

STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF DISTORTED HARMONY'S SONGS LYRIC ON CHAIN REACTION ALBUM

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ABSTRACT

Songwriters or poet have their styles in writing their literary works, such as violating the rules or using parallelism to create aesthetic value or emphasize a certain message. One of them is morphological repetition. This study intends to find out the morphological repetitions and their contributions to the meaning of Distorted Harmony song lyrics. To conduct this study, the theory of Leech, Heinrich F. Plett, and Arthur Quinn of morphological repetition and qualitative methods were used in this study. The result of this study showed that there were 8 types of morphological repetition such as polyptoton, antanaclasis, isolcolon, repititio, epizeuxis, diacope, anaphora, and epistrophe. According to the research finding, anaphora was the most frequently used in the Distorted Harmony song lyrics. The conclusion is that Distorted Harmony used morphological repetition in their song lyrics to emphasize the message they convey.

Keywords: Stylistic, Morphological repetition, Distorted Harmony

ABSTRAK

Penulis lagu atau penyair memiliki gaya tersendiri dalam menulis karya sastranya, seperti melanggar aturan atau menggunakan paralelisme untuk menciptakan nilai estetika atau menekankan pesan tertentu. Salah satunya adalah repetisi morfologis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui repetisi morfologis dan kontribusinya terhadap makna lirik lagu Distorted Harmony. Untuk melakukan penelitian ini, teori dari Leech, Heinrich F. Plett, dan Arthur Quinn tentang pengulangan morfologi dan metode kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 8 jenis repetisi morfologis yaitu poliptoton, antanaclasis, isolcolon, repititio, epizeuxis, diacope, anaphora, dan epistrophe. Menurut hasil penelitian, anafora paling sering digunakan dalam lirik lagu Distorted Harmony. Kesimpulannya adalah Distorted Harmony menggunakan repetisi morfologis dalam lirik lagu mereka untuk menekankan pijatan yang mereka sampaikan.

Kata kunci: *Stilistika, Deviasi morfologi, Distorted Harmony*

A. INTRODUCTION

The song is a kind of literary work, and also a kind of musical expression in the form of oral and written form. We cannot separate music from human life. Some music needs good lyrics to make the listener enjoy it. The musician chooses words to make the lyrics

good to listen to. The musicians use the meaning of the word in combination, and the writer tries to find what the musician intended for his message to express. The writer composed the song lyrics with a different style which depicts the writer's identity or uniqueness (Przybylek, 2017).

Style in literature is the literary element that describes the ways that the author uses words, word choice, sentence structure, figurative language, and sentence arrangement all work together to establish mood, images, and meaning in the text. Style describes how the author describes events, objects, and ideas. An easy way to understand literary style is to think about fashion styles. Clothes can be formal and dressy, informal and casual, and so forth. Literary style is like the clothes that a text puts on. By analogy, the information underneath is like the person's body, specific words, structures, and arrangements that are used as the clothes. People can dress one person in several different fashions and it can dress a single message in different literary styles. Styles can be in the form of linguistic deviation or linguistic parallelism. Parallelism is the use of components in a sentence that are grammatically the same or similar in their construction sound, meaning, or meter. Parallelism examples are found in literary works as well as in ordinary conversations. This method adds balance and rhythm to sentences, giving ideas a smoother flow and persuasiveness.

The term parallelism refers to the repeated and balanced use of similar words, phrases, or clauses that share a specific grammatical structure or syntactical pattern. As a writing tool for academic and scientific authors, parallelism clarifies intended meaning even when a sentence is complicated and renders complex text more legible, comprehensible, and memorable for readers. Parallel structures introduce concepts of equal importance and can enable the effective organization of research material and the communication of sophisticated comparisons and contrasts. When used with thought and care, parallelism can not only establish a pleasing rhythm but also promote an elegant style and pack a persuasive logic, which is as desirable when presenting a paper at a conference as it is when preparing a manuscript for publication or devising a thesis statement for a doctoral dissertation (Khalid, 2020)

In this study, the writer is interested in analyzing Distorted Harmony's songs through stylistic analysis. The focus of this study will be the morphological repetition that occurred in the songs. Furthermore, morphological repetitions themselves can be distinguished into several figures, such as phonological figures, morphological figures, and syntactic figures. The writer has some reasons to analyze Distorted Harmony's songs. First of all, Distorted Harmony is a progressive metal band from Israel that performed all over Israel and was nominated for the "Limelight" award in PROG magazine. Chain Reaction album has the best of its themes and grooves. In general, the song lyric from Chain Reaction album deals with mature topics, like war, depression, and religion, through a perspective derived from the band's Israel upbringing. The lyric is manifestly anti-violence and anti-dogma and fittingly match the mood of the music which is considered a rare topic that a music band had.

The objective of this research was to find morphological repetition that occurs in song lyrics of Distorted Harmony's Chain Reaction album. It was expected that this research can inspire other researchers to analyze a novel through a stylistic analysis approach, especially about morphological repetition.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Stylistic

Stylistic is a study of the style and method that an author uses in his artistic creation. Stylistics differs from linguistics, as the former approach literary text and identifies the choices and ways a writer uses in weaving a text. A literary work is built upon verbal structures and even a critic much interested in social background and history of literature can scarcely proceed in his study without paying attention to how words are organized. The literature depends on language though the reverse is not necessary just as childhood is unthinkable.

Crystal (1998) observes that, in practice, most stylistic analysis has attempted to deal with the complex and valued language within the literature. He goes on to say that in such examination, the scope is sometimes narrowed to concentrate on the more striking features of literary language and abnormal features, rather than the broader structures that are found in whole texts or discourse.

2. Morphological Figures

Morphological figures are usually classified as either free or bound morphemes. Free morphemes have lexical meaning, bound morphemes have predominantly grammatical significance. Since bound morphemes occur only in combination with free morphemes, free morphemes are here more important for the purpose. In identifying a free morpheme with a word, we can also follow classical terminology and speak of word figures. The results are figures of morphological deviation or metamorphemes and a class of repetitive word figures or isomorphemes.

According to Carstairs-McCarthy (2002), morphology is the grammar area connected to the structure of word relationships between words involving the morphemes which compose it. According to Leech (1969), morphology is the grammar of a word. Morphology is a study of the word and also of a morpheme as a minimal unit of grammatical structures.

a. Polyptoton

Polyptoton is the repetition of a root word in a variety of ways, such as the words “enjoy” and “enjoyable,” and the present and past forms of the word “read” in the opening sentence. The word polyptoton is derived from the Greek phrase polyptoton meaning “many cases.” Polyptoton is a unique form of repetition used to emphasize the repeated root. As the root word morphology through the sentence, polyptoton phrases can be used to simply emphasize, add a musicality, or add an interesting form of poeticism to a phrase. It can emphasize the complexity, simplicity, irony, or paradox of a definition of a root in various forms and situations.

b. Antanaclasis

Antanaclasis is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is repeated within a sentence, but the word or phrase means something different each time it appears. Though the meaning of the word changes in each case. It is the repetition of a similar word in a sentence with different meanings, or a word is repeated in two or more different senses. A famous example of antanaclasis is Benjamin Franklin’s statement that “We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately.” In this example, the first time “hang” appears it means “stay” or “stand,” while the second time it refers to being “hanged”.

c. Isocolon

Isocolon is a rhetorical device that involves a succession of sentences, phrases, and clauses of grammatically equal length. In this figure of speech, a sentence has a parallel structure that is made up of words, clauses, or phrases of equal length, sound, meter, and rhythm. Isocolon is the repetition of similar grammatical forms.

The use of isocolon in speech and creating balanced ideas. Because parallel phrases and clauses are recurring in isocolons, this can be a very effective persuasive device. Isocolon brings rhythm and balance to sentences, hence, it gives a smooth flow to the ideas expressed in a piece.

d. Repetitio

Repetitio is literary that involves intentionally using a word or phrase for effect, two or more times in a speech or written work. For repetition to be noticeable, the words or phrases should be repeated within proximity of each other. Repeating the same words or phrases in a literary work of poetry or prose can bring clarity to an idea and make it memorable for the reader. Repetition, as a literary device, functions as a means of reinforcing a concept, thought, or idea for a reader by repeating certain words or phrases. Writers that utilize repetition call attention to what is being repeated. This can generate greater focus on a particular subject and intensify its meaning.

e. Epizeuxis

The major function of epizeuxis is to create an appeal to the emotions of readers to hit them with a bang. It is employed to inspire, encourage, and motivate the audience. Epizeuxis examples are found in literary writings as well as political speeches. As a literary device, it furnishes freshness to the texts and gives artistic effect to a piece. Apart from adding rhythm to the texts, epizeuxis makes the reading of the literary text pleasurable and memorable. Also, it helps in drawing the focus to a particular thought, idea, or emotion through repetition.

f. Diacope

Diacope is a rhetorical device that involves the repetition of words, separated by a small number of intervening words. It comes from the Greek word *thiakhop*, meaning “cutting in two”. The number of words in between the repeated words of a diacope can vary, but it should be few enough to produce a rhetorical effect.

g. Anaphora

Anaphora is a rhetorical device that features the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive sentences, phrases, or clauses. Anaphora works as a literary device to allow writers to convey, emphasize, and reinforce meaning. This word repetition at the beginning of each phrase in a group of sentences or clauses is a stylized technique that can be very effective in speeches, lyrics, poetry, and prose.

In a general sense, anaphora is repetition. However, anaphora is specific in its intent to repeat. Nonspecific repetition of words or phrases can take place anywhere in writing. With anaphora, the repetition is of a word or phrase at the beginning of consecutive sentences, phrases, or clauses. Therefore, this repetition is intentional for literary or

rhetorical effects. Anaphora functions mean of emphasizing words and ideas. Also, it can provide a lyrical and artistic effect when used properly.

h. Epistrophe

Epistrophe is when a certain phrase or word is repeated at the end of sentences or clauses that follow each other. This repetition creates a rhythm while emphasizing the repeated phrase. Epistrophe is also known as epiphora and antistrophe.

Epistrophe is important in both everyday conversation and more formal speeches. Epistrophe is a simple but effective way of emphasizing a certain idea and is used often by speechmakers for this reason. It emphasizes certain ideas, arousing emotion in listeners and readers more than a simple sentence would otherwise. Because epistrophe also adds rhythm to a passage, it creates a more enjoyable and memorable phrase.

3. Song Lyric

Listening to music is one of the most comfortable activities. When people feel sad, happy, or feeling bad, music can be an alternative for expressing one's feelings. We know that music is not complete without a song. In music, a song is a composition for voice performed by singing or alongside a musical instrument. In every culture, songs are composed and performed for different purposes. According to Shamdama and Suleiman as cited in Akporbaro (2006) songs assume a variety of forms, some of the songs are rich, imaginative, and elaborated in the play of words, rhythm, and melody. There is one thing important in part of the song, it is called lyric. Lyric is a fairly short poem that is the expression of strong feelings of thoughts or perceptions of a single speaker in a meditative manner.

Chants are recited poems with appropriate tone, rhythm, time signatures, and certain melodies to form harmony. Chanting is often also referred to as the song which means the tone or sound art composition in sequence, combination, and the temporal relationship to produce a musical composition having unity and continuity. And the variety of tones or rhythmic sounds is also called the song. According to Hornby (2000) says "Song is a short piece of music with words that you sing".

Language song is not much different from the language of poetry. It is a short lyric poem that expresses emotion. Song lyrics are poetry that is sung. The form of emotive expressions is realized in sounds and words. Language in the song lyrics has rules that are elements of the poem emotive through sounds and words. In addition to obtaining a particular impression as poetry, language lyrics are concise and packed. This is due to the lyrics of the song has undergone a process of compaction of meaning and creative diction of election poet.

C. RESEACH METHOD

1. Research Design

According to Tracy (21), descriptive qualitative is a type of research that results in descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from the observed object. The writer's approach describes the data in form of the word and analyzes using the text of the lyrics. Fraenkel and Wallen (426) explain that a study that investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials is frequently referred to as qualitative research. In addition, Preissle (2008) defines qualitative research as "a loosely defined category of research design

or model, all of which elicit verbal, visual, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory data in the form of descriptive narratives like field notes, recording, or other transcriptions from radio – and videotapes and other written records and pictures or films”. This study is descriptive qualitative research because the data are from the text in the lyric of Distorted Harmony’s song which contains morphological repetition.

2. Data and Data Source

The data sources of the study are the lyrics of the “Distorted Harmony” (2014) songs. The writer analyzed the morphological repetition of the song. Then, the writer retrieved the data in the form of sentences, utterances, words, phrases, and clauses of the lyric in the Distorted Harmony songs which related to the research problem.

3. Research Instrument

According to Bogdan and Biklen, the researcher is the most effective instrument in qualitative research (qtd. in Semi 24). As result, The writer used the research instrument to observe and discuss the study’s research topics.

4. Data Collection Technique

The first step was to listen to the song while reading the lyrics repeatedly. The second step was to collect the data as much as possible by taking notes or marking the data. The last step was to take concern on the part that contains morphological repetition in the lyric.

5. Data Analysis Technique

Miles and Huberman (1994), analysis can be defined as consisting of three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. In this study, the writer used Miles and Huberman’s method in analyzing the data, there are three steps according to Miles and Huberman, there are:

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcription to obtain information from the source of data into a coherent description. In this study, the data reduction is not done because the data are in the form of a song lyric which is regarded as the main source data. The writer takes some notes and describes the real condition of analyzing the song.

b. Data Display

According to Miles and Huberman (1994), generally, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. To conclude the mass of data, Miles and Huberman suggest that a good display of data, in the form of tables, charts, networks, and other graphical formats is essential. In this step, the writer showed the data that has been organized and analyzes it using the theory of morphological repetition.

c. Conclusion Drawing

The reason for reducing and displaying data is to assist in concluding. The conclusion will be in the form of propositions. Once they have been drawn, they need to be verified. For concluding data, the writer interprets the morphological repetition and the whole message that she found in the “Chain Reaction” song by Distorted Harmony.

D. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Morphological Repetition

a. Polypoton

In the song entitled “*Every Time She Smiles*”, the line that contained polypoton are:

Data P.1-ETSS

Every time **she** cries (1)

See it in **her** eyes (2)

Data P.2-ETSS

Path to guide **our** darkens (4)

Every choice **we** make (8)

Those lines above consist of two different grammatical functions, where “she” is represented as a noun and “her” represent as a verb. And in data P.2 where “our” represent an adjective and “we” represent as a verb.

To sum up, the structure of polypoton form of repetition, is the repetition of the same word or root with a different grammatical function or form. Therefore, the use of two same words or the root of the word that has a different grammatical form is considered a deviation. However, it is normal for songwriters to use morphological deviation in their song lyrics since they have the freedom in making their lyrics aesthetic through linguistic deviation. The singer used polypoton in his song lyrics is to make the songs more unique than the usual expressions.

b. Isocolom

Isolcolon occurs in the song entitled “*Misguided*”, where the isolcolon occurs in lines 12, 13, and 14 and would be displayed and described in the explanations below.

Data I.1-M

Hold me tight hear me crying (12)

Watch the light feel me dying (13)

Hollow eyes tears are drying (14)

Data I.2-M

Hold me tight hear me **crying** (12)

Watch the light feel me **dying** (13)

Hollow eyes tears are **drying** (14)

In this song, both data I.3 and data I.4 occur along the same lines. In data I.3, where the word “hold”, “watch”, and “hollow” occurs in line 12, 13, and 14 has the same grammatical form represented as a verb. For data I.4, where the word “crying”,

“dying”, and “drying” occur in the same lines as data I.3 has the same grammatical form represented as the verb’ and with suffix -ing.

To sum up, the structure of isolcolon is the counterpart of the polyptoton. While the polyptoton repeats the same word in different grammatical forms, the isolcolon repeats the same grammatical form in different words. Therefore, the user of the same grammatical form with different words considers a deviation as can be seen from the data in the explanation above. The use of isolcolon in literary works is normalized for poets or songwriters. In addition, it should also match the melody or music.

c. Epizeuxis

The song that contained epizeuxis is entitled “*Natural Selection*”, where epizeuxis occurs in line 13. The data found was 1 and would be displayed and described in the explanation below.

Data E.2-NS

It doesn’t matter it doesn’t matter (13)

In these data E.2-NS, the word “it doesn’t matter” is repeated immediately without any word that contains the word itself.

the structure of epizeuxis form of repetition, in which a word or phrase is repeated in immediate succession, with no intervening words. Therefore, the strongest emphasis can usually be achieved by repeating a word or phrase immediately, this is considered a deviation.

d. Diacope

diacope occurs in the song of Distorted Harmony entitled “*As You Go*”, where diacope occur in lines 6, 8, 13, and 14. The data found in the song “*As You Go*” was 1 and would be displayed and described in the explanation below.

Data D.1-AYG

Fall as you go (6)

You fall as you go (8)

And you fall as you go (13)

As you go (14)

In these data D.1-AYG, the word “as you go” is repeated in lines 6, 8, 13, and 14, but in every line, the word “as you go” was placed with a word or two before the repetition to lessen the risk of involved in epizeuxis.

diacope is a word or phrase that is repeated with a small number of intervening words. These data that are founded consist of “As you go” for the repetition word, before the word is repeated, there are several intervening words such as “you fall” and “and you fall” in each repeated word.

e. Anaphora

The song containing anaphora is “*Children of Red*”, where anaphora occurs in lines 1, 5, 15, and 19 for the first data, 9 and 10 in the second data, and 17 and 21 in the last data. These data would be displayed and described in the explanation below.

Data A.1-CR

Bow down to your dear leader (1)

Bow down to your one provider (5)

Bow down for you may discover (15)

Bow down to your dear deceiver (19)

Data A.2-CR

Tell them we all know their names (9)

Tell them we can feel their pain (10)

Data A.3-CR

He’s not alone but a part of a system (17)

He’s not a god but a sick believer (21)

In these data of anaphora found in the data, A.1-CR consist of the phrase “Bow down” that occurred in line 1, 5, 15, and 15 have occurred at the beginning of the successive clause. Similar to data A.2-CR the phrase “Tell them we” occurred in lines 9 and 10, and the data A.3-CR the phrase “he’s not” that occurred in lines 17 and 21 have repeated at the start of the phrase that represented anaphora.

anaphora is a device in which a phrase or word is repeated at the start of the successive phrase, sentence, or clause. As with the data, A.1-ETSS consist “every time she” phrase that occurred at the beginning of the clause and repeated in different line with the same phrase at the start of the clause.

f. Epistrophe

Epistrophe occurs in the song of Distorted Harmony entitled “*Natural Selection*”, where epistrophe occurs in lines 4 and 9. These data would be displayed and described in the explanation below.

Data E.1-NS

They will guide us there’s a path **for us all** (4)

It’s not what they promised a place **for us all** (9)

In these data of epistrophe found in the data E.1-NS consist of the phrase “for us all” that occurred in lines 4 and 9 have occurred repeatedly at the end of successive clause.

To sum up, the epistrophe is the repetition of words at the end of a clause or sentence, as in the data E.1-CR where the words “part of the system” occurred at the end of the sentence “You’re not alone you are part of a system”. This is represented as epistrophe.

2. Discussion

By interpretation, this stage attempted to relate the findings with the theory namely morphological by Arthur Quinn (1982), where it is the part of the figure of speech. As this study focused on identifying the types of morphology used in *Distorted Harmony's chain Reaction album song lyrics*.

By the types of morphological found, Distorted Harmony uses six types from fourteen types of there there in Chain Reaction album of Distorted Harmony. Since the findings show the types of morphology used, it can be said that the function of parallelism, in general, is to inform or express the feeling in an implicit way for rearranging a sentence to change the meaning or to gain attention, and also the rearrangement allows for keywords to be places for maximum emphasis which is usually at the start or the end of the sentence.

Furthermore, since there were types of morphology in the findings, there must be specific functions in each of them. The functions of these types of morphological used in Distorted Harmony's Chain Reaction album song respectively were polyptoton is to make the form of repetition, where the repetition uses the same word or root with different grammatical functions or forms. The next is isolcolon, isolcolon is the counterpart of the polyptoton, while the polyptoton repeats the same word in different grammatical forms, the isolcolon repeats the same grammatical forms in different words. Another type of morphological repetition found is epizeuxis, the epizeuxis is the repetition of the same words in the same grammatical form with the same meaning, for the repetition that in epizeuxis usually be achieved by repeating a word or phrase immediately. Next is diacope, the type usually used similar to epizeuxis, but instead of repeating the words immediately, diacope usually interposes the words by adding a word or two before the repetition is made. The anaphora is to help the writer find the repetition of the phrase or clause at the beginning of the sentence. In persuasive verbal or written works, anaphora also acts as a rhetorical device that engages the emotions of the audience. In these cases, Distorted Harmony uses anaphora in their song lyrics to fit the rhythm that makes the song more emotional. The next is the epistrophe, the counterpart of anaphora, the epistrophe is the repetition of the phrase or clause at the end of the sentence.

As the result, Distorted Harmony preferred to use six types of fourteen types of morphological repetition. It can be concluded that the use of these types of morphological in Distorted Harmony's Chain Reaction album song lyrics was in line with the theory of morphological by Arthur Quinn. (1982)

E. CONCLUSION

The writer analyzed the morphological figures in Distorted Harmony's Chain Reaction album song lyrics to find out the types of morphological figures used and the functions of those morphological figures found. From the analysis, the writer drew conclusions presented as follows.

The types of morphological figures used in Distorted Harmony's Chain Reaction album song lyrics were polyptoton, isolcolon, epizeuxis, and diacope. These are in the there there part. Furthermore, the isolcolon came as the most frequently used in Distorted Harmony's Chain Reaction album song lyrics. In this case, Distorted Harmony uses isolcolon in the four songs of Chain reaction album that is being analyzed by the writer. Besides, there are types of morphological figures that was not found in this research such as antanaclasis and repetitio. It is because those types of morphological figures may not fit with

the idea of the Chain Reaction album songs of Distorted Harmony or can be said those types of morphological figures did not in line with what Distorted Harmony wanted to convey in his song lyrics.

From those conclusions, the writer concludes as the final point of this research, since the findings and discussions show the most used types of morphological figures in Distorted Harmony's Chain Reaction album song lyrics is there there part. To be more specific, the types of Distorted Harmony in his song lyrics is more often used isolcolon in his song lyrics. Where the main goal of isolcolon is to repeat the same grammatical form in different words. (Arthur Quinn, 1982)

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