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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

LINGUISTIC DEVIATIONS AND RHETORIC IN ENGLISH

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE WORK

The actuality of the theme and the degree of research.

Rhetoric and stylistics constitute an important component of the cultural context of English literature that passed long evolutionary process. Researching the relationship between linguistic deviations and rhetoric, which play an important role in determining style, promises important contributions to cognitive linguistics, which is one of the leading trends in modern linguistics. Deviations are more common in works written on stylistics. Deviation is also used in generative grammar to express any linguistic unit that does not fit into the formal-grammatical framework. In recent years, deviation has begun to manifest itself in corpus and cognitive style. In poetry, eloquent speech, sermons, and solemn speeches, this language phenomenon manifests itself more prominently. Deviation and parallelism are often contrasted at different levels of language structure, while the former is characterized as unexpected irregularity, while the latter is characterized as unexpected regularity¹.

Modern stylistics studies different types and styles of speech. Cognitive style is at a higher position. At this time, by approaching cognitive linguistics, it takes care of linguistic deviations as well as rhetoric. Rhetoric becomes an important bridge on the road to cognitive linguistics. Rhetoric is closely related to cognition, as it focuses more on intellectual goals, and stylistics is considered the most serious field of general linguistics, which views language as a living and dynamic entity. Cognition brings the relationship between rhetoric and style to the cognitive level. The fact that rhetorical figures often appear in the form of deviations determines the unity of rhetoric with linguistic deviations. Research in this direction characterizes the relevance of the topic.

In the linguistic-philological literature, in the works that examine the language in phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic, semantic, especially rhetorical and stylistic directions, terms such as

¹ Jeffries, L. *Stylistics*. / L.Jeffries, D.McIntyre. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 2010. – p. 31-33

“deviations” and “anomalies” are found along with the term “norm”. Preliminary research on the subject in Western linguistics began in the 18th century. In the last decades of the 20th century, the most cited source in the research works in this direction is Geoffrey Leech’s works on English literature, poetry, and style². In the works of M. Montgomery, A. Durant and others³, P. Simpson’s monograph on stylistics⁴, and Henry Plett’s work on literary rhetoric written in German⁵ and translated into English⁶, various types of deviation were mentioned. At the same time, among Russian scientists – N.D.Arutyunova, T.V.Buligina, A.D.Shmelev, I.R.Galperin, T.B.Radbil, and others, from Azerbaijani linguists O.Musayev, A.Akhundov in their textbooks, A.Hajiyeva in the context of determining the typological modification model of the problem of typological deviations, N.Jafarov at the level of language culture, Tofiq Hajiyev’s role in the development of Azerbaijani language history, G.Kazimov commented on the issue related to his own place in the artistic language and the author’s competence in language skills. In addition to it, in the linguistic literature of the world, on the basis of the materials of different languages, separate studies were conducted on the types of rhetoric and deviations⁷. Despite all this, until now the relationship between linguistic deviations and rhetoric in English has not been involved in a systematic study.

² Leech, G. A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry/ G.Leech – London and New York: Routledge, – 1969. – 256 p.; Leech, G. Language in literature: style and foregrounding / G.Leech – London and New York: Routledge, – 2013. – 183 p.; Leech, G. Style in Fiction: A Linguistic Introduction to English Fictional Prose / G.Leech, M.Short. – New York: Pearson Longman, – 2007. – 404 p.

³ Montgomery M. Ways of Reading. Third Edition. Advanced reading skills for students of English literature / M.Montgomery – London: Taylor & Francis e-Library, – 2006. – 378 p.

⁴ Simpson, P. Stylistics: A Resource Book for Students / P.Simpson. – Studia Philologica. VII. Psychology Press, – 2004. – 247 p.

⁵ Plett H. Systematische Rhetorik: Konzepte und Analysen / H.Plett – Exeter: Fink, – 2000. – 303 p.

⁶ Plett H. Literary Rhetoric: Concepts–Structures–Analyses / H.Plett – Leiden-Boston: Brill, – 2010. – 232 p.

⁷ Dubois, J. General rhetoric: Trans. from fr. / J.Dubois, F.Pier, A. Trinon and others; Tot. ed. and intro. Art. A. K. Avelichev. – Moscow: Progress, – 1986. – 392 p.

The object and subject of the research work. The object of the research work is the English literary language and its deviant variations. In the research work, speaking style, style, lexical, morphological dialectical and diatopic variations in the language of the authors are investigated, the relation of linguistic deviations in English to rhetoric is clarified.

The subject of the research work is characterized by the systematization and generalization of the results obtained from the investigation of linguistic deviations and the interrelationships of rhetoric in English.

The goals and objectives of the research work. The purpose of the research work is to determine the essence of linguistic deviations and rhetoric in English, to clarify the relationship between rhetoric and cognitive style, to clarify the mutual relations between them at the linguistic-stylistic level, and to determine perspectives.

In the research work, mainly, the following specific tasks are to be performed:

- Determination of the parameters of linguistic deviations in English;
- Investigating and analyzing the types of deviations;
- Elucidation of relations between rhetoric, poetics and cognitive style;
- Defining the linguistic perspectives of the literary language;
- Study of deviant manifestations of rhetorical figures.

Researching and uncovering general theoretical problems related to linguistic deviation and rhetoric is the main goal of our research work.

The research methods. Descriptive, contrastive, diachronic, stylistic and contextual analysis methods were used in the dissertation work.

The main provisions for defense:

1. “Mistake” and “deviation” are different at the linguistic and contextual levels. When talking about linguistic deviations and rhetoric, the prescriptive and descriptive types of linguistic norms cannot be ignored. There is a close relationship between description, deviance and rhetoric.

2. Linguistic deviations are manifested at all levels of the language. A rhetorical figure represents a unit of speech deviation.

3. Although stylistic deviations exceed the framework of grammatical norms, they arise from rhetorical necessity. The essence of figures of speech is characterized by their manifestation in the form of purposeful deviations, unlike the usual processing.

4. Linguistic deviations manifested in rhetorical figures appear as a necessary condition of cognitive style.

5. Since rhetoric and figures of speech permeate thinking processes, the unity of linguistic deviations and rhetoric serves as a bridge on the way to cognitive linguistics.

The scientific novelty of the research work. Within the framework of the presented dissertation, the development mechanism of the interaction of linguistic deviation and rhetoric in English is investigated, and stylistic-grammatical and semantic analyzes are carried out. Various characteristics of the means of expression of linguistic deviations are explained on the basis of specific language material, the embodiment of deviations in rhetorical-poetic figures is systematically investigated cognitively and stylistically. Systematic investigation of the issues raised determines the scientific novelty of the subject.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research work. The theoretical provisions of the research are important for the study of linguistic deviation and different aspects of rhetoric, as well as general theoretical issues of linguistics related to rhetoric, grammar and cognitive style, literary language problems. The results of the dissertation can be used in the teaching of special subjects, in the preparation of textbooks, in lectures and seminars.

Approbation and application. The results of the research were presented at national and international conferences and were reflected in the applicant's published articles and theses.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was performed. The dissertation work was performed at the Department of Indo-European languages of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of introduction, 3 chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. The introductory part of the dissertation is 5 pages, 8162 characters, Chapter I – 36 pages, 68775 characters, Chapter II – 40 pages, 76410 characters, Chapter III – 39 pages, 68632 character, Conclusion part 3 pages, 4324 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 226303 characters, excluding the list of references used.

BASIC CONTENT OF THE THESIS

The **“Introduction”** section introduces the actuality of the theme, the object and subject of the research work, the goals and objectives, the background of the theme, the scientific novelty, methodology, theoretical and practical significance of the research work, the provisions for the defense, the approbation and structure of the research work.

The first chapter of the thesis called **“Parameters of linguistic deviation in English”** consists of six paragraphs.

The first paragraph of chapter I is called **“Norm in English – Deviation Relationship”**. In this paragraph, the terms “norm”, “deviation”, “anomaly”, “mistake” are contrasted in phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic, semantic and other directions. Preliminary research on the subject in Western linguistics began in the 18th century. B.Kachru contrasts the terms *deviation*, *mistake* and *norm*⁸. At the linguistic and contextual levels, a “mistake” may not be accepted by native speakers because it is far from the linguistic “norm” of English, i.e. it can’t be justified by referring to the diversity of non-linguistic speakers in the socio-cultural context. In addition, there are other specific features of deviation. For example, *“deviation is not idiosyncratic (individual, unique) but systemic within the boundaries of diversity”*⁹. According to some

⁸ Kachru, B. Braj. *The Other Tongue: English Across Cultures* / B.Kachru – Urbana: University of Illinois Press, – 1992. – p. 62

⁹ *Ibid*, – p.62

phoneticians, the speech of all people is full of low-level deviations¹⁰.

Deviation can occur at any level of language. For example, according to M. Pearce, semantic relations appear illogical and paradoxical during the level of semantic deviation¹¹. At this time, one entity or concept is explained on the basis of another, and new information is obtained. For example: To take us lands away¹².

At the lexical level, deviation involves the use of entirely new words. In this case, a word belonging to one word group is used as a word belonging to another word group. For example: But me no buts¹³. It can also be reviewed at the level of syntax and morphology.

Early formalists such as V.Shklovsky, Y.Tynyanov, B.Eichenbaum and R.Jacobson paid special attention to the linguistic constituents of the literary medium and created the basis of a new science for their theoretical and descriptive research. Their main theoretical position was characterized by the fact that the literary language is the language of deviance¹⁴.

Many deviations that are considered “mistake” exist in local varieties of English, but are not accepted by non-native speakers. According to early studies conducted by educators and English language experts, deviations in English language variants were considered as “defects” in foreign language learning.

The second paragraph of the first chapter is called ***“Descriptive and prescriptive types of language norms”***.

¹⁰ Kachru, B. Braj. The Alchemy of English: The Spread, Functions, and Models of Non-native Englishes / B.Kachru – Urbana: University of Illinois Press, – 1986. – 200 p.; Hock, H.H. Language History, Language Change, and Language Relationship: An Introduction to Historical and Comparative Linguistics. / H.H.Hock, D.J.Brian. – Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, – 2009. – p.143

¹¹ Pearce, M. The Routledge Dictionary of English Language Studies / M.Pearce – London and New York: Routledge, – 2012. – 224 p.

¹² Stephens, M. The Rise of the Image, the Fall of the Word / M.Stephens – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 1998. – 272 p.

¹³ Dolgoplov, Y. A Dictionary of Confusable Phrases: More Than 10,000 Idioms and Collocations./ Y.Dolgoplov. – London: McFarland, – 2016. – p. 62

¹⁴ Jones, D. The Pronunciation of English. / D.Jones. – Cambridge University Press, – 1966. – p.124

Starting from F.Saussure, almost two doctrines are at the basis of all linguistic studies. The first is that scientific-linguistic expression is not a prescription for speakers. The second is that, according to a particular system of theoretical views, the linguist's goal should be description rather than prescription. Undoubtedly, these ideas were raised to the level of postulates by structuralists and transformists¹⁵.

The norm can be described in both linguistic and statistical terms. Two types of linguistic norms are noted: prescriptive and descriptive. Descriptive norm reflects the acceptable or grammatical knowledge of the speaker or writer in the form and function of the language. Prescriptive norm - characterizes the social meaning that is considered correct and appropriate in the use of language. Linguistic norms are not static. Over time, it undergoes social, cultural and geographical changes, develops and changes.

W.Wymer distinguishes the descriptive norm from the prescriptive norm as follows: *"in contrast to descriptive norms, which clarify the meaning of what most people do, prescriptive norms determine the meaning of what people should do"*¹⁶ It seems that the author approached the issue in his work from a social level rather than a linguistic one. The concept of descriptive norm is mostly used by sociolinguists. A prescriptive norm is a set of rules applicable to all languages¹⁷.

The main difference between description and prescription is the choice of research object. Descriptivists don't criticize deviations, while prescriptivists behave as the masters of the language that

¹⁵ Newmeyer, F. Prescriptive grammar: a reappraisal // – Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, Approaches to Language: Anthropological Issues by William C. McCormack, Stephen A.Wurm. –2011. – p. 581-595.

¹⁶ Wymer, W. Innovations in Social Marketing and Public Health Communication: Improving the Quality of Life for Individuals and Communities / W.Wymer – Berlin Springer, – 2015. – p.136

¹⁷ McGroarti, M. Language attitude, motivation and standards// Sociolinguistics and Language Teaching by Sandra Lee McKay. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, –1996. – p.22

belongs to all¹⁸. In the eyes of Greek and Roman grammarians, descriptive linguistics was aimed at pedagogical goals, and their prescriptive norms were also descriptively adequate¹⁹.

Many linguists now consider description, not prescription, as their own goal, contrary to the traditional approach. Even those who openly support prescriptivism are condemned. At the same time, M.R.McCall, referring to feminist linguist D. Cameron, professor of Oxford University, says that the difference between description and prescription is not as great as linguists think: *“after all, a description by its nature encourages a sense of what is 'normal' 'within a system’”*²⁰.

Of course, today it is impossible to insist on a single standard version of the English language, which plays the role of an international communication tool all over the world. Therefore, it is important to create a “balance” between prescription and description in English-speaking countries. That is, description and prescription are constantly interacting and stimulate language development. The transition from description to prescription should be done with caution and only after a detailed explanation of the various parameters.

The third paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation is called ***“Accents and Dialects in English”***. When A.Hughes talks about the variations of the English language, he points out the differences between British English and Irish English. Speakers in both geographies deviate from the rules of the English literary language. He conducted experiments in 23 British islands and studied various different dialects²¹.

¹⁸ Lapaire, J. Séminaire pratique de linguistique anglaise / J.Lapaire. W.Rotgé. – Toulouse: Presses Univ. du Mirail, – 1993. – p.39

¹⁹ International Encyclopedia of Linguistics: [4-Volume] / Set by William Frawley. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2003. – p.401

²⁰ McColl Millar, R. English Historical Sociolinguistics / R.McColl Millar. – Edinburg: Edinburgh University Press, – 2012. – p.105

²¹ Hughes, A. English Accents and Dialects: An Introduction to Social and Regional Varieties of English in the British Isles / A.Hughes, P.Trudgill, D.Watt. – London and New York: Routledge, – 2013. – p.73

Dialects formed by the regional origin and socio-economic background of their speakers are distinguished by grammar and lexis, and accents by pronunciation patterns. Along with the dialect specific to Standard English, acquired accent is considered an authoritative variant of British English. However, these are superior to non-standard regional options in terms of the number of speakers.

Since our ideas largely coincide with those of P.Simpson, it is impossible to ignore some of his provisions that have a special meaning for stylistic analysis. All speech and writing rules are based on some dialect, whether it is standard or non-standard, high prestige or low prestige. Considering that accent is a language variant determined by pronunciation, we can see that the study of accent has no place in the stylistic analysis of written literary discourse. However, writers often use creative techniques to present the features of spoken discourse. For example, an analysis of a passage from Irwin Wells's novel reveals that the nuances of the Edinburgh colloquial language have been achieved through various orthographic methods:

"a) Vowel lengthenings characteristic of all variants of Scottish English are given by doubling vowels in orthography. So, for example, "got" becomes "goat" and "off" becomes "oaff".

b) One of the common features of Scottish English is the old-fashioned pronunciation of vowels that dates back to Chaucer's time. Most modern English accents now have a diphthong, as in the words "about" and "down". The Scots realize these as monophthongs in their spelling: "doon" and "aboot".

c) Features of the low-status variant of Scottish English are called L-vocalisation. This involves making the /l/ sound more like a vowel than a smooth consonant. For example: the word "ball" as "baw"; the word "always" as "eywis" and the word "football" as "fitba"²².

It is impossible not to notice regional accents in standard English speakers. A minority of the British population speak a borderless accent called the "BBC" accent. The role of the social

²² Simpson, P. *Stylistics: A Resource Book for Students* / P.Simpson – Studia Philologica. VII. Psychology Press, – 2004. – p.103

scale here is also unmistakable. Regional accent differences are more pronounced in the speech of people from the lower social class. Upper-class people who speak with a “BBC” accent give some clues about their social background, even if they don’t reveal their exact geographic origins²³.

The fourth paragraph of the chapter is called “**Lexical deviations**”. As the name suggests, lexical deviations are studied at the boundaries of lexicology. Lexical deviations are also considered as a creative literary tool that enriches the means of expression. Lexical collocation anomalies, neologisms, functional conversions are investigated at the level of lexical deviation.

Spenser presented a tendency towards such compounds as “shaggy-breaded”, “firie-mouthed” etc. in English poetry style. The cognitive meaning of Hopkins's line “*The widow-making unchilring unfathering deeps*” could be “*The deeps which deprive (wives) of husbands, (children) of fathers, and (parents) of children*”²⁴.

English poetry invented many poetic neologisms. for example: blatant “shouting, shameless” (Spenser), assassination “murder” (Shakespeare), pandemonium “uproar, commotion” (Milton), etc. Other important word formation tools include *functional form*, *zero derivation*, *functional conversion* and others²⁵.

Lexical deviation can be found in dramas, comedies and other literary genres. A typical example of this is Roni Barker’s short comedy television play. The main character of the play is Dr. Small Pete, “president of the Loyal Society for the Rescue of People Suffering from Pisonsonation”. There are neologisms such as *turbling*, *thugging* in the application. But in terms of pronunciation similarity, replacing one word with another creates a more comic effect: *worms* instead of *words*, *mouse* instead of *mouth*, *underhand*

²³ Hughes, A. English Accents and Dialects: An Introduction to Social and Regional Varieties of English in the British Isles / A.Hughes, P.Trudgill, D.Watt. – London and New York: Routledge, – 2013. – p.8

²⁴ Leech, G. A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry / G.Leech – London and New York:Routledge, – 1969. – p.43-44

²⁵ Martsa, S. Conversion in English: A Cognitive Semantic Approach / S.Martsa – Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, – 2014. – p.33

instead of *understand*, *spraying* instead of *saying*, etc²⁶. Of course, the inconsistency of the meaning between the replacement and replaced words is one of the factors that determine the deviation.

The fifth paragraph **“Morphological deviations”** and sixth paragraph of the chapter dealing with **“Diastratic, diatopic and diachronic deviations”** examine relevant problems.

The stylistic effect of the use of morphological deviations is the delivery of meaning within the framework of conceptualization. At this time, deviations from certain morphological rules are allowed²⁷. In this regard, H.Plett presents original approaches. His approach is partially different from G.Leech’s approach²⁸.

In general, grammatical deviation is related to either the individual word structure level or the syntactic level. The first is characterized as a morphological deviation, and the second as a syntactic deviation. Morphological deviation is manifested in the form of atypical word structure. Figuratives and suffixes are strangely connected to each other, irregularity in writing rules appears. In the case of syntactic deviation, the word order is broken, a strange sentence structure, non-observance of syntactic rules is manifested.

G.Leech cites T.S.Eliot’s use of the word “foresuffer” as an example. However, he states that if such derivations do not violate the morphological rules of the English language, the use of the prefix *fore-* as in examples such as “*foresee*”, “*foreknow*”, “*foretell*”, “*forewarn*” allows to create verbs.

Permutation is accompanied by the interchange of elements in speech, that is, the components are interchanged. A two-stage complex formal operation in generative-transformational grammar is also called permutation.

²⁶ Montgomery, M. Ways of Reading. Third Edition. Advanced reading skills for students of English literature / M.Montgomery – London: Taylor & Francis e-Library, – 2006. – p.237

²⁷ Idafuro, A.A Stylistic Analysis of Niyi Osundare’s The Eye of the Earth // Four Decades in the Study of Nigerian Languages and Linguistics: A Festschrift for Kay Williamson, – 2019. – p.542

²⁸ Plett, H. Literary Rhetoric: Concepts–Structures–Analyses / H.Plett. – Leiden-Boston: Brill, – 2010. – p. 148

M.Gotti and S.Machi considered diatopic, diachronic and diastrophic deviations in the medieval English play *Mary Magdalene*. They classified deviation as a contradiction in terms of writing²⁹.

Pronunciation and phonetic realization can be characteristic of diatopic, diastratic and diaphasic variants. Depending on the region we come from (diatopic features), the social origin or group we belong to (diastratic features), or the situation and with whom we communicate (diaphasic elements), the way we pronounce and use lexical units changes³⁰.

Language styles include not only options determined by the communication situation, but also gender, age, profession and other options. The terms “diatopic” and “diastratic” were derived by E.Koseriu from the Norwegian linguist L.Fløydal, and the term “diaphasic” was introduced into linguistics by the author himself³¹.

Thus, when talking about context-related deviations, it is clear from the nature of diastratic, diatopic and diachronic deviations in English that regardless of social and regional origin, there are linguistic norms accepted by the language community as a whole.

The second chapter of the dissertation entitled **“Relationships between rhetoric, poetics and stylistics in English”** is divided into four paragraphs. The first paragraph of this chapter is called **“The road to cognitive stylistics”**. There are different approaches and goals in the limited field of literary style. In this case, descriptive style is distinguished from explanatory style. In the framework of explanatory style, cases where the explanatory goal is extrinsic (external) or intrinsic (internal) are distinguished. By extrinsic, it is meant to determine the chronology of the author or works, and by intrinsic, the meaning of the text itself is explained. The study of style is essentially the study of variations in language use. A basic

²⁹ Gotti, M. Diatopic and diastratic variation in *Mary Magdalene* in MS Digby 133 / *Communicating Early English Manuscripts*. / M.Gotti, S.Matti. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 2011. – p.55

³⁰ Marcand, M. Way to translate variety and register in dubbing and subtitling. A case study of Walt Disney's *The Jungle Book* (1967) // – Berlin: Translating Fictional Dialogue for Children and Young People, – 2012. – p.328

³¹ Narumov, B.P. “Architecture of language” in the concept of E.Koseriu // – Moscow: Issues of Ibero-Romance philology, – 2005. No. 2, – p 140-145.

assumption of general stylistics is that correlations can be established between situational domains and formal characteristics of language use. For example, in the scientific style of the English language, the passive form of the verb is more common than the imperative form. In advertisements in English, the command form is used more often than the indefinite form. Thus, the stylistic features of the text are considered in its situational parameters.

To be stylistically distinct, a feature of the language must deviate from some norms of comparison. The norm can be characterized as an *absolute* norm, that is, for research purposes considered on a comparative level, as a whole, a language norm, a *relative* norm. There is an additional deviation related to this difference between *deterministic* and *statistical* deviation.

The origin of stylistics goes back to poetics, or rather, to rhetoric, which dominated the classical world. In ancient rhetoric, this is the third of five important laws of style. The ancient Greeks called this third law “lexis”, and the Romans called it “elocutio”. Today we call it “style”.

The fundamental roots of stylistics go back to classical rhetoric. Modern stylistics overcomes the boundaries of rhetoric, poetics, formalism, structuralism and functionalism and embraces corpus, cognitive, pedagogical, pragmatic, multimodal and recently neuroscientific approaches. According to the stylist Paul Simpson, “*stylistics is the method of interpretation related to the language and the given text in the first place*”³². Thus, stylistics carries the methodological genes inherited from its predecessor rhetoric.

In the second paragraph of the second chapter of the study called “***Rhetoric and cognitive stylistics***”, interesting nuances are touched upon. The fine points of relations between rhetoric and stylistics, especially cognitive stylistics, attract the attention of 21st century researchers, and there is an urgent need for research in this direction.

According to Aristotle, persuasion is manifested by three types of appeals: appeal to reason (logos); appeal to emotions (pathos) and persuasive appeal to the character of the speaker. These three types

³² Simpson, P. *Stylistics: A Resource Book for Students* / P.Simpson – Studia Philologica. VII. Psychology Press, – 2004. – p.2

of appeals exist together to realize persuasive purposes³³. Rhetoric is an important component of the cultural context of the evolution of English and European literature from the tenth century to the twenty-first century. According to V.Katin, in modern times, rhetoric has taken over politics, law, liturgy, advertising, literature and other fields. Thanks to the President of USA Barack Obama, rhetoric has regained its central role in the art of public speaking³⁴. B.A La Guillaume in his article about Barack Obama's stylistic perspectives notes that B.Obama's rhetorical successes are stylistically very interesting³⁵.

Modern stylistics constantly renews and enriches its methods and methods of analysis. This development has come to be known as the "cognitive turn" in stylistics, and its detailed logical basis forms the basis of this unity.

Thus, stylistics is considered the most serious branch of general linguistics, which views language as a living and dynamic entity. Cognition brings the relationship between rhetoric and style to the cognitive level.

The third paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation is called "*Linguistic stylistics, poetics and style*". It is difficult to imagine today's style without rhetoric and poetics. It is interesting to investigate the relationship between rhetoric and poetics and to determine the predecessor of modern stylistics. Stylistic studies clarify many issues in the multimodal and neuroscientific world of the XXI century. In his famous essay "The Final Statement: Linguistics and Poetics", Jakobson conducts a stylistic analysis of M.Antony's famous monologue from Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar"³⁶. In this analysis, he observes degrees of primacy that

³³ Pearce, M. The Routledge Dictionary of English Language Studies / M.Pearce – London and New York: Routledge, – 2012. – p.157

³⁴ Katie, W. A Dictionary of Stylistics / W.Katie – London and New York: Routledge, – 2014. – p.369

³⁵ A La Guillaume, L.B. Horizons stylistiques de Barack Obama // Études de Stylistique Anglaise. À l'horizon, – 2010, ESA N° 1 (BSSA N° 34), – p. 91-105

³⁶ Jakobson, R. Closing statement: linguistics and poetics / R.Jakobson. Ed. A. Sebeok Thomas (ed.) Style in Language. – Cambridge: MIT Press, – 1960. – p.350-377.

include paronomasia, polyptoton, apostrophe, exordia, modus obliquus, and modus rectus³⁷.

Poetry, in turn, is shown as an analogue of rhetoric. Both branches of science depend on grammar. Consequently, from Plato to T.S.Eliot, rhetoric and poetics are inextricably linked. Rhetoric is still a part of poetry. The poetry analyzes that appear in today's new criticism are more rhetorical, whether they are Aristotelian-Cicero or in a narrow stylistic sense.

Stylistic variation, such as the use of different forms to express a similar linguistic meaning, is reflected in the different dialects of groups speaking the same language. Geographically distinct groups have long been studied in English and several other languages. A small gray-black worm that squirms to the touch is variously called in the United States. For example: *ball bug*, *doodle bug*, *pill bug*, *potato bug*, *sow bug* and etc. An early index of geographically diverse lexical variants in American English includes 1,500 variants for approximately 500 variable words.

The fourth paragraph of the second chapter is called ***“Poetic forms and linguistic deviations”***.

Deviations from everyday communication norms in literary language, especially in poetry, have always attracted the attention of researchers. Deliberate manipulation of linguistic norms and rules serves a multifaceted expression of thought. Grammatical rules are not strictly observed during daily oral communication. Grammarians mainly define the grammatical rules of a language and think about the need to follow these rules in order to ensure mutual understanding when using the language. For example, “It is I” instead of “It is me” in English is considered more correct, although the first option is preferred in everyday conversation, and the second option is used more in official conversations³⁸.

³⁷ Burke, M. Rhetoric and poetics, the classical heritage of stylistics / M.Burke. // The Routledge Handbook of Stylistics. Ed. by M.Burke. – Abingdon: Routledge, – 2017. – p.11

³⁸ Montgomery M. Ways of Reading. Third Edition. Advanced reading skills for students of English literature / M.Montgomery – London: Taylor & Francis e-Library, – 2006. – p.231

F.Jahangirov rightly emphasizes that not everyone who knows the literary language is a bearer of elite culture: “Sometimes educated city dwellers are characterized by a freer use of the literary norm of pronunciation, some stylistic sloppiness, misuse of foreign words, and partial violation of the norm. Observations on the speech of intellectuals show the decline of speech culture”³⁹.

While deviation is unexpected irregularity, parallelism is characterized as unexpected regularity. Poetic language should not be stuck in banality; it should be close to spoken language to some extent. But this closeness should not exceed the limits. Otherwise, another form of banality will appear.

Speaking about norms and deviations, H.Fricke writes that poets can deviate from norms in their work, but this should not lead to arbitrariness. The author puts forward three empirical hypotheses based on the theoretical foundation. They are based on non-normative aesthetic principles: a) poetic function b) internal function; c) external function⁴⁰.

The idea that poetry breaks the norms of everyday language is widespread among representatives of the Prague school. It is important to know what kind of deviation from the norm is normal. The norm itself is a very relative concept. The sentence *I am here since five years* is considered a grammatical deviation. The sentence *I ain't done nothing* deviates from grammatical rules only when comparing standard English with dialects. Similarly, *Irks care the crop-full bird?* (Robert Browning: Rabbi ben Ezra) poetic verse is deviant compared to the norms of “prose”⁴¹.

The third chapter of the thesis entitled **“Deviant manifestations of rhetorical figures in English”** is divided into five paragraphs. The first paragraph is entitled **“Some Concepts of Linguistic Deviation and Rhetoric”**. Here, in order to distinguish

³⁹ Jahangirov, F. Language and culture / F.Jahangirov – Baku: Science and education, – 2014. – p. 47

⁴⁰ Fricke, H. How scientific can literary evaluation be? / The Quality of Literature: Linguistic Studies in Literary Evaluation by editor Willie van Peer. / H.Fricke. – Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing, – 2008. – p.191-209.

⁴¹ Katie, W. A Dictionary of Stylistics / W.Katie. – London and New York: Routledge, – 2014. – p.110

concepts such as zero degree, deviation, change, marker, excess, auto-correction and invariant of rhetorical figures, the work “General Rhetoric” of the 20th century French linguist, philologist and lexicographer J.Dubois is referred to as the main source.

Redundancy is often used for rhetorical purposes. For example: *Each and every one was there*. Here, the words each and every, which express the same meaning, serve the same rhetorical purpose as redundancy, and serve to strengthen the idea. As we mentioned, the degree of redundancy did not bypass the syntactic level. For example, in the simple sentence *The sun rises*, it is concluded that there are two singular signs. This takes the form of *The sun rose* in the singular past tense. S.Chalker and E.Weiner consider it a superficial sign of a single case. The authors report that there is an opposite tendency to avoid redundancy. But it is especially emphasized that there is a grammatical limit to staying away from excess⁴².

R.Kowner and Daliot-Bull, when talking about semantic redundancy, note that it is intertwined with lexical redundancy and explain this by the large number of borrowings in the language⁴³. Lexical borrowings enrich languages by containing cultural elements. Lexical-semantic redundancy also provides stylistic richness.

As a result, there is a need to redefine the classical “figures of public appeal”: characterized as *interrogatio quasi-question*, *addubitatio quasi-doubt*, *concessio quasi-concession*, *permissio quasi-permission*, *subiectio quasi-dialogue*, etc.⁴⁴ This system of figures offers a taxonomy of all possible speech acts. At this stage, it can be determined that the figures of speech derived from secondary

⁴² Chalker, S. The Oxford Dictionary of English Grammar. / S.Chalker, E.Weiner. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2014. – p.354

⁴³ Kowner, R. Japanese: The dialectic relationships between ‘Westernness’ and ‘Japaneseness’ as reflected in English loan words / R.Kowner, M.Daliot-Bul. Globally Speaking: Motives for Adopting English Vocabulary in Other Languages. Editors J. Rosenhouse, Rotem Kowner. – Toronto: Multilingual Matters, – 2008. – 250-276.

⁴⁴ Plett, H. Literary Rhetoric: Concepts–Structures–Analyses / H.Plett. –Leiden-Boston: Brill, – 2010. – p.75

communication grammar are more than the number known to us from normative rhetoric.

The second paragraph of the third chapter is called ***“Classification of rhetorical figures”***.

In many classical and modern treatises, rhetorical figures are considered important components of stylistics (elocutio, lexis). Some linguists do not accept such classification of rhetorical figures and characterize them as objects of rhetoric. As shown in the studies of J. Genet and others, this is not a coincidence, but a result of historical events. The history of rhetoric from Corax to the present day has not undergone significant changes. The ancient model retained its conservatism: *inventio, dispositio, elocutio, memoria, actio*. Metaphor and metonymy are considered an irreplaceable exemplary pair of modern rhetoric⁴⁵. Sometimes it seems to a person that rhetoric is creating a more powerful “Empire” than in ancient Athens and Rome⁴⁶.

There are those who interpret rhetoric by dividing it into three parts: limited rhetoric, oratorical rhetoric, and dialogue rhetoric. Limited rhetoric can be realized in two ways. The first is characterized by a high degree of eloquence (elocutio), and the second by a narrowing of the monologic perspective. In the first case, rhetoric limits its object to tropes, and in the second, the principle of economy is taken as a basis.

Alliteration, rhyme, vowel harmony and assonance are phonological schematic figures. All of them consist of additional regularity of phonemic sequences. Parallelism, anaphora, and many schemes (such as anastrophe and epanalepsis) distinguished in Renaissance rhetoric are formal schematic figures consisting of additional regularities of different types of formal patterns. The verse *I praise the dead which are already dead more than the living which*

⁴⁵ Douay-Soublin, F. “Émile” Fontanier: la rhétorique ou les figures de la Révolution à la Restauration / F.Douay-Soublin, J.P.Sermain – Québec: Presses Université Laval, – 2007. – 208 p.

⁴⁶ Reggiani, Ch. Éloquence du roman: rhétorique, littérature et politique aux XIXe et XXe siècles / Ch.Reggiani – Genève: Librairie Droz, – 2008. – 230 p.

are yet alive from Ecclesiastes (a book included in the Bible) contains two more obvious examples of this type of priority⁴⁷.

The third paragraph of the third chapter is called **“Deviation and actualization”**. In the poem “Ode to the West Wind” by the 19th century English poet P. B. Shelley presented by G. Leech, we see that deviation defines the criteria for the selection of linguistic features of literary nature. The poet goes beyond the “observed norms” of linguistic expression. M.Mahlberg refers to J.Leech to justify this idea and distinguishes first-order, second-order and third-order types of deviation⁴⁸.

Foregrounding is a term that the reader elicits through linguistic or other forms of deviance. In his work, J.B.Beier, referring to G. Leech, considered the foregrounding and deviation as “the key to the stylistic explanation of literature”⁴⁹. Foregrounding, or actualization in Czech, is understood as deviation from the norm or tradition. S.Cotrozzi claims that the term comes from the Prague school of linguistics, which was perfected by the Russian formalists. This term is more broadly synonymous with the words emphasis, focus, or emphasis⁵⁰. Foregrounding is related to linguistic mechanisms at all levels of language. It is set against the background of the text or contextual factors such as literary genre. Actualization (foregrounding) is a relative concept because it is compared to norms and established rules. They are associated with complex contextual cues. Deviation and parallelism can be shown as examples of actualization⁵¹.

In the fourth paragraph of the third chapter, are considered **“Rhetorical figures as deviant in language”**. Linguistic norms and

⁴⁷ Leech, G. N. *Language in literature: style and foregrounding* / G.Leech – London and New York: Routledge, – 2013. – p.27

⁴⁸ Mahlberg M. *Corpus Stylistics and Dickens's Fiction* /M. Mahlberg – London and New York: Routledge, – 2013. – p.20-21

⁴⁹ Boase-Beier J. *A Critical Introduction to Translation Studies*./J. Boase-Beier. – London: A&C Black, – 2011. – p.120

⁵⁰ Cotrozzi S. *Expect the Unexpected: Aspects of Pragmatic Foregrounding in Old Testament Narratives*. / Cotrozzi S. – London: A&C Black, – 2010. – p.1

⁵¹ Nørgaard, N. *Key Terms in Stylistics* / N.Nørgaard, B.Busse, R.Montoro. – London: A&C Black, – 2010. – p.95

deviations in intra-textual and inter-textual analyzes in modern literary studies are manifested at the lexical, morphological and syntactic levels. M.Mahlberg, referring to G.Leech, writes that deviation can be understood as abnormal accuracy and inaccuracy. The type of deviation changes with the change of the norm type⁵². Determining the boundaries of stylistics has been closely related to such language studies. Thus, the formation of stylistics coincides with the of linguistics. G. Leech considered it appropriate to choose the adjective “deviant” to characterize the main feature of the literary language. This allows the writer to exploit the original and distinctive potential of the language. The appropriate linguistic method used by D.Thomas has attracted the attention of many linguists and provided some clues. For example, in the expressions *all the sun long, a grief ago* and *farmyards away*, where only a limited list of nouns is revealed, the deviation consists of an unlimited choice of nouns (farm, sun, grief). “Figures” in the sense of deviant or predetermined features of literary language are observed and classified features of texts.

Figures, or figures of speech, are important and represent deviations from original grammatical forms. They classified the figures in different ways. For example, according to one approach, they are divided into grammatical figures and rhetorical figures⁵³. S.Kerl classifies figures into three groups: *orthographic figures, syntactic figures, and rhetorical figures*.

Spelling figures include 1) aphaeresis (dropping a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word), 2) syncope (dropping a word or syllable from the middle of a word), 3) apocope (dropping a letter or syllable from the end of a word), 4) prothesis (an extra sound before a word) addition) includes 5) paragoga (syllable annexation) and 6) tmesis (compound word splitting through another word)⁵⁴.

⁵² Mahlberg A Corpus Stylistic Perspective on Dickens' Great Expectations / Contemporary Stylistics/ Edited by Marina Lambrou, Peter Stockwell. – London: A&C Black, – 2010. – p.19-32

⁵³ The Standard-phonographic Visitor: [Tom 1-2] / Edited and published by Graham A. – New York: Broad Way, –1864. – p.69

⁵⁴ Aristotle. Roberts R. Rhetoric. / Aristotle, R.Roberts. – New York: Cosimo, Inc., – 2010. – p.126

Some researchers view visual elements that function as rhetorical figures as “skillful deviations” that present “deviations from expected outcomes”⁵⁵.

The fifth paragraph of the third chapter of the dissertation is called “*Linguistic perspectives of literary language*”. Formalists viewed literary language as a type of linguistic distortion and believed that literary language is a special type of language unlike the ordinary language we all use. Of course, the literary language is rich in deviations, but it does not mean that the literary language has refused the norms, on the contrary, the literary language in the midst of linguistic deviations adheres to the accepted norms. If we are talking about a single norm shared equally by all members of the society, it is certainly impossible for this to be true. “*It is pointless to talk about a single homogenous linguistic society based on the variety of discourses used by different groups and regions*”⁵⁶. G.Leech writes that only a few variants of the English language use the pronouns *thou/thee/thine/thy*. From the point of view of social meaning, *thou* has “extraordinary value”, or “connotative meaning”, because it is characterized by overtones such as piety, historical stage, “poetic”⁵⁷.

The intersection of linguistic norm and literary language norm is the main criterion of language evolution. In our opinion, the linguistic norm refers more to the grammatical norm, established necessary rules, while the literary language norm has a wider meaning. In other words, the expressive possibilities of the literary language are endless. But in order for the literary language, which is intertwined with anomalies, to reach the wider human society, it needs a system of balanced, molded, and precise rules.

⁵⁵ Callister, M.A. Inspecting the Unexpected: Schema and the Processing of Visual Deviations / M.A.Callister, L.A.Stern. // Go figure! New directions in advertising rhetoric, edited by Edward F. McQuarrie and Barbara J.Phillips. – London: Routledge, – 2008. – p. 137-159.

⁵⁶ Eagleton T. Literary Theory: An Introduction. T.Eagleton. – Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, – 2008. – p.4

⁵⁷ Leech, G. A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry/ G.Leech – London and New York:Routledge, – 1969. – 256 p.

Most of the historical deviations are systematic in nature and appear to be the result of the incomplete formation process of the English literary language norm.

Therefore, linguistic deviations acted as an accompaniment to a rich, lively and original language, and became an indispensable tool for the expression of deep thoughts.

The results of the study can be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The stability of the language norm, which plays an important role in the communication process, is a must. But the functionalization of the static norm and as a result the revitalization of the language, the expression of multifaceted and colorful ideas necessitate linguistic deviations;

2. There are prescriptive and descriptive types of linguistic norms. Both of these are equally important. Descriptive norm is the analysis of language forms reflected in the speech of the speakers. A prescriptive norm is a set of grammatical rules. As a result of the research, it was found that descriptive norms are closely related to deviations at the rhetorical level;

3. Deviation refers to anomalies that deviate from the norm in contrast to the normal use of language. It becomes clear that the form of use of the language, which is considered deviant for today, was considered the norm at some historical stage. Therefore, we can call the deviation the historical norm;

4. The formation of the English literary language took place in the midst of dialects and dialects accompanied by deviations in the periods when the grammatical norms of the language were not yet stabilized, and has passed through the stages of polishing and reached the present day.

5. Context-related deviations in English characterize the essence of diastratic, diatopic and diachronic deviations. Observance of grammatical rules is determined by the structured nature of the vocabulary in the text, and violations of the rules are conditioned by different deviations. One can't agree with the idea that deviations are considered stylistically unsuccessful in normative grammars. Because they are included in the framework of stylistics as possible poetic and rhetorical licenses;

6. It can be concluded that the fundamental roots of style are related to rhetoric. We can say with absolute certainty that modern stylistics – crossing the boundaries of rhetoric, poetics, structuralism and functionalism – includes corpus, cognitive, pragmatic, multimodal and neuroscientific aspects. So, the way to cognitive style necessarily goes through classical rhetoric. It includes phonology, lexicology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, graphology, discourse, style, dialectology, etc. including the most diverse language levels and linguo-cognitive processes;

7. Investigating and determining the relationship between rhetoric and cognitive style serves to reveal the real nature of linguistic deviations and rhetoric.

8. Poetics, which uses artistic means of expression such as size, frame, and intensity, has unbreakable ties with discourse and rhetoric. Linguistic stylistics, characterized by the scientific analysis of individual markers existing in idiolects and dialects, determines the existence and identification of the norm during linguistic variations, being located in the limits of the norm or deviation. This, in turn, brings clarity to linguistic stylistics, poetics and stylistic relations;

9. Poetic forms based on individual creativity are surrounded by linguistic deviations. In poetic language, grammatical anomalies allowed for specific purposes are not errors. There are no limitless linguistic deviations that do not fit into the framework. The role of semantics and human cognition is prominent in the understanding of the text free from strict grammatical rules, which resonates with the views of anthropocentrism in linguistics;

10. Rhetoric, linguistics and stylistics are fields of science that are inextricably linked. Rhetoric has already lost the practical importance it had in ancient times. True, today, as in ancient Rome, separate rhetoric is not widely used in the preparation of politicians, orators, and preachers. But in the modern era, rhetoric integrated with other sciences has penetrated all areas of life. With its complex and sophisticated methods, it also walks alongside stylistics and linguistics;

11. The system of rhetorical figures offers the principles of classification of all possible speech acts. It is clear from here that the figures of speech derived from secondary communication grammar constitute a majority and present a large number of deviations. These deviations, which violate the existing rules, change the face of the language form;

12. Rhetorical figures appear in language as deviant or predetermined events. Historically, anomalies in the language, deviations in literary texts, different local dialects and dialects dominating the literature did not slow down the development of the literary language, on the contrary, they passed the norms of the literary language through the filter of time and gained wider options. Linguistic deviations acted as an accompaniment to a rich, lively and original language, and became an invaluable tool for the expression of deep thoughts. Accompanying the literary language with linguistic deviations makes important contributions to the development of cognitive linguistics by determining the position of rhetoric at the level of interdisciplinary integration.

The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following articles and theses published in various scientific journals:

1. Baghirzadeh, Z.M. Interpretation of the meanings of international words in the text in English // – Baku: Azerbaijan University, Silk Road, – 2013. – p.85-93;
2. Baghirzadeh, Z.M. Interaction of literary and artistic language at the normative level // – Baku: ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli, Philological issues, – 2015. No.6, – p.191-197;
3. Baghirzadeh, Z.M. Traditional approach to modern English grammar: prescriptive and descriptive perspectives // – Baku: ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli, Philological issues, – 2015. No.9, – p.165-169;
4. Baghirzadeh, Z.M. Norm-deviation relationship in English language // – Baku: ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli, Philological issues, – 2018. No.14, – p.167-174;

5. Baghirzadeh, Z.M. Descriptive and prescriptive types of language norms // – Baku: Baku State University, Language and literature, – 2018. No. 1(109), – p.104-107;
6. Baghirzadeh, Z.M. Rhetoric, Linguistics and Stylistics // – Moscow: Russian Linguistic Bulletin, – 2019. No. 3(19), – p. 41-44;
7. Baghirzadeh, Z.M. Diastratic, diatopic and diachronic deviations // – Baku: ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli, Philological issues, – 2019. No. 5, – p. 81-89;
8. Baghirzadeh, Z.M. Rhetoric and cognitive stylistics // – Baku: Baku State University, Language and literature, – 2019. No. 2(110), – p.69-72;
9. Baghirzadeh, Z.M. Linguistic deviations and stylistic features in language literature // “Questions of science and practice” The 4th International Scientific and Practical Conference – Moscow: – April 19, – 2019, – p.84-88;
10. Baghirzadeh, Z.M. Rhetoric and neo-rhetoric from the point of view of modern linguistics // – Baku: Current problems of sustainable development and humanitarian sciences. – Baku: Azerbaijan University, – October 24, – 2019, – p.25-26
11. Baghirzadeh, Z.M. Manifestation of linguistic-poetic deviations in Nasimi’s poem// – Baku: “Imadedin Nasimi’s poetic language and historical issues of the Azerbaijani literary language” The Republican Scientific Conference, – Baku: ANAS, Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi, – November 29, – 2019, – p.48-51;
12. Baghirzadeh, Z.M. Development prospects of the literary language // – Baku: ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli, Philological issues, – 2020. No. 8, – p.169-179;
13. Baghirzadeh, Z.M. Manifestation of linguistic deviations in English language in poetic forms // – Baku: ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli, Philological issues, – 2020. No. 9, – p.68-76;
14. Baghirzadeh, Z.M. Linguistic deviation and some concepts related to rhetorical figures // – Baku: Azerbaijan University, Silk Road, – 2022. No. 3, – p.61-68;

15. Baghirzadeh, Z.M. Linguistic deviation and actualization // – Satteldorf: German International Journal of Modern Science, – 2022. No. 39, – p.19-21;
16. Baghirzadeh, Z.M. Outlines in English Linguistic Deviations // – 10th International Conference on Language, Literature & Culture: “Fashion as Material Culture”. – Ankara: –September 15-16, – 2023, – p. 45.

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A handwritten signature in purple ink, appearing to be 'A. Behbudov', is written over a horizontal line.

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