In The Name Of God

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From Linguistics to Literature:

A Linguistic Approach to the Study of Linguistic Deviations in the Turkish Divan of Shahriar

A thesis sumbitted for partial fulfillment of M.A. degree in linguistics

by:

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We hereby recommend that the thesis by

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Dedication

With undying affection and love,

to the first teacher in my life,
from whom I learned the meaning of affection,
love and devotion, my mother.

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Preface and Acknowledgements

Drawing inspirations from Saussure's ideas, the Structural linguistics brought about drastic changes of perspective in theories of language and language study, and marked the first decade of the 20th century as the beginning of a new epoch in the history of linguistics on the one hand and literary criticism on the other. In the vast realm of literary criticism the old views of the 19th century literary criticism began to be abolished and new ideas began to take shape under the influence of the notions introduced by Structural Linguistics. New literary schools came to life, first in Russia (Bennett, 1986) and later elsewhere. The new schools tried to apply categories of linguistics to the description of the language of literature. The view came to win popularity that since literature is a special use of language and since language is the proper object of linguistic study, therefore, the language of literature should be legitimately approachable by the scientific methods of linguistics (cf Chapman, 1974; Chatman and Levin, 1967; Bennett, 1986) The present study is a preliminary attempt to apply methods of linguistics to the study of the language of the Turkish Divan (complete works) of Shahriar, the eminent contemporary Azari poet. The text has been structured into seven chapters:

Chapter I provides an overview of Structural Linguistics and touches upon the Saussurean dichotomies with the final goal of exploring their relevance to the stylistic studies of literature.

To provide evidence for the significance of the study, Chapter II deals with the controversial issue of linguistics and literature, and presents opposing views which, at the same time, have been central to the development of linguistic approach to the study of the language of literature.

Chapter III provides an overview of the functional taxonomy of language. Included in the chapter are taxonomies provided by Bühler, Halliday and Jakobson. The section dealing with Jakobson's functional taxonomy of language is somewhat detailed due to the importance and comprehensive nature of his work.

Chapter IV touches upon the characteristic features of the language of literature in general and the language of poetry in particular. The chapter introduces the devices through which a literary writer distinguishes his language from the language of the man in the street.

Chapter V as the main body of the present work, presents the application of the theoretical notions discussed in the previous chapters to the Turkish Divan of Shahriar, and provides a detailed account of the eight types of linguistically deviant structures explored in the Divan.

Chapter VI provides in the form of diagrams the frequency of different types of deviant structures found in the Divan. One diagram has been provided for each piece of poem analysed. Further to this, a diagram has been provided which includes the frequency of the deviations in the whole Divan.

Chapter VII summarizes the theoretical findings of the study and concludes with suggestions for further studies of similar kind in future.

On this occasion I wish to extend my thanks to those who, through their assistance, have made the completion of the present work possible.

Thanks are due to Dr. J. Sadeghian, who meticulusly read the text and by his criticism and suggestions helped me to clarify and revise.

The debt I owe to Dr. K. Safavi is of a very special kind. The kindness,

encouragement and scholarly advice I received from him during the whole period of preparation of the manuscript was so extensive that one can hardly acknowledge in words. What I can say in words about him is that without the invaluable help I have had from him the completion of the present work would never have been materialized.

I have also been greatly assisted by my classmate and crony Mr. S. Yari, who by a happy coincidence was carrying out a research on the loan words in the Turkish language borrowed from Persian. He shared with me hours of his time to check the data I had to analyse dealing with dialectal and phonological deviations. Were it not therefore for the help I had from him, the two sections of chapter five dealing with the above mentioned topics would not have been as comprehensive as they are now. This is why I owe him a great debt of thanks.

The Faculty of Letters and Foreign Languages' library staff who when I was researching this text, cheerfully allowed me to ransack the book shelves daily throughout the course of this thesis more than deserve my particular thanks.

Last, but not least, I wish to extend my special thanks to Mrs. Lida Ahmadi Machiani, my colleague at Orumieh University, for an outstanding job of letter setting the whole manuscript on word processor and tackling the vagaries of my hand writing.

Despite all kindness and help I have had from all those named above, the responsibility for all errors and embellishments rests soley upon me.

Key to Phonetic Symbols

Vowels: The vowels are approximately:

- 1 i as in sit /sit/ 6 o as in for /for/
- 2 i as in seat /sit/ 7 ö as French ö in peu /pö/
- 3 e as in ten/ten/ 8 u as in too /tu/
- 4 a as in hat /hat/ 9 ü as French ü in /tü/
- 5 â as in far /fâr/

Consonants:

- p as in pen /pen/ 13 s as in sir /sir/
- 2 b as in bad /bad/ 14 z as in zoo /zu/
- t as in tea /ti/ 15 š as in ship /šip/
- d as in did /did/ 16 ž as in vision /vižn/
- k as in cat /kat/ 17 h as in hat /hat/
- g as in Tr. gal /gal/ (come) 18 m as in man /man/
- q as in get /get/ 19 n as in net /net/
- x as in Ger. /Bach/ 20 l as in leg /leg/
- č as in chin /čin/ 21 r as in red /red/
-) j as in june /jun/ 22 y as in yes /yes/
- 11 f as in fell /fel/ 23, as in Per. abr /'abr/ (cloud)
- 12 v as in van /van/

Abbreviations Used in the Text:

adj. adjective

APPL. LING. applied linguistics

Ar. Arabic

comp. complement

dev. deviation

D.D dialectal deviation

D.O. direct object

En. English

exp. Explanation

G.D. grammatical deviation

gen./GEN. genitive case

Ger. German

Gp.D. graphological deviation

gr. grammar

H.D. Historical period deviation

I. illocution

L.D. lexical deviation

L. locution

n./N noun

obj. object

p. perlocution

P.D. phonological deviation

Pr. Persian

S.D. semantic deviation

subj. subject

Tr. Turkish

U. Utterance

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Abstract

From Linguistics to Literature:

a linguistic approach to the study of linguistic deviations in the Turkish Divan (Complete Works) of Shahriar

Against the traditional view which regards literature as an area not proper for linguistic survey, the present study presumes that the two disciplines can illuminate each other in many ways. Bearing this fact in mind, the study aims to show that linguistics can make a precise and stimulating contribution to an objective analysis of the language of literature, and that literature can provide a rich and varied field for linguistic study. However, the study leaves room for the fact that the aesthetic side of literature, its great significance as a literature which must help mould the new man, a being rich and noble in mind and heart, can never be approached by the scientific methods of linguistics. To materialize its ends, the study ventures an analysis, by applying linguistic categories, of stylistic devices in the Jurkish Divan (complete works) of Shahriar, the eminent contemporary Azari poet. Having given a full account of the analysis of the eight types of linguistic deviations, the study concludes with suggestions for further studies of similar kind in future.

CHAPTER 1

Theoretical Notions in Structural Linguistics

1. 0 Introduction

Structural Linguistics was founded by Ferdinand de Saussure, a Swiss linguist. Needless to say, Saussure himself did not use the term 'structural' to refer to his approach to the study of language. It was in fact after his demise (in 1913) that his insights about the nature of language and the way it should be studied were made accessible to an audience larger than the circle of his students. It was in 1916 that Ch. Bally and A. Schehaye published the *Course de linguistique generale* under Saussure's name. The book was an elaboration of notes taken by several members of his audience at three courses held between 1906-1911. It was the text of this book which achieved tremendous importance in the development of contemporary linguistics and made Saussure's name eternal as the founding father of 'Modern Linguistics'.