neill was born in the theater world. His father, James O'Neill, was a successful touring actor for the last quarter of the 19th century, best known for his role as The Count of Monte Cristo, on which stage he began what he would later call his "life" side proper training. The next six years nearly ended his life.He jumped at what he later called a "rebirth." He started writing plays. In the summer of 1916,

O'Neill first emerged as a playwright in the quiet fishing village of Provincetown, Massachusetts, where a group of young writers and painters started an experimental theater. They performed his one-act sea play "Bound East" for Cardiff in the small theater by the pier. The play's talent was immediately recognized by the group, who founded the Playwrights' Theater in Greenwich Village that fall. Her first draft, dated November 3, 1916, included O'Neill's New York debut, Bound East for Cardiff. Although he was only one of several writers on plays produced by the Playwrights Theatre, his contributions established the troupe's reputation for years to come. When his first full-length play, "Beyond the Horizon," opened on Broadway,In the fall, it becomes the Playwrights Theater in Greenwich Village. Her first draft, dated November 3, 1916, included O'Neill's New York debut, Bound East for Cardiff. Although he was only one of several writers on plays produced by the Playwrights Theatre, his contributions established the troupe's reputation for years to come. When his first full-length play, Beyond the Horizon, opened on Broadway at the Morosco Theater on February 2, 1920, it impressed critics with its tragic realism and earned O'Neill four The first of the Pulitzer Prizes for acting: Others went to Anna Christie, "Strange Interlude" and "Long Day Into Night" -- and introduced him to a wider theater audience. Over the next 20 years, his reputation grew steadily in the United States and abroad. After Shakespeare and Shaw, O'Neill becomes the most translated and produced playwright . (Barbara and Arthur Galeb ,2003)

2.5 . Summary and the Importance of the Play

The "Iceman cometh"is a play written by American playwright Eugene O' Neill in 1939.first published in 1946,the work tell the story of a umber of alcoholic,losers the live together in a flop house above a saloon .the saloon in New York city in 1912 the mains characters in the play are:Hickman is a salesman he speaks like an "easy flow of glib persuasive convincing his shrewd eyes can take in anyone at a glance"

Parritt have something in common. Hickey is the saloon's anxiously-awaited guest, his arrival promising free drinks and merriment. However, this time the group's "messiah," so to speak, comes bearing a different gospel of salvation, urging them to divest themselves of their pipe dreams and finally make peace with themselves. Hickey's murder of the tomorrow dreams will bring ruin the bar, thus Hickey is the "Iceman," or Death. Larry Slade, a cynical former anarchist says to the bartender Rocky, 'The lie of a pipe dream is what gives life to the whole misbegotten mad lot of us, drunk or sober.' Having bitterly retired from the world, he

presents himself as a man who has chosen to watch the carnage from the grandstand of philosophical detachment and eagerly awaits his death Early on, 18-year-old Parritt enters the bar. He's a young former anarchist and he's hoping Larry will help him, since Larry used to date his mother. Parritt turned on his former fellow anarchists, leading to several of them getting arrested, including his mother. He will beg for Larry's judgment throughout the play and progressively come to acknowledge the hate that underpinned his treason. In this sense, he serves as Hickey's double. We also meet Willie, who had to leave Harvard Law School when his father's business empire collapsed. The bar is run by Harry Hope, who hasn't so much as left the bar since his wife died 20 years earlier. He says he's stayed in the bar out of respect for his late wife, and that he'll go outside on his birthday, which happens to be the next day. Harry's brother is a con-man named Mosher. He once worked for the circus and his pipe dream is that he'll return. The bar's patrons also include a few prostitutes, the only women in the play. Rocky won't admit it, but he's basically their pimp. Thinking he's not a pimp is Rocky's pipe dream. Then there's Mc Gloin. He used to be a police lieutenant, but he was fired for criminal activity. He thinks his conviction will be overturned and he'll become a cop again. Then there's Joe - the only African American of the bunch. He used to run a casino, and he hopes he'll re-open it one day. There are two disgraced veterans from opposite sides of the Boer War: Wetjoen and Lewis. They're now best of friends and each hope he'll return home

(B.A. Dennis Alexander Goebels, 2010, https://www.grin.coym/document/150538)

- The plot :

Pipe Dreams in this drama like alcohol, the ultimate way to avoid career failure and death, and to abtain inner satisfaction and peace .in this play every one has it "pipe Dreams" this lis in what gives life to the whole misbegotten mad lot of us drunk or sober it seems to he the only purpose for all the characters to continue the living , however the have different pipe dreams anarchists Larry and Hugo's is the success of the anarchist movement .finally O'Neill's thought is relatively complex and is influenced by various philosophical approaches , however their are many similarities between O'Neill and Chinese traditional thoughts ,ultimately one of theme suicide ,and one headed to jail for the murder of his wife ,and the other realizes That his stuck in the world with no desire to live but pretty much par_far_ the course as far as ONeill goes. (Authors Xincun Huo, January 2020)

- The importance of the play

O'Neill confessed that the United States instead of being the most successful country in the world is the greatest failure because of the foreign policy of the United States during the Wars. The Iceman Cometh is the symbolic and artistic picture of the US policy which brings disillusionment and death for Americans. O'Neill held out little hope for man in The Iceman Cometh during the Second World War. O'Neill confessed that the United States instead of being the most successful country in the world is the greatest failure because of the foreign policy of the United States during the Wars. In the post war context of The Iceman Cometh there are different types of dissidents who try to rebel against their hopeless life, but they prefer to dream in order to forget their misery. This paper firstly deals with the dissidents in the play and secondly with their motivations for their resistance. Thus, some specific elements of Cultural Materialism are intended in this paper such as the concept of power, the representation of the resistance and the struggle between the marginal and central groups of society (Mojgan Gaeini and Fatemeh sadat Basirizadeh ,October 2013)

2.6. Relationship between Linguistic Deviations ,Social Class and Literature

Every person in the world uses language differently effected by many factors such as social class that is one of the factors that affect how people use the language because of the purpose and the status that they have , social class means people from different classes based on their social and economic status.

Linguistic deviation as we mentioned before is the breaking of language rules ,the relation between theme is that from the breaking or deviation of language especially is the play of "Iceman cometh "we can detect the social class and the status of each character is the work .The link between language bias and differences in social class is complex and multifaceted. As a social and cultural phenomenon, language is affected by many factors including social class. Linguistic deviations are understood as deviations or changes from standard or dominant speech forms, which can be expressed in different dialects, accents, or usage patterns.

Historically, social class has been associated with certain language norms and conventions. The upper classes often have access to better education and resources that allow them to acquire and maintain a standard or prestigious language. This standard language is often associated with power, education and social status. In contrast, the lower classes of

society may have limited access to education and resources, and they often develop their own non-standard dialects or accents.

The relationship between language, social class and literature is complex and multifaceted. Language is closely related to social class, and literature often reflects and explores this relationship. Here are some important aspects to consider:

- Language as an indicator of social class: Language can be an important indicator of social class. Different speech patterns, vocabularies, accents and dialects are often associated with different social classes. Characters from different social classes can be portrayed in literature, and each has its own unique language characteristics, which reflects the diversity of languages used by different social classes.

- Representation and authenticity: Literature plays a vital role in representing the voices and experiences of different social classes. It can shed light on the lives and struggles of marginalized or underrepresented communities and challenge stereotypes associated with particular classes of society. Writers may use different registers or dialects to capture the authenticity of characters' backgrounds and social contexts.

- Power Dynamics: Language is associated with power dynamics in society. Dominant social classes often determine standard or "prestige" language categories, which can marginalize or stigmatize dialects or non-standard language forms associated with lower social classes. Literature can challenge these power dynamics by giving marginalized language communities a voice and assessing their languages and experiences

It is worth noting that the relationship between language and social class and literature is not deterministic or fixed. Authors have agency in their work to represent language and social class, and literary texts can both reinforce and challenge language and social class norms. Furthermore, language and social class are just two of many factors that shape literature, and their influence can vary depending on cultural and historical context.

2.7.   Conclusion

The play primarily explores a variety of themes of disillusionment, human condition, and the characters' struggles and dreams of a group of people in a New York bar and shows clear focus on these struggles and dreams throughout its four chapters . In general, the link between social class and linguistic deviations can be complex. Language use is influenced by various social factors, including education, occupation, and cultural background, which may be associated with different social classes. Linguistic deviations such as dialects, accents or vocabulary variations can often be markers of social identity and reflect a person's regional or social background. Therefore ,The play does provide insights into the individuality and social backgrounds of its characters through their language use. Moreover, the play does feature characters from working-class backgrounds and portrays their unique speech patterns and vernacular language .To gain a deeper understanding of the relationship between social class and linguistic deviations, it is necessary to explore broader the theory of linguistic deviations in the play and investigate the various types of these deviations across different social classes that are mentioned in our context which is « The Iceman Cometh » .

Chapter Three

Linguistic Deviation as Signs of Social Class Distinction

3.1 . Introduction

The "Iceman cometh" was an attempt to draw attention to the social and psychological condition of a group of alcoholics. "The Iceman cometh " is expressed through different types of Linguistic Deviations, trying to find the goals and motivations behind the abuse of these substances According to Leech's classification, it is important that this study define some types of Linguistic Deviations in language. Standard English today is defined as norms of deviation. Due to limited material, it makes sense to follow eight types of Deviation are lexical deviation , grammatical deviation ,semantic deviation ,phonological deviation , graphological deviation , dialectal deviation ,deviation of registre ,deviation of historical which constitutes the main level of realization and meaning of Language. In this chapter we focus on the practical analysis of O'N'eill's work .

3.2. Linguistic Deviations in "The Iceman Cometh"

According to Leech's classification, it is important in this study to account for certain types of linguistic bias in the language of The Iceman cometh . Standard English today is set as the standard of deviation. Due to the limited material, it makes sense to follow the deviance type, which represents the three main levels of language, form, realization, and meaning.

Eugene O'Neill's acclaimed American drama ''The Iceman Cometh'' explores the complexities of family dynamics and the devastating effects of addiction. The Leech model of linguistic bias, which examines how characters' speech patterns and usage reflect their social class, is an analytical strategy that can be used to analyze the characters' speech and its relation to their social levels.

3.2.1.   Lexical Deviations

We start with examples about lexical deviations in the play of ''The Iceman cometh''. Lexical deviation refers to a departure from the standard or conventional use of words or phrases in language. It occurs when a writer or speaker intentionally uses words or expressions in a way that deviates from established norms or expectations. there are many examples of lexical deviations in the dialogue and characterizations of the play examples.

First, the term "pipe dreams" in act (1) page(36) - is used throughout the play to describe the characters' grand and often unrealistic dreams or aspirations. The use of "pipe" as an adjective to modify "dreams" deviates from the conventional use of the term, which

typically refers to a small handheld smoking device. Generally this term reflects the political circumstances of the American society , the characters as American citizens believed in dreams and seeking their ambitions to change their economical situations. In addition , the word "Pals" -the characters often referred to each other by "pals" or "old pals" in a somewhat ironic manner- in act (2) page (196)- .while the word friend is more commonly used , O'Neill chose the word "pals" adds a layer of insincerity and superficiality to their relationships .it suggest a camaraderie born out of shared misery and desperation rather their genuine affection moreover it strengthen their common hope for the movement . Moreover, the term "cometh" ; is used instead of "comes" as an archaic form of the verb "to come" that add a sense of antiquity or poetic flair to the language. There are also compound words such as "cross-examiner" (page 62 act 1) and "prove-coaxingly" (page 63 act 1).

In brief , O'Neill definitely captures the sociolinguistics diversity experienced by the characters in "The Iceman cometh" by using the irregularity of words on a formal level. As language choices create a hierarchical stratification, and the social segregation, the reader or viewer may be able to capture the social life of the characters and gain a deep understanding of the challenges the characters face.

3.2.2.   Semantic Deviation

As we mentioned before Semantic deviation refers to a departure or deviation from the conventional or expected meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence ,in the play of "the Iceman cometh "there are many figures of semantic deviation such as , "hope" (page 49 act 1) the concept of hope is a central theme in the play ,but it's interpretation deviates from the traditional notion to optimization and expectation for a better future in " the Iceman cometh" hope is portrayed as a destructor force that keeps the characters trapped in their delusions and prevents them from facing the truth the characters hope as not based on rationality or realistic prospects but rather on their need to escape the harshness of their live .Also the word "Salvation" ,throughout the play, characters often speak of the possibility of salvation(page 139 act 2) ,but their understanding of the term differs from its conventional religious. The writer also used « Metonymies »such as ; "Shut your damned trap" (page 119 act 3) - indirectly telling him to shut his mouth - and " Then why the hell don't you get pie-eyed and celebrate"(page 200 act 4) -indirect meaning for becoming drunk- . In adition there « Metaphors » like ; "Their ships will come in , loaded to the gunwales with cancelled regrets and promises fulfilled and clean slates and new leases !" (page 12 act 1) referring tomrn's

lives and pipe dreams - and " Would that Hickey or Death would come!" (page 37 act 1) - because Hickey killed his wife he has became a symbol for death - to demonstrate static and moving images that portrays the visual meaning of events based on the social classificational process that shows the gap between the intellectual characters and the others .

3.2.3. Grammatical Deviation

Eugene O'Neill explores the lives of a group of disillusioned individuals in a New York City bar in his play " The Iceman Cometh". While there may be instances of deliberate grammatical deviations in the play to reflect the characters' speech patterns or emotional states and social strata, it is important to note that O'Neill was a skilled playwright who generally adhered to grammatical conventions. Grammatical deviations occur when a writer neglects the rules related to sentence structure through the misuse of the grammatical elements such as verbs , tenses , articles ...ect

There are a many examples of grammatical deviations "The Iceman Cometh" play.First, Nonstandard Verb Conjugation such as : "We will testify you was crazy." in (page 217 act 4)and "We kidded him we was serious" in (page 221 act 4) to portray the intellectuality of the characters, there are also Double and Triple Negatives like: "I don't want no table in Harry's boithday party."in (page 101 act 2), "He don't do no pipe dreamin' Oh no ! "in (page103 act 2) and 'I've never needed no one's help." in (page176 act 2).the playwrite sometimes uses Informal Contractions, for instance ; " We gotta put some life in dis party" in (page 132 act 2) " Yeah, keep outa dis, you!"in (page 146 act 2) to show the vulgar speech of the characters .Moreover, the writer also uses Subject elimination as in "Can't trust nobody"in (page 50 act as well as Subject verb disagreement like : "D rest is hidin' in deir rooms" (page 96 act 1). Finally , Eugene uses Parallelism which is defined as two or more phrases or clauses in a sentence that have the same grammatical structure inorder to make the speech effective, classy and inmpresive , for example; "I've got to decide what I've got to do. I've got to tell you, LARRY!" in (page 121 act 3)

It's important to note that such deviations are typically employed for stylistic or dramatic effect, rather than representing standard usage. These examples demonstrate departures from contemporary English grammar and are characteristic of older or more poetic forms of language.

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3.2.4. Phonological deviations

A phonetic deviation is a change from the standard or expected pronunciation of sounds in a language. When a person has difficulty reproducing certain sounds correctly, it may occur on an individual level, or it may be a characteristic of a particular dialect or accent. Furthermore , phonological deviation in literary style signifies the social level obtained by the characters .

According to Fromkin (2011), one part of language knowledge is knowing the sounds of that language and how to combine them into words. For example, the sounds produced from the letters n, e, w, can be combined into one word which is new. However, sometimes not the same goes on literature because a writer may delete, add, or change some letters which violates the rules of combining sounds into correct words.

Firht , 1972 stated that it is worth mentioning that phonological deviation is related to social class. All phonetic behaviour is determined by individual and social needs like education and a reasonable conformity to a serviceable norm will act like a sort of standard in all speech communities. Then, educated speakers show a wide range of admissible variations in usage and pronunciation. This variation is controlled partly by a literary norm and partly by a social sanction though the half educated often abandon good local speech for something which is difficult to refer to as a norm.(Bahaa A. Muslim Abdul-Ameer, Majid Mohammed Saadoon 2022, p. 4)

Three types of phonological deviations are recognized in Eugene 's play :

1/Aphesis: refers to omitting the sound in the initial position;'count(p148)/'n (page 125 act1) .

2/Suncope: means to omit the sound in the mid-position ; reg'lar(page 169act 2) .

3/ Apocope : is to omit the sound in the final position ; goin'(page 95act1)tryin' (page 96act1)

The phonological deviations in "The Iceman Cometh" show extreme evidence to social class variations and draws a link between phonological variants and social categories .They reflect the systematic correlating with the social segregation , as illustrated by the previous examples.

3.2.5.　Dialectal Deviation

In Eugene O'Neill's play "The Iceman Cometh," there are several instances of dialectal deviations that reflect the distinct regional backgrounds and social classes of the characters.

First, Larry Slade who is a former anarchist, exhibits a unique dialect that reflects his intellectual and cynical nature often uses sophisticated and elevated language ,employing complex sentence structures and vocabulary. For instance, he may say things like, **"be god, this bughouse will drive me stark ,raving looney yet."** (page 89 act) Second, Rocky Pioggi; Rocky, the bartender, speaks in a thick Brooklyn accent, representing his working-class background. He frequently drops the final "g" in words and employs colloquialisms. For example, he might say, **"Nutting now till de noon rush from de market .i'm goin' to rest my finny"** (page 144 act 2) Third , Harry Hope the owner of the bar, hails from the Midwest, and his dialect reflects his regional origins. He may use phrases and expressions commonly associated with the Midwest. For instance, he might say, **"you dump hookers cut the lood noise! This ain't a cat_house !"** (page 75 act 1) .Another character is Joe Mott: Joe Mott, an African-American character, speaks in a dialect that reflects his cultural background. His speech may include elements of African American Vernacular English (AAVE), characterized by unique grammar structures and vocabulary. For example, he might say, **"whose booze "** Gimme some .I don't care whose . Where 's hickey ?Ain't he come yet ?" (page 30 act 1) . Finally, Cora and Chuck: Cora and Chuck, two workers at the bar, speak in a more informal and slang-ridden dialect. They often use street slang and vulgar expressions. For instance, Cora might say, "I don't give damn how drunk yuh get ,the way we are ,but I don't wanta be married to no soak!" (page 76 act 1)

These examples demonstrate how O'Neill skillfully incorporates dialectal deviations to create distinct voices and portray the diverse backgrounds and social strata of the characters in "The Iceman Cometh.

3.2.6.　Deviation of Register

In "The Iceman Cometh," Eugene O'Neill employs deviations in register to reflect the diverse social classes and personalities of the characters. Here are a few examples of register deviations in the play:

First, Elevated Register; Certain characters, particularly those with intellectual or educated backgrounds, use a more formal and elevated register. This register is characterized by sophisticated language, complex sentence structures, and an overall refined tone. Larry Slade, the former anarchist, often speaks in this elevated register, as he engages in philosophical and intellectual discussions **"**Wake up, Comrade! Here's the Revolution starting on all sides of you and you're sleeping through it! Be God, it's not to Bakunin's ghost you ought to pray in your dreams, but to the great Nihilist, Hickey! He's started a movement that'll blow up the world! » (Page 101 act 2) .Next, Colloquial Register that includes Characters from working-class backgrounds, such as Rocky the bartender who often speaks in a colloquial register. This register is marked by the use of informal language, slang, and regional expressions. Characters like Rocky employ colloquialisms and vernacular language to reflect their everyday, down-to-earth manner of speaking **"**Capitalist swine! Bourgeois stool pigeons! Have the slaves no right to sleep even » (page 24 act 1) . Also the Vulgar Register; - Characters like Cora and Chuck, the workers in the play, utilize a vulgar register. - This register is characterized by the use of explicit language, crude expressions, and profanity. Cora and Chuck's dialogue often contains explicit content and coarse language, reflecting their unfiltered and provocative personalities **"** Bejees , he's thought up a new gag! It's a wonder he didn't borry a Salvation Army uniform and show up in that! Go out and get him, Rocky. Tell him we're waitin' to be saved! » (page 78 act 1) » . In addition, Regional Register; - Characters with specific regional backgrounds may exhibit deviations in register that reflect their origins- . For instance, Harry Hope, who comes from the Midwest, may use phrases and expressions associated with that region, incorporating the dialect and speech patterns common to the area **"**Is that so? Bejees, you know the old story, when Saint Patrick drove the snakes out of Ireland they swam to New York and joined the police force! » (Page 215 act 4) . Finally , Jargon and Technical Register;-Characters who have specialized knowledge or belong to specific professions may employ jargon or technical register-. For example, characters who discuss or work with alcohol such as Harry , Rocky and Chuck may use terminology specific to the liquor industry like : " booze" (page96 act2) , " pie-eyed" (page 200 act4) and " get paralyzed" (page 227 act 4) displaying their expertise and familiarity with the subject matter.

These deviations in register serve to differentiate the characters in terms of their social class, education, regional origins, and personalities. They add depth and authenticity to the dialogue, enhancing the overall realism and richness of the play.

3.2.7. Deviation of Historical Period

In Eugene O'Neill's play "The Iceman Cometh," the setting is a saloon in the early 20th century, and the characters are primarily from that time period. However, there are a few instances where historical deviations occur.

Hickey's Monologues: One of the main characters, Hickey, frequently delivers monologues that deviate from the historical period of the play. He reminisces about his past and shares stories from his life, some of which are set in earlier time periods. These deviations allow Hickey to provide historical context and depth to his character, as he reflects on events and experiences from different eras.

Harry Hope's Glory Days: Harry Hope, the bar's owner, often recalls his past as a successful businessman. His memories and stories harken back to a time before the play's setting, highlighting a previous era of prosperity and personal accomplishments. These deviations in his reminisces offer a glimpse into a different historical period, contrasting with the present state of decline and disillusionment in the play.

It's important to note that while these deviations occur within the characters' narratives, the overall setting and atmosphere of the play remain firmly rooted in the early 20th century. The historical deviations serve to deepen the characters' backgrounds and enrich their storytelling, providing additional layers to their personalities and motivations.

3.3.   Conclusion

In this chapter, we have tried to analyse the types of Linguistic deviations in Eugene O'Neill's " The Iceman Cometh" , and the motives behind using such linguistic deviations thus, the stylistic analysis has brought the following results: Phonological deviation includes the substandard pronunciation and the substitution of sounds. Graphological deviation covers the use of capitalization. Lexical deviation includes the nouns use, compounding, and malapropism words. Grammatical deviation contains the grammatical ill formed structures , multiple negations, and the misuse of the verbs. Semantic deviation which covers the three levels, semantic oddity that includes periphrasis, transference of meaning including synecdoche, metaphor, and simile, and honest deception includes the use of hyperbole and irony. To sum up , We can say that the various uses of Linguistic Deviation helps Eugene to describe his characters, and to show their various social classes, as it depicts the bitter reality of the Industrial town as well as it represents a full picture of pipe dreams. Also, these deviations have a significance role in developing the plot of the whole novel. To conclude, Eugene through these linguistic deviations arises different issues related to the American society during that period.

Conclusion

Conclusion:

The present research paper aims to give an overall survey of Linguistic deviation in "The Iceman cometh" ,which it is usually described as the breaking of rules and norms of a sentence or a word . In most of his writing of Novels and plays , it is easy to see that Eugene O'Neill is the type of writer known as a "stylist," meaning that his prose style is very important to his family, and that he likes to use words to Play, many other very talented writers wouldn't do that. Eugene's use of language in "The Iceman Cometh" shows a high level of artistry, a rich language that makes it easy to notice the frequent occurrence of foreground elements. This means that every element mentioned by the author in the novel is of great value in constructing his themes.

"The Iceman Cometh" is a four-act play by Eugene O'Neill first published in 1946. The show is set in a run-down saloon in New York City in the early 20th century. It explores themes such as hallucinations, daydreams, and the human condition. In terms of language, O'Neill's writing in "The Iceman Comes" is famous for its realistic dialogue and portrayal of different characters from different social backgrounds. The language characters use reflects their personalities, backgrounds, and the time period in which the script is set. O'Neill often uses colloquial language, and vernacular to capture the authenticity of what his characters are saying. Dialogue in the play can be quite lengthy ,repetitive , and emphasizing the characters' desperate attempts to escape reality through grand fantasies and dreams, O'Neill's use of linguistic deviation also serves as a social commentary on the time period and the people he portrays. Through the characters' unique speech patterns and word choices, he highlights the social and economic disparities of the era. The characters' colloquial language underscores their limited education and limited opportunities, emphasizing the cycle of hopelessness and despair in their lives.

The aim behind the play "The Iceman Cometh" by Eugene O'Neill is to explore the themes of illusion and self-delusion, as well as the human need for hope and the search for meaning in a harsh and unforgiving world. The play takes place in a seedy bar in New York City, where a group of disillusioned and downtrodden individuals gather. Each character clings to their own illusions and pipe dreams to cope with their lives, but these illusions ultimately prevent them from facing reality and making meaningful changes.

 The arrival of Hickey, a charismatic salesman, disrupts the stagnant routine of the bar. He initially brings a sense of hope and optimism, encouraging the characters to confront their illusions and strive for a better life. However, as the play progresses, it becomes clear that Hickey's intentions are more complex and destructive than initially believed. Through its characters and their interactions, "The Iceman Cometh" explores the nature of human dreams and aspirations, the consequences of clinging to illusions, and the struggle to confront the harsh realities of existence. O'Neill's aim is to provide a poignant and powerful examination of the human condition, challenging the audience to question their own illusions and the ways in which they navigate life's challenges.

Euguen O'N'eill who was among the greatest writers in America reflected the American society in his works during that period through his own style of writing and different techniques to manipulate the characters . In this play the author use linguistic deviation for many reasons : Linguistic deviation allows writers to break free from conventional language patterns and create unique and original literary works. It provides a means to explore new forms, experiment with language, and challenge traditional norms. By deviating from standard usage, writers can infuse their work with creativity and inventiveness, capturing readers' attention and offering fresh perspectives. Also Literature often aims to explore unconventional thoughts, ideas, and experiences. Linguistic deviation allows writers to effectively convey these unconventional concepts through language. By bending grammar rules, using unconventional syntax, or creating new words, writers can push the boundaries of language to express abstract or complex ideas that may not be easily conveyed through standard language usage. Language is diverse and varies across regions, cultures, and social groups. Linguistic deviation in literature enables writers to authentically represent this diversity. By incorporating dialects, slang, or regional language variations, writers can accurately depict different characters, settings, or cultural contexts. This representation adds depth and authenticity to the narrative, making it more relatable and engaging for readers.

Furthermore, Linguistic deviation is a powerful tool for character development. By assigning distinct speech patterns, idioms, or vocabulary to different characters, writers can create memorable and realistic personas. Each character's unique language usage contributes to their individuality and helps readers differentiate and connect with them. It adds depth to their personalities and contributes to the overall richness of the narrative. Language has the power to evoke emotions. Linguistic deviation in literature can intensify the emotional impact

of a story. By using poetic language, wordplay, or unconventional sentence structures, writers can create a specific atmosphere, convey mood, or generate powerful imagery. These deviations engage readers on an emotional level, making the reading experience more immersive and memorable. Linguistic deviation can be used as a form of symbolism or metaphor. By intentionally deviating from standard language usage, writers can convey deeper meanings and layers of interpretation. Unusual word choices, unconventional metaphors, or wordplay can add richness and complexity to the narrative.

These linguistic deviations encourage readers to explore and interpret the text on multiple levels, enhancing their engagement with the work . Overall, linguistic deviation in literature serves as a tool for creativity, character development, authentic representation, emotional impact, and deeper exploration of ideas and themes. It allows writers to go beyond the confines of standard language usage and create works that are distinctive, thought-provoking, and memorable.

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Abstract:

This study attempts to examine the types of linguistic deviations in Eugene O'Neill novels. "The Iceman comth". Furthermore, determining the cause of these linguistic deviations is also a problem. Chapter One is designed to describe eight different types of linguistic biases classified according to Leech (1969). Chapter Two introduces the author's critical comments, highlighting the definition of social class and it's relationships with linguistic deviation, The third is corpus-based description and analysis, limited to the following language deviations: Phonological distortion, lexical distortion, grammatical distortion, semantic distortion and handwriting distortion In "Iceman comth" Eugene O'Neill reason for using these differences is to imply that certain messages and Thus, different types of characters shape their social status. Also, Eugene O'Neill tried to portray real life,

Keywords: Linguistic Deviations",The Iceman Cometh ",Social Class, Defamiliarization

الملخص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى البحث في استعمال الانحيازات اللغوية في رواية أجين أنيل ، ويهدف هذا البحث كذلك إلى إلقاء الضوء على دوافع الكاتب لاستعمال هذه الظاهرة اللغوية.هذا العمل مقسم إلى ثلاثة فصول: الفصل الأول يهدف إلى التعريف بالانحيازات اللغوية الثمانية وفقا لتصنيف الكاتب ليتش (1969)، أما الفصل الثاني فهو دراسة نقدية للكاتب مسلطين الضوء على لغته الخيالية وأسلوبه المميز، و أما الفصل الثالث فهي دراسة مباشرة تقتصر في هذه الانحيازات الخمسة في رواية " الأوقات الصعبة " : الانحيازات الصوتية، الانحيازات البيانية، الانحيازات المعجمية، الانحيازات النحوية و الانحيازات المعنوية. دوافع أجين من استعمال هذه الانحيازات اللغوية هي: إعطاء بعض المعلومات المحددة، وكذا تشكيل العديد من الشخصيات مع وصف حالتهم الاجتماعية، إضافة إلى ذلك يحاول الكاتب بها تصوير واقع الحياة لمجموعة من المدمنين على الدخول .

الكلمات المفتاحية: الانحيازات اللغوية, رجل الثلج ياتي,الإختلاف الطبقي,الانزياح الدلالي .